



# DISCUSSION OF GS 3 PAPER



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<http://www.youtube.com/@CivilsPhodo>

Marks Distribution

Economy Section  $\rightarrow 10 \times 2 + 15 \times 2 = 50$

Agri + Food Processing  $\rightarrow 10 \times 2 + 15 \times 2 = 50$

S& T  $\rightarrow 10 \times 2 + 15 \times 2 = 50$

Env.  $\rightarrow 10 \times 1 + 15 \times 2 = 40$

Disaster Management  $\rightarrow 10 \times 1 = 10$

Internal Security  $\rightarrow 10 \times 2 + 15 \times 2 = 50$



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**Q. Terrorism is a global scourge. How has it manifested in India? Elaborate with contemporary examples. What are the counter measures adopted by the state? Explain.**



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Despite no unanimity on Comp. Conv. on  
Jihadism, terrorism has become a global scourge  
as no region is immune as it has struck  
democracies, autocracies & developing nations alike.  
India has been a victim of it since 1950s in  
general & 1980s in particular.



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# Manifestations of Terrorism

Cross-border Terrorism (External state actors)

Attack in J&K (Pahalgam) & Terror attack in April 2025 by the Resistance Front (LeT) in the Mainland region

Proxy war doctrine of ISI Bleeding India with a thousand cuts

Tailor Kanhaiya Lal brutal murder in June 2022

Lone wolf Attack (Udaipur beheading)

not formally affiliated with any terror group, the attacker well self-radicalized & inspired by Pak.-based Islamist org like Dawat-e-Islami



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LWE

Called as the greatest security threat by Dr. Mahmoohan Singh

Red Corridor

(though decline yet sporadic ambushes persist)

July 2025 - in Bijapur, Chattisgarh - 5 security personnel assassinated

NE insurgency

Groups like

ULFA & NSCN-IM

still poses a greater threat

Cyber Terrorism

Digital Terrorism

blending cyber capabilities with ideological extremism

Evident during

Op. Mahadev

(Encrypted communication +

Cyber attacks +

Terror financing through mobile wallets)



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# Counter Measures adopted by the State

## Domestic Level

I

### Legal Measures

- UAPA
- AFSPA

↓

### Insti. Measures

↓

NIA - through  
NIA Act, 2008

↓

### Multi-Agency Coordination

↓

IB + RAW +  
NIA + State  
police

↓

### Technical Measures

↓

Cyber monitoring

+

Use of Facial  
recog. techno. +  
Drones



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Targeting  
Vul. regions  
through  
Community Policing &  
Youth outreach

Socio-economic  
measures

- infra ↑
- Edu ↑
- employment  
schemes

Border  
Management

Fencing + Smart  
sensors &  
Counter-infiltration  
geids

op. Sadbhavna  
"Jawan aur Awaam, Aman hai Magaam"



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↓ At Global Level

↓ UNSC Resol<sup>n</sup> 2322 &

↓ To enhance & fortify  
judicial coop. worldwide  
in countering  
terrorism

↓ Championing  
the  
early conclusion  
of  
Comb. Convention  
Against Intern-  
Terrorism

↓ Intelligence  
Sharing  
with the  
US +  
Israel &  
EU ;

↓ FATF pressure  
↓  
Pak. was  
forced to  
take actions  
to curb  
prescribed  
terrorists org<sup>n</sup>  
+  
Terror financing



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To conclude, though India's counter-terrorism response has undergone transformation from reactive policy to proactive strategy, it requires greater collab. among diff. stakeholders & early conclusion of Comp. Conv. Against Intern. Terrorism



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**Q. The Government of India recently stated that Left Wing Extremism will be eliminated by 2026. What do you understand by LWE and how are the people affected by it? What measures have been taken by the government to eliminate LWE?**



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LWE or Naxalism is one of India's most persistent internal security threats & the Union Govt. is committed to root it out completely by 2026, which is also visible from initiatives like Op. Kargal (Launched in 2024 & ongoing) Kallegutta hill operation (May 2025) & Abujhmad Encounter (2025);



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## LWE

- Ideologically driven by Maoist & Leninist ideology seeking to overthrow the democratic state through armed rebellion;
- Modus operandi → Guerrilla warfare, Extortion, parallel governance & use of propaganda machinery
- Geog. Spread → in next slide



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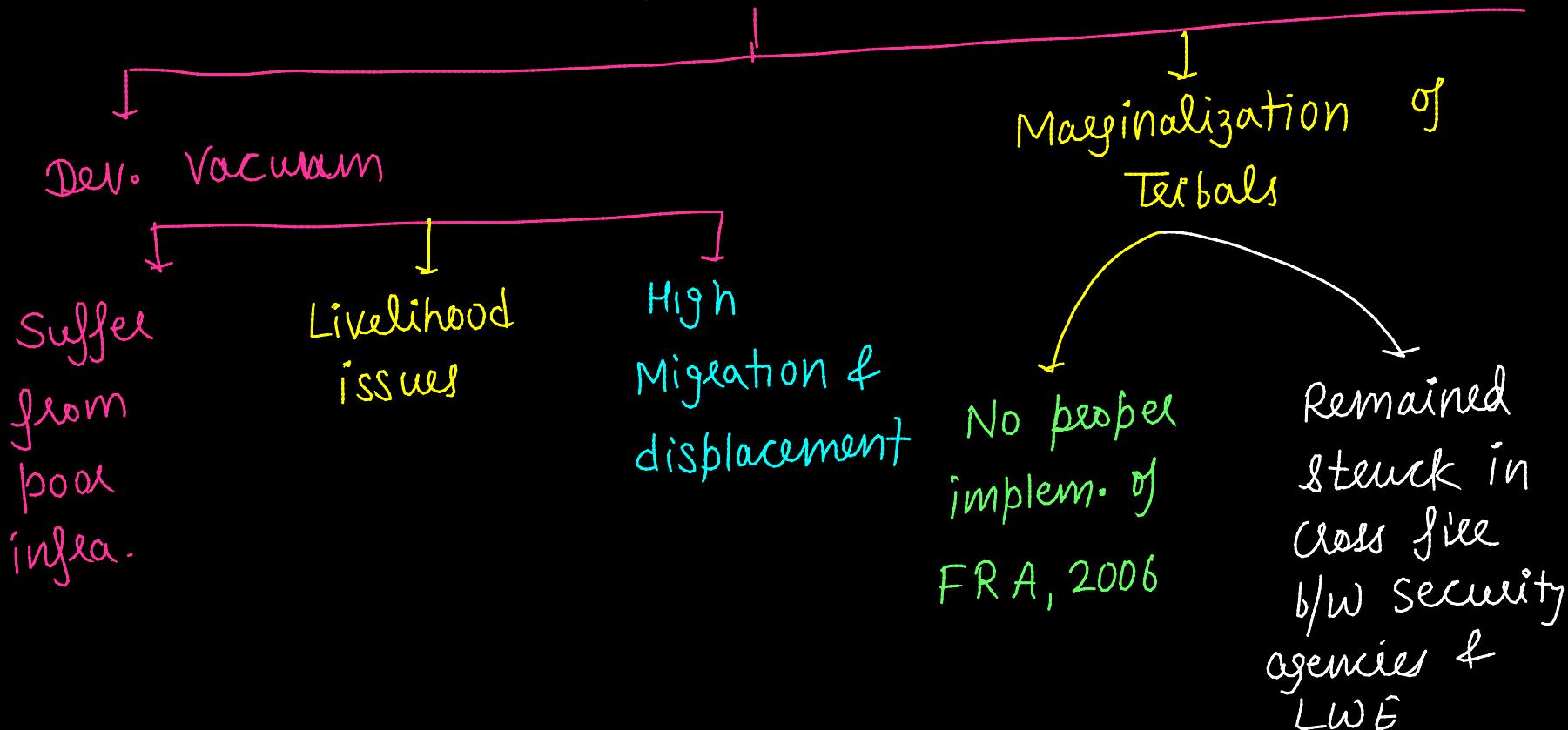


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## Geographical spread of Naxalism in India

- The movement's footprint is concentrated in what is known as the 'Red Corridor' though its reach has evolved over time.
  
- **Core affected states:** Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, West Bengal, MP and Kerala (Sporadic).
  
- As of 2025, there is a clear trend towards decline of Naxalism.
  - Affected districts: Reduced from 126 districts in 2010 to fewer than 20 in 2025.
  - Violent incidents: Dropped by 81% from 1936 (2010) to 374 (2024).
  - **Casualties:** Civilian and security force deaths have declined sharply.

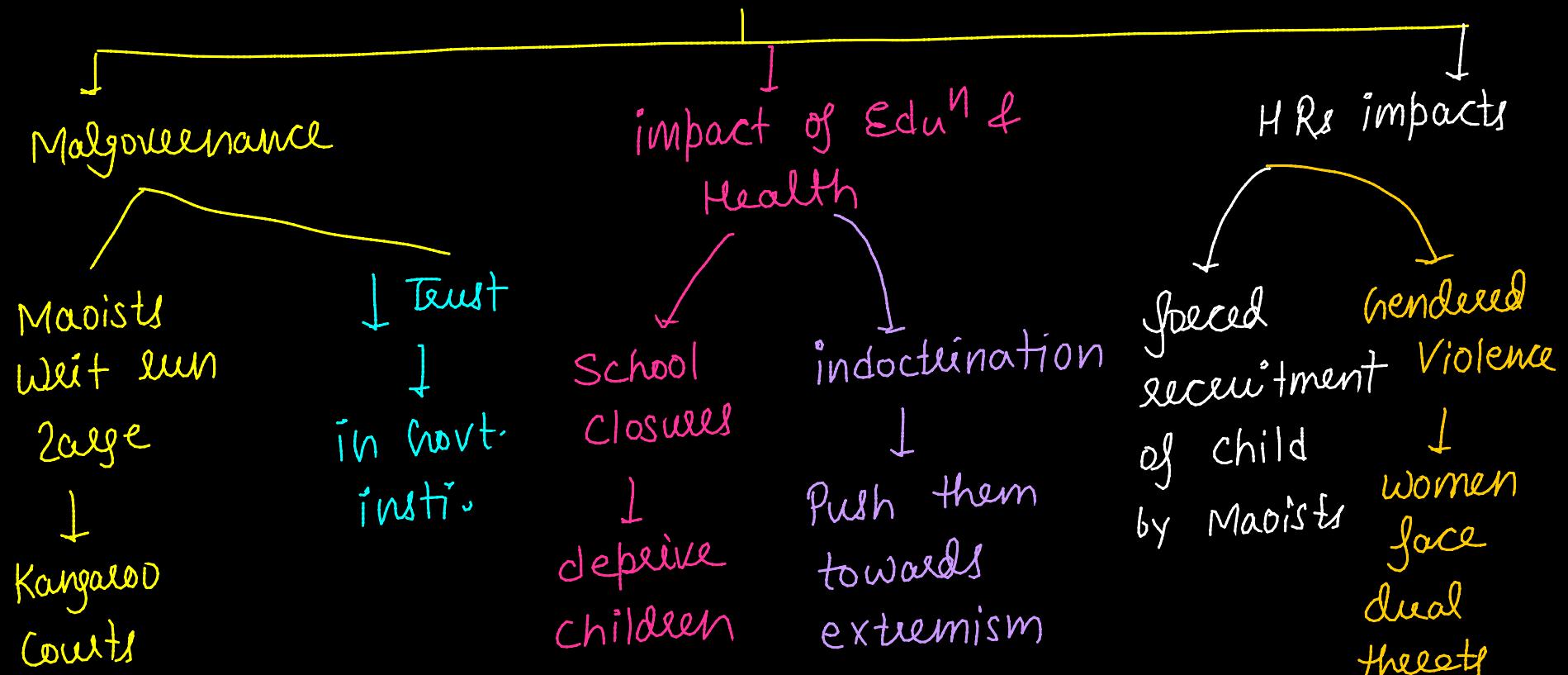
## Affect on people



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## Security operations & infrastructure

### Operation Green Hunt

Launched in 2009  
 +  
 as a coordinated offensive using CRPF, CoBRA & State Pol. forces

### SAMADHAN Doctrine

Strategic framework emphasizing Smart leadership, Aggressive Strategy, Mot'n & Training, Actionable Intelligence, Dashboard based KPIs, Harnessing Tech, Action Plan for each Theatre & No Access to Financing

### Deployment of specialized forces

CoBRA battalions  
 ↓  
 Jungle-warfare trained commandos

Greyhounds  
 ↓  
 Elite Anti Naxal force in Andhra Chhattisgarh

Bastoliya Battalion  
 ↓  
 Recruits from tribal areas of

## Security operations & infrastructure

Fortified Police Stations

↑ from 66 (in 2014)  
↓  
to 612 ( 2024)

Unified Command Strategy

↓  
Ensures coordination b/w  
Central & State  
forces

## Developmental Initiatives

### National Policy and Action Plan

L - in 2015

Focuses on

Security +  
Dev. + Prot<sup>n</sup>  
of Tribal Rights

### Road Connectivity Projects

Under PM Gram Sadak  
Yojna - II,

improving access in  
remote LWE areas

### Universal Service Obligation Fund

(Digital Bharat Nirbhav)

Mobile towers are  
installed to  
improve communication  
in LWE-affected  
areas

## Developmental Initiatives

### Ekalvyा Model

### Residential Schools

↑ 130 Schools  
estab. in  
tribal blocks

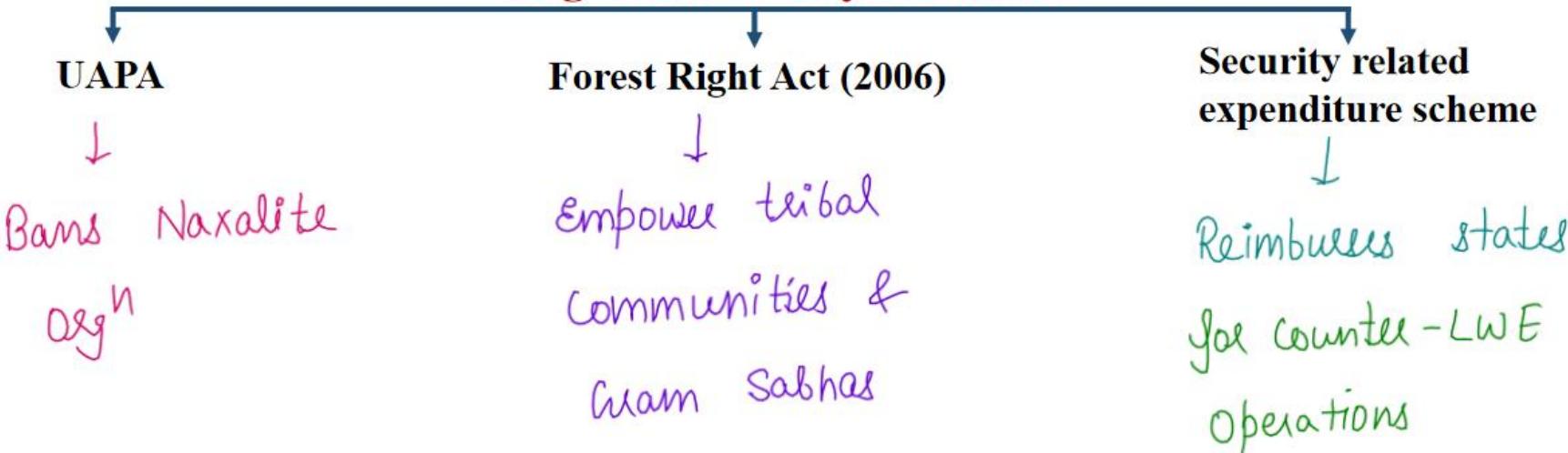
### MGNREGA and Skill India

↓  
Emp. generation &  
Skill dev. in  
affected region

### Special Central Assistance

↓  
30 acres for  
most affected  
dists to fill  
infra. gaps

## Legal and Policy Measures



## Rehabilitation and Surrender Policy

### Poona Margham Scheme

Rehab. for Social Reintegration  
Chhattisgarh govt. initiative  
offers fin. aid +  
Skill training & social  
reintegration for  
surrendered Naxals

### Civic Action Program

Builds trust between  
Security forces &  
locals through  
welfare activities

New  
path in  
Gondi



## What should be done?

### Targeted Security Operations

↓  
Go for intelligence-based  
offensive with min<sup>m</sup>  
collateral damage  
+  
Use UAVs + satellite  
surveillance & AI-  
based threat mapping

### Accelerated development in LWE affected areas

↓  
Scale up Eklavya Model  
Residential Schools +  
Health infra.  
+  
Expand Road & telecom  
connectivity + Likelihood  
prog. like MGNREGA +  
Skill India

### Tribal Empowerment

↓  
Ensure effective  
implen<sup>n</sup> of FRN  
+ PESA Act  
+  
Prevent displacement  
due to mining or  
industrial projects

## What should be done?

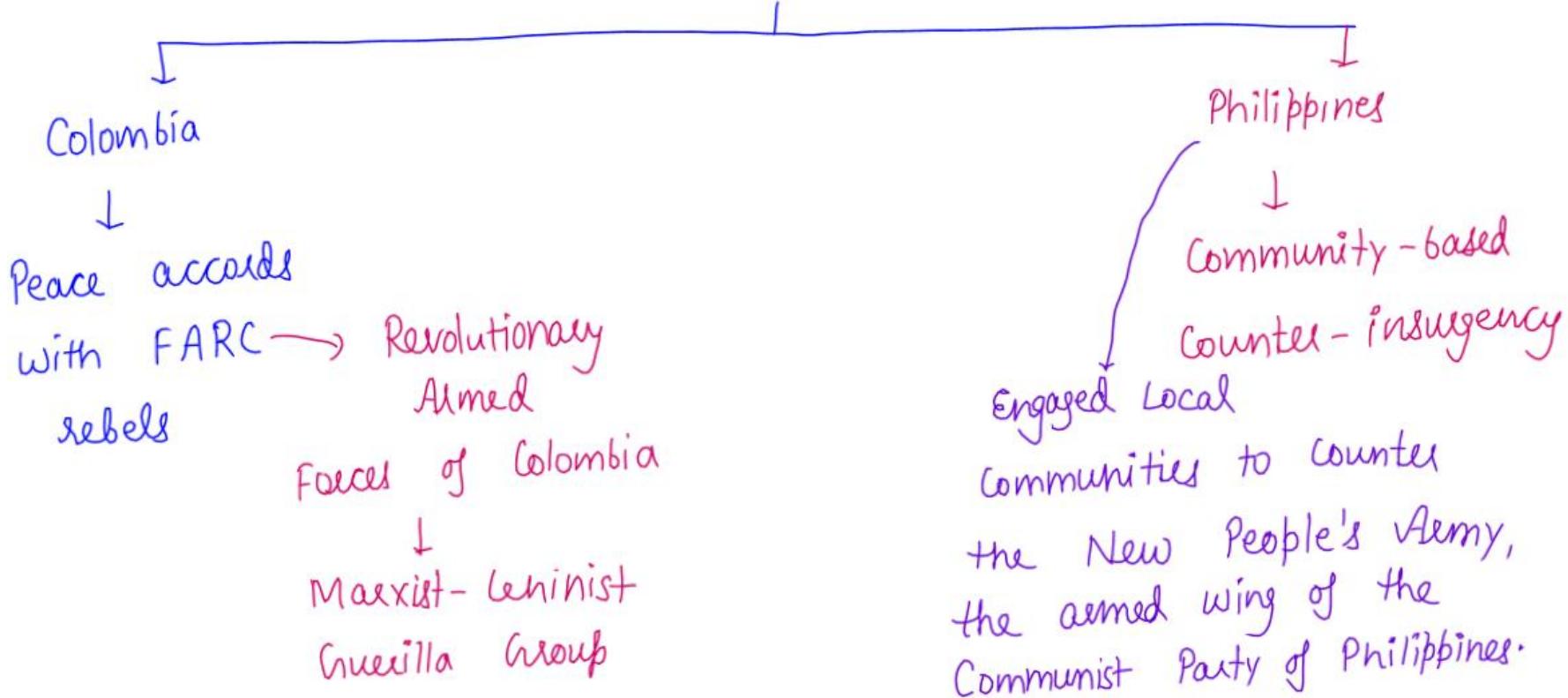
Proper rehabilitation of surrendered naxals

↓  
Strengthen Poona Maugham  
Scheme +  
fin' aid + psychosocial  
support

Counter ideology and civic engagement

↓  
Launch media campaigns to  
counter Maoist propaganda  
+  
Promote Youth engagement through  
Tribal Youth Exchange Programs  
&  
Sports initiatives

## Learn from the global best practices





**Q. What are the major challenges to internal security and peace process in the North Eastern States? Map the various peace accords and agreements initiated by the government in the past decade.**



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The NER, covering 8% of the country's landmass, 4% of nat' popn & home to over 200 ethnic groups, has long grappled with insurgency, ethnic war, call for secession, underdev. & identity politics. Though recently, there is a decline in violence, internal security sitn remains weak.



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## Major Challenges

Secessionist challenges

NSCN (IM),  
ULFA (I),  
UNLF  
demands for Nagalim  
sovereignty

Call for  
a greater

Nagaland

Ethnic  
Clashes

Recent clashes  
in Manipur  
between  
Meitei-Kuki

Open &  
Porous borders

with Bangladesh,  
Myanmar, China  
& Bhutan

Counterfeiting of  
Currency, Arms Smuggling, HR  
Violations  
Drug Trafficking, militant infil

High level  
of mistrust

between

Civilians &  
Security forces

↓

AFSPA has  
led to allegations

↑

↓

↓



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Radicalization

↓  
Digital platforms  
being used to  
run propaganda  
& recruitment

External

Influence

↓  
Cross-border  
ideological  
support from  
groups in  
Myanmar & Bangladesh

Inter-State

Boundary  
Disputes

↓  
Assam's unresolved  
borders with  
Nagaland, Meghalaya,  
Arunachal, Mizoram



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# Various Peace accords & Agreements

## Framework Agreement (2015)

Signed b/w NSCN (I-M)

GoI

Marked a pivotal moment  
in the decades - long  
Naga Peace Process

Recognition of Unique Naga Identity

Shared Sovereignty Model  
(No full "", but proposed  
a shared power structure  
b/w Indian state & Naga insti.)

NSCN (IM) agreed to a settlement  
within the Indian Consti.  
framework;

Provisions for greater autonomy  
through a Pan-Naga Cultural body



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2022 23

Assam Meghalaya

&  
Assam - Arunachal  
boundary accords

↓  
State govt.

↓  
Bne - Reang  
Agreement  
(2020)

↓  
Quadpartite  
b/w HoI,  
HoI, Govt  
of Manipur &  
representatives of Bne -  
Reang  
(34000)  
Rehab. of Bne in Tripura  
(one of the 7 Meitei  
Extremist Orgn)

↓  
UNLF  
Accord  
2023  
(Manipur)

↓  
Tripartite b/w  
HoI, Govt  
of Manipur &

UNLF

first time a  
Valley-based  
Manipur armed  
group has agreed  
to return to  
mainstream

In addition to these, various other notable agreements are

- a) 2022 - Adivasi Accord (Assam)
- b) 2021 - Kuki, " (Assam)
- c) 2020 - Bodo " ( " )



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Today, because of sustained effort of Indian govt, the NE is emerging as a sea of oasis. However, various <sup>more</sup> steps are required like promotion of inclusive governance, Nat'l Plans for surrendered cadres & investment in social sectors to keep it that way.



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**Q. Why is maritime security vital to protect India's sea trade? Discuss maritime and coastal security challenges and the way forward.**



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India is a maritime nation & with 11  
maritime states & island territories, maritime  
security is vital for India's security as  
well as trade & energy security -



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# Maritime Security Vital for India's Sea Trade

Think of  
maritime  
trade

↓

Eco. Survey

↓  
> 95% Trade by Vol.

70% " " value

Carried  
via the  
sea

Think of Energy  
Security

↓  
> 80% imported  
(Crude oil)

&

most through  
Sea route  
↳ LNG imports

Think of  
employment &  
Livelihoods

↓

> 25 areas  
Indian depend  
on Coastal  
ecosystems

→ Fisheries, Tourism,  
Other misc. activities



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↓  
Think of 26/11  
attack

↓  
Sea was our  
vulnerability

↓  
Same could  
have been used  
to target India  
bound ships

↓  
India as a  
net security provider

↓  
To ensure stability in  
IO, target piracy,  
Jehesim etc.



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# Maritime & Coastal Security Challenges

## Challenges from outside

- Threats from China (String of Pearl Strategy)
- Smuggling of Counterfeit currency, pirated contents, arms, drugs, dangerous goods;
- Piracy + Trafficking
- IUU fishing (Illegal, Unreported fishing)

## Challenges from Inside

- IUU
- Porous maritime borders (Think of Sundarbans)
- Lack of Capabilities concerning proper coastal surveillance
- Trafficking & Unregulated

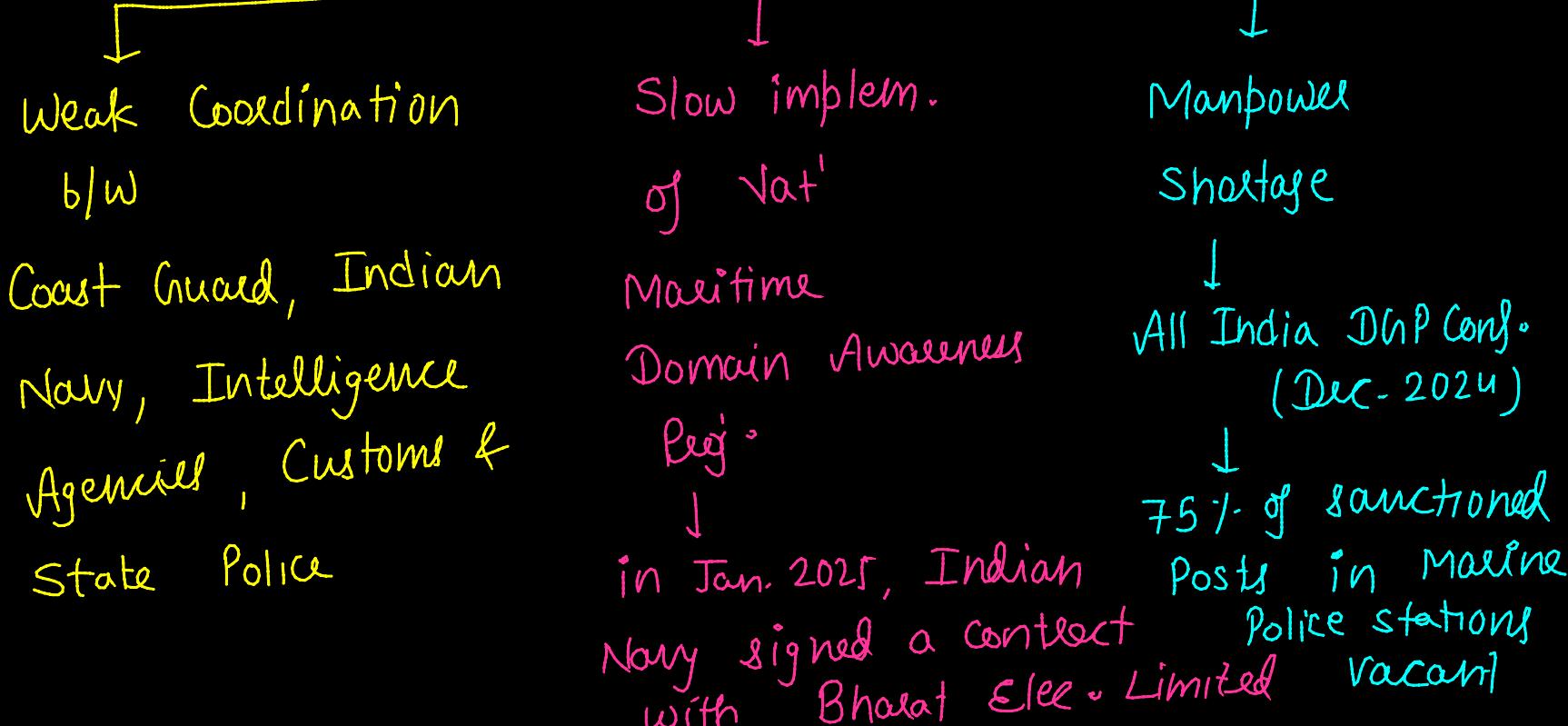


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## At the insti. Level

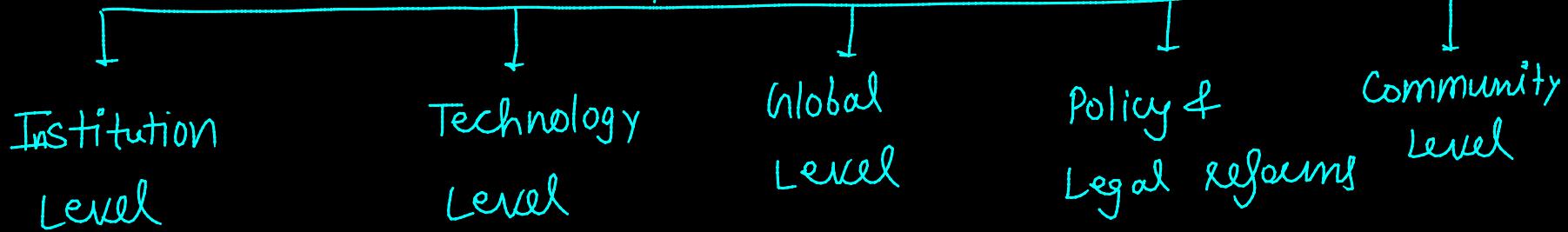


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# Way forward



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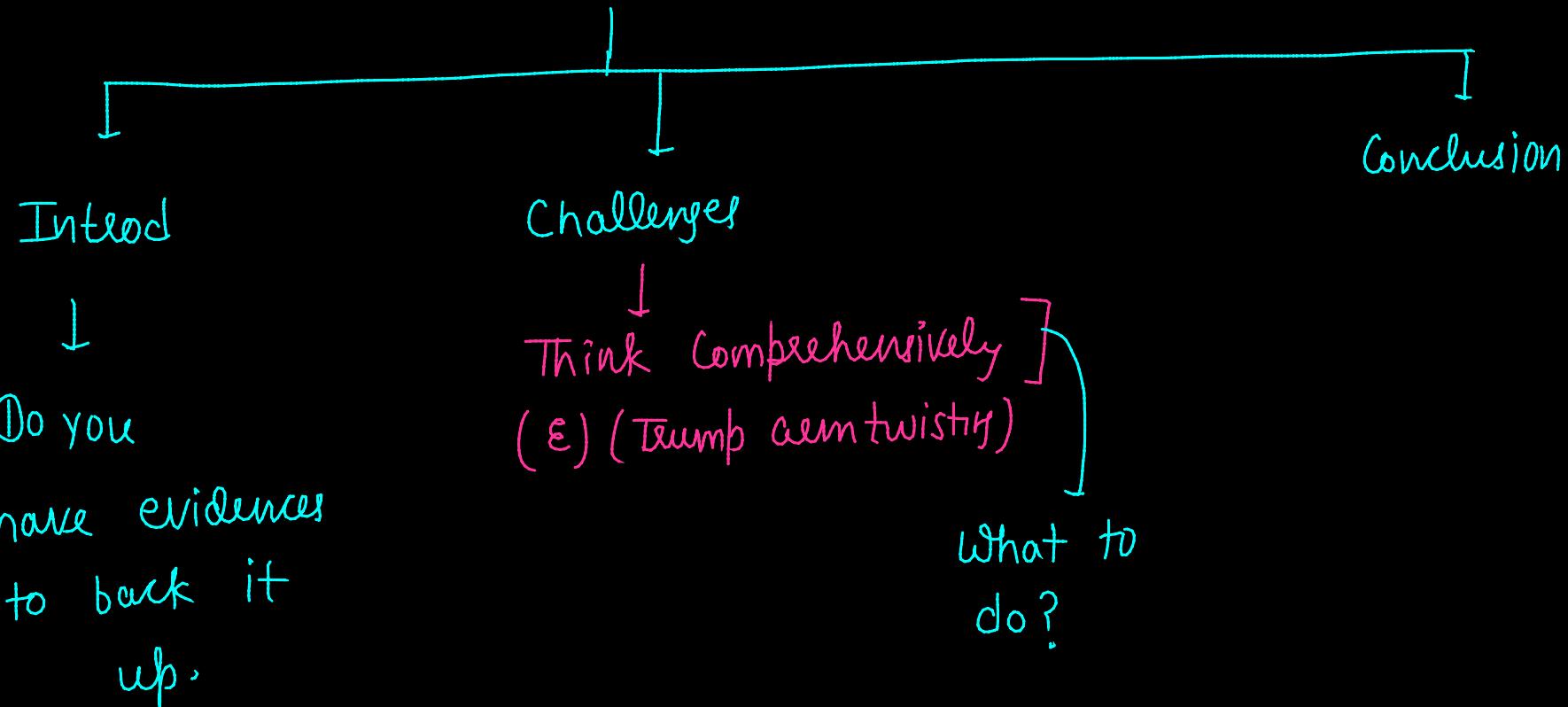
**Q. What are the challenges before the Indian economy when the world is moving away from free trade and multilateralism to protectionism and bilateralism? How can these challenges be met?**



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The global economic order is retreating from high octane globalization & free trade toward . This trend is manifested in

---  
Trumponomics, MAGA, Brexit, Paralysis of WTO, Supply chain disruptions & weaponization & poses various challenges for IE



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## Challenges

Pressure to enter unequal

FTAs

↓

India being pressurized by Trump to go for asymmetric commitments

forcing India to open its

sensitive sectors like dairy

Dysfunctional WTO mechanism

↓  
affecting India's ability to use WTO DSM effectively

Supply Chain Weaponization

↓  
Overdependence on Chinese inputs in various sectors  
↑ vulnerabilities



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↓  
Fragmentation in  
Supply Chain

↓  
China + 1, friendshoring  
& Near Shoring

↓  
Trump wants Apple to  
stop moving iPhone prod<sup>n</sup>  
to India;

↓  
Export Vulnerabilities  
↓

Tariff barriers &  
non-tariff barriers

↓  
Recently, decision of

Trump to impose  
25% additional tariff

Affecting  
investment  
decision

↓  
↓ FDI,  
↓ Tech. Transfers

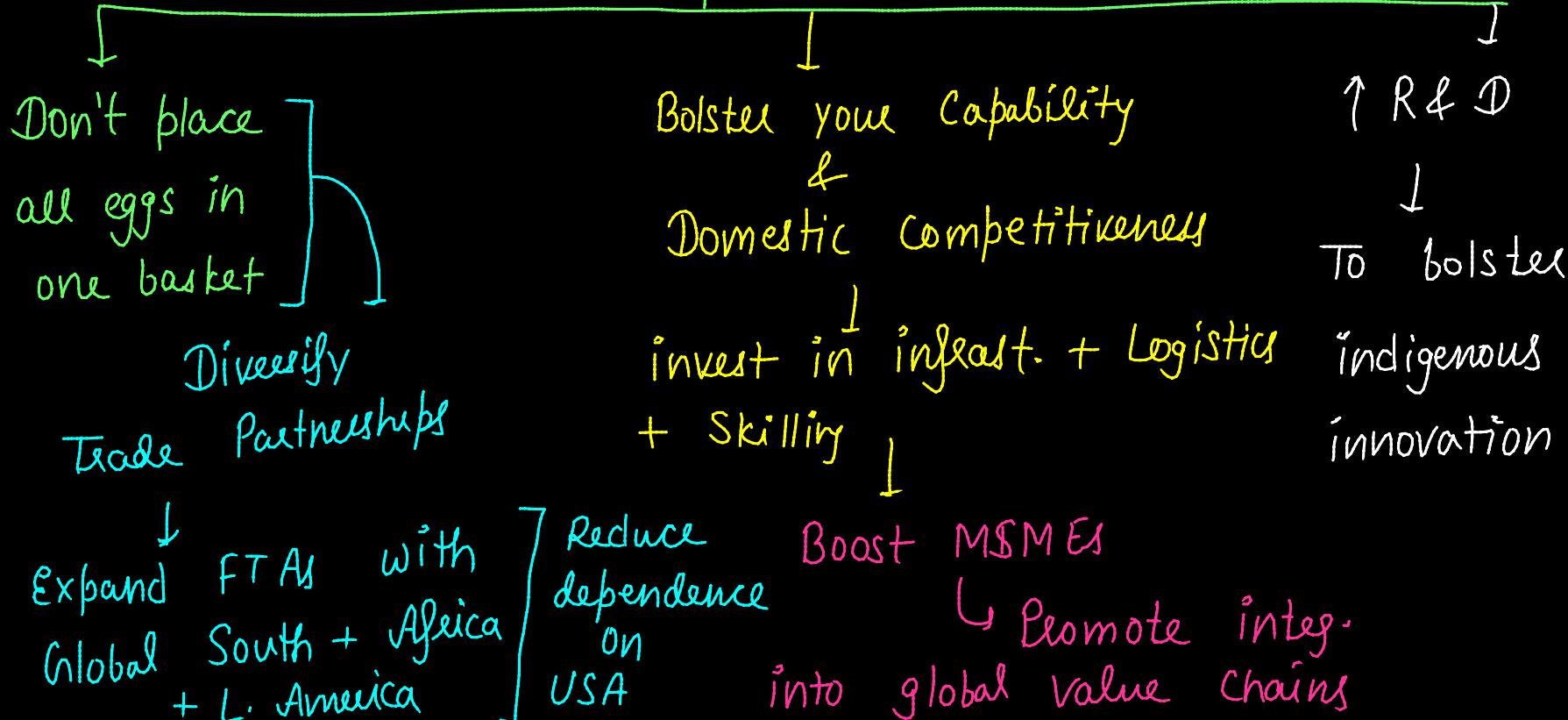


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## What to do?



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Use global platforms like UN, G20, WTO

To support multilateralism +  
Support global South interests in trade governance

Along with Global South

Support WTO reforms +  
Call for rule-based trade

Proactive trade policies

- ~ Align with global digital norms
- ~ Identify sectors & vul. level
- ~ how to attract FDI



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# Q. Explain the factors influencing the decision of the farmers on the selection of high value crops in India.



You need to know

a.)

b.)

c.)



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High Value Crops are those crops that offer greater returns per unit area compared to traditional staples.

Data: India - Largest producer of Spices & millets  
- Among the top globally for fruits & Vegetables  
- Rank 1 in Mango + Banana



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# Factors

Geo-climatic factors

Inputs availability

Responding to Markets

Soil type + Rainfall

Region having people access to all inputs

Think of Tea in Assam

witnessed more crop diversification

or  
Cardamom in W. Gh.

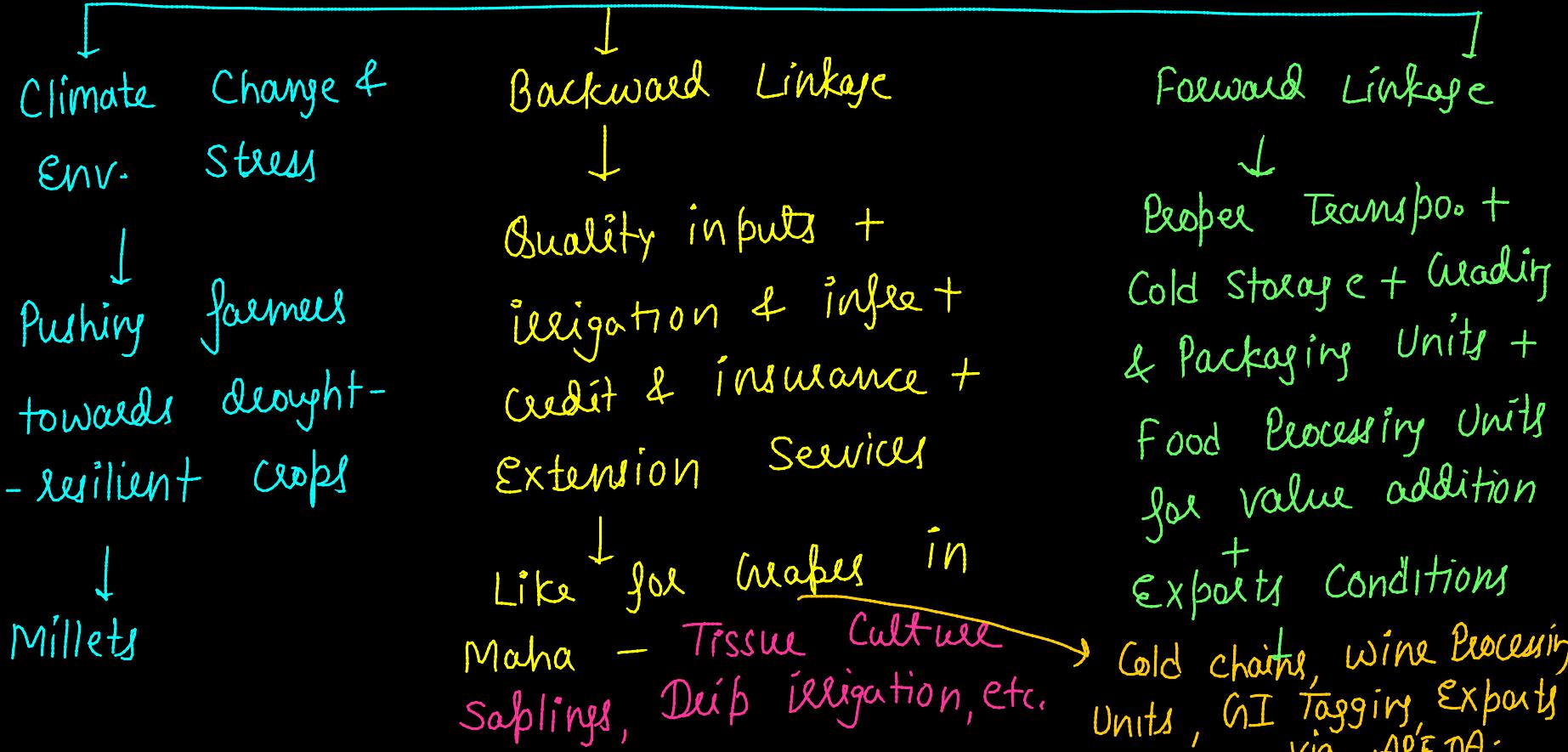
Mushroom + Avocado + Strawberry grown in multiple parts



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## Conclusion

↓  
End it with way forward like  
expansion of FPOs, investment in  
Cold chains, promotion of Climate resilient  
high value crops etc.



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**Q. Explain how the Fiscal Health Index can be used as a tool for assessing the fiscal performance of states in India. In what way would it encourage the states to adopt prudent and sustainable fiscal policies?**



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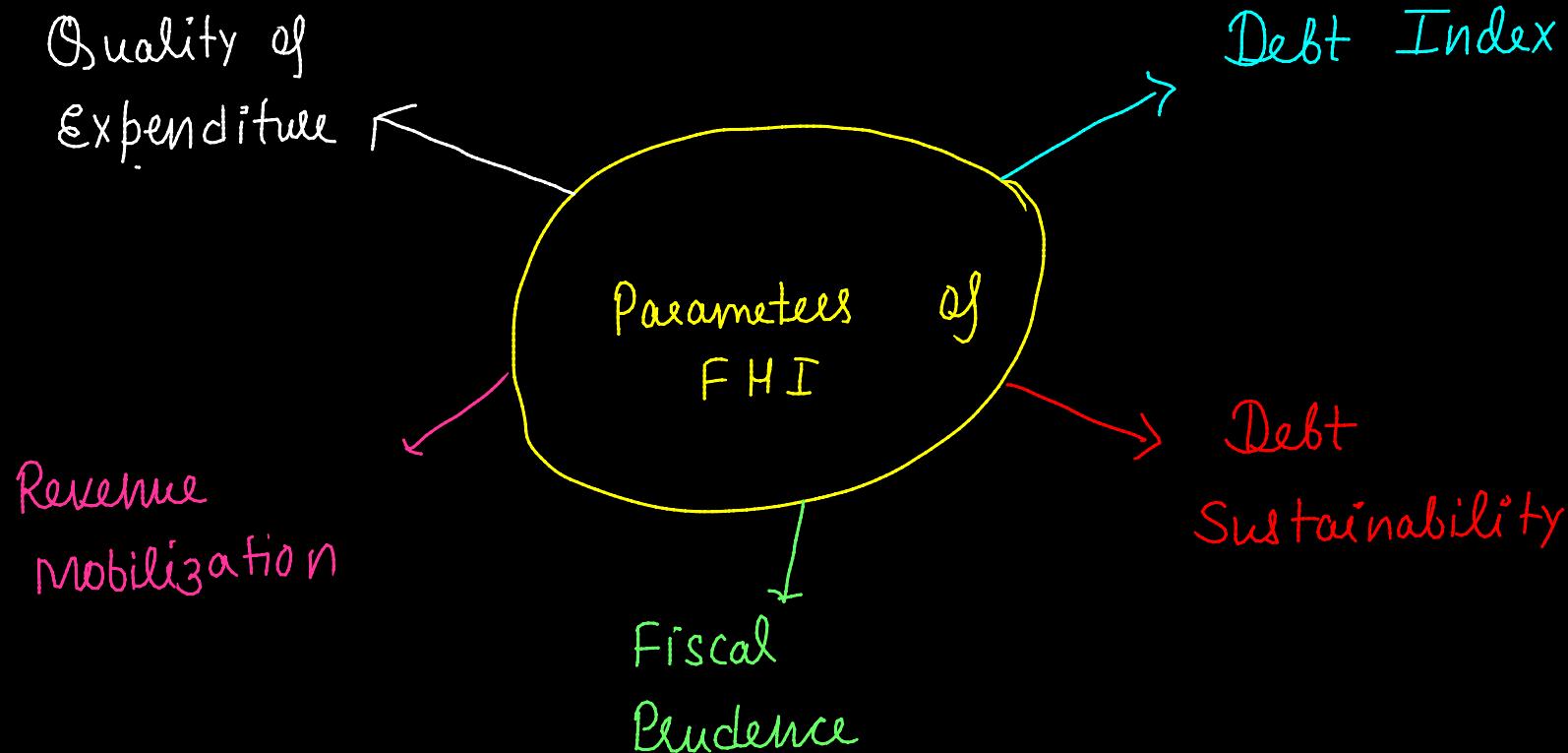
The Fiscal Health Index was proposed & launched by NITI Aayog in India to assess the fiscal health of Indian states (inaugural FHI 2025 report was released in Jan. 2025); It offers a data-driven lens to promote fiscal prudence & cooperative federalism



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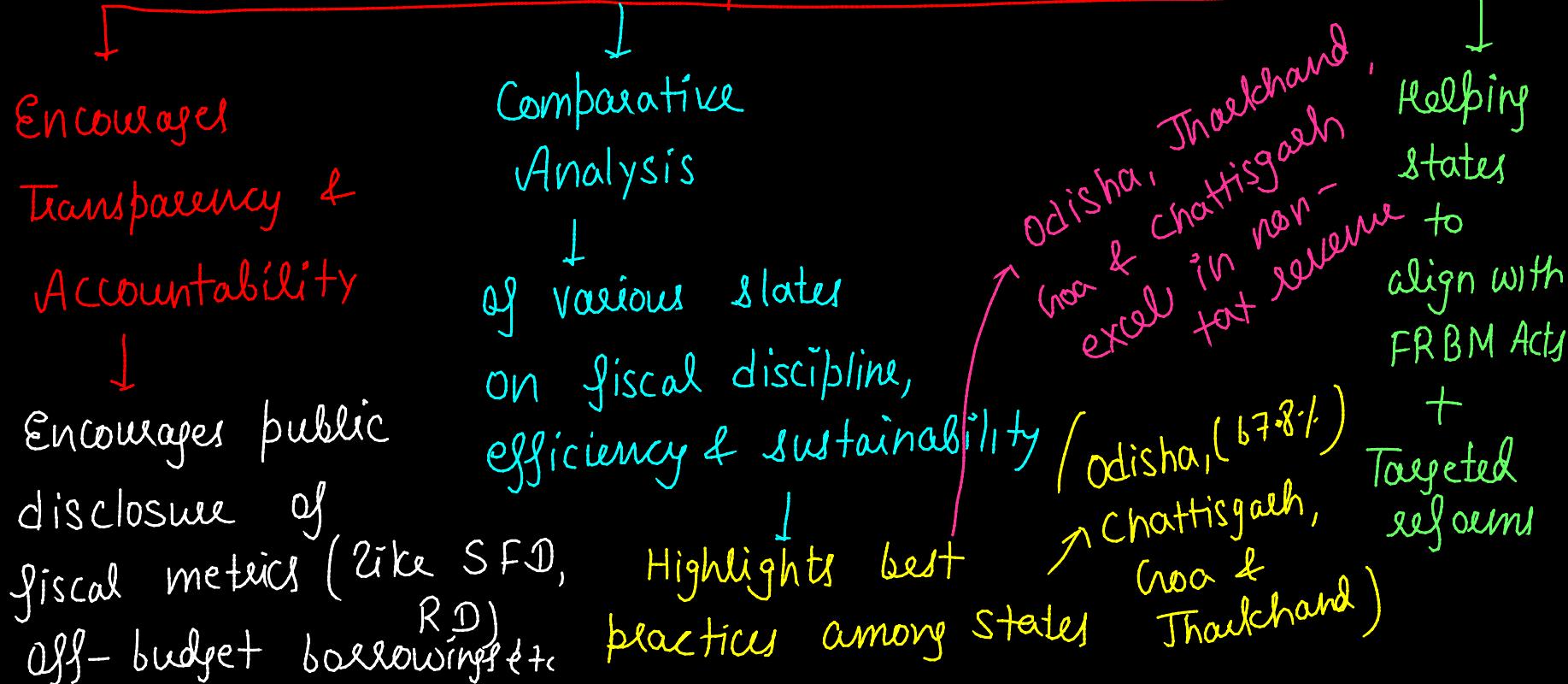


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# How FHI assesses fiscal performance



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# FHI encouraging Prudent & Sustainable Fiscal Policies

Reemotion of  
efficient  
spending

Debt management

Odisha + ] very effective v/s [ WB & Punjab  
Goa

v/s WB + Andhra  
(only 10%)

↓  
Highlighted States  
making more Capex  
like MP, Odisha, Goa  
, UP & Karn (27% to  
Capex)

competitive  
federalism



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↳ Promotes outcome based budgeting in Health, Edu<sup>n</sup> & Infra.

↳ On Revenue mobilization

↳ Comp. Analysis pushes states to improve GST collections + Property Tax reforms

↳ Discourages off-budget borrowings

↳ + Encouraging states to adopt debt ceilings + medium-term fiscal framework

↳ Reward mechanism

↳ Better FHI scores means

↳ + higher borrowing limits, performance grants;



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## Conclusion

Sustainability requires a fiscal compass for states & the FHI is a much needed timely intervention.



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Q8.

भारत में तटीय जलभूत में समुद्री जल घुसपैठ एक मुख्य चिंता का विषय है। समुद्री जल घुसपैठ के क्या कारण हैं तथा ऐसी आपदा का सामना करने के उपचारात्मक उपाय क्या हैं?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Seawater intrusion in the coastal aquifers is a major concern in India. What are the causes of seawater intrusion and the remedial measures to combat this hazard?

10

(Answer in 150 words)



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