

# DISCUSSION OF GS 3 PAPER



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## Marks Distribution

Economy	Section →	$10 \times 2 + 15 \times 2 = 50$
Agri + Food Processing	→	$10 \times 2 + 15 \times 2 = 50$
S&T	→	$10 \times 2 + 15 \times 2 = 50$
Env.	→	$10 \times 1 + 15 \times 2 = 40$
Disaster Management	→	$10 \times 1 = 10$
Internal Security	→	$10 \times 2 + 15 \times 2 = 50$



**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 Terrorism, 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 Mainland region Resistance Front (LeT) Proxy war doctrine of ISI Bleeding India with a thousand cuts

Lone Wolf Attack (Udaipur beheading)

not formally affiliated with any terror group, the attackers were self-radicalized & inspired by Pak-based Islamist Org<sup>n</sup> like Dawat-e-Islami

Tailor Kanhaiya Lal brutal murder in June 2022



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LWE

↓  
Called as the greatest  
security threat by  
Dr. Mahmoan 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 Commun<sup>n</sup> +  
Cyber attacks +  
Terror financing through  
mobile wallets)



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# Counter Measures adopted by the State

## Domestic Level

### 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



↓

Targeting

Vul. regions

through

Community Policing &

Youth outreach



op. Sadbhavna

“Jawab aur Awaaz, Aman hai Magaam”

↓

Socio-economic  
Measures



- infra ↑

- Edu<sup>n</sup>

- employment  
schemes

↓

Border  
Management



Fencing + Smart

sensors &

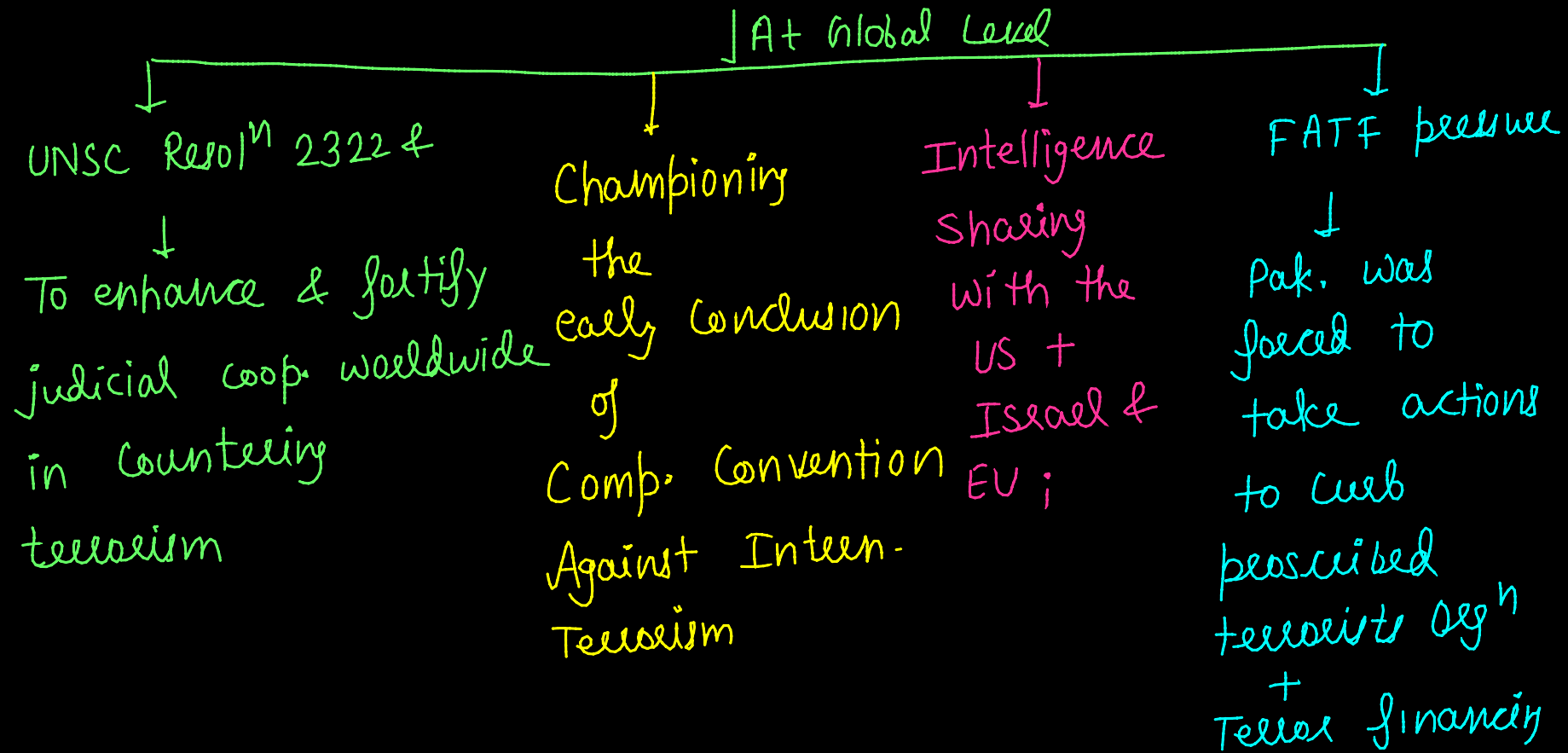
Counter-infiltration  
grids



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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. Kargil (Launched in 2024 & ongoing) Karegutta hill operation (May 2025) & Abu Ahmad 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
- Prog. Spread → in next slide

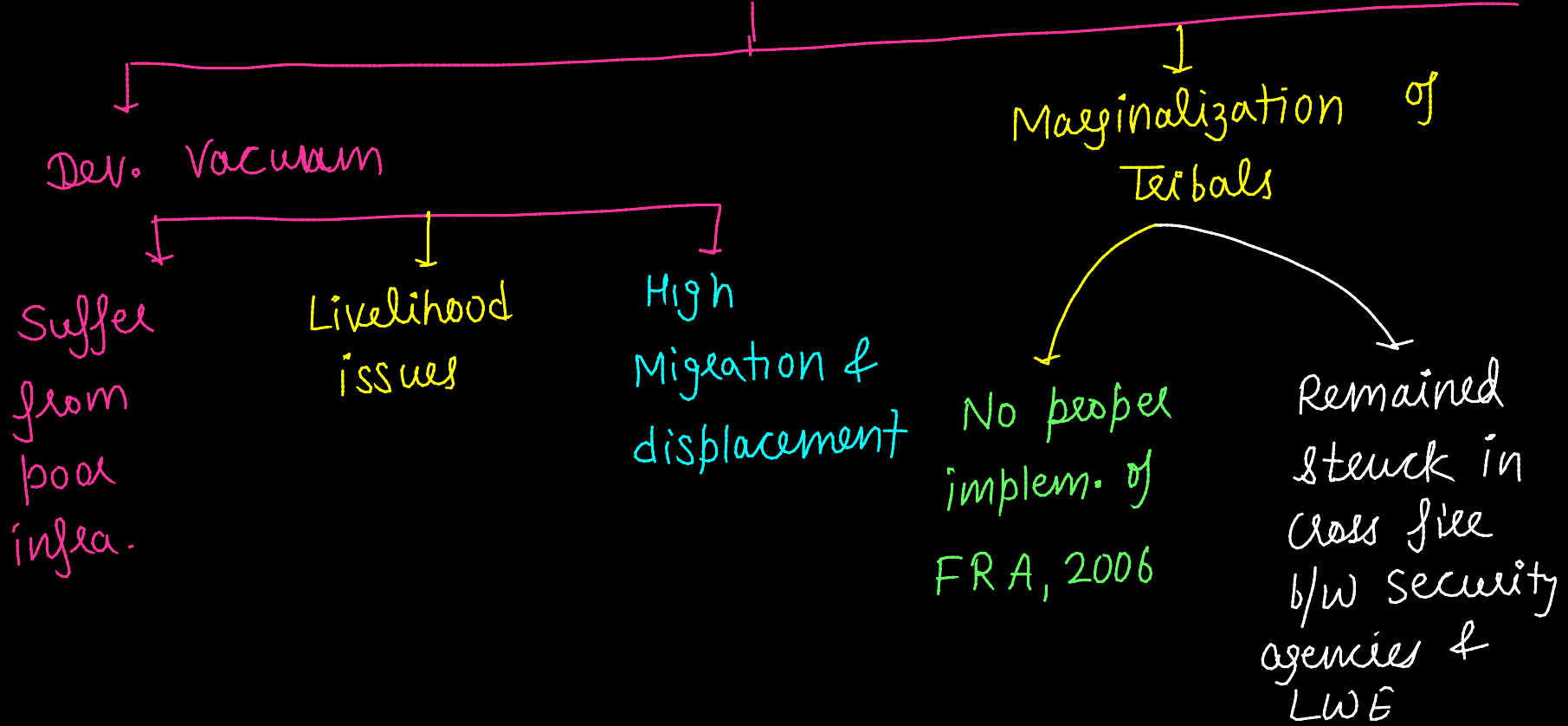


## Geographical spread of Naxalism in India

- 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.



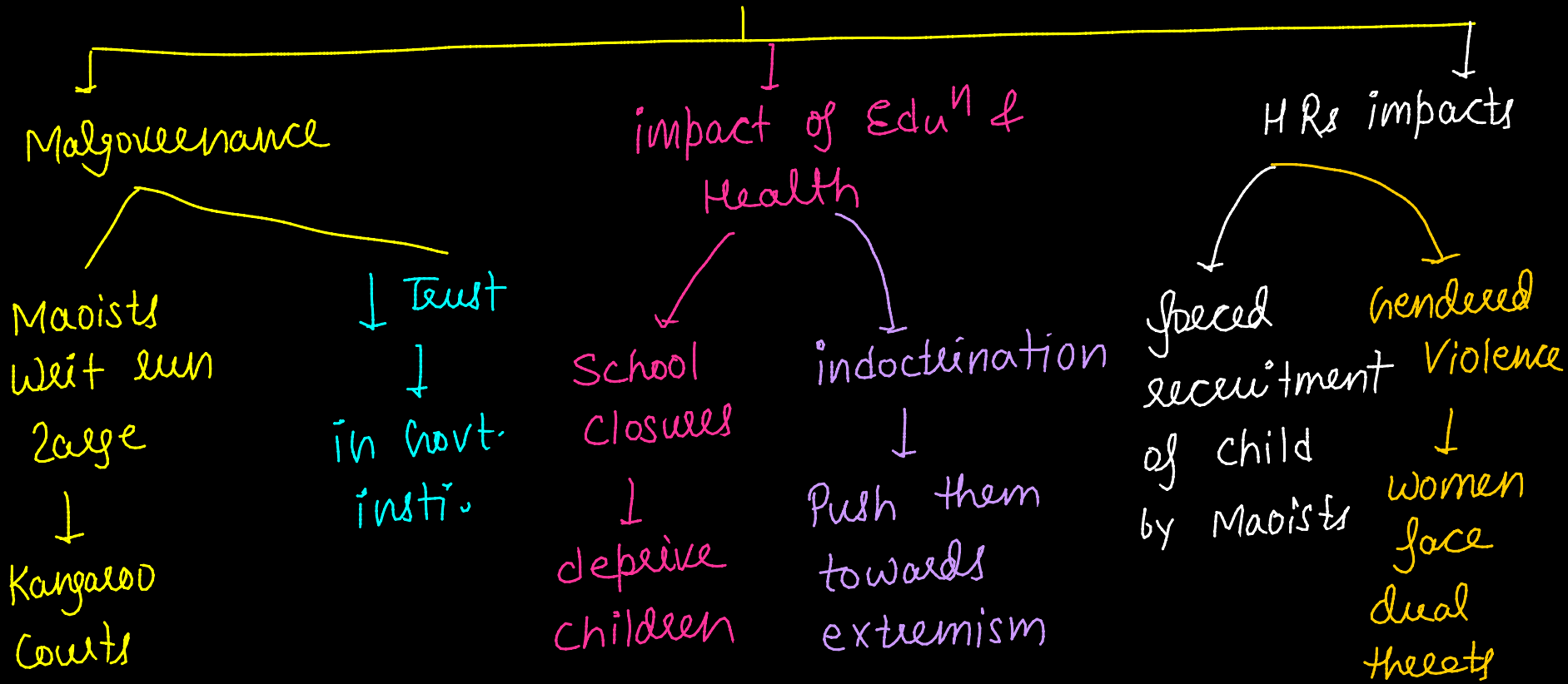
# Affect on people



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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<sup>n</sup> &  
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	Bastar Battalion ↓ Recruits from tribal areas of Chhattisgarh
--	--	--





## 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 Nidhi)  
↓  
Mobile towers are  
installed to  
improve communication  
in LWE-affected  
areas



## Developmental Initiatives

### Ekalvy Model Residential Schools

↓  
↑ 130 schools  
estab- in  
tribal blocks

### MGNREGA and Skill India

↓  
Emp. Generation &  
Skill dev. in  
affected region

### Special Central Assistance

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





## Legal and Policy Measures

UAPA



Bans Naxalite  
org<sup>n</sup>

Forest Right Act (2006)



Empower tribal  
communities &  
Gram Sabhas

Security related  
expenditure scheme



Reimburses states  
for counter-LWE  
operations



## Rehabilitation and Surrender Policy

### Poona Margham Scheme

↓  
Rehab. for Social Reintegration

↓  
Chattisgaah govt. initiative

↓  
offers fin. aid +  
Skill training & social  
reintegration for  
surrendered Naxals

New  
Path in  
Naxali

### Civic Action Program

↓  
Builds trust between  
Security forces &  
Locals through  
welfare activities



## What should be done?

### Targeted Security Operations

↓  
No for intelligence-based  
offensives 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 + Livelihood  
prog. like MGNREGA +  
Skill India

### Tribal Empowerment

↓  
Ensure effective  
implem<sup>n</sup> of FRA  
+ PESA Act

+  
Prevent displacement  
due to mining or  
industrial projects



## What should be done?

**Proper rehabilitation of surrendered naxals**

↓  
Strengthen Poona Maegham  
Scheme +  
fin<sup>l</sup> aid + psychosocial  
support

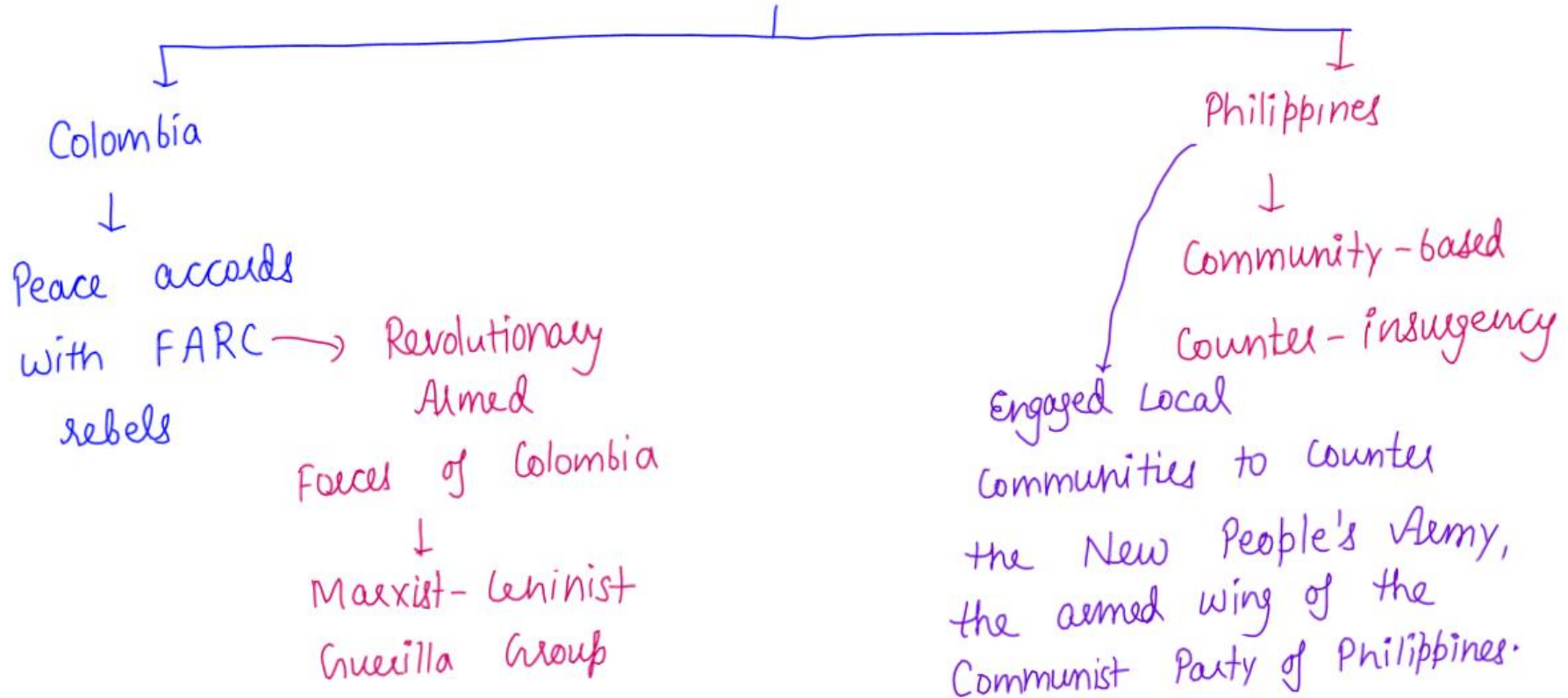
**Counter ideology and civic engagement**

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

The NER, covering 8% of the country's landmass, 4% of nat' pop<sup>n</sup> & 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 sit<sup>n</sup> remains weak.



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# Major Challenges

↓  
Secessionist  
Challenges

↓  
NSCN (IM),  
ULFA (I),  
UNLF  
↓  
demands for  
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,  
Drug Trafficking, militant infil  
led to allegations  
of HR violations

↓  
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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In addition to these, various other notable agreements  
are

- a.) 2022 - Adivasi Accord (Assam)
- b.) 2021 - Karbi " (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' 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 crores  
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,  
Terrorism 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

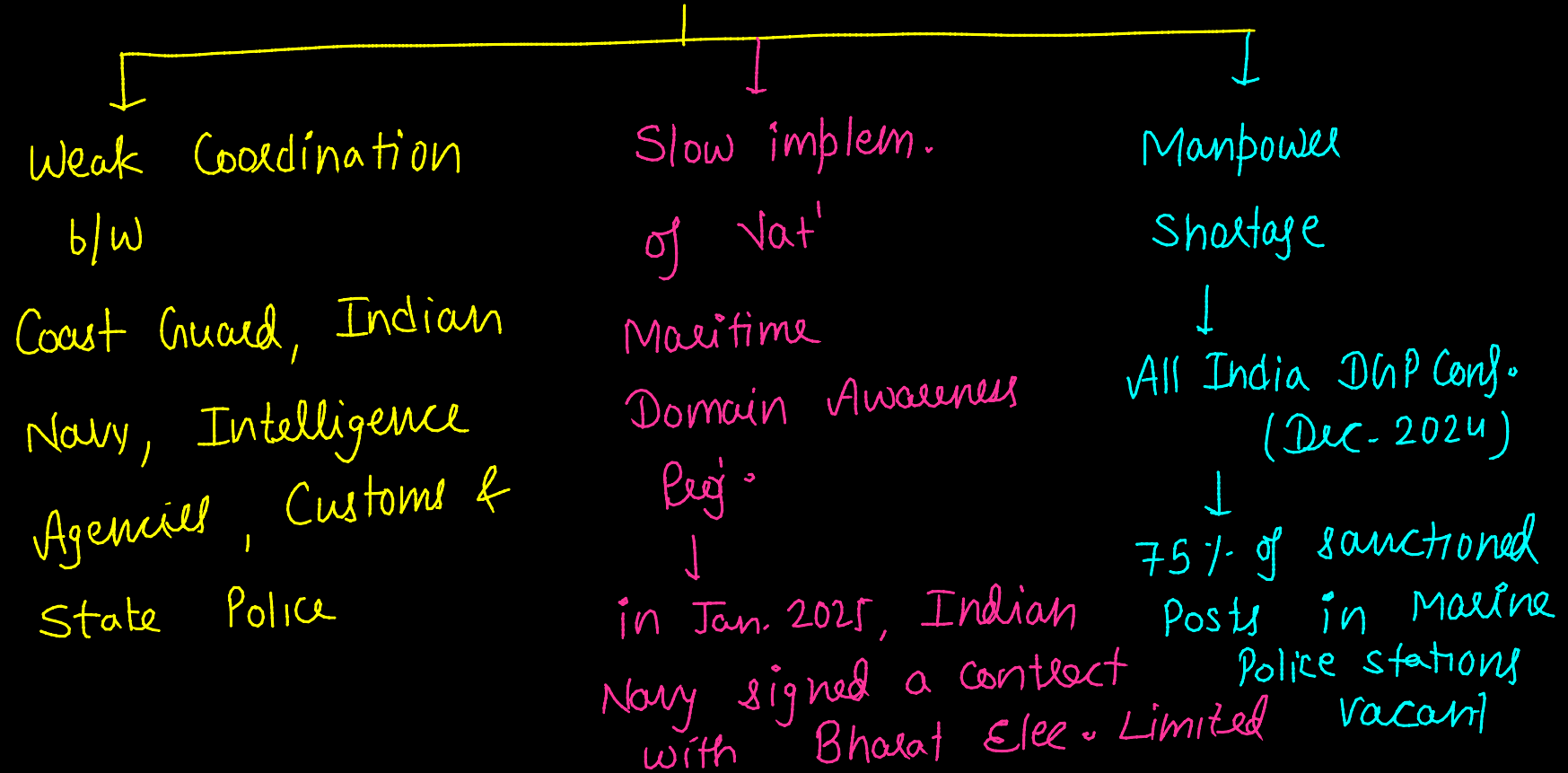


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# At the insti. level

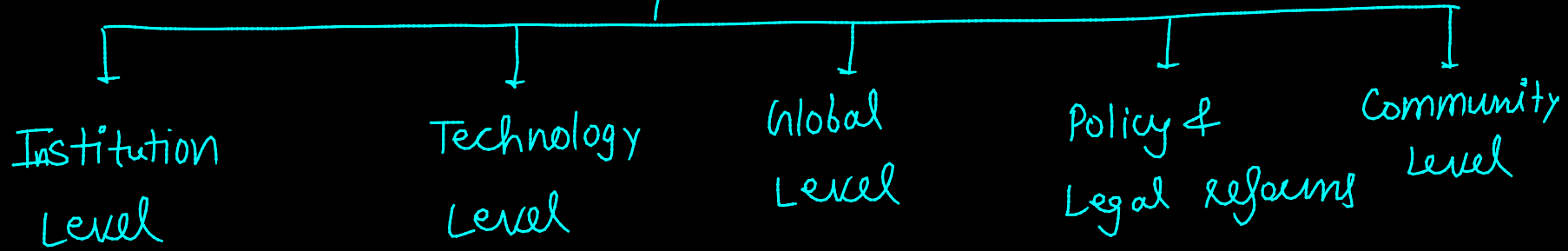


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# Way forward



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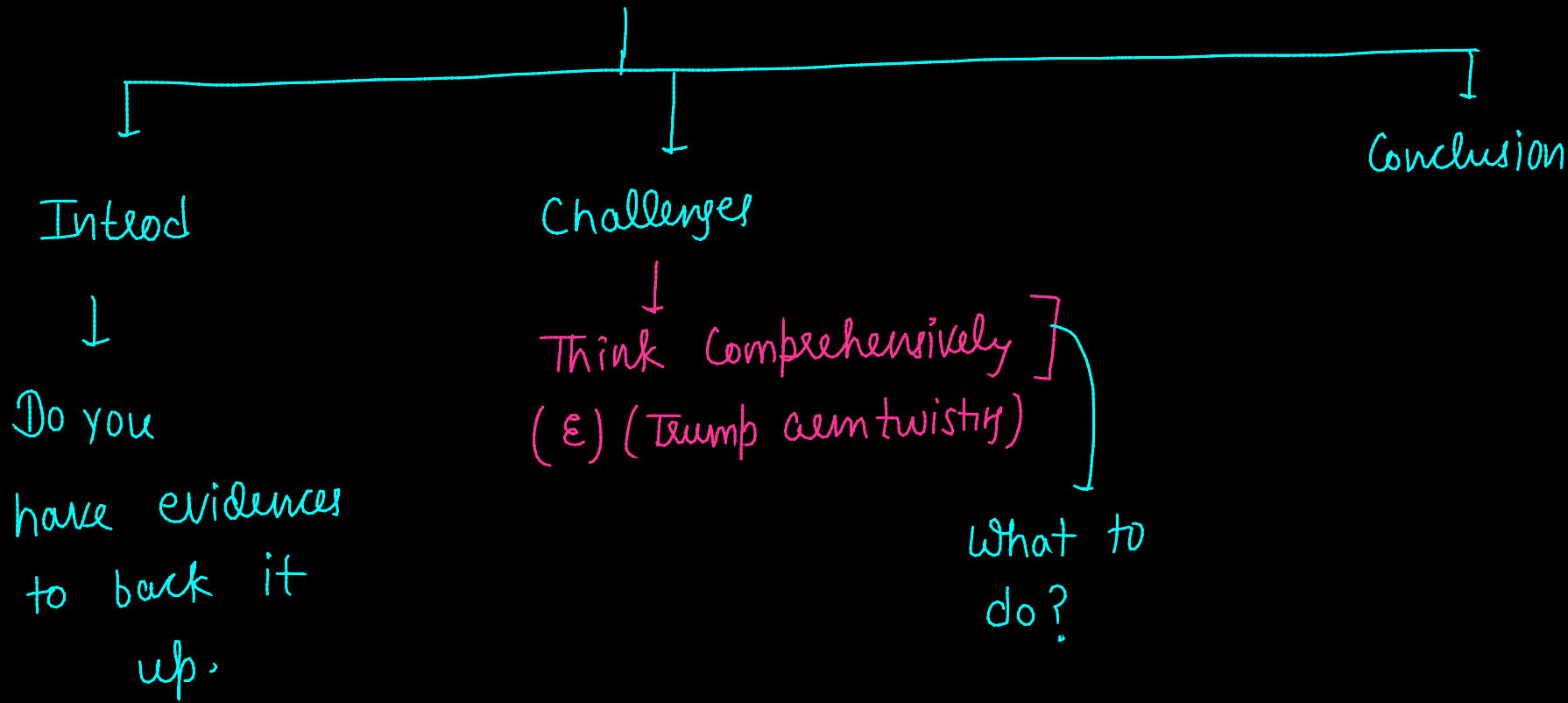
**Q. What are the challenges before the Indian economy when the world is moving away from free trade and multilateralism to protectionism and bilateralism? How can these challenges be met?**



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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

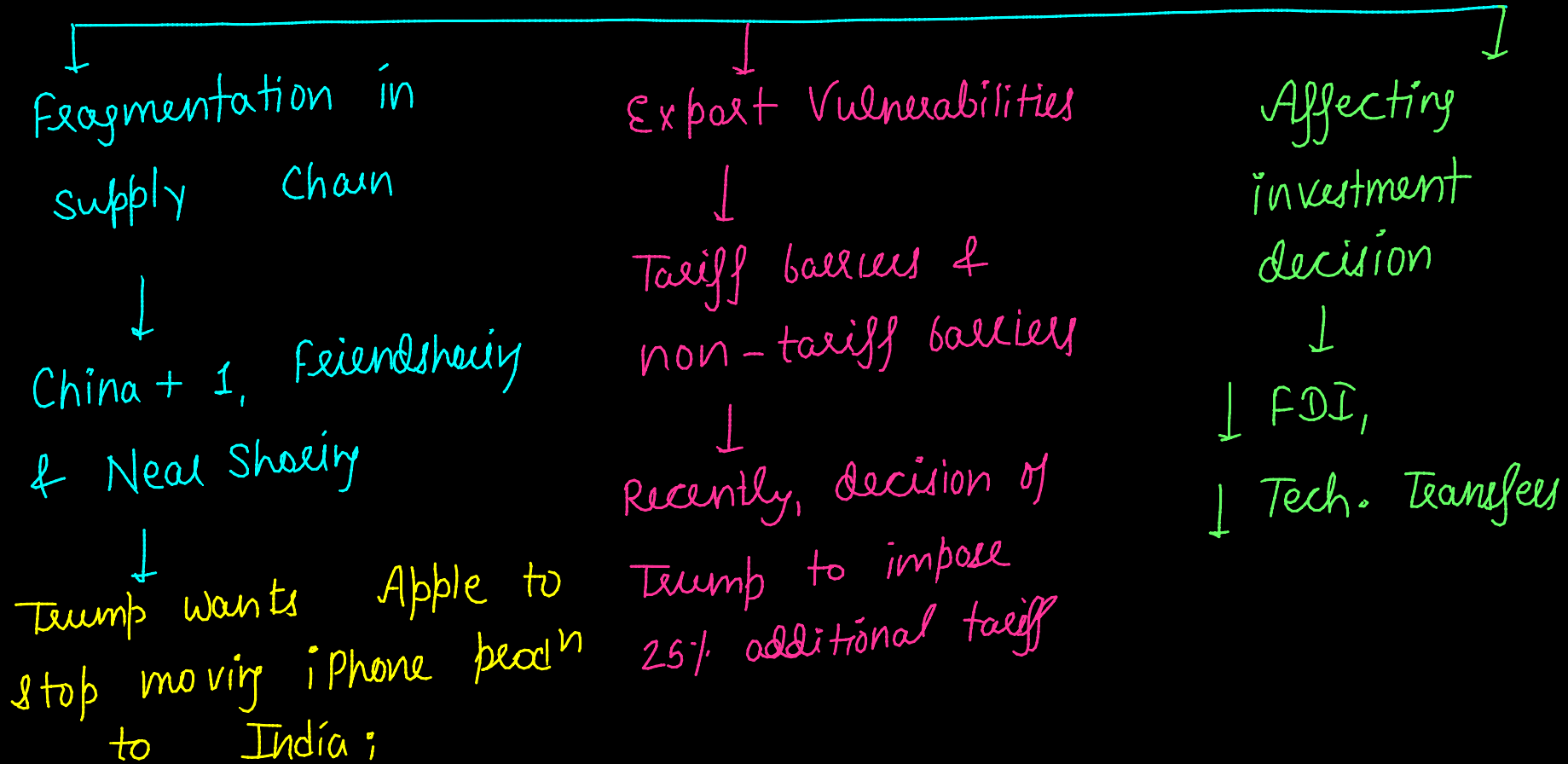
↓  
affecting India's  
ability to use  
WTO DSM  
effectively

Supply Chain  
Weaponization

↓  
Overdependence  
on  
Chinese inputs  
in various sectors  
↑ vulnerabilities





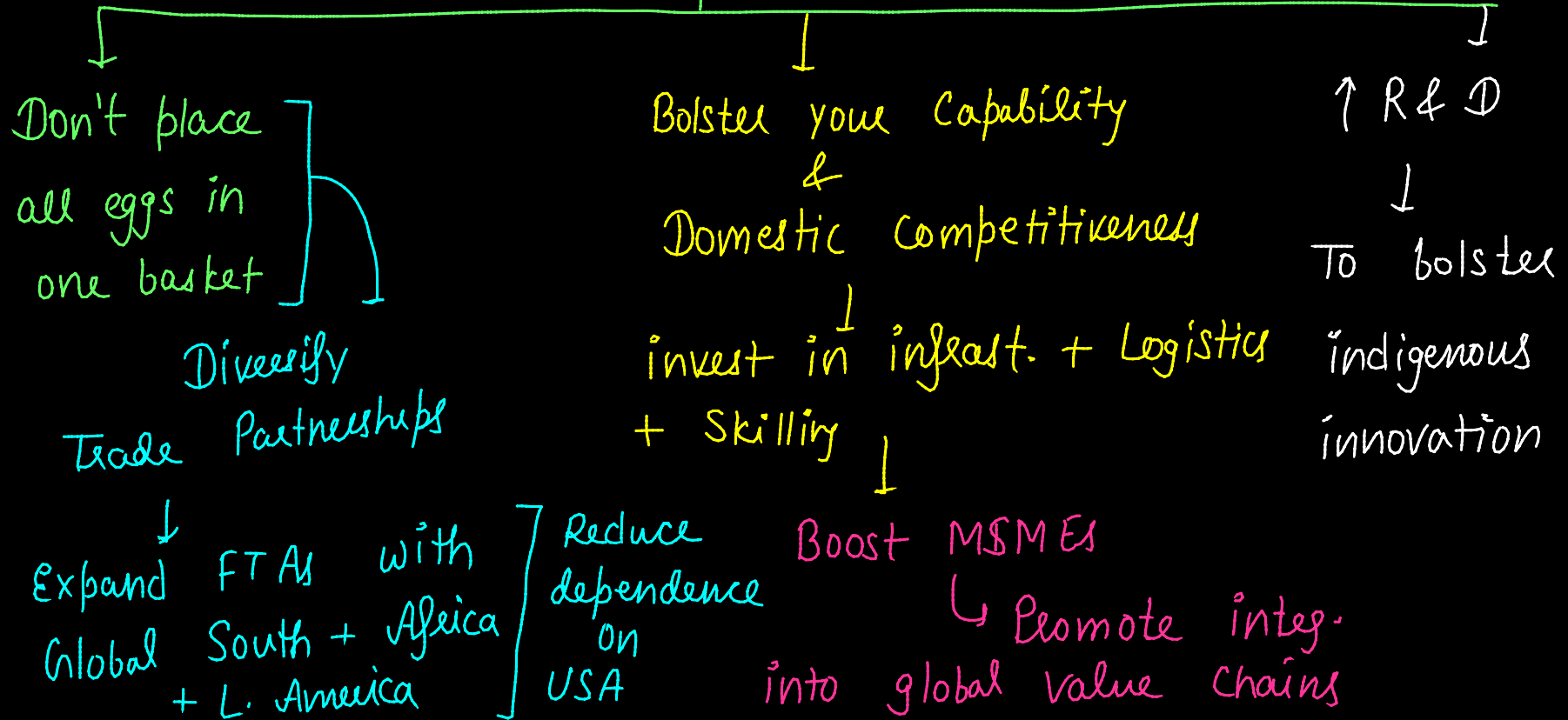


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# What to do?



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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



**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

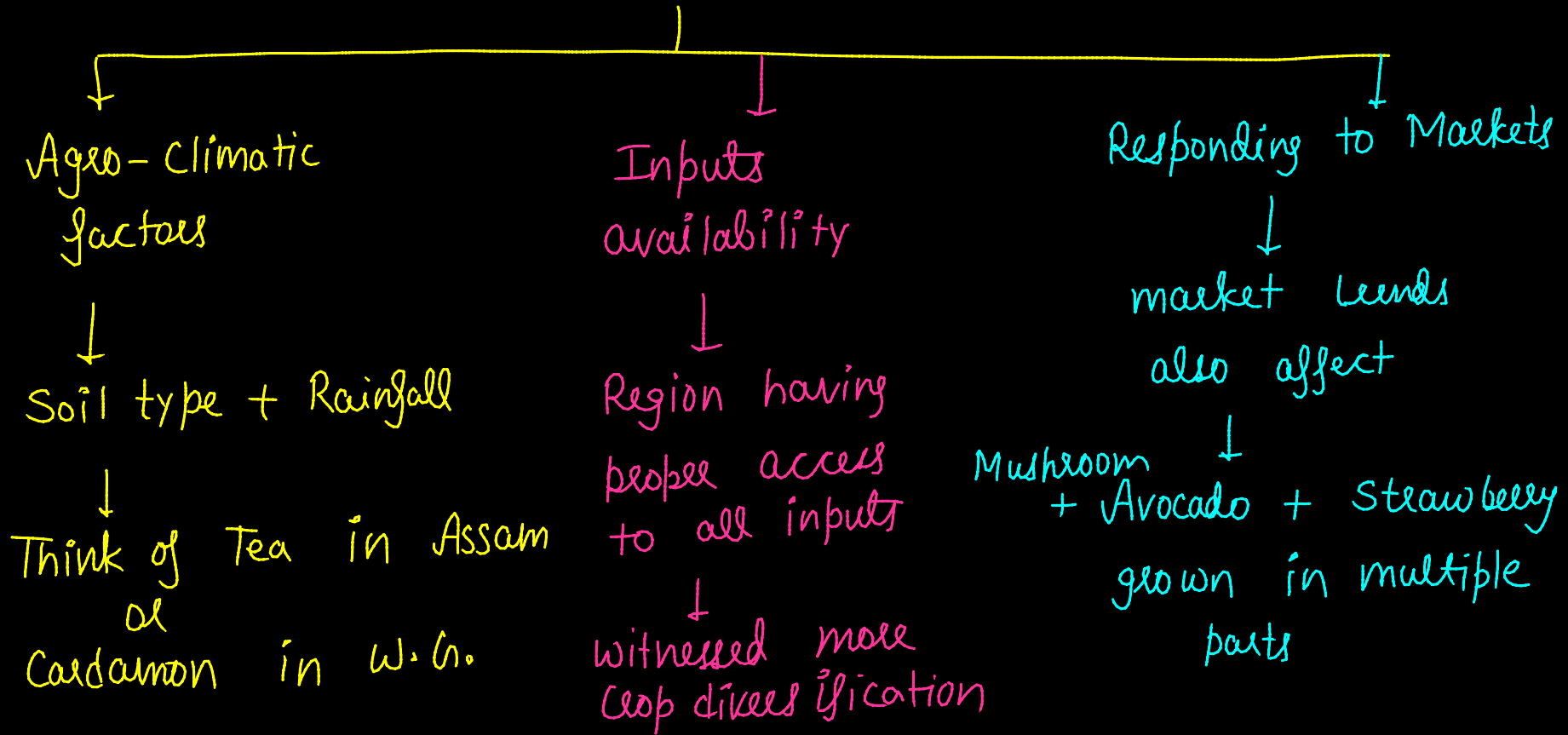


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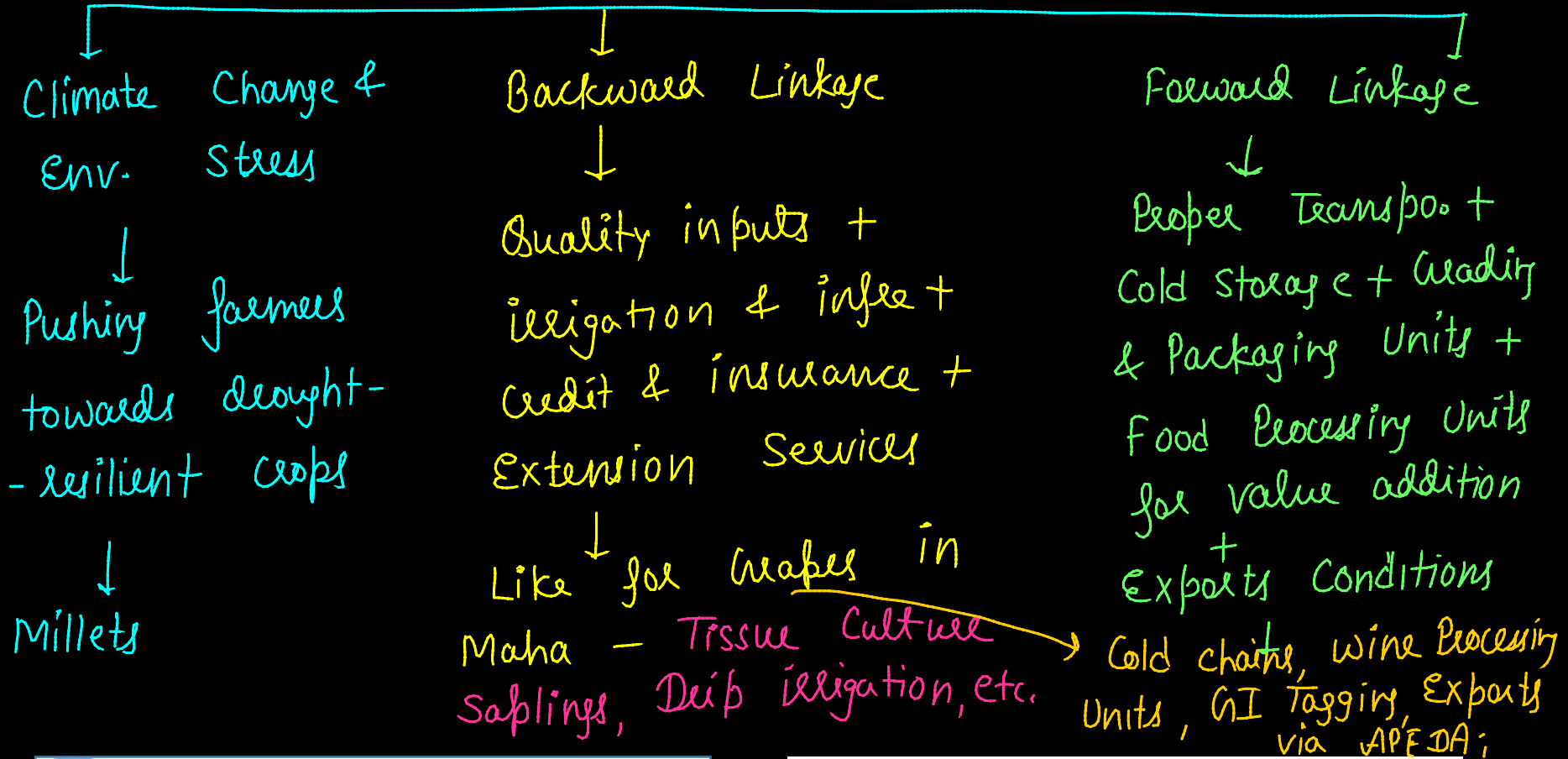
# Factors



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## Conclusion

↓  
End it with way forward like  
expansion of FPOs, investment in  
Cold Chains, prom<sup>n</sup> 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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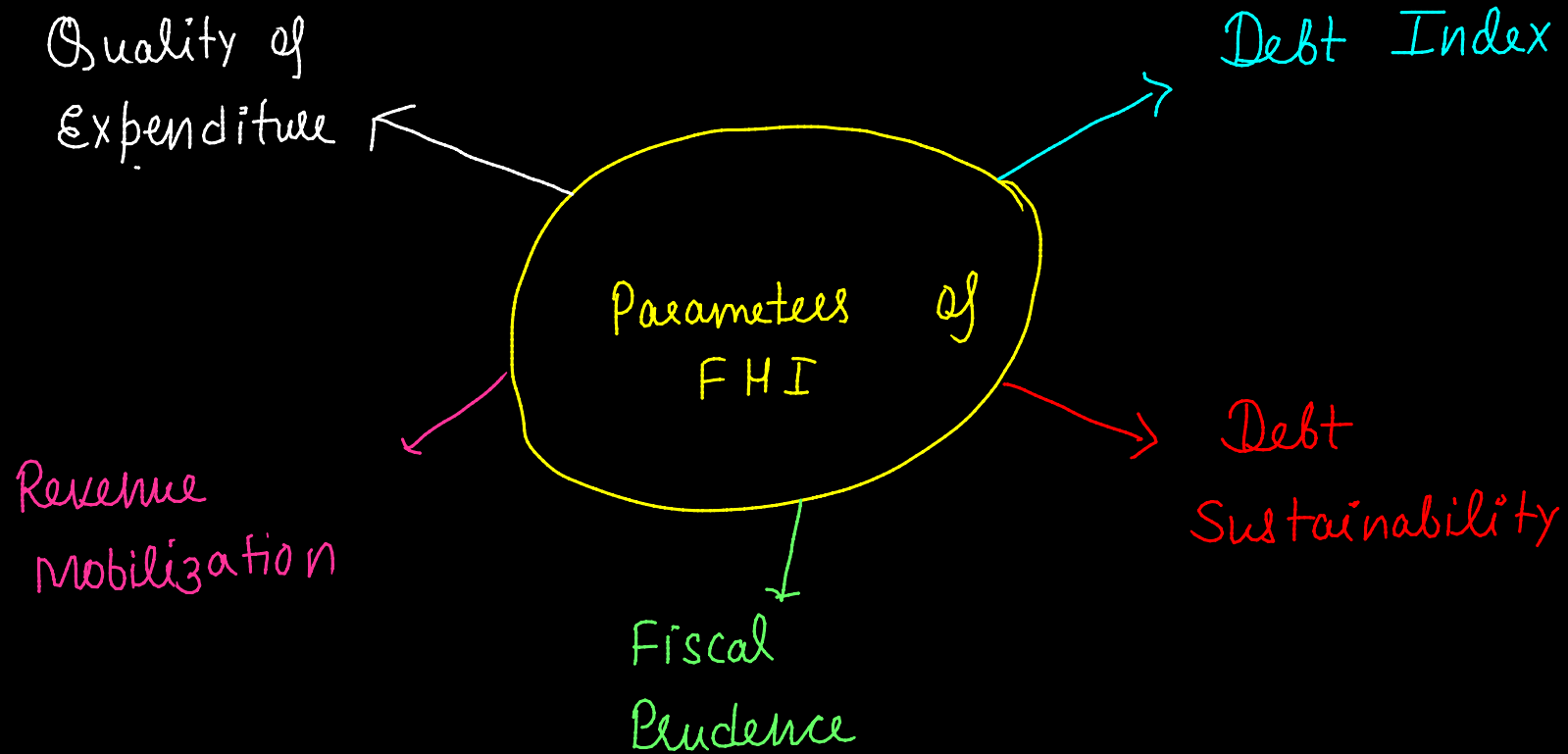
The Fiscal Health Index was proposed & launched by NITI Aayog in India to assess the fiscal health of Indian states (inaugural FHI 2025 report was released in Jan. 2025); It offers a data-driven lens to promote fiscal prudence & cooperative federalism



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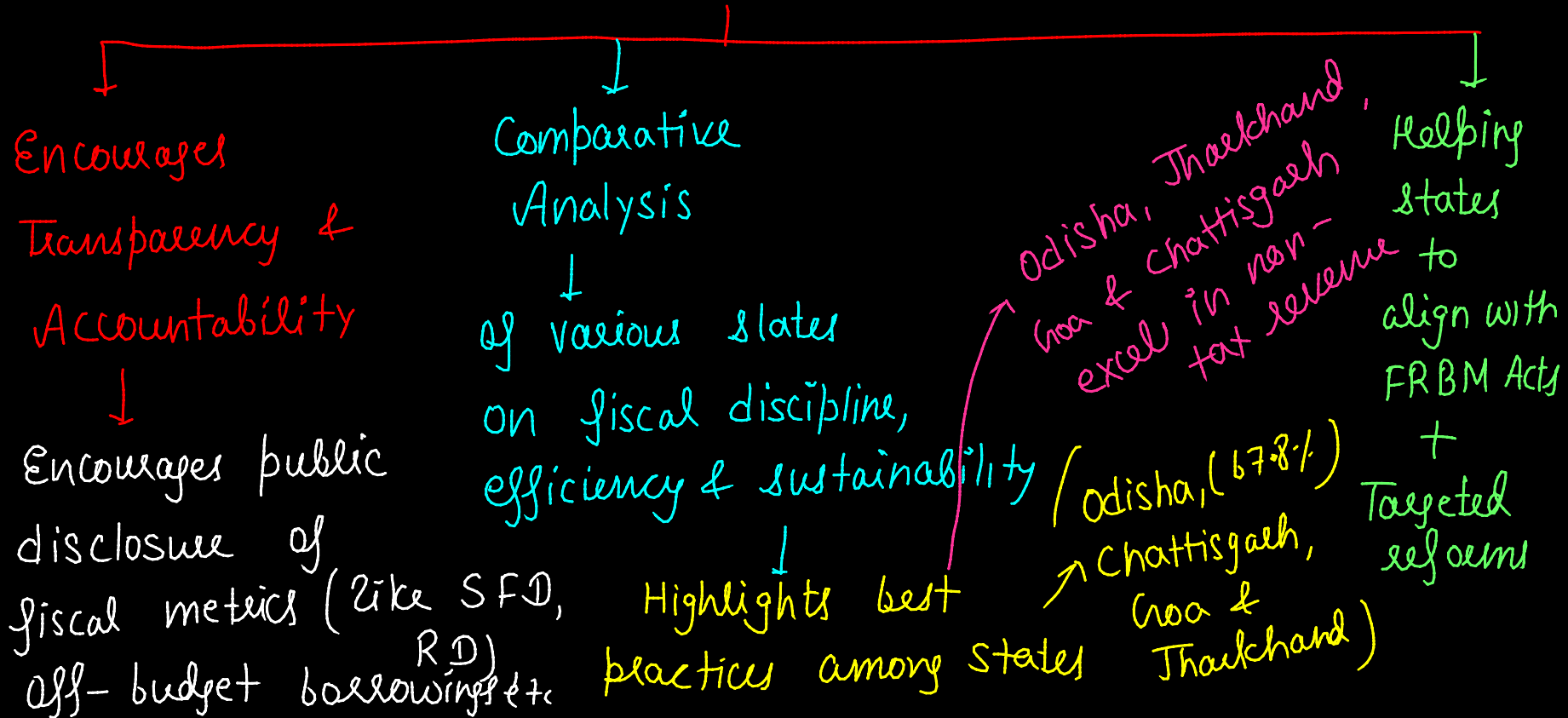


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# How FHI assesses fiscal performance



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# FHI encouraging Prudent & Sustainable Fiscal Policies

Promotion of  
efficient  
spending

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

Debt management

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

v/s WB + Andhra  
(only 10%)

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 frameworks

Reward mechanism  
↓  
Better FHI  
scores means  
↓  
higher borrowing  
limits, perform.  
grants;



## Conclusion

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



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**Q8.** भारत में तटीय जलभृत 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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