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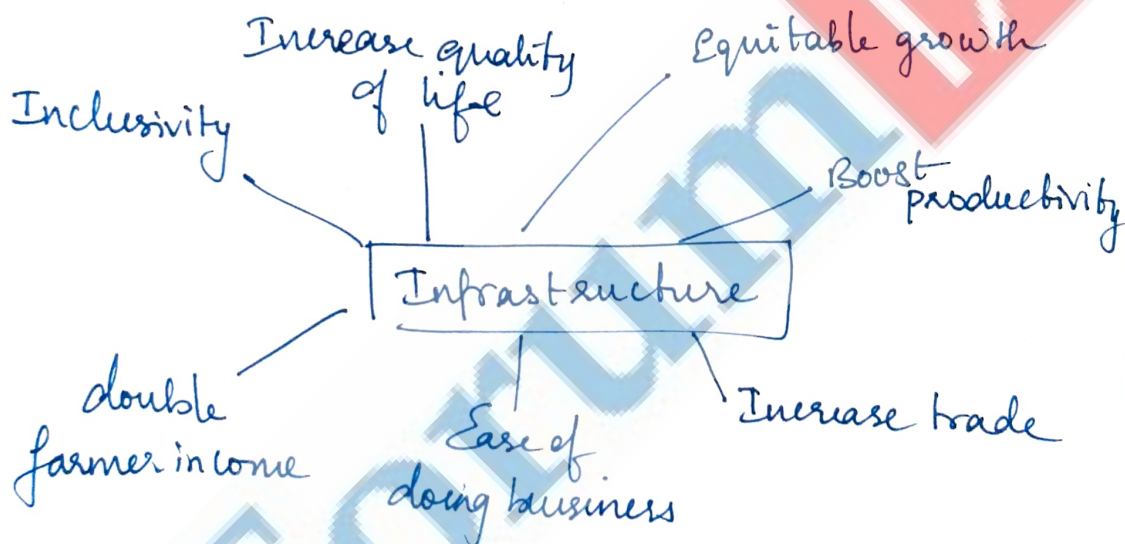
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ADDITIONAL REMARKS

Q.1.

India is planning a 1.5 Trn Infrastructure pipeline to achieve the dream of 5 Trn \$ economy by 2025. According to World Bank, 1% increase in infra spend will lead to 1% increase in GDP

Importance of Infrastructure :-



Economic gain must not marginalise safety :-

→ Increasing accidents due to poor maintainance

Eg. Black spots in highways

→ Poor safety systems in place

Eg. Balarore train accident

→ Poor compliance with laws

Eg. Fines due to building code violations

→ Poor foresight in planning

Not incorporating natural disaster concerns in building codes

→ Poor concern for environment

Eg. Fast track EIA clearance for Char Dham project led to Joshimath land subsidence.

Way forward

→ Implement recommendations of committees like Anil Kakodkar, Bibek Debroy, CAG, etc

→ Implement international conventions to improve safety Eg. Basilia declaration

→ Mainstream disaster management into planning as per NDMA guidelines -

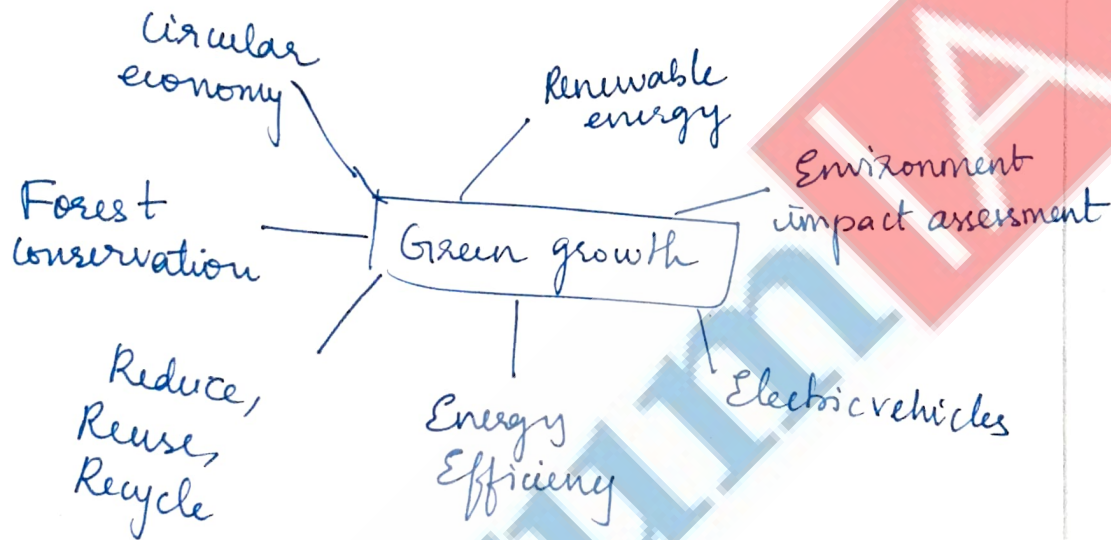
→ Use new tech like KAVACH system, Earthquake resistant construction, etc

Safe and steady growth of infrastructure is *sin qua non* to achieve "Sarvodaya".

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Green growth is taking the sustainable path to achieve economic growth. It adopts ~~reuse~~, environmental friendly practices in the economy.

Aspects of Green growth:-



Government measures to promote green growth:-

Q3.

Project Cheetah has introduced cheetahs to Kuno Palpur sanctuary after they went extinct in 1952, from Namibia.

It is a departure from India's previous efforts:-

- India usually does in-situ conservation
Eg. Project tiger successfully doubled population before St. Petersburg declaration target.
- Introducing from foreign land has both risks and rewards - has not been tried before.

Reintroduction can be justified because:-

- Gives a change chance to increase range of the animal
- A second chance to conserve
- Improves national pride and love for the animal
- Such magnetic species like cheetah attracts more interest & funds to conserve other species
- Ecotourism and local employment

→ As a keystone species it improves biodiversity and stability of the ecosystem.

However there are several concerns with the same:-

- Ethical concern as to whether we have right to deny safe habitat to the animal
- Moral hazard as it causes carelessness in conserving existing species
- Viability of species in new environment
Eg. 8 cheetahs have died in Kuno
- Capacity of Kuno Sanctuary and associated staff is insufficient to protect
- Human animal conflict - the sanctuary is already home to 3 other big cat species.

Therefore, the introduction is justified for the economic, ecological benefits, but intense surveillance and constant vigil is needed to ensure its success.

4.

Precision agriculture is the use of new technology like remote sensing, IoT, drones, ICT, mobile, etc to improve agricultural productivity and income.

Precision agriculture as a panacea :-

- Boost productivity by knowing precise fertilizer requirement, right seed variety, etc.
- Reduce wastage - optimal application of water through microirrigation saves 30-50% of water.
- Reduce costs - Manpower can be replaced with drones for fertilizer application, precision weeding etc.
- Climate resilience - climate niche modelling helps choose right crop for right land and climate.
- Increase farmer income as a result of above factors.

Impediments in adopting it :-

- Lack of credit facilities to small farmers
- Land fragmentation prevents adopting new technology — 85% farmers have small/medium farm
- Poor extension services and handholding
- Predominance of subsistence farming
- Lack of private sector participation
- Innovations not focused on making cheap technology for farmers.

It can be implemented better by :-

- Improving R&D expenditure for affordable farm technology
- Earnest implementation of schemes like PM Kisan Sanchayee Yojana, Soil health card, Agri Staach, etc.
- Providing cheap credit and crop insurance to promote capital expenditure
- FPO and cooperatives to be governed better

Agriculture can be the solution and not just cause of climate change, by shifting to precision agriculture.

5. Horticulture is a bastion of strength for India as it is second largest producer of fruits and vegetables and is the key to catapulting agriculture labourers out of poverty.

Reasons for increasing emphasis:-

- Suitable to India - 42 types of soil, 10 bio geographical zones - so high diversity in production
- Scope for processing - Only 2% produce is processed now compared to 40% in China
- Inclusive development - Hilly areas, North East region can grow economically
- Boost farmer income - crop diversification recommended by Dalwai committee
- High demand - from middle East and Western nations - Eg. Alphonso mangoes

Government Measures

- National Horticulture mission
 - Create nurseries
 - Credit facility

- SHGs, FPOs for horticulture
- Increase area under cultivation
- Capacity building, marketing.
- Mission for horticulture development in NE.
- National Bamboo mission
- TDPs price control scheme
- National coconut board
- Scheme for formalisation of more food processing facilities.

The performance of schemes can be improved by :-

- Backward and forward linkages
Increase information to farmer and ensures processing
- Reduce wastage (30% wasted acc to World Bank)
- Improve cold storage and infrastructure
Eg. Kisan Sampada Yojana

Horticulture is key to realise
'Jai kisan' call of our PM.

6.

Urbanisation is the 'engine of economic growth', but unplanned influx of people has created fire safety hazards.

How unplanned urbanisation is harmful :-

- Driven by distress migration : Most urban poor live in slums Eg. Mumbai
- Inadequate land available : Hence building codes are violated to accommodate more
- Lack of affordable safe housing - Cost of living is high in urban areas so temporary thatches are used.
- Poor enforcement of rules : Crony capitalism, politicised bureaucracy are reasons.
- Corruption in building contracts

Recommendations to mitigate :-

- National building code 2016
 - gives standards for fire safety
 - Requires audit of compliance.

- Responsibility of local government to ensure fire safety.
- Need strict enforcement of codes
- Fire safety training for staff
- Better equipment and infrastructure for fire fighters
- Regular audit of compliance by local govt and social audit.
- Poor & Better land use planning to ensure adequate land availability
- Removing rent caps to reduce scarcity
- Affordable housing for urban poor
Eg. PM Awas Yojana

Better access to basic resources will improve safety compliance in urban areas to achieve SDG 9.

7.

Digital public infrastructure is the digital space available for public to improve productivity, safety, convenience. Examples are India Stack, AgriStack, etc.

It is indispensable for citizens and businesses

→ Cost reduction

Eg. ONDC will reduce cost of subscribing to Amazon

→ Inclusivity

Eg. UPI has democratised payments

→ Safety and trust

Eg. Using DigiLocker to store and share data

→ Boosts productivity in governance

Eg. AgriStack cuts red tapism for citizens

→ Hottbed for innovation

level playing field is created to break monopoly & boost innovation

Challenges

→ Exploitation:

Absence of data protection legislation opens up citizens to exploitation

→ Exclusion: Poor digital literacy and mistakes in infant technology causes exclusion errors

Eg. Koili devi case - excluded from PDS due to Aadhar linkage

→ Monopolisation: Government monopoly over data or services might affect privacy, competition, etc.

Way forward

→ Strengthen data protection

→ Improve digital literacy and awareness

→ Strong grievance redressal mechanism

→ Constant vigil to avoid leakage/cyber attacks.

India's sharing of DPI in G20 forum has boosted prestige and laid foundation to become "Vishwa Gurur" by 2047.

8. NISAR is the earth observatory satellite of NASA and ISRO that is set to be launched in 2024.

Relevance in climate change

- It can observe sea level changes
- ~~#~~ Observes several climate phenomenon like cloud cover, rain patterns, ground level movements
- Has high resolution of upto 12km

Relevance in disaster

- Early warning by picking land movements
- Predict sudden disasters like GLOF, flash floods, etc.
- Guide disaster response

9.

India's dependence on other nations is the weakest link in our defence. Recent boost to private participation is bound to change this scenario

Importance of start ups :-

- Bring private investment
- Capture global space market
(India plays 2% currently)
- New innovations and competition
- Attract foreign collaborations
- Increase space reconnaissance and presence
Eg. Digantara
- Augments capacity of ISRO
Eg. Skysroots' new launchpad

Initiatives taken to promote start ups:-

- New Space India limited to regulate private participation

- IDEX defence innovation challenge and funds.
- Allowing start-ups to use facilities of ISRO
- Indigenising defense procurement
Eg. 60% INS Vikrant indigenous
- Compulsory investment for govt contracts upto 30%.

But more proactive efforts are needed:-

- Adequate mentorship through foreign collaborations
- Compulsory local procurement unless not available in required quality
- Venture capital funding
- Smooth integration with government projects

Our PM's words that "Space is the space to be in" can be achieved by creating conducive environment for space start-ups.

10.

In the era of 2 new theatres of war - Space and Cyber, nipping the threat in the bud is crucial to prevent large scale damage.

Role of intelligence in national security :-

- Forewarning about imminent threat
Eg. IB warned about 28/11 attacks multiple times
- Enables planning and cooperation
Eg. Operation Greyhound used local police intel
- Prevent attacks by pre-emptive strikes
Eg. Balakot ~~was~~ air strike.
- Choke the sources of funding/support
Eg. Banning several NGOs that were front organisations
- Protect civilians - Cyber attacks can debilitate the nation if not nipped in the bud.

Challenges in intelligence gathering

- Poor coordination between agencies
Eg. IB's warning was not taken seriously in 28/11 attack
- Multiplicity of agencies
Eg. NATGRID, MAC, IB, NIA collecting intelligence
- Centralisation without using local police to gather information
- Globalisation - "Problems without passports" (Kofi Annan) - but countries not cooperating. Eg. Pakistan encouraging drug trade

Steps needed to overcome the challenge:-

- Multilateral cooperation against threats
Eg. NC3I talking to 24 countries to create NDMA
- Better surveillance technology and capacity building. Eg. Coastal surveillance scheme
- Combine local and national efforts

~~→~~ Information is key in new massive threats, as the catastrophe can be too big to counter once it has occurred.

11.

Indian economy created half the number of jobs for the same GDP growth in this decade compared to the previous. More job-intensive sectors like textile can reverse this trend.

Opportunities for Textile sector:-

- Historical hub of textiles
- Good supply of raw materials
Eg. silk from Karnataka.
- Adequate cheap manpower
- Craftsmanship. - Eg. Kanchipuram
- Good connectivity for exports -
Eg. Tiruppur hub to Chennai port
- Booming technical textile market

Significance of textile sector for India

- Potential to create jobs as it is manpower intensive
- Boost forex earnings - Manufacturing hub for MNCs

- Integrate Indians into global supply chains
- Attract investments moving away from China

⇒

Challenges associated with the sector :-

- Environmental concerns with dyeing dye industries
- Poor wages and unorganised sector
 - lack of social security
- Concentrated only in few hubs
 - Eg. Tiruppur, Kanchipuram, Surat
- Competition from much cheaper Bangladesh
 - Advantage of being least developed nation
- Stagnating agricultural productivity
 - Jute cultivation reducing

Several steps need to be taken to reverse scenario :-

- Formalise through cooperatives
 - Eg. Co-optex

→ Develop infrastructure

Eg. Mega Textile parks in TN

→ Incentivise to scale up

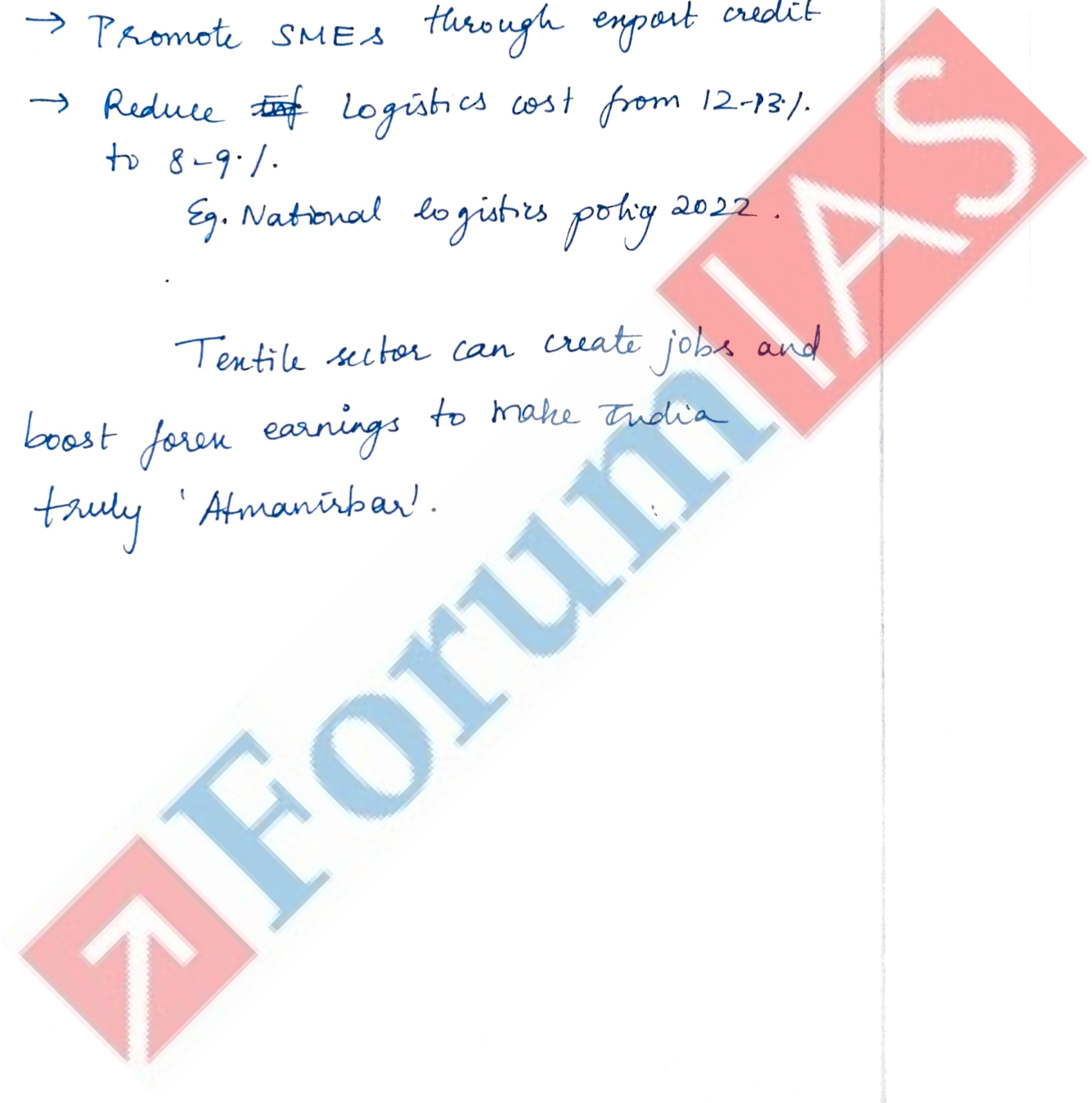
Eg. PLI scheme

→ Promote SMEs through export credit

→ Reduce ~~the~~ logistics cost from 12-13% to 8-9%.

Eg. National logistics policy 2022.

Textile sector can create jobs and boost foreign earnings to make India truly 'Atmanirbhar'.

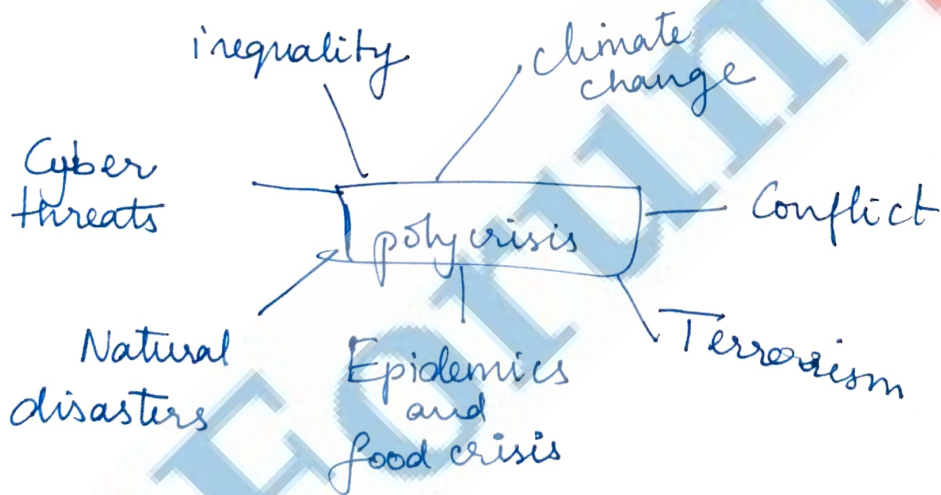


Q.12.

Kofi Annan aptly described 21st Century as an era of 'problems without passports'. Increasing globalisations has increased vulnerability to even remote happenings

The global poly crisis:-

This is a situation of overlapping of issues



Implications for India's macroeconomic stability:-

→ Inflation - conflict in Russia driving up oil prices, fertilizer prices

- Supply shocks - Eg. Indonesian palm oil shortage affecting India
 - China-US trade war causing supply risks
- Economic loss - Climate related disasters are caused by global emissions
- Currency volatility - change in rates of US made INR breach 80 ₹ mark
- Demand changes - Preference for cheap exports due to local inflation
- Unproductive investments - Eg. Buying gold instead of investment

⇒
[But this poses some opportunities too :-]

- Countries looking to friendshoring
Eg. Apple manufacturing in India
- Increasing acceptance of India's demand for 'protectionism' of farmers
- Increasing voice of global South
Eg. TRIPS waiver for COVID vaccine
- More acceptance of dedollarisation
Eg. India-VAE Rupee payment mechanism

Measures to make Indian economy more resilient:-

- Internationalisation of Rupee to reduce dependence on dollars
- Self sufficiency in essential commodities like energy, food, critical tech
Eg. ICET initiative with US
- forming reliable supply chain partnerships
Eg. ~~the~~ Supply Chain resilience initiative
- Promote exports to boost forex
Eg. PLI scheme
- Make economy more equitable for sustainable growth - will ensure resilience in adversity.

In the globalised world, it is hard to isolate, but national interest is paramount for global peace and Vanudhava Kudumbaham!

13.

The female labour force participation is 30% in rural but 10% in urban areas of India - PLFS. It does not capture to actual scenario

Why it does not capture actual scenario:-

→ Does not include domestic work

As per a research, women spend 10x more time on domestic work than men which is unaccounted for

→ Does not capture quality of employment

Rural women have jobs in unorganised sector such as construction, farming, brick kilns

→ Does not represent truth about empowerment

Though rural women have higher rate, they work due to acute poverty and not as a result of their empowerment.

→ Sanskritisation - phenomenon of emulating upper castes is driving low FLFPR in urban areas.

- More ~~rich~~ the family is, less likely are the women to work.

→ Plight of working women therefore is not expressed truly.

How to improve the way to understand the scenario:-

→ Construct disaggregated indicators for all data collected, by gender

→ Collect information on conditions of work - safety, social security, maternity care, etc.

→ Account domestic work done by women.

How to improve the picture of 'working women' in Indian economy:-

→ Ensure reach of social security
e.g. Bhima Trinity

- Promote SHGs and formalise their enterprises
- Adopt gender budgeting in local levels too
- Create conducive work environment
 - Eg. Creche facility, cabs, strict implementation of POSH.
- Ensure completion of education
 - Eg. Suganya samaridhi yojana

Poor working conditions for women is leading to population crisis in Japan. India needs to adopt 'womenomics' to reap the dividend of the female labour force.

Q.14.

- Climate change, though caused by emissions of mighty and powerful, ~~are~~ is disproportionately affecting the marginalised sections of the society.

Impact on marginalised sections

Across sectors

↳ Agriculture

- Small and medium farmers have lesser capacity for capital investments
- Women farm labourers will be more affected by wage loss
- Landless labourers do not have social security

↳ Manufacturing

- SMEs will struggle more to implement environment compliance measures, emission reductions
- Access to new technology is limited to cottage industries.

- ↳ Services — gig workers lack social security in case of disasters
- street vendors, hotel workers, etc are more affected by heat strokes

Across regions

- Tribal areas, hilly areas are in frontline of climate disasters
Eg. Himachal floods
- Slums in urban areas are less resilient to temperature rise, rain disruptions.
- Poor communities are forced to live in sea shores, close to river banks — high vulnerability to disasters

Hence we need a climate resilient model of development :-

- Environment impact assessment — compulsory to ensure mitigation
- Perform achieve and Trade system — Cap emissions of companies

→ Carbon offsetting :

promote green growth for rural areas by ability to sell their foresting activities.

→ Local governance empowerment :

Implementing PESA, FRA in earnest to protect marginalised groups

→ Mainstream "adaptation"

- climate resilient agriculture - Organic farming
- Adopt renewable energy - PM KUSUM
- Adapt ecofriendly habits - Life initiative

→ Mainstream "mitigation"

- Follow environment standards on choosing site
- Reduce risk through innovation - eg. Permaculture
- Reduce damage by precautions - eg. bund farming, embankments, etc.

Development that balances sustainability is essential for social justice (as per our preamble) to the marginalised sections of society.

15.

With the announcement of International Year of Millets, the trend of 2.5% CAGR decline in millet production in past decade, is hoped to reverse.

Potential of millets

Solves malnutrition

↳ 40% more iron content than rice
(52% women anemic-NFHS)

↳ Less sucrose and more fibre - good for diabetic patients (15% Indians diabetic)

↳ Wholistic nutrition compared to just carbohydrates in rice & wheat.
(compulsory millets in Mid-day meal scheme)

Environment friendly

↳ Draught friendly crop

↳ Does not deplete groundwater

↳ No excess fertilizer needed - prevents soil degradation

↳ suitable for dryland agri - So less electricity and water consumed.

↳ locally procured - less transportation emissions

Farmers income

↳ ↑ crop diversity - less weed growth, more soil health (Dalhousie comm)

↳ less input costs

↳ MSP available

↳ Insurance against loss of other crops due to climate

↳ Cheap good quality seeds

↳ Export demand.

Reason for low adoption :-)

→ Green revolution - much higher yield (4 times) compared to millet

→ Prestige symbol of rice & wheat

→ Millet considered poor man's food.

- Lack of conservation of good varieties
Eg. kutia konds lost 12/21 varieties
their ancestors used.
- Westernization and demand for
processed food.
- low MSP and poor extension support.
- low quality of produce

Recent push by government through
schemes like ~~MISHI~~ MAHARISHI have
encouraged whole world to adopt this
"shree anna".

16.

Food processing Industry is the value addition of farm produce by grading, processing, branding, distributing, etc to improve economic value and shelf life. It is growing at 8% CAGR, faster than agriculture.

Links between farming community and industrial sector:-

- Farming community → Information on demand, prevents wastage, ensures remuneration
- Industrial sector → export earnings, profitable, lucrative market.

Role in advancing rural economy:-

- Generates employment
90% FPI employees are rural
- Women empowerment
 $\frac{1}{3}$ employees are women
- Secures farmer income
30% produce goes to waste

- Value addition creates export demand
 - brings infrastructure to village that drives entire economy
- Rurbanisation
 - prevents distress migration from villages
- Credit growth and investments
 - Banks can trust due to local supply of raw materials

However it faces the following challenges:-

- Poor tech adoption.
 - 90% labour is rural but 96% output is from urban
- Informal sector
 - 66% work as informal enterprises
- safety testing
 - SPS standards are not satisfied hence difficult to export
- Poor infrastructure
 - 95% cold storage is privately owned
 - Poor road connectivity.

Initiatives to improve role

- Krishi UDAAN - flight connectivity to NE hilly areas for farmers
- Scheme for formalisation of micro food processing centres
- TRIFOOD initiative of TRIFED
- Vandhan Yojana
- PLI and 100% FDI in food processing

Way forward

- Promote formalisation
- Encourage SHGs
- Reduce credit rates
- Increase testing lab networks
- Rural connectivity enhancement.

FPI is the bridge to transfer underemployed unskilled agricultural labour into more productive manufacturing sector, to ensure a healthy middle class.

17.

India has adopted the PM's 10 point strategy on disaster risk reduction (DRR) based on the Sendai Framework 2015. But it faces several challenges.

Constraints in disaster risk reduction:-

→ Multisectoral process :



disaster reduction methods need to be adopted by multiple sectors as the ~~un~~ impact of risk is multisectoral.

→ Multi tiered process

- Central → National disaster management Authority
- Executive body
- NDRF, NIDM

state → state DM authority
district - DM committee.

The centre contributes 75% of disaster response funds to states while district authorities are required to operationalise the "Incident Response system"

Other challenges

- Poor R&D and technology adoption
Eg. Earthquake resilient building, flood resistant crops - low uptake.
- Poor compliance with laws
Eg. Encroachment of flood plains
Construction in fragile areas
- Poor capacity for disaster warning
Eg. Flash floods, cloud bursts, landslides are difficult to predict
- Lack of local participation
Traditional knowledge needs to be incorporated

Measures to build Robust DRR strategy :-

→ Local participation (ARC recomm)
in planning, volunteering (80% rescue done by locals)

→ Technology adoption

Eg. IMD new warning for heat waves

Satellite imagery for cyclones

Cloud seeding for drought

→ Robust risk assessment

Eg. Doppler radars, IR imaging etc to assess vulnerability

→ Robust preparedness

Eg. Train politicians, officials (NDMA guidelines)

→ Land use planning

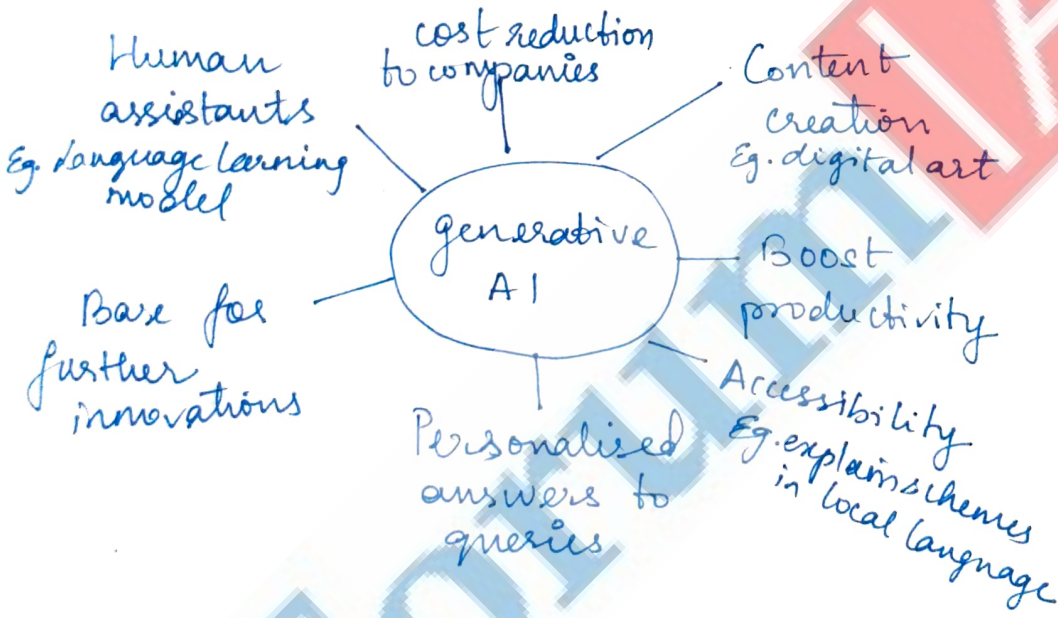
Eg. River bank zonation, coastal zone regulations

Climate change has aggravated disaster risk. Urgent preparedness is imperative for DRR

Q.18

Generative AI is the capacity of a computing entity to generate novel content like write-ups, videos, images, codes, etc based on input prompts. Examples are ChatGPT, Bard AI, lambda and so on.

Advantages of generative AI



Concerns and challenges posed by AI:-

- Ethical concern - should AI be treated like a person?
- Accountability - who is responsible for illegal activities of AI?
- Bias - training data sets have male/white bias

- Singularity - stage when AI exceeds human intelligence is feared.
- Unclear process - No understanding of exact mechanism of answer generation by AI
- Privacy concerns - Use of personal data by big tech - Eg. Cambridge Analytica case
- Ownership question - Digital art created by AI belongs to artist?
- IP rights violation
- Increasing inequalities - severe disadvantage to have-nots
- Job loss for unskilled, repetitive work
- Incorrect information given by AI

How can policymakers address this? :-

- Create regulation to pin accountability for actions of AI (UNESCO recomm)
- Ensure ~~training~~ robust data protection on the lines of GDPR

- Slow down the release of new versions until tech is fully understood.
- Create watermark to robustly distinguish AI generated content from human generated
- Grievance redressal mechanism for wrong, misleading, provoking, obscene answers / outputs
- Revamp IP protection laws
- Create age restrictions for usage
- Fund further research to use it to improve lives of marginalised societies

Generative AI is here to change the way we work. Effective regulation is a pre-requisite to ensure its safe and effective usage.

19.

Recent violence in Manipur between Kuki and Meiti ethnic communities due to a HC order on reservations was just bursting out of a conflict that have several other roots.

Causes of security challenge in Manipur:-

i) Ethnic faultlines:

Kukis belong to 'Zo' ethnic group present across the border in Myanmar too. Meitis are Vaishnavites.

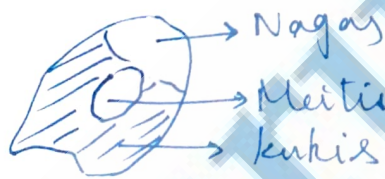


fig. Manipur

ii) Land conflict:

Meiti (53%) population occupy only 10% land and are not allowed to buy land on hills. But Kukis have encroached land.

iii) Cultural differences:

Kuki follow shifting cultivation, so they move around often. This is looked

down upon by Meitais.

iv) Ethnicised bureaucracy..

The local admin and police are also divided on ethnic lines

v) Illegal drug smuggling :

Kuki militants engaged in drug rackets aggravate issue ~~and~~ - present near 'golden triangle'

vi) Historic wounds still open :

British settled Kukis in the hills hence Meitais want to expell the outsiders - 'Meiti nationalism'

vii) Lack of political will for unity :-

Manipur government tilting toward Meiti side.

viii) Poor development, porous border, external support to insurgents, etc.

Ways to solve the crisis

A multi pronged approach is needed :-

- Peace talks by inviting leaders of warring groups
- saturating borders with infrastructure
Eg. BADP
- Giving alternate livelihood for kulis to wean off from drugs
- Strict action against drug rackets
- Confidence building and media action to get people to support peace
- Engage local women to champion peace
Eg. Meini Paibas
- Strict action on biased police officers
- In the worst case - president's rule if violence continues.

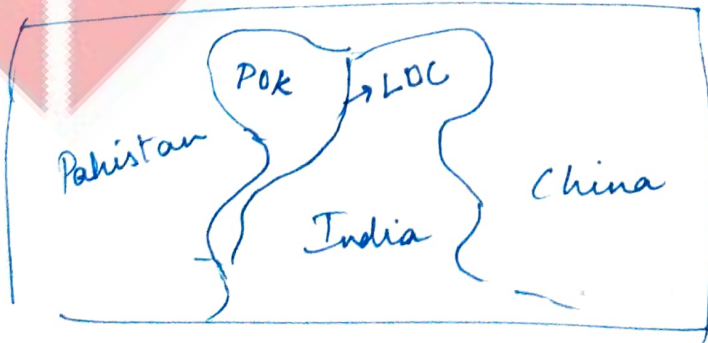
Manipur issue hasse brought to light the extreme vulnerability of our border areas. Immediate restoration of peace is first step to development of the area.

20.

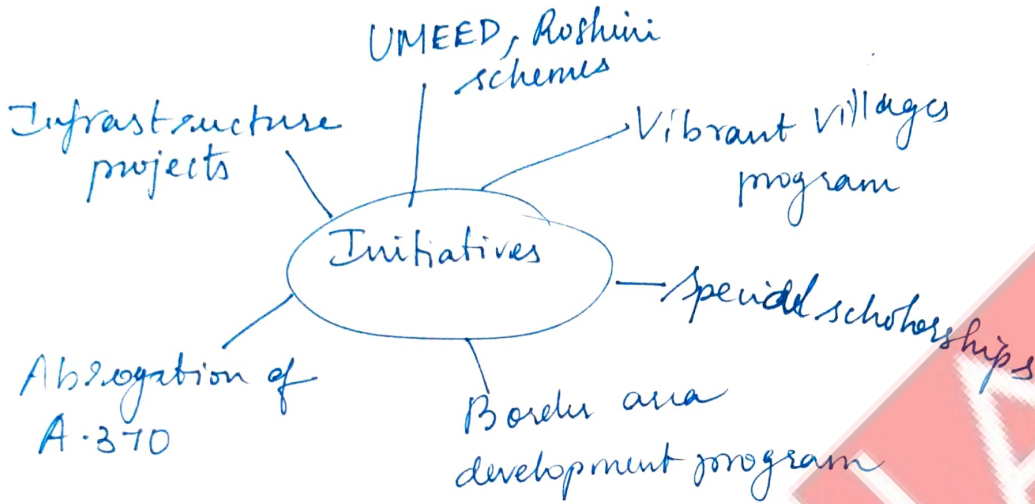
Jammu and Kashmir has been the hot bed of proxy war by Pakistan to destabilise the nation and keep the security forces engaged. The root cause was the partition of the nation.

Causes of Militancy / terrorism in J&K :-

- External influence and provocation
ISI sponsored terrorists infiltrate the border
- Porous border of Radcliff line
- Lack of development in the region
- Propaganda and psychological war by Pakistan
Eg. Hurriyat stone pelting
- Local people support for militants
Eg. Overground workers of ISI
- Border dispute - proxy war by Pakistan



Role of development initiatives



- Improves quality of life of border people
- Increases loyalty to India
- Promotes sense of identity as Indian
- Will help deter any sheltering or support to terrorists
- Promote mutual tolerance of Hindus & Muslims, hence return of Kashmir Pandits
- Reduces terror related incidents
(A-370 abrogation reduced it by 36%.)

Required efforts :-

- Local government empowerment
decentralised governance

- Media management to prevent fake news
- Better internet management to allow freedom of speech.
- Genuine efforts to repatriate Hindu Pandits
- Generating international pressure on Pakistan. Eg. Sajid Mir imprisoned due to FATF pressure.
- Creating border infrastructure like fencing to block infiltration

Border is a matter of national pride.
Development of border areas will make civilians non-uniformed soldiers of the nation, which will ensure more sustainable security.