VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

MAINS 365 QUICK FACTS

SECURITY

ABHYAAS MAINS 2024

ALL INDIA MAINS
(GS + ESSAY + OPTIONAL)
MOCK TEST (OFFLINE)

OFFLINE IN 40+ CITIES

PAPER DATES

GS-I & II	GS-III & IV	ESSAY	OPTIONAL-I & II
24 AUG	25 AUG	31 AUG	1 SEPT

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS

ANTHROPOLOGY | GEOGRAPHY | HINDI | HISTORY | MATHS | PHILOSOPHY
PHYSICS | POLITICAL SCIENCE | PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION | SOCIOLOGY

Scan to Know More and Register

- All India Percentile
- Concrete Feedback & Corrective Measures
- Available in English/Hindi
- Comprehensive Evaluation
- Complete coverage of UPSC Mains syllabus
- Live Test Discussion

Register at: www.visionias.in/abhyaas

AHMEDABAD | BENGALURU | BHOPAL | BHUBANESWAR | CHANDIGARH | CHENNAI | CHHATARPUR (MP)
COIMBATORE | DEHRADUN | DELHI - KAROL BAGH | DELHI - MUKHERJEE NAGAR | GHAZIABAD | GORAKHPUR
GURUGRAM | GUWAHATI | HYDERABAD | INDORE | JABALPUR | JAIPUR | JAMMU | JODHPUR | KANPUR | KOCHI
KOLKATA | KOTA | LUCKNOW | LUDHIANA | MUMBAI | NAGPUR | NOIDA | ORAI | PATNA | PRAYAGRAJ | PUNE RAIPUR
RANCHI | ROHTAK | SHIMLA | THIRUVANANTHAPURAM | VARANASI | VIJAYAWADA VISAKHAPATNAM

CONTENTS

Dear Students,

In the competitive landscape of the UPSC Mains examination, the **significance of integrating data, facts, examples and government initiatives** into your answers cannot be overstated.

These elements serve as the backbone of a compelling and persuasive response, **elevating your answer from a generic narrative to a well-substantiated argument.**

To support you, we have **distilled essential information from the VisionIAS Mains 365 resources** which are renowned for their comprehensive coverage of current affairs. This document pr**ovides a concentrated source of high-quality data, facts, examples and government initiatives.**

The layout of this document is designed for **quick reference and easy integration into your answer.**

Leveraging this distilled information will help you **craft comprehensive, informative, and compelling answers** essential for securing higher marks.
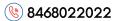
Scan here to download Mains 365 documents

Scan here to get smart quality content

State And Non-State Actors

Left Wing Extremism

◇ **Incidents of LWE violence** have **reduced by 76%** from **2010- 2022.**
◇ **Initiatives: SAMADHAN, 'Bastariya Battalion' of CRPF,** Operation Octopus, Developmental Funding via Special Infrastructure Scheme, Industrial Training Institutes and Skill Development Centres.

Insurgency in Northeast

◇ **Initiatives: Peace deals like** Bodo Peace Accord, Karbi Anglong Peace Agreement, Regional/local connectivity projects like **UDAN 4.0., Maitri Setu, Bogibeel Bridge, Development of Northeast** under **'Act East Policy'** and **Aspirational District programme.**

Manipur Violence

◇ There are **33 recognized tribes of Manipur that either falls** under Nagas or Kukis.
◇ **Initiatives:** Inner Line Permit (ILP), Suspension of Operations (SoS) agreement, Peace Agreement with United National Liberation Front (UNLF) and **Lokur Committee.**

Separatism

◇ **Different forms:** Insurgency, Statehood movement, Autonomy movement, Secessionist movement.
◇ **Initiatives:** Sixth Schedule, Mizo accord to bring peace in Mizoram, the Aspirational District Programmes and Force is used against groups such as **United Liberation Front of Assam.**

Illegal Migration

◇ As of October 2023, 2925 illegal agents have been notified in India through e-Migrate portal.
◇ **Initiatives:** 'Surakshit Jayen Prashikshit Jayen' campaign, Migration and mobility partnership agreements (France), CIBMS, **Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, INTERPOL, etc.**
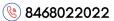
Free Movement Regime (FMR) Scrapped

◇ **Formalized in 2018** as part of **India's Act East Policy.**
◇ Allows visa-free travel within **16 km of border for residents.**

Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) 1958

◇ AFSPA **grants special powers to armed forces** to bring back order in **"disturbed areas".**
◇ **Judicial pronouncements: Naga People's Movement of Human Rights v Union of India (1997), Extra Judicial Execution Victim Families vs Union of India & Anr (2016)**
◇ **AFPSA be repealed: B P Jeevan Reddy committee** (2005) and **Second ARC (2007)**

⚠️ | Threats To Internal Security

🌀 Misuse of Social Media

◇ **Internet penetration** (over 880 million as of March 2023, TRAI).

◇ **Initiatives:** Information Technology (**Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code**) Rules 2021, **Section 67 of IT Act, 2000** and PIB's Fact **Check Unit** under IT Rules 2021.

🌀 Online Radicalisation

◇ **It involves radicalize youth and solicit support through social media** for their political agenda.

◇ **Rising internet penetration: In 2023,** grew 8% year-on-year (Internet in India 2023 Report).

◇ **Global Initiatives: UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, EU's Digital Services Act (DSA), Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism (GIFCT), Tech Against Terrorism**

◇ **Indian Initiatives:** UAPA 1967, IT Act 2000, I4C, **Sahi Raasta programme** and **Operation SADBHAVANA**

🌀 Virtual Assets and Terror Financing

◇ VAs refer to any digital representation of value that can be digitally traded, transferred or used for payment. E.g. **Bitcoin**, Litecoin.

◇ **VASPs:** Entities conducting transactions (exchanges, transfers) between virtual assets or fiat currencies.

◇ **Regulations in India: AML-CFT regulations of PMLA 2002, 'travel rule' for VASPs, VDASPs to register with FIU IND** and India **proposed a permanent secretariat** to fight terror funding.

🌀 Data Protection

◇ **Data refers to** unprocessed facts and figures which could be **'personal' or 'non-personal'**

◇ **Cyber security as** India ranked 10th globally in data breaches in 2023.

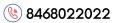◇ **Initiatives: BN Srikrishna Committee, Digital Personal Data Protection Act (DPDP), 2023**

🌀 Cyber Security

◇ **World Cybercrime Index (2024) ranks India 10th** as major cybercrime hotspots.

◇ **Initiatives: IT Act 2000, Joint Doctrine for Cyberspace Operations (2024), National Cybersecurity Policy 2013, CERT-In,** I4C, **National Cybersecurity Coordination Centre (NCCC), NCIIPC, Cyber Swachta Kendra**

🌀 Cyber Threats and Financial Sectors

◇ **Global Financial Stability Report** 2024 of IMF: Nearly **one-fifth of all cyber risks** affect financial firms.

◇ **Financial frauds accounts for 75% of cybercrimes** in India

◇ CFCFRMS registered around **1.1 million financial cyber fraud cases in 2023.**

Critical Information Infrastructure

◇ **It refers to those essential infrastructures,** which, if disrupted/destroyed, would impact health, safety, security, economic or social well-being of nation. **E.g.** Dams, Power, Banking, etc.

◇ **Initiatives: IT Act 2000, National Cybersecurity Policy 2013,** National Cyber Security Strategy 2020, **CERT-In,** I4C, **NCCC, NCIIPC,** Defence Cyber Agency.

Geospatial Data and National Security

◇ **Geospatial data** is information that describes objects, events or other features with location on/near Earth's surface.

◇ **Initiatives: National Geospatial Policy, 2022, National Map Policy,** Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, **National Spatial Data Infrastructure** like Bharatmaps, **NAVIC, Geospatial data gathering like SVAMITVA.**

Money Laundering

◇ It is the **process of making illegally-gained proceeds** (Dirty Money) appears legal (Clean).

◇ **Three stages of Money Laundering: Placement, Layering, and Integration**

◇ **Initiatives:** PMLA 2002 and Amendment 2023, FIU-IND, Economic Offences Wing, RBI, SEBI, CBI, FATF, **Vienna Convention, Global Programme against Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and financing of Terrorism.**

Drug Trafficking

◇ **Highest Possession of drugs for trafficking: Punjab** (maximum), followed by UP, TN. (NCRB 2022 report).

◇ India is **one of the world's single largest opiate markets** in terms of users (World Drugs report 2022).

◇ **Initiatives: Operation Samudragupt,** Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, CIBMS, **Seizure Information Management System (SIMS)** and National Integrated Database on Arrested Narco-offenders **(NIDAAN)** portals, UN Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs 1961

Human Trafficking

◇ **Human trafficking:** Recruitment, transport, harboring by coercion, abduction, fraud.

◇ **2022 Global Report:** 50,000 victims detected globally by 141 countries in 2020

◇ **Initiatives:** UNTOC, GenJust initiative to engage youth, Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956, Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013, CBI, **Anti-Human Trafficking nodal officer and Cri-MAC.**

Terrorism

◇ **India** ranked **14th** on **Global Terrorism Index 2024** (Topped by Burkina Faso).

◇ **Global Initiatives: UN GCTS, 2006, UNSC CTC, GCTF, FATF, SCO RATS, No Money for Terror conference**

◇ **Indian Initiatives: UAPA 1967, NIA, NATGRID,** India-U.S. Counter-Terrorism Cooperation

India's Anti-Terrorism Approach

◇ Civic Action Programme and Udaan scheme, NIA, RAW, IB, **Countering Violent Extremism (CVE)**
◇ In 2024, India has **contributed $500,000 to U.N. Counter-Terrorism Trust Fund**

15th Anniversary of 26/11 Mumbai Attacks

◇ **3-layered protection of Indian coasts:** Marine police (upto 12 NM), Coast Guard (12 to 200 NM), Indian Navy beyond 200 NM
◇ **Improvement made after 26/11:** Sagar Prahari Bal, Fast Interceptor Crafts, Sea Vigil (2019), NIA, NSG, Pakistan in grey list (FATF)
◇ **NIA:** In 2022, overall conviction rate was about **94%.**

Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) 1967

◇ **2019 Amendment:** Individuals can be designated as terrorists
◇ **Definition: International Convention for Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005)** to define terrorist acts.
◇ **Offences are cognizable, Tribunal for appeal**

Transnational Organised Crimes

◇ **Drug trafficking:** Nearly 300 mn drug users globally and increase in trafficking (UNODC).
◇ **Human trafficking:** 50 mn people globally may be subject to various forms of exploitation (UNODC).
◇ **Smuggling of migrants:** More than 8,000 people dying along migration routes globally
◇ **Global Initiatives:** UNTOC, Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, INTERPOL's Organized Crime Unit and Project Millennium, FATF, UN CCPCJ
◇ **Initiatives in India: Article 23** of the Constitution, **Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act, 1956** and **Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013,** joined **combined maritime forces** in 2022
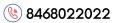
United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crimes (UNTOC)

◇ Adopted by **UN General Assembly in 2000** and entered into force in **2003**
◇ **Members:** Signatories-147 and Parties-191 (India ratified it in 2011).
◇ Convention is further supplemented by **three Protocols**

Hybrid Warfare

◇ Hybrid warfare entails an **interplay or fusion of conventional as well as unconventional instruments** of power and tools of subversion.
◇ **Political warfare:** 2016 US election and UK Brexit vote are suspected to have been influenced by Russia
◇ **Military Warfare:** E.g. Israel used cluster bombs in Israel–Hezbollah War, 2006

Grey-zone Warfare

◇ GZW involves use of **unconventional tactics and strategies** that fall below threshold of **traditional warfare.**
◇ **Initiatives: CDS,** DAP 2020, Agreements like **GSOMIA with the US,** FCRA regulation for foreign NGOs funding, **CERT-In** for cyber security, **iDEX** for modernisation in defense.

Urban Warfare

◇ Urban warfare refers to **military operations conducted in urban environments** like cities and towns.
◇ **Initiatives:** NSG, Smart Cities Mission, NDRF

Space weaponisation

◇ It includes **placing weapons in outer space** as well as creating weapons that will destroy targets in space.
◇ **Initiatives:** Outer Space Treaty, PAROS, Partial Test Ban Treaty (1963), Artemis Accords and Long Term Sustainability (LTS) of Outerspace Activities Guidelines of UNOOSA

Spy Reconnaissance Satellite

◇ It provides intelligence information on the military activities of foreign countries.
◇ **Reconnaissance satellites:** US (Keyhole series), China (Yaogan series), Russia (Persona series), India **(RISAT-2)**

NEWS TODAY

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

News Today is **Daily Current Affairs bulletin** that simplifies newspaper reading and keeps you updated with daily events. It helps aspirants in:

Understanding the development in any news.

Developing an eye for identifying the kind of news that should be read in the newspapers.

Understanding the different technical terms, complex phenomenon appearing in news.

Key Features of News Today Document

- ⊙ **Sources:** It covers multiple sources like the Hindu, Indian Express, PIB, News on Air, Economic Times, Hindustan Times, the Mint etc.

- ⊙ **Segments:** It covers primary News of the day, Also in News and special focus on Personalities and Places in News in 4 pages.

- ⊙ **Primary News of the Day:** It covers main news of the day in less than 180 words. The main focus of this news is to cover the recent development in detail.

- ⊙ **Also in News and Places in News/Personality in News:** It covers in 80 words sections like important terms appearing in the news, Protected areas & Species in News etc.

Key Features of News Today Video

- ⊙ **Key Headlines:** We encapsulate the six most important news stories of the day, ensuring you get a quick overview of the key events without overwhelming details.

- ⊙ **Places in News/Personality in News:** Every day, we delve deeper by highlighting a significant place or a notable personality in the news.

- ⊙ **Quick Updates:** In this section, we cover trending topics quickly, keeping you in loop with what's happening around the world.

- ⊙ **Test Your Learning:** At the end of each News Today Video Bulletin, we test your understanding with an MCQ section. This interactive feature makes learning not just informative but also fun, ensuring that you retain the knowledge effectively.

- ⊙ **Resources:** You'll find links in the description to the "News Today" PDF document, which complements your video experience, and an MCQ quiz with questions and answers to solidify your learning.

Watch News Today Video Bulletin every day at 9 PM

Scan the QR code to download the News Today document

Scan the QR code for News Today Quiz

ONLINE | AHMEDABAD | BENGALURU | BHOPAL | CHANDIGARH | DELHI | GUWAHATI | HYDERABAD | JAIPUR | JODHPUR | LUCKNOW | PRAYAGRAJ | PUNE | RANCHI

Security Challenges And Their Management In Border Areas

🌐 India- China

- ◇ **Issues: Border disputes** at Galwan Valley, Aksai Chin, Doklam etc.; **Large scale smuggling** of Chinese goods (E.g. Gold worth Rs 82 crore smuggled in eastern Ladakh in July 2024); **Water- sharing issues** (e.g. Brahmaputra River) etc.
- ◇ **Initiatives: Infrastructure** to reduce time for troop movement (e.g. Dhola- Sadiya Bridge); **Development of North East Region** (e.g. Border Area Development Programme); **Vibrant village programme** for border village development etc.

🌐 India-Pakistan

- ◇ **Issues: Border dispute** at Sir Creek and Kashmir; **Water sharing issue** at Indus River; **Cross-border terrorism.** E.g. Uri and Pulwama attack etc.
- ◇ **Initiatives:** Implementation of **Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS);** Deploying National Security Guard commandos in J&K etc.

🌐 India- Nepal

- ◇ **Issues: Border dispute** at Kalapani, Limpiyadhura and Lipulekh; **Chinese investment in core sector of Nepal** like infrastructure, hydro energy, etc.; **Fear of spread of Maoist insurgency** due to links of Nepal's Maoists in India etc.
- ◇ **Initiatives: Border District Coordination Committee; Security related infrastructure development** like Fatehpur Border out Post; **Development aid to Nepal** (In FY 2024-25, India allocated Rs. 700 crore in aid to Nepal) etc.
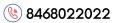
🌐 India-Bhutan

- ◇ **Issues: Insurgency** (E.g. United Liberation Front of Asom camps in Bhutan); **Smuggling of goods** like Bhutanese cannabis; **Open Cross-Border Movement etc.**
- ◇ **Initiatives: Operation All Clear** (Royal Bhutan Army) to remove insurgent camps; **Establishing new border posts in Sikkim; General approval under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land** for infrastructure projects etc.

🌐 India-Myanmar

- ◇ **Issues: No physical barrier along border** increases insurgent's incidents (e.g. 563 insurgents have been arrested during 2015- 2018) etc.
- ◇ **Initiatives:** In 2017, Cabinet **proposed to set up 13 new Integrated Check Posts** to encourage India's engagement with SAARC countries along with Thailand and Myanmar.

Border Infrastructure

◇ **Need for strengthening Border Infrastructure:** Check LWE, narcotics/arms smuggling; Control cross border terrorism; provides all weather connectivity; etc.

◇ **Challenges in creating border infrastructure: Challenging Terrain** (Marshy lands, deserts etc. **Political instability in neighboring countries; funds under-utilisation** etc.

◇ **Initiatives taken: BOLD-QIT** on Indo-Bangladesh and Pakistan border; **Atal tunnel** (Manali to Lahaul-Spiti) and tunnel at **Shinku-La (all-weather road to Ladakh);** etc.

◇ **Way Forward: Integrate local communities** in border management; **Utilise Technology,** like LIDAR, Laser Fencing, flood lightings, CCTVs; **Upgradation** of present inventory of equipment etc.

Maritime Security

◇ **Significance of Maritime Security for India:** Vulnerabilities of coastline (26/11 Mumbai attack); **Countering Chinese influence;** India's high dependence on Indian Ocean for trade etc.

◇ **Challenges to Maritime Security:** Piracy and **Maritime Terrorism** in IOR; Maritime **Cyber Threats**); **Delays** in creation of **shore-based infrastructure**, etc.

◇ **Initiatives to enhance Maritime Security:** Inter-Agency maritime exercises (Sagar Kavach); Regional cooperation (MAHASAGAR, SAGAR, etc.); **IFC-IOR for Maritime Domain Awareness.**

◇ **Way forward:** Enact Coastal security Bill; strengthening surveillance system (High Frequency Radar); Promulgate National commercial maritime security policy etc.
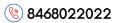
Securing Maritime Trade Routes

◇ **Key Maritime Choke Points: Suez canal** (representing ~12% of global trade); **Panama Canal** (represents approximately 6% of world trade).

◇ **Initiatives taken for stability in Red Sea: 'Operation Prosperity Guardian'; Djibouti Code of Conduct (2009); Operation Aspides** by EU etc.

◇ **Impact of threats to maritime routes:** Inflation due to increase in cost of trading; disruption in global supply chain; **increase CO2 emissions** for each ship by 20% to 35% on longer routes; etc.

◇ **Way forward:** Diversification of supply chains; acknowledging Non-State Actors' Roles; restoration of stability in regional maritime routes, securing choke points etc.

Great Nicobar Island (GNI) Project

◇ **Significance of A&N in India's security:** Control of Maritime Chokepoints (Malacca Strait); **counter foreign power consolidation** (China's String of Pearls to encircle India); **enhance capabilities** to respond to natural disasters etc.

◇ **Challenges associated with Development of A&N:** Region identified under seismic zone-V; inhabits PVTGs like Onge; remoteness from main land, etc.

◇ **Way forward:** Impartial Review of project; Alternative Locations for Development (Little Nicobar and Kamorta) etc.

Information Fusion Centre for Indian Ocean Region (IFC-IOR)

◇ **Significance of IFC-IOR:** Enhance maritime security in IOR in line with India's vision of SAGAR; Reduce logistical and bureaucratic processes in information dissemination; Strengthening Neighbourhood relations, etc.

◇ **Challenges faced by IFC-IOR:** Information sharing like issues with standardization, duplicative efforts; restricted coordination or unwillingness to share data equitably etc.

◇ **Way forward**: Standardize information-sharing patterns; Enhanced Maritime Surveillance to cover grey shipping; Reciprocal Deployment of International Liaison Officers by India in other nations' centres etc.

Security Forces

Modernisation of Armed Forces

◇ **Need:** Assertiveness of China; **Inadequate number of equipments like aircraft,** submarines etc.

◇ **Steps taken:** SRIJAN Portal, ADITI Scheme, iDEX, Technology Development Fund scheme; **74% FDI under automatic route;** Chief of Defence Staff for prompt decision making etc.

◇ **Challenges in defence modernisation:** Contracts **take 7 to 9 years for finalization;** Inadequate allocation for defense R&D; **Lack of depth** to design/manufacture critical parts etc.

◇ **Way forward: Fostering innovation; Non-lapsable Defence Modernisation Fund;** Development of industry-defence-academia linkages etc.
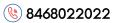
Defence Exports

◇ **Status:** India was among top five defense spenders in 2023 and among top 25 arms exporters.

◇ **Challenges in defence export:** Red tapism; IPR Issues; high competition; etc.

◇ **Steps taken:** R&D promotion, simplified defence industrial licensing, line of credit to African countirs for import, etc.

◇ **Way forward: Focusing on new markets; Promotion** through initiatives like DefExpo; **Quality Assurance & testing infrastructure development** etc.

Joint Culture in Armed Forces

◇ **Challenges in creation of ITCs:** Lack of coherent **National Security Strategy;** limited resources, particularly with Air Force, to different land-based theatres, maritime theatre, etc.

◇ **Steps taken for Integration of Armed Forces:** Appointment of CDS, creation of Department of Military Affairs under Ministry of Defence; **Inter-Services Organisations (Command, Control & Discipline) Act, 2023;** Defence Space Agency under HQ Integrated Defence Staff (HQ IDS), etc.

Policing Power to Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)

◇ **Challenges arising from Delegation of Police Powers to CAPFs:** Federal Concerns (law and order is a state subject); Lack of coordination with state police; Human rights violation Apprehensions.

◇ **Issues faced by CAPF:** High Vacancies; Lack of stress management; Bureaucratization of Armed Forces and decreased level of promotions; Poor Infrastructure; etc.

◇ **Way ahead: Enhancing training methods** in line with latest requirements; **Increase representation of women** in CAPF; **Efficient grievance redressal mechanism**, etc.

Technology Absorption in Defence

◇ **Need:** To compete with USA and China; Project India as Net Security Provider; enhanced operational efficiency etc.

◇ **Challenges:** Low Defence R&D Expenditure; **High initial costs** for procurement and development; **Import dependency; Administrative Issues** (civil-military fusion) etc.

◇ **Measures taken for tech-Absorption:** Signals Technology Evaluation and Adaptation Group; Indian Naval Indigenisation Plan (2015-2030); Project Akashteer; ADITI scheme etc.

◇ **Way forward: Prof K Vijay Raghavan Committee Recommendations** (Creation of "Department of Defence Science, Technology, and Innovation; Establishment of "Defence Technology Council); Streamlining Regulatory and Procurement Processes; Prioritizing technology over cost; etc.
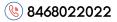
Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO)

◇ **Reasons for inefficient delivery by DRDO:** Lack of harmonisation (Delay of LCA Tejas due to failure of DRDO to develop the Kaveri engine); Working on obsolete technologies; Bureaucratisation of DRDO etc.

◇ **Recommendations by K. VijayRaghavan Committee:** Create an Architecturally New Defence Techno-Industrial Consortium; **Create a tri-service division** for integrated defence R&D; **Wind up redundant DRDO labs/projects** to monetise assets and fund innovation etc.

Interpol

◇ **Issues:** No influence over its member states; Politically Motivated Arrests like arrest of Ukrainian politician; Emergence of transnational, cyber and organised crime (E.g. WannaCry Ransomware Attack 2017); Corruption etc.

◇ **Way forward:** Possess Powers to ensure smooth execution of decisions; **Delete Red Notice** for those who were granted refugee status as per 1951 Refugee Convention etc.

Miscellaneous

Pokhran-I

◇ **'Smiling Buddha'** operation conducted on **18th May 1974.**

◇ **Impact of the test:** Technological apartheid with India, **Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) 1974, Pokhran-II** in 1998 and **123 Nuclear Agreement with USA**

Global Nuclear Regulation

◇ **Regulations:** CTBT, NPT (1968), Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, MTCR, Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT), and Outer Space Treaty (OST)

Drones in India

◇ **Drones:** Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) **which is intended to operate with no pilot on board**

◇ **Initiatives: Drone (Amendment) Rules, 2022,** National Counter Rogue Drones Guidelines in 2019, Guidelines for anti-drone guns, **D4S technology,** Digital Sky platform, and **banned the import of drones** except for R&D and defence.

Drones for Defense

◇ **Defense drones (DRDO):** LAKSHYA and NISHANT, Black kite (Mini UAV), NETRA and RUSTOM

◇ **Initiatives: Drone Shakti scheme, PLI** scheme for drones, **India's Drone Rules 2021, MQ-9B SkyGuardian drones (USA), Hermes-900 from Israel,** Anti-drone **(Vajra sentinel system)** under iDEX

Multiple Independently Targetable Re-entry Vehicle (MIRV) Technology

◇ It allows a single missile to **carry multiple nuclear warheads,** each capable of striking different targets independently

◇ **Countries having MIRV:** USA (first), Russia, UK, France, China, India and Pakistan (reportedly tested)

Directed Energy Weapons

◇ **DEWs** are ranged weapons that **use concentrated energy** from **electromagnetic** or **particle technology** to incapacitate, damage, or destroy enemy equipment, facilities, and/or personnel.

◇ **Indian Initiatives:** DURGA-II Project (DRDO), 2kW DEW System (BEL), LASTEC) and Kilo Ampere Linear Injector (KALI)

◇ **Global initiatives: USA's** HELIOS and High Energy Laser Weapon System (HELWS)

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

Building Mental Resilience for UPSC CSE with VisionIAS Student Wellness Cell

The UPSC Civil Services Examination is one of the most prestigious exams in the country, bringing immense professional and personal satisfaction. However, the journey often involves overcoming loneliness, intense competition pressure, anxiety, and other psychological challenges. These issues can impact both your preparation and overall well-being.

At **VisionIAS**, we recognize the multifaceted nature of this journey. To support our students comprehensively, we have established a dedicated Student Wellness Cell. Since April 2024, our highly professional psychologists and experienced professionals have provided confidential and mindful support as per student needs.

From Stress Management to Academic Excellence

Enhancing Academic Performance: Effective stress management contributes to better academic outcomes.

Professional Mental Health Support: Seeking professional help is crucial for success in UPSC preparation.

Well-Supported Mind for Excellence: Mental well-being is essential for achieving success in UPSC exams.

Comprehensive Wellness Cell: Addressing various issues impacting mental health and academic performance.

Safe and Non-Judgmental Environment: A space for students to discuss issues and receive personalized support.

Confidential and Structured Support: Multiple, structured sessions based on the severity of the issues.

Common Issues and Our Approach

Our counseling services have addressed a variety of issues, including:

Anxiety and Hopelessness: Using Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) to promote positive thinking.

Lack of Motivation and Focus: Introducing time management strategies and SMART goal-setting.

Emotional Struggles: Providing a safe space for expression and techniques such as journaling and progressive muscle relaxation.

Social Isolation and Loneliness: Encouraging healthy social interactions and setting personal boundaries.

Family and Personal Issues: Offering advice on coping with family dynamics, personal loss, and significant life stressors.

Scan the QR code for more details

To support the larger student community, **VisionIAS** is now extending our counseling and wellness support to all students preparing for UPSC CSE, regardless of their coaching institute affiliation. Schedule a session by visiting our office at Apsara Arcade near Karol Bagh Metro Station or emailing *student.wellness@visionias.in.*

Remember, seeking help is a sign of strength, not weakness.

AHMEDABAD | BENGALURU | BHOPAL | CHANDIGARH | DELHI | GUWAHATI | HYDERABAD | JAIPUR | JODHPUR | LUCKNOW | PRAYAGRAJ | PUNE | RANCHI

Heartiest Congratulations
to all Successful Candidates

16 in **TOP 20** Selections in **CSE 2023** from various programs of **Vision IAS**

1 AIR
Aditya Srivastava

2 AIR Animesh Pradhan

5 AIR Ruhani

6 AIR Srishti Dabas

7 AIR Anmol

9 AIR Nausheen

10 AIR Aishwaryam Prajapati

39 Selections in **TOP 50** in **CSE 2022**

1 AIR Ishita Kishore

2 AIR Garima Lohia

3 AIR Uma Harathi N

1 AIR SHUBHAM KUMAR
CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATION 2020

AHMEDABAD   BENGALURU   BHOPAL   CHANDIGARH   DELHI   GUWAHATI   HYDERABAD   JAIPUR   JODHPUR   LUCKNOW   PRAYAGRAJ   PUNE   RANCHI