

PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS (04/07/2026)

Q1. "Terrorism poses a multidimensional threat to India's national security, economic development and social harmony." Examine the major challenges posed by terrorism and suggest a comprehensive strategy to counter it. (15 Marks)

Q2. "Soil conservation is indispensable for ensuring food security, ecological sustainability and climate resilience in India." Discuss the major causes of soil degradation and evaluate the measures required for effective soil conservation. (15 Marks)

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Model Answer

1. Introduction

Terrorism refers to the use of violence or the threat of violence to achieve political, ideological or religious objectives by creating fear among the public. It has evolved with technology, transnational networks and cyber capabilities.

Body

India faces cross-border terrorism, home-grown radicalisation, terror financing, cyber-enabled recruitment, misuse of social media, drone-based infiltration and links between organised crime and terrorism. Measures include intelligence sharing, the National Investigation Agency, UAPA, NATGRID, Multi Agency Centre, international cooperation, border management and financial surveillance.

Way Forward

Strengthen intelligence integration, modernise police forces, improve border infrastructure, enhance cyber security, counter online radicalisation, deepen international cooperation through FATF and UN mechanisms, and promote community policing while safeguarding constitutional rights.

Conclusion

An integrated, technology-driven and citizen-centric counter-terrorism framework balancing security with democratic values is essential for ensuring long-term internal security.

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2. Introduction

Soil conservation refers to the sustainable management and protection of soil resources to maintain fertility, prevent degradation and ensure long-term agricultural productivity.

Body

Soil degradation arises from water and wind erosion, deforestation, overgrazing, shifting cultivation, excessive use of chemical fertilisers, salinisation, mining and urbanisation. Government initiatives include the Soil Health Card Scheme, Watershed Development Programmes, PMKSY, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture and afforestation programmes.

Way Forward

Promote conservation agriculture, contour bunding, terracing, agroforestry, integrated nutrient management, organic farming, rainwater harvesting, micro-irrigation, watershed management and community participation supported by scientific monitoring.

Conclusion

Healthy soils form the foundation of sustainable agriculture and environmental security. Integrated land management and community-led conservation are essential to achieve resilient and productive ecosystems.