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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2210)

Name of Candidate	M. Bhargav.	Registration Number	88398
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Date	08-08-2022
Center	Hyderabad.		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	5.0
2	10	4.0
3	10	4.0
4	10	4.5
5	10	4.0
6	10	5.0
7	10	3.0
8	10	5.0
9	10	2.0
10	10	2.0
11	15	7.5
12	15	6.0
13	15	7.5
14	15	6.5
15	15	7.0
16	15	7.5
17	15	7.5
18	15	3.0
19	15	5.0
20	15	6.0

Total Marks Obtained:

102.0

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Dear Candidate,

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1. Context: you have decent context contextual understanding and clarity of concept. Addressed demand of the question
CA-31417, 10/18

2. Content: you have decent content. you can further enrich your answers by writing specific points and including more dimensions. Support argument with examples
CA-31417, 10/18

Structure - presentation:

3. you have decent competency. you have fairly structured answers using headings and sub-headings
CA-19115

4. For better presentation, you can include diagrams and maps wherever needed (a-b)

5. Language: you have decent competency. Handwriting is legible

6. Introduction: most of your introductions are fair. further improve by writing short and contextual intros
CA-215, 16

Conclusion: This is logical end of answers. Keep it holistic, positive and suggestive. mention committees, govt programmes and policies to conclude.
CA-12119

All the Best

Keep writing, incorporate suggestions!!

Good luck!!

1. Highlighting the significance of Central Asia for India, discuss the challenges in strengthening the Indo-Central Asian relationship. (150 words) 10

भारत के लिए मध्य एशिया के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत-मध्य एशियाई संबंधों को मजबूत करने के समझ विद्यमान चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

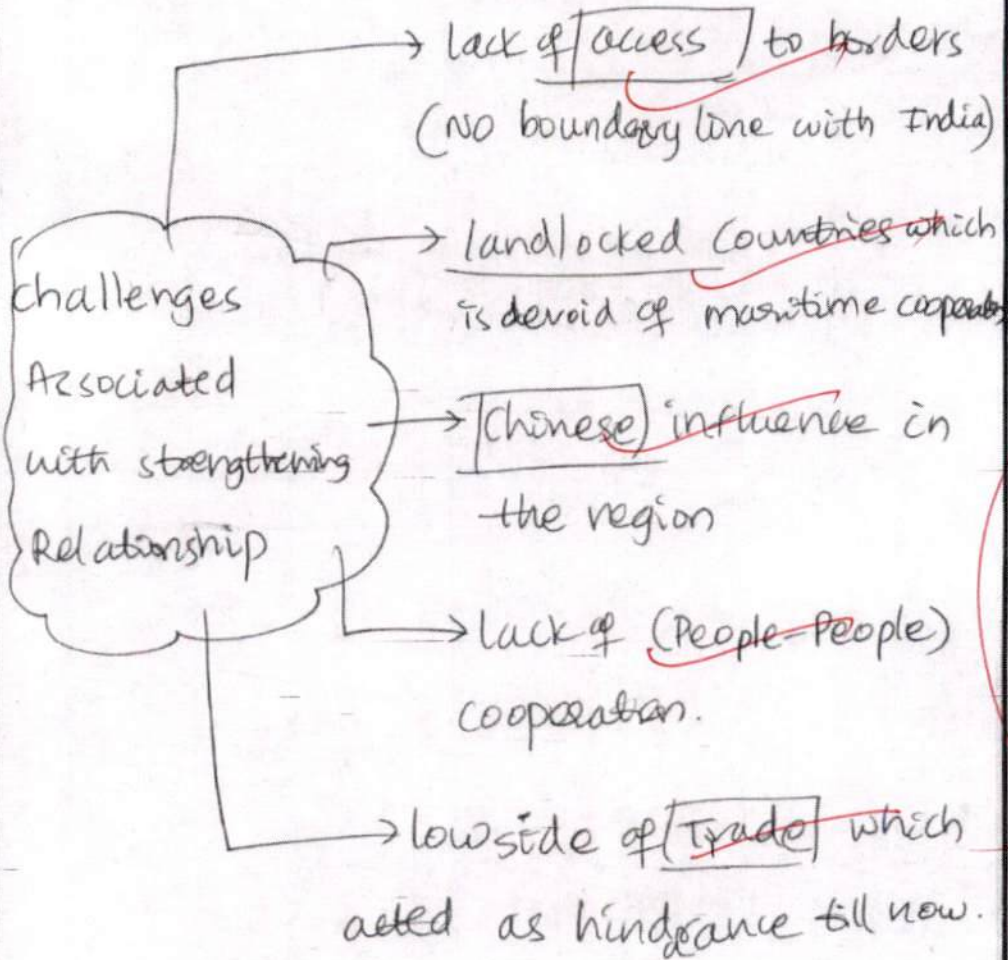
Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan) are gateway for Europe and centre of many natural resources for India.

Decent
introduction

Significance of central Asia for India :-

1. Economy and Trade - The rising cooperation with between India and these countries gave scope for this. e.g.:- International south-south connectivity INSTC.
2. Energy - Kazakhstan is main source country for nuclear particles for India. Other countries also have immense Natural resources which is useful for India.
3. Technological Cooperation - (by launching Indian companies activities in the region)
4. Strategic position - to address Afghanistan problem and SCO membership countries.

good
points
and
Substantiation



points
well
addressed

India participated in Astana dialogue
and membership in SCO would help to
increase cooperation with the countries in
Central Asian region for both economic
and cultural ties.

Decent
Conclusion

5-0

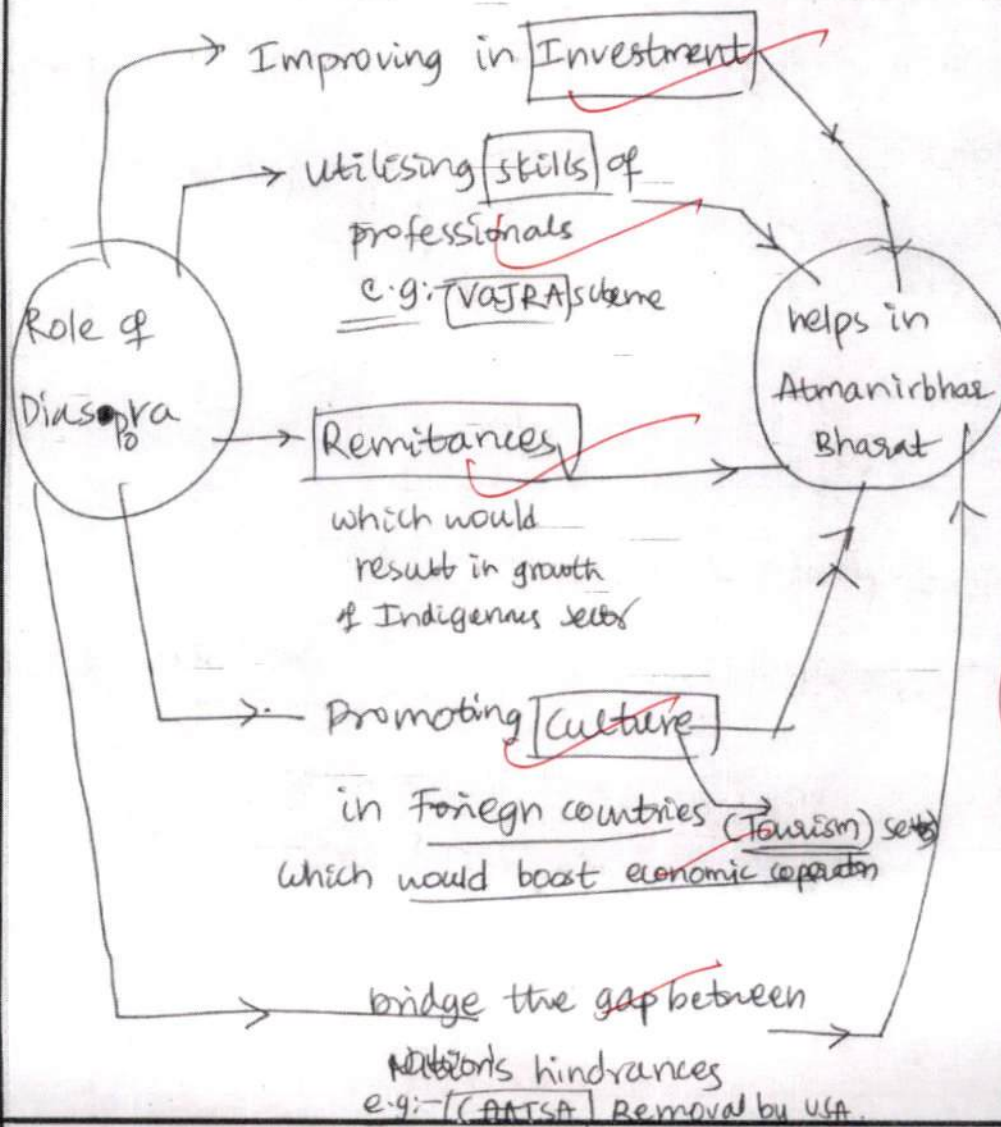
2. Discuss the role that the Indian diaspora can play in the making of "Aatmanirbhar Bharat" (self-reliant India). Also, mention the challenges in this regard. (150 words) 10

"आत्मनिर्भर भारत" के निर्माण में भारतीय डायस्पोरा द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

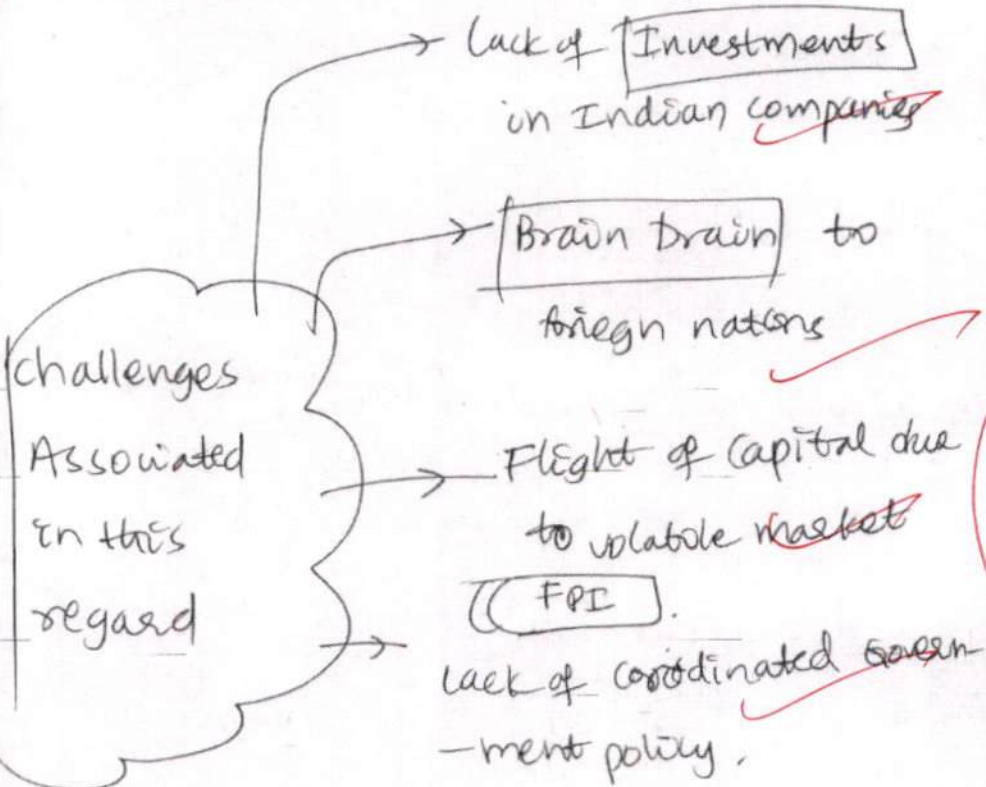
According to UN-DESA - India is largest number of diaspora population in the world followed by China. *help in promoting soft power*

Full introduction

Link to content of question



good points



Further include dimensions like

- Security Challenge
- Heterogeneous demands

Steps taken by Govt. In this regard :-

1. Exemptions for FDI / FPI limits.
2. Liberalised Remittance transfer and limit.
3. Steps like Vajra and collaboration with foreign universities to attract skills of NRI's.

Thus Indian Diaspora is an untapped resources which can boost Initiative of Atmanirbhar Pravasi Bhaugy bharat.

Final
Conclusion

3. Stating the significance of trans-boundary river water management for India, discuss the emerging issues in this context. (150 words) 10

भारत के लिए सीमा-पार नदी जल प्रबंधन के महत्व का उल्लेख करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में उभरते हुए मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Transboundary River water management of India is not just effective use of water resources but also includes the policy of 'Neighbour hood first' and friendly relations.

Fair introduction

Significance :-

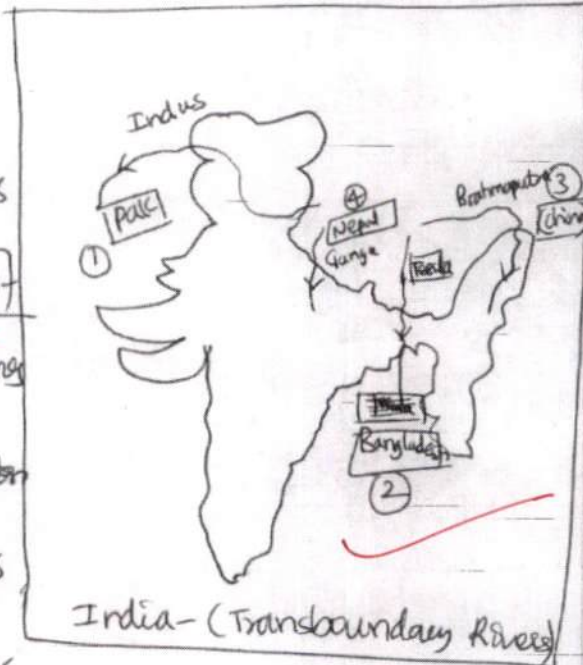
1. Promoting Treaties which enhance cooperation among countries

2. effective utilisation of water resources

3. Impetus towards

Agriculture, hydroelectric as well as Industrial use of water. ex:- Kosi manage

4. Disaster management with increasing water flow. ex:- Brahmaputra



good effort

Relevant points

Support with examples

Challenges (or) emerging issues

- 1) Conflict between the countries
- i) Indus water ~~Treaty~~ of (Indo-Pak) and utilisation of water
 - ii) Teesta River project of (Indo-Bangladesh) which caused differences.
- 2) Disasters due to lack of cooperation
- i) China building ~~dams~~ on Bramputra upper plains
- 3) Delay in projects delivery of hydroelectric in Nepal and Bhutan countries.

Trans boundary rivers not only flows between the countries but also act as bridges between them to promote cooperation and fraternity.

Decent
Conclusion

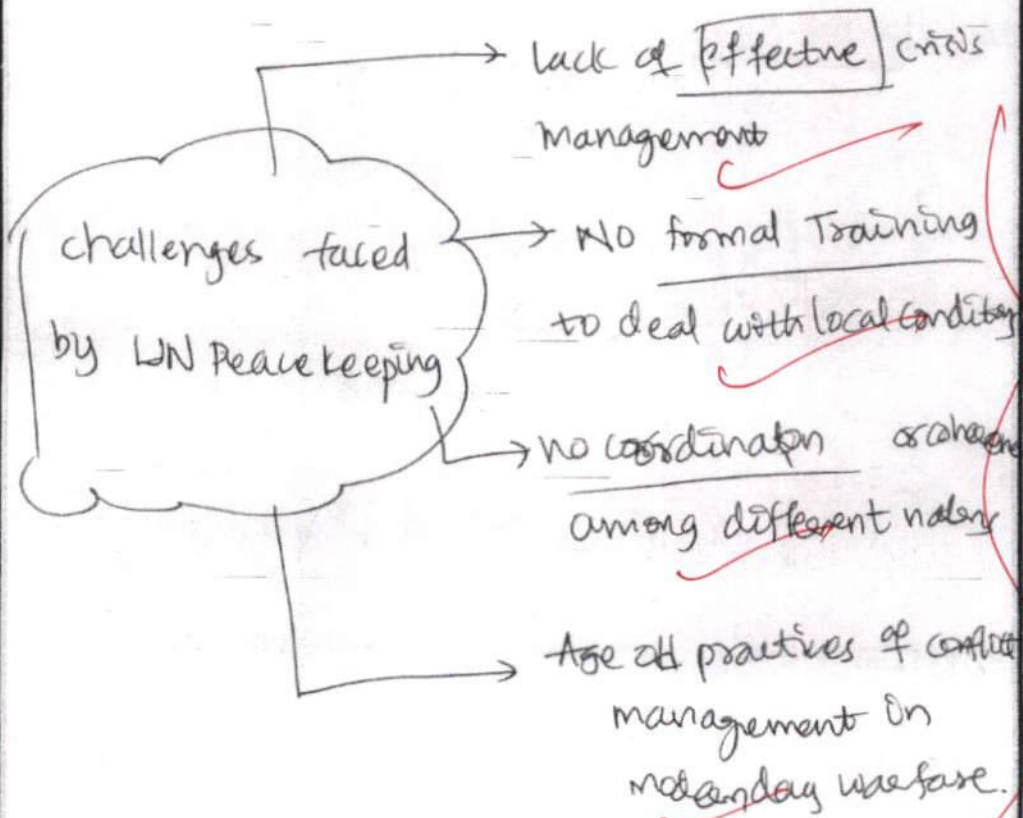
Relevant
points

4. UN Peacekeeping requires reforms to keep its operations fit-for-purpose. In this context, discuss the challenges faced by the UN Peacekeeping. Also, suggest reforms to improve its operations. (150 words) 10

यू.एन. पीसकीपिंग (संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति सेना) को अपने परिचालन (ऑपरेशन) के उद्देश्य के अनुरूप बनाये रखने हेतु सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, यू.एन. पीसकीपिंग द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके परिचालन में सुधार के लिए उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

UN Peacekeeping are the voluntary forces by nomination of member countries to resolve the conflict zones around the globe. India accounted for 2nd largest contributor to it.

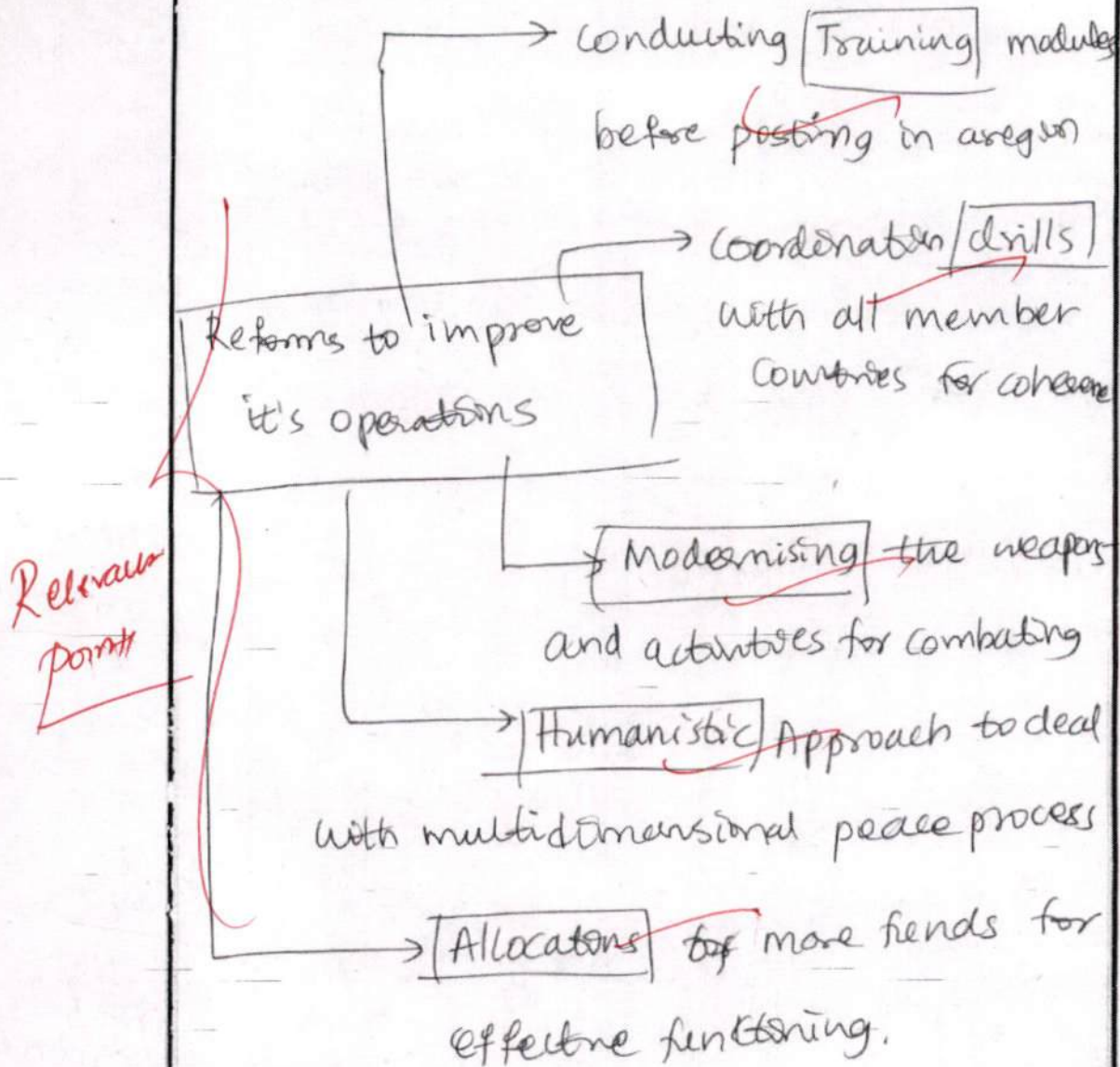
Decent
introduction



Fail points
write specific points like

• changing nature of conflict

• Erase political solutions



UN Peace keeping is the beacon of
upholding peace in conflict regions and
it should be strengthened to address
ever increasing modern day world.

*Decor
Conclusion*

4.5

5. Discuss the role that space technology can play in strengthening India's border security. (150 words) 10

भारत की सीमा सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ करने में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has launched NAVIC for Navigation in Indian borders and its surrounding region. *Augment Ground forces*

*Fair
introduction
max. 2
keywords
Contextual
as shown*

Role of Space Technology for Border Management

- 1) Navigation at border ~~enables~~ to manage and monitor the movement of people *Intelligence*
- 2) Communication with ~~secure~~ links for the movement of troops.
- 3) Use of Augment Technology and smart border management — *infiltration*
- 4) use of GIS and GPS Technologies for effective utilization of defence as well as human resources at border through satellites — *real time monitoring*

*Fair
point
use
keywords
as
shown*

ISRO launched NAVIC or IRNSS which includes 3 Geostationary and 4 Geo Synchronous satellites. It covers 1500 km from the borders of India to navigate and monitor.

INSAT satellites which can utilise information transmission smoothly for the effective communication at borders.

Smart border maintenance involves anti-rocket, anti-tank missiles which emphasis on real time navigation which is rooted on GIS, GPS Technology based satellites & Space Technology.

Thus, Space Technology helps in maintaining safe and secure borders of the Country. Task force to study use of space tech

Incorporate this technology in above argument to make them holistic

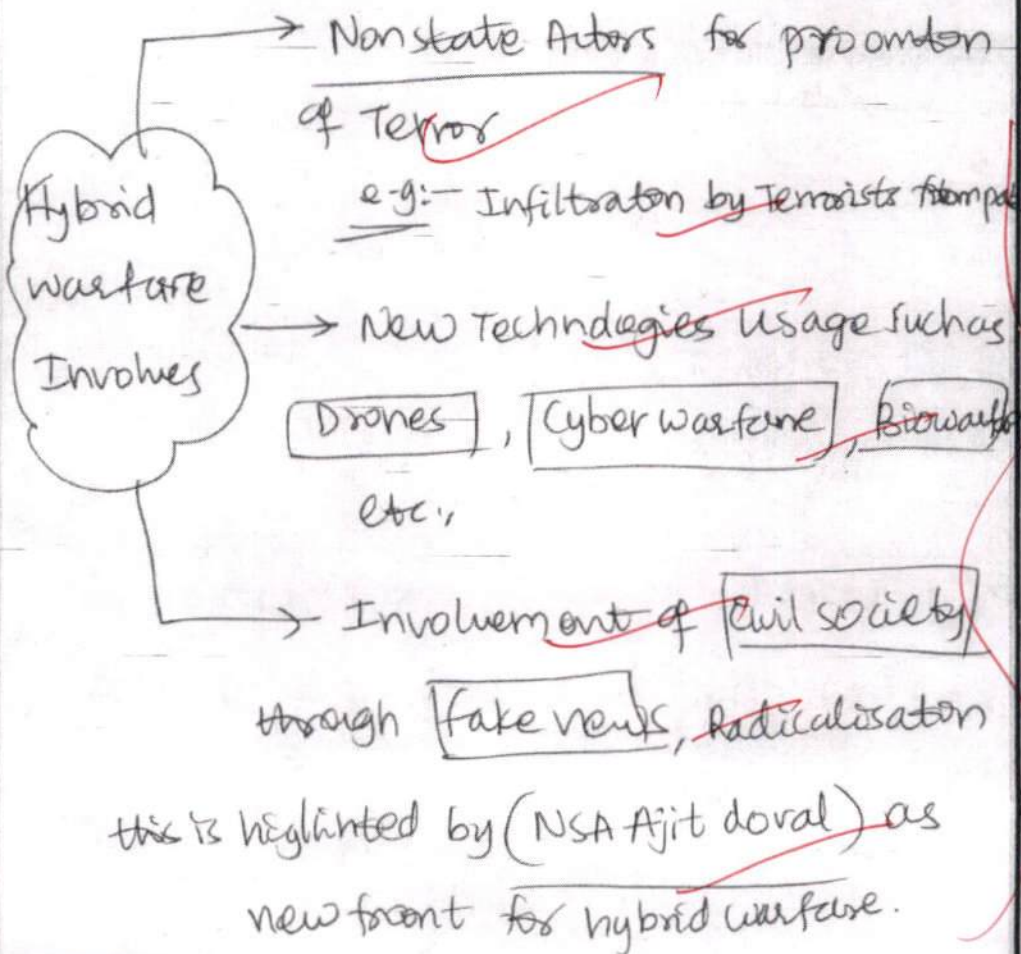
Fair Conclusion

6. What do you understand by hybrid warfare? Discuss India's preparedness in this context. (150 words) 10

हाइब्रिड वारफेयर से आप क्या समझते हैं? इस संदर्भ में, भारत की तैयारियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Hybrid warfare involves moving away from conventional war and involving rising new threats of non-state actors as well as use of emerging technologies such as cyberwarfare.

Decent
introduction



Good

However
need to
make it
short

GF

Save time
and space

India Preparedness in this regard :-

1) Cyber Security -

→ National Security Policy, 2013 which underlines the scope for infrastructure creation.

e.g:- establishment of (CERT In), National Centre for Critical Infrastructure, (I4C)

2) Anti Drone Technology Preparation by DRDO.

e.g:- Detect and destroy system

3) IT rules, 2020 → To curb activities of social media platforms for unethical ends.

e.g:- 1) public nuisance officer to address fake news

4) pib started factcheck mechanisms etc,

5) Hard line activities of hot pursuit of Balakrishna strikes and smart border management

Thus, with rise of new threats, there is a need for comprehensive national security policy in India

Fail
Conclusion

Fail
point
Also write
recent

Changes

• Integrated
Threat
Command

• Increased
funding

7. Discuss how cryptocurrencies can become a tool of money laundering in India. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in this regard.

(150 words) 10

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में क्रिप्टोकॉर्सी मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग का एक उपकरण कैसे बन सकता है। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Cryptocurrencies are digitised currencies which is based on blockchain technology without any mediator or bank for transaction.

e.g:- 1) Bitcoin 2) Ethereum etc.,

Reported to be misused in many ways

Cryptocurrencies for a tool of money laundering:

- 1) For Nasco Transactions such Illegal Activities without any monitoring mechanism
- 2) Loan-Apps of China - collected money from Indian public and transferred through cryptocurrencies.
- 3) evading Tax regulations and hawala Transactions
- 4) Investing through shell companies.

genesis intro

link to

Context of

questn

Fail point

write specific on point

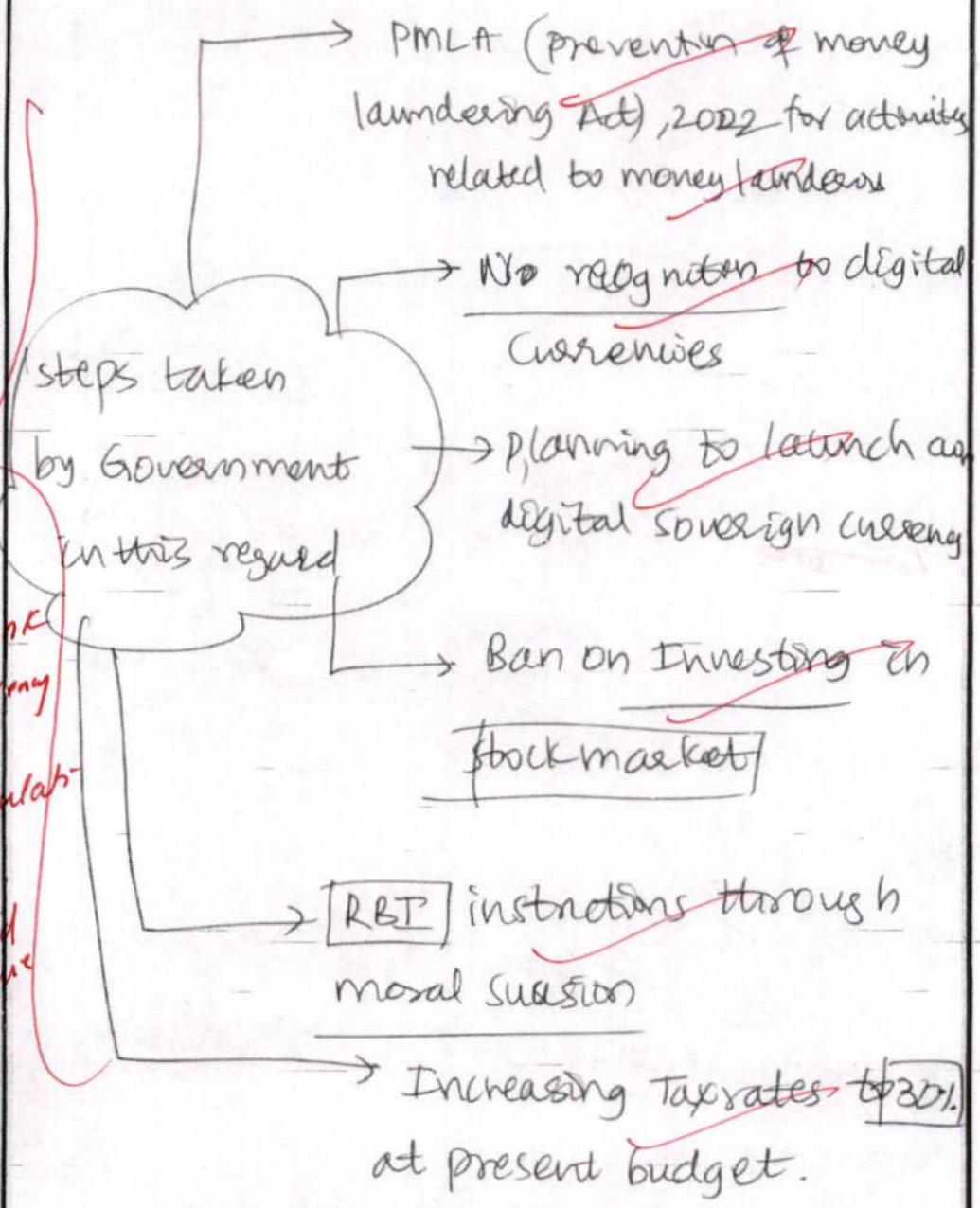
• peer-to-peer n/c

• Dark web

• low transaction Cost

Relevant points
Mention concrete steps

• Central Bank Digital currency
• Crypto Regulatory Bill
• Amendment to Companies Act



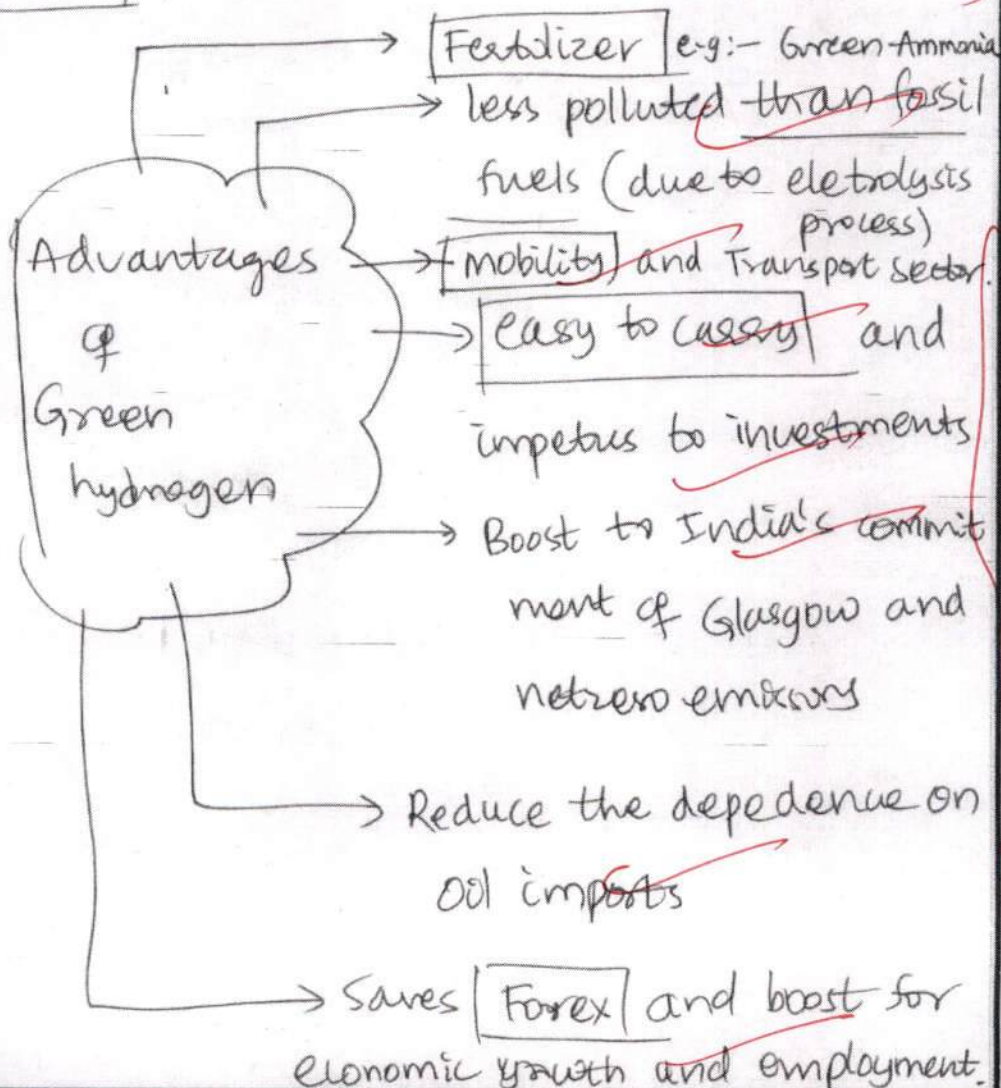
There is a need utilize this Block Chain Technology to curb illegale transactions and curb money laundering

Fair conclusion

3.0

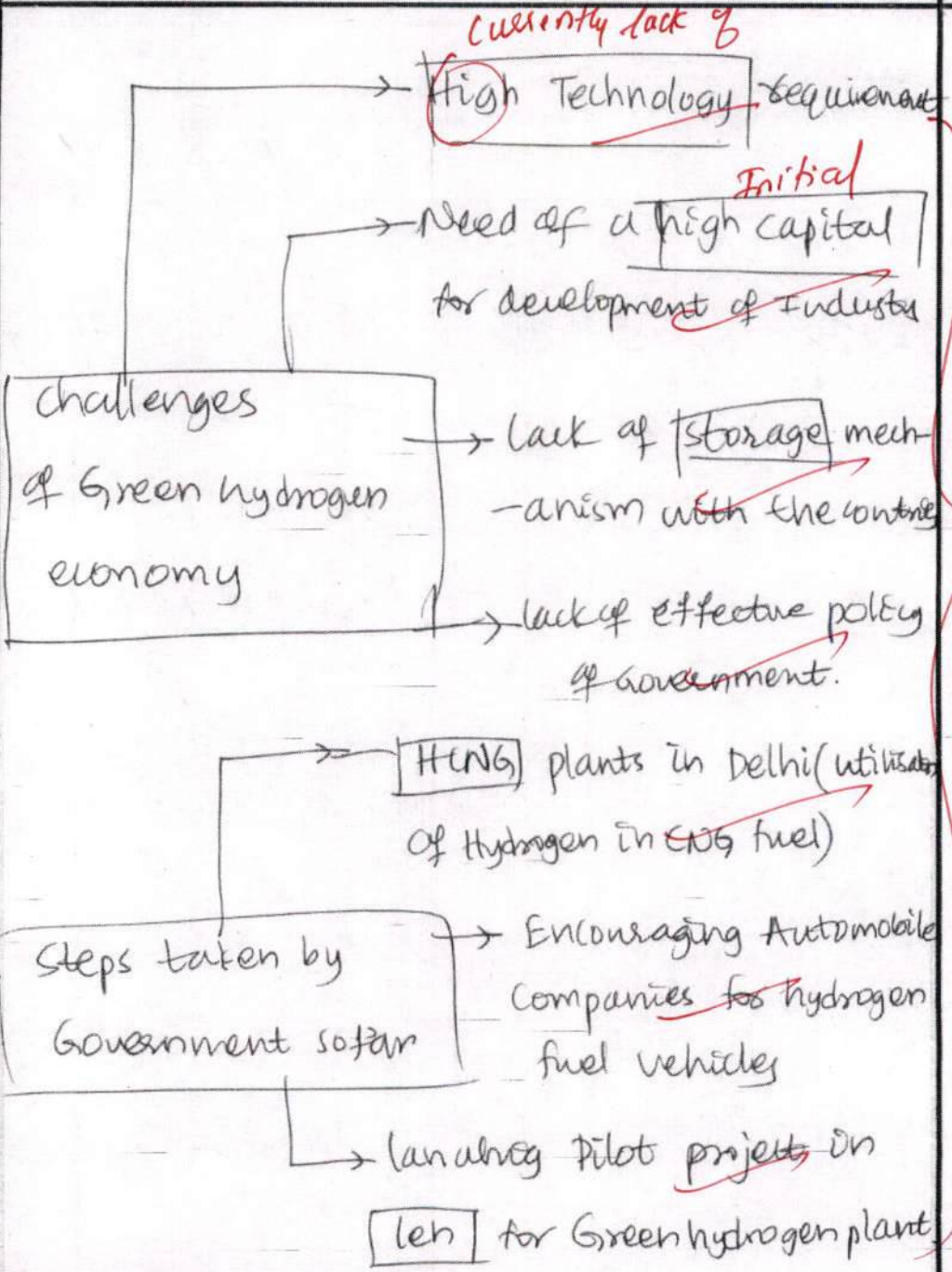
8. To display its commitment to achieve net zero emissions, India has incentivised the production of green hydrogen. In this context, discuss the prospects and challenges of a green hydrogen economy. (150 words) 10
- निबल शून्य उत्सर्जन की स्थिति को प्राप्त करने की अपनी प्रतिबद्धता प्रदर्शित करने के लिए, भारत ने हरित हाइड्रोजन के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित किया है। इस संदर्भ में, हरित हाइड्रोजन अर्थव्यवस्था की संभावनाओं और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

According to International Renewable Energy Association, Green hydrogen would account 12% of Total Global energy by 2045.



Fair
Also
Bring in
INDC
targets

points well
written



point well written

Decent conclusion

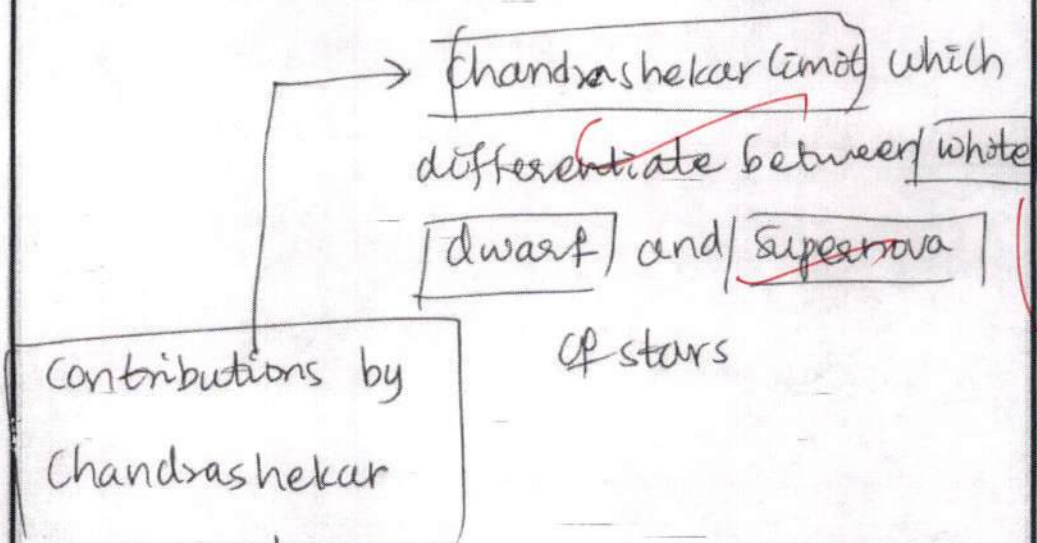
50

9. S. Chandrasekhar was one of the greatest scientists of the 20th century whose prolific contributions spanned across astrophysics, space and mathematics. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

एस. चंद्रशेखर 20वीं सदी के महानतम वैज्ञानिकों में से एक थे, जिनका खगोल भौतिकी (एस्ट्रोफिजिक्स), अंतरिक्ष और गणित के क्षेत्र में विपुल योगदान था। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

S. Chandrasekhar was awarded Nobel prize for his contributions of Chandrasekhar limit in Astrophysics. *has many contributions to his name.*

Decent introduction.



→ worked to find out theory of relativity experiments to find out the origin of the universe through his mathematical models.

Relevant points

chandrashekar ~~Telescope~~ named after him by NASA for his contributions in the space Technology for finding out the mechanism of stars.

Include Dimension like

• Stellar Structure

• Books

maths

• Helped estb Ramanyan maths institute

• Calculus

2.0

10. India's lunar missions, besides attesting to the development of space technology in India, have contributed significantly in exploring the lunar surface. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत के चंद्र मिशनो ने, भारत में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास की पुष्टि करने के अतिरिक्त, चंद्रमा की सतह के अन्वेषण में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Chandrayan-II which is Targeted for soft landing mission was failed last year. However ISRO planned Chandrayan-III in coming year to achieve the same.

generic
write in
context

India has achieved sooner with novel approach

India's Lunar Missions

1) Chandrayan-I - to find out the moon (lunar) surface through photographs and analysing it through the satellite which was revolving around the moon.

First work
capabilities
of
India

• low cost
• Indigenous tech

• Novel approach

Relevant point

2) Chandrayan-II - involves more components (orbiter, rover and lander) in this mission.

Orbital of Chandrayan-II is successful to grasp the lunar surface mechanism and underlying the surface Topography.

However, lander and rover was not succeeded in this mission; which was surgetted by (Chandrayan-III) - (To bring the Sample of surface) to Earth for analysis purpose.

ISRO and Japan collaborated for upcoming lunar exploration project which further studies the nature of soil present on the surface of moon.

Thus, India's lunar mission helped to explore the possibilities of moon soil and surface mechanism.

Final
Conclusion

Do not
explain
missions

instead
write
significant
findings

presence of
water

New spine
rocks

magma
ocean
Hypothesis

etc

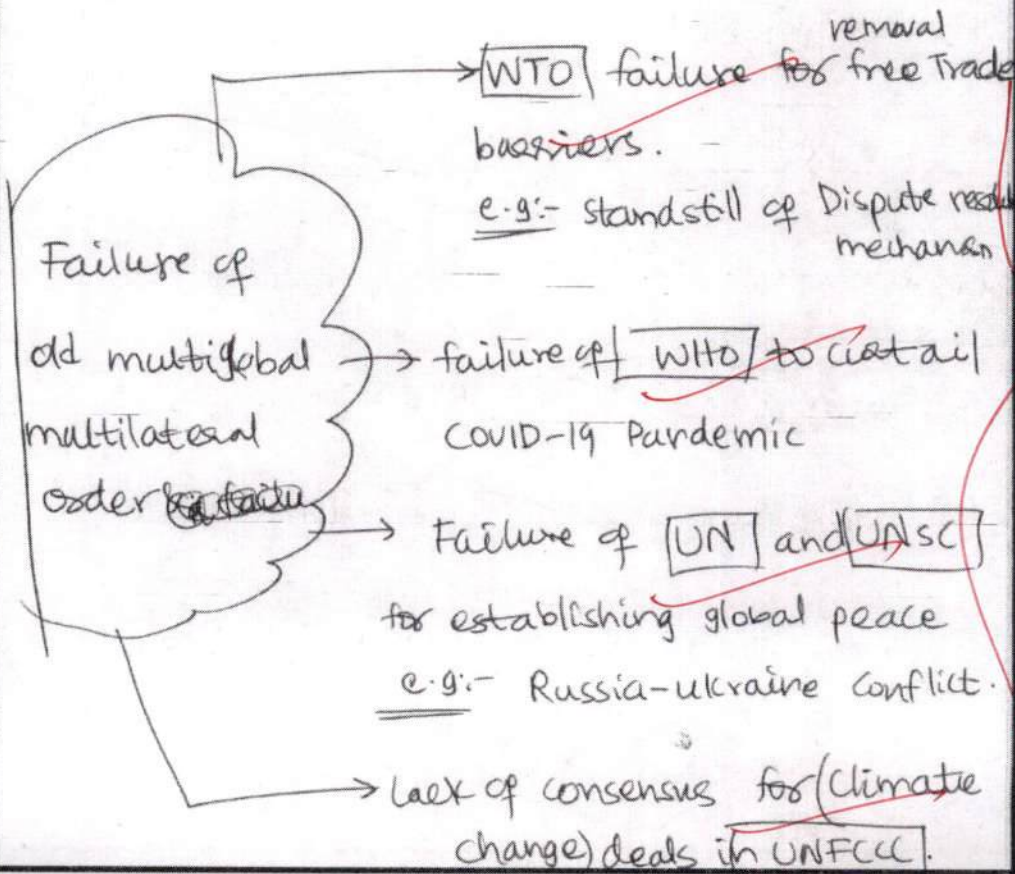
11. There have been arguments that with the old global multilateral order failing to manage rising challenges, issue-based coalitions are gaining traction and have become the arenas of functional cooperation. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि पुरानी वैश्विक बहुपक्षीय व्यवस्था बढ़ती चुनौतियों का प्रबंधन करने में विफल रही है, जबकि मुद्दे-आधारित गठबंधन लोकप्रियता प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और कार्यात्मक सहयोग के क्षेत्र बन गए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

World is witnessing change in Cooperation with increasing trends of Deglobalisation, Protectionism, as well as rise of new challenges such as Terrorism, climate change etc., Thus, old global multilateral order failing to manage these challenges.

Fail
introduction



points
well
written

Rise of issue based coalitions & Functional operations

1. Rise of Regional cooperative models which involves to address the problems of Regional nature.

e.g.:- ASEAN, SAARC etc.,
African Union, EU

2. To address the Rising Hegemony of world dominant west powers and promoting solidarity of developing nations

e.g.:- BRICS cooperation, SCO etc.,

3. Strategic and military cooperations to maintain Peace in the Region

e.g.:- NATO Prominence, SCO - RATS organisation

4. For establishing Rules based world order in Indo Pacific

e.g.:- Quad, AUKUS etc.,

Point
well
addressed

5. For Promotion Trade and economic cooperation through RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership), TPP (Transpacific Partnership) etc., BRI (Belt and ~~Road~~ Initiative)

Apart from these India is following Strategic Autonomy i.e., engaging different countries without compromising own national interest

- C.g.-
- 1) I2U2 Partnership of west Asia (New Quad)
 - 2) Quad in Indo-Pacific
 - 3) SCO in (Eastern world Region).

However, Global multilateral order is not completely changed but undergoing Reformed multilateralism to meet the needs of the nations interests ~~however~~ ^{but}, It is important to uphold International cooperation to address global problems such as Terrorism, climate change etc.

Relevant
points

Decent
conclusion

F.I

12. India intends to achieve a balanced and optimal development of energy infrastructure in the South-Asian region through mutual understanding and cooperation. In light of this statement, discuss the need as well as existing gaps in South Asia's energy cooperation. (250 words) 15

भारत पारस्परिक समझ और सहयोग के माध्यम से दक्षिण-एशियाई क्षेत्र में ऊर्जा के वनियामी ढांचे में एक संतुलन और उसका इष्टतम विकास सुनिश्चित करना चाहता है। इस कथन के आलोक में, दक्षिण एशिया में ऊर्जा सहयोग की आवश्यकता और इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

South Asian Region Accounted for (40%)

of global population and there much scope for

India to explore energy installation and utilisation in the region through cooperation.

Need for South Asia Energy Cooperation

i) Abundance of Renewable Energy Sources:-

i) (Hydropower projects in Bhutan, Nepal)

with Easy Transmission power) due to Rivers in Himalayan Region

ii) ~~Water~~ (Tropical Region) which contribute

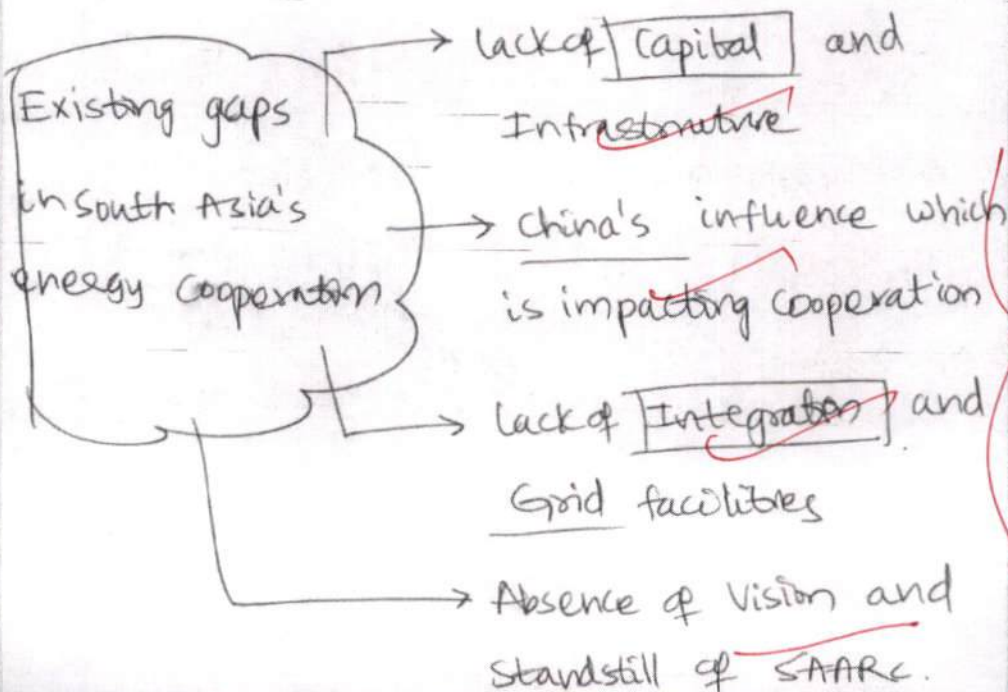
for solar power generation *Balancing requirement*

2) Nuclear energy Cooperation in Bangladesh
through Indo-Russia ~~cooperation~~ partnership.

3) Lack of energy security in the Region and
causing Rising poverty levels.

4) Developing nations and increasing future
energy demand in the Region.

5) Oceanic ^{Thermal} and wind energy possibility in
coastal nations e.g.- Sri Lanka, Malaysia etc.

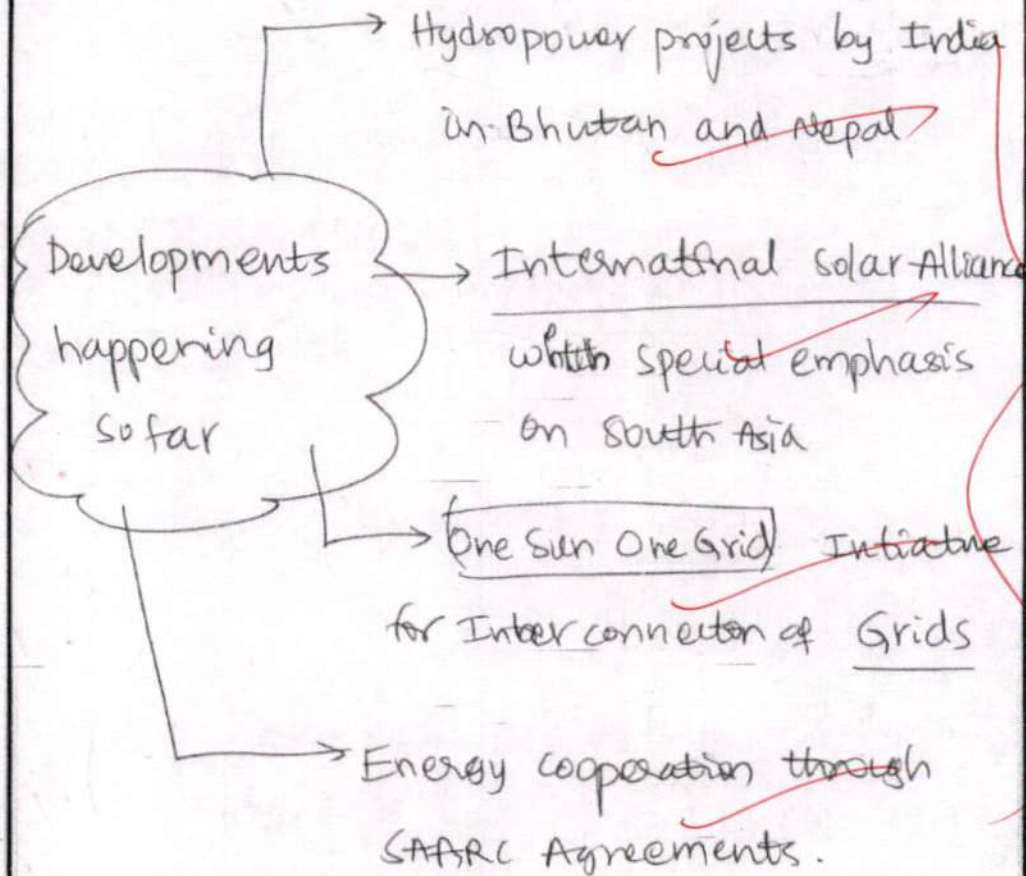


general
points

include
specific
aspects like

- match
demand and
resources
- Accen to
Clean energy
- Leverage
Economics of
Scale

Self-made
points



Deceun
points

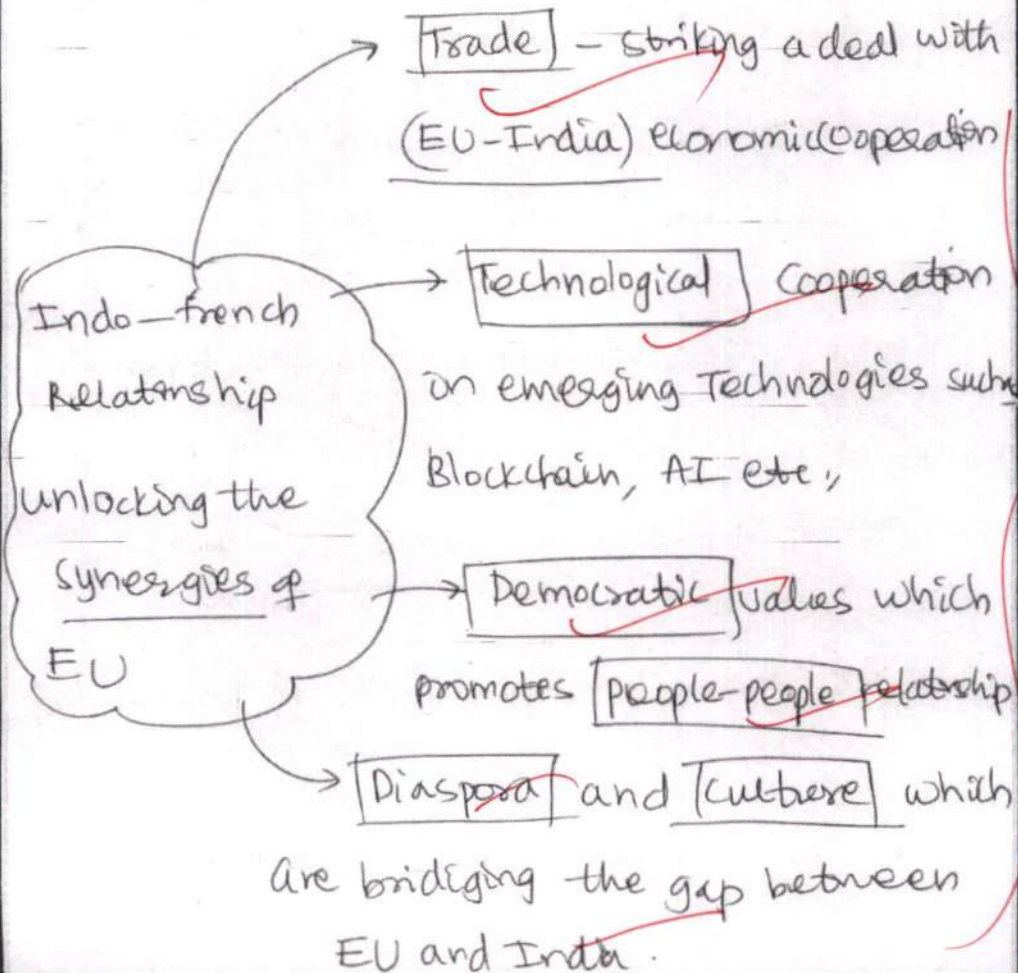
Fair
Conclusion

There is much scope and chances for south Asia in energy cooperation to develop economically, socially to promote ~~hostile~~ growth in the region. SAARC, BIMSTEC

6.0

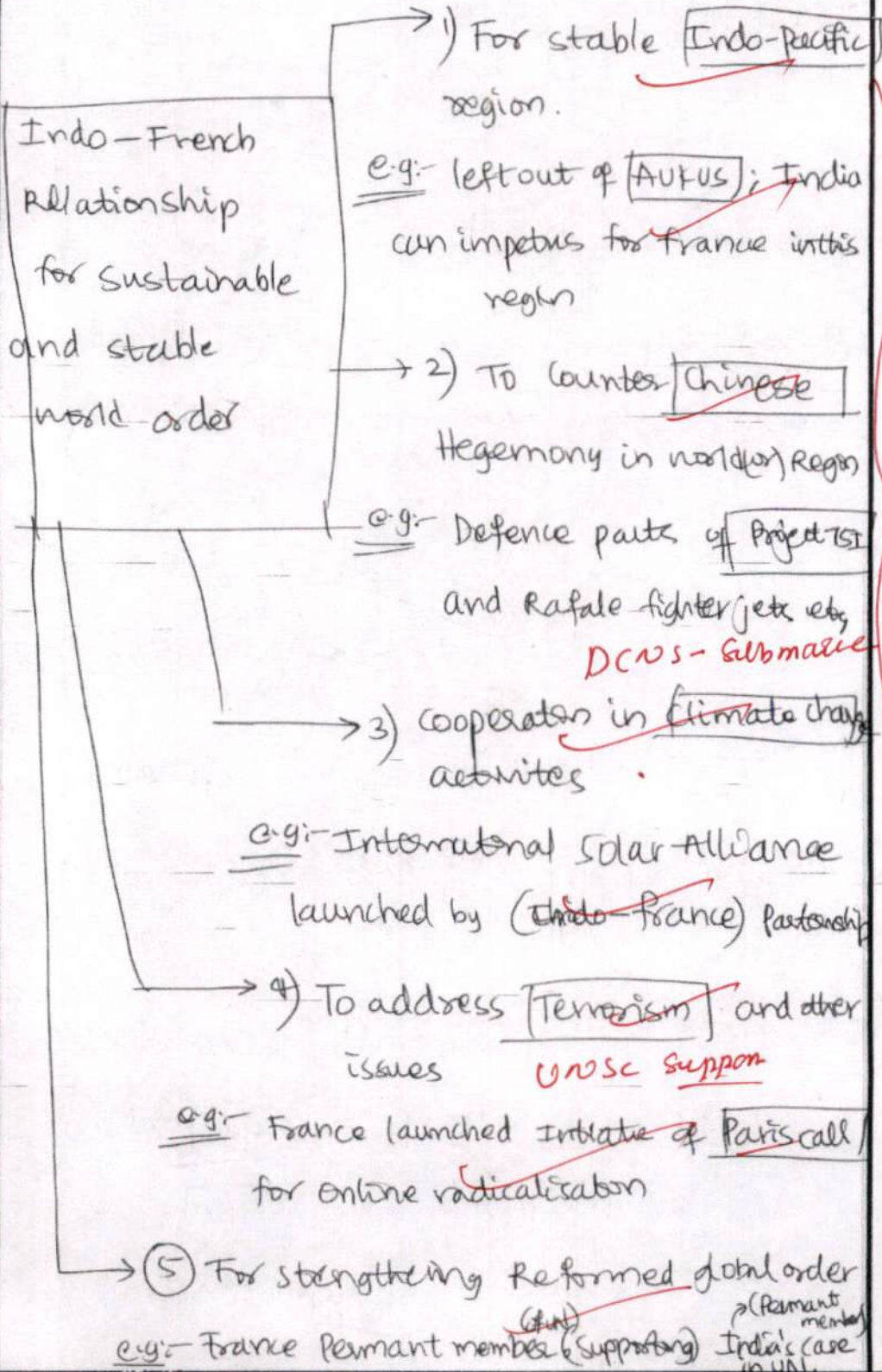
13. Not only is the Indo-French bilateral relationship the key for unlocking the synergies with the European Union but it is also crucial for a sustainable and stable world order. Do you agree? (250 words) 15
- भारत-फ्रांस द्विपक्षीय संबंध न केवल यूरोपीय संघ के साथ सहक्रियाओं के सहयोग बढ़ाने की कुंजी है, बल्कि यह एक स्थायी और स्थिर विश्व व्यवस्था के लिए भी महत्वपूर्ण है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं?

Recently, Rafale fighter jets are ~~assured~~ in India and included in India's Defence Arsenal highlights Indo-French cooperation in defence.



Defeat and
controversial
introduction

good
points
and
Structure of
answer



points
well
addressed

The Similarities of Ideals of Indo-france
can help to pave a way to new heights of ~~cooperation~~
and represents the India's borrowed Ideas of
France i.e., liberty, equality and Fraternity
in global world order

Decent
Conclusion

75

14. A mix of internal and external factors poses security threats in North-East India. Discuss. What steps has the government taken to maintain peace and stability in this region? (250 words) 15

आंतरिक और बाह्य कारकों के मिश्रण ने पूर्वोत्तर भारत में सुरक्षा संबंधी खतरे उत्पन्न किए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र में शांति और स्थिरता बनाए रखने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

North east of India is gate way for India's strategy of Act East policy and connecting ASEAN countries. *Faces multiple threats*

General

Link to context of question as shown

Security threats in North East

1) Internal factors:-

i) Conflicts between ethnic groups which impacting the peace in region

e.g:- Bodo Vs Assamese (Bengali) Communities in Assam

ii) Secessionist movements which impacting sovereignty and unity of Nation

e.g:- Naga movement.

iii) Lack of development and marginalisation in mainstream India as well as Racial discrimination

Fair point

Also write

Inter-state border dispute

2) External factors :-i) Demographic similarity across the borders

ie., Naga groups in Myanmar region

ii) Naxo Terrorism due to

proximity of Golden Triangle region

e.g. - Porus border of Myanmariii) Smuggling of Cattle, Fakecurrency and migrant

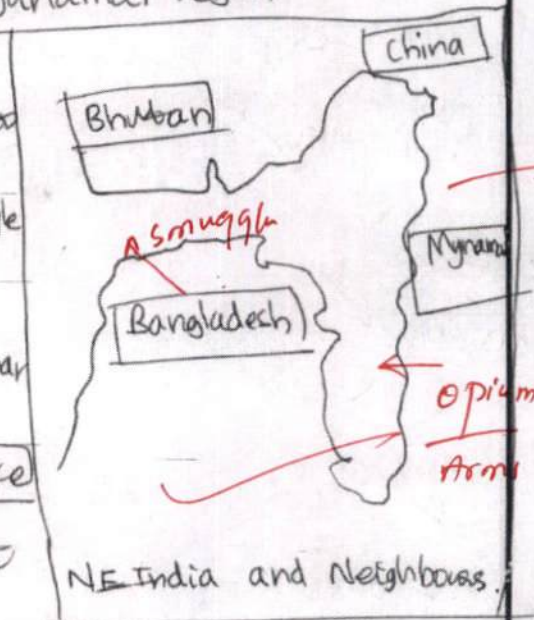
influx from Bangladesh region.

iv) State sponsored Terrorism or Terrorist

outfits from Chinese soil of NE insurgents.

v) Radicalisation of youth and human Trafficking

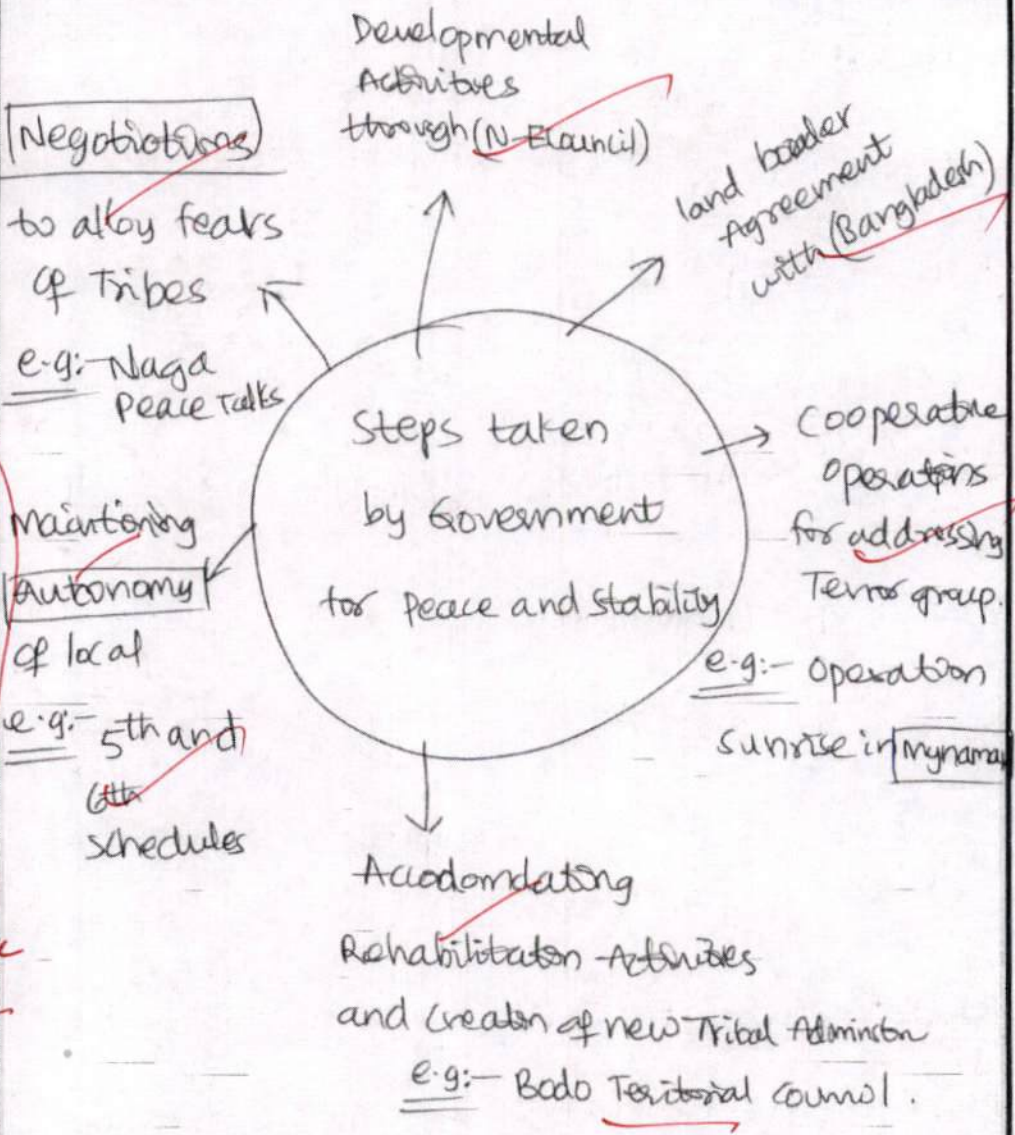
Activities through borders due to dense forests and rough terrains present in the region.

Increase
utility
of
mapRelevant
points
and
examples

Fair points

mention recent initiatives

- DORZ
- DDAAW
- Dekho apna desh
- Infosys



Apart from these, the Connectivity projects such as Kaladan model port, India-Myanmar, Thailand Roadway etc., to connect the Northeast in developmental process of India.

Recent Conclusion

6-5

15. Discuss the extent of the problem of narco-terrorism in India. What measures have been taken by the government to counter and control this problem? (250 words) 15

भारत में नार्को-आतंकवाद की समस्या के प्रसार पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस समस्या से निपटने और नियंत्रित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

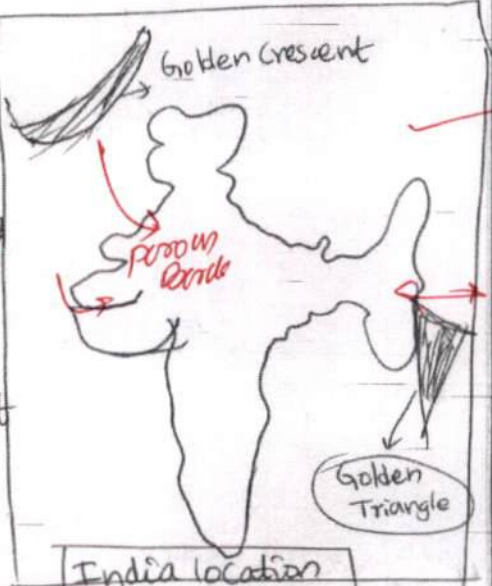
UNODC highlighted India one of the large consumer of Narcotic drugs in the world due to proximity of Golden Triangle and Golden Crescent.

Decent introduction

use keywords from question to make heading

Narco Terrorism in India

Narco Terrorism highlights the two problems of organised crime of Narcotic drugs and its linkage with Terrorist outfits.



Increase utility of map!

Trafficking, Organised groups

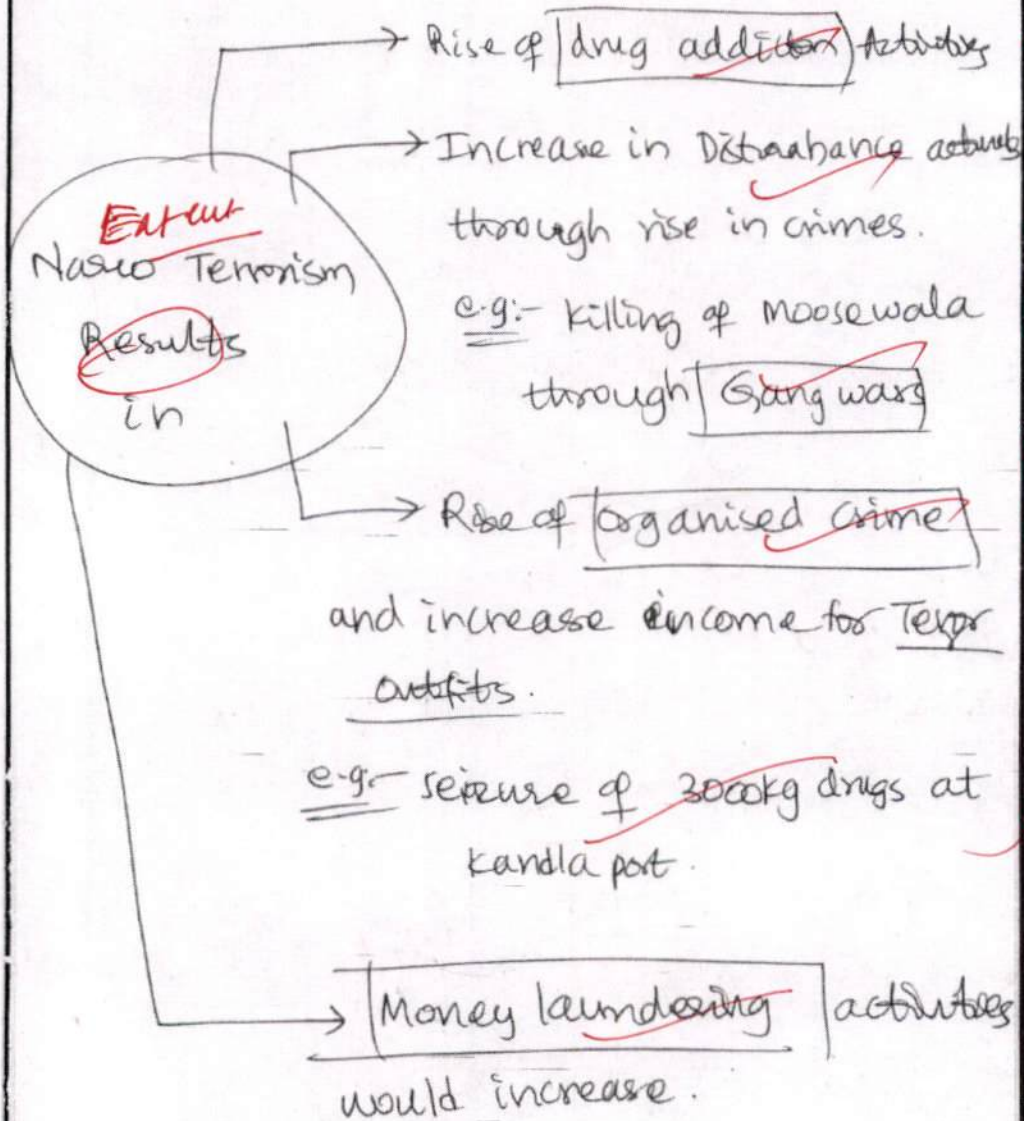
Key point

As the India accounted for,

major youth population, It is prone to drug addiction which is causing loss of human capital

e.g.:- Drug Addiction problem in Punjab Youth.

Taliban Regime



Government Steps to address the issues:

- 1) NDPS (Narco drugs, Psychotropic substances) Act, 1985
To seizure and arrest of Individuals who is possessing drugs.

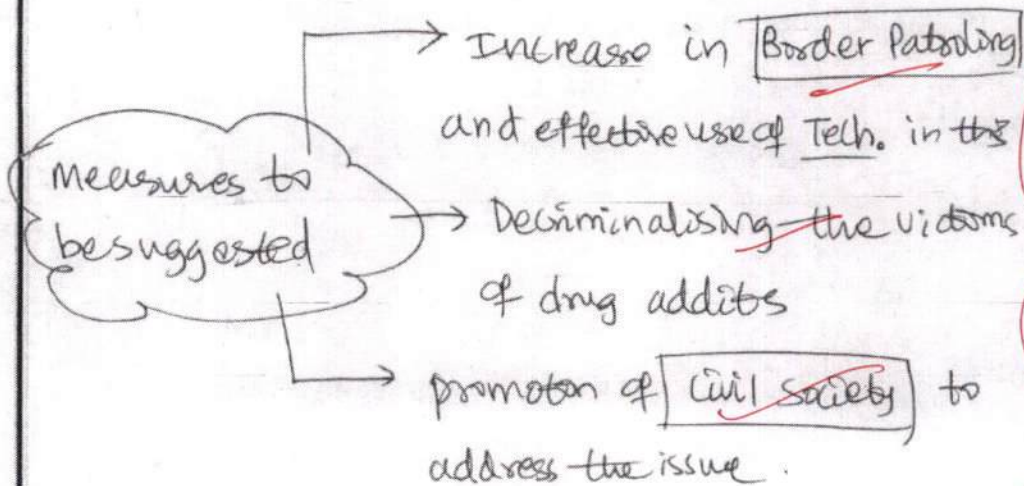
2) Rehabilitation centers to address drug addict problems

3) Strong Border Management through border management system and Technology (Sensors)

4) Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002
To curb the money laundering activities.

5) Awareness among the civil society through campaigns.

e.g.:- #sayNoToDrugs in twitter.



Narco Terrorism would become a dangerous security if it is not addressed properly.

Relevant
point

good
suggestion

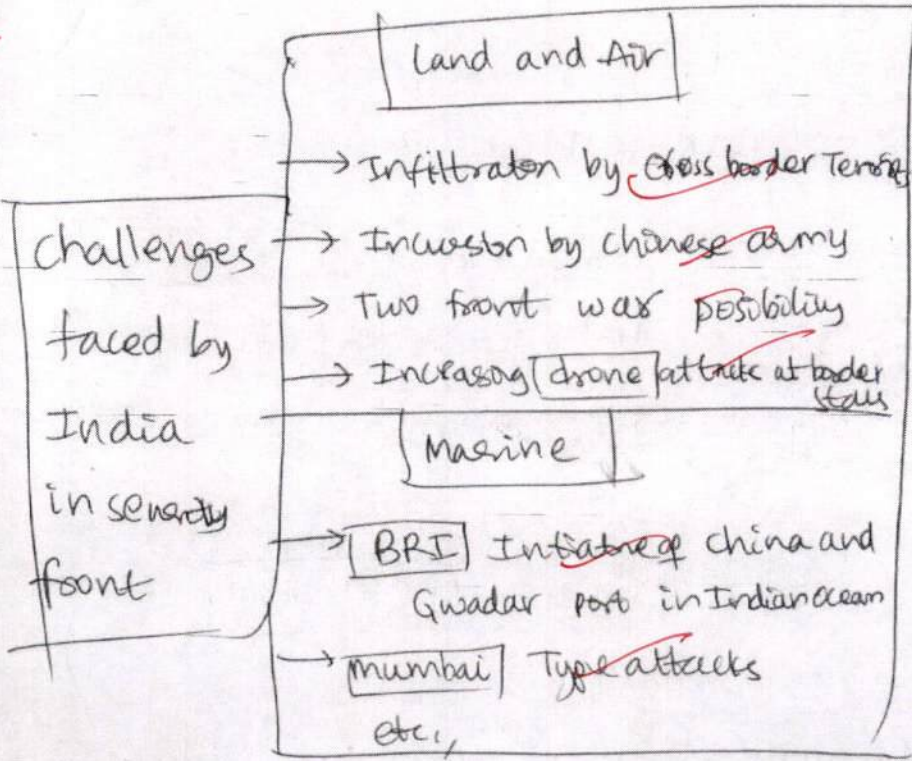
Final
conclusion

16. In light of the increasing security challenges faced by India, state the need for achieving self-reliance in defence manufacturing. Also, discuss the challenges in this context. (250 words) 15

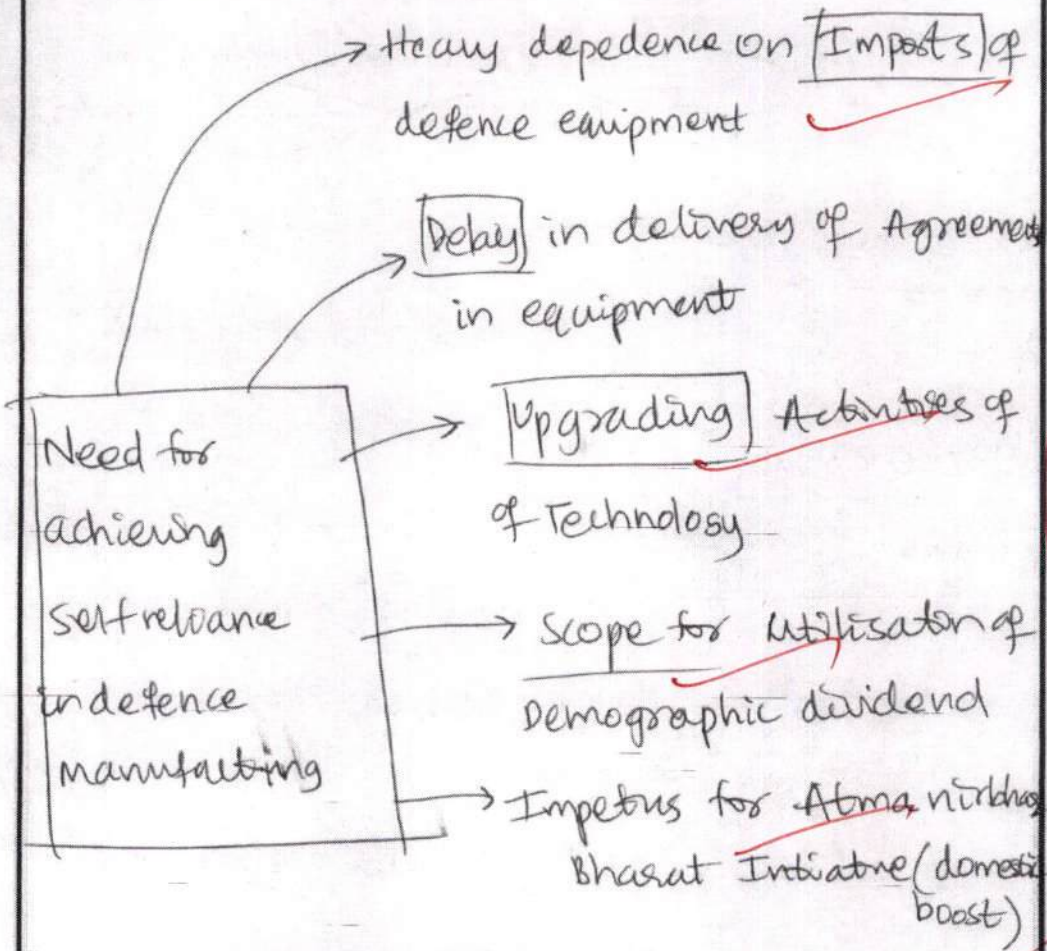
भारत के समक्ष बढ़ती सुरक्षा चुनौतियों के आलोक में, रक्षा निर्माण में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में चुनौतियों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

General introduction
Instead write in the context of large import dependency

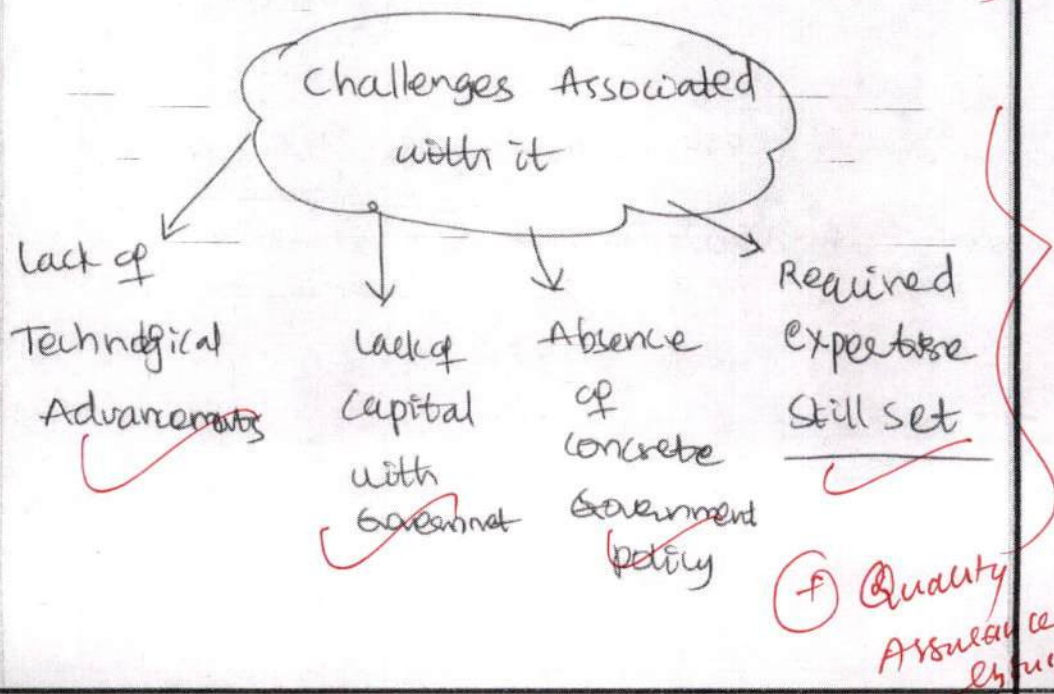
With the Increase Activities of Chinese incursions at border areas, Terrorist movements in Kashmir region would emphasis on need for increase defence equipment. The maritime security is also important in the wake of Chinese assertion of 'string of Pearl Policy'.



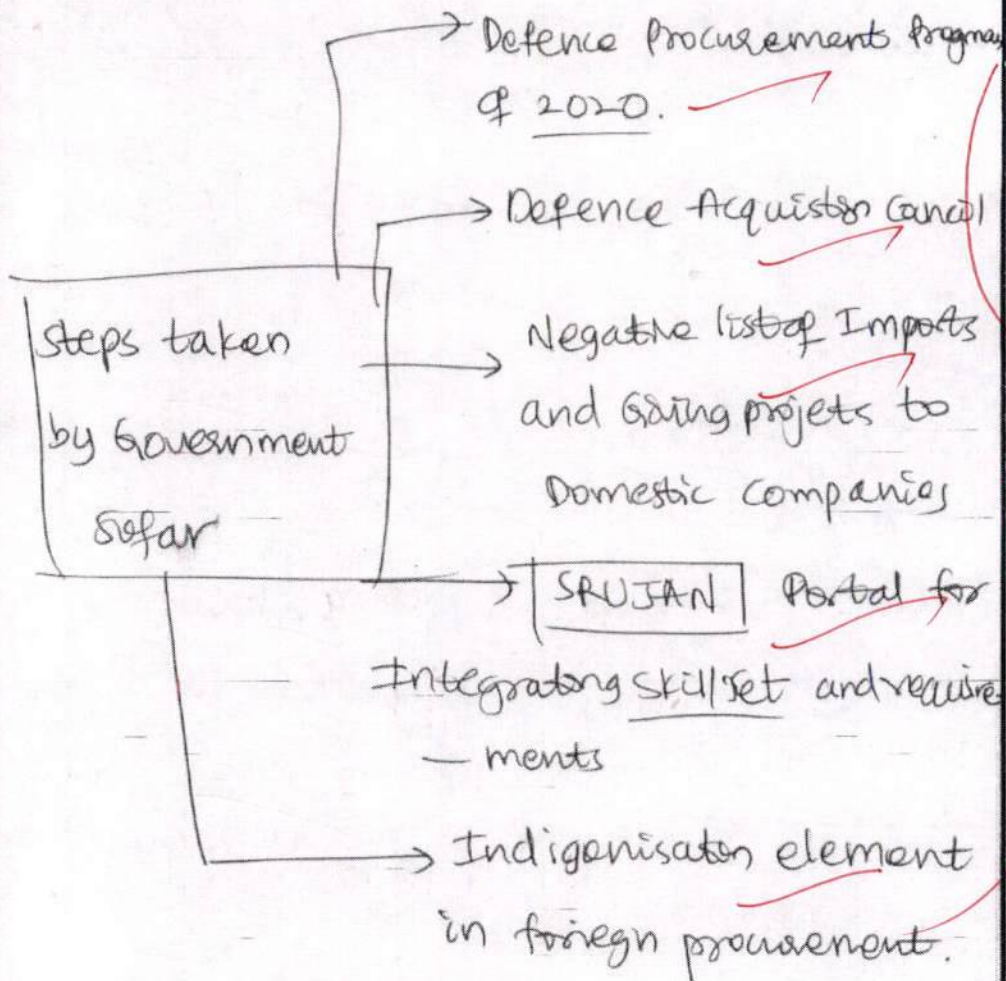
Repeat point



Relevant points



Key points



India is not only going for defence Indigenisation but also exporting to countries

e.g.:- 1) Brahmos missiles export to philippine

Thus, self reliance in defence manufacturing not only helps in security challenges but also boost in economic growth through exports.

*Decent
conclusion*

(F.S)

17. India faces a number of security threats and challenges that originate from the seas. Discuss. Also, give an account of the initiatives taken to strengthen the coastal security of India in recent times. (250 words) 15

भारत समुद्र से उत्पन्न होने वाले अनेक सुरक्षा खतरों और चुनौतियों का सामना करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, हाल के दिनों में भारत की तटीय सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने के लिए की गई पहलों का विवरण दीजिए।

Fair

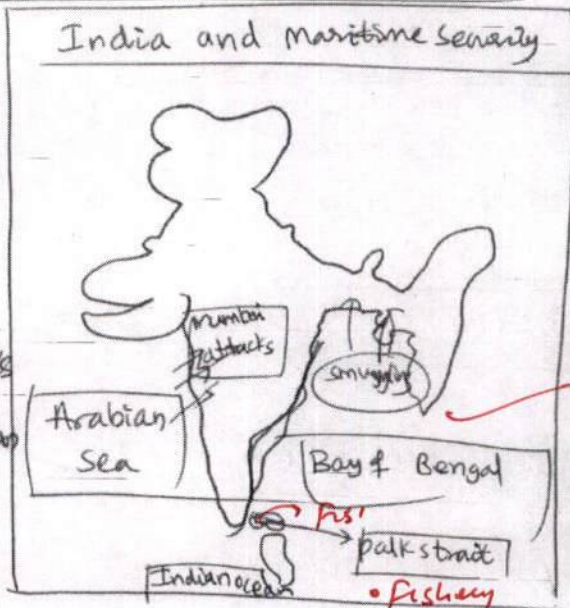
Introduction

India is surrounded by sea from 3 sides and vast coastal Areas bring lot of security threats due to maritime challenges.

Freedom and critical infrastructure

Threats and challenges originated from seas :-

1) Infiltration of Terrorists due to vast sealineshore
e.g:- mumbai attack of 2008 (Terrorist entry from sea)



Good effort

2) Sea piracy of

Indian ships which passing through seas

e.g:- Somalia pirates

3) surveillance and monitoring by enemy nations through ships

e.g.- Recent, china ship visit to Hambantota in Sri Lanka.

4) Chinese policy of string of pearls to control the domination of India in Indian ocean through neighbouring ports in Region

5) Fishermen issue of Sri Lanka in palk strait which is causing frequent skirmish

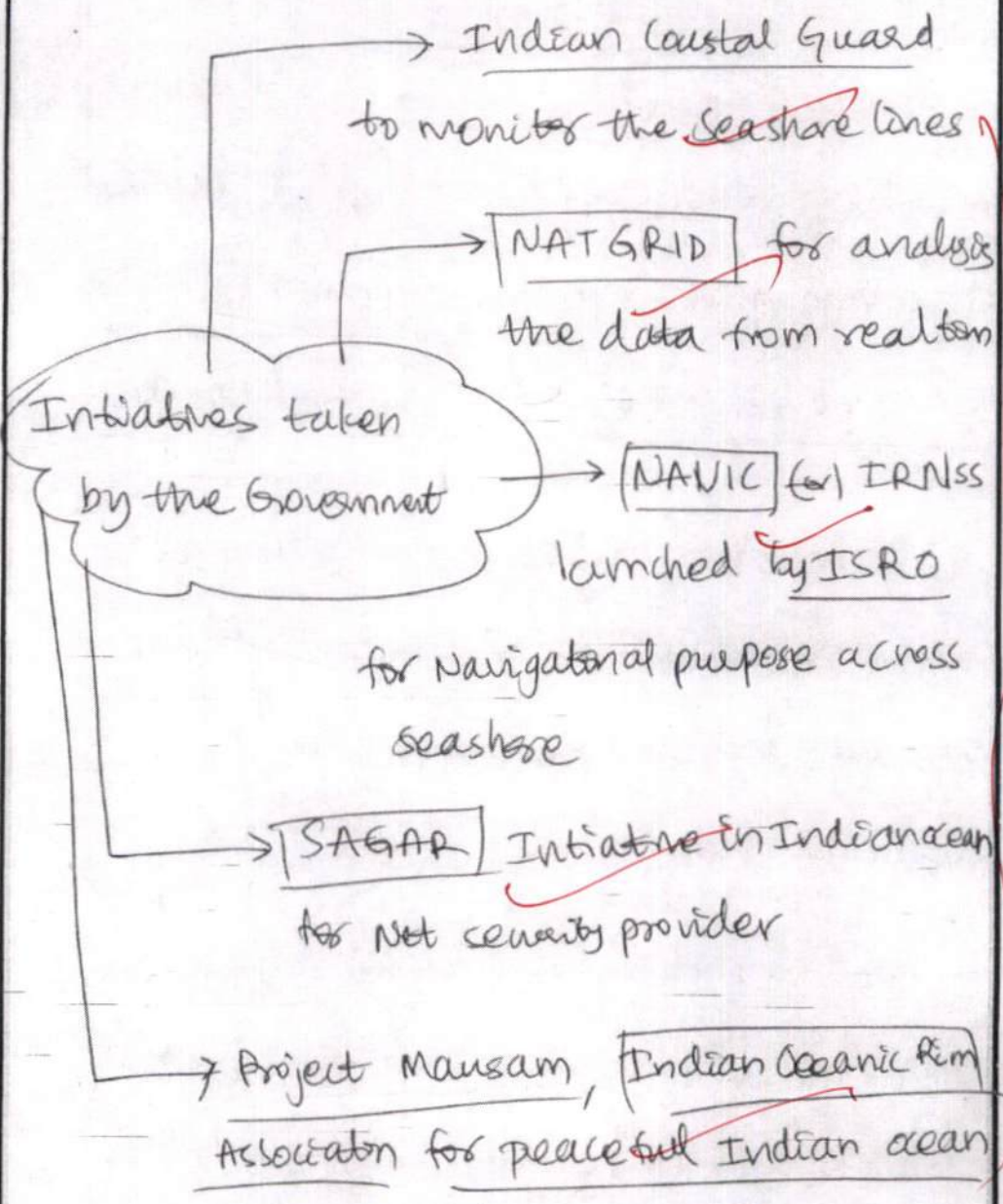
6) Kachatharu issue of India-Sri Lanka.

7) not clear demarcation of borders Island in between India-Bangladesh

8) strategic importance of Andaman and nicobar in case of any adverse conditions.

Relevant
points
and
examples

Also write
Climate
change
Sea level
rise



Relevant points

Thus, maritime security is important not only economic security but also to secure the peaceful borders in the region.

Decent conclusion

7.5

18. What is Gamma Irradiation Technology? Highlight its various applications, with special focus on food preservation. (250 words) 15

गामा विकिरण प्रौद्योगिकी क्या है? खाद्य संरक्षण पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए, इसके विभिन्न अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Decent
introduction

Gamma Irradiation Technology is associated with usage of high energy gamma particles in commercial as well as industrial scale.

It involves high concentration of gamma particles at particular area to eliminate or decrease the particular problem of concern.

Gamma particles carries high energy which would increase atomic movement of targeted particles and eliminates the unwanted properties from the material.

Relevant
argument

Applications of Gamma Irradiation Technology (GIT)

* Food Preservation — By Applying GIT, the removal or killing of Bacterial or microorganismic particles and improving shelf life for preservation of food.

* Health — for Diagnostic purpose as well as treatment purpose in case of removal any cells. (Removal virus) particles during Cold times

* Pharmaceutical products — helps to develop in new practices of medicine and research and developmental activities in clinical sectors.

* Agricultural activities of Bioremediation usage replacing by (Gamma Irradiation Technology)

covered
good
dimension
but

Need to
focus on
food tech

• preservation

• Sterilisation

• Delayed
ripening

• improved
Shelf life

Gamma Irradiation Technology thus
provide for usage in Commercial as well
as Industrial activities which helps in
growth of economic activities

Final
Conclusion

3.0

19. Recently, the WHO has declared antimicrobial resistance (AMR) as one of the top 10 global public health threats facing humanity. Comment. Also, discuss the measures taken to counter this threat in India. (250 words) 15

हाल ही में, WHO ने प्रतिसूक्ष्मजीवी प्रतिरोध (AMR) को मानव जाति द्वारा सामना की जा रही शीर्ष 10 वैश्विक सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य खतरों में से एक घोषित किया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए किये गये उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) is the Resistance of particular microbe against any medicine ~~(due to constant exposure~~ of these medicines or any other factor. Has declared as public health threat.

Decent
Introduction

AMR is one of the public threats according to WHO - due to ~~its~~ rise of Incidents in recent time. ~~It's~~ mainly caused due to (overuse of drugs or misuse of drugs by patients; ~~3~~ pharmaceutical companies effluents impacting the water bodies and increasing resistance of microbes and adapting to new conditions.

Fail
point

Threats

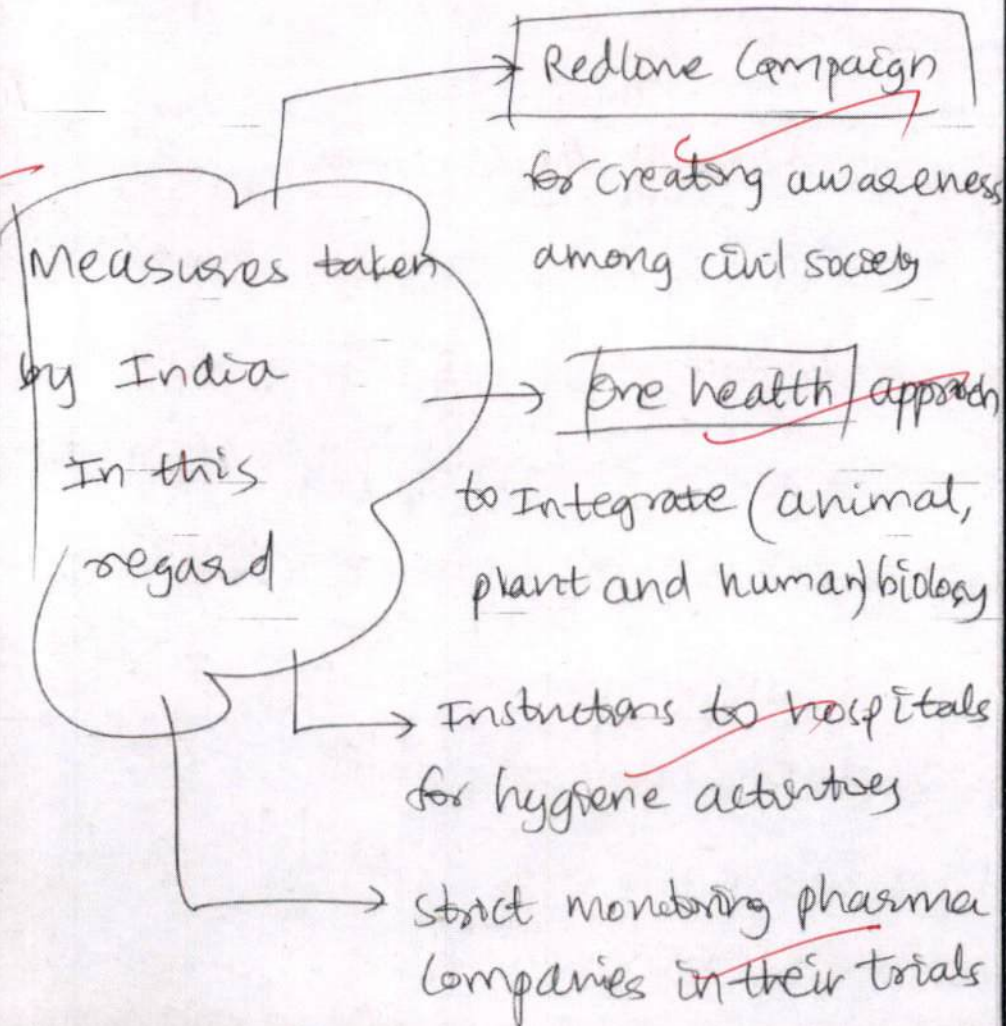
• Out of
antibiotics

• Rapid
spread
of
diseases
at
global
level

• Risk in
medical
procedures

Zoonotic Diseases and their role is one of the factor in rise in AMR in recent times.

Rise in AMR would ~~impact~~ overall health patterns and threat to humanity as overall.



Relevant points

AMR needs to be addressed through
International cooperation with WTO, UNEP
and other organisations to understand and
give solutions holistically

Indradhanush, Swachh
Bharat

Fair
Conclusion

50

20. What are Hypersonic Weapons? Highlight their significance and discuss the challenges in their adoption and use. (250 words) 15

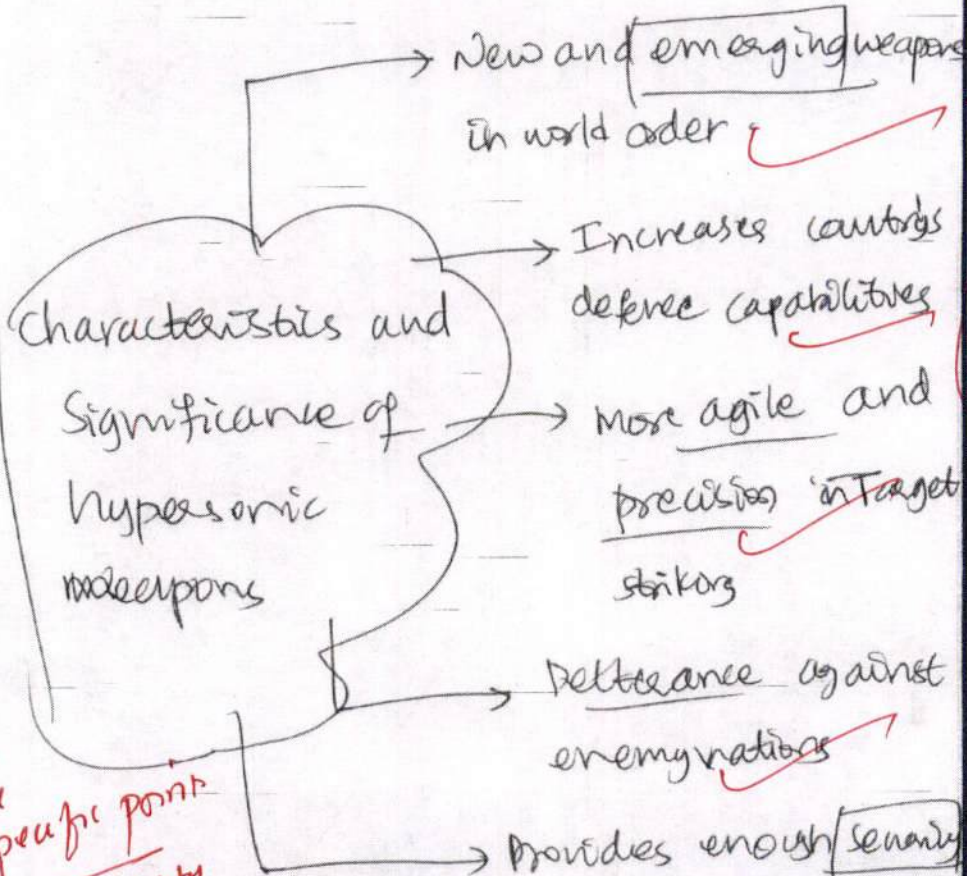
हाइपरसोनिक हथियार क्या हैं? उनके महत्व को रेखांकित कीजिए तथा उनके अंगीकरण और उपयोग में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

the speed of weapons which are above

5 mach are known as hypersonic weapons

It associates with great speed and agility

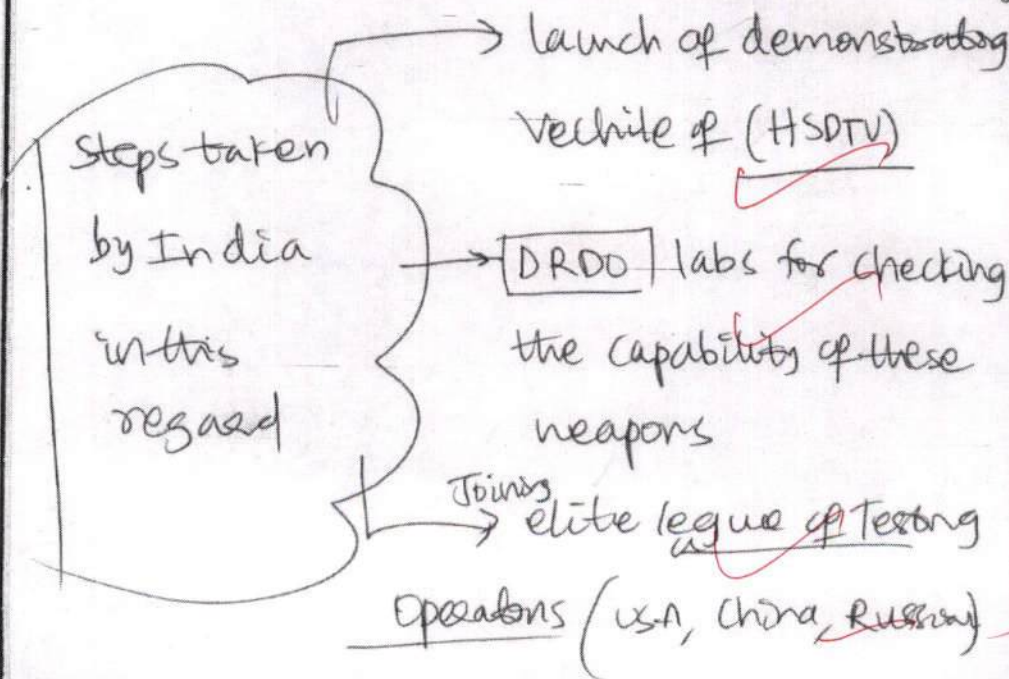
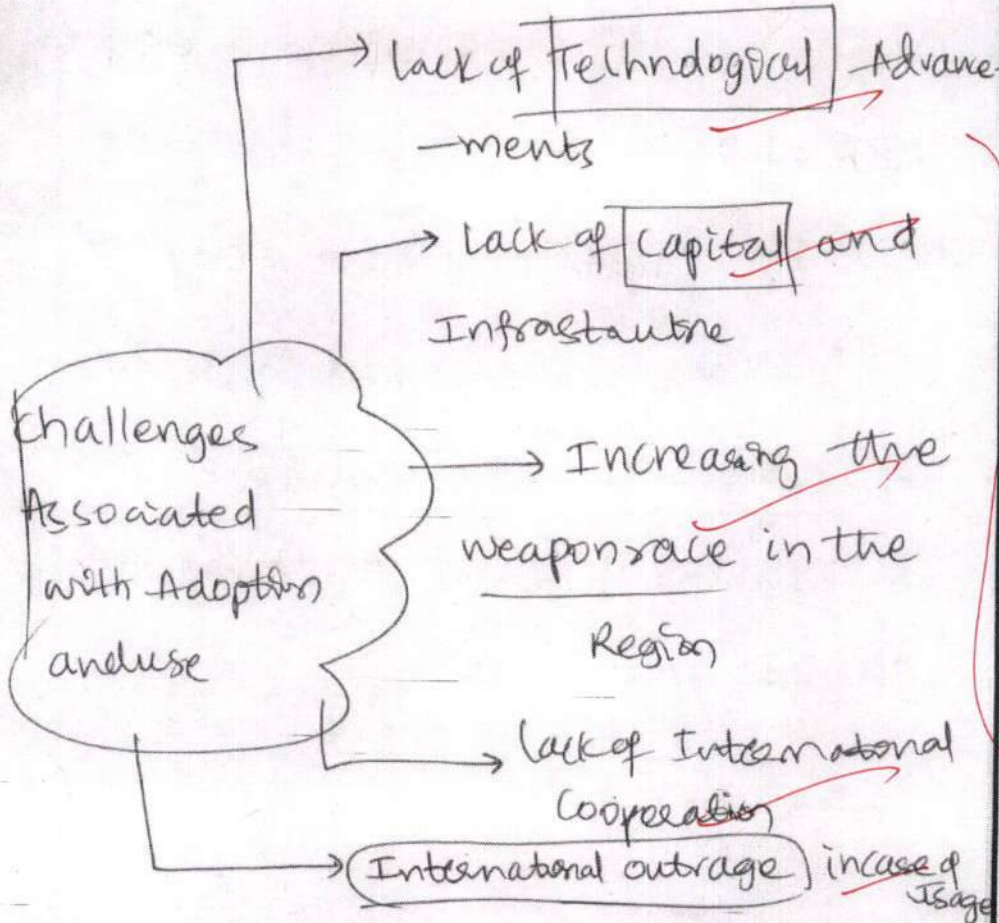
Fair introduction



Fair point

write specific point
• undetectability
• maneuverability
• Quick Reaction Time

measures for addressing new challenges



points well addressed

Use of Arangrad the rumors of using hypersonic weapons in Russian-Ukraine conflict posing problems of ethicality of developing these weapons.

However, India need to accelerate its initiatives to acquire hypersonic weapons to establish a strong deterrent force in the region.

Final
Conclusion

6.0

