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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1836)

Name of Candidate	M. Bhargav		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	88398.
Center	Hyderabad	Date	20-08-2022

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	3.5
2	10	3.5
3	10	3
4	10	4
5	10	4.5
6	10	4
7	10	4
8	10	4
9	10	4.5
10	10	4
11	15	6
12	15	6.5
13	15	7
14	15	7
15	15	7
16	15	5
17	15	6.5
18	15	6.5
19	15	6
20	15	5.5
Total Marks Obtained:		$\frac{102}{250}$
Remarks:		

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. 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.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

Dear student,

1. Contextual competence :- your contextual understanding is good, you understand the demand of question and address different parts of it well. However you need to improve in Q 1, 2, 3, 16 etc
2. Content competence :- your content is good with multiple points and according to the demand of question, you can further enrich it by substantiating with relevant facts, examples, reports.
3. Introduction :- It should be crisp and cater to main theme of question, you need to improve it in Q. 3, 9, 10, 12, 16, 20 etc
4. Conclusion :- It should be aligned with the demand of question and forward looking, you have written it well.
5. Structure :- you have followed introduction Body - Conclusion format well and arranged points in main body logically.
6. Presentation :- your presentation style is good with relevant subheadings, underlined keywords and flow charts.
7. Language :- your articulation skill is good. No grammatical issues.

1. The PM-AASHA scheme is aimed at improving procurement mechanism as well as ensuring remunerative prices for farmers. In this context, highlight the various components of the scheme and discuss the concerns associated with it. (150 words) 10

good introduction

PM-AASHA - Procurement mechanism emerged alternative to MSP policy to improve the efficiency and providing remunerative prices for farmers.

(Various Components and concerns associated)

- good explanation about components.*
1. PDDS - Price Deficient procurement system in which the deficiency of market value with MSP would transfer towards farmers through DBT.

lack of data and chances of misuse of the funds allocated for the scheme.

2. PDS - Procurement system through States on case of (copra, oil seeds) etc., to increase

efficiency of the procurement procedures

Incapacity of states to provide infra-

structure with procurement policy.

3. PPPS - Pilot private procurement system for promoting private players for the procurement to reduce burden on the government.

Chances of cartelisation of private

players and exploitation of farmers.

Steps to Address these concerns

→ e-NAM Portal to address the access and online market

→ FPOS - (mentioned in budget) for (10,000) number for effective bargaining.

→ Crop diversification methods

Market liberalisation is necessary for realising doubling farmer income (Dalwai Commission)

good points.

You need to add concerns about PM Aasha implementation

good points about solution.

good conclusion

2. Explaining the concept of blended finance, discuss the role it can play in mobilizing capital for infrastructure development in developing countries like India. (150 words) 10

Blended finance is the mix of public and private finance in creation of Infrastructure or maintenance of it.

The models of (BOT, HAM models) are examples of blended finance which would decrease the stress on government for funds management for Infrastructure.

The Private public partnership is extension of blended finance towards the Infrastructure.

(Role of it in mobilizing capital):

- Reduce the burden on Government for Infrastructure creation
- Increase efficiency because of private

Sector involvement.

- Scope for enhancing and meeting of the
Targets with in time.

National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP)

which is creation of ₹111^{lakh} crore Infrastructure

in the proportion of State: Centre: private

= 19 : 22 : 39; similarly NMP which

is monetising or leasing out of public property
towards private without changing ownership.

PM Gati shakti master plan - is also

oversight mechanism for the blending

finance in the economy to improve capital
expenditure on Infrastructure.

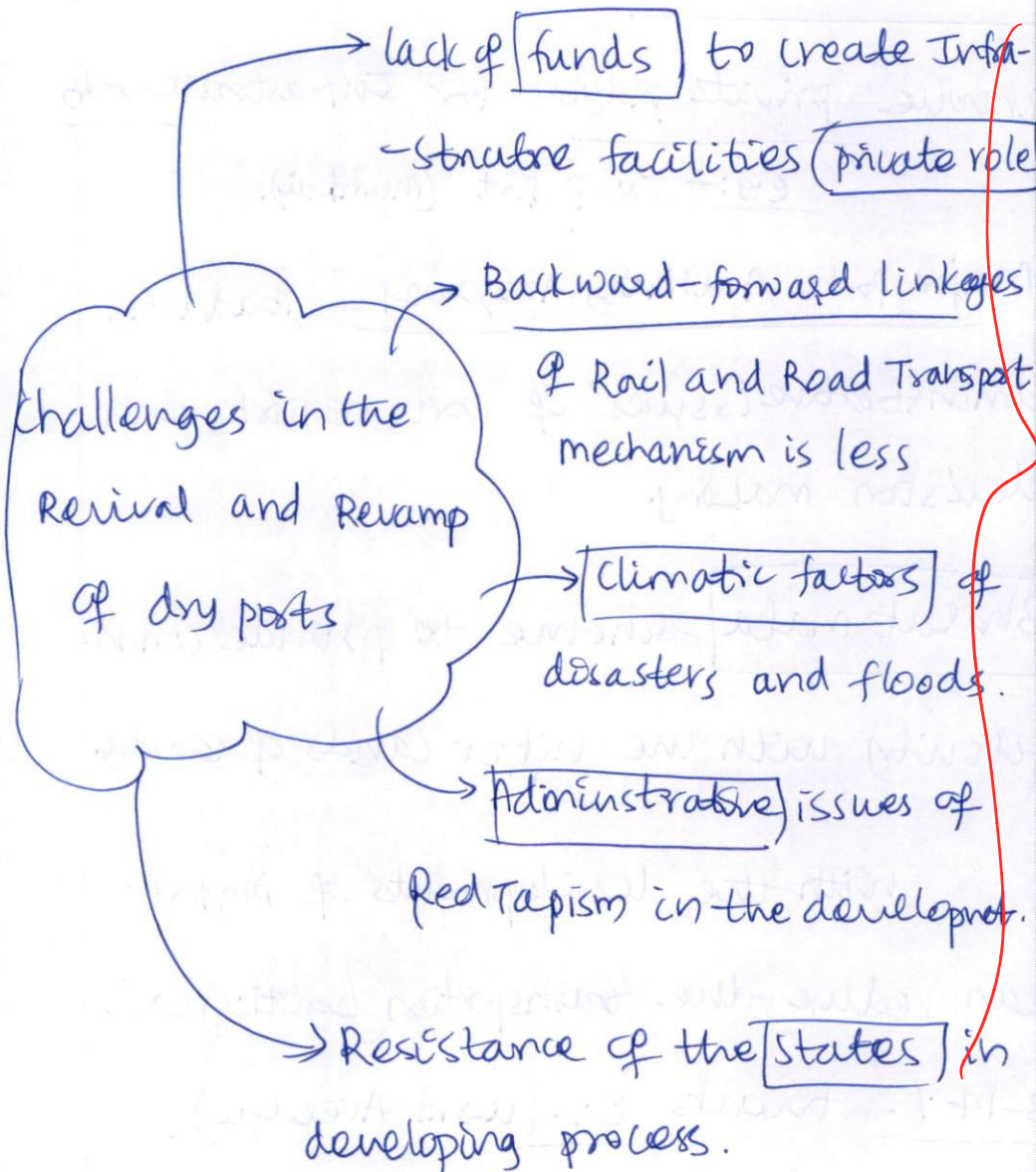
Add
multiple
points.

You need
to
hurdles
in
blended
finance

good
conclusion
3.5

3. Discuss the challenges faced in the revival and revamp of dry ports in India and state the measures that can be adopted in this regard. (150 words) 10

In India - the external Trade - of 90% is done through sea route and thus there is importance for ports development.



You have written generic points you need to write specific points with Reports and examples

You need to explain concept of dry port

(Measures that can be adopted) :-

1. Bringing Homogeneity in policy making of the dry ports.

2. Land lord model of port mechanism to involve private players for Infrastructure
e.g:- JNVP port (Mumbai).

3. Major Ports Authority Act, 2021 - to address ~~administrative~~ issues of port regions and decision making.

4. Bharat mala scheme to provide connectivity with the hinter lands of country.

With the developments of Dry ports we can reduce the transportation (logistics) cost of 13-14% towards 8% (world Average).

good points about measures

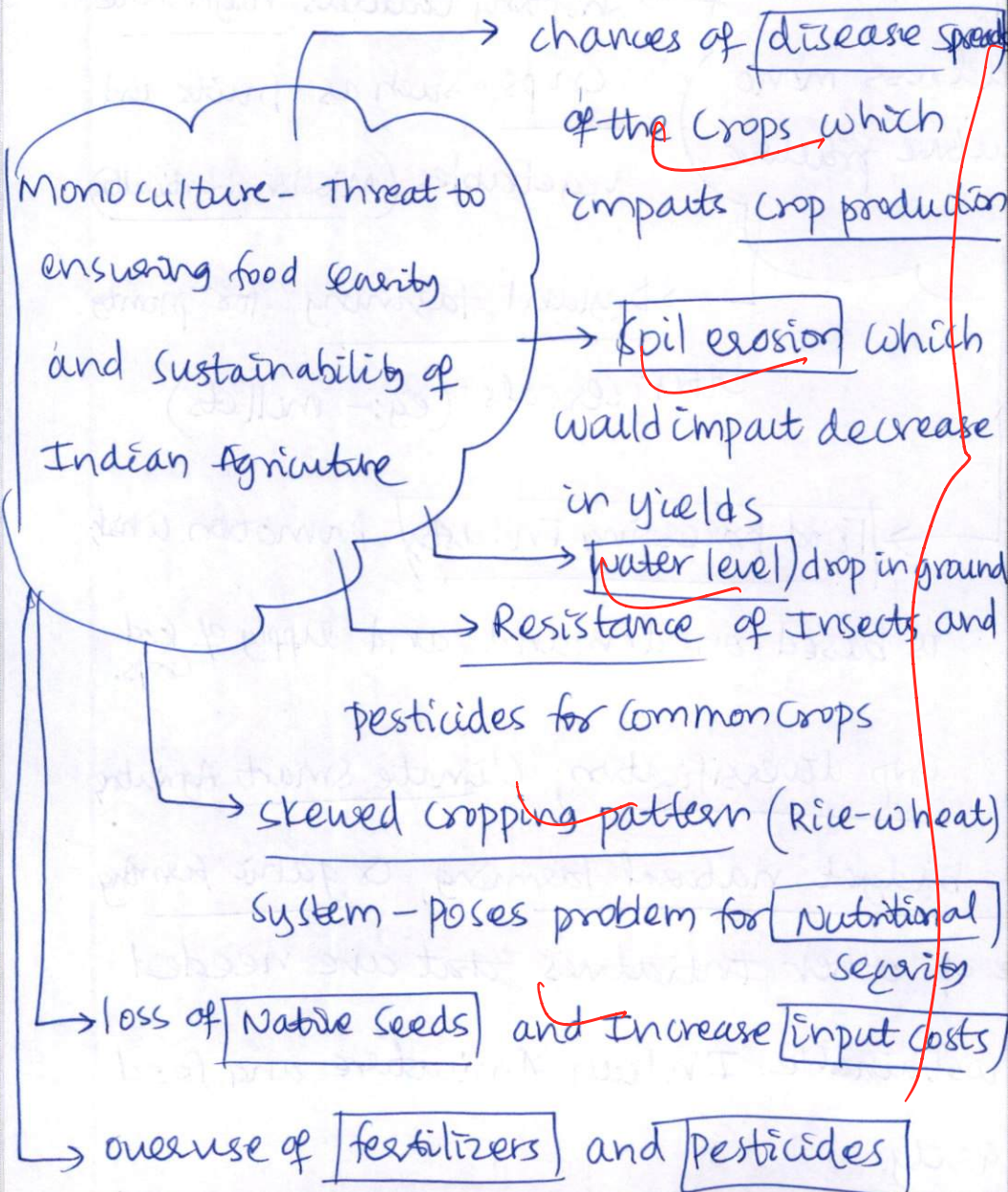
good conclusion

3

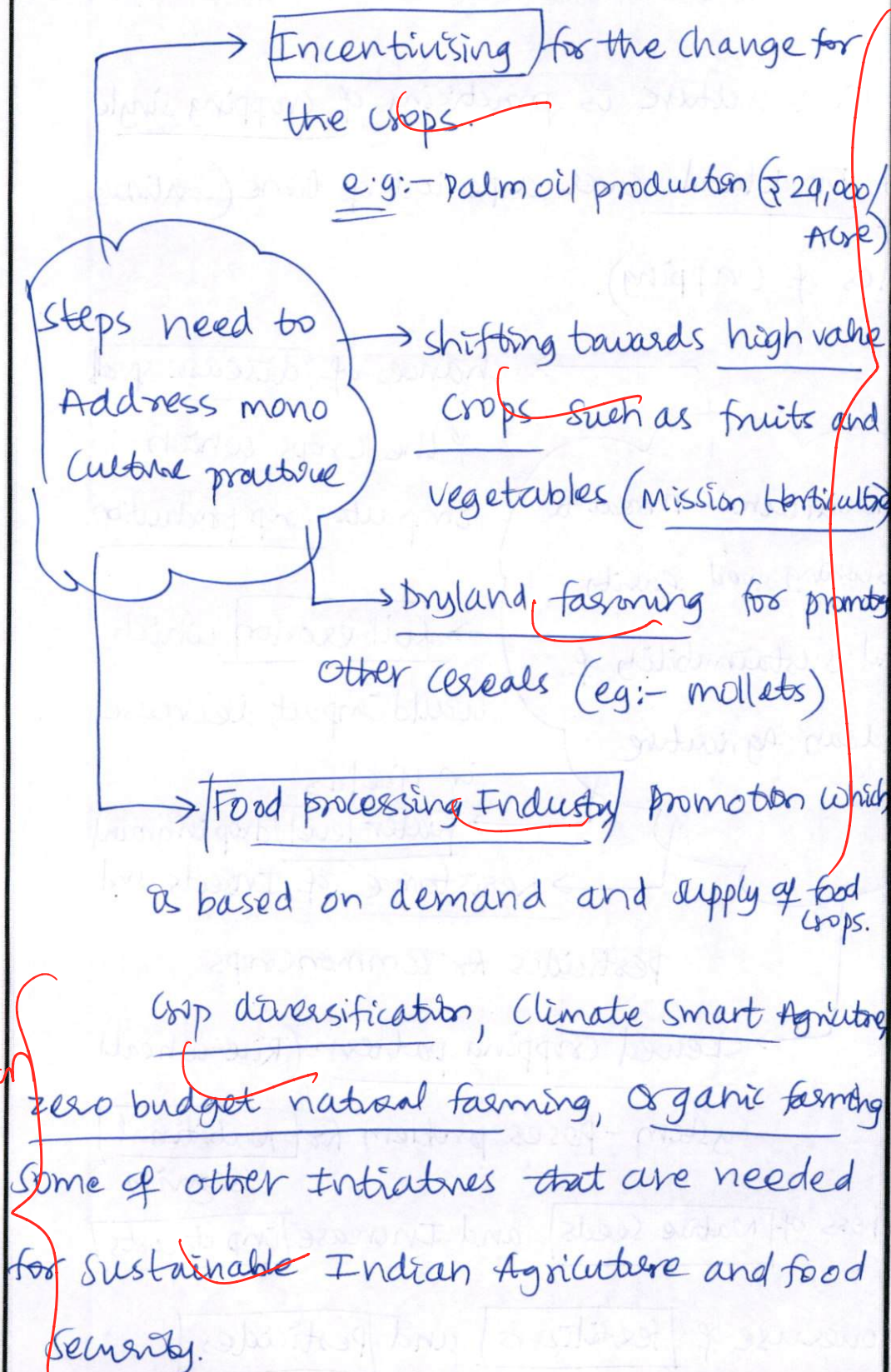
4. Monoculture is one of the major threats to ensuring food security and sustainability of Indian agriculture. Discuss. (150 words) 10

Good introduction with relevant definition

Monoculture is practising of cropping single crop on land over a period of time (continuous cycles of cropping).



You need to substantiate with relevant examples and report



good,
you
have
covered
steps
needed
well

good
conclusion

4

5. While highlighting the impact of single-use plastic on health and the environment, state the recent efforts taken by the government to curb plastic pollution in India. (150 words) 10

good introduction with relevant definition

Single-use plastic is the non-recyclable plastic which will impact planet earth due to its non-degradation.

Impact on Health & Environment :-

- good you have covered impact on Health and Environment well
1. marine plastic pollution which impacting the fauna of marine species through microbeds
 2. the burning of plastic results in emission of Toxic gases which impact the health.
 3. Legacy waste in Areas which pollutes the ground water in which impact the health of surrounding Region people.
 4. The health diseases of Nausea and Asthma which associated with Toxic gases.

Recent efforts by the government :-

1. Banning of single use plastic in the country.
2. plastic waste Management Rules - which associated with Recycling of the plastic and its disposal.

3. MARPOL - which is associated with marine plastic issues - Releases guidelines - which are included in government policies.

4. Behavioural change Campaigns and civil society initiatives.

e.g:- Save Lutkoi / lake in Mizoram of plastic use and plastic usage for road construction.

Thus, Meanance of plastic pollution would be addressed only through Active Civil participation.

good
you
have
covered
Recent
initiatives
well

good
point
with example

improve
conclusion
with
alternatives
to
plastic

6. Aapda Mitra – a force of volunteers from across India trained in disaster response – is becoming a game changer in the field of disaster management in the country. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

good introduction
National Disaster Management plan associated with all steps that can be used for the preparedness in the event of Disasters.

good explanation about concept
Aapda Mitra – Training Disaster Response

It is the initiative of capacity building and training in volunteers for disaster response in the region. It is a game changer due to

– Quick Response from the volunteers

– all the NDRF (force) arrives to the scene.

– Information Dissemination among locals

– to take steps to minimise the damage

– Awareness of the locality would

help to adopt an agile plan in adverse

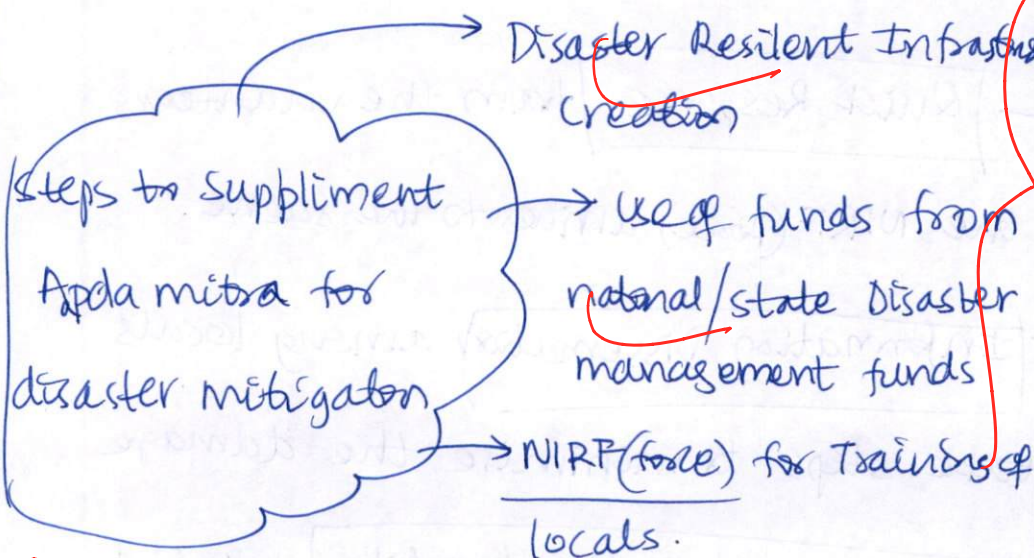
Conditions

— Involvement of youth and schools
for the wider reach in the disaster response.

Case study - (we for wayand)

District Authority trained local volunteers and
Identified Rehabilitation centres in Advance.

— During Ferala floods — with the help of
social media — It is minimised the damage.



Sendai Framework (2016-2030) of disaster
management also highlights the volunteers in minimize
damage

good
case
study to
substantiate

good
points
about
supplementary
steps.

good
conclusion

4

7. Why is the rise in lone wolf attacks considered as a serious challenge for security agencies around the world? Highlight the role of the internet in exacerbating such attacks. (150 words) 10

good
introduction
with
relevant
definition
and
example

lone wolf attacks are the terrorist attacks through which single ~~or few~~ individual aimed to damage or cause the impact on state facilities or civilian sites. e.g:- 1) suicide bombers 2) goreilla attacks of terrorist on people (through guns).

(lone wolf attacks - Serious challenge to Agencies)

good
points
about
challenges
with
examples

- Very hard to detect or control due to spontaneity of the attack.
- chances of overcome security barriers due to evading of one individual.
- Not always providing security to all public places. e.g.- (Christ church) mosque Attack in New Zealand.

- using of civilians and civil society which is making difficult to track the activities.

Role of Internment in such attacks :-

- Easy access to social media platforms
scope for Radicalisation of youth of Nation
- Exploiting faultlines in society through propoganda videos
- Accessible to information to manufacture explosive materials
- use of Darknet for buying illegle weapons for the use of attacks.

NATGRID, National Cybersecurity strategy ^{work} etc, help to control and detect these activities along with active social Institutions of Religion and family for promoting social harmony.

Add about

1) Anonymity
2) virtual communities etc

good conclusion with government measures

4

8. The fundamental inefficiencies embedded in our military structures and processes are now being addressed through a slew of defence reforms in the country. Discuss. (150 words) 10

Indian military structure is dealing with multiple problems of age old practices and Rigid structure resulting inefficiencies.

Good introduction

Inefficiencies	Defence Reforms
1. Import of military equipment largely (SIPRI - India 3rd largest Importer)	1. Defence Indigenisation process with active support to domestic players
2. Old equipments and need for renewal of weapons	2. modernisation of weapons and military e.g:- Rafale deal with France
3. Lack of coordination among the forces with authority structure	3. Creation of the Post of CDS - Chief defense officer for the coordination of Trilateral forces.

Good points
 1. Organizational
 2. Leadership
 3. private sector participation etc

Good points about government initiatives

Inefficiencies	Reforms undertaken
4. Overburden of Pensions (Revenue expenditure)	4. <u>Agnipath</u> scheme for Agile and Responsive force
5. No Training of 3 forces combiningly in case of 2 front war	5. <u>Theatre Commands</u> of forces of 3 forces to mobilise agile Response

good points

you have covered various Reforms well

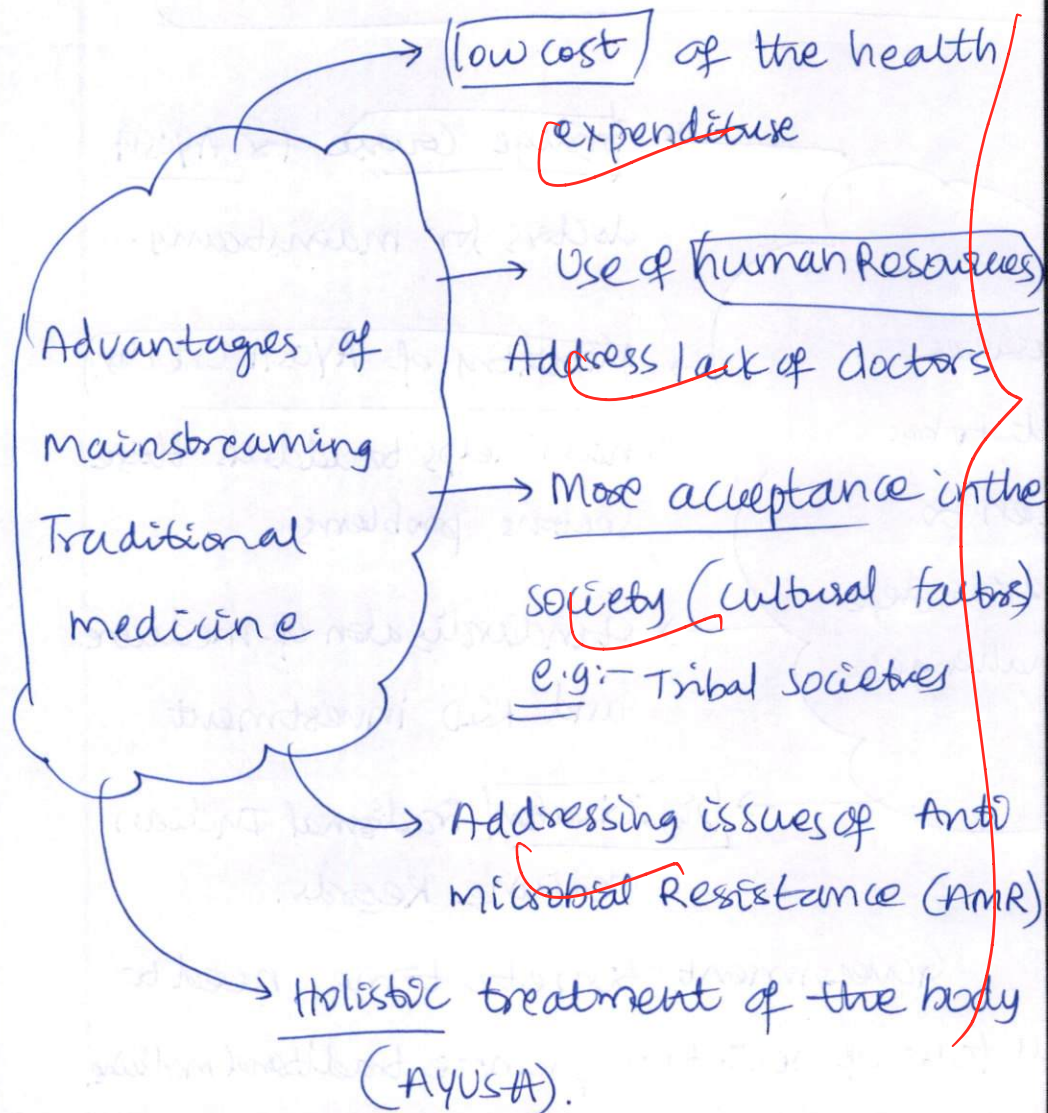
To improve conclusion add Recommendation of expert Commi Help

Apart from these, the SRIJAN portal for domestic players, increase in defence expenditure, Defence acquisition Council and defence acquisition policy, 2020 would further improve our military structure and A comprehensive national security strategy is need of the hour.

9. In light of the recent establishment of the WHO Global Centre for Traditional Medicine in India, discuss the advantages and challenges in mainstreaming traditional medicine in the country. (150 words) 10

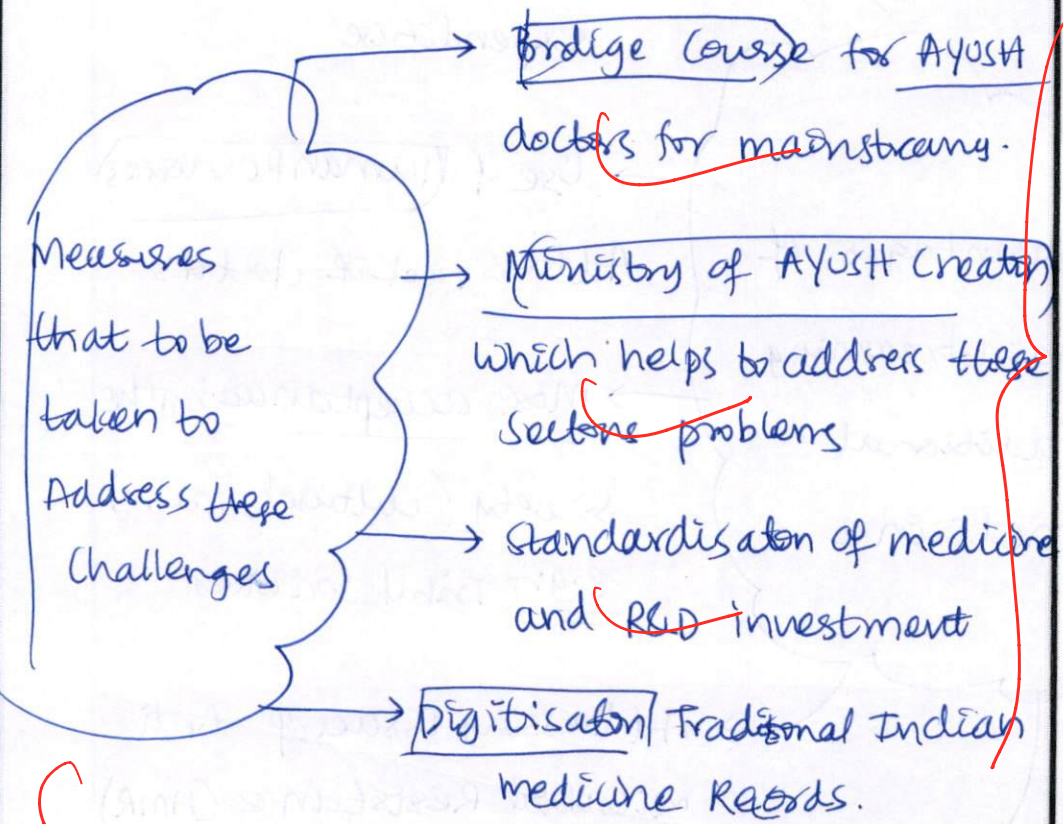
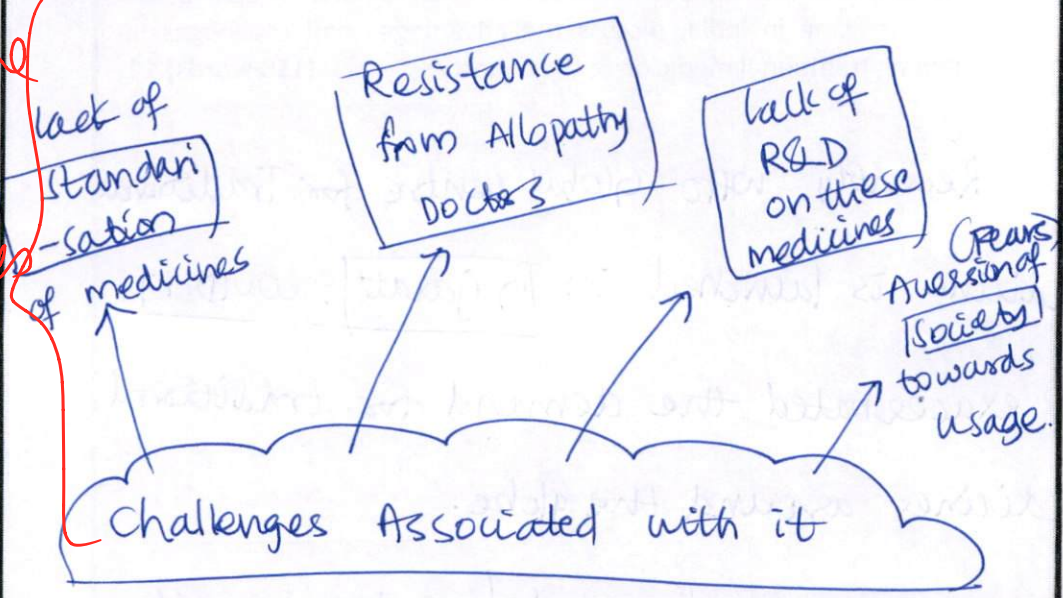
to improve
introduction
explain
concept
of
traditional
medicines

Recently, WHO Global centre for Traditional medicine is launched in Gujarat. COVID-19 also exacerbated the demand for traditional medicines around the globe.



good,
you have
covered
advantages
well
with
relevant
examples

good you have covered challenges well



good points about way forward

good conclusion 4.5

Government from time to time need to allay fears of society to promote traditional medicine

10. Nano Urea Liquid has the potential to transform farming in India and across the world by improving productivity while reducing environmental pollution and input cost. Discuss. (150 words) 10

to improve
introduction
could
composition
of nano
urea.

Nano Urea liquid - is first produced in

India in Gujarat to address the needs of
Agricultural sector.

Nano Urea Impact on

Improving Productivity

→ used directly to the plant - which have
high efficiency on the plant

→ not helping other unwanted plants to
grow which would take input of urea

Reducing Environmental pollution

→ low ground water usage - as direct use
fertiliser to the plant (correct dose of
fertiliser)

→ Not killing other required herbivores which
are useful for the crop to grow (pollinators)

you
need
to
substantiate
with
relevant
facts
and
examples

Reducing input cost

→ It is ~~estimated~~ that Nano urea would save almost 60% of Urea usage on the land

→ Domino effect on the other Agriculture inputs to decrease the input cost.

Nano urea liquid would also

address ~~the~~ problem of high burden of Fertiliser subsidy of the government and

Nutrient ^{subsidy} policy. Thus it would definitely impact Agriculture sector in a big way

good
points
about
reducing
input
cost

Good
Conclusions

4

11. Discuss the domino effect of high crude oil prices on the Indian economy. Also, enumerate the measures that India can take in this context.

(250 words) 15

With the change in Geopolitics and Geoeconomics, which are coupled with Russia-Ukraine conflict impacting the Crude oil prices. It will have huge Ramifications on Indian Economy.

Domino effect on Indian Economy

1. Inflation - RBI stated with Increase \$10 (dollar) per barrel price on oil price would increase 1.4% of CPI (Consumer price Index) in India.
2. Energy security - India still Imports 80% of its oil needs (petroleum); so the Increase in prices would have impact on energy security.
3. Spillover effect on other sectors such as Increase in Agricultural inputs and Manufacturing process.

4. Issue of Imported Inflation and food inflation due to ~~high~~ Transportation cost with rise of oil (crude) price.

5. Impact on Forex Reserves and CAD ^{Current Account} deficit.

Measures that are taken by India :-

1. Diversifying the basket of Crude oil from the world market.

2. Strategic petroleum Reserves (SPR) in new places of coasts of Vizag, Kamataka etc.,

3. Increasing Renewable Energy Resources at Rapid pace i.e., solar and wind energy
e.g.:- International solar Initiative.

4. Oil bonds issued by previous government for maintaining the price rates.

5. Variable Price of Crude oil which is decided by oil companies.

6. Launching of Overseas Exploration process for Petroleum Reserves

e.g.:- ONGC Videsh Limited.

7. Leveraging the conflict of war - with striking the deals with Russia with much more cheaper rate.

8. FAME - National electrical mobility Initiative for Electric vehicles.

India need to fasten up its path

to Renewable energy Resources as mentioned

in Panchamrit philosophy (of 50% of R.E by

2030) to decrease the dependence on Petro-

-leum products.

You have covered multiple keywords well

good conclusion
⑥

12. The consistent high operating ratio of the Indian Railways is indicative of its incapability to generate high operational surplus. Explain the reasons behind this trend. Also, highlight the remedial measures taken by the government in this regard. (250 words) 15

Indian Railways are 3rd largest network in the world and largest employer of Government sector in the country.

High operating Cost Ratio and its Reasons

1. It is estimated that for investing (₹1 rupee) of passenger ~~cost~~ — the return is 0.97 rupee highlights the ^{high} Operating Ratio.
2. Lack of Technology — to adopt new changes to increase efficiency (Practising old Technology)
3. Cross subsidisation of Freight towards passenger rails derails the efficiency and operating cost.

Add
fact about
High
operating
ratio
98%.

good
points
about
High
operation
section

4. Cumbersome Administrative Process and issues w.r.t. decision making.
5. Lack of private players for the investments in the Railway Capital expenditure.
6. Flight costs become cheaper to attract the people towards Flight Journeys.
7. Low speed and Running lates to the destination would impacting the brand and efficiency.

Measures taken by the Government :-

1. Hande Bharat Trains - in the budget of (2021-22) included for semi-high speed trains
2. Increase capital expenditure in the budget Outlay.
3. Privatisation of Railways in some aspects and Areas for the efficiency.

good
you
have
covered
multiple
points
well

good
points
about
government
measures

4. Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFC) for the increase in Railway usage for goods and services.

e.g:- Kisan Rail programme

5. Streamlining the (departments of Administration) of Railways into 8 departments in the Railway board for effective decision making.

6. other Initiatives of National Railway plan 2045, Bullet train project in Gujarat etc. and Kavach for the safety of the Trains to increase the brand in public

Outright privatisation is criticised by Critiques as Railway is still a public good for the transportation. Thus, Government need to implement above policies in true letter and spirit.

You have covered multiple government measures well

good conclusion
6:5

13. Micro food processing sector is the key driver of growth in the Indian economy as it encourages food processing innovation. In this context, state the challenges faced by the micro food processing sector and discuss how the recent initiatives taken by the government aim to address them.

(250 words) 15

good introduction with relevant facts.

Food Processing Industry's contributing

8.34% of GVA to Agriculture and 8.9% of GVA to

manufacturing in India. It is estimated almost

70% of FPI Industry is micro processing sector

Challenges Faced by Micro FPI :-

good points about challenges faced by micro FPIs.

1. Lack of credit for the investments from the banks or formal credit.

2. Economies of scale - which is very small compared to large industries.

3. Technology of micro food processing sector is primitive and not match with corporate companies.

4. Branding and marketing issues due to small scale nature.

e.g:- making of laddu Vs Dailymilk Chocolate

5. Lack of skills with the workforce to adopt new technologies and Industry needs.

6. Raw material supply and Backward-forward linkages of the supply to the Industry.

Steps taken by the government :-

1. PM - Formalising Micro food processing Industries to include formalisation of the sector into the economy. (Providing subsidy and loans).

2. One district - one product scheme which can act as thrust for the industry.

good point with relevant examples

good points about government initiatives

3. Eligible for Priority Lending (PL)
in the banks.

4. Kisan rails are created for perishable
goods ~~trans~~ portation.

5. Creation of Agriculture Infrastructure fund
for warehousing of the Raw materials.

6. PM-SAMPADA scheme for Food processing
Industry through mega food parks and
Kisan credit cards for fishery sector.

7. Initiatives in Districts such as- (educating
selecting youth farmers for this Industry)

e.g.- Capacity building in Jagipura district.

Micro food processing Industry would
address the rural unemployment issue and
act as ~~throttle~~ for rural development.

good
you have
covered
multiple
government
initiatives
Very
well

good
conclusion
(7)

14. Despite efforts by successive governments, equitable growth remains elusive and income inequality continues to persist in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

good introduction with relevant definitions

Inclusive Growth is the Economic development which fairly distributed across all the sections of the society.

Inclusive Growth = Economic Growth + Distributive Justice

Inequality still persists in the society :-

you have explained inequitable growth well with relevant reports

1. Oxfam - Inequality Report - highlights it ~~that~~ would take 956 years for a rural informal worker to reach the annual salary of manager in ~~the~~ company.

2. Thomas Piketty - world Inequality Report -

10% of ~~top~~ Indian - 56% of total wealth

1% of Top Indian - 27% of Total wealth

3. COVID pandemic further created the Inequalities in class sections.

e.g.:- Pew Report - highlighted more than 20 million middle class people have gone under BPL.

4. In India, there is rise of billionaires on one hand and Resistance of poverty on the other hand.

e.g.:- Tendulkar committee (21.9%) population (BPL)

5. India Ranked (134/146) in Global Gender Inequality report by WEF, shows the lack of Gender equality in India.

(Government efforts in this regard) :-

1. MGNREGA to provide basic wages for the downriden sections.

2. e-governance policies for the efficient public service delivery.

3. Rural Development schemes of Deen Dayal Rural Development and PM Gram Swaraj Sadak Yojana.

4. Bringing Gender inclusive policies and Gender Budgeting for the women empowerment in society e.g.: - 1) KIRAN scheme in SBT sector
2) Minimum Wages Act, 1948 etc.

5. Progressive Taxation, Poverty alleviation scheme to address Inequalities.

DPSR of constitution of Article 39 denoted for the decrease in concentration of wealth and reducing Inequalities in the society. Thus, ~~every~~ State need to address these Inequalities with above policies.

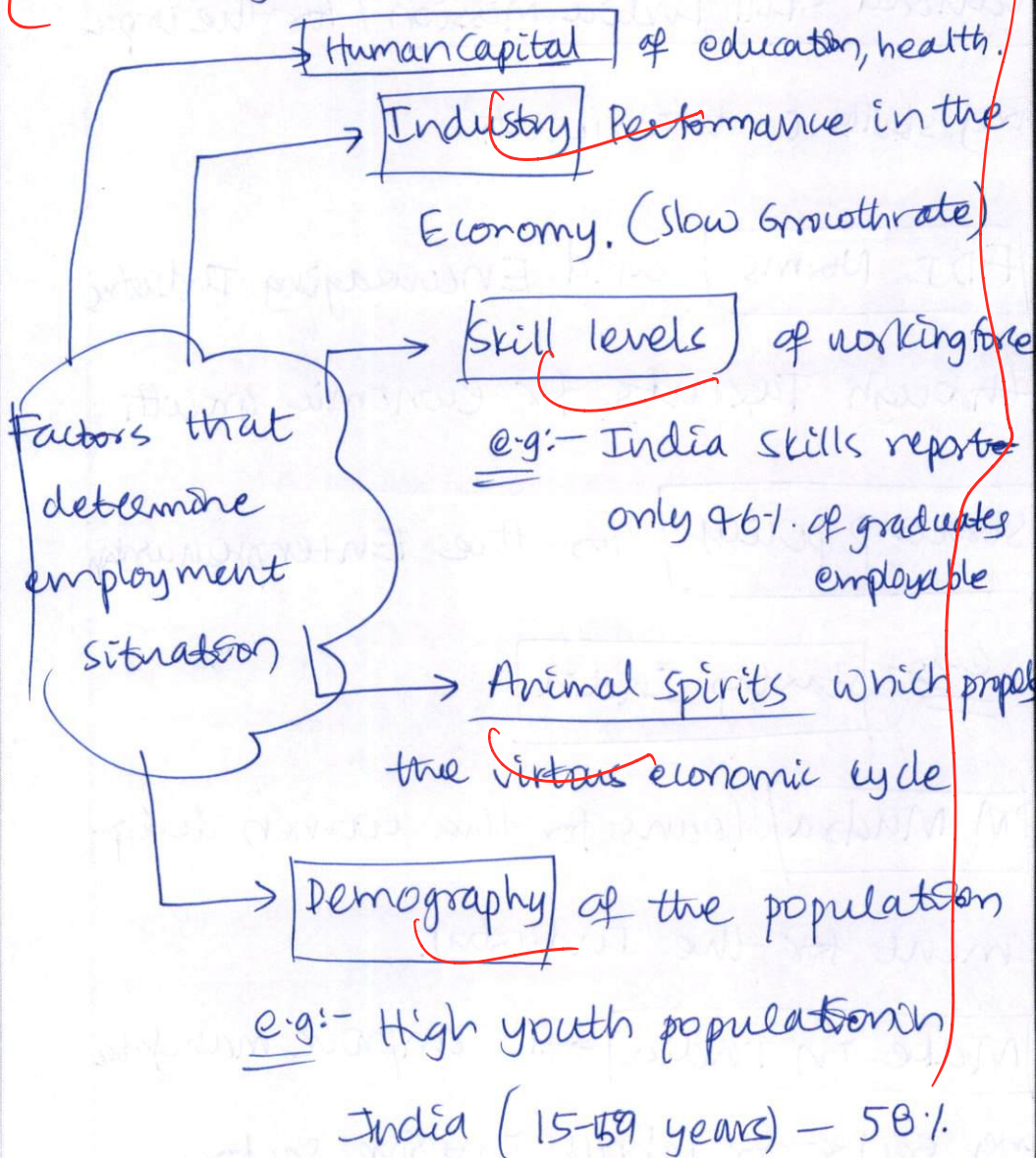
Good points with relevant examples

Good conclusion with relevant DPSR.

(7)

15. Stating the factors that determine the employment situation of an economy in the long-term, discuss the measures that are needed for India to address its unemployment problem. (250 words) 15

PLFS Report in India highlighted there is persistence of unemployment from 4-7% and it has very much impacted due to COVID-19



good
you have covered factors that determines employment with relevant facts and report

Measures that are needed for India

1. NEP, 2020 - for the human capital development in education.
2. National Skill India Mission for the imparting skills in the youth.
3. FDI Norms and Encouraging Industries through Taxcuts for economic growth
4. Startup policy for the Entrepreneurs
e.g. - Startup India
5. PM Mudra loans for the women development for the Industry.
6. Make in India - To improve manufacturing sector for labour intensive sector.

good
you
have
covered
multiple
government
measures
to
solve
unemployment
issue

7. MSME Sector — which is place for 111 million employees and (Classification of MSMEs) along RAMP programme in Budget.
8. Ayyeshman Bharat and other programmes
Health Sector
9. MGNREGA Scheme to address Rural unemployment sector.

To Realise Demographic dividend (which is set to expire by 2045) of youth population the Human Capital formation is necessary Along with steady economic growth

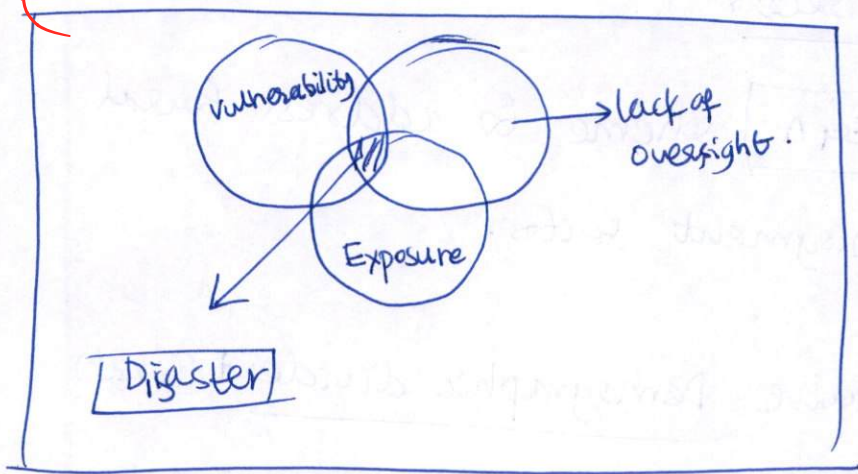
good points.

good conclusion
7

16. In view of the rapidly increasing socio-economic damage caused by disasters, integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning requires an effective stakeholder engagement mechanism. Discuss. (250 words) 15

You need to explain concept of disaster risk reduction

Disaster is a sudden event which has immense damage to lives and economy in the Region.



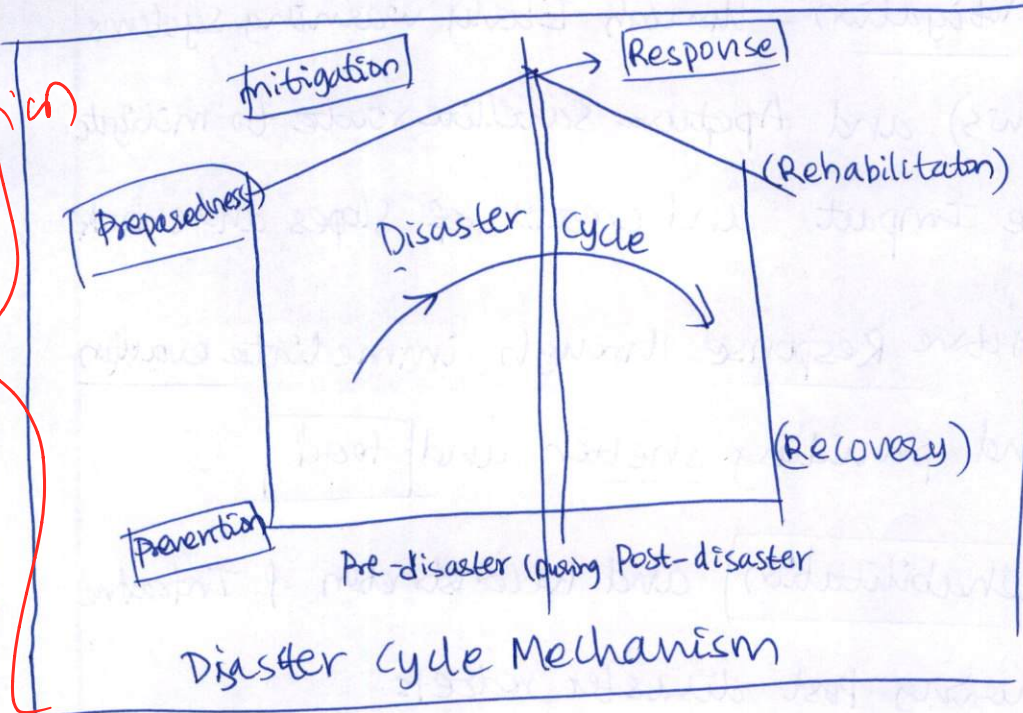
Good presentation

Disasters cause socio-economic damage of causing havoc in the region by destroying infrastructure, loss of lives and cutting down of connectivity to the other places.

You need to substantiate with relevant reports and facts.

National Disaster Management ^{Act (2005)} ~~plan~~ introduced to address (or) to deal with disaster management.

Disaster Risk Reduction and Stakeholder Mechanism



Sendai Framework (2015-2030) provides framework

for the DRR in the lines -

- good points
- 1) Prevention - with creating disaster resistant Infrastructure and sustainable development process
 - 2) Preparedness - Capacity building of local volunteers through Apada mela and arrange

Disaster relief Force (NDRF) to be ready

3) Mitigation - through Early warning systems

(EWS) and Aperture satellite route to mitigate the impact and creation of slopes and embankments

4) Active Response through immediate evacuation and providing shelter and food

5) Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Infrastructure during post disaster relief.

Case Studies such as we for wayand

in which All stakeholders are trained before

hand; the places identified for Rehabilitation and

and active use of social media would give

the disaster preparedness for effective

Disaster Risk Reduction.

add multiple points about significance of stakeholder engagement

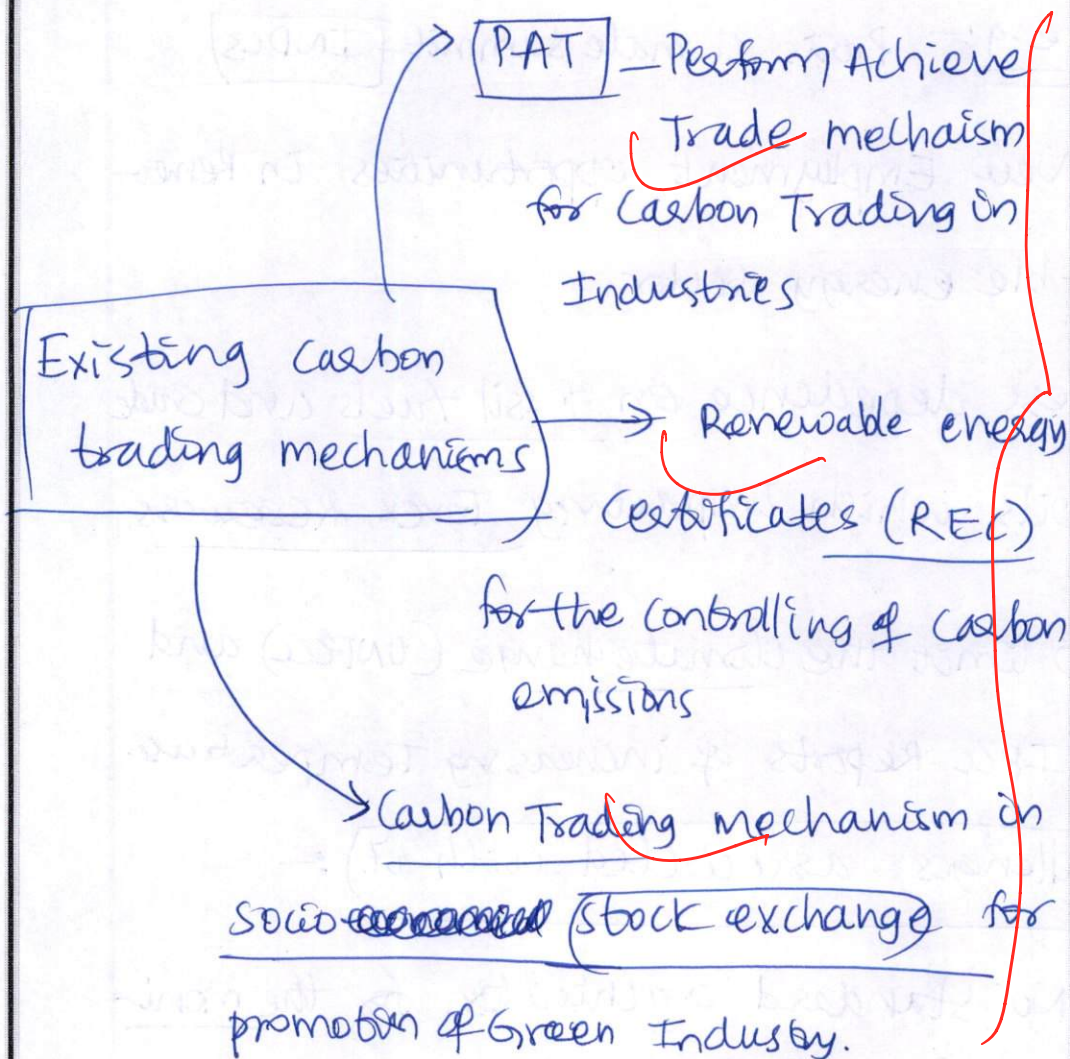
You have covered disaster risk reduction well

good conclusion

5

17. Provide an account of the existing carbon trading mechanisms in India. Also, discuss the significance of an efficient carbon trading market in the country and state the challenges that currently exist. (250 words) 15

Carbon Trading mechanism is the process of monitising the emissions of carbon in Industries and other sector to act as deterrence in it.



good
you have
explained
existing
Carbon
trading
mechanism
well

Significance of an efficient carbon trading

market :-

1. To limit the Carbon emissions and act as (less polluted) environment.
2. Commitment of (International Agreements)
e.g:- Paris climate summit [INDCs]
3. New Employment opportunities in Renew-
-ble energy sector.
4. less dependence on fossil fuels and crude
oils which impacting Forex Reserves
5. To limit the Climate change (UNFCCC) and
IPCC Reports of increasing Temperature.

Challenges associated with it) :-

1. No Standard organisation for the moni-
-toring mechanism.

good
you
have
covered
Significance
of
efficient
Carbon
trading
mechanism
well

You need to add
① poor demand and low Bids
② limited participation etc

- 2. Lack of Incentives towards industries for Non-fossil fuels.
- 3. Buying of (REC) certificates without actually reducing the emissions.
- 4. Over dependence on fossil fuel sources in India e.g:- 60.1 % of energy from fossil fuels (Coal Industry - 52.1)

good point with relevant fact

Steps taken for by the Government

→ Green Building Codes for the lessening carbon footprint

→ Aggressive promotion of Renewable energy sector
Leg:- Floating solar Park (Rameswaram)

good you have covered government steps well

→ Associated with Panchamrita in Glasgow which associated with lower emissions.

good conclusion

India need to slowly coal downsizing towards coal elimination to achieve Net zero emission Target by 2070.

6.5

18. The menace of drug trafficking in India has been on a rise due to a mix of factors, both internal and external. Discuss. Also, state the challenges posed by drug trafficking to India's national security. (250 words) 15

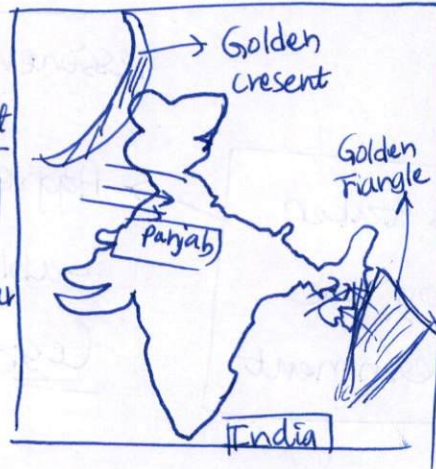
good
introduction
with
relevant
points

Drug Trafficking in India is one of the major challenge. According to UNODC - India is one of the most affected country in drug abuse.

Factors :-

I) External :-

1. India is located between positions of Golden crescent (Pak, Iran, Afghanistan) and Golden Triangle (Laos, Myanmar Thailand) of drug supply.



good
presentation

2. Porous Borders on Pakistan poses threat for easy trafficking e.g:- Punjab border.
3. Afghanistan - Taliban takeover would push for more drugs toward India
4. North East is the regional center for Myanmar.

good
you
have
covered
external
factors

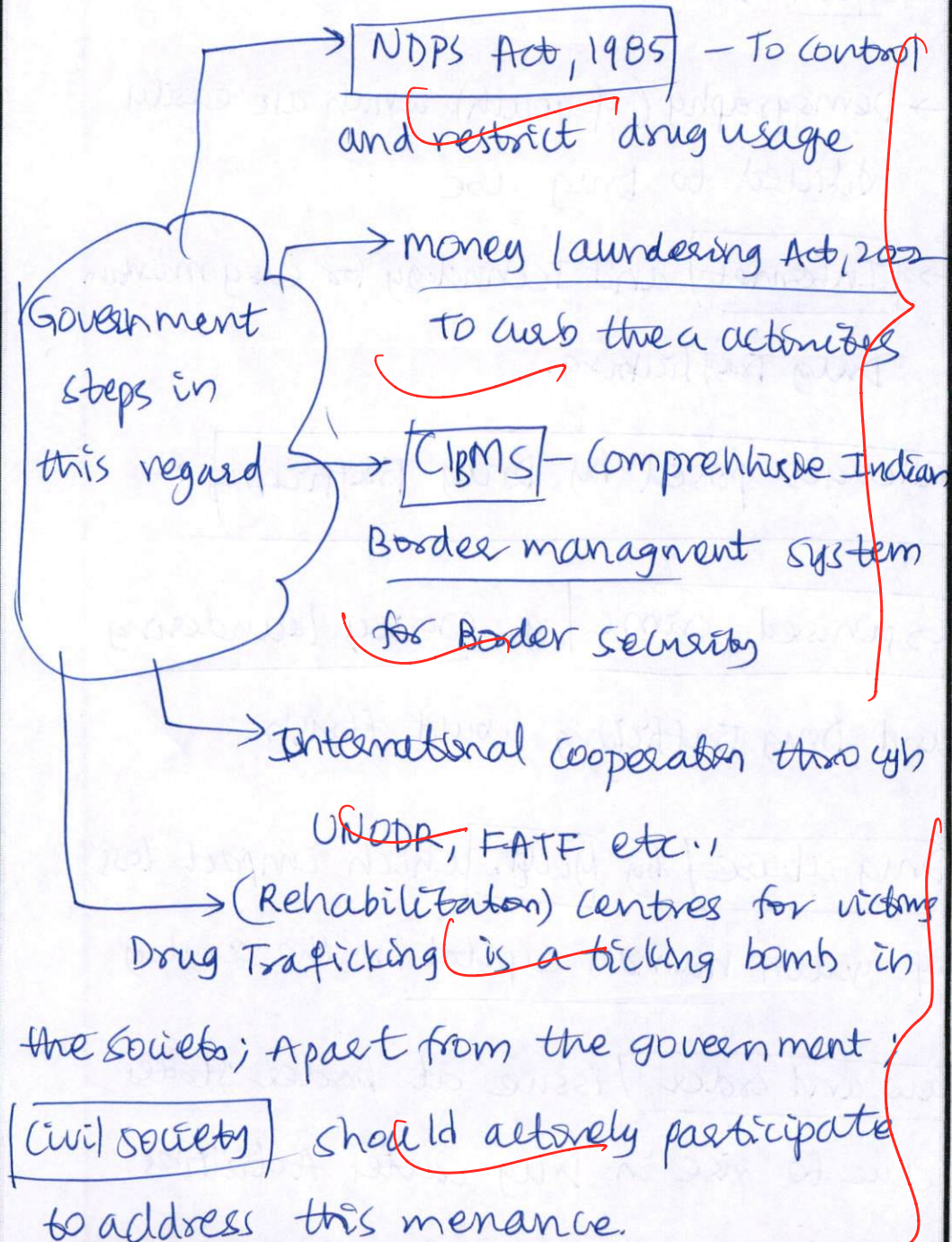
II Internal

- lack of effective mechanism to control drug cartel in the states (on the borders)
- Demography (of youth) which are easily addicted to drug use
- Internet and Technology for easy maintain Drug Trafficking.

Challenges posed by Drug Trafficking :-

1. Organised crime of money laundering and Drug Trafficking would flourish.
2. Drug abuse by youth which impact loss of youth human capital in the country
3. Law and order issue at border states due to rise in drug cartel activities.

4. Narco Terrorism by enemy Nations
to impact Nation economy and security.



good
you
have
covered
government
measures
well

good
conclusion

6.5

19. The Andaman and Nicobar islands' strategic significance in the Indian Ocean region (IOR) has been underplayed by India's policy of 'masterly inactivity and benign neglect'. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

Andaman and Nicobar Islands (A&N Islands)

located in Bay of Bengal Sea which acts as strategic part to our Nation in economy as well as Security.

(Strategic Significance of A&N Islands) :-

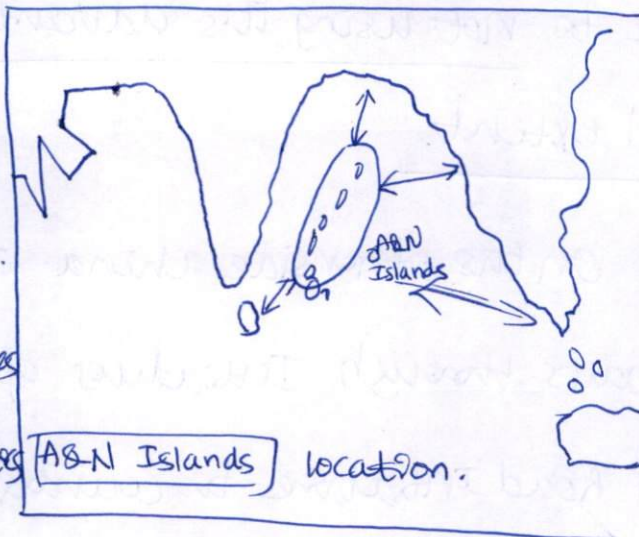
1. located near Sunda Strait and Indian mainland.

2. Economic Resources of marine Activities A&N Islands location.

3. Counter to Chinese 'String of Pearl policy' in the Indian Ocean Region.

4. Presence of Trilateral Command force for the Security purpose.

5. India's vision of SAGAR - Net Security provider



good introduction with location of Andaman and Nicobar

good you have explained strategic significance of A&N well

good presentation

in Indian ocean is route way through
AND Islands.

India's policy of masterly Inactivity & Beneign Neglect

In spite above strategic significances AND
islands are under-utilised and underplayed
due to not using its advantage to the
full extent.

On the other side, china is pressing nei-
ghbours through Initiatives of [BRI]-Belt
and Road Initiative to counter Hegemony
of the Indian presence in IOR Region.

However, Recent steps taken by the
Government clearly using AND Islands as
strategic important shows positive signs in
this regard.

You
Need to
Substantiate
with
relevant
examples

Good
point
with
examples

Samudra Yan - which is for the exploration of

PMN - marine resources in the Region is for economic significance. Recent drills of

Malabar activities of Quad countries in this region for security purpose.

Initiatives of Command Theaters

and trilateral forces on the Islands further enhance the security measures.

The proximity with Sundra Strait would help for the active act east policy in ASEAN region. Thus, Government needed an holistic plan w.r.t. AND Islands to realize its full potential of strategic location in Indian Ocean Region.

Add
about
multilateral
exercises.
Indo
Pacific
and
QUAD
etc

good
conclusion

6

20. India has recently commissioned the world's first large International Liquid-Mirror Telescope (ILMT). How will the newly commissioned telescope aid in India's astronomical observations and research? (250 words) 15

To improve
introduction
and
its
functioning

India commissioned ILMT which
is useful for the astronomical Research and
Research activities.

ILMT - in Indian Astronomical Research

good
points
about
impact
on
indian
astronomical
observation

- To observe the universe and explaining the phenomenons of stars and planets outside solar family
- To understand the phenomenon of origin of universe and big bang scenario
- Most Advanced version in the liquid mirror telescope would further give data which is not found till the

date and pave a way for (new findings) of the observations.

- Improve the status of India at global level in Astronomical Research.

- To understand the movements of (asteroids) and their impact on the Earth

- Scope for the explaining the phenomena of supernovas and the (dark matter) of the universe.

Thus, ILMT would serve the interests of India as well as world in science and Technology sphere to understand the universe in a better manner.

good
points

good
conclusion
S.S

...and part of way to (very important) ...

...improve the status of ...

...level in Astronomical Research ...

...to understand the movements of ...

...and their impact on the ...

...steps for the explaining the ...

...of supervisors and the ...

...of the universe ...

...Thus, IIT would solve the ...

...of India as well as world in ...

...technology sphere to understand the ...

...in a better manner ...