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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1836)

Name of Candidate	FARHAN JAMADAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	LS 65657
Center	ORN	Date	31/08/22

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		1. 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)। 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं। 3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। 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. 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। 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। 7. 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।
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20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

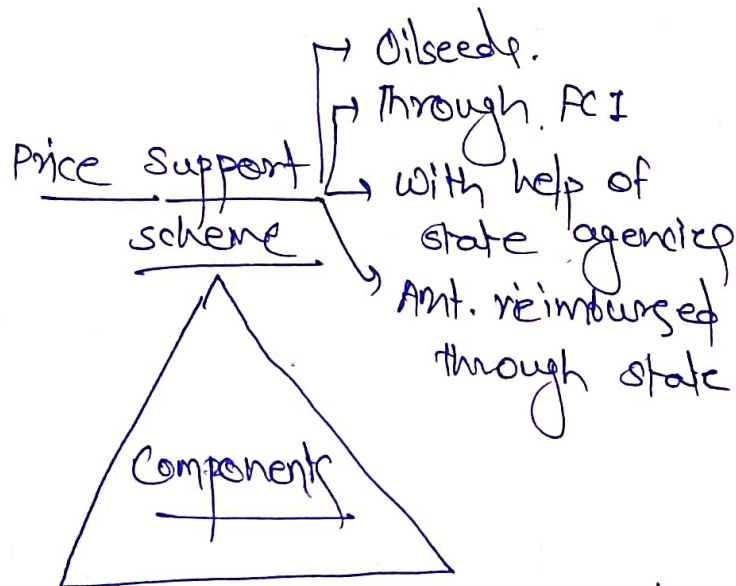
6.

All the Best

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

पीएम-आशा योजना का उद्देश्य खरीद तंत्र में सुधार के साथ-साथ किसानों के लिए लाभकारी मूल्य सुनिश्चित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, योजना के विभिन्न घटकों को रेखांकित कीजिए तथा इससे जुड़ी चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

PM - Annadata Aay Sanrakshan
Abhiyaan scheme, is to ensuring fair
price for farmers and their farm
produce.



Price Deficiency
Payment - scheme

↳ Not involve physical procurement

↳ Only giving price difference between selling & MSP.

Pilot of private
procurement &
stockist scheme

→ Procurement through private agencies
→ Participation of private.

* Concerns :-

- Does not lead to formation of market infrastructure.
- In long term, scheme does not bring fruitful results.
- Awariness low.
- Best implemented in few states only other remained neglected.
ex. Punjab, Haryana etc.
- Collusion between market officials and middlemen (Aaghatta), promotes corruption.

Thus need of the hour is to restructured schemes and make more participation from farming communities, through multistakeholder consultation.

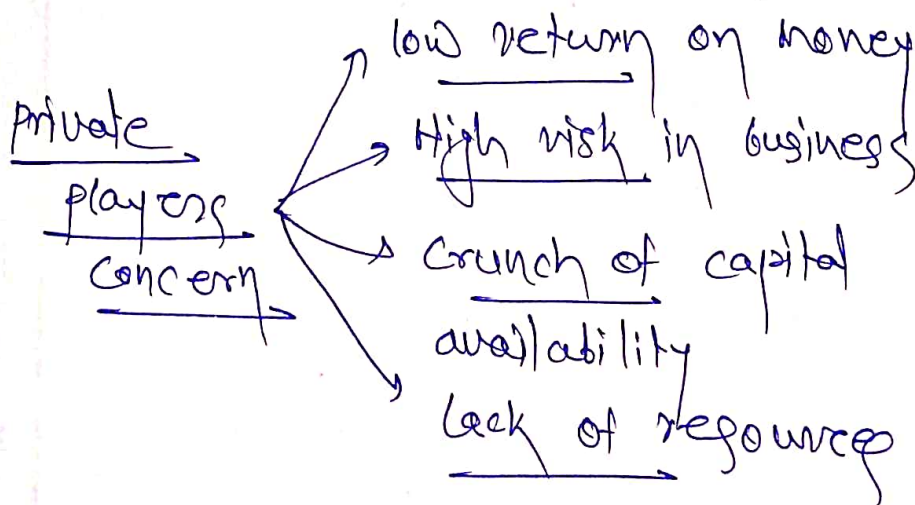
2. Explaining the concept of blended finance, discuss the role it can play in mobilizing capital for infrastructure development in developing countries like India.

(150 words) 10

मिश्रित वित्त की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों में अवसंरचना विकास हेतु पूंजी जुटाने में इसकी भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Blended finance term
recently used by finance minister
while presenting budget.

Blended finance meaning
utilization of catalytic capital from
public or philanthropic institution
in private to achieve sustainable
development.



* Mobilizing capital for infrastructure development :-

1) Utilization of private sector in healthcare sector :-

Ex. Research missing in tropical disease like elephantiasis, Black ~~azo~~ fever.

2) Preservation of environment :-

→ Afforestation through ~~for~~ private help to achieve national commitment

3) Education sector :-

→ Help to reach at hinterland to hire ^{skilled} manpower.

4) Can bring best practices, while handling calamity like situation :-
Ex. White Army works during disaster

Thus innovativeness is the key to ensure prosperity of nation

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

भारत में शुष्क पत्तनों (ड्राई पोर्ट्स) के पुनरुद्धार और सुधार में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा इस संबंध में अपनाए जाने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

According to PIB

sources, about 25-30 dry ports in India.

Dry ports meaning the inland port, connected with multimodal network like sea, land, and air.

* Challenges to revive & revamp :-

→ Siltation of dry ports :-

- Ex. Hugal

→ Inadequate budgetary allocation

→ Time impedes in launching revival projects.

→ High turnaround time.

- Lack of infrastructure to support revival.
- Fishing activities
- Lack of resources.

* Measures :-

- Increased budgetary allocation.
- Single window clearance
- Strengthen multimodal network
- ~~to~~ private participation
- Grievance redressal & dispute settlement system.
- Curb illegal, unregulated & unreported fishing.

Thus reviewing dry ports meaning take one step further in case of doing business, which constitute a mainstay of present policy making.

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

एकल कृषि (मोनोकल्चर) खाद्य सुरक्षा और भारतीय कृषि की संधारणीयता सुनिश्चित करने के समक्ष विद्यमान प्रमुख खतरों में से एक है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Monoculture in agriculture meaning the cultivation of one type of crop again & again.

Ex. Rice based system in Kerala, West Bengal

* Issues with monoculture :-

1) Decreased fertility of land in long run

2) Food insecurity :-

As monoculture ~~is~~ enhances susceptibility to pest and diseases.

Ex. Potato blight disease in western Europe.

3) Makes groundwater invisible :-
As promotion to more water
intensive crops - overexploit-
ation of groundwater.

4) Skewed nutrition :-
As nutritious food like from
millet and pulses missed from
food plates.

5) Harming climate resilience :-
As drought tolerant crops like
millet not cultivated.

6) High risk and hazard to sustainable
growth and development.

7) Impact biodiversity of land & surrounding

Thus crop diversification,
crop rotation and resilience is the key
to counter monoculture from Indian farming.

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

स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण पर एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक के प्रभाव को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में किए गए प्रयासों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Single Use Plastic (SUP)

meaning the utilization of plastic
in once in lifetime before disposed
off.

India bans SUP by

June 1, 2022.

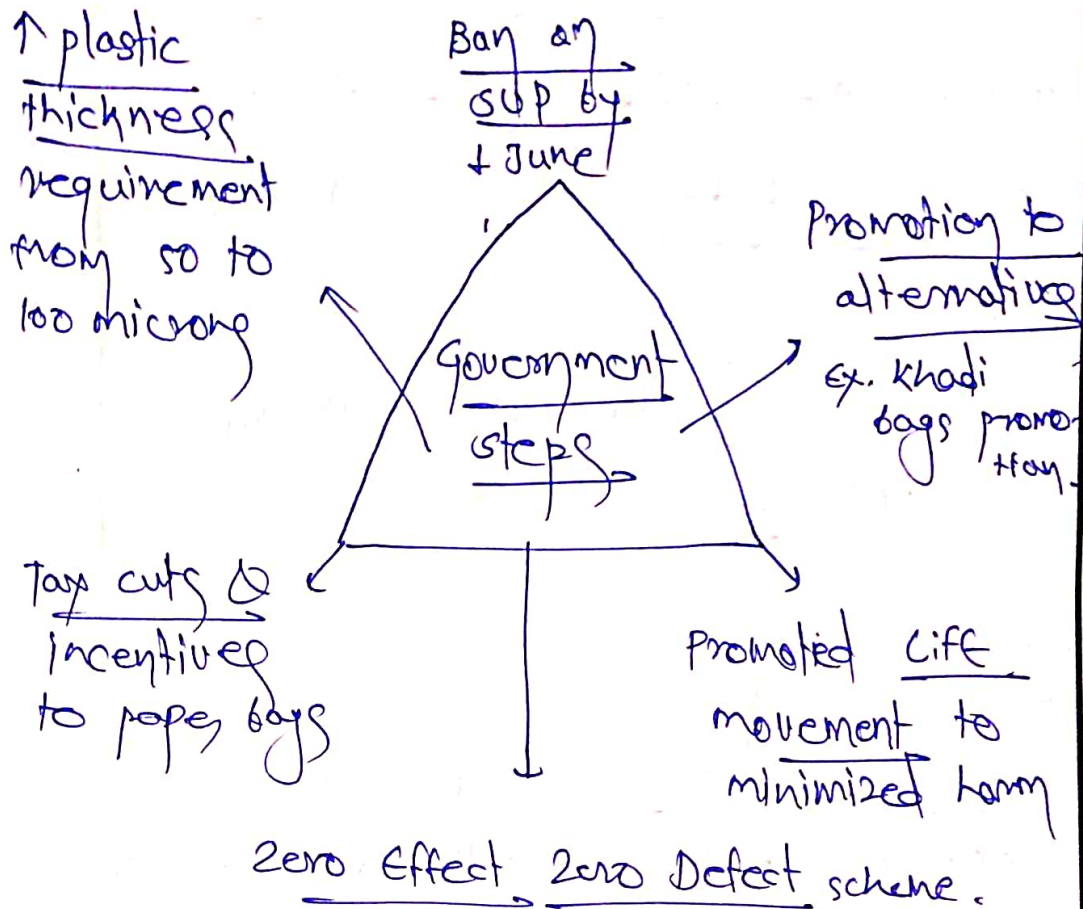
* Impacts :-

→ long shelf life in environment
(1000 yrs) makes ~~a~~ collection difficult.

→ can contaminated soil and water
by releasing biochemicals.

→ Fragmented in microbeads, entered
in food chain ~~of~~ and ultimately

in human body.
→ Impact the digestive system of animals.



While seeing impact of ban by economically repercussions, need to take adequate measures.

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

आपदा मित्र-आपदा प्रतिक्रिया हेतु प्रशिक्षित भारत भर के स्वयंसेवकों का एक बल-देश में आपदा प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में एक गेम चेंजर के रूप में उभर रहा है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Recently NDMF launched

a Aapda Mitra Scheme, a force of volunteers from across India who are first responders to during disaster.

→ Aapda SAKHI :- Women Volunteer

* Importance :-

→ Act as a 1st responder during calamatic situation.

→ Enhance preparedness of States as they know local situation well

→ Training to volunteers meaning availability of consistent force to deal with situation.

will
→ Reduced the impact of havoc like situation

- Enhanced chance of community participation.
- Help to spread awareness on calamities and also teaches community regarding what to do & what not to do.

However, issues like quality of training modules, voluntary form of schemes, feasibility on ground are raised concerns.

But experiences while ~~de~~ dealing with disasters shows the importance of community participation. This helps to enhance integrated disaster response.

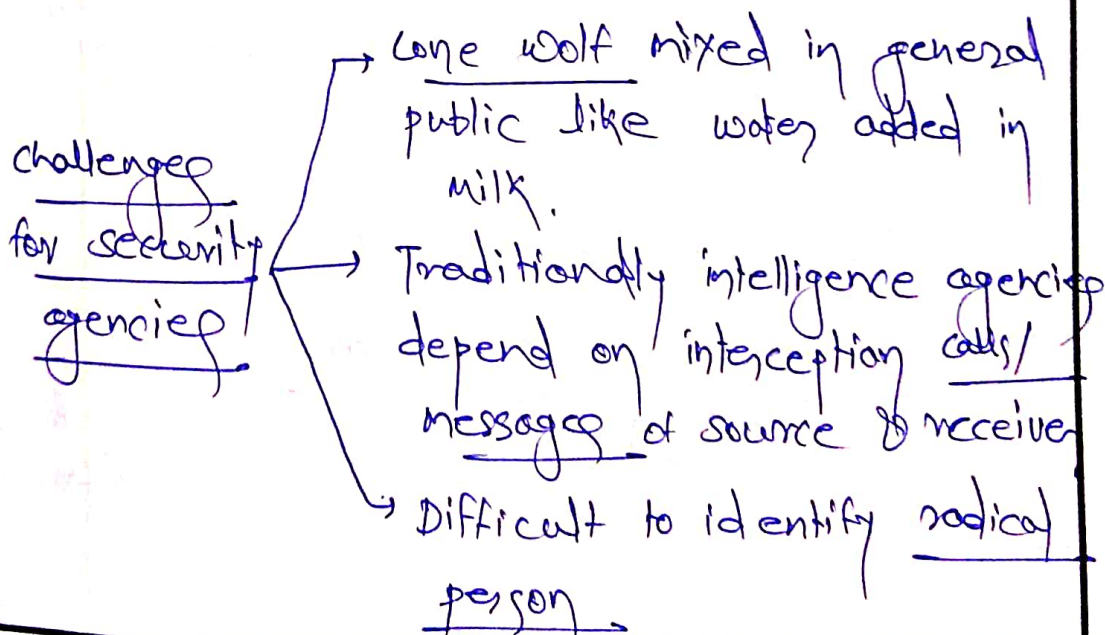
7. Why is the rise in lone wolf attacks considered as a serious challenge for security agencies around the world? Highlight the role of the Internet in exacerbating such attacks.

(150 words) 10

विश्व भर में लोन वुल्फ हमलों में वृद्धि को सुरक्षा एजेंसियों के लिए एक गंभीर चुनौती क्यों माना जाता है? ऐसे हमलों की वृद्धि में इंटरनेट की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

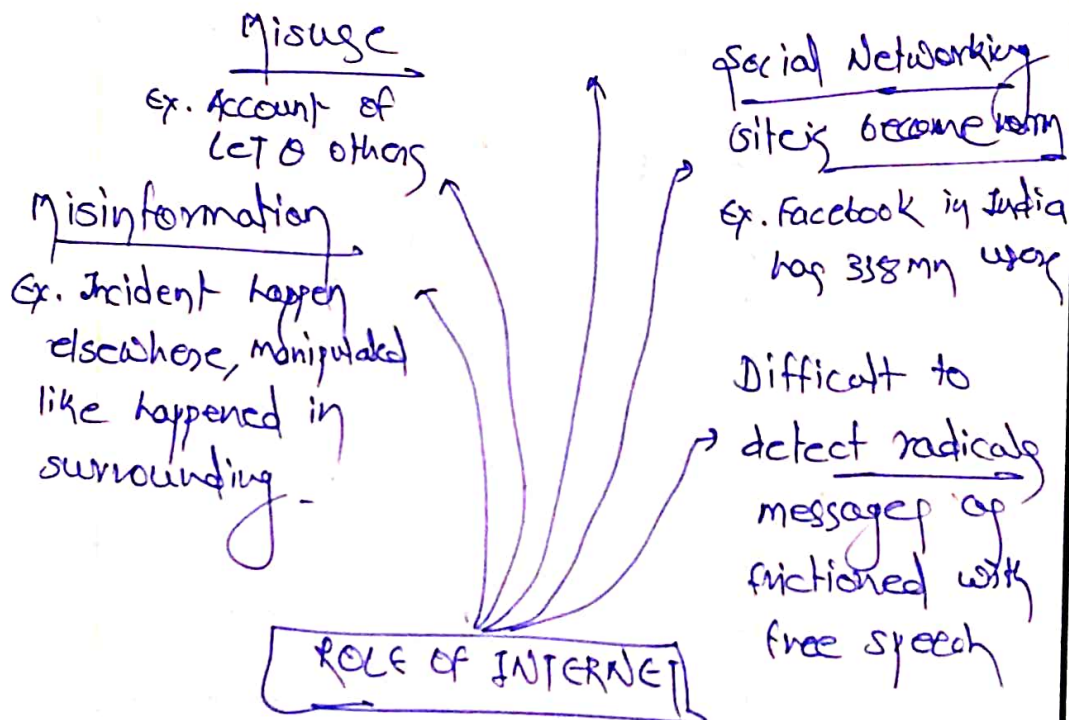
Recently attack on Salman Rushdie in U.S. raised the concern about identification of lone wolf.

Thus lone wolf attacks meaning the killing or mass murder by individual entity without support of any state actors or country, motivated by ideologies.



2, Difficult to restrict sources,
which contributed in brainwashing
of person:

Directly connect
with customers



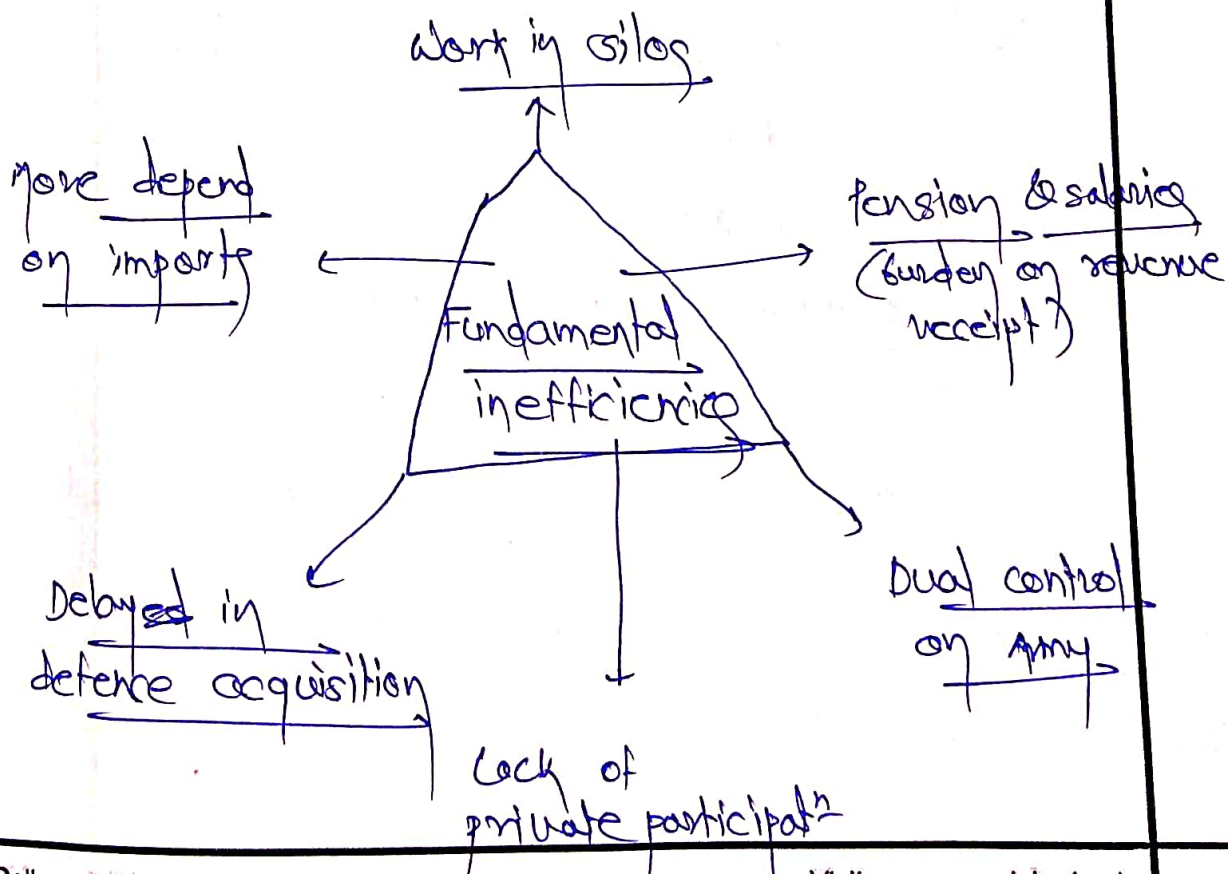
Thus need of the hour is
to start deradicalisation programme, with
support of community & its leaders, so
harmony will maintain in country.

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

हमारे सैन्य ढांचे और प्रक्रियाओं में अंतर्निहित मूलभूत अक्षमताओं को अब देश में विभिन्न रक्षा सुधारों के माध्यम से दूर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently ~~in~~ while delivering
speech, PM of India stated that India
~~moving~~ moved fast from biggest importer
to exporter. As ex. exports rise soon.

Thus it addressed that,
India keen on to eliminate impediments
in defence reforms.



↑ Fast moving reforms :-

→ Defence Acquisition procedure :-

Accepts acquisition at faster pace.

→ Integrated theatre command :-

In Delhi & A&N and appointment of COs.

→ 15th Finance Commission :-

Non lapsable fund.

→ Private sector participation in defence

Ex. ANIC ARISE scheme, DISC5

to boost MSME & startup participation

→ Dual control :- lastly only remained on
Assam Rifle.

→ Agnipath scheme :- to reduce burden
on revenue receipts & make avail-
ability of consistent force.

Thus Golan Stand off, Russia-
Ukraine conflict & changing global order
shows a necessity for defence reforms.

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

हाल ही में, भारत में डब्ल्यू. एच. ओ. ग्लोबल सेंटर फॉर ट्रेडिशनल मेडिसिन की स्थापना के आलोक में, देश में पारंपरिक चिकित्सा को मुख्यधारा में लाने के लाभों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently WHO build
global centre for traditional medicine
in Jamnagar, Gujarat.

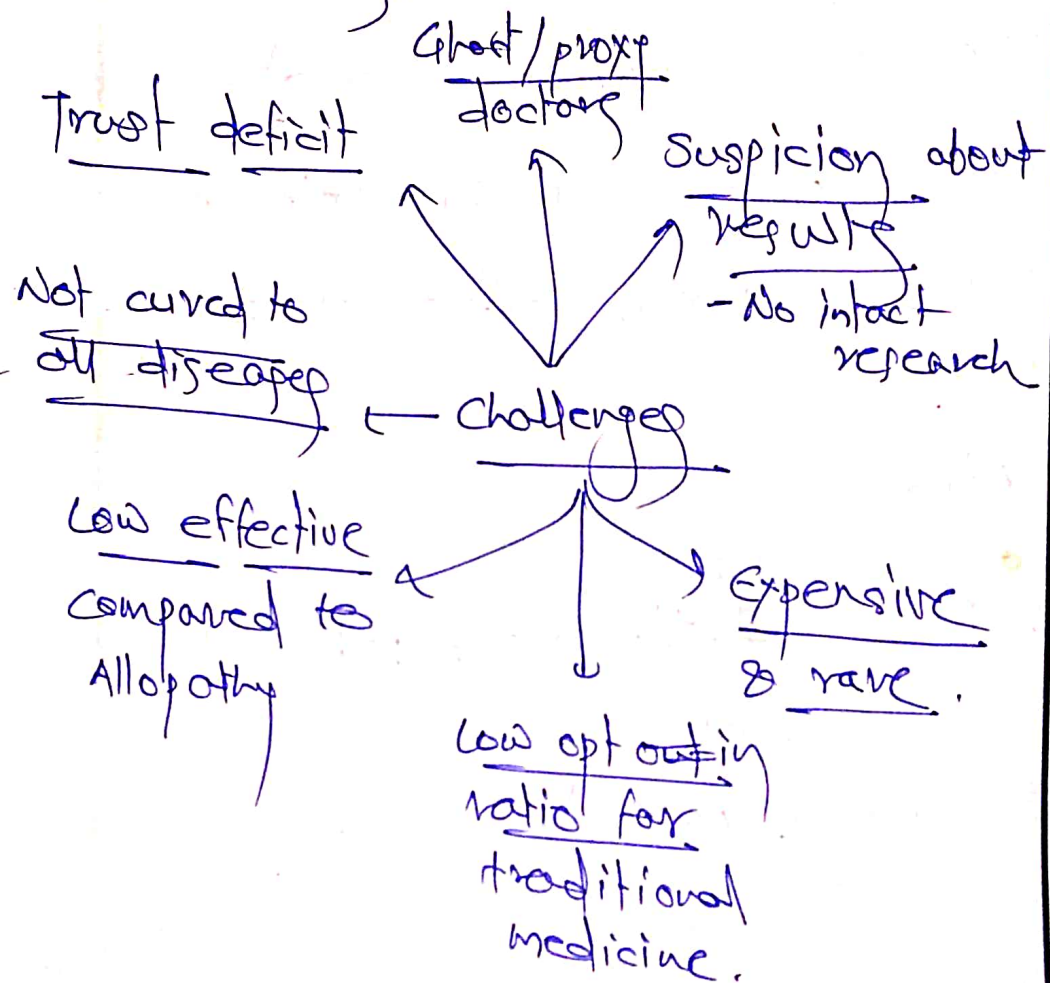
Thus recognised India's role in
Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, homeopathy
etc.

① Advantages :-

- Trust deficit among public at
(large scale)
- ~~Concern~~ No side effects.
- Treat diseases from its roots
- Mixture of allopathy & homeop-
athy gives fruitful result.

Ex. China,

- skewed doctor patient ratio in rural area. (As preferred urban area most)
- large availability of homeopathy doctors.



Thug mixture of allopathy & homeopathy can give better results, as experienced in china.

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

नैनो यूरिया लिक्विड में पर्यावरण प्रदूषण और इनपुट लागत को कम करने के साथ-साथ उत्पादकता में सुधार करके भारत और विश्व भर में कृषि कार्य को रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently IFFCO started
a production of Nano Urea
liquid. It developed by Ramesh
Ratia.

Advantages :-

- Can help to address skewed
NPK ratio which favours N most.
- More efficient as gives more
results compared to solid urea.
- Cheap availability.
- Improved plant nutrition at
minute scale
- Increased farmer income.

- Help to restrict discharge in through ground water. Thus reduced pollution.
- Intact biodiversity:-
As reduced number of fertilizer intake
- Improves productivity.

Thus Nano Urea liquid revolutionised ~~fertilizer~~ ^(fertilizer) industry. As it reduced dependence on import and make urea available for industrial use along with agri-culture use.

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

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर कच्चे तेल की ऊंची कीमतों के डोमिनो प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में अपनाए जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India's major reason of fiscal deficit, is to finance crude oil requirement in domestic economic activity.

Domino effect meaning the minute change in one sector has related response in other sector.

* Domino effect on Indian economy :-

1) Inflation :-

- Crude oil impacted through imported inflation on Indian economy.

e) Fiscal deficit :-

- Largely impacted on balance sheet - negatively.

3) Impacts consumption :-

- Consumer's are sensitive to prices.
- Thus high crude oil prices resulted in reduced consumption in automobile sector.

4) Import - Export :-

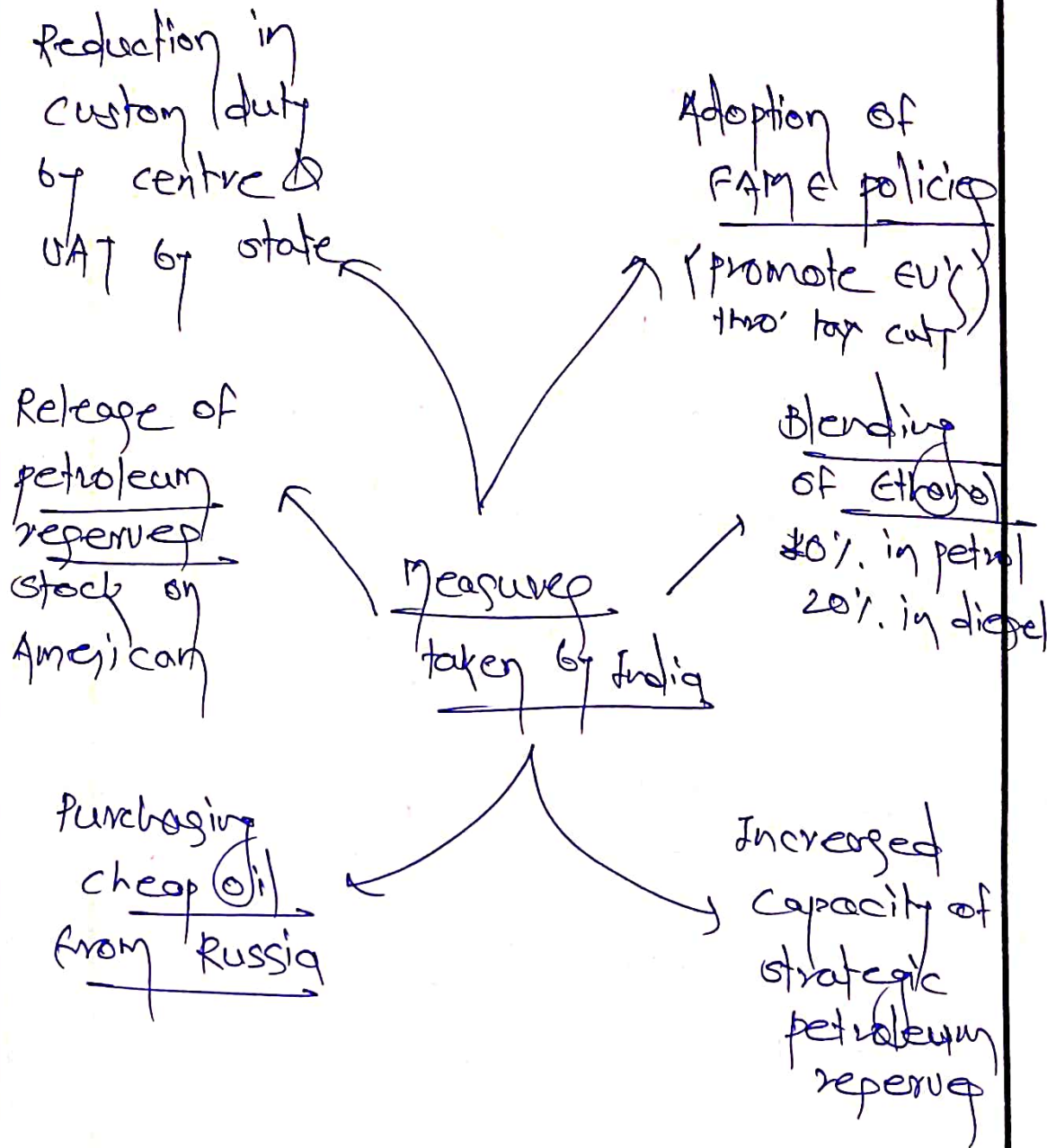
- Has direct impact on refining export i.e. processed petroleum.

5) Aviation sector :-

- High tax on ATF fuel leads to increase in prices of tickets.

6) Electronic sector :-

FAME policies adoption is caused to reduce import dependence on crude oil.



Thus here diversification is the key to solve the problem of imported inflation & achieve self reliance

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

भारतीय रेलवे का लगातार उच्च परिचालन अनुपात उच्च परिचालन अधिशेष सृजित करने में असमर्थता का संकेत है। इस प्रवृत्ति हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Operating ratio of
Indian Railways at 98%. It
means railways invested ₹1.10,
has revenue of ₹1. ~~₹1~~
(CAG)

* Reasons behind high operating ratio

→ Cross subsidization :-

To passengers & mails by
compromising freight revenue.

→ Populist schemes :-

Neglected economic side
(balance sheet) of railways

- 3) * Availability to all passengers turning into affordability thus low rates.
- 4) Undulating topography, landslides Hilly terrain impacted operating ration negatively.
- 5) More emphasised on coal energy
- 6) Outdated engines, compartments cost on high exchequer through maintenance charge.
- 7) Corruption & low competition from private.

* Remedial measures

- 1) Merging railway budget with general budget.
- 2) Modernise o- Vande Bharat type trains.

- 3) Privatisation :- Ex. Tejas train
As per NITI Aayog to increase
competition
- 4) Strategic disinvestment :-
- 5) Reduce / removal cross subsidisation
& given priority to freight
rails.
- 6) Audit of FRCTC on digital platform
To reduce corruption. (privatized)

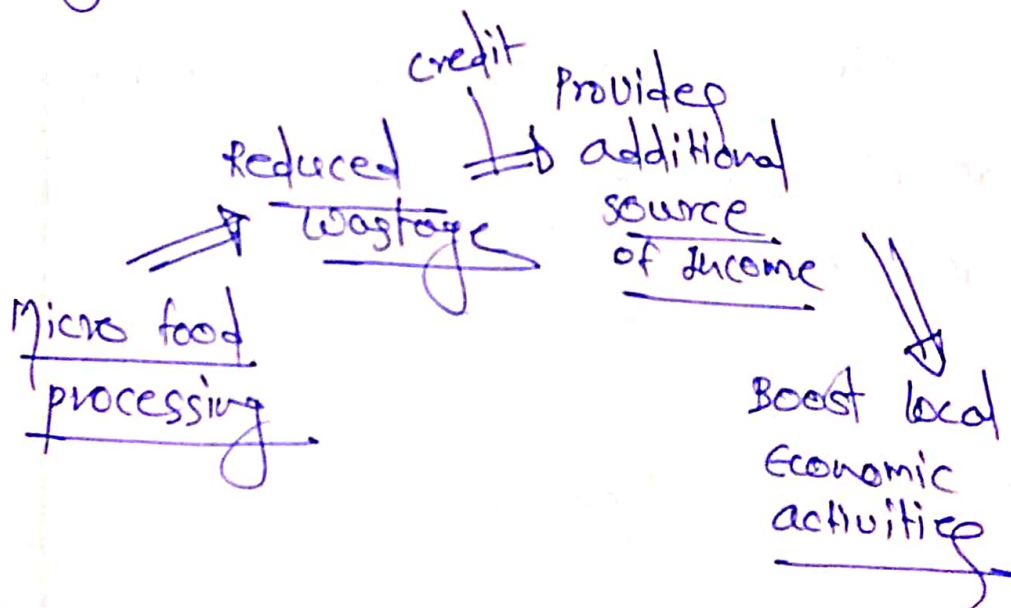
Railway has played
important role in integration &
logistical supply chain. Hence
need to be modernised

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

सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में संवृद्धि का प्रमुख चालक है क्योंकि यह खाद्य प्रसंस्करण नवाचार को प्रोत्साहित करता है। इस संदर्भ में, सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रारंभ की गई पहलों का उद्देश्य इनका समाधान करना है।

India has 90%
unorganised sector which largely
dominated by micro food processi-
ng sector.



* Challenges :-
↳ Largely unorganised.

- Investment :- due to inadequate scale, leads to crunch in investment.
- Infrastructure :-
lack of machineries, trained manpower etc.
- Lack of strict enforcement :-
Ex. Honey adulteration (found by Germany regarding Indian products), rampant food poisoning.
- Lack of innovation
- Lack of subsidies

* Government initiative :-

- 1) PM - Formalisation of micro enterprises :-
To tapped unorganised sector into

organised sector.

2) One district one product scheme

→ To tapped the potentials of regional clusters.

3) Part of Atmanirbhar Bharat.

1) considering in production linked incentives scheme.

Thus micro food processing sector played a key role in Indian economy. As potential to bring \$10 bn investment by mid century.

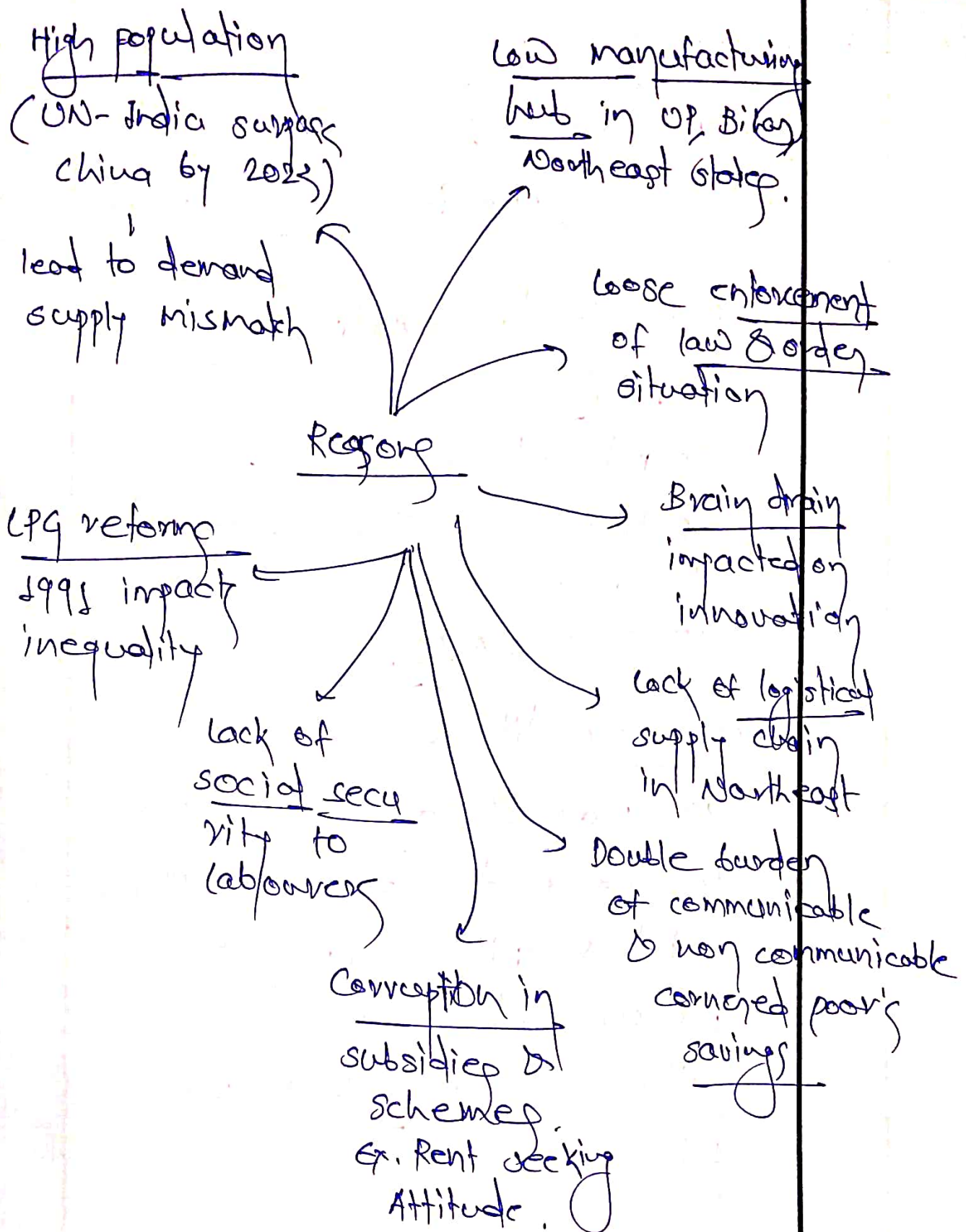
14. Despite efforts by successive governments, equitable growth remains elusive and income inequality continues to persist in India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

क्रमिक सरकारों के प्रयासों के बावजूद, न्यायसंगत विकास दुष्प्राप्य बना हुआ है और भारत में आय असमानता निरंतर बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to NITI Aayog, Bihar, U.P., Odisha has widespread poverty & backward compared to southern states.

As per Oxfam report, top 10% has accrued 52% income level.

Thus these shows despite efforts by successive governments, equitable growth remains elusive & income inequality continues to persist.



① Government Steps

1) Equitable growth :-

- Special economic zones in backward sector
- A multimodal logistical park in Assam
- Expand railways network in Northeast (1st time connected Manipur)
- PM GATI SHAKTI.

2) Income Inequality :-

- Ayushman Bharat scheme (Health) Reduced burden on poor savings.
- Social security schemes to unorganised sector.
- Digital education to increase skilling.

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

किसी अर्थव्यवस्था की दीर्घावधि में रोजगार की स्थिति को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन उपायों की विवेचना कीजिए जो भारत में बेरोजगारी की समस्या के समाधान हेतु आवश्यक हैं।

According to PLFS
survey, unemployment rate in
rural area at 8.3% and in
urban area at 6.3%.

$$\text{Thus } \frac{\text{unemployment rate}}{\text{rate}} = \frac{\text{Unemployed person}}{\text{Total labour force}} \times 100$$

* Factors to determine employment situation of an economy in long term :-

1) Manufacturing base :-

labour intensive industries

Ex. Jute industry, Assembling etc.

2) Education level :-

Vocational education directly impact on employment status

3) Skilling of manpower :-

Thru relevant skills of per industry requirement.

1) Government policies :-

To create decent jobs.

Ex. National Employment policy.

5) Infrastucture & logistical growth

6) Availability of land & electricity.

* Measures to address :-

1) education :-

Curriculum must consulted with industry academia.

2) Vocational training :-

To trained labour workforce.

3) National Employment policy :-
To create decent jobs and addressing priorities of government.

4) Favourable terms to attract FDI.
Thus increased investment.

5) Promotion to labour intensive
sectors :-
Leather industries, jute industries
etc.

6) Promotion to make in India ultimately
lead to self reliance
Ex. manufacturing of solar panels
in India.

7) Decentralised industrial growth :-
To prevent migration & brain drain.

Thus employment situation
in any country directly leads to
prosperity of nation. They require utmost
priority.

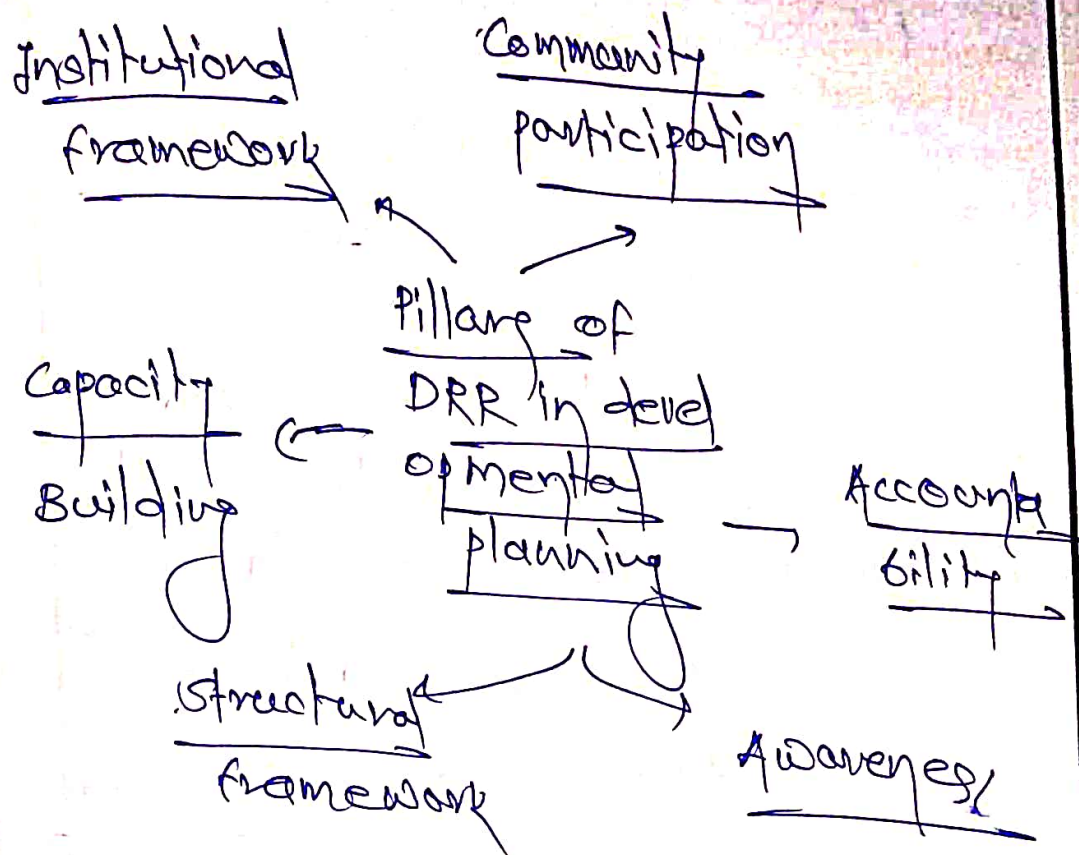
16. In view of the rapidly increasing socio-economic damage caused by disasters, integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning requires an effective stakeholder engagement mechanism. Discuss. (250 words) 15

आपदाओं के कारण तेजी से बढ़ रही सामाजिक-आर्थिक क्षति को देखते हुए, आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण (DRR) को विकास योजनाओं में एकीकृत करने के लिए एक प्रभावी हितधारक जुड़ाव तंत्र की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

According to NDMA report, every year 80% land affected due to calamities.

* socio economic damage :-

- Threat to social cohesion.
- Increased illegitimate activities after disaster.
Ex. Nepal - ↑ trafficking.
- Has additional burden of people's savings.
- Poverty & unhygienic condition spread rapidly.
- Might increased illiteracy.



* Effective engagement of stakeholders

- 1) Community
 - known local conditions
 - Active participation help to mitigate impacts
 - Training to community help in DRR.
- 2) NGO's
 - Ex. white Army provided training to community
 - Survey & reports hence

provide best inputs.

- 3) Administration → created awareness through seminars, conferences
→ provides adequate infrastructure building to counter calamities
→ gives best inputs at time of disaster struck

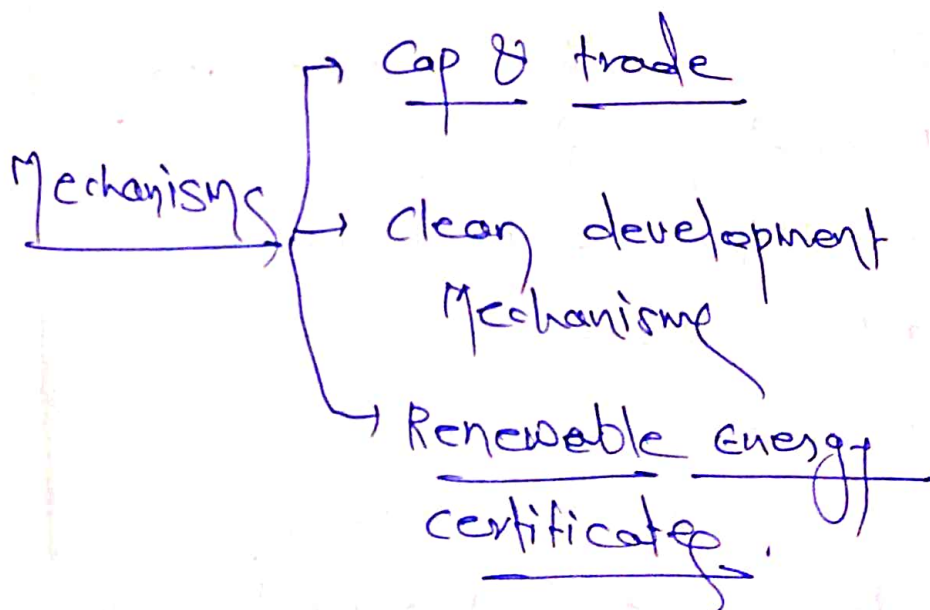
Thus effective stakeholder engagement meaning the reduced impact at time of disaster struck, can help to reduced burden on government exchequer, makes easy rehabilitation measures etc.

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

भारत में मौजूदा कार्बन व्यापार तंत्र का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, देश में एक कुशल कार्बन व्यापार बाजार के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और वर्तमान समय में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

According to UNFCCC,
India become largest earning thro.
ugh the carbon trading mechan-
isms, after china.

As per per capital emiss-
ion in India low compared to
western countries.



→ trading on multi commodity exchange.

* Significance of efficient carbon trading market :-

→ According to deloitte, 17% tax revenue earned through carbon trading.

→ Fast implementation

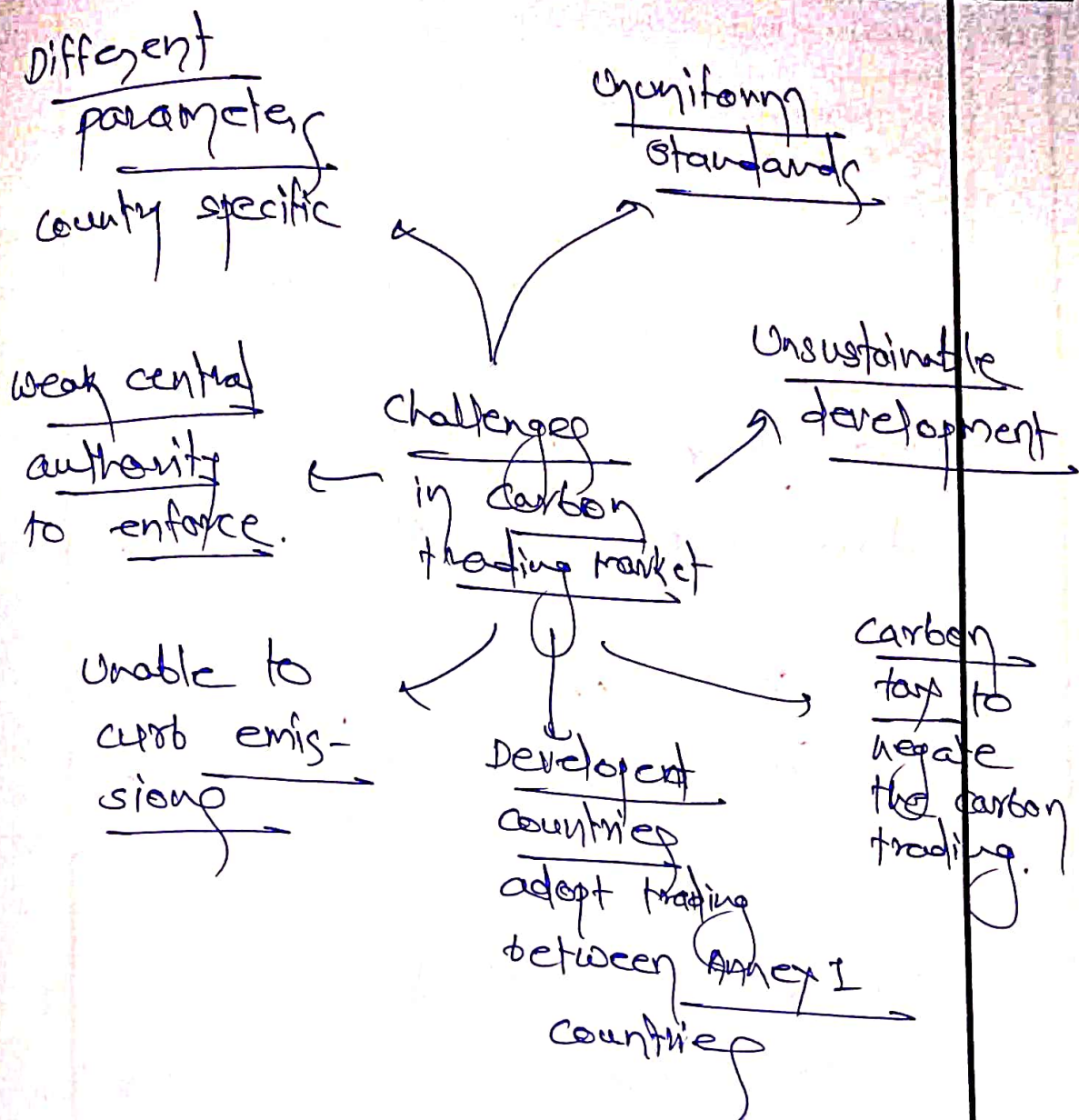
→ Reduced complexities for industries as Uniform carbon market.
ex. Different parameters presence.

→ can give uniform calculation parameter/criteria.

→ can help to attract world's carbon market, thus increased investment.

→ Ease of doing business.

→ Adherence to environmental norm.



Thup need of the hour
is to build uniform carbon trading
ng. market.

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

भारत में ड्रग ट्रेफिकिंग का खतरा आंतरिक और बाह्य दोनों कारकों के समन्वय के कारण बढ़ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के समक्ष ड्रग ट्रेफिकिंग से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

According to Narcotics
bureau report, 80% world trade
in drugs happens through India.

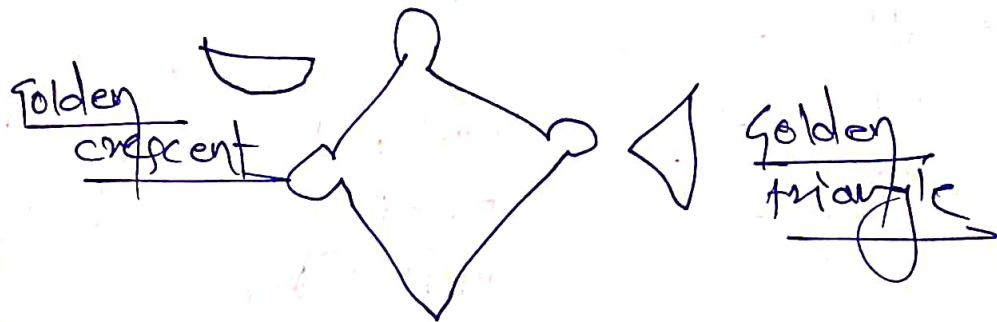


Fig. India's sandwiched between
Golden crescent & golden triangle.

* External factors :-

- Role of non state actors
- sandwiched between golden crescent & golden triangle.

- Porous borders
- India's strategic location in Indi-
an ocean accelerated to
connect continents.

Internal factors :-

- Weak enforcement agency.
- Corruption
- Low awareness and prejudice
related to adulthood.
- Inadequate safety on border.

Challenges to national security :-

- Disillusion of young population :-
Impacted on family relationship
and work relationship.
- Demographic dividend turn into
demographic disaster.

- Used to finance terrorist activities
- Reversed gain in wildlife rehabilitation.
- Availability of funds huge as they might influence local government policy making.
- Prevalence of contaminated disease through injectable drugs.
- Hampers balancing budgetary allocation, as law & order cornered more.

Thus using celebrity, awareness generation, rehabilitation measures and strengthening enforcement agency is way forward.

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

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के रणनीतिक महत्व को भारत की 'कुशल अकर्मण्यता और सौम्य उपेक्षा' की नीति के तहत कम करके आंका गया है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Last year, Ministry
of Home affairs, planned to build
island infrastructure in Andaman &
Nicobar island for utilisation
strategically.

Reasons for masterly inactivity &
benign neglect :-

→ Environmental concern :-

Ex. Can impact olive Ridley Turtles
hatchlings.

→ Policies towards indigenous
tribals :-

To protect sentinelese, and manage

to tribals etc.

- Lack of resources.
- Inadequate capabilities of Navy's army's & airforce to build relevant infrastructure
- Hot neighbours :-
Issue of Tand, China's adverse interests in Ladakh, Arunachal compelled to take large allocation of budgets.

* Strategic significance :-

- 40% trade (maritime) passed through Andaman & Nicobar.
- Access to key lock point :-
Ex. Nearer to Malacca strait
- Can help to counter Chinese string of pearls policy.

- To counter piracy
- Key to played India's traditional
- role of net security provi-
der in Indian ocean region.
- Maritime domain awareness
- Help to neutralise safe heaven of
drug traffickers in 48 N.

Recently India build
first integrated theatre command
in Andaman & Nicobar. This
is protecting environment & tribals
within sphere of defense mod-
ernisation.

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

हाल ही में, भारत ने विश्व का पहला विशाल इंटरनेशनल लिक्विड-मिरर टेलीस्कोप (ILMT) स्थापित किया है। यह नवनिर्मित टेलीस्कोप खगोलीय पर्यवेक्षणों और अनुसंधान में भारत की किस प्रकार सहायता करेगा?

Recently, India commi-
ssioned the world's large international
Liquid Mirror Telescope (ILMT) at
Devasthal, owned by ARIES.

ILMT features

- Stationary, as other telescope are moving.
- Can track any movement from supernova explosion to space debris.
- Has been high range compared to other telescope.
- Enhance coordinated work with Devasthal optical telescope.

① Significance:

- Track supernovae explosions, astronomical observation, space debris, stellar explosions etc. Thus has a wider range.
- Facilitated research swiftly or it stand stationary.
- Can connected with computational tools like artificial intelligence, internet of things, thus enhance predictability of a
- Enhance predictability of astronomical observation and can helped in track regular patterns of astronomy.
- Enhance participation of international community. Thus

will help to generate revenue.
→ Making facility available in
India, thus restricts migration
and brain drain in long term.

Thus newly commissioned
Large Mirror Liquid Mirror Telescope (LMT)
will help/aid in India's astronomical
observation and research.