

VAJIRAM & RAVI

MAIN EXAM TEST SERIES (2022)

GENERAL STUDIES

Free Test - 3 GS Paper 3

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

ADMIN. NO.:

1 1 0 0 2 9 0

NAME:

UTKARSH AGRAWAL

MOBILE NO

(compulsory)

EMAIL:

(compulsory)

Submission Date:

23/8/2022

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**. All the questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	— /10	Q8	4.5 /10	Q15	7 /15
Q2	4 /10	Q9	4.5 /10	Q16	6.5 /15
Q3	4 /10	Q10	3 /10	Q17	7 /15
Q4	3.5 /10	Q11	6.5 /15	Q18	6 /15
Q5	3.5 /10	Q12	7 /15	Q19	6.5 /15
Q6	4.5 /10	Q13	6.5 /15	Q20	6.5 /15
Q7	4 /10	Q14	7 /15	Total	102 /250

Follow these steps to avail the facility of mentoring –

1. Go through the soft copy of your evaluated answer sheet and analyse all the comments and suggestions given.
2. Call 96672-73133 between 11:00 am to 5:00 pm to fix your mentoring slot.
3. Please follow the mentoring appointment timings properly.

FOR EVALUATION

30 AUG 2022

REVIEWED

ARU-115

19. What is a drone swarm? How do drone swarms present a challenge for conventional air defence systems? What countermeasures should be taken to prevent this threat?

(15 marks, 250 words)

20. Discuss in brief India's coastal security architecture and its evolution. Also, discuss the role played by the Indian coast guard in this regard.

(15 marks, 250 words)

(Q. No.)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

Go through all these micro & macro comments

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language and Articulation			✓			
Structure and Presentation			✓			
Conceptual clarity and Content			✓			
Number of Attempted questions		✓				

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions

All the Best...!

Dear Utkarsh,

Try to attempt all the questions in order to score maximum marks.



Structure and Presentation

- ↳ you have followed Intro-body-conclusion format, Good.
- ↳ Avoid use of symbol and short form.

Conceptual clarity and content

- ↳ your conceptual clarity is good
- ↳ your content is also good.

Language and articulation

- ↳ you need to improve articulation. Merely stating facts or pointers won't fetch proper marks.

Proper articulation =
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Idea} \\ + \\ \text{Argument to support Idea} \\ + \\ \text{Example to support argument} \end{array}$$

your writing technique is good. You have ability to score high marks.
All the Best

Ans 2

India in 1991 took the leap forward towards the "idea whose time had come", an idea of LPG Reforms.

Post liberalisation growth

Increase in exports from 8% of GDP to 20% of GDP

Increase in foreign reserve from \$5 bn to \$550 bn

around 10 time increase in GDP from \$290 bn to \$2.9 tn in 2021

Increase in FDI from 70 mn to \$84 bn in 2021

Growth came at cost of inequality

① Income inequality

☞ Top 10% have 75% of wealth → extreme

② Social inequality

☞ Social mobility index → 76 Rank out of 82

Briefly discuss economic growth and inequality increased in that period.

Good presentation of Information through diagram.

⑤ sectoral inequality:

Growth of service sector in double digit but Agriculture sector stagnant at 2.6-3% growth

referred to as
the 11th
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④ Casualisation of labour force due to increase privatisation

⑤ Gender inequality → Feminisation of Poverty

Ex: Gender Gap Index → Indian women labour force rate $\rightarrow \sim 20\%$

Points are relevant to

the demand.

Argument can be improved.

⑥ Increase in Farmer Suicide

Ex: NCRB → between 1995-2015 sharp farmer committed suicide

⑦ Regional inequality - Rural urban divide

Ex: 60% growth from urban area despite 31% population

would have suggested few measures to reduce inequality

To conclude with Robert Frost "Before going to sleep I have miles to go". India

C-MNS-GNKL

in coming decades have to take steps to reduce these inequalities

Intro - 0.5
body - 3
conclusion - 0.5

Total - 4

Ans 3

Food Processing sector is known as Sunshine sector which can be 'next big thing' for India's growth story

Define food processing sector properly and then set the context

Food Processing grew well in last few years

Share in export increased to 11-12%

labour participation in Manufacturing sector = 13%

Annual growth rate $\rightarrow$ 9-10%

12-13% contribution in Manufacturing GDP

Good presentation of information through diagram

Still immense potential to unblock in sectors

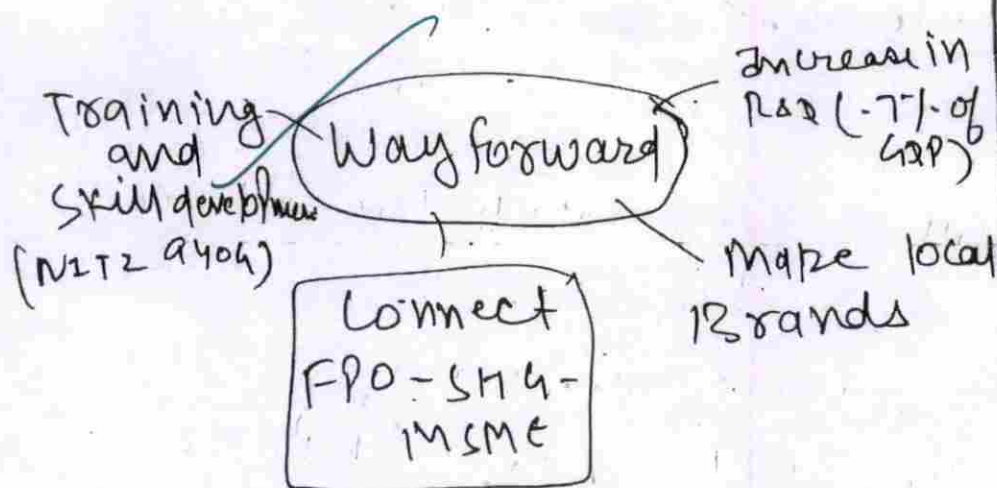
- ① Food Processing sector is still 10% (No Food Processing)
- ② Food wastage is 30 to 40% (Dalwai Committee)
- ③ Investment in infrastructure is low

There are only 7600 Cold storage in country (MOFPI)

④ large informalisation in sector 47.5%

⑤ lack of Capital and Technology in sector

⑥ lack of Research and development for Value addition.



India through KISAN SAMPAKA
Formalisation of food processing

trying to strengthen Farm to Fork Strategy

C-MNS-GNKL

Intro-0.8
body-2.5
conclusion-1
Total-4

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Ideas are relevant.
Arguments can be improved.

Presentation should be better

your conclusion is confusing!

Ans 4

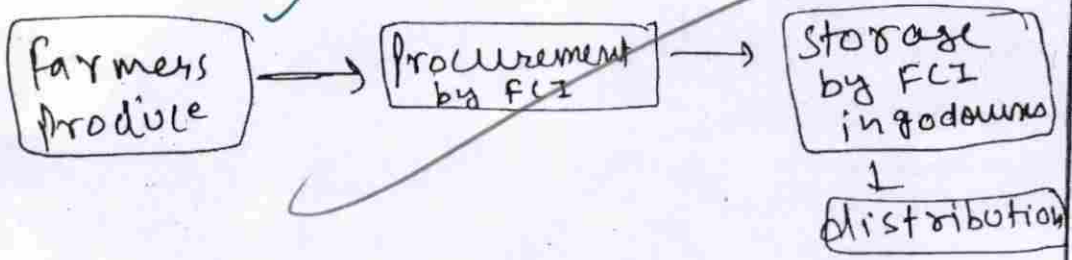
in 1964

Food Corporation of India (FCI) was formed in 1960s after green revolution to ensure food security in country.

attached at the end of the answer. Candidates must not write on this margin

For public distribution system

FCI central to food security



① As it is involved in procurement and storage it becomes central to food security in country.

Issues in FCI operation

① High leakage and corruption.

Qn: Shantapurna Committee → about 40% food is leaked from godowns

② Low quality of storage →

Majority is Plinth storage not Silos

your answer is very short. Try to give proper answer for C-MNS-GNKL

③ More Procurement and storage than Buffer stock

④ High losses due to Rotten food, Moisturised food to FCI

Way forward

① Upgrade storage to silos (Shanta Kumar Committee)

② Increase cold storage & ripening chambers

③ Village level Procurement for decentralisation (Sakshar Committee)

④ Involvement of Private sector in storage

Ex: Private stock scheme
↳ PM ASHA

⑤ Promoting of Negotiable Warehouse Receipt system (Shanta Kumar Committee)

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quoting same point.

Idea are relevant agreement could be improved.

C-MNS-GNKL

Intro-0.5
Body-2.5
Conclusion-0.5
Total-3.5

Therefore increasing FCI Efficiency & rationalise its use can make it agency of innovation

Conclusion
→ is summary of above discussion.

Ques

Small satellite launch vehicles are launch vehicle which are used to launch very small satellite in low earth orbit

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Characteristics

Payload → upto 10 kg

upto 20 tone can be lifted

assemble both

horizontally as well vertically

Can be assemble in 48 hours

72 hours

All four stages of solid fuel

3 stage solid fuel

1 stage liquid

Potential of reusable

SSLV benefiting India's Space Programme

① Foreign Reserve

45

Foreign Satellites can be launched

Ex: Recent launch of Canada satellite

② Increased role of Private sector

③ More Budget, growth for ISRO

④ India's Space Diplomacy and Soft Power will increase

⑤ ISRO can focus on deep research giving SSLV to Private sector

⑥ SSLVs are more Economical

India has also initiated New Space India Limited (NSIL) mainly for SSLV launch.

Recent decision of allowing Private players in space will give boost to SSLV programme

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Ideas
are
relevant.
Improve
your
arguments.

Conclusion
in context

Introduction - 0.5
body - 2.0

conclusion - 1

Total = 3.5

Ans 6

Government has amended Plastic Waste Management Rules in 2021 to

put ban on High littering low
Utilisation single use plastic from

July 2022.

Ban on single use Plastic is significant
Step

① Created issue in Solid waste
management

② As it was single use very
low Recycling possibility

③ Cause of Groundwater pollution
drain Blockage Urban floods
in Hyderabad

④ Single use Plastic also resulting
into marine pollution Great Pacific
garbage patch

⑤ Create high pollution on
incineration Gases like
CO₂, NO_x

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anything in
this margin

Define what is
single-use
plastic and
then set
the context.

Idea
are
relevant.
Argument
can be
improved.

Not a complete solution

- ① Single use plastic - only 40% of total plastic
- ② Execution of Ban is also more important
→ Ultrahand put Ban on single use plastic but couldn't implement it
- ③ Recycling of other plastic is also very low
- ④ Extended Producer Responsibility in plastic waste is a nonstarter
- ⑤ Plastics of low thickness are still used despite 75mm guidelines
- ⑥ Awareness among masses about negative consequence is low.

Recently Himachal government has put complete ban on non woven plastic. Such measures are needed to fulfill commitment of 30x30 initiative

unhappy at the
state of the
country only
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Point
are
relevant
to
the
demand.

our conclusion
is
correct.

C-MNS-GNKL

Introduction - 0.5
body - 3
conclusion - 1
Total - 4.5

Ans 7

UNEP's Adaptation Gap Report, 2021
focuses on role of climate financing
to mitigate and address climate
issue.

Articles of Paris Climate
also talk about climate financing.

Importance of climate financing

- ① helps in switching to green energy like solar, wind etc.
- ② helps in mitigating effect of climate change
Ex: Disaster resilient infrastructure
- ③ Promote climate friendly activities
Ex: Green building
- ④ Incentivise local people to switch to modern and green fuel
Ex: from wood to LPG

UJWALA HOJWA

How you can
also mention
that climate
financing for
mitigation
and
adaptation
measures

Ideas
and
examples
are there
people
are missing.
try to
improve
that.

- ⑤ For Technological development
 (en) Carbon sequestration Techniques

International Financial Mechanism

- ① Adaptation Fund based on
Kyoto Protocol
- ② Green Environment Facility (GEF)
 during Rio Conference 1992
- ③ Green Climate fund at
Cancun Summit
- ④ Least developed Country fund
 by GEF
- ⑤ REDD and REDD+ initiative by
UNFCCC & UNEP
- ⑥ Special climate change fund

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 conclusion
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Try to
 give
 a
 brief
 arguments
 for all these
 points

C-MNB-QNKL

There is need that developed
 world fulfill its commitment of
\$100bn fund to developing
 countries as historical responsibility

Your
 conclusion
 is conferential

Intro - 0.5
 body - 2.5
 conclusion - 1
 total - 4

Ques 8

Drought is Phenomenon where there is lack of water in particular area leading several negative consequences. It can be both Natural or Anthropogenic

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Flash Drought

Conventional Drought

① refers to drought which occurs in short area at very rapid pace

② majorly due to Anthropogenic cause

③ Don't give time for adaptation or Mitigation

④ Reason include Climate change, global warming, deforestation, unsustainable agriculture

① occurs in relatively large area over a period of time

② Mainly due to Natural cause

③ Give time for adaptation and mitigation

④ Reason include Geographical feature like desert, no barriers to capture rain etc

C-MNS-QNKL EL-NINA

Approach
question
objectively.

Directly
discuss the
demand

Relevant
differences
are made.

also mention
Flash drought
is rapid
onset and
irreversible.

Vulnerability to Flash drought related Hazard

① Food Security issue → due to lack of agriculture activity

② Economic disasters → As per UN Report India loosed 2.57% of GDP because of drought

③ Migration crisis → internal migration creating law and order issue

④ Health Hazard due to polluted water

⑤ Use of Plastic Packed bottles → plastic pollution symbol for avoidance of activation

Need of drought management cells,

Rainwater harvesting, Use of

Traditional water storage system

is need of hour to combat flash drought

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Points
are
relevant
Impress
your
argument.

conclusion
is
important

C-MNS-QMKL

Intro-0.5
body-3
conclusion-1
Total-4.5

Ans

Recently released report UN Drug Organisation has argued that use of cryptocurrency and dark web is rampant in Narcotics trade.

Advantage of ICT use in drug enforcement Avoid short form

- ① Better surveillance on internet on drug demand
- ② Better coordination among enforcement agency through ICT Ex: NATGRID could be given
- ③ Can create better evidences Ex: NCB using whatsapp chats as proof to make cases
- ④ Increase conviction rate because of more evidences
- ⑤ ICT can also be used to aware people and reduce drug demand

Ex: Use of ICT in National Action Plan on drug demand reduction

Here define cryptocurrency or darknet as transact the content

Ideas are relevant improve your argument

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Need of Reassessment of Impact of ICT on drug Policy Enforcement

- ① Increase Narcotic financing through Cryptocurrency
- ② Cryptocurrency has become new haven for money laundering and subsequent use in drug trafficking
- ③ Dark web provide anonymity for drug leaders
- ④ Hard to detect and surveil by drug enforcement agency on Dark web
- ⑤ ease of access in getting drugs through ICT devices which increase demand

Need of proper regulation over emerging technology is need of hour to prevent misutilisation

Intro - 0.5
body - 3
conclusion - 1

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Points are relevant to the demand

your conclusion is contextual

Ques 10

India is buying 36 Rafal jet from France to strengthen its Air force and Military deterrence.

Rafal jet Countering threat Posed by advance 5th generation fighters

- ① It is nuclear capable jet
- ② facility of mid fueling
- ③ Can also launch attack drones
- ④ Fire and Forget missile system
- ⑤ Speed of supersonic

Issues still remain

- ① Can be Countered by Air defence system like S-400

Context is not set properly.

Rafale is 4.5 generation aircraft while China has 5th generation aircraft

↓
Discusses the question in this dimension

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Portion are generally try to properly link it to the demand.

Ex: China also has 3400

② India has very small
fleet of Rafal which
might not be sufficient
during war (2 front war)

Points
are relevant.
Discuss
other
aspects too.

Conclusion
is
summary
of
above
discussion

India should collaborate
with France and with
technology transfer should
develop more advance
version.

Intro - 0.5

body - 2

Conclusion - 0.5

Total - 3

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Ans 11

Discuss aspects like
→ CBDC as legal tender
→ similar to fiat currency
etc

Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) is kind of CryptoCurrency which is backed and regulated by Central Bank or RBI in case of India.

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CBDC is encrypted currency independent of Banking system. It will be directly authorised by RBI.

Basically it is based on Blockchain technology which is based on distributed ledgers technique. It has various advantages.

Union Budget has proposed introduction of CBDC to increase Digital Economy in country.

C-MNB-GMKL

measures

CBDC boosting digital economy

① It is a digital currency so use of CBDC will lessen cash transaction increasing digital transaction

② As it is safe and encrypted compared to other currencies it will increase digital economy → *check your spelling.*

③ It has advantages to boost digital economy like :

- (i) It is transparent
- (ii) Affordable in nature
- (iii) Cross Border Remittance by transaction become faster

By cost of Printing money is reduced

④ Unlike Bitcoin, Ethereum

CBDC is controlled by RBI

So more stable, less volatile

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Point for all relevant to the demand. Argument can be improved.

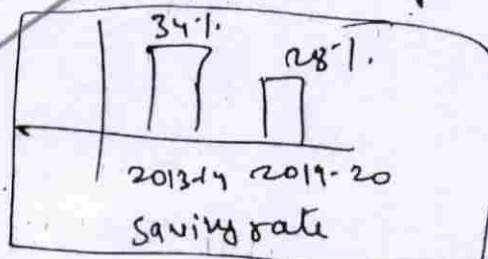
⑥ As it will be fiat money, Citizens Can use it freely without fear of its illegal use. Therefore it will boost digital economy.

Issues with CBDC

① It can reduce cash deposit ratio in bank impacting Money Multiplier

② Less deposits means less Profit of Bank

③ Saving rate in Economy might reduced



④ Crypto Mining need large Energy

⑤ With centralised currency chances of less acceptancy

CBDC is an idea whose time has come. RBI with proper safety measures should introduce CBDC

Prompt and relevant to the demand

Intro-1
body-45
conclusion-1

C-MNS-GMKL

Total 60

your conclusion to just sum-up of above discussion

Ans 12

Developed nation are suffering from declining as well ageing population. Average age of Japan is 81 years while that of China 35. USA also has average age around 37 years.

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value it is
these only
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discuss population
aging as a
concept which
is a universal
phenomenon

Improve
your
language
arguments
are not
clear

India's opportunity to produce skilled Human Resource

- ① Average age of Indian is 24 years - NSI A404
- ② 65% population of working age (14-59 years) is census, 2011
- ③ Currently India's Human resource is not skilled, this provide opportunity only 4% formally skilled - Economic survey
- ④ India can export its Human Capital in ageing countries like Japan, Russia

points
are
relevant
arguments
can be
improved.

Challenges in Producing skilled Human resource

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① Low Education Quality

Ex: → Only 3% of GDP in Education Budget
→ Focus on rote learning
→ Lack of creative thinking

② Low Research Budget

Ex: → 7% of GDP on R&D

③ Quality of Teachers for imparting skills are less

④ Lack of awareness about need of skills due to low literacy

⑤ Poverty → People going for low skill work rather than investing in high skill

⑥ Standard curriculum of skill centers (TIT) is not up to mark

Ideas discussed
are relevant.

Substitution
of pomf
could be
better

manifesto

- ① Focus on Academia - Industry linkage for industry relevant skills
- ② Involvement of Private sector in skill development
 (th) National Skill Council
- ③ Increase expenditure on R&D to atleast 1.5-2%
- ④ Entrepreneurship skills from school level
 (th) Delhi Entrepreneurship Classes
- ⑤ Coordinate with Quad, 1202 countries to impart High skills

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Points
 are
 relevant
 to
 the
demand.

Amitabh Kant in book

"Shifting Orbit" has given focus

on skills, innovation to make
 India Knowledge Economy as
 well World's Skill Capital

Info-1
 body-45
 contribution

Total - 2
 6

your
 contribution is
 contribution
 C-MNS-GNKL

Ans 13

PM Gati Shakti is infrastructure initiative of around 100 lakh crore rupee. It is a transformative approach for economic growth.

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into it up
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would have
mentioned
that
for a
National Master
plan for multiple
modal connectivity

was a presentation
through a Diagram

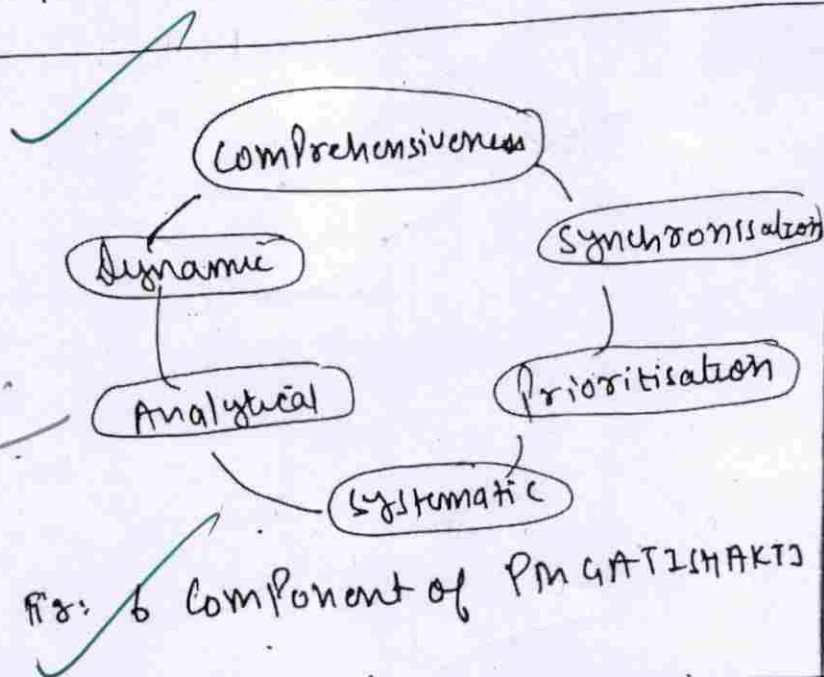


Fig: 6 Component of PM GATISHAKTI

It will bring Coordination among 16 Ministries and complement National Infrastructure Pipeline

Gatishakti giving new direction with
transformative approach

- ① Better Coordinating among different department

- ② Resource Utilisation ratio will increase
- ③ Transparent approach for common people as portal will be open to people
- ④ Being Dynamic and analytical it will be based on feedback Mechanism
- ⑤ Prioritise the infrastructure projects for fast completion.

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Points
are
relevant
to the
demand.

PM GatiShakti facilitating India's transition to Amritkal

Improve
your
argumentation

① Reduce logistic cost

Ex: Currently 14-15% of GDP.
New Zealand - 5%.

② Increase Foreign investment
③ Improve ease of doing business
due to better infrastructure

④ Improve Connectivity will
improve sectoral growth
in Agriculture, industry

Industrial sector stagnates at 50% of GDP

⑤ Reduce overrun cost

PMOSP - 125 Projects having 4-9% above overrun cost

subject of
policy & of
State policy
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⑥ Multiples Effect → reduce unemployment

PMOSP 7.7% unemployment in June → CMSE

⑦ Reduce Poverty in Amritsar
PMOSP 20% → Tendulkar Committee

⑧ Ease of living → People feel uneasiness due to Road Blocks because of long running infrastructure project

⑨ Promotion of Multimodal transportation helpful in environment also

PMOSP Transport through Road is least efficient

PM GATZ (MAKTI) have potential of transforming India's growth journey with help of Private sector, better coordination among ministries PM GATZ (MAKTI) can be achieved

you
conclusion
is
summary
of
above 9
discussions

C-MNS-GNKL

Ans 14

Digital agriculture is agriculture where use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is embedded in traditional agriculture for various benefits.

Digital agriculture ensures that role of e-technology in agriculture helps to increase farmer's income as well make farming more efficient.

Digital agriculture increasing farmer income

① Decreasing input cost → use of AI for Precision farming gives Optimised use of fertiliser, seed, water etc.

② Right advisory → As per Economic survey, Using IMD

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Try to club these points, conc're it and use it for a better presentation

Points are relevant to the demand.

weather guidelines many farmers
have seen increase in income upto
50%.

उम्मीद है कि
किसानों को
अधिक लाभ
होगा।
किसानों को
अधिक लाभ
होगा।
किसानों को
अधिक लाभ
होगा।

③ Better Market → through e-NAM
farmers get better Price discovery

④ Market awareness → Startups
like Dee Hat help farmers to
grow as per demand of market.

Improving Efficiency

① SMART Irrigation with Sensors
help farmers to increase water
efficiency by 40-60%. (Economic
surveys 2018-19)

② Use of AI drones help in
increasing efficiency of fertiliser as
well seed dispersal

⑤ Right Practices → Kisan Call Centres
and Krishi Vigyan Kendras mapping
farmers aware of better practices

④ Digital farming through Blockchain

Sensors help farmer to know exact amount of inputs increasing efficiency.

Startup Agri grow helps farmers to do so

Government initiative

① M Fisan App to make farmers aware

② e-NAM for Market

③ Cyber Agro Physical system

④ e-PRAM → for better Price discovery

⑤ FAPMS APP → for Mechanisation of Agriculture

⑥ Meghadoot System → Cloud Storage for Agriculture

Information

Ashok Gupta in book 'Agriculture

Entention system has argued to increase budget, Private participation for increasing

Digital use in Agriculture

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you should properly answer for these points.

Avoid one line points.

Intro-1
Body-4.5
Conclusion-1.5

Total-7

Ans 15

According to National Task Force Report, India have 70% of women in doctoral degree, however at Research level numbers decreases to 15% in Technological level. Global average is 30%.

Reasons for lack of women participation in STEM

- ① Patriarchy - Women are not considered fit for education, jobs
- ② Pink collar job → such as Teachers, Aushkas etc.
- ③ Dropout post Marriage → due to family pressure, pregnancy women have to leave research field
- ④ Glass Ceiling → many women at higher

C-MNS-GNM

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level face issue in getting funds,
recognition etc.

India recently CSIR in 100 years
got first women director

⑤ Double burden of work → STEMs
Research is time consuming process

⑥ Financial issue → STEM field
require long education and
finances

⑦ Lack of Base → Women from
childhood are not promoted in
science field so at higher level
they face issue.

Measures to be taken

① Reservation in STEM field
India has reserved 17%
of seats for women

② Science clubs for girls at
school level

subject is on
page 4 of
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Instead of
7, library
only
5 but
with
proper
utilization

③ Scholarship scheme for women in science $\Rightarrow$ UDAW scheme

④ Awareness among young girls through Role Models

$\Rightarrow$ Soma Swaminathan ~~is~~ WHO scientific adviser

⑤ Mass Awareness especially in girls Parent for promoting girls toward STEM field

⑥ Learning from Best Practices ATHENA SWAN CHARTER of UK grade institutions from gender perspective and allocate finances

⑦ Ensure Post Childbearing Return of women $\Rightarrow$ JAPAN'S WOMENOMICS doing this

~~Govt mentioning~~
~~Govt mentioning~~
Government through GIATZ Project,

ICSPAN scheme, women scientist scheme is trying to increase women participation

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Points discussed are relevant to the field

Intro-1
Body-48
Conclusion-18
Total-7

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Ans 11

According to world innovation council india ranks 44 on innovation in world, [Add content in your introduction] →

Need of thrust on innovation

Attract more investment on sector

Use of Demographic dividend

Help in increasing human capital for more scientific innovation

Increase exports based on scientific advancement

Promotion of Startup Economy

Good presentation through diagram.

Government has recently released Draft - Science Technology Innovation Policy, 2020

Features of Policy

① One Nation one subscription →

People get subscription of journals, Research papers on One Portal

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value of
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could have
started
Low
expenditure
of R&D.
0.7% of
GDP

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points
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relevant
to
the
demand

② Increase Research GDP and
Private researchers to double
in 5 years
Ex: $\rightarrow$ 0.7% of GDP on
Research
3% in China

③ Increase women Participation
in STEM field

④ Every department will have
Science Technology Innovation Policy
orientation

⑤ linkage of Traditional knowledge
with Current.

Approach that can help unlock
Innovation Potential

① Increase Budget on R&D
Ex: $\rightarrow$ at least 2% of GDP
Currently 1.7% $\rightarrow$ Improve
your handling
Both are looking
similar

② Recruit more researchers
Ex: $\rightarrow$ only 210 researchers
million, China - 1100
 $\rightarrow$ NITIA404

③ Focus on skilled workers

→ only 4% formally skilled
↳ economic survey

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④ Taking help of Indian diaspora
like in VASRA scheme

⑤ Increase role of Private
Sector

⑥ More scholarship to young
students for adopting
Research, Innovation field

⑦ Science clubs, Innovation
clubs in schools

Important
relevant
to
the
demand.
articulation
can be
improved.

Previous
schemes
not
mentioned

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Government through PM
research fellowship MAWA

Scheme

VASRA

scheme

Atal Innovation Mission

is trying to increase
innovation potential.

Intro-1
Body-4
Conclusion-1.5
Total - 6.5

Ans 17

Recently India announced for Reintroduction of African Cheetah. 12 cheetah from Namibia will come after Extinct of Indian Cheetah in 1950s

Reintroduction boost. Conservation of species

① Cheetah acts as Umbrella species so other species will also conserved

② Cheetah scavize flourishment of small prayers therefore small animals will increase

③ Tourism will increase so better investment on conservation process

④ Forest department will also

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be more proactive for species conservation to make Cheetah population stable

Reintroduction boon to ecosystem

① Make Food chain, Food web system better $\rightarrow$ substantiate this point

② Increase Efficiency of Energy cycle because Cheetah being Top predators

③ Because of species conservation overall ecosystem will improve

④ As lower predators like Herbivores will require more Trees, plants overall ecosystem conservation will also happen

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⑤ locals and species interdependence

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allowed to write on
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Points are relevant to the demand substantiation could be improved.

relation will be more healthy
because of mutual benefits

Challenges

- ① African cheetah have different
ecosystem adaptation so might
face difficulty
- ② Cheetah require very large
area compared to other
TOP consumers like lion, tigers
- ③ Conflict for Territorial area
among TOP Predators
- ④ Quality of Forest also
varies from Africa to India
- ⑤ In initial years Breeding

among cheetah might be
difficult.

Reintroduction of cheetah is
good move toward ecosystem
conservation. Some focus should
also be continued on other species
as per IUCN Red list

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Ponto
as relevant
to the
demand,
Good

Introduction - 1.5
body - 4.5
conclusion - 1

Total - 7
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conclusion
is
summary of above
discussion.

Ans 18

According to IPCC Report (1st assessment) with increase climate change there will increase in disasters like flood specially in Indian sub continent

Climate induced flood loads and reservoir level leading to dam failure

① dam level going above the permissible limit

② Due to high water pressure dam can get weakened

③ with Reservoir level beyond capacity flood water can also destroy dams leading to Catastrophe

Ex: Kerala floods in 2018 due to dam failure

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→ How flood will effect on reservoir and can lead to dam failure is the theme.

↑ Try to reflect it in introduction.

Pumps are relevant to the demand.

Discuss about older dams,
Melting of snow, etc.
due to global warming.

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- ⑤ Climate induced floods also result in siltation of dams which increase chances of dam failure
- ⑥ Climate induced floods are sudden and don't give authorities time to react.

Parliament Recently enacted DAM safety Act, 2021 to document such cases.

DAM safety Act Preventing DAM failure ^{related} disasters

- ① It creates trust as Dam body for overall management of DAM
- ② Responsibility of DAM management on states

③ Timely DAM Rehabilitation,
Repairing

④ Provision of Early
warning system
to People regarding
Potential failure

⑤ Provision of rescue
and evacuation of
surrounding Population
on Potential dangers.

Ideas
are relevant
but proper
provision of
dam safety
Act is
not discussed

your
contribution
is
confidential

DAM Safety Act, 2021, DHARMA
App and DRIP Scheme
by government are initiative
for better DAM management.

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Intro-1
Body-3.5
Conclusion-1.5

Total - 6 24

Ans 13

Drone swarm refers to

phenomenon when very large numbers of drones come together and fly in specific positions to create a swarm phenomenon.

Drone swarm is recent phenomenon which is used by state as well non-state actors for increasing deterrence.

Drone swarm has been used by Azerbaijan against

Armenia in Nagorno Karabakh conflict.

Drone swarm posing challenge for conventional air defence system

- ① Their slow speed makes them hard to detect for Air defence system

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- ② They fly at low altitude compared to missiles, fighter planes so hard for defence system to detect and shoot
- ③ Being in very large numbers not possible for conventional system to neutralise them
- ④ Swarms come from multiple direction limiting success of conventional air defence system

Prompt for discussed or relevant to the demand

Countersmeasures to be taken

① Increase Research and development on Attack drones

② Collaboration with like minded partners such as ISRAEL, Quad for Offensive Drones

③ Mini & Heron Drones

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③ Perfecting laser Technique
for Countering Swarm drones

④ Focusing on Jamming Technique

⑤ Buying more advance
air defence system like

S-400

⑥ Indigenous defence system
on line of ISRAEL'S IRON

Dome to neutralise
low altitude drones

⑦ Better Regulation and
surveillance on use of drones

Drone Regulation Rules, 2021.

upgradation of RuSTOM, Manufacture

of attack drones by DRDO are

step in right direction

Info-1
body-4

conclusion-10

Total - 65

Points
are
relevant
to
the
demand.

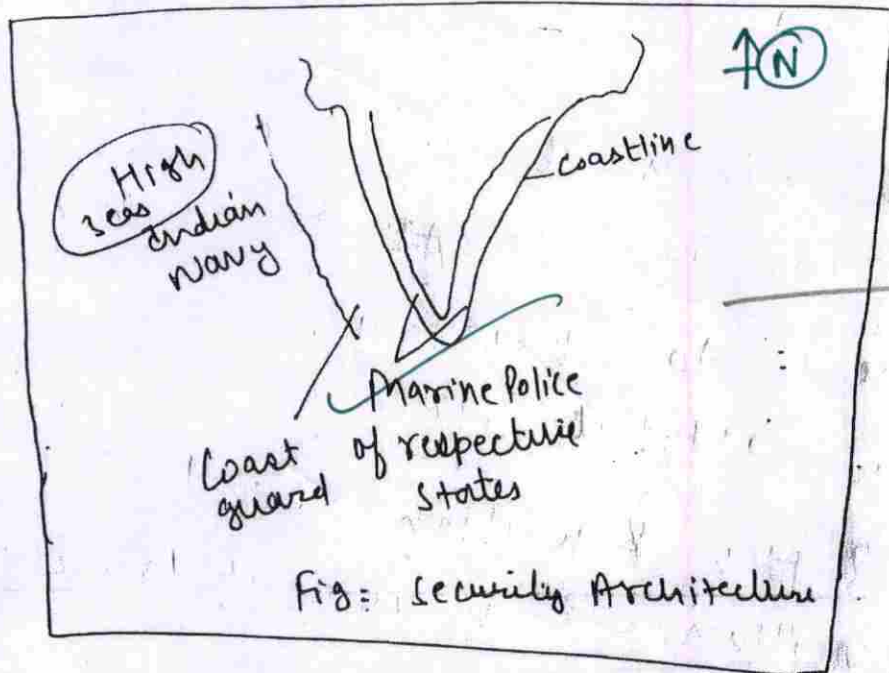
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conclusion
is
confering

Ques 20

Indian Coast extends upto 7500 km including island coast making it ~~to~~ vulnerable to many traditional as well non traditional threat like smuggling, Trafficking Terrorism etc.

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→ you in production
is contextual



used
presentation
through
diagram

Other initiatives for coastal security architecture

(Pre 26/11)

① Indian Maritime Security Coordination Scheme

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Scheme beats overarching

78

MS-GNKL

Structure for Coastal security

- ② Coastal security scheme :- for securing Indian coast by smuggling & trafficking etc.

Post 26/11 → good segregation of pre and post 26/11

- ① National Committee for strengthening maritime and coastal security at open level

- ② Coastal surveillance network - use of sensors / radars

- ③ IMAC & information management and analysis center

- ④ National Maritime Security Coordinators for effective coordination among different agencies.

Role of Indian Coast guard

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- ① Coast guard is a paramilitary

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- force which helps in coastal security
- ② at works in territorial waters and exclusive economic zone
 - ③ works for surveillance in India's waters
 - ④ Counters any smuggling, trafficking event
 - ⑤ Coordinate with state governments to counter any terrorist bid
 - ⑥ Take help of local fishermen to track any unwarranted activity in sea
 - ⑦ Coordinate with Navy for protection of maritime security as well maritime borders

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page 1 of
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Points
are
relevant
to
the
demand

argument
could be
improved.

conclusion
is sum-up
of whole
of discussion

There is need to increase funds
of coast guard, India NAM and
increased coordination among
different agencies.

Intro - 1.5
Body - 4
Conclusion - 1

Total - 6.5