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13 DEC 2020

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RECEIVING

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1524)

Name of Candidate	DIVYANSHU NIGAM		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	189582
Center	LUCKNOW	Date	13/12/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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।

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

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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:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. Tenancy reforms are much needed to give a boost to the Indian agricultural sector. Comment. In this context, also discuss the significance of the Model Land Leasing Act, 2016. (150 words) 10

भारतीय कृषि क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने के लिए काश्तकारी सुधारों की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, मॉडल भूमि पट्टा अधिनियम, 2016 के महत्व की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

As per Agriculture Census 2015, about

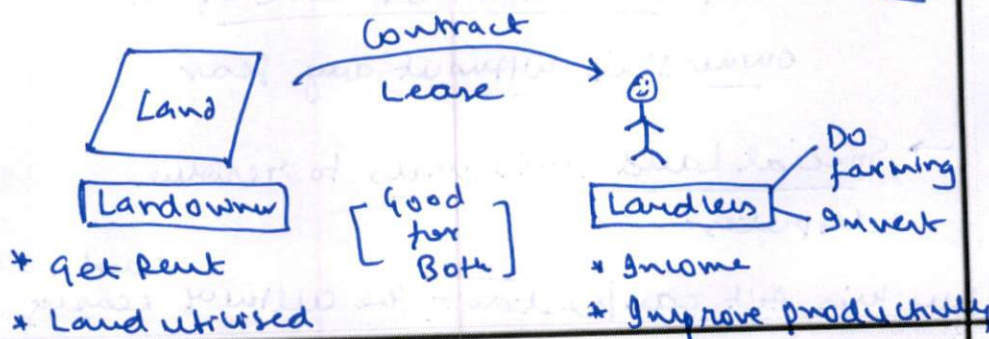
36% of our farmers are landless and

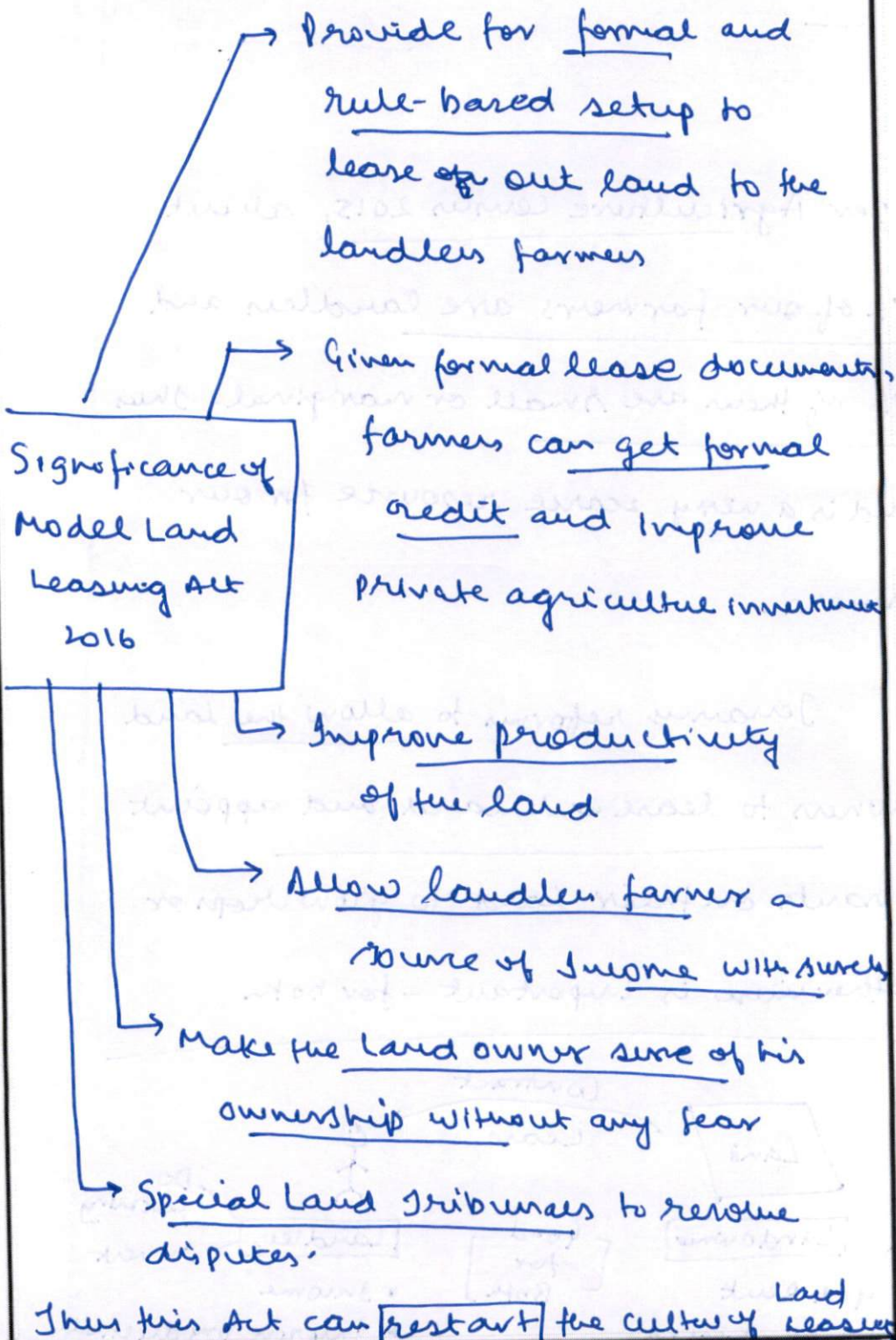
85% of them are small or marginal. Thus

land is a very scarce resource for our

farmers.

Tenancy reforms to allow the land
owners to lease out land and appoint
tenants on their land to grow crops or
otherwise is important - for both

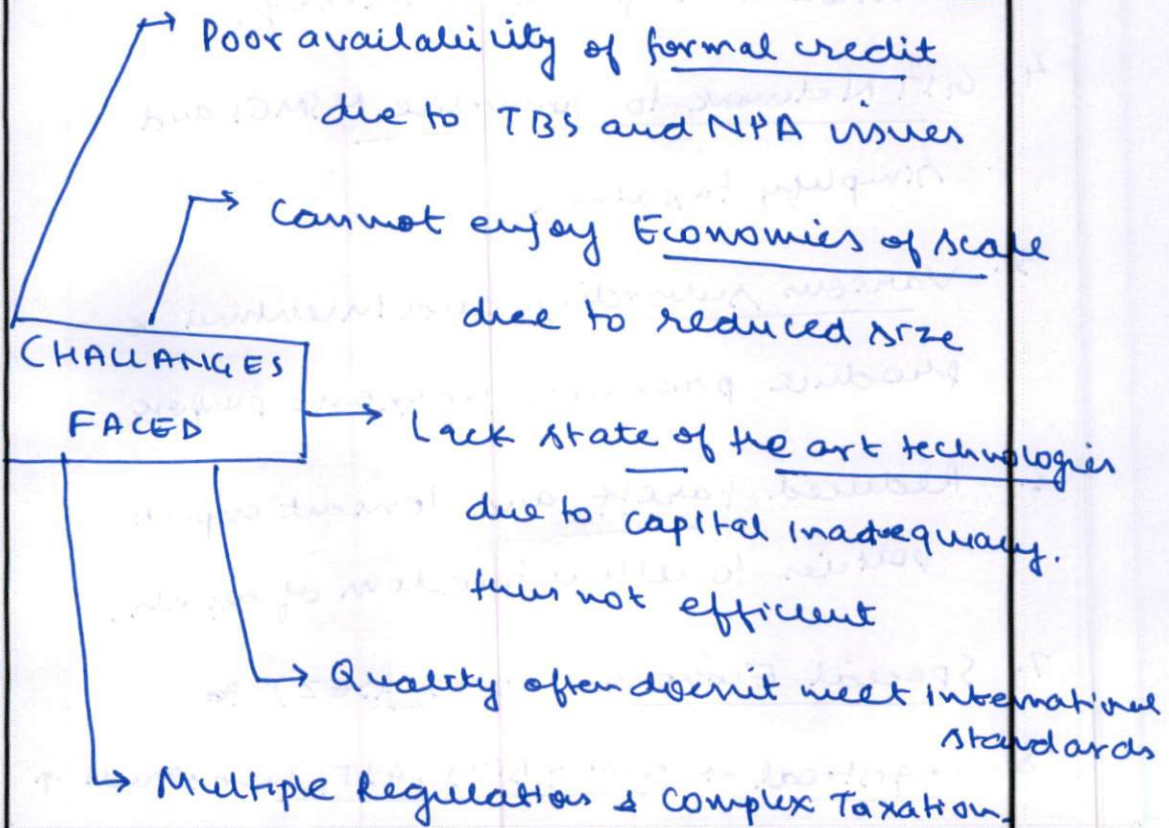




2. Identify the various challenges that have restricted the entry of Indian MSMEs into the foreign market. Also mention some government initiatives that have been taken to facilitate MSME exports. (150 words) 10

विदेशी बाजारों में भारतीय MSMEs के प्रवेश को बाधित करने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, MSME के निर्यात को सुगम बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

MSME make up a major chunk of our industrial setup. There are over 6 crore MSMEs which contribute about 48% to India's Exports as per DGCIIS.



GOVT INITIATIVES

1. MSME Export Promotion Council is formed to overlook the issue
2. "Loan in 59 minutes" to ensure formal credit availability
3. Skill Development under Skill India Mission to improve efficiency.
4. GST Network to formalise MSMEs and simplify taxation
5. Various subsidies and incentives to produce products for export purpose.
6. Reduced tariff and lenient export policies to allow freedom of exports.
7. Special Economic Zones (SEZ)
8. Logistical → e-way Bills, GST, infrastructure

Thus MSME are being empowered to increase the role in National Exports and promote Atmanirbhar Bharat.

3. India's march towards inclusive growth and it achieving the Sustainable Development Goals are intricately linked. Discuss. (150 words) 10
समावेशी विकास की दिशा में भारत की प्रगति और संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति जटिल रूप से जुड़े हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Inclusive Growth remains the prime
focus of India for long and still

continue to be. Inclusive growth includes

Interest of → marginalised class

- gender equality
- Environment sustainability
- Across age groups
- Inter-state balance.

UN SDGs are framed to ensure that our
growth story incorporate the role of
environment and there should be
synergy between environment and
economy.

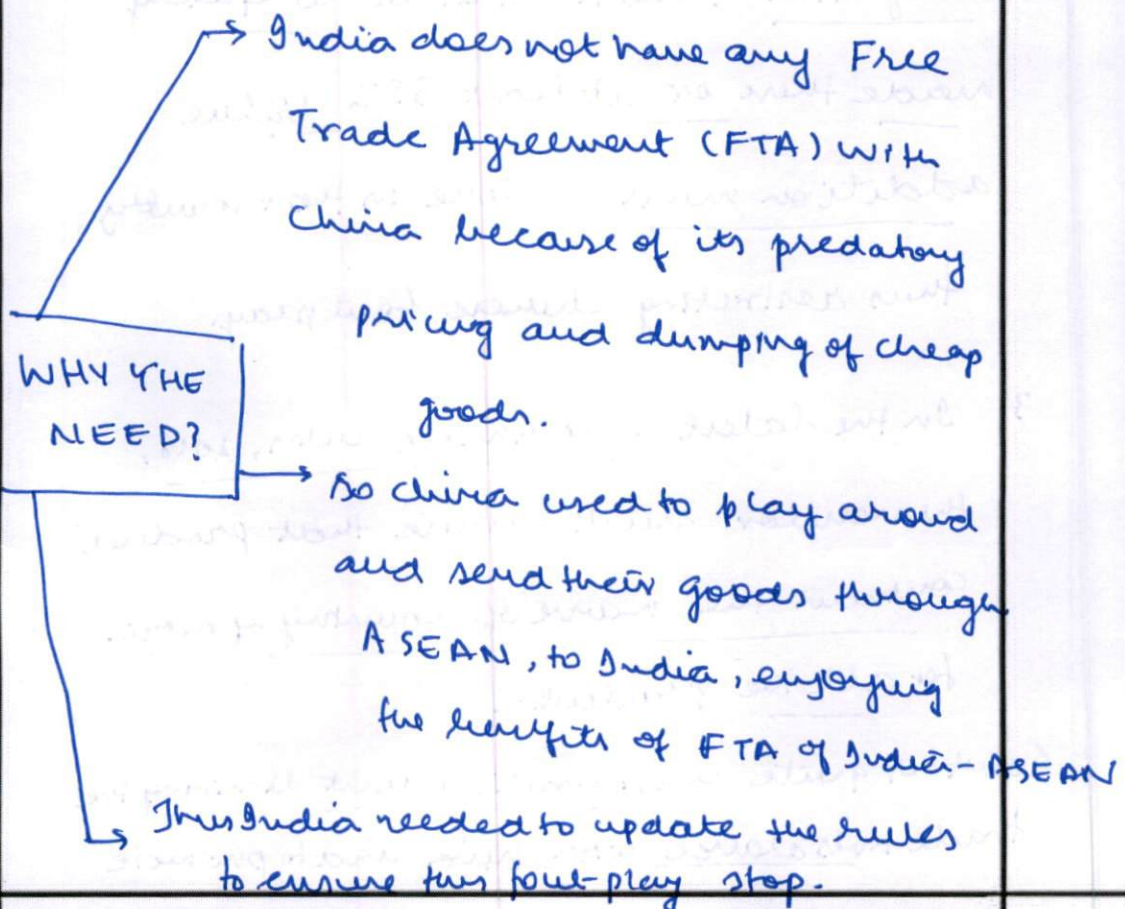
How Intricated?

- Environment sustainability ensures our Tribal communities are benefitted
 - Combating climate change by reducing fossil fuel and promoting solar and renewable energy → employment generation
 - (SDG 13) Focus on marine resource conservation will help in coastal communities and fishermen development.
 - (SDG 14)
 - Smart cities must be made on envt. sustainability - create new opportunities for entrepreneurs eg. electric vehicles
 - (SDG 11)
 - Environment sustainability will ensure nutrition security and less health issues → poor will be benefitted
 - (SDG 2,3)
- Thus both of these areas are intricately related

4. Highlight the need for evolving an appropriate system of Rules Of Origin in regional trading arrangements. What steps have been taken by India recently in this regard? (150 words) 10

क्षेत्रीय व्यापार व्यवस्थाओं में उत्पत्ति के नियमों की एक उपयुक्त प्रणाली विकसित करने की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए। हाल ही में, भारत द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

"Rules of Origin" necessarily means that any product must contain information about the country of origin of the same so as to make the consumer aware of her choice



Recent Rules of Country of Origin

1. Earlier only a certificate of ~~Country~~ ^{Country} of Origin was sufficient to enjoy FTA benefits, but this was misused.
2. Now the 2020 Rules say that any product which comes from a country say ASEAN, must either be completely made there or at least 35% Value addition must be done in that country, thus restricting Chinese foul play.
3. In the latest e-commerce rules, 2018, the vendor must ensure that product contain the name of country of origin for all the product.

Govt is quite considerate about limiting the trade imbalance with China and to promote

Atma Nirbhar Bharat uses these rules.

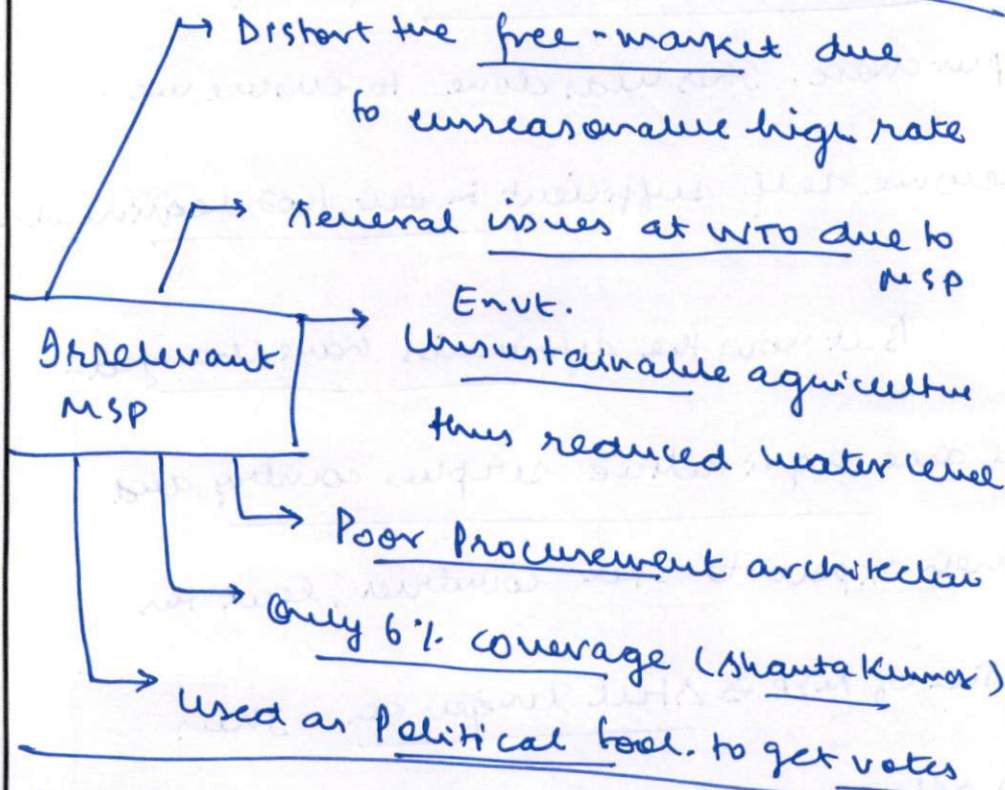
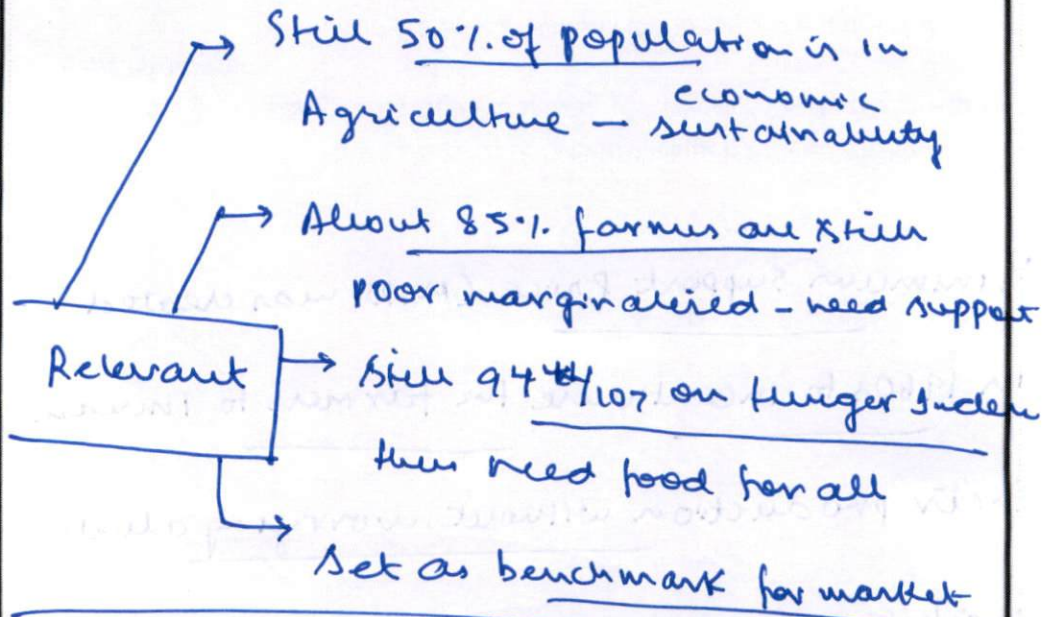
5. MSP regime is a creation of an era of scarcity in the 1960s. Discuss its relevance in the current era of surplus agricultural production.

(150 words) 10

MSP व्यवस्था 1960 के दशक के अभावग्रस्तता के युग का एक आविष्कार है। अधिशेष कृषि उत्पादन के वर्तमान समय में इसकी प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए।

Minimum Support Price (MSP) was created in 1960s to incentivise the farmers to increase their production without worrying about market rates as government gives guarantee of purchase. This was done to ensure we become self sufficient in our food requirement.

But now the dynamics have changed - we are agriculture surplus country and even export to other countries. Least the use of MSP is still larger on. Thus its relevance is under question, especially when only 6% farmer gets MSP (Dalwai Committee)



We surely need to relook on MSP structure to make it suitable for present times

6. Examine the link between the recent locust attack and climate change. (150 words) 10

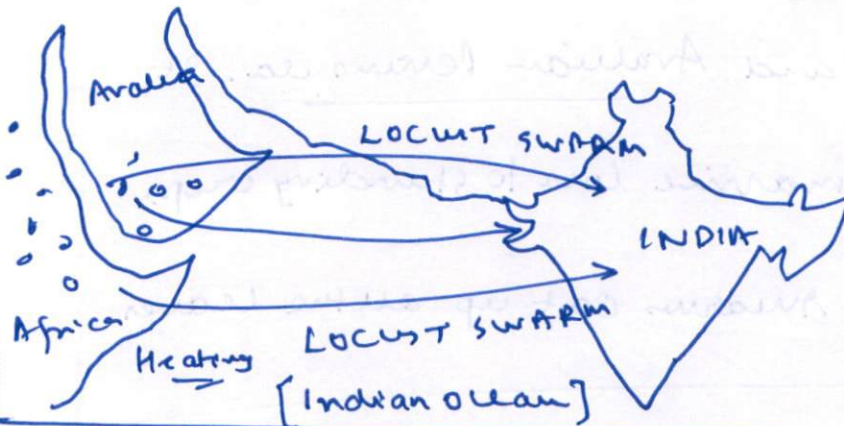
हाल ही में हुए टिड्डियों के हमले और जलवायु परिवर्तन के मध्य संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

In May 2020 India faced a massive
Locust Attack coming from west - Africa
Pakistan and Australian Peninsula. It
caused massive loss to standing crops
as these swarms eat up all the leaves.

Locust — CLIMATE CHANGE

- ① Locust breed heavily in warm and moist environment.
- ② Due to uneven heating of Indian Ocean and Positive Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) it rained heavily and untimely in 2019
in Africa → lush green and moist

- ① These conditions triggered the breeding
in locust → millions came up.
then the attack

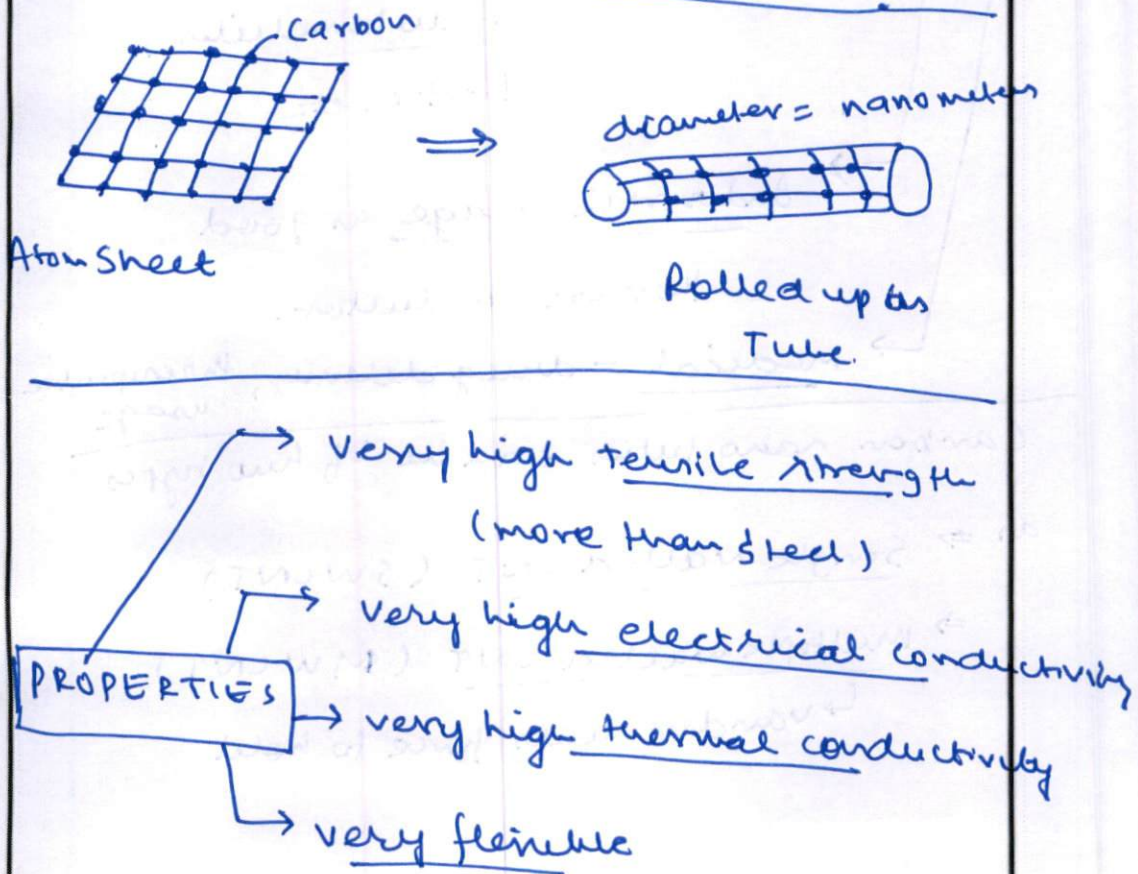


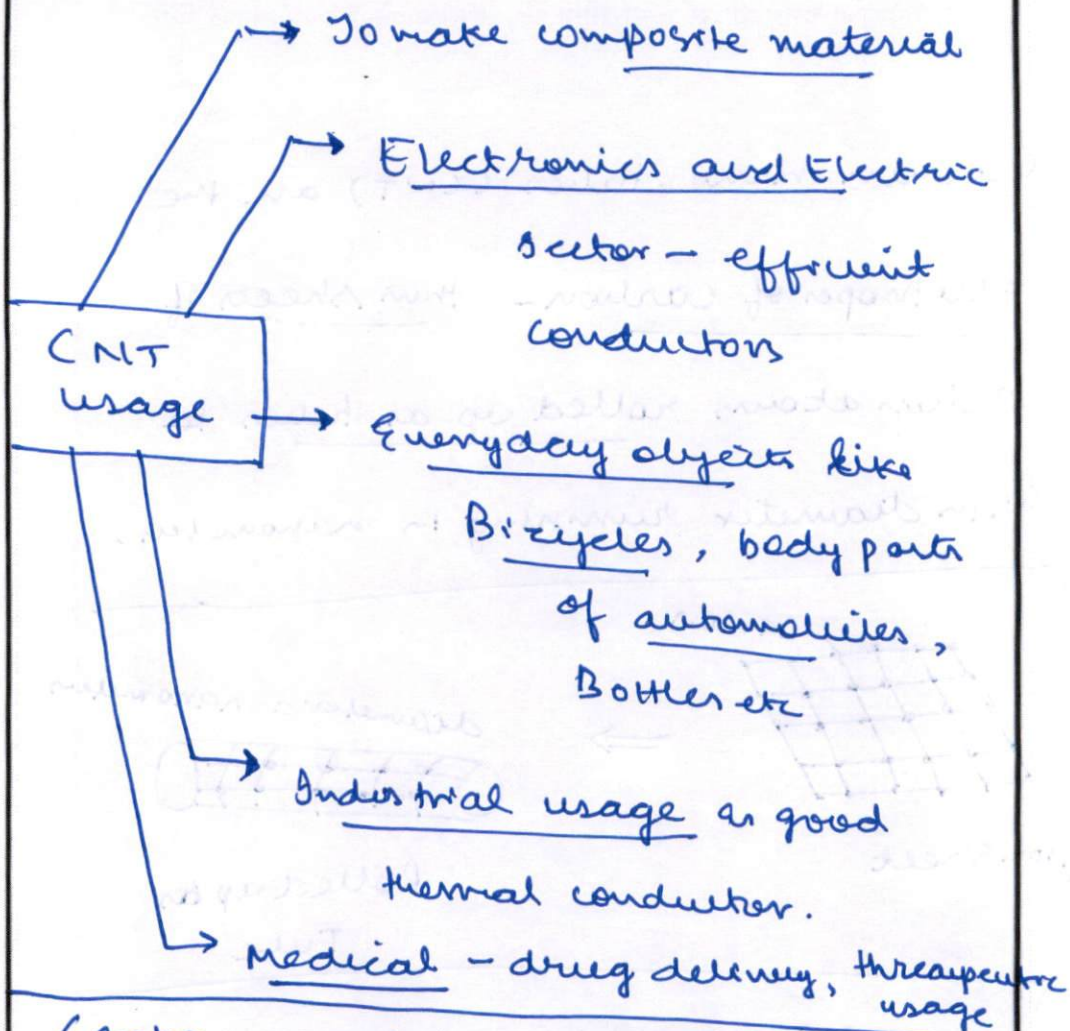
Then it was the uneven heating of
sea water and untimely marine rain
along with the random Western Disturbance
on India from NW (untimely rain) that
~~allowed~~ due to climate change, that
allowed marine locust population.

7. Highlighting the properties of Carbon Nanotubes, discuss its applications. (150 words) 10

कार्बन नैनोट्यूब्स के गुणधर्मों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके अनुप्रयोगों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Carbon-nano-tubes (CNT) are the allotropes of carbon - thin sheets of carbon atoms rolled up as tubes to with diameter running in nanometer.





Carbon nano tubes can be of two types

as ⇒ Single walled CNT (SWCNT)

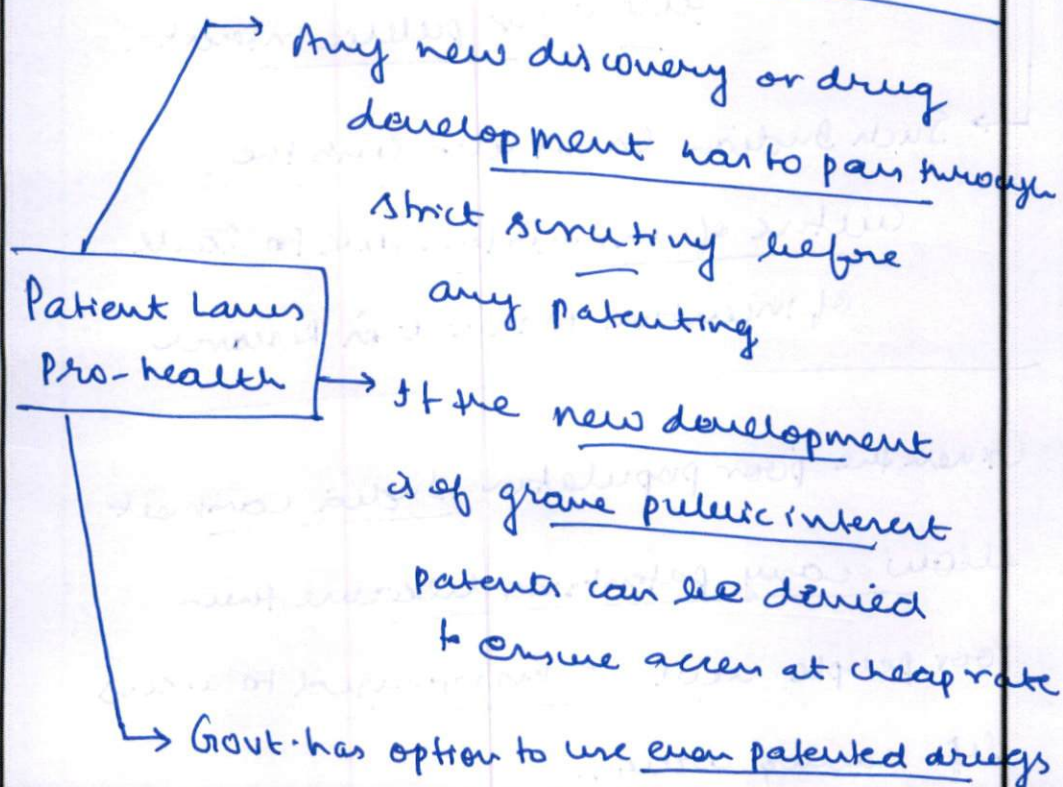
⇒ Multiple walled CNT (MWCNT)

↳ vander waals force to hold

8. India's domestic patent regime privileges public health over pharmaceutical industry's interests. Comment. (150 words) 10

भारत की घरेलू पेटेंट व्यवस्था औषध उद्योग के हितों पर सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य को विशेषाधिकार प्रदान करती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India's Patent Law is one of the toughest in the world considering the developing nature and a huge population with meagre income thus less consumption capacity.



Against
Companies

- Companies want to patent their work for maximum profits - but India is strict on this
- Companies want to become sort of monopoly by making a new drug, device, then becoming price decider, but Indian Law would allow for public interest.
- Such Indian law also curbs the culture of innovation due to lack of incentive to invest in research

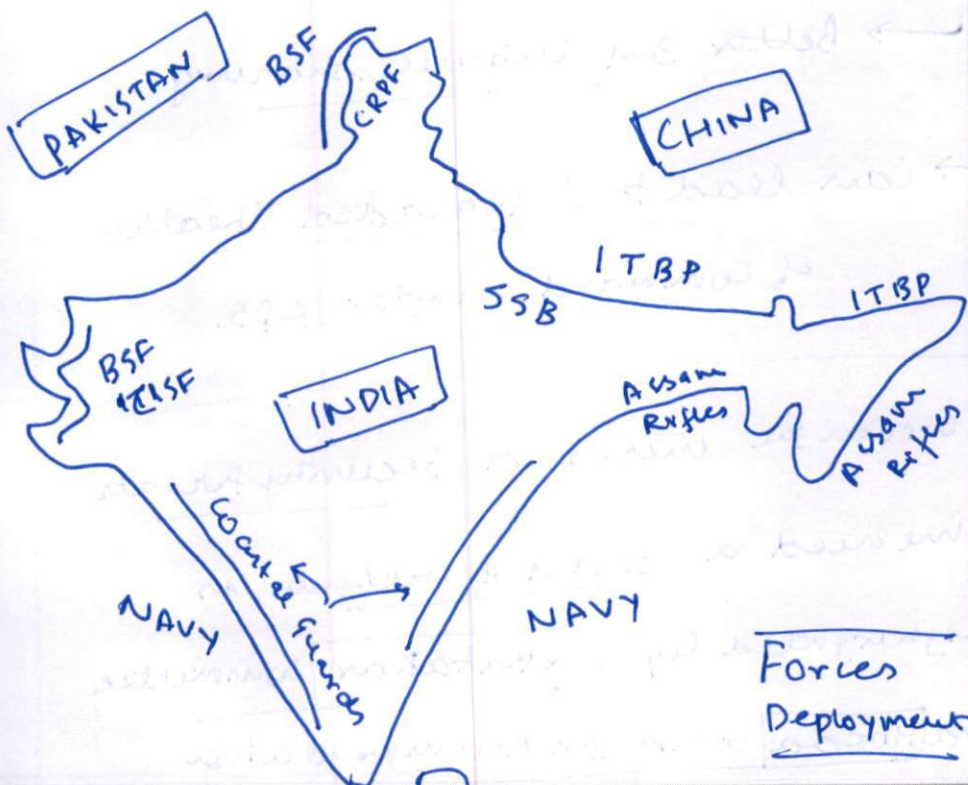
Given the poor population, India cannot allow easy patenting because then poor people will be marginalized to access life saving drugs.

9. Bring out the arguments surrounding the idea of employing the principle of 'one border - one force' on Indian borders. (150 words) 10

भारतीय सीमाओं पर 'एक सीमा-एक बल' के सिद्धांत का उपयोग करने के विचार के चतुर्दिक व्यास तर्कों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

"One-Border one-force" (OBOF) idea means that on every border there must be a single command force with single regulator or coordinator.

Present Setup:



WHY OBOP?

- Better coordination among the Forces eg MHA - Mo Defence
- Single Regulator and Power Centre - eg At present Arsam Rifle is under dual control of Ministry of Defence and Home Ministry
- Faster Deployment of forces
- Better Intelligence sharing
- Can lead to Integrated Theatre of Command under CDS.

Given the increased Security threats we need a series of reforms as highlighted by Shelkar Committee and Hooda Committee Recommendation

Including a serious look over OBOP

10. Assess the need to create a new cadre of Indian Frontier Administrative Service to undertake the vital tasks at Indian frontiers. (150 words) 10
 भारतीय सीमांतों पर महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों को संपादित करने के लिए भारतीय सीमांत प्रशासनिक सेवा का एक नया संवर्ग बनाने की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Indian Frontier Administrative Services

(IFAS) is a proposed cadre of civil services for the frontier areas and border districts due to its unique challenges and tactics which general administration (IAS, IPS) often fail to understand efficiently.

NEED

1. IFAS will be a trained and specialised cadre to understand the complexity of the Frontier Region.
2. Due to complex terrain of the NE Region and the Ladakh region, specialised training is needed.

3. The demography in the frontier and their demands (say JK, Nagaland) is quite different from Hinterland hence need specialised cadre.
4. Coordination with Intelligence networks, army, navy etc is required due to the local + international threats, eg. in NE districts & insurgents. This require specialised capacity building and even army-like training.

Thus IFAS can be a reasonable option for better administration of the Frontier regions, for the Parliament to decide

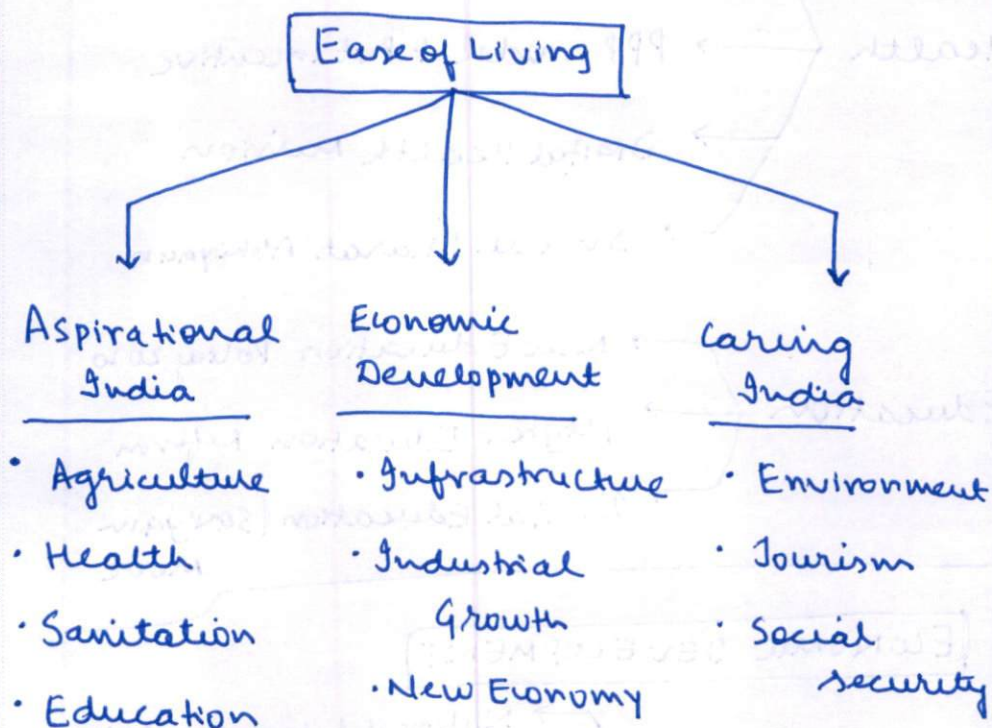


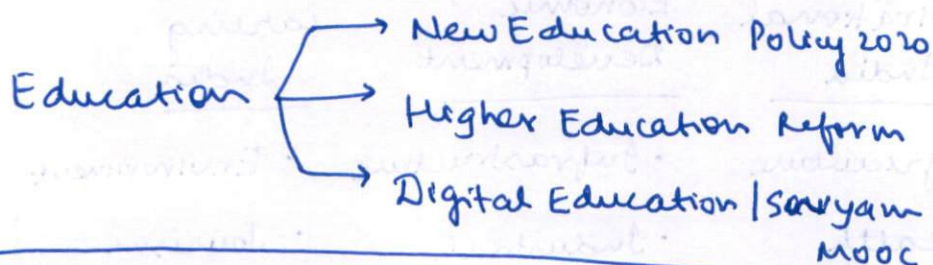
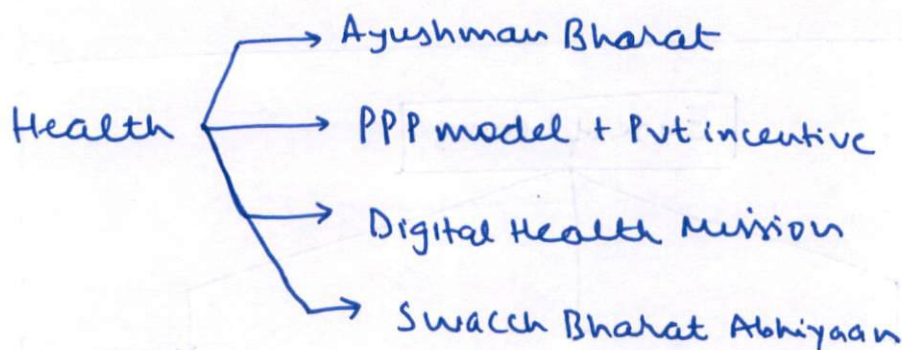
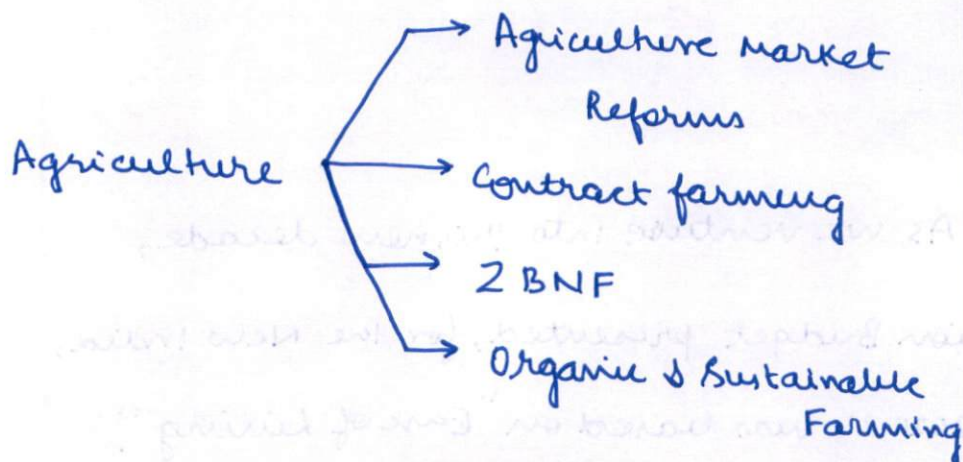
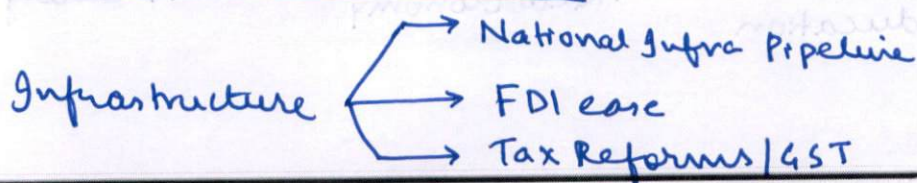
Frontier
Regions

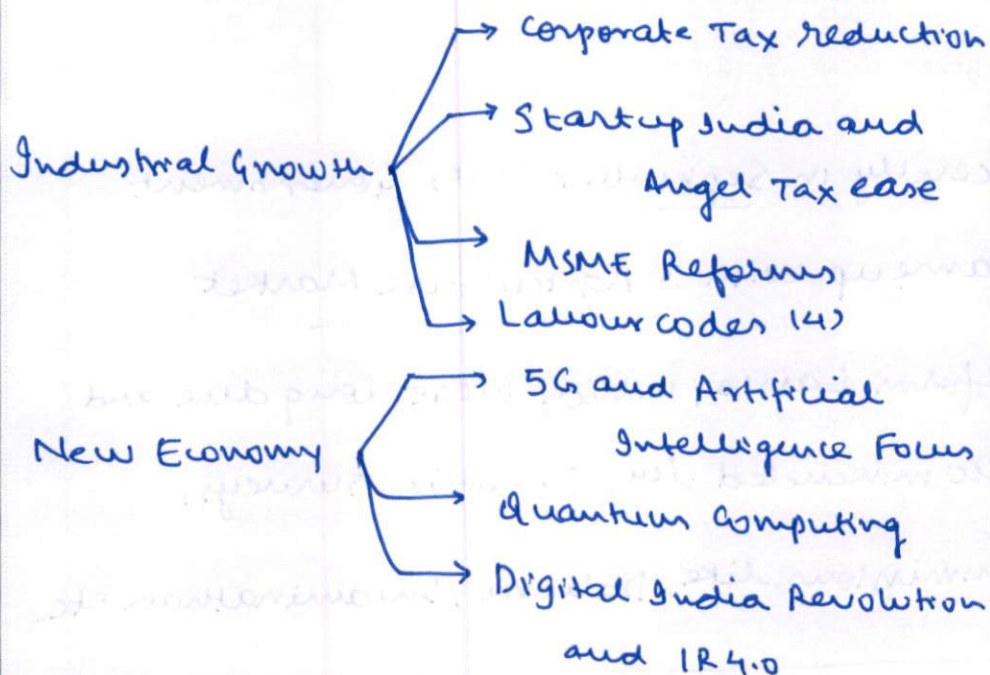
11. The main objective of Union Budget 2020-21 is to provide "Ease of Living" to all citizens. Analyse the framework proposed in the Budget 2020-21 to achieve this objective. (250 words) 15

केंद्रीय बजट 2020-21 का मुख्य उद्देश्य सभी नागरिकों को "ईज़ ऑफ़ लिविंग" (जीवन सुगमता) प्रदान करना है। इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए बजट 2020-21 में प्रस्तावित ढांचे का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

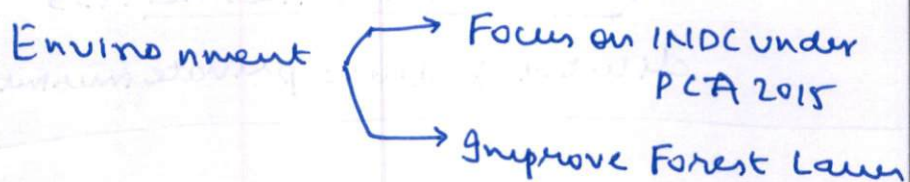
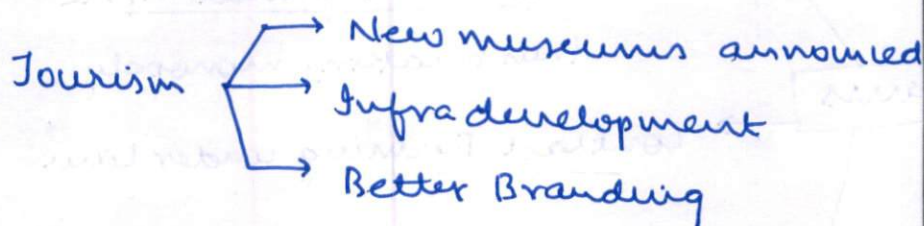
As we venture into this new decade,
Union Budget presented, for the New India,
in 2020-21 was based on "Ease of Living":
for all the citizens.



A. Aspirational IndiaB. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



C. CARING INDIA

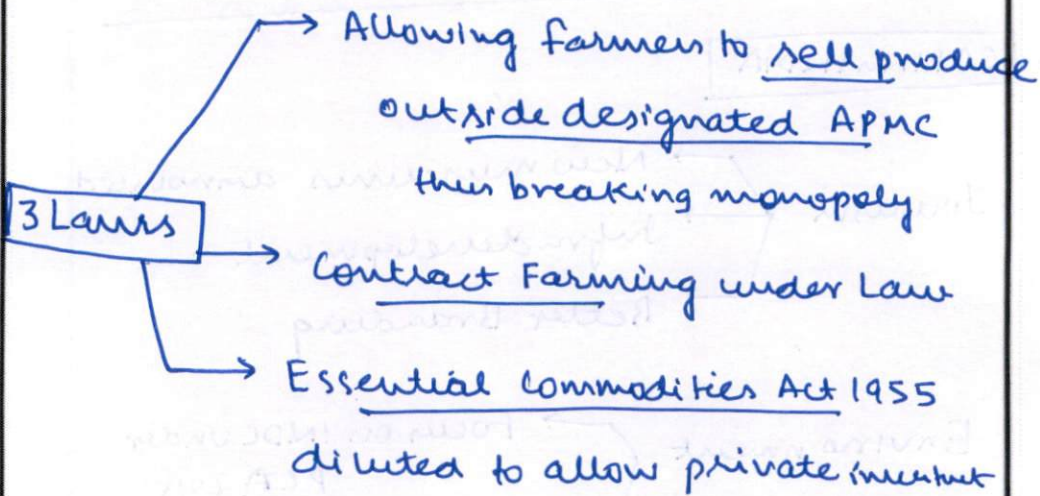


Thus UB 2020-21 holds prospects and blueprint for a New India for better future to all.

12. Several challenges are needed to be addressed to realise the full benefits of the recent agricultural marketing reforms. Discuss. (250 words) 15

हालिया कृषि विपणन सुधारों के पूर्ण लाभों को साकार करने के लिए अनेक चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently in September 2020, Government came up with 3 Agriculture Market Reform Laws, which were long due and recommended by Economic Surveys, commissions like Dalwai, Swaminathan etc.



These reform hold much prospects to change the Agriculture Market but there are Challenges to be overcome.

CHALLENGES

1. Infrastructure

- * How exactly will the selling outside APMC turn out - where are the backend support to the farmers to reach out to these new buyers, which were there in APMC eg the godowns, weight machines.

2. Contract

- * How will the contract between poor farmer and mighty company turn out to be?
- * Fears of exploitation and unbalanced contract nature as the bargaining power of farmer is low.
- * How will govt-machinery deal with disputes?

3. Essential Commodities

- * Private investment to warehouses may not come due to the Economic distress and poor credit availability
↳ NPA, TBS
- * Since Agriculture is State subject, there is no uniformity in the new laws and leg. laws.

4. Misinformation

- * Several protests by farmers are result of misinformation about MSP and APMC being shut down
- * Trust of farmers has to be renewed.

Moreover Govt need to ensure that the companies don't become sort of oligopoly and extract & exploit farmers in due course.
There has to be govt. oversight over this system.

13. Multimodal transport requires multiple integrations across different modes of transportation. Substantiate. What are the challenges and opportunities associated with multimodal transportation for India? (250 words) 15

बहुविध परिवहन (मल्टीमॉडल ट्रांसपोर्ट) के लिए परिवहन के विभिन्न साधनों के मध्य विविध रूप से एकीकरण की आवश्यकता है। पुष्टि कीजिए। भारत के लिए बहुविध परिवहन से जुड़ी चुनौतियां और अवसर क्या हैं?

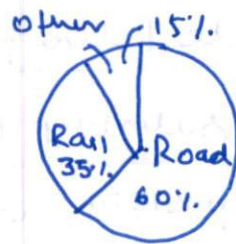
Multimodal Transport means using different forms of transport system - railways, roadways, airways, inland waterways etc - as complementary mechanism to make the logistics efficient and profitable.

Factory → Railways → Roadways → Waterway

Integrated Setup

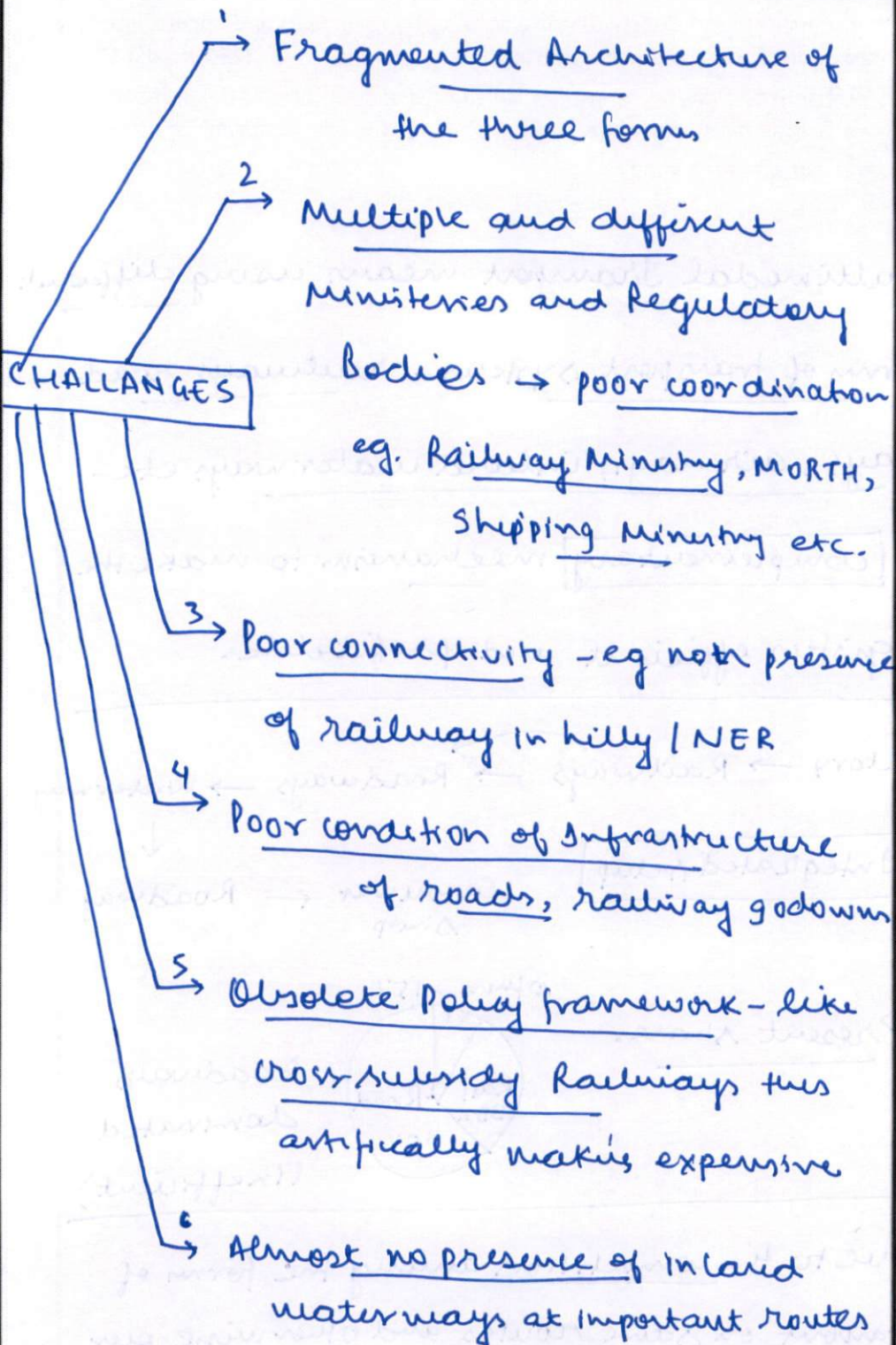
Consumer Shop ← Roadway

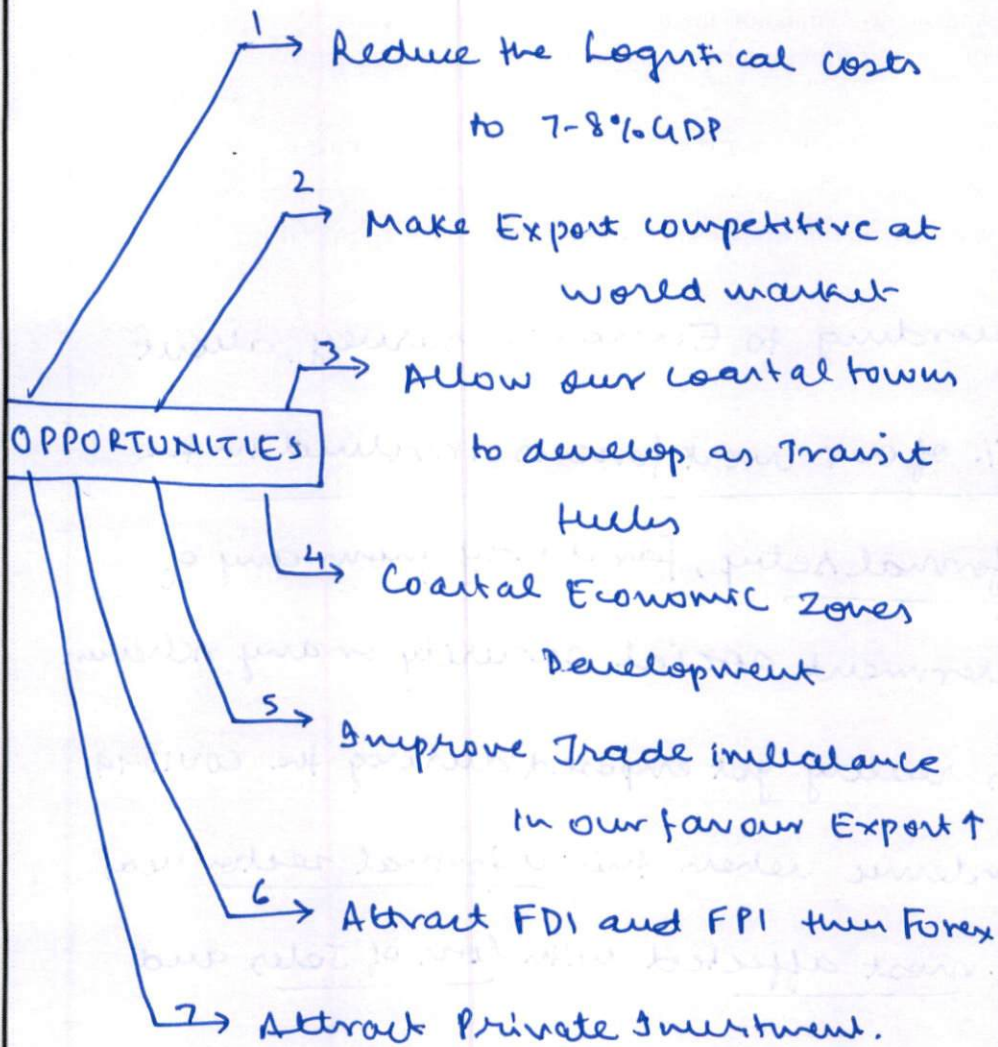
Present share.



Roadways dominated (inefficient)

Due to the competition among the forms of transport on same routes and otherwise our logistical cost is quite high = 13-14% GDP.





Recently Government established first ever ~~logistical~~ Multimodal Logistics Park in Assam and is looking serious for its expansion all over country.

14. Though COVID-19 pandemic exposes the vulnerability of Informal sector and associated labor force in India, it also presents an opportunity to rebalance formal-informal economy dynamics in the country. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

हालांकि, कोविड-19 महामारी भारत में अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रक और संबद्ध श्रम बल की सुभेद्यता को उजागर करती है, लेकिन साथ ही यह देश में औपचारिक-अनौपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्था की गतिशीलता को संतुलित करने का एक अवसर भी प्रस्तुत करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Economic Survey, about

85% of our work force is involved in the

Informal setup, far away from any of

government social security or any scheme.

This reality got exposed during the COVID-19

pandemic when this informal sector was

the most affected with loss of jobs and

closing of companies.

VULNERIBILITIES

1. No social security - no pension, no designated holidays, no insurance.

2. Arbitrary firing from the job causing
loss of revenue thus rise in unemployment.
3. Not much access of formal credit
to get breathing space to survive
4. Arbitrary reduction in salaries with
no rule-based order.
5. Government Atmanirbhar Package of
₹ 20 lakh crore failed to benefit the
informal sector.

All this culminated to massive job losses,
dramatic migrant labour crisis and
severe trauma for many, due to COVID.

OPPORTUNITY TO REBALANCE

- As we should always use any crisis
to as an opportunity to rebalance
the existing setup, here also lies an
opportunity

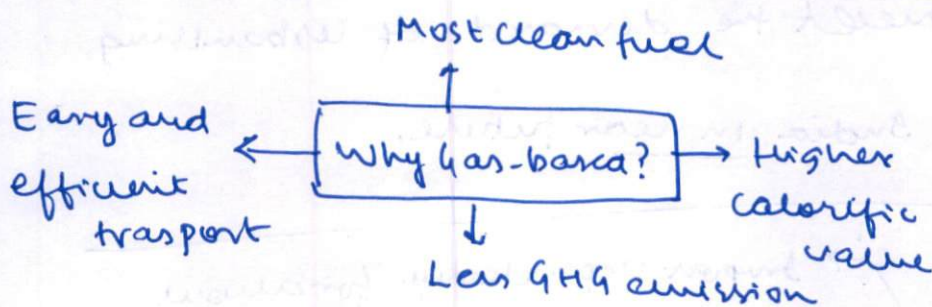
- Government can provide a massive incentive and window to make the informal setup to register themselves to gain govt support
- GST has already caused formalisation of economy, which can be streamlined and incentivised to attract formal reg.
- Government can create awareness programs for the migrant returned to hometown, to get skill development using NSDC etc and choose formal setups to join

Moreover Government must incentivise the new entrepreneurs to setup formal MSME to provide more formal employment

15. Highlight the drivers and challenges facing India's ambition to become a gas-based economy. Mention the steps that have been taken by the government recently in this regard. (250 words) 15

गैस आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था बनने की भारत की महत्वाकांक्षा के चालकों और सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। इस संबंध में हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

To combat the rising Global warming, rising GHG levels and complying with the INDC of Paris Climate Deal 2015, India has decided to focus on gas-based economy in the near future.

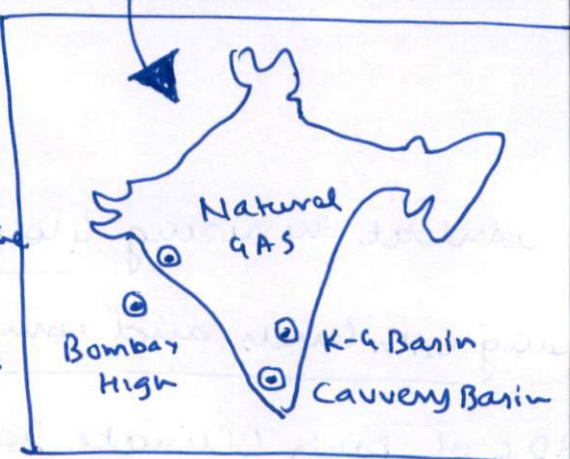


DRIVERS

- 1) Commitment towards reduction of GHG and using cleaner fuel under Paris Climate Deal. 2015

2. Availability of Natural Gas in India

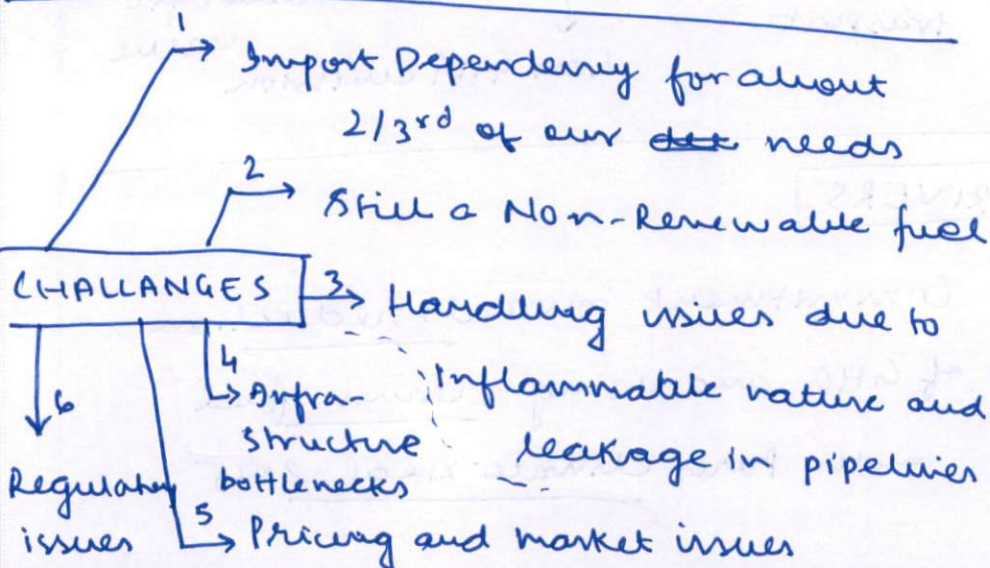
3. Ease of transport using pipelines eg T-A-P-I pipeline



4. Higher calorific value make

gas much more efficient than coal.

5. Diversifying our Energy sources to meet the demand of urbanising India in near future.



Steps by Govt.

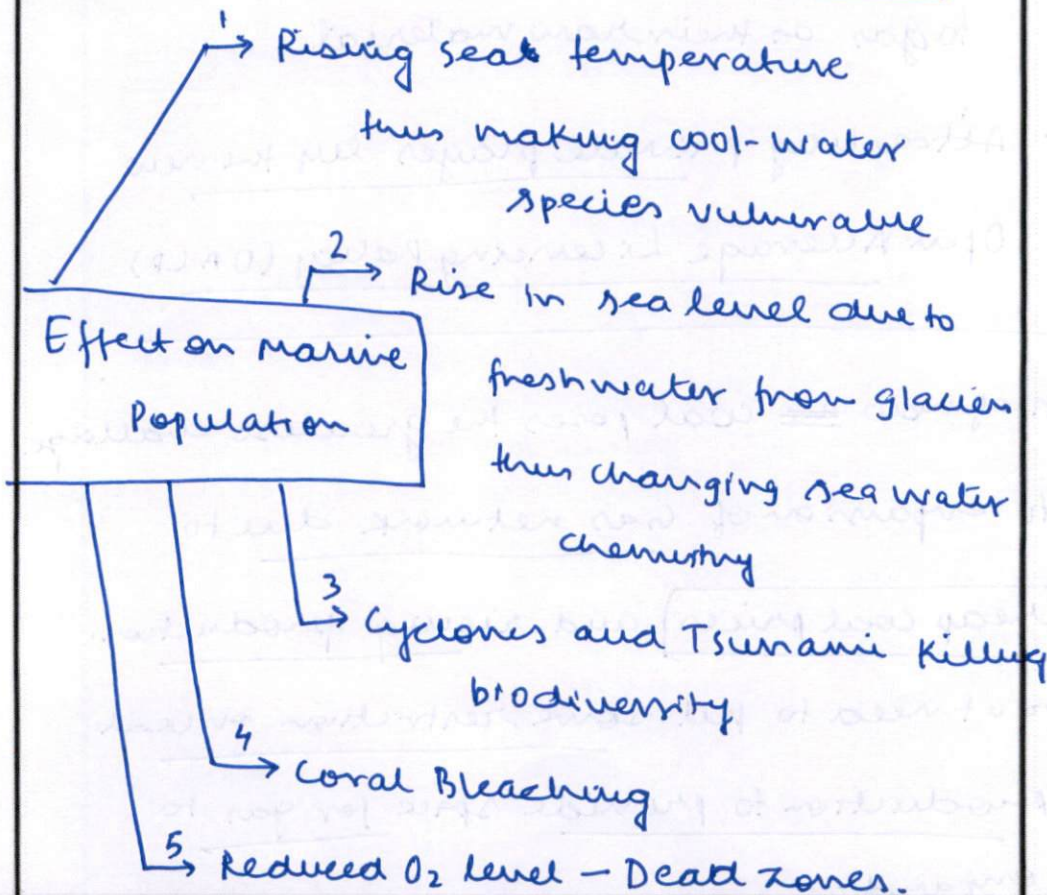
1. Cabinet Committee recently gave nod to the New Gas Pricing Rules that will bring Transparency and equal playing field for domestic and imported gas.
2. Encouraging Industries to opt/switch to gas as their raw material.
3. Attracting private players by the new Open Acreage Licencing Policy (OALP)

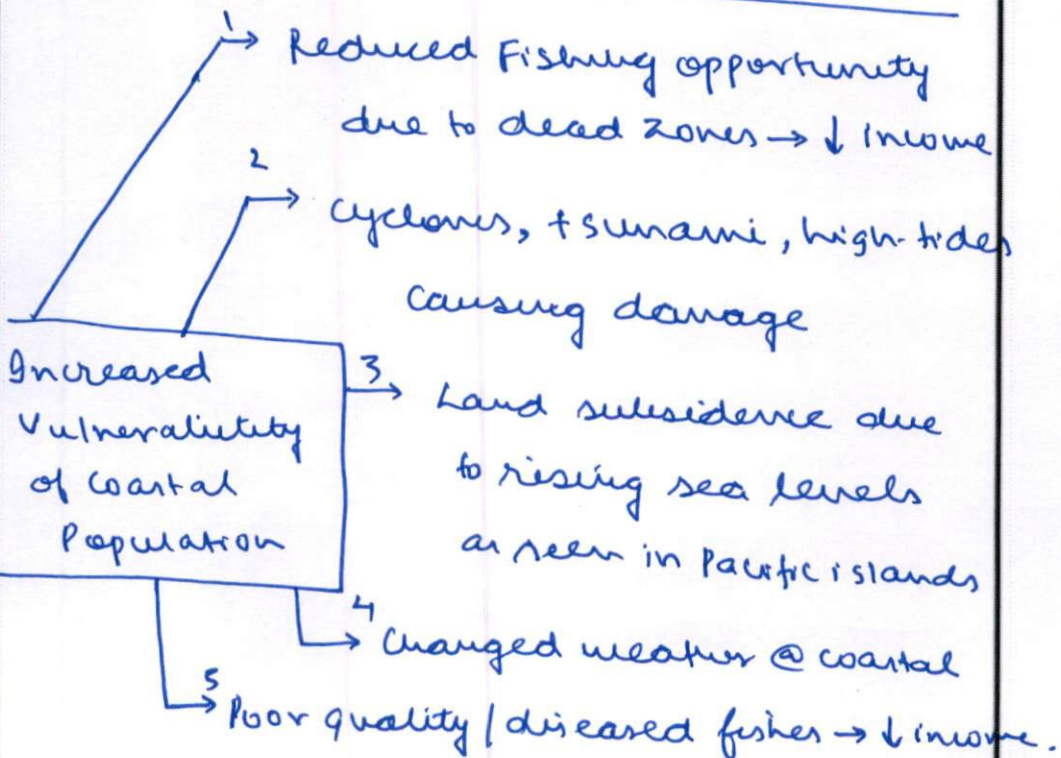
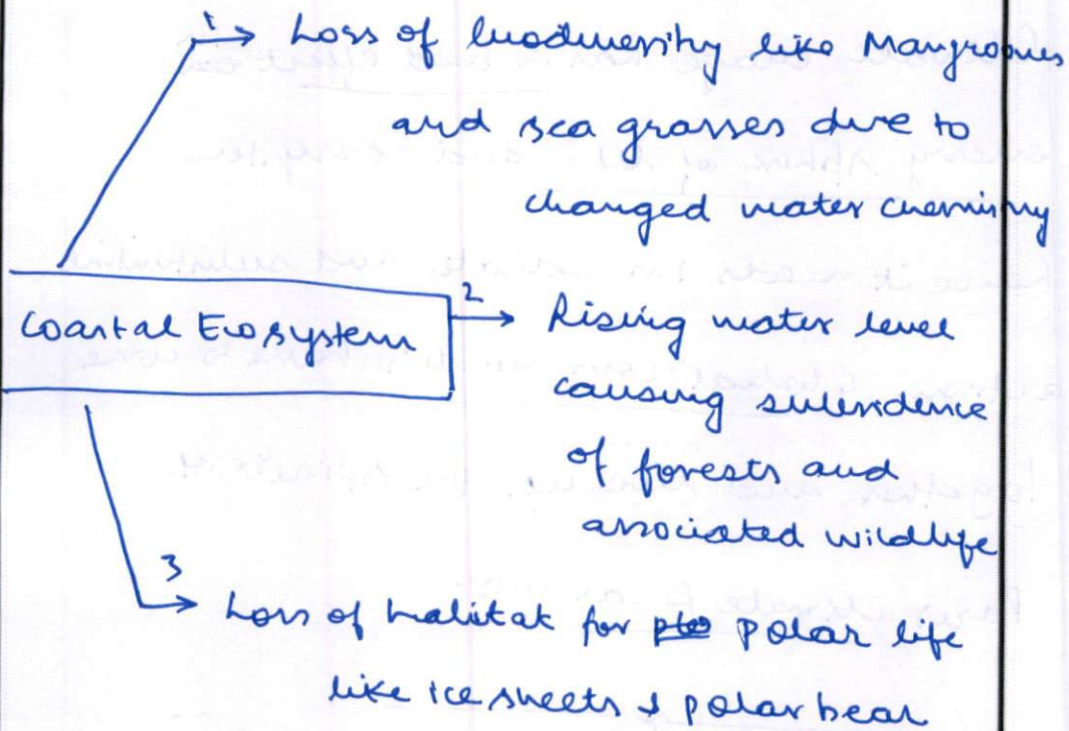
All of now ~~the~~ coal poses the greatest challenge to expansion of Gas network due to cheap coal prices and rising production. Govt need to put some restriction on coal production to provide space for gas to expand.

16. Climate Change and the associated events endanger the marine and coastal ecosystems while increasing the vulnerability of coastal population. Examine. (250 words) 15

जलवायु परिवर्तन और संबद्ध घटनाएं तटीय जनसंख्या की सुभेद्यता को बढ़ाते हुए समुद्री एवं तटीय पारिस्थितिक तंत्रों को खतरे में डालती हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Climate change means rising global temperatures and arbitrary and often unprecedented climatic events like untimely cyclones.





Climate change has a bad effect in
every sphere of life and ecosystem

hence it needs immediate and substantial
action. Global communities have to come
together and live up to the spirits of
Paris Climate Deal 2015.

17. Using examples, highlight how natural ecosystems perform different hazard mitigation functions. (250 words) 15

उदाहरणों का उपयोग करते हुए, रेखांकित कीजिए कि प्राकृतिक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र किस प्रकार अलग-अलग संकट के शमन का कार्य करते हैं।

Earth provides various mechanism to mitigate disaster hazards which must be duly recognised and capitalised in our pursuit towards efficient Disaster Management.

Sendai Framework 2015 duly acknowledge this natural ecosystem as a mitigating agent.

Examples

1. MANGROOVES

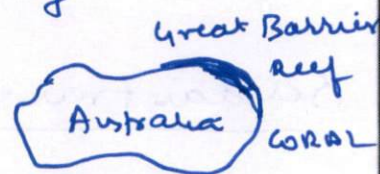
- ° Mangrooves act as natural barrier to the flood water



- They absorb much of the force of incoming flood water and keep the human settlement safe.

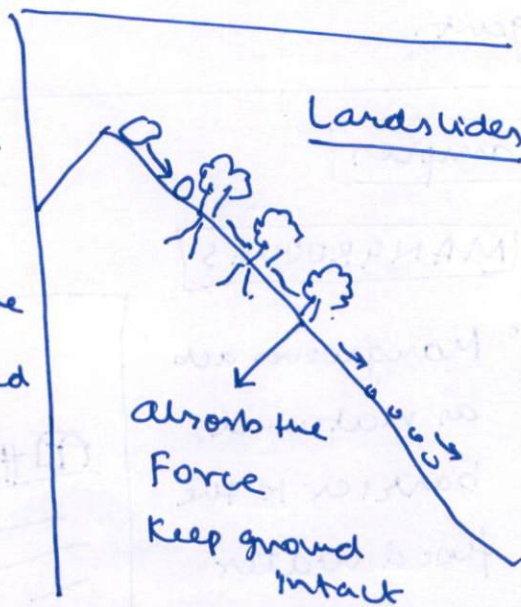
2. CORALS

- Similar to mangroves, they also act as barriers to flood and sea-storms to reduce their intensity



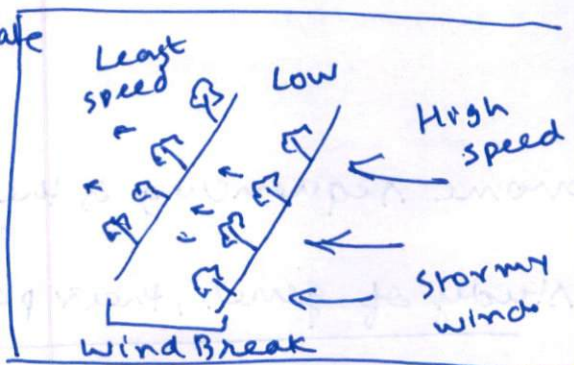
3. TREES & FOREST

- Their roots act as holding mechanism for the landslides
- These roots keep the ground consolidated and absorb the water to avoid liquefaction



4. PLANTATIONS

- Rows of appropriate tree plantation act as wind-break to absorb the



Impact of sea storm, dust storm, cyclone

5. SEA GRASSES

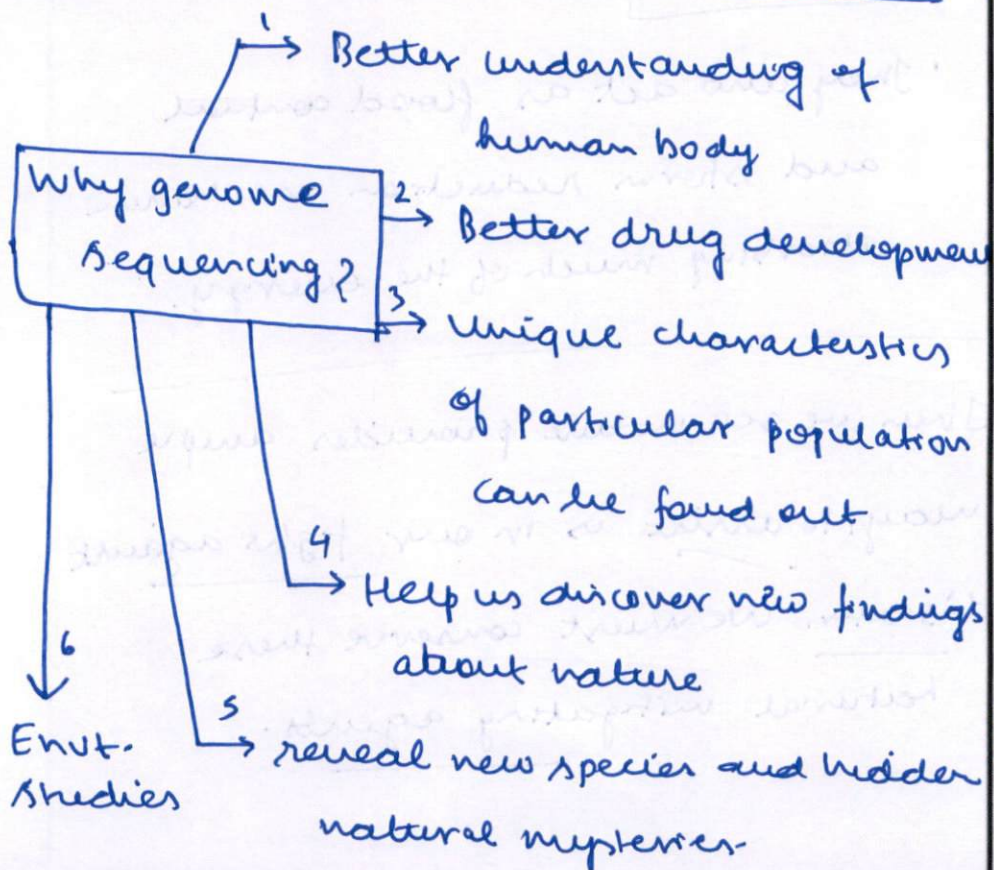
- They also act as flood control and storm reduction mechanism absorbing much of the energy.

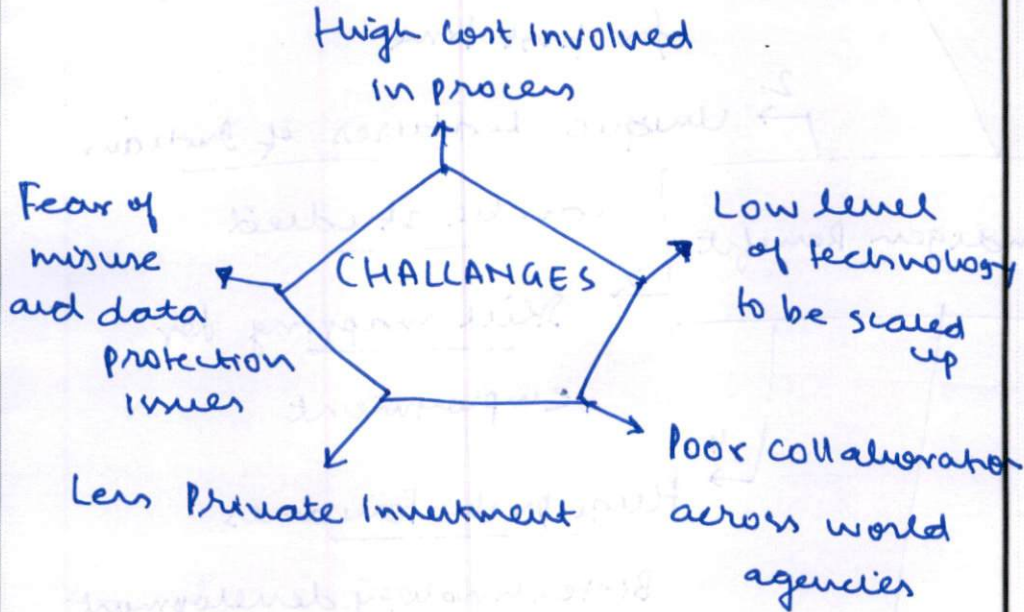
Then we see nature provides ample ways to assist us in our fight against disaster. We must conserve these natural mitigating agents.

18. Explain what genome sequencing is and state the challenges in scaling up genome sequencing projects. Also, throw some light on the recently launched IndiGen Project. (250 words) 15

व्याख्या कीजिए कि जीनोम अनुक्रमण क्या है और जीनोम अनुक्रमण परियोजनाओं को बढ़ावा देने में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, हाल ही में आरंभ की गई इंडिजेन (IndiGen) परियोजना पर कुछ प्रकाश डालिए।

Genome sequencing is the phenomenon or study of genes, their pairing and their structure using biotechnology techniques.

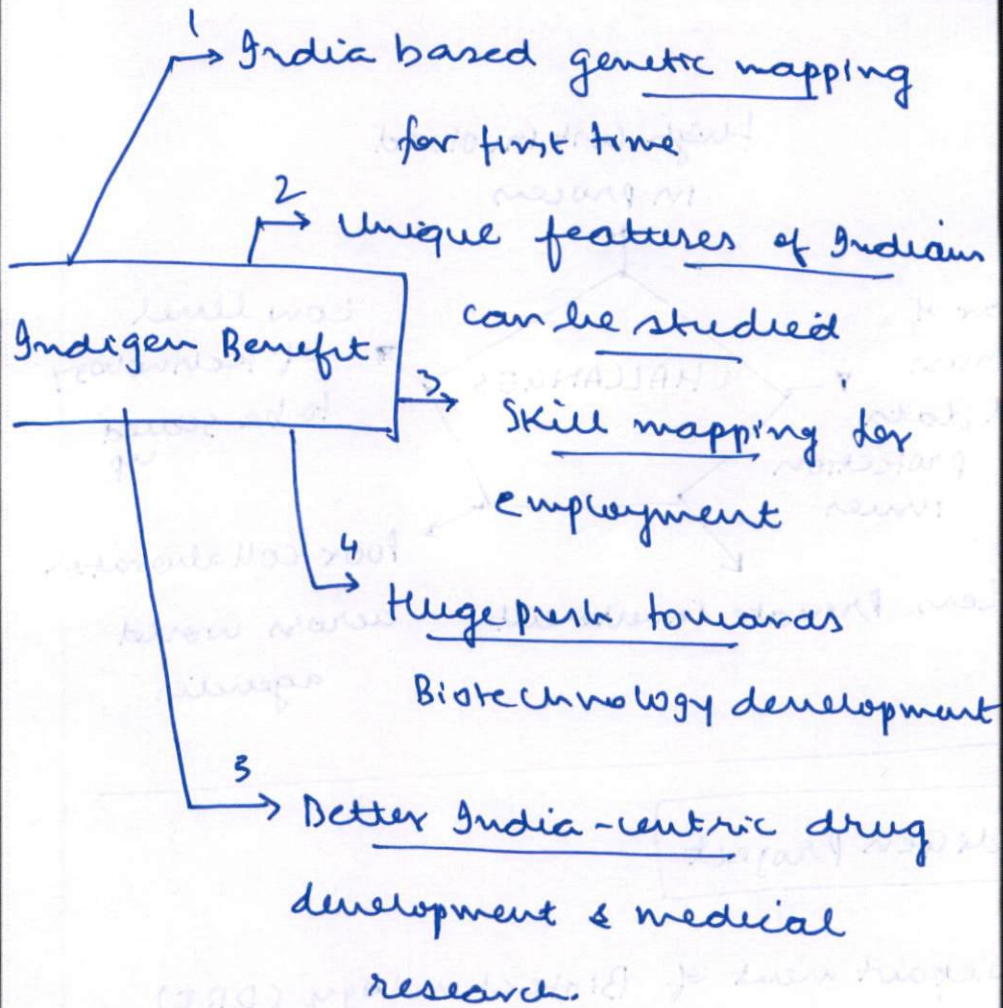




AndiGen Project

Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has launched this programme / project to map the genome sequence of 1008 youth of India - thus getting a sample of genetic mapping.

CSIR is the operating and controlling agency behind this project



Indigene is Indian contribution to the world's effort towards mapping the genetic structure of human race across the continents.

19. India needs to avert radicalisation and societal dissention, as internal faultlines are a breeding ground for cyber and transnational terrorism. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत को कट्टरपंथीकरण और सामाजिक मतभेदों को रोकने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि आंतरिक दरारें साइबर एवं पार-राष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद का जनन स्थल होती हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

While a huge population of 135 crore and multiple classes, religions and sects has its own advantage, there are also genuine threats of radicalisation and social dissenation.

These internal faultlines become the breeding ground of cyber terrorism and terrorism across borders:

* Radicalised youth can be lured to join organisations like ISIS, Jem etc or act as lone-wolf attackers

* On social media, the social tensions among communities can be amplified using biased and fake news thus

resulting in communal clashes and even mob-lynching.

* Radicalised youth ~~and~~ along with terrorists can act as mechanism to share crucial intelligence thus assisting terror attacks.

India need to tackle this growing issue of Radicalisation, because we have already suffered the menace of Naxalism and Islamic radical terrorism from the North-West eg. Mumbai Attack 2008. or Kerala youth joining ISIS despite being educated.

How to tackle?

1.) Regulating Social Media for its fake and radical content. Form a law.

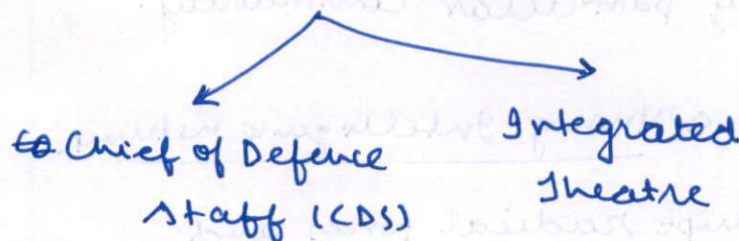
2. As SC asked, dedicated law for mob-lynching.
3. Programmes like EK Bharat, Shreshtra Bharat to promote idea of unity among youth,
4. Provide good governance and unbiased state functioning to avoid any grudge by any particular community.
5. Develop a strong intelligence network to pre-empt radical forces and neutralise them.

Thus we need a compassionate government to form a compassionate society and a rule-based administration to ensure people respect the idea of Indian identity and not get involved in anti-national activities.

20. Given the emerging security challenges, discuss why the establishment of Integrated Theatre Commands is being seen as an important defence reform. (250 words) 15

उभरती हुई सुरक्षा चुनौतियों को देखते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्यों एकीकृत थिएटर कमान की स्थापना को महत्वपूर्ण रक्षा सुधार के रूप में देखा जा रहा है।

The idea of Integrated Theatre command was found after the need of it realised during Kargil Conflict of 1999 and subsequently Kargil Review Committee (KRC) 1999 recommended:



Why we need it?

1. India being a country with limited financial resources cannot afford to buy separate planes, complex instruments for all the forces, rather

It would be much more efficient to
use Inter-operate as one single unit.

eg. why buy airplanes for Navy when
Airforce and provide that role as Integrated
Command.

2. Greater coordination and quick
mobilisation of forces.
3. Every theatre command can be uniquely
constituted as per requirement - thus
flexibility to get share of air force,
army and navy. eg coastal command
VIS NER command.
4. Allow the Indian response to any threat
to be quick and comprehensive
like attacking from Air, Land and
water simultaneously to end the
threat quickly.

5. With CDS already in place, a integrated command must be logical conclusion to make sure CDS role is becomes much more efficient.
6. Globally, like US Defence Architecture, follow this integrated Theatre Architecture and has time-tested to be much more effective than a fragmented one.

Therefore India must seriously move towards this form of defence given the varied security threats we have.

