

# NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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Name of Candidate : Anshul

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Registration Number : MT23FLT8N004 Date of Examination : .....

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar  Bhopal  Online

## MTS - Full Length Test-1 : 2023

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 56 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

SUBJECT/PAPER  
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....



(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

| Q.No               | Pg No. | Maximum Marks | Marks | Total |
|--------------------|--------|---------------|-------|-------|
| 1                  | 1      |               |       |       |
| 2                  | 3      |               |       |       |
| 3                  | 5      |               |       |       |
| 4                  | 7      |               |       |       |
| 5                  | 9      |               |       |       |
| 6                  | 11     |               |       |       |
| 7                  | 13     |               |       |       |
| 8                  | 15     |               |       |       |
| 9                  | 17     |               |       |       |
| 10                 | 19     |               |       |       |
| 11                 | 21     |               |       |       |
| 12                 | 24     |               |       |       |
| 13                 | 27     |               |       |       |
| 14                 | 30     |               |       |       |
| 15                 | 33     |               |       |       |
| 16                 | 36     |               |       |       |
| 17                 | 39     |               |       |       |
| 18                 | 42     |               |       |       |
| 19                 | 45     |               |       |       |
| 20                 | 48     |               |       |       |
| <b>Grand Total</b> |        |               |       |       |

Signature

# MACRO COMMENTS

Next IAS ID: MT23FLT8N004, TC003, 08-09-2023 09:49 AM



Ans1~~Windfall tax~~

"The most important obligation of state is to secure the well being of the citizen." Rawls

Windfall tax refers to tax on sudden and unexpected gain by an individual or corporation due to reasons beyond his/her control.

eg) The recent tax applied on gains by refinery companies in India by government when the prices saw an increase due to the conflict in Ukraine.

Windfall tax and redistribution of tax

Criticisms → It can lead to cutting of profit of the firm, which would affect its long term productivity.

- May lead to tax evasion
- Windfall gains are not truly unexpected, but are planned by the companies
- It can kill innovation and risk taking
  - can increase price of consumer

Positive

- It can help redistribute windfall gain back to consumer by government spending.
- It makes sure the company is not able to exploit this situation

In order to be effective windfall gain tax must be national that promote the greatest economic efficiency both at the consumer and at the company end.

Ans a The Monetary Policy Committee was established by commending the RBI act to balance the need of sustained economic growth along with a sustainable low inflation in the economy. Its mandate is to restrict inflation at 4%  $\pm$  2 band and provide a jolt to economic growth.

### Success of MPC

MPC has been able to achieve its goal inflation targeting except last year.

→ There has been harmony between RBI and the government

→ MPC has been able to change according

global pressures.

→ It has also taken into consideration growth by not ~~continuing~~ increasing policy rate to curb inflation.

### Challenges

- MPC was unable to achieve the target last year when inflation averaged around 6.5%. Wholesale inflation also went to double digit.
- But the reason was global headwinds and it was driven by food and fuel inflation, the core inflation was far more stable.

The MPC alone cannot control inflation. It needs the active involvement of the government that controls the fiscal and spending side of the equation.



MS 23

“ Gems with no life sustain, best of gold is golden grain. ”

- Nitopadesh

Millet or 'Shree Anna' have been called miracle crop due to their immense benefits for the consumers, producers as well as the environment.

Millets for producing Agricultural Sustainability

Millets are excellent adaptation as well as mitigation crops.

- Can be grown in rainfed, nutrient deficient soil.
- Thus, no need for extensive groundwater extraction and fertilizer application.
- Can be a choice of production for poor farmers (85% are small farmers in India)

## Improving food security

85% of total foodgrain is rice and wheat.

Cereals contribute only 10% of the total cropped areas.

\* These are low glycemic index food, have higher dosage of micronutrients like iron, protein

→ High dose of iron, protein making them nutrient-rich food.

→ will help make the food supply chain more resilient.

→ will lead to nutritional security rather than only food security.

~~For~~ The production of millets in India is continuously decreasing. Government needs to take concrete steps like increasing MSP to improve their cultivation.

Ans 4

Jal jeevan mission was launched to provide every Indian with 55 litre of potable water per day and achieve the SDG related to clean water.

### Significance of the Mission

- According to NITI Aayog 25 cities were facing 'day zero' conditions (water will be over)
- Lack of water in regions such as Maharashtra, Vidarbha, interior of Odisha (Kalahandi) etc.
- Water leads an important part in health and sanitation (WASH)
- Women spend their time (2/3<sup>rd</sup> women - some upto 50% of their time)

In fetching water.

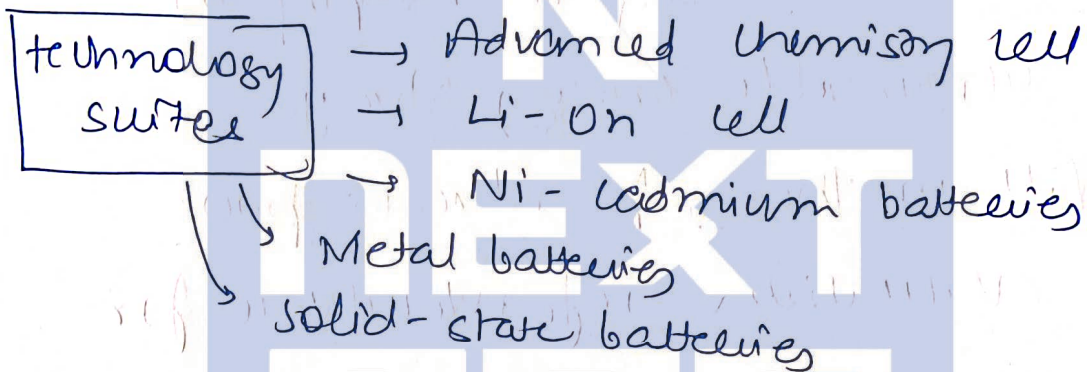
## Impediments in achieving the targets

- Institutional and Regulatory challenges → uncertainty regarding tubewell policies, water use committees, water charges
- Uneven and irregular distribution of water
- Geographical challenges like isolated location, naaxal and terror affected region
- Lack of awareness among people
- Not enough finance distribution

The scheme needs to be converged with other asset creation program like MNREGA to achieve 100% saturation

Ans 5

Battery Energy storage systems refers to the suite of technologies that help store energy from a energy generating process like solar, hydro, nuclear for future use - in a sustained and safe manner.



Applications of battery energy storage system

- Can help in storing renewable energy for use in deficient times.
- Can help in electric mobility.
- Reduce carbon emission by storing energy for future use.

- Can help decarbonise hard to abate sectors like aviation, shipping, refinery, industry

## BESS and Indian energy program

- It can help realise the goals of 'Panchamrit' by helping in renewable energy storage
- fill in the gap due to poor evaluation infrastructure for renewable energy.
- Help realise 'energy for all' by helping in isolated areas.
- Give fillip to e-mobility and green hydrogen mission.

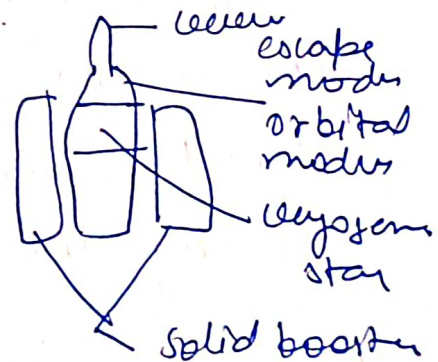
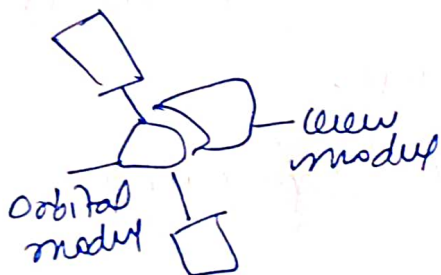
The governance structure of energy program should be such that every stakeholder is equally benefitted.

Ans 6

"Space may seem far away, but it is an integral part of our lives."  
- Hon'ble P.M.

Gaganyaan mission is the Indian human space flight mission set to demonstrate India's ability of sustaining human space flight and associated technologies.

ISRO has successfully tested the Crew Escape Module; Human Rated ~~LVM~~ LMV (Launch vehicle); Service module; astronauts (gaganaan) were sent to Russia for training.



integrated air idemp test → Pad Abort test → test vehicle → unmanne  
test mission (done by hee). × manne  
flight

## Challenges in Gaganyaan Mission

- Lack of astronaut training facility in India.
- Risk to astronauts.
- Lack of experience in manned flights.
- tracking of astronauts in the space and protecting them from cosmic radiation.

## Benefits of the mission for society

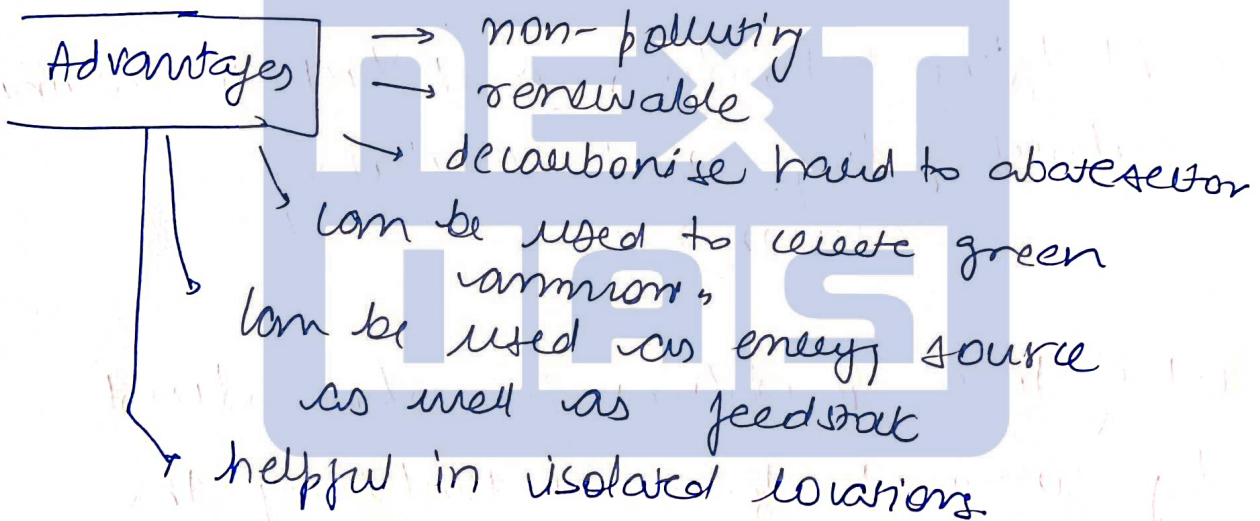
- will allow future sustained mission in space - ability to perform experiments in micro gravity.
  - have immense potential for experiments in field of health and food / agri-systems. (Chinese took rice seeds with them in space and will plant those).
  - will give a moral and mental boost to the youth and scientist.
  - development of scientific temperament among the people.
- will cement India's position as a major space power.



Ans 7

India launched the Green Hydrogen Mission to become a global hub and net exporter of green hydrogen.

Green Hydrogen that is made from electrolysis of water using renewable energy can be the silver bullet in tackling climate change & pollution.



But there are certain challenges that need ironing out

→ High cost of manufacturing ⇒ ROI not low and natural gas.

- Lack of manufacturing capability of electrolyser in India. (80% imported.)
- Use of conflict minerals in batteries and electrolyser (Therefore not completely renewable)
- Concern about overuse of water - India is already highest extractor of ground water
- Fledgling technology and lack of certainty about policy and regulatory environment.

All of these problems can be solved by sustained effort at unlocking the economies of scale and government incentive for jumpstarting project.

It will prove ~~an~~ ally in achieving energy security that is set to increase to 1.7 X by 2030.

Ans

Recently, Joshimam a small town in Maharashtra saw land subsiding and displacement of population due to rampant and unsustainable development coupled with geological reasons.

Key lessons learned from the Disaster

- The land subsided since it was built on glacial till deposits. So geological vulnerability mapping must be done before undertaking developmental projects.
- The Joshimam NTPC power project caused bursting open of an underground reservoir. Therefore utmost precaution must be undertaken for hydro power projects in Himalayan regions.

- Development and tourism activities must be sustainable and in control.
- According to Wadia Institute of Himalayas, Dehradun - There is an increased risk of glacial lake outburst flow in the Himalayan region.
- Capacity building of local people and incorporation of local people and local knowledge in disaster relief activities (J.C. Pant Committee)
- Contingency plan must be in place for rescue and rehabilitation for people.

According to IPCC AR6 The occurrence of extreme climatic events will drastically increase in coming years. To overcome those we must have adaptation and disaster resilience built in development problem by design.

Ans

Punjab has seen a violent Khalistan movement, abetted and fanned by Pakistan as a state sponsored policy to break India with Thousand cuts.

Operation Bluestar and ~~the~~ assassination of Indira Gandhi and the 1984 riots all deepened the wounds.

Recently we saw rise of separatist parties, separatist leaders, calls for referendum, attacks by radicals in Indian embassy in UK and America.

There is almost negligible support of Khalistan by Indian states. The movement is mainly driven by Pakistan backed foreign radicals.

## Measures to handle The Khalistom issue

- \* Counter Propaganda by India on lines of USA counter propaganda communication strategy.
- \* Increased surveillance and security of Indian embassys.
- \* Extradition of nationals involved in attacks on Indian people and property in foreign.
- \* True devolution and decentralisation of power in state.
- \* Robust border security and combating the drug trade in Punjab.
- \* Strategy of winning hearts and minds of ~~the~~ estranged people.

Sikhs remain one of the most loyal citizens in India serving in Army and civilian roles alike.

Ans 10

Drones have become the preferred choice to deliver drugs and drop bombs and help in infiltration especially in the western border of India

Hon'ble Home minister had remarked 'Tejwari's moving from guns to drones.'

- \* Drones are low flying and small cross-sectional area → Hard to identify on radars.
- \* Anti-drone missile systems are expensive  
Cost of drone > Cost of missile to take it down
- \* Drones are easy to use and cheap.
- \* Drones can be improvised and turned into carriers or loitering munitions by sticking a bomb to it.

## Suggestions to track drones

- \* Build human intelligence network to track movement of drones in sky.
- \* Equip low-altitude radars at places with high frequency activity.
- \* Use non-kinetic anti drone systems → EWS-suite or (Indrajit) of DRDO.
- \* Aware people about drone attack and smuggling by drones.
- \* Arrest smugglers and investigate the channels that employ drones.
- \* International cooperation to stop drones for terror activities with other countries.

India must equip itself with anti-drone and counter-drone systems since war is increasing going into non-traditional domain



Electricity Amendment Bill 2021 was brought in to effect a paradigm shift in the energy ecosystem of the country.

Since India's energy demand is bound to increase 1.7 times (IEA) by 2030, it is an important step towards promoting energy security and ecosystem.

~~Advantages~~ Key features

- Dismantling the dominance of state-owned DISCOMs. (License reform)
- CERC will set the ~~at~~ floor price.
- Network owning DISCOMs will have to allow private DISCOMs to use its network for a fee.

Advantage for consumer

- Increased choice among DISCOMs.

→ Increased competition will lead to better price discovery.

→ Better quality of service.

### Advantage to DISCOMs

→ Licensing reforms

→ Dismantling dominance of network owning DISCOMs.

→ Anyone can set up a DISCOM and use existing network for distribution.

→ Fee to network owner/discom

→ Incentive to cut on AT&C losses - 20%.

### Advantage to Environment

→ Obligation on Renewable Purchase obligation

→ Renegotiation of power-purchase Agreements

→ ease of business for renewable producers,

→ would lead to better efficiency and flip to renewable energy generation.

## Shortcomings

- States see it as affront on federalism.
- Central Authority will set base / floor price → effect on subsidies given by state
- Network owning discom may use fee to cross subsidisation and gain unfair advantage.
- Backdoor to Crony capitalism

## Suggested Reforms

- Procedural safeguards for Crony capitalism
- Consultative mechanism for takeoff between state and Centre
- Rationalisation of subsidies
- Other steps - Smart meters, feeder separation,  rooftop solar panels

The Amendment is a positive step ~~it~~  
by the government

Ans 12

SEBI established as a statutory body in 1992 in the aftermath of Narvesh Mehra scam is a premier institute to safeguard the interest of investors in securities and to promote development and regulation of the stock market.

Recent controversies like Adami controversy and NSE Chitra Ramkrishnan scam, Co-location scam etc. has put questions on the ~~pro~~ role as the SEBI was caught juggling.

Challenges faced by SEBI

→ funding issues: Major part is committed expenditure on salaries, pension etc.

Lack of funds for new technologies  
to detect scams.

\* Capacity building of employees is not  
upto the mark.

\* Financial literacy among people are  
miniscule

\* Government intervention in selection  
of SEBI chairman

\* International and transnational character  
of scams - making it difficult to  
detect and act.

\* Lack of robust security measures in  
connected institutions like banks,  
stock brokers etc.

Reforms suggested

→ Innovate methods of financing and

- Rationalisation of committed expense.
- Use of latest technology like AI, Machine Learning and Big Data Analysis to flag scams.
  - Capacity building of employees.
  - Fixing legacy issues in Banks (PNB scam), Stock exchanges.
  - Awareness campaigns for investors and code of conduct for stock brokers.
  - Strict action on illegal activities like front running, insider trading and clabba trading.

There is a need for ~~multi~~ international cooperation.

A multi-stakeholder approach is needed to turn SEBI from a reactive to a proactive institution.

Ans 13

“ Gems will no life sustain, best of gold is golden grain. ”

- Hitopdesh

Agriculture is the backbone of the country. It constituted 18% of GDP.

India with 20 agroclimatic zones and 46/60 types of soil provides food for the whole world.

### Issues in Agriculture in India

- Underemployment - despite only generating 18% GDP it employs 45% of workforce
- Handkerchief size holdings → average size is 1.2 hac (85% is small farmers).
- Thin file clients → 55% are landless agriculture labourers. Share of non-institutional loans is 2/3<sup>rd</sup>.

- Reliance on uneven, unpredictable rainfall - 55% area is rainfed.
- Unpredictable government policies
  - export policy
  - MSP - few take benefit, skewed towards rice and wheat
  - subsidy - leading to overuse of fertilisers - urea
- Bottlenecks in food processing - laws like Essential Commodity and APMC Act.
  - Lack of infrastructure and high logistics cost.
- Plating yields when compared to countries like China and America

### Technological solutions

- Modified crops - with better yields, pest resistance and biofortification using gene editing technology.



- Satellite service for weather prediction  
eg Skymet and M-KISAN app
- Online marketplace for better price discovery eg e-NAM
- Technologically improved inputs like micro-irrigation, nano-fertilizer  
eg nano-urea, soil health cards
- Skill training of farmers at Krishi Vigyan Kendras
- Transformative steps such as digital Agriculture eg Indian Digital Agriculture Enterprise, hydroponics, aquaponics
- Using drones for land record maintenance

Technological intervention in Agriculture will unlock the animal spirits in Agriculture and lead to resilient food systems.

Ans 4

According to a report by NITI Aayog India is a net water exporting country mainly due to 12% of Agri exports. It is a double whammy because India is also the largest extractor of GW with 2/3 of GW overexploited and polluted.

Impact of irrigation on Environment and natural resources

- \* Excess irrigation can lead to alkalination of land and decrease in crop yields.
- \* Runoff from irrigation causes eutrophication and harmful algal blooms.
- \* Excessive stress on water resources like groundwater, rivers

leading to water shortage for cities, drinking water.

\* Uneven irrigation disturbs weather patterns since water vapour is a potent green house gas.

\* Diversion of water for irrigation can lead to low influx of freshwater in seas / oceans leading to loss of coastal ecology and marine life.

\* It can also lead to soil erosion and formation of gullies and ravines.

Measures for sustainable irrigation practice

→ Integrated watershed development and rainwater harvesting

→ Establishment of pani panchayats

and water use committees for Kewala.

- Mildew irrigation techniques like drip irrigation and root irrigation
- Rationalisation of power subsidies for irrigation and feeder separation beg in Punjab.
- Traditional knowledge like naulas in Uttaranchal, Johads in Rajasthan and bamboo irrigation in Meghalaya.
- Ban on new tubewells and rationalisation and regulation of existing tube wells
- Introducing water-surplus and water-deficient river channels with safeguard,
- govt steps like Amrit Sarovar, Water The rain campaign

Mihir Shah recommendation should be looked into .

Ans 15

Technology forms the subtext of human development. [Dr. C.V. Raman]

rightly said no human development is possible without creation of scientific and social knowledge.

Contribution <sup>and impact</sup> of Homi Jehangir Bhabha

- Laid the foundation of Department of Atomic Energy, along with Pt. Nehru.
- supported establishment of INWSPAR along with Viteram Sahebhai.
- According to G. Ferkowich in book 'India's N bombs' - he had Indian Atomic bombs in mind as director of DAE.

- Laid the foundation of India's 3 stage nuclear programme.
- India benefited of the 1998 nuclear test that made us strategically important and gave us security in evolving geopolitical issues.
- The upcoming L140 project is also a buildup that we reaped due to efforts of Dr. Somibhaskar.

### Contribution and impact of Dr. Vikram S.

- Established INCOSPAR, precursor of ISRO.
- helped establish IIM Ahmedabad and Space Centre in Ahmedabad.
- ISRO's recent success of Chandrayaan and upcoming projects like Gaganyaan and Aditya mission all owe

a great deal to their vision.

→ His efforts India a major contender for space super power and early adopter of technology.

→ Also led to development of dual use Civil-military technology (eg MIRV)

→ Led to development of Indian missile programme

India's success today is indebted to great scientists like Homi Bhabha, Vikram Sarabhai, Satish Dhawan, K. Sundaraj, Arumanthalar, APJ Abdul Kalam etc.

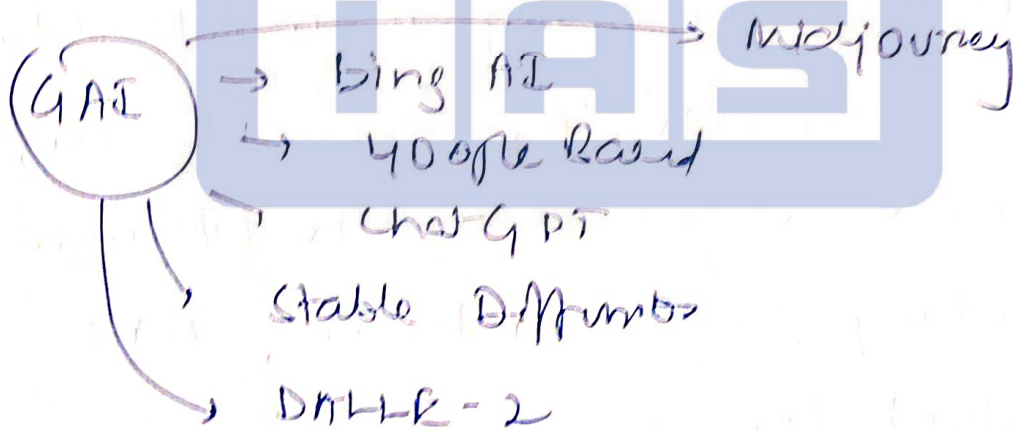
We should increase investment in R&D from 0.65% to 2-3% of GDP

to take sustained and high economic flight.

Ans 16

Generative Artificial Intelligence is a subset of AI technology that has the potential to create entirely new text, images, graphics, ideas, animation or from a simple user input.

They are based on infrastructures like pretrained transformers, large language model, generative adversarial networks (GAN), variational autoencoders (VAE)



They have opened new dimensions and pushed boundaries of innovation. Anyone can write songs, compose



music, make graphics using generative AI

→ Will make the life of people easier by helping them in mundane everyday tasks.

→ Cost saving and improved efficiency

→ Improved innovation - as machines can think like human beings.

Impact on Society and Concomitant Challenges

→ It has led to base bastardisation of creative jobs like music composing, artist, song writers etc.

→ ~~It~~ It will erode value and wage of creative jobs as creativity will cause decrease in value and wage of creative jobs.

It will take toll on mental health since man pursues creativity for intellectual interest and fear. Now machine is better than ~~than~~ most humans.

→ Reflection of biases and prejudices in training data in results by Generative AI.

→ Issue of copyright since they were trained on copyrighted materials - whom would the copyright of output generative output belong - author in training data, consumer or AI.

To combat these significant impacts - scientists led by Elon Musk have asked to put a moratorium on development of superior AI till procedural safeguards were set.

Ans 17 COP 27 in Sharm-el-Sheikh Egypt was the international conference of parties to the UNFCCC that came into existence as a result of Rio Earth Summit in 1992 with a goal to stop climate change.

One important declaration other than Sharm-el-Sheikh implementation strategy was 'Mangrove Alliance for Climate.'

The purpose of this alliance is to safeguard and protect the dwindling mangrove forest in the world.  
 → It aims at sustainable use of mangroves and development of the local people dependent on it.

- It also aims to promote mangrove plantation and regeneration.

## Importance of Mangrove in maintaining tropical ecology

- Mangrove act as ecotones and give rise to edge effect.
- Helps in protecting diverse biodiversity
- Act as stormbreakers and protects cities from inundation as in Philippines and Indonesia - Malaysia.
- Stores a lot of carbon and help control climate change and global warming.
- Provides a wide variety of ecosystem, regulating and recreative services.

- Provides local community with livelihood options.
  - Regulates the salinity in the coastal oceans.
  - Helps prevent erosion of coastal sand.
  - Protects the marine biodiversity and help farmer in fishing.
- Threats
- shrimp farming
  - climate change
  - extreme weather events
  - logging
  - pressure from development + tourism.

MAC along with other mangrove initiative like MISHTI and SAIME (India), friends of Mangroves etc will help achieve SDG of life above land and indirectly help achieve other SDG as well.

Ans 18

Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure was launched by India at leaders meet in New York to mainstream disaster resilience in the problem of development.

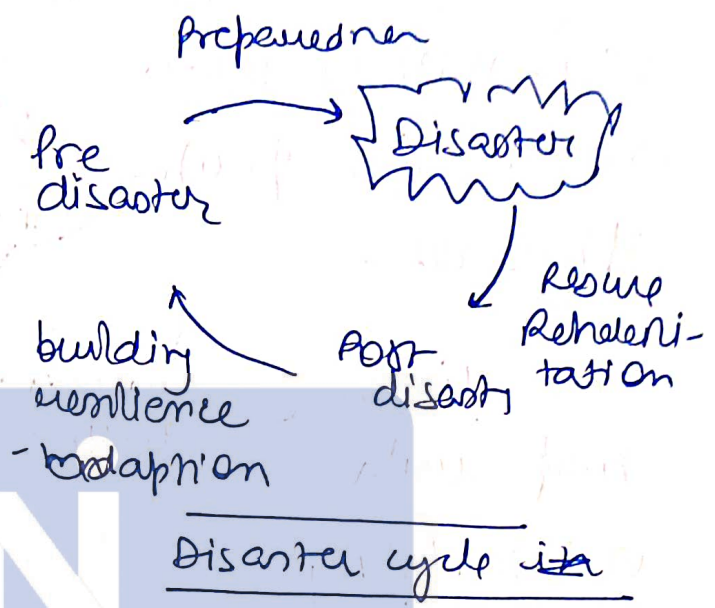
It was a logical step and a force multiplier after global conventions like Hyogo framework and Sendai framework for DRR.

CDRI aims at correcting the balance between Adaption and mitigation.

Present global policies are heavily biased towards mitigation. Small Island developing states are at the receiving end. Tuvalu will cease to exist by 2050.

New Strategy to tackle Disasters in India

Indian approach to disaster is heavily biased towards the post-disaster phase.

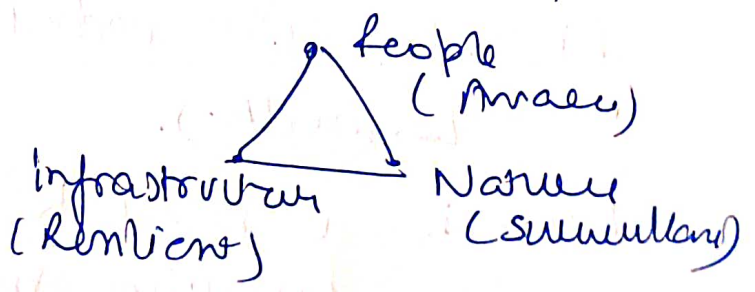


Disaster cycle

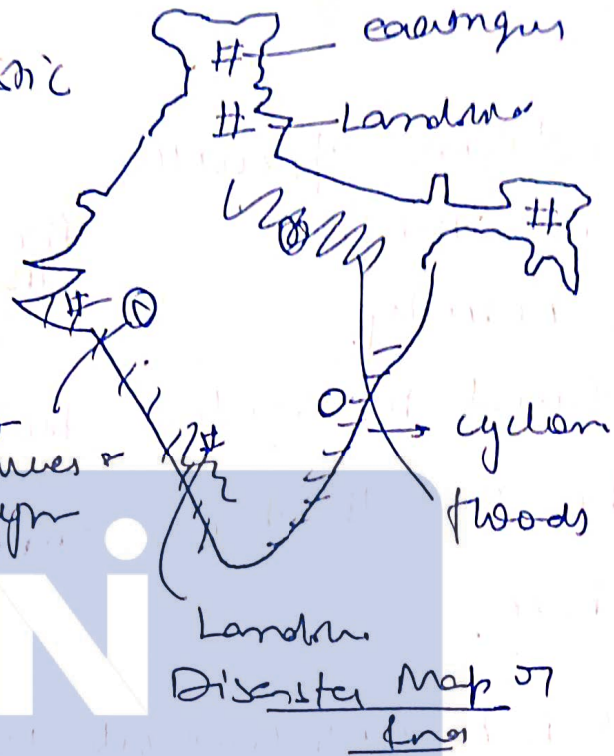
It is heavily concentrated on Rescue and adhoc-rehabilitation.

India's approach to disaster has been adhoc and reactive and response in fragments.

Although there have been some great case studies like Odisha model where they take integrated view of disaster and early warning system



There is a need to take an integrated and holistic view rather than a disaster specific approach.



one disaster map with vulnerability mapping at

hyper granular level. Integrating

building of resilient infrastructure to deal with disaster of future (AR6 - it will increase in future).

Provision for adequate finance and Overhaul of DMA 2002 (Standby committee) and inclusion of local people in Disaster risk reduction (J-C. Pant committee).

There is a need to move to a proactive, multidimensional approach



MI17  
 With the advent of internet and globalization on cyberspace has become the preferred medium of malicious activities and is evolving as a new theatre of war and non-state actor attacks.

The rising case of Ransomware attacks like Lockbit and Rust attacks in USA, hacking of AIRMS Delhi seamer and attack on critical infrastructure of Iran has highlighted concerning trends.

Key factors contributing to this trend

→ High return on investment → time it is

low cost and result is very high.

→ All pervasive nature of internet and

other cyber attacks

→ Malware

→ Cyber espionage

→ Cyber terrorism

→ Social engineering

Rising interconnectivity of the world.

- Use of legacy systems and patchy softwares making it easier along with low awareness among people
- lack of international cooperation and transnational character of crime.
- High anonymity and relative safety to the attacker.

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## Impact of Ransomware attacks on sectors

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Health sector → Ransomware attack on AIIMS Delhi led to stopping of health service, confusion and potential data leak.

→ Lowin leak case.

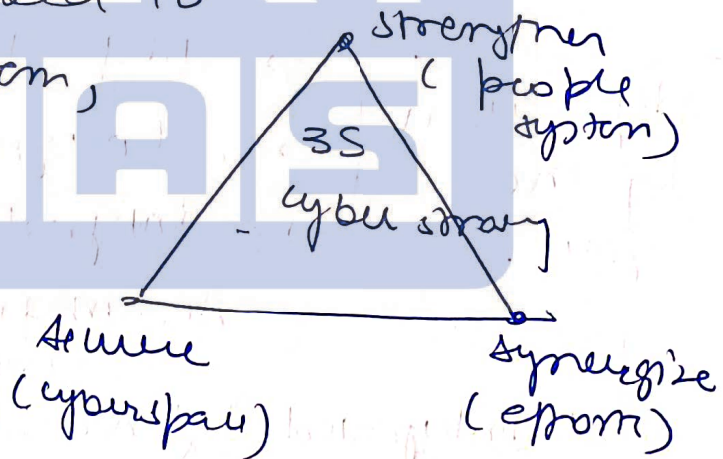
Information - online → leaking of online data like phone number, credit cards etc.

Energy → Iran and Mumbai power  
line attacks - Leads to stalling of  
all services.

Industry / services / manufacturing - can  
lead to stoppage of all activities  
and loss to GDP.

Ransomware attacks erode trust of  
consumers in the system.

There is a need to  
patch legacy system,  
train people,  
and build  
security by  
design in

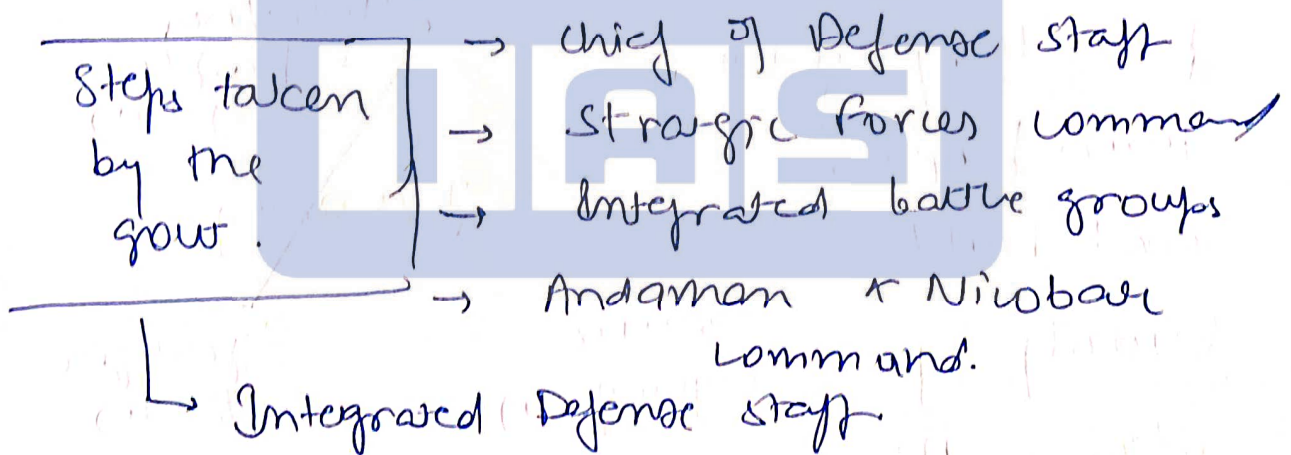


computer systems - Only by this we  
shall be able to safeguard and  
restore trust and take full benefit of  
the growth of internet.

Ans 20

According to strategic expert Nithin Gokhale India cannot achieve the 45 trillion target of GDP without effective management of coastal and territorial boundaries.

To give effect to this Rajya Review Committee, Shakti Review Committee etc. have advised better coordination and cooperation among the border agencies



Further steps are needed

→ Liaisoning and better coordination

in the maritime domain between Indian Navy, Indian coast guard and Marine police of states (CAG - state) Coordinator.

\* Coordination between different intelligence agencies like IB, R & AW, Defense Intelligence Agency, NTRC, CRIMAT, IFC and NATYRID initiatives taken.

\* On the borders - North Eastern - Assam Rifle has dual control structure other border - between BSP and Indian Army and BSP and local police.

\* There is a need to take steps towards theaterisation of commands.

Although steps have been taken but every force have their concerns. According to Air Chief Marshal RRS Bhaduria it will lead to pauperisation of Air force since Air force already have less air caps and won't be able to perform an offensive role.

Steps must be taken to integrate Indian Air force with Indian Navy Aircraft carrier and Local level theaterisation like Integrated Battle groups and specialised integrated strike corps can be established according to Bharat Ratham.

To safeguard India, a coordinated and cooperative structure is in progress.