

Test Code: 21100

FIAS – 2019 – GS 311/7G/11E/13D

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

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Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION		
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p>		
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			Mode Of Examination :		Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:		Evaluation Date:

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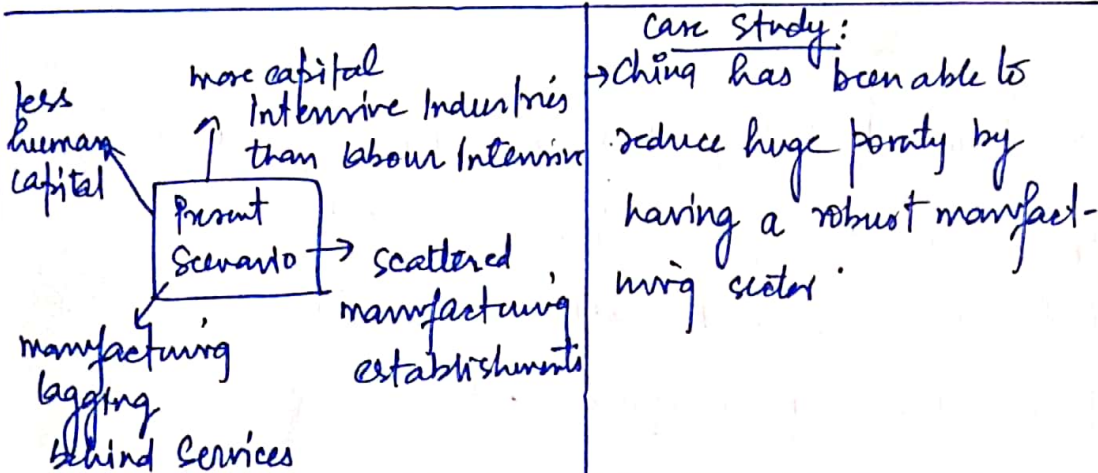
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Language						
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ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) "No major country has managed to reduce poverty or sustain economic growth without a robust manufacturing sector." In this context, discuss the need for a new industrial policy in India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

India's industrial growth rate at a lingering 5.2% at present and a meagre share of 19% of manufacturing in GDP contribution presents huge challenge for poverty reduction and sustainable economic growth.



Need of a new Industrial policy

- (1) Present industrial policy of 1991 has become outdated and is ineffective in dealing with contemporary scenario
- lack of skills with people.
 - Need of labour intensive industries → which should be reflected in the

Industrial policy

- (3) Need for restructuring of labour laws → which make a comprehensive part of any Industrial policy.
- (3) Rise of newer types of businesses eg.
 - Startups
 - e-commerce sector.
- (4) New Industrial policy is also desirable for increasing India's rank in ease of doing business (77/201).

Thus, Industrial policy of New India should clearly reflect present day opportunities, solutions to deal with them and path to achieving contribution of manufacturing to GDP of 22% by 2025.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.2) What is Land Degradation Neutrality? In what ways it can act as a centrepiece in achieving the goals of Sustainable Development Goal by India. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Land Degradation Neutrality is the concept of sustainable land utilisation which focuses on restoring and reversing the degradation of land; land being considered an important ecosystem service

Impacts of land degradation

→ loss of an important source of livelihood for people dependent on agriculture.

→ causes soil pollution & Environment pollution

land degradation status

- 29% of India's land is affected by desertification, land degradation & drought
- loss of 2.5% of GDP as a result of LDN

LDN principles

- Avoid (methods which degrade land)
- Reduce (Land pollution)
- Reverse (land degradation)

Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals.

SDG1 & SDG2
→ Reducing hunger & Poverty.

→ Preventing land degradation using concept of LDN will lead to good agricultural productivity, hence

- ansuring food & nutritional security
- (2) SDG5 → reducing gender Inequalities → by enabling women for decent livelihood opportunities through agriculture especially in present times of feminization of agriculture.
 - (3) SDG8 → Decent work & economic growth → will promote agriculture based economic growth & increase agri productivity
 - (4) SDG13 → Reducing climate change → Reduce land & air pollution thus mitigating climate change also.
 - (5) SDG15 → Sustainable land management → itself is a path to achieving life on land sustainable

Thus, as targeted by UNCCD, achievement of LDN by 2030 is must and India's actions in terms of having National land degradation prevention plan are in line with this target

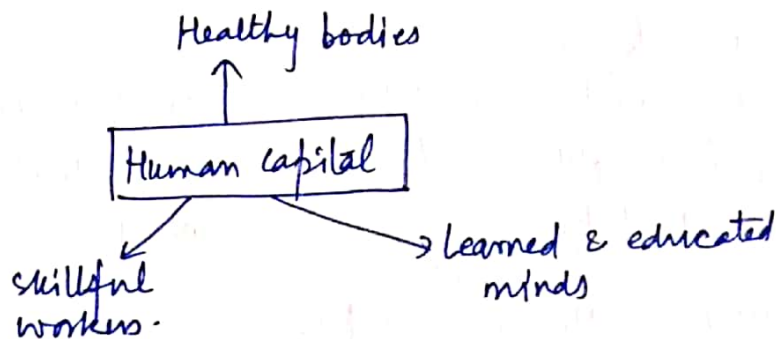
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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.3) "Quality of India's human capital is the major impediment in reaping the benefits of demographic dividend." Examine. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

India is ascending on the path of reaching maximum demographic dividend by 2041. To utilise this opportunity fully, development of human capital is a must.



Quality of India's human capital — Impediment

(i) Skills

- lack of sufficient vocational skills in the youth.
- Most of the people in unorganised sector (≈ 85%).
- abundance of semi-skilled and unskilled workers, only few have skills needed

Impediment to reaping Demographic dividend

- Informal economy will be more, thus preventing high value professions & high growth opportunities for Indian economy.

for industry and service sector.

(2) Education

- poor quality of learning
- lack of academia industry linkage
- lack of vocational education

⇒ Thus unable to compete with minds of western education system in bringing innovation & new technology

(3) Health →

- high number of stunted & wasted children (38%)
- Malnutrition

⇒ prevents holistic contribution of an individual to the economy

However, with the help of various government measures

- eg- Skill India Mission for skilling & training
- Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan for Continuum of education
- National health protection scheme.

Indian human capital has shown comparative advantage in sectors especially service sector (IT, doctors, engineers).

Need of the hour is to focus comprehensively on all round development of human capital to achieve \$5trn economy by 2022.

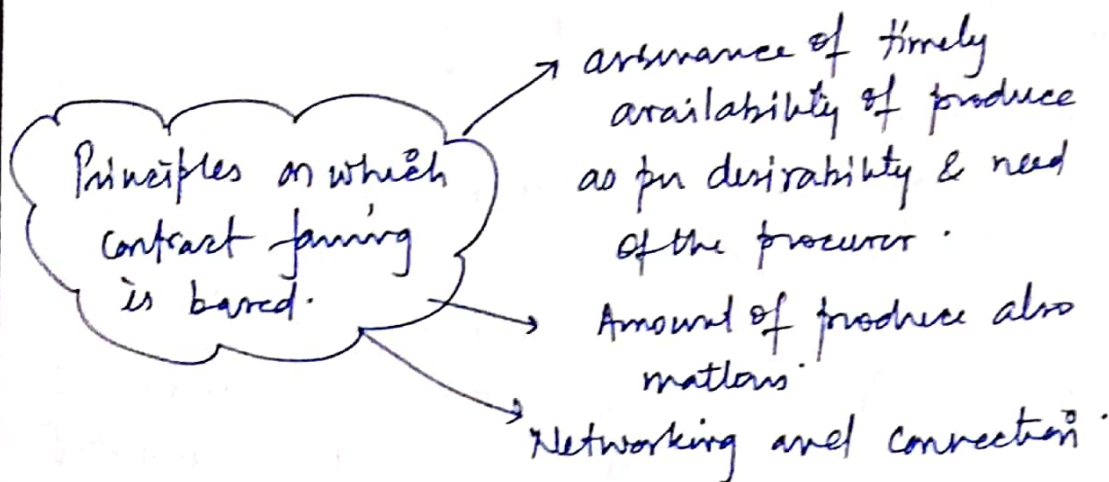
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Structure		Content	
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Q.4) "Despite bringing in new crops, technologies and markets for farmers, contract farming excludes the smallholder farmers." Analyse. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Contract farming is method of farming in which pre-agreed terms between the contractor (procuree of farm produce) and the farmer drive the agriculture production



Exclusion of Smallholder farmers

Small landholder farmers are excluded to a significant extent because:

- (1) They are mostly unable to supply the desired quantity of produce.
- (2) less availability of land with farms also needs approximations of a uniform

- and continued supply in minds of contractor
- (3) lack of availability of Networking and connection with small landholders.
 - (4) lack of sufficient capital with small landholders to invest in farm of seeds, machines & equipments.

Arguments Against Exclusion

- Small landholders when collaborate with Farmer producer companies (FPOs) can engage with contractors.
- For particular products where quantity of produce is less important than quality, as small land can be easily managed → Contractors approach small landholders.

However to realise the ideal of doubling farmer income, especially small and marginal ones (85%) there is a need to boost FPOs and cooperative farming so that benefits can be reaped together.

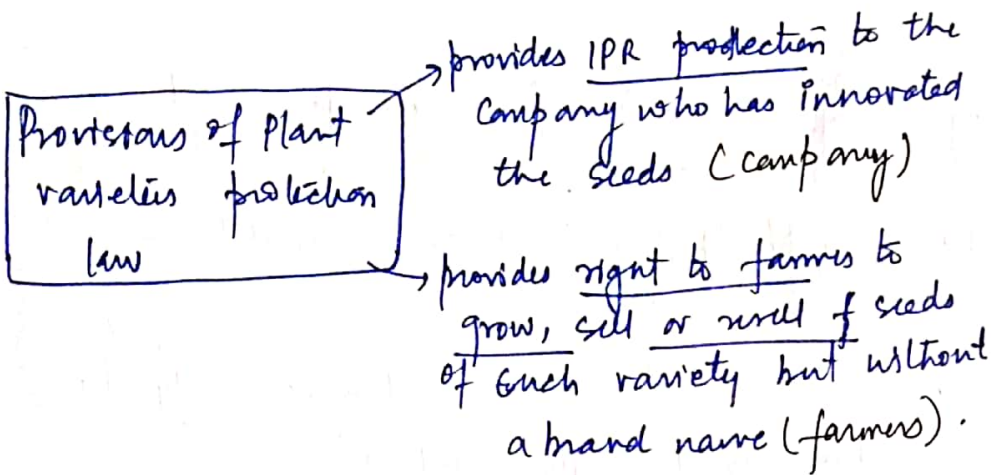
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Structure		Content	
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Q.5) "Plant Variety Protection law regulating intellectual property rights in seeds is considered indispensable for seed sovereignty and thus food sovereignty." Examine.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Recent case of PepsiCo filing a case of IPR infringement in favour of Gujarat for growing potato (FL-3034) highlights the issues associated with plant varieties protection law.



Protection of the IPR of the company → seed sovereignty.

- (1) It is important to incentivise future production of new varieties of seeds.
- (2) In agreement with WTO's mechanics to comply with Trade Related Intellectual Property (TRIPS) agreement

(3) provide sole right of branding to the company (eg. PepsiCo in this case).

However, the right of company is not exclusive privilege. It is important to give complementary rights to farmers who play important role in innovation of new seed varieties and also, it becomes imperative for ensuring food sovereignty for farmers

Recognising contribution of farmers \Rightarrow food sovereignty

- (1) Law rightfully gives right to grow, sell the produce to farmers.
- (2) Thus, gives importance to food sovereignty for meeting food requirements of farmers.
- (3) Also in line with access & benefit sharing under Biodiversity Act, 2002

However, there is a need to further make the provisions of law clear and raise awareness among farmers to utilize the benefits of the law fully.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.6) What do you understand by Circular Economy? Describe the role of Circular Economy in increasing productivity and sustainability. Discuss the steps taken by India towards being a circular economy. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Circular economy is a concept of sustainable production and consumption where the waste is recycled, to be used again as a raw material for further production

Role of circular economy

b) Sustainability

→ promotes judicious use of resources

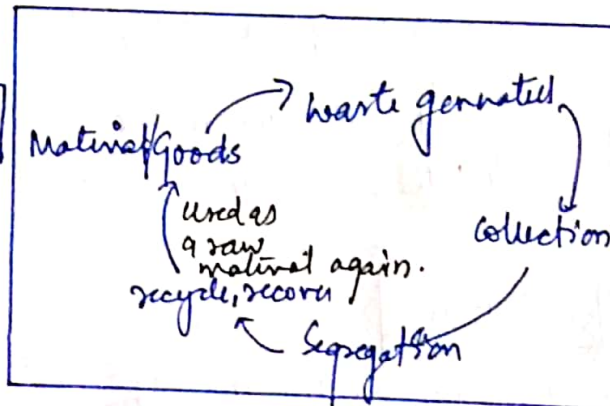
by utilizing their full capacity rather than 'use & Throw'

→ prevents generation of waste, thus environmental conservation

eg. E-waste → to be utilised again for new electronics development

construction & demolition waste → used again for construction of a new building.

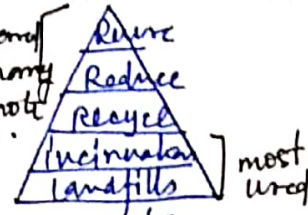
→ Improves quality of air, water and thus quality of life.



~~Econom~~

(2) Productivity

most preferred
→ circular economy
tends to promote
this.



(1) Reduction of raw material cost
eg. construction & demolition waste
contains 36% of sand, and gravel for
which sand mining is done. Thus, it
will reduce sand mining.

(2) Reduction of other costs, involved in
transportation, integration.

(3) Recycled products are halfway through
production stage → so can be utilised easily.

Steps taken

(1) Various waste management rules promote &
enforce recycling through waste collection
& segregation mechanisms:

eg. Plastic waste mgmt rules, 2016.
E waste & biomedical waste mgmt rules

(2) Establishment of waste to energy plants in
India
(62 MW currently
generated)

(3) Niti aayog has brought a strategy of promoting
Resource efficiency.

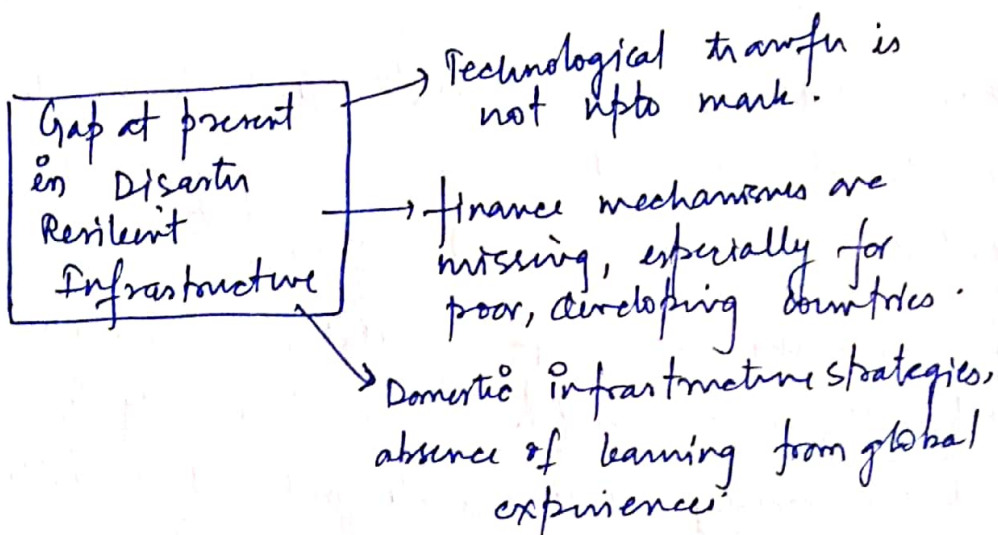
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Q.7) Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) could fill a real gap at a time when climate change-induced floods, cyclones and fires have multiplied in destructive force. Analyse. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Disasters include a serious disruption in lives of people leading to huge material and psychological damage. Recent fires in Amazon forests are an example of climate change induced disasters.



Role that CDRI can play.

- (1) CDRI will provide a collaborative platform for countries to come-together for building disaster resilient infrastructure.
- (2) facilitate learning from international experi-

ences. eg. → Recent polar vortex in North America.
 → Earthquake in Indonesia.

- (3) will promote elaborate technology transfers and funding mechanics by utilising the strengths & weaknesses of the countries.
- (4) Since climate change is a global phenomenon, a global mechanism, on lines of Paris Climate deal is needed, CDR provides that platform.

Thus, CDR is in line with India's approach for disaster resilient infra of Hyogo and Sendai frameworks (2016-20). There is a need to utilise the platform in a collaborative manner, especially to the benefits of countries, highly at the receiving end of climate induced disasters (eg. Maldives, Solomon islands)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.8) Discuss the contribution of Vikram Sarabhai in the advancement of space technology in India. Also, enumerate challenges faced by Indian Space Research Organisation in the commercialisation of its Space programme.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Vikram Sarabhai is the first person to contribute to the genesis of one of the most prominent space research organisation, ISRO.

Contribution of Vikram Sarabhai

- ↳ Contribution in establishment of ISRO.
- ↳ He had the vision of India's space research program for a country who was nascent for such technologies, just after independence.
- ↳ encouraged the new propulsion technologies eg. GSLV.
- ↳ facilitated collaboration with foreign space research institutions.
- ↳ ensured "usage of space programmes for peaceful & non-destructive purposes".

Challenges faced by ISRO in commercialisation of space program.

(1) Historical

→ Past records of ISRO have majorly focused on national space programs, rather than commercialisation efforts, so a revamped approach is yet to show its mults.

(2) Technology

→ ISRO recently developed its GSLV-MK III launch vehicle, and previously depended on polar satellite launch vehicles (PSLV) which have shorter approach & load capacities

(3) Thesis

However, on a positive note, ISRO recently launched satellite of 31 countries together which shows the slow but steady ascent of its space commercialisation efforts. More efforts are needed in this direction, on technology and administrative front

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.9) What is a cyborg? Enumerate different application of cyborg in humans. Also, discuss various concerns arising out of it. (10 Marks, 150 Words)



Q.10) What are the different challenges arising out of social media? Also, suggest additional measures to tackle the menace of social media. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

India has 2nd largest number of Internet users. Social media is one of the important contributor and result of this.

Challenges arising out of social media

- 1) fake news → spreads rumours
eg. NE exodus from Bangalore.
eg. Muzaffarpur riots
- 2) difficulty of controlling
→ overseas and cross national operation
- 3) Newer technologies
eg. whatsapp user encryption, thus difficult to decode.
- 4) difficult to trace the originator of content.
- 5) Anonymity of action.
- 6) Usage for Terrorist activities → propagation
→ recruitment
→ execution of programs.
- 7) Rising addiction of youth with social media.

Government Measures

- Information Technology Act, 2008 and rules.
- Recently government proposed amendments to Draft IT rules which provide for
 - responsibility of social media platform owners.
 - 24x7 recourse.

Suggestions

- (1) Need of a International collaborative approach as the Companies reside in foreign countries.
- (2) Awareness promotion, self restraint.
 - Regarding usage & caution in fake news.
- (3) Responsibility of platform providers
 - eg. Facebook CEO was recently held responsible for breach of data of people.
- (4) Thus, these measures can be used to leverage social media for positive transformation of building good networks & relationships rather utilizing for destructive purposes.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.11) What is gene-editing technology? Also, enumerate the ethical and biological concerns associated with the gene editing in humans. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

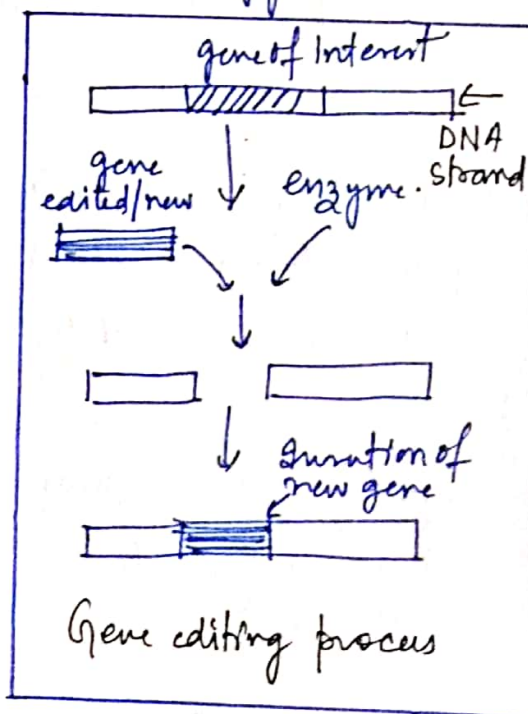
Gene-editing is the technology of editing/removing or inserting a new gene in place of existing gene. It can be executed through various methods eg:-

- CRISPR-CAS9 mediated gene editing.
- Recombinant DNA technology.

eg: usage in GM crops.

Purpose of gene editing

- (1) Treatment of disease
 - eg. Congenital/Inherited diseases with defected genes
 - genes can simply be edited or replaced to remove the defected parts of the gene.



Eg. Recently a Chinese scientist claimed to have used CRISPR-CAS9 tech to edit genes of a baby to prevent HIV diseases.

(2) Invention of desirable traits eg. eye color, etc.

However, there are challenges associated with this technology, yet in its nascent state

Ethical challenges

- (1) Introduction of concept of Designer babies
 - parents may want to have specific traits in their children.
 - This is against the natural flow of genes in reproduction.
- (2) Will create inequalities and further widen the gap between haves and have nots → only rich would be able to afford such expensive treatments
- (3) Doctor's medical ethics
 - may promote professional profit over ethical guidelines.

Biological challenges

(1) Uncertainty

- The technology is yet in its nascent stage
- It can have unimagined repercussions eg.

genes in agricultural crops can cross national boundaries and affect the genes in natural crops.

(2) Can dysfunction or disturb the natural system of human body or a crop which has been modified.

—eg. can affect nearby genes — disrupting other body functions.

(3) Reversal of natural traits is also a possibility.

Thus, the technology demands comprehensive technological assessment before being universalised as well as collaborative mechanisms of fixing responsibilities to deal with ethical issues involved.
 Lastly, whether a technology becomes an atom bomb or a medicine depends on us.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.12) "Investment, especially private investment, is the "key driver" that drives demand, creates capacity, increases labour productivity, introduces new technology, allows creative destruction, and generates jobs." Examine. Also, bring out the factors inhibiting the flow of private investment in India in recent past and suggest measures to address them.
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

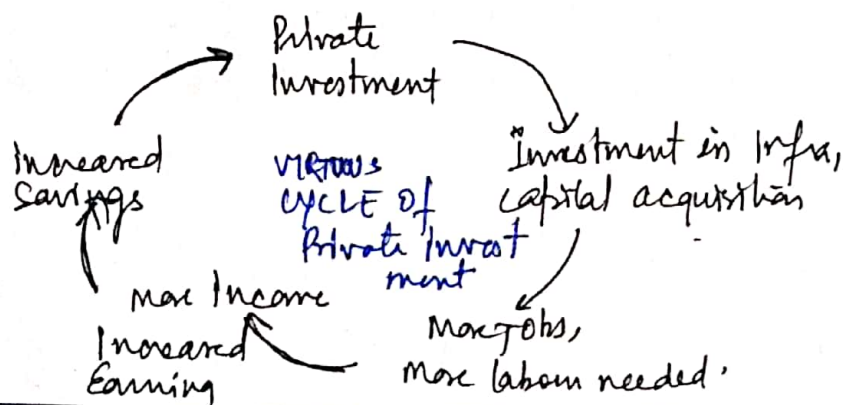
As proposed by economic survey (2018-19), private investment is the key driver of economic growth.

Private Investment

- It implies investment by people (and not by the government).
- Investment in → capital production eg. Infrastructure
→ increasing consumption etc.

Why private investment is the key driver

(b) Sets up a virtuous cycle of increased income & savings and increased investments.



2) Lessens the burden of the government and makes up for government deficits

- Government has huge chunk of Revenue expenditure.
- Private Investment compensates that gap.

3) Private Investments boosts credit, lending which is an important factor for growth of companies, Infrastructure upgradation → Thus demands driving more jobs and more innovation.

Factors inhibiting flow of private Investment

1) Lack of trust between people and financial institutions

eg. → Rising NPA's of banks (Rs 10.32 lakh crore at present)

eg. NBFC crisis and liquidity issues in light of IL & FS default -

2) Techno-regulatory issues

→ Simplification of laws is missing.

→ Hindrance through centralised systems

of control and monitoring.

(3) lack of product diversification → less avenues of investment

eg. Corporate bonds market in India is in abysmal state

(4) lack of financial literacy

→ Thus apprehensions of people regarding investment.

(5) Capital gains taxation introduction has also led to this decline.

Measures Needed

(1) Need to restore the falling trust in banks and other financial institutions

eg. through bank re-capitalisation & governance overhaul of these institutions.

(2) Incentivising through various tax incentives

(3) Innovation in products for investment

Private Investment is a win balance, not only boosts economy but the pocket of an individual, thus should be restored to previous levels through these measures.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.13) Discuss the significance and salient features of FAME II (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid Electric Vehicles) Scheme. Also, evaluate the impact of the FAME II scheme on the promotion of electric vehicles in India.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

With India on its path of achieving Intentionally Determined National Contribution (INDCs), one of which is reducing emission intensity by 33% of 2005 levels, FAME is an instrumental player to shift in direction of electric vehicles.

Salient features of FAME II

1) Target:

→ having 30% of vehicles as electric vehicles by 2030 (a more realistic target than of 100% by 2030 as was earlier).

2) Approach

→ focus on public vehicles by employing new public-vehicles based on electric
→ also updating existing vehicles to electric mode.

(3) Charging Infrastructure

- also targets to promote charging infrastructure (one within 9 km area, one charging station)
- allow public and private places for ownership of charging stations

Significance

- (1) Transportation after Thermal electricity production is the largest contributor to ^{CO₂} emission. FAME II is significant to bring down carbon footprint of India (currently 4th largest).
- (2) E-vehicles will also lead to increased sovereignty as will decrease dependence on coal & oil for fossil fuel based transport.
- (3) Technology transfer & Technology acceptance in initial stages of a new emerging technology will be promoted.

Evaluation

FAME II has been instrumental in promoting usage of E-vehicles by providing:

- (1) changing Infrastructure guidelines.
- (2) Incentives to power (eg. credit availability, tax incentives) to buy electric vehicles)
- (3) Incentives to automobile makers → thus boosting production.

Challenges

- (1) However, still India's e-vehicles constitute 0.06% of total transportation ecosystem, while it is 2% of China and 39% in Norway
- (2) Automobile makers face policy ~~not~~ uncertainty which FAME-II has been unable to resolve.
- (3) financing of e-vehicles is still an issue, as e-vehicles are yet expensive to buy as compared to conventional ones.
- (4) Promotion of e-vehicles, is yet to be, on a 'mission mode'.

FAME II is a gateway to India's energy security, sovereignty & sustainability and thus should be promoted

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.14) "Revival of Inland Waterways in India is a new step towards economic development." Bring out the factors that hamper the progress in the development of inland waterways in India? Discuss initiatives taken by the Government of India in this regard. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

India's traditional transportation system has mostly relied on Road, rail and Airways. However, in the new mode of economic development Inland waterways ^(IWs) have assumed a significant role of transportation of both freight & passengers.

This revival is also reflected in government's approach of development of National waterways (NW) especially NW1.

Rail	→	Freight (%)
Road	→	60%
Inland waterways	→	6%

Inland waterways → Towards Economic Development



- (b) Employment generation
- (c) Infrastructure expansion → This facilitating ease of doing business and low cost of logistics

- (2) Economic development along with sustainability as rivers or inland waterways provide a more sustainable mode of transportation.

Challenges faced in development of IWS.

(i) Technical

- Depth of Indian waterways is low as compared to what is desirable for vessel-movement.
- lack of ^{latest} technologies for waterway expansion, de-silting etc.
- load limits of vessels are also low.

(ii) Regulatory

- River management bill, 2018 → puts restrictions on any new constructions within Ganga, thus restricting waterways development

(3) Behavioural

- people still have a tendency to use conventional modes of transport.
- Time taken by IWS is comparatively more when compared to Rail, aircrafts etc.

Government Initiatives

- (1) Revamped push to development of National Waterway-1 under Jal marg Vikas project along with foreign collaborations.
 → Development of first multi modal terminal at is also been initiated.
- (2) Promotion of public private partnerships for Inland waterways development in line with approach for highway development.
- (3) funding mechanisms through International collaborations eg. World Bank.

Inland waterways, constitute the [“]lifeline[”] of Inland transportation. All measures need to be taken to push for a comprehensive development.

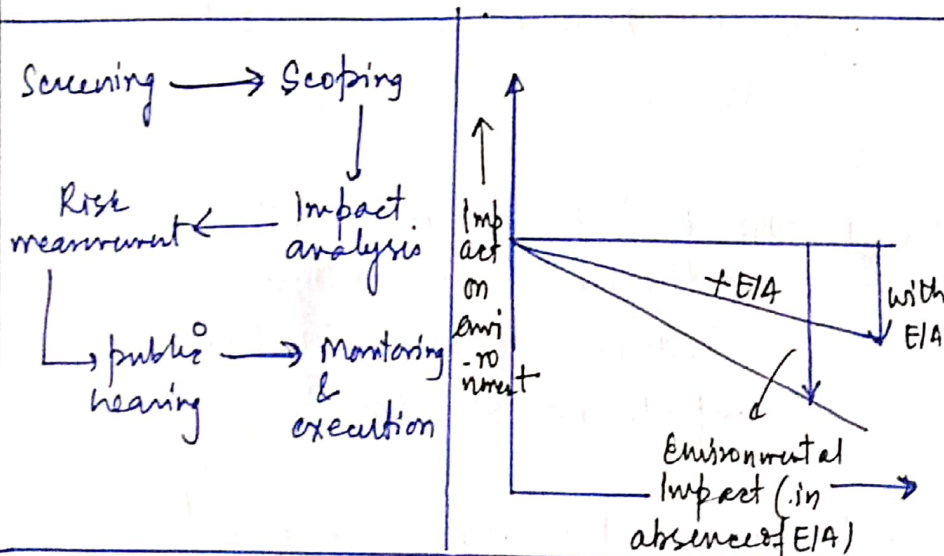
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Q.15) What do you mean by Environmental Impact Assessment? Discuss the major reasons that have limited the success of EIA. Suggest measures that can be taken to make EIA an effective tool. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Environment Impact Assessment is the precautionary measure that is taken to evaluate the environmental and ecological impacts, any project can have. It significantly brings down the environmental impact, that implementation of a project in its absence could have.



Reasons limiting success of EIA

During EIA process

- laxity of administration eg. forest department in carefully assessing

the risk associated with the projects.

② → lack of collaboration

→ process disruptions because of divergent interest of various stakeholders

eg. Indigenous, tribal communities

③ → lack of public participation for a public hearing

→ Reluctant attitude of people to participate in the process of environmental conservation.

④ → multitude of factors during EIA
→ difficulty of quantifying each individual parameter to take a comprehensive decision.

⑤ → politician - businessman - industrial nexus.

Measures needed to be Taken

(1) Usage of technology to quantify otherwise unmeasurable impacts

(2) multi stakeholder approach involving various concerned departments (in case of a government project).

(3) Strict enforcement of law and ^{due following of} procedures of EIA.

It is better to mitigate the cause, than handling the symptoms of disasters as were witnessed in recent floods in Kerala where unaccounted constructions & projects led to the situation. & EIA is a necessary imperative to take development and sustainability of environment hand in hand.

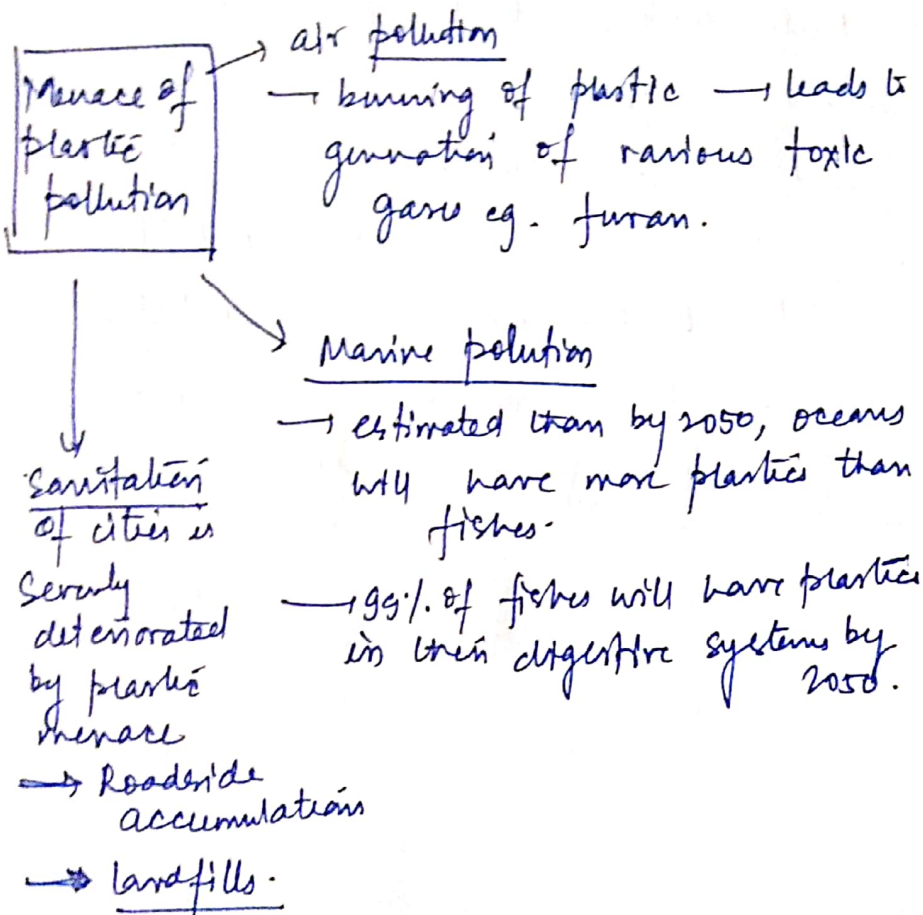
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Q.16) Illustrate with examples the menace of plastic pollution. With reference to Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016, discuss the measures to be adopted to mitigate the impact of the plastic wastes in India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Plastic pollution is a serious issue to the extent that each minute a truck load of plastic is being dumped in oceans.



It is the ^{non-}biodegradability of plastic that keeps it sustain for years which is

adding to the menace of plastic pollution.

Plastic waste Management ^(PWM) Rules, 2016 have been introduced by government which fix responsibilities on all stakeholders

PWM Rules, 2016

(1) prescribe a minimum limit of 50 microns for plastic packaging materials

(2) Stakeholders' responsibilities

- Producers : extended producer responsibilities
- Segregators → to segregate the waste at source.
- State government
 - to formalise the rag pickers
 - to enforce PWM rules within states
 - to provide for waste to Energy plants
- Street vendors → to not sell in plastic polybags.

Measures Needed

Along with successful implementation of PWM rules, it is imperative that following measures are also taken:-

- (1) Behavioural shift in people to minimise usage of plastics.
- (2) Alternative options need to be given
eg. To street vendors — most effective alternatives are necessary.
- (3) Plastic treatment and waste to energy plants should be given more push.

South Korea presents a good example which processes huge ^{plastic} waste through waste to energy plants: This "circular economy" will provide a long lasting solution

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.17) "Despite India's outstanding growth in the last two decades, low pay and wage inequality remain serious obstacles towards achieving inclusive growth." Comment. Also, suggest the way forward for rationalising and streamlining the policy for minimum wages. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

India's inequality is huge in terms of wealth accumulation and wage and income earning.

low pay and wage inequality

top 1% earn 22%
top 1% have 30% wealth (or fam)

India's rank in Inclusive development index → 62nd

(b) Defamilised economy

↳ No uniform implementation of minimum wage laws.

(a) Gender wage inequality

→ 32% as compared to global average of 24%.

(2) Rural - urban gap in wage

↳ Rural wages are lower as compared to urban workers.

This stands in sharp contrast to India's growth of 77% in last decades and its ambitions of being \$5 tr economy by 2032

Rationalisation and streamlining of Minimum wages

(1) As suggested by Anoop Satpathy committee, a national level standard/benchmark needs to be set up - so that there is uniformity in Minimum wage laws of individual states with the wage prescribed under national law:

eg. As proposed, approx 9000 Rs per month can be set up as bare national minimum wages

(2) Reforming labour laws & Revamping labour codes

(3) Establishing the regulatory and monitoring authority for overseeing the implementation.

(4) Implementation of minimum wage can be linked to performance indicators of states for fund devolution.

Wage is the security of livelihood of an individual and an integral component of Inclusive growth.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.18) The space war would destroy the intrinsic trust and cooperation necessary to maintain the systems deployed in space for peaceful purposes. Examine. Also, discuss the concerns related to space debris with respect to India's mission Shakti.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Recent announcement by President of United States to launch 4th frontier of warfare and having a space force has raised concerns about space wars.

Implications of space wars

- (1) Destruction of existing satellites that have been deployed for peaceful purposes.
- eg. Communication satellites, Remote Sensing satellites
- (2) Will initiate a space war and race to launch space weapons by each country just like it is at present in other 3 frontiers.
- (3) Will lead to problem of space debris

which will again hamper the peaceful functioning of other missions of humanitarian value.
e.g. Mangalyan etc.

- (4) Destruction of cooperation & mutual trust among countries & will waste all efforts of peace talks as envisaged under CTBT and other arms reduction treaties.

India's ASAT mission

India launched its anti-satellite missile under name "mission shakti" to target 'MICROSAT-R' to demonstrate its capabilities in space defence. It became 3rd after US, China to have such capabilities.

Concerns

- (*) will lead to space debris
Howan India's mission will lead to a debris which will be destroyed in

45 days from the mission. Thus, It is not as serious as compared to China's mission.

(2) Height of destruction was low → so space debris created was less

It is time to put effective use of Treaties eg. Outer space treaty of 1969 to prevent militarisation & weaponization of space.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.19) Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) is the stepping stone for tri-services integration in India. In this context, discuss the significance of CDS and outlines the challenges faced in its appointment. Also, discuss further reforms required to make Indian military a modern force. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Chief of defence staff will serve as the overall head of all 3 services.

Significance

- (1) ensure coordination among 3-services.
- (2) Central authority to direct & monitor.
- (3) will take care of matters related to defence acquisitions.
- (4) will create streamlining of functions.
- (5) also will be head of tri-service command at Andaman.

Challenges faced in appointment

- (1) Bureaucratic inertia → especially from the army.

- (2) historic records have shown that even without chief of defence, Indian military has done well.
- (3) It will lead to top down approach and increased delays.
- (4) fear of centralisation of power.

Further Reforms Needed

- (1) Don Coordination of all forces & exercising together.
- (2) Defence equipment acquisition is needed.
- (3) Need to ensure the grievances of any particular forces are heard.
- (4) Need to promote domestic manufacturing of defence equipments under 'Make in India'.

(5) Technology upgradation & training for contemporary warfare eg. Cyberwarfare

Given the unstable neighbourhood of India, this is a necessary imperative

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.20) In an era when cybersecurity is increasingly becoming a grave threat to nations, 'Digital India' cannot sustain without a 'Digitally Secure India.' Discuss. Also, critically evaluate the interventions by the Government of India in creating a digitally secure India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

India is 3rd largest user of internet but also 5th most vulnerable country to cyber-attacks. In the first half of 2017, there was a cyberattack each 10 minutes. Thus, digital security is invaluable.

Why. Digital Security is Imperative

- (1) Threats of cyberterrorism, cybercrimes & cyberwarfare.
- (2) Data breach → personal data of people is involved.
- (3) It can put critical infrastructure of country in huge danger.

Interventions made by govt of India

- National Cybersecurity policy 2013.
- CERT - In set up for emergency actions.
- set up of Cybn - Swachheta Kendra.
- National critical Infrastructure protection has been initiated.
- NAGRID & other related measures have been taken.
- IT act of 2008.