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GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Dnyaneshu Singal		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910049593
Mobile No.		Date:	11/09/2019

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			<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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Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time 12:45PM	End Time 03:45PM
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

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)

An Industrial policy helps guide priorities for strategy and investments, both public and private, by a country in various industries or ~~and~~ manufacturing ~~sector~~ sectors.

Countries like China, South Korea, East Asian Tiger economies have seen tremendous growth in last few decades on the back of a strong manufacturing sector. This also helped them reduce poverty in their nations.

Need for ^{new} Industrial Policy in India:

- (i) Bring the country out of economic slowdown by revising investments
- (ii) Channel limited capital into priority sectors like health, education, textile, food processing etc.

- (iii) Allow private sector to complement government efforts
- (iv) Investment in labour-intensive segments to generate employment.
- (v) Bring clarity to business environment to improve investment sentiment
- (vi) Industrial Policy, 1988 is unsuitable for present globalised free world.

The new policy must be growth-cum-employment oriented. It must fire engines of economy to create a virtuous cycle.

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.

Land degradation Neutrality ^(LDN) refers to a situation where good land retains its quality while degraded land either does not expand or improves over time. #

It is one of the stated goals of United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

How can it act as centrepiece in achieving SDGs by India

- (i) Land resources are vital for agricultural production. It will help reduce hunger, meeting SDG 2.
- (ii) Poverty in India is related to poor performance of agriculture which uses land as an input. (SDG 1)
- (iii) As per a special report by Inter-governmental Panel on climate change (IPCC),

25% of GHG emissions are land related. Thus, they're related to goal of combating climate change

(iv) Degraded lands are putting pressure on India's water resources. So, it's essential to provide clean water for all.

Land is a centre-piece in India's economy where employment is dominated by agriculture. Therefore, LBN can help India solve a number of other problems which are indirectly linked to this puzzle.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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)

Human capital refers to the value of human resource as a productive input in economy in form of entrepreneurship, skill, innovation, labour etc.

Demographic Dividend is the economic benefit that accrues to a country by virtue of its young population in a transition stage.

clearly, how well a country reaps its demographic dividend is linked to quality of its human capital.

How is ~~the~~ quality of India's human capital an impediment in reaping ^{these} benefits:

- (i) Just 2-3% of India's labour force is adequately skilled \Rightarrow They can't take up quality jobs.

- (ii) Less than 7% have received formal work training.
- (iii) our gross enrolment ratio is just 23%, compared to china's 49% and America's 90%.
See, without good education, they can't take up high quality vocations
- (iv) Poor health infrastructure especially in rural areas. Out of pocket expense at 62% is way above WHO - recommended 40%.
- (v) Due to poor education ^{employment} opportunities, bright students leave country (brain-drain) depriving India of their skills.

without investments in its human capital, India's demographic dividend may very well become an ~~even~~ demographic disaster

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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 the practice where a large company gets into an agreement with farmer (s) to buy their produce of specified quality at pre-specified determined price.

It brings new crops, tech. & market for farmers:

- (i) Buyer can guide farmers on adopting new crops, practices etc.
- (ii) Companies can afford to purchase/hire large equipment etc. for farmers due to economies of scale.
- (iii) Farmer produce of farmers is taken to distant places by the buyer.

It excludes small farmers:

- (i) Companies prefer large farmer to ease logistics & reduce contract burden.

(ii) Small farmers are placed in a disadvantageous situation vis-à-vis company
 Eg. Pepsico recently filed a case against some Gujarat farmers.

(iii) They generally cannot adopt new technologies needed for growing specific crops.

~~(iv)~~ ~~(v)~~ Though contract farming has immense potential, an adequate legal and policy framework is essential to protect the interest of all stakeholders especially small farmer and marginal farmer.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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)

Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001 was enacted to comply with provisions of WTO's TRIPS.

The recent case of Leprico filing suit against 4 Gujarat farmers for ~~non~~ violation of provisions of this Act brought it into highlight.

How this Act is indispensable for seed sovereignty and food sovereignty:

- (i) Allows farmer to use, and produce and resale all non-branded seed varieties.
- (ii) Gives local farmer right over his produce
- (iii) Without this Act, MNCs may monopolise all seeds derived from their varieties hampering food security.

(iv) without awareness of farmers, ~~comf~~ MNCs may patent even indigenous seed varieties.

Eg. ~~America~~ American firms have even sought to patent Neem and Turmeric.

India must ensure that while complying with multi lateral agreements, it does not give up ~~its~~ interest of its citizens especially the poor & vulnerable. PPV&FR Act 2001 is an attempt in that direction only.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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 production and consumption model that relies on recycling, refurbishing, repairing & reusing a product ~~as long as~~ to extend its life as long as possible.

Role of circular economy in increasing productivity and sustainability?

- (i) It would reduce waste generation.
- (ii) would reduce dependence on resource extraction for economic growth.
- (iii) cut import requirement for inputs.
- (iv) would create new jobs & avenue which can employ India's large labour force.

Steps taken by India :

- (i) Extended Producer Responsibility for electronic products
- (ii) Banned import of plastic waste to incentivise recycle of waste in India.
- (iii) Government is working on a vehicle scrappage policy to recycle automobiles

Circular economy can prove to be a revolutionary concept for a sustainable Economy at a time when ~~good~~^{poor} health of Environment is becoming a great challenge for mankind.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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)

The concept of Disaster Resilient Infrastructure came from Hyogo Framework for Disaster Prevention which gave the slogan of "build back better".

DRI means an infrastructure that can withstand damage ~~to~~ due to disasters like floods, earthquake etc. to minimise economic and human loss.

In this backdrop, ^{Coalition} ~~Climate~~ for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure could be a great step:

- (i) climate - changed induced disasters are on rise threatening life of millions
- (ii) Since combating climate change is difficult, mitigating its impact becomes an immediate priority.

(iii) ~~losses~~ A lot of damage occurs due to fall of buildings etc. DRI can prevent this damage.

Therefore, CDRI is an important innovation for humankind to deal with climate change.

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 pioneered space programme in India when he established Indian Corporation for space research (INCOSPAR) in 1962.

It was a visionary step considering space research ~~was~~ did not seem a priority for a nascent India which struggled even in feeding its population. He guided space research in his early years and ~~also~~ helped ~~set~~ reap benefits for country over time.

Challenges faced by ISRO in commercialisation of space programme:

(i) Lack of funds inhibit investment in technology. (ISRO's annual budget 12000 crore for this year is till yet highest)

(ii) Limited set of services.

ISRO's GSAT can carry just 4 tonnes while NASA and ~~some other~~ can even service way above 10-15 tonnes

(iii) Limited manpower and high set of responsibilities.

going forward, India should commit higher resources for its space programmes which have yielded disproportionately high results in economic & social growth.

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)

Cyborg refers to a human being with electronic or bionic prosthetics.

Applications of cyborgs in humans:

- (i) Bionic eye can restore vision for visually handicapped.
- (ii) Enable mind-technology interface.
Eg Neuralink by Elon Musk
- (iii) Enable artificial speech for speech-impaired individuals.
- (iv) They can theoretically replace any mechanical body part if needed.

concerns around Cyborg:

- (i) May create part-human, part-machines in long run.
- (ii) They may further rich-poor divide if technology remains costly.

(iii) Brain implants have risk of external control.

(iv) May create a race for reaching super-human strength through implants.

The technology is still in a nascent stage. With adequate safeguards, it can be harnessed to improve quality of life for millions of human beings.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	