

GS Test-31A/21B/31B(AS)/12C/5E

FIAS – 2018 – GS31A/21B/31B(AS)/12C/5E

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	NIDHI BANSAL.		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910035145
Mobile No.		Date:	10/8/2018

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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Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time 12:10	End Time 3:20
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

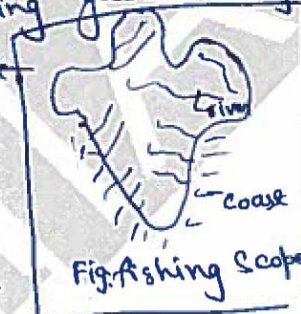


Q.1) 'Integrated development and management of fisheries' would not only ensure food and nutritional security but also would help transform the rural socio-economic landscape.'
Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

India has 7500 km long coastline and thousands of rivers and ponds giving high potential for fisheries sector.

Integrated development and management of fisheries - like

- efficient nets - preventing ghost fishing
- processing of catch - inc
- marketing
- export
- Deep sea fishing



Integrated development and management

ensuring food and nutrition security:

- Protein rich dietary habit met.
- food to Indian population when agriculture is threatened due to climate change.

Ensuring Rural socio-economic Transformation:

- 1) Alternate income for farmers -
Apatani tribe of Arunachal Pradesh -
practice rice-fish harvesting on farm

2) Health index improvement - as fish are protein rich.

3) Allied Sectors promote - food processing - high fish oil demand in pharmaceutical sectors and others (SAMPADA scheme)

4) ~~Katwa~~ Women empowerment in villages - as they are main seller of fish catch.

5) Environmental Sustenance - by promoting sustainable fishing - no fishing during breeding season, preventing ghost fishing.
Thus, integrated fishing may lift over 70% of rural population.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.2) Discuss the prospects and problems of 'DNA Based Technology (Use and Regulation) Bill, 2018'.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

DNA Based Technology (Use and Regulation) Bill 2018 has features-

- 1) Creation of national authority to monitor use of DNA.
- 2) Specifying usage of DNA technology in crime prevention and detection, and investigation.
- 3) Creation of DNA database of suspects, criminals and volunteers.

Prospects :

- 1) Criminal Investigation -
at scene - easy DNA matching from crime offenders - identification of
- 2) Missing Children can be traced -
if their DNA's are matched with parents.
- 3) Wildlife protection - poachers (repeat)
can be identified and penalised.
- 2) Protection & identifying missing dead bodies

Problems :

- 1) DNA profiling will consider a criminal who has finished his sentence, as suspected \Rightarrow Against Justice principle - as ~~courts~~ they are supposed to be citizen (normal) only.
 - 2) Misuse of DNA - especially when exposed to health or life insurance company - entire medical history can be known.
 - 3) Ethnic or Identity profiling of communities (4) No backup if DNA data leaks
- Thus the need is for decentralized database of DNA using blockchain technology, and accountability of DNA users.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.3) India's climate action plan is a "vision for transformation" and reaffirms the need to focus on financial mobilization, technological collaboration and policy push to achieve the goals: Discuss in light of India's 'Intended Nationally Determined Contributions'.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

India's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) are to reduce emission intensity $\approx 35\%$ by 2025 and create carbon sequestration of \$2.5 - 3 billion tonnes, and 175 GW of renewable energy through afforestation, ~~and~~ National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) along with State Action Plan (SAPCC) having 8 mission - Habitat, Green mission, Himalaya, water, Knowledge, etc

Vision for Transformation :

1) From polluting nation to green nation (India's is 3rd largest emitter of CO₂)

2) Nature with development - ensuring SDGs aim sustainable development - lifting poor with minimum damage to nature (coal efficient thermal plant)

Ref Reaffirms the need of :

Financial Mobilisation :

- Coal cess (highest in world) - discouraging coal usage, and creating fund for climate action plan.
- Green bond - IFC floated green bond for India.
- ~~RRF~~

Technological Collaboration -

India with like minded countries persuading developed nation for clean technology transfer (Paris treaty, Kigali Agreement)

Policy Push :

- CAMPA Act to promote afforestation
 - Priority sector status to renewable sector for its promotion.
 - National Mineral policy for eco-friendly mining - with reclamation of mined land.
- Thus India's INDC are example to entire world.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.4) 'In absence of innovations, the productivity of agriculture has remained stagnant in India'. Discuss e-technology related interventions taken so far to make farming remunerative. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

India set to become most population by 2025. It need to increase agriculture productivity to feed its population and with limited land (IMF)

Agriculture is growing at 2-3% with high fluctuation. The reason being lack of technology use (mechanisation, high quality seed etc) and Innovation.

E-technology related intervention taken:

- 1) e-NAM: online pan-India market to sell farm produce.
- 2) Kishan Credit Card - for easy credit disbursement to farmers.
- 3) Soil Health Card - online detail of fertiliser and crop suited to farmland.
- 4) Kishan TV - to provide information on latest farming technique and technology.

5) m-kishan, e-kishan app - to get realtime advisory of agriculture scientists.

6) Challenges - lack of digital literacy and internet penetration.

Thus, the effective implementation of digital India is needed for realising the potential of e-technology in agriculture.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
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Content	
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Q.5) It is said that strong protection of intellectual property rights leads to development through the promotion of innovation. But does 'New IPR Policy 2016' ensure the same in India. Analyse with suitable arguments. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

An innovation takes lot of time, human resources and investment, IPRs are extended. Thus to get return on this investment, IPRs are extended. Strong protection of IPRs thus encourage innovation and so development.

New IPR policy 2016 : Analysis :

- 1) Strengthening of appellate patent body - for quick disposal of patent violation issues → certainty of punishment for IPR violation.
 - 2) Online patent filing and digital record of patents - ensure quick verification of existing patents.
 - 3) Startup patents are promoted through fees relaxation in filing.
 - 4) Patents promotion to innovation in existing technology.
- However, the challenges with policy are :

1) Over emphasis on patenting - affects reinnovation - India is known for customizing existing technology (bugal innovation) -

2) Affected socio-economic imperatives - strong protection to pharmaceutical innovations create monopoly - per high prices - patients find it unaffordable - health crisis.

3) WTO commitment - Section 3(d), (e) or to ease patent rights when health concerns → thus no certainty of IPR protection.

The need is to balance the need of innovation and its usage for public - by viability gap funding (Government corpus Rs. 1000 crore for startups) etc.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
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Content	
Total	



Q.6) Discussing the need for 'National Electric Mobility Mission Project' analyse why electric vehicles have not taken off in India and suggest potential solutions. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

National Electric Mobility Mission (NEM) aims for complete use of e-vehicles by 2030.

Need for mission:

- 1) Pollution - petrol, diesel vehicles are highly polluting, while e-vehicle are not.
- 2) Self-reliance - India imports 90% of its oil need. To reduce oil need, promotion to e-vehicle.
- 3) Commitment of Paris Treaty - to combat global warming by promoting emission-less vehicles.
- 4) Technological upgradation and economic fast (for example - Delhi metro, electric trains) - as e-vehicle are
- 5) Power surplus - India can energies

But electric vehicles have not taken off:

- a) Lack of storage technology - Lithium batteries are not efficient
- b) Lack of infrastructure for charging (fast) and battery replacement
- c) Lack of government incentives in form of tax-concession.
- d) Lack of technology to increase speed of vehicles.
- e) Lack of contingency alternatives in e-vehicle when battery drain out

Solution :

- a) Public investment along with PPP model to create charging infrastructure.
 - b) R & D promotion by throwing challenge to startups/industries - hackathon
 - c) Promote hybrid vehicles - run on both petrol and battery.
 - d) Tax-holidays etc.
 - e) Tap ISRO battery technology
- To realise Sustainable Development Goals, of clean energy, the e-mobility is must

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.7) Technical solutions are necessary to augment and complement the traditional methods of border management. Critically discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Border management involves patrolling, checking infiltration, and be-ready for confrontation with militants or foreign army, and community (border) development.

Integrated Border management plan of government aims to use the technology for border management.

Technological Solutions aid traditional methods of border management:

1) Drone use: for silent patrolling and even across difficult terrains. Increases patrolling capability.

~~2) Laser fencing~~

2) Laser fencing - to demarcate river borders and hilly terrains - and alert the border post for infiltration. (Bangladesh).

3) Satellite imagery and navigation — for surveillance and movement along border.

4) Intelligence sharing using HAM radio and broadcast — alert the battalions

But traditional border management is superior in cases:

1) Technology cannot replace human intelligence — Bakarwals community act as eye-ear of army.

2) Technology lacks understanding — robots cannot judge the adversity of at border confrontation. For eg: At Doklam standoff, robots would have escalated war.

3) Prone to failure (Technology) — hacking of devices — more severe consequence.

Thus the need is to balance both traditional and technical solution to border management

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

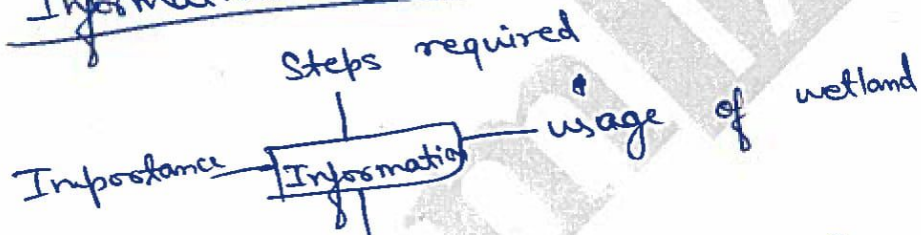


Q.8) The unsustainable use of wetland resources is a combined result of information, market and policy intervention failures. Comment. Also, explain how this is pushing us towards an unperceived ecological crisis. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

resources — unsustainable use of wetland
reclamation for real estate,
dumping of municipal wastes,
unchecked water exploitation etc.

This is a result of :

a) Information Failure :



- Lack of awareness among municipalities and locals about importance of wetland — like water recharging, purifying air, wildlife conservation and clean water and fishing (Kolleru lake)

- Lack of information outreach by government against wetland encroachment.

b) Market failures -

- High real estate price, make encroachment of wetlands
- Excessive fishing depletes natural fauna of wetlands
- No cost effective waste treatment - thus dumping of waste

c) Policy intervention failure:

- Political apathy towards wetlands - no holistic definition of wetlands under Environment Protection Act
- No check on wetland reclamation.

Unsustainable ~~was~~ wetland usage leading to ecological crisis:
 a) Floods - (Chennai) - wetland play act as water absorber

b) Pollution - wetland and air act as water purifier

c) Wildlife extinction - due to wetland wildlife habitat loss

Conserve Thus, there is need to effectively and promote sustainable use of wetland

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.9) "Passenger boat accidents are showing increasing trends across India leading to loss of life of scores of people". Examining the causes, discuss measures to prevent such boat accidents. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Passenger boat accidents in Kerala (recently) led to loss of life of people.

The cause behind such accident :

1) Lack of safety standards :

Boats don't adhere to primed limit (i.e weight limit) of boats - excess passengers.

2) Lack of lifeguards equipment - hardly any passenger is provided life jackets.

3) Lack of scientific navigation - use of GPS or water traffic monitoring is lacking - often passenger boats collide with big vessels.

4) Old and ~~is~~ accident prone boats -

Measures :

- 1) Policy Intervention : Need to consider inland/coastal water navigation, in line with road or railway transport — need for water traffic controller, licensing for boats and sailors etc.
 - 2) Mandatory use of life jackets and life boats.
 - 3) Water navigation system is line with air control system — as no clear waterway, like roads.
 - 4) National Motor Boat Act — to set standards for boat and penalise its violation.
- When government is pushing inland waterways for freight and passenger movement, the boat safety is paramount.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	