

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	SHIKHAR CHOUHARY			
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Mobile No.	[REDACTED]		Date:	8-09-2019

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 2:00 pm	End Time 5:08 pm
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

Q.1) No marks
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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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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)

The share of manufacturing sector in our GDP is 16%.

Manufacturing sector helps reduce poverty as it gives employment to large number of population. Example, China reduced its unemployment rate due to a robust manufacturing sector.

It helps sustain growth due to:

- helps bring investment (FDI)
- promote exports
- improve local production, thus empowering MSME's

Need for a new industrial policy:

① To tackle unemployment

As per PLFS, unemployment rate is at 6.1%

② To lead to better FDI

As manufacturing sector attracts less ~~that~~ than 40% of FDI

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③ To boost exports

India's merchandise exports as a percentage of global exports is less than 2% v/s China's 13%.

④ To promote regional development by establishing industries at different parts of India

⑤ To improve the condition of startups who face burden of high taxes (angel tax) and cost due to inverted duty.

⑥ To provide better access to credit

⑦ Improve investment prospects through single window clearance, e-filing

⑧ To simplify multiple regulations related to labour, wages etc.

Hence, new industrial policy can help us increase share of manufacturing from 16% to 25% of GDP

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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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)

LON is a concept by UNCCD which means that "the quality of land necessary to support vital ecosystem services remains constant or increases with time". The main principle of ~~LON~~ LON is Avoid, Reduce, Recover.

Centrepiece for achieving goals

- SDG 1 (Poverty)
LON will lead to better farm incomes due to better productivity, thus addressing rural poverty
- SDG 2 (Nutrition)
Improve food production, thus leading to food security
- SDG 3 (Health)
It will reduce ~~high~~ hunger levels, anaemia, ~~due~~ due to better food production

Centrepiece

→ SDG 5 (Gender equality)
 LDN will empower women as women are increasingly taking to agriculture (feminization of agriculture)

→ SDG 6 (Clean water)
 As LDN will reduce incidences of leaching as trees and vegetation would bind the soil

→ SDG 15 (Life on land)
 LDN will protect biodiversity dependent on land like soil microbes, rabbits etc

Further, LDN will lead to better infrastructure (as soil base would be strong), higher economic growth etc.

Hence we should take steps like afforestation, Land Degradation Atlas, efficient irrigation (drip) etc

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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

Recently, Mahindra Tech CEO commented that 90% of IT engineers are not fit for hiring. Hence, human capital, which is a measure of capabilities and technical competence of an individual is a major factor in deciding growth.

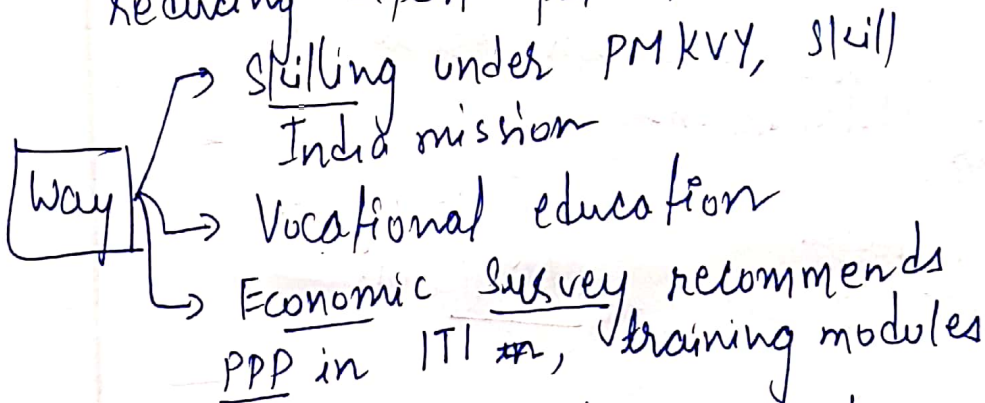
For example, Japan progressed as a major industrial power due to its quality of human capital.

Quality of India's human capital: A major impediment

- ① It reduces the employability of youth, as they lack skills.
- ② Leads to low quality jobs, as they lack expertise. This in turn leads to poor working condition, lack of social security etc

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- ③ Increases the threat from automation as major portion of population could lose jobs due to low skills
- ④ Initiatives like Make in India, suffers as there is lack of quality labour.
- ⑤ Leads to regional inequalities and migration, as youth from Northeast remains less skilled.
- ⑥ Leads to low quality products, hence reducing export potential.



As our demographic dividend is to peak by 2041, we must act fast to improve human capital.

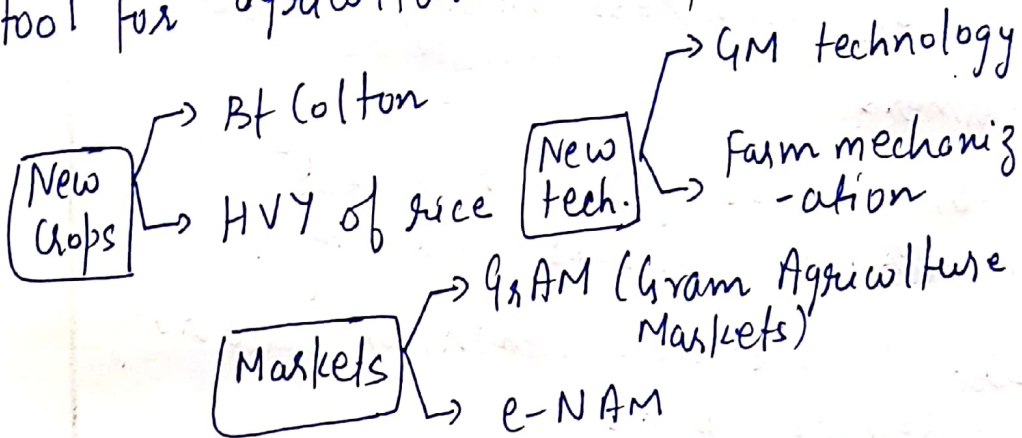
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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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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)

Agriculture employs over 50% of the population but its contribution to GDP is only 16%. Hence, contract farming where farmers enter into a contract with a party to produce the crop as per contract, can serve as a tool for agricultural development.



However, smallholder farmers excluded from contract farming as :-

- ① Small farm size, hence they produce only for subsistence, and cannot produce extra. as per contract

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- ③ Lack of access to credit, thus reducing farm productivity, high debt
- ③ Lacks bargaining power to reap benefits of contract farming, better price.
- ④ Castelization by big farmers
- ⑤ Lack of awareness amongst small farmers
- ⑥ Many states yet to roll out models of contract farming.
- ⑦ Lack of last mile reach, unavailability in remote areas

Way → NITI Aayog's Model Contract Farming Act

→ Collective farming for land consolidation

→ FPOs for better bargaining

Contract farming can help double farmer income by 2022

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4055525100_1910045024 (2019-09-08 17:28:11) Q.5) Plant Variety Protection Law regarding Intellectual property rights in seeds is

considered indispensable for seed sovereignty and thus food sovereignty. Examine.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Recently, Pepsico registered a case against Gujarat farmers for sowing protected plant seeds of potato under PPV & FR Act

Seed sovereignty

- It establishes breeders right to innovate and produce new seeds, leading to R&D in seeds

PPV & FR is indispensable

- It protects farmers right who have contributed their knowledge in seed production

- It also encourages seed production company to sell quality seeds, thus ensuring their sustainability

- By protecting IPR, as farmers are not allowed to sell branded seeds, it checks biopiracy

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Food Sovereignty

- Better quality seeds will lead to better food production, thus improving availability of food
- Help improve nutritional content of food crops, to address nutritional deficiency
- Help increase production, thus leading to import substitution of crops like oil seeds
- Will help develop better quality seeds which are resistant to climate change.

However, there have been challenges like illegal sowing of branded seeds, lack of awareness amongst farmers, lack of documentation of seed varieties etc.

By addressing these, PPV & FFS will ensure both seed sovereignty & food security.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Question Interpretation		Total :	

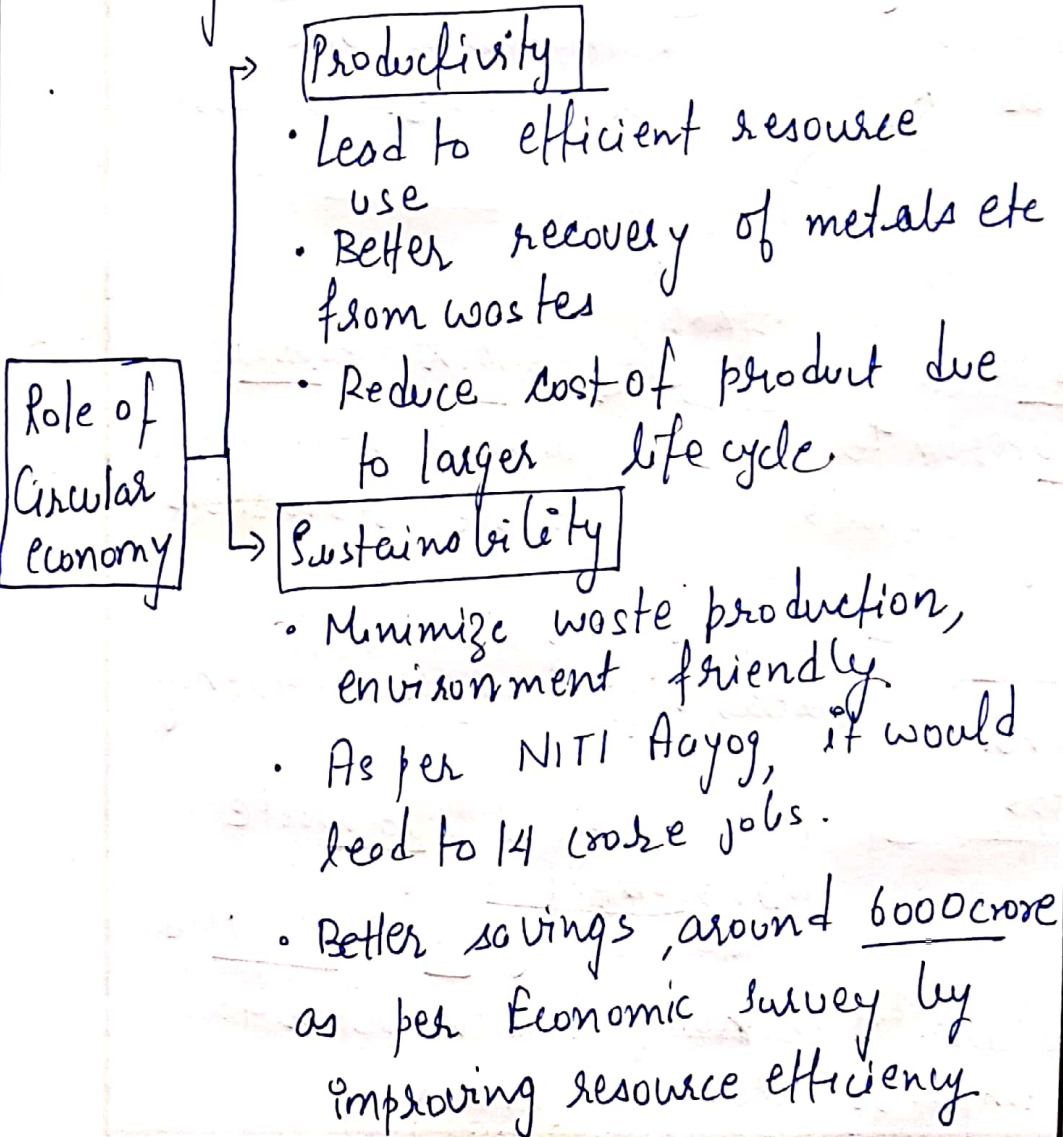
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Q.6) What do you understand by Circular Economy? Describe the role of Circular Economy in increasing productivity and sustainability. Discuss the steps taken by India towards being a circular economy. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Circular Economy concept means increasing the life cycle of products through Reduce, Reuse and Recycling, leading to Resource efficiency (RE)



MSME's
Zero defect zero
defect to
reduce waste
by improving
quality of
goods

Extended Producer
Responsibility where
producer is
responsible for
recycling and
proper disposal

Steps

Make in
India promotes
quality products

Swachh Bharat
aims at reducing
waste production

Further
steps

NITI Aayog recommends
Bureau of Resource Efficiency
(BRE)

Monitoring of Solid Waste
Management Rules by
establishing District cells

~~Reso~~ Circular economy has the potential
to improve economic growth.

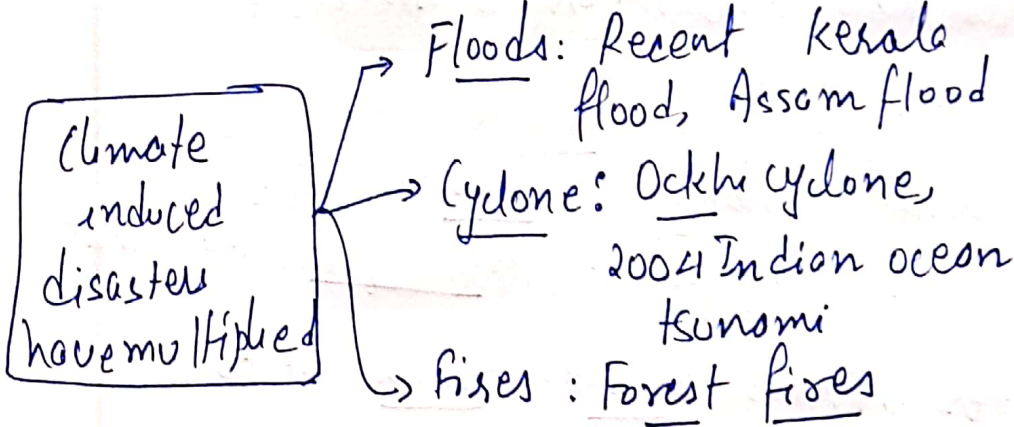
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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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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)

As per UNISDR, India lost \$80 bn due to disasters in the last 20 years. Hence, CDRI can fill the gap.



Several gaps like poor planning, lack of coordination between agencies, financial crunch etc. remain. Hence, CDRI can be a tool.

CDRI to fill gap

- ① Collaboration between nations will lead to better coordination, considering the transboundary nature of disasters like cyclones.

40556_21100_1910045024_(2019-09-08 17:28:11)

- 2) Nations can utilize expertise in disaster management. Eg, India can collaborate with Japan on disaster resilient infrastructure
- 3) Better data gathering on occurrence of disasters, their source etc
- 4) Improved financial resource for disaster mitigation, technological development
- 5) Better address refugee crisis due to disasters.
- 6) Can lead to capacity building of agencies like NDRF etc

Way → India should enhance it's financial commitment to CDRI
 → Disaster management should be people centric.

Sendai framework should form the basis of CDRI

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

40556

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 can be considered as the pioneer of space program in India.

Contributions

- set up ISRO, India's space organization
- Helped establish National Physical Laboratory (NPL) Ahmedabad
- Worked on development of first spacecraft Aryabhata.

Challenges faced by ISRO in commercialization of space program

- ① Underdeveloped private sector: India lacks private sector participation in space programs, unlike America's Falcon etc.
- ② Credit crunch: ISRO financial budget

Q.9) What is a discuss various c

remains too low

- ③ Lack of skills in for undertaking space research
- ④ Restrictive laws and policies, which restrict entry of private sector
- ⑤ Low demand ^{from} for public regarding space adventures.
- ⑥ Low orders for space launches ^{from} other countries, thus leading to unviable business.

However, ISRO is taking steps like :

→ ANTRIX, commercial arm of ISRO has received orders for launches

→ UNNATEE program for nono-satellite development

→ YUVIKA program for skilling youth

Space has become the new arena for dominance, and we must enhance participation

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

40556

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)

Cyborgs refers to ^{hypothetical} human beings fitted with extraordinary intelligence through AI, and inserted with mechanical body parts to function much more effectively and perform complex tasks. Eg, in movie Terminator, the concept of human cyborg is shown.

- Applications**
- Better cognitive abilities like calculations, data interpretations etc make them useful in industries
 - Perform complex tasks like lifting and transporting heavy materials
 - Error free decisions in situations involving complex algorithms
 - Improve human efficiency by taking less time to do a task.

Q-10] What are additional measures
Sound

Concerns

- ① Ethical concern as we would interfere with human body functioning
- ② Issues related to cyborg malfunctioning
- ③ Cyborgs if used in warfare as automated soldiers can lead to unethical wars as cyborg won't differentiate a civilian and enemy
- ④ Issues like data privacy
- ⑤ Can lead to designer human beings
- ⑥ Automation will replace human workforce leading to job loss
- ⑦ Increase social divide as only few can afford costly cyborgs

Cyborgs will enhance human efficiency but we should ensure that it is inclusive

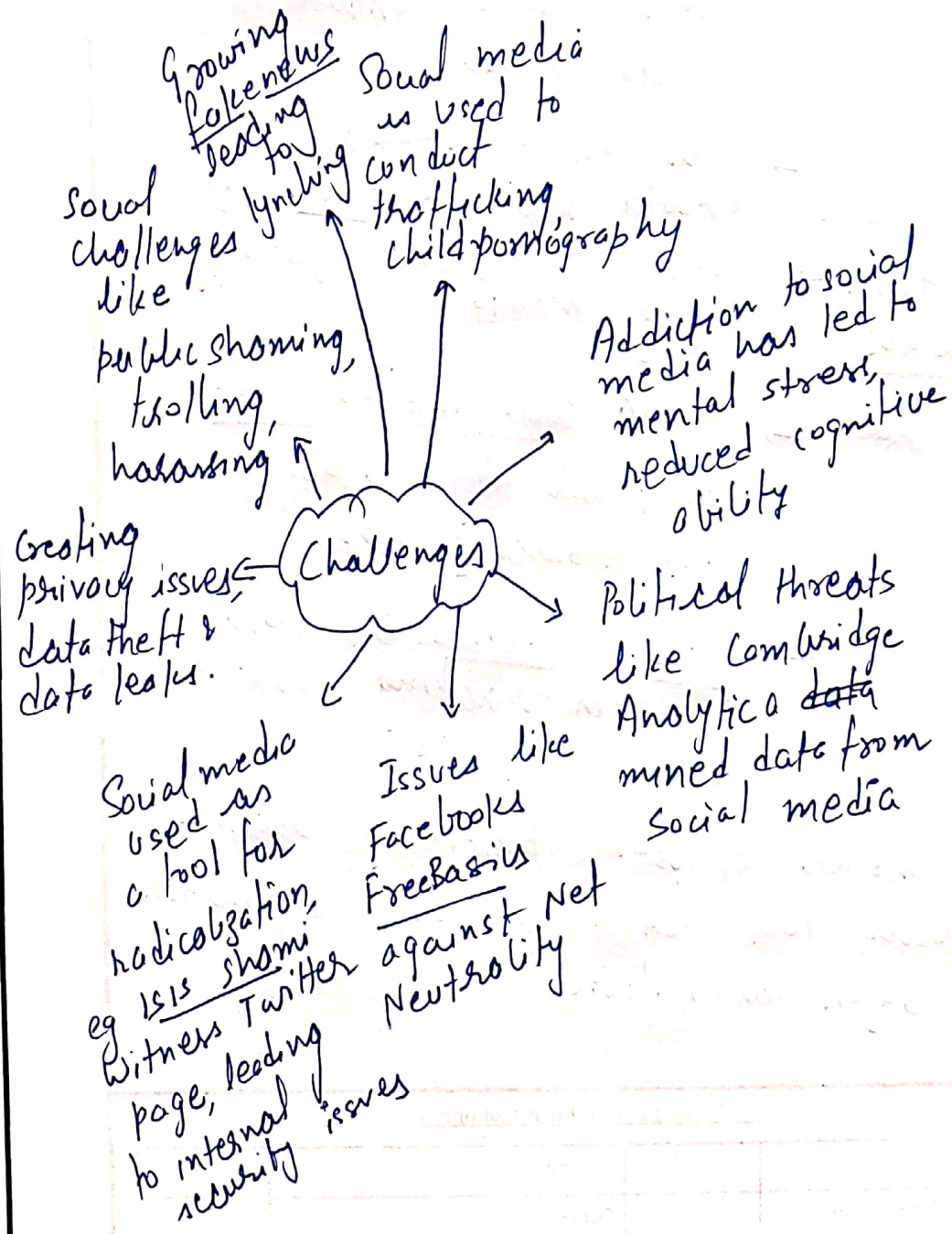
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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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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)

Social media like twitter and facebook has touched every sphere of our ~~lit~~ lives



Additional measures

- Data Protection law as recommended by BV Srikrishna
- Umesh Sinha Committee recommended extending Model Code of Conduct to Social Media
- User awareness, that they should read the terms & conditions before joining social media
- Setting social media hubs to track illegal activity like radicalization
- Cyber specialists and skilling police in tracking social media channels.

Social media if used positively becomes a power tool for information dissemination and citizen participation.

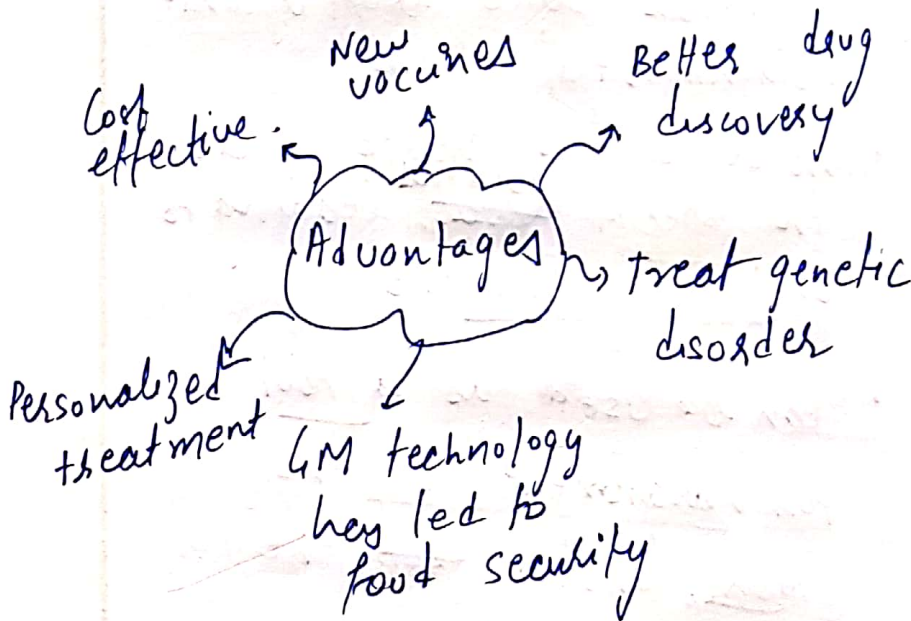
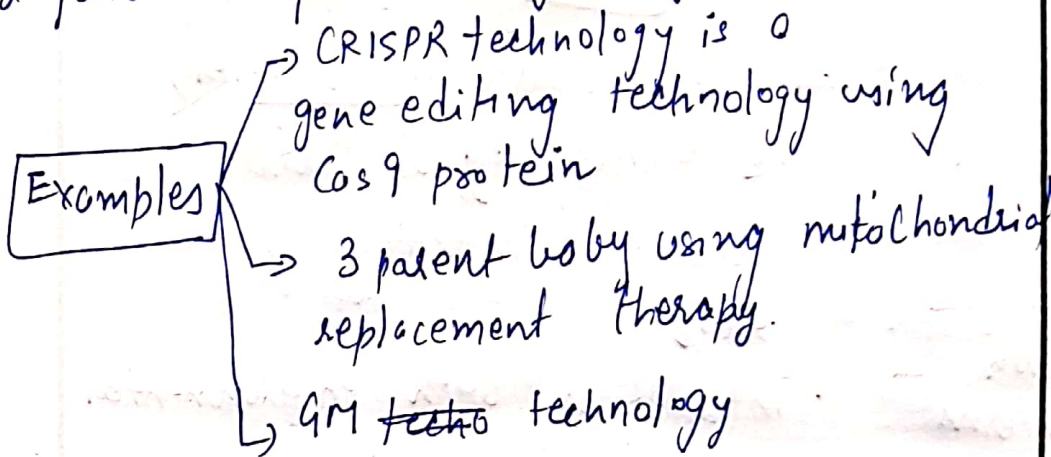
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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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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 Technology is a new field in biological sciences wherein a DNA is modified, replaced or reinserted into a genome of a living organism



→ Ethical

- Concept of designer babies
- Against religious norms, as we are interfering with human body, a gift of God
- May exacerbate inequalities, as being costly, it will become a monopoly of the rich
- Interfering with environmental elements like crops against environmental ethics
- Can be used to create soldiers with special ~~powers~~ ^{abilities}, leading to unethical warfare
- Can be used as a tool for harassment by the rich, forcing ~~them~~ the poor to undergo such treatment for selfish aims

Certain Concerns

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Certain concerns

- Biological concerns
- Future impact / side effect difficult to predict
 - Impact on coming generations, as offsprings born may have genetic defects (intergenerational inequality)
 - Can be used as a tool for biological warfare, create new viruses
 - GM technology has a tendency to colonise the area, thus threatening the biodiversity

Hence, while gene editing is a potent tool for human progress, a comprehensive law strictly defining the limits within which such technology is used is required to check misuse

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Question Interpretation		Total :	

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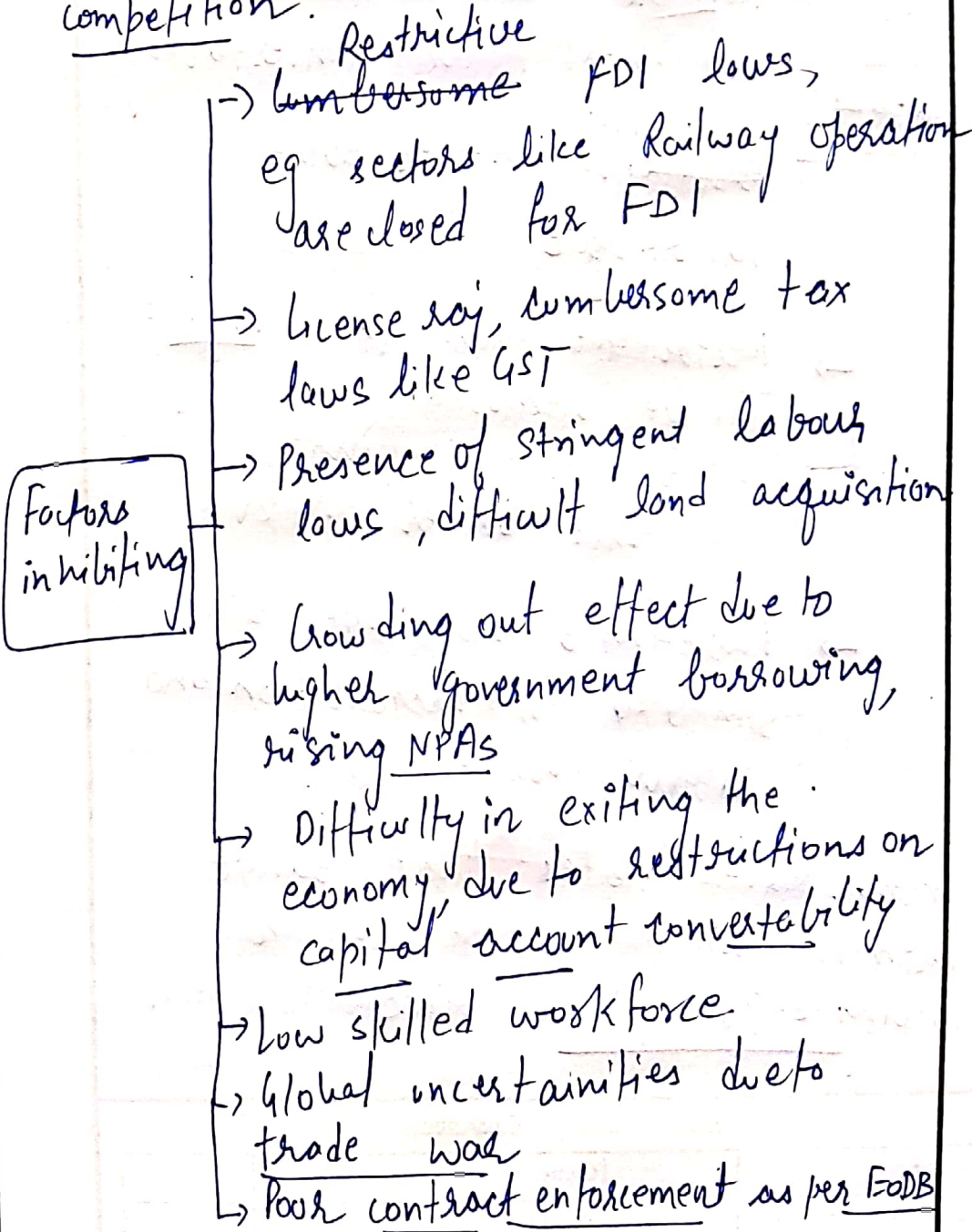
Q.12) "Investment, especially private investment, is the "key driver" that drives demand, creates capacity, increases labour productivity, introduces new technology, allows creative destruction, and generates jobs." Examine. Also, bring out the factors inhibiting the flow of private investment in India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

As per Economic Survey, Gro Investment (Gross fixed Capital formation) accounts for over 30% of GDP. Private investment includes FDI, FDI etc and are a key driver in

- ↳ Drives demand by increasing our disposable income due to better wages
- ↳ Creates capacity by providing capital and new technologies to improve industrial output
- ↳ Increases labour productivity by undertaking skilling programs, providing social security benefits etc
- ↳ Introducing new technology like better machines, automation etc
- ↳ Generates jobs by enhancing the capacity of industries.

40556_21100_1910045024_(2019-09-08 17:28:11)

as private investment leads to more production, thus requiring more labour
 → Allows creative destruction as old technology and practices are replaced with new ones, there is more competition.



Measures

- NITI Aayog recommends reducing physical interaction between government officials and businesses
- Tarapore Committee recommended full Capital Account convertibility
- Providing incentives like tax rebate
- Restrictive laws like Angel tax be removed
- Undertaking skilling of workforce under PMKVY
- Enacting a Wage Code Bill, simplify land acquisition and labour laws etc

Economic Survey states that private investment will play a key role in achieving 8-9% growth rate

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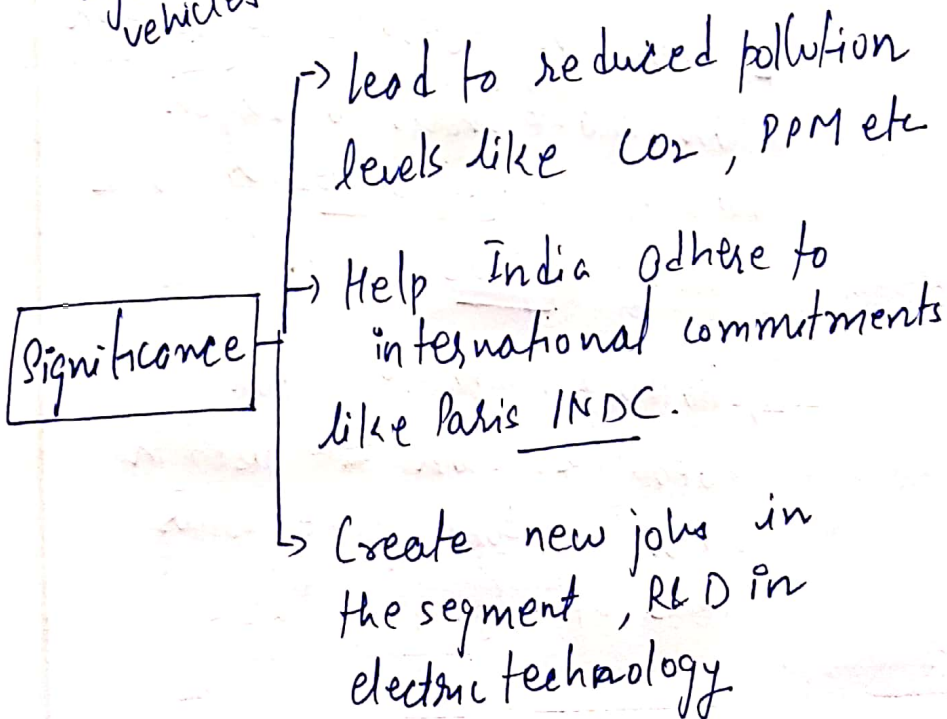
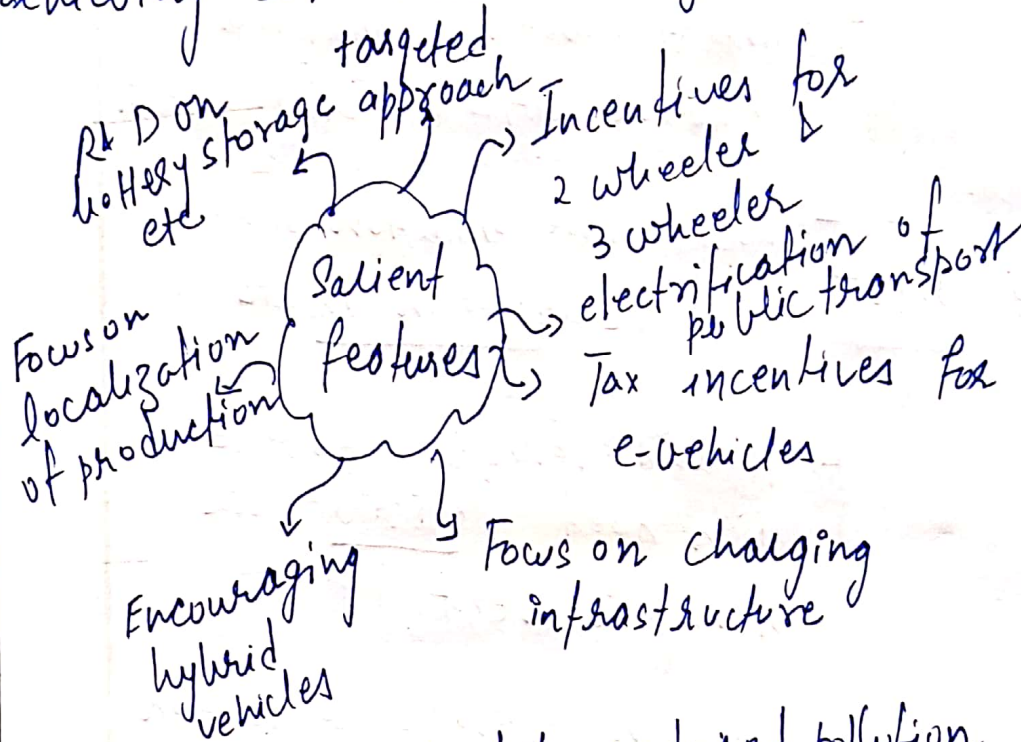
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Question Interpretation		Total :	

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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)

FAME II scheme is a step towards achieving 30% e-vehicles by 2030.



Impact

Significance

- Lowered cost of vehicles in the long run
- Help India reduce the import cost of oil, thus checking CAD & forex drain
- Local value addition will promote Make in India
- Hybrid vehicles provide much need flexibility as per requirement
- Focus on evehicle production can make India a major hub of manufacturing, thus leading to jobs
- Battery technology for evehicles can be used in other sectors like solar cells etc

Impact

As per Survey, share of e-vehicles in Indian market is only 0.66%. Hence, the impact has been not that good as :-

- 1) Low private investment due to huge initial cost
- 2) Technology requires to be imported, especially battery technology (silicon from China)
- 3) Initial costs of purchase is high, thus low demand
- 4) Lack of charging stations, thus reducing viability
- 5) Not suitable for heavy duty like trucks
- 6) Difficult power purchase of electricity

Despite the challenges, e-vehicles should be promoted through low GST, skilling technical experts etc for reducing the menace of air pollution

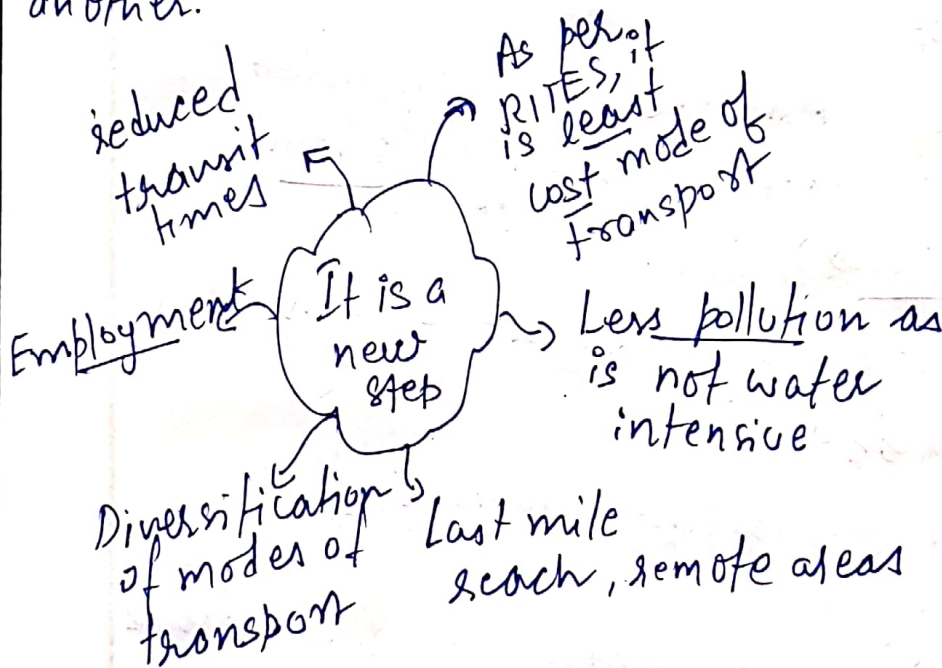
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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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)

Inland Waterways means ~~we~~ using water ways like rivers, lakes, streams etc to transport goods from one region to another.



Factors which hamper

- ① Lack of infrastructure like transit hubs, warehouses etc.
- ② Low private investment in this sector

3 Unou
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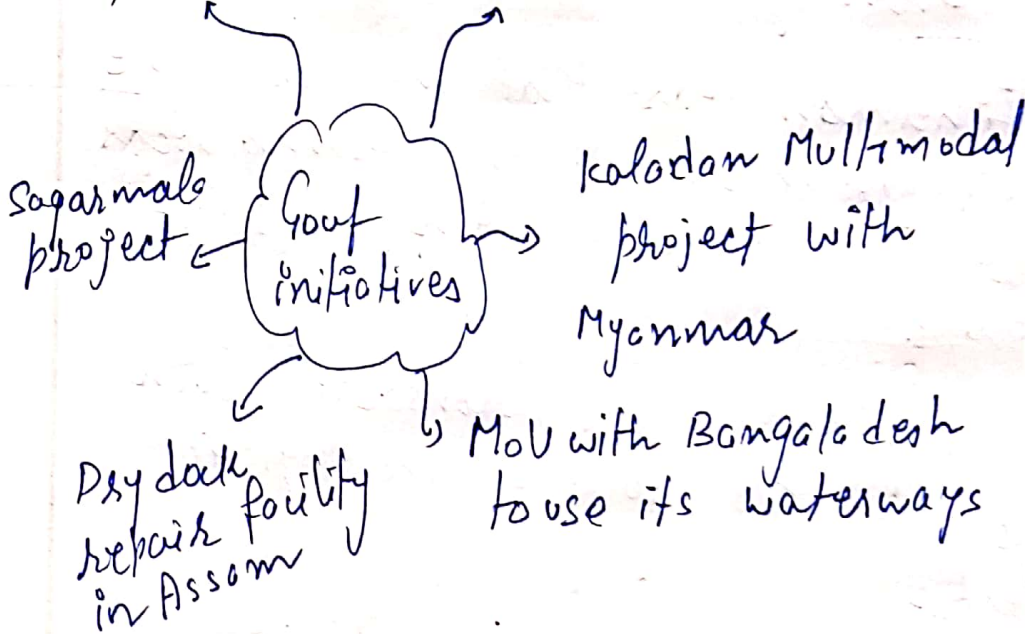
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- ③ Unavailability of skilled labour
- ④ Technical challenges like water depth, presence of overhead bridges
- ⑤ Threats of ~~to~~ damage to marine bio diversity due to oil spills
- ⑥ Fisherman fear that they will lose their livelihood as the fishing areas will be congested with transport ships.
- ⑦ Dominance of road transport, which accounts for 60% of the logistic sector
- ⑧ High logistic cost, around 19% of GDP
- ⑨ Difficulty in implementing a uniform waterways policy due to transboundary nature of waterways, leading to interstate disputes
- ⑩ Vulnerability to disasters like floods

15) What do you think are the reasons that have led to make EIA an effective FIA

Jal Vikas Marg project funded by World Bank for water ways developed

Multimodal Transport Hub at Varanasi



Waterway transport will help us achieve our goal of reducing logistic cost to 10% of GDP, also providing huge employment.

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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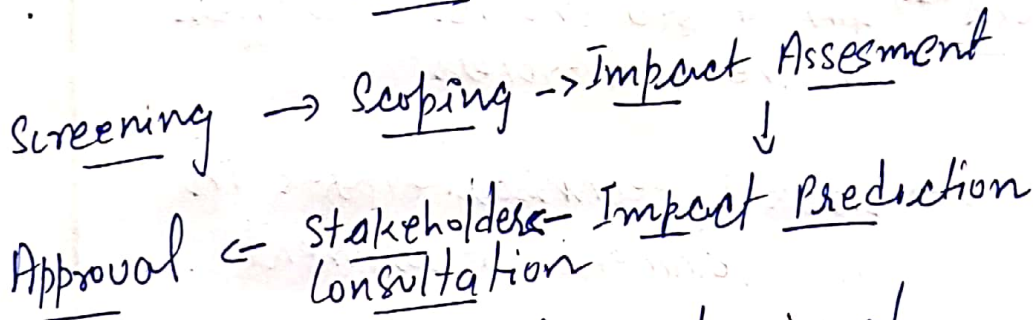
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40536 21100 1910045024 (2019-09-08 17:28:11)

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)

EIA is a tool to measure and quantify the environmental impact of the developmental project to measure its viability. It is a way to balance economic growth with environmental sustainability.

Process



Reasons for limited success

- Absence of professional experts to carry out the EIA process
- Plagiarism, as in many cases, the EIA report has been copied from some other report of other projects.

Reasons

- Lack of an independent monitoring agency, and the assessment is solely based on 3rd party results (conflict of interest)
- Lack of stakeholder consultation in many cases, public hearing is not even conducted
- Limited stakeholder awareness on the EIA process
- Lack of technical experts in the government department
- Dilution of norms, as EIA process requirement has been diluted for certain projects like atomic energy etc.
- Improper documentation of biodiversity of the area also creates difficulty in predicting impact.

Measures

- ① Mandatory stakeholder consultation, by involving the Gram Sabhas
- ② Creating professional cadre of experts to conduct the EIA process
- ③ Creating an EIA cell in the district administration to monitor the EIA process at every step
- ④ Provision of alternative sites for project, ^{in diverse regions} should be strengthened in the EIA process
- ⑤ The process should be decentralized

Through above steps, the true aim of EIA, that is sustainable development will be achieved

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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)

As per UNEP, 8 million tonnes of plastic are deposited into oceans every year

Menace of plastic pollution

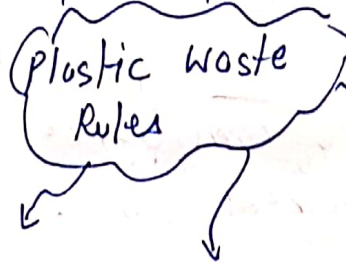
- ① Bioaccumulation : Plastics collect in the oceans, thus concentrating wastes, eg Great Pacific Gyre
- ② Leaching : Plastics release chemicals like DDT, which leads to pollution
- ③ Biodiversity : Plastics get consumed by animals, leading to health issues
- ④ Flooding : Plastics clog drains etc, leading to floods, eg Mumbai
- ⑤ Diseases : Plastic pollution is one of leading causes of typhoid, cholera etc

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⑥ Aesthetics : Plastics around tourist places like Taj Mahal reduces its aesthetic potential, damaging tourism

Run 50 microns thick plastics

Extended Producer Responsibility



Role of waste generator

Waste segregation

Extends to rural areas

Measures to mitigate impact

- Moving towards alternatives like bioplastics
- Encouraging jute bags for carrying items
- Citizen awareness so as to reduce waste generation

..17) "Despite India wage inequality remains Comment. Also, suggest policy for minim-

Measures

- Enhancing capacity of local bodies to manage plastic pollution, establish treatment plants
- Promoting circular economy
- NITI Aayog recommendations like waste-to-energy plants, can be created
- Creating a Bureau of Plastic Management (BPM) for nodal monitoring of compliance with Plastic Management Rules
- Strict enforcement of waste segregation at source
- Stakeholder involvement, eg Poonawala's CSR initiatives

Curbing plastic pollution will help us achieve our environmental SDG goals, as well as better health.

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

40556 21100 1910045024 (2019-09-08 17:28:11)

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, suggests the way forward for rationalising and streamlining the policy for minimum wages. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

India has been growing at over 6% GDP rate per annum, but low pay and wage inequality remains a serious obstacle.

- Low pay & Wage inequality
- As per PLFS, men are paid 1.2 to 1.3 times more than women
 - As per PLFS, 45% of regular workers are paid less than minimum wages
 - Over 80% workers work in informal sector with low wages
 - Domestic workers are not considered under Minimum wages Act

They are serious obstacles to inclusive growth

- ① Lower sections of society are unable to climb up the ladder, ~~has~~ as they lack upward social mobility
- ② Low personal disposable income leads to reduced spending on social welfare like health & education

- ③ Impacts food security, due to lower spending on nutrition
- ④ Inhumane working conditions, harassment at the hands of employers
- ⑤ Leads to inequality in the society, gap between rich and poor increases, affecting social harmony

Way for Rationalizing & Streamlining

- A Code on Wages Bill to rationalize and simplify the different wages
- Establishing a National Floor wage, 7th Pay Comm'n recommended ₹ 700 per day
- Economic Survey recommends dividing the country into different zones for the purpose of deciding the Minimum wage

way

- Further, the survey recommends classifying minimum wage based on labour quality, like skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled
- Creating a National Commission on Minimum Wage to monitor the compliance with wage Policy
- Ratifying ILO Domestic Worker convention, so that they are included for Minimum Wage
- Formalization of economy through schemes like PM Rozgar Protection Yojana
- Establishing a grievance redressal cell and involving civil society, NGOs.

Minimum Wage should focus on the concept of Fair wage as recommended by DPSA for inclusive & sustainable growth

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

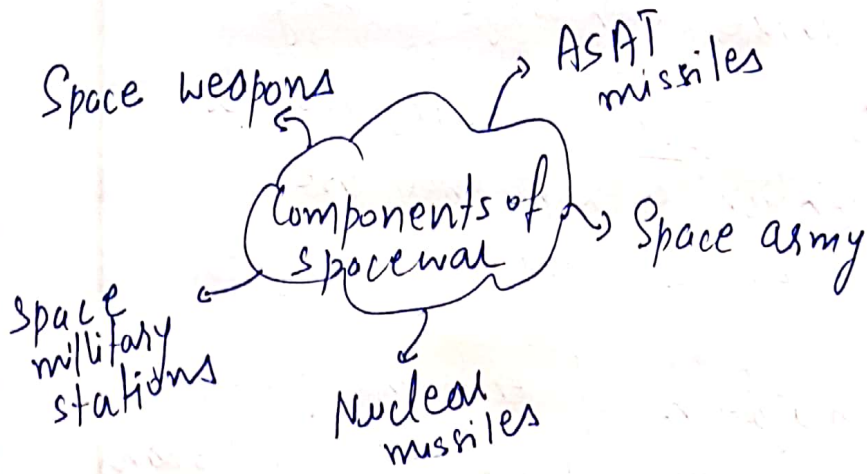


Destroy Co
① Dir...

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)

Recently America announced plans for creation of space force on the lines of US Navy and Airforce, thus heralding a new era of space war.



It would
Destroy intrinsic trust

- ① It would lead to trust deficit between nations.
- ② Every nation would see other as a threat
- ③ Lead to militarization of space in the garb of protecting space assets

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Destroy cooperation

- ① Due to trust deficit, no nation will be willing to cooperate citing security issues
- ② It will widen the gap between North & Global South, as Global South lacks space technologies
- ③ May lead to creation of space alliances, similar to NATO & Warsaw Pact

To protect our space assets, India launched its ASAT weapon, however, there have been concerns with space debris.

Concerns over space debris

- ① It may threaten the satellites in space of nations due to impact and collision
- ② It can threaten the international Space Station (ISS)

Chief of Defence Staff in India. In this context, India is faced in its appointment of military a modern...

- ③ Space debris can be a threat to future manned missions, putting human lives at risk
- ④ Negative impact on earth in case it strikes the surface as meteoroids

However, unlike China, mission Shakti created minimum debris and ISRO has assured that it has been taken care of as it was in low Earth Orbit (LEO) and will disappear

Way forward

- India should remain committed to peaceful use of space & Outer Space Treaty
- India should build consensus against space militarization in fora like UN
- Funding of space junk cleaning mission like UK's Debris

Space has great scope for human advances and it should be inclusive for all

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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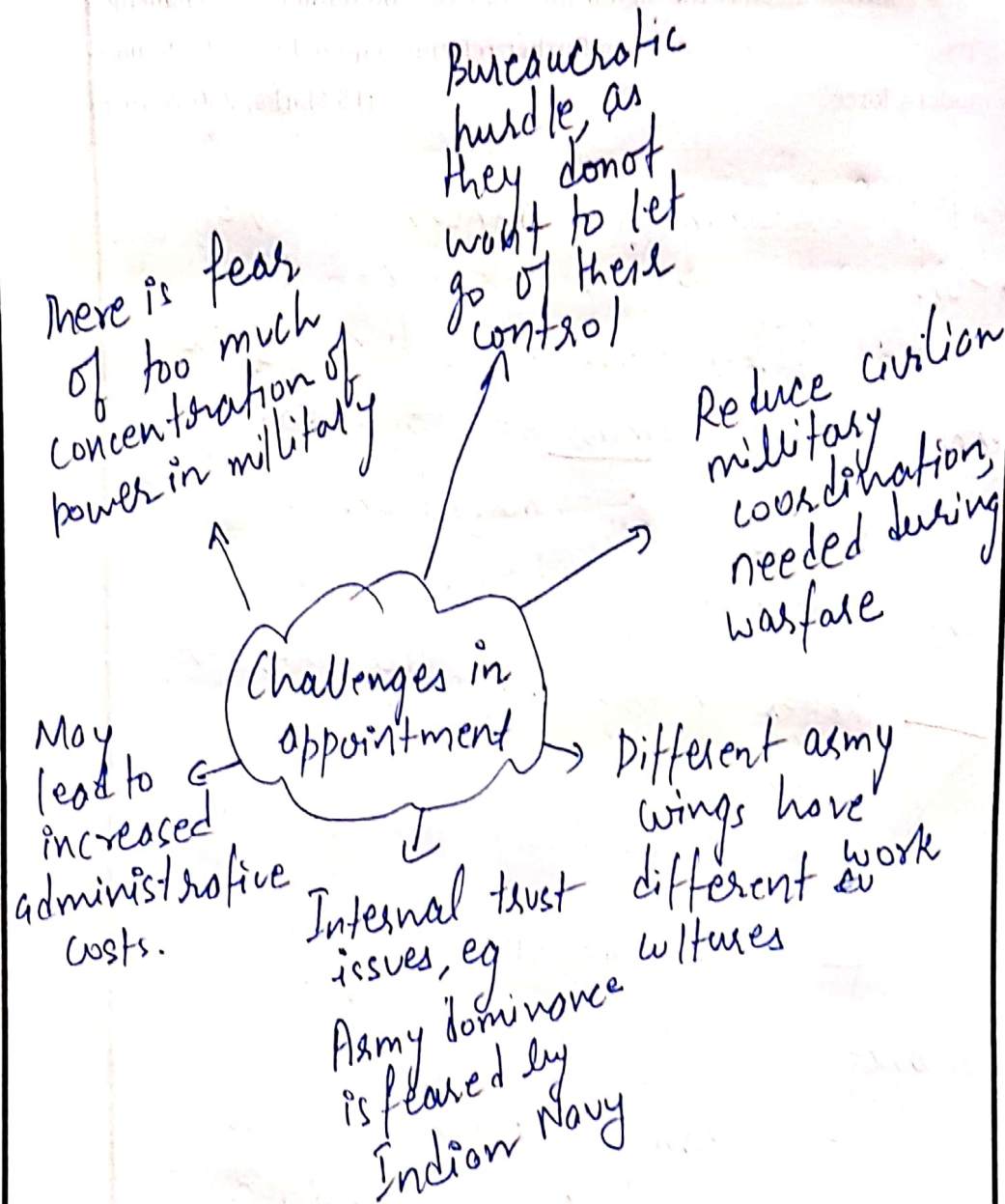
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Q.19) Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) is the stepping stone for tri-services integration in India. In this context, discuss the significance of CDS and outlines the challenges faced in its appointment. Also, discuss further reforms required to make Indian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

Recently, Government announced the creation of Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) for triservices integration. Both Naresh Chandra Committee and Kargil Review Committee emphasized on the need for triservices integration.

- Significance
- Better interoperability between forces
 - Better military preparedness
 - Better defence policy making
 - Streamlining the process of defence acquisition
 - Improving mutual trust between wings of army
 - Coordinated approach International practice, like USA has it

Creation for let



Further reforms

- ① Shetkeshetkar Committee recommended rationalizing the force size, cutting manpower, closing military farms which have lost utility etc

- ② Creating a National Defence Strategy for better policy making and targeted approach
- ③ Cyber training of forces, specialization in sophisticated weapons
- ④ Streamlining military procurement process, speeding acquisition
- ⑤ Strengthening domestic weapon industry, through private participation under schemes like MAKE-II
- ⑥ Increasing women officers in the army, which is only 2% currently

Through above steps, India can enhance its readiness to security threats from internal (Naxalites) as well as external (Pakistan)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



However,

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 to become a \$ 1 trillion digital economy. However, as Economic Survey points out, data threat can be a roadblock.

Threats from cybersecurity

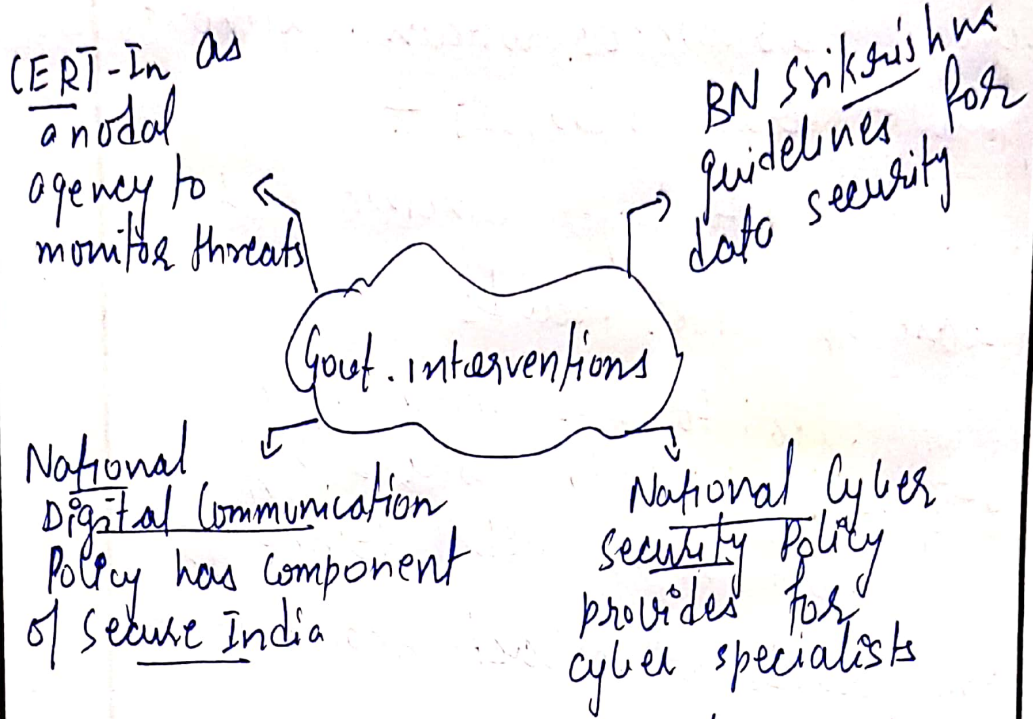
- ① Breach of privacy
- ② Data leaks, eg UIDAI Aadhar data
- ③ Cyberhacking, through viruses & malware like GravityRat
- ④ Radicalization through digital means
- ⑤ State surveillance
- ⑥ Cyberjacking etc

India has embarked on a Digital India path like.

- National Broadband Mission
- National Digital Communication Policy

However, India cannot sustain it without Digitally Secure India, as :-

- ↳ It will lead to huge economic cost in case of cyber frauds
- ↳ It will lead to trust deficit in the citizens, due to data leaks & they would avoid using digital technology
- ↳ Bank frauds will impact financial inclusion
- ↳ Data mining like Cambridge Analytica will damage the democracy by analysing & predicting voting behaviour
- ↳ Privacy issues can lead to public shaming, trolling etc
- ↳ Can affect national security due to leaks



However, Govt. interventions has issues

- Low financial allocation
- Lack of coordination between agencies
- Lack of trained experts
- Laws like IT Act are old & not suited for modern times

As Survey points out we need a "Data of the people, by the people for the people"

And that requires

- Data Access Fiduciary Architectures as per survey
- ARC recommends protecting critical data by developing infrastructure

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	