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Test Code: 21096

FIAS – 2019 – GS3G/7E/19C/27B

ForumIAS
ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	SHUBHANK MISHRA		
Email Id.	[redacted]	Roll No.	1910047045
Mobile No.	[redacted]	Date:	22 Aug 2019

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
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10		
11		
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Total Marks:		

INSTRUCTION

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. 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.
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.

Remarks:

Start Time |	**End Time |**
Mode Of Examination :	**Online** ☐ **Offline** ☐
ECN CODE:	**Evaluation Date:**

ForumIAS, 2nd Floor, IAPL House, #19, Pusa Road, Opposite Metro Pillar 95-96, Karol Bagh, New Delhi- 110005 | Ph: 011-49878625/ 9821711605 | Email: student@forumias.academy

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Q.1) India needs an effective minimum wage policy that targets the vulnerable bottom rung of wage earners to help in driving up aggregate demand and building and strengthening the middle class, and thus spur a phase of sustainable and inclusive growth. Discuss.

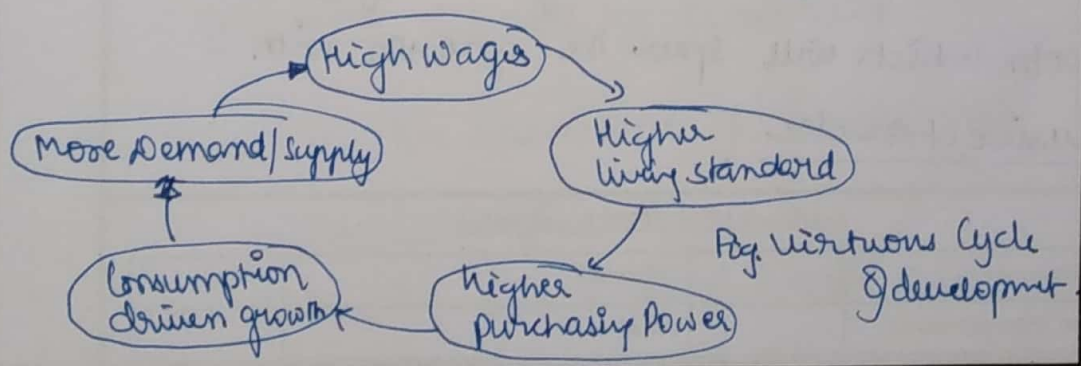
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

minimum wage policy envisages the government determined minimum limit wages for all sections (formal & informal).

SUSTAINABLE & INCLUSIVE GROWTH:-

A) Vulnerable bottom rung:

1) Ensure the minimum wages to ensure the livelihood of bottom rung.
2) Provide justice for the work provided by the worker.
3) Reduce concentration of wealth and distribute to all.
4) It will increase the purchasing power of workers and hence induce growth.



Eg. virtuous cycle of development.

B) Strengthen the middle Class:-

1) It also provides wage support to the middle class.

2) The Job providers also enjoy freedom as nationally approved wages keep the unscrupulous wage demands of trade union under control.

3) Standardisation and National equity of wages promotes equitable availability of labour.

4) Controls stressed migration which was harmful for both.

Hence minimum wages Policy would ensure the greater harmony and justice for both which will spur the growth with Inclusive character.

Q.2) Improved efficiency of livestock, with its various commodities and service products, is crucial to achieving sustainable agricultural development and food security. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Sustainable Agriculture Development and food security are the backbone of any Economy.

Indian agriculture needs the support of livestock as allied activities to increase the strength of Agriculture. National livestock mission promotes use of livestock products.

LIVESTOCK to SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE:-

1) They provide additional Income by Sale of dairy products, poultry eggs, wool of sheep etc.

2) The reduce the input cost of agriculture eg: Cowdung used as fertilizers, grazing of weeds by livestock etc.

3) They are the backbone of traditional and sustainable agriculture like used jivamrita in Zero Budged Natural Farming

4) They provide employment in off-seasons like the gap between Kharif / Rabi crops.

5) Livestock produce natural chain of products by giving birth to their young-ones

LIVESTOCK - TO FOOD SECURITY :-

1) They provide nutritional Security to to farmers themselves.

2) Provide protein / dairy products as additional source of food security.

3) Some provide meat eg chicken, goats etc

Livestocks are prime source of support for farmers in terms of agriculture (Oxens in plough, fertilizer etc), food security, and Income as its recommended in the doubling of farmers Income (Ashok Dalwai)

Q.3) The Make in India, stuck in the judicious mix of economic prudence and administrative reforms, is yet to take off. Analyse. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Make in India is the scheme for the promotion of manufacturing sector in India. It targets investment of 100 million by 2020.

Economic Prudence : Make in India :-

1) Is there need of development of sector. eg defense manufacturing is crucial for the strategic as well as economic perspective.

2) Need of investment by Indian industry ?
eg: Many industries like the electronic sector suffer from inverted duty structure leading to cheaper end products.

3) Relative allocation of resources in different industries.
eg: More focus should be to labour intensive industries and surprise sector eg: Food Processing Apparel industry.

4) Location of industries eg: Pharma industry should be developed over higher altitude

as it would save the cost of Electricity required in storage in cold chain system.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS: MAKE IN INDIA

There is need of reforms, which are crucial for Make in India:

1) Land Agrument and land Acquisition reforms.
2) Labour Reforms to provide the sustainable env for both Industry and labours
3) Easy Taxation policy and reduce the red tapism by the decreased paperwork.
4) Free the chapravyah challenge where firms are difficult to close in case of non viability of profits.
5) Special Economic Zones establishments for investment of FDI.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.4) Discuss the 10-point vision presented in Union Budget 2019 – 20. Why it is important for Ease of living? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

10 point vision presented in Union Budget 2019-20 promotes the following of global standards like focus on reduced paperwork, easy regulations, promotion of synergy between the workers and employers.

EASE OF LIVING:-

1) The increase of economic growth will increase the purchasing power leading to better living standards.

2) Provision of Basic Education and the Health parameters to promote the healthy human.

3) Poverty Reduction measures to reduce the crimes, promot justice and equitable distribution of resources.

4) Focus of availability of drinking water for all, which reflects the changed requirement due to climate change.

5) Easy Governance Policy using the the modern e-governance measures. eg: Feedback mechanism to govt eg: Mygov app

6) Safety and Security of women by introduction of stricter punishments against culprits and use of technology like Panic Buttons

7) Reduce marginalisation of the minority groups by safeguarding their rights and constitutional principles.

All these will prove the Base of living of the common man.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.5) "India needs a clear intellectual property rights regulation to attract foreign investment." Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Indian IPR laws have be constantly blamed even though they are in likes with WTO provisions of TRIPS.

Bone of Contention :-

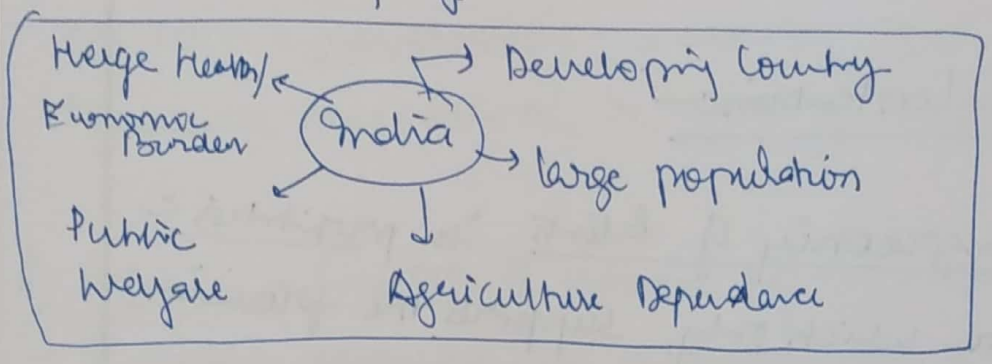
1) Evergreening of Patents is prohibited in India which only supports the provision if there is < change in product / significant change in Method

2) Compulsary Clause which can allow government to break IPR security in case of public interest.

eg: 'Nexavar' drug against IPR protection for public welfare in Africa.

Moreover India has been blamed for 'not upgrading to TRIP's plus. but its not advisable for India.

India being a developing country,



India cannot afford TRIPs Plus due to above issues.

WTO policy of TRIPS is enough to promote FDI and manage security of Rights of common men.

Q.6) The anti-satellite mission has put India in a minimum league of nation that possesses the technique. Explain anti-satellite technology and India's Mission Shakti test.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Anti Satellite System uses the technology to destroy the enemy missiles or satellites if they interfere with India space.

This promotes the security of India in space which could evolve as modern area of war.

ANTI SATELLITE TECHNOLOGY :-

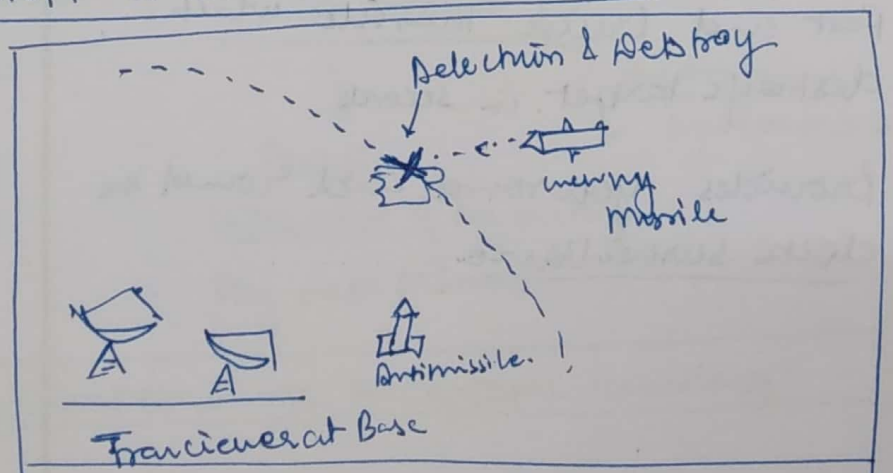


Fig. Anti satellite technology.

1) Transceivers provide 24x7 surveillance and detect the entry of any enemy missile, it sends its cordinets

2) As soon as detection it forwards information to Shakti Missile

3) It launches in seconds after targetting the missile and destroys it on hitting.

4) It uses Shakti Missile
   - Indegenously developed
   - Fast and Cruise missile which destroys target in seconds
   - Provides year round and round the clock surveillance.

Q.7) Blockchain is a global, shared, incorruptible and hence trusted ledger of economic transactions. Elaborate in context of its application in governance.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Blockchain technology is the use of public ledger and public management of data which makes it free from any type of central control and not tamperig of data, making it trusted ledger.

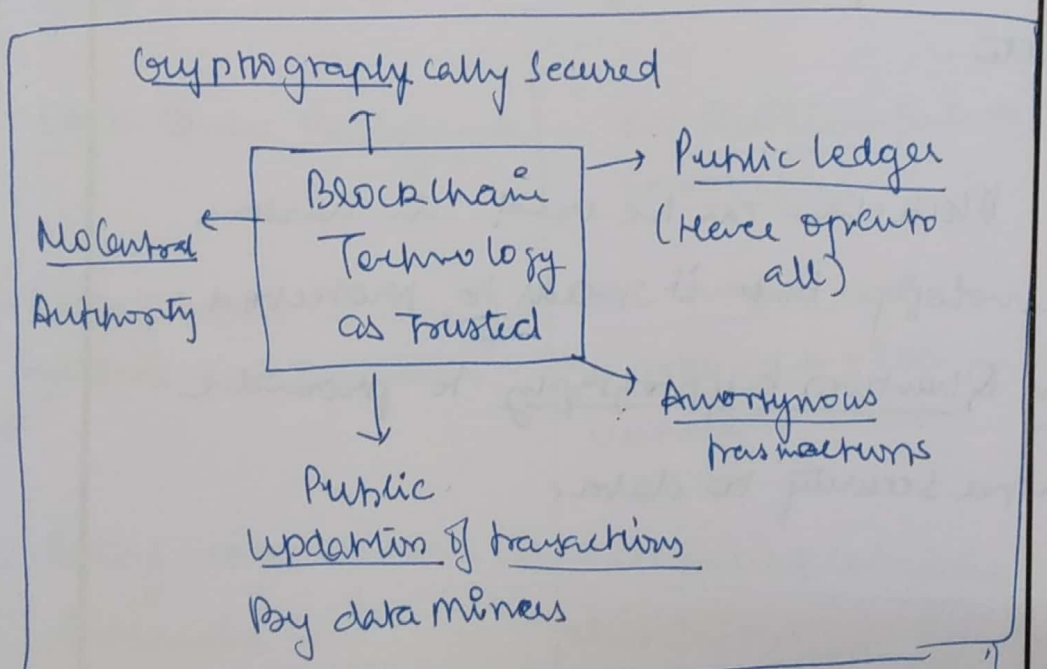


Fig. Blockchain as Acceptable technology

APPLICATION IN GOVERNANCE:-

1) In Public Distribution Services to provide open data information of Beneficiary.

2) Use of Blockchain technology in financial transactions eg Direct Benefit transfer

3) Use of Blockchain in maintenance of Aadhar Data and have secured towards the other charges.

4) Use in provision of resources eg Electricity etc.

Blockchain can be used in various technology but it needs to protected by Quantum cryptography to provide further security to data.

Q.8) India has moved ahead from disaster mitigation to risk reduction in disaster management. Analyze .

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

India from disaster mitigation to the risk reduction.

Disaster Mitigation (Hyogo Protocol)	Risk Reduction (Sendai Framework)
- Earth Quake Relief work	- EQ Resilient Buildings Construction.
→ Relief work in case of Cyclones and Tsunami	- CRZ norms and no settlement near vulnerable zones
- Relief work in case Avalanche	→ Controlled Construction in hilly region.

(Don't Write anything in this

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.9) There is an urgent need for climate-smart agriculture due to global environment and climate change situation. Comment. Also, discuss how climate-smart agriculture can be made affordable to farmers in India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Climate Smart Agriculture uses

1) Resilient Seeds.

2) Water efficient technology eg drip Irrigation

3) Technological Monitoring

4) following agro climatic Zone information while planting crops.

5) Use of Traditional Non-Intrusive methods like Zero Budget Natural Farming.

Climate Smart can be Affordable:-

1) Zero Budget Natural Farming

2) Govt Subsidised Climate Resilient Seeds

3) Use of Natural fertilizers

4) In water scarce regions grow Millets and water shed crops.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.10) The world's geo-economic pivot may have shifted to Asia, but terrorism continues to be one of the core impediments in the realisation of the Asian Century. Analyse.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Geo-economic Pivot to Asia because

1) India: fastest growing economy and huge labour surplus

2) Demographic Dividend of India.

3) Capital investment of China.

4) Technology of Japan & South Korea

(Don't Write anything in this Ar

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.11) "Improving the efficiency of the logistics sector is of high importance for country's". Discuss. Write about the challenges faced by India's logistics sector and how to improve logistics in India.
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

logistics sectors promote the growth and development of economy and determines the growth by providing lanes of exchange.

logistics sector includes.

- Inland waterways.
- Dedicated freight corridors.
- Roadways
- Sea lanes of communication
- Air lift system.

And when all these combine to provide the minimum cost of transportation of the raw materials and end products across the different sectors of economy.

CHALLENGES FACED BY INDIAN LOGISTIC CENTER:

1) Non-connectivity of distant regions make the procurement of raw materials difficult eg Himalayan Medical herbs. eg Himalayan Yew

2) Multimodal Connectivity is not available as - Waterways, Roadways, ports etc are not connected.

3) Infrastrure development is not at par with present day technology eg: Old ports, old roads etc.

4) Break the Bulk Center have over crowded presence making delays and the turn around time is very high.

5) Non-availability of Environment-compatible logistics support: Around 70% of the logistics is dominated by the Roadways which is air polluting.

6) Congestion of Public Roadways and lack of direct corridors.

IMPROVING THE LOGISTICS SECTOR:-

1) Focus of Dedicated Freight Corridors development.

1.1) Reduce the cost by reducing the cross-subsidising of freight cost and passenger travel cost.

1.2. Development of New channels.

2) Port lead development and connecting the roadways and seaways.

3) Dredging and Connecting the National Waterways.

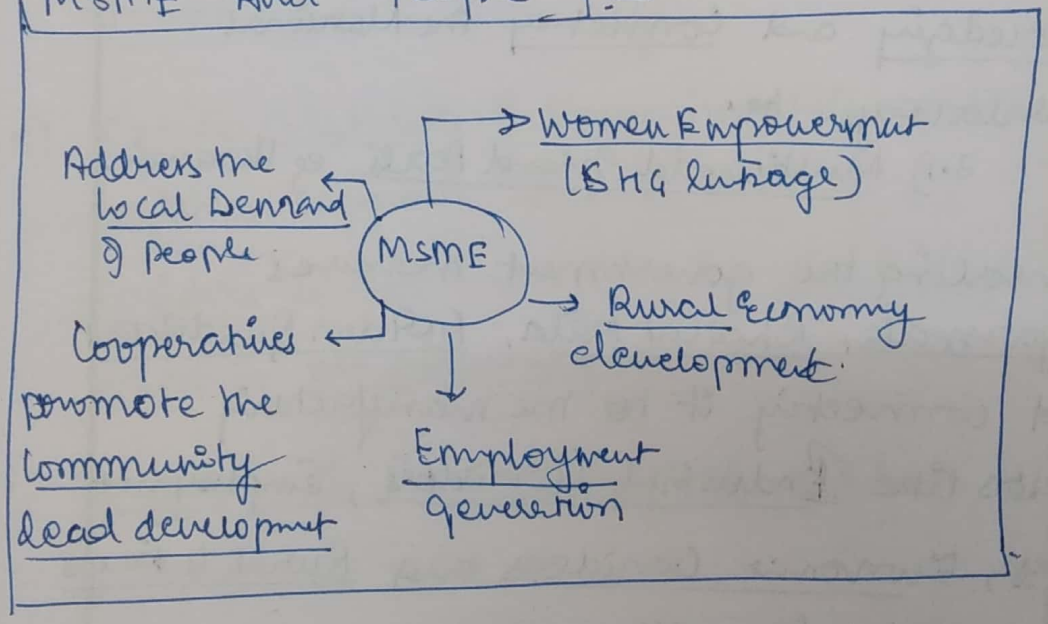
3.1) Multimodal Inland Ports eg Varanasi.

4) Interlinking the government measures Sagarmala, Bharat Mala, Golden Quadrilateral and connecting it to the manufacturing sectors like Industrial Corridors, Employment Zones, Economic Corridors and Rural Infrastructure will provide ~~down~~ all round comprehensive logistics.

Q.12) The MSME sector in India is not only a key engine of growth but also a true reflection of economics where people really matter. Examine. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government to bolster the MSME sector. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

MSME sector's development is directly linked with the development of Rural Economy (Karve Committee). And moreover when linked with employment statistics it promotes maximum absorption of the workforce

MSME And People :-



1) MSME provides employment to around 60% of the workforce yet contributes 45% of the output.

2) MSME are mostly located in Rural Areas.

2.1) → They reduce stress migration and promote regional development.

2.2) They find solutions to regional demands.

eg: Mechanical washing machine which could wash clothes in basket itself, Hence No electricity dependand.

2.3) The promote rural entrepreneurs.

3) Women Empowerment is crucial and MSME promote better status/role of women hence reducing crime against women.

3.1) SHG linkage and thrift Saving makes women entrepreneurs.

4) Marginalised communities can come together and promote a cooperative.

eg: Amul Cooperative of Dairy Community

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVT:—

1) Promotion of Financing by launching Mudra scheme.

2) Easing the taxation norms and rules for MSME sector.

3) Promotion of Brands of MSME eg: Khadi India

4) Mandatory Procurement from MSME to promote the economic viability.

5) Promotion of skilling and entrepreneurship skills to the youth under Skill India, Kaushal scheme etc.

6) Further with the promotion of Market linking of the products eg: weekly haats and yearly haats in the capital.

7) Technology and Global Standards eg: Phytosanitary measures, Irradiation Centers

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.13) Critically examine how East Asian model can help India to achieve $5 trillion mark. What are the other challenges in this regard suggesting ways and means to achieve the same?
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Recent focus of Government to make India of 5 trillion $ economy, to promote the development of India, can utilise various models from around the world.

~~Example~~: EAST ASIA MODEL AND INDIAS CHALLENGES

1) High skilling of workforce almost 85% person of workforce in Japan are skilled whereas (India stagnates at 5%)

- South Korea has 95% skilled workforce

2) Land Utilisation

- Vertical expansion of buildings in East Asia but horizontal expansion in India.

3) Resource Utilisation :-

- Raw materials extraction is controlled and regulated, and India has still not regulated.

4) Infrastructure development:-

- They have multimodal connectivity whereas India still needs it.

5) Environment Dependence

eg: 1) Singapore being a port city thrived on MRO operations.

2) Japan being on Continental Margin and frequently affected by Earthquakes has utilised EQ resilient Building.

6) Lack of Civilian crises like the Cow vigilantism in India.

7) Economic Ease of Doing Business to promote FDI attract and manufacturing hubs.

8) Focus on Human Capital

eg: China's focus on labour intensive industries made human capital of cheap labour available.

9) Environment of development of Research

eg: IPR rules, patent protection etc. whereas Indian principles promote sharing of data.

WAYS AND MEANS :—

1) Promote Inclusive development of all people
   - Skill development
   - Labour intensive Industries.
   - Rural / Local Entrepreneurship
   - MSME and SHG promotion.

2) Utilising the Natural Environmental source.
   - Promotion of Agriculture: India has worlds largest agricultural land (141 million hectare) and most varied environment.
   - Labour force and Demographic Dividend
   - Service Sector : Tourism, Medical, Teachers etc.

3) Environment resilient and sustainable focus.

Q.14) "The digitization of Public distribution system has caused more problems than curing it." Critically Discuss.
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Public distribution system has been recently reformed by introduction of Aadhar card, BAPU (Biometric Authentication) and centralisation of Digital Database.

CURING FROM DIGITAL PDS:-

1) Reduction of mistargeting, reduced Inclusion-exclusion error as redundant records are caught.

2) Reduced leakages due to the reduced discretion of Ration shops.

3) Reduced syphoning off of good quality grains in the outer markets.

4) Easy and faster procurement by the FCI centers.

5) Realtime management and dispute resolution of queries.

PROBLEMS CAUSED:—

1) Non-availability of working system since lack of authenticity in case of failure of electricity, Internet etc.

2) Authentication failures in case of the Biometric fingerprints since hardworking nature of jobs eg farmer, construction labour

3) Hacking of Government records leading to sale of personal records and generation of Black market.

4) Added expenditure due to the initial setup cost of computers, Internet etc.

5) Leakages have been promoted since now they are given 1/2 kg instead of 1 kg because their position is weak upfront of retailers.

WAY FORWARD :-

Above problems however do not overcome the benefits. There are problems with the implementation level not the policy level.

→ Proper records security
→ Biometric technology improvement.
→ Bi-yearly updation of finger prints.
→ Awareness of downtrodden etc

must be followed to bring the benefits of digital PDS to all.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.15) Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) was introduced to create a robust framework to deal with distressed assets and transform the face of commercial insolvency in India. How far has IBC been successful in its objective after 3 years of it coming into force? What are the new measures proposed by the government to mitigate the difficulties in the implementation of IBC? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was introduced to promote the easy liquidation of assets and the release of Banks and entreprises from the chakravyuh challenge, where it was easy to start Business but very difficult to close it

SUCCESS OF IBC :-

-) It has ~~accru~~ solved cases showing 43% resolution which is much higher than above.

→ faster resolution of resources

→ Dividend of common public also included eg Amrapali Realstate

→ NCLT has solved multiple cases and mutual resolution.

New Measures proposed :-

1) Faster resolution by fixing the time line.

2) Provision of mediation to increase the say of Debtor also.

IBC has been recently criticised for the bias towards creditors and total disregard of Debtors say.

Above measures will provide parity to both.

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.16) Artificial Intelligence may concentrate power over information in the hands of a few, or it may empower the many. Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Artificial Intelligence is the use of machines to process the data just like human mind using artificial neural Networks and fuzzy logic technology.

ARTIFICIAL INTELIGENCE : CONCENTRATION OF POWER in FEW :-

1) Evidence Based Policy Making where this power of information limited to those who have it.
   eg: Excess consumption of Sugar will need the increased supply of insulin injections.

2) Consumer patterns can be studied and hence modified to their own advantage
   eg: Indian consumption : More Chicken less Beef
   American Consumption : More Beef less chicken

3) High cost of technology leading to Data Scientist and Data mining technologies more recently Big Data Analytics, will favour few.

4) Localisation of Data as the Data holders are greatest winners of upcoming world.
ex Google can provide the traffic and predict usage and logistics of any location

5) Literacy and Awareness of users makes the technology favourable towards the literates and educated.

Hence controlled intervention from the Government can promote the equitable distribution of profits.

AI Empowering Many :-

1) Government to act as facilitator and promote research and development in public issues.

2) Using the evidence Based Policy making in solving the crimes and providing the security to common man.

3) Use it to find the Internet Crimes of deep web. and organised Crimes

4) Public distribution Services and the use AI to promote and look for easy access of services to all.

5) Using the face recognition technology will help catching the offenders.

Hence its upto the application of technology which will show its results for few or many.

Q.17) Discuss the implications of desertification as a major environmental challenge facing India. Analyze the effectiveness of steps taken by the government to combat it. Also, evaluate the role played by the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) so far in addressing the concerns posed by desertification. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Desertification is the phenomenon of land erosion and degradation in arid, semi arid and sub humid areas.

India is 34% affected by desertification acc to Land Degradation Atlas of ISRO.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES : AND ITS EFFECTIVENESS :-

1) Promotion larger green cover and it has increased from 18% since 1950's to 21% acc to Forest Survey report.

2) Promotion of use of fallow land as grazing land → this has increased the grazing land.

3) Use of environmentally sustainable Agriculture practice → use of mulching by growing grasses, pebbles, artificial plastics etc. This has reduced the erosion.

4) Reduction of Deforestation and diversion of land has promoted Afforestation under CAMPA.

5) Use of Canal Irrigation and use of ~~tug~~ underground water → leading to Salinity : It has increased desertification

6) Modern developmental projects have cleared forest eg Aravali forest has promoted desertification.

Hence there are various measures taken, some of them have been successful while others have failed to produce results.

ROLE OF UNCCD :-

① UN convention of Combat Desertification has promoted landscape management

of problems and mobilised the NGOs, common farmers, scientist etc for promoting the research and Development.

(2) It has shared global practices and methods.

2.1: China's Qubuqi model

2.2: Sahels → Tree frontiers

2.3: Irrigation method of Israel etc

(3) It has provided financial assistance.

(4) It has also promoted sustainable agriculture like Palekar's Zero budget Natural farming

(5) It provides data and regular monitoring of management of land resources.

Q.18) Provide an appraisal of the vulnerability of the coastal cities to natural disasters. What can be done to strengthen the resilience of the cities in order to reduce the impact of such disasters? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Indian Coastline of 7,500 km has been affected by the Natural Disasters like, cyclones, Tsunami, flash floods, dry cities etc

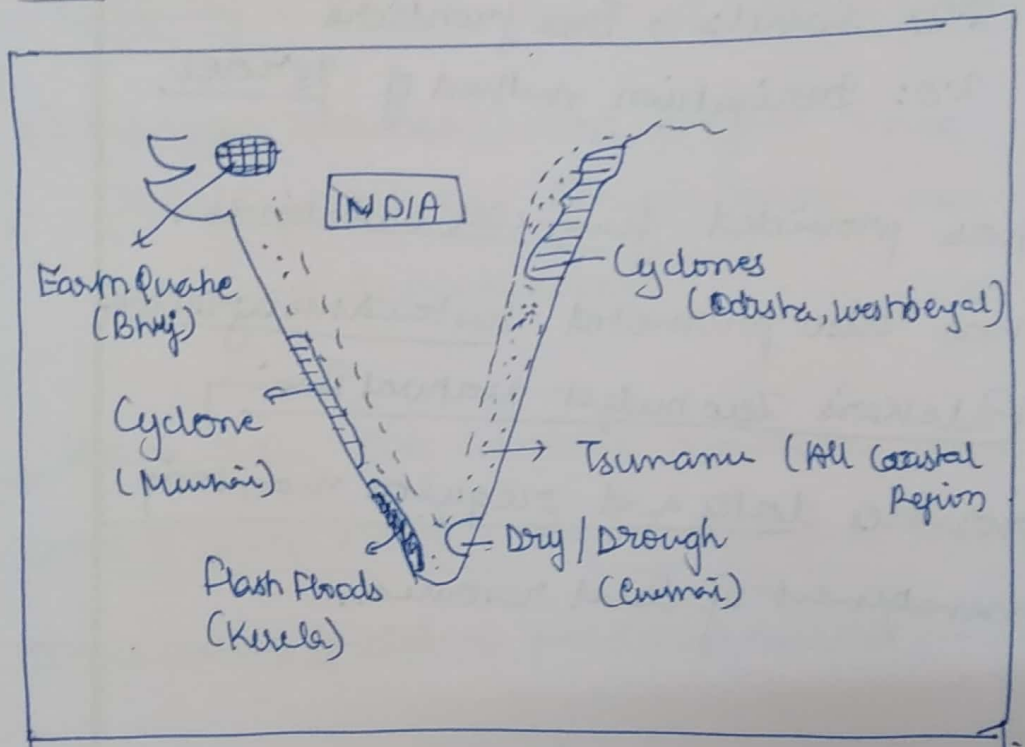


Fig: Vulnerability of Indian coasts

STRENGTHEN THE RESILIENCE OF COASTAL CITIES :-

1) Construction of Cyclone Shelters to promote the safer places in case of cyclones.

2) Urban Planning and Urban development of Sustainable drainage systems to provide flash flood mangenet

- Promote ground water Recharge
- Reduce formation of Deluge.

3) Promotion of EQ resilient Building following the disaster risk reduction in Sendai Framework.

4) Water harvesting systems eg in Chennai which went dry in the preceding summer.

5) Local community training to act as volunteers leading to community lead safeguard.

(6) Following of Coastal Regulation Zones to reduce the loss of lives and property.

(7) Afforestation of Mangrove forests and maintenance of them as has provide the support against Tsunami disaster.

(8) Improvement of R&D and Information System accross the Region eg: Tsunami warning system coordination in Indian Ocean Region.

Further making our system Environment friendly so as to reduce the occurence of extreme events in case of climate change.

Q.19) "To have an effective anti-money laundering regime, India has to think regionally, nationally and globally." Analyse. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Money laundering is the act of conversion of ~~An~~ unaccounted Black money and layering it with the hard earned and legal white money to promote the insertion of money back to economy.

Anti money laundering Regime

- **Regionally**
  - Avoid formation of Syndicates
  - Regional eyes and ears to catch men
- **Nationally**
  - National laws to punish
  - National Agencies to investigate
  - National Movement for awareness.
- **Globally**
  - Global mobilisation
  - Global cooperation between Nations
  - Global Awareness

Regionally :-

- local eyes and ears to promote delivery of first hand information.
- Community based Policing
- Regional character of Crimes
  eg: Varanasi hub of Human trafficking
  Mumbai as hub of Organised Crime
- Participation with Regional local leaders to pursuade follow of laws

Nationally

- National Agencies like CBI, NIA to investigate the large scale crimes
- National laws updation eg Prevention of Money laundering Act.
- National level Research and technology
  eg: Ambis system of Maharashtra, Crimes database.

- Natural laws should be capable of identification of shell companies.
- Identification of hotspots of laundering centres.

INTERNATIONAL:-

- Global cooperation like Double Tax Avoidance treaties to reduce the round-tripping of money and avoidance of tax havens
- Global cooperation and information exchange eg: ~~FATA~~ FATF
- Global mobilisation and awareness against mandatory base erosion and profit shifting etc

All level of cooperation will together provide the Anti money laundering framework

Q.20) India with its fast-growing economy is vulnerable to many types of cyber threats. Do you think existing laws and amendments made to them are effective to ensure a cyber-threat-free environment in the country? Critically examine. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Indian economy is increasingly becoming vulnerable to to the cyber threats because

- Digital India scheme.
- Modernisation and Digitisation of records.
- Mobile penetration and Internet access has increased multifold with technology like JIO
- Nature of Cyber Crimes like the Anonymity (in case of Bullying), stalking etc.

Hence there is need to focus on the framework of Cyber Security of India.

Existing laws and Amendments :-

1) Tallin Manual in case of using Cyber security

2) Formation of laws against Crime eg: IT Act.

3) Formation of Investigative Agencies eg CERT In, CERT Fin

4) Formation of Cyber Dot centers to promote free care and training to handle viruses etc

5) Data Localisation & RBI circular for finance Data.

With Recent measure of Government to provide Cyber Security promote safe India.

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(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

ForumIAS

Mentor Feedback Questions

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

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Test Goal

1 ..... ☐

2 ..... ☐

3 ..... ☐

Outcomes

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Marking Scheme

Marks	Good	Average	Below Average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0

*Subject to change without prior notice.

For any suggestions and/or grievances regarding evaluation, please mail to :
asif@forumias.academy