

Test Code: 21100



FIAS - 2019 - GS 3H/7G/11E/13D

05 SEP 2019

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GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	VIDHU CHEKHAR		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910003026
Mobile No.		Date:	6/9/19

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 	End Time
			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						
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)

Manufacturing sector has played an instrumental role in driving sustained growth and reducing poverty in countries like China, Japan, South Korea, Germany etc.

It is because:

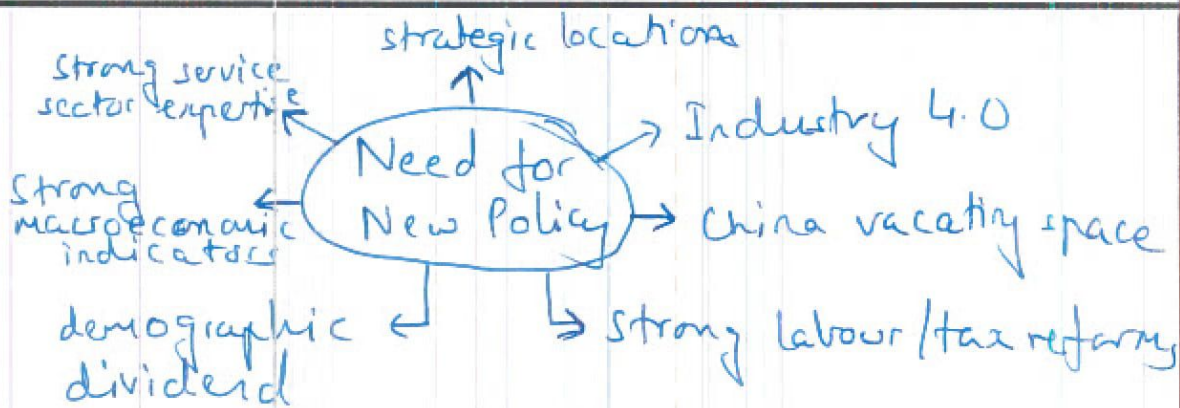
- It is labour intensive
- High productivity
- Large spillover effect
- Facilitates integration in global supply chain

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL POLICY

The current industrial policy was introduced in 1991 and advocated deregulation, disinvestment and eased globalization norms

ISSUES

- Manufacturing contribution stagnated at 15%.
- Failed to bring in adequate FDI
- Too many 'dwarf' firms (Eco Survey 2019)
- Failed to integrate in global supply chain.



The New policy should focus on:

- ① Easing regulatory burden especially shifting to time bound incentive instead of turnover based
- ② Focus on areas such as AI, IOT, Big data
- ③ Promote skilling via apprenticeship etc
- ④ Focus on areas of comparative advantage eg Pharma, textile
- ⑤ Rationalizing of taxation structure
- ⑥ FTA/CECA etc signed to promote access to exports

Thus a new Industrial policy would help achieve goal skillian & ecology.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Land Degradation Neutrality is a state where the land resources required to sustain the population remains constant or increases with time. It was recently advocated to reach LDN by 2030.

LDN to achieve goals of SDG

- ① As currently 48% of workforce dependent on agriculture it would help ensure food security (SDG #2) as well as decrease poverty (SDG #1)
- ② It would reduce the disease burden associated with degraded lands (eg ground water pollution etc) and achieve SDG #3
- ③ As 65% of agricultural workforce is women, preventing land degradation

would ensure their livelihood and achieve SDG #5.

④ Land degradation neutralize would ensure sustainable urbanization by ↑ floor/space ratio, eco friendly approach etc help achieve SDG #11 (Sustainable cities)

⑤ ~~to~~ LDN would help decrease natural hazards such as dust storms, landslides etc

⑥ It would prevent distress migration

⑦ Help maintain intergenerational equity

⑧ would improve wildlife preservation

Thus it is imperative to strive towards target of achieving LDN for healthy, sustainable and equitable future

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)

Recently India was ranked 115 on the Human Capital Index which highlighted the dismal state of health, education, skilling etc

CURRENT STATE

Health : 38% children stunted (NFHS-4)
 53% women anaemic (NFHS-4)
 15% people undernourished (Global Hunger Index)

Education : 50% class 5 students can't read class 2 text (ASER)
~~only~~ only 45% graduates are employable

Skilling : Only 4.69% workforce undergoes formal skilling (NSSO 68th round)

IMPEDIMENT IN REAPING DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

- ① It would lead to wasting of the advantageous demographic structure
- ② Poor health would increase

health care burden

- ③ Unemployment would lead to social strife, crimes, regionalism,
- ④ It would further increase inequality (already top 1% corner 73% wealth)
- ⑤ Lead to exodus of FDI, FPI etc
- ⑥ Distress migration from backward to prosperous states

MEASURES NEEDED

Health :

- Increased immunization (Indradhanu)
- Functional Health & wellness center
- ↑ no of hospitals
- Insurance cover expansion under NHPs

Education :

- Outcome oriented learning as stated by NEP - 2019
- Industry - Academia linkage

Skilling :

- Increase apprenticeship

Thus having high human capital would help achieve goal of New India

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 being looked at as a mean to address agrarian distress especially after passage of Model Contract Farming Act 2016.

Benefits of Contract Farming

- New Crops: Farmers encouraged to grow more remunerative and diverse crops. Companies provide seeds (Eg Pepsi providing FC-S seeds for potato)
- New markets: By directly bypassing the layers of middlemen, APMCs.
- Increased income
- Helpful in exports increase
- Promotes investment in post harvest infrastructure, cold storage, food processing

ISSUES

• Excludes Small farmers

→ It ~~is~~ favours large farmers as they provide economies of scale

→ landless labourers and tenants excluded

→ Small farmers are also more vulnerable to exploitation

→ small farmer lack capital to invest

• Promotes monopoly

• Unequal relationship: As farmers are poor, unaware and lack capacity to deal with legal complications (Eg Pepsico case of FC-S seeds)

• Monoculture promotion thus vulnerable to pest attack

Therefore the need of the hour is to promote FPOs, provide credit and tech support to small farmers to reap benefits of contract farming

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)

The PPV & FR act was passed in 2001 and it granted rights to all the 3 stakeholders in farming (farmer, companies and researcher)

Farmer: Right to purchase, use, resow, share and sell any of varieties protected under this act except branded varieties

Companies: They have the right to develop, protect and distribute any of the seeds they got protected.

INDISPENSABLE FOR SEED AND FOOD SOVEREIGNTY

- ① It would allow for protection of traditional varieties
- ② Prevent biopiracy
- ③ It would promote investment

In research of seeds

- ④ Promote Contract farming
- ⑤ Boost overall yield of crops

ISSUES

The recent Pepsico FCI's potato seeds highlighted how farmers are vulnerable as

- Farmers traditionally shared seeds and knowledge which is restricted under PPV FRA
- It has not led to expected level of research into seeds
- Ambiguities in interpretation of act
- Awareness of this act is low and biopiracy continues

Thus the act needs to be modified to remove ambiguities and farmers need to be educated about the rights and restriction to enable effective functionality.

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 process where the life of goods are extended by recycling, refurbishing and reusing. The entire value chain functions on the principle of minimal resource extraction.

ROLE IN INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

- ① Jobs : According to NITI Aayog CEO it can create 1.4 crore jobs
- ② It would improve the life of products
- ③ There would be optimization in product formation leading to minimal resource usage
- ④ Environmental → reduce waste
→ resource conservation

⑤ Social: It would maintain intergenerational equity in terms of resources

⑥ It would reduce displacements due to mining etc

⑦ It would help achieve international obligations under Paris deal, SDG etc

STEPS TAKEN

① Waste management rules
 ↳ Solid waste rules 2016 → source segregation
 ↳ Plastic waste rules → EPR
 ↳ electronic waste rules (Deposit refund scheme)

② Zero effect zero defect scheme to minimize effect on environment

③ Recycling of waste paper

Thus circular economy is the way to go to achieve goals of sustainable future

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)

CDRI has received renewed focus after its establishment post 2016 Asia ministerial conference on disaster-risk reduction and recent contribution towards it by Indian government.

Role of CDRI

- Investing in disaster resilient infrastructure (DRI)
- Promoting research in DRI
- Facilitating collaboration between different stakeholders (eg govt, MNCs, Civil society)
- Holding workshops eg International Workshop on Disaster resilient infrastructure 2014

WHY Needed

- Communication most vulnerable

and vital to save life

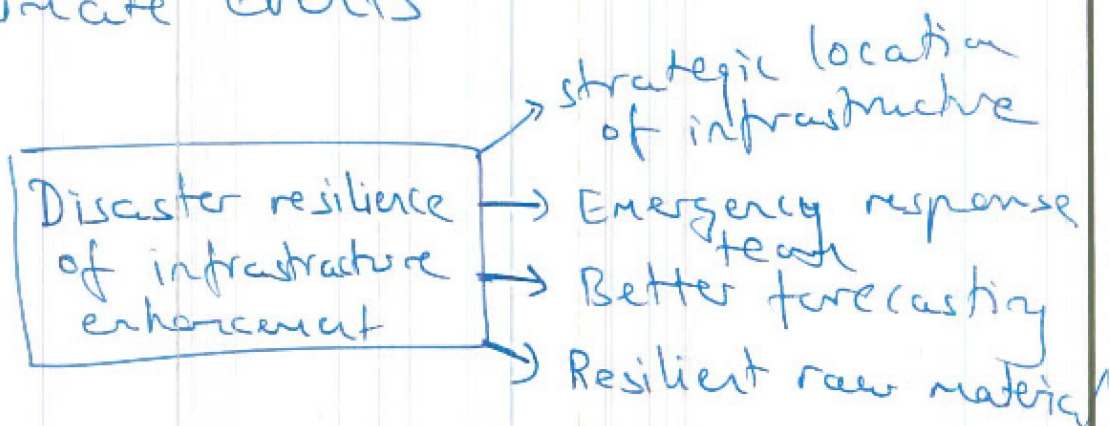
- Multiple threats to communication infrastructure

- Destruction by cyclone, floods

- Overloaded due to congestion

- Heavy rainfall, dense cloud, etc might hamper radio waves

- Increased instances of extreme climate events



Disaster resilient infrastructure could help in achieving goals set out under Sendai framework.

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 was one of the leading lights of the Indian space program

Contributions

- Helped found INCOSPAR (Indian national committee on space research) which later became ISRO
- Helped in setting up of Thumba equatorial launch center (TERLS)
- Instrumental in starting mission which ultimately led to Aryabhata satellite launch
- Was also involved in Atomic Energy commission
- leading figure to create IIM Ahmedabad

CHALLENGES FACED BY ISRO

- ① Space Market : Currently occupies < 2% of ^{satellite} space launch market
- ② Funding crunch : Works at fraction of budget of NASA
- ③ Brain drain : Scientists leaving for better paid jobs
- ④ Lack of heavy launch capacity
eg currently max weight is 4 tonnes by GSLV MK-3
- ⑤ Competition from private players : Eg SpaceX

ISRO has performed an admirable job working in limited budget and needs to be complemented with resources to fulfill the aspirations of India ~~scientific~~ society

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 is an automated robotic device that mimics human ^{or human organ} in its functionality. Eg Bionic arm

Different Applications

- ① Productivity: It would increase as it does not need break especially on factory lines
- ② Damaged limbs: Can be replaced by bionic arms
- ③ Operations/Medical procedure: Can be performed more meticulously
- ④ Military: Can be used to carry out reconnaissance as well as dangerous tasks
- ⑤ Waste collection: Useful in collecting toxic waste

⑥ Disaster relief : Can help recover people from unreachable places

ISSUES

① Accountability : In case the cyborg malfunctions in unintended manner

② Killer robots

③ Inequity in access as currently developed countries have access

④ Energy intensive : leading to GHG

⑤ May be used to snoop, invade privacy.

Thus cyborg bring a new facet to world of computing and need to be judiciously used for human prosperity.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	