

GS Test 6D

CHECKED

FIAS - 2018 - GS6D

ForumIAS
ACADEMYForumIAS
ACADEMY

RECEIVED

30 AUG 2018

ForumIAS
ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

Anand Kumar Sharma

Email Id.

Roll No.

Mobile No.

Date:

30/8/18

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>
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
Total Marks:			
Remarks:			Start Time 4:00PM
			End Time 7:00PM
			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

Women Sensitive Schemes

- ① Increase awareness and gender sensitisation
- ② Effective implementation of laws like - Transgender Bill
- ③ Promote self help groups like SEWA -
- ④ Increase political participation, skill development, education of all -
- ⑤ Gender Budgeting cells to there in all ministries -

Steps taken

- ① Gender Budgeting
- ② Nishchaya Fund
- ③ Draft women Policy
- ④ Reservation in P.E.T.

There is a need to pass Women Reservation Bill in Parliament to ensure Sakha Saath, Sakha Uthas

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.1) "Gender neutral fiscal policy can turn gender-blind if there are no systemic corrections." Analyse. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans) Gender neutral policy are made but due to society, Patriarched mindset and lack of opportunities for women and Transgenders the policies become gender-blind leading to discrimination and Poor indicators-

Need for gender sensitive Budgeting

- ① Women will contribute to economic development. As IMF says gender equality labour force will increase GDP by 27%.
- ② Better decision making, informed and more focus on social, economic indicators
- ③ Transgenders form 6 lakh population and they are deprived of basic rights eg - SC377.
- ④ To ensure inclusive and sustainable growth. women are 48% of population

Steps Needed

- ① Increase funds for women specific and

- ① In BOT there is optimal risk sharing as in BOT, risk on Private and EPC on government.
- ② Govt. funding reduces financial pressure on govt and private both, as BOT pressure on private, EPC on government.
- ③ Traffic risk not there on Private player.
- ④ Clearance done by government so delays, cost are reduced for the private partner.

Thus, due to these factors the private investment are increasing along with other factors like IMPROVE Ease of Doing Business (100 from 130), investment trusts and implementation guidelines of Kelkar Committee will strengthen the PPP model.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.2) "Amid declining Private Investment in highways projects, the Government's introduction of "Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM)" has triggered new investment inflows". Analyse, highlighting the advantages of HAM Model over previous adopted models of investment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Due to global recession and twin balance sheet problem, there is decline in investment, which is aggravated by poor risk sharing in PPP model.

HAM model

- 40% funding by govt in 5 installments, rest 60% by developer
- Toll collection by government
- Govt. of clearance by government for land, environmental related clearance

Other models

- BOT (Build operate transfer)
- decided by pvt player, collect toll then transfer
- EPC (Engineer, Procure construct)
- government gives money, the developer develops and then transfer.

Advantages



Q.3) What are the implications of India's higher Growth despite Investments slowdown and falling Exports? Suggest some measures to make Indian Exports further competitive.

(Ans) India's growth rate has been in a range of 7-8% despite exports are falling and global slowdown, twin balance sheet problem. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Implications

- ① Growth is more of demand and local consumption
- ② It may lead to inflation as there are supply constraints
- ③ The growth may not be sustainable in long run
- ④ Low private fund for infrastructure, less growth, plus more government expenditure — huge fiscal deficit and less focus on social sector.
- ⑤ It may lead to jobless growth.
- ⑥ Lack of inclusive growth.

Measures to make exports competitive

- ① Increase the quality of exports
- ② Diversify our exports markets.

to Latin America, S. Africa.

- ③ Simplify labour laws
- ④ Promote skill development
- ⑤ Boost funding in R&D and promote private partnerships (0.67-1)
- ⑥ Adhere standards of WTO and Regs. phytosanitary measures
- ⑦ Tax exemption & schemes like SEZ - for MSMEs; Niryat Bandhu
- ⑧ Technology upgradation
- ⑨ Follow China, South Korea model which ~~is~~ focus on some large companies and small companies or ancillaries or competing with them.

The steps like Trade facilitation agreement, Foreign trade Policy to double core exports in right direction

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

Role of technology

- ① use of DBT; JAM to ensure benefits of subsidy & financial inclusion
- ② Telemedicine for ensuring health -
- ③ Digitalisation to promote knowledge, reduce gap and also increase access to education - eg SWAYAM
- ④ use of technology for farmers - eg e-NAM,
- ⑤ use of technology for energy to rural and hilly areas - eg solar energy
- ⑥ use of technology for removing manual scavenging - eg use of robotics
- ⑦ Technology for increase skill and productivity,

These steps like laboury codes, Digital India, telemedicine projects are in right direction.

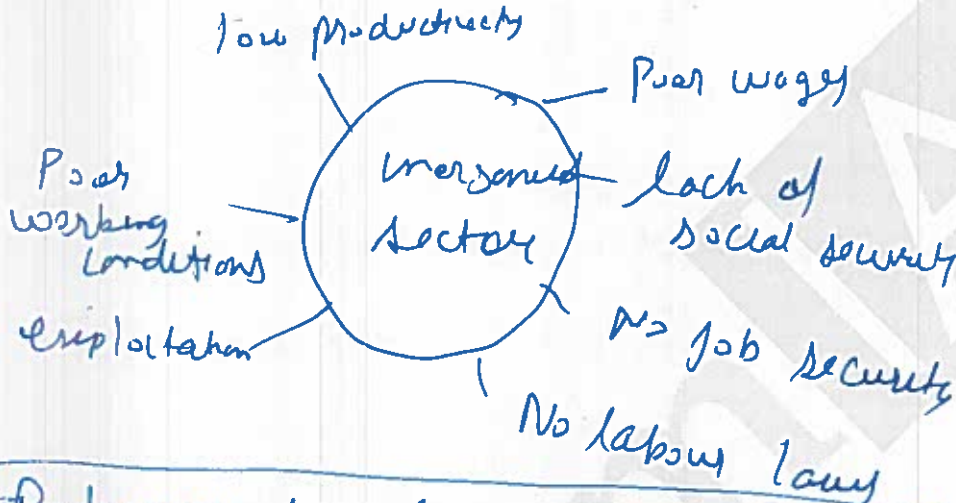
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

Q.4) "Reducing the size of Informal Economy is Pivotal to India's Inclusive Growth". Comment. How can Technology help India to leapfrog to Inclusive Growth?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

India has 92-93% (NSSO) of workforce in unorganised sector which have various problems



Reducing size for inclusive growth

Then to lift this significant size of workforce and improve their conditions will be need to ensure their welfare and upliftment -

Advantage of formalisation

- Increase productivity
- Better welfare
- Social security
- less risk
- Inclusive growth
- Financial autonomy

- ② Strong framework will ensure protection
- ③ Commercialisation will lead to motivation and sustainability

Challenges

- ① It focuses on IPR generation - mere IPR mere innovation, but there is no the case
- ② Lack of focus on information sharing
- ③ Commercialisation may be counter productive
- ④ Only IPR policy will not change ecosystem but overhaul is needed
- ⑤ Competency licensing and IPR act as roadblock for private players.

However IPR policy is step in right direction, but more needs to be done by promoting R&D, funding, private partnerships. Rewards largely to innovators are needed to create "Creative India: Innovative India's spirit".

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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)

Ans) Innovation is the key to success -
 IPR leads to innovation
 Better growth
 Solution to socio-economic problems

IPR policy

- ① IPR awareness - Campaign to create IPR awareness
 - ② IPR creation - to create more IPR.
 - ③ legal structure - Compliant to TRIPS for protection of IPR.
 - ④ Administration - will be sensitised towards IPR needs; reservation simplify
 - ⑤ Commercialisation of IPR - to promote innovation
 - ⑥ Adjudication authority for disputes
 - ⑦ Human resource development and skill
 - ⑧ Retention of compulsory licensing and 3(d) of Patent act.
- Advantages
- ① It focuses on generation and awareness

Concerns

- ① Lack of empathy and compassion
- ② If it becomes superintelligent, may pose threat to humans - Stephen Hawking
- ③ uncontrolled → like Automated weapons
- ④ Ethical issues - How to decide if there is one human & animal to protect by driverless car.
- ⑤ Social disruptions - eg loss of jobs.

AI is like double edged sword and hence there is need to utilize it wisely. The steps need to be taken to Capitalize, DEPP task force on AI and Niti Aayog paper and steps in right direction to make India 'AI garage' of 40% of world.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.6) "Artificial Intelligence presents opportunities to complement and supplement human intelligence and enrich the way people live and work." Discuss. Also, highlight some of the major concerns that it may bring along. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans) Artificial intelligence is the technology of making actions done by humans to be done by technology. It learns, analyse, process, programme and re-learns. Alena.

Application

- ① Governance → to analyse data & suggest. es. Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan
- ② Agriculture → to give information and advice. es. Precision farming
- ③ Health → diagnosis and detection, Robotic surgery. es. IBM Watson.
- ④ Financial - to track frauds, trading and check transactions
- ⑤ Defence → for robotic weapon, autonomous weapons.
- ⑥ Crime - to analyse CCTV data, faces. es. Israel (Cortico)
- ⑦ Selfless Driverless car
- ⑧ Robotics for manual scavenging
- ⑨ Robotics for disaster relief and management.

Advantage

- ① It is faster than broadcast system - less traffic, less congested
- ② Fuel efficient - less emission, better environment, help in INDC and SDG.
- ③ Safer + less accidents, less damage.
- ④ Better co-ordinated and communicates
- ⑤ Cost efficient → administrative and individual cost are less
- ⑥ It helps in reducing impact of transport, manufacturing sector.
Thus, intelligent transport system are need of how to make India as "Smart"

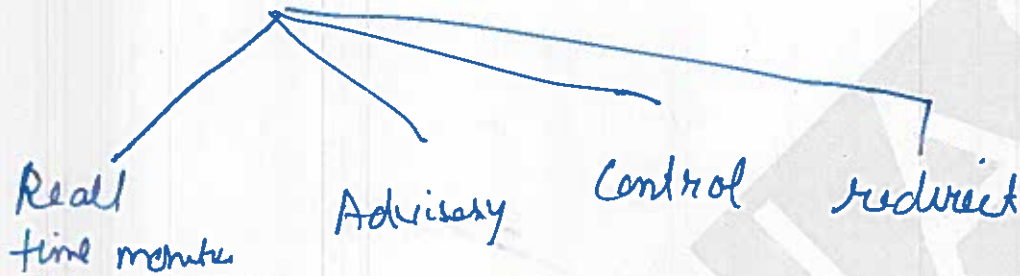
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.7) What do you mean by Intelligent Transportation Systems? What are its benefits in comparison to traditional transportation systems? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

(Ans) Intelligent transportation system is which make use of technology, data, GPS, satellite inputs and other input to -



uses of Intelligent transportation system

- ① Traffic control → direct, redirect, new paths, advisory to control traffic
- ② Road Safety → avoid accidents, give warning, follow rules
- ③ Driverless cars → efficiency, fast, fuel saving
- ④ Awareness generation

eg → BRTS corridor
Japan traffic system.

DNA and technology related faults

- ⑤ There are issues as Data is not differentiated for Criminal and Non-criminal purpose
- ⑥ Lack of mechanism to remove data. Sunset clause.
- ⑦ There are no evidence that ~~data~~ this will lead to efficient investigation
- ⑧ without lack of forensics and manpower it may delay the investigation

Two way forward

- ① Robust data protection regime
- ② Privacy Commissioner
- ③ COPI system's guidelines to be followed
- ④ Removal of data after certain time as in France
- ⑤ Appropriate redressal and awareness among citizens

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.8) Discuss the prospects and problems of 'DNA Based Technology (Use and Regulation) Bill, 2018'.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans) DNA Based Technology Bill proposed

- 1) DNA data Bank
- 2) DNA regulatory Board
- 3) use of DNA for evidence

Prospects

- 1) Helps in criminal identification - eg. Tandoor, ^{Beaten} case
- 2) helps in paternity identifications
- 3) Dead body identification
- 4) Move towards evidence based criminal justice system.
- 5) Faster delivery of justice

Problems

- 1) There are issues of privacy as data may be misused
- 2) Issue of Data theft and cyber crime
- 3) Data can be used for profiling of individuals
- 4) Issue of mismatch, Chimera



Q.9) "India as a space superpower stands mightier than ever, but a space law that protects the country's sovereign, public and commercial interests is the need of the hour." Discuss.

Ans) India has launched Mars Mission, 106 satellites together so standing as space giant. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Need of law

India has signed 4 of 5 UN Treaty, ratified 3 of them. There is no law except for two powers. So it works on whims fancies of Government

Protect Sovereign interest

- 1) China has launched anti satellite weapon and increase militarisation of space
- 2) Increase space debris
- 3) Need of heavy launch vehicles GSLV ~~ISL~~ So as to reduce dependency.

Public Interest

- 1) Focus on security aspect as well and not on civil welfare
- 2) Need to balance remote sensing and communication related activities

- ③ Launch of manned mission
- ④ upgrade technology to welfare of people.

Commercial Interest

- ① Increasing competition from private entries like Space X
- ② Less private investment in space sector
- ③ Upscale commercial capabilities of Astrion -

Thus in order to balance the needs and meet the new challenges as space is turning out to be new domain of warfare, U.S has planned to develop space force. India needs to introduce a space law and pass pending space activities bill.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



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

Ans National electric mobility mission which (10 Marks, 150 Words)
Aim to improve national fuel security using hybrid vehicles & increase sale of electric vehicles

Need

- 1) To ensure fuel security and reduce oil import. (3rd largest consumer)
- 2) Diversify fuel basket -
- 3) Meet INDC and tackle climate change
- 4) Counter rising fuel price and uncertainty in supply.
- 5) To boost growth and employment

Challenges in take off

- 1) Lack of funding
- 2) huge initial cost of battery
- 3) Lack of affordability of people
- 4) charging infrastructure is not there
- 5) Time consuming - as charging takes

- time -
- ⑥ lack of technology to dispose of waste -
 - ⑦ sector suitability - as heavy transportation becomes difficult.

Solutions

- ① Tap green fund like - GCF, GEP
- ② Boost infrastructure & local manufacturing
- ③ use PPP and CSR of companies
- ④ Battery swapping as proposed by NITI Aayog
- ⑤ Align with Jawahar Lal Nehru Solar mission & fiscal incentives
- ⑥ use of green urban transport scheme to develop infrastructure
- ⑦ make use of green bonds, Masala Bonds
- ⑧ Awareness generation among people about benefits.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.11) "Information and Communications Technology is driving an increasingly unequal world". Critically analyze with respect to the Effect of Automation on India's Labour market. Discuss Government measures to support Labour force of "21st Century" India.

Ans ICT has changed a lot and is one of the disruptive technology in the labour market. India is also not left out of its impact. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Positive Impact

- ① It has led to creation of new kind of jobs. eg BPO.
- ② It has led to increase female participation in labour force.
- ③ It has increased productivity, efficiency and decreased cost.
- ④ Hazardous and monotonous work is replaced by computer and kiosk.

Negative Impacts

- ① It has led to job loss due to automation in ~~the~~ for low skilled labours.
- ② It has increased the unequal

-ities among low skilled & and high skilled people.

- ③ wage disparity
- ④ increase cost of production as frequent change in technology
- ⑤ structural unemployment.
- ⑥ loss of traditional jobs.

Measures by Government

① Shramajoyate Karyakram -

- ① Universal account number for EPF
- ② Shram Suvidha portal - for online verification of labour law
- ③ Random inspection scheme to reduce human interface

② Apprentice Protection Yojana
50% of funding for skills

③ National career services
portal for jobs

④ Skill India project & Champ
to develop skills

- ⑤ National apprenticeship promotion scheme
- ⑥ Maternity Benefit Act, Equal Payment Act.
- ⑦ Social Security
 - ↳ RSBY
 - ↳ Atal Pension Yojana
 - ↳ PM Jeevan Jyoti - Beema Yojana
- ⑧ Child Labour Act
- ⑨ Signing ILO 138 and 182 Conventions - to prohibit worst form of child labour.

The government along with states like Rajasthan, Karnataka, Gujarat are taking labour reform and proposed codes of labour law are step in right direction

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

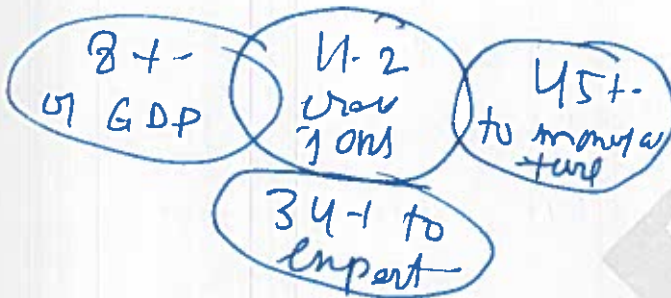
Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.12) MSME in India are characterised by heterogeneity, fragmentation and their proclivity to operate in what is called the 'informal economy'. Elucidate. Also, explain how the proposal for a new definition of the MSME will help improve its present status.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans) MSME are important as they fa



Importance of MSME.

Heterogeneity

- Classified by investment earlier and now based on turnover hence different sectors together.

Fragmentation

It is not linked with lack of credit, market, backward forward linkage.

Informal

Lack of credit, tax benefits, other advantages of the government

Challenges of MSME

- ① Lack of funds - not through informal lenders
- ② Lack of technology - making them non-competitive
- ③ Lack of skilled labours
- ④ Lack of entrepreneurial skills
- ⑤ Poor regulatory regime - labour law & red-tapism
- ⑥ Lack of market linkage
- ⑦ Competition from MNC and TNC.

New Definition

Now the MSME will be classified on the basis of turnover

Micro - upto 5 crore
 Small + upto 75 crore
 Medium + upto 250 crore.

Advantages

- ① Easier to classify and hence will be certainty in determinations
- ② Can be linked with GSI easier

- benefit of input tax credit
- ③ Lack of red tapism and bureaucratic hurdle.

These steps will promote transparency and hence will boost growth of MSME - However some more steps are needed

- ① Funding and technology to MSME
- ② Skill development
- ③ Marketing facilities
- ④ Ancillarisation and competition with large industries
- ⑤ Tax incentives

The steps like MUDRA, MSME Udyami Portal, ASPIRE, SPURTI are in right direction

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.13) How the Union budget 2018-19 attempts to direct the benefits of structural changes and sustainable growth to reach under-privileged people and uplift the under-developed regions? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans Union budget this year has special focus on vulnerable sections to make them inclusive of changes.

Structural changes & sustainable growth

- ① Introduction of GST
- ② Ease of doing Business
- ③ Growth at 7-8%
- ④ Digital India, Skill India, Make in India.

Under-Privileged People

- ① Small & vulnerable farmers → ① MSP at 50% ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~cost~~ ^{of} production (1.5 times)
- ② Agromarkets have to be connected to e-NAM
- ③ operations begin for Potato, onion, tomato
- ④ doubling for SAMPAAN scheme.

- ② Tribals → Ekshaya school for residential education
- ③ Old Age → ① Beneficial or tax exempt
 ② ~~Vandana~~ ~~Yojana~~ PM Vaya Vandana Yojana
- ④ Vulnerable - AYUSH Man Bharat
 ↳ NHPs
 for 1, 2, 3 health wellness centers health care
- ⑤ Rural people - ① Housing scheme in PM Awaaj Yojana
 ② More spending on infrastructure
- ⑥ Women → ① Unres. fund to textile sector
 ② PM USJAWAL ~~Yojana~~ → 5 Crore to 8 crore target

Under-Developed Regions

- ① Saurashtra ~~and other~~ schemes for ~~agricultural~~ electronics to rural & under developed areas

- ② Focus on Bharatmala and road connectivity in Border areas
- ③ Development of tunnel and Pass in North east
- ④ Bamboo mission - to promote livelihood in North-east

Thus, the Budget has gone in right direction to ensure "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas".

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.14) Culture and the labour market keep India's women at home. How can they be helped to return to the workforce? Discuss. Also, explain how the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act 2017 poses challenges to the inclusion of women in the labour workforce. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans) India labour market has poor LFPR of female of around 20-25% and that of male is 55-60%.

Role of culture

- ① Patriarchal mindset not allowing them to work
- ② Higher income of husband stops them to work
- ③ Caste issue - higher caste avoid sending women.
- ④ domestic work and balancing is difficult
- ⑤ Lack of education and skill

Role of labour market

- ① Lack of safety at workplace
- ② Sexual harassment.
- ③ Lack of job in female related sector
- ④ Male domination
- ⑤ Gender pay gap - around 25%.

- ② glass ceiling effect
- ④ Lack of promotion
- ⑤ Preference in menial jobs and
Lack of maternity Benefit.

Steps Needed

- ① Implement Sexual harassment, Equal Pay, Maternity Benefit Act effectively
- ② Skill development of women
- ③ Ensure education
- ④ Creation of job in sectors like textiles, MSME
- ⑤ ~~Reserve~~ Reservations in formal sector as done in Bihar
- ⑦ Reduce gender pay gap through Policy
- ⑧ Work from home, creche facility for women.
- ⑨ Set example & incentives
- ⑩ Use role models like Indira Nooyi.

Maternity Benefit Act

It increases maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks - provide crèche facilities, option to work from home and inform women about leave.

Challenges

- ① only for organised sector not for unorganised sector
- ② Since the duration of leave has increased, cost will increase - for companies, they will prefer males
- ③ further, small companies won't be able to bear the rising cost, leading to less demand of females
- ④ No paternity leave, hence males will be preferred
- ⑤ Leave for long may lead to de-skilling in skill and hence left behind.

Hence, need us to allow work from home, crèche, gradual introduction and singapore model where government and employees bear equally

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.15) Why is biotechnology one of the key technologies of the 21st century? Describe the salient features of government's National Biotechnology Development Strategy and scope for its application in the development process of the country? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans) Biotechnology is the use of biomolecular and process to develop technology and process which enhances human life quality. It is key as it provides solution to major problems of our world.

Application

- ① Health → New drug, treatment for enzymes, disease like genetic drugs. distal.
ex - Crispr / Cas 9, enzymes
- ② Agriculture - Can be used to increase productivity, resilience, ~~productivity~~ and nutrition security. eg - Bt Cotton, Rice for food fortification.
- ③ Environment → use to clean environment
ex - oil zipper for oil spills
- ④ Bioenergy - Biofuels to reduce fossil fuel use and climate change
- ⑤ Animal productivity → through Embryo transfer technology.

National Biotechnology Development Strategy

- 1500 crore in 5 years, 50% by govt. Bank
- BIRAC - nodal agency

Strategy -

- ① to Build skill force & improve R&D
- ② Provide transparent regulatory environment -
- ③ Nurture, innovation & enter entrepreneurship
- ④ Create technology and translation network
- ⑤ Making India to meet challenge & achieving 100 billion US \$ by 2025
- ⑥ 4 mission
 - { Health care
 - { Food & nutrition
 - { Clean energy
 - { Education
- ⑦ Building human capital by life & sciences and technology education Council.

Role in Development Process

- ① It can help in achieving food and

nutrition security as in nutrition strategy

- ② It can help double farmer income through GM crops, pest, disease resistant crops
- ③ It can help in achieving healthy India through red biotechnology
- ④ It can help in reducing pollution and meet INDC through biofuels
- ⑤ It can help in inclusive growth through education, employment, and skill.
- ⑥ It can help in boosting R&D, innovation and manufacturing sector providing jobs, solution to problems.

Thus, biotechnology can help us achieve our sustainable development goals and form "NEW INDIA".

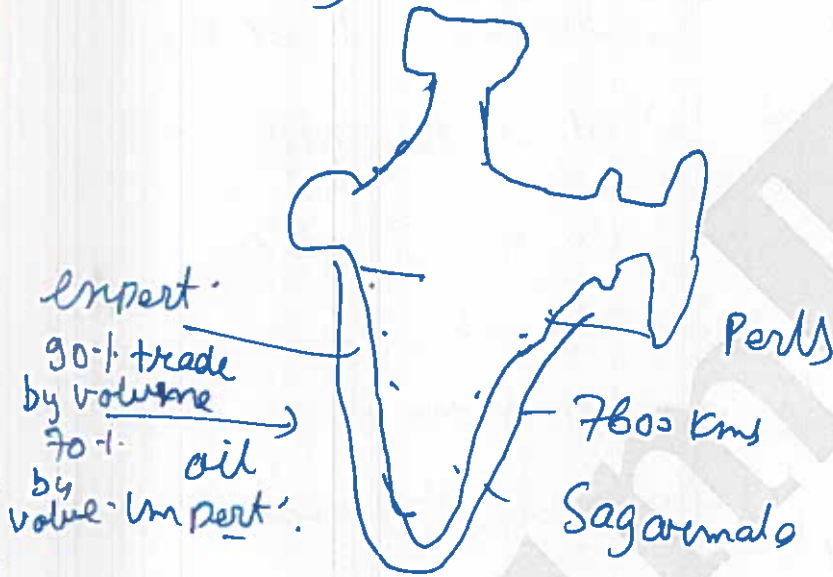
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.16) There is a vast scope for economic development by integrating both the port areas and developing a Coastal Economic Zone. Critically Examine. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans) India has 7600 kms of Coastal line which can play a crucial role in ensuring the economic development



Coastal areas

Importance of Coastal Economic Zone

- ① It will provide boost to employment to local people and others
- ② It will provide backward - forward linkage
- ③ It will ensure industrial growth of coal, steel, etc.

development and ensure Make in
India success

- ③ It will improve exports and
foreign trade
- ④ It will improve foreign investm
ent.
- ⑤ Improve west and east access
to countries

Challenges

- ① Poor port infrastructure and
Capacity - turnaround time 3-4
days @ Singapore. 1/2 day
- ② Inable to handle cargo - which
is large dependence on Colombo.
- ③ Coastal shipping has 6+ share
in freight
- ④ Poor hinterland connectivity &
evacuation
- ⑤ Land acquisition is a problem
& environmental clearances
- ⑥ Red tapism and poor cost
of doing business

- ⑦ Environmental concerns
 - ⑧ funds and delay in projects
 - ⑨ labour laws are rigid
- Two way forward

- ① PPP model for funds
- ② Simplify labour law
- ③ regulator regime to be liberal
- ④ Use of local community
- ⑤ Focus on ~~to~~ blue economy -

The steps like Sagarmala, Coastal Economic Zone, foreign trade Policy are step in right direction along with Bharatmala will help us in ensuring our goal of coastal and economic development

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

Q.17) An efficient civil aviation sector is important for India as it is interlinked with other sectors in the economy. Elaborate. Also, discuss the challenges faced by the civil aviation sector along with meaningful measures taken so far.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

4) Civil Aviation Sector has potential to boost in connectivity and ensuring balanced regional development.

Importance of Civil Aviation

1) GI has multiplier effect of 3.25 for ~~output~~ output and 6.10 for employment.

2) GI is important for regional connectivity and balanced growth.

3) GI is important for trade

Exports for medical

4) Tourism sector is dependent on it

3) Business sector for fast transport ~~sector~~ - one dependent

4) Manufacturing, Steel, Airlines fuel are dependent on it

5) Employment to airport, services and airline staff



Challenges

① Lack of Infrastructure - our penetration is 11%
 than 23% in are involved or under-served -

② High taxation & costly AT F -
 4-3=1. Air change on AT F with cost of cost on AT F, Avial, heavy change

③ Restricted programs - earlier 5720 now 6120, new entrants found it difficult -

④ Lack of funds & PDI is hampered
 G O C D @ Lack authority or resources

⑤ Huge cost of MRO operator cost to impact 150,000 crew/ specialist.

Steps taken

① Civil Aviation Policy & Army to make India 3rd largest

with 30 Great User Reviews (5/10 & 4/5)
 Also 0/20
 Visibility got further hybrid all mode for .

② UDAN & UDAN 2.0 + to Airport.
 No general connectivity through
 Visibility got funding, from various
 and less amounts

③ PPP model in airport like
 Ahmedabad airport
 ③ Plan for ~~roads~~ disinvestment
 of Air India
 ④ NABH Norms for airports
 in under developed region .

However, more reforms
 are needed so that in actual
 - Ude Desh Ka ~~Har~~ Ham Naagruk!

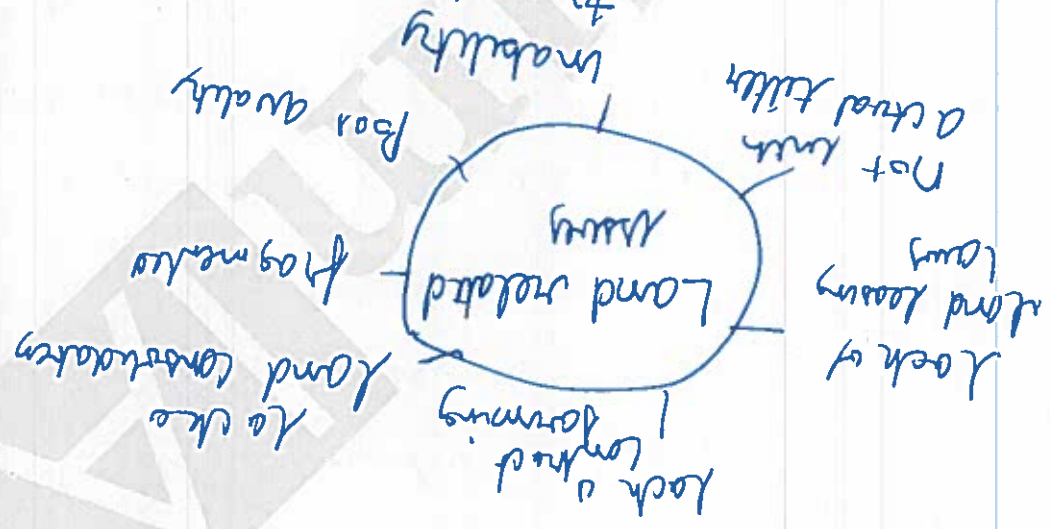
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.18) There is a strong case for legalization and liberalization of land leasing as it would help promote agricultural efficiency, equity, occupational diversification and rapid rural transformation. Analyse with suitable arguments. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

(Ans) Agriculture sector suffers from diagnosed unemployment with supporting 48% of workforce and contributing 17% to GDP.



Legislation - will ensure that people give their land without fear as well as checks are put in place

Liberalization - will ensure land lease easily across country.

Agricultural efficiency

① Currently since land lease belong to tiller and he has to give it away

He has no intention to improve the production

② Lack of institutional credit and technology due to no land to tiller
share poor efficiency

Equity

It will improve the status of small and medium farmer, it will ensure welfare of jobless and cultivation by increasing area to work and avoid many lands. It will reduce their exploitation

Occupational diversification

Currently the people are reluctant to give their land due to fear of losing it out or no legal protection. On this issue they don't shift from legal culture. But after negotiation they will local land look for other occupation

Rapid rural transformation

This will remove inefficiency

designed employment, equity, empowerment of agriculturist, labourer, small and decentralised production. In case of income and decentralisation. At will also help in consolidation, collectivisation and centre of farming & food supply of technology. Supply of technology funds.

every farmer and the model, leaving out to a step in right direction. Holonary treatment of owner, tenant, labourer and boosting agricultural growth. The state like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka may learnings from them will help double farmer income.

Feedback For OFFICE use only

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.19) "In India currently, a move towards a diversified fuel basket, together with a focus on efficient exploration and consumption of energy resources, is needed." Discuss with suitable arguments. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

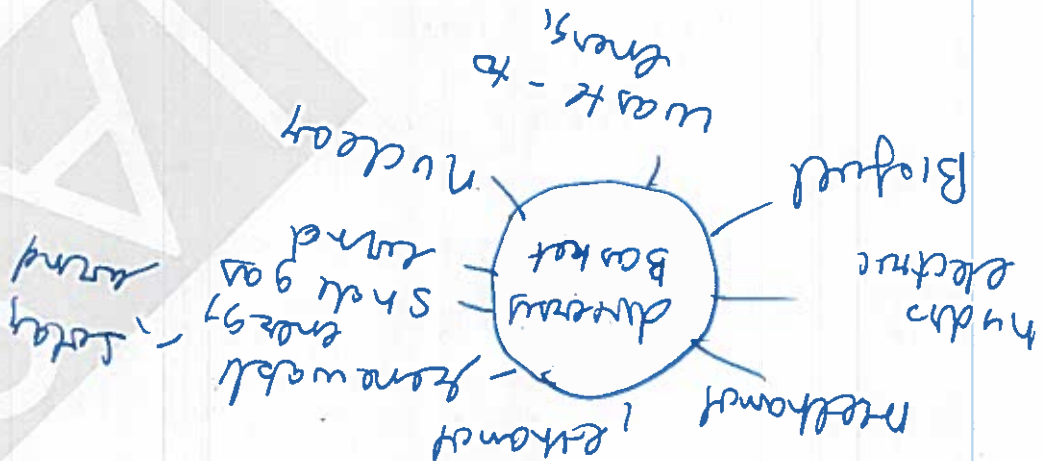
Ans) India is third largest consumer of energy and has need of 8,00,000 MW in place of 200,000 MW currently. It need to grow at 8-1 by 2031.

Need to diversify fuel basket

- ① India has huge fuel requirements about 60% of energy comes from thermal with coal as main source.
- ② 80% of oil is imported and 80% of natural gas is imported.
- ③ Thus all are non-renewable and environment damaging fuel which leads threat to future of earth.
- ④ Further rising oil prices, impact in the region and global implication like CATASTROPHIC threat to oil supply.

There is a need for balance development and ensure sustainable diversity

Basket is needed like -



At the same diversity basket of diversity is needed. Middle East - America -

Efficient exploration

Ando has not been able to utilize energy reserves like unconventional load policy allocation, hydrocarbon exploration, shale gas and oil reserves are needed -

Conservation

Conservation of fuel needed to balance with non-renewable and lack of awareness needed

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

① Promote Atom, methanol, biogas and steps like solar mirror, NAPCC, Biogas Policy
 ② Technology for nuclear, hydro gas through international collaboration, finance, NSG -
 ③ Funding through NAPCC, GCF, GEF
 ④ Waste-energy plant as in Hya Pur33Q
 ⑤ Behaviour change and awareness
 ⑥ Promote public transport, share / Pool of cars

Steps Needed

① Behavioural changes.
 ② Poverty & development
 ③ Lack of technology
 ④ Lack of fund - Challenges

⑤ Promote people -
 ⑥ Lack of fund



Q.20) Formulation of a new Industrial Policy of India must be aimed at building a globally competitive Indian industry equipped with skill, scale and technology'. Analyse.

Ans) India moved from restrictive regime through industries policy of 1981. But share of market using sector has been above 25% less as compared to potential (manufacturing less than 25-1.1)

Need for New Policy

- 1) To Boost production and export
- 2) New technology
- 3) Low R & D
- 4) To create employment & impetus to M.S.M.E.

Focus on Skill

- 1) India has 2% of skill force with poor outcome
- 2) 80% of engineers are unemployed (McKinsey, FICCI)
- 3) There is productivity in 1/3 of Chinese labour.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Hence there is need to focus on
 skill development to meet the
 matching demand, and technology
 changes.

Technology

① India has been slow in adoption
 of technology

② Lack of infrastructure and technical
 expertise has reduce competitiveness
 and increase cost of production

③ Lack of growth industrial revolution
 technology like AI, Blockchain,
 Internet of things, 3D printing,
 - printing, India needs to
 match with them as well leave
 behind.

Scale

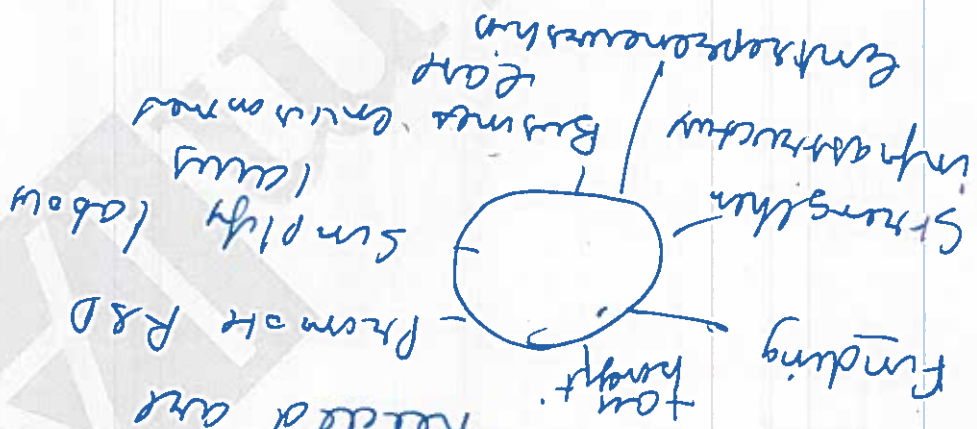
① There is need to increase the
 scale from supporting

MSME then number as well
 as capacity of individual industries

② Agricultural and (competition

Q) MSME with large industrial
 needing
 ③ They will boost exports, create employ ment and boost growth.

Other steps - Some other steps needed are



These steps will help us in making India a global industrial hub. Draft of new industrial policy take care of that, with steps like Make in India, MUDRA, Start-up India, AI task force, Digital India and step in right direction

[Feedback For OFFICE use only]

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
.....
- 2
.....
- 3
.....

Outcomes

-
.....
-
.....
-
.....

ForumIAS

ForumIAS

ForumIAS

Please email scanned PDF copy to mgp@forumias.academy

For any help, email us at student@forumias.academy

In case your issue is not resolved, you can reach us at vinay@forumias.academy.