

Test Code: 11035



FIAS - 2018 - GS PAPER 3

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	JAY SHIVANI		
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Mobile No.	[REDACTED]	Date:	15/9/18

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile). 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH. 3. All questions are compulsory. 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. 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. 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.	
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Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time	9:30 AM.
			End Time	12:30 PM.
			Mode Of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ECN CODE:			Evaluation Date:	

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



1. The system of Aadhaar has been under continuous criticism for depriving the most vulnerable people of their rights-based entitlements. Discuss, while suggesting potential solutions. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Aadhaar is a single national identity card was first proposed as a concept by Kargil Review Committee, 2000

It's been under-criticism because,

(i) Many people left out of service delivery for not having Aadhaar!

(ii) Inadequacies of Biometric Authentication uptake (RAPU)

↳ Success rate of ~30% only for biometric authentication

(iii) Many people, especially hard labourers and elderly have their fingerprints traced

Hence leaving them out

(iv) concerns of cyber threat
and critical data breach.

Potential solutions can be -

(i) Contemplating a "chip based"
smart card system.

(ii) Effective data protection
Measures. Recent draft
data protection bill is welcome

(iii) making keeping social voluntary
for service delivery and

(iv) ensuring non-exclusion
making technology relevant.

Hence though a very well celebrated
reform and various benefits, issues need
to be addressed first.

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



2. The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 in its present form is not keeping pace with the new market dynamics. In this light, analyse how far would 'Consumer Protection Bill, 2018' be effective and different. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Consumer Protection Act, 1986 was introduced to act as a source of consumer justice in market and effective grievance redressal mechanisms

However with advancing era it has been come to be seen as inadequate in keeping pace because,

- ↳ Newer sources of consumer-producer interaction emerged e.g. E-commerce
- ↳ Newer issues of data protection, targeted unwanted advertisements, etc. not covered in the act
- ↳ Lack of consumer trust and awareness ~~is~~ over the available

Measures

eg:- low rate of registration of cases in consumer forums and yet lower rates of resolution in time.

To address these, a new piece of legislation Consumer Protection Bill 2018 was introduced

Its effectiveness is

- ↳ incorporates new modes, notably e-commerce.
- ↳ One stop consumer grievance redressal → already 65,000 cases registered against e-commerce
- ↳ Increased penalties & fines

Hence the legislation is welcome but implementation Feedback (For OFFICE use only) is the key

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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3. "Aspirational India cannot ignore 'New Issues' in WTO but it has to articulate its position without sacrificing core matters which are important". Critically examine the above statement. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

WTO is the global organisation with the mandate of providing rule based trade ~~from without~~ arbitrary restrictions and hence leading to increasing inter-connectedness of economies.

Newer Issues are → to-commerce

⑤ IPR related

④ Other issues like real estate, etc.

③ Incorporating financial domain

② Investments and investor/state dispute settlement

India has been among the major opposing nations of newer issues because,

(i) Non-resolution of issues

Concerning developing nations

especially of the ethical and of tasks

(ii) Non convergence over issues like public stock holding of food, Special Safeguard Mechanism etc.

(iii) Threat of increasing dominance of advanced economies lead in these domains because of their aspirations

→ Yet aspiring India could not ignore such critical issues and be left behind.

However the stand of India is justified by ensuring her global standing and the recent wave by WTO over public stock - holding of food. Pending issues should

resolved first before incorporating new ones

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)	
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4. Given the apparent ease with which Economic offenders flee India, analyse how far would 'Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018' be effective and meaningful in this context? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Recent increase in the cases of fugitive economic offenders like Vijay Mallya, Niranjan Modi, etc led Indian government to come up with fugitive economic offenders Bill, 2016.

Effectiveness of the provisions

- ↳ Adequation provisions for expedited extradition
- ↳ Holistic definition of fugitive economic offenders
- ↳ Tightened regulatory checks.

↳ Augmenting the effectiveness of Law enforcement agencies

However certain issues need to be tackled to leverage it fully and enhance further effectiveness

↳ Coming up with an anti-bribe legislation for easy extradition

↳ Use strict regulations and checks and balances systems to avoid such frauds in first instance

Feedback [For OFFICE use only]

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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5. Explain various types of land reforms that have taken place in India since Independence. How these land reforms have helped in poverty alleviation and food security in India?
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Land being one of the most precious resource and ~~resources~~
various misdeeds by the colonial government over the issue made land reforms inevitable in ~~part~~ independent India.

Various land reforms taken are

- (i) Abolition of Zamindari system
- (ii) Targetting consolidation of fragmented land to enhance production.
- (iii) Coming up with the programme of 'Land to the tiller'

(i) Promoting cooperative farming

(ii) Providing right to property
is a constitutional right

(iii) Constitution mandated
compensation for acquisition
of ^{cultivated} land under upper ceiling
statutory limit.

They have helped in poverty allevi-
-ation and food security as-

↳ Providing land ownership to
cultivators

↳ enhancing food production
by consolidation and
cooperation.

~~Feedback (For OFFICE use only)~~

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6. Reiterating the goal of doubling farmers' income by 2022, the Union Budget 2018-19 gave a big thrust to agriculture and the related Agri-tech sector. Analyse the measures proposed in the Budget 2018-19 to achieve the given objective.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The goal of doubling farmers' income by 2022 propounded by the incumbent Prime Minister has seen focused approach, even forming Asok Dalwai Committee for the same.

Union Budget Proposed various measures ~~to~~ advances as,

(i) Fixing MSP for Kharif crops at 1.5 times the cost of

↳ Positive → effective price to farmers

↳ Crop diversification away from just cereals

↳ Assured income (minimum)

↳ Issues → Yet rising over AP+PL cost and not as demand

of over C2 (even recommended by Ramesh Chaud Committee)

↳ Procurement takes place only for 6 crops as against 26 announced

(ix) Agri-tech Infrastructure fund

of corpus of 2000 cr

↳ Positives → Boost to agricultural infrastructure

↳ Issue → Implementation & effective utilisation will be the challenge

(x) Promoting FPOs

↳ Positives → Tax exemption of 100% upto 100 cr turnover

↳ Incentive cooperativisation
Hence these measures along with various

others are

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Welcome

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7. Discuss the adverse impacts of rapid increase in municipal solid waste due to expansion of urbanization in India. In what ways, this waste can be converted into a sustainable source of energy in India? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Solid Municipal waste has become a growing ~~a growing~~ menace and involves household wastes, sewage, industrial waste, etc.

Adverse Impacts

- ↳ Unhygienic environment causing serious diseases.
- ↳ Pollution threat to local ecosystem, especially cattle consuming wastes like plastics leading to death.
- ↳ Hampers scenic beauty hence hampering local economy.

- ↳ Harmful radiations from uncovered landfills
- ↳ Land degradation
- ↳ Rising vulnerability of urban infrastructure. due to
eg:- Choked drains causing urban floods.
- ↳ Health consequences for all, especially rag pickers.

- Ways to convert waste into energy
- ↳ Promoting biogas generation
 - ↳ Decentralised biogas plants
 - ↳ Promoting composting and manuring.
 - ↳ Dedicated waste to energy plants

Schemes like Garbage to Energy Feedback (For OFFICE use only) are welcome

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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8. The installed capacities of solar and wind, at present, are far from the combined target of 160 GW to be achieved by 2022. In this light, examine the significance of 'National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy'. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

with the ambitious target of 40% energy from renewable sources by 2022 with 160 GW from solar and wind power plants, the

reality seems too far away

→ As per statistics, the capacity installed in the last decade needs to be doubled in next 4 years to achieve the target.

→ Wind and solar energy contributing only around 14% of total implies much more needs to be done.

To address various issues the newly

promoted 'National wind-solar Policy' is important as

(i) Seeking convergence and complementarity between the two, given ~~intermittent~~ "intermittent nature" of the two.

(ii) Coordinated and collaborative effort is mandated to augment the capacities of both types of energy.

Yet various issues need to be resolved

(i) Addressing storage issues of solar & wind energy

(ii) Seeking convergence with the traditional grid:

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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9. According to several geologists and hydrologists, dams represent short-lived victories of engineering over natural sciences. Do you agree? Give reasons using suitable examples. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Dams are the infrastructural components leveraged for multiple purposes, viz, irrigation, drinking water needs, electricity generation, etc.

They represent short lived victories over natural sciences as suggested by various geologists and hydrologists because,

(i) Affect natural course of river, potential long term consequences for aquatic ecosystem

(ii) Though used as a mitigation measure against floods large scale deposition of sediments

raises vulnerability for large scale ~~down~~ floods when released

(iii) Concerns of large scale displacements and disruption

(iv) Issues concerning threat of dam breakage because of water pressure causing havoc

Various examples are

- ↳ large scale projects over Sardar Sarovar Dam
- ↳ Various instances of floods caused by dam release in the past

Hence large scale const dams are not in conformity to natural sciences rather

the concept of small check dams should be increasingly used

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)	
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10. Why Air pollution in India is a cause of concern in North but not in South? Discuss. Also highlight, the measures taken so far to tackle the menace of air pollution in India with focus on Particulate Matter (PM). (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Air pollution causes around 600,000 deaths to India according to WHO-

Reason for rising issue in North India compared to

South India - burning
↳ stubble burning in North-Western India

↳ Harsh winters in North India compared to moderate temperate India.

↳

Various measures taken are

↳ Graded response action plan by Central Govt

↳ odd even scheme by State governments like Delhi

↳ Curbs on stubble burning

↳ Banning of old diesel vehicles above 2000 cc by Supreme court

↳ Car free zones in cities

↳ Check on increasing truck and other heavy transport in National Capital

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Question Interpretation	
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11. How the failure to stop the degradation of Western Ghats worsened Kerala floods? Is it time to revisit the Gadgil committee recommendations on conservation and protection of Western Ghats to ensure more sustainable construction? Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Western Ghats, one of the 3 biodiversity hotspots of the country is under serious degradation.

It worsened the Kerala floods

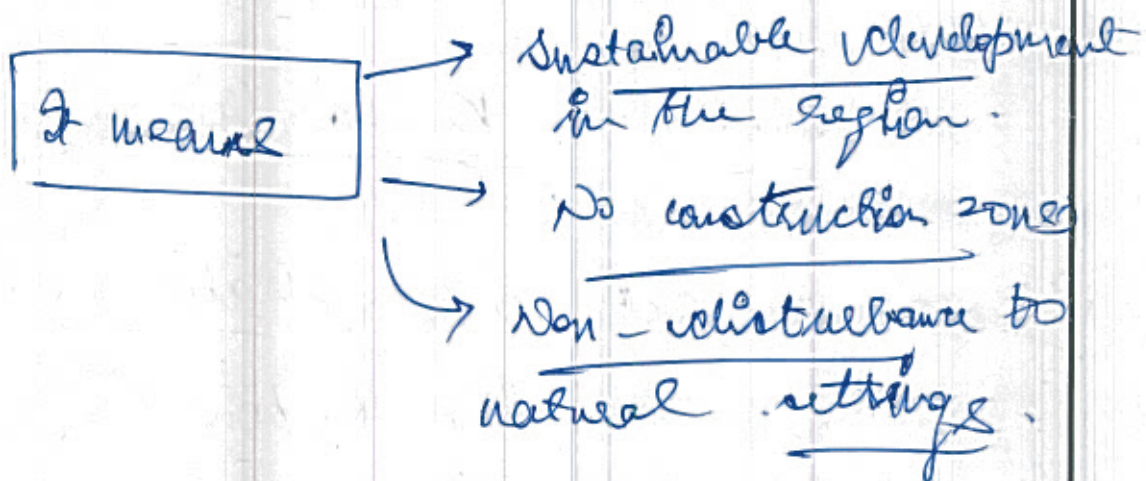
(i) Forest act as a natural water harvesting component, allowing water to percolate and even hold soil.

(ii) Forests are natural sink of defence against volcanic with their varied ecosystem services.

Hence their conservation becomes



very important.
In this light, Gadgil Committee recommended to declare entire Western Ghats to be declared as sensitive zone (ESZ)



However it was tuned down to only 15000 sq. km by yet another Kasturiraoji Committee and in effect resulted into the declaration of only around 27000 sq. km of Western Ghats as ESZ.

Indeed it is necessary to recognise of such diverse bio-
-diversity hotspot and call
for its protection, keeping in
mind the ecosystem services
it provides.

There has to be a proper optimal
balance between development &
environmental conservation.
Declaration of such areas as eco
sensitive zones will go a long
way in preventing / curbing down
further such disasters.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Question Interpretation	
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12. Despite the government's rural electrification data showing that electricity has reached all villages in India, all households in the villages have not come out of darkness. Comment. Discuss the significance of 'Saubhagya Scheme' and related challenges in this context. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

with still around 300 Mn households to ~~be~~ have access to electricity, much more needs to be done in the domain of rural electrification.

In spite of government data showing all villages as electrified this paradox of still many households not getting electricity is because,

(i) - Deficiency of village electrification under Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana does not covers electrification of all households



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Q.2 Main times electricity infrastructure has been established and hence stored in data but there are instances of theft of such infrastructure which renders such villages un-electrified.

Q.3 Issues in data collection by Gramin Vidyalikasa Abhiyantas.

Hence to achieve the target of electricity for all government came up with Sambodhya scheme
Its significance

↳ Targeting electrification of all households rather than just village electrification

↳ Sound data collection using mobile applications like Gov app.

↳ Provision of electrification by providing solar packs where grid reach is not possible

↳ Better implementation plan and holistic coverage of beneficiaries

Hence Saubhagya scheme is a welcome step addressing various challenges under DSUC, but implementation needs to be taken care of

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Question Interpretation	
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13. To what factors can depreciation of Indian rupee in the last few months be attributed? What implications does this trend have on the Indian economy? Also, suggest measures that you think should be taken to arrest the rupee's downfall? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Depreciation of rupee has been as 71 week for the first time ~~again~~ called for deeper analysis of factors, impacts and measures.

Various factors are

① Sanctions ~~on~~ ^{other} major emerging economies like Turkey by us having a domino effect on other economies

② Tightening of monetary stance by US Fed Bank.

③ Related accelerated capital outflows.

(iv) ~~Deep Declining~~ Global downturn
causing declining global demand

(v) Protectionist measures by major
advanced economies like US.

(vi) Related, down turn in investor
sentiments due to looming
threats of global trade war

Implications on India's economy are

Positive

- Increasing export competitiveness
- Rising production costs hence rising GDP

Negative

- Rise in inflation
- Related decrease in demand
- Reduce value of money
- Declining investor sentiment

Overall implication will depend on

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(Don't Write anything in this Area)

the tilt of balance between the positives & negatives.

Various measures can be:

(i) Open market operations by RBI.

(ii) Leveraging prudently monetary policy to ease out inflation.

(iii) Leveraging the increased export competitiveness by increasing efficiency & production to meet the demand.

Depreciation of rupee change having both positive & negative implications measures should aim to achieve optimal trade off.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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14. In spite of significant success of GST in its first year of implementation, there still seems to be a long way to go for both the government as well as taxpayers in attaining its intended objectives. Critically evaluate.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Goods and Services Tax (GST) by 12th constitutional amendment Act, is one of the most important structural reform paving for a common Indian market.

Various positives after 1st year of implementation are:

(i) - Rising in indirect tax payers by about 50%

(ii) - Majority of commodities & services converging towards two tax rates of 12% & 18% gradually ushering towards a single national tax of 15%

(iii) - effective implementation

schemes like composition scheme to benefit small taxpayers/businesses. easing compliance

ii Some provisions like E-way bill implemented for easing transit of goods across the country.

iii Even IMR ^{estimating} ~~predicting~~ as a sound growth rate of 7.3% for 2018-19 and 7.5% for 2019-20 recognising the initial drag from GST & demonetisation has poled away.

However it still seems a long

way to go. IAS,

(For Government)

↳ Various commodities like alcohol, petroleum, etc.

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(Don't Write anything in this Area)

still left out

↳ States still not near to achieving a revenue neutral tax collection.

↳ Various compliance challenges to be addressed like, IT issues with GST, E-way bill, etc. Also the increased no. of returns to be filed increased the compliance cost.

Q) For people

↳ Yet to understand fully the minutest nuances of the system including related to GST.

↳ challenges in utilising provisions like composition & E-way Bill.

Hence GST though a very well celebrated reform yet much more needs to be done

Structure

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Total



15. How 'commercialisation of space' in India could augment much needed ISRO's capabilities and capacities? What are the critical issues that need to be resolved for a smoother entry of private players in the space industry of India? Discuss in light of the Space Activities Bill, 2017. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Recently the space activities bill 2017 has tried to usher in an era of rising private participation in space activities

Commercialisation could augment the capacities & capabilities of ISRO as

- ↳ Lessening the pressure on ISRO, hence enabling much focus on strategic works
- ↳ Increasing competition could lead to increasing quality
- ↳ Scope for general works like equipments, spare parts could be outsourced, hence enhancing efficiency.

↳ Potential cost reduction and efficient and effective technologies could be introduced

eg:- Space X by Elon Musk in US, ISS, mannequin stations, etc.

In the light of provisions of Space Activities Bill, 2017 issues

that need to be resolved are:

(i) Addressing the responsibility issues in such a critical domain.

(ii) Mapping and delimiting the critical and strategic areas

~~where~~ private participation should be limited - eg. related to national security

(iii) Preventing monopolies and usurping

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(Don't Write anything in this Area)

in a true competition for
enhanced quality -

(iv) Promotion and encouragement
of local ^{domestic} players.

(v) Effective foreign collaborations
for 'state-of-the-art'
technology transfer

Hence private participation by
commercialisation of space activities
is welcome but issues need
to be tackled holistically
before hand. Prime concern
to be given to national security
and strategic nature of space activities

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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16. Infectious diseases that were once confined to animals in forests are now attacking human beings, at a faster pace. Discuss why zoonotic diseases are fast spreading to humans? How such spread of zoonotic diseases can be checked and prevented in India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Zoonotic diseases refer to the diseases transmitted from animals to human beings
eg:- Monkey fever, Rabies, etc.

There has been rising trend of spread of such diseases off late. Reasons can be

- (i) Increasing human-animal conflicts and contact.
- (ii) Degrading landscapes and habitats with rising number of animals venturing into human living spaces
- (iii) Rising consumption of non-vegetarian

Food, for good proteins and because
of rising incomes.

(iv) - Rising trend of pet domestication
without proper safeguards
like vaccination, hygiene, ^{etc} at
times

Such spread should be prevented
to avoid transition from
celebrated demographic dividend
to demographic disaster.

Measures can be-

(i) ~~Env~~ Environmental and
habitat conservation.

(ii) Proper maintenance of animal
corridors for transit b/w
habitats

(iii) Adequate care to hygiene

and sanitation and vaccination
for pets.

iii) Proper cooking of food for
elimination of threatening
bacteria by heat.

Such spread should be prevented
and avoided at any cost
so as not to hamper jeopardise
human life and productivity
even cure should be taken
care of adequately.

Feedback [For OFFICE use only]

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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Total	



17. India despite being highly vulnerable to terrorism has till now fortunately not witnessed any lone wolf acts of terrorism. What reasons can be attributed to this? How India should further prevent itself from such acts of terrorism? Give suggestions. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Lone wolf attacks often called "fidayeen" refers to the kind of attack by single members of the group, mainly ones involving suicide bombers.

India though being vulnerable to terrorism mainly because of sensitive neighbourhood has fortunately not faced such attacks.

Reasons can be :-

- (i) Tolerant society
- (ii) Adequately tolerant society
- (iii) Not a very hardline division

of sects within religion, especially within Islam in West Asia

(iii) Major world organisation responsible for such attacks, namely, ISIS ^{fortunately} not focused upon the country as over Islam world or European nations

(iv) inadequately sound internal security and intelligence architecture use

To prevent itself from such acts, measures can be, & further

(i) strengthening the security and intelligence architecture e.g. misses on part of victim

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(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Over intelligence during Wri attack

(i) Promote religious tolerance
and address dissent
adequately

eg:- Address development deficit

(ii) Addressing and resolving
critical issues like Kashmir
as soon as possible.

(iii) Strengthening border security,
especially Coastal borders.

Such acts of law wolf terrorism
can have far reaching consequences
as in France last year, hence
adequate measures should be taken
to avoid them in future

Structure

Question Interpretation

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Total



18. Analyse the effectiveness of the draft personal data protection bill, 2018 in light of the growing and fast changing landscape of cyber security related threats in India. What other steps do you think are required for cyber-crime and data protection? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Recently the draft personal data protection bill was kept in public domain based upon the recommendations of BJ Srikrishna Committee on data protection.

Provisions

"Data localisation"

- ↳ Critical data to be processed locally
- ↳ Copy of all other data to be kept

Defining "data fiduciaries" and making them responsible for data protection

Specific guidelines for protecting children, mainly from undesirable advertisements

↳ Fines & penalties for any breach

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Its effectiveness can be analysed
as,

(A) Positives :-

(i) Critical personal data to be stored locally can avoid privacy infringement and allow for effective checks.

(ii) Specific guidelines for children as they are not mature enough to understand the implications of such acts of data breach & targeted undesirable advertisements.

(iii) Raising the investigability of IAs currently 8 out of 10. Most used websites are based out of US jurisdiction.

↳ Acquiring electronic evidence requires going through complex procedures and cumbersome processes leading to considerable delays

(B) Issues -

- (i) Implementation would not be easy.
- (ii) Concerns from internet economy
- (iii) Already a lot of data has traversed various jurisdictions

Measures further -

- ↳ Define "data", "critical data", "data fiduciary", etc holistically and comprehensively
- ↳ ensure sound implementation

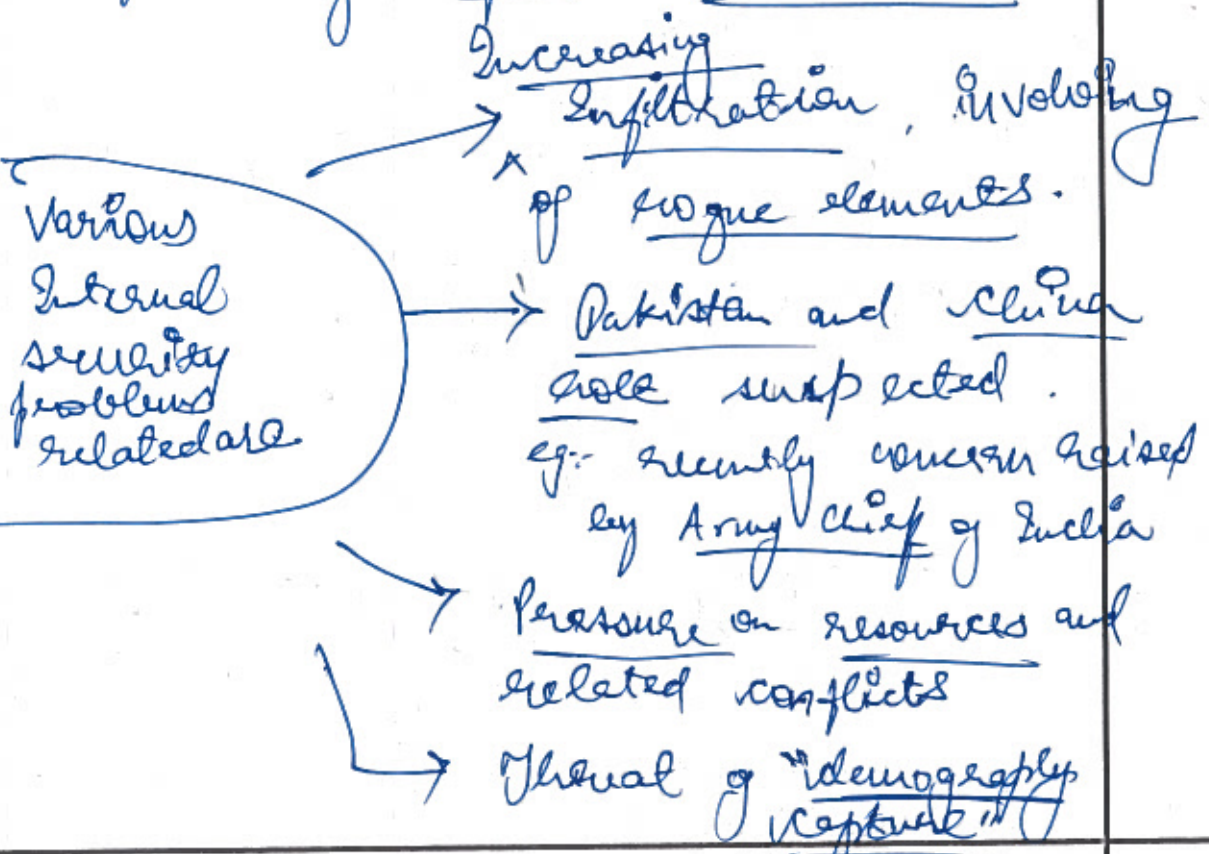
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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19. Issues of migration and demographic change in Assam since independence have repeatedly got expression in the form of internal security related problems. In this context critically discuss the significance and impact of both National register of Citizens (NRC) and Citizenship (Amendment) Bill 2016 on India's internal security. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Situated in a critical, sensitive location; Assam has faced the issues of immigration and demographic changes from time immemorial. This was worsened especially after 1971 war.



Hence in this light Significance
~~of~~ and Impacts of -

① Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016

- ↳ Recognising citizenship for presented minorities, targeting an end of miseries for them
- ↳ effective recognition of citizens and reducing conflicts between immigrants and the state.

② National Register of Citizens

- ↳ Better identification of illegal immigrants and their deportation
- ↳ reasing conflicts in the region
- ↳ Adequate availability of resources ensured for legal citizens -

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↳ addressing local demands

and concerns, especially increased after Citizenship Bill 2019

However various issues are related as well.

(A) Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019

↳ Not recognizing ^{any} Muslim minority renders the bill to be seen as discriminatory

↳ concerns raised by heads of states

(B) NRC → Many genuine citizens

also left out because of lack of documents

eg:- Around 40 lac after 1985

Have issue needs to be tackled adequately being equitable and inclusive

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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20. Systemic weaknesses and structural shortcomings in India's national security system have led to inefficient synergization and utilisation of available combat resources. Comment. How India can attempt defence reforms without enhancing its budgetary allocations? Give suggestions. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Combat resources of the country involves security infrastructure, military equipments, border equipments, etc.

These are various systemic weaknesses

as,

(i) Over dependence on ^{defence} imports
(ii) Various deals marred by corruption
eg: Augusta Westland, Bofors, etc.

(iii)

Inadequate border infrastructure
eg: rising infiltration in Pathkoot

(iv)

Inadequate military infrastructure

eg: only 35 air force squadrons against sunkered 41.

(iv) Delays in acquisitions and procurements
eg: Rafale fighter jets and finalising other fighter jets

There are several structural shortcomings as well as

(i) - Shortcomings in the recent defence procurement procedure

2016

eg:- In strategic partnership adopted of dealing where only one partner for all deals.

(ii) Inadequate pace of indigenisation

Hence all these issues have led to inefficient negotiation and utilisation of available resources

Various measures can be
 (i) Making Defence Procurement
effective and expedited

Amendments in defence procure-
ment procedure required

(ii) Concept of integrated theatre
commands can be pondered
 upon as suggested by

Shekhar Panel

(iii) Appointment of permanent
Chief of Defence staff as

suggested by Naresh Mehta
Task force & Shekhar Panel

(iv) enhancing border infrastructure as

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)	
Structure	<u>Suggested</u> by <u>Madhukar Gupta</u>
Question Interpretation	<u>committee</u>
Content	
Total	

Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

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Outcomes

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