

Test Code: 21070

FIAS – MGP2019 – GS7C

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

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Date:

22/02/2019

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>	
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Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time 10:22	End Time 13:22
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

ForumIAS Offline Guidance Centre

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) India and Israel have announced the "dawn of a new era" in their ties which goes beyond defence deals. Discuss.

(10 Marks/150 Words)

India and Israel shares very deep-
relation; post independence though
relations were not developed fully
diplomatically but at present it goes
beyond the defence deals of "BARAK-1"
missile etc; India being the largest
importers of arms from Israel.

Various other Areas: to deepen via

India-Israel ties

1. Space-collaboration project
- was announced in 2002 to
bolster research in the space-activities
2. Agriculture:
- use of Precision-agriculture as
Israel recycles its 60% of produced
water back into the economy.

(c) India - Israel Innovation and infrastructure fund (IIF) with contributions from both the nations.

(d) Promotion of Tourism between India and Israel

(e) As 4000-5000 Jews live in various parts of the country and have been provided minorities in states such as Gujarat, Maharashtra, West-Bengal to preserve their culture.

India - Israel ties will deepen the relations at international forum and providing stability to India.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



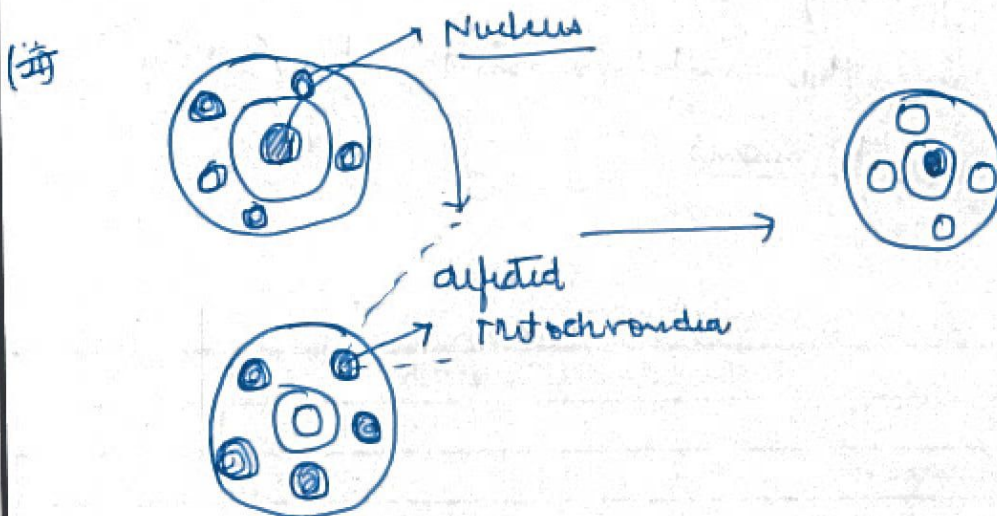
Q.2) What is Gene Therapy? What are its potential applications and risks?
(10 Marks/150 Words)

Gene therapy refers to modifications in genes to remove the ineffective / defective parts to provide better hereditary traits.

Gene therapy can be performed at Embryonic stage, infants and adults too.

Potential applications of Gene-therapy

- (i) "3 Parent - Baby" → affected
- removing mitochondrial DNA from affected mother



- (ii) Early detection and treatments of diseases such as Cancer etc.

Risks associated with Gene-therapy

(i) Mutations of genes which are beneficial

(ii) uncontrolled mutations leading to death of an individual :

(iii) Ethical issues -

such as many developing countries feels that it is highly unethical and against their faith.

Gene therapy has been an very effective step in the improvement of Genetic traits of humans.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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Q.3) The China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is viewed as a cardinal subset of China's larger 'One Belt One Road' initiative. Give a brief description of CPEC and enumerate the reasons why India has distanced itself from the same. (10 Marks/150 Words)

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is a corridor to connect Xianxing province of China with the Pakistan Gwadar port and is an part of OBOR initiative.

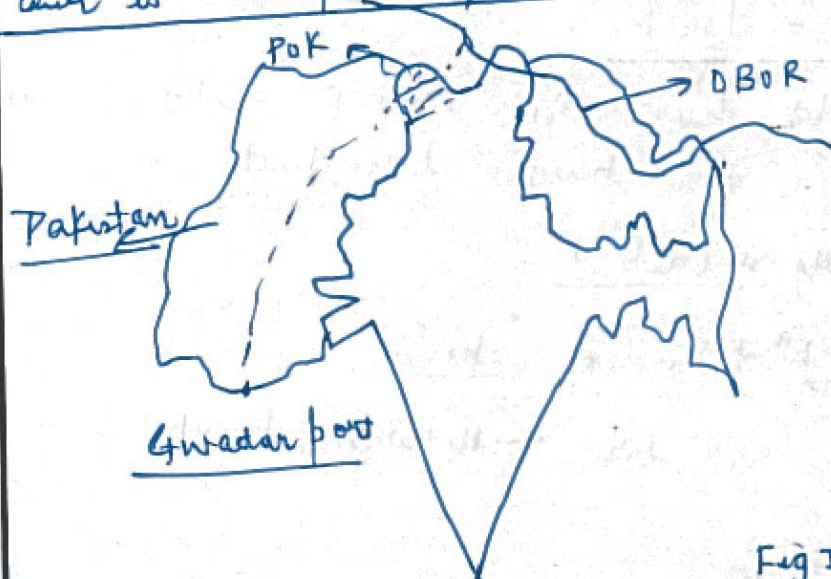


Fig I :- Defuncting CPEC

While OBOR aims to connect the whole of Europe to Asia via reviving the ancient silk - road, CPEC only aims to provide China an route to bypass Indian ocean.

Reason for not joining OBOR :- by India

1. "Sovereign - Issues"

- Pok belong to India as per the agreement took place between J&K Raja Han Singh and India.

2. Economic interests

- would hurt the MSME sector, small traders of India as china's product can be easily reached.

3. "Debt trap" plan of china.

4. might be use for military purposes by china.

5. will destabilise the Indian administered Kashmir.

Thus, OBOR discussion shall be taken into consideration and concerns of India shall be addressed.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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Q.4) Technical solutions are necessary to augment and complement the traditional methods of border management. Critically discuss.

(10 Marks/150 Words)

Border Management is an very important task for India with 7500 Km Coastline and 15000 Km of land-border with Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar.

Traditional methods of guarding border via - Human check post

- Bunkers

- Continuous Troop Movements near

the border must be supplemented with technological features such as :-

(a) use of Drone for aerial surveillance

(b) use of Radars for monitoring and movement of vehicles / Airlanes near the region.

(c) Thermal-imaging to map the movement

(d) use of GSAT satellites to build data regarding continuous movement along the border.

However, certain issues may arise and challenges associated with technological solutions:

- (a) huge fiscal burden on the exchequer
- (b) cyber-security - as drones can be captured by enemies.
- (c) "Encryption" challenges as most of the products are imported from foreign countries.

Technological solutions hold the key for effective border management but with indigenisation of technologies.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.5) Mindful of the power games and regional sensitivities, India needs an independent pragmatic policy towards West Asia, given her strengths and limitations. Comment.
(10 Marks/150 Words)

West-Asia has been one of the disruptive regions of the world due to:-

① Power Games:-

- between USA and Russia
(eg: USA and ~~Syria~~ Russia conflict in Syria)
- Shia and Sunni conflict - with Iran and Saudi-Arabia at logger-heads to each-other.

② Regional sensitivities

- high diaspora of India in the region.
- "Arab-spring" ~~shoot~~ shoot
- Iran under "Sanctions" from USA.

Thus, West-Asia policy of India, 2005 needs to be revamped and strengthened by:-

(a) Balancing Saudi-Arabia and other regional powers to provide for

continuous supply of oil and safety of diaspora.

(b) Balancing acts of USA and Russia by promoting "self-interests".

(c) "Not indulging" directly in autocratic regimes of West-Asia.

(d) Keeping a check on Non-state actors such as ISIS to penetrate in the region.

Thus, pragmatism holds the key in West-Asia for India.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.6) The mismatch between SAARC's ambitions and achievements has been profound. With limited realisation of tangible economic or political benefits, performance of SAARC is a case of 'retarded regionalism'. Explain.

(10 Marks/150 Words)

SAARC (South Asian Association of Regional countries) was established in 1980's to promote effective coordination and increased trade between the Nations.

However achievements of ~~Part~~ SAARC has been profound:

(i) SAFTA (South Asian free trade agreement) largely remains unoperational

- India Pakistan trade holds at 3.5 billion \$ only.

(ii) "Continuous terrorist" operations from Pakistan and by LoT of India has led to Non-functioning SAARC.

(iii) "Free-Movement" and "Common-Voice" have been things of the past.

(iv) Politicisation of Regional issues between

India and Pakistan.

(iv) "MFN" status was offered to Pakistan in 1996 but Pakistan has not opened his economy.

(v) lack of agreed consensus between Nations
 - ex: Reluctance of India to sign BBIN agreement.

(vi) conflict between India and Nepal related to indulgence of India in political-relations.

Thus, SAARC has been Marred with politics of regionalisation and BIMSTEC grouping shall be made highly enjoined to treat each other interests.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Question Interpretation	
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Q.7) Unmanned Aerial Vehicles are growingly used in various aspects of military and civilian domain. In this light, examine the Drone policy and its impact on the regulatory framework.

(10 Marks/150 Words)

UAV (unmanned aerial vehicle) refers to aerial vehicle operated by individuals from a centre at ground.

UAV has been increasing their space in civilian use such as delivery of goods and services, traffic management etc., aspects of bordering the border areas, guarding and in military delivery of goods in high terrain.

Ministry of Civil Aviation recently came up

with Drone policy to regulate usage of

Drones:

(i) Classification of Drones based on weight :- Nano, Micro, Mini upto 25 Kg.

- (ii) DIN (unique identification number) for Drones.
- (iii) use of Micro drones only in civil-applications.
- (iv) "Centralised center" for operation with permission by softwares.
- (v) "NO GO ZONE" has been identified to prevent drone usage in those areas such as ÷ Near by Airport, Border areas.
- (vi) "Right to privacy" has been taken to consideration with fine and penalty provisions for their breach.

DAV are the key to build and reduce transportation cost in future generation but shall be used judiciously.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.8) In the wake of the rising cyber-security related threats in India, highlight the measures taken so far by the government of India.

(10 Marks/150 Words)

Cyber-security refers to guarding the computers, mobiles or any electronic instrument from cyber-attacks such as espionage, Ransomware, etc.

As per NCRB, there has been rise of ~~35%~~ 350% in cyber-crimes with more than 70% are not being reported.

Measure taken by Government of India

1. Establishment of CERT-IN 2004 as the nodal agency for effective protection of cyber-infrastructure.
2. NCCITPC (National critical, information cyber structure) such as Banking, defense to be protected.
3. Collaboration with CERT-USA to adopt

global practices .

4. I4C has been made operational under Ministry of home-affairs .
5. "Data-security council of India" has been constituted to adopt practices, efficiency of private-sector .
6. "Cyber Swachh Kendra" and "Both mit cleaning centres providing free "anti-virus" campaigns .

Way-forward

1. Addressing under-staffed agency CERT-IN by recruiting more professionals .
2. Increasing Awareness about the cyber-security among people .

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Content	
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Q.9) What is Free Space Optical Communication (FSOC) technology? Discuss its merits and challenges.

(10 Marks/150 Words)

Free-space optical communication (FSOC) refers to use of optical fiber and synthetic fibers for communication development as a technology.

FSOC	
<u>MERIT</u>	<u>Challenges</u>
<p>① cheaper as compared to use of <u>Radio Communications</u></p> <p>② safer as IP address is connected via a <u>common-server</u></p> <p>③ High speed as compared to <u>Radio Communications</u></p>	<p>① Initial investment cost is <u>high</u>.</p> <p>② laying down in different terrains. at <u>it poses threat becomes challenging</u>.</p> <p>③ large land requirements leads to inordinate <u>delay for investors</u>.</p>

④ less frequent disruptions and impact of weather conditions

④ reluctance of authorities in giving ROW (Right of way permissions)

Thus, FSO C provides for an digital - India at affordable prices especially for the poor.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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