

Test Code: 21096

FIAS – 2019 – GS3G/7E/19C/27B

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MGPQ13258

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ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

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Mobile No.		Date:	22-08-2019

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
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Total Marks:			
Remarks:			Start Time 9:00 am
			End Time 12:00 am
			Mode Of Examination : Online <input checked="" 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) India needs an effective minimum wage policy that targets the vulnerable bottom rung of wage earners to help in driving up aggregate demand and building and strengthening the middle class, and thus spur a phase of sustainable and inclusive growth. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

India needs effective minimum wage policy because of various reasons.

- ① Large sections of our population live under poverty and for many the wages they get are not enough as 'living wage'.
- ② Large section are in informal sectors.
- ③ Social security coverage is very low.

An effective minimum wage can help vulnerable sections.

① It helps in driving up aggregate demand:

As more people have disposable income, they can use that income for consumption which will lead to increase in aggregate demand.

② It builds and strengthens the middle class.

Social mobility occurs and poorer sections can move up in hierarchy to middle class due to increased income & spending on education, healthcare etc.

ii) It leads to sustainable inclusive growth:

As income increases people ^{can} have savings and social security opportunities like PF, pension etc.

Assured minimum wage can also promote trickling down and reduce inequality.

Issues with minimum wage:

- ① It should not be too high or too low.
- ② The geographic disparity must be taken care for. For instance UP, Gujarat, TN can have different wage.
- ③ It should look into gender gap issue also
- ④ Implementation & enforcement of minimum wages must be made sure.

^{Effective} Minimum wage has many benefits that has positive impact on our economy & society

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



7 Mins	9 Mins	11 Mins
Apt Time Allocation		

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

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Livestock management & products are crucial for agricultural development & food security.

In Sustainable Agri-development:

- ① Livestock provides manure inputs to agriculture creating a virtuous cycle of inputs - outputs.
- ② It provides for diversifying income of farmers.
- ③ Livestock products & services create employment opportunities.
- ④ Indigenous livestock management has benefits through ecological services also.

In Food security.

- ① Livestock products provide for nutritious supplements for crops and other food products.
- ② It can ensure nutrition and food security in areas facing drought or distress.
- ③ They are crucial component in organic farming & ZBNF which are important for ensuring food security of future.

② Issues facing livestock sector:

- (1) Lack of infrastructure to ensure quality of livestock
- (2) ~~Less~~ Less efforts to safeguard indigenous breeds of cattle, buffalo etc.
- (3) Cultural issues affecting livestock lifecycle and meat industry.

To do:

- (1) Promote more veterinarian services and KVKs in rural areas to disseminate information.
- (2) Promotion of schemes like National Mission to other livestock species also.
- (3) Ensure farmers economic concerns get prominence over cultural conservatism

Livestock sector can be a productive sector to ensure sustainable agri-development & food security but it needs special care

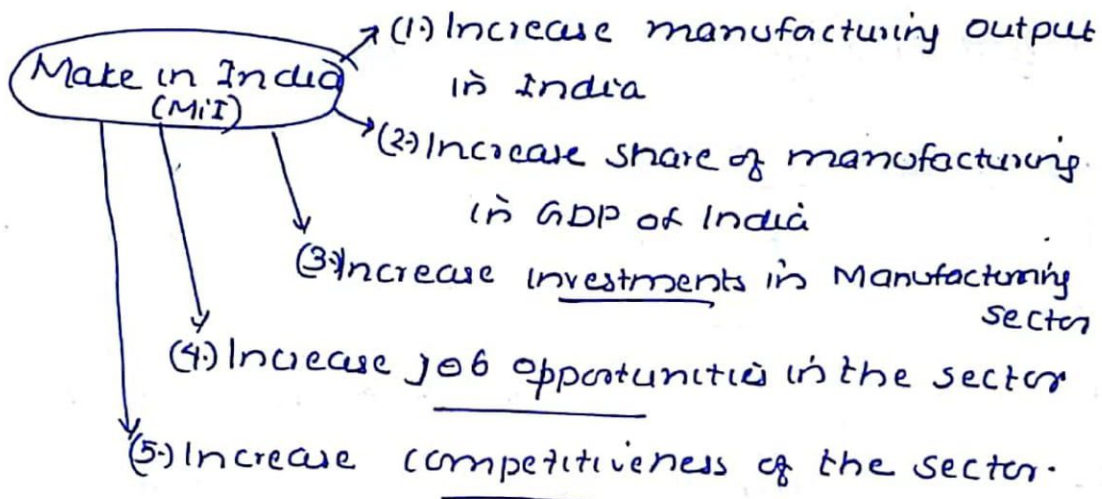
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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

Make in India scheme is a major scheme for improving manufacturing in India.



In spite of all these visionary goals MI I is stuck in economic & administrative reasons:

Lack of economic prudence:

- Capital Limits
- (1) FDI can be more liberalized to increase foreign investments.
 - (2) Criteria on local holding of shares can also be liberalized.
 - (3) The NPA crisis limits credit flow to the sector.
 - (4) Infrastructural limitations like road, rail etc

power supply, water supply etc are also an issue

^{Labour} (5) Labour is not equipped with skills

^{Rent} (6) Land availability is also an issue due to legal delays & other issues about acquisition.

Lack of Administrative Reforms:

(1) the Ease of Doing Business is still constrained due to red tapism & too much criteria.

(2) Labour codes are yet to be ~~legis~~ enacted.

(3) Gst is still too cumbersome procedure

(4) Tax terrorism by state deters investors.

To do:

(1) Enact ^{Labour} ~~legis~~ codes.

(2) Smoothen GST procedure.

(3) Provide more Infrastructural facilities.

(4) Create land pools for easy land availability.

We need several reforms to make Make in India more functional

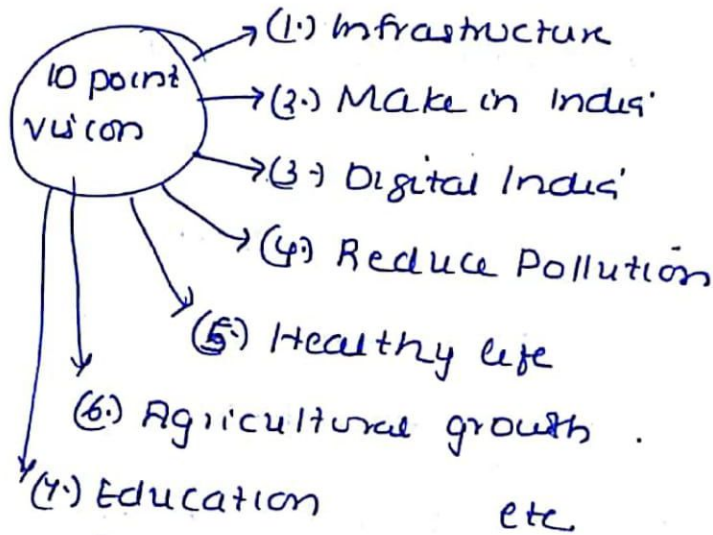
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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

The 10-point vision in Budget 2019-20 ~~emphasizes~~ a vision for improving Ease of living.



These are important for Ease of living because:

(1) Infrastructure - It provides necessary social and physical infrastructures like schools, hospitals, roads, power supply etc which are needed for a decent living.

(2) Make in India - It is needed for more indigenous manufacturing and for economic growth and employment growth.

(3) Digital India - It provides faster connectivity, faster economic growth and inclusive

development. Access to digital services can empower people.

(4) Reduce pollution - It helps to create a favourable & liveable environment and thus ensure Art 21 - Right to Life.

(5) Healthy life - This can be ensured access, affordability to healthcare services for all. The Schemes like Ayushman Bharat, NHM helps in this.

(6) Agri-growth - This is important for food security & income security of rural population of all.

(7) Education - It enables people to become productive and also empowers them.

The 10-point vision helps to improve Ease of Living.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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

In India Intellectual Property rights consist of different aspects like patent, Trademarks, Gf, Copyright etc. Our IPR regime has many issues.

Issues → lack of enforcements
 → slow processing of patents.
 → strong laws & legal procedures on IPR ^{ISSUE} verification.
 → restrictions on evergreening.

(1) Indian copyright & other aspects are less enforced. This do not enable foreign investments as they might not earn returns due to copyright & patent violations.

(2) Slow processing of patents in India & red tapism leads to delays and innovators move to ^{areas with} better IPR regime. This ~~promote~~ discourages start ups and their foreign investors.

(3) Indian laws and judicial process related to IPR are very strong. The delays in judicial processes also are discouraging to foreign investors.

(4) The policy of restrictions on evergreening,

even though it welcome, is not clear. Laws & Judicial bodies are allowed interpret what makes a patent to be ~~extended~~ ^{renewed} or not. This creates confusion & scares away investors.

Todo:

- (1) Adoption of global standards to full extend like TRIPS of WTO in our country.
- (2) Easing the processing of Intellectual properties.
 - Create single window, Set time limits, Clear guidelines on what constitute innovation & what is not allowed as evergreening of patent etc.
- (3) Make the laws more lucid
- (4) Create special tribunals for IPR related issues.

These measures can create a better IPR regime which can create conducive environment for foreign investments.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Anti-satellite technology are technologies that enable us to destroy satellites in Earth's orbit. This include technology of launching missile from ground station and precisely attacking a satellite in the Earth's orbit.

The satellites can be own satellite → to bring down satellites which has expired ~~of~~ its functions.

The satellites can be enemy satellites → in order to prevent spy satellites from getting data about us. or to strategically disable enemy country's technology on communication, remote sensing etc.

These tests can generate space debris which includes sharpnells which can lead to Kessler syndrome and unusability of LEO.

Mission Shakti

India became the fourth country in the world to ^{experiment} have ASAT technology in March 2019.

Others are USA, Russia & China.

Mission Shakti was conducted by ~~ISRO~~ DRDO which involved a ballistic missile launch to LEO where it destroyed an indigenous satellite which has gotten expired.

This test enables India to be in the elite group of 4 countries and this will prevent any future groupings like NPT to not exclude India.

It will also have deterrent impact on enemy countries to use their space technology against us.

Mission Shakti was a crucial test to showcase our ASAT capability. 🌐

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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

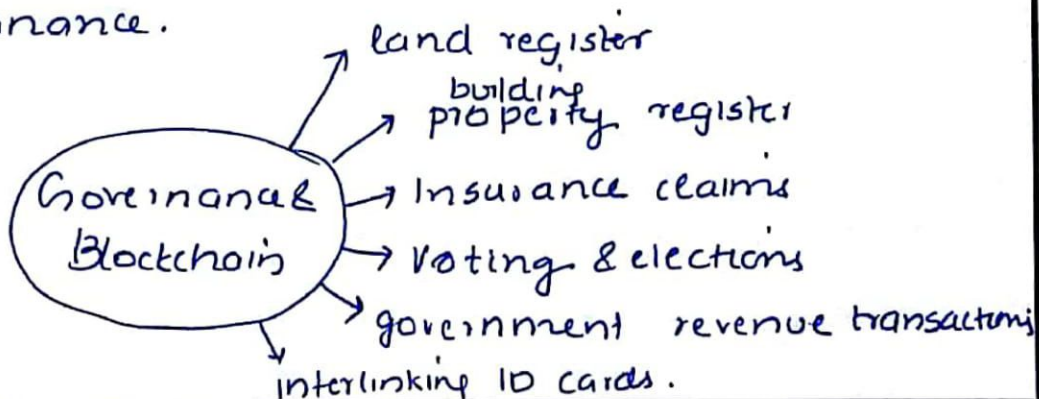
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Blockchain is a digital ledger. It consists of 'blocks' which are time stamped and has ~~immutable~~ ^{incorruptible} record of data which are decentralized and is available to all who access it.

Blockchain came into prominence with advent of Bitcoin which is a unit of decentralized currency systems in online space of Internet.

- Since it is ^{based} an Internet it is global
- Since the blockchain ledger is decentralized, it is shared.
- Since the new data into a ledger is verified by a plurality of 'verifying entities', the data becomes incorruptible.

These characters have immense role in governance.



- (1) Land & other property which are transferred can be easily managed through blockchain ledgers. This enables government & people to accurately record land, building details.
- (2) Insurance ~~claims~~ can be recorded in blockchain & claims can be disbursed based on it. Spurious claims can be detected by it.
- (3) Elections ~~to~~ can be conducted using blockchain. This can reduce expenditure, ensure ~100% voting etc.
- (4) Revenue collection can be done in blockchain. This enables government to record who paid & who didn't etc.
- (5) Blockchain can simplify and create a singular ID card for all purposes.
- Thus Blockchain has multiple benefits in different areas.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



7 Mins	9 Mins	11 Mins
Apt Time Allocation		

Q.8) India has moved ahead from disaster mitigation to risk reduction in disaster management. Analyze . (10 Marks, 150 Words)

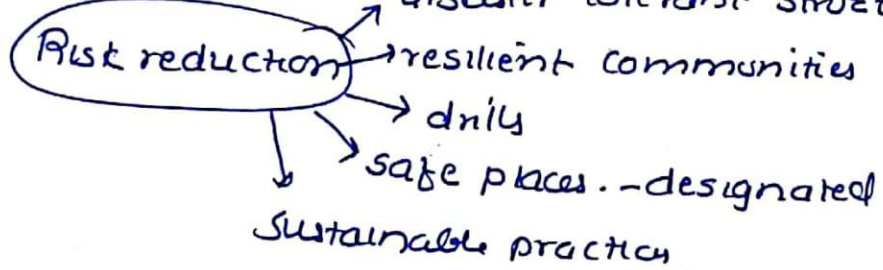
Disaster management involves the stages of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. Mitigation involves the processes which help to reduce the severity of a disaster. Whereas risk reduction is a broader term which would take into account steps that prevent disaster, faster response, ~~etc~~ resilience of buildings etc.



① Early warning by IMD, Tsunami warning etc enables people to evacuate faster.

② NDRF, NDMA coordinates the processes of early mitigation

③ Mapping of different disaster prone areas are done eg. flood prone sites, disaster tolerant structures



④ Disaster tolerant structures like Earthquake

resistant buildings, houses build at height for flood areas, ^{etc} are made and guidelines are used in that regard.

② Communities are informed about what should be done to ^{ensure} avoid safety during disasters.

③ Drills are conducted periodically

④ Safe places during disasters are designated and people are directed to move to them. e.g. high places during flood.

⑤ Sustainable practices like terrace farming in landslide prone areas are promoted.

India is moving towards disaster risk reduction strategy. This was well elucidated during cyclone Feni in Odisha coast. Yet there are regional differences & implementation issues.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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

Climate smart agriculture refers to transforming agricultural practices & livestock management ⁱⁿ such a way that they can withstand climate change at the same time ensure food security.

Urgent needs

- (1) Majority of poorer sections of world are depended on agriculture for livelihood. To ensure support for them we need this.
- (2) Agriculture is the source of food security. Resilience has to be built to protect food security of the world.
- (3) Agriculture sector has strong links with other sectors of economy. To ensure sustained economic growth we need this.
- (4) Agricultural practices right now are not sustainable. Climate smart agriculture can be sustainable & environment friendly.
- (5) Agriculture is also a major source of GHG emissions. Climate smart agriculture can find a balance between GHG emission & resilience to climate change.

The major issue with climate smart agriculture is that it is not affordable to all.

To make it affordable:

- ① Technology transfer to poorer countries and aid to them by global institutions like FAO can make them affordable.
- ② ^{or} Green climate fund of UN can also be used.
- ③ Letting countries take subsidy/support options for farmers and giving exceptions to this under WTA
- ③ Local institutions like KVAFSU can disseminate information, skills to farmers.
- ④ Long term R&D investment and long term policy can make the technology & techniques cheaper.
- ⑤ Inputs like water, fertilizers can be subsidized.
- ⑥ Incentives for farmers moving to such techniques.

These steps can make it affordable to all.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	