

Test Code: 21100

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

ForumIAS
MGP0019986**ForumIAS**
ACADEMY**GENERAL STUDIES**

Name Of Candidate	Ankita Agarwal		
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Mobile No.		Date:	06/09

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	End Time 12
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

Q.1) "No major country has managed to reduce poverty or sustain economic growth without a robust manufacturing sector." In this context, discuss the need for a new industrial policy in India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Industrial policy refers to specific steps taken by the govt. to boost industrial growth, in the form of incentives, ease of regulation etc..

Why is a robust manufacturing sector required for reducing poverty or sustaining economic growth?

- ① Primary sector: can absorb semi-skilled/unskilled labour but lack of value addition and productivity growth implies that return on labour is low (low wages)
- ② Services/tertiary sector: Though productivity is high, cannot absorb mass semi-skilled labour, especially due to increasing technological disruptions.
- ③ Thus, manufacturing sector is required for providing decent standard of living for the masses.

Why India needs a industrial policy?

* Countries expected to transition from primary to secondary to tertiary sector in the path to development -

* But India saw de-industrialisation post liberalisation : share of manufacturing in GDP \rightarrow 25% (1990) to \sim 16% (present) due to cheap imports.

* Thus industrial policy required to -

\hookrightarrow ensure ease of land acquisition

\hookrightarrow labour reforms

\hookrightarrow tax incentives

\hookrightarrow cheap capital.

The finance minister mentioned sunshine sectors in Budget FY20 speech, it is time to take them on the path of our ~~IT~~ IT & automobile sector.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Land degradation refers to fall in productive capacity of land due to factors like -

- ~~loss~~ soil erosion
- excessive fertilisers (chemicals) & irrigation
- deforestation etc.

India experiences degradation of 23 Ha of dry land per day.

Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) refers to conditions under which the quantum of land degraded in a specific time period = land regenerated in the same period (through afforestation, organic farming etc..)

How land degradation neutrality can act as a centrepiece for achieving SDGs

⊛ Productive agriculture → SDG 1, 2

LDN would mean more yields, lesser use of fertilisers & hence higher agricultural incomes, rural development and

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Food security, productive animal husbandry

③ Lesser Air pollution: degraded land ~~contributes to dust in air~~ contributes to dust (PM 10) in air.

④ Protection of terrestrial ecosystems.

⑤ more productive forests.

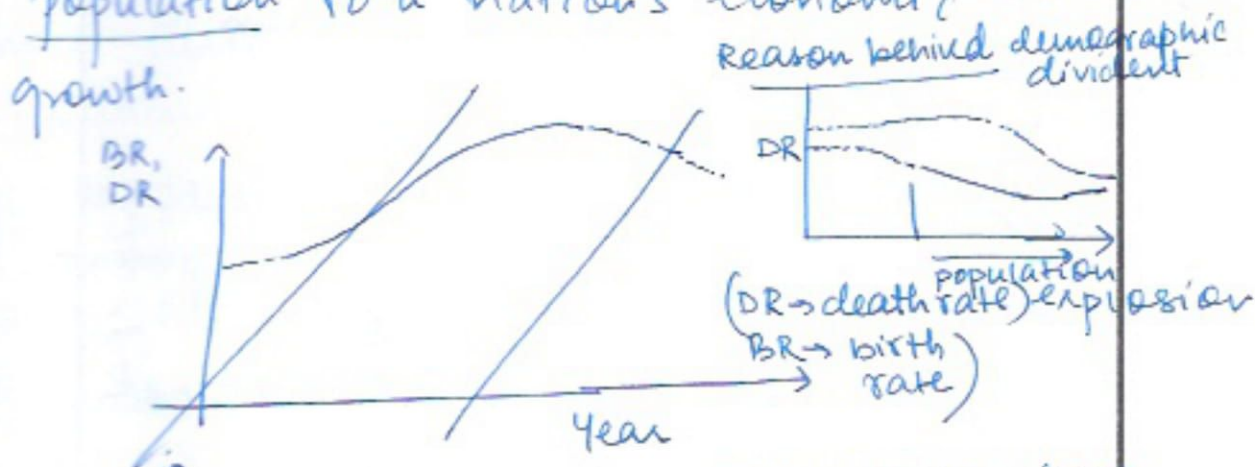
Thus, LDN through better agriculture etc. can help achieve India's SDGs

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.3) "Quality of India's human capital is the major impediment in reaping the benefits of demographic dividend." Examine. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Demographic dividend refers to the contribution made by a large, productive working age population to a nation's economic growth.



~~India experience~~ India can potentially experience demographic dividend as today, its working age population is $\sim 60\%$ and is expected to increase for 1-2 decades while that of developed countries is expected to fall.

What is required to reap demographic dividend?

- ① Healthy population.
 - ② Educated & skilled population.
 - ③ Sufficient productive jobs for the above population.
- } human capital

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Why "human capital an impediment to reaping demographic dividend in India"

⊕ Poor health outcomes: Health & nutrition during early formative years is important for cognitive development in children.

Eg: n.A.f. of India's under 5 population undernourished (IFPRI)

⊗ Poor education outcomes: Poor foundation reading & math skills hinders skill develop in the future. According to ASER, n.A.f. of class 8 children cannot read class 2.

⊕ Poor employability: Acc. to NASSCOM survey (2011), only 17% of engineers were found employable.

Thus, the govt. needs to invest in human capital development to prevent a demographic disaster. Initiatives like draft National education policy 2019, Skill India mission, Ayushman Bharat are steps in the right direction.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.4) "Despite bringing in new crops, technologies and markets for farmers, contract farming excludes the smallholder farmers." Analyse. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Contract farming refers to agriculture undertaken based on terms of contract between large agribusinesses/retailers etc. and farmers, in which the farmer contracts to buy produce from the latter.

Benefits of contract farming

- ① Assured market to farmer
- ② Predictability in prices to farmer.] Reduced risk
- ③ Possibility of support such as inputs, technical know-how to the farmer.
- ④ Assured & ^{uniform} quality produce to businesses without intermediation.
- ⑤ Greater % of final consumer price accrues to the farmer (less intermediaries).

However, there are certain issues with contract farming that leads to exclusion of small holder farmers —

- ① Lack of economies of scale: contractors prefer working with large farmers who can afford huge investments and

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ensure better quality & more uniformity. with ~~the~~ small farmers. contractors would have to engage large numbers of contracts, leading to non-uniformity & ~~great~~

⊛ Lack of information, leading to mistrust of contracting process.

⊛ Adverse bargaining power - small farmers have lesser bargaining power wrt to large contractors leading to exploitation

⊛ Risk fear of losing land in absence of legislative safeguards.

However, with sufficient legislative capacity building, & transparency, contract farming can be immensely helpful for small farmers too.

That union govt. should incentivise states to pass the model contract farming law 2017

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.5) "Plant Variety Protection law regulating intellectual property rights in seeds is considered indispensable for ^① seed sovereignty and thus ^② food sovereignty." Examine.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

India passed the Plant Variety Protection (PVP) law in exercise of the su generis provision under WTO's TRIPS treaty.

How the law protects both seed & food sovereignty?

③ SEED SOVEREIGNTY:

- Commercial rights to new seed variety lies only with the breeder.
- farmers who indigenously bred seed variety before the law came into being (2001) can register their seeds (protection of traditional breeding rights).
- seeds have to be stable, uniform, distinct to be registered.

④ FOOD SOVEREIGNTY.

- farmers cultivating any seed variety can continue to do so, until they commercially brand/label it.

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→ Researchers can use registered varieties for research (allows more research into seeds)

→ KVKs are supposed to assist farmers to breed new seeds.

Thus, the law protects the rights of breeders, farmers as well as research

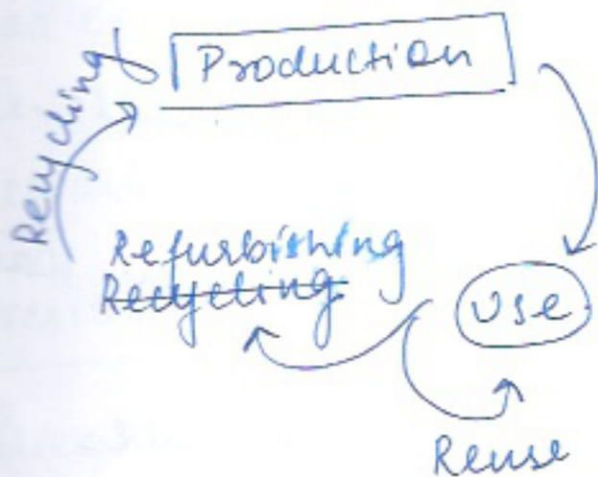
The govt. should spread awareness about the law among farmers so that they can make full use of it.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.6) What do you understand by Circular Economy? Describe the role of Circular Economy in increasing productivity and sustainability. Discuss the steps taken by India towards being a circular economy. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Circular economy



Thus, in a circular economy, there is maximisation of use of new products to minimise the extraction of fresh resources

Role in increasing productivity & sustainability →

- Productivity
 - ↳ incentivises investment in resource saving and resource durable technology.
- Sustainability → reduces resource extraction
→ reduces energy usage

Steps taken towards circular economy

↳ ^{Domestic} waste management, Plastic waste management Rules 2016
incentivise recycling

↳ Hazardous waste management Rules.

↳ Construction and Demolition waste management Rules

↳ E-waste management rules

All of them incentivise recycling of waste

Consumer awareness should be the first step towards CE

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.7) Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) could fill a real gap at a time when climate change-induced floods, cyclones and fires have multiplied in destructive force. Analyse. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Recently India formed the Coalition of Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) under its commitment to Sendai Framework for DRR.

Why resilient infrastructure (RI)

↳ Resilient infrastructure is one that is prepared for disasters, and can withstand them

↳ RI protects life and property

↳ provides safe shelters

↳ reduces cost of rehabilitation and rebuilding.

How the CDRI will help.

↳ it aims to spread knowledge on RI

↳ coordinated research and development
 ↳ capacity building

Since climate induced disasters are getting more frequent & uncertain, resilience is the only way forward

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.8) Discuss the contribution of Vikram Sarabhai in the advancement of space technology in India. Also, enumerate challenges faced by Indian Space Research Organisation in the commercialisation of its Space programme.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Contribution of Vikram Sarabhai

↳ first ISRO chairman

↳ set up first rocket launching centre near Trivandrum

↳ set up first space centre at Trivandrum.

↳ instrumental to setting up of - ISRO

Challenges faced by ISRO in commercialisation of space program

* Refers to use of ISRO capabilities in the private sector with profit motive i.e. companies can use ISRO to launch their own satellites etc. . . .

* Lack of capacity in private sector - both financial and technological

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- * lack of human resource capacity in the private sector.
- * Risk-sharing issues.
- * Red-tapism.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.9) What is a cyborg? Enumerate different application of cyborg in humans. Also, discuss various concerns arising out of it. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Q.9

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.30) What are the different challenges arising out of social media? Also, suggest additional measures to tackle the menace of social media. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Challenges arising out of social media

↳ Radicalisation: Ideological terror groups like ISIS have been known to instigate terror attacks esp. low cost attacks.

↳ terrorists also use social media to propagate & spread fear through live video streaming.

↳ Polarisation & hate speech.

↳ anonymity & echo-chamber phenomenon leads to this.
↳ is destructive to the development of deliberative democracy.

↳ Voter manipulation through psychographics
like the Cambridge Analytica scandal.

↳ Proliferation of fake news, leading to worst case scenarios like mob lynching.