



Test Code: 21100

FIAS – 2019 – GS 3H/7G/11E/13D

ForumIAS
MCPQ024600

ForumIAS ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

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Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<ol style="list-style-type: none">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 3.00	End Time 12.00
			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						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



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)

India has jumped the
pattern of economic growth from Agriculture
to ~~later~~ services, skipping industries.

Why Industry is important?

i. Assimilating the surplus labour in
agriculture which have negative marginal
productivity of labour

ii. Industry creates more robust forward &
backward linkages and thus makes
growth more inclusive.

iii. Service sector growth is more prone to
unstable owing to changing preferences &
demands ; also requires highly skilled
labour.

iv. China has achieved miracle of lifting
highest no. of people ~~to~~ out of poverty

in human history ; largely through ~~econom~~ industrial growth.

Need for a new Industrial policy:

i. To augment & supplement national manufacturing policy & Make in India

ii To have twin focus on

- High volume, low skill manufacturing
ex: textile, plastic
- High technology, low volume manufacturing
ex: Electronics, pharmaceuticals

iii To generate the additional 80-90 lakh/year employment as predicted by NITI Aayog in 'Strategy for New India'

iv To reduce poverty [29%] and unemployment [6.1%] as per PLFS leaked data.

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 centerpiece in achieving the goals of Sustainable Development Goal by India. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Land degradation neutrality is the ability to rejuvenate the degraded land matching the land degradation, thus resulting zero additional land degradation.

How a centerpiece in SDG?

- i. 30% of Indian land is ~~degrading~~ degraded at various levels. [ISRO study]
- ii. 49% population depends on land for livelihood and often form the weakest most vulnerable sections of society.
- iii. Indian agriculture productivity is declining & land rejuvenation is key to it.
- iv. These will lead towards
SDG 1: mitigating hunger
SDG 2: mitigating extreme poverty
& also reducing IMR, MMR.

v Land degradation neutrality will help towards sustainable agriculture.

vi It also focuses on reduced solid waste & cleaner environment.

India is hosting COP-14 on UN convention on Combating Desertification in sept. 2019. India has already declared achieving land degradation neutrality by 2022 rejuvenating 26 million Ha land.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



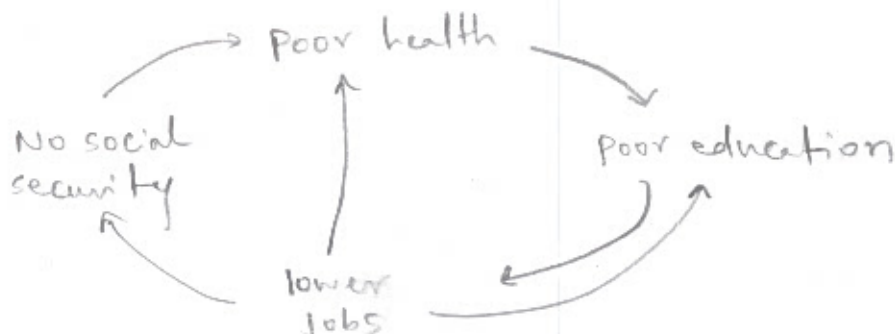
Q.3) "Quality of India's human capital is the major impediment in reaping the benefits of demographic dividend." Examine. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

India ranks 120 out of 122 in World Bank's Human Capital Index.

It is the major impediment to reap demographic dividend where the working age population [15-59] is higher than the non-working population.

How an impediment:

- i. Poor health results in lower education or skills and lower productivity.
- ii. Lower education results in inability to obtain higher paying skilled jobs.
- iii. Lack of jobs results in lower social security & the vicious cycle continues



iv It increases gender disparity.

- only 23% ~~was~~ labour force participation rate of women in India, comparable to Saudi Arabia.

- Highest gender pay gap of 35% as per ILO.

v Poor human capital affects overall development of individual preventing meaningful participation in society.

Amarthyu Sen described India as 'islands of California' in 'sub saharan Africa' and argued for 'Capability Development Approach' to improve Human Capital.

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 implies farmers entering into a contract with a corporate buyer for a particular crop.

It is helpful in

- i. Providing higher returns, better technologies, seeds to farmers.
- ii. Assured & guaranteed input for the company.

However it has excluded small farmers due to:

- i. Difficulty for a corporate entity to deal with many farmers.
- ii. Land disputes, internal power dynamics among numerous small farmers is difficult to manage.
- iii. Prevents the economies of scale.
- iv. most crops ~~are~~ non availability of cheap technologies for small scale farming.

V. Recent disputes in Hoshiyarpur Punjab, where Pepsico sued potato farmers for violation of their proprietary seeds.

The Govt has taken several initiatives and needs to focus on non corporate entities also to promote corporate banking.

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 seed sovereignty and thus food sovereignty." Examine.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Plant variety Protection law outlines:

- i. Rights of the farmers to use seeds.
- ii. Limits intellectual property rights of companies while allowing them proportional returns.

Why it is important?

- i. Balances corporate profits and social interests.
- ii. Gives primacy to seed sovereignty and food security over company's intellectual property rights.
- iii. Important in India with 49% people dependent on agriculture and with highest incidence of malnutrition.

Recently the law was in news where

PepsiCo sued potato farmers in Punjab
over the violation of law.

However the suit was later
withdrawn.

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 implies a life cycle approach to economic production and growth. It involves planning ~~assess~~ ^{with} Natural Resource Accounting, Environment Impact Assessment, minimal disturbance models to protect & conserve biodiversity & climate.

Role in increasing productivity & sustainability :

- i. Aims to empower vulnerable communities through better participation.
- ii. Uses their traditional knowledge and skills
- iii. Limits the 'developmental cost' of to environment
- iv. Life cycle approach to pollution, plastic waste etc.

Steps taken by India:

i. plastic waste management rules.

ii. Empowering communities through

- Forest Right Act

- Preventing Biopiracy.

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)

climate change induced floods have wreaked havoc in Florida (USA), Mumbai (India) & even in China. The cyclones are getting more intense & destructive venturing deeper into hinterlands.

Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure is a multilateral effort to create "climate proof" infrastructure. :-

i) 'Laveet' has found that 99% of disaster losses linked to climate change are not insured.

ii) The cost of disasters outweighs the ability to finance reconstruction.

ex: Kerala floods cost : ~ 40,000 cr
total budgetary help : ~ 10,000 cr.

iii) IPCC 1.5 special report paints a bleak

picture of a 3°C rise by 2100.

iv CDRI would fill in critical gap for strengthening infrastructure through

- Early warning systems
- Better disaster resilient models for infrastructure
- Developing global best practices & collective learning.

India has taken a lead with issuance of 'New Delhi declaration' towards better disaster preparedness

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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)

India is celebrating the Birth anniversary of Dr. Vikram Sarabhai in 2019.

Contribution:

- i. Founder of Indian Space program.
- ii. Effective leadership in initial years.
- iii. Ability to recruit best talents like Dr. Abdul Kalam, Satish Dhawan.
- iv. Collaborating with global space research bodies like NASA & Russians.
- v. Arguing with lawmakers for enhanced resources.

India today is a credible space power & it is befitting therefore to name the Rover on Chandrayaan-II as Vikram.

Despite creating world record of sending 104 satellites and arising as the cheapest

satellite deployer, Indian space program faces challenges in commercialization as follows :-

i. ~~Higher than~~ inability to send heavier satellites in Geo stationary orbits.
- GSLV & GSLV Mk III are less successful than PSLV.

ii. Poor financial linkages, insurance linkages for the customers as offered by European Space Agency.

iii. Instances of corruption & malpractices in Antrix corporation
However India is poised to

further expand commercializing its space prowess.
Budget 2019-20 talks of commercialising even engineering services through a new corporation!

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)

Cyborg is the short form of cyber-organism. It is a humanoid form of Robots, driven by Artificial intelligence and ~~human~~ natural language processing.

Applications:

- i: Next step of assistive technologies.
- ii: 'Sofia' the robot was granted honorary citizenship in Saudi Arabia.
- iii: Use in hazardous areas such as nuclear plants, mining, deep sea exploration.
- iv: Humanoid companion for geriatric and pediatric care.
- v: Replacing human soldiers through Drone or automated 'iron man'.

Concerns

- i. concerns of machines of robots eventually overtaking humans, as enumerated in countless hollywood fiction films.
- ii. Ethical considerations in using cyborgs in war, ~~to~~
- iii. legal responsibility for malfunctioning causing loss to property and life.

None other than Stephen Hawking's had warned about AI eventually becoming the greatest threat to mankind.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.10) 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)

With 118 cr connections and 36 cr social media users, India is poised to be next frontier of social media.

Challenges arising out of social media:

- i. Data privacy and security
 - Espionage & manipulating voters as seen in 2016 US presidential election
- ii. Rise of 'surveillance capitalism' through psychoprofiling.
- iii. Increasing hatred and online trolling that weakens free speech and harmony.
- iv. Deepening of social ills like child pornography, online drugs trade etc.
- v. Increasing addiction of social media affecting intellectual well being.

Existing measures to handle the same include

- a) IT Act 2008
- b) social media guidelines by Ministry of Information & Broadcasting
- c) SC judgement in Puttaswamy granting the 'Right to Privacy' as fundamental right.

Additional measures:

- i. Comprehensive Data protection Law based on Justice Sri Krishna committee Report.
- ii. Increasing awareness and sensitization among users through 'National Digital Literacy Mission'.

Social media is a double edged sword. Thus Government must take proactive efforts to minimise its negative impacts.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.11) What is gene-editing technology? Also, enumerate the ethical and biological concerns associated with the gene editing in humans. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Genes are the basic building blocks of living organisms. The DNA & RNA define the physical characteristics such as height, weight, complexion and also susceptibility to diseases.

A scientist in China recently claimed to have cloned human babies, resulting in huge uproar in scientific community. There are significant concerns over the tools of gene editing, which essentially aims to replace a part of the 'defective' gene with a 'non defective gene'.

Biological concerns

- i. we still don't know much about genetic compositions and their exact correlation to diseases or other characteristics.
- ii. The 'selective evolution' could have

unintended consequences which will not be known for many generations.

- iii Gene editing & mixing gives rise to more problems than it solves
 ex: Bt cotton ~~was~~ varieties gave way to enhanced worms such as pink bollworm which are resistant to 1st generation crops.

Ethical concerns :

- i The moral or ethical right of humans to modify the living organisms.
- ii selective gene editing could lead to "Super babies".
- iii It may reduce 'humans' as a means resulting in bleak future of mankind as in '1984' written by George Orwell.

Way forward:

- ∴ Gene editing is not going to stop and

will revolutionize the world in upcoming decades.

ii so there is a need for robust regulatory mechanism.

ex: National Biotechnology Regulatory Authority of India has been proposed.

iii Also, a global cooperation to prevent the misuse of the technology.

India is already a world leader in Biotechnology and take a lead in establishing model governance framework.

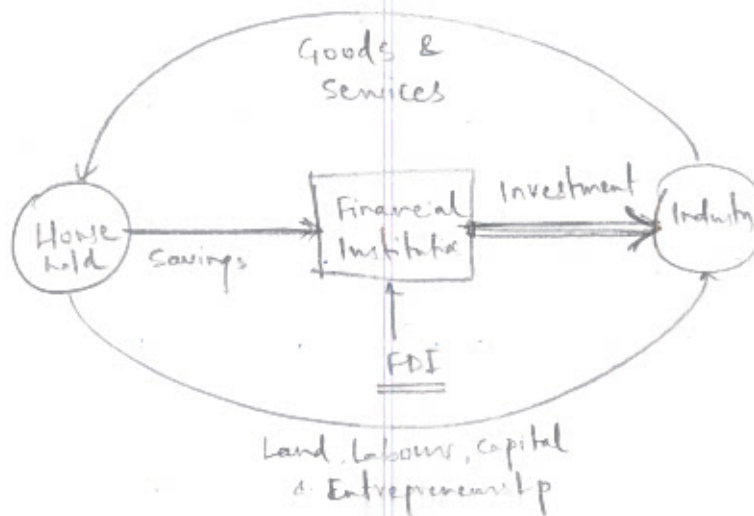
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.12) "Investment, especially private investment, is the "key driver" that drives demand, creates capacity, increases labour productivity, introduces new technology, allows creative destruction, and generates jobs." Examine. Also, bring out the factors inhibiting the flow of private investment in India in recent past and suggest measures to address them. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

The Gross Capital Formation Ratio in India hovers around 28% of GDP. NITI Aayog aims to enhance it to 32% by 2022, ~~where~~ for which 'private investment will have to play a key role'.



Investment & its important.

- i. The overall demand in circular flow of economy cannot rise only through consumption expenditure.
- ii with investment, industries are able to

achieve cost effective & better products that drive demand in both goods & services.

ex: LG 829 was very costly & thus low demand. with huge investments, 39,49 is now cheap with ~~low~~ high demand.

iii Investment allows 'creative destruction'
 ↳ Joseph Schumpeter and Keynes theorized.

ex: cassettes → CD → DVD → online streaming.

iv Investment in automation and labour skills enhances productivity and thus increases growth

ex: software sector in India.

v The jobs can grow only if industry as a whole expands its production thus needs investment. Higher & better paying jobs also result in better capacity.

Factors inhibiting investment:

- i. Bureaucratic red-tapism
- ii. Govt. & crowding out private investment.
- iii. Restrictive FDI practices, non allowing capital account convertibility.
- iv. overall decline in outlook of economy.
- v. Increased NPAs and reduced investment potential

solution:

- i. Focusing on Ease of Doing Business.
2018 : India now stands at 77.
- ii. Easing FDI & FII to complement the domestic investment.
- iii. Better transmission of monetary policy

Promoting investment is the Silver bullet for Indian economy to reach \$5 trillion.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q 13) Discuss the significance and salient features of FAME II (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid Electric Vehicles) Scheme. Also, evaluate the impact of the FAME II scheme on the promotion of electric vehicles in India.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

FAME-II is the initiative of ministry of surface transport towards moving to electric vehicles.

Significance:

- i. vehicular pollution main cause of India's urban pollution
- ii. 14/15 highest polluted cities in India.
- iii. 85% of our petroleum is imported thus creating high trade deficit
- iv. Electric ~~car~~ transportation is cheaper, cleaner and more sustainable.

Salient features:

- i. Phasing out Diesel vehicles in next 2 decades.
Mamti Suzuki plans to completely stop diesel vehicles by 2020.

ii Tax incentives for electric vehicles
- Budget 2019-20 gives tax exemptions to buy electric cars.

iii Installing batch charging stations,
promoting R&D in electric vehicles and
higher govt procurement

iv Focus in FAME-II on electric bikes.

Impact:

i. It has given a big boost to electric vehicle segment.

ii Introduction of newer models including electric superbikes.

iii Might even have adversely impacted the automobile sector reducing overall production.

While it has had a positive impact; a lot more needs to be done to achieve cleaner urban transportation.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.14) "Revival of Inland Waterways in India is a new step towards economic development." Bring out the factors that hamper the progress in the development of inland waterways in India? Discuss initiatives taken by the Government of India in this regard. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

India recently operationalized the Haldia-Varanasi waterway with freight ship operated by Pepsico. Reviving the ancient 'trade routes' along the rivers is key to improve economic growth, particularly in the Gangetic belt.

Factors that hamper the progress:

- i. poor infrastructure at the river ports for passenger and freight transportation.
- ii. lack of sufficient depth of water levels and due to uneven water flows.
- iii. Lack of channel depth due to improper dredging, silting.
- iv. Series of dams that obstruct flow of water.

v Lack of domestic inland shipping industry & vessels.

vi Poor performance of govt initiatives due to

- Centre-state coordination
- Interstate water disputes.

Initiatives by Government of India.

i constituting Inland waterways Authority of India.

ii Focusing on development of a dozen 'National inland waterways'

iii significantly higher investment in developing port capacities and barge movement.

iv coordination between various schemes through

- Project Sagarmala
- Developing dryland ports.

However India needs to further develop the waterways.

- i. only 1 inlandwaterway is fully operational despite huge navigable stretches.
- ii water transport is better than surface & road transport due to being
 - cheap (per km cost) .
 - Environmental friendly
 - less capital intensive

India has achieved great strides in surface transport in last 2 decades & similar focus should be given to waterways now.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.15) What do you mean by Environmental Impact Assessment? Discuss the major reasons that have limited the success of EIA. Suggest measures that can be taken to make EIA an effective tool. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Environmental Impact

Assessment is the systematic study of the impact of a project on the surrounding environment such as forest cover, Biodiversity, animal diversity & wildlife conservation and water resources.

While EIA is mandatory for all the projects as per the Environmental Protection Act, the success has been limited.

Reasons:

- i. Developmental pressures to grant environmental clearances without EIA.
- ii. Loopholes in the statute that allows bypassing EIA for strategically important projects in larger public interest.
- iii. unavailability of scientific methods or

Assessment framework.

It leads subjectivity in EIA and thus rejection of the same.

iv Poor involvement of citizens in EIA, ignoring Traditional knowledge and customary living practices.

ex: Madhav Gadgil highlights importance of underground springs in western Ghats, which are completely neglected by state govt EIAs.

Measures for making EIA effective:

i. Mandatory EIA along with RFP (Request for proposal) bloaty.

ii Involving communities and granting them similar 'Consent rights' as in Forest Rights Act.

iii Developing scientific templates and 'best practices' for conducting EIAs.

- iv Training Govt agencies, local bodies & NGOs in carrying out EIAs.
- v More powers to ~~set~~ National Green Tribunal to enforce EIA norms.
- vi Conflict exceptions to EIA norms after balancing ecological interests & financial interest
ex: Allowing mining rights to Vedanta first & later withdrawing resulting in everybody's loss.

Environmental protection and development are in conflict ~~of~~ with each other. A Robust EIA will help reduce & resolve this conflict and usher in ecological democracy.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.16) Illustrate with examples the menace of plastic pollution. With reference to Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016, discuss the measures to be adopted to mitigate the impact of the plastic wastes in India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

The world generates nearly 300 million tonnes of plastic every year which has impacted the global environment negatively as follows:

- i: 90% of marine animals have traces of plastic in their digestive systems.
- ii: 'plastic causing pollution' and has ~~res~~ resulted in ^{reduced} availability of water resources.
- iii: plastic is the main ingredient of landfills. It is not degradable and thus perpetuation the landfills & pollution.
- iv: Burning plastic in open air or for energy conversion (pyrolysis) often emits toxic and carcinogenic substances.



However plastic is an integral part

of human life, more so of urban life. While it is difficult to eradicate it, it is important to use it responsibly.

one such effort is 'Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016' :-

- i Involves 'life cycle approach' towards creation-use-recycling of plastic
- ii legal responsibility of the producer-user.
- iii outlines various measures to manage plastic wastes such as
 - shredding & use in road construction
 - WTE i.e. Waste To Energy with a target of 800 MW set by NITI Aayog.
- iv Importance of Urban local bodies in
 - segregation of waste
 - scientific disposal
 - capacity creation and investments.

An encouraging example has been Indore which bagged the cleanest city award under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

India has declared to ban and free itself of single use plastic by 2022. It is a commendable goal and many steps would be required to achieve the aims such as

- i: cleaning water resources of plastic
- ii: mandatory use in surface transport i.e. road & rail construction.
- iii: Promoting alternatives like cotton, jute to replace plastic.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.17) "Despite India's outstanding growth in the last two decades, low pay and wage inequality remain serious obstacles towards achieving inclusive growth." Comment. Also, suggest the way forward for rationalising and streamlining the policy for minimum wages. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

India has achieved almost 7% growth on an average for last 2 decades. However the growth has not translated in ~~ex~~ better & higher paying jobs, explained as follows:

- i. 49% population still dependent on agriculture which has grown less than 4% on an average.
- ii. Exodus of migration has ~~not~~ been to informal, low skilled jobs such as construction workers, household helps, driving etc.
- iii. overall literacy is 75% and less than 10% graduates get vocational education.
- iv. overall employment elasticity of growth is near zero & in some years even negative.

Thus India has a 52 cr strong workforce but OECD estimates that only 15% of them work in formal sector, leading to stagnating wages & increasing wage inequality.

Why it is a serious obstacle to growth.

- i. Results in weaker overall demand and consumption.
- ii wage inequality results in higher consumption of luxury goods, neglecting importance of necessities.
- iii it impacts the overall policy priorities as growth matters more than redistribution.

way forward:

- i. Implementing the national minimum wage as outlined by the expert committee.
- ii focusing on low skill, high volume of

manufacturing sector such as
~~textile~~ textiles, leather, plastics,
 consumer goods.

iii Labour intensive semi skilled jobs
 such as
 - tourism

iv Promoting self employment through
 - MUDRA
 - NRLM - Aajikaa
 - Startup India
 - Standup India.

Wage growth and reducing
 wage disparity is absolutely essential to
 fully utilise the demographic dividend!

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.18) The space war would destroy the intrinsic trust and cooperation necessary to maintain the systems deployed in space for peaceful purposes. Examine. Also, discuss the concerns related to space debris with respect to India's mission Shakti.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Carl Sagan had described the space 'as the frontier'. ~~However~~ However

the world is geared towards a 'space war'

- a) USA has established a 'space force' and a space command.

b) china plans to build a space station & its space programs have linkages to military.

c) India tested Anti satellite weapon recently.

The global community has established norms for peaceful utilization of space as the global commons

a) Preventing militarization of outer space

b) prohibits placing weapons in space

& also on moon.

However the space wars waken the cooperation as seen so far. Even during the height of the cold war, US-USSR helped each other in international space stations. It would be more difficult to achieve a 'space treaty' hereonwards.

India's mission shakti

- i. India tested Asw i.e. Anti satellite weapon through mission shakti.
- ii. NASA among others had criticised it for adding into space debris of nearly 2.5 million particles.
- iii. These particles ~~pos~~ travelling at very high speed pose a greater threat to satellites, space stations & even space missions.
- iv. However India refuted NASA's claims suggesting that Asw caused debris at 300 km, much lower than any space asset orbit.

- v Mission Shakti helped India in
- Establishing its credentials as a space power
 - Joining the elite group of US, Russia & China.
 - Enhancing its national security even in space.

Militarization of space must be avoided at all costs. However India must be prepared to tackle the challenges to its security emanating from the last frontier.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.19) Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) is the stepping stone for tri-services integration in India. In this context, discuss the significance of CDS and outlines the challenges faced in its appointment. Also, discuss further reforms required to make Indian military a modern force. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

PM Modi announced the creation of Chief of Defense Staff during his Independence day address at Red Fort.

Significance of CDS

- i. Greater integration and synergy between three arms i.e. Army, Navy & Air Force.
- ii. Reducing silos and eventual movement towards 'theatre commands' like USA.
- iii. One stop military advice for civilian leadership.
- iv. Will reduce workload on 3 Service chiefs who are heavily involved in regular administrative work.
- v. Will allow long term strategic planning.

vi India is the only major military without a permanent cps.

Challenges

i. Extremely hierarchical and stringent nature of defense forces.

ii Navy & Air Force bear marginalization due to the relative sizes.

iii operationalization and creating synergies is easier said than done. otherwise it would be just one more layer of bureaucracy.

Further reforms for modernization of Indian defense.

i Extremely high reliance on imported equipment is the Achilles heel.

ii Focus should be on modernization through technology.

iii Higher outlays for Navy & Airforce.

Air Chief Marshal recently commented that IAF uses 40 year old planes, we don't even use that old cars

iv creating a lean but efficient fighting machine

— china rationalized its military

— India also restructured its Defense

Headquarters. The need to reduce civilian bureaucracy.

India is the emerging regional power & a potential superpower which needs a strong & modern Defense Force led by a permanent CDS.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.20) In an era when cybersecurity is increasingly becoming a grave threat to nations, 'Digital India' cannot sustain without a 'Digitally Secure India.' Discuss. Also, critically evaluate the interventions by the Government of India in creating a digitally secure India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

21st century is the 'cyber century', where cyber security is becoming a grave threat. due to:

i) Rapid expansion of internet & connectivity [58 cr internet users in India]

ii) Increased importance of internet in economy through

- e Commerce
- cloud computing
- e Governance
- App based economies.

iii) Threats from both belligerent nations and corporations

- cyber espionage [us sabotaging Iranian nuclear plants]
- surveillance capitalism.

iv) Internet gives a potent tool for nonstate actors to wreak havoc.

- ISIS using internet to spread propuganda
- similar attack

Thus a Digital India which aims to provide 'broadband rights to every citizen' cannot sustain without a 'digital secure India'

Govt initiatives

- i. National mission on Digital literacy in Digital India
- ii. National Digital communications Policy 2018 focuses on security extensively.
- iii. Expansion of cyber security agencies
 - CERT In now for Finance & Telecom sectors too.
- iv. Establishment of 'Cyber Defence' command under Defense ministry.
- v. National mission on Cyber-physical systems.

However these initiatives are inadequate to tackle the emerging challenges.

- i. The Norton survey shows India is the biggest destination of cyber attacks
- ii We still have a poor sense of 'cyber security' even among security forces.
- iii Expanding domains of 5G, Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence & quantum computing → very few Indian companies involved in R&D.

USA recently banned 'Huawei' for allowing chinese intelligence a backdoor. India must evolve a robust regulating ^{framework} and offensive capabilities to protect its interest.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
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Marking Scheme

Marks	Good	Average	Below Average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0

*Subject to change without prior notice.

For any suggestions and/or grievances regarding evaluation, please mail to :
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