

Test Code: 21100

FIAS – 2019 – GS 3H/7G/11E/13D

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17 SEP 2019

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Priyansha Garg		
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Mobile No.		Date:	17/9/19

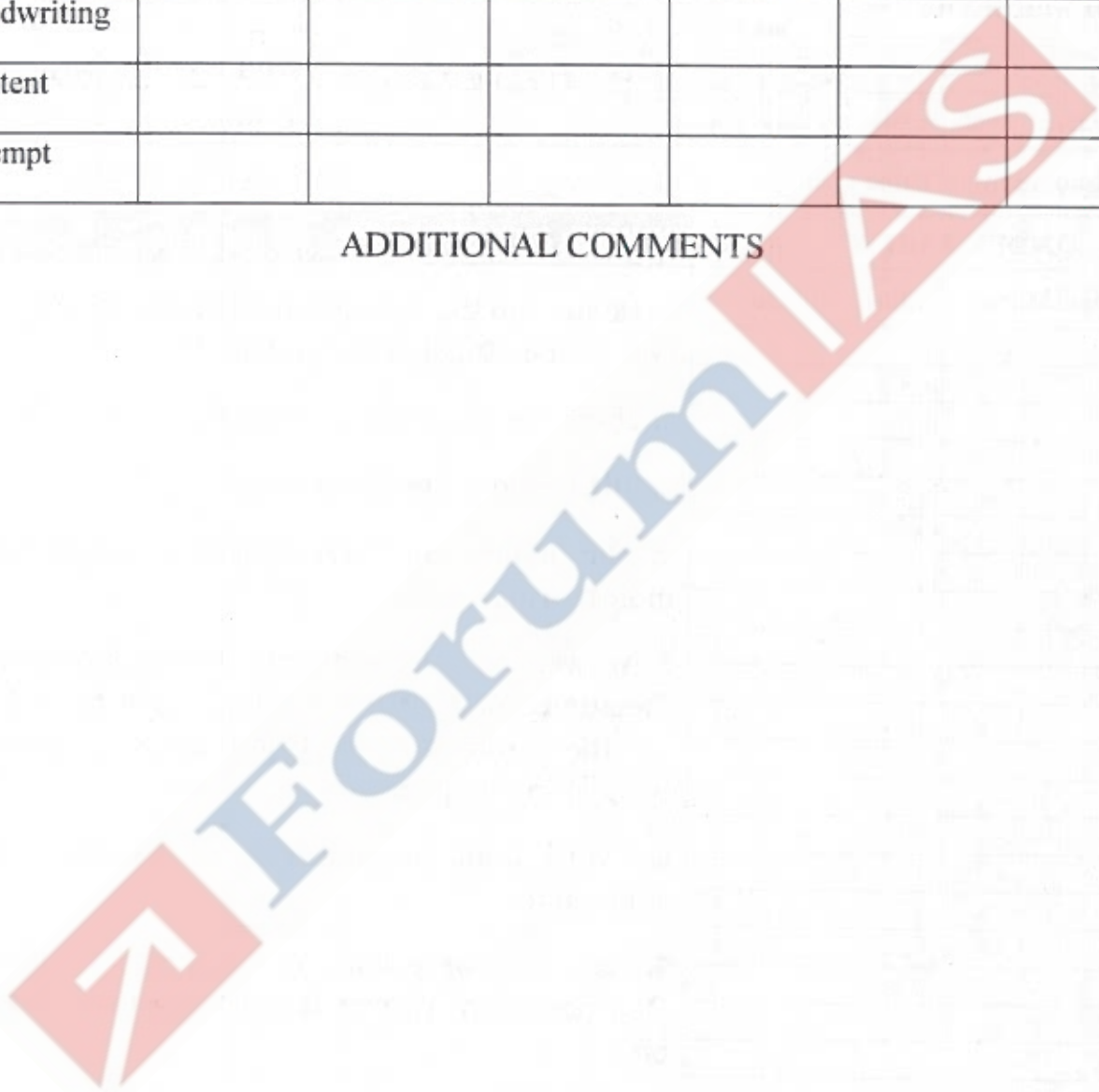
Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			<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 11.25am	End Time 1.25am.
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input 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) "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 aims to revitalise its manufacturing sector to make it \$1 trillion by 2025.

Importance of manufacturing sector

- ① Production based economy is important to reduce poverty.
- ② Important to not fall in middle income trap.
- ③ Create demand and increasing purchasing power simultaneously.
- ④ Create self reliance and reduce dependence on imports.
- ⑤ Boost large scale employment.

Need for New Industrial Policy

- ① Stagnant contribution of manufacturing at ~25% of GDP.

- ② Address Preverse incentive of MSME to stay small.
- ③ Ensure job oriented growth and reduce disguised unemployment of agriculture.
- ④ Improve exports and hence reduce CAD (which is at 2.4%).
- ⑤ Develop a virtuous cycle of growth and employment by nudging manufacturing sector to perform better.
- ⑥ Reduce dependence on agriculture (1.49% of labour force) and sustain service sector.
- ⑦ Develop electronics market in India. Hence a New Industrial Policy is need of the hour to boost manufacturing 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 Neutrality means compensating or degrading land by equally rejuvenating same or more amount of land. It ensures that the healthy land available today does not decrease and rather increases.

UNCCD recently gave concept of land degradation neutrality as 20% of healthy land was lost in last 15 years.

LDN as centrepiece for SDG

1. LDN will ~~decrease~~ ensure land availability. Thus income to tribals, farmers and access to minor forest produce. Thus end poverty SDG-1.
2. LDN includes afforestation and hence sustainable life on land. SDG-14.

3. Further, climate change can be addressed as land will be used to increase forest cover. SDG-13.
 4. LDN will decrease inequalities between rural and tribal and urban [SDG-10 reducing inequalities].
 5. As a global initiative, it will increase collaboration and coordination.
SDG-17.
- ↳ Thus LDN can act as a central piece to address various challenges like income shortage, forest dwellers rights, and thus move towards sustainable development.

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's demographic dividend will peak by 2041. (Economic Survey 2018-19)
 Thus we have 20 years of window before the median age starts rising.

Impediments in reaping demographic dividend

- ① As per HEI, an Indian is 44% productive as compared to if she received full education and nutrition.
- ② This is due to low government spending on social and human capital.

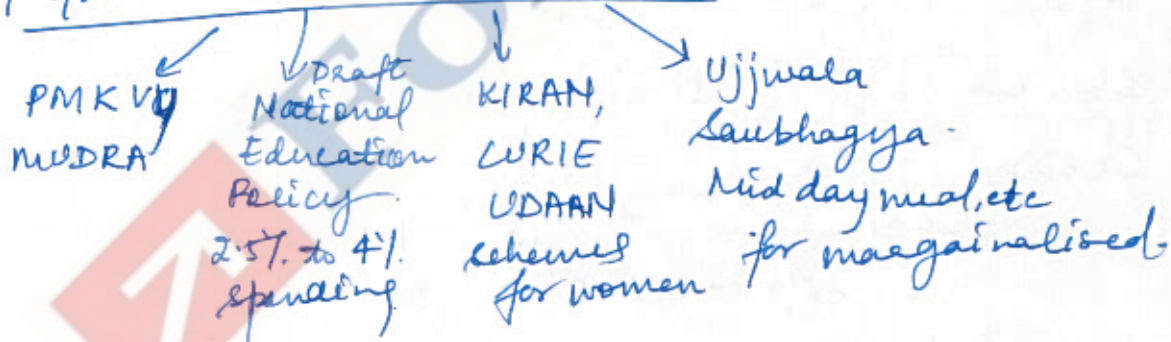
Education	→ 2.5% of GDP	} Economic Survey 2018-19
Health	→ 1.4% of GDP	
- ③ Social evils like patriarchy, male chauvinism decrease female participation at every level.
 - Eg low enrollment of female in STEM courses.

4) Only approx about 6% of Indians have received technical training. This impediments IR 4.0, digital boost and hence limits demographic benefits.

5) Indians are also unable to fully undertake self-employment and entrepreneurship due to poor skill set.

6) Most ~~the~~ Indians don't receive adequate ~~to~~ living conditions like sanitation, cooking fuel, electricity restricting human capital development and hence mobility.

Government Initiatives



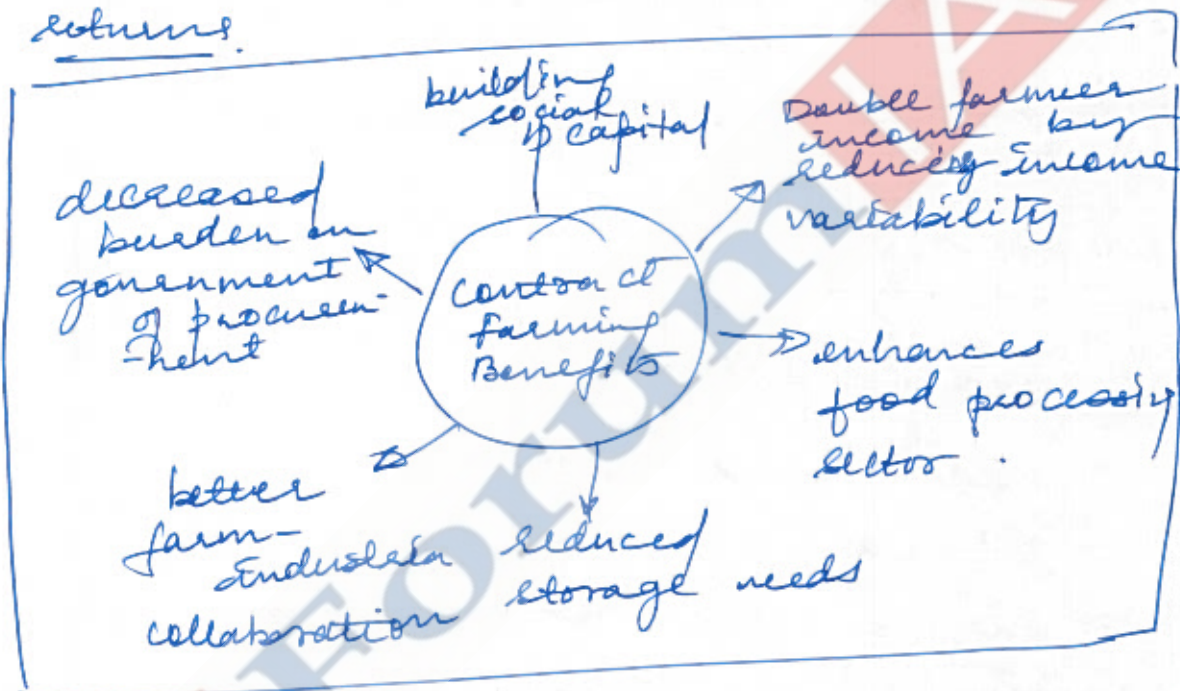
Thus ~~the~~ Human Capital should be enhanced along with social security, savings, etc to reap benefit of demographic dividend.

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 the pre-signed contract between industry and farmers to ensure adequate supply and maintaining healthy returns.



Contract farming excludes small farmers

- ① Due to lack of proper mechanisation and low production.
- ② Increased input cost and low access to financial services.

- ③ Increasing fragmented holding make farming non-remunerative
- ④ APMC act, hoarding etc reduce market access.
- ⑤ Government's bias towards consumers and controlling food prices.
- ⑥ illiteracy and lack of awareness.

Way forward

- Forming FPOs.
- Model Land Leasing Act
- APMC Act
- to ensure better farm practice - Also diversifying by exploring allied sectors

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 ~~is~~ Protection Law
is Indian law to protect farmers
right and breeders right under
TRIPS.

Indispensable for seed sovereignty

- ① To have enumerative benefits
of new seeds developed
- ② Protect indigenous and traditional
seeds
- ③ Better Patent laws and access
to farmers.

Indispensable for food security

- ① To ensure better breeding practices
and better production of food.

② Address nutrition concerns of the people and hence reduce 'hidden hunger'.

The recent Pepsito and farmer conflict highlight the act's importance to protect farmer's benefit and income rights.

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 is based on concept of ~~reduced~~ reusing good to produce next products. It includes reducing, reusing, recycling, redesigning to reduce impact of waste. ~~and~~

Role in Productivity and Sustainability

- ① waste production and hence expenditure on its processing is reduced.
- ② ~~Enhances~~ Protects valuable natural resources.
- ③ Reduces consumption of energy, as well.
- ④ Sustainability of environment and climate as less pollution.

Steps taken towards Circular Economy

- ① Natural Resource Efficiency Guidelines
- ② Construction and Demolition waste to be used.
- ③ using fly ash in bricks.
- ④ waste to Energy Generation promoted
- ⑤ Extended producer responsibility
in SWM, Rules, 2016, E-waste Rules
and Plastic waste Rules. to redesign
better.

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 Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure took place at New Delhi. to ensure resilience.

Fill Real Gaps

- ① Increasing extreme weather events like Kerala floods etc require 'Build Back better' mechanism.
- ② Adhere to India's commitment to Sendai Framework
- ③ Reduce loss and damage under Warsaw mechanism
- ④ Shift in focus from rehabilitation to mitigation as given by ARC-II.

⑤ Address new challenges like Urban Floods, Glacial Lake Outbursts, etc

Recently government has taken steps like issuing specific guidelines, National Agenda to implement Sendai Framework, etc to manage disasters well.

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)





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)





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)

Social media refers to the use of online social platforms for interaction, communication and spread of information.

It is the new form of media that

- gives anonymity
- reduces time for information spread

Challenges arising out of social media

- ① Social media are often used to spread fake news and propoganda. This leads to mob lynching, decreasing trust.
- ② It can be used to alter voting behaviour infringing on sovereignty and free, fair elections. Eg: MCC is not valid on online platforms
- ③ Social media generates large amount of data. Storage and processing of data

is another challenge .

4) Inflicting on privacy and dignity hence violation of Art 21:

3) Spreading misinformation, abusive substance child pornography, etc.

6) Economic erosion as data servers are in other countries.
Measures to tackle the menace

4) Steps for data localization and protection should be taken. as per Shi Krishna Committee report

2) Making intermediaries liable for removing hate comments. thus amending sect. 79 of IT Act:

3) Separate option to flag inappropriate content and its immediate removal.

Recent steps like 'Voluntary Code of Conduct' by social media platforms to ensure democracy. are welcome. Also

Paris call for cyber security should be considered.

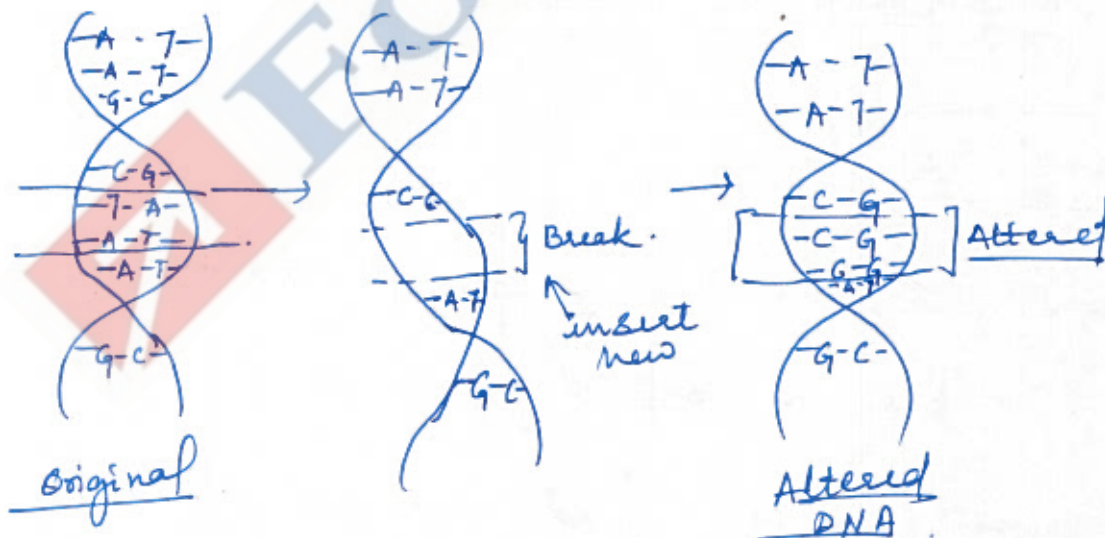
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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)

Gene editing is a type of biotechnology where the DNA structure of a person is altered using molecular scissors. It can be used to remove, add or change a specific part of DNA and insert a desirable trait.

Recently CRISPER CAS9 was used to do gene-editing on embryos: in China.



Biological concerns

- ① Not enough research has been undertaken to perform and know the consequences of gene editing.
- ② Can lead to mosaic DNA where some cells are altered some are not.
- ③ Concerns regarding infections, alteration of undesirable genes also prevail.
- ④ Can be used as a weapon for mass destruction by changing genes of mosquitoes, invasive species, etc.

Ethical concerns

- ① Can lead to run for superhumans and perfect babies.
- ② Against nature and autonomy of embryos (Kant's deontological argument)

③ Increase inequalities as such technology will be accessible to the rich only.

④ New arena for hegemony can lead to increasing conflicts among nations and threat to peace.

Gene Editing is a new technology that can be used to address incurable disease transmission from mother to children. They can be used to restrict the menace of disease like malaria by sterilising mosquitoes.

Hence there is need for regulation, international standards and more research to ensure its efficient and effective use.

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)

Economic Survey 2018-19 talks
of virtuous cycle of growth based
on investment model.

Importance of Private Investments

- ① Household saving and other private savings are used to mobilise finance.
- ② Government needs to focus on core sectors and hence private investment is required to in sectors like health, education, innovation.
- ③ Creates jobs by investing in various industries, sectors (MSME), startups etc

- ④ India's R&D suffers, because of low private participation and investment ~30% as compared to 70% in OECD countries.
- ⑤ Private can focus on profit and hence enhances productivity.
- ④ It reduces monopoly of government
- ④ Exports, new technology are ~~to~~ also dependent on private investments

FACTORS INHIBITING FDI.]

- ① Crowding out of private due to increased government borrowings
- ② restrictions on capital convertibility ~~to~~ hamper low cost investments
- ③ Government's stringent rules & regulation hamper FDI and hence private investment.

④ Monopolising of various sectors like mining, etc.

Measures

- Liberal FDI policy.
- fiscal consolidation as referred by FARMACT
- Enhancing EOOB by digitising and use of technology
- Focusing on contract enforcement.
- Opening up of new sectors via PPP models like HAM.

→ Collaborating of govt and private is important to maintain virtuous cycle.

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)

~~Airist~~ ~~tax~~
14/15 most polluted cities in the world in terms of PM_{2.5} and 10 are in India as per WHO. This highlights the need to shift towards Electric mobility.

Government came with FAME I to be implemented by 2019 and FAME-II by 2024.

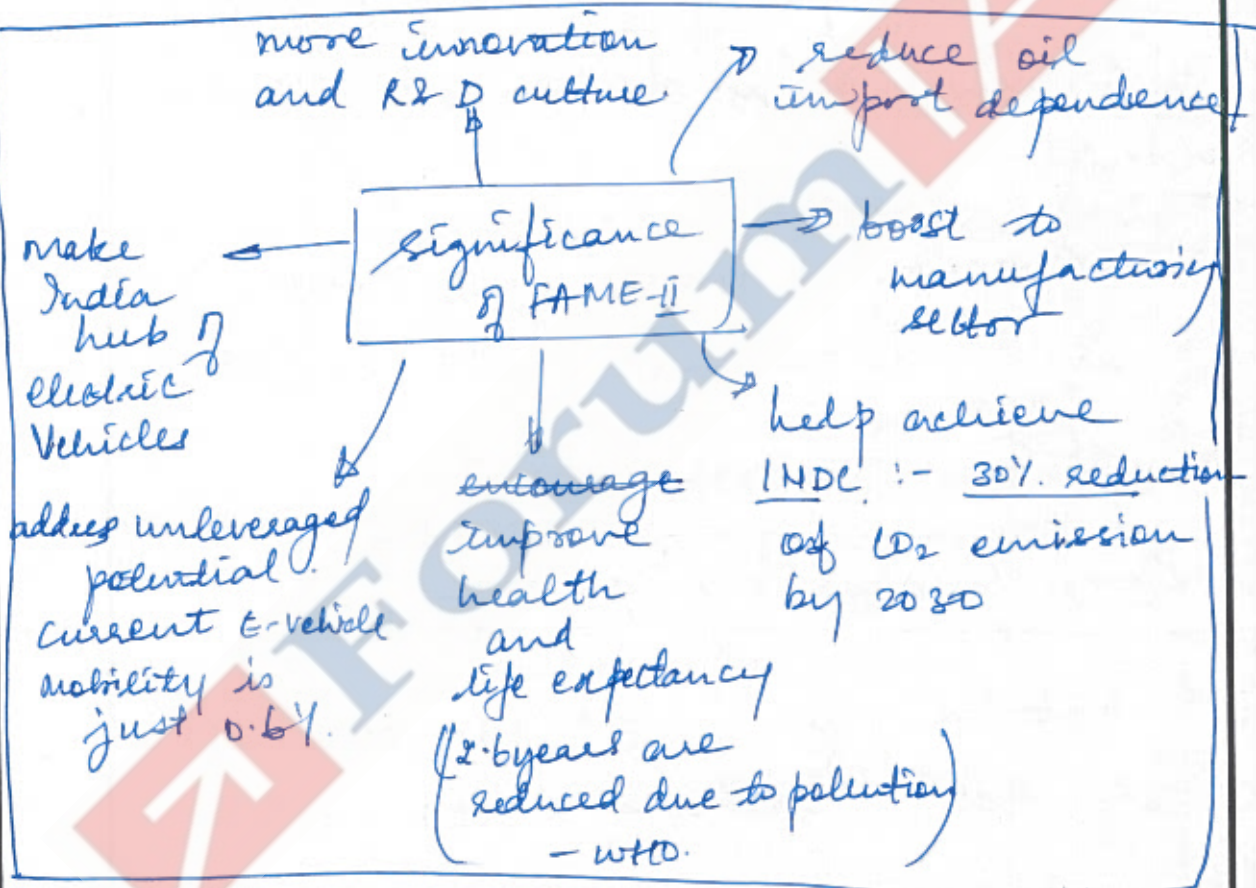
Salient features of FAME - II

- ① Aim is Pilot projects to be taken to shift towards electric vehicles.
- ② Focus on charging infrastructure and its availability.
- ③ Boost to technology, research and innovation.
- ④ Allow electric purchase at tariff.

price without any obligation of PPA.

- ⑤ Fulfill the aim of Nation Mobility vision of having 30% electric vehicles on road by 2024.

SIGNIFICANCE



IMPACT OF FAME-II

- ① Promote e-vehicle by providing conducive ecosystem for industry

of setup.

(2) Along with tax exemptions of 1.5 lakh (additional) proposed in Budget 2019.

FAME-II will give incentive to encourage vehicles specially four wheelers.

(3) Promote hybrids like HCNG, blended ethanol engines along with battery vehicles.

However, India needs to address concerns like Lithium ion battery acquisition and development. Also industries need to be nudged to change technology and shift toward E-vehicle production.

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)

Recently the first Inland Waterway Tal Vikas Marg was inaugurated from Varanasi to Haldia on NW-1. This shows the importance of Inland waterways for economic development.

How Revival of Inland waterways → step for economic development

- ① Creates new jobs and employment.
- ② As Inland water transportation requires less fuel, it reduces oil imports in long run.
- ③ Leverage the potential of many rivers in India and hence increase connectivity especially in plains and North--East
- ④ multimodal projects like freight village

En Varanasi will get boost.

- ⑤ Reduce road and sail transportation and hence address skewed movement of goods.

Factors that hamper the progress

- ① Large capital funds are required and India is currently facing credit crunch due to NPAs and NBFC (ILFS crisis)
- ② Can alter the ecological system of rivers and hence has biological implications.
- ③ Fisherman are protesting as it can lead to commercial fishing and hence loss of livelihood.
- ④ International agreements and relations eg: NW-16 (Barak) since has implications for Bangladesh.

Initiatives by Government

- ① Thrust to multimodal development for infra and logistics like
 - Sagarmala connectivity to Bharatmala,
 - connecting hinterlands, etc.
- ② maintaining e-flow in river to mimic natural ecosystem.
- ③ Credit recapitalisation of Banks and NBFCs, roll over risks etc to ensure credit availability.
- ④ New model of infrastructure development like UGF, PPP, KAM, etc to boost private participation (Kelkar Committee)
 Also to address local needs PPPP (people - private - public partnership) can be used. Jobs assurance, etc should be given to address grievances.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

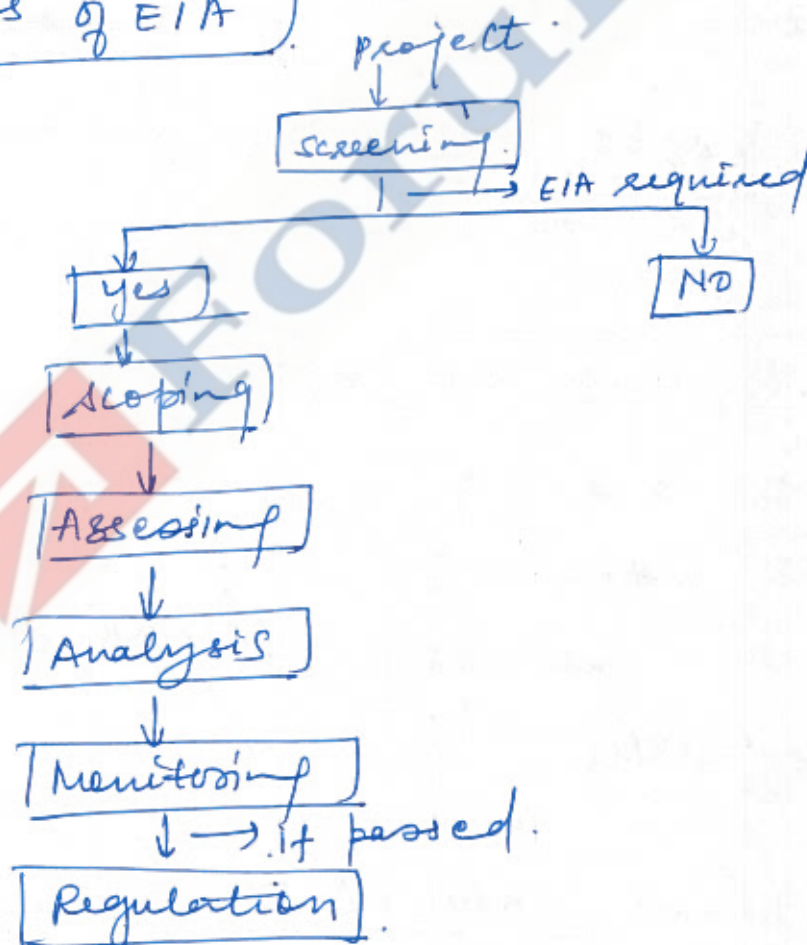
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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)

Environment Impact Assessment

is a tool to address and find the impact of any project on the Environment and thus understand its viability.

Steps of EIA



Reasons for limited success

- ① Lack of transparency in Assessment process leading to licence raj.
- ② Low deterrence due to non-enforcement of penalties. due to
- ③ Lack of proper classification into white, green, red, orange industries.
- ④ Poor judicial system to hold accountability.
- ⑤ Lack of people's participation and their ignorance leads to enforcement of rules.

Measures to make EIA effective

- ① Using ICT and digital portals to carry out assessment and reduce licence raj. as done in 48 hours report for MSME
- ② Carrying out social audit on regular

basis to improve regulations and adherence to EIA rules.

③ Designating a separate board to address EIA related issue.

④ Fast-track courts for quick enforcement and remedy.

⑤ Effective guidelines, proper classification and easy compliance methods using good governance.

Also a step can be taken to ~~address~~ implement Environment and Social Impact Assessment to ensure communities are not harmed in setting of industrial projects.

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)

Plastic Pollution is an increasingly menace because of its low and poor management and lax dumping.

Examples of menace of plastic pollution

① Health :-

- plastic accumulates in the body leading to bioaccumulation and bio magnification.
- leach out from landfills

② Marine :-

- The Great Pacific Garbage Path is the biggest plastic marine gyre
- It affects the health of corals, phytoplankton and hence the ecosystem as whole.

③ Economy :-

loss to GDP due to its affect on

tourism, health and poor management that leads to floods and other disasters.

Plastic waste management Rules, 2016 & other measures

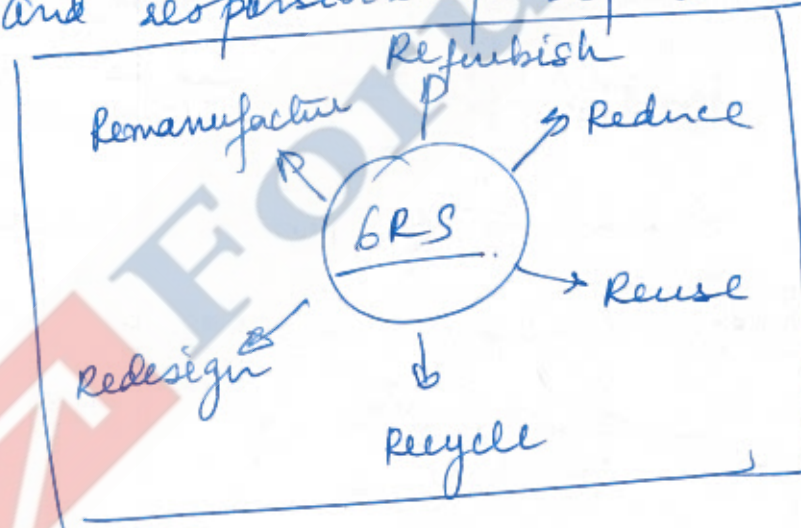
- ① It extends the responsibility to the producer to collect back plastic (Extended producer responsibility)
- ② India has committed to reduce plastic waste by banning 'Single use plastics'. → 'BEAT Plastic! by 20
- ③ Minimum thickness of plastic increased to 50 microns to make it costly. This will reduce free giving of plastic bags.
- ④ Engaging with the informal sector - rag pickers to make waste collection effective - and economical.

⑤ Segregation at source directives for individuals.

⑥ Nudge towards Circular Economy.
However there are many challenges that India face like

- job loss
 - increasing cost of production
 - status quo by individuals etc
- in beating plastic waste.

we need to generate awareness and responsibility. by to ensure



to beat 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, suggests the way forward for rationalising and streamlining the policy for minimum wages. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Inclusive growth refers to growth for all sections of society and in a sustainable manner. It ensures intergenerational parity as well.

Obstacles to inclusive growth

① Stark inequality :-

Oxfam India - Top 9 billionaires have 50% wealth of country

② Gender Gap Report shows 34% gender pay gap in India. Affect women participation. restricts them to pink collar jobs and impose Glass ceiling.

③ marginalised sections like SCs, STs, manual scavengers haven't been able to have adequate wages

for services rendered.

- ④ Economic Survey 2018-19 show low pay to female jobs like domestic help. than to male dominated job of security guard.
- ③ Environment Performance Index in 1980 which disturbs intergenerational equity.

Towards inclusive growth.

- ① Recognizing Forest Dweller rights under FRA.
- ② Boost to females via SHG, MUDRA, etc.
- ③ MSME (largely owned by SC/ST/OBC) all being promoted by MUDRA, Startup India etc.
- ④ PMKVY, to promote skill development
- ⑤ Basic needs addressed via - Ujjwala, Saubhagya, PMAY, PMGSY, etc.
- ⑥ Recognizing rights of Transgender, LGBT to address their growth

WAY FORWARD FOR MINIMUM WAGES

- ① Formalising the economy to ensure benefits reach all.
- ② Social security schemes to fill in gaps.
- ③ Minimum wages to be linked to inflation and regional indicators to ~~add~~ make them more inclusive of needs.

Further ~~there~~ as need to shift towards fair wage. Increase bargaining power by forming cooperatives.

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)

Space war is emerging as the 4th arena of warfare. Militarisation

of space is the placing of war equipment on extra-terrestrial planets and bodies or on satellites.

Could destroy Trust and Cooperation

① Lead to attacks on each others satellites which can hamper economy, disaster management.

② Space missions are often essential to build trust. as they require investment of time and capital. Space war will reduce this and disturb peace on earth.

③ Space missions are important to

understand earth ~~the~~ conditions and scenarios. Help reduce casualties and ^{ensure} assistance. Space war will affect mil.

- (4) Evolution of ~~some~~ system is important aim of space missions. Space war will diverge funds and hamper advancement.
- (5) Also social capital ^{expenditure} will be reduced as a result of militarisation expenditure.

Concerns Related to Space Debris

- (1) ASAT - Mission Shakti created low orbit debris which will fall back in few days
- (2) Concerns associate to Kessler Syndrome where these debris create more debris by colliding with other satellites.
- (3) Large debris may not burn and hit infrastructure on Earth

New methods like space harpoons have been developed to address space debris.

ASAT was an important step to enhance space diplomacy and conduct a test before ban is imposed under Outer Space Treaty. It demonstrates India's strength to protect its outerspace critical structures.

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)

Recently the Chief of Defence Staff was appointed. He is a 5 star officer and will lead the tri services. It was recommended by a Subramanian Committee (Pargil Review)

Significance of CDS

- ① Ensure better coordination among the 3 forces.
- ② Head the tri-service command at Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- ③ Enhanced Synergy between Cabinet Committee on Security and mobilising some forces
- ④ Decrease time to take action.
- ⑤ In line with International best practices like in the US.

Challenges faced in Appointment

- ① opposition from Navy and Air Force as they fear threat of Army domination.
- ② Bureaucratic pressure as it will decrease their relevance.
- ③ Already India's military forces are best in the world and hence demand to maintain status quo.

However, increasing complexities ~~refer~~ of global threats required better coordination to avoid fallouts like 26/11, Pulwama, etc. Hence CDS will help address this issue.

Reforms to modernise forces

- ① Increase expenditure on capital acquisition which is only 30% of current defence budget

- ② Forming integrated battle groups for quick response in sink with land and sea doctrines.
- ③ Acquiring state of art defence equipment
- ④ Promoting defence ~~is~~ indigenous production. via Defence Procurement policy
- ⑤ Better security gear, UAVs and other technology to reduce casualties.

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)

Cybersecurity is the protection of Cyber space domain from espionage, stealing and alterations. Cyber security is essentially protecting our critical infrastructure, data of citizens and sovereignty from threats.

Cybersecurity → a threat to Nations

- ① As data is the new oil, it can be used to alter behaviour and spread for misinformations
- ② Can lead to terrorism and extremism spread. Eg: Christchurch incident in Newzealand.
- ③ Xenophobia and propaganda wars.
Eg: - Muzzaferpur riots.
- Exodus of North East from Bangladesh.

④ Can attack on critical infrastructure like telecom, banking, satellites and hence start asymmetric war.

⑤ lead to surveillance and illegal data mining.

↳ Cambridge Analytica Incident.

⑥ Attack on individual dignity and privacy (Puttaswamy judgement and Radhae judgement)

⑦ Low awareness among Indians about privacy rules.

⑧ Digital illiteracy and dependence on imports (specially from China).
leads to surveillance threats.

Government's push for Digital India via PAN-Adhaar linkage, DigiLocker, FinTech, etc requires adequate interventions

Interventions

- ① NCIIPC, NTRC, Nalgrid as institutional mechanism to ensure cybersecurity
- ② CERT-IN for detection and response
- ③ Cyber Swachhta Kendra and Cyber Swakshat Bharat Initiatives.
- ④ PMGDISHA, DISHA to enhance digital literacy.

Drawbacks

- ① Nalgrid hasn't been fully conceptualised
- ② Need to increase digital literacy in villages and rural India.
- ③ Data Protection law on lines of GDPR of Europe is the need of the hour.
- ④ ~~It~~ Further need is to localise payments data as highlighted by RBI Vision Document

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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