



## GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

MEDHA ANAND

Roll No.

1910046856

13-07-2022

Time Allowed: One and Half Hours

## INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
<b>Total:</b>	<b>125</b>	

Evaluator's Discretion:

11:30

13:50

Total Marks:

**Evaluator's Discretion:** This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

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ECN CODE:

EG:

Evaluation Date:

**Note:** You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Very Poor</b>
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
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**ADDITIONAL REMARKS**

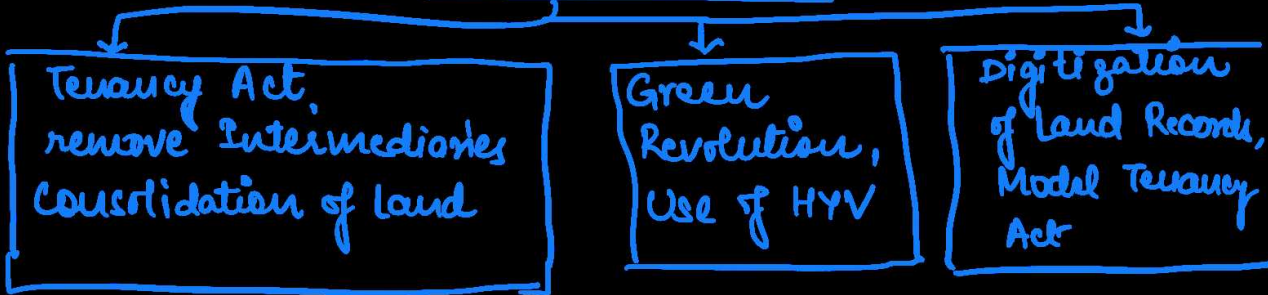


Q.1) In what ways can land reforms contribute towards holistic development of agriculture? Also, critically analyse the achievements of land reforms in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

भूमि सुधार किस प्रकार कृषि के समग्र विकास में योगदान कर सकता है? साथ ही देश में भूमि सुधारों की उपलब्धियों का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Land Reforms refer to the institutional measures taken for redistribution and fixing ownership of land assets in the country.

3 phases of Land Reforms



Land Reforms leading to holistic development of Agriculture -

- (1) Consolidation of land would ensure that larger tracts of land is available ⇒ better asset utilization.
- (2) Redistribution of land → Reduce agri distress, reduce suicide rates among farmers (40,000 farmers committed suicide in FY2017).
- (3) Removal of intermediaries ensured that farmers are able to get their due share of profits.
- (4) Tenancy reforms ensured that subletting

of farms can be done without fear of losing the land.

Achievements and misses of Land Reforms

- (1) Partially successful - in West Bengal & Kerala, got major success. Karnataka entered digitalisation of Land Records (Project Bhoomi).
- (2) Gramdan and Bhudan Movements couldn't lead to wholesome emancipation of farmers.
- (3) Land Redistribution led to fragmentation of land => per capita land reduced to 1.16 Ha now.
- (4) Tenancy Model Act still not adopted by many states as agriculture is a state subject.

MS Swaminathan calls land records as "unfinished agenda" still going on with Digitalisation, Tenancy Acts and likes of committees like T. Haque committee.

**Feedback**

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.2) National Monetization Pipeline (NMP) has the potential of providing a positive trigger for the economy by designing a roadmap for realizing the true value of underutilized government assets. In context of the statement, examine the opportunities and challenges involved.

(10 marks, 150 words)

राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकरण पाइपलाइन (NMP) में कम उपयोग की गई सरकारी संपत्तियों के वास्तविक मूल्य को साकार करने के लिए एक रोडमैप तैयार करके अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए सकारात्मक ट्रिगर प्रदान करने की क्षमता है। कथन के संदर्भ में, इसमें शामिल अवसरों और चुनौतियों का परीक्षण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

National Monetization Pipeline (NMP) aims to utilize the non-core assets of govt companies to derive their latent potential.

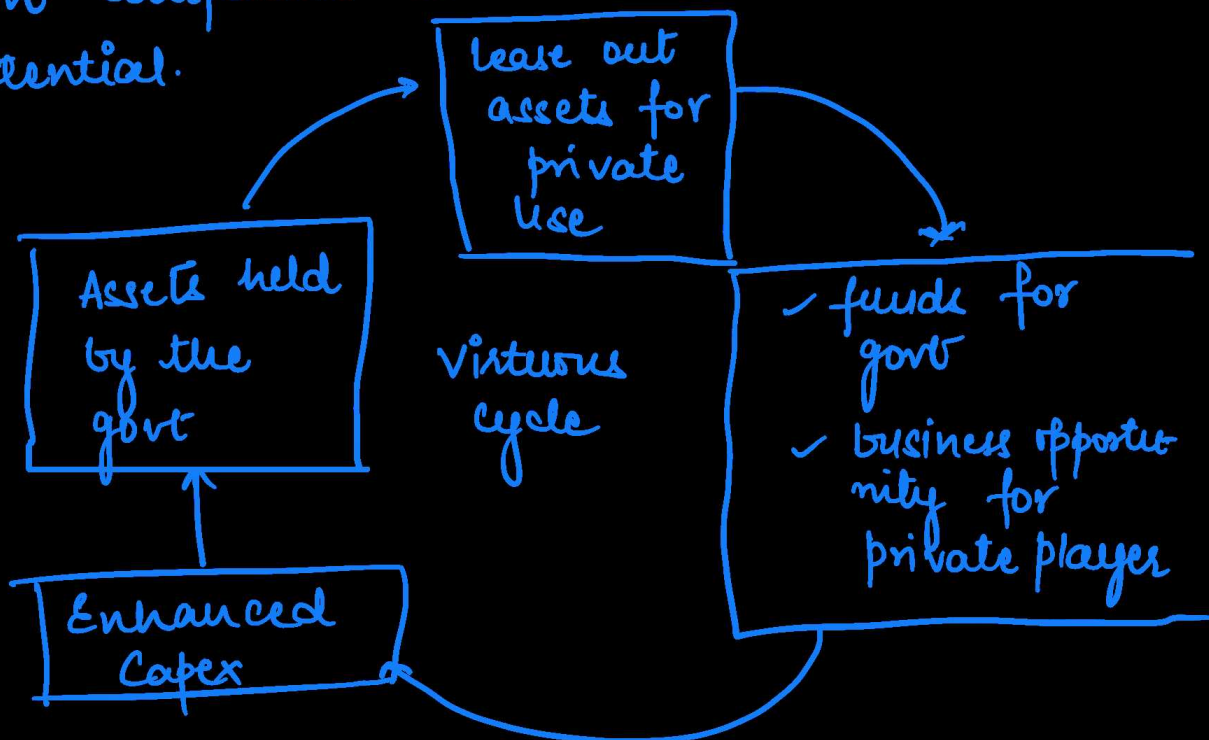


Fig explaining virtuous cycle with NMP

opportunities available with NMP :-

(1) Railways, NHAI, etc hold huge amounts of land which can be leased to gain financial benefits.

- (2) Productive assets lying idly can be used generating profits. Ex - stadiums can be used year round.
- (3) Assets of one govt entity can be used by another.
- (4) Ownership to still stay with the govt.

Challenges

- (1) Regulatory cholestrol leading to micro managing transfer.
- (2) Red tapism related to leasing out assets to private players.
- (3) Lack of clarity on contracts related to leasing.
- (4) Some assets may be illegally occupied  
Ex - Illegal occupation of govt land

Thus, the govt needs to carefully tread the path of leasing assets to ensure it derives maximum benefit out of it.

**Feedback**  
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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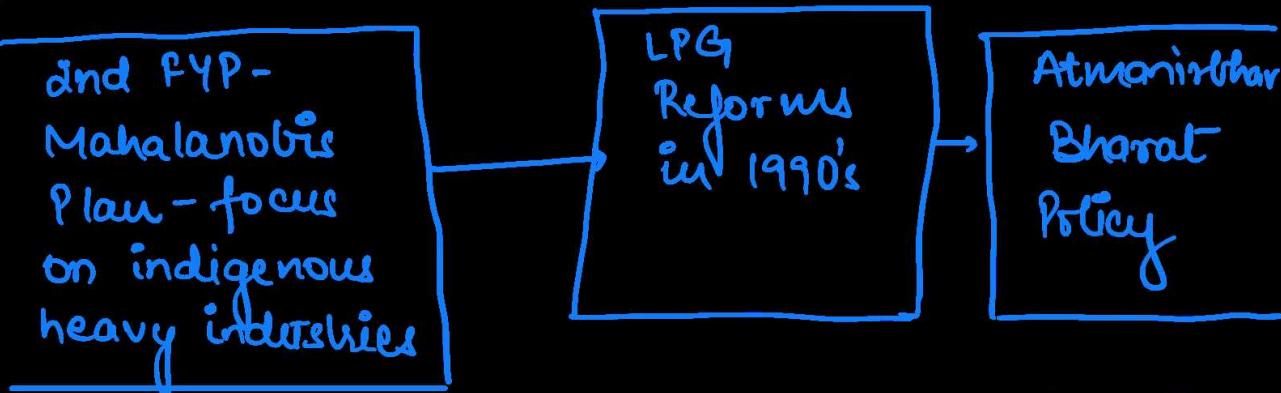


Q.3) How has the Industrial policy in India evolved since independence? Have these policies succeeded in attaining their objectives? Argue your case. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्वतंत्रता के बाद से भारत में औद्योगिक नीति कैसे विकसित हुई है? क्या ये नीतियां अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में सफल रही हैं? अपने उदाहरण हेतु तर्क दें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Industrial Policy in India has changed drastically from aiming at Import Substitution to moving towards "Comparative Advantage" of countries to again coming to Atma Nirbharta.

### Evolution of Industrial Policy in India



### Mixed Achievements of Industrial Policies in India -

- (1) India sustained sustainability in building basic industries.
- (2) But, India also suffered from premature deindustrialization.
- (3) Economic survey highlighted Dwarf industries - benefitted from remaining

small industries.

(4) Industrial sector has often accused the govt of giving it step motherly treatment than service sector.

(5) sector specific policies on steel, Technical Textiles etc often failed to achieve their targets on time.

(6) LPG reforms gave a boost to the manufacturing sector.

(7) Atmanirbhar Bharat will give boost to indigenous manufacturing. Ex - Solar Mission, Purvodaya Mission etc

Thus, growth of Industrial sector has been a mixed bag with some sectors seeing tremendous growth and others not experiencing that success.

**Feedback**

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Total





Q.4) Despite a bountiful reserve of coal, its shortage has become systematic and perennial. Highlighting the causes, recommend some corrective measures. (10 marks, 150 words)

प्रचुर मात्रा में कोयले के भंडार के बावजूद, इसकी कमी व्यवस्थित और बारहमासी हो गई है। कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, कुछ सुधारात्मक उपायों की सिफारिश करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

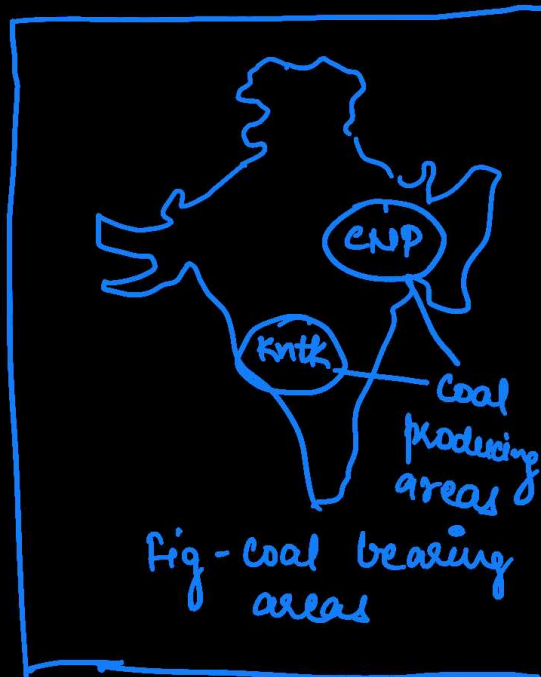
India has huge coal reserves, but due to its poor quality, India imports huge amount of coal. The recent shortage cast a blow on India's Energy security.

Causes of Coal Shortage in India -

(1) Import Dependency - The cancelling of coal contracts by Andhra Pradesh and also Russia-Ukraine war led to disruption in the supply of coal.

(2) Transportation challenge - Inability of Indian railways to provide rakes led to huge shortage of coal across India especially across states like Haryana, UP etc.

(3) Heightened Demand - With Covid ending economic woes and rise of summers,



coal demand for thermal plants increased drastically leading to shortages.

### Corrective Measures

- (1) shift to Renewables - Solar wind Hybrid Policy, Nuclear Energy, National Solar Mission, GOBARDHAN scheme should be prioritized.
- (2) Ensure logistics doesn't become an issue when coal has to be transported.
- (3) Upgrade technologies for better raw material utilization.

Thus, coal shortfall can lead to huge impediment in the development of the nation and India should ensure Energy security in all circumstances.

#### **Feedback**

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Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.5) Evaluate the Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) in addressing the challenges of Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (PPP) की चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए हाइब्रिड वार्षिकी मॉडल (HAM) का मूल्यांकन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) is a mix of EPC and BOT Model and ensures 40% payment initially while the remaining 60% after project completion.

Hybrid Annuity Model = EPC + BOT  
(Engg, Procurement, Construction) (Build, operate, Transfer)

HAM addressing the challenges of PPP -

- (1) It provides the initial finances to the party to give a kickstart to the project.
- (2) It ensures that there are clear terms and conditions for the private party to adhere to.
- (3) It gives ample opportunities to the private party to get profit in the project.
- (4) Ensures that govt's inability to finance the full project is sorted.

(5) It combines the best features of EPC and BOT together.

(6) It ensures that PPP give benefit to both the govt and the private party.

Challenges with HAM model

- (1) Still unable to ripe in private sector
- (2) Delays in project execution & delivery
- (3) Dispute Redressal Mechanism still remains in limbo.
- (4) Financing of projects is often delayed.

Despite the challenges, HAM has brought a revolutionary change in the way PPP projects were worked out and have given a push to the country's growth.

**Feedback**

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.6) The MSME sector is a significant contributor to industrial output, employment generation, and exports; however, its potential remains untapped due to several factors. Elucidate.

(15 marks, 250 words)

औद्योगिक उत्पादन, रोजगार सृजन और निर्यात में एमएसएमई क्षेत्र का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है; हालांकि, कई कारकों के कारण इसकी क्षमता अप्रयुक्त रहती है। स्पष्ट करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

MSME sector contributes one-third of the GDP to the economy while providing around 110 million jobs to the people, showcasing its huge importance.

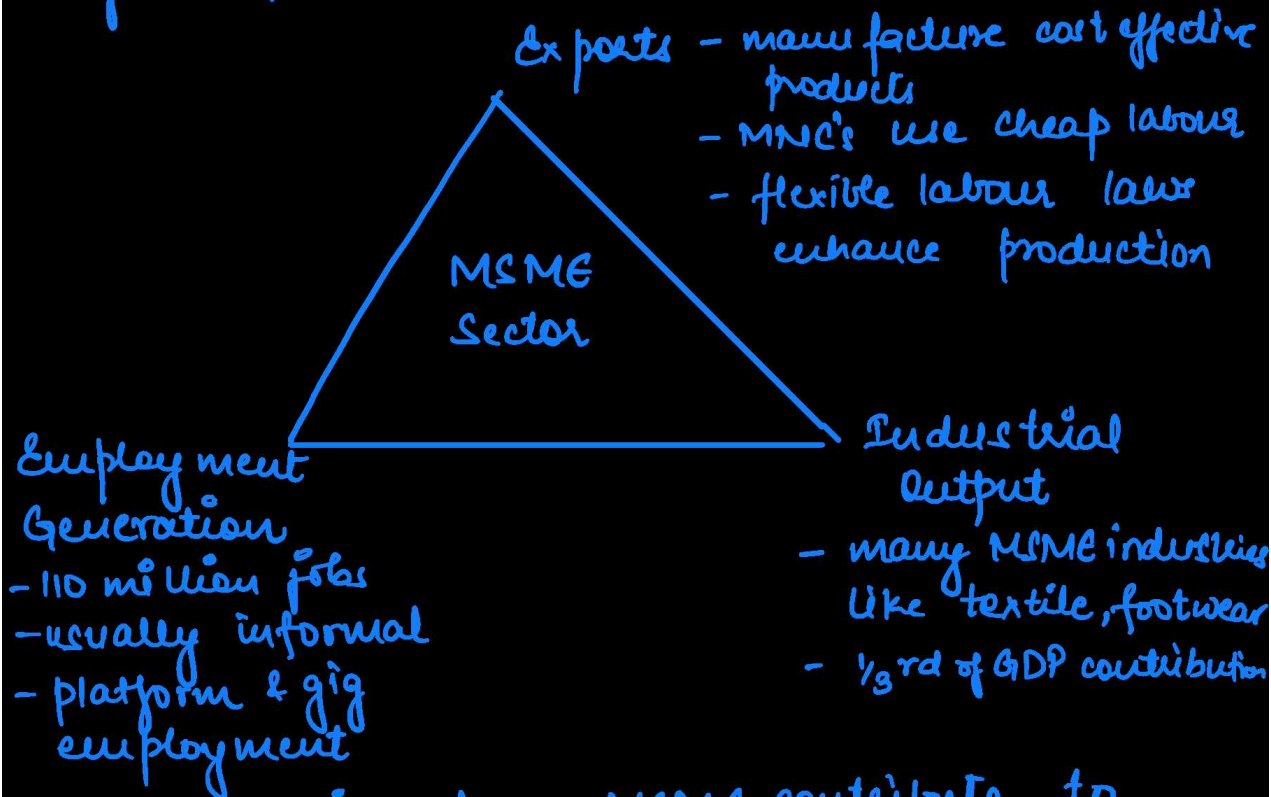


Fig Explaining how MSME contribute to Export, Employment generation and Industrial Output of the country and lead to higher growth outcomes.

Potential of MSME remain untapped due to the following reasons.

- (1) Informal sector - Considering 90% of the economy is informal, lack of proper connections of backward and forward linkages lead to untapped potentials.
- (2) Lack of capital - Despite schemes like MUDRA loans, there is dearth of capital in MSME's. Govt has further enhanced it.
- (3) Inflexible labour laws - Retrenchment rules have led to "Dwarf Industries", which aren't able to rise to their full potentials.
- (4) Govt Policies often go against the interest of MSME's.  
Ex - Regulatory cholesterol, Red Tapism etc.
- (5) Lack of understanding of Export Policies  
Ex - RODTEP scheme remains underutilized.
- (6) Inability to forecast market - often MSME's remain stuck in cobweb phenomenon.

(7) Gig workers - Recent NITI Aayog Document on Gig workers highlight how they remain severely underutilized.

Way Forward

- ↳ formalization of Economy
- ↳ Law governing gig workers
- ↳ Enhanced capital flow to MSME
- ↳ Easy labour laws
- ↳ suitable govt Policies.

Thus, govt policies like Mega Food Parks, Solar Mission etc can have a separate fund for MSME to ensure they rise to their full potential.

**Feedback**

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.7) What do you understand from Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG)? Examine the effects of LPG reforms on different sectors of Indian economy. (15 marks, 250 words)

उदारीकरण, निजीकरण और वैश्वीकरण (LPG) से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर LPG सुधारों के प्रभावों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The LPG reforms were undertaken in 1991 to bring the nation out of a Balance of Payment crisis and open up the country to the outside world.

### Liberalisation

- (1) Industrial output was earlier regulated by the government. Liberalisation gave private sector the liberty to determine outputs.
- (2) From the govt at "commanding heights" private sector was given more leeway to innovate.
- (3) Factory output and production could be now decided by private players.

### Privatisation

- (1) Industrial production was opened up for private parties to a greater extent.
- (2) Govt reduced its involvement in industrial production.



(3) Red Tapism and licence Raj was reduced.

### Globalisation

- (1) It opened up India to the outside world.
- (2) "Comparative Advantage" theory to replace "import substitution".
- (3) Imports of products was given a philip.

Effect of LPG on different sectors of the Economy -

### Agriculture sector

- (1) Import of good quality raw materials like pesticides, fertilizers etc expanded.
- (2) Agri extension services could be brought in from abroad.
- (3) Newer machines for sowing, harvesting etc enhanced output.

### Industry

- (1) It became more competitive
- (2) Also, led to premature deindustrialization as the agency was not ready for open competition.

(3) Growth remained almost stagnated as not much policy intervention was done.

### Service Sector

(1) It received the most out of the LPG reforms as it grew multifold.

(2) Skilled youth started working in MNCs.

(3) It became a major reason of India's growth story.

Thus, LPG reforms had a mixed impact across different sectors of the economy and even within the sector, its effects were varied.

#### Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

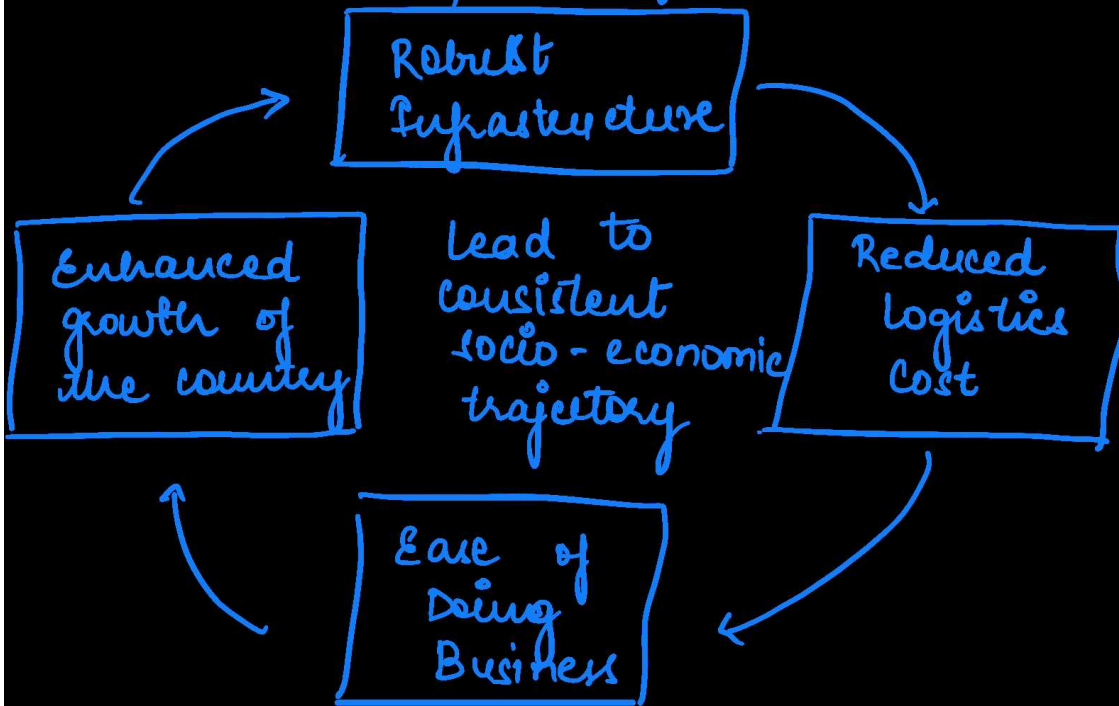


Q.8) A robust infrastructure sector is indispensable for putting the country in a consistent socio-economic growth trajectory. Analyse the statement and evaluate the role of PM-Gatishakti and National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) in infrastructure development of the country?

(15 marks, 250 words)

देश को लगातार सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास पथ पर लाने के लिए एक मजबूत बुनियादी ढांचा क्षेत्र अनिवार्य है। कथन का विश्लेषण करें और देश के बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास में पीएम-गतिशक्ति और राष्ट्रीय अवसंरचना पाइपलाइन (NIP) की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन करें? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Infrastructure includes both services and logistics component and plays a huge role as multiplier in the development of a nation.



PM Gati Shakti - Master plan for Multimodal connectivity, involves role of 16 ministries to coordinate and fast track projects by giving faster clearance. It will streamline the process of project completion.

## Role of Gati Shakti in Infrastructural Development -:

- (1) One stop solution for infrastructural projects
- (2) Projects worth Rs 100 lakh crore to be monitored under it.
- (3) Focus on multi modal connectivity.
- (4) Bound to reduce logistics cost (presently 14%).
- (5) Will enhance ease of project completion.

## National Infrastructural Pipeline (NIP) -

It aims to create assets worth 111 lakh crore to enhance employment generation and increase GDP growth in the country.

## Role of NIP in Infrastructural growth -

- (1) Will create assets  $\Rightarrow$  capital formation starting the virtuous cycle of investment.
- (2) Will help in enhancing GDP growth by enhancing employment opportunities.
- (3) Will aid the gaps presently present in the infrastructure of the nation.

(4) Will utilize PPP models to ensure timely project completion.

(5) Enhance asset utilization, asset productivity and asset use.

Thus, NIP and Gati Shakti Master Plan are bound to create a Ripple Effect and ensure that infrastructural deficits don't stall the country's developmental aspects.

**Feedback**

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<b>Structure/ Presentation</b>
<b>Question Interpretation</b>
<b>Content</b>
<b>Value Addition</b>
<b>Total</b>



Q.9) In the financial year 2021-22, Indian merchandise exports have crossed the 400 billion USD mark. Identify the reasons for this spectacular performance of Indian exports and suggest reforms to further boost the exports. (15 marks, 250 words)

वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 में, भारतीय व्यापारिक निर्यात 400 बिलियन अमरीकी डालर के आंकड़े को पार कर गया है। भारतीय निर्यात के इस शानदार प्रदर्शन के कारणों की पहचान करें और निर्यात को और बढ़ावा देने के लिए सुधारों का सुझाव दें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In a major development India's exports have crossed the 400bn USD mark and given the country the much needed confidence that it can perform

### Reasons for the spectacular Export Performance -

- (1) India is a net crude oil importer but an exporter of finished oil products constituting second largest share in India's export basket after Engineering goods.
- (2) India saw the introduction of good policies related to tax remission which further encouraged exports
- (3) Post Covid Recovery also ensured that India gained comparative advantage

in Exports.

(4) Inflow of FDI into India has increased giving the much needed capital to enhance exports from India.

(5) Policies like Atmanirbhar Bharat, Make in India etc also propelled such growth

Reforms to further boost exports -

(A) Government Initiatives

(1) Coherent Policies - Remission of Taxes Policy should be in sync with international norms.

(2) Labour laws should be flexible to give cost effectiveness to companies.

(3) Policies like Retrenchment Rules which lead to companies remaining dwarf should be scrapped.

(4) Cooperative Federalism to maintain coherence between Centre and State should be executed.

(5) Increase R&D expenditure (presently 2%)

③ Industry led reforms -

- (1) Increase competitiveness across sectors by enhancing diversity of products etc.
- (2) Ensure market surveys are able to gauge demand.
- (3) Product diversity. Technology upgradation should be mandated.

India has miles to go before it sleeps to enhance its product basket and deliver innovative products to the world by simultaneously gaining profits for itself.

**Feedback**

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total





Q.10) Why has Indian Railways been unable to become competitive, fast, and efficient as their counterparts in developed economies? Discuss the need and ways for its holistic overhaul.

(15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय रेलवे विकसित अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में अपने समकक्षों के रूप में प्रतिस्पर्धी, तेज और कुशल क्यों नहीं बन पाया है? इसके समग्र सुधार की आवश्यकता और तरीकों पर चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian railways with a modal share of 27% in freight, an operating ratio of 98% hasn't been able to deliver well in the growth trajectory of India.

Inability to become competitive, fast and efficient - Reasons

- (1) Overutilised line capacity - With inability to enhance track lengths, it becomes difficult to increase capacity.
- (2) Less funds available for structural overhauling - electrification, making Broad gauge etc.
- (3) As highlighted by Sam Pitroda Committee, Poor signalling systems has led to bad safety.
- (4) Birek Debroy Committee suggested that silos in Railways has led to poor outcomes.

(5) Poor Terminal facilities at major stations.

(6) inability to engage PPP models in development of stations. Ex in Adarsh stations.

(7) lack of competition considering Railways is a natural monopoly.

(8) lack of technology upgradation.

### Need for overhaul

- ↳ Lifeline of the nation
- ↳ major connecting point of various areas
- ↳ can carry bulk cargo
- ↳ decomgest road traffic
- ↳ greener option than other modes of transport
- ↳ utilizes  $\frac{1}{7}$ th fuel than that of roadways  $\Rightarrow$  cost effective
- ↳ uses lesser fuel for similar hauling capacity.

Ways of effective overhauling -

- (1) Ensure bulk cargo management
- (2) Solve anomalies of Dedicated freight corridors - East and west (one is for double stack containers, other is for single stack container).
- (3) Ensure adequate funding, reduce excess staff, involve private players.
- (4) Train sets like Train 18 etc should be encouraged to reduce loco requirements
- (5) Modern signalling to be introduced.

Thus, reforms as suggested by San Pitroda committee will ensure that Railway enhance safety & adhere to modernization, with IRMC paving the way ahead.

**Feedback**

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### Mentor Feedback Questions

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#### Test Goal

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
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#### Outcomes

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- .....
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### Marking Scheme

Mark	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
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

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