

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे**ForumIAS**Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

| | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|--|
| Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम | YRAKHAR KUMAR | | |
| Roll No./अनुक्रमांक | 1910038849 | Medium/माध्यम | English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र | KAROL BAGH | Date/दिनांक | 26/08/2023 |

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

| INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका | | | INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|
| Q. No. प्र.सं. | Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक | Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक | 1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें। | |
| 1 | | | 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। | |
| 2 | | | 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं। | |
| 3 | | | 4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए। | |
| 4 | | | 5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें। | |
| 5 | | | | |
| 6 | | | | |
| 7 | | | | |
| 8 | | | | |
| 9 | | | | |
| 10 | | | | |
| 11 | | | | |
| 12 | | | | |
| 13 | | | | |
| 14 | | | | |
| 15 | | | | |
| 16 | | | | |
| 17 | | | | |
| 18 | | | | |
| 19 | | | | |
| 20 | | | | |
| Total/कुल अंक | 250 | | For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु | |
| Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक : | | | Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 10:00 am | End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 1:40 pm |
| Total Marks/कुल अंक : | | | Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : | Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> |
| *Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner 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. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं। | | | For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु | |
| | | | ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड : | Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि : |
| | | | ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ | |

225131_613201_1910038849_(2023-08-27 01:37:50)

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a meeting 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.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS



CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first part. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective component assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) Investment in infrastructure is a precursor to social and economic transformation; however, the focus on economic gains must not marginalise the concerns for safety. Comment.

(10 marks, 150 words)

बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन का अग्रदूत है; हालाँकि, आर्थिक लाभ पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने से सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताओं को हाशिए पर नहीं डाला जाना चाहिए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Infrastructure is a capital good which has a multiplier effect on economy.

INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT as

A] Precursor to social transformation

- ↳ creates public goods for social welfare
- ↳ upgradation of health and education
- ↳ infrastructure necessary for inclusive growth
- ↳ infrastructure investment creates income opportunities for all sections.
- ↳ housing for all under PM Awas Yojana

B] Precursor to economic transformation

- ↳ creation of public assets like roads, canals, bridges ⇒ improves ease of doing business
- ↳ reduces logistics cost and attract foreign investment. eg: port infrastructure

↳ infrastructure push leads to expansion
of manufacturing sector.
↳ creates jobs at all levels.

Economic GAINS firms must not marginalise

safety concerns

- ① Long gestation projects needs continuous commitment to quality of construction.
- ② Public safety and trust at stake while using public infrastructure
eg: collapse of bridge in Patna
- ③ Jeopardise global case of doing business image.
- ④ Tax payers money being spent for public welfare should be rightly utilised.

Thus to expand infrastructure,
government has launched National
Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP).

Feedback

(For OFFICE use of)

| # | ⊙ | ⊙ |
|---------|---|---|
| AWIS | | |
| CD & VA | | |
| S & F | | |
| P & R | | |

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

Q.2) Do you think the low Female Labor Force Participation Rate presents a correct picture about the 'working women' in India's economy? Give reasons in support of your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

क्या आपको लगता है कि कम महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी दर भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में 'कामकाजी महिलाओं' के बारे में सही तस्वीर पेश करती है? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण दीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India's female labour force participation rate stands at a dismal low of 40%.

GIVING CORRECT PICTURE of "working women"

- Conventionally defined working women includes employment in formal sectors.
- Women are generally discouraged to opt for work.
- Traditional role as homemaker respected
- Women's income considered secondary

SKewed PICTURE of "working women"

- ① Care giving and household work neglected as working women.
- ② Greater female participation in informal sectors and unpaid agriculture labour.

③ U-HYPOTHESIS : decline in working women due to rise in number of education years. Labour force participation ↘ Education ↗

Thus it's time to realise that every woman is a "working women" in India and equally respect their unpaid domestic work.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

| | | |
|---------|---|---|
| # | ① | ② |
| AWIS | | |
| CD & VA | | |
| S & F | | |
| P & R | | |

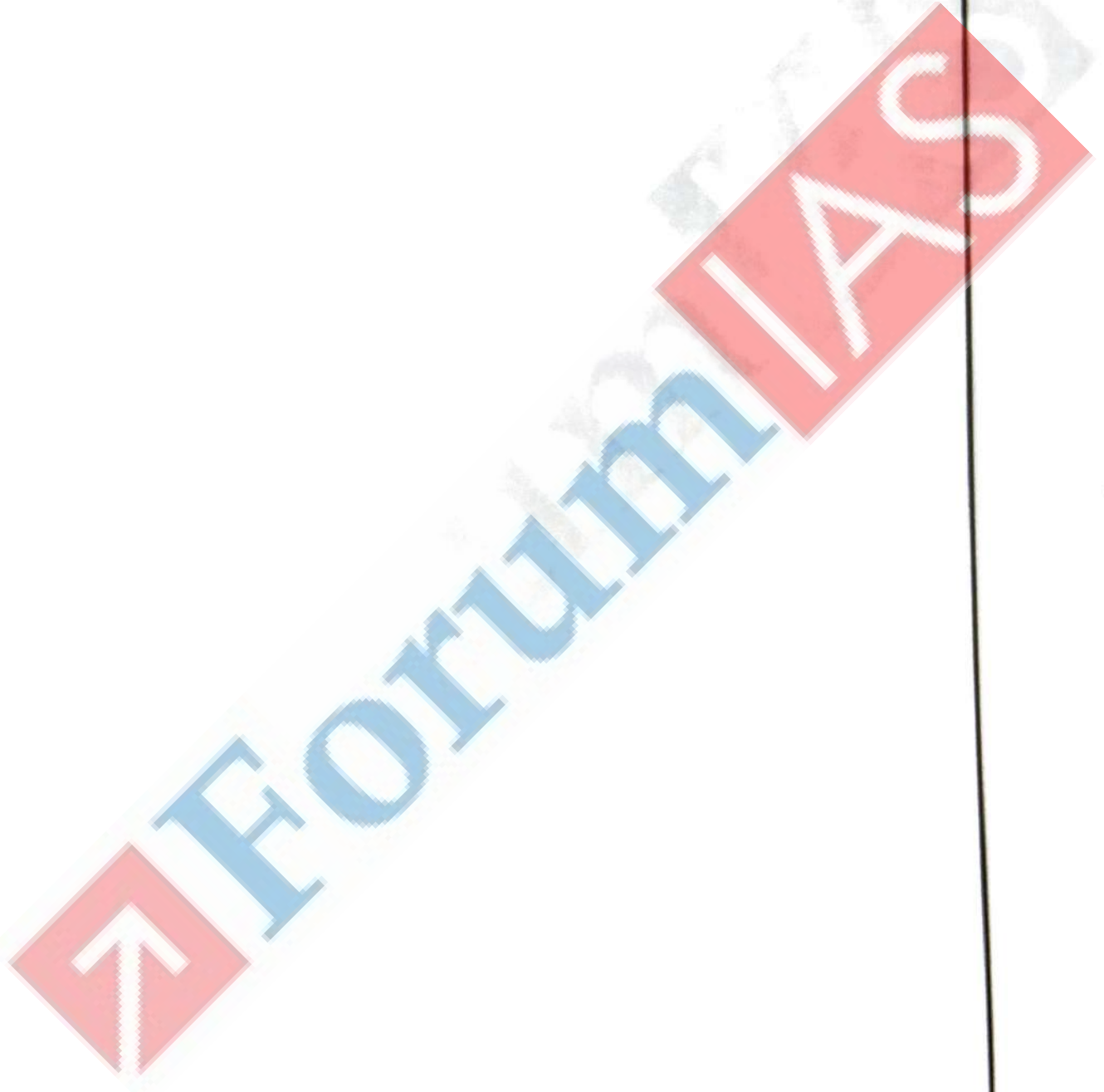
Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

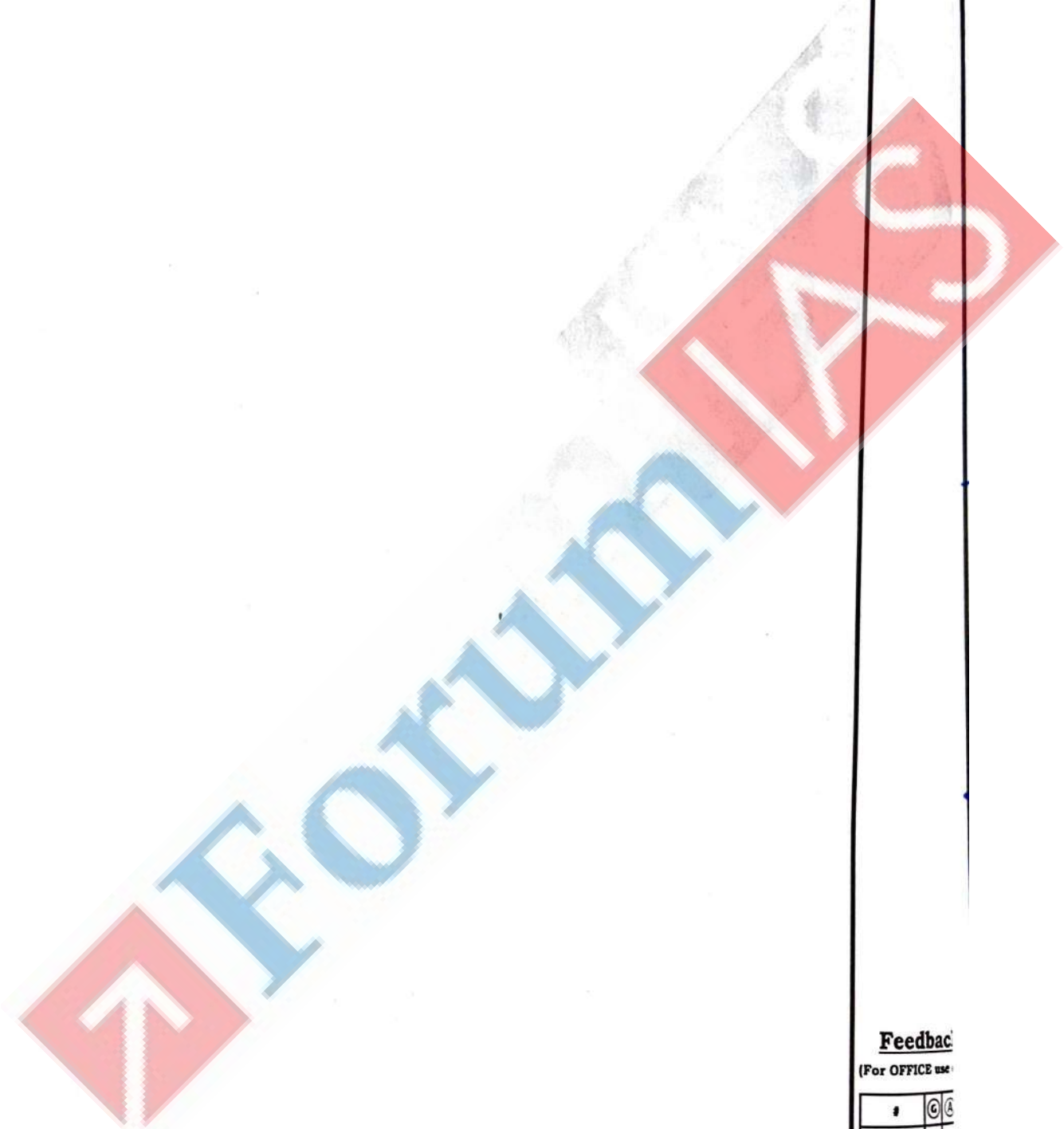
TOTAL MARKS

225131_613201_1910038849 (2023-08-27 01:37:50)

Q.3) Outcome budgeting and assess its status in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

परिणाम बजट परिवर्तनों को परिणामों में परिवर्तित करता है। परिणाम बजट के विभिन्न लाभों और हानियों का परीक्षण करें और देश में इसकी स्थिति का आकलन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)





Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

| # | G | A | P |
|---------|---|---|---|
| AWIS | | | |
| CD & VA | | | |
| S & F | | | |
| P & R | | | |

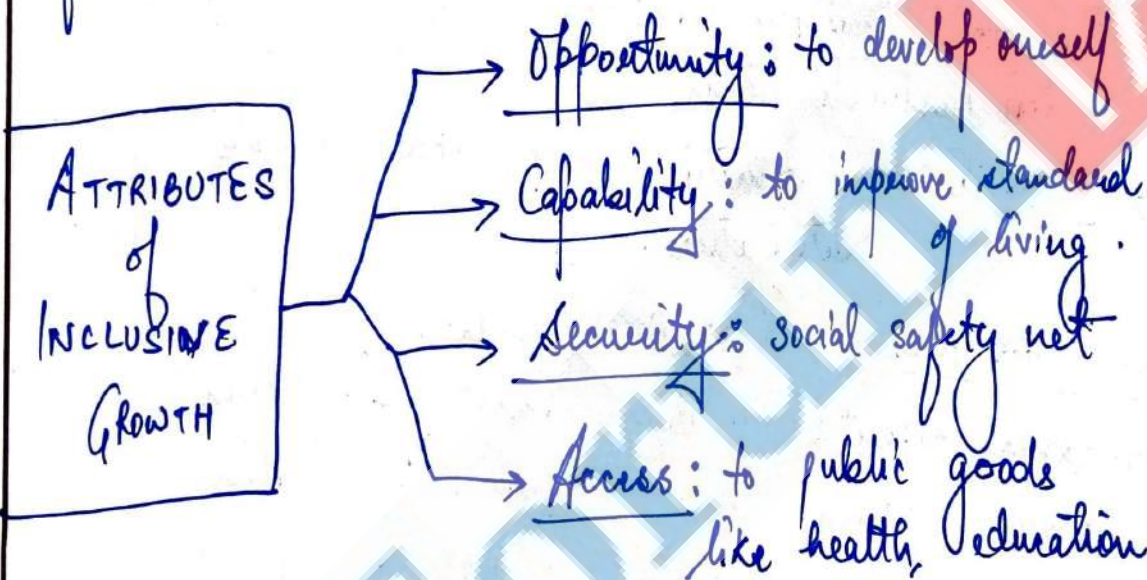
Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| TOTAL MARKS | |
|-------------|--|

Q.4) What do you understand by inclusive growth? Is economic growth sufficient to ensure inclusive growth? (10 marks, 150 words)

समावेशी विकास से आप क्या समझते हैं? क्या आर्थिक संवृद्धि समावेशी विकास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पर्याप्त है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

According to OECD, inclusive growth is the economic growth that is distributed fairly across society and creates opportunities for all.



- ① Economic growth is considered as a metric to ensure inclusive growth as :
- ① It leads to creation of jobs in various sectors.
 - ② Increased tax base ⇒ greater fiscal space for government to spend on public welfare.
 - ③ Promotes socio-economic development and

reduces poverty. (Economic Survey)

ECONOMIC GROWTH not sufficient for inclusive growth

a] All SECTOR GROWTH needed

- ↳ Primary: make agriculture more remunerative
- ↳ Manufacturing: jobless growth a challenge due to missing middle and premature deindustrialisation.
- ↳ Services: automation and low female participation.

b] All STAKEHOLDER GROWTH needed

- ↳ Oxfam Report: India's richest 1% own more than 40% of India's wealth
- ↳ Gender gap prevalent (Gender gap Index Rank 127)
- ↳ low human capital and skills (HDR Rank 132)

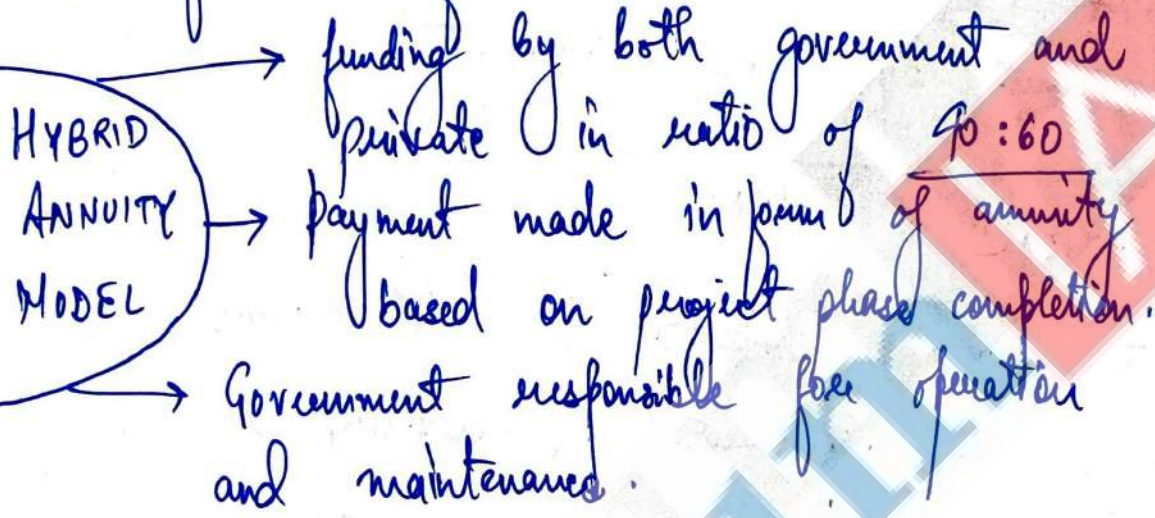
Thus though economic growth has helped in reducing poverty from 65 crore to 23 crore (MPI index), still we need more efforts to achieve true inclusive growth.

| # | @ |
|---|---|
| AWIS | |
| CD & VA | |
| S & F | |
| P & R | |
| Please put tick marks in the table. | |
| Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. | |
| TOTAL MARKS | |

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)

HAM is an investment model having mixed features of EPC and BOT model



HAM ADDRESSING CHALLENGES of PPP

- ① COST SHARING
→ as government also bears 40% of cost
- ② RISK SHARING
→ government participation ensure timely clearances and funding to reduce risk.
- ③ Low government intervention as private company responsible for construction.

- ④ TIMELY COMPLETION of projects
 ↳ as government helps in land acquisition, environmental clearances etc.
- ⑤ operation and maintenance risk to be borne by the government.

LIMITATIONS of HAM

- ① Not having flexibility of PPP model
- ② Delay in government releasing of funds.
- ③ Lesser incentive for private sector to focus on efficiency as project is partly funded.

Thus HAM model needs to keep pace with changing investment dynamics to ensure the infrastructure expansion gets the desired push,

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

| # | @ |
|---------|---|
| AWIS | |
| CD & VA | |
| S & F | |
| P & R | |

Please put tick marks in the table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

Q.6) Analyse the role of fisheries in nutrition security, livelihood generation, and economic growth. What are the major challenges faced by the fisheries sector? (10 marks, 150 words)

पोषण सुरक्षा, आजीविका सृजन और आर्थिक विकास में मत्स्य पालन की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। मत्स्य पालन क्षेत्र के सामने प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Budget 2023-24 allocated 6000 cr for sub-scheme under PM Matsya Sampada Yojana to expand market for fisheries.

ROLE of FISHERIES

A] NUTRITION Security

- ↳ source of proteins and healthy fats for coastal population.
- ↳ fish products like cod liver oil used as nutritional supplement.

B.] LIVELIHOOD GENERATION

- ↳ large coastline of 7500 km creates huge potential.
- ↳ employs nearly 60 million people mostly in subsistence farming.

C.] ECONOMIC GROWTH

- ↳ India second largest producer
- ↳ fisheries largest component of agriculture export.

↳ aquaculture and ornamental fisheries is a rising sector.

CHALLENGES FACED BY FISHERIES SECTORS

- ① Financial challenges
↳ lack of commercial ships and deep sea trawlers.
- ② Infrastructure projects
↳ coastal construction leads to displacement of fishermen and changes marine ecosystem.
- ③ Marine pollution and climate change
leads to decline in near sea catch
- ④ High diversity in single catch
less commercial, makes it
- ⑤ Islands disputes with neighbours like Katchatheevu (Sri Lanka)
- ⑥ Lifestyle changes ⇒ shift towards vegetarianism
- ⑦ Weak forward linkage for food processing and exports.

The potential of fisheries need to be exploited to achieve Blue revolution and SDG-14 targets.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

| # | Ⓢ |
|---------|---|
| AWIS | |
| CD & VA | |
| S & F | |
| P & R | |

Please put the marks in the table.
Here G is Good is Average and P is Poor.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| TOTAL MARKS | |
|-------------|--|

Q.7) In what ways can precision agriculture become a panacea for multipronged challenges plaguing the agriculture sector? Discuss. Also, analyse various impediments in widespread adoption of precision farming in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

किस प्रकार परिशुद्ध कृषि कृषि क्षेत्र की बहुआयामी चुनौतियों के लिए रामबाण बन सकती है? चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अलावा, भारत में परिशुद्ध खेती को व्यापक रूप से अपनाने में विभिन्न बाधाओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Precision agriculture refers to the data driven and technology based agriculture practice.

PRECISION AGRICULTURE : PANACEA for Agriculture Sector Challenges

- ① CROPPING PATTERN can be decided based on soil testing, agro-climatic variables and thus optimum use of available resources
- ② INPUT RATIONALISATION
↳ it can guide the farm input like irrigation, fertilizers, pesticides ⇒ help in deciding quantity and time.
- ③ WEATHER PREDICTION
↳ helps in deciding sowing, irrigation and harvest time.

- ④ Insurance claim settlement in time.
- ⑤ Enhance farm productivity
 - ↳ improve soil health
 - ↳ avoid leaching of minerals
 - ↳ micro irrigation and fertilization.

LIMITATIONS and IMPEDIMENTS in Precision Farming

- ① Economics of scale
 - ↳ need of large landholding to get desired outcomes (Agri Census: 86% small and marginal farmers)
- ② Technological adoption is cost intensive
- ③ Digital divide and accessibility among small and large farmers.
- ④ Resistance among traditional farmers.

WAY FORWARD

- Increase R&D in agriculture
- overcome technological fatigue
- land pooling and promote contract farming

Thus technology and precision farming need state support and farmers must to succeed.

Feed (For OFFICE)

| |
|----------------------------|
| # |
| AWIS |
| CD & VA |
| S & F |
| P & R |
| Please put marks in table. |
| Here G is is Average Poor. |
| TOTAL MARKS |

Q.8) Agriculture subsidy regime in its present form fuels economic inefficiency and creates ecological imbalance. In this perspective, examine various issues related to farm subsidies. Also, recommend measures to rationalise the same. (10 marks, 150 words)

कृषि सब्सिडी व्यवस्था अपने वर्तमान स्वरूप में आर्थिक अक्षमता को बढ़ावा देती है और पारिस्थितिक असंतुलन पैदा करती है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में कृषि सब्सिडी से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, इसे युक्तिसंगत बनाने के उपायों की सिफारिश करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Agriculture subsidy refers to the financial benefits borne by the state to reduce farmers expenditure and increase income.

ISSUES RELATED TO FARM SUBSIDIES

A.] AGRICULTURE subsidy fueling economic inefficiency

i] DBT to farmers like PM-KISAN
↳ misutilised as non productive expenditure

ii] farm loan waiver
↳ burden on state finances
↳ creates poor credit culture
↳ voluntary non repayment of loans

iii] INPUT Subsidy
↳ high use of fertilizers and water
eg: fertilizer subsidy increased to over 2 lakh crore in 2022-23.

B] Agriculture subsidy creating ecological imbalance

i] Fertilizer subsidy
↳ overuse ⇒ soil and water pollution

↓
land degradation, leaching and bioaccumulation.

ii] Water subsidy
↳ inefficient irrigation practices like flood irrigation ⇒ groundwater decline (eg. in Punjab)

Besides this there can be some positive subsidies like interest subvention on loan repayment, insurance subsidy (PM-FBY) etc.

MEASURES to RATIONALISE Subsidy

- Subsidy to the needy rather than universal based on land size
- Nutrient based subsidy scheme
- Promote domestic production of fertiliser
- Promote micro irrigation
- Promote organic farming / ZBNF.

Thus subsidy rationalisation is need of the agriculture economy.

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Feedb | |
| (For OFFICE) | |
| # | (|
| AWIS | |
| CD & VA | |
| S & F | |
| P & R | |
| Please put marks in table. | |
| Here G is C is Average Poor. | |
| TOTAL MARKS | |

Q.9) Despite their flaws in limiting access to larger market and poor price realization for agricultural produce, APMCs have their utility. Analyse the statement and suggest reforms in agriculture marketing in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

बड़े बाजार तक पहुंच को सीमित करने और कृषि उपज के लिए कम कीमत की वसूली में उनकी खामियों के बावजूद, एपीएमसी की अपनी उपयोगिता है। कथन का विश्लेषण करें और देश में कृषि विपणन में सुधारों का सुझाव दें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

APMC are state markets designated for first sale of farm produce. It is created under respective states APMC acts

UTILITY of APMC

① FOR FARMERS

- ↳ known marketplace to sell produce
- ↳ ensure effective price realisation.
- ↳ facilities for grading, sorting etc.
- ↳ agri support activities like credit, soil testing infrastructure etc.

② FOR STATE

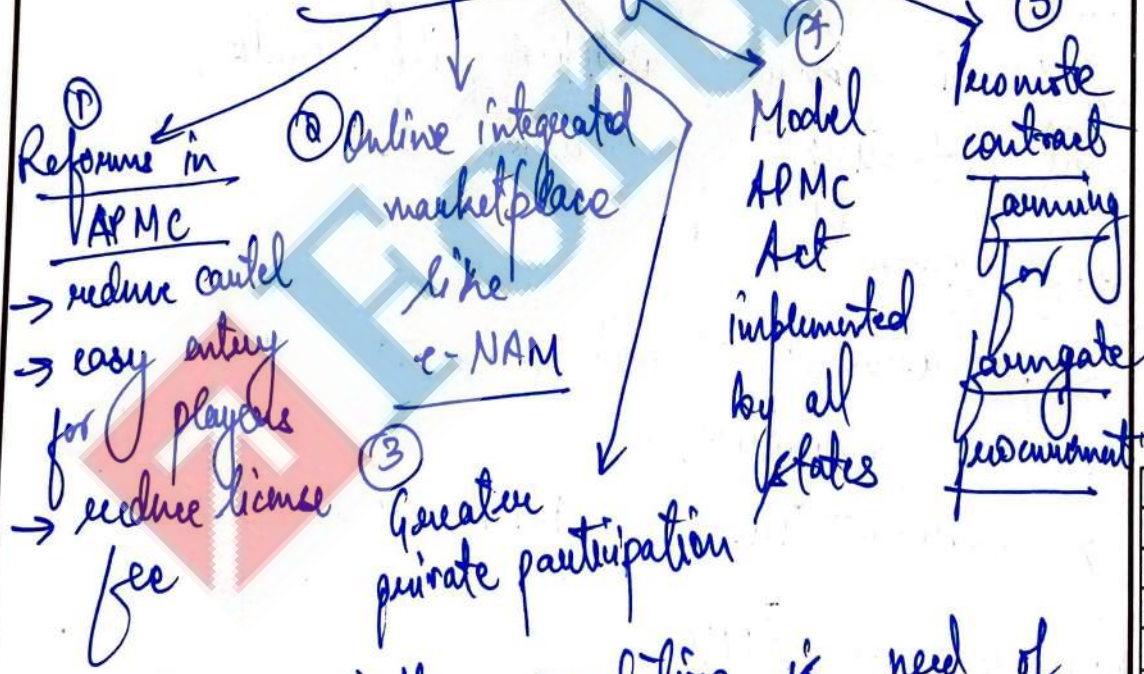
- ↳ procurement of food grains to ensure food security.
- ↳ implementation of MSP regime.

DRAWBACKS in APMC

- ① limits the choice for farmers to other remunerative market.

- ② Cautelization among large traders
↳ artificial lowering of prices.
- ③ license fee and other charges for services are high and no corresponding provision of services.
- ④ Lack of management skills leads to poor vertical integration with APMC.
- ⑤ Domination by political elites and caste.

Reforms in Agriculture Marketing



Thus agriculture marketing is need of overhaul for making farming remunerative.

Feedb
For OFFICE

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| # | (|
| AWIS | |
| CD & VA | |
| S & F | |
| P & R | |
| Please put marks in the table. | |
| Here G is G is Average Poor. | |
| TOTAL MARKS | |

Q.10) Cropping pattern in the country does not concur with the agro-climatic reality, leading to unintended and undesirable consequences. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में फसल पैटर्न कृषि-जलवायु वास्तविकता से मेल नहीं खाता है, जिसके कारण अनपेक्षित और अवांछनीय परिणाम होते हैं। टिप्पणी करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Cropping pattern refers to type of crops cultivated on a piece of land during various cropping seasons.

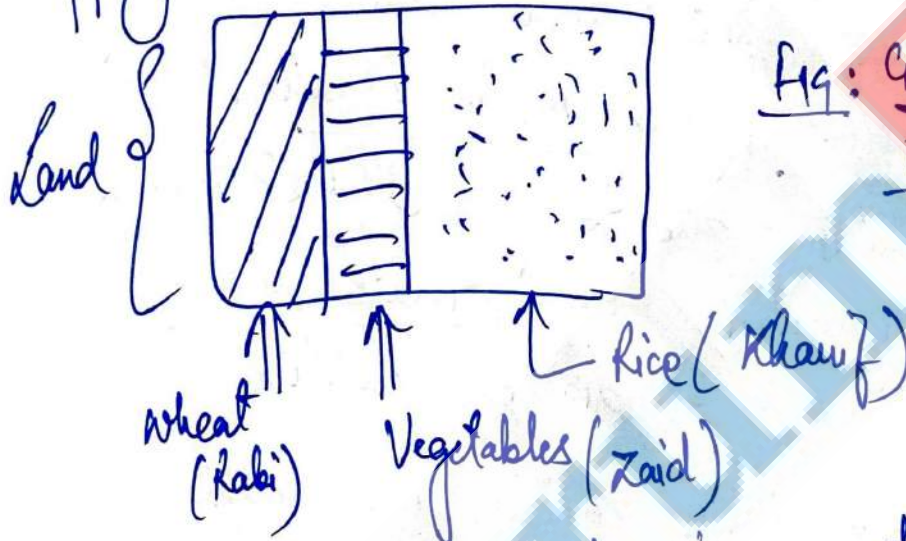


Fig: CROPPING PATTERN

Cropping pattern should be in accordance with agro-climatic reality but due to state policies and commercial interest, there has been a divergence.

UNINTENDED and UNDESIRABLE CONSEQUENCES

- ① Environmental degradation
 - a) Land and soil degradation due to overuse of fertilizers (eg: rice in Punjab)

② (b) Water degradation ⇒ cropping water guzzling crops in relatively dry regions
 eg: Sugarcane in Madhya Pradesh leading to groundwater decline

② DIETARY SHIFT ⇒ from local traditional food to rice and wheat cereal centric diet.

③ Protein deficiency and protein inflation: low pulses production due to flawed MSP policy.

④ Rising vulnerability to climate change
 ↳ Extinction of indigenous varieties

→ Agro climatic zonation and cropping accordingly
 → regional crop support scheme
 eg: Milklets in Bundelkhand.

→ Shift from grain centric MSP policy
 → Promote animal husbandry for income support
 → Promote agro forestry and silviculture.

Thus cropping pattern need to ensure both food and nutritional security of the nation.



Feedb
(For OFFICE)

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| # | (|
| AWIS | |
| CD & VA | |
| S & F | |
| P & R | |
| Please put marks in table. | |
| Here G is C is Average Poor. | |
| TOTAL MARKS | |

Q.11) Labour and export intensive industries are key to problems of jobless growth. In this perspective, analyse the opportunities and challenges associated with the textile sector.

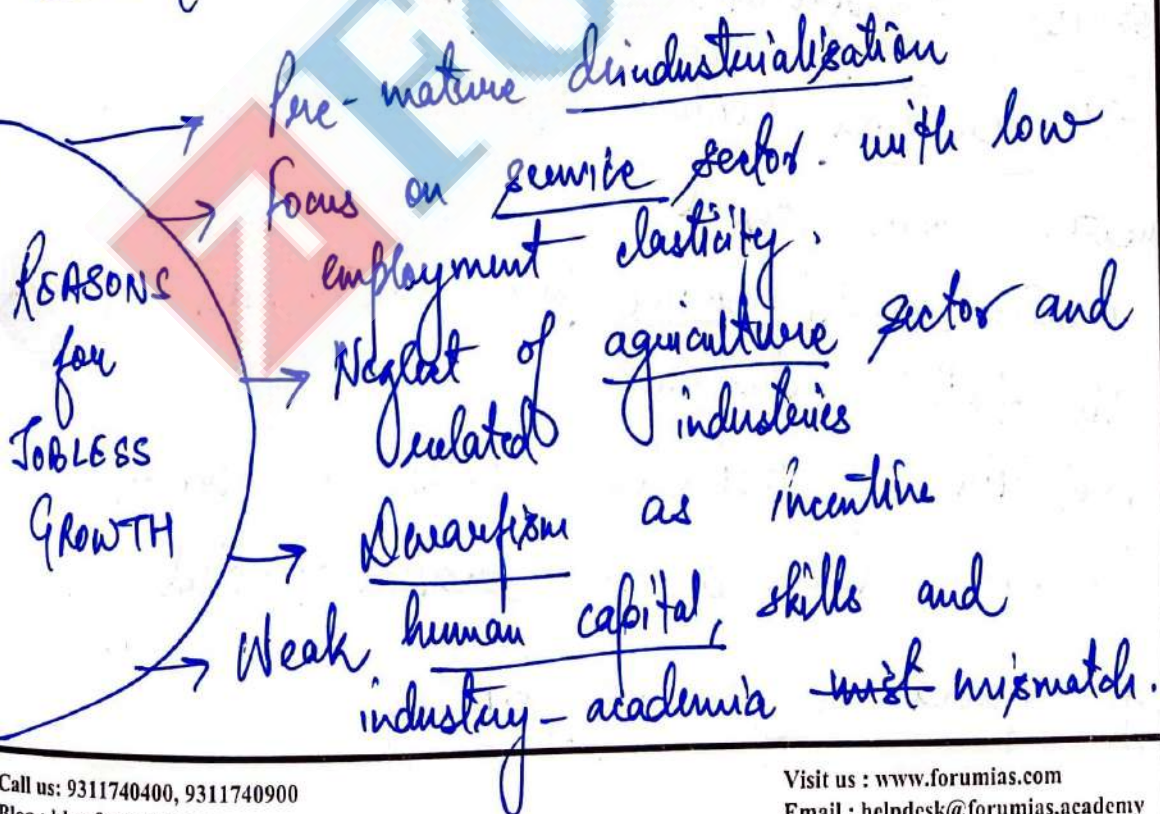
(15 marks, 250 words)

श्रम और निर्यात गहन उद्योग रोजगारहीन विकास की समस्याओं की कुंजी हैं। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, कपड़ा क्षेत्र से जुड़े अवसरों और चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Economic Survey advocated to focus on labour intensive sectors to create jobs and promote exports.

India has been facing a paradox of jobless growth with rapidly rising economy not being able to absorb the expanding labour force. As per latest PLFS, labour force participation rate stood at 41%.



Textile sector is viewed as one such sector which can help tackle the problem of jobless growth.

OPPORTUNITIES of TEXTILE SECTOR

① Backward linkage with agriculture

↳ Cotton, silk and other raw materials will get the industrial demand push.

↳ improved farm income

↳ investment in technology

↳ convert to agri-enterprises.

② TEXTILE Manufacturing opportunities

↳ still handloom widely prevalent ⇒ hence

create more jobs.

↳ greater female labour force participation in textile industry.

↳ protection of indigenous skills and crafts.

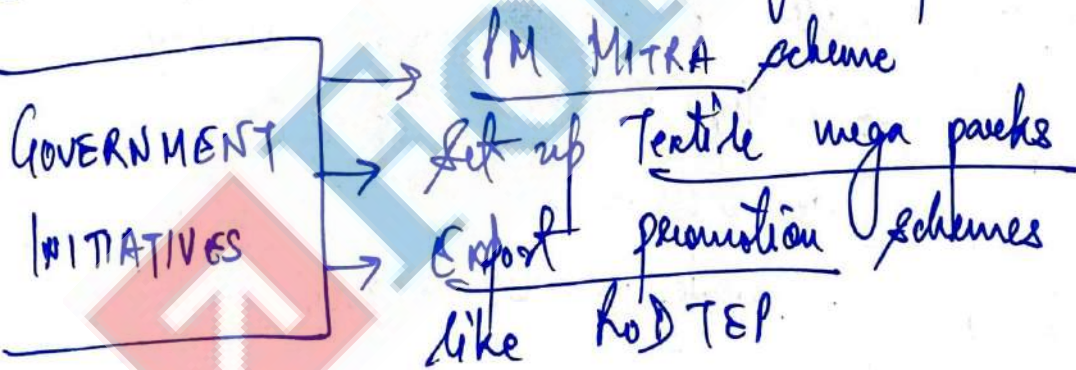
↳ global demand for Indian textiles

eg: Banarasi saree (El Tag)

③ Potential for artificial textiles
 ↳ gaining popularity and highly remunerative
 eg: Technical textiles

CHALLENGES of TEXTILE SECTOR

- ① Global competition from countries like Pakistan (superior cotton), Bangladesh (cheap products)
- ② Agriculture input dependent on vagaries of nature.
- ③ Private players using heavy machinery leads to job loss.
- ④ Labour intensive ⇒ hence higher input cost.



Thus textile industry along with footwear and leather industry can help to overcome jobless growth.

Feedback

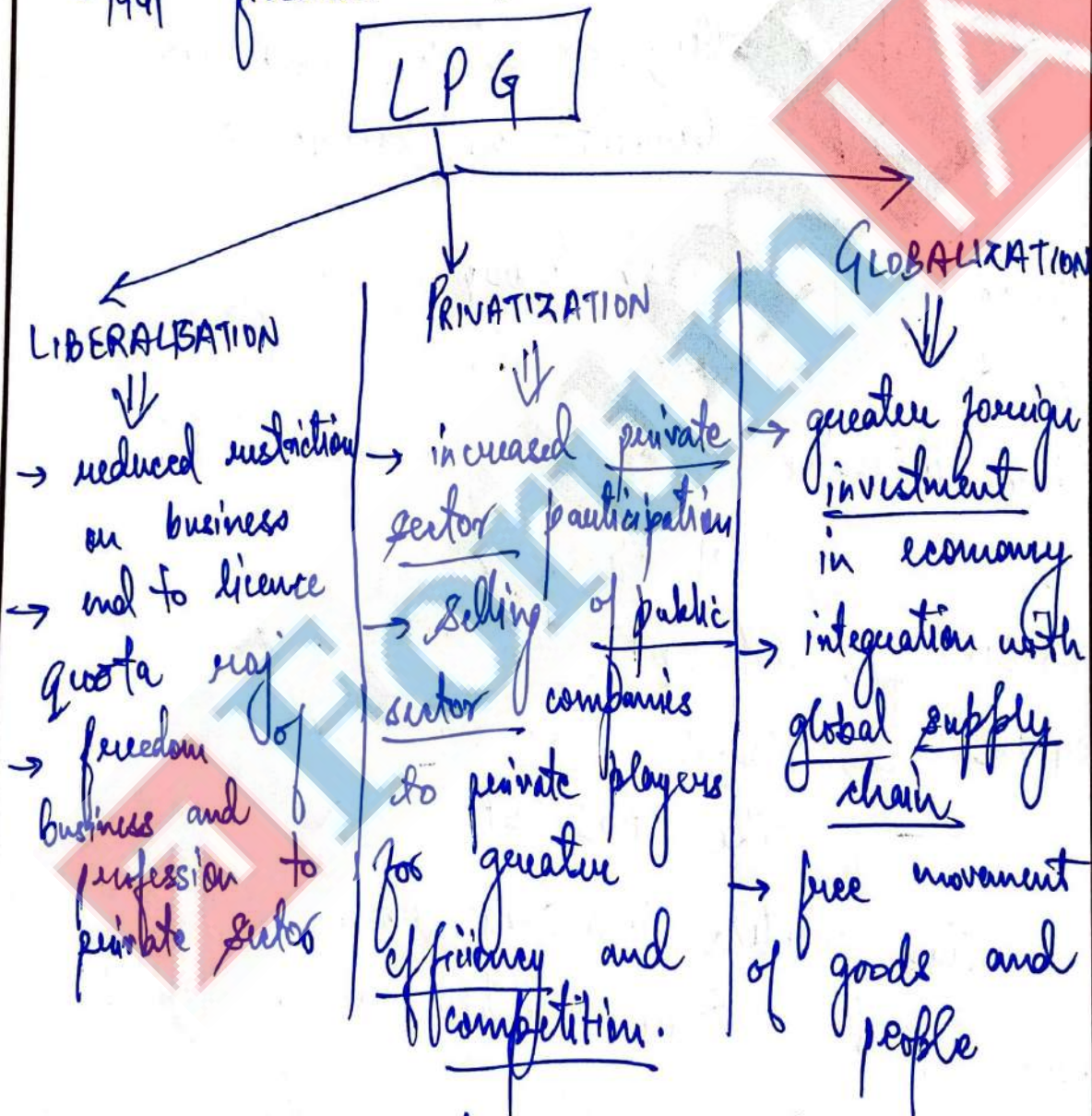
(For OFFICE use only)

| # | G | A | P |
|--|---|---|---|
| AWIS | | | |
| CD & VA | | | |
| S & F | | | |
| P & R | | | |
| Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. | | | |
| TOTAL MARKS | | | |

Q.12) What do you understand from Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG)? Explain 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)

LPG refers to the set of economic reforms introduced in the aftermath of 1991 financial crisis in India.



Thus LPG ushered in an era of opening up of Indian economy and reduced state

control.

EFFECTS of LPG REFORMS on different SECTORS

a] AGRICULTURE and PRIMARY SECTOR

POSITIVE EFFECTS

- i) Better price realisation like in agriculture exports (\$50bn in 2022-23)
- ii) Adoption of global best practices like hybrid seeds, drip irrigation
- iii) Expansion of food processing & cold chain infra

NEGATIVE EFFECTS

- (i) Commercialization led to land degradation.
- (ii) Vulnerable to climate change impacts.
- (iii) Agri inputs dependent on global supply chain (eg: fertilizer from Russia)
- (iv) Limited sector growth due to low return potential

b] MANUFACTURING SECTOR

POSITIVE EFFECTS

- i) Large scale expansion of industries and job creation
- ii) Creation of industrial hubs
- iii) Expansion of MSME due to formal credit.

NEGATIVE EFFECTS

- i) Regional disparity
- ii) Missing middle syndrome due to govt. policies.
- iii) Machinery reducing labour bargaining power.

c] SERVICE SECTOR

| POSITIVE | NEGATIVE |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Creation of quality jobs ii) Skilling the labour force iii) Rapid urbanisation iv) Focus on quality of life v) Global powerhouse of talent (eg: IT sector) vi) Expansion of banking, telecom services ↳ enhanced competition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Outsourcing of work on lower wages ii) Vulnerable to global risks like war, COVID iii) FDI and FII act as hot money in service industry. iv) Dependency on foreign clients v) New age crimes like cyber frauds. |

LPG reforms has led to rapid economic growth with India becoming fifth largest economy and an integral part of global supply chain. Efforts are needed from both state and industry to minimise the risks and become "Atmanirbhar Bharat".

Feed
(For OFFICE)

| |
|----------------------------|
| # |
| AWIS |
| CD & VA |
| S & F |
| P & R |
| Please put marks in table. |
| Here G is Average |
| Poor. |
| TOTAL MARKS |

Q.13) 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)

India has expanded the merchandise export and thus reduced the current account deficit in 2021-22. This highlights rising demand for Indian products and increasing Indian presence in global supply chain.

REASONS FOR SPECTACULAR EXPORTS

- ① EXPORT Infrastructure expansion
 - ↳ creating deep sea ports and improving port bed connectivity (eg: Sagarmala initiative)
 - ↳ reducing turnaround time
 - ↳ reducing logistics cost (14% at present)
- ② Reducing import duty structure of the past ⇒ making export competitive.

- ③ Export promotion policies
- ↳ Agriculture export policy
 - ↳ increased food processing, horticulture exports
 - ↳ Support to MSMEs
 - ↳ Export credit linked Guarantee Scheme
 - ↳ Promoting domestic production hubs
 - ↳ PLI scheme as incentive
 - ↳ RoDTEP scheme for export remissions
- ④ Easing FDI norms and single window clearance system.
- ⑤ Streamline GST regime and transparent export governance.

CHALLENGES to INDIAN EXPORTS

- ① Global competition
- ↳ from Bangladesh and Vietnam due to cheaper labour.
- ② WTO p Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
eg: rejection of India mango due to fly.

③ Global polycrisis in form of inflation, reduced demand, supply chain disruption due to war and pandemic

REFORMS TO BOOST FURTHER EXPORTS

- ① Economic integration through FTAs
- ② Reduce tariff and non-tariff barriers through friendshoring.
- ③ Focus on labour intensive export sectors
- ④ Marketing local traditional art and products like ODOP.
- ⑤ Focus on competitive advantage and sunrise sectors.

Thus exports can give a boost to Indian GDP, create quality jobs and improve national income to become third largest economy.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

| # | G | A | P |
|---------|---|---|---|
| AWIS | | | |
| CD & VA | | | |
| S & F | | | |
| P & R | | | |

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| TOTAL MARKS | |
|-------------|--|

Q.14) Examine the advantages of adopting new computation methodology for calculation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2015. Also, discuss the limitations of using GDP as a measure of development of a country. (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

2015 में सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) की गणना के लिए नई गणना पद्धति को अपनाने के लाभों की जांच करें। साथ ही, किसी देश के विकास के उपाय के रूप में GDP का उपयोग करने की सीमाओं पर चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

GDP refers to the combined value of final goods and services produced within the territorial boundary of a nation in a given time period.

GDP old computation | GDP new computation in 2015

- | | |
|--|---|
| ① Measured the final price of product. | Adopted Gross Value added (GVA) calculations. |
| ② Used factor cost for computation. | Shifted to GVA at market price. |
| ③ Base year 2004-05. | Shifted base year to 2011-12. |

ADVANTAGES of NEW COMPUTATION Methodology

- ① Gave a more realistic picture of Indian economy.

- ② GVA helps in measuring value added at each stage of production.
- ③ Gives better outlook of different sectors performance.
- ④ Shift in base year helps reduce the base effect and avoid over estimation of GDP.
- ⑤ Provides input for rational and evidence based policy making.
- ⑥ Market price computation provides realistic and easier computation.

LIMITATIONS of NEW Methodology

- ① Reliability of data difficult to establish.
- ② Difficult to quantify value addition at every stage.
- ③ Increased computational complexity of data.

LIMITATIONS of using GDP as measure of development

- ① According to ABHISIT BANERJEE, GDP is a means and not an end.
↳ GDP does not signify → inclusive growth
→ ease of living
→ quality of life.

eg. India despite being 5th largest economy in GDP terms still has highest no. of multi-dimensionally poor (23 crore as per M1 data)

- ② According to SMITH Kuznets, GDP does not consider human well being and redistribution.
- ③ Large informal economy out of GDP calculation.
- ④ Care economy not considered part of GDP thus reducing women's contribution.
- ⑤ GDP ignores negative externalities like climate change, inequality, gender gap etc.

Thus we need to develop alternatives to GDP having multiple indicators unique to each country eg. Gross National Happiness by Bhutan

Feed
(For OFFIC)

| |
|---------|
| # |
| AWIS |
| CD & VA |
| S & F |
| P & R |

Please put marks in table.
Here G is Average
Poor.

TOTAL
MARKS

225131_613201_1910038849 (2023-08-27 01:37:50)

Q.15) In an era of interconnected challenges, the emerging global polycrisis poses significant implications for India's macroeconomic stability. Examine and suggest measures to make the Indian economy more resilient to global shocks and challenges. (15 marks, 250 words)

परस्पर जुड़ी चुनौतियों के युग में, उभरता हुआ वैश्विक बहुसंकट भारत की व्यापक आर्थिक स्थिरता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव डालता है। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को वैश्विक संकटों और चुनौतियों के प्रति अधिक लचीला बनाने के लिए उपायों का परीक्षण कीजिए और सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India post 1991 LPG reforms has become integrated to global economy and thus becoming part of interconnected challenges.

The emerging global polycrisis in the form of (a) global pandemic, (b) inflationary pressures, (c) global conflict and war uncertainties, (d) supply chain disrupt and (e) threats of recession has direct implications for India's macroeconomic stability.

GLOBAL POLYCRISIS IMPACTS

- ① Imported inflation due to rise in price of 3F : food, fuel, fertilizer.
- ② Monetary tightening in USA leading

- to flight of capital from India.
- ③ Supply chain disruptions due to sanctions and trade war. eg: edible oil
 - ④ Muted global demands creates pressure on global Indian firms like IT companies
 - ⑤ Rise in current account deficit due to rising imports and fall in exports.

LIMITED IMPACT on India's macroeconomic

stability

- ① Domestic demand acting as driver of economy.
- ② Proactive role of RBI to cushion from global shocks.
- ③ Exercise of strategic autonomy in foreign policy and finding "AAPADA mein ansare".

eg: a) boost to domestic production post COVID under Atmanirbhar Bharat
b) buying cheap Russian crude oil.

④ Government's capex and policy support
eg: PLI scheme for domestic manufacturing

MEASURES to make INDIAN economy more resilient to global shocks.

① FRIENDSHORING and de-risking supply

chain production

② promote greater self reliance through Atmanirbhar Bharat programme.

③ Energy security by shifting to renewables and reduce dependence on oil imports.

④ Create domestic jobs and expand tax base by creating human capital

⑤ Internationalisation of rupee to de-risk currency & exchange fluctuations

Thus Indian economy rests on

a strong macroeconomic fundamentals backed by monetary & fiscal policy.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

| # | G | A | P |
|---------|---|---|---|
| AWIS | | | |
| CD & VA | | | |
| S & F | | | |
| P & R | | | |

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

225131_613201_1910038849_2023-08-27 01:37:50
 Q.16) What are the reasons for increasing emphasis on the horticulture sector in recent years?
 Evaluate government measures for the development of the horticulture sector.
 (15 marks, 250 words)

हाल के वर्षों में बागवानी क्षेत्र पर अधिक जोर देने के क्या कारण हैं? बागवानी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए सरकारी उपायों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।
 (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

HORTICULTURE refers to the cultivation of fruits and vegetables as primary food produce. It contributes nearly 30% to agriculture GDP.

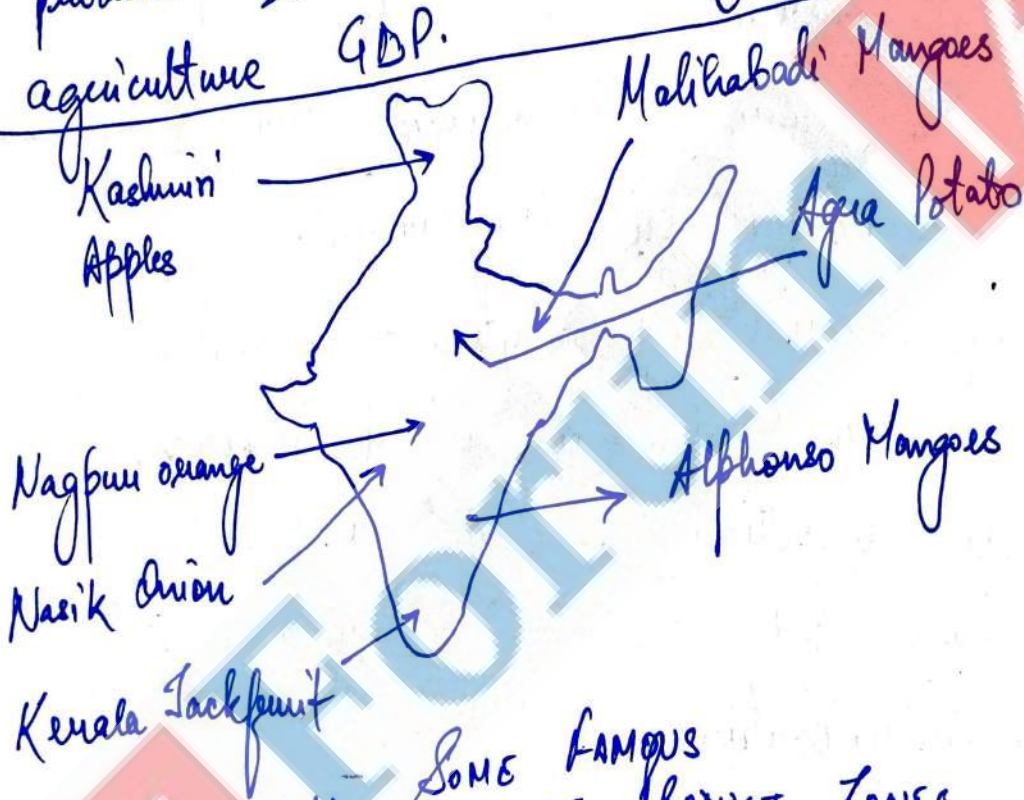


FIG: SOME FAMOUS HORTICULTURE PRODUCT ZONES

REASONS for INCREASING EMPHASIS on Horticulture Sector

1. Benefits of horticulture production

225131_613201_1910038849_2023-08-27 01:37:50

- shorter cropping season
- lower input requirement
- less capital intensive and less machinery
- highly remunerative
- high export potential

2.7 DOMESTIC requirements

- avoid food and vegetable inflation
- eg: recent tomato price rise to Rs. 200.

3.7 Global demand and export potential

- eg: world renowned Kashmiri apples.

4.7 Forward integration with food processing industries

- ↳ promotes regional industrial expansion
- ↳ reduce migration.
- ↳ create local jobs

To exploit the potential of India having varied agro climatic regions and regional horticulture specialization, government has

taken several measures like :

i) Mission on Integrated development of horticulture

ii) Promotion of horticulture

iii) operation of Queens to promote TOP cultivation.

iv) Giving GI Tags for greater recognition and global brand building.

Success of Measures

- inflation of TOP under control
- Indian agri exports reached \$50bn
- Horticulture exports rising every year
- Farmers income rising and horticulture supplementing crop production

Soil and Land rejuvenation

LIMITATIONS

- Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures
- Perishables leading to wastage
- Cold chain infrastructure still not developed

Thus to double farmers income, horticulture sector will play a vital role.

Feed

(For OFFIC

#

AWIS

CD & VA

S & F

P & R

Please put marks in table.

Here G is is Average Poor.

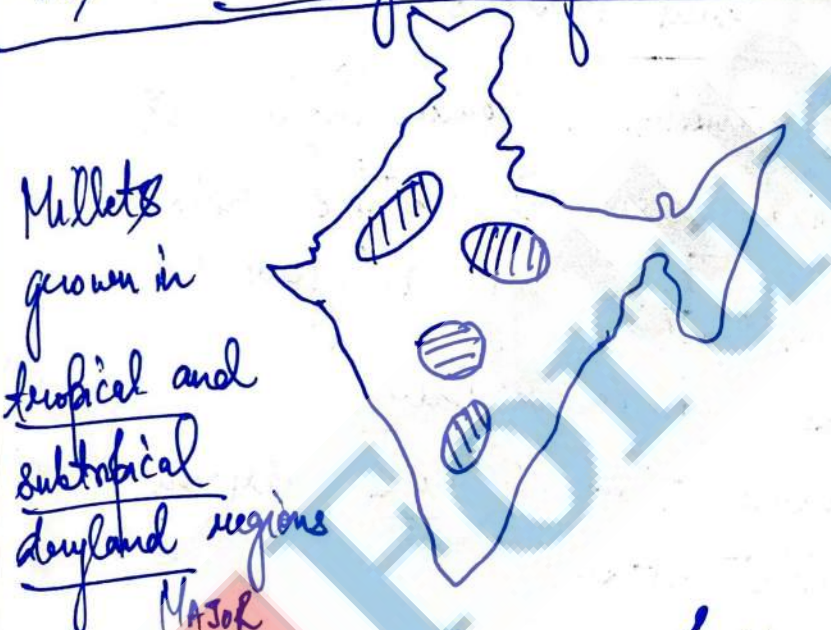
TOTAL MARKS

Q.17) Despite the potential to check the triple whammy of nutritional deficiency, environmental degradation, and receding farm incomes, the adoption of Millets has been abysmally low. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

पोषण की कमी, पर्यावरणीय गिरावट और घटती कृषि आय की तिहरी मार को रोकने की क्षमता के बावजूद, मोटे अनाज की स्वीकृति बेहद कम रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

UN has declared 2023 as the "International Year of Millets". This

shows the rising global awareness of this "wondergrain" of the world.



- MAJOR MILLETS
- ① Bajra
 - ② Jowar
 - ③ Ragi
 - ④ Sorghum

MAJOR MILLET GROWING REGIONS IN INDIA

POTENTIAL of MILLETS To :-

- a] CHECK Nutritional deficiency
↳ high in protein and dietary fibre

- ↳ rich source of micronutrients
- ↳ low glycemic index and gluten free

b) Check Environmental Degradation

- ↳ grows in poor soil → maintain soil fertility
- ↳ low water and fertilizer requirement
- ↳ lower carbon footprint
- ↳ climate resilient crop

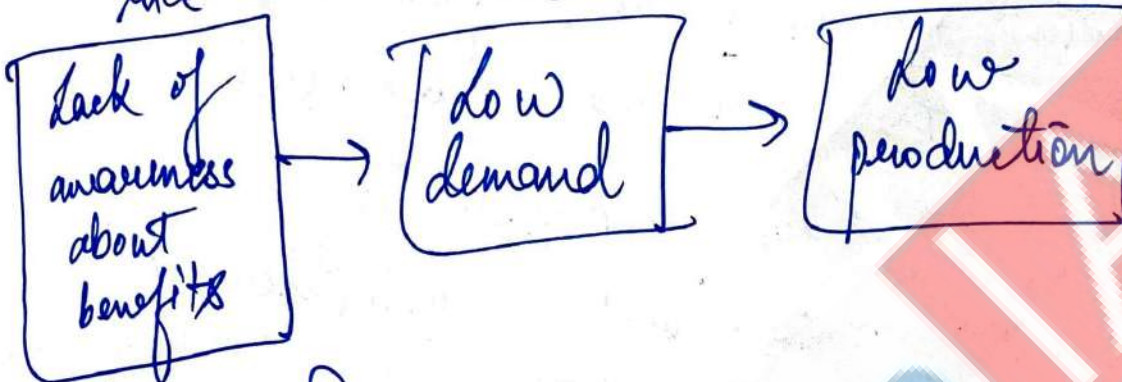
c) Check Reducing farm incomes

- ↳ less capital intensive → lower input cost
- ↳ short growing season → multiple crops in a year
- ↳ drought resistant
- ↳ can act as animal fodder
- ↳ improved income through value addition
eg: millet cookies

REASONS FOR LOW ADOPTION OF MILLETS

- ① Production disincentives → low adoption by farmers
- ↳ focus on rice and wheat post green revolution
 - ↳ limited marketing by state
 - ↳ decline in area under cultivation

② Consumption aversion ⇒ low adoption by consumers
 ↳ less palatable due to coarse grain
 ↳ change in dietary habits towards rice and wheat



3) POLICY DISINCENTIVES

↳ only 3 millets under MSP regime
 ↳ Not promoted by states



Thus to achieve SDG-2 (zero hunger), SDG-3 (health for all), "Shree Anna" needs to become part of daily diet through PDS support.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

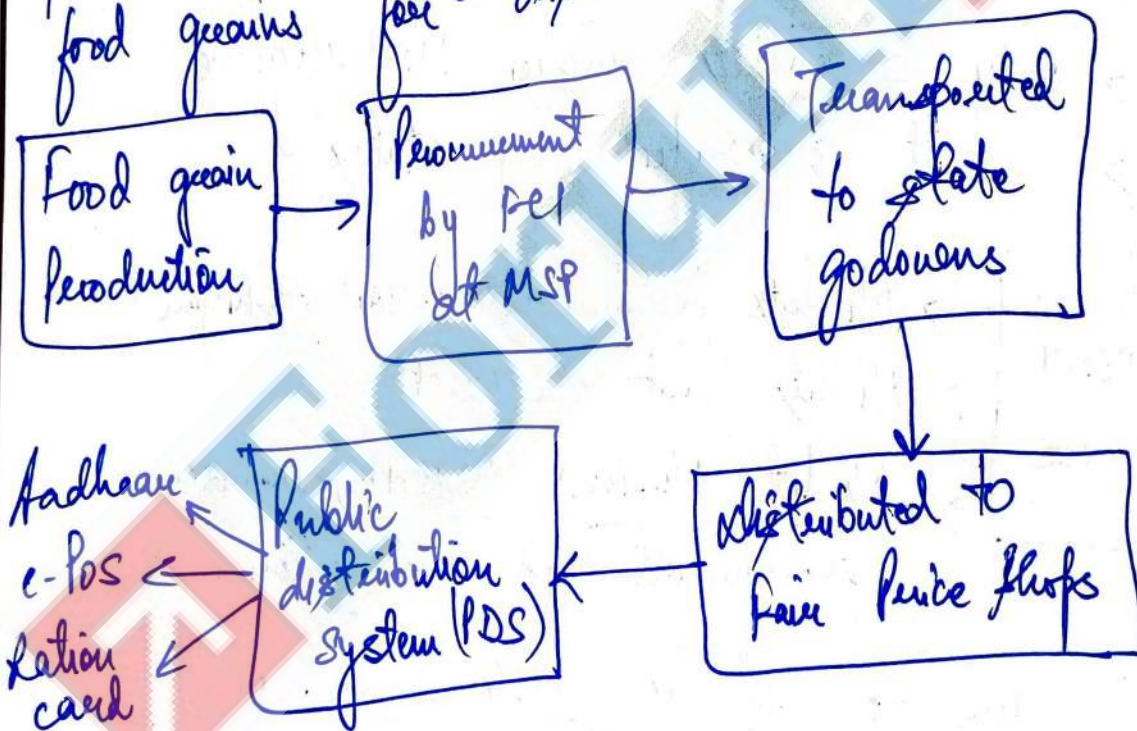
| # | G | A | P |
|--|---|---|---|
| AWIS | | | |
| CD & VA | | | |
| S & F | | | |
| P & R | | | |
| Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. | | | |
| TOTAL MARKS | | | |

Q.18) Reforms in Public distribution system (PDS) and Food Corporation of India (FCI) are two sides of the same coin. Discuss the statement along with suitable reforms in PDS and FCI. (15 marks, 250 words)

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS) और भारतीय खाद्य निगम (FCI) में सुधार एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं। PDS और FCI में उपयुक्त सुधारों के साथ इस कथन पर चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

PDS is the government's distribution mechanism at highly subsidised rates to the poor and marginalised food grain.

FCI is the agency responsible for procurement, storage and transportation of food grains for distribution.



The above flowchart shows both FCI and PDS are integral part of the distribution supply chain.

FCI and PDS: two sides of same coin
reforms

- ① Grain centric food distribution programme
↳ FCI mainly procures rice and wheat through open procurement model which is distributed under PDS for NFSA.
- ② Both FCI and PDS face leakages and inclusion/exclusion errors.
- ③ Weak storage infrastructure and inefficient storage mechanism like corrosion and pilch leads to wastage of PDS food grains.
- ④ The FIFO model of storage and distribution results in poor quality of grains in PDS.

Reforms in PDS and FCI: combined efforts

- ① SHANTA KUMAR COMMITTEE recommendations
i) do not procure from grain surplus states. Rather focus on other backward

regions like Eastern UP, Bihar, Jharkhand.

- ii) Focus on decentralised procurement model.
- iii) Reduce coverage under NFSA to 40% population from 67% to rationales demand for storage infrastructure.
- iv) Outsource storage to central warehousing corporation or private sector.
- v) Promote procurement of pulses and oilseeds to diversify PDS.

② Chattisgarh Model of PDS can be adopted
 ↳ use GPS for movement tracking
 ↳ digital e-PDS to reduce leakage.

③ Include millet and coarse grains in PDS.

④ DBT to consumers can be explored

⑤ Ideas like Universal Basic Income to

completely do away with subsidised distribution responsibility should be protected.

Thus FCI and PDS reforms can help to improve food and nutritional security along with reduction of wastage.

| |
|----------------------------|
| Feed |
| (For OFFIC) |
| # |
| AWIS |
| CD & VA |
| S & F |
| P & R |
| Please put marks in table. |
| Here G is Average Poor. |
| TOTAL MARKS |

Q.19) Discuss the Rationale behind declaring Minimum Support Price (MSP) and various issues related to MSP regime in the country. Do you think that providing legal backing to MSP is necessary and sufficient for making farming financially sustainable? (15 marks, 250 words)

न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) घोषित करने के पीछे तर्क और देश में MSP शासन से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों पर चर्चा करें। क्या आपको लगता है कि खेती को आर्थिक रूप से टिकाऊ बनाने के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य को कानूनी समर्थन देना आवश्यक और पर्याप्त है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE is the price declared by central government on the advice of CACP for procurement of 23 crops (including sugarcane).

RATIONALE BEHIND MSP

- ① It gives assurance to farmers
- ② Guaranteed procurement by government ensures fixed minimum income.
- ③ Avoids distress sale of crops at lower price.
- ④ MSP announced in advance helps in decision making by farmer before sowing.
- ⑤ MSP acts as a market benchmark for sale of food grains.

But there are certain issues in MSP regime.

ISSUES in MSP regime

- ① MSP distorts cropping pattern
eg: High MSP for wheat and rice and further open ended procurement leads to farmers preferring these cereals over other traditional agro-climatic suited crops.
- ② MSP behind rising food inflation as it is regularly increased induce political vote bank compulsions.
- ③ MSP is market distorting and hinders free market economy.
- ④ No legal backing to MSP leads to frequent apprehensions about withdrawal.
- ⑤ Creates pressure on state resources for procurement, storage and distribution.

DEMAND FOR LEGAL BACKING TO MSP

A.] ADVANTAGES

↳ guaranteed procurement every season

- ↳ greater farmer interest in increasing productivity.
- ↳ approach judiciary in case of state violating the social contract.

B.] CHALLENGES

- ↳ frequent source of litigation and conflict
- ↳ strain on government resources
- ↳ cannot be withdrawn or nationalised based on demands of time ⇒ thus reducing flexibility.

Thus legal backing for MSP is not the ultimate solution to make farming sustainable. Instead we need to invest in agriculture research, better seed variety, reduce input cost, promote private participation through contract farming and schemes like PM - AASHA to make agriculture into an enterprise.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

| # | G | A | P |
|---------|---|---|---|
| AWIS | | | |
| CD & VA | | | |
| S & F | | | |
| P & R | | | |

Please put tick marks in the above table.

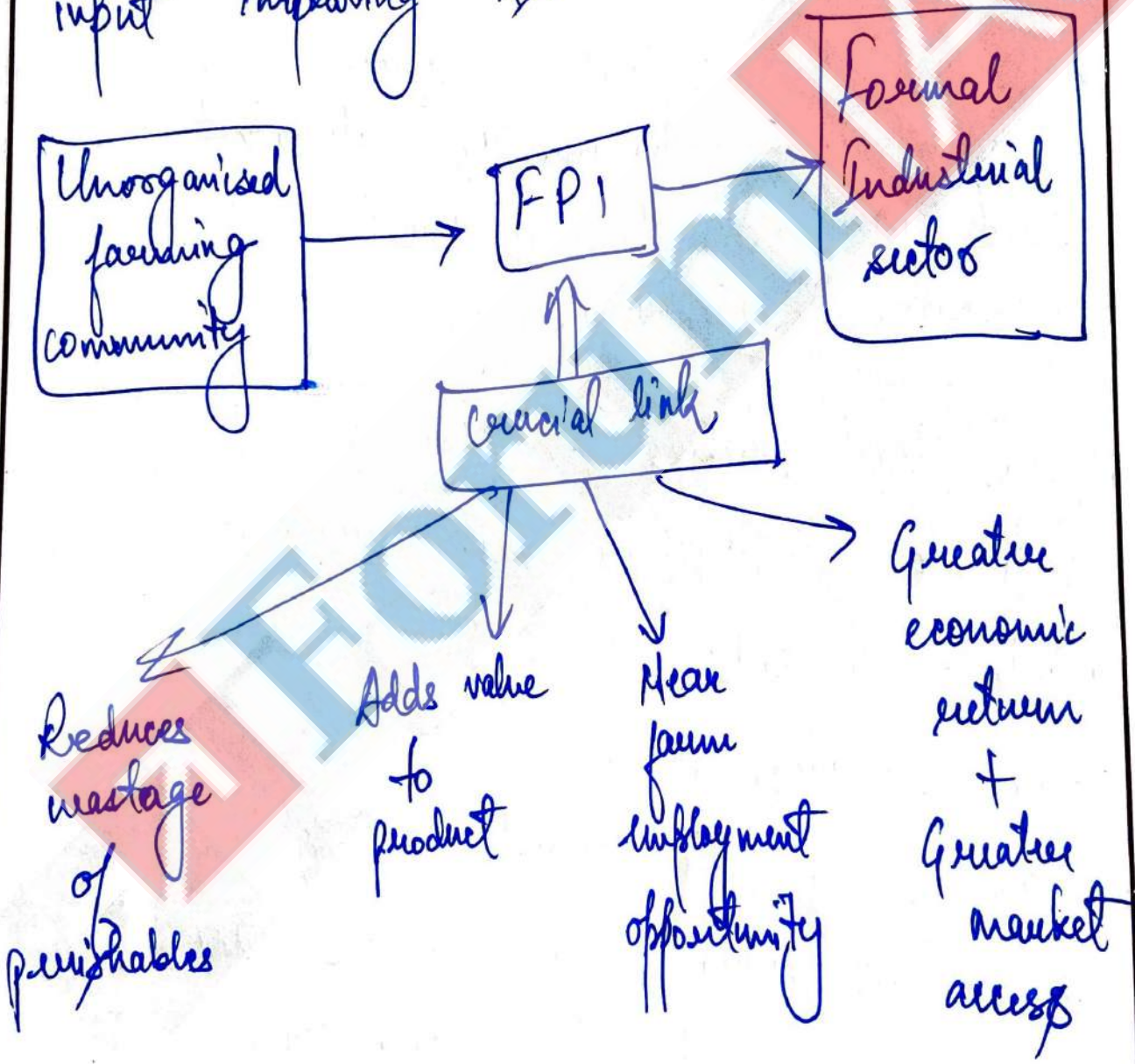
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

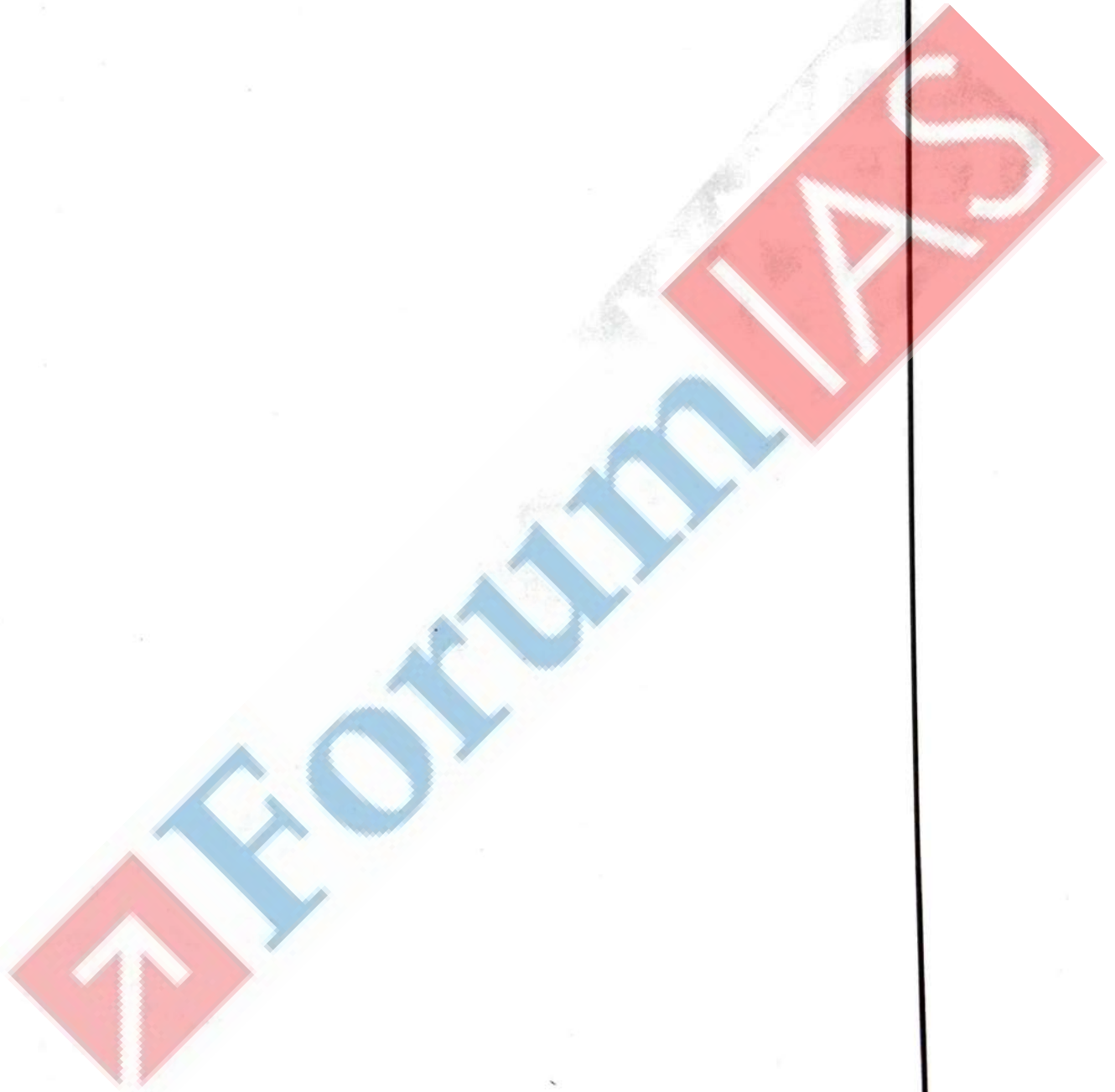
| | |
|-------------|--|
| TOTAL MARKS | |
|-------------|--|

Q.20) A link between unorganized farming community and formal industrial sector, FPI can play a key role in advancing the rural economy. Evaluate. (15 marks, 250 words)

असंगठित कृषक समुदाय और औपचारिक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के बीच एक कड़ी, एफपीआई ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को आगे बढ़ाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Food Processing industry are those that add value to the raw agricultural input improving its market presence.





Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 *Should ans length be shortened to manage time?*
- 2 *How to improve answer with limited content*
- 3 *and data?*
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

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 | | |

* Subject to change without prior notice.