

RECEIVED

13 JUL 2023

FORUM IAS - MGP 2023 - Cohort 13 Alt - Sectional Test #3
ACADEMY

TEST CODE 6 1 3 2 0 1

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Tejas K.		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910129854	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1902	Date/दिनांक	13 July 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 (क्यूआ) 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 : २:३०	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : ५:३०
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" 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 आये 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	

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.

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 the 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 place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the 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 and 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, ideas, 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 and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of 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 the 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.

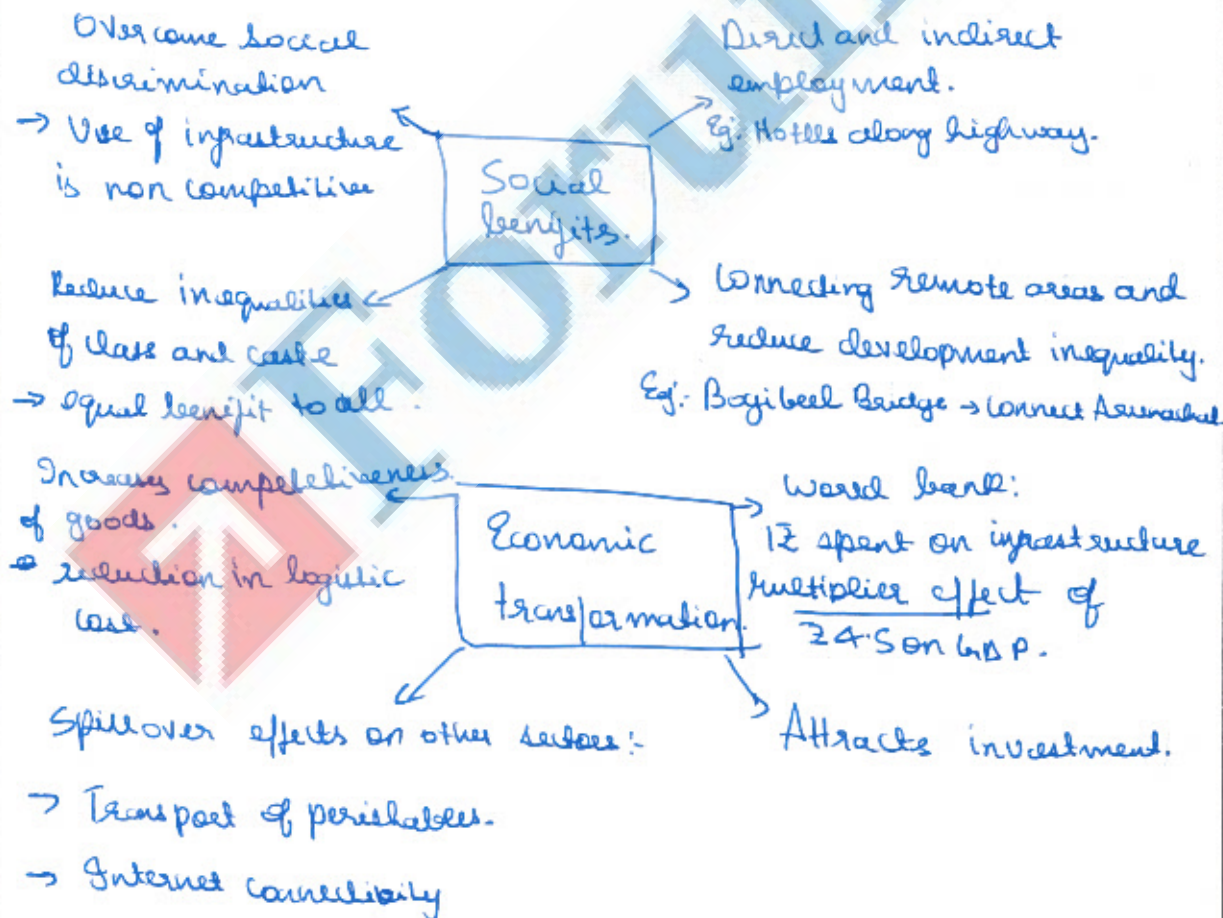
(10 marks, 150 words)

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)

In the budget 2023-24 we see a renewed push to infrastructure development at all time high of 4.5% of GDP / 13% of total budget expenditure.

Role of Infrastructure:



However, we see marginalization of safety due to this push:-

a) Human safety → people killed due to accidents

Eg: → Bangalore metro construction.

→ collapse of Holeri Bridge

→ Commonwealth overbridge.

b) Ecological safety: Infrastructure inside protected areas.

Eg: National Highway in Bandipur killing Tiger.

3) Economic safety: Land slide on NH1 cutting off Srinagar Leh connectivity.

* Marginalized section safety:-

→ Highway in Jharkhand → Tribal people losing land and sacred forest.

What we need ^{is} a fine balance between development and safety.

→ Strict standards for plan approval.

way forward → Continuous monitoring of project.

↳ Social perception feedback.

↳ Digital grievance redressal portal for public.

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.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)

CPIE estimates female labour participation rate at 23% (2021) this is extremely low as compared to countries like Norway → 42%.

LFPR presents correct picture :-

- ① Tangible economic reflection :- Work needs to be reflected in GDP/ value addition.
- ② Indian scenario :- Patriarchy and marginalization of women.
- ③ Educational indicators :- Dropout rate among women in graduation is a high 52%.
- ④ Methodology of data collection :- Involves door to door data monitoring, feedback form, field studies and statistical extrapolation :- can be trustworthy.

However LPRR doesn't give correct picture because:-

- ① Care economy:- As role as mother, wife & daughter taking care of family members.
- ② Informal economy:- at 8 Tr. So difficult to capture exact status.
- ③ Enabling work:- Women's role invisible leads to family members being productive.
- ④ ~~World~~ B VWP studies estimates care economy to be almost 12% of India's actual economy.

Women need to be respected for the intangible work and also efforts to be made to improve remunerative incomes.

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.3) Outcome budget convert outlays into outcomes. Examine various advantages and disadvantages of outcome budgeting and assess its status in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

परिणाम बजट परिव्ययों 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)

An outcome budget is the one to budget which allocates financial funds based on the impact and performance expected out of it. Evaluation is done based on effectiveness of the allocation and not done on efficiency.

Eg:- Allocation to Swachh Bharat mission not just based on number of toilets to build, but ~~not~~ improvement in overall health status, open defecation free status etc.

Advantages of outcomes

- ① Focus on the ends:- Budget allocation is not an end in itself but favourable social entregencies it produces. Eg:- Improvement in maternal death rate by increasing allocation to Katru Vaulana Yojana.
- ② Improve efficiency:- By co-rellating allocation with actual results.
- ③ Multidisciplinary:- Allocation in one sector improves and impacts many others.
→ Road infrastructure improving overall trade in hinterland.

Disadvantages:-

- ① Subject to multiple conclusions :- Outcomes not clearly correlating to efforts.
- ② Subjective :- Outcomes are difficult to draw a quantitative or ~~quantitative~~ objective conclusions.
- ③ Time consuming :- Resources required for survey and comprehensive evaluation.

Current status:- Govt of India follows a mix of Outcome and performance based survey budget.

Outcome based survey can be further improved by having mid year review of B Budget Outcome progress and recalibration of efforts.

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.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 UNDP, triple inclusive growth is a holistic growth pattern which inculcates the following areas:-

- ① Economic growth :- Principle of trickle down effect.
- ② Reducing inequalities :- India 123 rank in world inequality report.
- ③ Environmental sustainability :- To protect earth for future generations.
- ④ Social growth :- reduction of caste discrimination among people
Eg. Dalits, SC's.
- ⑤ Political growth :- increasing political participation and deliberation by diverse set of people.
Eg. India 14% women in Lok Sabha → issue.
- ⑥ Equitable regional growth :- But in India, highly skewed regional growth Eg: Punjab per capita income 2.4 lakh.
Bihar → 60,000.

Economic growth is necessary because.

- ① Increase Capacity
- ② Improve living conditions and standards.
- ③ Improve geo-political strength.

However, only economic growth is not enough:-

- ① Exploitation of environment :- 6th IPCC report :-
World has warmed by 1.1°C
→ loss of rain forest at rate of 11 football field per min (FAO).
- ② Inequalities:- Top 70% of wealth owned by 10% of people (Or fam)
- ③ Social unrest :- due to unequal spatio-temporal distribution.

Eg:- Naxalism, separatist tendencies in northeast.

Inclusive growth in spirit shall fulfil SDG goals of 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 13, 14.

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.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)

According to Kelkar committee, PPP is a necessity to increase government capacity, improve efficiency and to make governance citizen centric.

Challenges of PPP :-

- ① EPC (Engineering Procurement Construction) :- High burden on government to arrange 100% funds.
 - ② Build operate transfer (BOT) :- Operation and maintenance on govt → leads to inefficiency.
 - ③ BOT - Annuity :- Excessive burden on private players so low participation.
 - ④ BOO (Build own operate) :- Total risk on private. Suitable for few sectors like waste processing, water supply where demand is constant.
- Hybrid annuity model is a mix of both EPC and BOT - Annuity.

40% of cost is borne by government (EPC) and 60% by private player out of which 40% is done via debt financing:-

Benefits:-

① Government:-

- Ⓐ Increases capacity by 2.5 times for same capital
- Ⓑ Toll collection gains due to increased usage will profit government.

② Private:-

- Ⓐ Low risk, only 20% own funds used.
- Ⓑ Constant income flow - income of stability.

③ Public

- Ⓐ:- Increased rate of infrastructure creation.
- Ⓑ Better user experience.

Kelkar committee has further suggested amendments to Prevention of Corruption act, PPP institute to make PPP more workable.

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.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)

Fisheries is the largest exported agricultural commodity and Indian fish production is 2nd largest in the world.

Role of fisheries.

Nutrition Security Solution

Issue: Hunger index 107 rank.
32% Stunted. 16% Undernourished.

Fishes rich source of Omega fatty acids, Vitamin D, Calcium → address hidden hunger.
→ Much inexpensive compared to chicken / other meat.

Livelihood generation Solution

Issue: 46% of people employed in Agriculture → Low remuneration.
22 million people directly employed in fisheries.

Supplement agriculture income.
(Aji system of rice cultivation.)
Spill over effects: increase in health, education and technological empowerment.

Economic growth.

→ Earn Forex → high export demand.
→ High remuneration Eg: lot of Angul fish 23,000 in Delhi.

Major challenges faced are:-

- ① Storage → lack of cold storage and ware house.
- ② Equipment → using old - out dated equipment → non efficient and costly.
- ③ New Regulations → Banning of Bottom Trawling.
→ WTO → restriction on fish subsidy (Geneva meet).
- ④ Safety :- lack of evacuation capacity, navigation equipment.

Fisheries will enable to actualise the idea of integrated farming. (Niti Ayog Action Agenda).

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.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 is the adoption of new technologies like Drones, Sensors, Drip Irrigation in order to minimize wastage of inputs and increase efficiency of Agri sector.

Advantages :-

- ↳ Drones:- Used for efficient spray of pesticides, insecticides.
Eg: Drone ark.
- ↳ Sensors: Detect water moisture level in soil, alert for watering.
- ↳ Drip irrigation → Increase water use efficiency.
- ↳ Agri inputs → usage is reduced.
- ↳ Robots:- A Farm automation → reduce labour cost.
Eg:- Appharvest.

Impediments

↳ Capital intensive → Eg:- sprinkler irrigation for 1 Acre coffee estate → ₹ 25,50,000

↳ Fear of dependency → on private companies for carrying out work.

↳ Lack of technology ⇒ ^{most} Drones imported.
 → lack of penetration in rural areas.
 → No clear economic models for profitability.

↳ Lack of information ^{or awareness} among farmers →

Startup accelerator programmes and adoption based subsidies can help to incentivise the sector.

Feedback

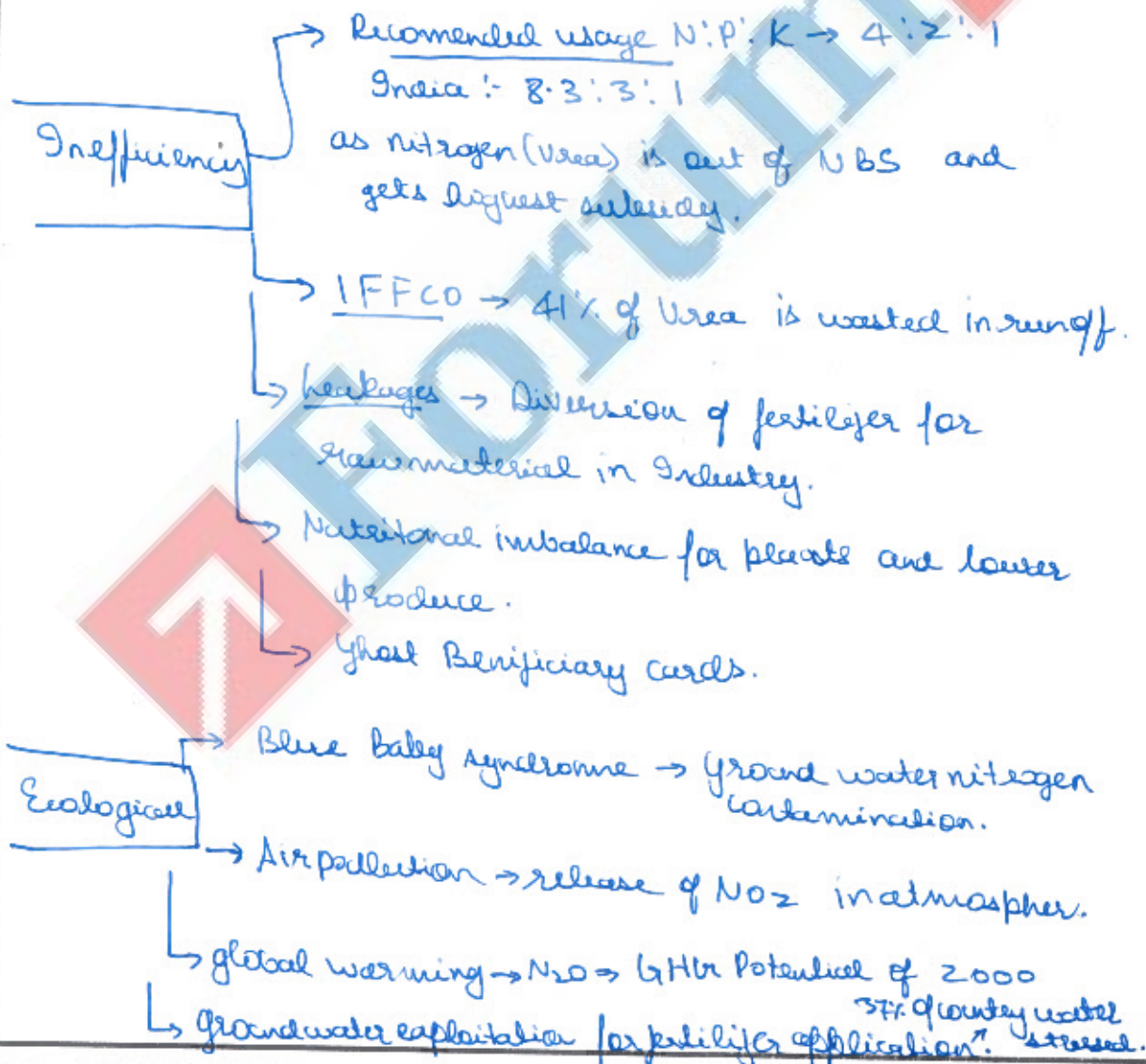
(For OFFICE use only)

#	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.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 has multipronged utility of increasing farmers income, Am regulation of price of agri commodities and solving hunger issues.



Measures to Rationalize.

↳ Soil health card → link to ~~sub~~ fertilizer distribution

↳ Technology → Precision agriculture to monitor nutrient requirement

→ Face ID linked distribution → reduce fake beneficiaries.

↳ Information dissemination: of correct practices

and ratios according to crop, weather, location etc.. like mobile app, SMS, Vigyan Kendra, OP.

Rationalizing Fertilizer subsidy can reduce fiscal burden as it is almost 1% of GDP.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

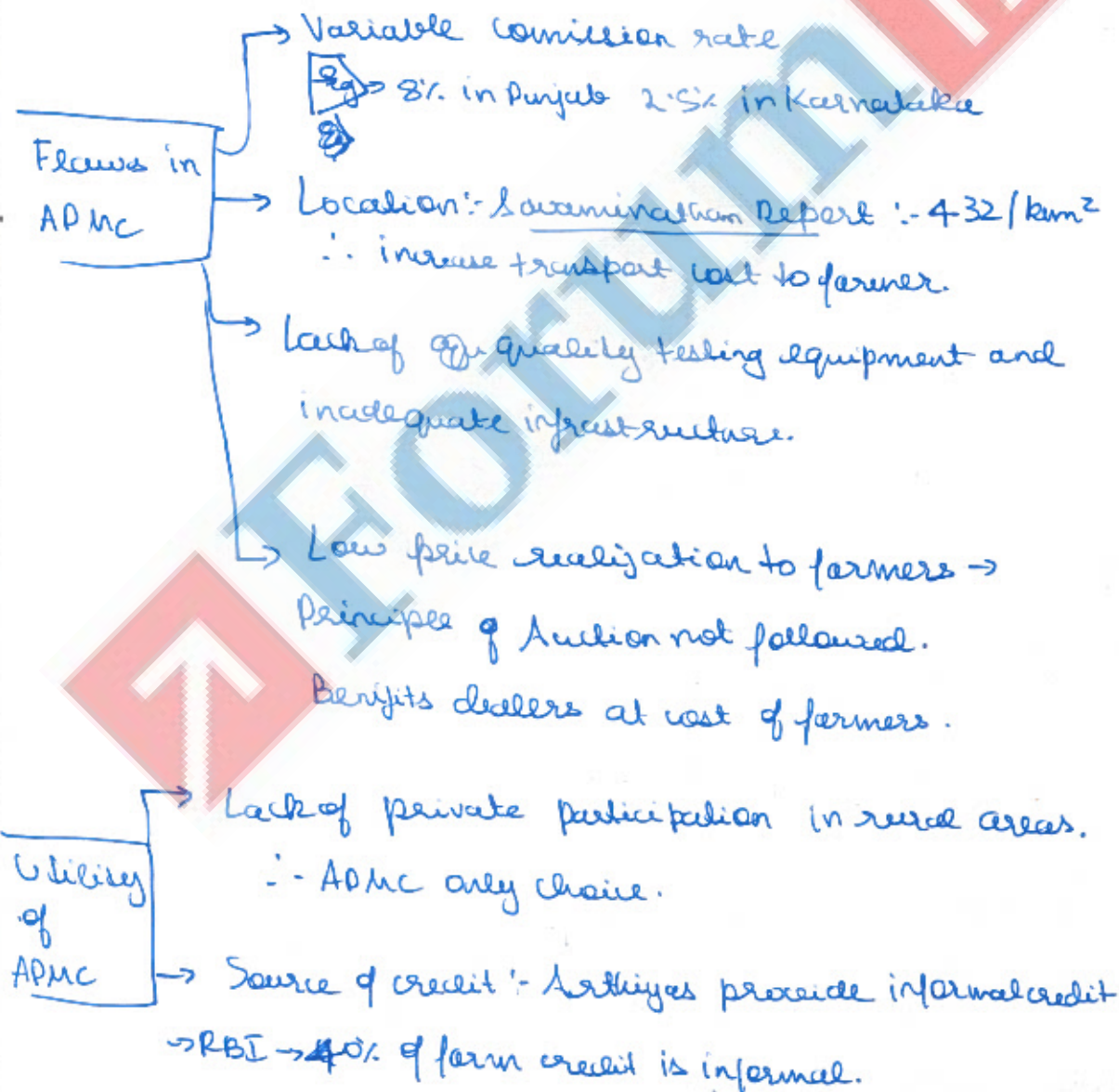
#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.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 खानियों 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)

Recent farm laws relating to APMC's have

been withdrawn in backdrop of huge protest from farmers.



→ APMC's have organized opportunities for farm mechanization on cooperative basis
 Eg:- In Tamil Nadu.

→ Lack of storage and warehouse facility, so compulsion to sell produce fast.

Reforms in APMC's.

- ① Electronic - National Agri Market Integration of all APMC (Dalwai Committee).
- ② Contract farming and private participation (Swaminathan Committee).
- ③ One APMC / 110 km² (Swaminathan).
- ④ Single rate of commission All India.
- ⑤ Flying squads and CCTV monitoring to check for malpractices.

A reformed farm laws framed after ^{all} consultation of ^{all} stake holders is a necessity to double farmers income.

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.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)

Convergence ~~with~~ Ag of cropping pattern
with Agro-climatic zones will ensure mimicing
natural growth process in plants.

Undesirable and unintended consequences:-

① Ecological:-

↳ Depletion of ground water
at 70 cm/year in Punjab.
37% of country water stressed

↳ Destruction of forests for creating
agricultural lands.

② Economic Catastrophy → Excessive reliance on
natural factors.

Eg:- Locust attack in Punjab
→ ~~rainfall~~ in

③ Overuse of fertilizer :- For soil preparation in
an unsuitable location.

Eg:- Cotton growth on red soil in Tamil Nadu.
↳ require heavy organic manure.
animal

Undesirable consequence due to present cropping pattern arising due to:-

- ① Government planning:- Choose Punjab for rice in during green revolution.
But Punjab Rainfall \rightarrow 50-75 cm.
Rice require \rightarrow 125 cm.
- ② Subsidies:- of electricity, seeds, fertilizer.
- ③ Uneven support:- States like Maharashtra \rightarrow high SAP for sugar cane.
 \therefore sugar cane in North region
↳ low rainfall
- ④ Man-Animal conflict:- Encroachment of forestland
Eg:- western ghats Coffee plantations.

Rationalization of cropping pattern would result in reduction of inputs, reduce ecological damage and increase farmer's income.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

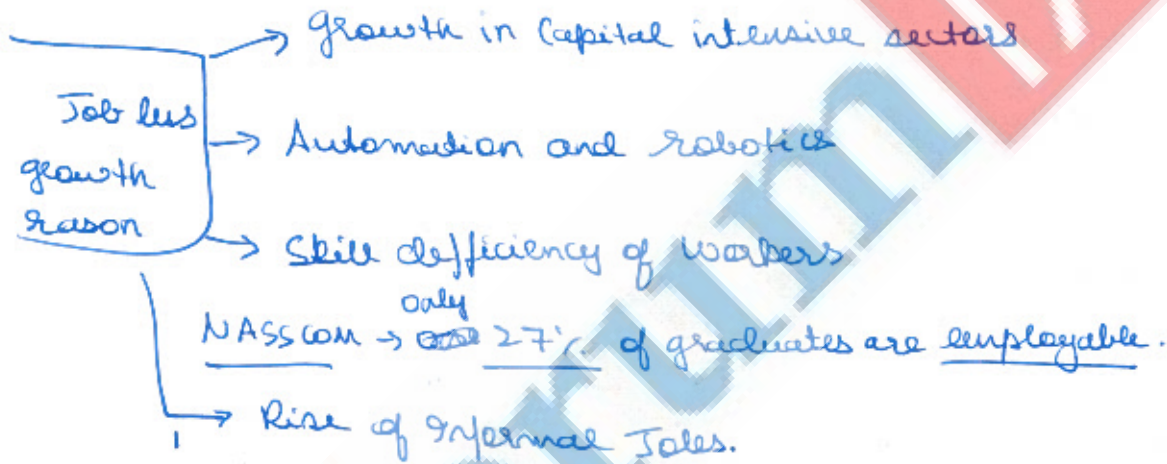
#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.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)

In 2022-23, Indian economy grew by 6.7% but jobs grew by just 2.2% (CPII).

150



Opportunities of textile sectors.

- Demand side:
 - large population of 1.4 bil.
 - location of India between middle east and East Asia → High demand.
- Supply side
 - Huge work force of 43 crore +.

- government support
 - ↳ Mitra scheme, PLI in technical fabric.
- Expertise :- century old traditions of textiles
 - Ex: Banarasi saree, Mysore silk.
- Employment generation → 4.5 crore + jobs
 - ↳ created
 - large companies / brands
 - ↳ Benetton, Rayon, Raymond, Allen Solly.
- P. Geo-political → decoupling from China,
 - ↳ companies adopting China +1 strategy.
- High pollution :- Release of Dyes into water bodies.
- Challenges :-
 - ↳ Unorganized :- 82% of Yarn produced by SME enterprises + Informal nature of jobs.
 - ↳ High competition :- Countries like Bangladesh and Vietnam.
 - ↳ Multi-Evaluating :- Era of fast fashion.
 - ∴ Need to innovate and invent new designs.

↳ Lack of agglomeration → increase in transport cost.

Eg:- Yarn → Chennai → Shiloh → Mumbai
 → Button-zip-Marketing → Bangalore.



According to India @ 75 (Niti), a growth in textile sector is key to the dream of Amrit Kaal.

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)? 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)

India undertook LPG reforms in 1991 as a part of structural adjustment programme of world bank to bail India out of Balance of ~~pay~~ payment crisis.

Liberalization:-

- ↳ Removal of licence raj system.
- ↳ Banking reforms → liberalize / deregulate interest rates, Capital adequacy
- ↳ Start legal specific most industry without licence

Privatization:-

- ↳ Provide participation allowed in sectors like steel and iron, machinery, Banking etc.

Globalization:-

- Cross exchange of ideas, goods and services beyond national boundaries.
- Reduction of custom duties on imports and removal of export duties.

Effects of LDC reforms on sectors:-

- ① Fiscal:- Increase in Balance of payment position.
Eg:- 2022 → \$570 Bil worth export.
- Reduction in fiscal deficit and abolition of monetization of deficit.
- ② Manufacturing:- Increase in base and productivity of key industries.
Eg:- 110 million tonne steel output 2021
- ③ Services:- Net exporter. Especially in labour intensive sectors
→ BPO, call centres, consultancy.

④ Research and Development: India took role of manufacturer. low R and D investment

Ex:- India 0.7% of GDP.

USA → 3.7% of GDP.

⑤ Agriculture :- Suffered the most.

WTO regime of boxes → reduction of subsidy. Not competitive in global trade, flood of foreign products in home domestic market.

Post covid we are in a LPR 2.0 era with focus on 'Atma Nirbharta' → Make in India for the world.

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.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)

Merchandise exports are key to our
 forex reserves and constitute more than 40% of
 receipts.

Reasons for spectacular export performance:-

- ① Global recovery throughout the globe.
 - ↳ Reduction in number of cases.
 - ↳ High demand due to monetary loosening by central banks → High supply of money.
- ② Geopolitical :- Chinese aggression → decoupling of supply chains → China +1 strategy.
- ③ Domestic factors.
 - a) Government support :- New schemes like RoDTEP, DASH, FCE gate portal for customs clearances.

④ Systemic factors:

- Increase in Indian competitiveness.
- due to FDI liberalisation
- Schemes like PLI,

⑤ ~~Devalue~~ Depreciation of Rupee by over 17% from 2014 → Indian exports are cheaper for the world.

Reforms to further boost exports:-

↳ Improve overall competitiveness

→ ease of doing business → single window clearance.

→ Tax incentives to attract FDI

→ Investment in logistics → goal of 67% of GDP by 2030.

↳ Policy

↳ Include more sectors in PLI

↳ Stable and lucrative Industrial Policy.

↳ International Partnerships

↳ Hitachi - Handshakes → Technology transfers, from developed countries.

→ Favourable negotiations in WTO.

↳ Diversification

↳ Into new sectors → API manufacturing, green energy, semiconductors.

↳ Signing of New FTA's and economic partnership with countries.

Indian export policy has a goal of reaching 1 trillion \$ by 2030.

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 marks, 250 words)

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 of a country is the money value of all goods and services produced in its domestic territory.

~~Change~~ Change in GDP computation and Advantage

① Base year shifted from 2004-05 to 2010-11

② Computation via GDP_{BP} (Basic price) from earlier GDP_{MP}

$$\text{GDP}_{BP} = \text{GDP}_{MP} - \text{Production taxes} + \text{Production subsidy}$$

$$\boxed{\text{GDP}_{MP} = \text{GDP}_{BP} + \text{Production tax} + \text{Product subsidy}}$$

③ Usage of data from 5,00,000 +
annual reports submitted to the Corporate
affairs ministry.

④ → Industries ^{GDP} via ~~value addition~~ ^{value addition} method
→ Agriculture and Services via income/expenditure
method.

Advantages:-

① Shifting of base year: → New industries that emerged
between 2005 and 2010 included.

Eg:- Ola, Uber.

→ Price levels are updated so better information
on inflation figures

② GDP BP → removes the practice of ~~counting~~
Production taxes → As it would lead to
↳ double counting.

③ Increased data Usage → more precision and accuracy.

Limitations of using GDP as measure of development:-

① Concept of development

↳ Economic + Social + Environmental

② High inequalities:- India 3rd richest country, But - 39 units to efficient → Highly unequal.

③ Impact on environment → India 3rd largest emitter of greenhouse gases.

④ Social inequality:- India literacy - 74%.
Scastr's → 64%.

5/6 multidimensional poverty persons are from SC, ST, OBC communities.

What we need is holistic indicators like

Human development index, Inequality index to make

sure that economic development is not an end

but a means to human well being.

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.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)

According to S. Jaishankar, the way India can survive in this perilous world is by constantly reforming and reinnovating itself.

Interconnected challenges and polycrisis

a) Delegitimation of multilateralism:-

→ Failure of UNSC

→ WTO dispute resolution body of WTO disfunctional.

→ Doha round of talks incomplete.

b) Geopolitical tensions:-

a) Russia - Ukraine war → US and western sanctions.

b) New US - China cold war.

c) Emerging crisis

a) Climate change and need for global cooperation

b) Increased incidence of disasters.

Implications for India's macro economic stability:-

- (a) Supply chain disruptions.
Eg: Recent coal crisis, Chip shortage.
- (b) Forex rate variation.
↳ Rupee depreciation by 17% over 2020.
- (c) Economic output:-
↳ disrupted due to factors like API shortage, chip shortage.
- (d) Impact on growth →
↳ Due to fall in exports
o Eg: covid crisis
↳ Increase in price of Raw materials
Eg: Ban on Russian oil.

Measures to make economy resilient.

- De-dollarisation → Currency swap agreements, trade in rupee Eg: Vostro accounts.
∴ Currency stability.
- Self reliance → reduce import dependency especially in critical

sectors like semiconductors, military equipment. (Supply chain resilience)

→ like minded groupings:-

↳ QUAD, ICET, IPEF to build alternate supply chain.

→ Structural reforms (Tarapore Committee)

→ Reduce Fiscal deficit to 3-5% of GDP.

→ Reduce Balance of Trade to 3-5% of GDP

→ Encourage foreign investment for setting up manufacture units in India.

India needs to use this geopolitical turn to emerge as a reliable alternative to china.

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.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)

India is the world's 2nd largest horticulture crop producer contributing 31% of Agriculture GDP.

Reason for emphasis on Horticulture sector:-

- ① Farmer income:- Horticulture → High value crops
→ Diversify income sources.
- ② Environment → Present Rice-wheat system → mono cropping → Environment damage.
Horticulture → Agro Forestry, Orchard farming → prevent soil erosion, regenerate ground water
- ③ Increase exports and inflow of forex
- ④ Nutritional agenda:- Horticulture rich in

micro nutrients → address hidden hunger.

② Growth of Industries :- Food processing industry raw materials.

Government Measures :-

① Atmanirbhar Bharat Horticulture Programme :-

Production of high grade raw materials for needed for horticulture. (Budget FY 24)

② National Horticulture mission :- Cash incentive for purchase of fertilizers, seedlings

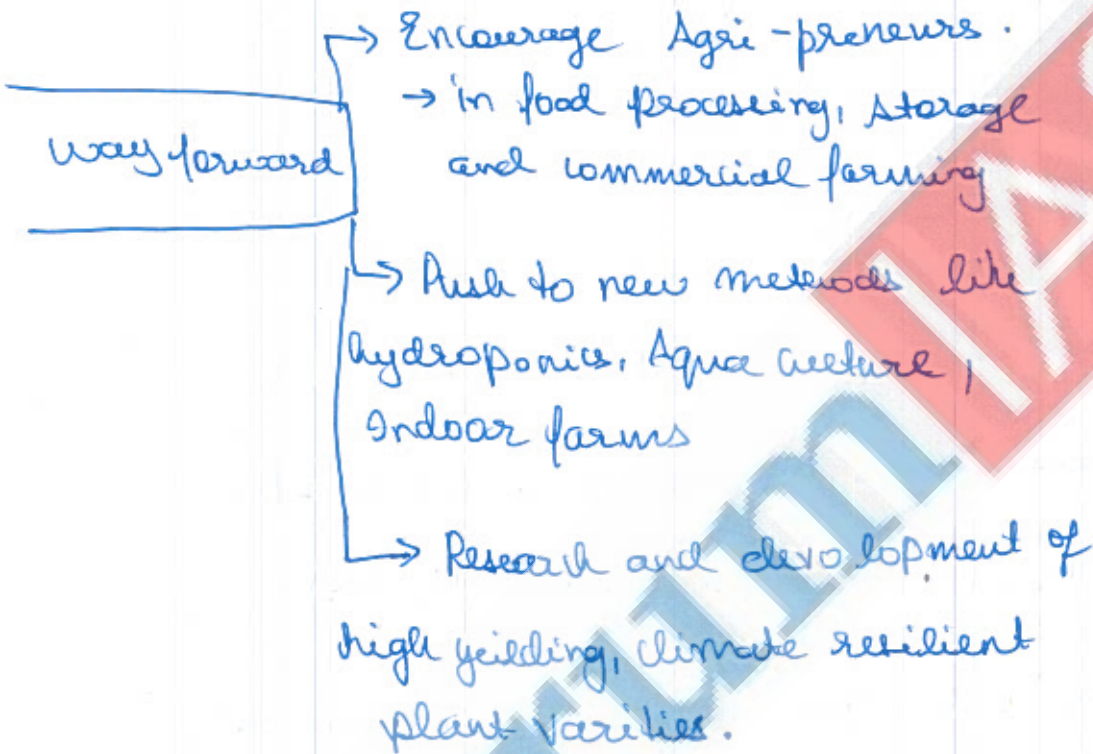
③ TOTAL scheme :- Incentive for storage and transportation of vegetables.

④ SAURASHTRA Yojana :-

→ Cold storage and infrastructure mission.

→ Formalization of micro quality certification enterprises.

④ UDAAN and Agri Rail service for transport of ~~the~~ Perishables.



Horticulture has multifold benefits of increasing nutritional status, increasing farmers income and industrialization.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

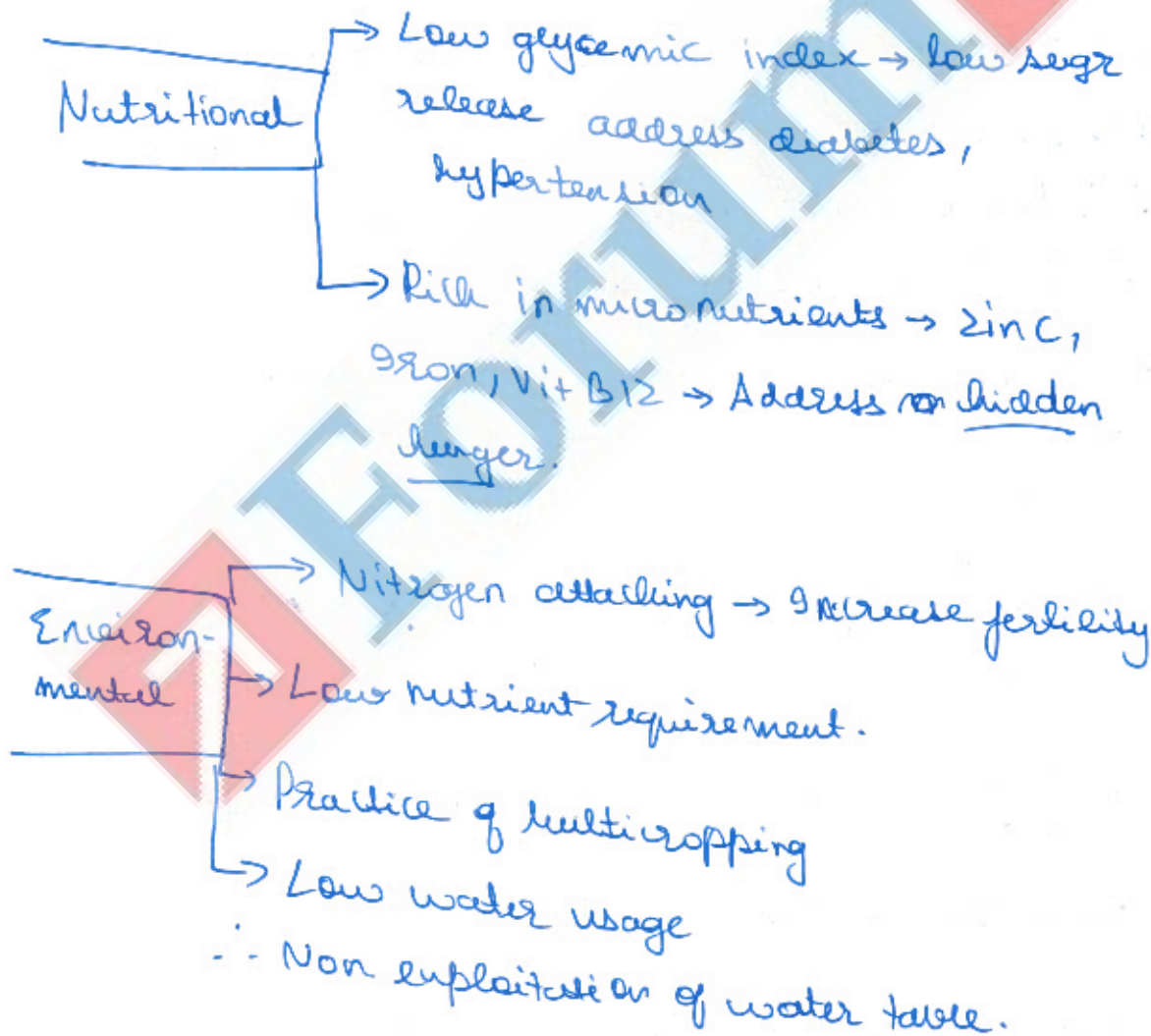
#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.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)

Millets are branded as 'Super Foods' for the multifold benefits.

Benefits.



Increase farm income

- Priced much higher than wheat / Rice
- Drought resistance → cultivate on Barren land.
- Extra crop between Kharif and Rabi in Zaid seasons.

Reason for low millet adoption:-

- 1) Government schemes :- High MSP for Rice - wheat
 - Promotion of Rice-wheat in green revolution.
 - Only MSP for Ragi, Bajra and Sorghum in millets.
- 2) Productivity :- Almost $1/3$ rd that of rice
 - No break through research in high yielding varieties.
- 3) Taste and Preference :- Low demand from consumers.
- 4) Obsolescence effect :- Gradual decreasing cultivation and migration to other crops.

Eg:- 70% reduction in millet cultivation area over levels in 1970. (ICAR).

Way forward :-

- ① Mass Sensalization
 - Free samples of millets
 - Cooking shows for tasty recipes.
- ② Increase MSP for millets and include more varieties for it.
- ③ Research to develop better varieties.

2023 being 100 Year of millets (UNCRF) will provide it much needed global markets and create demand.

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)

The combined efforts of PDS and FCI

work for actualization of NFSA act which

assures affordable food grains to 75% of rural

and 50% of urban population.

PDS and FCI work in tandem.

Procurement at MSP by FCI from farmers

transport

Storage and distribution by FCI.

Public distribution by fair price shops.

Diagram of PDS working.

Hence, FCI is an integral part of PDS and reforms of any is complementary to the other.

→ FCI → tasked with 100% logistics, storage and redistribution of PDS.

→ FCI → wholly owned by central government.

Reforms in PDS and FCI are:-

① Reduce the coverage of beneficiaries from 67% to 40% and increase provision to 7kg per person (Shanta Kumar committee).

② Technology adoption

↳ GPS tracking of PDS vehicles.

Eg:- Chhattisgarh model.

↳ end to end digitalisation of PDS

→ Aadhar linking, computerization of fair price shops.

③ Offloading excess stock via Open market sell scheme

④ Abolish Plinth and covered storage system → leads to wastage.

⑤ Employ PPP for storage, transportation to increase efficiency (Shanta Kumar Committee).

• There is a need for FCI to move away from role of supply chain manager to

Agri market manager → promoting food products, marketing and direct support to farmers.

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.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 (MSP) is an anti-poverty measure that ensures ~~these~~ three objectives of steady farm income, control of food prices and solving hunger issue.

Rationale behind MSP :-

- ① Assured price to farmers :- Reduce distress sale, suicide and outmigration.
- ② Price control :- Reduce inflationary tendency, regulate supply via open market sale.
- ③ Fill government stock house for PDS programme.
- ④ at present based on $A_2 + FL$ price + 50% that is \rightarrow cost of raw material + Family labour.

Issues:-

- ① Uniform application:- Not rational as different regions have different cost of @ inputs.
- ② Demand for C2 price → to include for opportunity foregone on rent and capital.
- ③ Regional disparity:- Eg:- Punjab 91% procurement.
Karnataka :- 32% Procurement.
- ④ Skewed pricing:- Promote only few crops like rice - wheat - maize → environmental and nutritional issues.
- ⑤ Irregular procurement:- Delayed procurement leading to distress sale.

At present MSP is executive decision-

Need for legal backing:-

- ① Certainty of procurement.
- ② Judicial protection in case of violation.
- ③ MSP linked with estimation of produce → lead to easier credit availability from banks.

However, MSP being legal is not advisable because

- ① Burden on courts
- ② % Distortion of market determined prices.
- ③ No guarantee of private individuals procuring at MSP
- ④ May lead to overstorage → Deep auctions at OMS → poor profiteering by traders.
- ⑤ Huge Fiscal implications on government.
- ⑥ will disproportionately benefit rich farmers.

According to Swaminathan committee, MSP is to be a temporary band-aid. long term goal should be to augment technology, make farmers competitive and independent.

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 is an industry which either adds value to agriculture products or process it to a whole new form.

① Current state of farming community.

- 85.2% of ~~the~~ Small and marginal.
- Low ~~tech~~ equipment usage → only 5.2% of Agri families own.
- Distress sale due to ~~to~~ short shelf life of products
- High rate of seasonal unemployment and disguised ~~un~~ employment.
- Employs 46% of people, contributing 17% to GDP ⇒ Low productivity of labour.

Role of FPI in Advancing Rural Economy:-

① Backward linkages:-

- ① Provision of better quality seeds (Pepsico potato)
- ② Training on Best best practices. (eg E- Krupal-ITC)
- ③ ~~Stop~~ Absorb spare labour from agriculture sector into formal FPI sector. (Potential to create 20 mil new jobs).
- ④ Provision of equipment / weather reports / market condition reports.

Forward linkages:-

- ① Price assurance during sourcing (contract farming).
- ② Form conversion of perishable products ∴ No wastage for farmer.
- ③ Decouple farmers from the APMC system.
- ④ Ease of selling and marketing for the farmers.
- ⑤ Long term contracts for long term stability.

However issues are:-

- Ⓐ Lack of banking credit to FPI's (considered risky)
- Ⓑ Technologies and IPR concentrated with big food product companies.
- Ⓒ Farmers may be drawn to court ~~due to~~ small farmers less capacity to fight huge companies.
- Ⓓ Exploitation of farmers with unfair contracts.
- Ⓔ Concentration of FPI's in well developed areas due to economies of scale.

FPI is a sunrise sector with CAGR growth of 13%+ with a potential to transform rural livelihoods.

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			

Mentor Feedback Questions

1

2

3

4

5

Test Goal

1

2

3

Outcomes

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.

Availing Mentorship - Now made easy & seamless via mentorship.forumias.com

Dear Students,

You can now avail Mentorship in both online & offline mode seamlessly. All you need to do is login to below URL and pick up a date and time and your Mentorship is scheduled at the designated time.

Visit the URL <https://mentorship.forumias.com> or Scan the QR code



When must you seek mentorship? When you are unable to fully comprehend the directions given by the evaluator in the MGP copy. A Mentor will help you understand the nuances of your evaluated MGP copy. He / She will also be able to make suggestions, if needed, on improvements that you could make.

If we are already doing well, a reinforcement from the Mentor will further assist us in following the right path. A Mentor may also be able to give valuable inputs with respect to time management, presentation, structure etc. He may recommend you clearly to work on content or may suggest you to take courses / read books in case he feels you lack content that may be quickly improved with a course at ForumIAS or elsewhere, or some study material.

To download topper's copies, visit the link <https://blog.forumias.com/testimonials>

Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

CSE 2021 Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

- CSE Rank 1, Shruti Sharma, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 5, Utkarsh Divedi, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 8, Ishita Rathi, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 9, Preetam Kumar, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 12, Yasharth Shekhar, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 14, Abhinav Jain, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 17, Mehak Jain, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 19, Diksha Joshi, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 20, Arpit Chauhan, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 23, Ashish, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 24, Pusapati Sahitya, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 25, Shruti Rajlakshmi, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 26, Utsav Anand, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 28, Mounya Bhanadwaj Mantri, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 30, Naman Goyal, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 33, Jaspinder Singh, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 37, V Sanjana Simha, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 39, Vishal Dhakad, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 40, Kushal Jan, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)