

TEST CODE 6 1 3 2 0 1

FIAS – MGP 2023 – Cohort 13 Alt – Sectional Test #3

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Twinkle Daliya		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910129110	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	17 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 (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।	
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 12:00 am	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 03:08 am
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	

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EXAMINER'S REMARKS

Q.1) Investment
the focus on

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CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

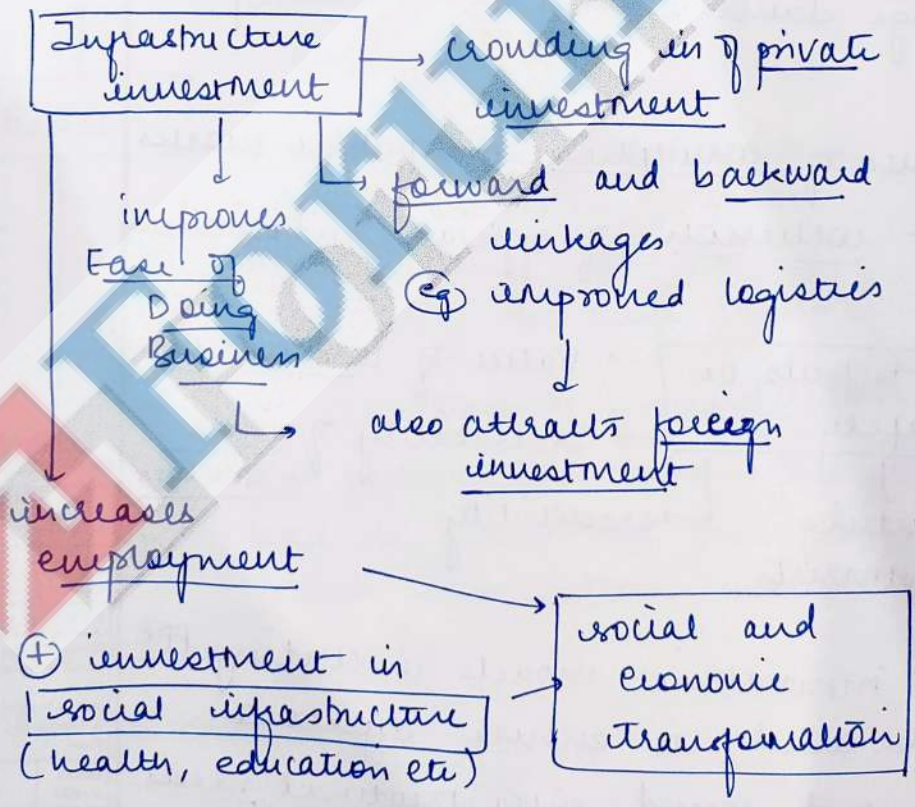
1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. 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 component of assessment.

Schedule a mentor
you are unsatisfied

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, हालांकि, आर्थिक लाभ पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने से सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताओं को हाशिए पर नहीं डाला जाना चाहिए। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

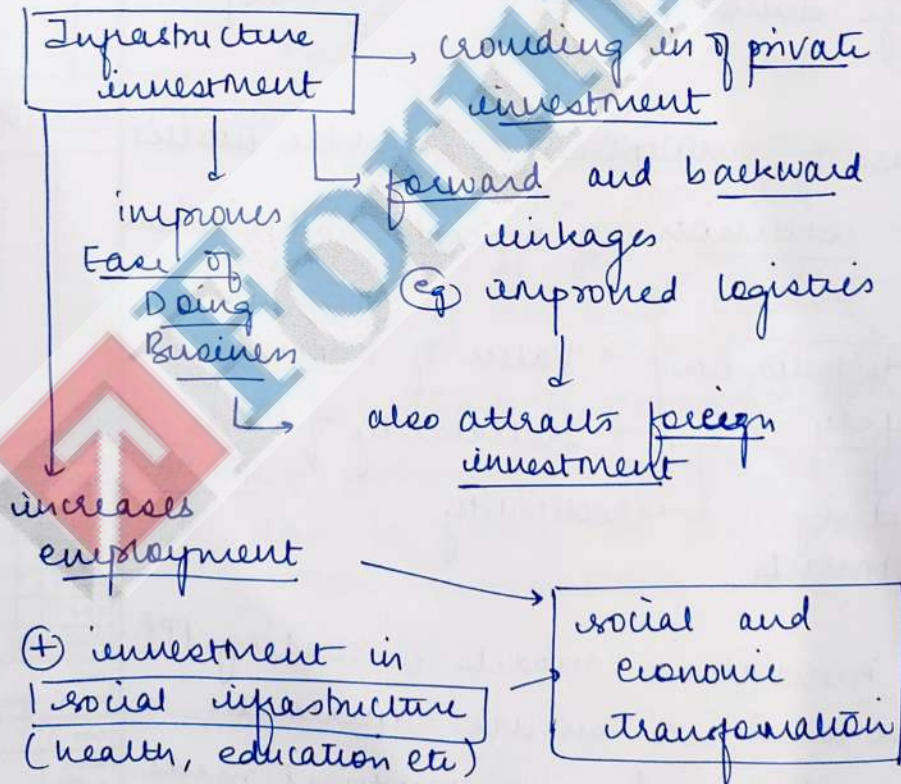
Investment in infrastructure has various multiplier effects. As per Economic Survey (2022) the multiplier for capital expenditure to GDP is around 4 at present.



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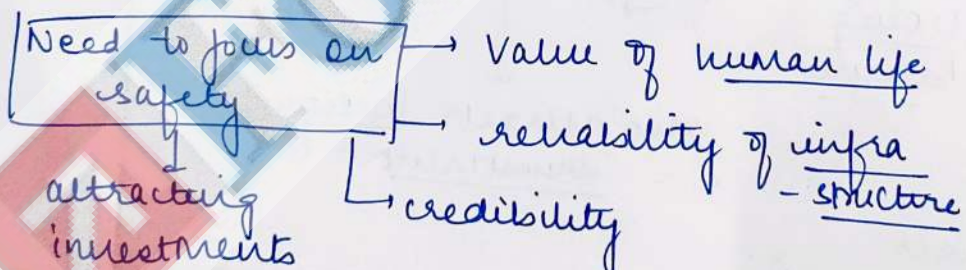
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Concerns for safety

- Recent incidents like ^{train} collision in Balasore in Odisha
- Collapse of bridges eg. Marsi bridge in Gujarat
- Concerns regarding dam safety
(India has 3rd largest number of large dams, many are over 100 years old)
- Issues of corruption in public works + collusion of officials and politicians



Thus innovative models including PPP may be used to ensure effective safe and sound infrastructural needs are met

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
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TOTAL MARKS			

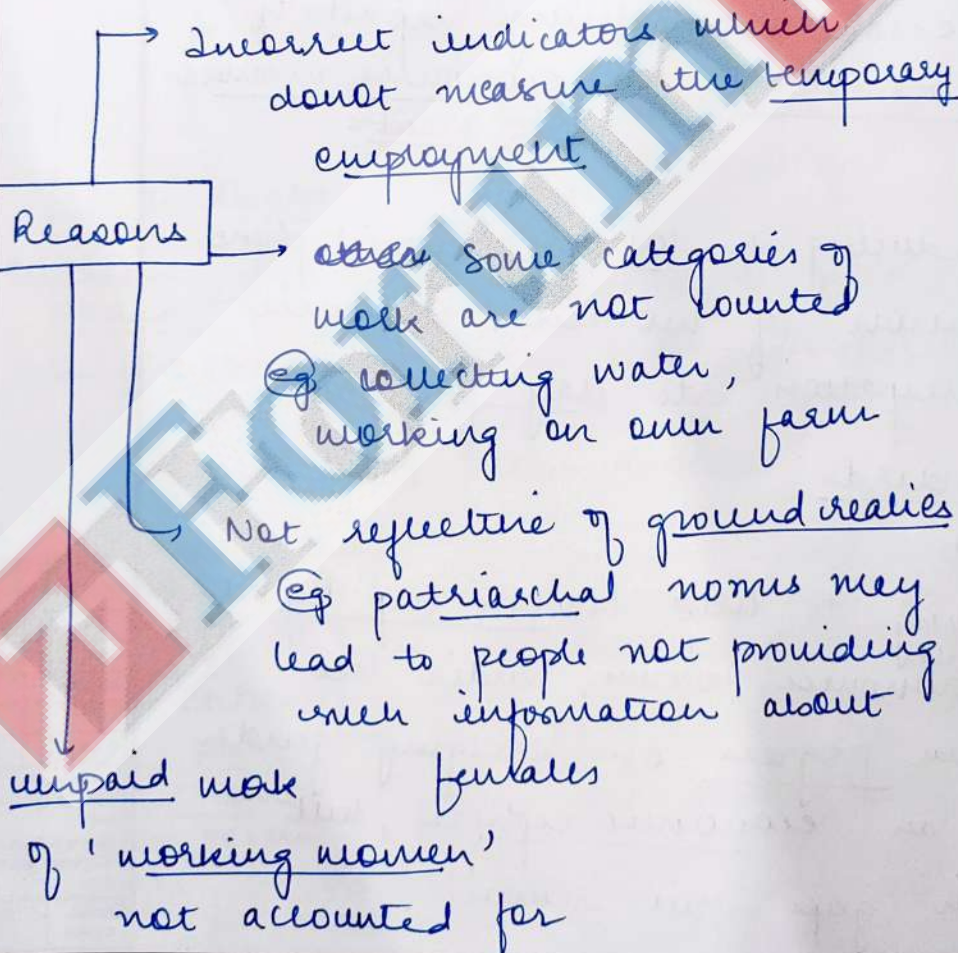
Q.2) Do you think the low Female Labor Force Participation Rate presents a correct picture about the 'working women' in India's economy? Give reasons in support of your answer.

(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 has recently raised concerns about the methodology to measure Female Labour force participation rate which presents a distorted picture.



These discrepancies are because of :-

- Narrow interpretation of term "work" and "economic output"
- Indirect linkages not accounted for
- & working in sites
i.e. not considering impact of social norms on economic measure-ments
- Reducing a complex social phenomenon of women's economic participation to dry factual standards.

According to ~~the~~ Gender Gap Report of World Economic Forum, India has shown progress on bridging gender gap in economic sphere, but certain gaps still remain.

Feedback

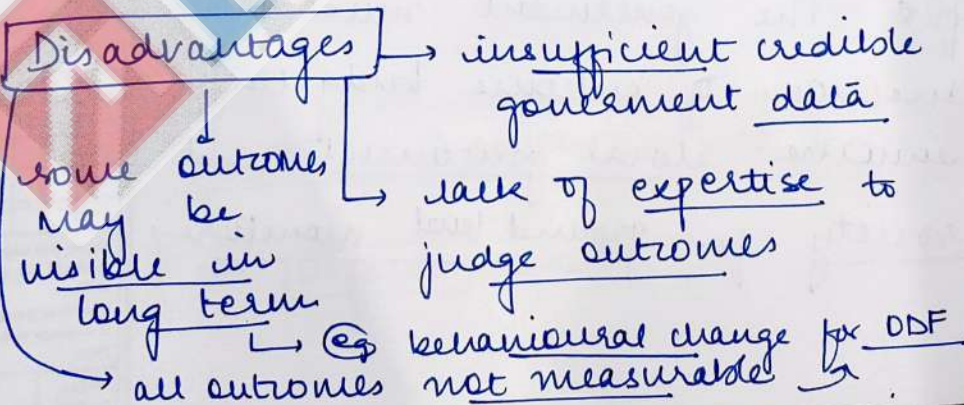
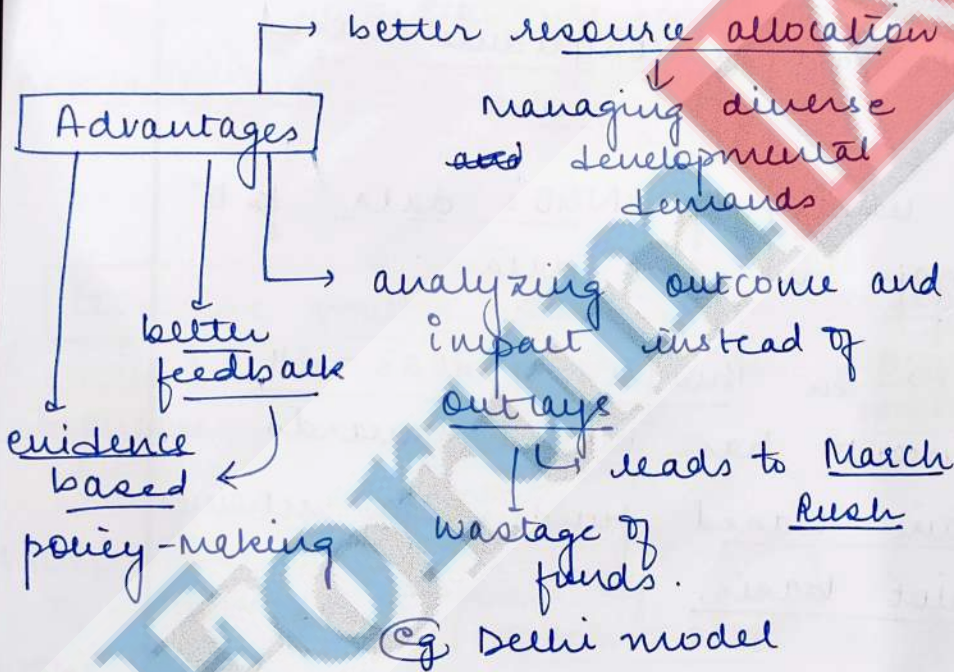
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TOTAL MARKS			

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 परिधियों 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)

Outcome budget was introduced by the government in 2017.



Current Status

- Outcome budget being presented in parliament.
- (but) no effective discussion
- thus, just a compliance-based exercise
- Not leveraging NGO's data to fill gaps in govt. data.
- ex. eg. → In Budget of 2023-24, government has hinted towards incentive-based funding for schemes on pilot basis.

~~Way for~~ The government must move in direction of outcome budgetting and involve local government and civil society for ground level monitoring

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Q.4) What do
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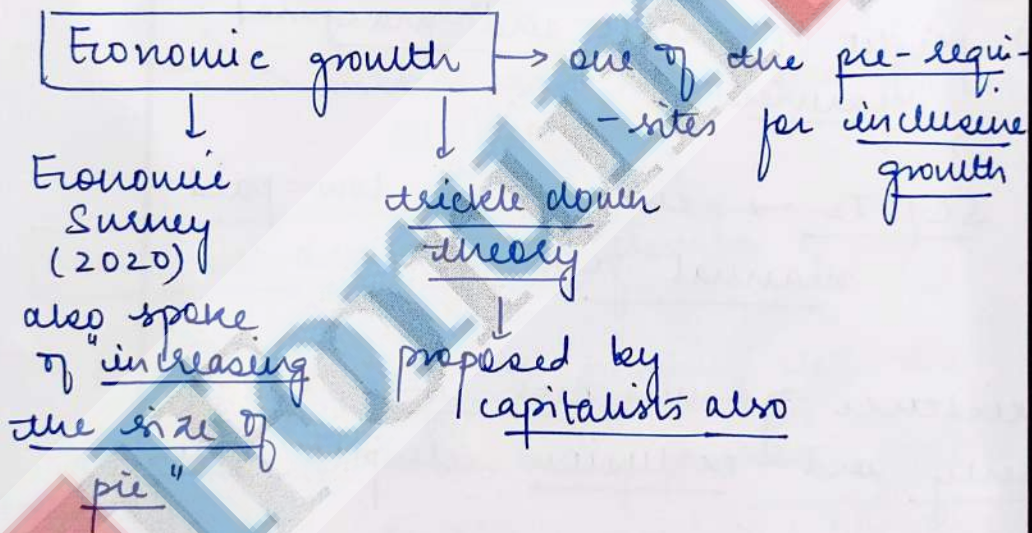
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Inclusive growth refers to the process and outcome of including all sections of society in economic growth and equitable sharing of benefits.
(as per OECD)



Why economic growth is not sufficient

→ As per Orjan report,

→ As per Economic Survey (2022), growth is inclusive when it creates jobs.

Thus, jobless growth → not inclusive

→ low female labour force participation rate (———)

→ Disparities across different strata

eg) plight of small and marginal farmers

eg) SC/STs → engaged in low-paid manual jobs

→ Existence of vicious cycle of poverty and exclusion despite rising GDP

Thus, economic growth, though necessary for inclusive growth, is not sufficient.

5) Evaluate the Hybrid An...
partnership (PPP) in the coun...
देश में सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी
मदता करें।

India
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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 Mode (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)

India needs \$ — of funds to finance its infrastructural needs. Private partnership through PPP is a must to realise this.

HAM → combination of BOT model and EPC model.
 introduced to solve the deficiencies.

How it addresses challenges of PPP

① → Need for upfront funding reduced as cost is shared by ~~ps~~ both, govt and private entity in 40:60 ratio

② → **Risks** for private sector reduced

- clearances by government
- No commercial risks such as tolls, traffic → because → payment

will be in the form of annuities.

~~Q2) Government's concern~~

Q3) Government payment is in installments based on progress thus ensuring → efficiency
→ reduced delays

However, issues remain

→ Delays in obtaining clearances lead to cost escalation.

→ Despite favourable terms of the concession agreement, the dim economic environment may discourage private players

Further, a transparent bidding process along with integrity pact (recommended by 2nd ARC) are a must.

Q:3)

Feedback

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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)

Government's MATSYA Sampada Yojana and ₹ _____ a for fisheries shows the growing emphasis on this sector.

Nutritional security → diversified source of food
 rich in protein
 cheaper and more accessible than supplements
 ↓
micronutrients

Livelihood generation → employment coastal farmers (especially small and marginal)
 ↓
fish processing centres → income diversification and security
 ↓
general employment

Economic growth → % contribution
 ↓
 ↑ farmers income → ↑ demand in economy

Challenges

- out-dated techniques
- vulnerability to cyclones, stiles etc
- climate change → affecting fish breeding
 construction activities →
- International issues
 (eg) fisherman and Sri Lanka
 (eg) ~~convention~~ agreement for sustainable fishing → puts disproportionate burden on developing countries
- lack of processing facilities and value addition
- demand restricted due to cultural factors and food habits.
- Export potential not realised
 (lack of testing standards, rejection due to PS phytosanitary measures)

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Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 agriculture based on measuring the micro aspects of a region and planning inputs and techniques accordingly.

Precision agriculture - as a panacea

① Efficient use of inputs

• micro irrigation → prevent soil salinity
 ↳ ensure productivity

• targeted fertilizer use → as per requirement
 ↳ improve soil health
 ↳ reduce govt's subsidy bill
 ↳ solve problem of bioaccumulation

• organic manure, mulching

② Use of e-technology in the aid of farmers

eg drones, satellite to gather information about soil moisture etc.

Impediments in adoption

- lack of awareness
- lack of investment → thus, only large capitalist farmers can afford.
- no economies of scale
- no incentive to adopt
(free water, subsidised power, fertilizer)

To give a push to precision agriculture, government may consider reducing the distorting subsidies, and instead provide capital subsidies or promote custom hiring centres, R & D etc.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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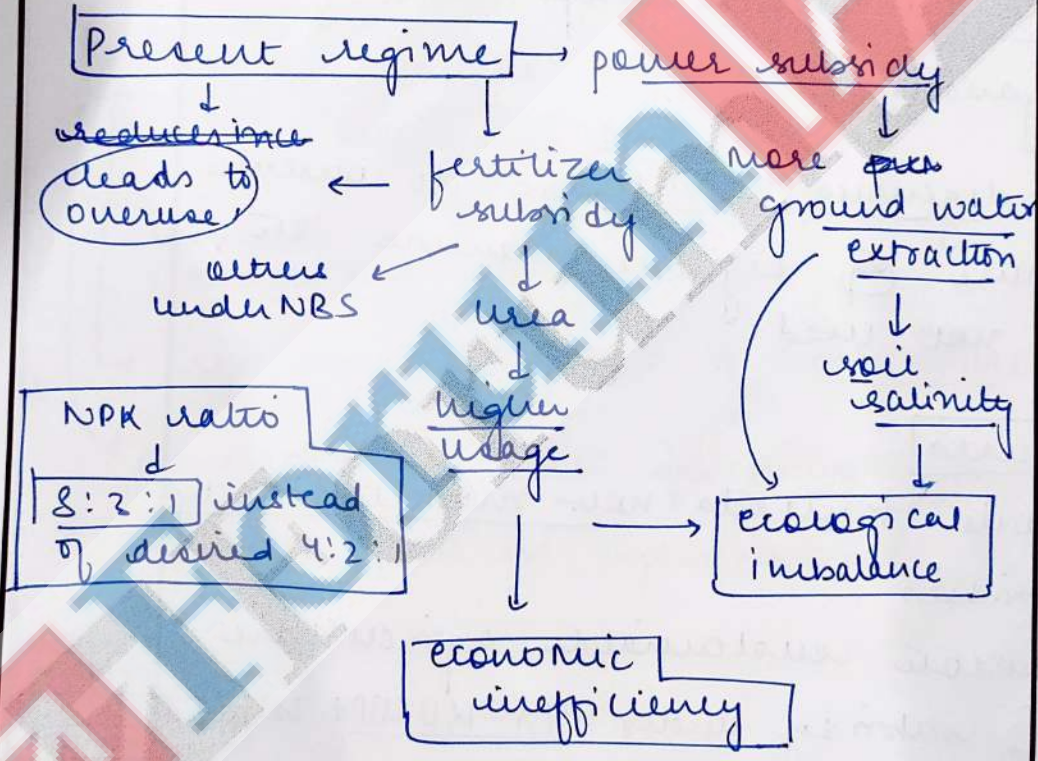
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Q.8) Agriculture subsidy regime in its present form fuels economic inefficiency and creates ecological imbalance. In this perspective, examine various issues related to farm subsidies. Also, recommend measures to rationalise the same. (10 marks, 150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

Agricultural subsidies, given to lower input costs for farmers, have come under frequent criticisms.



other issues

→ Market-distorting subsidies leading to disputes at WTO.

- Soil health affected → yields affected in long run
 eg Punjab and Haryana
- lead to unsustainable agricultural patterns eg over-reliance on water intensive crops like rice, sugarcane
- Indigenous knowledge to conserve nature eg organic manure etc, is not used.

Measures

- move towards non-market distortion subsidies
- Promote sustainable agriculture (eg subsidy under PM-KUSUM is a positive step)

Further, investment in R & D is what will enable India to enhance GVA of agriculture.

Feedback

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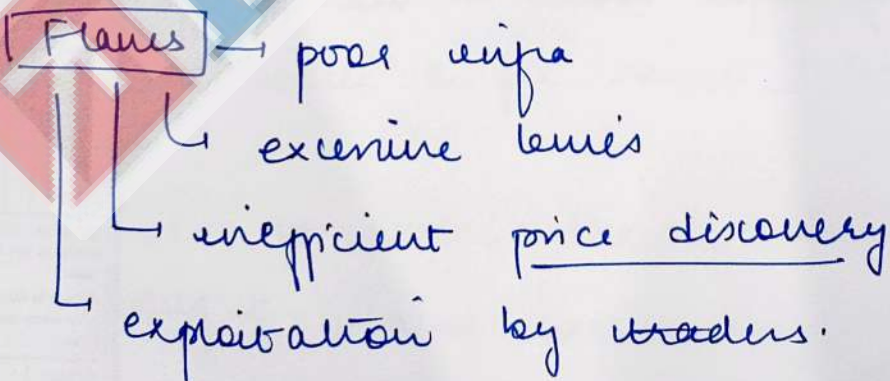
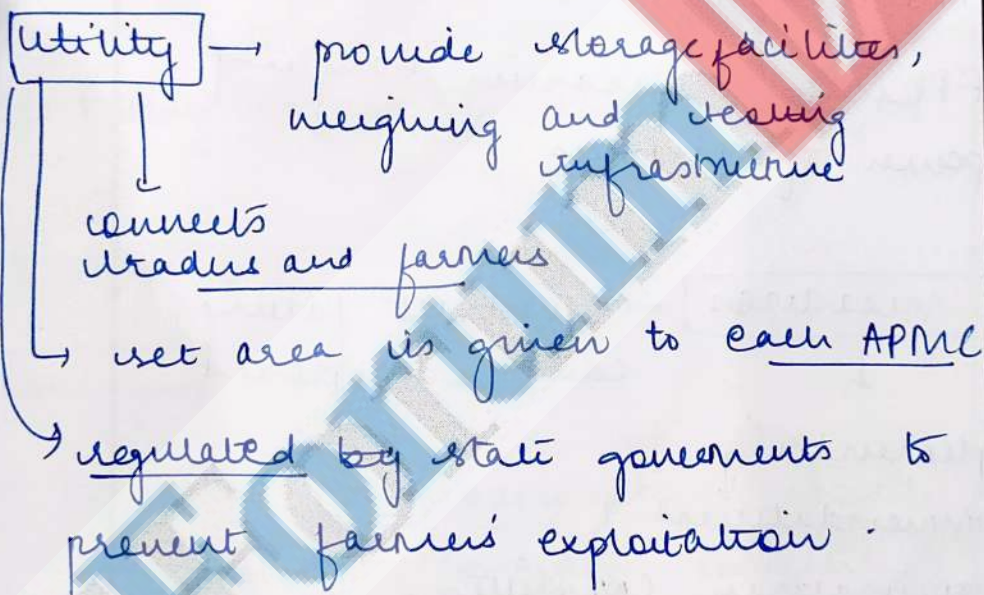
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.9) Despite their flaws in limiting access to larger market and poor price realization for agricultural produce, APMCs have their utility. Analyse the statement and suggest reforms 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)

APMCs were established under the APMC act to enable better price realisation for farmers.



(Don't write in this area पर कुछ न लिखें)

Reforms

- Model APMC act → following Karnataka Model.
- e-NAM
- commodity futures market
- FPOs to increasing bargaining power of farmers

Other measures

→ contract farming can be explored implementing recommendations of Swaminathan Committee.

Feedback

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P & R			

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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)

Various committees like _____ have recommended cropping patterns to be coherent with agro-climatic conditions, which is sadly not the case currently.

eg) Paddy → not suitable for Punjab and Haryana

eg) Sugarcane → UP

Consequences

→ Depletion of groundwater resources
eg Punjab, Haryana, eastern Rajasthan → most exploited ground water as per recent survey

→ leads to water stresses like drought, also increasing concentration of contaminants in

(Don't Write in this Area)
पर कुछ न लिखें

Q11/Labour
Spective

ground water

→ Repeated rice-wheat cycles →
depletes soil nutrition

Thus need for crop diversification
eg legumes like pulses

→ Increasing ~~water~~ crop failures
affecting income security of farmers

→ Land degradation → lower yields
subsequently.

→ Food insecurity.

Thus sustainable agriculture is
need of the hour.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Jobless growth leads to non-inclusive growth which is not only detrimental to development in the long run, but also against welfare credentials of India.

* Labour and export-intensive industries create more employment.

eg China, SE Asian countries

Textile Sector

Opportunities

→ Geographical potential for cultivation of cotton, jute etc

→ Labour intensive → 2nd largest employer after agriculture
↓
women employees

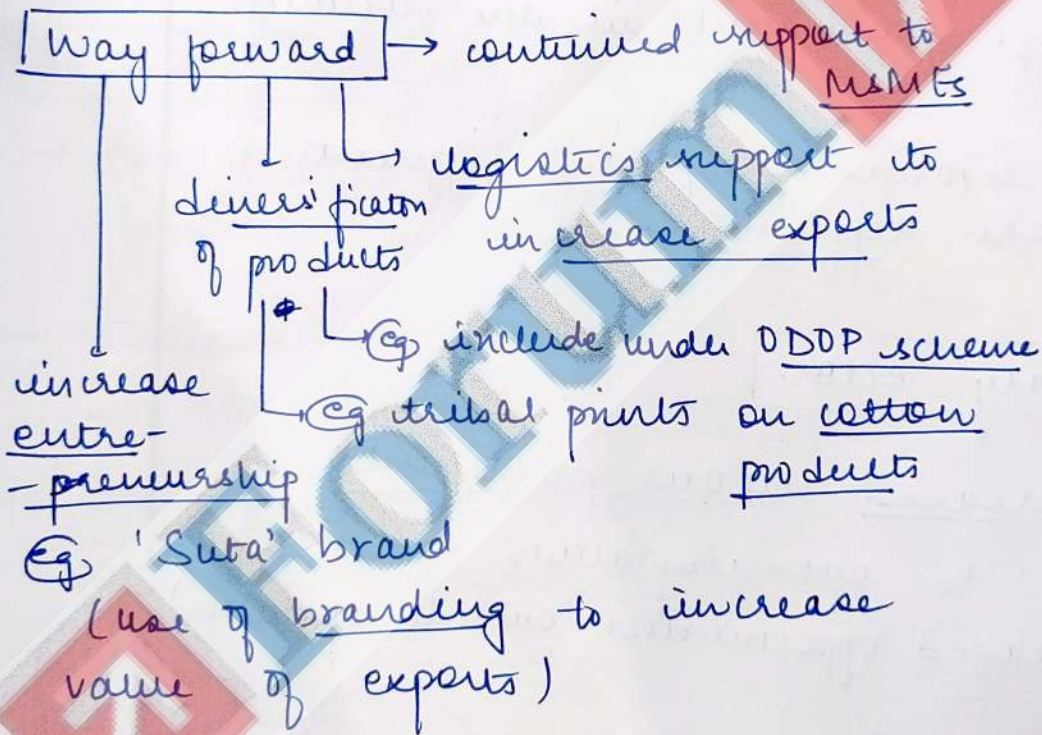
- Huge export potential + domestic demand
↓
scope to increase production
- Policy support
 - eg establishment of Mega Textile Parks
 - eg incentives for MSME units
↓
provide about 40% of employment
- Increase in merchandise export of India
- Historical advantage (1st cotton and jute textile mill were set up in 1850s)

Challenges

- Unorganized sector → against labour welfare
- Due to new labour codes, employers are hesitant

→ International competition eg from Bangladesh and Vietnam

→ Industry specific issues
 eg Jute → lack of demand
 ↳ non-diversified products



Thus, if the externalities are taken care of, textile industry can solve the problem of jobless growth.

Feedback

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Q.12) What do you understand from Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG) Exam- (15 marks, 250 words)
 line the effects of LPG reforms on different sectors of Indian economy.

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)

Liberalization, Privatisation, Globalization (LPG) are the reforms of 1990s which reduced government regulation and allowed entry of private sector and foreign investments in the economy.

LPG reforms imparted different sectors differently.

Primary Sector

- Increased labour productivity (due to out-migration because of increased opportunities outside agriculture)
- Exposed to market and global fluctuations.
- Commercialisation of agriculture ↑

→ Disputes due to FDI etc
 @ Pepsico and bijarat farmers

→ Recently government has also opened up mining sector

↓
 ↑ efficiency
 ↑ competitiveness

Secondary Sector

→ No licensing Raj → ease of doing business increased.

→ ~~Economic~~ contribution of manufacturing in GDP increased

→ Increase in skilled jobs and decrease in unskilled employment

→ Rise of sneatshops in India (and China etc) do some global manufacturers

→ Rise of unorganized sector → ~~ca~~ to reduce cost of production.

Tertiary Sector

- Became largest contributor to GDP.
- ↑ in skilled employment
- India's service export increased.

eg BPO, tourism, IT etc

→ ~~But~~ The forex earned was used to bridge the trade deficits in goods

Overall, with LPG reforms, India's BoP position and fiscal deficit improved.

Moreover, LPG reforms are a continued process also.

eg gradual opening up of defence and space sector

eg new trends in globalization (schemes like Make in India, PLI)

India's resilient economy has found opportunities to grow in these LPG reforms

(Don't write in this space)

Q.13) In the final mark. Identify to further...

Feedback

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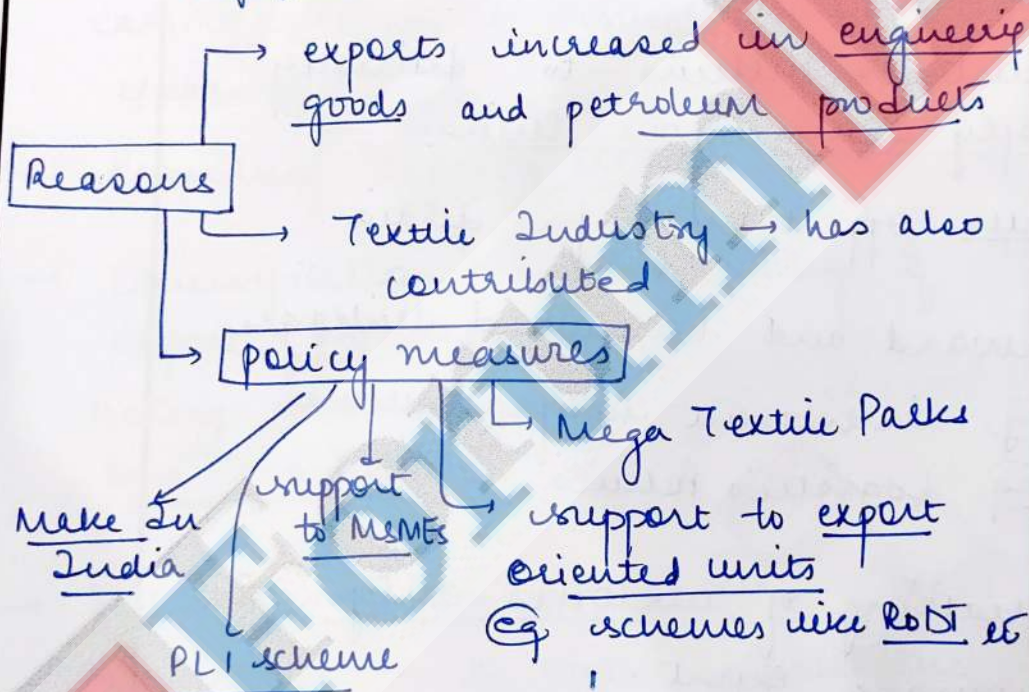
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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)

India has historically lagged behind in merchandise export. Thus \$400 bn mark is a big feat.

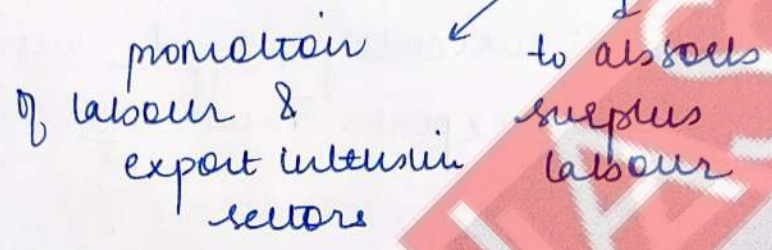


global economic outlook → pent-up demand surged after COVID

↳ balanced monetary and fiscal policy kept exports competitive.

Other reasons

→ political will to boost manufacturing



→ countries willing to diversify supply chains from China
thus opportunity for India

→ Forward and backward linkages
 eg investment in infrastructure
 eg Logistics policies

→ Tweaking of customs duty to encourage export.

→ Huge demand for medical equipment and drugs post-COVID.

Measures to further boost

- Continued support to MSMEs
 ↓
 contribution around 45%
 to exports
- Increasing Ease of Doing Business,
 easier compliance, single window clearance
- Providing export credit
- Diversification and branding of
 export products
 using schemes like One District
 One product
- Mechanisms for settlement of trade
 in rupees → to ensure resilience
 in future.

To increase exports, a holistic approach, based on entire value chain is required.

Feedback

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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 is the final total value of goods and services produced within the territory of the country during a year.

Advantages of New Methodology

- Avoids double accounting
- Better measurement of data
- Methodology made more efficient and in line with global standards.

Limitations of GDP as a measure

- Fails to measure income distribution

eg post COVID GDP numbers show V-shaped recovery, but inequality has led some to believe in K-shaped recovery.

→ NOT a measure of true development
↳ ignores social indicators
eg MMR, life expectancy, education etc.

→ Ignores hidden poverty
eg female poverty

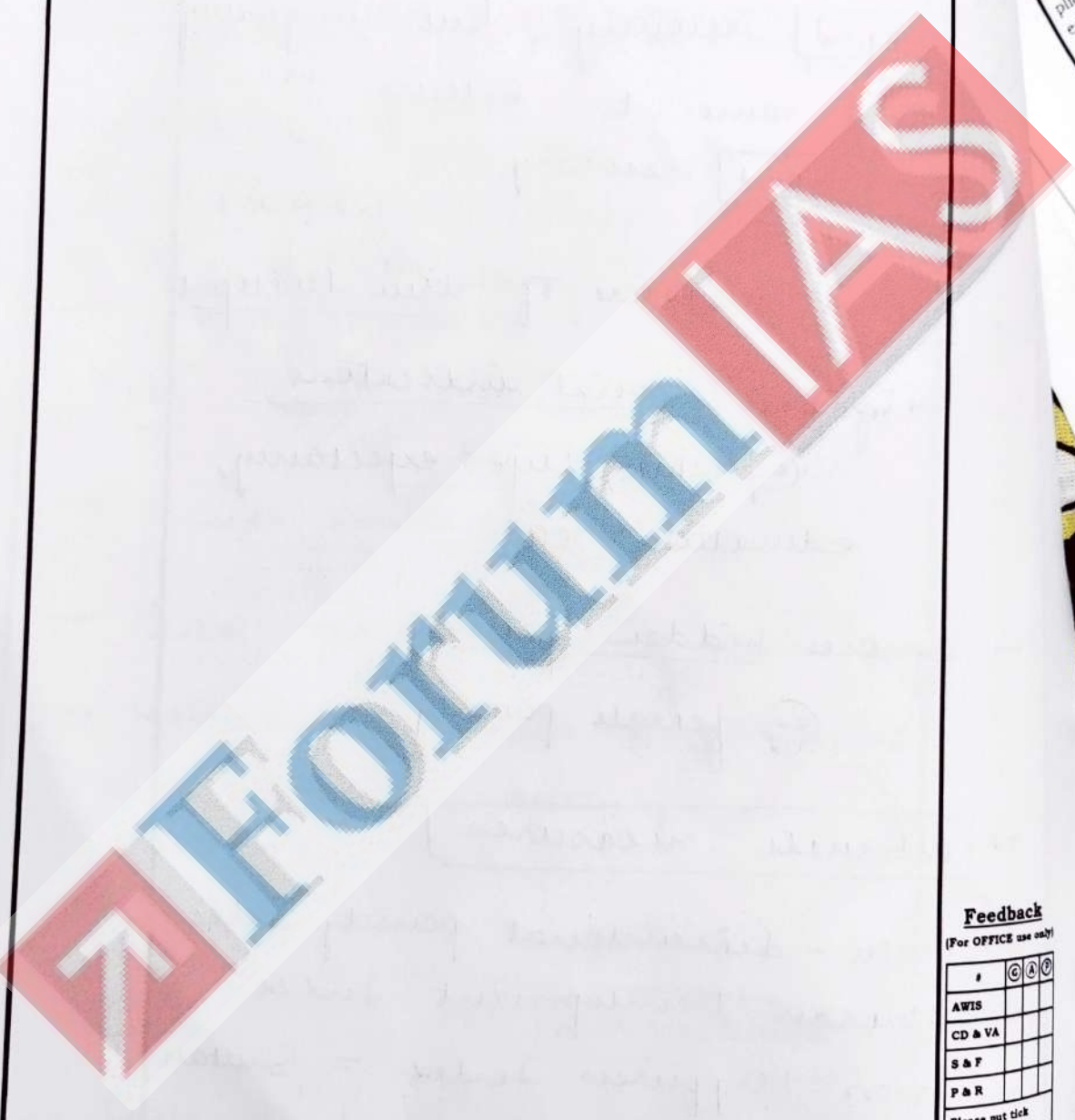
⇒ alternate measures

- multi-dimensional poverty Index
- Human Development Index
- Gross Happiness Index - Bhutan

① Green GDP → to account for environmental factors

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Q.15) In an era of im-
plications for India
economy more re-
परस्पर जुड़ी हुई
कल्पना है। भारत
कीजिए और



Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

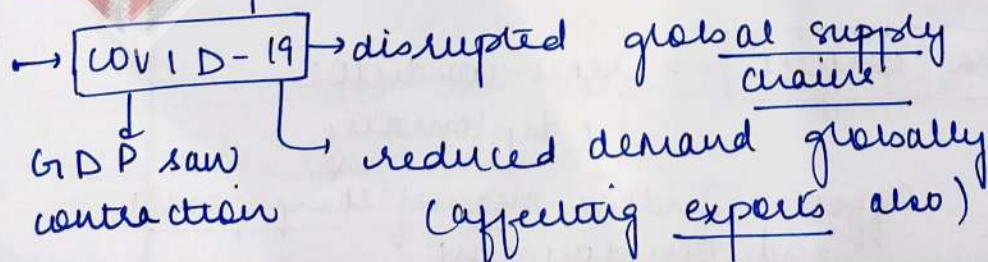
परस्पर जुड़ी चुनौतियों के युग में, उभरता हुआ वैश्विक बहुसंकट भारत की व्यापक आर्थिक स्थिरता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव डालता है। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को वैश्विक संकटों और चुनौतियों के प्रति अधिक लचीला बनाने के लिए उपायों का परीक्षण कीजिए और सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In a globalized world, the challenges are also globalized and interconnected. India's economy is not insulated from these.

The Economic Survey mentioned 3 major global crises recently:-

- ① COVID-19 pandemic
- ② Monetary tightening by US Fed
↓
currency depreciation in emerging economies like India
- ③ Ukraine crisis

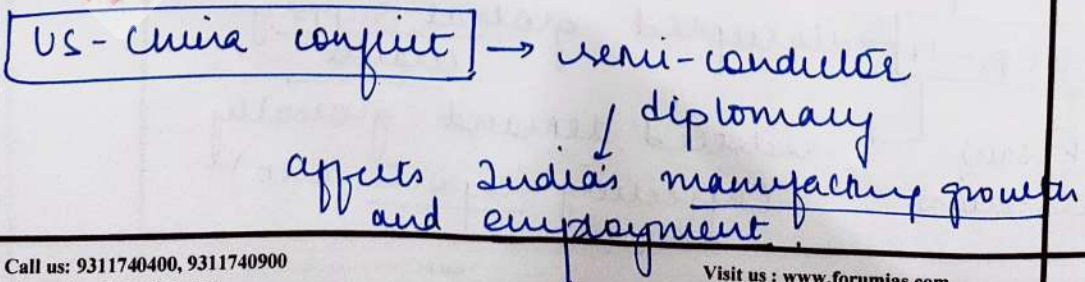
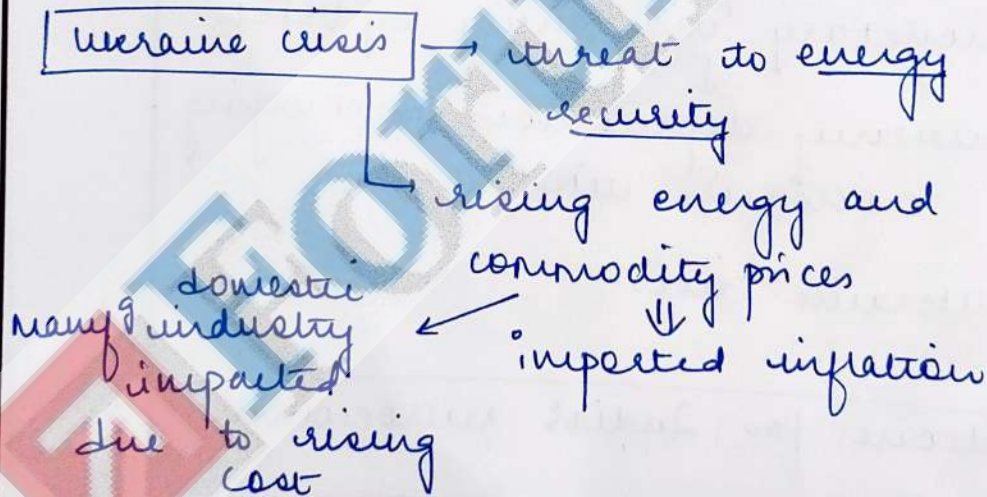
Implications for India's macroeconomic stability:



- currency depreciation → rise of CAD
- domestic inflation

Ukraine crisis

The emerging poly crisis has these enduring challenges along with effect of Ukraine crisis, US-China cold war 2.0, economic crisis in Pakistan, Sri Lanka etc.



Measures to make Indian economy more resilient :-

- ~~Add~~ Alternative sources of energy
 @ Green Hydrogen, biofuels
- Encouraging domestic manufacturing to reduce import dependence.
- Effective fiscal and monetary policy to control economic growth and inflation.
- Protecting vulnerable sectors.
 @ agriculture → prevent from global fluctuations

Other measures → supporting exports
 ↓
 inclusive growth.
 ↳ PLI scheme

These measures can help India tide
over future crises.

Feedback

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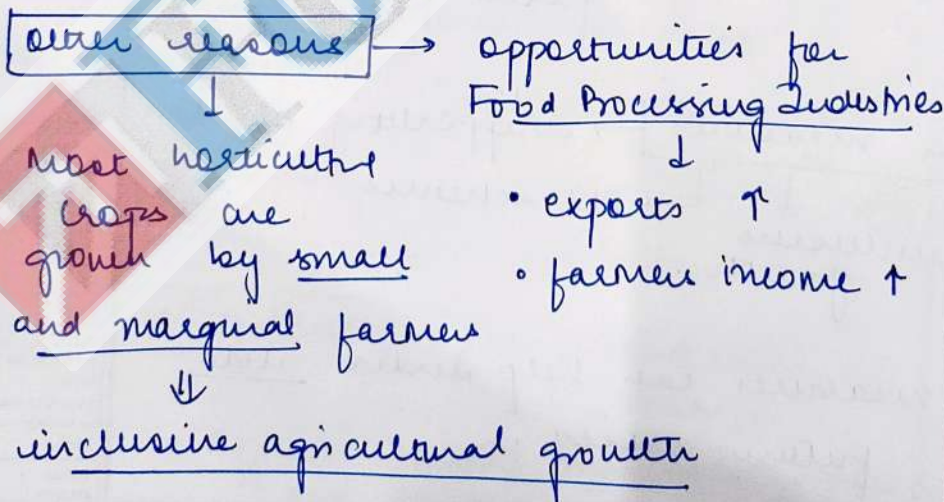
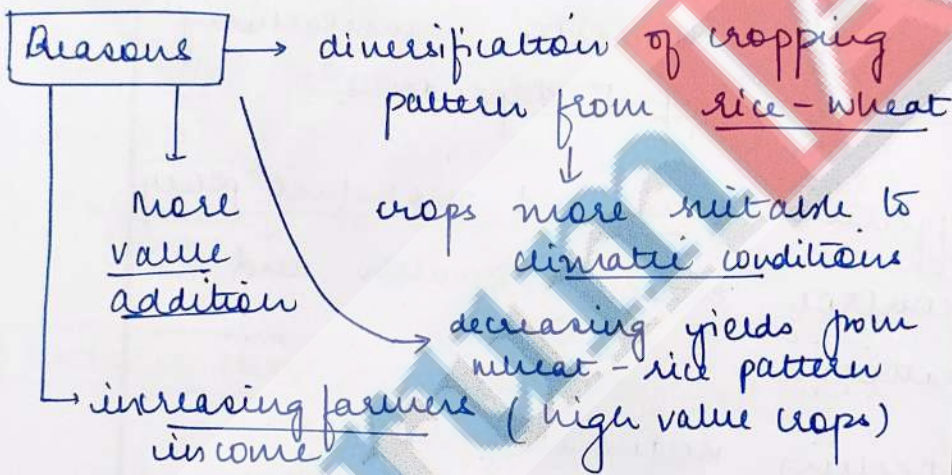
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.16) What are the reasons for increasing emphasis on the horticulture sector in recent years? Evaluate government measures for the development of the horticulture sector. (15 marks, 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 sector has received lot of government attention recently.



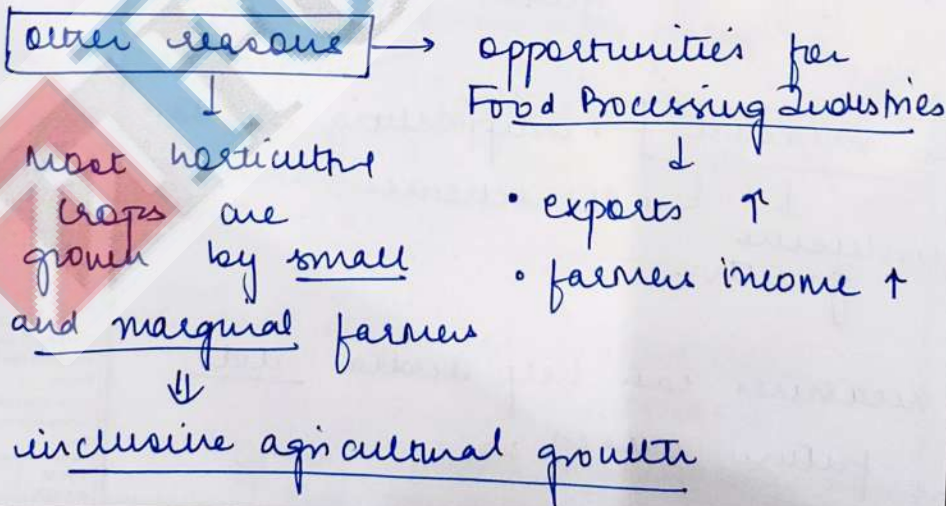
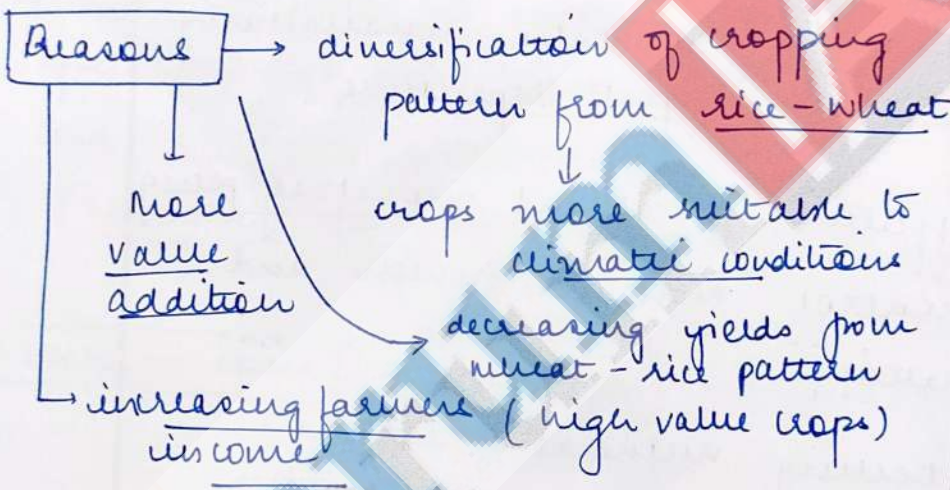


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(15 marks, 250 words)

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 sector has received lot of government attention recently.



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Government measures

- TOP to TOTAL → expanded coverage to all horticultural crops.
- National Horticulture Mission
- Subsidised inputs
- PMKSY → assured irrigation
↓
necessary for horticultural crops
- other schemes like → Soil Health Card
↓
e-NAM PM-KISAN PM Fasal Bima Yojana
etc, will also help.

other indirect measures

- ↳ promotion of FPIs
- ↳ organic farming → help in branding of horticultural products.
- ↳ market reforms for price realisation

However, these measures have proved insufficient :-

- ~~the~~ farmers still going for rice-wheat system due to
 - ① MSP
 - ② lack of extension services
 - ③ lack of assured market

→ lack of cold storage infrastructure and agri-logistics

→ Fluctuations in price → reduces farmers confidence.
 (e.g. tomato recently)

Thus multi-pronged approach is required to promote horticulture to achieve objectives of higher income and sustainable agriculture.

Feedback

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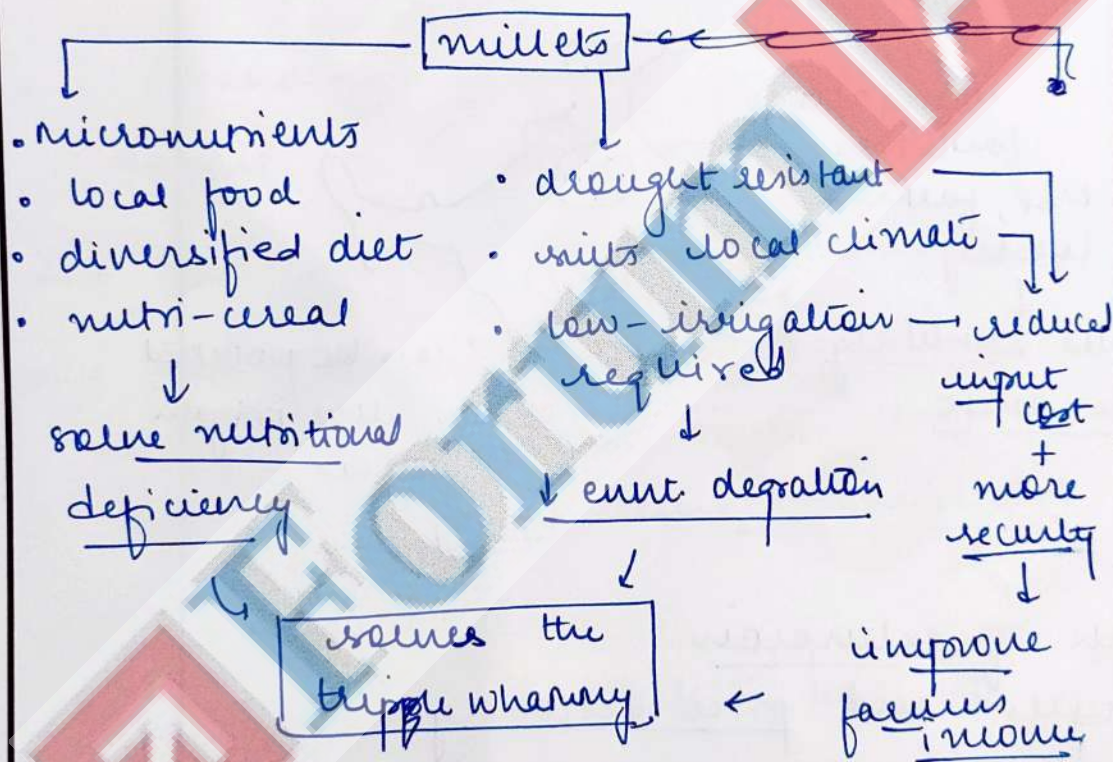
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.17) Despite the potential to check the triple whammy of nutritional deficiency, environmental degradation, and receding farm incomes, the adoption of Millets has been abysmally low. 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)

2023 has been declared as the year of millets of 'Shri Anna', due to its various benefits



Status of millet adoption

→ Very few farmers shifted to millets despite government efforts

because

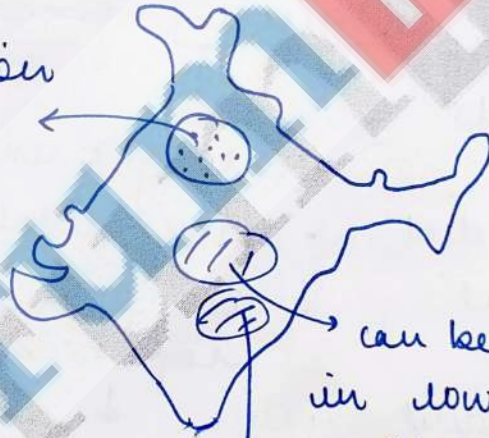
↳ ① MSP for rice, wheat etc

↓
assured government procurement

② changed food preferences → demands
for millets has reduced.

~~③~~

irrigation facilities,
MSP, farmer
welfare
↓
it is unlikely
to shift



can be promoted
in low-irrigation
areas
and drought
prone
areas

③ lack of extension
services and price discovery
mechanism

~~④~~



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Measures needed

- Consumer behavioural changes to increase demand.
- ↳ can be a component under LIFE to promote sustainable agriculture through food choices.
- Branding of millet products to appeal to urban masses
- Use in Mid day meal & schools
- Can include under NPSA, will also solve current issues like Anna Bhagya scheme of Karnataka.

Thus, potential of millets will be realised if the policy measures provide confidence & support to farmers.

Feedback

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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)

COVID-19 pandemic forced even the fiercest critics of PDS to recognize its role during the crisis.

However recently PDS system and FCI are facing various issues and demands for reform have come from various committees.

FCI → responsible for procurement and storage of grains
→ distribution to states
→ ~~and~~ Open Market Sale

Reforms needed

- Better governance
- less political influence

(eg recent allegations by govt of Karnataka and TN)

- increasing storage capacity
- reducing its monopoly → decentralised storage and procurement

How PDS and FCI reforms are 2 sides of a coin :-

- These FCI reforms will increase efficiency of PDS system.
- Better storage → less loss
 ↓
surpluses can be used to enhance coverage
 (SC has decided to use projected population figures for this)
- decentralised procurement → reduce cost for government thus decrease the food subsidy bill (which has increased — tries since its inception)

Other reforms needed

- Clear policy on buffer norms and off-loading of stocks.
- Increasing coverage of PDS.
(done by various state governments
@ Odisha, Chhattisgarh)
- diversifying items available under PDS.
- Issues related to Fair Price shops
@ - diversions
• end-to-end computerization
etc

Thus, these reforms pave way for India to live up to its credentials of मेक इन इंडिया and provide equity safety net to the poor.

Feedback

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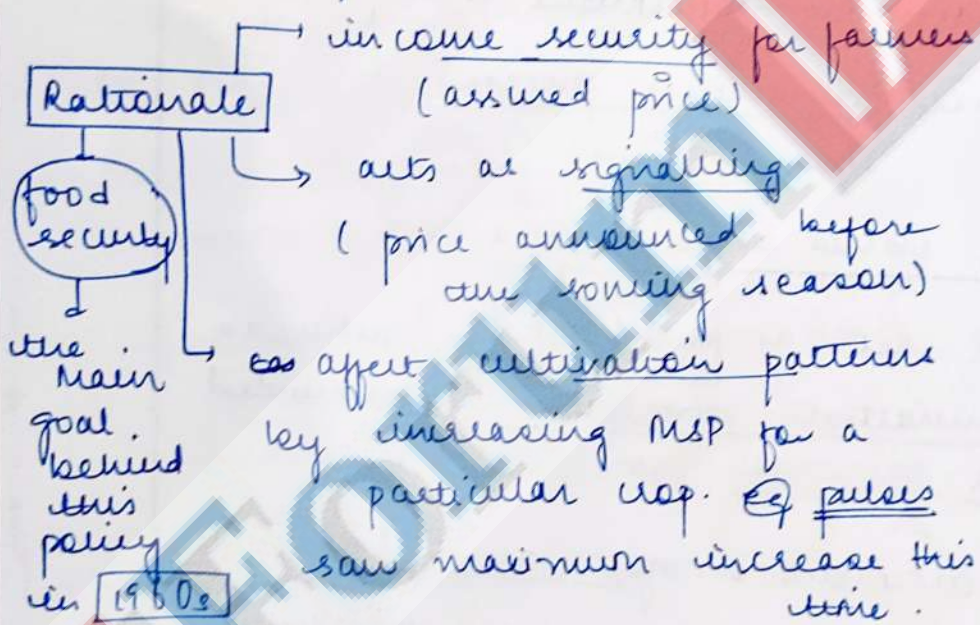
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TOTAL MARKS

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)

MSP or the minimum support price is ~~just~~ the price given by the ^{govt} farmers for their produce.



Issues

→ Benefits are not equitable
(Farmers in Punjab and Haryana)

benefit the most. Eastern region → almost no benefits)

- Altered cropping pattern in favour of rice & wheat → making agriculture unsustainable.
- Burden on government exchequer
- Affects consumer prices

other issues as per farmers

- MSP set as per $A_2 + FL$, whereas Swarnajayanti committee recommended C2.
- procurement is not assured
- MSP does not act as the floor price for private trading of produce.
- lack of legal backing

Legal backing

- Necessary because :-
- ① welfare-based approach to rights-based approach
 - ② confidence to farmer
 - ③ binding on private players also

Not sufficient because

- will not solve the inherent weakness of MSP regime
- ignoring agro-climatic conditions
- ↳ benefits large farmer more part of the jobbery
- reduce governments flexibility in policy response.

A balanced approach is required, after consulting all stakeholders to prevent decision from meeting a similar fate as our farm laws

Feedback

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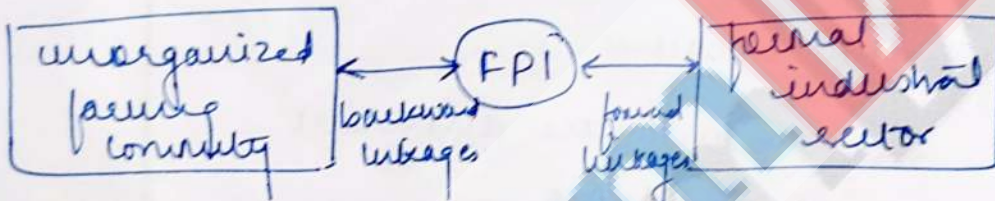
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Q.20) A link between unorganized farming community and formal industrial sector FPI can play a key role in advancing the rural economy. Evaluate. (15 marks, 250 words)

असंगठित कृषक समुदाय और औद्योगिक 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 Industries base contribute to agriculture GVA and has huge potential



Role of FPI in advancing rural economy

- Value addition in products thus increasing farmer income
- Making agriculture a profitable enterprise
- attracting youth through opportunities for entrepreneurship and employment also reducing rural-urban migration.

- organizing farmers in FPOs
- major role especially in areas like North Western India where scope for Iron and steel or petroleum industry is not there due to geographical factors.
- Reduce disguised unemployment in agriculture
- Bring positive externalities → improved infrastructure
 storage ↓
 infrastructure
- Export oriented units can increase export earnings also.

However, challenges remain

- lack of skilled rural youth to benefit from job creation.

- lack of entrepreneurial mindset of farmers
- exploitation by private players
- exposure to global fluctuations
- some problems remain unaddressed
 - eg • land degradation and declining yields
 - over-use of fertilizers
 - female issues in agriculture
- may lead to ~~no~~ disputes over IPR
 - eg PepsiCo and Gujarat farmers.

FPI though have potential to play a key role, are not panacea for all issues thus cross sectoral approach is needed.

Feedback

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