

BEST CODE 1910114451 2023-02-08 08:27:08

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	JANDEEP KAUR	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910114451	Date/दिनांक	07/02/2023
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE		

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। 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। 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। 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। 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।	
Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			8:00 pm	11:10 pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☒ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐
*Evaluator's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. 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) दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

184564_61324_1910114451 (2023-02-08 08:27:08) 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.

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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL REMARKS



184564_61324_1910114451 (2023-02-08 08:27:08)

Q.1) What do you mean by stagflation? Do you agree with the view that Indian economy is experiencing stagflation? Justify your opinion. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्टैगप्लेशन से आप क्या समझते हैं? क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था स्टैगप्लेशन (मंदी) का सामना कर रही है? अपने मत का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Stagflation is a situation of persistent high inflation, coupled with high unemployment and low growth rate.

stagflation arises due to

- war
- natural calamity
- pandemic etc

of late CPI inflation in India has been rising (6-8% in 2022) due to:-

- ① Supply-demand side shocks due to Covid 19
 - ↳ disruption of supply chains
 - ↳ rising increased prices of commodities like; semiconductors, chips, food, medicines
- ② Russia Ukraine crisis :- increased fuel prices
- ③ climate vagaries :- Eg. locust attacks, heat wave → lower agricultural productivity

④ Easy money policy of RBI

Thus, India is experiencing stagflation like situation :-

- ① Negative GDP growth rate in 2021-22
(-7.7%)
- ② unemployment rate high :- 7.8%
(PLF-S)
- ③ Disguised unemployment in Agriculture sector
- ④ High concentration of workers in unorganised sector (more than 90%)

However, despite this it is wrong to call it persistent stagflation

- ① Negative growth rate was result of COVID-19 lockdowns.
- ② India is one of the fastest growing economies (8.5% GDP growth rate in 2021-22)
- ③ Increased tax buoyancy :-
Direct Tax Collection 2021-22 :- 6 lakh crore
2022-23 :- 14 lakh crore (approx)

Thus despite inflation, Indian economy is poised to grow.

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q2) Animal husbandary is the key to supplement farm income, make agriculture sustainable and enhance value addition in food processing chain. Discuss and evaluate the various govt measures to boost animal husbandary sector.

Ans India has world's largest livestock population (20%) and ranks first in milk production.

Animal husbandary helps in :-

Supplementary Farm Income → ④ provides income throughout the year
⑤ beneficial for small & marginal farmers

② Makes Agriculture Sustainable → ⑥ Agriculture waste (stubble) used as fodder.
⑦ animal waste → manure → soil health improves

③ Food processing Industry → milk products such as cheese, curd, yogurt, sweets etc.

Govt. measures to boost animal husbandary -

- ① White Revolution : → in 1970s
 - ④ setting up of milk cooperatives
 - ⑤ 100% vaccination of cattle
 - ⑥ interest subvention on loans
- ② Rashtriya Gokul Mission → to improve breed of indigenous cattle
- ③ Other initiatives such as eGopale app, cow cess, GobarDhan Yojana.

Govt measures have helped in increasing availability of per capita milk and increasing farmers income.

Challenges : → ① Diseases [② Scrapie disease, Foot & mouth disease]

② ^{not} farmers, getting remunerable price

for milk

③ ^{Global} Competition from New Zealand, Denmark, US in milk processing.

By focussing on our capabilities and removing challenges, animal husbandary can truly help in doubling farmers income

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.3) How would you explain the anomaly of chronic hunger and malnutrition coexisting with surplus food grain production in the country? How can this anomaly be resolved? (10 marks, 150 words)

आप देश में अधिशेष खाद्यान्न उत्पादन के साथ-साथ गहन भूख और कुपोषण की विसंगति की व्याख्या कैसे करेंगे? इस विसंगति को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In India 1/3rd of children are suffering from malnutrition and 47% of women are anemic (NFHS-5).

Reasons behind coexistence of surplus food grain production and hunger + malnutrition

- ① Green Revolution + MSP :- food security achieved in 1960s-70s.
- ② National food security Act :- availability of food grains at subsidized prices
- ③ However, focus only on wheat and rice → lack in proteins, minerals, vitamins, Iron
- ④ Socio cultural factors → women last to eat
- ⑤ Poverty :- 21% - Census 2011 → can't spend on nutritious food
- ⑥ Water sanitation - disease → TEF open defecation → worms in intestine (Enteropathy)

Required measures to solve anomaly

- ① food fortification
- ② shift in agriculture pattern :- from wheat and rice to millets, pulses, vegetables, fruits.
- ③ Diversified food in POS shops
- ④ changing dietary habits of people

Govt measures:

- ① Rice fortification (Vit B12, Iron) and salt fortification (Iodine)
- ② Poshan 2.0 : - take home nutritious ration
- ③ mid day meal scheme → for malnutrition in children
- ④ Swachh Bharat Abhiyan → to improve water & sanitation facilities

Hunger and malnutrition leads to high IMR , MMR and lower cognitive development. SDG-2 requires India to eliminate hunger of all kinds.

Feedback

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Structure/
PresentationQuestion
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.4) 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)

India has one of the most diverse agro climatic zones (15 agro climatic zones).

However, of lately agricultural pattern has started defying agro climatic conditions

- TEg ① Rice Cultivation in semi arid regions of Punjab, Haryana
② Sugarcane :- in Vidarbha

This has several unintended and undesirable consequences :-

- ① Water scarcity & groundwater depletion
→ 17% of over exploited groundwater zones
- ② Soil salinity :- TEg in Punjab
soil salinity due to excessive irrigation
- ③ Loss of fertility of soil :- due to

mono-culture crops

- ④ Nutritional deficiency :- lack of diversity in food.
- ⑤ Loss of Biodiversity :- [Eg] many Himdayan herbs on verge of extinction like Himdayan fritillary
- ⑥ Climatic vagaries → vulnerability of farmers increased → due to excessive dependence on single crops
- ⑦ Change in food habits

Suggestions :-

- ① Policy support :- [Eg] MSP on and procurement of crops suitable with agro climatic zones.
- ② Food processing industry in rural areas
[Eg] Mga food parks
- ③ Initiatives like International Year of millets, zero budget natural farming

SDG 2 requires nations to adopt sustainable agricultural practices and hence the same should be encouraged.

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
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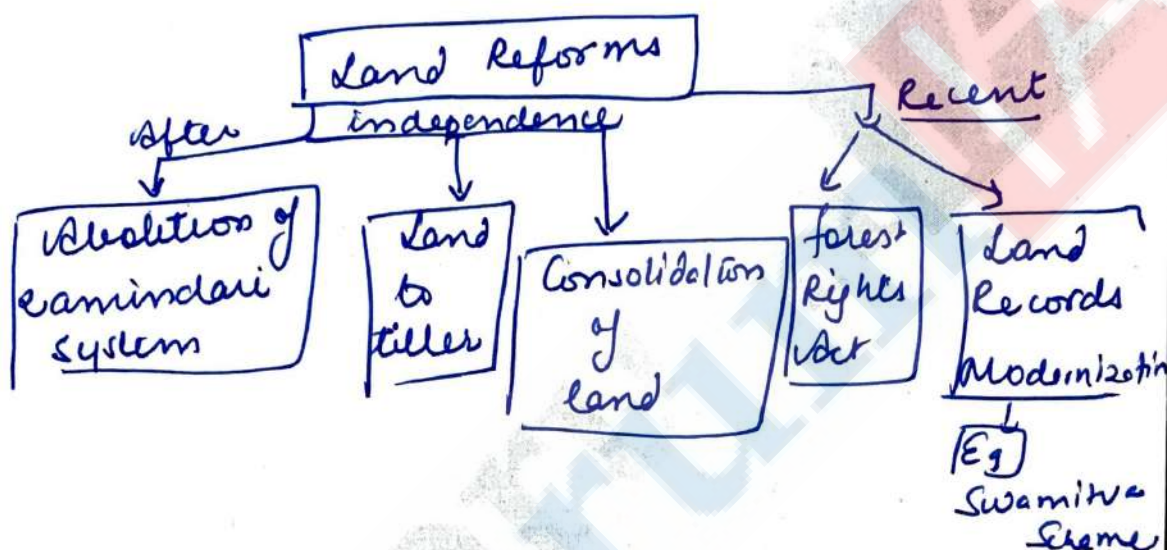
Value
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Q.5) In what ways can land reforms contribute towards holistic development of agriculture? Also, critically analyse the achievements of land reforms in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

In India, land reforms were initiated right after the independence in order to end exploitation of peasants.



Contribution of land reforms towards holistic agriculture development

- ① land consolidation helps in increasing agricultural productivity → Eg) Farm
- ② land serves as social value & security against credit
- ③ helps in increasing farm mechanization
- ④ prevents eviction and exploitation → hence farmer can invest in agriculture

Achievements of land reforms:-

- ① abolition of zamindari in Bengal, Bihar, Odisha.
- ② Land consolidation in Punjab, Haryana helped in successful Green Revolution.
- ③ under forest Rights Act, Tribals got land titles.
- ④ Land ceiling led to redistribution of land.
- ⑤ India became food surplus country.

Shortcomings

- ① Bureaucratic and political nexus - land ceiling could not be implemented in letter and spirit.
 - ② forest Rights act → Resistance by forest officials
fake claims over land
 - ③ Land fragmentation
- further scope of land redistribution is limited. There is the need to shift small and marginal farmers towards manufacturing.

Feedback

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Structure/
PresentationQuestion
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.6) How has the Industrial policy in India evolved since independence? Have these policies succeeded in attaining their objectives? Argue your case. (10 marks, 150 words)

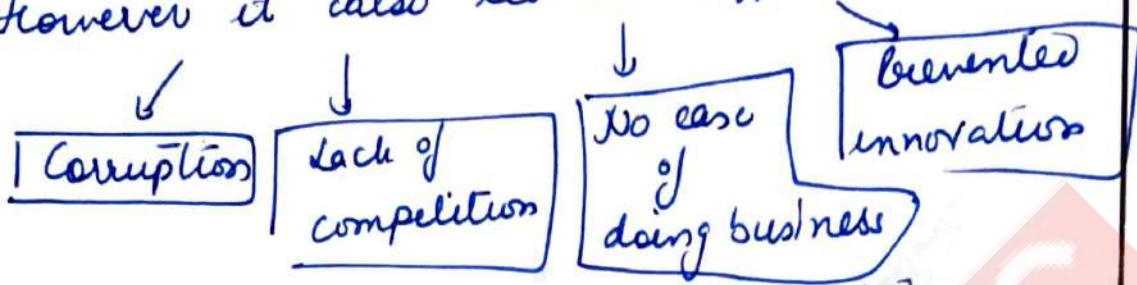
स्वतंत्रता के बाद से भारत में औद्योगिक नीति कैसे विकसित हुई है? क्या ये नीतियां अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में सफल रही हैं? अपने उदाहरण हेतु तर्क दें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian Industrial Policy can be
divided into → Post LPG Reforms
↓
Pre LPG Reforms
(1991)

Pre LPG Industrial Policy

- ① Mahalanobis model : 2nd five year plan
↳ public sector led heavy industries
[E] oil, mining, steel etc
 - ② Import substitution : → high tariff and non tariff barriers, inward looking economy
 - ③ Nationalisation of banking, insurance, airlines etc
 - ④ Mandatory licensing and quota system
 - ⑤ Some sectors such as pickles, mustard oil reserved for small scale industries.
- This helped in:
- ① Equitable growth & job creation
 - ② Protection of small scale industries

③ Building indigenous industry however it also led to inefficiencies



Due to Balance of payment crisis India introduced LPG reforms in 1991!

- ① Entry of private sector - banks, aviation, insurance
- ② Disinvestment of govt :-
P.M. Modi said govt has no business in doing business.
- ③ FTI reforms : Entry of e-commerce, mobile telecom
- ④ Done away with licensing :- only limited to a few industries such as alcohol.
- ⑤ Initiatives such as Ease of doing business, single window clearance, startup India. etc

Due to these reforms economy has been able to grow at 6-7% annually and India has become leader in service sector, pharma sector etc.

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.7) Despite a bountiful reserve of coal, its shortage has become systematic and perennial. Highlighting the causes, recommend some corrective measures. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

India has 5th largest coal reserves and yet the 2nd largest importer of coal.

Recently power plants suffered from coal shortage leading to power outages.

Causes of shortage

- ① Coal still contributes to 55% of energy production.
- ② Coal India lacks technology for mining in rainy season.
- ③ Environmental activism - in Australia → leading to increased coal prices
- ④ Corona lockdown :- supply chain issues
- ⑤ Lower quality coal reserves :- lignite and Bituminous.
- ⑥ Coal reserves in forest areas → mining leads to deforestation, eviction of tribals etc
- ⑦ Growing energy needs.

Measures required

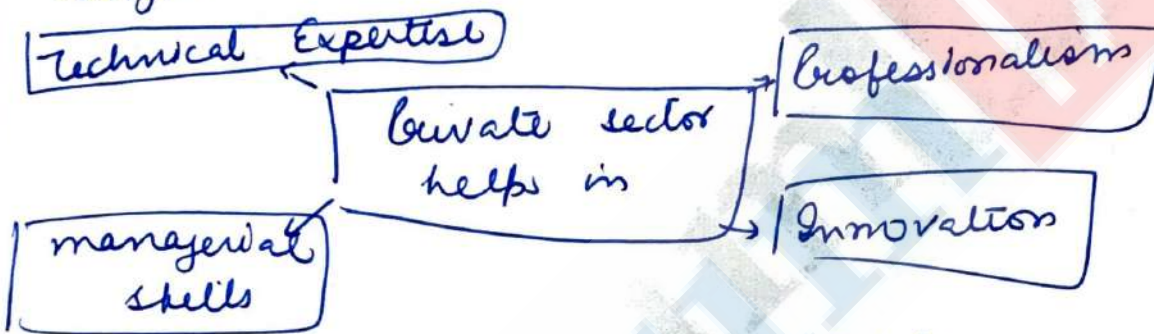
- ① shift to green energy :- TEG
solar and wind energy!
- ② Target of carbon neutral economy
by 2030.
- ③ Policy initiatives such as HELPS,
KUSUM, SRISHTI etc.
- ④ Innovation in new technologies :-
TEG Green hydrogen mission
- ⑤ Implementing one nation one
grid :- for transferring electricity
from surplus region to deficient region
- ⑥ Setting up coal based thermal plants
near coal mining areas :- to prevent
transportation cost

India's energy requirements will
double by 2030. Coal will remain
the necessary evil and therefore
reforms are required for its efficient
use.

Q.8) 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)

Infrastructure projects require high investment and govt alone can't finance it due to fiscal deficit targets.



PPP and HAM are models for involving private sector in infrastructure development

PPP Model : → Private player builds to project and owns it for specific period of time.
→ Private player has right to collect tolls / fees etc.

Ex) Mumbai Airports given by AAI to Adani Group

Problems in PPP model

① Private player may not invest in financially unviable projects

Tg] Airport in North East

② High toll $\rightarrow$ exploitation of people

In order to solve this, government came up with Hybrid Annuity model

HAM $\Rightarrow$

- ① $\rightarrow$ ownership shared between private player and govt
- ② $\rightarrow$ no right to collect tolls $\Rightarrow$ govt pay annuity to private player at regular interval.
- ③ $\rightarrow$ private player is also saved from risk.
- ④ $\rightarrow$ Equitable development $\Rightarrow$ even in remote areas.

Currently 60% of projects under the Charatmela project are under Hybrid Annuity model.

Feedba

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Structure/
PresentationQuestion
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.9) 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 परिचयों 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 establishes link between various govt schemes outcomes with the budget outlay.

Advantages

- ① It not only measures quantitative outcome but also qualitative ones.
- ② Increases accountability of govt departments → responsible to show results
- ③ Increases transparency and prevents corruption + misappropriation of funds.
- ④ Provides feedback to the govt about efficacy of govt programmes.
- ⑤ Opportunity to improve.
- ⑥ Increases people's participation → as they are more aware of allocation of funds and their outcomes

TE) Gram Samvad App → provides

rural people information about fund allocation to Panchayats.

Disadvantages

- ① Sometimes outcomes are difficult to measure. [Ex] in R&D
- ② some schemes yield result in long time [Ex] health and Education
- ③ outcome can be result of multiple factors rather than just funding
- ④ Complicates the process of budget making.
- ⑤ Increased cost of budgeting.

Status in India

NITI Aayog monitors the documents uploaded by finance ministries showing output outlay of each ministry and department.

Output outlay budget has made budgeting exercise more interactive and feedback oriented.

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.10) 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 in India post independence to protect farmers from money lenders who would forcibly take away farmers produce.

Limitations of APMCs

- ① Limiting access to larger markets
↳ APMC acts make it mandatory to sell produce at APMC.
- ② Poor price realization : →
cartelization by traders - oligopoly markets
- ③ multiple entry and exit taxes
- ④ Traders engage in hoarding & artificial shortage.
- ⑤ Poor storage infrastructure
- ⑥ Politicization of APMCs :- trustees are politically influential persons

Recently, govt tried to abolish APMC but failed due to following benefits cited by farmer organizations →

- ① Govt procurement at MSP happens through APMCs
- ② Liberalisation / Deregulation - not always consumer friendly : [Eg] Hospitals, Schools
- ③ protect farmers from capitalists
- ④ state govt levy fees → leads to infrastructure development.

Required reforms

- ① Implement eNAM integrating it with Gramk haats and APMCs.
- ② Govt should increase spending on storage infrastructure and cold storage chains
- ③ Link to food processing industry
- ④ Economic Survey :- states should implement Model APMC laws.

In order to double farmers income, reforms in agricultural markets are need of the hour

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

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Q.11) 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)

Gross Domestic Production is sum
total of goods and services produced
in a given year.

In order to comply with united
Nations ^{Sys} National Accounting standards
(SNA-2008), government changed
methodology of GDP calculation

- Changes
- 1) Base year changed (2005 to 2011)
 - 2) new system of data collection
 - 3) using Companies balance sheets rather than ASG survey
 - 4) use of service tax collection data etc.

Advantages

- ① change in base year :- more realistic picture

- ② local organizations and institutions are well represented.
- ③ widening of data pool
- ④ This method of calculation resembles the global standards - thus better comparisons can be made
- ⑤ Increased GDP numbers
- ⑥ Inclusion of indirect taxes and subsidies in calculation → incentive for govt to reduce subsidies.

⑦ criticisms

- 1) overestimation of growth
- 2) Govt may reduce subsidies to project higher growth.

Limitations of using GDP as a measure of development :-

- ① It does not take into account inequalities :

eg) Oxfam report :- 1% Indians own 70% of wealth.

- ② Ignores externalities :- Teg Environment
- at loss for increasing agricultural
production
- ③ Non-inclusion of unpaid work by
housewives.
- ④ can't assess the parallel economy
- ⑤ India has 5th largest GDP; still
poor ranking in Human Development
Index (132) and Global Hunger Index (107)
- ⑥ Does not take into account Gender
parameters. Teg only 20-21% of women
in labour force participation.

In order to have holistic development
rather than just increasing GDP
numbers, focus should be on
education, health, social security,
environment etc.

However it is also true increased
GDP has trickle down effect

GDP ↑ → Tax Collection ↑ → Govt spending
on development ↑

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Q.12) Besides unemployment, the economy suffers from disguised unemployment, and informalization of labour force. Analyze the statement and suggest ways to improve employment scenario in the country. (15 marks, 250 words)

बेरोजगारी के अलावा, अर्थव्यवस्था प्रच्छन्न बेरोजगारी और श्रम शक्ति के अनौपचारिकीकरण से ग्रस्त है। कथन का विश्लेषण करें और देश में रोजगार परिदृश्य में सुधार के तरीके सुझाएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to PLFS, unemployment rate in India hovers around 7% - 7.5% (2022 data).



Besides this problem of disguised unemployment and informalization of labour force is huge :->

① In agriculture :- ~~disguised~~ 48% of workforce → only 13% (GDP) → disguised unemployment

- ② Post LPG reforms → rise of private sector → informalization of workforce (more than 90% of total workforce)
- ③ outsourcing of jobs by government
- ④ new age jobs like gig workers, freelancers are also informal jobs.
- ⑤ Lack of job creation in manufacturing sector → overburden on agriculture → disguised unemployment in agriculture sector

Implications:-

- ① India unable to realize its demographic dividend
- ② Informalization → lack of social security for workers + exploitation [TEs] during Covid 19 informal workers suffered the most
- ③ Inequitable growth : Oxyam

report : a female domestic worker in India will take 22,277 years to earn as much as a Top CEO.

4. Social unrest ! → Left wing Extremism

Suggestions to improve

- 1) Agriculture → food processing → reskilling
- 2) Manufacturing → Low skilled workers can be subsumed
- 3) Skill India Mission → impart skills as per regional requirements.
TEJ Agro marketing skills in rural areas
- 4) Loss social gig workers social security act
- 5) Encourage textile industries in rural areas → subsuming women workforce.
- 6) Address regional inequalities seen as less no of colleges in Eastern India.

The biggest challenge today is creating meaningful employment for realizing the benefits of demographic dividend. Concerted efforts are required in this regard.

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
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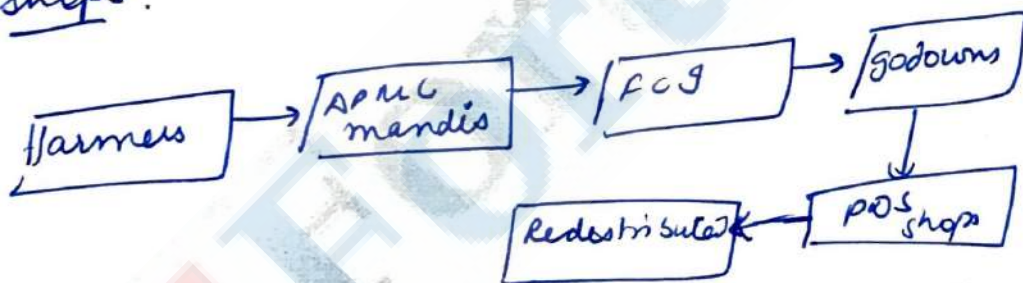
Q.13) Reforms in Public distribution system (PDS) and Food Corporation of India (FCI) are two sides of the same coin. Discuss the statement along with suitable reforms in PDS and FCI.

(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)

In India, the procurement of food grains is done by government through FCI.

These food grains are then redistributed to people from lower socio economic background under the food security act (66% of population) through PDS shops.



Problems in food distribution system

- According to both FCI and PDS:
- ① overpowering godowns of FCI → still hunger problem exists
 - ② Procurement and distribution bias against wheat and paddy.

Related to PDS only:-

- ③ Inclusion exclusion errors in PDS system - [40% - Santhakumar Committee]
- ④ still census data, data is being used to identify beneficiaries under NFSA.
- ⑤ Eligibility challenge:- migrants unable to take the benefit

Related to FCI only

- ③ High storage costs
- ④ Poor quality of foodgrains
- ⑤ Leakages

Thus the reforms required are specific as well as common FCI and PDS :-

Common reforms

- ① Diversification in procurement and distribution
- ② Decentralized storage and distribution
→ reduction in transportation and handling costs.

Reforms for FCI

- ③ Plug leakages
- ④ Better storage facilities
- ⑤ Increasing the role of private sector

Reforms for PDS

- ⑥ Economic Survey 2020! - reduce beneficiaries of highly subsidized foodgrains to 20%.
- ⑦ Distribution of pulses, millet through PDS

Other reforms such as e-RUP, direct benefit transfer and GPS tracking can also be explored.

The role of FCI and PDS in providing food security to the country is immense. SDG - 2 requires countries to eliminate hunger. Now there is a need to shift focus from food security to nutritional security through initiatives such as POSHAN 2.0.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.14) India is one of the largest producers of food, yet Food Processing Industry (FPI) is not well developed in the country. Examine the inhibiting factors and recommend some remedial actions to promote FPIs. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत खाद्यान्न के सबसे बड़े उत्पादकों में से एक है, फिर भी देश में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग (FPI) अच्छी तरह से विकसित नहीं हो पाई है। अवरोधक कारकों की जांच करें और FPI को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कुछ उपचारात्मक कार्रवाइयों की सिफारिश करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

With Green revolutions, MSP regime & public procurement, India became 2nd largest food producing country.

Food processing is turning raw & fresh food into food products, using mechanical and chemical methods.

But less than 1/5th of food is processed in India.

Inhibiting factors

- ① lack of access to capital, infrastructure
- ② need skilled manpower, R&D and technology

↳ lower funding for R&D and technology. Budget 2023-24 : only 28000 crore to R&D (approx)

③ upstream and downstream issues

TEP lack of proper
storage infrastructure
at village level

TEP Indian customers
prefer fresh food
rather than processed

④ Obstacles in APMC Act → no
direct linkage with farmers.⑤ Limits prescribed by Essential
Commodities Act → harassment by officers⑥ Export challenges

① Competition from Kenya & (Tea),
New Zealand (Dairy products) etc

② our prod rejected by developed
countries on phyto sanitary measures

Remedial measures

① Govt support through schemes like
Production linked Incentive Scheme

② capacity building and skill
development in rural folks.

③ Increasing agriculture research
funding

- ④ biotech contract farming
- ⑤ helping farmers with phyto sanitary measures.

Government Measures in this regard

- ① PM Kisan Sampada Yojana :-
mega food parks
- ② Operation Green :- for storage infrastructure of fruits and veggies.
- ③ PM - food Enterprises promotion :-
for micro food enterprises funding, training and support for brand building.

With the increasing urbanisation and rise of nuclear families, the scope of food processing is immense. Also large diaspora provides huge export potential for ethnic foods. Thus the future of sustainable agriculture depends on food processing.

Feedback

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Structure/
PresentationQuestion
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

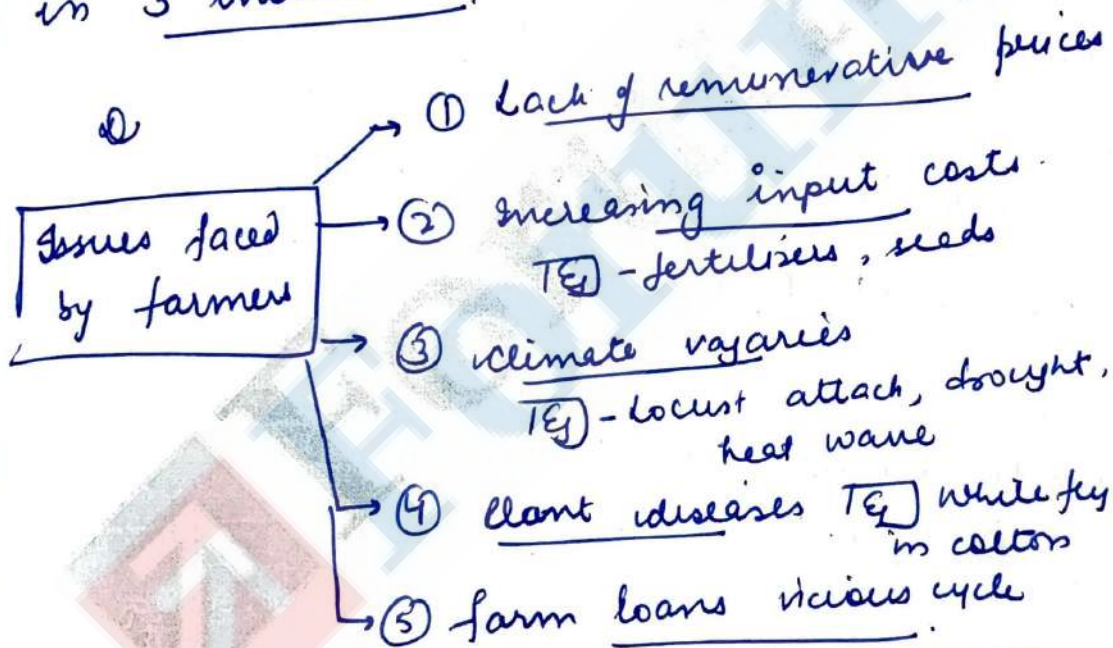
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Q.15) Direct income transfer to farmers can improve production, increase resilience to market volatility and encourage adoption of new farming techniques. Analyze the various benefits and bottlenecks of the PM-Kisan Yojana. (15 marks, 250 words)

किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष आय हस्तांतरण, उत्पादन में सुधार कर सकता है, बाजार की अस्थिरता के प्रति लचीलापन बढ़ा सकता है और नई कृषि तकनीकों को अपनाने को प्रोत्साहित कर सकता है। पीएम-किसान योजना के विभिन्न लाभों और बाधाओं का विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

PM Kisan Yojana is a direct income transfer scheme (central sector scheme) of govt.

Amount of Rs. 6000/- is transferred into bank accounts of farmers in 3 instalments annually.



Thus govt brought direct income scheme for farmers:-

① To reduce distress caused by various reasons :- this increasing

resilience to market volatility.

② More liquidity in the hands of farmers → can be invested in seeds, fertilisers, rain water harvesting etc. → increased productivity.

③ Extra ~~is~~ assured income helps adoption of new techniques such as micro irrigation, organic farming, natural farming.

④ prevents distress migration to cities.

⑤ can help in curbing farmer suicides.

⑥ provides protection in case of crop failure.

⑦ prevents them from vicious cycle of moneylenders.

However, there are certain bottlenecks / criticism of PM Kisan Yojana :-

① Rs. 6000/- a year is very meagre amount

- ② landless farmers are not included.
- ③ Tribal farmers + not having
ownership documents included
- ④ Increased fiscal deficit → Budget
outlay of ₹ 60,000/- crores.
- ⑤ Even large farmers are not excluded.
- ⑥ Less focus on agriculture L&D,
high value agriculture such as
horticulture, medicinal plants, livestock
etc.

Suggestions to improve :-

- ① Inclusion of landless farmers and
tribal farmers
- ② Exclusion of large farmers - to curb
fiscal deficit

SDG-2 requires to double agriculture
productivity and small farmers
income by 2030. Building assured
income support to farmers is a
step in right direction.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

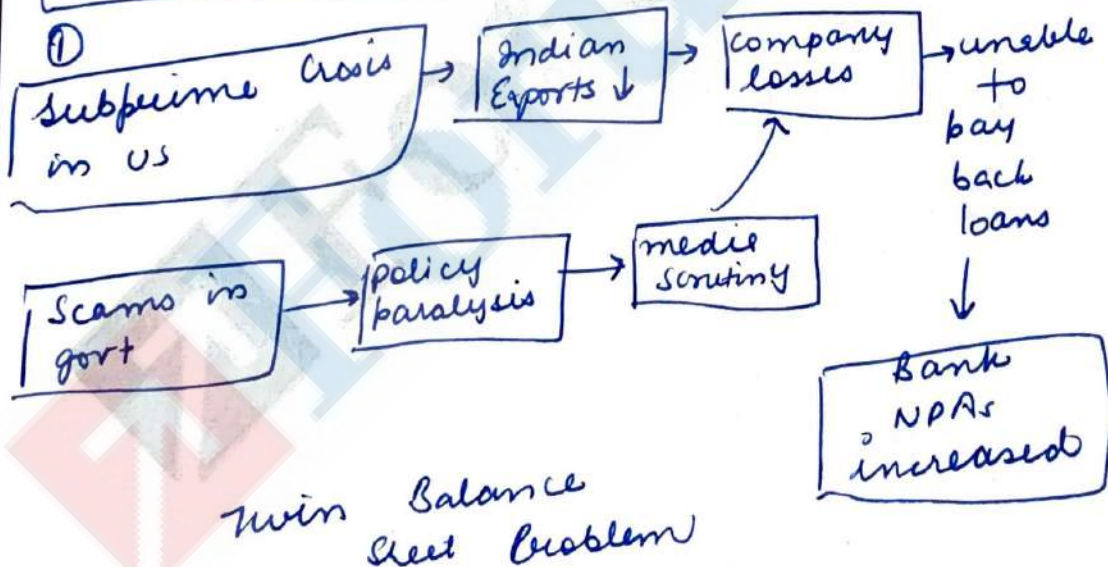
Q.16) What are the reasons for high load of non-performing assets (NPAs) in Indian banking sector? Evaluate the utility of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) and National Asset Reconstruction Company Ltd (NARCL) in resolving the NPA crisis. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय बैंकिंग क्षेत्र में गैर-निष्पादित आस्तियों (NPAs) के उच्च भार के कारण क्या हैं? एनपीए संकट को हल करने में दिवाला और दिवालियापन संहिता (IBC) और नेशनल एसेट रिकंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड (NARCL) की उपयोगिता का मूल्यांकन करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Non performing asset is a loan for which interest and loan principle has not been paid for more than 90 days.

The NPAs of PSBs rose to 11% in 2017 (Economic Survey). ~~or now rising to~~

Reasons for high NPAs



- ② Corruption in Public sector Banks
- ③ Political and interference in banking sector
- ④ Regulatory shortcomings of RBI.

In order to solve NPA problem and bringing banking sector back on track govt brought reforms such as ABC and NARCL.

Utility of ABC in solving NPA problem:-

- ① Balance of power shifted from promoters to creditors
- ② completion of proceedings in time bound manner.
- ③ Provision of restructuring of loan
- ④ liquidation of assets in case of non resolution.
- ⑤ ABC has prompted behavioural changes in corporate companies : Economic survey
- ⑥ ~~for more details see video~~

Utility of NARCL in solving NPA problem :-

- ① will purchase bad loans from banks $\rightarrow$ clearing banks balance sheet.
- ② Resolution of large sized NPA's $\rightarrow$ which was difficult with IBC.
- ③ Banks can focus on more productive work.

Outcome

- ① ES 2022-23 :- NPA have reduced to 5% (approx)

- ② Bank profits are rising.

Along with IBC, NARCL, various measures taken by RBI such as 4R, 4D, Prompt corrective action framework has also helped in solving NPA problem.

Feedback

(For OFFICE)

Structure/
PresentationQuestion
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.17) 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)

After the Balance of Payments crisis in 1991, govt introduced LPG reforms.

Liberalisation → govt did away with compulsory licensing, quota system and importer's licence.

Privatisation :- allowing private sector enter into sectors previously reserved for public sector.

- nationalization stopped
- private companies allowed in banking, insurance, aviation, telecom etc
- public sector reserved for atomic energy and Railway.

Globalisation :- free movement of goods, services, people, investment across nations

- India joined WTO
- reduced import tariffs and policy of import substitution.

Effects of LPG reforms on various sectors :-

Positive:

- 1) Rise of FDI in India
- 2) Rise of multinational companies.
- 3) service sector took a quantum jump → India now 53% of GDP.
- 4) Increased competition for Indian Industries → more innovation and consumer centric products.
- 5) Increased GDP growth rate and per capita income.
- 6) India becoming leader in pharma products (3rd by volume & 11th by value)
- 7) Increased banking sector penetration → financial inclusion
- 8) Govt doing disinvestment / selling loss making public sector enterprises → reduction in fiscal deficit
- 9) Increase in high paying jobs for CEOs in MNCs.

Negative :-

- ① Increased regional disparities :-
western and southern states benefitted the most.
- ② Rise in inequalities
- ③ Informalization of jobs :- more than
90% jobs informal
- ④ Increased consumerism
- ⑤ Environmental damage & pollution.
- ⑥ Jobless growth :- still 48% population
in agriculture sector
- ⑦ Rising health and education cost :-
India Health Accounts :- 50% out of
pocket expenditure

LPG reforms, despite a few shortcomings have been game changing event for Indian economy. In order to realize its optimum benefit, there is need to spend on skill development, education, infrastructure and health care.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.18) A robust infrastructure sector is indispensable for putting the country in a consistent socio-economic growth trajectory. Analyse the statement and evaluate the role of PM-Gatishakti and National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) in infrastructure development of the country?

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to Economic Survey, India annually requires ₹20 lakh crore investment in infrastructure.

Investment in infrastructure sector helps in socio economic growth

① Investment in agriculture sector in storage, food parks, transportation → increases farmer income → relieves rural distress

TEJ - Kisan Sampada Yojana, Agri Infra Investment Fund etc

② Investment in Roads, railways acts as force multiplier → help in growth of businesses around them.

③ Increased connectivity → TEJ Bharatmala, Sagarmala

④ Reduced logistics costs :- currently
logistics costs 13-14% of GDP

⑤ connecting hinterland :- through
projects such as istal tunnel, vibrant
village project, Border area development Proj



In order to streamline infrastructure
development, govt came up with
National Infrastructure Pipeline and PM
Gati Shakti.

~~Also~~ NIP :- aims to invest ₹111 lakh crore
in 5 years in infra projects
→ funding to be arranged through
InvITs, land monetization,
bonds, private sector (21%) and
state govt (40%)

Pragati Shakti! - promoting synergy between various govt ministries for better planning and coordination in infrastructure projects.

Significance of NIP and PM Gati Shakti

- 1) faster clearances and better planning
- 2) Robust funding mechanisms
- 3) Role of private players and state government → leading to cooperation.
- 4) will help in creation of new economic zones and push for Make in India, assemble in India
- 5) Reduced logistics time and cost.
- 6) Common man will be able to travel fast.

Infrastructure is the engine which makes the vehicle of economy run. focus on infra development will help in achieving the target of \$5 trillion economy faster.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.19) 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)

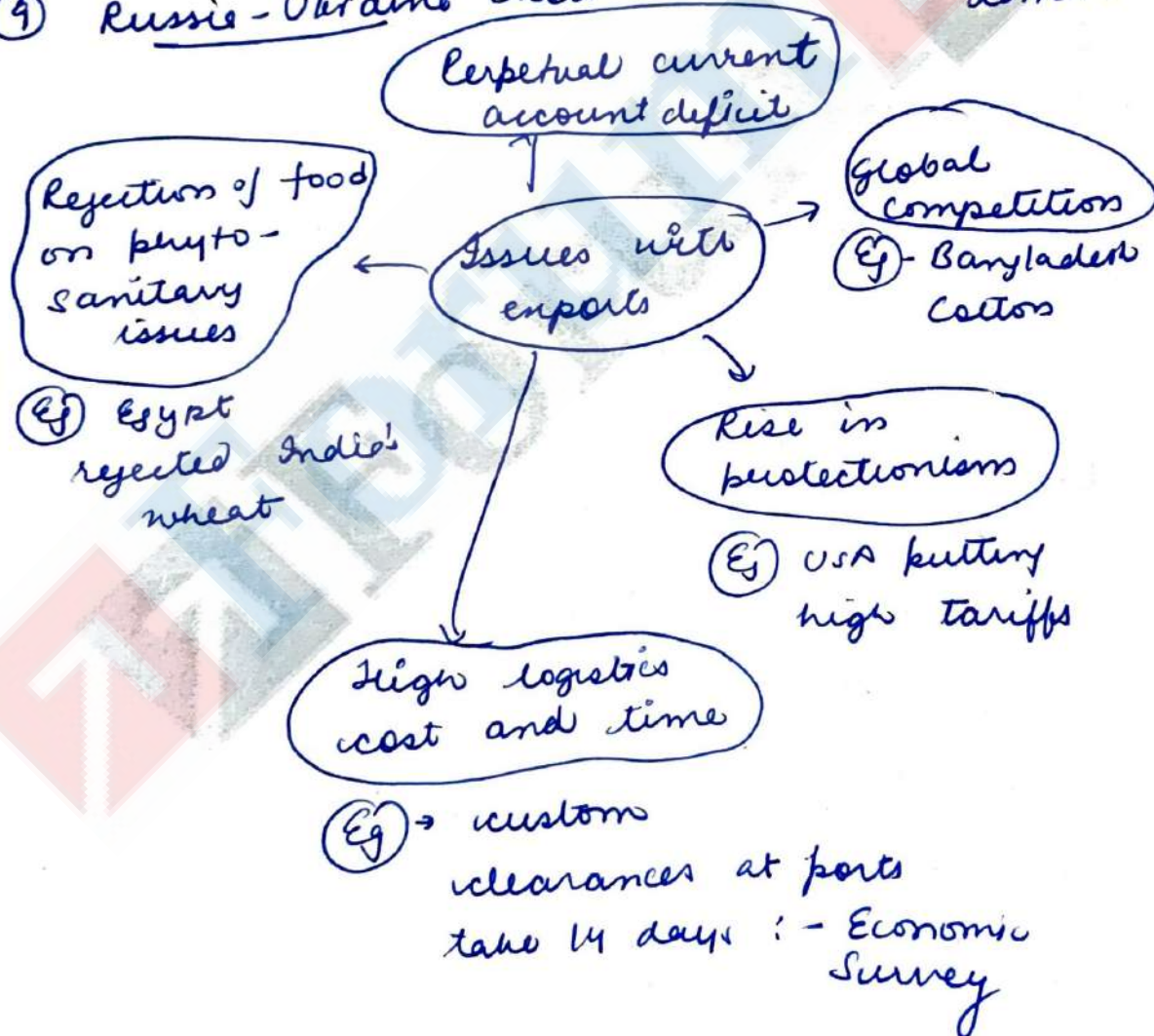
Recently, India achieved milestone of achieving \$400 billion merchandise exports which is an all time high in India's export history.

Major exports include petroleum products, gems and jewellery, pharma products, electronic goods, cotton yarn and textiles, cereals etc.

Reasons behind spectacular performance

- ① Trade war with China :- shift in focus towards India
- ② Increased demand of pharma products post Covid 19.
- ③ RODTEP scheme :- remission of duties and taxes on export products
- ④ Production linked Incentive scheme for various sectors

- ⑤ Easy money policy of RBI - post
Covid 19.
- ⑥ Export promotion schemes of govt
- ⑦ Rising demand of Indian products
such as handlooms, to gems and
jewellery abroad.
- ⑧ Emergency credit line for small
scale and medium industries.
- ⑨ Russia-Ukraine crisis → increased cereals
demand



Required reforms

- ① Reduce time for custom clearances
- ② Building brand India for Indian products.
- ③ Tapping the export potential of processed food :- high demand of Indian ethnic food. Ex Rasgulla, ^{saag} Sarson ke
- ④ setting up labs in every district for safety and hygiene certification of food.
- ⑤ free trade agreements
Ex India UAE :- CEPA
 India Australia :- ECTA

By ~~focussing on export growth in all sectors~~,

Time is ripe for India to focus on export growth. With high working age population, growing skill levels and diverse products India can become global leader in exports.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.20) Why has Indian Railways been unable to become competitive, fast, and efficient as their counterparts in developed economies? Discuss the need and ways for its holistic overhaul.

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian railway network is fourth largest in the world.

However, despite that Indian railways is less efficient as against its counterparts in developed countries.

Issues with Railways

- ① Govt monopoly → no competition → less improvisation
- ② Low operating ratio :- indicating inefficiency in operations
(98-97.6)
- ③ Cross subsidization ⇒ passenger freight tickets subsidized against freight prices.
- ④ Low sanitation, service quality and safety
- ⑤ slow speed → due to multiple stoppages.

- ⑥ Increased logistics cost :- ~~the~~ Road transport despite being inefficient carries $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of freight load

Modernisation of railways is required

- ① for better mobility
- ② Reducing burden on roads.
- ③ better passenger experience
- ④ high speed transport
- ⑤ Reduce logistics cost - 13% of GDP in India, 8-9% in developed countries

Ways for holistic overhaul of railways

- ① Allow entry of private players to run rail coaches
- ② High speed trains are need of hour - $\rightarrow$ Bullet train
- ③ More metro rails $\rightarrow$ to curb traffic problem in major cities
- ④ Electrification of railways -
Bhaskar Debroy Committee

- ③ Improve operational ratio to
at least 95%.
- ③ Improve hygiene and sanitation facilities
Various govt initiatives in this regard

- ① Vande Bharat Trains - high speed
- ② Bullet train with Japanese partnership
 Ahmedabad to Mumbai
- ③ Bio toilets
- ④ merging of various railway services -
 for better coordination and
 efficiency
- ⑤ Kavach technology → for Railway safety.
 with the rising middle class,
 people are ready to pay for better
 travel experience. Thus there is
 the need to develop railways
 in line with people's aspiration.

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 Structure/
 Presentation

 Question
 Interpretation

Content

 Value
 Addition

Total