

TEST CODE 7 1 3 1 0 3

MGP 2024

Time Allowed : One and Half Hours  
समय : डेढ़ घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 125  
अधिकतम अंक : 125

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

|                                         |               |               |                                                                            |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name Of Candidate<br>परीक्षार्थी का नाम | Pavitra Goyal |               |                                                                            |
| Roll No./अनुक्रमांक                     | 1910125935    | Medium/माध्यम | English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र              | 1902          | Date/दिनांक   | 19/07/24                                                                   |

\*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

| Q. No.<br>प्र.सं. | Max. Marks<br>अधिकतम अंक | Marks Obtained<br>प्राप्तांक |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1                 |                          |                              |
| 2                 |                          |                              |
| 3                 |                          |                              |
| 4                 |                          |                              |
| 5                 |                          |                              |
| 6                 |                          |                              |
| 7                 |                          |                              |
| 8                 |                          |                              |
| 9                 |                          |                              |
| 10                |                          |                              |
| Total/कुल अंक     | 125                      |                              |

## INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- 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।
- There are TEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में दस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।

## For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

|                                                  |                                           |                                                                                   |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक : | Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :          | End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :                                                     |
| Total Marks/कुल अंक :                            | Mode Of Examination/<br>परीक्षा की विधि : | Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/><br>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/<br>ईसीएन कोड : | EG/ईजी :  | Evaluation Date/<br>मूल्यांकन तिथि : |
|                          | ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ |                                      |

**Note:** Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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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 components of assessment.

Q.1) What are the pros and cons of Build Operate Transfer (BOT) model for development of infrastructure? How does this model compare with Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) and Engineering Procurement, and Construction (EPC)?  
(10 marks, 150 words)

बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास के लिए BOT मॉडल के फायदे और नुकसान क्या हैं? इस मॉडल की तुलना HAM और EPC से कैसे की जाती है?  
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Build Operate Transfer (BOT) model is a modern PPP model of Infrastructure development in the country.

## Pros of BOT:

- ① Increased efficiency & speed of projects
- ② Outsourcing the construction function to specialized prt. organizations
- ③ Increased prt. investment in infrastructure.
- ④ Easy clearance and paperwork for prt. organizations from govt.

## Cons of BOT:

- ① Single type of concessionaire agreement i.e. 'one size fit all' approach
- ② Delays in projects which leads to cost overruns

③ Element of welfare and social equity may be compromised  
eg: competition & exclusion

④ chances of unfair practices & information asymmetry in bidding

BOT model with respect to HAM & EPC :-

| Characteristics                   | BOT                                                    | HAM                                    | EPC                                          |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| ① <u>Funding</u>                  | priv. funding                                          | Govt. + priv.                          | Govt. Funded                                 |
| ② <u>Earning for priv. player</u> | priv. player operates it for few years to gain profits | share of the revenue b/w Govt. & priv. | Govt. gives annual payments to priv. player. |

BOT model has proved successful in sectors like National highways. However, if present challenges are overcome, its true potential will be realised.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

| #       | G | A | P |
|---------|---|---|---|
| AWIS    |   |   |   |
| CD & VA |   |   |   |
| S & F   |   |   |   |
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

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

Q.2) Comment on the achievements and failures of land reforms.

(10 marks, 150 words)

भूमि सुधार की उपलब्धियों और विफलताओं पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In the post-Independence period, one of the major challenge before govt. is unequal land distribution & feudalism.

So, govt. came up with many land reform initiatives like:

- ↳ Ceiling laws
- ↳ Surveying & mapping
- ↳ Collectivising scattered land parcels
- ↳ Digitalisation of land records etc.

Achievements of land reforms :-

- ① Distribution of lands to poor and marginalised.
- ② Tenants able to exercise their rights over the lands they cultivated.
- ③ To some extent feudalism & absentee landlords was reduced.
- ④ Proper records with govt. about lands.

## Failures of land Reforms:-

- ① In many states, courts gave judgements in favour of landlord class
- ② self cultivation clause was misused by landlords.
- ③ Peasants were evicted from lands by landlords
- ④ Ceiling laws were bypassed through 'Benami' transactions
- ⑤ Exemptions misused  
eg: Exemption of subgrous place from ceiling law
- ⑥ Model act was not replicated by all states and difference in laws from state to state
- ⑦ Till date, conclusive titles were not provided to land holders.

Land has been a major source of income, especially for much agriculture ~~the~~ dependent population and hence continuous reforms with digitalisation are required.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

| #                                           | G | A | P |
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| 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) Discuss the role of infrastructure development in driving socio-economic change. How can the need of efficiency be matched with the concerns for safety? (10 marks, 150 words)

सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तन लाने में बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। सुरक्षा की चिंताओं के साथ दक्षता की आवश्यकता का मिलान कैसे किया जा सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

For any country's development in a sustained manner, capital formation in form of infrastructure development is the prerequisite

Role of infrastructure in socio-economic changes:-

- ① supporting all other sectors of economy  
eg:- Roads connecting industries to markets  
• Storage facilities for agriculture  
• R & D labs for continuous innovations
- ② providing sustainable jobs
- ③ Enhances the development of backward areas  
eg:- BRO projects in NE region
- ④ Reducing cost of exports and thus making Indian products globally competitive  
~~eg:-~~ (currently logistics cost of India is ~14% of GDP against ~7% of developed countries)

- ⑤ Achieving goal of welfare and social equity through schools, hospitals
- ⑥ Reducing out of pocket expenditure through well managed and high quality hospitals (currently ~35% of out of pocket exp.)

Maintaining efficiency along with safety :-

- ① proper quality control checks and prescribed SOPs.
  - ② Choosing best companies for project execution through transparent bidding
  - ③ Mechanism of social audit & public feedback  
eg: compulsory social audit in MGNREGS
  - ④ more strict laws and penalties for checking corruption and violation of norms
- Legislated fire incident in Nursing home of Delhi

For any country to develop, authoritative and ensure social inclusion, infrastructure is the necessity with world class standards

## Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

|         | G | A | P |
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| AWIS    |   |   |   |
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| TOTAL MARKS |  |
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Q.4) Elaborating upon the significance of the logistics sector, analyse the role of the National Logistics Policy (NLP), 2022 in addressing sectoral challenges.

(10 marks, 150 words)

लॉजिस्टिक्स क्षेत्र के महत्व पर विस्तार से चर्चा करते हुए, क्षेत्रीय चुनौतियों के समाधान में राष्ट्रीय लॉजिस्टिक्स नीति (एनएलपी), 2022 की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Logistics sector act as a backbone for all the sectors of economy whether it is for agriculture or industries

Significance of Logistics Sector :-

- ① providing forward and backward linkages  
eg:- roads to connect industries to market
- ② Important element at every point in chain of production to consumption  
eg:- Agriculture  $\xrightarrow[\text{markets}]{\text{storage}}$  Industries  $\xrightarrow{\text{roads}}$  market
- ③ plays an imp. role in channeling exports from a country  
(currently, logistics cost - ~14% of GDP)
- ④ Creating huge number of jobs
- ⑤ Better logistics also enhance inflow of FDI & FPI

To ensure the above benefits, govt. came up with NLP 2022

## National Logistics policy 2022 :-

| Goals / objectives / initiatives under NLP 2022  | Challenges it addresses                                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ① <u>Digital integration of logistics sector</u> | <u>Ease of doing business by overcoming hurdles of transport by different means</u> |
| ② <u>Reducing cost of logistics</u>              | Currently, logistics cost ~ <u>14% of GDP</u>                                       |
| ③ <u>Multi-modal connectivity</u>                | <u>End to end connectivity &amp; further enhancing PM's Chak Shakti</u>             |

NLP is a good step in the direction of efficiency and cost reduction in logistics sector to make India's position better in Logistics performance Index.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

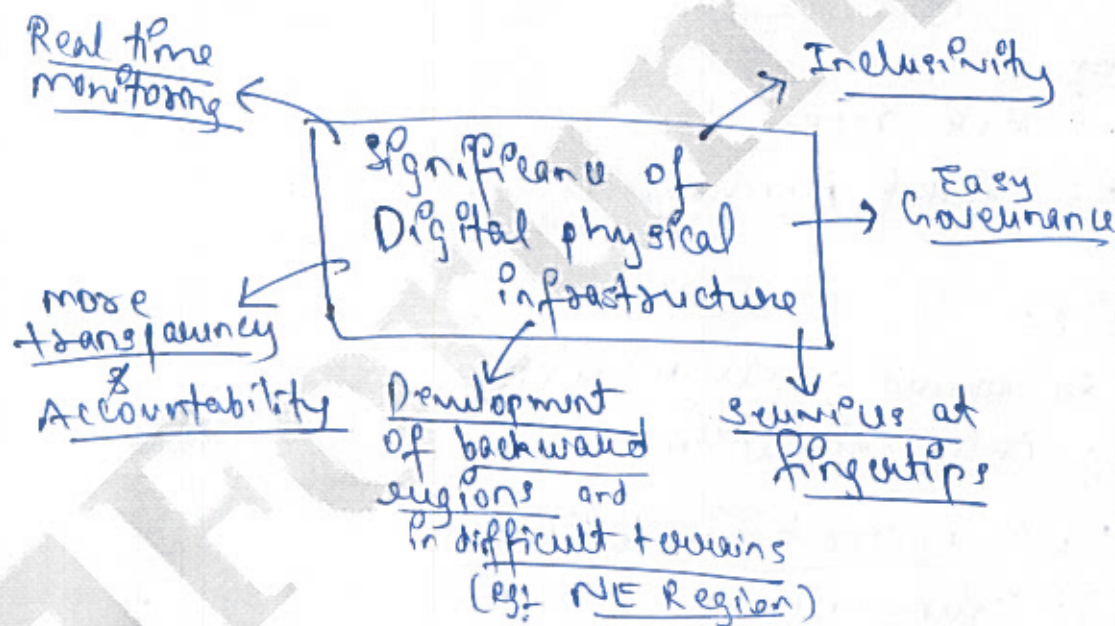
|                                             | G | A | P |
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| AWIS                                        |   |   |   |
| CD & VA                                     |   |   |   |
| S & F                                       |   |   |   |
| P & R                                       |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table.   |   |   |   |
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| TOTAL MARKS                                 |   |   |   |

Q.5) The trajectory of India's future growth is contingent on leveraging the potential of and minimizing the concerns associated with Digital Physical Infrastructure (DPI). Explain with suitable illustrations. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत के भविष्य के विकास का प्रक्षेपवक्र डिजिटल फिजिकल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर (डीपीआई) की क्षमता का लाभ उठाने और उससे जुड़ी चिंताओं को कम करने पर निर्भर है। उपयुक्त उदाहरण सहित समझाइए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In recently concluded G20 summit, India emphasized upon the Digital infra. and its importance for the development, especially for developing countries.



How India can utilize DPI :-

① Political :-

↳ Welfare schemes  
eg: DBT

↳ Better citizen centric services with

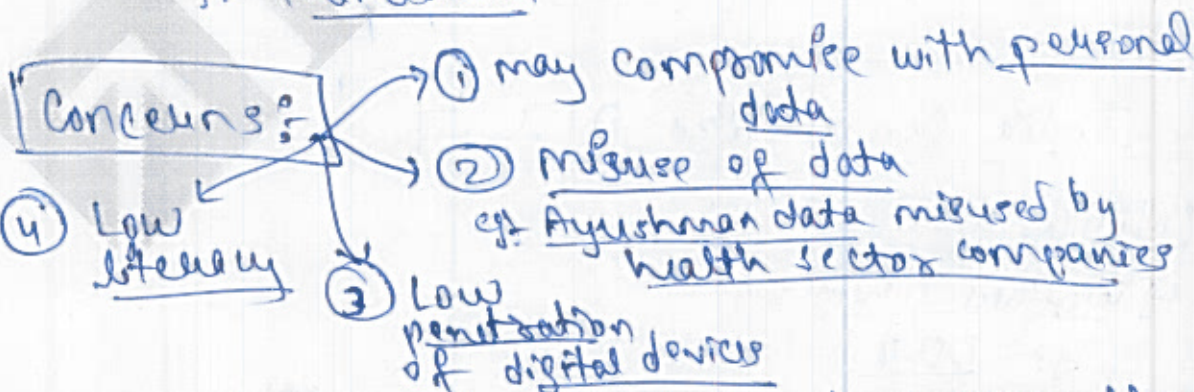
- ease of access  
eg:- Applying online for driving licence  
↳ Better monitoring and data collection  
eg:- GPS tagging of MGNREGA assets

## ② Economic:-

- ↳ Financial Inclusion  
eg:- UPI, core banking solutions  
↳ more job opportunities  
↳ Better access to services  
eg:- Digital Ayushman Bharat

## ③ Social:-

- ↳ upward social mobility  
eg:- Online education  
↳ Basic necessities fulfilled  
eg:- Telemedicine



Govt. has been continuously trying to overcome these challenges - For eg:- Digital data Act, NEP etc.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

| #       | G | A | P |
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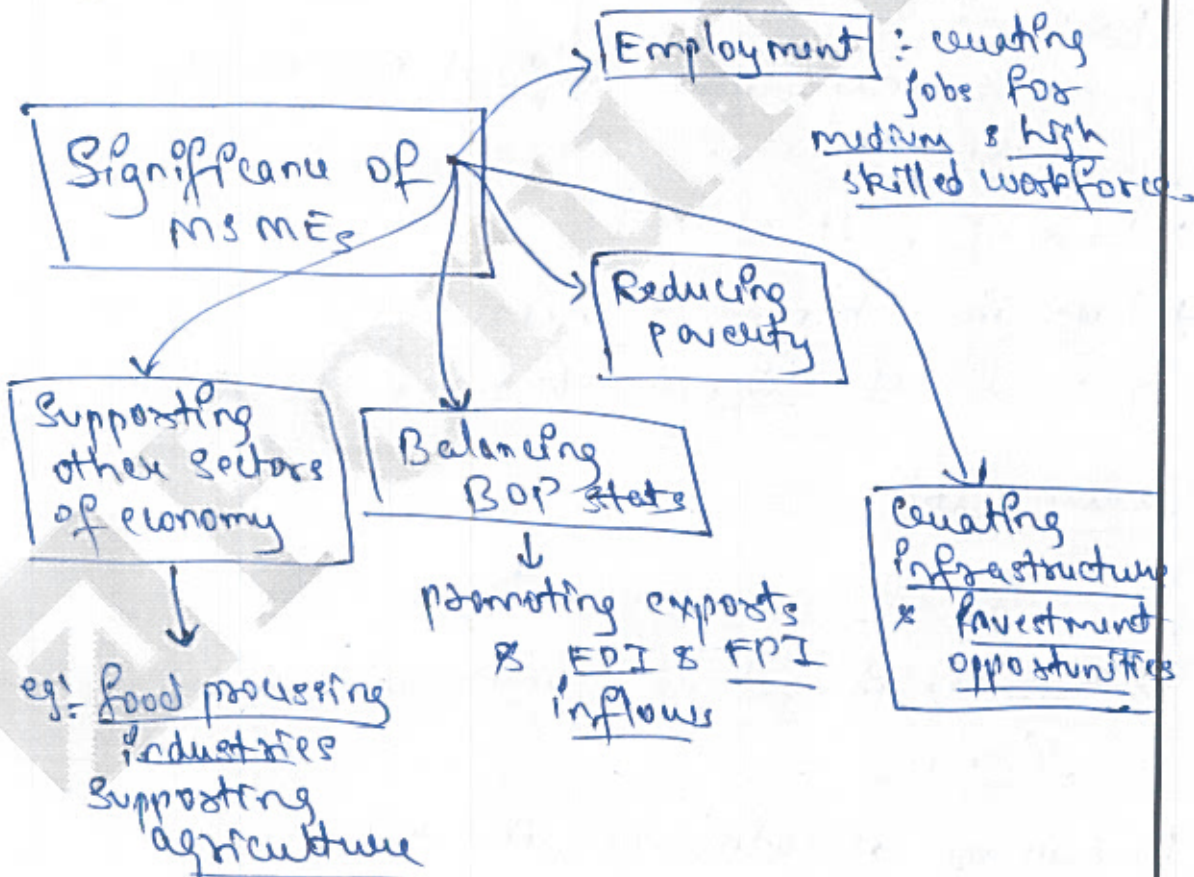
Q.6) The health of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is the key to a healthy economy. Comment and suggest measures to support the growth of the MSME sector.

(15 marks, 250 words)

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) का स्वास्थ्य एक स्वस्थ अर्थव्यवस्था की कुंजी है। टिप्पणी कीजिए और एमएसएमई क्षेत्र के विकास का समर्थन करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

MSMEs contribute more than 29% to the country's GDP and accounts for 50% of the total exports.

So it is crucial to focus on their health & functioning.



## Current Challenges with respect to MSMEs:-

### ① Socio-economic:-

- ↳ Not much employment generated
- ↳ Poor working conditions
- ↳ Increasing NPAs and losing public trust

### ② Political:-

- ↳ Regional disparities  
eg. MSMEs - majorly in Gujarat, Maharashtra,  
Karnataka etc.
- ↳ Lack of political will
- ↳ Lags in schemes & incentives  
eg. misuse of subsidies to MSMEs

### ③ Bureaucratic:-

- ↳ Red tapism
- ↳ Hurdles in getting permissions & licenses
- ↳ Fear of departments like environment,  
pollution etc.

## Way forward:

- ① Deploying single window clearance model in letter & spirit
- ② Use of digital infrastructure must be promoted  
eg: GST portal, E-way bill portal etc.
- ③ Incentivising MSEs to diverse their regional presence into areas of less development
- ④ Proper quality checks and increasing labs to promote export
- ⑤ Proper grievance redressal mechanism against bureaucratic hurdles

MSEs are acting like a backbone for Indian economy and are essential to achieve the goal of being a developed nation

### Feedback

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| #       | G | A | P |
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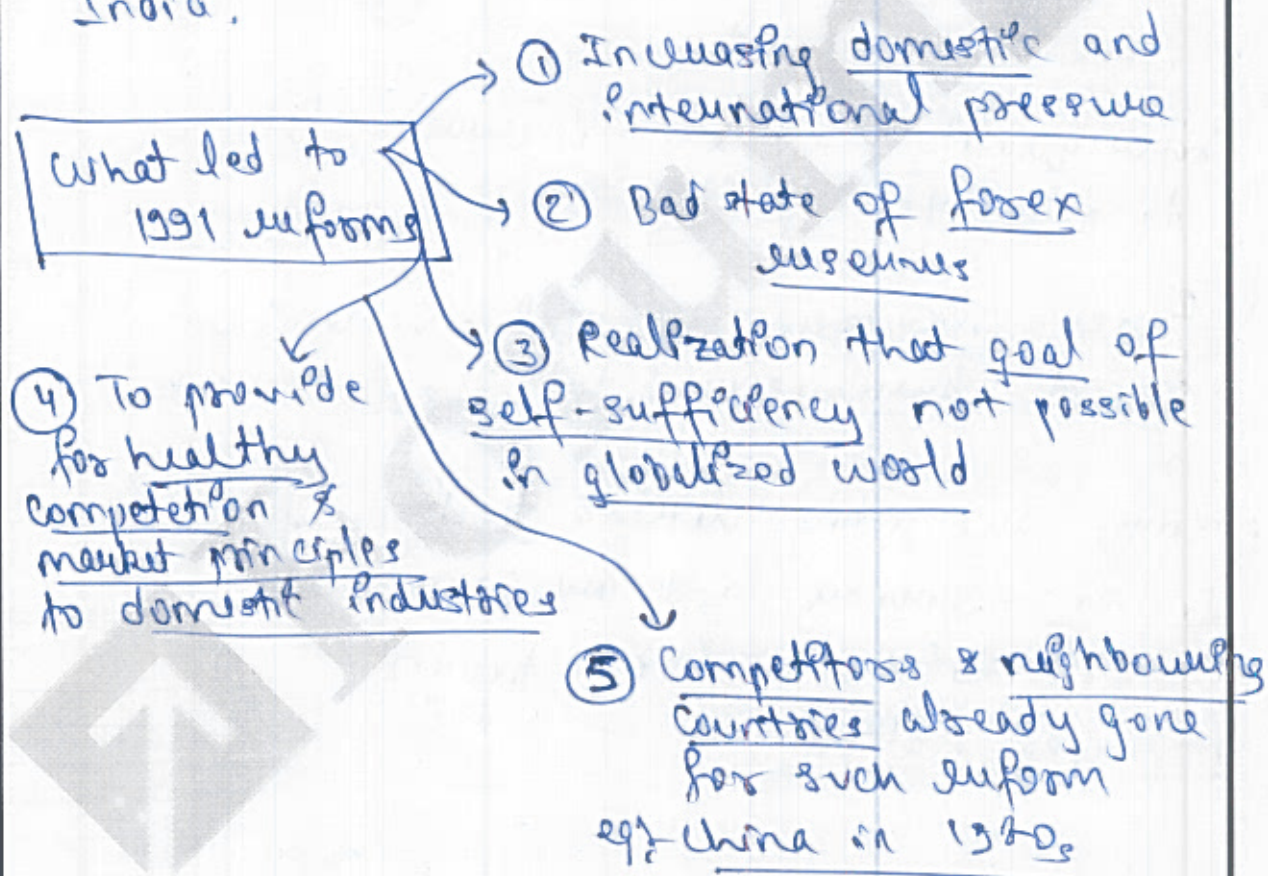
Q.7) Ambitious economic reforms are understandably contentious, inherently challenging, and seldom flawless, yet undeniably essential. In this perspective, analyze the reasons for the success of 1991 economic reforms and discuss the challenges in implementing economic reforms today.

(15 marks, 250 words)

महत्वाकांक्षी आर्थिक सुधार स्पष्ट रूप से विवादास्पद, स्वाभाविक रूप से चुनौतीपूर्ण हैं, और शायद ही कभी निर्दोष हैं, फिर भी निर्विवाद रूप से आवश्यक हैं। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में 1991 के आर्थिक सुधारों की सफलता के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आज आर्थिक सुधारों को लागू करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

1991 economic reforms proved to be a watershed moment in the domain of socio-economic & political history of India.



## Reasons for success of the reforms:-

### ① Political:-

- ↳ Strong political will
- ↳ Good & efficient political leaders of that time
- ↳ Strong political hold and majority to take decisions

### ② Socio-economic:-

- ↳ Benefit of availability of huge labour force
- ↳ Good agricultural base to support emerging industries
- ↳ India proved to be a good and major market for world economies
- ↳ Presence of strong minds & skilled people which earlier was used by other economies (Brain drain)

The way reforms earlier showed their output in a quick manner, today it has become challenging.

## Challenges in economic reforms today :-

### ① Political & Bureaucratic :-

- ↳ Red tapism
- ↳ Lack of political will  
eg: delay in implementing highway projects
- ↳ Politicization of bureaucracy; and thus deviating from public interest
- ↳ Diversion of resources  
eg: freebies.

### ② Socio-economic :-

- ↳ Lack of digital literacy & required skills
- ↳ Lack of investment  
eg: dwindling state of private investment
- ↳ misuse of benefits provided.

③ eg: Tax credit input by industries

### Way forward

- Creating Infrastructure  
eg: R&D labs, proper connectivity
- Using management information system (MIS) to track progress
- Initiating reforms in a phased manner  
eg: UPI
- overcoming delays in implementation & effective grievance redressal  
eg: IBC 2016

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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| TOTAL MARKS |  |
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Q.8) What benefits does privatization of public infrastructure offer? Examine the role of the landlord port model in modernization of India's port infrastructure. (15 marks, 250 words)

सार्वजनिक बुनियादी ढांचे के निजीकरण से क्या लाभ मिलता है? भारत के बंदरगाह अवसंरचना के आधुनिकीकरण में लैंडलॉर्ड बंदरगाह (Landlord port) मॉडल की भूमिका की जांच कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recent privatization of AB India has again sparked the debate on the issue of privatization of public infrastructure.

Benefits of privatization of public infra. :-

- ① Enhanced speed and efficiency
- ② Boosting private investment in the economy
- ③ Govt. can focus on other important areas  
'Govt. has no business to do business'.
- ④ Bringing expertise of private enterprises  
eg:- ICT, AI, etc.
- ⑤ Better quality of services to consumers
- ⑥ Effective evaluation of summa for govt. by using the way of disinvestment & privatization

## Landlord Post Model

It is like a PPP model of posts whereby post authority maintains the author ownership and regulatory functions while commercial functions are carried out by private entity

## It's Role in modernization of Posts :-

- ① Use of state of the art technologies
- ② Overcoming delays in completing the projects or posts
- ③ Better customer experience
- ④ Use of the expertise, infra. & investment by private entity
- ⑤ Overcoming operational inefficiency of public sector in form of fast decision making, monitoring the progress etc.
- ⑥ Govt. can ensure standards and quality and also getting revenue for other capital expenditure

## Challenges with respect to this model:-

- ① One size fit all approach:-  
No variations in contracts and conditions of service on situational basis
- ② Lack of local people participation and thus challenges in form of protests, damages etc.
- ③ Increasing NPAs in bank which are funding such large projects
- ④ Harassment by bureaucracy to industrialists is common
- ⑤ Lack of wider approach in objectives e.g. Focussing on post development only instead of multi-modal & last mile connectivity.

PPP models ~~are~~ have proved to be successful in many areas of development. However, challenges with it need to be overcome to realize its full potential.

### 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) Analyze the opportunities and challenges associated with the textile sector, with special reference to the PM MITRA scheme. (15 marks, 250 words)

पीएम मित्र योजना के विशेष संदर्भ में वस्त्र क्षेत्र से जुड़े अवसरों और चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

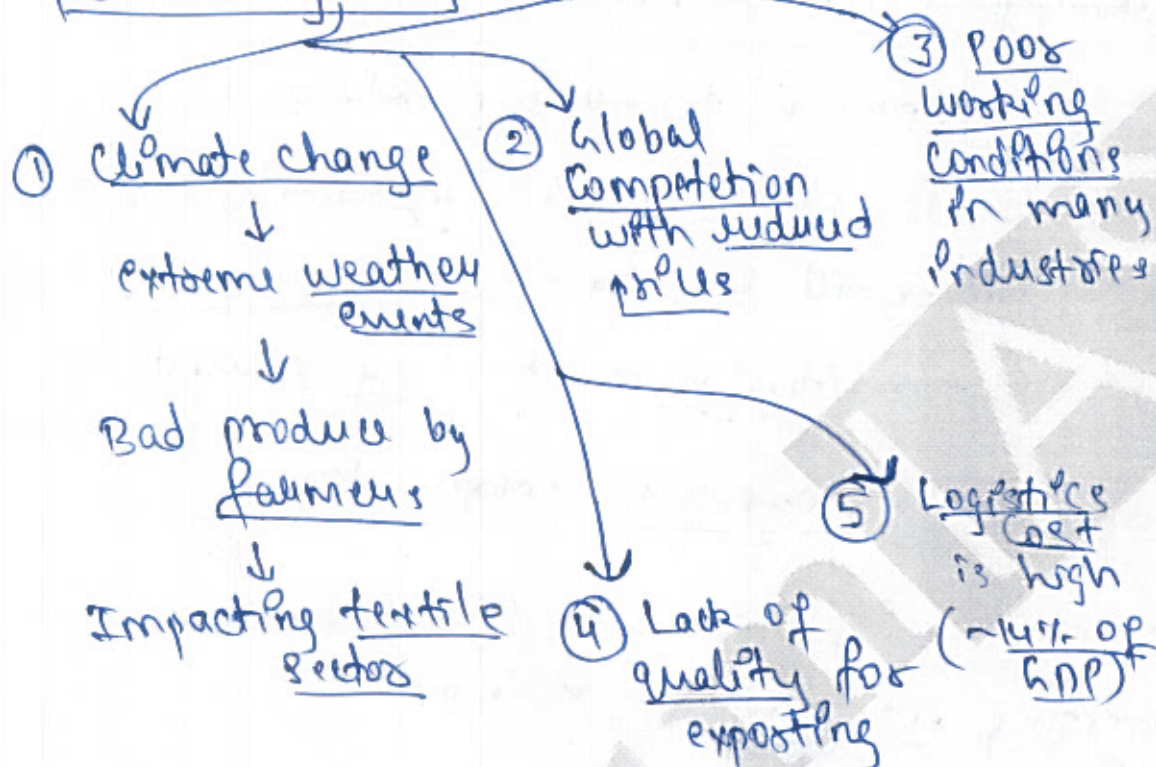
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Textile Sector is one of the major sectors in the Indian economy accounting for more than 2% of the GDP

Opportunities in the textile sector :-

- ① Huge potential of growing employment as it is a labour intensive industry
- ② Increasing farmers income  
eg: Cotton growing farmers
- ③ Favourable climatic conditions & soil for cotton cultivation  
eg- black soil of Deccan
- ④ Decreasing disguised unemployment in agriculture
- ⑤ Huge export market of textile
- ⑥ Increasing FDI & FPI inflows

## Challenges :-



To overcome such challenges, govt. introduced PM-MITRA scheme

## PM-MITRA :-

Based on PPP model to develop public for development of textile sector

Based on the vision :-

Farm → Fibre → Factory → Fashion → Foreign

## Benefits of PM-MITRA Scheme :-

- ① Focussed approach towards textile sector
- ② Providing all the required infrastructure and facilities at one place
- ③ Better connectivity [Farm → Factory → Market]
- ④ Increased employment opportunities
- ⑤ Increasing exports
- ⑥ Promoting investments & FDI / FPI Inflows
- ⑦ Supporting agriculture

PM MITRA has been a good steps towards realizing the potential of textile sector in India and creating India a hub of textile export.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

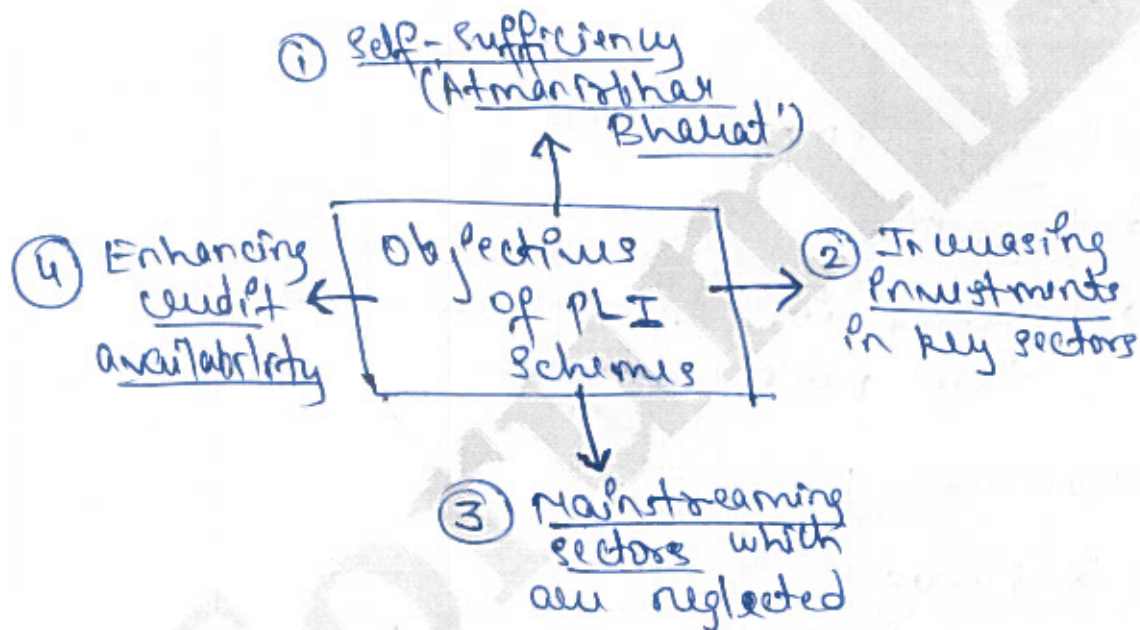
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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

Q.10) What does the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme seek to achieve? What are the key challenges to its successful implementation? (15 marks, 250 words)

उत्पादन आधारित प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना क्या हासिल करना चाहती है? इसके सफल कार्यान्वयन में प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

PLI scheme was launched in 2020 for major sectors of the economy to boost development & production



Significance of PLI Scheme :-

- ① Increased exports
- ② Highlighting govt. priorities and policy perspective
- ③ Boosting sectors important for sustainable development eg. EV industry

- ④ Increased FDI/FPI inflows in these sectors of PLI
- ⑤ Generating more employment

## Challenges in Implementation of PLI:-

- ① Political :-
  - ↳ Lack of political will
  - ↳ Corruption
  - ↳ Working in self-interest rather than public
- ② Bureaucracy :-
  - ↳ Red tapism
  - ↳ Delay in releasing funds, thus disincentivizing the Industrialists
  - ↳ Reluctance by people for paper work required in different departments
- ③ Economic :-
  - ↳ Lack of credit facilities
  - ↳ eg. Bank giving loan only to big Industrialists

↳ Lack of supporting infrastructure to sustain the industry

eg: logistics cost - 14% of GDP

## Way Ahead:

- ① Single window clearance and fast release of funds
- ② Technical and other operational support to new industries
- ③ Inviting Banks also to support new projects  
eg: PSL certificates
- ④ Effective grievance redressal mechanism to check corruption & favouritism
- ⑤ Creating other supporting infrastructure  
eg: multi-modal connectivity

PLI has proved to be beneficial for India but need certain reforms to make India truly self-reliant & export hub.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

| #                                                                                        | G | A | P |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| AWIS                                                                                     |   |   |   |
| CD & VA                                                                                  |   |   |   |
| S & F                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| P & R                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>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         |
| 20 Marker | 7.75 – 10            | 6 – 7.5   | < 6           |
| ✓✓        | Key / Relevant Point |           |               |
| ✗         | Vague / Irrelevant   |           |               |

\* Subject to change without prior notice.

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