



TEST CODE 7 1 3 1 0 1

MGP 2024

Time Allowed : One and Half Hours
समय : डेढ़ घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 125
अधिकतम अंक : 125

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	NANCY SINGH		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910134805	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1902	Date/दिनांक	12-12-2023

*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 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।	
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 (क्यूआरसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
5				
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Total/कुल अंक	125		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : २ : 55	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : ६ : 15
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input 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 आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : 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

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

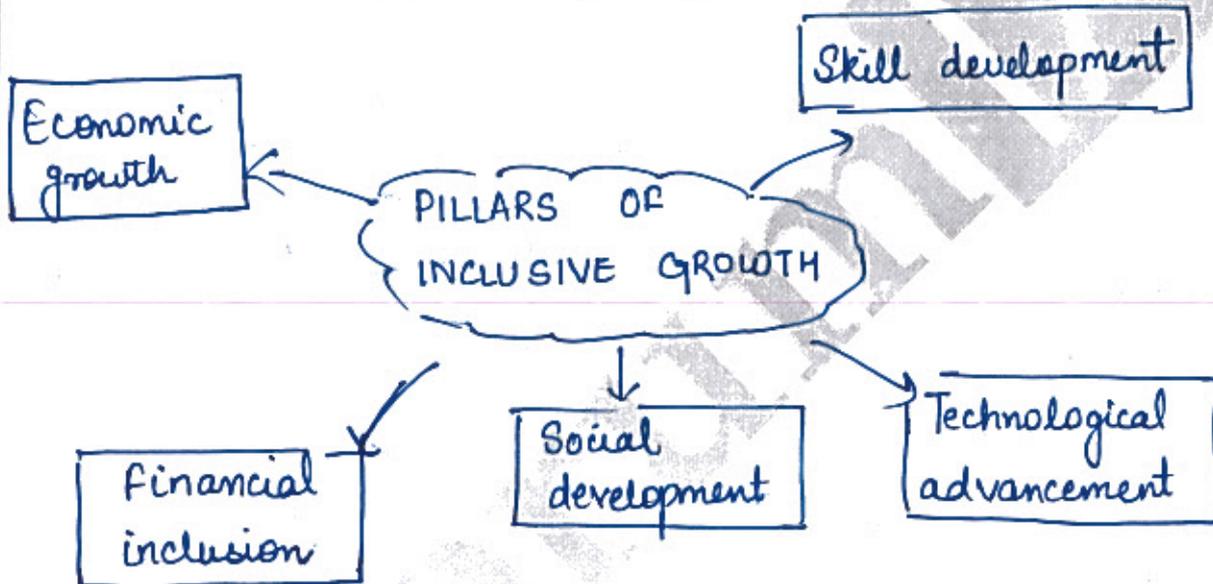
CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

Q.1) Though vital of its own accord, economic growth is but a brick in the edifice of inclusive growth. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

हालांकि आर्थिक विकास अपने आप में महत्वपूर्ण है, लेकिन यह समावेशी विकास की इमारत में एक ईंट मात्र है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per OECD, inclusive growth is a growth that is distributed fairly across the society and creates opportunity for all.



ECONOMIC GROWTH IS AN EDIF BRICK

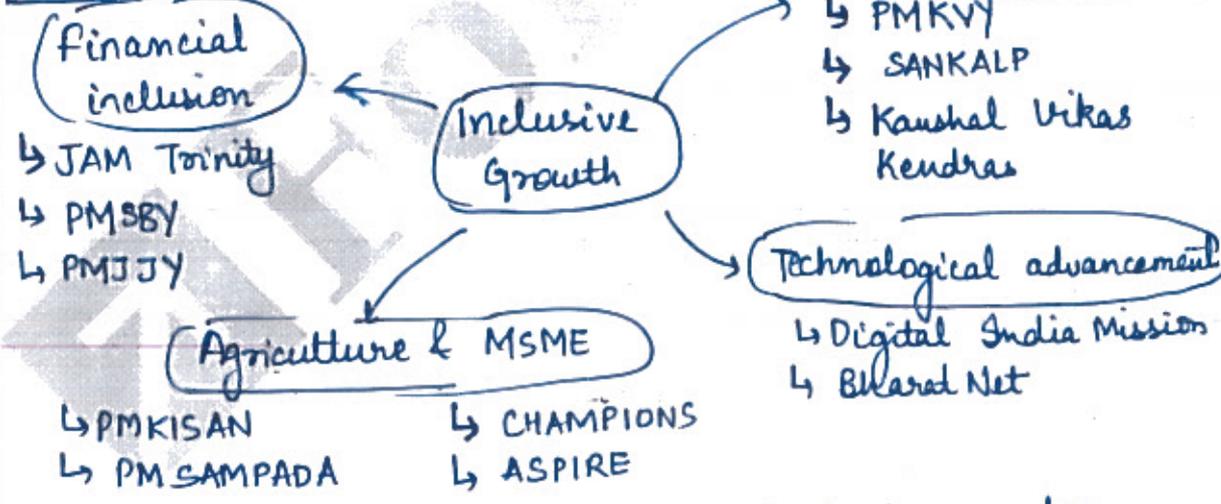
- ↳ India is the fifth largest economy in the world with ₹ 3.75 trillion GDP (nominal)
- ↳ India is the third largest economy in terms of purchasing power parity.
- ↳ Huge contribution of services sector (53% of GDP) has fuelled economic growth.

↳ India has emerged as the third largest startup ecosystem in the world.

ECONOMIC GROWTH IS NECESSARY BUT NOT SUFFICIENT FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH

- ① Still, 364 million people are below poverty line.
- ② More than 16% population is multidimensionally poor.
- ③ Agriculture contributes only 17% GDP though employs 46% workforce
- ④ Female labour force participation rate - 24%
- ⑤ 4.1% of workforce actively looking for employment. ← ~~unemployed~~

WHAT MORE STEPS REQUIRED



Above schemes must be strengthened to make growth more inclusive. The budget 2023-24 based on the theme of inclusive development is a step in the right direction.

Feedback
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	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	
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Q.2) Highlighting the importance of green growth, discuss various measures to promote the same. (10 marks, 150 words)

हरित विकास के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसे बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Green growth is one which promotes sustainable development. It takes into account the environmental impacts and lays stress on growth without compromising development capacity of next generation.

IMPORTANCE OF GREEN GROWTH

- ① Intergenerational equity is promoted.
 - ② Focus on environment sustainability so as to avoid irreversible damages to environment.
 - ③ Promotes efficient use of resources.
 - ④ Promotes green infrastructure.
 - ⑤ limits the carbon emissions
- Example: Natural cooling methods, high albedo paints to keep temperatures low,
- ⑤ Green Hydrogen mission.
 - ⑥ Also promotes sustainable agricultural

practices.

⑦ Promotes tree plantations

MEASURES TO PROMOTE GREEN GROWTH

- ① Calculation of green GDP.
- ② Carbon tax
- ③ Taxing polluting technology and subsidizing clean technology.
- ④ Electric vehicles (FAME)
- ⑤ Schemes like National Green Hydrogen mission, National Solar Rooftop mission etc. must be promoted.
- ⑥ Sustainable practices like drip irrigation, soil health card must be adopted. (Rainwater harvesting)
- ⑦ Green credit, carbon credit.

Green growth is the need of the hour to save the entire world from the devastating impacts of climate change and ^{it ensures} sustainable development.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.3) What do you mean by "outcome budget"? Evaluating its utility, throw light upon its status in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

"परिणामी बजट" से आपका क्या तात्पर्य है? इसकी उपयोगिता का मूल्यांकन करते हुए देश में इसकी स्थिति पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Outcome Budget is the one, which focusses on shift from outcome 'outlay to outcome.' It lays stress on qualitative achievements of growth and development.

UTILITY OF OUTCOME BUDGET

① True indicator of welfare

Example: Suppose we decide to spend to 2 lakh rupee on health, outcome budget will not only look into the construction of hospitals, it will also look into the parameters whether infant mortality or maternal mortality ratio have improved and.

② Promotes inclusive growth which is the need of the hour.

③ Outcome budget helps in knowing the actual loopholes which need to be plugged in.

- ④ It reduces corruption as it creates accountability of expenditure.
- ⑤ It promotes healthy competition between the states.
- ⑥ It can help in rationalization of expenditure.

STATUS OF OUTCOME BUDGET IN INDIA

↳ India introduced the process of outcome budget in 2005-06.

↳ Till 2011-12, 11 states had adopted the outcome budget on the basis of which performance index is calculated.

Outcome Budget is crucial to understand the issues, as well as, progress in a holistic manner. This process of outcome budget must be effectively implement for promoting inclusive growth and sustainable development.

Feedback

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
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P & R			

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.4) Even though e-commerce sector is decentralizing global business environment, its potential is marred by several factors. Discuss and analyze the role of Open Network Digital Commerce (ONDC) in effectively countering these factors. (10 marks, 150 words)

मले ही ई-कॉमर्स क्षेत्र वैश्विक कारोबारी माहौल को विकेंद्रीकृत कर रहा है, लेकिन इसकी क्षमता कई कारकों से प्रभावित है। चर्चा कीजिए और इन कारकों का प्रभावी ढंग से मुकाबला करने में ओपन नेटवर्क डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ओएनडीसी) की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Open Network Digital Commerce (ONDC) is an initiative by DPHT under Ministry of Commerce. It aims to decentralise and democratize e-commerce.

E-COMMERCE MARRED BY FACTORS

- ① Difficult to compete with big players like Amazon and Flipkart which have a first mover advantage.
- ② Practices like favouring and incentivising particular vendor exist.
- ③ Sometimes, issue of product being sold on particular platform only arises.
- ④ Consumers' choice is undermined.
- ⑤ No support to local sellers who are 90% unorganized.

ROLE OF ONDC

- ↳ Open network → ONDC is an open network which directly connects the buyer & seller.
- ↳ Bridges the divide ^{large scale online} between demand and the lack of access to local kirana stores & workers (80% of retail market with them).
- ↳ Independence among consumers.
- ↳ Helped in increasing reach of local sellers.
- ↳ Level playing field for all and hence has increased competition.
- ↳ Automation in supply chain.
- ↳ Promotes growth and development.
- ↳ Also helps in formalisation of economy.

Challenges

- Digital divide
- Difficult to compete
- Security concerns
- Grievance Redressal mechanism issue

ONDC has been a right step in promoting growth of economy. Also, India must make use of ONDC for its exports to minimise costs and thus boost to economy.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.5) Domestic demand has been the north star of India's economic growth; however, the target of achieving a five trillion USD economy requires holistic growth across various parameters. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

घरेलू मांग भारत की आर्थिक वृद्धि का उत्तरी सितारा रही है, हालांकि, पांच ट्रिलियन अमरीकी डालर की अर्थव्यवस्था प्राप्त करने के लक्ष्य के लिए विभिन्न मापदंडों में समय विकास की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has emerged the ^{fastest} ~~first~~ growing economy and is termed as the 'bright spot' by World Bank. India is ^{the} fifth largest economy.

DOMESTIC DEMAND INCREASED

- ↳ Demand for services like hospitality, tourism, salon and parlour have increased.
- ↳ Demand for automobiles, luxury goods have increased.
- ↳ Growth in real estate sector (housing demand etc.)
- ↳ Demand for transportation, banking, finance have also increased.

However, to achieve five trillion USD, we need growth across various parameters

- ↳ ~~the~~ Growth in PDI, FII is required to create jobs, to get technology etc.

↳ Growth in MSME : This will ensure high exports as MSME contributes ⁱⁿ 30% of GDP.

↳ Growth in infrastructure - Roads, railways is required to minimise logistics cost.

↳ Growth in savings : Saving → Investment → Growth (Virtuous cycle of growth)

↳ Growth in expenditure of social sectors like education, health is required to reap benefits of demographic dividend.

↳ Growth in agriculture, lower end manufacturing is required.

↳ Digital connectivity enhances inclusive growth
 ↳ Skilling in people, IPR reforms, labour law reforms also required.

STEPS OF GOVT. IN THIS REGARD

↳ PMKSY, PM-KISAN (Agriculture)

↳ 10 lakh crore for ^{capital} expenditure

↳ National logistics Policy.

↳ Ease of doing business promoted via hand Bank Portals

For a holistic growth, reforms in supply side (structural reforms) are of paramount to & hence we can achieve \$ 5 trillion target.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.6) The inflation in the economy is fueled by a multitude of factors and leaves wide-ranging socio-economic impact. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

अर्थव्यवस्था में मुद्रास्फीति कई कारकों से प्रेरित होती है और व्यापक सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव छोड़ती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Inflation is the sustained rise in the general price level of goods, commodities and services.

The major inflation occurs either from demand side or supply side.

DEMAND PULL FACTORS

- ① Rise in population
- ② Rise in income level of population
- ③ Change in dietary habits of people
For example: Demand for protein increased.
- ④ Black money and parallel economy
- ⑤ High government expenditure
- ⑥ Influx of foreign reserves leading to increased money supply in the economy.

COST PUSH FACTORS

- ① Impact on production of food items due to climate change, natural calamity etc.
- ② External factors like Russia Ukraine war ~~is~~ disrupting the supply chain.
- ③ Practices like hoarding the commodities.
- ④ Poor infrastructure like improper roads, absence of freight corridors.
- ⑤ High logistics cost.
Example: The logistic cost in India is 12-13% of GDP (Ideally should be 6-7%).
- ⑥ Lack of cold storage mechanisms.
- ⑦ Absence of forward and backward linkages.
- ⑧ Poor technology.
Example: R&D expenditure in India is only 0.5% of GDP.

OTHER FACTORS

SOCIO - ECONOMIC IMPACT

Social impact

↳ Exclusion from fuller participation in mainstream society because of poverty.

↳ Poor standard of living leading to plethora of issues like health issues, water & sanitation issues.

↳ Unable to access to higher education.

↳ Droouts from school and colleges because of poverty.

↳ Malnourishment among women & children.

Controlled inflation is the key to economic growth. RBI's monetary policy of inflation targeting ($4 \pm 2\%$) is crucial for bridging the divide between rich and poor.

Economic impact

↳ Poverty
(364 million people below poverty line)

↳ Inequality

Ex: As per Oxfam report 2023, top 5% of population owns 60% of wealth.

↳ Depreciation of currency.

↳ Exports become less competitive.

↳ Indirect taxes become more regressive

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.7) Lack of enough jobs is only one part of the employment challenge of the Indian economy, which cannot be resolved without addressing the lack of skills. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

पर्याप्त नौकरियों की कमी भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की रोजगार चुनौती का केवल एक हिस्सा है, जिसे कौशल की कमी को संबोधित किए बिना हल नहीं किया जा सकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Unemployment is one of the impediments to economic growth. It refers to the people who are unable to get jobs though actively searching for employment.

Unemployment due to lack of enough jobs

① Growth in service sector :

Service sector does not create enough jobs for people. Also it is highly skilled

② Poor focus on lower end manufacturing sector :

labour intensive sectors like textile, footwear etc are not being stressed upon (have high potential to create jobs).

③ Lack of labour law reforms inhibits the investment, as well as, strict labour laws prohibit companies or industries to make use of Economies of scale

④ Less focus on tourism sector which has potential to create jobs.

However, ^{lack of} enough jobs is only side of coin 'unemployment'. lack of skills is another major obstacle in employment.

WHY LACK OF SKILLS?

- ① Educational curriculum not in line with demands of industry.
- ② Access to higher education is limited.
- ③ Poor infrastructure in colleges like absence of labs for exp to acquire the skills.
- ④ 2.9% of GDP is only contributed for education.
- ⑤ Access to Internet limited which could help in last mile connectivity.
- ⑥ Poor assessment of schools and colleges.
Example: Teachers also lacking the desired qualifications, teacher absenteeism.
- ⑦ Lack of skill development centres.

8

STEPS TO ADDRESS LACK OF SKILLS / BY GOVERNMENT

- ① National Skill Development Mission
- ② Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
- ③ Kaushal Vikas Kendras.
- ④ Apprenticeship programmes
- ⑤ New Education Policy
- ⑥ 'Earn while you learn scheme'
- ⑦ SANKALP Scheme
- ⑧ Digital India Mission and tele education
- ⑨ MOOC courses on SWAYAM portal.
- ⑩ Industrial Academia partnership.
- ⑪ PM-PRIME
- ⑫ AGEEM portal
- ⑬ Skilling women for operating drones.

As we have entered Amrit Kaal, it is truly necessary that appropriate skills are inculcated within our workforce for growth and development in a holistic manner.

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.8) Limiting the country's fiscal deficit is a cherished goal, but the progress towards it is full of hurdles. In this perspective, evaluate the effectiveness of India's fiscal consolidation framework. Also examine the role of a fiscal council in enforcing fiscal discipline. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश के राजकोषीय घाटे को सीमित करना एक पोषित लक्ष्य है, लेकिन इसकी दिशा में प्रगति बाधाओं से भरी है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत के राजकोषीय समेकन ढांचे की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। राजकोषीय अनुशासन लागू करने में राजकोषीय परिषद की भूमिका की भी जांच कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Fiscal deficit is the difference between the total expenditure and total revenue (excluding ~~not~~ debt creating receipts) of the government.

Fiscal deficit of 3% is good but in current scenario fiscal deficit has remained around 6%.

HURDLES IN LIMITING FISCAL DEFICIT

- ① Poor tax base & tax evasion.
- ② Corruption
- ③ High expenditure of government on defence, law and order.
- ④ Higher investments by government as lesser investments observed from private sectors. (crowding out occurs & hence interest rate increases more)
- ⑤ Decrease in demand.

(C) ~~PSOs~~ Disinvestments by the government or asset monetization ~~also~~ create negative impact and so government do not use it extensively.

INDIA'S FISCAL CONSOLIDATION FRAMEWORK

Effectiveness : (A) Yes

↳ External debt is low.

↳ Most of the debt is of internal debt (via G-securities)

↳ Most of the borrowings are from World Bank etc. at low rate of interest.

↳ Deficit because of government's expenditure ^{capital} which will help in growth.

(B) No

↳ Huge expenditure on defence

↳ Not able to achieve the desired target of P.D. of 3% of GDP.

↳ Government not able to fulfill its day to day expenditures because of poor tax base.

↳ off budget financing (FCI), withdrawal from National Savings observed.

ROLE OF FISCAL COUNCIL

- ↳ It independently assesses the fiscal policy of the government.
- ↳ CAG audits the report after expenditures are made but fiscal council assesses regularly.
- ↳ It helps in keeping government accountable.
- ↳ Medium term macroeconomic framework is submitted to Fiscal council which can then give suggestions to government time to time.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST FISCAL COUNCIL

- ① RBI, CAG already exist. An additional body to look after fiscal framework.
 - ② Reports of fiscal council are not debated and demand in the Parliament.
- limited
Fiscal deficit is a necessary for good health of the economy. It minimises borrowings and improves the image of economy in the eyes of credit rating agencies & hence promotes investment.

Feedback

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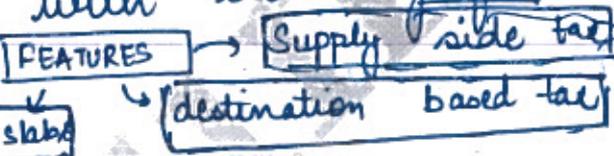
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.9) Critically evaluate the performance of Goods and Services Tax (GST) as a much-talked about measure for fiscal reform. (15 marks, 250 words)

राजकोषीय सुधार के बहुचर्चित उपाय के रूप में वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (जीएसटी) के प्रदर्शन का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Goods and Services Tax is an indirect tax levied on goods and services.
 GST Act came through 101st Amendment Act 2016.

GST is a highly discussed fiscal reform which came up with its significance & challenges.



SIGNIFICANCE OF GST

For industry and economy

- ↳ Easy compliance (easy to file GST returns)
- ↳ Simplified tax thus promoting ease of doing business.
- ↳ Common unified market - ONE NATION, ONE TAX.
- ↳ Promotes formalization of economy.

- ↳ Exports have ~~to~~ become competitive.
- ↳ Easy to claim input tax credits.
(Process is automated)
- ↳ Promotes investment from foreign firms.

(ii) For Central and State Governments

- ↳ Easy to administer
- ↳ Promotes cooperative federalism
- ↳ Both state and Centre can take decisions with respect to GST.
- ↳ Higher tax base and tax revenue.
- ↳ Chances of tax evasion have minimised.
- ↳ Tax collection helps in limiting fiscal deficit

(iii) For consumers

- ↳ Transparent tax based on value of goods & services.
- ↳ Reduction in price & poverty eradication

Challenges of GST

- ① Cess → and additional levy yet in practice
- ② loss in revenue for the manufacturing states.
- ③ Provision of exemption from GST on firms of turnover of 40 lakh have resulted in firms underreporting its sales.
- ④ GST exemption on electricity increases the manufacturer's burden.
- ⑤ States and Centres conflict over GST Compensation Cess.
- ⑥ GST yet has multiple tax slabs, cess etc. which makes it complicated.

GST is an integrated tax system which unites the country ^(market) under ONE NATION, ONE TAX. It truly promotes growth and development.

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	
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Q.10) Assess the present computational methodology for Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in measuring economic activity in India. Do you think GDP is a good measure of development of a country?

(15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में आर्थिक गतिविधि को मापने में सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) के लिए वर्तमान कम्प्यूटेशनल पद्धति का आकलन कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि जीडीपी किसी देश के विकास का एक अच्छा पैमाना है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The total value of final goods and services within a territory in a given accounting year is known as Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Computing GDP was revised in 2015.

POSITIVES OF COMPUTATIONAL METHODOLOGY

- ① Change in base year : 2011-12 gives a more real picture of economic growth.
- ② Gross Value Added at Market Basic prices and Gross GDP at market prices is used which helps in knowing the impact of indirect tax, as well as, that of production tax.
- ③ Data of 5 lakh companies registered with MCA is used for calculation of
- ④ This method is in line with international economies GDP.

④ GDP calculation now includes stock brokers etc.

NEGATIVES OF GDP COMPUTATION

- ① It includes shell companies too which are indulged in transfer pricing practices and round tripping.
- ② Base year 2011-12 is far from the reality of India in the current scenario.
- ③ This method is unable to create (produce) back series of data.

GDP - A MEASURE OF DEVELOPMENT

- ① It gives us the idea of urbanisation, industrialisation in the country.
- ② GDP estimates the exports of our country which brings forex reserves.
- ③ It reflects upon growth of demand.
- ④ It reflects that infra government spending has occurred to promote development.
- ⑤ Reflects consumption has increased and hence (increased income).

GDP - NOT A MEASURE OF DEVELOPMENT

- ① It does not reflect upon inequality.
- ② GDP ^{does} not include the effects on environment like land degradation, air pollution etc.
- ③ GDP does not include transfer payment which could be used for creation of infrastructure, social development.
- ④ GDP does not take into care economy.
- ⑤ GDP does not give any idea about social indicators like education, health etc.

OTHER METHODS TO INDICATE WELFARE & DEVELOPMENT

- ↳ Green GDP
- ↳ Social ^{Human} capital index → (Social Progress Index)
- ↳ Gross National Happiness

Gross domestic product is a necessary but not sufficient condition to measure welfare and development. Other methods could also be used to give a more clear scenario.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

*	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 - 5.0	3.0 - 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 - 7.0	4.0 - 5.5	< 4.0
20 Marker	7.75 - 10	6 - 7.5	< 6
	Key / Relevant Point		
	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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