



TEST CODE 7 1 3 2 3 7

MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Wasim Ur Rahman		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910082837	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	01-08-2024

*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			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			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			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			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 प्रदेश 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			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 11:00 AM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 2:00 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			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) Trace the evolution of Industrial policy in India post-independence. Assess the success of these policies in fulfilling their desired objectives. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत में औद्योगिक नीति के विकास का रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। अपने वांछित उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने में इन नीतियों की सफलता का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Industrial Policies in post-independent India kept evolving with needs and circumstances of the era with a unified vision to make India a Industrial super power

Evolution of Industrial Policy

Industrial Policy, 1948 - Focus on Mixed economy

Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 - shifted focus to State led industrialisation and Socialist Economy

Industrial Policy, 1980 - Focus on greater integration of technology especially - (IT)

LPG Reforms, 1991 - Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation } opening up gateway

Atmanirbhar Bharat Reforms, 2020 - Focus on greater integration with Global Supply chain

Assessment of Industrial Policies

I. Successes

- 1) Strategic autonomy and Non-alignment was successful due to state led industrialisation
- 2) Industrial Policy, 1956 was successful in laying down foundation of heavy industries
 (e.g.) SAIL, GAIL
- 3) LPG reforms catapulted Indian economy size from ₹6 lak cr (1991) to ₹160 lakh cr (2023)
- 4) Atmanirbhar Bharat succeeded in promoting VOCAL FOR LOCAL

However, several limitations were faced,

1) Ship to Mouth criticism due to dependence on PL-480 food programme.

2) HINDU Rate of growth criticism

3) Increased inequality due to LPG reforms.

Nevertheless, to ~~make~~ ^{build} a VISIT BHARAT by

2047, state led facilitative environment

need to be created for accelerating growth.

Feedback

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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.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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 विभिन्न उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Green growth refers to the method of economic growth which emphasises on Environmental Sustainability and augmenting efforts to deal with climate change.

Importance of Green Growth

- 1) It is key to achieve India's PANCLIMATE targets and security Net zero by 2070.
- 2) Essential to ensure SUSTAINABLE growth. (e.g.) PM-PRANAM
- 3) Key for Energy Transition towards renewables
- 4) Key to achieving SDG goals and achieving Inclusive Development

Various measures to promote Green Growth

- 1) Energy Transition
 - Int'l Solar Alliance
 - PM-KUSUM
 - National offshore wind policy

- 2) Energy Efficiency
 - Energy Conservation Act
 - UJALA LED Scheme.
- 3) Trading schemes
 - Perform, Achieve, Trade (PAT)
 - Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM)
- 4) Exploring Frontier Technologies
 - National Green Hydrogen Mission
 - e-vehicles.
- 5) Strong Regulatory Environment
 - Coastal Regulation zones
 - BS VI emission norms.

However, despite various initiatives, the vision of green growth is impeded by

- 1) Slow growth of energy transition towards renewables. (ex) 175GW target missed.
- 2) Slow adoption of GREEN Mobility.

Nevertheless, green growth need to be mainstreamed and adoption should be accelerated to achieve aims of PANCHAMRIT and Net zero by 2070

Feedback

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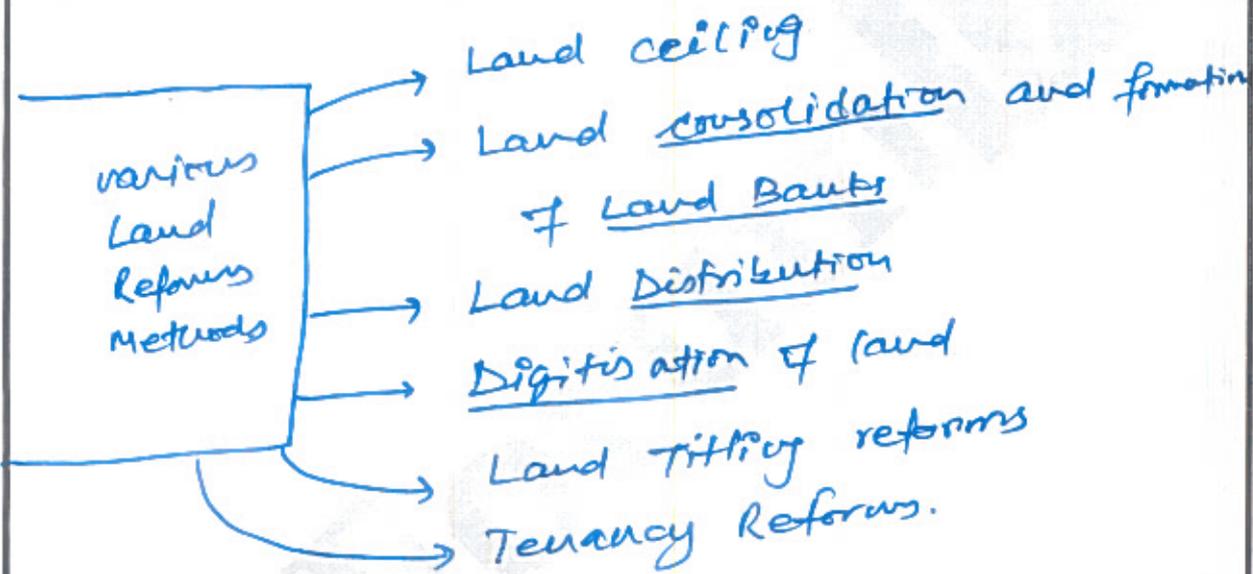
Q.3) Comment on the achievements and failures of land reforms.

(10 marks, 150 words)

भूमि सुधारों की उपलब्धियों और असफलताओं पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per Economic Survey, the average size of landholding has fallen from 2.28 hc (1970) to 1.08 (hc) (2020) which highlights the multidimensional challenges to land reforms.



Achievements of Land Reforms

- 1) Land distribution by voluntary donation of land was successful. (ex) Bhoodan Movement
- 2) Land ceiling and consolidation was successful in some states (ex) Kerala, West Bengal

- 3) Land Digitisation have been done at accelerated speed. (ex) 70% of cadastrol Maps have been digitised.
- 4) Land holdings as per caste has been democratised. (ex) STs now hold over 9% of land

However, various challenges have been faced.

- 1) Land consolidation and cooperativisation have largely failed. (ex) Bihar, UP etc.
- 2) High litigation (ex) 65% of the civil cases in subordinate courts are land related.
- 3) Land acquisition have not been smooth. (ex) Average 3 years of time in acquisition.
- 4) Tenancy reforms have not materialised.

Nevertheless, land reforms are key to make agriculture productive. By accelerating land reforms, we can ~~create~~ achieve

ATMANIRBHAR KRISHI, ATMANIRBHAR KISAN.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.4) DPI (Digital Public Infrastructure) is a critical enabler of digital transformation for both businesses and citizens; however, it comes with its own set of challenges. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

डिजिटल पब्लिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) व्यवसायों और नागरिकों दोनों के लिए डिजिटल परिवर्तन का एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रवर्तक है; हालाँकि, इसके साथ ही कई चुनौतियाँ भी आती हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

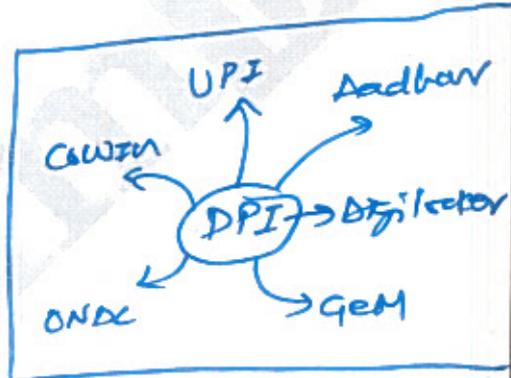
Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) are the

NON-RIVALOUS, NON-EXCLUDABLE digital technologies and architecture that facilitate access to services to citizen, business & Govt.

DPI is an Enabler

I. For Businesses

- 1) Democratic access to e-commerce for small businesses. @ ONDC
- 2) regulatory regime is simplified @ PARIVESH Portal
- 3) Promote entrepreneurship @ UPI based payment, Plusepc.



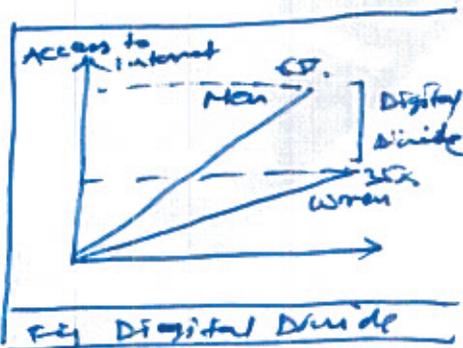
II. For Citizens

- 1) Reduce Exclusion Errors @ AePS for MGNREGA
- 2) Reduced hassles in managing documents @ DigiLocker

- 3) Greater Financial inclusion (ex) DPI
- 4) Improved access to healthcare services
(ex) COWIN, U-win, e-sanjeevani

However, DPI faces its own set of challenges like,

- 1) Digital Divide
 - Gender divide
 - Rural-Urban divide
 - Regional divide.



- 2) Lack of Digital literacy makes people prone to cyber-frauds (ex) phishing.

- 3) Exclusion errors due to AePS (ex) Santoshi Kumari death in Jharkhand.

- 4) Data privacy risk due to lack of strong data protection regime.

Thus, India's focus in G20 on DPI should be reiterated to promote EASE OF LIVING for citizen and EASE OF DOING BUSINESS.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.5) How far do you agree that a robust domestic demand is the most important driver of India's economic growth? What are other factors that influence the growth trajectory of the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

आप इस बात से कितना सहमत हैं कि सुदृढ़ घरेलू मांग भारत की आर्थिक संवृद्धि का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चालक है? देश के संवृद्धि पथ को प्रभावित करने वाले अन्य कारक क्या हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian economy as per the economic survey is slated to grow at 6.5-7% in FY 2025 due to robust domestic demand driven by domestic consumption (PFCE) (30% of GDP)

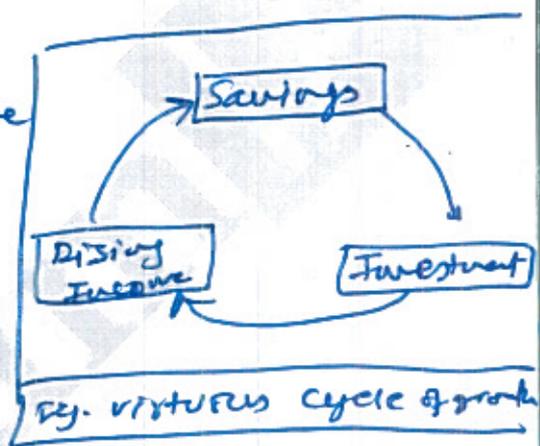
Domestic Demand is most important driver.

- 1) Increasing consumption Expenditure of Indians (ex) NSO Monthly Per Capita Expenditure survey $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Urban } ₹6800 \\ \text{Rural } - ₹4000 \end{array} \right.$
- 2) Expanding Middle class and rising consumption among youths.
- 3) Increased disposable Income with people. (ex) PM-KISAN, PM-GRAY etc
- 4) Increasing urbanisation rate and increasing expenditure on Non-Food items.

However, Consumption is not the sole driver of Indian economy,

- 1) Increasing public Investment @ Capital expenditure of ₹11,11,111 crore in budget 2024-25
- 2) Rising Exports @ \$437 bn merchandise export in FY 2023-24
- 3) Greater savings by the public

Other Factors influencing Growth Trajectory



- Investment → Domestic investments
- FDI, FII
- Government expenditure.
- Increased export
- Reduced import.

Therefore, to catapult Indian economy to \$7 trillion by 2030, increased focus is required to increase investment.

Feedback

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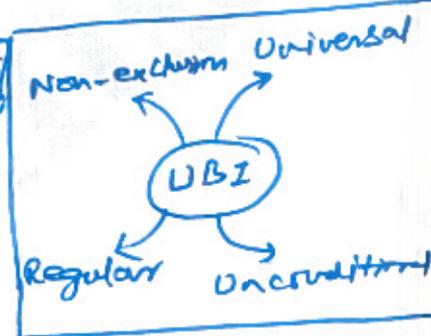
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.6) The multiheaded hydra of inequity is reinforced by the skewed concentration of wealth. How far can Universal Basic Income (UBI) check the growth of economic inequity? Substantiate your answer.
(10 marks, 150 words)

असमानता का बहुआयामी स्वरूप धन के विषम संकेन्द्रण से और सशक्त होता है। यूनिवर्सल बेसिक इनकम (UBI) आर्थिक असमानता की वृद्धि को किस हद तक रोक सकता है? अपने उत्तर को पुष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per Oxfam, the top 1% of the Indians hold 62% of the wealth of the country highlighting highly skewed concentration of wealth. UBI can be a gamechanger.

UBI checks Economic Inequity



1) Provide a SAFETY NET to the vulnerable groups.
 (a) Accident, Jobless etc.

2) Increase Disposable Income with the public → Expenditure on productive means.
 (a) Health, Education, Nutrition etc.

3) Reduce Economic vulnerabilities and protect from Financial shocks (a) covid lockdown.

4) Empower women by expanding their purse.

5) Reduce burden on farmers especially those falling in Debt Traps

Case study
UBI in Kenya led to significant improvement in poverty scenario

However, UBI comes with its own set of challenges,

1) Huge FISCAL BURDEN on the government.

(ex) Government may have to discontinue welfare policies to fund UBI.

2) Moral Hazard of extending UBI to economically well-off sections.

3) Diversion of money to unproductive expenditure. (ex) Liquor

4) Contraction of Labour Market as people may opt-out due to sustained income transfer.

Nevertheless, Economic Survey found concept

of UBI appealing. With required modification

UBI can be implemented to achieve

INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.7) To what extent does the Female Labor Force Participation paint a true picture of the participation of women in the Indian economy? Justify with suitable examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी किस हद तक भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में महिलाओं की भागीदारी की सही तस्वीर प्रस्तुत करती है? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ इसकी पुष्टि कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per PLFS-2023-24, female labour force participation rate jumped to 41% painting a very positive picture of health of Indian economy.

FLFPR is a window to larger Indian Economy

1) As per Claudia Goldin U-shaped FLFPR graph, increased FLFPR points towards accelerating development of the economy.



2) FLFPR is high in agriculture (85% of all rural women) showcasing FEMINISATION of agriculture.

3) FLFPR is increasing in Gig-Economy showing newer trends in Indian economy. @ Oranclap.

4) Female participation in Startups (45% of all startups) showcase booming startup culture in India. @ Global Mag.

However, FLFPR may not paint the true picture of Indian economy as,

- 1) Increasing female participation in agriculture but growth rate of agriculture is feeble.
- 2) Increasing females in STEM field but reduced participation in labour force due to lack of facilitative environment.
- 3) Digital gender divide restricting participation of females in booming Digital Economy (\$1tn by 2030)

Therefore, World Bank's prescription of increasing female in labour force need to be followed to accelerate growth to harness NARI SHAKTI

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.8) The skewed emphasis on certain crops has distorted the cropping pattern in India, which has led to grave socio-economic and environmental consequences. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

कुछ फसलों पर अत्यधिक जोर देने से भारत में फसल पद्धति विकृत हो गई है, जिसके कारण गंभीर सामाजिक-आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय परिणाम सामने आए हैं। विस्तार से वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Due to various agricultural policies like MSP, Green Revolution etc, the cropping pattern in India has become skewed with crops being grown against the logic of Agro-climatic zones.

Distorted cropping pattern

- 1) Focus on two major grains (ex) Rice & wheat
- 2) Water guzzling crops being grown in water stressed regions. (ex) Sugarcane in Maharashtra.
- 3) Lack of crop diversification leading to continued dependence on pulses. (ex) oilseeds

Various consequences of distorted cropping pattern

(I) Socio-economic

- 1) Failure of crops leading farmers vulnerable

② Marathwada, Vidarbha.

2) Increased demand of migrant workers due to rice & wheat focus. ② Punjab

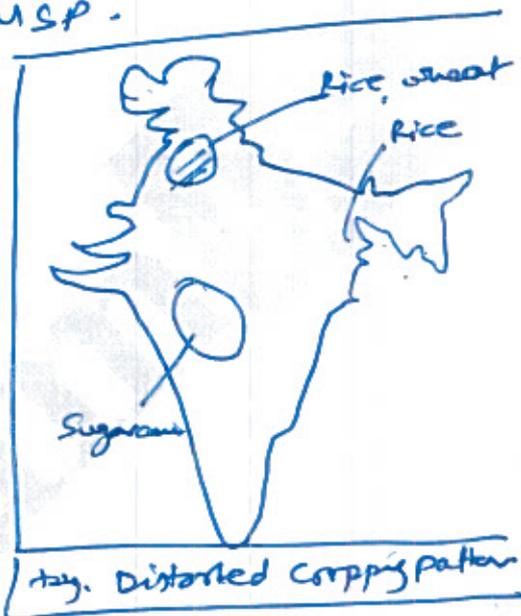
3) Non-realisation of remunerative prices and dependence on MSP.

II. Environmental

1) Depletion of water table ② Punjab

2) Soil-erosion and desertification.

3) Excessive usage of fertilizers (chemical) leading to cancers ② Bhatinda cancer train



Therefore, Ashtor Daluzi Committee

recommendations need to be followed to diversify cropping pattern and hence

DOUBLE FARMERS INCOME.

Feedback

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Q.9) The utility of APMCs is not lost despite a plethora of limitations. Discuss and recommend corrective measures for overhauling the APMCs. (10 marks, 150 words)

APMCs की उपयोगिता बहुत सी सीमाओं के बावजूद खत्म नहीं हुई है। APMCs में सुधार हेतु चर्चा करें और सुधारात्मक उपायों की अनुशंसा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

APMC (Agriculture Produce Market Committees) are state led institution engaged in creation of infrastructure for procurement of agri-produce and providing a market-place to farmers.

Various limitations of APMCs

- 1) Lack of adequate infrastructure.
 - ⊗ Cover & Piling Storage
- 2) High commission charges
- 3) Poor adoption of technologies
- 4) Cartelisation of the market leading to loss to farmers.

However, there are various functions of APMC which makes it necessary,

- 1) Provides a market place for

trade of agri-produce.

2) Standardisation of and quality control of the agri-produce.

3) Market information on the prices of produce

Various corrective Measures required

1) Professionalisation of management of APMCs.

2) Digitisation of APMC markets to create a Unified Market

3) Funding to improve infrastructure

4) standards need to be set for quality check of agri-produce.

Therefore, APMC must be reformed with the spirit of cooperative federalism to

make agriculture Viable, Profitable

and Sustainable

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS				

Q.10) The World Trade Organisation (WTO) was formed with the objective of imparting a long term and equitable solution to the dichotomy between free trade and food security however, the objective has been marred by several factors. Comment (10 marks, 150 words)

विश्व व्यापार संगठन (WTO) का गठन मुक्त व्यापार और खाद्य सुरक्षा के बीच द्वंद्व का दीर्घकालिक और न्यायसंगत समाधान प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से किया गया था; हालाँकि, कई कारकों के कारण यह उद्देश्य बाधित हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

WTO formed in 1995 ~~has~~ has attempted to reach consensus on Public stockholding to balance free trade & food security through Agreement on Agriculture.

WTO Attempt to find Equitable Solution

1) De-Minimis: To provide targetted approach on subsidy $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\% : \text{Developed countries} \\ 10\% : \text{Developing countries} \end{array} \right.$

2) Peace Clause: In Bali Agreement, it was agreed to suspend the limit to ensure food security.

3) Fishery subsidy: WTO agreed to control illegal, unregulated, unreported fishing.

yet, several issues have been faced in reaching consensus.

- 1) India asked for permanent solution on Public Stockholding Programme, but no consensus has yet developed.
- 2) India wants revision of base year for calculation of export subsidies which is currently 1986-88.
- 3) India has asserted its right to provide subsidy to small & marginal fisherman.

Therefore, there is an urgent need to reform WTO to build consensus on pending issues of subsidies and to promote INCLUSIVE WORLD TRADE order.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.11) 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 लिए बहुचर्चित उपाय के रूप में वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (GST) के प्रदर्शन का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a unified, destination based, indirect tax regime introduced through 101st Amendment Act and is held as a leap forward in structural reform in the economy.

Successes of GST regime

- 1) Widening of Tax base (ex) 1.4 crore tax filers [Double from 56 lakh (2017)]
- 2) Increased revenue collection
(ex) ₹1.78 trillion collected in Mar, 2024
- 3) Promotion of Fiscal Federalism
(ex) GST council meetings.
- 4) Improved logistics architecture
(ex) e-way bills

5) Increased formalisation of the businesses (ex) GST number displayed on each bill.

However, GST has suffered from various implementational challenges.

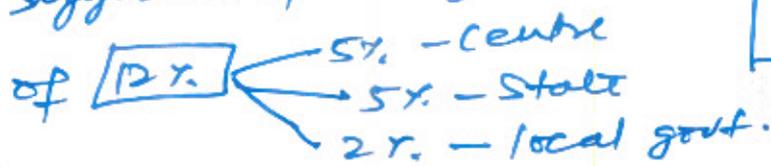
- 1) NITI Aayog highlighted multiple tax slabs going against the idea of One Nation - one Tax regime
- 2) CAG Audit highlighted frequent glitches on GSTN portal.
- 3) Higher compliance cost for the businesses
- 4) Fuel, Electricity kept out of GST regime constitute over 35-40% of Gross Tax Revenue
- 5) Frequent changes in items in various

tax slabs promote instability in the tax regime.

Way Forward

1) Asbiud Modi Committee

suggested for single tax rate



Case Study

New Zealand has a single slab of 12% in GST
↓
Smooth implementation

2) Rationalisation of tax slabs.

⊙ 12% & 18% could be combined to **18%**

3) Make GSTN software architecture more robust

4) Progressive inclusion of **Fuels** into GST regime.

thus, GST with the vision of **One Nation**

one tax could be rationalised with respect to slabs and compliances to achieve

UIKSI BHARAT by 2047.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.12) Inclusive growth is a roadmap to intergenerational equity, redistribution of wealth, and employment generation. Explain. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government towards achieving inclusive growth. (15 marks, 250 words)

समावेशी विकास अंतर-पीढ़ी समानता, धन के पुनर्वितरण और रोजगार सृजन का रोडमैप है। वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, समावेशी विकास को प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per UNDP, inclusive growth refers to the processes and systems of development where various groups have participated and benefitted Equitably from it.

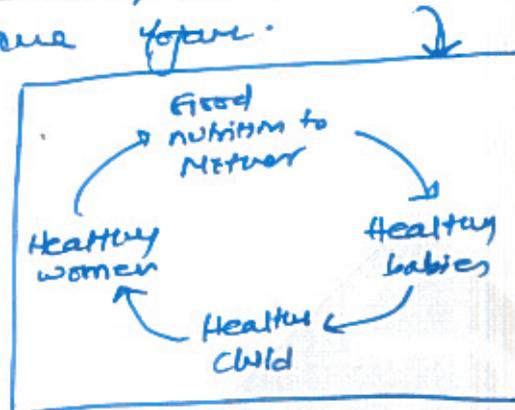
Inclusive Growth as a roadmap for development

I. For Intergenerational Equity

- 1) To facilitate Social Mobility
(ex) Education led empowerment of SCs/STs.
- 2) For climate equity (ex) Energy transition towards renewables - PANCHAMRIT goals
- 3) To break intergenerational cycle of poverty (ex) PM-MUDRA, Stand-up India
- 4) To break intergenerational cycle of

Undernutrition (ex) PM-Poshan, PM-Matru Vandana Yojana.

II. For Redistribution of Wealth



1) Progressive Taxation

to redistribute wealth.

(ex) New Tax regime, discussion on Wealth Tax

2) Affirmative action based on economic status. (ex) EWS reservation

3) Cooperative Federalism to bridge regional inequities (ex) Purvodaya initiative, PM-DEVINE

4) Finance Commission transfers to redistribute revenues. (ex) larger share to Bihar.

III. For Employment Generation

1) To handhold and empower disadvantaged groups

(ex) PM-MUORA, Start-up India



- 2) To create employment opportunities in the vicinity of home. (ex) PM-SAMPADA
- 3) For greater female labour force participation (ex) Drone-Didi initiative.

Various Steps taken

- 1) PM-Gram's Kalyan Anna Yojana to hedge the most vulnerable against food risk.
- 2) Startup India, Standup India and Digital India initiatives to promote entrepreneurship
- 3) District Mineral Foundation and Coal cess.
- 4) Maternity Benefits Act, Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao

Therefore, the endeavour of INCLUSIVE growth need to be guided by the Spirit of SABKA SAATH, SABKA VIKAS.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.13) 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 आरोपित करती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Inflation is the rise in general price levels in the economy. Monetary Policy Committee is mandated to maintain inflation within $4 \pm 2\%$ to promote sustained growth.

Inflation is fueled by Multitude of Factors

1) Cost - Push Inflation

- Increased taxation on corporations
- Raising wage rate of labour
 - ⊗ Labour code in wages

2) Demand - pull Inflation

- Deficit financing by government (Helicopter Money)
- Direct income transfers. ⊗ Rythue Bandhu scheme
- Increasing consumerism
 - ⊗ White goods demand

3) Supply Shocks

- Due to war (ex) Russia - Ukraine war
- Supply chain disruption (ex) Covid lockdown.
- Monsoon led crop destruction.
- Hoarding

4) Fiscal Policy

- Direct transfers.
- Universal Basic Income.
- High revenue expenditure

5) Monetary Policy

- Easing of Repo rates

Impact of Inflation

- 1) Bringing hardships to the lives of common people (ex) Rising Food prices (Thalidromics)
- 2) Reduce purchasing power of the currency hence negatively impact SAVINGS.
- 3) Increase Logistics cost due to rise in fuel prices hence negatively

impacts Competitiveness of exports.

- 4) Credit rating may be downgraded due to increased instability in the economy.
- 5) Flight of Capital from the country.
- 6) Reduced savings would lead to reduced investment in the economy.
- 7) Increased inflation may lead to social instability and widen social division (Poor impacted most due to inflation)
 (ex) Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

Therefore, as a critical MACRO-ECONOMIC indicator, Inflation must be controlled within the stipulated range to achieve \$5 trillion economy and Inclusive Development.

Feedback

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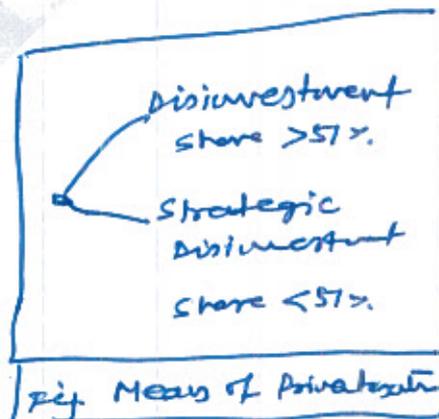
Q.14) What benefits does privatization of public infrastructure offer? Examine the role of the landlord port model in modernization of India's port infrastructure. (15 marks, 250 words)

सार्वजनिक अवसंरचना के निजीकरण से क्या लाभ मिलते हैं? भारत के बंदरगाह अवसंरचना के आधुनिकीकरण में लैंडलॉर्ड बंदरगाह मॉडल की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Thatcherism and Reaganism led by Margaret Thatcher in UK and Ronald Reagan in USA, spearheaded privatisation of public infrastructure due to its multi-dimensional benefits in accelerating growth.

Benefits of Privatisation

1) Unlock to Economic value in the public sector unit.



(ex) Economic survey

highlighted accelerated growth of BALCO post its disinvestment

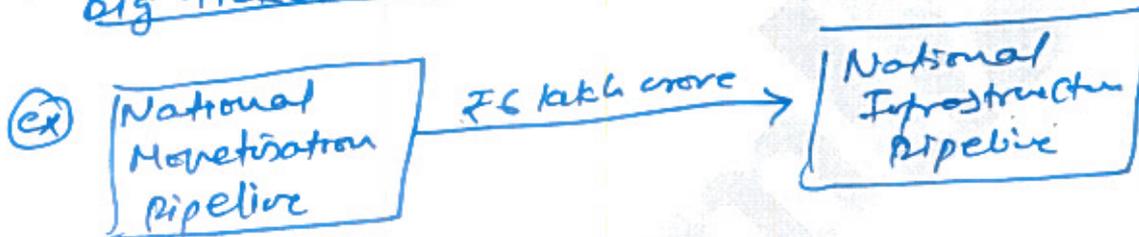
2) Raise finances and fiscal resources to fund welfare initiatives & infra projects.

(ex) National Infra. & Investment Fund

3) Increase efficiency of operations and promote competitiveness in the market

(ex) Telecom sectors in India

4) Raise \uparrow capital to give trust to big ticket initiatives



Landlord Port Model

•) It is an engagement model (PPP) between public and private sector where public sector keeps ownership of the port as a landlord and private sector operates it as a tenant.

Benefits of landlord model

1) Offload pressure of management and operation from the government.

- 2) Steady supply of revenue collection
- 3) Modernisation of port through the revenue collected (a) Vadhvan port
- 4) Enhance competitiveness and efficiency in operations.

However, landlord model faces various challenges like,

- 1) Lack of interest from private sector.
- 2) Difficulty in assessing the revenue potential.
- 3) Privatisation of ports may hamper security of critical infrastructure.

Nevertheless, landlord model and larger push towards privatisation should be done in a CALIBERATED manner to leverage ANIMAL SPIRIT of private sector.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.15) Discuss the significance of Multimodal Transport System in achieving last mile connectivity, improving logistics efficiency, and addressing the twin problems of pollution and congestion. What measures can be taken to ensure efficient multimodal transport connectivity in India? (15 marks, 250 words)

अंतिम मील तक कनेक्टिविटी प्राप्त करने, लॉजिस्टिक्स दक्षता में सुधार करने तथा प्रदूषण और भीड़भाड़ की दोहरी समस्याओं का समाधान करने में मल्टीमॉडल परिवहन प्रणाली के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। भारत में दक्ष मल्टीमॉडल परिवहन कनेक्टिविटी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India's logistics cost is quite high (14-15% of GDP) which calls for right MODAL-MIX and inter-modal connectivity to improve the transportation ecosystem of India.

Significance of Multi-Modal Transport

- 1) Public transport become accessible till the last mile (ex) Delli Metro - Feeder bus
- 2) Reduce the logistics cost and improve the entire supply chain (ex) National Logistics Policy (2022) target logistics cost to 8% of GDP
- 3) Reduce carbon emissions (14% of all GHGs) from transport like cars, motorcycle etc (ex) Ahmedabad BRTS

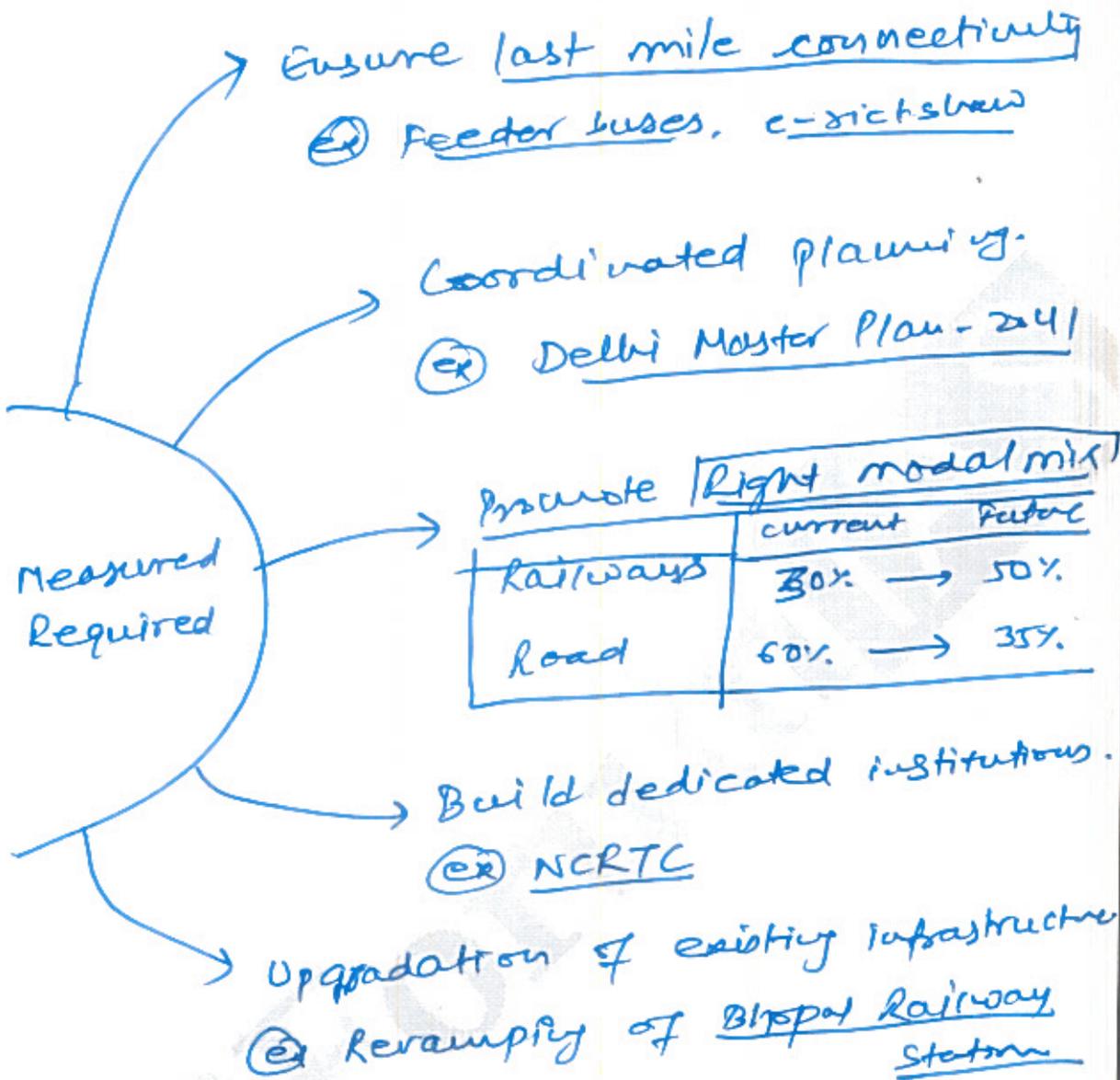
4) Reduce congestion in the cities and promote EASE OF TRAVEL (ex) Delhi-Meerut RRTS.

5) Accelerate regional integration and development of satellite cities. (ex) Raipur, Sonepat, Alwar, Meerut around NCR.

However, various challenges persist,

Case Study
Nizamuddin in Delhi is set to become Multi-Modal hub with Railways, RRTS, Roadways & Metro

- 1) Lack of coordinating planning
(ex) Mumbai Metro vs Mumbai local
- 2) Last mile connectivity not ensured
(ex) Bengaluru Airport faraway from city
- 3) Less focus on behavioural change to take up public transport
- 4) Delayed projects



Therefore, there is an urgent need to build transport infrastructure of future aligned with the vision of Dharatmala and Sagarmala to put INDIA ON WHEELS

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.16) How will you explain the potential of AgriStack in providing a lasting remedy to various ills afflicting the farm sector? (15 marks 250 words)

कृषि क्षेत्र को प्रभावित करने वाली विभिन्न समस्याओं के लिए स्थायी समाधान प्रदान करने में एग्रीस्टैक की क्षमता को आप कैसे समझाएंगे? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

AgriStack is the collection of digital technologies and digital database which act as a Digital Public Infrastructure facilitating growth of agriculture.

Potential of AgriStack

- 1) Data-driven decision making on farm
 ex) weather forecast
- 2) Better assessment of various risks.
 ex) drone survey to assess crops.
- 3) Assessment of soil quality
 ex) soil Health card and further analysis
- 4) Improved access to market.
 ex) e-NAM portal

5) Promote diversification of agriculture

(ex) CHANAN for Horticulture

6) Better access to extension services.

(ex) ITC e-chaupal

7) Improved access to credit

(ex) e-application of Kisan credit card

8) Promoting Entrepreneurship

(ex) Dry land agriculture, Drip irrigation

However, various challenges are faced in effectively employing Agri-stack.

1) Data of farmers in the hands of private sector may be misused to manipulate farmers.

(ex) Contact Farming may lead to

MONOPSONY.

- 2) Digital divide may exacerbate divide between small/marginal farmers and large farmers.
- 3) Digital illiteracy may leave farmers vulnerable to cyber frauds.
- 4) Lack of strong data protection regime may compromise security of farmers.
- 5) Gender inequity in access to technology may leave women farmers more vulnerable.

Nevertheless, Agri-stack has the potential to kickstart wider reforms in agriculture. Its effective utilisation through digital literacy would help in building

ATMANIRBHAR KRISHI, ATMANIRBHAR

KISAN

Feedback

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.17) Food Processing Industries (FPIs) can act as a bridge between the informal farming community and the formal industrial sector, which can help boost the rural economy. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग (FPIs) अनौपचारिक कृषि समुदाय और औपचारिक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के बीच एक सेतु के रूप में कार्य कर सकता है, जो ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने में मदद कर सकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Food processing sector is a Sunrise Industry

providing 11% of manufacturing employment

and potential to create 70 lakh jobs. It can

act as connecting link between agriculture & manufacturing.

FPI can Act as a Bridge

1) Contract Farming is promoted leading to formalisation. (ex) DeLaval Ltd working with dairy farmers.

2) Improved access of farmers to market and getting remunerative prices. (ex) pepsi co - potato farming.

3) Help in diversification of agriculture. (ex) Signode Ltd working with fish farmers.

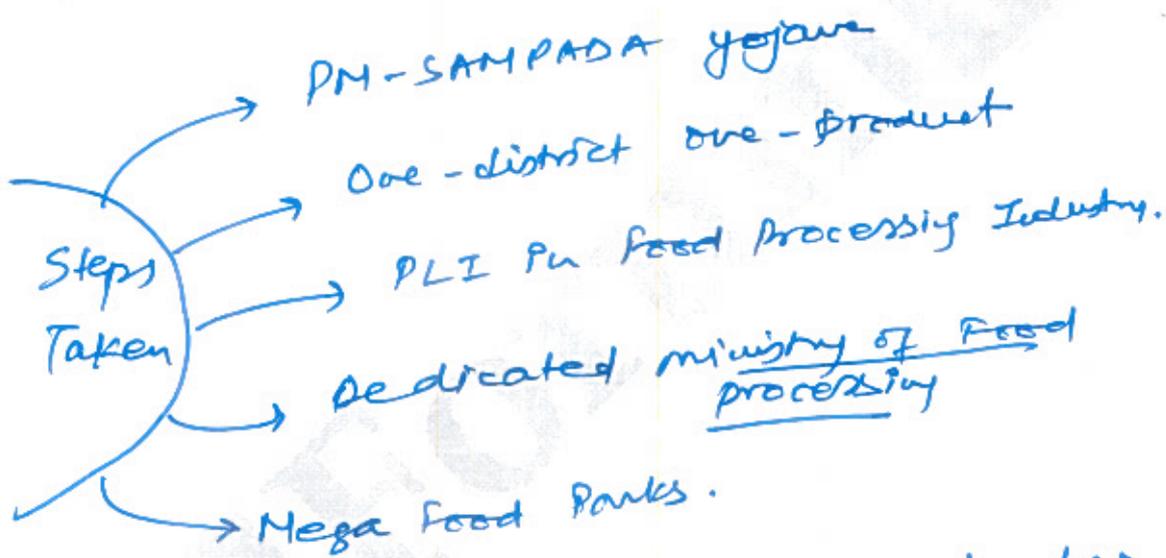
- 4) Greater access to credit and quality planting materials to farmers
- 5) Promote export oriented production
(ex) Haldimath Bhujia
- 6) Promote local entrepreneurship
(ex) Lijjat Papad.

FPI can boost local Economy

- 1) Balanced regional development
(ex) Mega-Food parks in Bihar
- 2) Provide jobs to youth in the vicinity of towns.
- 3) Increased disposable income with farmers due to contract farming.
- 4) Improved access to credit to the farmers.

However, various challenges persists,

- 1) Lack of well-developed formalised Retail market
- 2) Exploitation of farmers due to ineffective regulatory regime. @ Pepsico case.
- 3) Quality and standardisation issues.



Therefore, Food Processing Industry has

immense potential to promote **BALANCED**

REGIONAL GROWTH. with effective implementation

of PM-SAMPADA yojana, we can ~~achieve~~ make

Agri-culturalists to AGRIPRENEURS

Feedback

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

Q.18) Highlighting the rationale behind declaring MSP, discuss various issues related to the MSP regime in the country. Also, critically analyse the efficacy of legalizing MSP towards ensuring financial sustainability in farming. (15 marks, 250 words)

MSP घोषित करने के पीछे के औचित्य पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, देश में MSP व्यवस्था से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, खेती में वित्तीय स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए MSP को वैध बनाने की प्रभावकारिता का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

MSP is the guaranteed floor price to hedge farmers against sharp fall in prices of agriculture produce. MSP seeks to achieve multiple objectives with one instrument.

Rationale behind declaring MSP

- 1) To provide guaranteed minimum floor price of the agri-produce
- 2) To secure supplies of grains for Public Distribution (PDS) via FCI
- 3) To nudge farmer diversification
(e.g.) MSP for pulses.
- 4) To reduce vulnerabilities of marginal farmers

Issues with MSP regime

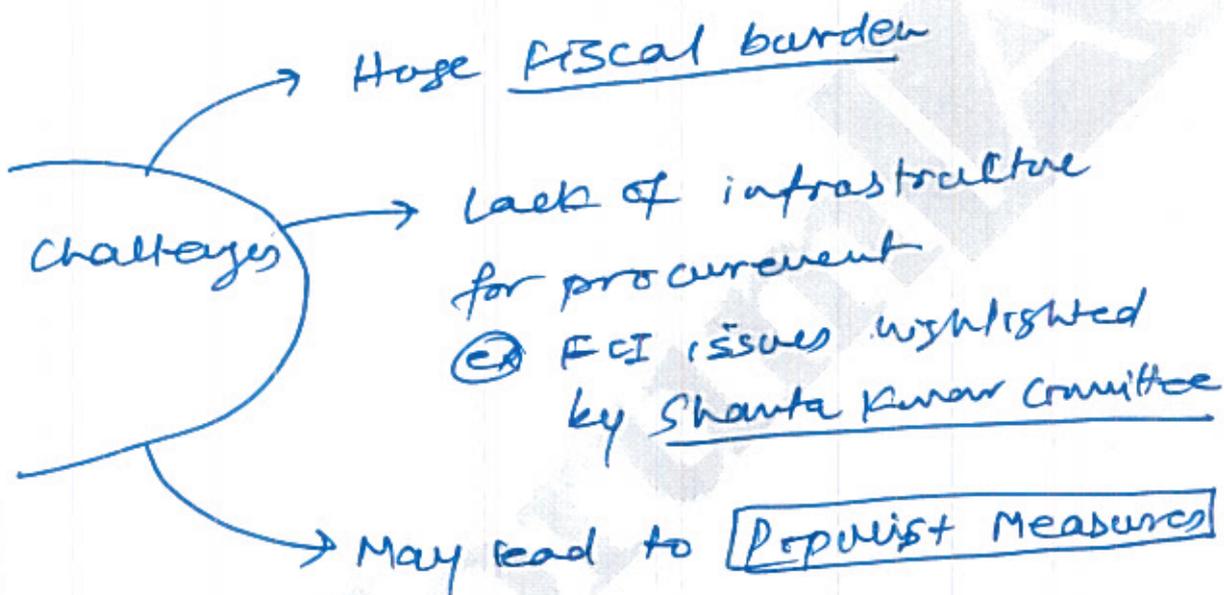
- 1) De-facto nationalisation of crop market
- 2) Huge Fiscal Burden to government exchequer (ex) ₹ 2 lakh crore Food subsidy
- 3) Restricts crop diversification and Skews cropping pattern (ex) Rice and wheat grown in water stressed areas.
- 4) Lack of equitable access to benefits. (ex) AS per NITI Aayog, only 5% farmers could benefit from MSP.
- 5) Limited procurement of limited crops. (ex) Neglect of north-eastern India

Legalising MSP regime

Benefits

- 1) Rights-based approach to farmer welfare.

- 2) Enhance the implementation of the MSP regime (x) Guaranteed procurement
- 3) Better Predictable procurement will enhance crop diversification



Nevertheless, MSP regime need to be refined to promote crop diversification.

Shanta Kumar Committee recommendations need to be followed to strengthen the entire ecosystem of Food Procurement

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.19) What do you understand by Farmers Producer Organisations (FPO's)? Throwing light upon the various challenges faced by the FPOs, suggest measures to ameliorate the same. (15 marks, 250 words)

किसान उत्पादक संगठन (FPOs) से आप क्या समझते हैं? FPOs के सामने आने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन्हें सुधारने के उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)



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Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.20) Discuss the role of biotechnology in enhancing agricultural productivity. Also, highlight the concerns regarding the application of biotechnology in agriculture. (15 marks, 250 words)

कृषि उत्पादकता बढ़ाने में जैव प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। साथ ही, कृषि में जैव प्रौद्योगिकी के अनुप्रयोग के बारे में चिंताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

FORUM IAS

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Feedback

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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

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		

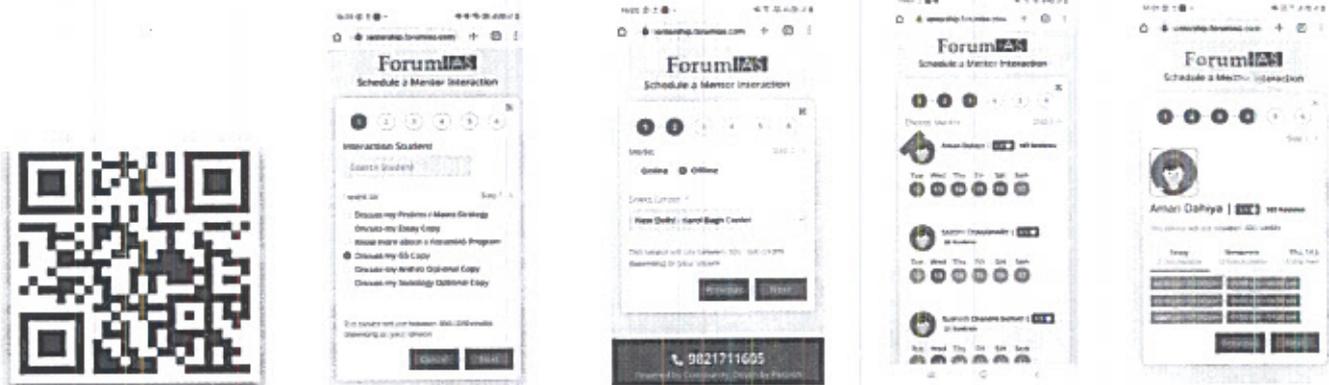
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