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## **IAS TOPPER'S**

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# **VIRENDER KUMAR DAS**

**AIR - 854  
(CSE 2022)**

## **GENERAL STUDIES**



**8448496262**



**iasscore.in**

## INDIAN ECONOMY &amp; INTERNAL SECURITY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		
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8.		
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14.	—	
15.		
16.	—	
17.	—	
18.		
19.		
20.		

75  
  
Invigilator Signature

Invigilator Signature

Name Virender Kr. Das

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature 

## REMARKS

**Section - A**

- Q1. Foreign Direct Investment helps to increase the investment level and thereby income and employment in the recipient country. However, on the flip side, it can also reduce internal resilience of the domestic economy. Comment. (10 Marks)

foreign direct investment (FDI) is the source of resources like land, labour, technology, managerial talent etc. from foreign countries. India is one of the top 10-20 ten ranked nations in attracting FDI.

FDI help in increasing the investment & income & employment because of

- It provides resources which may not be available in nation, — Source of Non-debt Capital
- It helps in sharing world best practices that would help in increasing production & with production income & employment rise.

- Joint Co-operation help in increasing export as it provide a trust for foreigners as India's

& employment is largely dependent on export. During 2011-12 the <sup>12<sup>th</sup> & 13<sup>th</sup></sup> employment comes from export.

Joint  
Coop.  
without  
technology  
etc

But FDI is like fire or a bomb by God it is nation or let it on fire because of

- Unless FDI means control on nation's assets by the foreign

Remarks

→ MNC & TNC provides scope for money laundering & result base shifting erosion & profit shifting

Also mention  
Unfair competition  
for local companies  
Complaints  
Contra charge  
Reserve Bank of India  
etc

→ FDI in defence can compromise national security which happens in Skypeon leak in India.

Step are taken by both national & international affect to tackle the side effect of FDI

→ OECD form the concept of Base erosion & profit shifting

→ FATF, AMLMT etc institution deal with money laundering

→ Competition Act in India made the method of MNC & national companies.

However, no nation in today world could be self sufficient, so laborious from outside are used, they can't be avoided but step should be taken to stop unethical & illegal practices.

Fairly,  
you have  
attempted  
very well!

4/2

Remarks

- Q2. When technological progress takes place, it calls for new type of skills to handle new technologies effectively. But when the rate of new skill formation lacks in keeping pace with new technologies, it results in surplus labour specialized in older skills. To what extent will this impinge upon Industry 4.0's success? Analyse. (10 Marks)

Technology progress is the inevitable evolution, & now 4th Industrial Revolution which work on interconnectness of devices, IoT, Big data is spreading all over the world.

Technological progress demand new type of skill to example.

→ Artificial intelligence in India is employed in workforce which is 2nd largest in world but the income disparities among men & women is highest in India in this field (World WEF gender gap report)

→ Robotics in Banks like HDFC & others already made many people unemployed.

These example shows that new technologies demand new skill, but when new skill formation fails in keeping pace with new technology it create large unskilled labour force

→ because apprentices programs are not implemented properly

→ excessive burden of work leave no time for workers to strengthen their skill.

→ Women & marginalized are most effected by mechanization of agriculture → drought work opportunity

#### Remarks

for women

Industry 4.0 revolutions ~~will~~<sup>now may</sup> also create a large unskilled force which is well not suitable for new technologies. below of

→ computers nowadays can't be operated by person who have skill in operating JAVA

→ A supercomputer can remove the need of large number of BPO, so many it cause large of job loss unemployment

→ robotics replace workforce because they are most effective, even there are speculations that robots will replace army.

→ A self driven car, truck would ~~not~~ diminish the need of drivers for truck companies.

there is need to skilled our population, because without demand artificial intelligence too can't work and would not able to increase production or make industrial life easy, <sup>because</sup> large number of people loss job, they don't able to create demand in economy. Skilling is the key & cheap at institutional level should come.

Y Shifting of industries etc.

4 1  
2

#### Remarks

- Q3. A contraction in manufacturing output especially in the sensitive capital and consumer goods segment, pulls down industrial growth. Examine their impact on Make in India programme. (10 Marks)

Make in India program was started by India in 2015-16 to increase the share of manufacturing in GDP & create employment. But recent trend in contraction in manufacturing output may make it less successful. Good, can also quote some facts/figures

A contraction in Indian manufacturing is seen in recent years due to market if more relevant

- rising NPA (Non-repayment) banks in market
- NBFC are not able to provide money in market to create demand
- changing pattern of consumption of Indian society.

& these reasons are cause in decline in sensitive capital & business good segment, it also results in pull down of industrial growth

- Vehicle segment in India is facing a decline in demand & production is also halted.
- Real estate is facing a setback, & reduce the demand of intermediate good that required, it results in a decline in core industry output

Inset with CII figures

Remarks

The decline has also impacted make in India program as

→ It depends on manufacturing & manufacturing is declining

→ Job creation is halted, unemployment is highest in country (6.3%) — PLFR 6.1%

→ Export halted & import is skewed in case of steel, cement & fertilizers. (CII Survey 2018-19)

Steps need to be taken to make in India programme successful

→ labour reform bill, they hinder the development of industry especially MSMT.

→ According to CII Survey (2019), firms in India (large) are 15%, & generate 47% of suggestions employment while firms (small) generate 85% number but generate only 23% of employment, so we need to enhance the capacities of MSMT to create more jobs.

→ Demand creation is of utmost important

→ signing of RCEP & removal of SAARC Trade Barriers will help India

Remarks

Q4. Trends in the labour force participation rate and unemployment do not reflect social or economic mobility. What do you make out of this statement? Analyse with reference to the recent labour force participation rate data. (10 Marks)

Labour force participation rate data is released by CSO, it is first of its type, due to changing methodology. It find some most important condition like

- Labour force participation rate is declining from 46% to 36% (approx) - kindly Revisit the money Corred here date
- Employment is highest in India (6.3%)
- Huge disparity among employed people in income, skill, education & social security.
- However Trends in labour force participation rate & unemployment don't able to fully reflect socio or economic mobility because of
- It not provide data on income disparities due to gender.
- Manual scavengers are paid less wage which are many time better than agricultural labor but the social condition of agricultural labours is far better.
- It not able to reflect how inter generational mobility is happen in India,

Remarks

However LFPR provided many useful data that can be used for analysing trend in employment due to gained skill or education for example

- Students passed secondary education are more employed than graduate
- Post graduate are more employed than graduate
- Women despite having skill are more unemployed in urban as well rural.
- Graduate are more unemployed in urban area

So far having a clear picture about mobility & socio-economic condition in India need more deep survey, information about previous work, future work etc. India should develop this survey as they help in assessing the real growth & condition in economy.

Kindly  
Get more data  
from the report  
then analyse them

L.F.P.R of India  
Rural VI  
Urban

- Quality of  
Job & Country

Remarks

- Q5. The 'paradox of economic growth' is where the economy grows but so does income inequality. Analyse the statement with reference to the latest report released by Oxfam.

(10 Marks)

Oxfam released 'Mind the Gap', State of Employment Report in India that judges the examine the condition of unemployment & employment in India. Some of the findings are:

- large number of people engage in informal sector (90%)
  - large disparities between men & women in pay (40%)
  - large unskilled labours. [mention regarding inequality in India]
- As per the report finding India is growing but it is not able to eliminate inequality among people & between male & female it may be disastrous. [mention regarding inequality in India]
- It alienates masses of people from development & would tend to decrease India GDP growth
  - Social disturbances may prevail, recent four suicides in Delhi (June-July 2019) were studied

Remarks

[or also quoted from 'Inequality with Growth' that come to link between the rise in inequality with increase in growth rate]

12

Psychologist found that the economic reason, unemployment are the cause of suicide.

Welt: misallocations of nation resources & in the hand of some people as in case of

Informalization of agriculture sector 5% of

Economy owned 36% of land.

Regaining steps need to promote the economic growth

taxation to lower level, some of them may be

→ chloro-tyre industry

→ standardized taxation system

→ poor social security

→ legalize minimum wage for women too.

→ remove geographical barriers like in North east.

[also suggest for higher spending on agriculture]

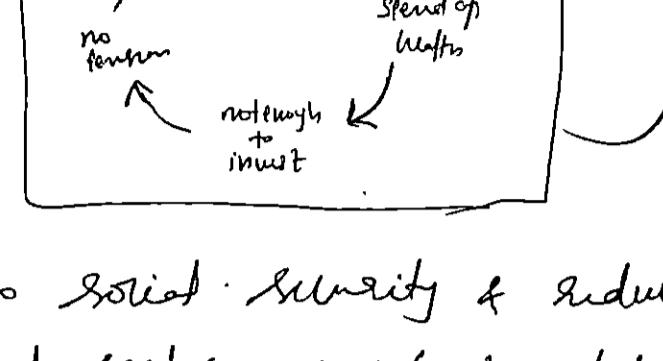
formalization of economy

(3 1/2)

Remarks

Q6. Limited access to social security (especially health and pensions) and reduced state contributions in social sector are primary reasons behind high incidence and prevalence of poverty. Comment. (10 Marks)

Limited access to social security like health pension increased the chance of a person's income fall in poverty trap.



Can be introduced by  
better targeting &  
dissemination about  
prevalence of poverty  
in India.

Access to social security & reduced state distribution in social sector may cause disastrous effect as people have low income & asset below &

→ In India 67% expenditure on health is out of pocket, even people above poverty line fall in below poverty line even in single task of hospitalization.

→ Since people not able to save, they relies on government expenditure on social schemes but government has in expenditure under this life narrative.

→ As in 84% of the Indian population relies

Remarks

In informal sector for job, there is no social security & if government reduce help it would be create ~~more~~ Ocean of poverty & island of prosperity in India.

Step taken by government in recent time to increase social security net

→ PM Jan Dhan Yojna, ~~for~~ Atal Pension Yojna, Senior Citizen Saving Scheme, Atal Bhawan Bharat, ~~but~~ govt

But government also cut interest rate for national saving certificate.

In a country where 84% people are engaged in unorganized sector there is need to strengthen social security net & not to cut expenditure on it. without a strong base of consumption & investment nation could not grow & India do can not progress by leaving so many people behind. So we need to build a strong security net.

(4)

Remarks

- Q7. Majority of the Indian states financial position appears to be somewhat stretched. Both the fiscal deficit and the debt to GDP ratio of the states look problematic. Analyse the stand taken by 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission and critically evaluate its potential operational effectiveness. (10 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

- Underline your key words.
- Q8. According to Fugitive Economic Offenders Ordinance, 2018, a fugitive is defined as someone who has left India to avoid criminal prosecution or who is already overseas and refuses to return to face the law. Taking a cue from the statement, differentiate between a Fugitive Economic Offender and a non-willful defaulter. Also analyse steps taken both at domestic and global level to eliminate such loopholes. (10 Marks)

fugitive economic offenders Bill has been passed by Indian Parliament after the rule of Narendra Modi. fugitive economic offender Bill try to identify an fugitive & then capture it properties & assets.

Difference between a fugitive economic offender & non-willful defaulter is not clear, some time they overlap & some time they are different.

for example a non-willful defaulter may / may not leave the country, but his act default is not planned & in case of economic offender, In case of non-willful defaulter <sup>by</sup> are identified by bank &

whereas economic offender are identified by special court as provided in bill.

In case of non-willful defaulter the assets are seized bank or creditor whereas in case of economic offender the assets <sup>will be</sup> taken care by special representative employed for this work.

IBC including take place in case of non-willful defaulter but for economic offender by special court.

Remarks Mention  
y provisions regarding special court, 100 crore etc to differentiate these better.

Instead, separate these under two subheadings  
y steps taken at domestic level & at global level.

Steps are taken by India both at national & international level for to catch such economic offender:-

→ At domestic India passed the bill & now under the SFIO special power able to issue look out letter.

→ At International level India has taken G-20 agenda to identify, & prosecute the economic offender, during G-20 submit.

Mention  
strict  
compliance  
of swift  
Bertrand  
Babu  
Bill  
Agreement  
Bilateral  
Agreement  
Remarks

→ In financial Budget 2019, finance minister announced tax on withdrawal above certain limit from bank for ~~interacting~~ to ~~over~~ over cash transaction.

efield only passing a law is not enough, what matters is implementation India needs a framework to make people accountable & prosecute the offender.

(3)

Take care of silly grammarical errors!

- Q9. Has Anti-India sentiments in Nepal and Bangladesh provided a fertile ground for non-state actors to wage a proxy war against India, utilizing these two land frontiers? How should India attempt to eliminate this peril? (10 Marks)

There is surge in Anti-India sentiment in Nepal & Bangladesh due to various soft reasons. These situations provide a fertile ground for non-state actors to wage proxy wars against India due to [mention some important reasons as well] support to Maoists, moderates, extremists etc.

- long boundary line of India & Nepal, which is open & difficult to monitor & patrolling due to marshy condition, & Nepal boundaries has been used by terrorist to enter India.
- Border with Bangladesh as porous, infiltration is common, illegal migrant & terrorist are found from easy to enter.
- Smuggling of drugs across is increased from our borders, as UNOTC declared India hub for drug smuggling both for traditional & new generation drugs.
- Human trafficking is not a hidden fact, even human trafficking is common, report find 15,000 women are smuggled in India.

Remarks

→ These terrorist provide support to poaching as it is found that many now have relation terrorist organization of Pakistan.

→ Situation in J&K are deteriorating due to terrorist network which also work from Nepal.

→ Chinese intrusion in Nepal poses strategic distrust among two nations similarly China is developing the Chabahar port to make China closer to India.

Step need to taken to eliminate this fear are

→ Prevent illegal migration, trafficking along the border by using state technology, satellite drones etc.

→ State maintain good relation with Nepal & India, as recently Nepal got access to Chinese port, thus situation can be handled by soft diplomacy.

→ Counter terrorist & Pakistan Support to them

→ Policy of friendly line of credit or financial support may be useful.

→ Strengthen SAARC & BIMSTEC to maintain good relation

Mention  
problems  
of  
Neighboring  
countries  
and  
Policy  
as  
well

Remarks

4

- Q10. It is estimated that about 15 to 18 million illegal Bangladeshi immigrants are in India, who are spread all over the North Eastern States. Critically examine the risk factor the situation brings with it. (10 Marks)

Porous Borders with Bangladesh make it difficult to check infiltration of migrant in India, thus these illegal migrant are now about 15-18mn & spreading in entire north eastern state.

### Reason for migrant

- Development activity like Kaptai Dam forced refugee from Majong to India
- Poor economic condition in Bangladesh become pull factor
- ethnic Hindu & Buddhist consider India most safe
- Risk factor associated with this illegal migration
- Mostly poor they all more prone to radicalize by terrorist, they can be strong weapon for terrorist.
- Very strong ethnic自豪感 sentiment of north eastern Indian may leads to secessionist disturbance, & they from more alienated from India.
- Thus migrant may provides support to terrorist

### Remarks

Also link it with liberation of Bangladesh

group,

- With low resources & economic opportunity north east face huge competition & the demand for separate nation & secessionist movement may become stronger.

Mention  
Only  
Human  
Trafficking  
Counter  
Worsening  
etc.

of the trafficked women may be Germs. Effect of HIV & AIDS which make them less responsive as found in report Assam below as per new centre for AIDS related death.

### Solutions to tackle the problem

- Having strong surveillance system at borders
- use of Drones, Satellite to stop illegal migrant
- Deliberate talk with Bangladesh to deport these migrant
- provide support to turn migrant into their own countries, like India make home good in myanmar for Rohingyas

India must tackle this problem as fast as it possible. otherwise it may be disastrous

A<sub>1</sub>  
A<sub>2</sub>

### Remarks

## Section - B

Part

P8, ASR

- Q11. The diagnosis of worsening Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) reveals five different causes. Analyse these causes and suggest fiscal stimulus and reformatory measures to clean up the underlying reasons for drought in Credit mechanism. (15 Marks)

RBI review of Asset Quality Review in 2015 help to find the hidden Non performing asset which are now 10% (app) of GDP. There are found several causes for these NPA some are

- lenient lending by bank for strengthening balance sheet
- laissez credit taken for investment on the basis of total demand & without observing the global scenario
- infall default
- the non-ability of bank to identify bad loans
- delay in project start the amount

These are the result of economic boom India witness during 2008 & after it the economic

slow fall the development & growth & loans become non-performing asset.

~~This happened as corporate use bank money for different purpose like buying thus share value manufacturing machine, as investment halted company~~

Remarks

<sup>24</sup> Also if there is high poor quality ~~poor quality~~ ~~poor quality~~ slow ~~incentive~~ ~~process~~ /

are not able to save money by issue equity.

Non deep development of corporate bond market also gives the problem as corporate

become more depend on bank for funding.

There are various step taken by RBI

& Central government to solve the problem

& NPA some are

→ Capitalisation of Bank, not announced

₹ 2.11 lakh crore of recapitalisation

by fiscetary measures as well as

bond. In the 1st stage was that ₹

₹ 6,000 crore invested

→ Hair cuts & Sustentary of loans were used by banks to improve the

balance sheet of Bank.

→ Identification of infall debthor

→ Tutorial & bankruptcy code - helps the

whole pattern of infalling & the proceeding

& extracting the most possible value

from the debthor

Remarks

- Project chart on the recommendations of Mehta Committee, help in many bank forming into creditor agreement to ~~be~~ <sup>initiate</sup> insolvency proceeding. [Include y prompt action, Bank Board Bureau, etc. arrived]
- But More steps are need to be taken like
- Strengthen IBC as there are problem to following
- defaults bidding for project
  - slow rate of proceeding
  - single individual companies as there work on trust ~~so~~ so insolvency proceeding should be different
  - Make international insolvency easy to initiate holding against people leave the country
- Make a law on International insolvency based on UNCITRAL many countries like USA, UK adopt it
- follow P. J Nayak Committee recommendation which made case for less commercial bank.
- follow the recommendations of Noshirwani Committee in many of Bank & provide space for foreign bank to make banking competitive.

Remarks

62

Review of ownership

Structure

of Banks

Q12. By diversifying the export basket, India's Foreign Trade Policy has tried to explore new markets and products, besides increasing India's share in its existing traditional domains. Analyse key features and operational effectiveness of Trade Policy 2015-2020. (15 Marks)

Indian foreign trade is stagnant especially the ~~export~~ import while import has risen in last year. India has tried to explore new market to & product to diversify its trade.

Some of the domain are

Textile - It is true India has big potential but despite effort of government the growth is negligible. foreign trade policy during 2015-20 focuses on stock sector.

1

Lack of Content -

Discuss the important features of foreign Trade policy 2015-20

Remarks



*Remarks*



*Remarks*

Better  
in brief  
description  
about the  
deglobalization  
with examples.

- Q13. Discuss India's export-and-import trade basket in light of deglobalization threats.  
Explore areas where India can chart out a new growth strategy. (15 Marks)

India export has been declining & import is increasing in the light of deglobalization threat, for example

→ Import of steel has risen whereas export has been declining why?

→ Import of oil is in danger after US sanctions on Iran

→ Indian export of service (human resources) has not grown due to restrictive visa policy by US, UK & Australia.

→ Indian export of textile & apparel is not catching fast when compared to Bangladesh & other developing countries due to heavy duties

Export growth is needed to India for employment of U.S.A as in 2011-12 the employment created by China export is about 10-12% of total employment in India. Employment due to import is mostly

dangerous to declining export may be dangerous

However despite set back some sectors now have

new order like

Remarks

Jewels & Jewellery - out of 15 demands, 14 are from India in the world, Indian export of generic drug is still another lot of market.

→ There is need of steps to taken to increase India export rates & implementation of areas whereas India chart out a new growth strategy

→ Development of MSME, & MSMT are backbone of Indian economy, so we need to develop them are 40% of India total export, so reviewing labour law, Industry law of India suggested in Economic Survey - 2019-2020 can increase its export

→ Solar panel - India is importing solar panel & there are disputes in WTO too, so India have to develop industry for solar panel especially in MSMT, & India could take advantage of solar tax & members of international solar alliance

Remarks

→ E-Vehicle - They are emerging industry & As per economic survey 2019 there was a sale of 10 lakh e-Vehicle in world. India has ~~opted~~ this market even India itself has huge market.

→ Software Product - Despite how high potential & talent India share in software product market is minimal, new Software Policy 2018 could solve this problem if implemented well.

→ Minerals - India importing mineral over the Sand & Clay, the importance of mineral mining policy is huge. India could be a exporting nation to African nation ~~other~~ ~~the~~ ~~days~~ & island territories.

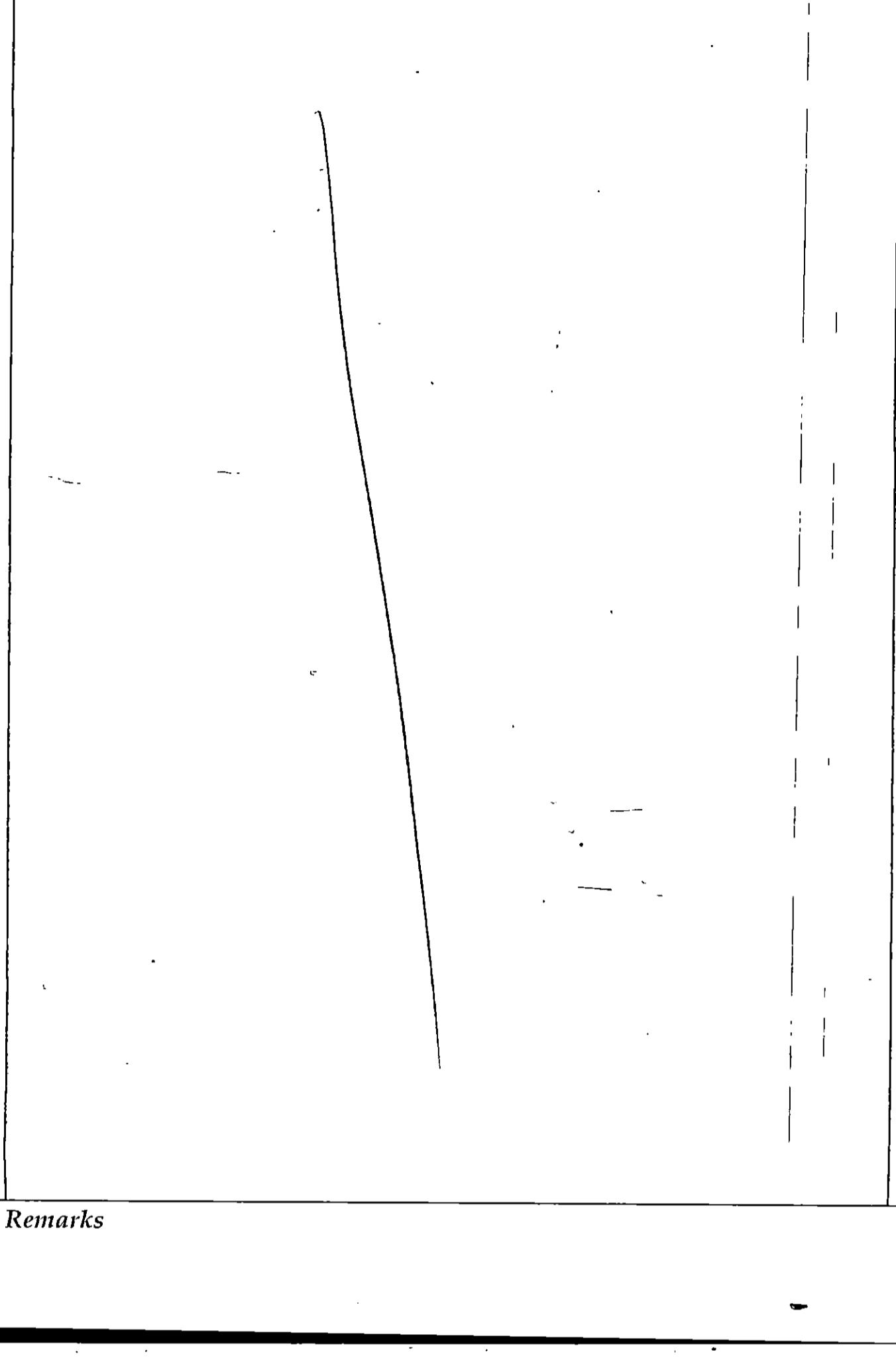
→ Electricity - Many states in India ~~are~~ have surplus Power, Bhutan 40% of foreign earning is from its export of energy to India. India could also become a potential supplier ~~with~~ within South Asia.

India need to diversify its market, it has high source & potential.

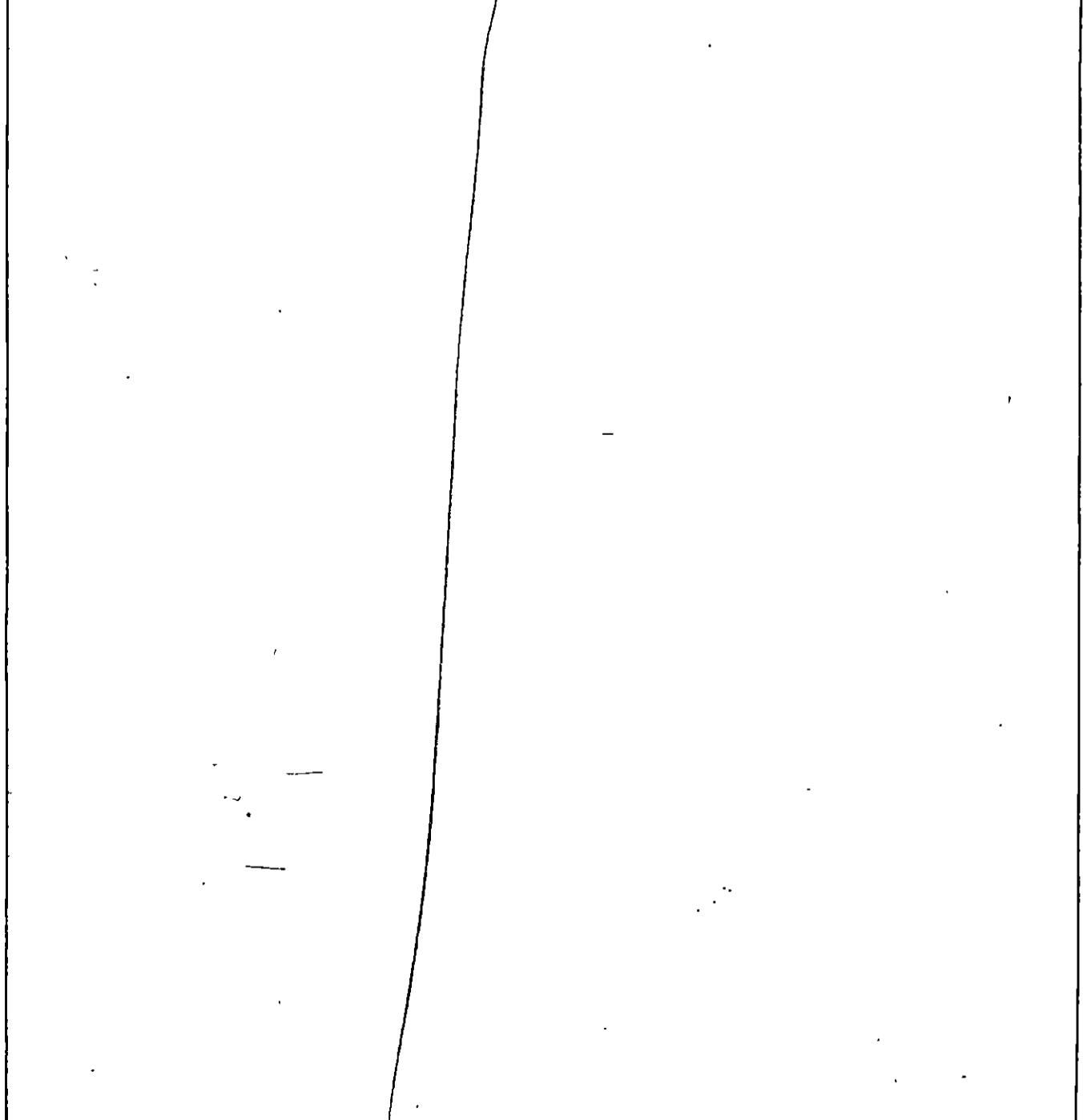
*Remarks* *U.S. action* *U.S. investment* *U.S. into India* *from India*

Though good, keep them in short and also discuss opportunities for India (Due to US-China war)

Q14. The WTO and the Doha Development Agenda has remained a white elephant which India and other developing nations have been trying hard to move around. What do you make out of this statement? What options are available to India in shaping effectiveness of WTO? (15 Marks)



*Remarks*



*Remarks*

Q15. As start-ups turn out to be a major source of revenue and employment, governments from across the world have been going out of their way to facilitate the entrepreneurial dream. Discuss the role played by angel investors and government support in facilitating the Start-up growth story. (15 Marks)

An start up define different in different nations  
In India an start up is called as, if satisfy certain conditions

- i) Not more than 7 year old, in case of Biotechnology it can be 10 years
- ii) Not exceeding the ₹10 crore limit.

### Potential of start up

In India they create 1,50,000 jobs in last 3-4 years.

They are bringers of latest technology & innovation & help a nation to absorb young talent.

They support changing demographic dividend by having enough potential.

### Role of Angel Investor

- As this start up need fund for their operation, thus comes the Role of Angel Investor they provide the fund required. They are also the biggest source of finding the specialty i.e. in the fact that these

### Remarks

With one another ~~as~~ all mobile has presence in International market.

Point about they also provide policy support & guidelines.  
Angel Investors also help in providing financing & skilling entrepreneurship.

### Role Played by Government

→ Government by easy norms & less tax help in this freedom for growth.

India regularly many new mandates that help India to reach at under 100 countries in case of doing business.

Starting up Government can provide funding for these innovator, but has implement MUDRA Scheme for better financing.

Govt also set norms for angel

Investor so that they can invest in these business.

→ Government can make them participate in development project, for example provide them space in PPP model in provide such startups better & eye sight of corruption tatkaal.

### Remarks

entrepreneur environment etc

- By easy norms like IPR, a Government help international stand up to come in<sup>the</sup> country & work. for example India ranked 36th 44 in US IPR Index.
- Govt also leads stand up - industry collaboration <sup>Tax  
exemption</sup> program to share best practice & to provide ideological support, fund & fund for startup has created.
- There are certain apprehensions too like:
  - Government policy may not benefit to all as rising finding & Capital as work for only will off lead & create disparity
  - Angel investor may ensure more than <sup>the</sup> control required & effect sometimes
  - Crony Capitalism can disturb the soft environment

India need to make more jobs so that Policy become inclusive, 19,000 stand up in India only create 1,5000 job which is negligible according to the target of 1.8 mn job. So more thrust required.

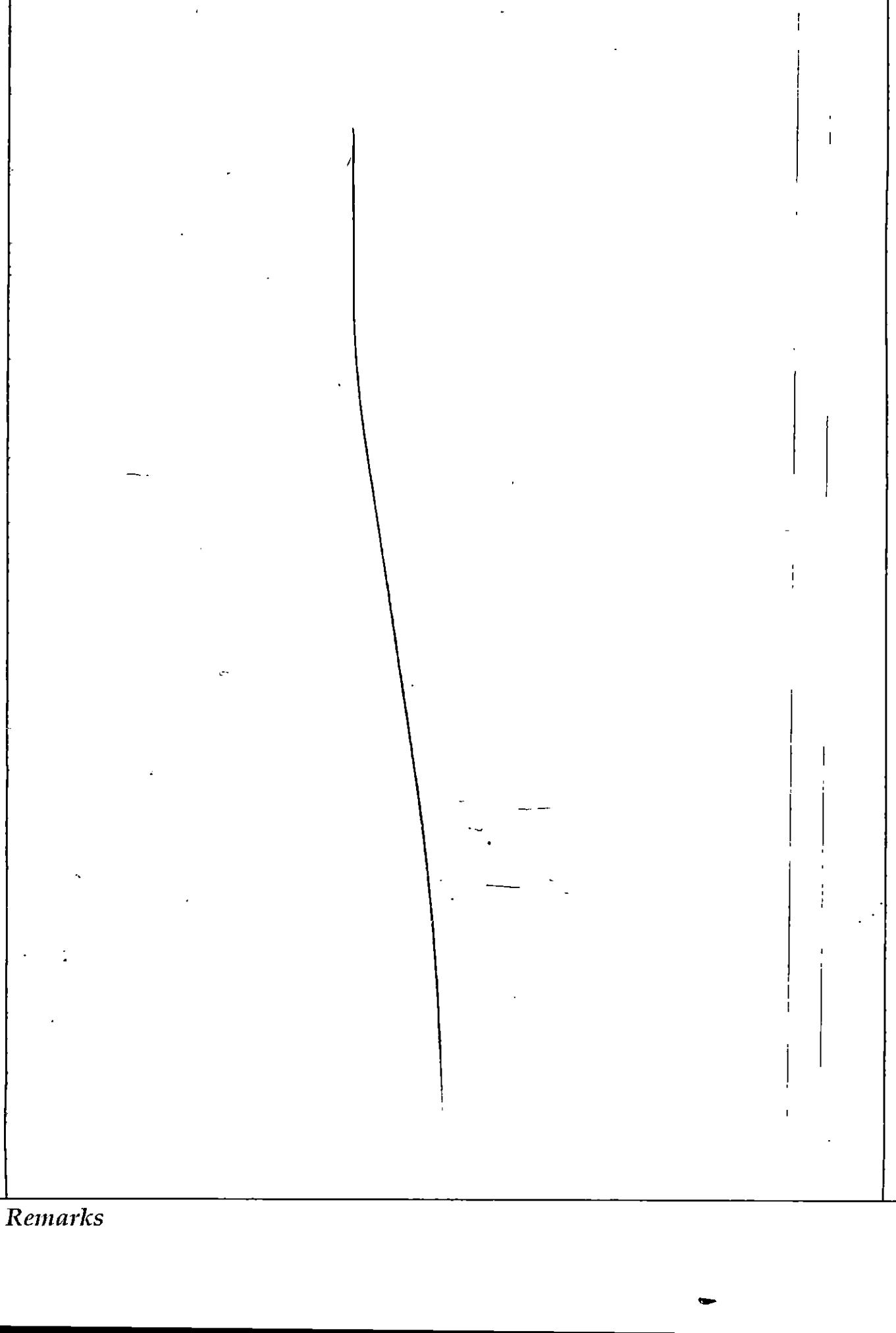
Remarks

(6)

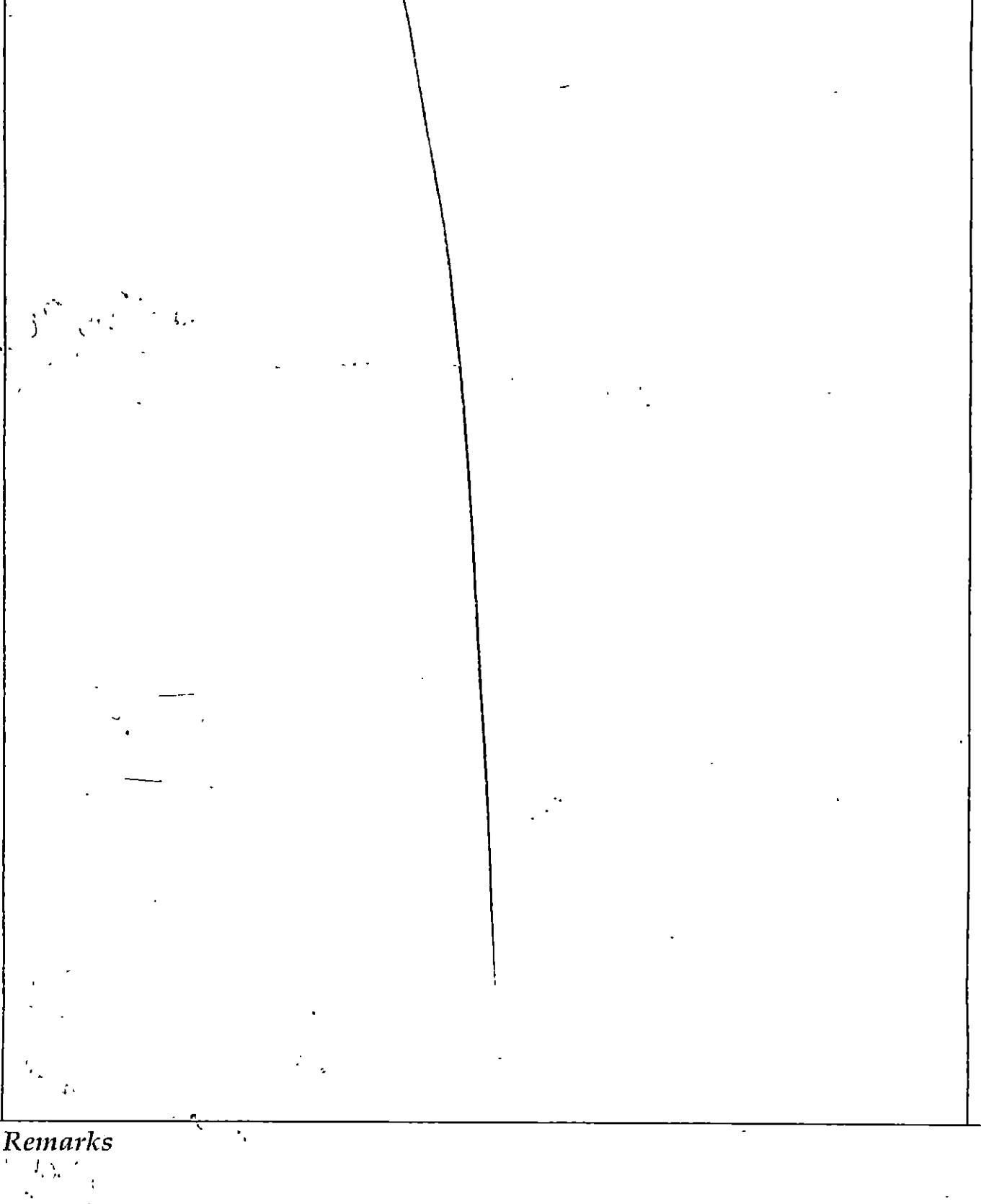
Mention some challenges in spite of  
all the good support  
Startups are limited to very few sections/Regions etc

Q16. Railway Budget was used as a political tool with decisions made on new trains, routes, and fare hikes were getting influenced because of political considerations. Has the merger of the Railway Budget with Union Budget halted these tendencies? Examine. (15 Marks)

Remarks

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

Q17. The tax-GDP ratio in the country is lowered by 2-3 percentage points for its level of per capita GDP. The reasons for the low tax ratio have to be found in the exemption to agricultural incomes, widespread tax preferences due to multiple objectives loaded into tax policy, tax abuse by multinationals and poor tax administration. Illustrate with examples. (15 Marks)

Tax-GDP ratio is the measure of a country's growth, it refers to deal with new challenges like new form of wealth losses, money laundering, methods of TNC & MNC etc. So it is the need of any country to increase its Tax-GDP ratio. Instead of mentioning the tax-GDP ratio of other countries (OECD) for India Tax-GDP ratio increased after demonetization & GST but now it is again declining by 2-3%. In recent time, there many reason discussed for this scenario like

Agriculture - agriculture account for 50% of national employment & 13% of GVA. But still it is not taxed. Even the income of industry & are shown in return of the agricultural income. Barriers to trade, are common in Agriculture sector. All

X Also explain the rationale behind this

Remarks

result in low tax collection. Even the fragmentation is increasing & only 5% of farmers occupy 3% of land the subsidy provided also result in low tax-GDP ratio as it make it agriculture a sink where more income can be invested in paper.

Tax expenditure - tax expenditure in India account for a huge value of tax collected.

Tax Policy - Tax motive for M&T stop them from becoming large corporates & they want to remain as they are & keep holding greater & more money. & more tax to government

MNC & TNC - used <sup>right in</sup> tax evasion & profit shifting due to transfer pricing & control from outside of countries

MAT - Many company are not pay any tax even they have income, they prefer to pay 18.5% of minimum alternate tax & sometimes more result in low Tax-GDP ratio

After being brought to the question /  
from the question /  
the question /  
the question /

Remarks

So steps need to taken for reducing tax  
back some of the suggestions are

- Increase the penalties of GST even to smallest vendor, so be prepared to atleast filing return at the end of year, as it helps in finding chain of tax evasion.
- Tax big farmers who have more than 5 ha.c. land as they are capitalist class & it also become effective in lending of money in agriculture.
- eliminate MAT & put industries under Tan bracket → Not Appropriate
- Make Tobin tax on hot money invested in share, debenture, & stocks etc
- Implement project like Project Budget as used by Direct tax department.
- Rationalise Tan structure, & like USA, where no matter what you have income you should pay tan no unexplained subsidy.

India need to discuss Tan-GDP relation as it requires more ~~investment~~ investment in solid sector to end poverty, tragedy & economic depression.

Remarks

(6)

Also mention about Behavioral Economics suggested by Evo-Survey.

Q18. The word 'media' is derived from the word medium, signifying mode or carrier. Media is intended to reach and address a large target group or audience. Comment to what extent the paid news and media biasedness has jeopardized the overall credibility framework. (15 Marks)

- Media is said to be 4th pillars of democracy due to important role in influencing general public, provide structure of government work, create a framework that people follows participation in democracy, it is most useful media to reach general public both by government & Terrorist. [ Widely available language revolution of media & it reaches ]
- Laziness make front of Televisions on every home common, it can be imagined how much potential this media has,
- exist of social media like facebook help media to reach the unreal, today every news channel was present on facebook Twitter, youtube,
- Due to cost of communication & reduced Tariff of Internet changes the pattern readers and media, like view of youtube increased in last.

Remarks

Better Emphasis more and upon print and electronic media

so media have big impact on people & nation

### Paid news & biased media

→ News below Paid when the distorted versions of news events reached general public with perhaps of monetary benefit.

→ Biased media is somewhat show a strong political ideology or Soviet ideology or Communism i.e. they show what people want & not what is required. like diary world up media show bucked news & miss the airplane crash in Arambol.

extent to which media biasness & paid news jeopardized the overall credibility.

Not much relevant → During Nepal earthquake Indian media was act size by Nepal of very biased & one-sided, there were speculations that 'India media is bad' this result in Link it better healthy relation between India & China.

With distortion general public depend on TV & Radio

of but the distorted news may hamper the

Remarks News during recent elections and afterwards

first they have with media even in terrorist

attack → local news channel which are not controlled

by telecom ministry of information &

broadcasting are owned by local leaders to

spread hatred, most among community for

election purpose.

New from social media may be more

dangerous because it can be caught after not

right, the killing of many people by not

an result of wrong news spread on media.

All this help in jeopardized the overall

credibility framework. so step should be

done by government to stop the delivery

of news.

Need more suggestion → Self Regulation

penal measures

Remarks

Q19. The World Wide Web and web 2.0 technologies have given rise to electronic media where even a common man can express views through blogs, website posts, Facebook and Twitter like social media. Discuss the communication revolution that these structural frameworks have created. (15 Marks)

The world has engulfed into the era of virtual realities & augmented reality. Every one has connected to internet ~~with~~ more or less, directly or indirectly because some part of his/her life are impacted by cloud, be it surveillance or for providing service.

Better technological advancement in which communications revolution facilitated this revolution.

It is the changing structure, pattern & trajectory of communication media that alter the way people produce, consume or spread the message, thought a person have.

Effect on Communications by due to technologies

→ Sharing of thought, belief, on any matter lowering barriers, silos, beliefs, facts, economy has changed. One can break off a blog or loop & create its own loop.

Remarks

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→ Social media - people have thousands of friend on facebook, they are from different countries. This help in spreading the culture & one country from another. for example American T.V shows are popular in India they are propagated in India by these social media friend.

~~Not Redundant~~ → Money - facebook has launched its payment system libra through which one can send money from any part of the world to any part, it ~~can~~ could revolutionise the world payment.

Instead of Disadvantages  
of Social Media  
Positive of Social Media

→ Environment - there are organisations influential for environment safety, their message now spread in U.S.A, India, UK & other country now their message are creating ~~as~~ a strong base so that people can demand common right all over the world even construct not leaving each other.

Social Change Accountability  
Ensuring Accountability of Govt etc

Remarks

Terrorism - Telecommunications become channel for terrorist organization due to reach of Social media, even due to Satellite system certain channel are propagating Terrorist Propaganda across the world.

Interference with Sovereignty -ussia's interference in election of USA by using Social media. Data of India people are analysed by Cambridge analytics to know the preference of Indian people & then polling over political etc

Communication revolution has changed & show Terrorist tactic etc  
from its positive & negative effect. People became global citizens, they support movement & right of other people. killing of 120 children in Pakistan by terrorist are condemned by Indian population, but Social media used for spreading hatred so strong link or bond & increase the convergence of good required. Data created by this communication need to be used ethically & stored totally.

Remarks

(4½)

+ Conclude my writing fine

some better measures

Q20. A liquidity trap occurs after a severe recession, where families and businesses are afraid to spend no matter how much credit is available. Is this the situation in India? Discuss. (15 Marks)

Also mention about the interest rates in economy

Liquidity trap is a situation in which despite good amount of liquidity & money supply people refuse to not spend due to fear that this money would loss or due to found no benefit in spending.

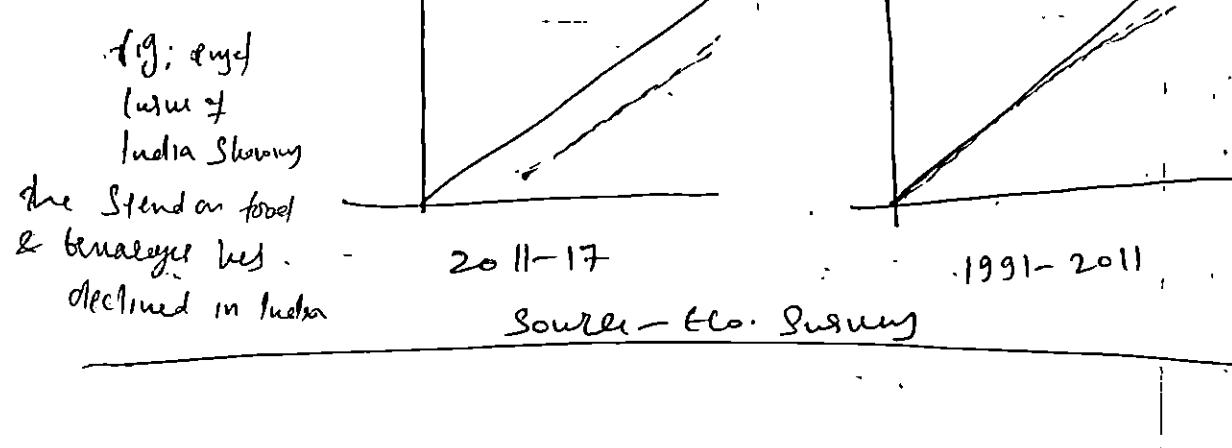
This money then lie idle in bank or in home & does not remain useful for country. This may be result of recession or declining confidence of people in public or due to more risk in market.

Discuss situation in India

India has large population so greater high demand but this demand is changing in new India as economic survey find

→ Increasingly the extraordinary expenditure due to for example spending on cloth, durables & less expand on food & water

Remarks



Demand of Vehicle has been decline in India, there is a decline of 6% in Automobile Sector - Eco Survey 2019

Demand of Gold & Silver has declined, which shown in decline in import of gold & silver.

Investment pattern of India has changed now people prefer to invest in mutual fund, share, equity & not in gold. (Eco Survey 2019)

Real estate market is declining, due to stagnation project & government control on black money laundering.

Less of food & milk are declining As people are not investing in Agriculture (Eco Survey 2019)

#### Remarks

Since there is decline in some sector but there is increase seen in other sector because of changing life style, so we can't conclude that there is a sustained & steady drop.

India need to take some step to increase consumption such as

→ Create NPF to provide funding to people

→ Solve the problem of NPA

→ Increase export especially of milk & meat

as they are employed in dairy sector

(S) employed marginal people who are living in dry land farming area, so with increasing man demand & production would increase.

Good, but you have mixed interest  
in preventing inflation in India a key factor  
of economy, a liquidity trap.

#### Remarks