723

GS SCORE

GS MAINS MOCK 2021

TEST - 18

INDIAN ECONOMY - 1

Time Allowed: 50 Mins. *Max. Marks: 55*

Q.	Marks
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Instructions to Candidate

- There are **05 questions.**
- All questions are compulsory.
- The marks carried by a question is indicated against it.
- Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.
- Answers must be written within the space provided.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

22½

Name Utam

Roll No. 57128

Mobile No. [redacted]

Date 29 NOV.

Signature Utam

1. *Invigilator Signature* _____

2. *Invigilator Signature* _____

REMARKS

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Q1. How far will SVAMITVA (Survey of villages and mapping with improvised technology in village areas) scheme be helpful in strengthening the rural economy of the country? Discuss. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

SVAMITVA scheme has been recently launched by government of India on National Panchyati raj day (Apr 24, 2020). under ministry of Panchyati raj institutions.

Objective of scheme :-

(1) Mapping of rural areas (residential) with help of drones.

(2) Granting of land titles to owners.

Scheme has been long awaited and can benefit the rural economy in many ways.

(1) Land rights recognitions → Person can take Housing Loan → Access to financial resources → can be used for investment in agriculture, animal husbandary → Generation of Income

(2) Property can be rented out, even can be sold (without any obstacle)

you have well by mentioning information in brief

Land other loans as well

Good going

Remarks

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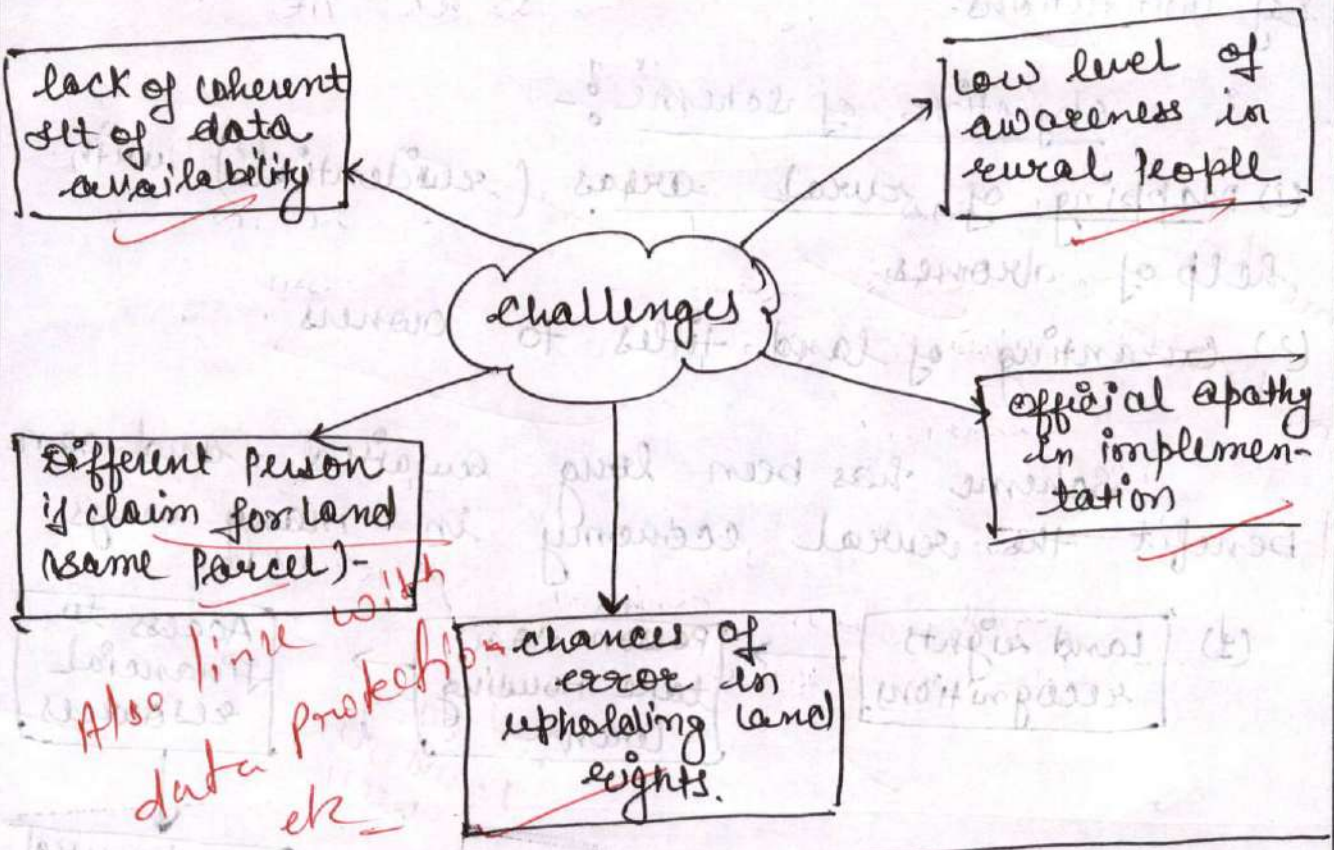
(3) cost on litigation due to unclear land titles will reduce.

Also add Better tax collection + less error etc

All said is not done, still there are challenges ahead.



Also link with data protection etc

challenges can be resolved with the surveying areas; including Panchyats and gram sabha for recognition of rightful owner. Participation is always key for success of a programme.

$4\frac{1}{2}$

Overall You attempted it well.

Remarks

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Q2. India's Asset Monetisation programme is an innovative way to unlock the value of investments in Brownfield public sector assets. Critically analyze.

(10 Marks) (150 Words)

Asset monetisation has been initiated by Goverment of India of existing, unutilised or underutilised projects. This has been recommended by Task force constituted for this purpose - Atanu Chakraborty.

Mention investment head (6 trillion)

In asset monetisation, only the authority to utilise project for stipulated period of time is given, ownership rights are retained with government.

good through differentiated approach. it from

National Highway Authority of India and Powergrid are designated authorities for this task. Toll-operate-transfer is one of such model.

Asset monetisation has both challenges as well as benefits as described:

Advantages	Challenges
(1) Unutilised capacity of goverment such as - office properties - Unutilised land with companies	(1) Experts have argued that private sector will shrink everything out of Asset and Asset will be of no use in future.

Remarks

features need to be mentioned better & tell about new areas to be focused + PPP model etc

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can be utilised and money can be earned.

(2) Money earned can be utilised for further development of infrastructure, other sectors like health and Education

(3) Better than disinvestment - as asset is not sold and can be capitalised many times.

(4) Companies like BSNL can finance themselves by monetising their assets like empty land.

Benefits are described well.

(2) Correct valuation is also a challenge. In bidding - cartelisation may happen.

(3) Assets which are unproductive may not attract investors.

(4) Regulatory complexities - more government interfere may discourage further such investment

(5) Maintainence - after the use whether done by private/govt not clear

(6) money earned may be used in unproductive asset.

Also link with cronyism ~~crony~~ in relation with privatisation etc

Asset monetisation is a very innovative mechanism. For example - advertisement in delhi metro, naming of metro stations. But the challenges should be resolved by making proper regulatory framework.

Conclusion, you should suggest the way ahead to address the above challenges

4

Remarks

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Q3. Discuss the significance of 'National Mission on Edible Oil - Oil Palms'. What are the challenges in large scale domestic cultivation of Oil Palms? (10 Marks) (150 Words)

National mission on Edible oil - oil Palms has been launched recently. by The mission focuses on increasing the land under cultivation for oil Palm. (In edible category India's highest share is of edible oil.)?

quote its objectives

now launched to achieve self-sufficiency

Objectives

- Increasing Production and Productivity
- Reducing Import dependent
- Bringing area under cultivation in North-East and Andaman & Nicobar

Good

This mission has huge significance

1. It will increase farmers income.
2. Import bill of India will reduce. (mention current dependence on import by India)
3. Disturbed cropping pattern of India will be corrected.
4. Employment in processing of oil. ~~and~~
5. with similar mission on Pulses - India has increased production.

Remarks

Also relate above part with development of N.E region + price assurance etc

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Significance may be overshadowed by challenges - if proper steps not taken. challenges like cropping pattern, available technology (seeds, pesticides), government support in form of MSP, climate change.

These challenges can be mitigated with help of a) Investment in R&D

b) supporting farmers (income)

challenges need to be described in more detail as well → Relate it with Deforestation + water pollution etc

3

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Q4. What are the major bottlenecks in rapid adoption of Electric Vehicles in India? Elaborate on various initiatives taken by the government to promote the electric vehicle sector in India? (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Electric vehicles adoptions is increasing at a faster pace not only in India, but across world due to associated lower cost of operating and clean environment.

Can avoid linking of with lower cost

India has also been trying to adopt the electric vehicles - 40% of total by 2030. This journey is full of challenges mentioned as

challenges

→ Infrastructural challenges
- adoption is directly linked with charging infrastructure. (we are lacking on this front).

→ Technology related challenge
- Electric cars are less efficient, lower speed comparison to conventional cars
-

→ Reluctance in companies
- Automobile companies are reluctant due to huge initial cost in development.

challenges have been described well!!

Remarks

For addressing challenges and Pushing adoption goverment has taken following steps.

① National mobility plan 2030 - which focuses on Electric vehicles.

② Faster adoption and manufacturing Electric vehicles has been launched again between 2019 to 2022. (FAME 2.0).

③ Vehicle scrappage policy - which will encourage People to Purchase new car (even electric one)

④ Nudge policies - like interest subvention, easy loans for purchasing electric cars.

Also mention FDI & 100% PLI schemes

Apart from above taken step Goverment should invest in developing charging infrastructure (like shopping malls, outside Public offices, on Existing petrol Pumps, Bus stops). because - even after decade of CNG adoption - India has meager CNG Pump (major bottleneck.)

Largely you have attempted it well.

$4\frac{1}{2}$

Remarks

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Q5. The future of the Indian digital payment ecosystem is bright considering the evolution of the Indian fintech sector. Examine the key drivers of growth of the digital payment ecosystem in India. What has our government done to promote and strengthen the ecosystem? (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Digital Payments has grown in India exponentially. Even rural people have shifted to digit wallet and COVID-19 has exacerbated this atleast by 3 years.

DRIVERS OF GROWTH OF DIGITAL PAYMENT.

① Large mobile user base	② Large no. of Service Providers	③ Government's supportive economic policies
• 2nd largest base in world after China. • Data used per month is highest in India	• Government, Private telecom companies, Banks, NBFCs are providing services for digital Payments	• Digital India mission • CSC centres • Bharat-Net Project

Also add Rising E-commerce + improved technology

Digitalisation is associated with numerous benefits. Which can boost economy, development (like Education, Health) sectors of the country. It can prove panacea to remove challenges of India

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Benefits

- Ease of Living
- Transparency-less corruption
- Increase in tax bracket
- Elimination of Parallel Economy and Black money
- Sustaining separate business - fintech companies
- Formalisation of economy
- Financial Inclusion

Good that you talked about benefits.

Benefits are not alone, challenges are also present - like Digital divide is a challenge (Between Urban - rural, rich - Poor, man-Women), low level of digital literacy, lack of security (Cyber - crimes etc.).

Government of India for reducing these challenges and maximising benefits have taken various steps.

(1) PM DISHA - It is digital Saksharta Abhiyaan under which People from rural area will be trained for digital services.

(2) Indian post Payment Bank - where Gram dak sevak will assist the rural People for digital Payments.

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③ Regulation of fintech companies - like Payment banks are regulated by RBI and can't accept ~~Pay~~ deposits more than 2 lakh.

④ Digital India mission and Bharat Net for providing connectivity all across country.

Government should also take steps for increasing cyber security by investing in fire-walls and increasing digital literacy of people.

Apart from these also talk about NEFT system + MDR + storaging payment related data etc.

$6\frac{1}{2}$

Remarks