

Samyak

An Institute For Civil Services

RAS - 23 MAINS TEST SERIES

सिद्धि-II - 002

002-Top-1

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

राजस्थान, भारत व विश्व की अर्थव्यवस्था
Economy of Rajasthan, India and World

Paper - IInd Unit - IInd (Part - A, B, C)

Name :		MARKS	
Enroll. No.:	Part	Attempted Questions	Marks Obtained
Date of Birth :	Part - A	22	22
Medium : English	Part - B	14	37
E-mail :	Part - C	07	32
Exam Date : 12 Feb 2024	Total		
Inviligator's Signature :			
ECN:	RCN:	Hindi: 10	English: 04

अनुदेश (Instructions)

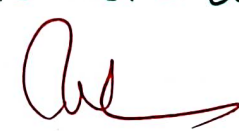
- परीक्षा शुरू होने से पहले पुस्तिका को जाँच लें।
Please check the booklet before commencement of the exam.
- अंक योजना प्रत्येक खंड के प्रारम्भ में दी गई है।
The marking scheme is given at the start of every section.
- अभ्यर्थियों को उत्तर निर्धारित शब्द सीमा से अधिक नहीं लिखना चाहिए, इसका उल्लंघन करने पर अंक काटे जा सकते हैं।
Candidates should not write more than the prescribed word limit in answers, violating this may result in deduction of marks.
- अभ्यर्थियों को निर्देशित किया जाता है कि किसी भी प्रश्न का उत्तर प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका में निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। बॉर्डर लाईन से बाहर प्रत्युत्तर नहीं लिखें। बॉर्डर लाईन के बाहर लिखे गये उत्तर को जाँचा नहीं जायेगा।
Candidates are directed to write answers only in the prescribed space of booklet. They should not write answer outside the border line. Answer written outside the border line will not be checked.

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	REVIEW PARAMETERS	SCALE			
		Good	Above Average	Average	Below Average
1.	DOES THE ANSWER ADDRESS THE DEMAND OF THE QUESTION?		✓		
a.	Answer Relevancy		✓		
b.	Answer Enrichment points like use of: · Key Terms/ Subject Vocabulary. Use of Commission/ report/ government publication/ judgements, etc. Association with the Current Affairs and use of examples to explain the concept and idea		✓ ✓ ✓		
2.	HOW WELL IS THE ANSWER PRESENTED?		✓		
a.	Structure - Intro, Body, Conclusion	✓	✓		
b.	Presentation – Using Subheadings/ points/ highlighting/ flowcharts/ diagrams/ maps		✓		
c.	Language & Grammar		✓		
d.	Word limit		✓		

Detailed Comments / Feedback / Suggestions for Improvement
विस्तृत टिप्पणियाँ/फीडबैक/सुधार के लिए सुझाव :-

Work on writing also.
Keep that neat and clean.

1. handwriting is legible & word.
2. structuring & presentation is good.
- 3.
4. Time management is good.
5. Please focus on paper IV.
6. you have well developed content.
7. please keep on argumenting on every now and then.
8. Do not capitalise words here and there.
9. you have potential to excel. so
10. Stay tuned Do not write outside the margins
11. Best of luck 

Part - A

Note : Answer the following questions in 15 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

नोट : निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर 15 शब्दों में दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंक का है।

1. बजट के सन्दर्भ में 'हीनार्थ प्रबंधन' की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
Explain the concept of 'Deficit Financing' in the context of budget.

Mind the word limit.

Deficit financing is taking ~~the~~ External and Internal ^{gave} debt ^{amount} to overcome the deficit. Fiscal deficit upto certain limit is good as it helps in Capital formation.

Methods → 1) Taking External loan 2) Internal loan 3) Monetisation
(Write above this line only) 4) Disinvestment

2. "राजस्थान जन आधार योजना महिला सशक्तिकरण के साथ-साथ वित्तीय समावेशन में भी सहायक है।" उक्त कथन के पक्ष में दो तर्क दीजिए।
"Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Scheme is helpful in women empowerment as well as in financial inclusion."
Give two arguments in favour of the above statement.

Women Empowerment → Jan Aadhaar is issued on name of female head (more than 18 years of age) of a family.

Financial Inclusion → It covers all section of society and by this Fiscal services, Banking services and benefits of government schemes are provided.

3. केन्द्रीय बजट 2023-24 की प्रमुख प्राथमिकताओं का नामोल्लेखित कीजिए।
Name the main priorities of the Union Budget 2023-24.

please read about chapters

The Union budget major priorities were based on 7 areas → 1) youth 2) Infrastructure 3) financial inclusion 4) Sustainable development 5) Digital India 6) Capital formation 7) Industrial sector.

(Write above this line only)

please read more about it

4. प्रतिगामी कर प्रणाली-
Regressive Tax System.

Regressive Tax System imposes equal amount of tax on every section of society whether rich or poor.
Disadvantages → 1) It increases inequality in society
2) Extra burden on poor 3) Less savings hence less investment in Economy.

(Write above this line only)

*100 km ↓ PM
9 villages 3 Pali
SIZ - in 2020
Responsibility - 21100*

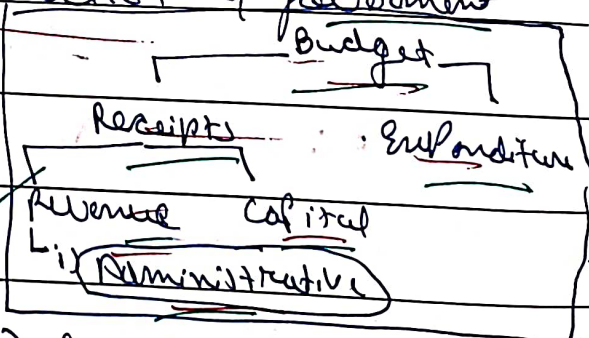
5. 'जोधपुर-पाली-मारवाड़ औद्योगिक क्षेत्र' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write note on 'Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area'.

It is a part of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor which is 1504 Km long. It consists of better road connectivity, industries. 3) This industrial area gets financial benefits like tax exemption. Other industrial area in Rajasthan are Jaipur-Dausa, Rajamand-Sriwara etc.

(Write above this line only)

6. प्रशासनिक राजस्व प्राप्तियां-
Administrative Revenue Receipts.

1) It is a part of Revenue Collection of government
2) Money collected by goods and services provided by government
3) It is Non Tax Receipt
i.e. It is not a type of tax



(Write above this line only)

4) Some services are e-governance etc.

please follow model answer

7. राजस्थान राज्य कृषक ऋण राहत योजना आयोग
Rajasthan State Farmers Debt Relief Scheme Commission

*For content enrichment
adhere to model
answer*

As per this scheme loans taken by farmers (small and marginal) will be waived off.

Advantages

- 1) Reduce burden of debt of farmer
- 2) Increase investment in Agriculture
- 3) Achieving the target of doubling farmer's income
- 4) Reduce rate of Farmer's suicide.

8. हरित जी.डी.पी.
Green G.D.P.

Concept by UN 1993

Green GDP is based on the principle of sustainable growth i.e. saving resources for the future generation.

- Methods →
- 1) Adopting Renewable Energy
 - 2) Life Mission adopted by India
 - 3) Working towards Net zero carbon emission
 - 4) International Solar Alliance
 - 5) Electric vehicle promotion.

plan follow model answer

Write relevant information

9. विश्व बैंक समूह में सम्मिलित संस्थाओं का नामोल्लेखित कीजिए।
Name the institutions included in the World Bank Group.

1) WORLD BANK

2) INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANK

3)

(Write above this line only)

Read question carefully
Siddhi-110002

10. राजस्थान में सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लक्ष्य से उठाए गए किन्हीं दो नीतिगत कदमों को लिखिए।
Write any two policy steps taken with the aim of promoting Public Private Partnership in Rajasthan.

① Institutional Structure - Approval

Committee like Council for Infrastructure

Development b) Economic Committee for Infrastructure Development

Joint Ventures - PDCORL Planning development Company

(Rajasthan), RJDCOR, Essel Sawys Energy Limited.

(Write above this line only)

11. पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि-
Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund.

It is a fund setup with an objective of i) Increasing share of animal husbandry in agriculture GDP
ii) Improve breed of Camel, cows, Buffalo etc.

Methods - i) Providing financial Incentive to farmers
ii) Investing in Veterinary Hospitals
iii) Research and use of technology to improve breed.

(Write above this line only)

12. क्राउडिंग आउट प्रभाव-
Crowding out effect.

(Write above this line only)

13. सिलिकोसिस नीति के तहत पीड़ित व्यक्ति तथा परिवार के लिए निहित आर्थिक प्रावधानों को लिखिए।
Write the financial provisions made for the affected person and family under the Silicosis Policy.

① Financial Provision for Rehabilitation of Rs 3 lakh

② On death of a person → Rs 2 lakh and a pension of Rs 15001 Month to family of a person.

Silicosis Policy focus on screening, testing, Rehabilitation and prevention of lung related diseases.

(Write above this line only)

Self pension? - incentive ↓ palanhar

14. वस्तु एवं सेवा कर क्षतिपूर्ति उपकर-
Goods and Services Tax Compensation Cess.

GST Compensation Cess is imposed by Central government with an objective to compensate state governments as in initial years of GST implementation state governments have to go through a loss in their tax collection. It was initially for 5 years but

(Write above this line only)

later extended till 31st March 2026.

15. उपकर व अधिभार में कोई दो मूलभूत अन्तर लिखिए।
Write any two basic differences between Cess and Surcharge.

Cess

Surcharge

i) Imposed for specific purpose

ii) There is no specific purpose

iii) It helps in development of priority sector

iv) It helps in development of all sectors in general

v) Example → Swachh Bharat Cess.

vi) Weg-tax on tax

(Write above this line only)

Please be more precise with concrete dimensions

16. कृषि निर्यात नीति-

Agriculture export policy.

→ ↑ export to 60 bn \$ by 2022

2018

India became a net agriculture exporter recently

Aim → to increase agro exports by promoting marketing

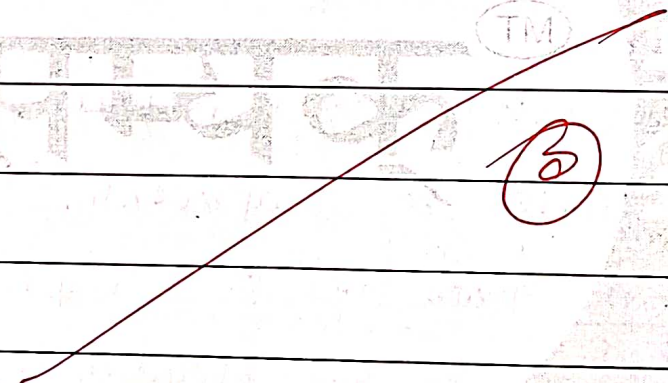
It is launched in 2 phases - 1st Phase → Focused on [4]

Major area → Ready to Eat, Ready to cook food, Mozzarella cheese etc.

2nd Phase

→ Branding of Organic Indian Products
(Write above this line only) like Millets, Organic
Products of International Standards

17. 'G-24' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write comment on 'G-24'.



(Write above this line only)

18. राजस्थान गिग वर्कर्स वेलफेयर एवं डवलपमेंट फंड-
Rajasthan Gig Works Welfare and Development Fund.

Company's 200 cr
↓
Crg. set 2025

Rajasthan became one of few states to setup fund for security of workers in gig economy like food delivery person, taxi drivers (ola, uber, etc.)

Method → i) Building Infrastructure for Security of gig workers (ii) Implementing laws related to gig workers

(Write above this line only)

19. वर्चुअल डिजिटल परिसम्पत्ति की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
Explain the concept of virtual digital asset.

please read more about it

i) It is not in physical form like currency notes, gold etc.

ii) It is in virtual form like Digital Rupee, Cryptocurrency

Advantage → i) Transparency ii) Cost of production is less
iii) Better security iv) Easy transaction. Vaguely written.

Challenges → i) Privacy ii) Data Theft iii) Digital Illiteracy

(Write above this line only)

20. 'विशेष आहरण अधिकार' मूल्य को निर्धारित करने वाली मुद्राओं का नामोल्लेखित कीजिए।

Name the currencies that determine the value of 'Special Drawing Rights'.

Special Drawing Rights is a Mechanism in IMF ~~International Monetary Fund~~

IMF
International Monetary Fund

i) US Dollar ii) Chinese Yen

iii) Japanese Yen iv) Euro, £ Pound Sterling ₹

→ Indian Rupee is NOT a part of SDR

(Write above this line only)

1. संरचनात्मक मुद्रास्फीति-
Structural Inflation.

please follow model answer for concrete content

It is a type of Inflation when economy goes through a Structural change e.g. → Goods and Service tax implementation, Demonetisation.

It includes Major reforms in Fiscal and Monetary Policy of government. example → liberalisation, Privatisation, globalisation

(Write above this line only)

→ Reduced government jobs in PSU after LPG

22. हाल ही में सुर्खियों में रहा 'सोशल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज'-
Recently seen in the news, 'Social Stock Exchange'.

*Phen read
more about it*

It is Platform where Stock trading is done
but investments are largely in social sector like
Health, education, Sanitation, Renewable Energy.

It is a innovative step by government to increase

investment in social sector and. Its main purpose
is NOT profit making. ~~not~~
(Write above this line only)

23. SCORES
SCORES

3

(Write above this line only)

24. सूक्ष्म बीमा के उद्देश्यों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
Explain the objectives of Micro Insurance.

- ① Financial Inclusion → to include the poorest
good approach of poor or of society in economy.
- ② Financial Literacy → so that people know about
Banking and other Financial Services.
- ③ To promote organised Financial Sector like Banks
- ④ To reduce fiscal burden of poor eg → Out of pocket
expenditure in health.

25. विवेकाधीन अनुदान-
Discretionary Grants.

↓ Art 282

these are grants given by central government to state government which do not have any specific formula or principle developed by Finance Commission. Central government enjoys discretion to help backward state or to promote any specific schemes.

for more precise approach - follow model (Write above this line only)

Part - B

Note : Answer the following questions in 50 words. Each question carries 5 marks.

नोट : निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर 50 शब्दों में दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंक का है।

1. भारत में गिग अर्थव्यवस्था के समक्ष उत्पन्न होने वाली चुनौतियों पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write a short note on the challenges arising before the gig economy in India.

Gig Economy has grown in recent years with coming of online startups hence faces challenges like

- 1) Lack of comprehensive law to classify gig workers
- 2) Absence of concrete security benefits by government
Content eg - Pension, Bonus, Insurance (Safety and Health)
- 3) They face similar challenges like Unorganised Sector worker
- 4) NO Data of gig workers with government for identification and providing benefits under scheme
- 5) Financial crisis due to COVID 19 pandemic
government should make comprehensive law for identification and security of gig workers.

(Write above this line only)

2. राजस्थान के आर्थिक विकास में पर्यटन की भूमिका को वर्णित कीजिए।

Describe the role of tourism in the economic development of Rajasthan.

1) → Around 3 lakh tourist visited Rajasthan last year. more than 90% are domestic tourists and few are from foreign countries.

2) → Direct Role → It increased economy of Hotels, Restaurants of private sector and transportation.

3) → Indirect Role → It provides employment to local people of tourist centre eg - Jaipur desert tourism.

4) → It creates jobs for tourist guides, and street vendors.

5) → Cities like Jaipur and Udaipur are majorly dependent on tourism.

(Write above this line only)

3. रचनात्मक अर्थव्यवस्था की अवधारणा को बताइये तथा भारत में इसके विकास की सम्भावनाओं पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Explain the concept of creative economy and write a short note on possibilities of its development in India.

Please do not write outside of margin

प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष कर में मूलभूत अन्तर उल्लेखित कीजिए।

Mention the basic differences between direct and indirect taxes.

<u>Direct Tax</u>	<u>Indirect Tax</u>
1) It is imposed on <u>Income</u> of a Person, Company.	1) It is imposed on <u>goods and services</u> provided i.e. on <u>profit</u>
2) It is a <u>Progressive tax</u>	2) <u>Regressive tax</u>
3) Amount <u>Varies</u> as <u>income</u> increases <u>proportionately</u>	3) <u>Same amount</u> of tax for all <u>conditioner</u> (Rich or Poor)
4) It is <u>Explicit</u> and <u>paid</u> directly to <u>government</u> eg → <u>Income tax</u>	4) It is <u>implicit</u> in <u>cost</u> of <u>product</u> and can be <u>paid</u> directly or <u>indirectly</u>
5) eg → <u>Income tax</u> , <u>Corporate tax</u>	5) eg → <u>Good and service tax</u> , <u>Excise duty</u> etc.

(Write above this line only)

5. सरकार द्वारा किए जाने वाले लोक व्यय के उद्देश्यों को लिखते हुए वर्तमान में इसके बढ़ने अथवा वृद्धि के कारणों पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

While writing the objectives of public expenditure by the government, write a short note on the reasons for its increase at present.

Objective → 1) To provide basic services like Health, Education

2) Universal upliftment of citizens 3) To fulfill needs

of a welfare state 4) To reduce inequality in society

Reasons for increase → 1) Increasing of GDP of India.

2) Increasing of population of country 3) Providing quality

services 4) Achieving global standards like SDG.

5) Less investment by private sector in these sectors.

eg → Health, education etc.

6. राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा खादी क्षेत्र व इसमें संलग्न कामगारों के उत्थान/विकास के लिए राज्य स्तर पर उठाए गए कदमों का वर्णन कीजिए।

Describe the steps taken by the Rajasthan government at the state level for the upliftment/development of the Khadi sector and the workers involved in it.

① Khadi Development Board → which implements all major schemes related to it ② State development → Khadi

good answer Training Centre at Pushkar (Ajmer), Mount Abu (Pali) and Jaipur ③ Khadi Kamgar Prasthan Yojana - for

workers in Khadi sector ④ For Marketing →

Rajsthal at Delhi, Calcutta outside the state also

5) Awareness Programs by Khadi and Village Industry.

6) Implementation of General Sector Scheme related to Khadi

(Write above this line only)

7. कृषक आय को दो-गुना करने के उद्देश्य से गठित अशोक दलवाई समिति के सुझावों पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write comment on the suggestions of Ashok Dalwai Committee formed with the aim of doubling farmers' income.

Union government has set up this committee for doubling

Farmer's income. Major recommendations → 1) Diversity in

Crop 2) Promotion of Commercial Crops 3) Improvement

Horticulture production 4) Promote Contract Farming

→ Model Contract Farming Act 5) giving Financial

incentive to Farmers eg → PM Kisan Samman Nidhi/60000 annually

6) Mechanisation of Agriculture 7) Reforms in APMC

8) Review of MSP 9) Input like fertilizer, seed etc.

10) Insurance → PM Fasal Bima Yojana (Post harvest loss reduction)

(Write above this line only)

8. पुरानी पेंशन योजना व नई पेंशन योजना में मूलभूत अन्तर लिखिए।
Write the basic differences between the old pension scheme and the new pension scheme.

②

phase diversity of & be more specific in approach

(Write above this line only)

9. हाल ही में भारतीय रुपये में गिरावट के कारणों को लिखते हुए इसके कारण उत्पन्न होने वाले या पड़ने वाले प्रभावों पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।
While writing the reasons for the recent decline in the Indian Rupee, write a short note on the effects caused or arising from it.

Reasons → 1) Increase of Money supply in market 2) Reduction in Foreign direct investment 3) Trade imbalance → Balance of Payment imbalance 4) Increasing Fiscal deficit of government 5) Increase in Inflation and unemployment.

Effects → Negative → ① Imports becomes expensive ② Exports becomes cheaper ③ Prices of final goods increases ④ Extra burden on government ⑤ Real GDP gets affected

Positive - 1) Increase in foreign direct investment 2) devaluation of currency can help in Balance of Payment.

(Write above this line only)

10. महात्मा गांधी जन भागीदारी विकास योजना के प्रावधानों पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Write short note on the provisions of Mahatma Gandhi Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana.

Its other name was Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana

Aim - To build infrastructures with help

of Community Participation Features - 1) Applicable only

For <u>Rural areas</u>	Govt	Public
1) <u>Govt</u>	90%	10%
2) <u>Community assets</u>	70%	30%
3) <u>TSP area</u>	80%	20%

4) It helps in building rural infrastructure and reduces government expenditure 5) Increases public participation in development programme.

(Write above this line only)

11. "राष्ट्र/राज्य द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली विभिन्न सब्सिडियाँ अर्थव्यवस्था पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करती हैं।" स्पष्ट कीजिए-
"Various subsidies provided by the nation/state produce negative effects on the economy." Explain.

This is a current issue explaining the impact of subsidies

and its Negative Impact → i) Paralyzes citizen i.e. over dependence on government eg → Free Electricity, transportation

ii) Nothing is free in Economy i.e. subsidy comes at cost of 3) Reduction in capital expenditure 4) Many Agricultural

subsidies are against WTO Norms of free trade eg Red Ben subsidies 5) Against Free Market and competition.

6) Misuse of subsidies 7) Increased corruption 8) High

Administration cost. However new innovation like

(Write above this line only)

Direct benefit transfer, target beneficiaries should be brought

to help weaker

SAMYAK IAS/RAS - JAIPUR - 9875170111

section of society for bringing equality and justice in society

12. भारत में बढ़ती रोजगार विहीन संवृद्धि के कारणों को लिखते हुए इसके शमन के लिए सुझाव प्रदान कीजिए।
Write the reasons for increasing jobless growth in India and provide suggestions for its mitigation.

Reasons → ① Direct Jump from Agriculture to Service Sector in India [Neglected Manufacturing Sector] ② Unskilled

labour ③ ~~Neglected~~ ^{Difference in} Industry-academic Requirements

④ ~~Neglected~~ ^{Labour} Intensive Sector like Jute Production

⑤ Under performance of MSME ⑥ Less started ^{in Industrial} ~~in~~ ^{sector}

Suggestions → ① Implementation of New MSME Policy

② Programme like Stand up India, Start up India should be

Implemented rigorously ③ Promoting gig Economy ④ Capital

Investment in Industrial Sector ⑤ Reform in Agriculture

(Write above this line only)

13. "राजस्थान में पशुपालन गरीबी शमन में कारगर साबित हो सकता है।" स्पष्ट कीजिए।
"Animal husbandry can prove effective in poverty alleviation in Rajasthan." Explain.

→ Livestock is 2nd largest contributor in agricultural

GDP of Rajasthan. It can be effective in poverty alleviation

① Larger Number of ~~livestocks~~ like camel, sheep in Rajasthan

② Animal husbandry gives secured wages/salary to

^{farmers} ③ It is a bliss specially for western

^{part of} Rajasthan (where crop production is difficult) ④ Animal

^{husbandry} added with Food Processing Industry can

help in Double Farming Income eg → Milk products, ~~woolen clothes~~ ^{woolen clothes}

⑤ Help in Zero Budget Natural Farming → ^{organic} ~~permitted~~ ^{from}

Animal waste ⑥ Breed Improvement Programme can improve ^(Write above this line only) productivity

14. केन्द्रीय बैंक द्वारा जारी डिजिटल मुद्रा की विशेषताएं बताते हुए डिजिटल मुद्रा व निजी क्रिप्टोकॉरेंसी में अन्तर बताइये।
Explaining the characteristics of the digital currency issued by the Central Bank, explain the difference between digital currency and private crypto-currency.

RBI recently issued Digital Currency

Digital Currency

Private Crypto Currency

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) It is legal tender in India | 2) Not a legal tender |
| 2) Control of RBI is there | 3) No control of any authority |
| 3) Issued by Central Bank | 4) It is a decentralized ledger |
| 4) No Block Chain Technology | 5) Works on principle of <u>Block Chain technology</u> |
| 5) Its Value is fixed as it is Indian Rupee in digital form | 6) Value keeps changing as per demand |
| 6) Simple technology | 7) Complex technology |

(Write above this line only)

15. राजकोषीय उत्तरदायित्व एवं बजट प्रबंधन अधिनियम की समीक्षा के बाद प्रदान की गई नवीन सिफारिशों को लिखिए।
Write the new recommendations given after reviewing the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act.

FRBM Act was reviewed in 2016 and made changes

- 1) Target of fiscal deficit \rightarrow 2.5% of GDP
- 2) Target of Revenue deficit \rightarrow 0.8% of GDP
- 3) Establishment of Independent Fiscal Council

Escape clause \rightarrow under 4 Major Condition

- 1) War
- 2) Natural calamity
- 3) Agricultural collapse
- 4) Structural changes



N K Singh was Chairman of New FRBM Committee Way Forward \rightarrow A Range of target should be adopted instead of a fixed target like (2-3% of GDP)

2) government should achieve this target and use escape clause when necessary.

16. भारत में कृषि क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने के लक्ष्य से अपनाये गए तकनीकी सुधारों/उपायों पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write a short note on the technical reforms/asures adopted with the aim of promoting agriculture sector in India.

- good approach*
- 1) National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Mechanisation
with diverse content
is umbrella mission focused on farm mechanisation and adoption of new technology - Drones, Remote sensing etc
 - 2) Direct Benefit Transfer to farmer eg - PM KISAN scheme
 - 3) Fertiliser - Nano Urea liquid 4) Agricultural Infra-structure fund → for Cold Storage Infrastructure, 5) Use of technology to ~~reduce~~ *access* loss in PM Fasal Bima Yojana
 - 6) Biotechnology and Nano Technology for high yielding crop eg - Bt cotton etc

(Write above this line only)

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Note : Answer the following questions in 100 words. Each question carries 10 marks.

नोट : निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर 100 शब्दों में दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 10 अंक का है।

1. राजकोषीय घाटे के मुद्दीकरण की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों को उल्लेखित कीजिए। प्रत्यक्ष मुद्दीकरण के कारण अर्थव्यवस्था पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Explain the concept of monetization of fiscal deficit and mention the reasons responsible for it. Write a short note on the effects of direct monetization on the economy.

Please read it, follow model answer

Monetization of fiscal deficit is generating Revenue, taking loans and other methods to balance the difference between Revenue and expenditure.

Reasons → i) Increased Revenue deficit (ii) Increase in Capital expenditure (iii) Fiscal Mismanagement (iv) Lack of Tax collection (v) Inflation.

Effects of Direct Monetization → ① a situation of Hyper Inflation can occur eg → Germany after World war 2.

② Devaluation of Rupee as compare to dollar

③ Purchasing Power of Citizen Reduces & Increase in Money supply. 5) Effects on Monetary Policy -

i) Interest rate has to be increased 2) Tight Money Policy 3) Repo rate to be increased

6) Effects on Fiscal Policy → i) Fiscal deficit can be financed without external loans 2) Reduction in Capital expenditure

7) Situation of Stagflation can arise where both Monetary and fiscal Policy can become ineffective.

(Write above this line only)

Conclusion

2. आर्थिक क्रियाओं को परिभाषित करते हुए वर्तमान में आर्थिक क्रियाओं के क्षेत्र में सरकार की बदलती भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
While defining economic activities, explain the changing role of government in the field of economic activities at present.

Economic activities are tasks which contribute in flow of money within an economy. eg → Exchange of goods and services. They are classified in 4 categories

- 1) Primary (Agriculture)
- 2) Secondary (Manufacturing)
- 3) Tertiary (Service)
- 4) Quaternary (Science and Research)

Changing Role of government - ① government turned from Regulator to facilitator and Provider eg → Ease of doing business instead of license system.

2) Increasing Privatisation i.e. Role of Private Sector increased eg → Disinvestment → National Monetisation Pipeline (Bridges 2022-23)

③ government following 'Minimum government maximum governance' model eg → Adopting Contract labour rather than fixed jobs

④ Reserve Bank Sector for only government has also reduced like FDI and FPI allowed (governor meet), Automobile made in India place

⑤ government specifically focusing on providing Incentive to Private Sector eg → Production linked Incentive & Promoting free and open market (Write above this line only) globalisation

Conclusion

3. निम्न पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Write a comment on the following.

1. सतत विकास एवं समावेशी विकास/Sustainable development and inclusive growth

2. स्वच्छ विकास तंत्र/Clean Development Mechanism

1) Sustainable development was 1st defined in Brunndtland Report - "Development of Present generation while keeping in mind requirements of future generations"

Inclusive growth is growth with universal upliftment of people. Keeping both in mind United Nations adopted 17 Sustainable goals e.g. - SDG # 1 - Eliminate poverty. India's NITI Aayog is also working on Sustainable development and Inclusive growth e.g. - Renewable energy development and PM Jan Dhan Yojana

2) Clean development mechanism - It is also an initiative of United Nations. It was emphasised and accepted in

Kyoto Paris climate agreement (UNFCCC COP 15). It focuses

(i) on reducing Carbon emission (ii) promoting renewable and clean energy for development (iii) Developed countries helping financially and technically of developing countries (iv) Principle of common but differentiated responsibility. India's step - (i) adapting

New emission goals - achieving Net zero carbon emissions by 2070) (ii) Promote LiFE Mission.

(Write above this line only)

4. वस्तु एवं सेवा कर प्रणाली के कारण उत्पन्न सकारात्मक प्रभावों/लाभों को लिखते हुए वर्तमान में इसके समक्ष उत्पन्न चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।
While writing down the positive effects/benefits arising from the Goods and Services Tax system, throw light on the challenges currently faced by it.

Goods and Service Tax ~~was~~ comprehensive came in force

in 2016 subsuming all major Indirect Taxes of Country

Positive → i) Business It is a comprehensive tax hence easy Promotes Ease of doing Business 2) Prevents Cascading effect

Government - 1) Increase in ^{Revenue} Collection of Indirect

Tax 2) Centralised tax helps in regulation and monitoring 3) Destination based tax helps backward

States also. 4) Promotes Cooperative federalism

eg → GST Council 5) Tax collected on every stage

of Value addition 6) Increase in formal economy

Challenges - 1) GST Compensation Issue → States

demanding extra compensation for tax loss in

initial year of implementation 2) Supreme court

stated decisions of GST council are not binding

on States 3) GST Tax Slab Rates are NOT Rationalised

eg → 0%, 12%, 18% etc. 4) Complex laws related to

GST 5) Sharing of GST less is also an Issue

15th Finance Commission recommended rationalisation

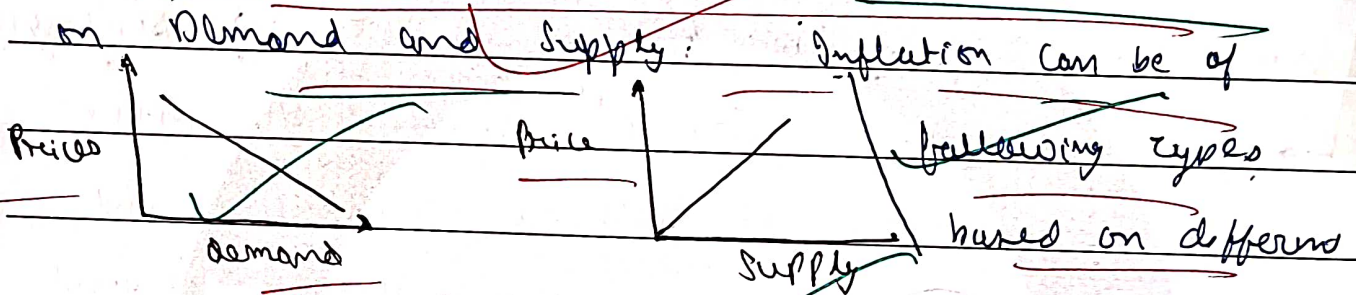
of GST Tax Slab Rates • Ques

(Write above this line only)

Conclusion to Advantages RAS - JAIPUR - 9875170111

5. मुद्रास्फीति की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए मुद्रास्फीति के कारण किसी देश के आर्थिक विकास पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
 Explaining the concept of inflation, explain the effects of inflation on the economic development of any country.

Inflation is increase in prices of goods and services while value of currency reduces. Inflation depends



Causes → ~~Optimized~~ ^{Hyper} Inflation, Stagflation, crawling Inflation etc

Impacts → ~~borrower and lender~~ ^{of borrower} is more increased and effective interest rate of lender is reduced

not relevant from demand

② Monetary Measures

- i) Repo rate is increased to reduce ~~the~~ money supply
- ii) Qualitative Measures → Marginal requirement are reduced

③ Effect on government → ① Fiscal deficit of government increases ② Value of currency reduces → Balance of Payment Crisis occurs (Export ↓, Imports ↑)

④ Positive Impacts → Cause Inflation upto a certain limit (4-6% for developing countries) creates employment

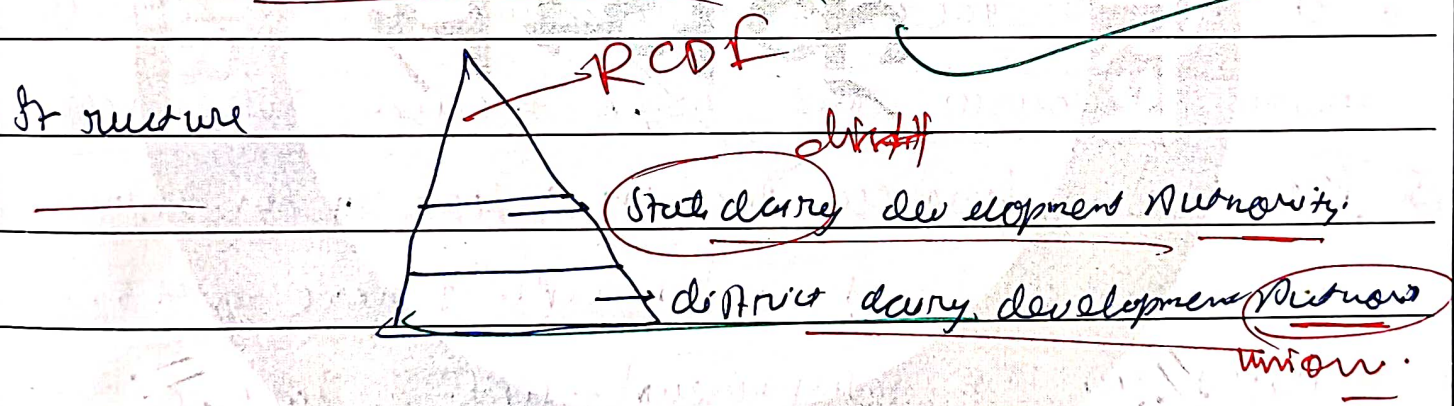
eg → Philips curve



Conclusion

6. राजस्थान में डेयरी विकास के संस्थागत ढांचे पर टिप्पणी लिखते हुए राज्य में डेयरी विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लक्ष्य से राज्य सरकार द्वारा किए गए योजनागत प्रयासों का वर्णन कीजिए।
While writing a note on the institutional structure of dairy development in Rajasthan, describe the planned efforts made by the state government with the aim of promoting dairy development in the state.

Efforts by state government to promote dairy development -
 - Rajasthan ~~Govt~~ Insurance Scheme → for death of worker
 → Rajasthan दूध उत्पादक योजना → to promote Milk Producers → promoting Self Help group working in Dairy development area → linking dairies with food processing.



(Write above this line only)

7. निम्न पर टिप्पणी लिखिए / Write comment on the following.

1. "सार्वभौमिक वितरण प्रणाली तथा लक्षित वितरण प्रणाली में मूलभूत अंतर लिखिए।
2. 'राजस्थान कृषि प्रसंस्करण, कृषि व्यवसाय एवं कृषि निर्यात प्रोत्साहन नीति के प्रावधानों को लिखिए।
1. "Write the basic difference between universal distribution system and targeted distribution system"
2. Write the provisions of 'Rajasthan Agricultural Processing, Agricultural Business and Agricultural Export Promotion Policy.'

1) Universal distribution system is aimed at providing benefits to nearly all citizens whereas targeted distribution system identifies beneficiaries and provides benefits to only that section of society eg- Public distribution system (PDS) and T.P.D.S. Targeted distribution system is better as it reduces government expenditure, works better in limited resources and helps include fake beneficiaries.

- 2) Provisions
- 1) financial incentive → loan up for infrastructure - creation for Farmer → up to 1 crore or 75% of project cost for entrepreneur - up to 50 lakh or 50% of project cost
 - 2) transport subsidy of 10 lakh for 3 year
 - 3) 15 lakh for 3 year for export of organic products
 - 4) Creation of ^{Agro} food parks
 - 5) Cluster formation for food processing sector
 - 6) providing Forward and Backward linkage
 - 7) Promoting Farmer Producer organisations
 - 8) Promoting MSME and Zero defect zero effect certification
 - 9) Research and training
 - 10) Capacity development

Good answer

हिन्दी व्याकरण- उपसर्ग-प्रत्यय व पल्लवन

v d & 5

1. निम्नांकित शब्दों से उपसर्ग पृथक् कीजिए-

(i) निश्छल

निश् + छल

(ii) अनुचित

अनु + चित

(iii) बदस्तूर

ब + दस्तूर

(iv) निरभ्र

निर + भ्र

(v) अवेक्षा

अ + वेक्षा

2. निम्नांकित शब्दों से प्रत्यय पृथक् कीजिए-

(i) खिलाड़ी

खे ल + ङी

(ii) मिलावट

मि ल + ट

(iii) शालीन

शाली + न

(iv) वारिद

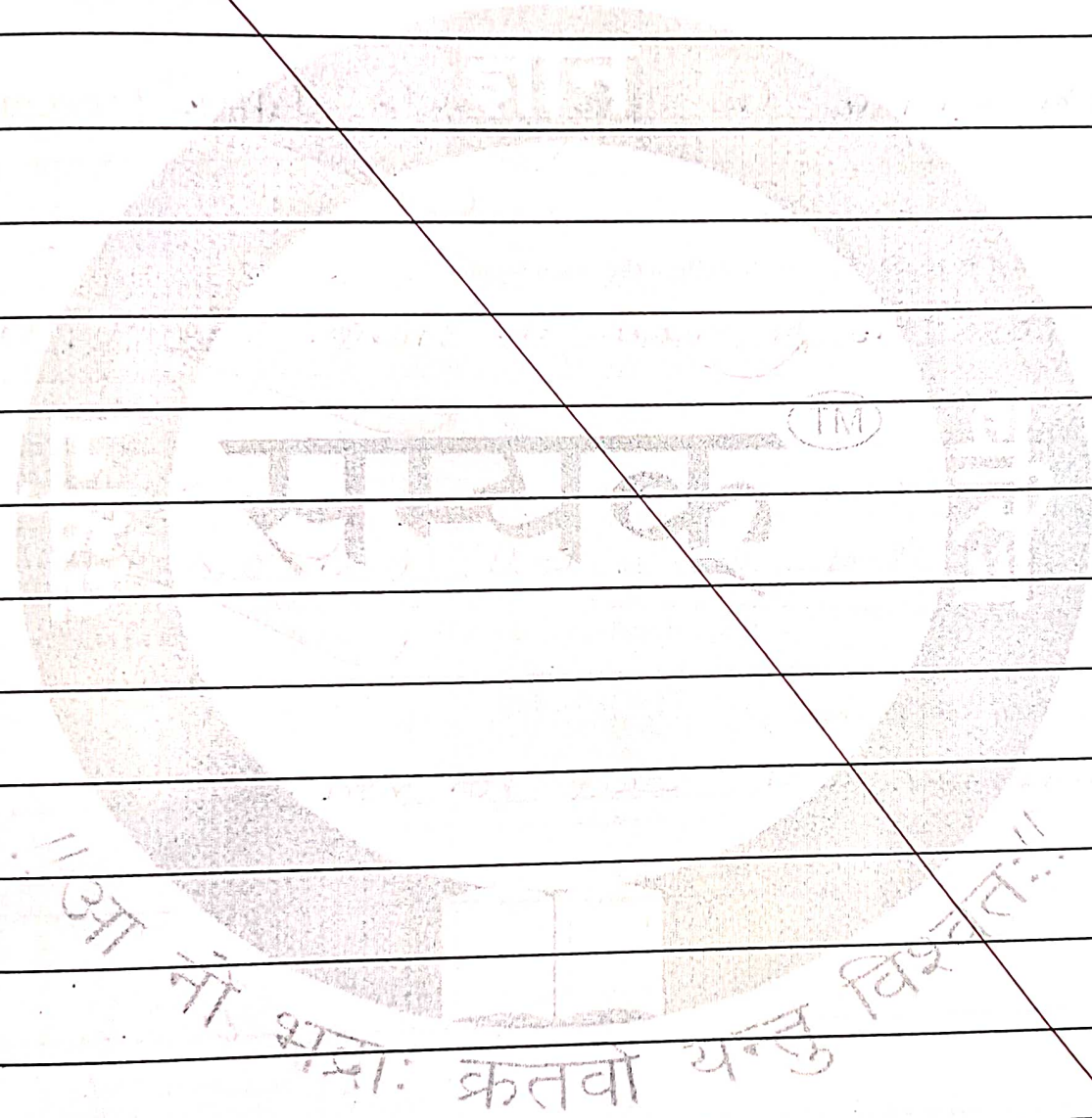
वारि + द

(v) वात्सल्य

वात्स + ल्य

3. निम्नांकित पंक्ति का भाव विस्तार कीजिए (शब्द सीमा लगभग 100 शब्द)
अतिशय रगड़ करे जो कोई, अनल प्रकट चंदन ते होई।

- अंक- 10



(Write above this line only)

Tenses & Sequence of Tenses and Precis Writing

(A) Identify the error and rewrite the correct form of the following sentences: (Q. No. 1-10)

Marks 10

1. He worked hard so that he may pass.

~~He worked hard so that he could pass.~~

2. Take quinine lest you can suffer from malaria.

~~Take quinine lest you should suffer from malaria.~~

3. No sooner did he reached the station than the train went.

~~No sooner did he reach the station than the train went.~~

4. I say that all is well that end well.

~~I say that all is well that ends well.~~

5. Time and tide waits for none.

Time and tide wait for none.

6. The creator and poet are dead.

~~The creator and poet are dead.~~

7. He as well as you are to blame.

~~He as well as you are to be blamed.~~

8. If I were rich, I will help you.

If I were rich, I would help you.

9. If you had worked harder, you would have passed the examination.

If you had worked harder, you might have passed the examination.

10. If you wait a little, I could go with you.

If you wait a little, I can go with you

(B) Make a precis of the following passage in about one-third of its length.

Marks 10

It is strange that according to his position in life an extravagant man is admired or despised. A successful businessman does nothing to increase his popularity by being careful with his money. He is expected to display his success, to have a smart car, and expensive life and to be lavish with his hospitality. If he is not so, he is considered mean and his reputation in business may even suffer in consequence. The paradox is that if he had not been careful with his money in the first place he would never have achieved his present wealth.

Among the low income group a different set of values exists. The young clerk who makes his wife a present of a new dress when he hasn't paid his house rent, is condemned as extravagant. Carefulness with money to the point of meanness is applauded as a virtue. Nothing in his life is considered more worthy than paying his bills. The ideal wife for such a man separates her housekeeping money into joyless little piles—so much for rent, for food, for the children's shoes; she is able to face the milkman with equanimity every month, satisfied with her economising ways, and never knows the guilt of buying something she can't really afford.

As for myself, I fall into neither of these categories. If I have money to spare, I can be extravagant, but when, as is usually the case. I am hard up, then I am the meanest person imaginable.

0

आ नो भद्राः क्रतवो यन्तु विश्वतः

Space for Rough Work

