Samyak
An Institute For Civil Services

RAS - 23 MAINS TEST SERIES

सिद्धि-II - 002

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	25	23
Medium : English	Part - B	16	38.5
E-mail :	Part - C	7	36
Exam Date : 11 Feb 2024	Total		98.5
Inviligator's Signature :			
ECN: RCN:	Hindi: 7	English: 6	

अनुदेश (Instructions)

1. परीक्षा शुरू होने से पहले पुस्तिका को जाँच लें।
   Please check the booklet before commencement of the exam.
2. अंक योजना प्रत्येक खंड के प्रारम्भ में दी गई है।
   The marking scheme is given at the start of every section.
3. 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.
4. 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.

	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 :-

1. 2 marker question :
2. You have good knowledge, but write
3. in diverse form, points, expand your
4. answer to gain more marks.
5. 5 marker
6. o good structure and overall good
7. attempt
8. 10 marker
9. o In ques^n 3 and ques^n 7 also trying writing
10. in points and diversify your answer
11. All the Best!!

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.

deficit financing refers to mechanism of financing deficit by disinvestment, printing of money by RBI, securities selling etc. by Government to recover fiscal deficit. Why is it done? → when Expenses > Incom

1

(Write above this line only)

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.

(1) women have been provided benefits of schemes based on Janadhar leading to empowerment & financial inclusion
(2) opening of bank accounts, Janadhar - women as head of family, DBT transfer etc. emphasise financial inclusion.

1/2

These are 2 seperate points can be written

1

(Write above this line only)

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

Main priorities of budget 2023-24 → (1) Green energy (2) youth power (3) inclusive growth (4) developement of infrastructure etc.

There were 7 priorities defined

(Write above this line only)

4. प्रतिगामी कर प्रणाली-
Regressive Tax System.

First define what is Regressive Tax system

this is an example

Regressive tax system is system where all people whether economically rich or poor has to borne same tax for a purchase of goods and services. eg :- tax on biscuit, colgate etc. (indirect taxes)

(Write above this line only)

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

1

Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial area formulated under DFC, 2015 for creation of industrial corridor passing through above districts.

What are its objective
How many district
implementing agency

(Write above this line only)

6. प्रशासनिक राजस्व प्राप्तियां-
Administrative Revenue Receipts.

1

Administrative revenue receipts refers to the receipts of revenue generated during the administrative works by the public officials. or recovering compensation of damages by officials.

give eg like license, permit fees etc

(Write above this line only)

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

1/2

Rajasthan state farmers debt relief scheme commission formed to settle the loan waivers given by the state government to farmers as debt relief.

Write atleast 3-4 points

How many members? Chairman??

(Write above this line only)

8. हरित जी.डी.पी.
Green G.D.P.

Its accounting negative environment externalities in GDP calculation

Green GDP refers to contribution in GDP by production of goods and services via adopting green energy and environmental promotion method, less carbon emission etc.

0

(Write above this line only)

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

(1) International Bank for reconstruction & developement. (IBRD)
(2) World Bank
(3) International finance corporation (IFC)
(4) Multilateral Investment guarantee agency (MIGA)

1/2

5 There are 5
ICSID

(Write above this line only)

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.

policy steps taken with the aim of PPP promotion:
(1) CM level executive committee for clearing loans worth 500 crore
(2) executive committee under cabinet secretary
Further, PDCOR, RIDCOR etc. have been made.
PPP cell
Empowered committee

(Write above this line only)

1

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

Animal husbandary Infrastructure developement fund worth 100 crore 1500 crore for upliftment & promotion of sector by government.
Read abt it as under Atma Nirbhar campaign package

1/2

(Write above this line only)

12. क्राउडिंग आउट प्रभाव-
Crowding out effect.

crowding out effect occurs when government takes maximum excess debt from the domestic market leaving less for private sector. This leads to increase in international debt on private sector.
and less availability of money

1/2

(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

Silicosis policy launched in 2013, provides financial assistance of 3 lakh for rehabilitation, 10,000 Rs for funeral rites incase of death and spouse and children to be covered under Palanhaar scheme (1500 Rs.)
2 lakh at death
(2) widow pension
(3) pension to ~~pers~~ self

(Write above this line only)

1

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

GST compensation cess was levied to cover the losses incurred to states due to imposition of GST, for 5 years.

Your knowledge is apt, expand and write the answer to gain more marks

(Write above this line only)

1½

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

Cess	Surcharge
→ imposed for specific purpose eg:- cess on petrol & diesel.	→ imposed as tax on tax, no any specific purpose
→ can not be shared, goes directly into public account of India	→ can be shared ~~by~~ with state government.

mainly on direct tax
imposed on both direct & indirect taxes

(Write above this line only)

16. कृषि निर्यात नीति-
Agriculture export policy.

1/2

Read exact provisions of it

Agriculture export policy constitutes measures of subsidies of 8%, 7%, 5% to agricultural processing Industry along with creation of mega food parks and textile parks.

(Write above this line only)

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

1/2

G-24 is group of 24 countries based on economic criteria to maintain fiscal balance & sustenance of economy during financial crisis.

Read abt it

(Write above this line only)

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

1/2

Rajasthan Gig works welfare & developement fund announced in budget 2023-24 worth 1000 cr under state government along with gig worker welfare board.

250 cr

What are its objectives ?? How will it help ??

(Write above this line only)

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

virtual digital assets refers to assets held by public via digital medium & does not have physical presence eg:- crypto-coins, gold coins earned during transactions.

(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'.

IMF SDR constitutes
- Renminbi
- Euro
- dollar
- Pound sterling

Name countries too

1/2

5 Yen

(Write above this line only)

21. संरचनात्मक मुद्रास्फीति-
Structural Inflation.

1/2

structural inflation occurs due to structural reforms in the economy. People becomes unemployed by factors like merger of organisations, retrenchment, dissolution of company etc. How to deal with it.

(Write above this line only)

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

They both are different concepts

social stock exchange refers to corporate social responsibility works done by organisation and issue of social security. formed to encourage social endeavours done by organisations.

1/2

(Write above this line only)

23. SCORES
SCORES

SCORES portal has been launched by government for registration of MSME and new startups. SEBI

0

(Write above this line only)

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

Micro insurance objective :-
(i) social security to small scaled industries.
(ii) Institutional credit facility
(3) caters to unorganised worker who can not opt for large premiums.
(4) upliftment and promotes financial inclusion.

Try writing like this in all answers

(Write above this line only)

1 1/2

25. विवेकाधीन अनुदान-
Discretionary Grants.

1

282

under Art-275 of Indian constitution, government can provide discretionary Grants to state on recommendation of finance commission from budget for some conditions like renewable energy infrastructure, sanitation facilities etc.

(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।

3

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 is emerging sector in India facing various challanges like:-

① absence of security of employement.
② unorganised sector, hence no contribution like provide -nt fund, pension etc.
③ often first to be terminated incase of retrenchments.
④ Road accidents are surging due to time limit based delivery
⑤ No insurance facilities is provided to them.
⑥ lack of social security for hospitalisation, low wages, etc.
⑦ less participation of women workforce in gig economy.

Valid

Formal data & uniform laws are absent

(Write above this line only)

In conclusion work about Rajasthan gig welfare fund as step in right direction

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

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

Tourism plays essential role in economic upliftment in following manner.

Start with writing tourist contribut in economy of some data

① contributes in GDP growth of economy.

② provides employement opportunity to local people.

③ Women empowerment as generally women acts as local vendors.

④ Recreational facilities developement of area.

⑤ sources of revenue for government as according to economic survey 2022, Rajasthan had 986 million tourist during an year.

⑥ International assistance by UNESCO for developement of heritage sites.

Role of Tourism

poverty alleviation

development of infrastructure

Capital investment increase

(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.

Creative economy refers to utilization of availability of resources for creation of economical assets which has commercial value eg:- Biodiesal & biofuel production from ethanol and Jatropha plants etc.

Possibilities of developement

① Presence of abundance natural resources which can be commercialised. eg:- Biogas production, cobargas

② promotion by government, encourages new innovations. eg:- GOBARDHAN scheme

③ large labour force is available due to demographic dividend.

④ vast opportunities for innovation via schemes like startup India, financial cushion via standup India

(Write above this line only)

4. प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष कर में मूलभूत अन्तर उल्लेखित कीजिए।
Mention the basic differences between direct and indirect taxes.

3

Direct Tax	Indirect tax
(1) imposed directly on the producer of goods and services	(1) imposed indirectly on the goods and services.
(2) Incidence of tax and recovery from the same person.	(2) Incidence of tax and recovery from different person.
(3) ~~Regressive~~ Progressive in nature	(3) ~~Progressive~~ Regressive in nature.
(4) Eg :- Income tax, custom duty etc.	(4) Eg :- Tax on products, GST, SGST, CGST etc.

Write atleast 5 points

(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.

2½

Public expenditure by government has following objectives

Objectives
(1) creation of capital assets and basic infrastructure.
(2) development of various sector of economy.
(3) provision of subsidies for support to downtrodden sector
(4) to attain objective of 5 trillion $ economy by 2025.

uplifment of poor
development in sector like education, skill develo

Reasons for increase
(1) increased population leading to increase in consumption.
(2) Globalisation linking to supply chain of the world
(3) International competition in economic development race.
(4) Presence of large demographic dividend
(5) unemployement, unskilled labour force requires it.

increased urbanisation

(Write above this line only)

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.

Khadi sector forms a vital sector of Rajasthan economy for developement of local rural people. various provision has been made like establishment of Khadi Board by the government, Directorate of Khadi design established at Jodhpur. 3 training centres viz. Mount Abu, Siroohi, Pushkar, Ajmer, Jaipur. has been established. Along with this, Khadi made products are sold under the banner of 'Rajasthali' by Rajasthan government at in various districts.

What are the various schemes like 20,000 Sewa to be built of Khadi development

(Write above this line only)

7. कृषक आय को दो-गुणा करने के उद्देश्य से गठित अशोक दलवई समिति के सुझावों पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Write comment on the suggestions of Ashok Dalwai Committee formed with the aim of doubling farmers' income.

Ashok Dalwai committee was formed for doubling farmers incomes provided suggestions like :-

(1) provide agricultural inputs to farmers at low subsidised prices.

(2) crops to be sown on basis of soil variations and climatic conditions

(3) access to agricultural markets for prices coverage.

(4) government should provide basic facility of irrigation, soil testing, finance facilities etc.

(5) Farmer should focus on food as well as commercial crops.

- crop diversification
- infrastructure (warehouses, cold
- Bringing agriculture in concurrent list

What steps govt has taken

(Write above this line only)

2½

(14)

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.

Old Pension scheme	New Pension scheme.
→ implemented for employee's before 2004 in Rajasthan government services	→ implemented for employee after 2004 in Rajasthan government service.
→ provided pensions, allowances etc. by state contribution.	→ provided pension & allowances from employee's contribution.
→ no deduction from the salaries of employee.	→ deduction from salary of the employee.

Currently, old pension scheme has been implemented in budget 2023-24.

(Write above this line only)

9. हाल ही में भारतीय रूपये 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.

Indian Rupee value declines due to following reasons :-

Reasons
(i) strengthening of dollar in international market.
(2) less availability of forex reserves with the RBI.
(3) measures like devaluation adopted by countries like china for impacting it's exports.
(4) increased money supply of domestic currency.

Effects caused
(1) impacts exporter of the country.
(2) low credibility in the international market.
(3) outflow of FDI and FPI due to decline in value
(4) increased competition at international market for Indian products
(5) low ratings by credit rating agencies.

(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.

Mahatama Gandhi Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojna earlier named as Guru Govalkar Jan Bhagidari Yojna aimed at construction of community assets with the help of local people.

3

Provisions

① For construction of Kabristan and shamshan, government will contribute 90% cost and 10% borne by peoples

② For other community assets government will contribute 70% of the cost.

③ Incase of SC and ST population government will contribute 80% of the cost.

What are its Advantages

Thus, above scheme will lead to infrastructure creation of community assets in rural areas of Rajasthan.

You can write few more points on it

(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.

Various subsidies viz. Minimum support price, agricultural inputs, export related eg ~~NAVIC~~ Niryat scheme etc impacts negative effects in following manner-

2

Negative effects

(1) increases the fiscal deficit of government.

② Divert the resources which can be utilised for capital asset creation.

③ often comes in conflict with WTO provisions leading to impact on economy eg. MSP on food crops.

④ reduces competition in the economy leading to decrease in quality production.

⑤ impact export-import structure of economy.

⑥ decreased innovation in fields of economy due to safety cushion.

(Write above this line only)

What needs to be done ??

What steps govt has taken

Like reduced fuel & fertiliser subsidy

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.

3½

Jobless growth indicates the growth of GDP along with stagnation in employement to youth. no jobs creation is there with the growth.

Reasons

(1) skewed growth in different sectors of economy — good

(2) growth is generally led by service sector leading to less creation. — agriculture to direct service sector

(3) industrial sector is lagged behind. — (lagged industrial sector)

(4) absence of skilled labour for industry

(5) capital intensive sector industries are more instead of labour intensive.

suggestions :- (1) more focus on small industries, MSME's etc. (2) schemes like startup India, skill India to be promoted. (3) labour intensive industry promotion. etc. → vocational education → skilled education

(Write above this line only)

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

Animal husbandry can prove effective in poverty alleviation due to following reasons :- * Climatic factors support it ??

(1) livestock constitutes around 8% of India's livestock in Rajasthan. * secondary

(2) Milch cattles present in abundance in Rajasthan. 2½

(3) Western Rajasthan is mainly dependent on cattle rearing and milk production activities viz. Barmer (Goat), Jaisalmer (camels) etc. * export

(4) Government promoted via schemes like Kamdhenu Yojna, Pashupal-ak Beema Yojna etc. (5) wool production, carpet industries receives raw material from Animal husbandry. Thus, it can help in poverty alleviation.

(Write above this line only)

14. केन्द्रीय बैंक द्वारा जारी डिजिटल मुद्रा की विशेषताएं बताते हुए डिजिटल मुद्रा व निजी क्रिप्टोकरेंसी 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.

digital currency is form of currency based on blockchain technology, where currency is hold by the digital medium.

Digital currency (eg:- CBDC of china)	Private crypto-currency
→ based on rules and regulation of government	→ based on blockchain method.
→ backed by the central government	→ hold by the owner
→ ~~the~~ can-not be created by the person	→ can be created by data mining (limited)
→ transferred using various digital apps	→ transferred using specific website.
→ history can be traced	→ can-not be traced.

Both follow Block Chain method

Flexible supply

(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.

Fiscal responsibility and budget management emphasised on reduction of ~~revenue~~ revenue deficit to 0 and fiscal deficit to be 3% of GDP along with escape clause of 0.5% of GDP incase of national emergency, agricultural lesser, natural calamity etc. Further it emphasise upon the debt to GDP ratio to be 60% for the centre and 40% of the GDP for the state. Further, review committee will be formed after 5 years to review the progress of the indicators.

(Write above this line only)

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/measures adopted with the aim of promoting agriculture sector in India.

Agriculture sector forms around 18% of GDP contribution, however faces technical challanges which are resolved via :-

① National sub-mission on agriculture mechanisation, extension etc. has been adopted.

Reforms.

② APMC market at digital form via e-GRAMS and e-mandi has been formed.

3

+ ③ Direct benefit Transfer of agricultural subsidies

+ ④ PM-KUSUM schemes for solarised energy to farmers

+ ⑤ e-NWR receipts which has been made tradable at markets.

+ ⑥ Recently, launched new agricultural acts, credit facilities via Kisan Cards etc.

(Write above this line only)

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 मुद्रीकरण की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों को उल्लेखित कीजिए। प्रत्यक्ष मुद्रीकरण 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.

Fiscal deficit is the difference between total receipts and expenditure incurred by the government during a financial year. Monetisation of fiscal deficit refers to printing more money via RBI or increased debt receipts, disinvestment etc.

Reasons responsible for it

① Increased fiscal deficit due to public expenditure on subsidies, salary, pensions.

② debt taken by previous government from various agencies

③ large scale expenditure on social security schemes

④ Freebies adopted by government in election year increases fiscal deficit

⑤ adversities faced in economy viz. inflation, collapse in market etc.

Validpoints

Effects of direct monetisation

① increases money supply in the market leading to inflation.

② impacts monetary policy target ± 4% of RBI. Recession

③ decreases credit rating in international market.

④ impacts export and import mechanism. harms

⑤ widens current account deficit. Abolished in India

⑥ decrease in value of domestic currency

Thus, government should FRBM measures to control fiscal deficit & refrain from direct monetisation.

further govt adopts ways & mean advances

Consolidation

(Write above this line only)

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 refers to activities of capital asset creation and fixed assets by government for growth and developement in economy.

4½

Changing role of government in the field of economic activities is described as follows :-

(1) After 1991 ~~ref~~ LPG reforms, government emphasised upon private sector participation leading to privitisation.

(2) Models of PPP like BOT model, EPC model, hybrid annuity models are promoted for infrastructure creation.

(3) More emphasis on service sector like IT and outsourcing is emphasised. → govt shift to privatisation of PSB, PSU

(4) new concepts like corporate governance along with CSR is being promoted. → Strategic disinvestment

(5) small scale industries like MSME, handicraft etc. are promoted. → shift to market driven economy

(6) Government have transformed its role as facilitator instead of regulator by relaxing norms and laws.

How will it effect Write that too

Thus, government is promoting ease of doing business along with structural reforms for private participation and inclusive growth.

(Write above this line only)

3. निम्न पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Write a comment on the following.

1. सतत् विकास एवं समावेशी विकास/Sustainable development and inclusive growth
2. स्वच्छ विकास तंत्र/Clean Development Mechanism

5

(1) Sustainable developement aims for utilisation of natural resources by keeping in mind needs of oncoming generations. For this SDG has been incorporated at Rio-21 summit in 2015 inclusion of 17 goals and 169 targets. 17 goals aims for sectors like zero hunger, no poverty, gender equality, green energy, infrastructure, industry, innovation, life below water, life above land etc. encompassive social, economic, environment and political issues. leading towards the inclusive growth. Countries have to attain SDG goals by 2030. and submit voluntary national review at UN.

2. Clean developement mechanism has been brought by the United nations in view of increasing global warming and climate change. Nations have to adopt CDM measures to increase renewable energy opportunities, reduce fossil fuel based energy production, reduce carbon emission and developement of carbon sequestration mechanisms etc. countries have adopted INDC goals to achieve clean developement goals. Further developed countries had to give 100 billion $ grant to developing countries for adopting CDM measures along with technology transfer. (22)

You should write then only part

What are your steps to achieve goals

Name of SDG goals not mentioned

Comments should be to the point

What India's status in

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 implemented in 2017 to as single indirect destination based tax imposed on goods and services. 5½

① subsumed all indirect tax into one tax.

② relaxed tax norms and procedure due to state procedure. (tax compliance)

Positive effect of goods and services tax

③ Provision of SGST and IGST leading to incorporation of state tax and other VAT, customs etc.

④ Provision of GST compensation cess lead to coverage of losses incurred to states due to GST.

⑤ Issues of collection and levy of tax by centre and state government were different, leading to confusion. resolved by GST.

Challenges

① state apprehension of losses and (GST State compensation)

② delayed payment of dividend by centre to state.

③ Recent conflict between state and centre during corona. (destination based tax.)

④ various taxes, like aviation fuel tax, alcohol tax are still left out from it, which constitutes large portion of revenue.

⑤ difficulties in IGST distribution as difference in origin and destination of product.

⑥ often, slab format reduction has been emphasised by committees, not implemented.

Thus, GST has lacunas but increased the horizontal & vertical tax collection in country

(Write above this line only)

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.

5

Inflation is the change (increase) in price level of the products during a financial year in comparison to base year. Measured by ~~the~~ combined consumer price Index (CPI) by the NSO with base year 2012. ~~In~~

Inflation reflects upon the monetary and fiscal policy imbalance occured due to bank rates, money supply availability, demand-supply mismatch etc.

Not always

You can seperate it out

Adverse good effect

effects of inflation

① increases money supply in the market.

② lead to devaluation of domestic currency or value of rupee decline in international market.

③ impacts monetary target of RBI above 4%. 2-6%

④ demand and supply of products mismatch leads to increased cost of living

⑤ Market production declines due to low product demand.

⑥ increases black marketing hoarding of food articles leading to more price rise.

⑦ impacts infrastructural creation, diversion of money to social sector grants.

⑧ often leads to collapse of economy eg: Oman.

⑨ unemployement increases.

Thus, inflation is dangerous to economy, only mild inflation helps economy to grow. (Keeping in the limit prescribed)

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.

Dairy developement plays important role in Rajasthan, as Rajasthan is one of the leading producer of milk. Rajasthan is also rich in livestock population (8%) which provides growth and developement opportunities.

Dairy developement in Rajasthan.

① established 'Padma Dairy' as first in Rajasthan for milk production.

② 1975, Rajasthan cooperative dairy federation (RCDF) has been established to increase cooperative based dairy ~~pro~~ developement.

4½

How many district Milk producer union

RCDF promotes dairy developement via distribution of milk in schools under Gopal Yojna. Further, government have provided schemes like Kamdhenu Yojna to provide 40,000 Rs. insurance for 2 milch cattle to farmers. During corona, and lumpy disease, cattle farmer have been provided financial aid, against loss of cattle. Further, RCDF also provide Rs 5/litre subsidy to the milk producer on 2 submission of milk to RCDF's cooperatives.

Talk about Raj Saras Suraksha Kavach Bima Yojana Mahila Dairy Vikas Yojana 10,000 Rs. Mukhyamantri Sambal Yojana

Thus, Dairy developement has been promoted in the Rajasthan for economic growth & developement.

(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.

6

(1) Universal distribution ~~dt~~ system aims for distribution of resources and goods to all section of society instead of race, caste, backwardness, poverty. eg :- Universal basic income provision provided to all section of society, whereas targeted distribution system focus upon specific group or section of people who requires support from government eg :- TPDS launched in 1997 aims towards SC, ST and women for public distribution system. Universal distribution system does not discriminatory nature as in case of targeted distribution system.

3

Write other difference

Write impact on people of that

Write impact on public

(2) Rajasthan agriculture processing ~~promotion~~, agricultural business & agricultural export promotion policy launched ~~in 2012~~ December 2019 aims for creation of micro food parks and mega food parks along with emphasis on export of agricultural products via subsidies and formation of special economic zones. Further, food processing industry subsidy of 50% project cost are being promoted. One district, one product aligns with the agricultural policy of Rajasthan.

Write them in bank various provision

2

हिन्दी व्याकरण- उपसर्ग-प्रत्यय व पल्लवन

1. निम्नांकित शब्दों से उपसर्ग पृथक् कीजिए- v d & 5

(i) निश्छल

निस् + छल , निः + छल ✓

(ii) अनुचित

अन् + उचित ✗

(iii) बदस्तूर

ब + दस्तूर ✓

3

(iv) निरभ्र

निर् + अभ्र ✗

(v) अवेक्षा

अव ✓

2. निम्नांकित शब्दों से प्रत्यय पृथक् कीजिए- अंक - 5

(i) खिलाड़ी

खिल + आड़ी ✓

(ii) मिलावट

मिल + आवट ✓

4

(iii) शालीन

शाल + ईन ✓

(iv) वारिद

वारि + द

(v) वात्सल्य

वात्सल्य + अ

3. निम्नांकित पंक्ति का भाव विस्तार कीजिए (शब्द सीमा लगभग 100 शब्द) - अंक- 10

अतिशय रगड़ करे जो कोई, अनल प्रकट चंदन ते होई।

(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 might pass.

2. Take quinine lest you can suffer from malaria.

Take quinine lest you will suffer from malaria.

3. No sooner did he reached 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 is dead.

7. He as well as you are to blame.

He as well as you is to blame.

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

If I will be rich, I will help you.

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

If you had worked harder, you would 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.

6

(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.

Space for Rough Work