

65 DAYS

UPPCS MAINS DAILY ANSWER WRITING - 22

TEST- 36

Name of Student- Nidhi ShuklaDate- 26th Aug. 2022CenterMukherjee Nagar ☒Prayagraj ☐Online ☐Mediumहिन्दी ☐English ☒

Time:

Test Received:

Test Submit :

Total Time

Q No.	Marks	Remarks:
Q1 st :		
Q2 nd :		
Q3 rd :		
Q4 th :		
Q5 th :		
Q6 th :		
Q7 th :		
Total Marks		

MakeIAS Test Series Centres : Delhi & Prayagraj

Delhi:

Nehru Vihar :G-20 Ground Floor, Vardhman Plaza, Nehru Vihar, 011-7190-7315, 9899282107, 8700476287

Karol Bagh :Coming Soon.....

Prayagraj: Science Faculty, In front of A.N Jha Hostel, 9716521918, 9005561920

1. शहरीकरण विकास के इंजन के रूप में कार्य करता है। लेकिन भारत में, शहरीकरण ने कई समस्याओं को उत्पन्न किया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (125 शब्द)
Urbanization acts as an engine of growth. But in India, urbanization has given rise to many issues. (125 words)

According to 2011 census, approximately 30% of Indian population is living in urban areas. this percentage will certainly grow in near future.

Urbanisation - Engine of Growth

- opportunity for working population.
- upgraded civic facilities.
- Better educational facilities.
- Human resource availability & capacity.

Though, urbanisation is beneficial but it also led to certain issues.

(1) Development of Slums :- The Dharavi Slum,

of Mumbai, is spillover of urban population.

(2) Pollution :- Acc. to World Air Quality Report,
New Delhi report highest polluted Capital City
of the world.

(3) Inequitable growth :- the division between haves
and have nots are wide in cities.

(4) Mushrooming growth of crimes like child labour,
trafficking etc.

(5) Power crisis due to unmet needs of electricity,
the power outage problem occurs frequently.

(6) Population growth, puts pressure on sewerage
system, water resources and scarce resources of
urban areas.

A sustainable urbanisation is pre-requisite
to attain the equitable growth of cities and
peaceful living standards.

conclude
based on given
above discussion
and a balanced
conclusion of the given
issues.

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2. स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् भारत सरकार के द्वारा आर्थिक प्रगति हेतु उठाये गये कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए।
(125 शब्द)

Discuss the steps taken by the Government of India for economic progress after independence. (125 words)

Economic progress refers to increase in the
Capacity of determinants of economy, to
increase production and growth.

Steps Taken by Govt. Post - Independence

(1) Formation of Planning Commission :- In 1952, the
govt. created planning Commission to streamline the
growth trajectory of the Indian economy.

(2) National Development Council :- to integrate
the ideas of state and central govt. for better
facilitation.

(3) 6th Five Year Plan :- the idea of social growth

by poverty elimination, eradication of social inequalities.

(4) Idea of Inclusive Growth :- 11th Five Year Plan, emphasise on socio-economic growth, with main focus on the "growth for all."

(5) LPG reforms :- to open the Indian economy, for the world & follow the idea of liberalisation, Privatisation & Globalisation.

(6) Creation of NITI Aayog :- to underwent changes, caused by Contemporary needs & bottom to top approach.

The result can be seen as India declines its poverty rate by half since independence, decrease in infant death, maternal death etc. bear the fruits of India's effort.

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3. भारत में असंगठित क्षेत्र में रोजगार के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं का वर्णन कीजिए। सरकार के द्वारा इसके समाधान हेतु कौन से कदम उठाये हैं? (125 शब्द)

Describe the problems faced by employment in the unorganized sector in India.

What steps have been taken by the government to resolve this? (125 words)

Unorganised Sector refers to

- Lack of Social Security.
- Informal integration with economy.
- hardly hit due to change in economy.

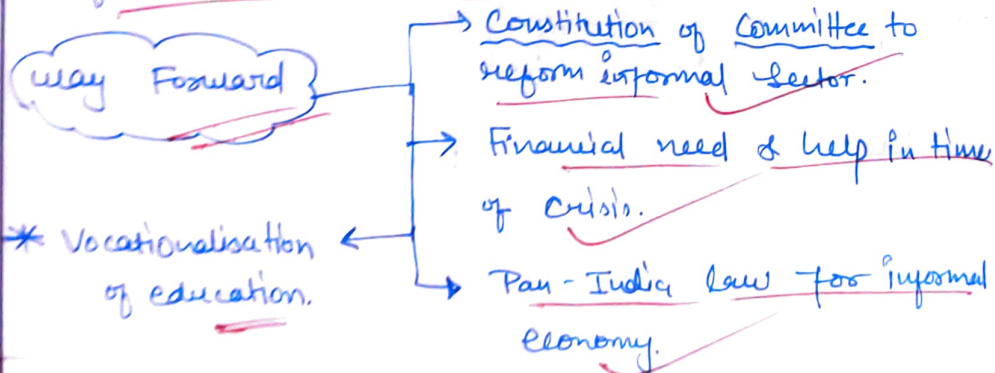
Problem Faced by Employment in Unorganised Sector

- (1) Outside the formal job structure.
- (2) Poor Social Security & no safety net.
- (3) Suffer from disguised unemployment.
- (4) Seasonal migration due to unstable nature of work.
- (5) Hard hit due to change in economic structure.

Eg. COVID -19, 2008 Financial Crisis.

Steps Taken by the Government

- (1) Codified the labour reform laws, to inculcate better practise in firms.
- (2) MGNREGA, 2005 to provide regular job opportunities.
- (3) Maternity Benefit Act, Social Security Scheme.
- (4) PM - Atal Pension Scheme.
- (5) PM - Skill Development Mission, to shift the Informal Labour into formal labour.



More than 90% of workforce is in informal sector.

this huge chunk need regulatory policy, ambient surroundings to flourish.

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4. भारत में श्रम क्षेत्र से संबंधित समस्याएं कौन-सी हैं? भारत सरकार के द्वारा इसके समाधान हेतु कौन से कदम उठाये हैं? (125 शब्द)

What are the problems related to the labor sector in India? What steps have been taken by the Government of India to resolve this? (125 words)

According to Economic Survey 2020-21,
around 93% of workforce are Informal
in India.

This huge chunk of labour

faces following problems:-

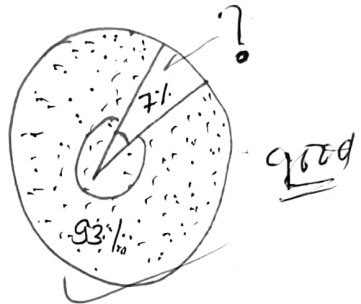


Fig:- **INFORMAL WORKFORCE**

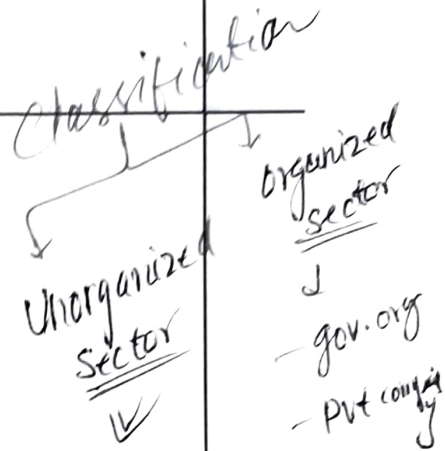
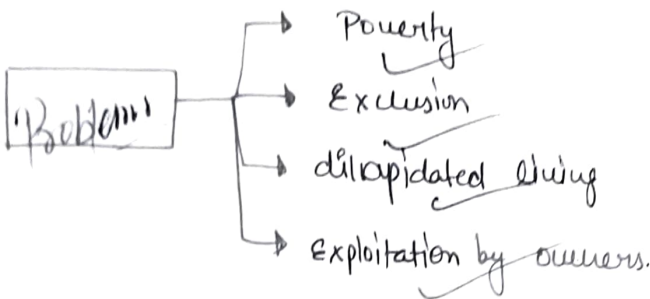
Lack of social security:- this made them

vulnerable for easy retrenchment & pull-in or pull-out situation.

(2) Migrant workers:- densely populated region of Bihar, U.P. provides labour to the other states.

These migrants often face the problem of:-

can also include
if prob:
Surplus labor force
unskilled labor
imperfection
cultural
Migrant
Union
lack of labor reforms



(3) No Pan India law for labour sector as labour is state subject its' implementation varies.

(4) Misuse of their poor condition of life by rich owners of the company.

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

(1) **Labour Codes**

- on social ~~security~~ Security.
- Laws, regulations
- Better living condition.

(2) EPFO, scheme to provide provident fund scheme to the sector.

(3) Atal Pension Yojana.

(4) Equal Remuneration Act, ¹⁹⁷⁶ Maternity Benefit Act. etc. ¹⁹⁶¹

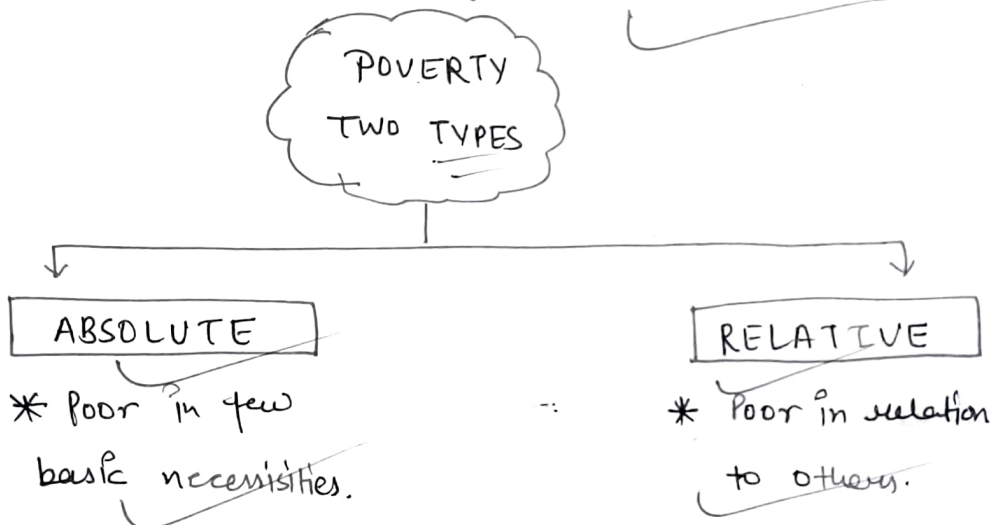
Labour are the **bright spot** for the growth of manufacturing sector in the country.

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5. भारत में गरीबी के विभिन्न कारणों का वर्णन कीजिए। यह आर्थिक विकास में किस प्रकार बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं? (200 शब्द)

Describe the various causes of poverty in India. How does it obstruct economic development? (200 words)

According to Poverty Estimates, 367 millions are below poverty lines in India. Thus, huge portion is still suffering the misery of poverty.



CAUSES OF POVERTY

(4) SOCIAL CAUSES

→ Caste & Untouchability System :- hinders

the concept of equitable growth & access to all.

→ British Rule :- deindustrialisation of handicraft industries affect the industrial growth in India.

ECONOMIC CAUSES

→ Inequitable growth + along with regional diversity.

Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Jharkhand
→ highly developed.	→ less developed.

→ High Rate of unemployment :- this affect the potential of demographic dividend.

→ Other CAUSES

→ Illiteracy :- among 25% of population today, affect their chances of job in the market.

→ Skill Poverty :- Vocationalisation of education.

6. 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर के आर्थिक लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने हेतु ग्रामीण विकास पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना आवश्यक है। चर्चा कीजिए। (200 शब्द)

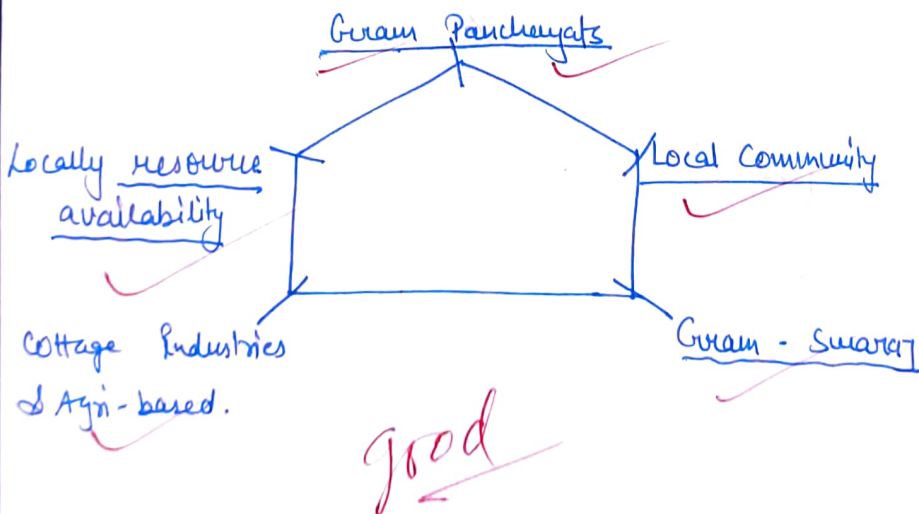
A focus on Rural development is must to achieve the \$5 trillion economic target.

Discuss. (200 words)

Around 70% of the Indian population resides in villages. (Census - 2011).

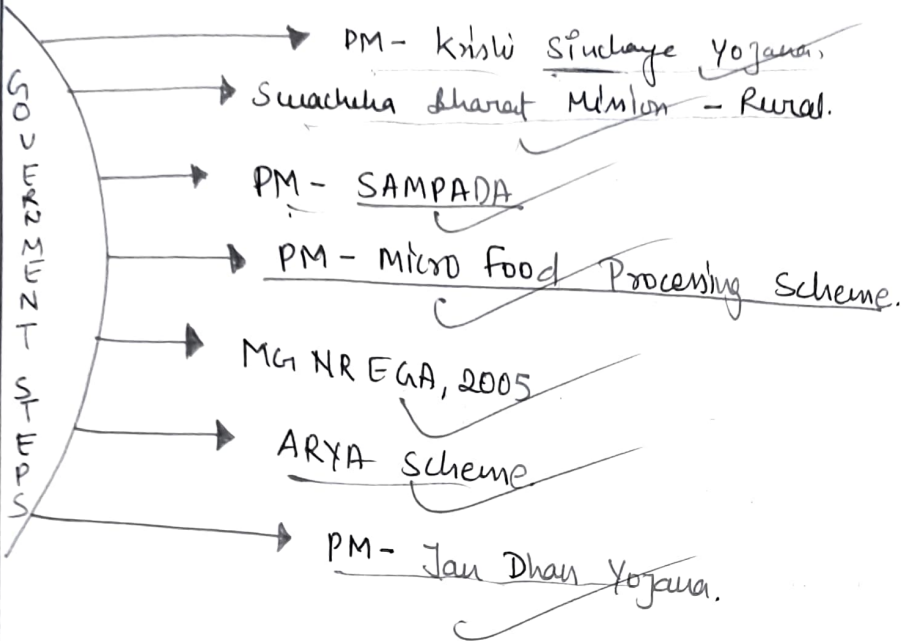
This made rural development as a pre-requisite to see collective growth of India & achieve its target of \$5 trillion economy.

PILLARS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

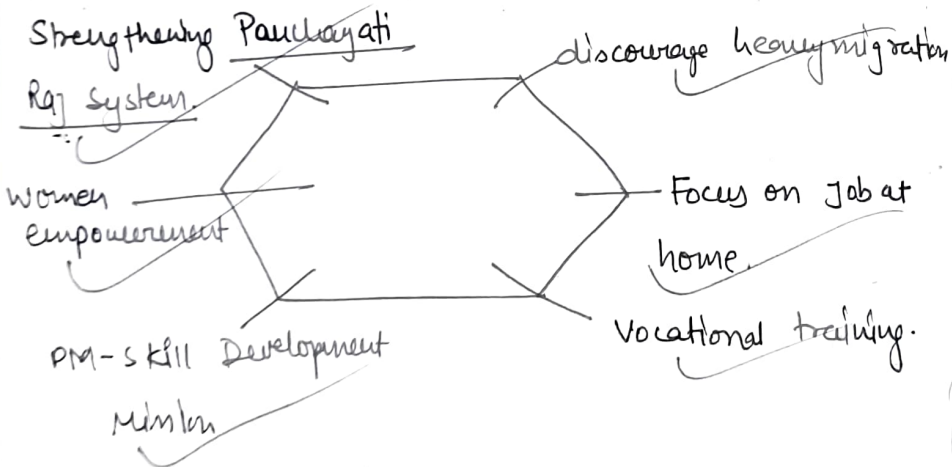


Rural Development And Economic Potential

- (1) Industrial Growth :- the idea of gram-swaraj model, which focus on development of cottage, industries, agri-industries.
- (2) Decentralised power of panchayats, will help in community participation by villagers.
- (3) Fisheries sector, as India is ^{3rd} largest fish producer. Provide opportunities for villagers to tap the potential.
- (4) Self-help Groups - ~~has~~ has multiple benefits
 - Benefits → women empowerment
 - Economic strengthening.
 - Bottom to top growth model.
- (5) Introduction of mechanization of agriculture, will help in increase in farm output, early field-work etc.



Way Forward



India's economic growth & rural development has chicken & egg like relationship, hence a collaborative effort is the need of the hour.

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7. भारत में अवसंरचना वित्तपोषण में प्रमुख मुद्दों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इन मुद्दों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं? (200 शब्द)

Explain the key issues in infrastructure financing in India. What steps have been taken by the government to address these issues? (200 words)

Infrastructure Financing refers to development of railways, roadways, power kilns & nuclear power sector in the country for growth, prosperity.

Issues in Infrastructure Financing in India

(1) Fiscal Constraints :- the Capital expenditure constitutes very meagre proportion in the govt. budget.

(2) Technology Barriers :- India still rely on technology barriers support provided by them to India.

⇒ Delhi Metro (Japan), ~~Ahmedabad~~ Ahmedabad Metro (Japan)

(3) Lack of Political will to complete the projects on time.

[Eg] :- Dedicated freight Corridor started in 2000s still under progress.

(4) Corruption :- to better implement the policy, effective utilisation of resources is missing.

(5) Poor Private Players in bidding process,
affect the effective bargaining for govt.

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

PORTS

→ Sagarmala Programme :- for modernisation of ports & Connectivity.

Freight Corridors.

I. Corridors

↓
Eastern Corridors

↓
Western Corridor

Railways

- 'Kavach' Protection Mechanism.
- Expansion of broad gauge railway tracks.

ROADS

- PM - Gram Sadak Yojana (PM-GSY)
- Toll - Collection facilitation i.e. FASTag.

POWER

- 650 MW power plant in Rewa (M.P.)
- Floating solar power plant in Tamil Nadu.

Infrastructure if available in adequate number,
the GDP growth of India will increase five
times & logistics cost to just 2%-3%.