

1. If the country is to achieve its strategic and development objectives, it cannot afford a shrinking manufacturing sector.
Comment.

Answer:

The structure of India's present day economy is not of just current making. When India was under British rule, their sole purpose was to reduce the country to being a feeder economy for Great Britain's own rapidly expanding modern industrial base.

After Independence India adopted agricultural economy as more than 75% population eaning livelihood from agriculture, alongwith expansion in industrial sector.

India is fastest growing economy in the world. Secondary sector or manufacturing sector involves manufacturing where primary inputs are used as raw materials. It involves industrial work. As India has plenty natural resources or raw materials alongwith favourable conditions, manufacturing sector should be developed. India should progress towards manufacturing and important exporter of finish goods in place of raw material.

keep ab
big.

Focus on
much on
manufacturing
led development

4/12.5

If progress is towards industrial sector it will eradicate several problem of the country for example unemployment, if people have money then health status, literacy rate, sex-ratio etc. are properly maintained.

Industrial sector is very important for India. If the country is to achieve its strategic and developmental objectives, it should have expanded manufacturing sector.

of dead income

— Stagnation of manufacturing sector
 Sino - ~~1970~~ 1980s
 period

— Discern of the policies of manufacturing sector

- Labour absorbing — i.e. employment generation
- Export Centric growth e.g. China. S.E. Asian ratio
- Labour intensive growth strategy
- Demographic dividend
- Import substitution p.e. Make in India for Indians
- Inclusive & sustainable growth
- Transition to high income / developed economy

2. Industrialization of Indian economy is still incomplete. Suggest measures to boost India's industrial economy based on internal strength of human capital.

Similar to
1st questions

Answer:

Rapid industrial growth has resulted in the expansion of infrastructural facilities. The development of modern industries has stimulated the growth of tertiary sector or services such as banking, insurance, commerce, all service etc.

Industrialization has been instrumental in the economic development. The process has improved productivity and allowed for mass production, which has increased standards of living.

The factors of production land, labour, capital, technology and connections are present in India but industrialization of Indian economy is still incomplete.

Problems in Industrialization in India:

- i) Poor Capital Formation
- ii) Political factors
- iii) Lack of modern infrastructural facilities.

Low level of
human development

— Licence raj / Inspector raj
(red tapism)

- iv) Concentration of wealth → — Public Sector led industrialisation (1950-90)
 - v) Mostly people engaged in agricultural sector etc. — Hindu rate of growth (low economic growth)
- Human capital is the main reason for the accelerated growth and expansion for many countries.

Measures:

- i) By investment in human capital,
- ii) Providing skill development education
- iii) Encourage the human capital to work in other activities like handicraft,

— Boost infrastructure (Physical & social initiatives both) — Make in India, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) — Push labour intensive sectors

— Ease of commerce and transport etc. — Policy

Doing business credit boost (MSME sector) Industrialization is basic requirement to boost the India's economy. It is the sector which provides employment, better opportunity of life and modern facilities.

— Facts & examples are must

— Always use

Govt sources — e.g. Govt schemes, Tax benefits, SEZ

initiatives

4-5 / 12.5

3. An overdependence on the unorganized sector has been the reason behind India's unemployment and under-employment issue. Discuss.

Answer:

In India nearly 80% of labour force is in unorganized sector. Unorganized sector workers have no job security, minimal benefits, very low pay and often face hazardous working conditions.

Reasons for overdependence on unorganized sector:

- i) India's inability to create productive jobs for the young workforce.
- ii) Use of imported capital intensive technology instead of manpower in the industries.
- iii) Lack of skilled workforce.

As per the above mentioned points an overdependence on unorganized sector has been the reason behind India's unemployment and under-employment issue. To overcome this problem government has been taken several steps:

- ii) Make in India: It is a national programme. Its aim is to attract investments from across the

→ Growth in unorg sectors
— Cont. reduced jobs, gig economy

would ~~add~~ strengthen India's industrial sector.

ii) Skill India Mission: Aims to train over 40 more people, in different skills by 2022.

iii) Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY)
Government will bear entire 12% employee provident fund for individual joining industrial sector. — Add more points

The overdependence on unorganized sector leads to several problem in the growth and development of one person. There is need to change the scenario by providing job to youngsters in industrial sector. The major challenge is sustainable and inclusive development.

— MSME led growth

↓
organized sector

— Labour reforms (job roll outs can be created easily)

4/12.5

4. Current health pandemic of COVID-19 can be an opportunity to disguise for industrial growth in near future. Discuss.

Answer:

COVID-19, a health pandemic shivered the nations worldwide. It shows to every nation about the health system. It has wreaked havoc on people and is continuing to claim lives.

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted businesses, industries and economies worldwide. The worst-hit sectors include technology and auto. Now, companies shifted their companies away from China to other less developed countries which would trigger a new wave of industrialization.

This is a great opportunity for India for growth in industrial sector. The expansion of manufacturing hub linked with global supply chains would increase productivity along with provide large scale employment. The outbreak of coronavirus provides a good opportunity to follow an 'export-driven model'.

For the growth in agri-industrial sector India need to take pre-emptive action such as:

- i) Massive push for creating a robust infrastructure ✓ — SEZ, Ports —
- ii) move away from input base system to a more support base system ✓
- iii) better environment / Fear of doing
- iv) lower administrative bottlenecks etc ✓

COVID-19 pandemic, provides us a opportunity for the growth in industrial sector. And India can become exporter to the world instead of importer of goods and services.

5/12-5

— Labour reforms

Sagarmala, Bharatmala Industrial corridors

— Logistics Sector (improvement)

— Focus on outcome oriented rather than procedure oriented policy

— Easy land acquisition.

5. Economic growth is a necessary pre-condition for economic development. Analyze.

Answer:

Economic development is essential for economic growth. But economic development can not take place without a sound industrial base and trade strategy. Both goes hand-in-hand.

Economic growth refers to the increase in the monetary growth of a nation in a particular period. And economic development refers to overall development of quality of life in a nation, which includes economic growth. Former is a quantitative concept while later is qualitative concept.

Hence economic growth and economic development are distinct and different in terms of content and coverage.

Economists generally agree that economic development and growth are influenced by four factors:

- i) human resources
- ii) physical capital
- iii) natural resources
- iv) technology

use diagrams & flow charts to

Highly developed countries have governments that focus on these areas.

Economic growth is important because it is the means by which we can improve the quality of our standard of living. It also enables us to cater for any rise in our population without having to lower our standard of living.

Hence economic growth is necessary to achieve economic development which is increase in GDP (Gross Domestic Production), per capita income etc.

Add more points

$$2.5 / 12.5$$

6. Nature of economic growth in India in recent times is often described as jobless growth. Do you agree with this view? Give arguments in favour of your answer.

Answer:

Jobless growth means that the economy under consideration is experiencing growth i.e. increasing GDP but at the same time either employment is constant or in fact decreasing.

Nature of economic growth in India in recent times has been jobless growth due to negative (almost zero) employment elasticity. Most economic sectors in India have employment elasticity close to zero except few such as construction.

Reasons for jobless growth in India:

- i) Import-oriented economy: Till now India did not move from import-oriented economy.
- ii) Stagnation in manufacturing output: Nature of trade regime is capital-intensive.
- iii) Slow infrastructure Development: infrastructural bottlenecks, etc.

But in modern scenario there is required of skilled labours in the industrial sector. When every thing is digitalized, the need is of educated workers.

Indian economy is agrarian economy, so from independence the focus is on self-sufficiency about food grains.

Yes, Indian economic growth is jobless growth but the condition can be better by providing skill education to youngsters, moving towards the manufacturing sector etc.

What should be done?

Read

NCEERT 10th

Chap - II

Give focus on employment / unemployment

7. Though there has been a significant focus on skill development in India, the employability of skilled manpower has remained a challenge.
Comment.

Answer:

skill development gains importance in a transiting society. It enhances employability and equips one to tackle requirements of labour market. Many programmes have been launched by government such as Skill India Mission, PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, etc.

Despite this, the employability of skilled manpower is low because of:

- i) shortage of well-trained and skilled personnel.
- ii) low female participation in workforce
- iii) Fragmentation of ecosystem (duplication of roles and responsibilities).
- iv) skill deficit in India in rural areas despite 70% population living there.

add some facts.

Steps regarding the concerns:

- i) Technical Internship / Training programme with other advanced economies.

(ii) To enhance ~~women~~ women participation for example under PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

(iii) Merger of National Council for Vocational Training.

(iv) Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Kaushal Yojana for improving skill development in rural areas.

(v) Allow private sector, government with global participation to bridging demand and supply of labour market.

- More points needed

Skill development should not be seen as an individual activity and needs to be de-tailed with other initiatives like Make in India, Digital India for scaling up economics.

5/12.5

- Use some points from

NITI Aayog

3 year agenda

- it has decent point

8. Despite India's outstanding growth in the last two decades, low pay and wage inequality remain serious obstacles towards achieving inclusive growth. Examine.

Answer:

India's GDP has risen by more than US\$ 1 trillion. Real wages almost doubled over 18 years between 1993-94 and 2011-12 and GDP grew four fold.

Despite having strong growth rate over past two decades, low pay and wage inequality persists in India manifested in facts which are:

- i) Regular workers in urban areas earn more than the person in rural areas.
- ii) Huge wage gap between rural and urban, male and female and regular and casual workers.
- iii) Limited number of regular, highly skilled workers.
- iv) Daily wage in urban areas remain more than twice as high as wages in rural areas.
- v) Regional disparities.

Reasons for low pay and wage inequality:

- i) Most of employment is generated in service sector

50% - agriculture
 ↓
 lower productivity
 1:60
 (Agriculture): Non-Agriculture
 economy,
 gig economy,
 contractual jobs

— Growth of informal

which is less labour intensive.

(ii) Present minimum wage system in India is extremely complex and geospatial variation is very high.

This generally leads to migration, decreasing the bargaining power of workers. The problem of minimum wage further intensified the unavailability of a statutory body.

Solutions to problem of low pay and wage inequality

- i) Extend the scope of law to all wage workers.
- ii) Government should facilitate transformation from low-productivity to high productivity sectors.
- iii) Increase the proportion of higher skilled workers.

Wage inequality affect political and economic stability. Therefore it is imperative to address the issue of low pay and wage inequality in time.

5-5
→
12.5

Good attempt

9. The GDP back series calculations raises a lot of unanswered questions over how the economy has been faring since 2011. Examine and comment on the current state of Indian economy.

Answer:

India rebased its GDP statistics from base year 2004-05 to base year 2011-12, normally a boring exercise. But it generated huge controversy. The Central Statistic Office CSO upped the GDP growth rate by 2% points. This made India - not China - world's fastest major economy.

Under the guidance of NITI Kejriwal, CSO rebased the past GDP series and the GDP growth rate of four years of Modi administration is now higher than even under boom years of UPA.

CSO also upgraded the methodology with new data sources to meet UN standards. But, it is also required to recast the back series, which has left it open to questions. Without full access to all of CSO's data base, it is impossible to know exactly where the problem lies.

CSO ???

The incremental capital output ratio (ICOR) which measures how much capital is required for a unit of growth fell from 5 to 4.

Rebased series don't match any of the other economic numbers.

The big difference in growth rates are in mainly tertiary sector and not in agriculture and manufacture sector.

Controversy over these numbers, it's best to establish independent panel to review the entire exercise.

More points & explanations needed

4/12.5

10.

What are some changes incorporated in GDP measurement in India? Do you think these changes will make GDP a better welfare measure?

Answer:

GDP is the value of all goods and services produced in a year within the territory.

Changes made in GDP measurement are:

- i) Change of base year to 2011-12
- ii) Switch to market prices.
- iii) Incorporation of more and better survey data
- iv) Industrial activities now classified according to National Industrial Classification.

Under the new system industry and its all three components, mining, manufacturing and construction were raised.

GDP growth rates under new series appeared to be higher than old series.

GDP per capita does not fully capture the broader idea of standard of living has led to concern that increase in GDP over time are illusory. It is possible that while GDP is rising, the standard of living could

be falling if human health, environmental cleanliness and other factors that are not included in GDP are worsening. But, the rise in GDP understates the actual rise in standard of living.

✓ GDP does not measure the broader standard of living with any precision, it does not indicate when a country is materially better or worse in terms of jobs and income.

more elaboration needed.

4-5/12.3

Essay

①

Empowerment alone can not
help women

Empowerment is basically the power and authority given to someone to do certain things with their own freewill. It is the process of claiming one's own right.

Now a days, empowering women is a burning topic. Empowering women is a key change agent, but this alone is not the solution, first and foremost there needs to be the change in the mind-sets - respect each individual whether male, female or others.

From the ancient period, women were binded by the stereotypes of the society, which is still exist. They were denied access to to go schools, to learn read or to write. They had to obey let parents at home and husband and his family at in-law's house.

patrilachal
mindset

The life of the women was miserable. They were regular victims of sexual harrasment, rape etc. and overburdened

with the responsibilities. As child marriage, sati parva, parda etc. stereotypes were present in the society, women were not treated as humans. The society was absolutely patriarchal.

With the change in time, the scenario of the society also changes. The narrow thinking of the society becomes widened with time. Women empowerment alone is not sufficient, there is requirement for all individuals to understand that each human being has a right to live with dignity and to have freedom.

As part of the civilized society each individual have expectations from rest of the society about how should they behave.

With the necessity of education parents provide education to their girl child. Women are empowering in almost all the fields. They are standing equal to the men. But still education is lacking in women. The number of educated women is very small.

②

Women should be educated, as it is a powerful weapon. If a men is educated then only a single men is educated by if a women is educated, the whole family as well as society is educated. If a women is educated, then she can raise her voice against the wrong doer, which is most required in the society. In the country like India where men are supported and educated but they lacked moral values and to change the mind-set of people, requires a lot of efforts.

Education without values, as useful as it is, seems rather to make a men more clever devil. As parents teaches their girl child about what to do or not to do, there is need to teach boys from childhood to about respecting girls, working together, not to tease them. If these things are in their habit, then may be the cases of sexual harrasment, rape declined.

Empowered women work far from their home. So, parents always worried about their safety and often asked them to leave the job and get married. Instead of leaving job they should

knew about self - defence ways, laws
provide to them by the constitution,
facilities given by the government.

Women should aware about
the fundamental rights, electoral reforms
(one-third reservation in Panchayat and
Municipalities), laws such as Hindu Marriage
Act, 1955 and Domestic Violence Act, 2005,
They should be beneficiary of Beti Bachao
Beti Padhao, UJJWALA scheme, National
Policy for empowerment women, National
commission for women.

Alongwith women, every
citizen of society should learn by
heart that alongwith fundamental rights
they have also fundamental duties and
directive principles which should obey by
them. For example Respecting the dignity
of women and equal treatment for
economic justice and provisions for
maternity relief. Our constitution
denied any kind of discrimination on
the basis of sex, caste, race etc.

Women are the building
blocks of the family. They sacrifice
everything for their husband and

children. They are the non-paid regular workers at home and often work outside to increase the family income.

As per the study women sleep less than the man because of work load. Working outside, becoming empowered, and independent is nice but work load often becomes the reason of conflict in the families. Due to the conflict women suffered with a lot of problem along with family and can lead to domestic violence. To reduce this uncertainty men should help women in household works. If a child in his childhood is taught about the team work, later it can be of a great help. Overall,

the greatness of humanity is not in being human, but in being humane.

Women have to fight for all these rights and against the stereotypes. Women should visualise their power and stand up with utmost visualise confidence to raise a voice against a crime.

The violence with respect to sexual assault and rape cases has highly subdued the power and confidence of women in the

the society.

Introducing the self defence mechanisms right from the schooling age can help the girls and women to safeguard themselves. To survive in such a society, the introduction of compulsory military training to every citizen could be a progressive step towards women's safety.

To ensure that no individual can commit crime against women and live to repeat the offence there should be effective police and legal action. The law should be flexible enough to choose punishment, which can set the examples in front of society. Judicial should be fast track, as it takes years long time in justification for example in the Nirbhay case (- almost seven years).

Women case should be dealt by female police and each police station should have at least one senior female police officer.

It should be the responsibility of the institution which is providing livelihood to women, to provide healthy and safe environment.

Judicial outcome should be fast tracked

alongwith the work. Women should
feel comfortable at their work place.

4.

Family members and society
which often pushes back a women for
doing job or any other good work for
example raising voice against crimes,
should encourage to work and take
benefits of all the initiatives of government
and laws.

Family should not be biased
towards the gender. From the ancient
times women set examples to be great
in different fields in front of the society.
For example Rajija Sultan, Indira Gandhi,
Laxmi Bai, Kalpana Chawala, Geeta
Phogat, Mari Com etc.

} - repetition
↓
already covered
in the beginning

To be precise women need to
understand their positives and negative
to have a confident look in the society.
Instead of living with the problem, it
is better and need to solve the
problem.

Women should empowered.
so that she is independent and takes her
decision herself. They have also right to

live with dignity. They are as important as a man, therefore should not be discriminated. They sacrifice everything for her family and, in return only want some care and love, support and to be treated like ~~some~~ human.

A nation can only be developed, if women are developed in every aspect. Empowerment along with security, love, care, support, change thinking of society can help women

55
—
25

- Content is fine
- Language & flow needs improvement — formation of sentence & grammar
- Avoid repetition of points