

You have good presentation skills and good handwriting  
 Please read question carefully. You can underline key parts in question itself. Q3  
 Try to use economic survey as much as possible in GS3 questions. You can add graphs, diagrams etc from survey  
 Use Niti aayog  
 Try to give practical specific concrete measure in answer  
 Conclusion was missing in q3. Conclusion can be way forward + your stand.  
 Keep practising. You can do well.

# U.P.S.C

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 लिखना चाहिए  
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Q. 1

Normally countries shift from agriculture to industry and then later to services but India shifted directly from agriculture to services. What are the reasons for the huge growth of services vis-a-vis industry in the country? Can India become a developed country without a strong industrial base. (Answer in 200 words) 12.5

2/  
 As per Economic Survey - 2021  
 Agri (18%), Industry (27%), Services (55%)  
 contribute into GVA of Indian Economy

Good-intro

## Reasons of Services growth

- 1) ~~Lack of mineral base: mining is still lower than demand.~~ Not true
- 2) ~~Lack of technology: lag for weed culture from marine which have prospects of trillion USDs.~~
- 3) Availability of Educated middle class  
due to LPG Reforms.
- 4) Demand of BPO from Developed countries  
that they embark on more advanced  
tech-based research.
- 5) Service-based start-up growth i.e.,  
100 platforms, more than 100 unicorns.

Government policy support e.g. software parks  
 Presence of quality and cheap labour  
 English speaking skills. Easy to capture foreign market  
 Internet providing outsourcing facilities

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Development without strong industrial base,

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1) Industry 4.0 requires India to be  
chip (semi-conductor) manufacturing hub.

2) 5G Tech-led services needs  
semiconductor revolution

You have listed here what are the needs of industries.  
Please address question demand: Write why india needs industrial base to  
become developed country if you support the argument.  
E.g. 1. Industries are labour intensive sector. Will help tackling poverty.  
Will help in job creation. Help in improving per capita income etc

3) Innovation: Japan, importing rough  
and reused metal became Industrial  
base.

4) Social Justice eg Housing & Bullets  
trains need strong metal base.

5) Reaping other sectors: Tourism eg  
Switzerland & Sri Lanka but  
covid hit them hardest.

Thus, a mix of all  
sectors, mainly led by manufacturing  
and industry & services shall reap  
the benefit of Demographic Dividend, by

QSSS:

2.5



Q. 2(a)

Effective utilization of public funds is crucial to meet development goals. Critically examine the reasons for under-utilization and mis-utilization of public funds and their implications. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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Public Funds are economic & moral  
liability for government from Taxpayers.

Reason →

Write complete heading

- 1) Lack of Pragmatic Policies: fund transfer from Union to States to Local Bodies. they have no effective policy.
- 2) Inadequate Data: census 11 is older, NHFH-4 & NHF-5 are not comprehensive.
- 3) Corruption: India loses about ₹10 lakh crore to corruption as per Asian Economic Survey.
- 4) Lack of Awareness: e.g. panel (Lok Sabha) highlighted Nisbhaya fund and Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao underutilization. MOWCD cited inawareness.
- 5) Lack of Social Audit: & no accountability.

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## Implications.

### under-utilization

- 1) Lack of effective service delivery
- 2) Policy failure
- 3) Failure of Polity as welfare state
- 4) e.g. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

### mis-utilization

- 1) Social injustice
- 2) Moral failure
- 3) Failure to just society
- 4) Pooja Singhal  
(MGNREGS scam)

Good,

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## MEASURES

- ① Niti Aayog's Governance recommendations 3?
- 2) 2nd ABC Report: GTicks in Governance Report }
- 3) JAM Trinity: DBT & UPI needs to be implemented.
- 4) Replicate the GEM Model (Govt-e-Market place.)
- 5) Legal strength: Empowering NIA institutionally. CBI, ED,

Work on writing better measures  
Empowering public through citizen charter etc

You can also collect global best practices to add value to answer

Please write specific measures

morality and institutional governance  
shall be the way<sup>2</sup> forward.

4.5



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Q. 2

While we flaunt India's demographic dividend, we ignore the dropping rates of employability. What are we missing while doing so? Where will the jobs that India desperately needs come from? Explain (Answer in 200 words) 12.5

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As per UNFPA, India has demographic dividend of 34 years (i.e. 2018-55).

## Prospective Potential

As per CII, India's economy would grow from current \$3 Trillion to 9T \$ by 2030 and to \$40 Trillion by 2047 if this working age population is employed.

## Dropping Employability

- 1) Governance: As per Ministry of Personnel Union govt employs just 0.1% of all applicants for UPSC CSE every year.
- 2) Private Sector: As per MohG, Labour force Participation Rate (LFPR) is just 40%.
- 3) Perception: As per India Skills Report 2021  $\frac{1}{2}$  graduates are unemployable.

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4) Women's Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is below 25%. vis-a-vis Bhutan & Nepal @ 70%+.

5) Covid; Increased gap digital and literacy leading to loss of productivity as per South Asia Economic Focus Report.

You missed question demand: What are we missing in our strategy.

## Prospects for Employment

1) NBP 2020: Vocational Education orientation and culture.

2) Promotion of Start-up Culture: India

crossed mark of 100 unicorns

3) Job creators: eq. Industry and manufacturing needs policy support

4) The New Scrapping Policy which will scrap and phase out old vehicles will create job.

5) Union + State Enhanced Allocation: To Education + Health as % of GDP, however. A lot more should be done on.

3.75

E.g. textile sector, Leather

Don't cross the word limit. It is penalised In UPSC