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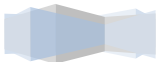
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**Q1. Dalai Lama argues that achieving inner peace is a prerequisite for attaining peace in the external world. Discuss.**

**GS IV □□ Ethics related issues**

**• Introduction:**

• The provided quotation underscores the significance of cultivating a state of inner purity and tranquility as a means to foster external peace in the world. In this context, peace encompasses not just the absence of violence and animosity, but also encompasses the holistic prosperity of both the material and spiritual dimensions within society and the global community.

• The cultivation of inner peace has the potential to propagate a harmonious environment, frequently yielding positive outcomes in the external realm. It is imperative to reflect upon the examples set by Mahatma Gandhi and Gautam Buddha, both of whom exemplified inner calm. Furthermore, they imparted the principles of non-violence, peace, and fraternity to the global community, persistently serving as a guiding force in promoting peaceful methodologies.

**• The Significance of Inner Peace in Facilitating the Attainment of Peace in the External World:**

• The cultivation of inner peace fosters a disposition characterised by love, empathy, and compassion towards one's fellow human beings. This approach has the potential to address instances of violence based on nationality, ethnicity, and colour that are occurring in different regions globally.

• The principles of inner peace serve as a moral compass for human behaviour, grounded in logical thinking, rationality, and a scientific mindset. Therefore, facilitating global progress towards cultural cohesion and religious inclusivity.

• Political elites characterised by a disposition towards peace and a rational approach will undoubtedly refrain from engaging in narrow-minded political agendas and territorial aggressiveness inside member nations. For example, The attainment of inner peace among the leadership of Russia and Ukraine holds the potential to effectively resolve inhumane problems via the utilisation of dialogue and diplomatic channels.

• The establishment of harmony among masculine individuals within our society has the potential to ignite a sense of affection and concern for their respective spouses, mothers, and sisters. Therefore, the establishment of peace in the external world can be significantly advanced by addressing the issues of domestic violence, sexual assault in public spaces, and patriarchal tyranny.



- Moreover, the aforementioned statement succinctly encapsulates the concept at hand.
- The presence of justice within an individual's heart is indicative of the presence of beauty within their character. The presence of aesthetic qualities in an individual's character contributes to a sense of balance and unity within the household. The presence of harmony within the household contributes to the establishment of order within the nation. The presence of order within a nation contributes to the establishment of peace on a global scale.

**Q2. Evaluate the efficacy of diverse governmental endeavours aimed at restructuring the direct and indirect taxes frameworks in India. Furthermore, it is imperative to delineate the several challenges that continue to afflict the taxation system in India.**

### GS III

#### Indian Economy

##### • Introduction:

- The response provided by the user is not clear. Could you please provide more information
- In recent years, both the Central and State Governments have implemented a range of legislative reforms aimed at enhancing predictability, fairness, and automation. India's remarkable ascent in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business ranking in 2020 is a consequence of its progress, as it advanced by 79 places from its previous position of 142nd in 2014 to 63rd in 2019.

##### • The Impact of Reforms:

- The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is an indirect tax implemented in India on July 1, 2017. It is a destination-based tax that is levied on the sale of goods and services. GST was introduced as a comprehensive indirect tax system for the entire nation.

##### • Accomplishments:

- The unification (harmonisation) of indirect taxes has resulted in a decrease in compliance costs.
- The mitigation of cascading effects of taxes and the prevention of tax evasion can be achieved by the implementation of a comprehensive IT-based monitoring system.



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- Enhanced revenue collection. In September 2017, the collection of Goods and Services Tax (GST) amounted to 92,150 crore rupees, whereas in September 2022, the GST revenue increased to 1,47,686 crore rupees.

- **The 15th Finance Commission has identified several challenges pertaining to the Goods and Services Tax (GST), which are as follows:**

- There is a discrepancy between the actual Goods and Services Tax (GST) collections and the advance estimates.

- The presence of multiple tax slabs and elevated tax rates.

- The erosion of fiscal federalism is seen in the challenges surrounding the Goods and Services Tax (GST) compensation provided to states.

- In addition to the aforementioned efforts, there are several other initiatives that have been implemented.

- The reduction in customs duties was observed in 1990, with non-agricultural products experiencing a decrease from around 128%. At now, the prevailing average rate of customs charges is from 11% to 12%.

- The ATITHI mobile application is designed to facilitate the submission of customs information by foreign travellers.

- **Direct tax refers to a type of tax that is imposed directly on individuals or entities by the government. This tax is levied on:**

- The Faceless Tax Assessment Scheme was implemented in 2020 with the primary aim of enhancing the efficiency and efficacy of tax administration, reducing the need for in-person interactions, and enhancing accountability.

- **Accomplishments:**

- There has been a decrease in instances of tax terrorism that were prominent during the era of Inspector-Licensing Raj.

- This approach effectively mitigates the influence of personal biases and minimises the potential for subjective judgement.

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- **One of the primary issues that need to be addressed in this study are the challenges that are:**





- The e-portal server is plagued by persistent and recurring technical difficulties, as well as challenges pertaining to data uploading and various other concerns.
- Another concern that arises is the limited amount of time provided to taxpayers to reply to notices during the assessment process.
- The Vivad se Vishwas Scheme was implemented with the objective of mitigating the backlog of income tax disputes, facilitating the timely collection of money for the government, and providing advantages to the concerned parties.

• **Accomplishments:**

- A significant decrease in the number of pending cases was observed, with a total of 132,353 cases being resolved as of August 2021.
- The tax amount received by the government until August 2021, in the form of payments towards contested taxes, amounted to Rs 53,684 crore.
- One of the primary issues that need to be addressed is the various challenges that arise in this
- Both honest and dishonest taxpayers are afforded equal treatment. Even individuals who engage in fraudulent tax practises are now able to resolve their tax obligations without incurring any further charges in the form of interest or penalties.

• **Additional Initiatives:**

- The reduction of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) has resulted in a decrease from 18.5% to 15%.
- The Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) was eliminated by the Finance Act of 2020.
- The taxation system in India is now facing several challenges.
- The Indian government's white paper on black money in 2012 highlights the presence of a parallel economy that is equivalent in size to the Indian GDP.
- The tax-to-GDP ratio reached its peak at 11.7% for the fiscal year 2021-22. The aforementioned statistic exhibits a relatively diminished value in relation to comparable developing economies such as Brazil, which recorded a rate of 31.6% in the year 2020.



- The absence of taxation on agricultural revenue in India is noteworthy, considering the significant role that agriculture plays as the primary sector of the country's economy.
- The regressive nature of indirect taxes is further accentuated by the existing Goods and Services Tax (GST) structure, wherein biscuits are subjected to an 18% tax rate, while gold is taxed at a mere 3%.
- Tax Avoidance: The income-tax department's December 2017 report reveals that a mere 1.6% of the Indian population fulfils their obligation to pay income tax.
- Previous tax reforms were plagued by a rise in bureaucratic inefficiencies and administrative obstacles, leading to the emergence of a convoluted tax structure. In recent years, there has been a notable effort by both the national and state governments to implement a range of initiatives, policy reforms, and automation measures aimed at simplifying and enhancing accessibility to the taxes system.

**Q 3. Discuss the issues faced by the Indian Policing System? Also, suggest some of the long term solutions.**

## **GS II**

### **Judiciary related issues**

#### **• Introduction:**

• Police reforms have been a prominent concern for administrations since the time of independence. However, despite the passage of almost 75 years, the police force continues to be perceived as exhibiting selective efficiency and lacking empathy towards marginalised communities. There is a pressing need for reforming the policing system to align with contemporary circumstances and enhance its capacity to address criminal activities and offenders, while simultaneously ensuring the protection of human rights and the preservation of the lawful interests of all individuals involved.

#### **• The Indian policing system has been the subject of several concerns and challenges:**

• The Status of Policing in India Report 2019 reveals that the police force in India operates at a capacity of 77 percent in relation to their authorised strength. Furthermore, the average daily workload for police employees amounts to 14 hours.

• The country faces a significant deficiency in infrastructure, as evidenced by the absence of wireless communication in over 70 police stations, the lack of telephone access in 214 police stations, and the absence of vehicles in 240 police





stations. The audits conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) have also identified deficiencies in the armament supplies of state police forces. As an illustration, it may be observed that Rajasthan and West Bengal experienced deficits of 75% and 71% respectively in the acquisition of essential armaments for their respective state police forces.

- **Insufficient training:** The training institutes have failed to adapt to the evolving paradigm in the fields of law and crime, and are predominantly staffed by officers who lack motivation. In the year from 2012 to 2016, a mere 6.4% of police staff underwent in-service training.
- The police force's limited staff diversity contributes to an insensitive approach in its interactions with marginalised people, including disadvantaged individuals, minorities, and women. The prevailing sentiments against individuals hailing from different states are also characterised by negativity. Law enforcement agencies often hold the assumption that individuals who migrate are more inclined to engage in criminal behaviour.
- The second Annual Report of the Australian Research Council (ARC) has identified the issue of politicisation within the police force, highlighting that political influence has exerted undue control on police officers, leading them to prioritise political objectives in their service.

• **Requisite Reforms for the Transformation of the Police System:**

- The enhancement of the criminal justice system was proposed by the Malimath Committee, which put up several recommendations such as the establishment of a forensic science laboratory and Finger Print Bureau. Additionally, the committee suggested the segregation of the investigative wing from the law-and-order wing within police stations, among other measures. It is imperative to implement these recommendations.
- The modernization of police stations necessitates the implementation of many key measures. Firstly, it is imperative to augment the staffing levels of the police station to ensure sufficient personnel are available to effectively carry out their duties. Additionally, the infrastructure of the police station should be enhanced through the integration of improved transport systems, advanced communication technologies, and state-of-the-art forensic facilities.
- The amendment of the Police Act 1861 is necessary to address the inadequacies of the existing legal framework in ensuring the establishment of a responsible and accountable police force. The legislation should be revised, in alignment with the directives provided by the Supreme Court and the Model Police Act of 2006.

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- Gender sensitivity is a crucial aspect that warrants attention in the context of law enforcement. It is imperative to enhance the gender sensitivity of the police force, which can be achieved by implementing a reservation policy that



reserves 33% of positions specifically for women.

- The Padmanabhaiah Committee proposed a series of structural modifications encompassing several aspects such as recruiting, training, reservation of posts, public participation in crime prevention, police patrolling on national and state highways, and the design of police stations. The expeditious implementation of these recommendations is imperative.
- In accordance with the judgement rendered by Prakash Singh, the execution of orders issued by the Supreme Court is being undertaken.
- Establishing a State Security Commission (SSC) is important in order to safeguard against undue influence or coercion exerted by the state government upon the police force.
- It is imperative to establish a merit-based and transparent procedure for the appointment of the Director General of Police (DGP), while also guaranteeing a minimum tenure of two years.
- Delineate the distinct roles and responsibilities of the police in conducting investigations and maintaining law and order.
- There exists a necessity to incorporate the notion of SMART policing, which entails the establishment of a law enforcement agency that exhibits qualities of strictness and sensitivity, modernity and mobility, alertness and accountability, reliability and responsiveness, technological proficiency and training. If these objectives were to be achieved, it would signify a significant transformation in the functioning of the police force, leading to a promising future for the citizens of the nation.

**Q 4. Define a Cooperative Society in your own words. Also describe the issues faced and solutions to improve their functioning.**

## **GS II □□ Government Policies and Interventions**

### **• Introduction:**

- A cooperative society refers to an independent organisation formed by individuals who willingly come together to fulfil their shared economic, social, and cultural requirements and ambitions through a collectively owned and democratically governed organisation. The establishment of three national-level multi-state cooperative societies for three distinct sectors - export, seeds, and organic products - has been officially sanctioned by the government in accordance with the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act of 2002.



- The national multi-state cooperative export society is an organisation that operates on a national level and facilitates cooperative efforts among several states for the purpose of exporting goods and services.
- The establishment of this organisation would enhance the export capabilities of the cooperative sector by serving as a central entity responsible for facilitating and advancing export activities. This initiative has the potential to enhance the international market presence of Indian cooperatives.
- The proposed society is expected to facilitate a growth in the production of goods and services by cooperatives at different levels, as a result of higher exports. The implementation of measures to improve the processing of commodities and elevate service quality to meet global benchmarks can also lead to the creation of supplementary employment opportunities.
- The promotion of "Make in India" and the achievement of Atmanirbhar Bharat can be facilitated by the enhanced export of cooperative products.
- The implementation of a 'Whole of Government Approach' will facilitate the acquisition of export-related benefits from several ministries, thereby aiding cooperatives in their endeavours.
- The national multi-state cooperative organic society is an organisation that operates on a cooperative basis and focuses on promoting organic practises throughout multiple states.
- This initiative has the ability to facilitate the realisation of the untapped demand and consumption opportunities for organic products in both domestic and international markets.
- The National Multi-State Cooperative Organic organisation aims to support organic producers by offering technical help, training, and capacity building opportunities. Additionally, the organisation will establish and manage a specialised market intelligence system to enhance the marketing of organic produce.
- The implementation of aggregation, branding, and marketing strategies on a wide scale can assist cooperatives and their farmer members in capitalising on the advantageous pricing of organic products. This can be achieved by facilitating economical testing and certification processes.
- The national multi-state cooperative seed society is an organisation that operates on a cooperative basis across multiple states, with the primary objective of facilitating the distribution and exchange of seeds.



- The seed cooperative organisation will serve as a central organisation responsible for the production, procurement, processing, marketing, and distribution of high-quality seeds.
- Furthermore, it can also be applied in the domain of strategic research and development pertaining to seeds.
- The implementation of this strategy is expected to have a positive impact on the Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) and Varietal Replacement Rate (VRR). It will enhance the involvement of farmers in the cultivation of high-quality seeds and the evaluation of seed varieties. Furthermore, it will facilitate the manufacture and sale of certified seeds under a unified brand name.
- The establishment of a comprehensive framework for the conservation and advancement of native organic seeds will be facilitated by the collaboration of pertinent governmental departments and a nationwide network of cooperative organisations.
- Cooperatives must have a global perspective while implementing local actions in order to effectively utilise their competitive advantage. The establishment of these novel cooperative societies will contribute to the realisation of the objective of 'Sahakar Se Samridhhi' by means of the inclusive growth paradigm of cooperatives.

**Q5. The phenomenon of terrorism poses a significant threat to the integrity of a nation's security. What are the several origins of funding for acts of terror, and what strategies may be proposed to mitigate the occurrence of terrorism?**

**GS IV → Internal Security**

**• Introduction:**

• Terrorism is defined as the utilisation of unlawful acts of violence to instill a pervasive sense of fear or terror within a population, typically with the objective of attaining political or religious goals. Terrorist financing encompasses the act of actively seeking, gathering, or supplying financial resources with the explicit purpose of facilitating the execution of terrorist activities or bolstering terrorist entities.

**•The sources of terror financing refer to the many channels through which funds are acquired and utilised to support terrorist activities:**

•The phenomenon of state funding of terrorism refers to the reliance of terrorist groups on financial support provided by governments. While the prevalence of this particular type of terrorism has decreased during the 1990s, it is noteworthy that entities like Hezbollah and Hamas continue to rely significantly on backing from state actors.

•The relationship between transnational crime and terrorist organisations is characterised by a mutually beneficial and interdependent dynamic. Terrorist engagement in illicit enterprises encompasses a range of criminal endeavours, including but





not limited to drug trafficking, human trafficking, fraudulent activities, robbery, extortion, smuggling, oil theft, and money laundering.

- The phenomenon of cybernetic funding has witnessed a growing trend wherein terrorists are progressively engaging in illicit cyber activities, including but not limited to identity theft and credit card fraud, as a means to generate financial resources. Another fast rising element of cyber funding pertains to the online cleaning and movement of money through money transfer and new technology payment methods. This growth can be attributed to the increasing availability of online services offered by banks and other financial organisations to their consumers.

- Money laundering refers to the systematic procedure employed to conceal the illicit origins of funds obtained through criminal activities, with the aim of rendering them appear legitimate and facilitating their future utilisation. The aforementioned entity serves as a two-dimensional medium for terrorist organisations. Furthermore, it serves as a means to generate funds and facilitate their transfer.

- The utilisation of virtual currencies, such as bitcoins, has garnered interest from terrorists due to their ability to enable anonymous financial transactions.

**•Strategies to mitigate acts of terrorism:**

- The establishment of a cyber defence mechanism entails the implementation of cyber search operations and the adoption of various countermeasures to effectively address and mitigate cyber-attacks.

- One strategy to mitigate the diversion of funds through illicit means involves combating the presence of anonymity within financial networks. Moreover, it is imperative to impose limitations on the utilisation of funds obtained from various criminal acts for the purpose of supporting terrorist endeavours. This includes curtailing the utilisation of illicit channels, cash couriers, and hawala systems by terrorist networks.

- The implementation of measures to mitigate the potential misuse of emerging financial technology, such as virtual assets including cryptocurrencies and digital wallets, in the context of terrorist activity.

- The imperative of consistently enhancing capability for counter-terrorism endeavours and fostering collaboration among financial intelligence agencies across nations.

- The mitigation of young exposure to terrorism can be achieved by the implementation of measures aimed at curbing the dissemination of terror ideology via Non-Profit organisations (NPOs) and social media platforms. Additionally, it is imperative to implement initiatives aimed at addressing challenges related to livelihood and



unemployment as a means to discourage the youth from engaging in radicalization.

- The timely and effective exchange of intelligence between nations plays a crucial role in the prevention and mitigation of terrorist attacks.

- Furthermore, it is imperative to acknowledge and adopt a universally accepted definition of terrorism, while implementing international sanctions against countries involved in supporting acts of terrorism at the state level.

- India has demonstrated an active engagement in combating terrorism by implementing many strategies, including the adoption of the comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT), the enactment of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act 2019, and the establishment of the National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID). The issue of terrorism is multifaceted and ever-evolving, thereby underscoring the crucial significance of international collaboration in addressing and mitigating acts of terrorism.

**Q6. Subhas Chandra Bose, a prominent figure in India's struggle for independence, had a vibrant persona that served as a source of inspiration for numerous Indians, compelling them to actively participate in the movement. In light of this, it is vital to delve into the contributions made by Subhas Chandra Bose towards India's pursuit of freedom. Analyse.**

**GS I → □ Modern Indian History**

**•Introduction:**

- Subhas Chandra Bose is widely regarded as a highly significant figure in the context of the Indian independence movement. He is attributed with the establishment of the Indian National Army with the objective of combating the British and achieving India's liberation. He remains a representation of strong nationalism.

**•The contributions made by Subhas Chandra Bose to India's struggle for independence:**

- Political leadership: The individual in question held a significant position within the political landscape of India.

- He became a participant of the Non-Cooperation Movement and received guidance from Mahatma Gandhi to collaborate with Chittaranjan Das, who thereafter assumed the role of his political mentor.

- He assumed the position of President of the All-India Youth Congress and concurrently held the role of Secretary of the Bengal State Congress. He significantly contributed to the intellectual development of students, young individuals, and workers residing in Calcutta.



- In the year 1938, he was democratically chosen as the president of the Indian National Congress. Subsequently, he established a national planning committee, tasked with the formulation of a comprehensive programme aimed at fostering widespread industrialization.
- In 1939, he established the "All-India Forward Bloc" as a faction within the Indian National Congress with the objective of consolidating the various radical forces within the party.
- Mass mobilisation: He had a significant role in galvanising the sentiment of autonomy among the general populace. Bose made a direct appeal for the complete mobilisation of the masses with the establishment of the provincial administration of Azad Hind.
- Collaboration with foreign nations: Subsequent to the onset of the Second World War, Bose diligently endeavoured to establish alliances with Japan and Germany in order to garner their backing for the cause of India's self-governance.
- In 1943, Subhas Chandra Bose, with the support of the Japanese, undertook the reorganisation of the Indian National Army (INA), which was commonly referred to as the 'd Hind Fauj'. The group's composition consisted of Indian prisoners of war and plantation
- The individual established the Azad Hind Government while in exile, receiving assistance from the Japanese military, political, and financial sectors.
- The mobilisation of women was actively promoted by him, as he advocated for the significant involvement of Indian women in the pursuit of India's independence. A regiment exclusively composed of women, known as the Azad Hind Fauj, was established and placed under the leadership of Captain Lakshmi Swaminathan.
- The regiment was referred to as the Rani Jhansi regiment.
- Subhas Chandra Bose significantly contributed to the liberation of the country from the 200-year-long British colonial control, employing his distinctive approach, akin to other prominent figures of the time, including Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru.

**Q7. India wants to become a developed country by the year 2047. Talk about the problems and obstacles that need to be overcome in order to succeed.**

## GS II

### Government Policies and Interventions

#### • Introduction:

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- The Honourable Prime Minister made a plea on Independence Day for "Panch Parn," or five promises for the ensuing 25 years, one of which is for India to become a developed country.
- India wants to become a developed nation by 2047. It has an open economy, a dynamic democracy, a demographic dividend, and an entrepreneurial spirit. Nonetheless, there are obstacles along the way.
- **Concerns that require attention:**
  - **Poverty and hunger:** According to the Tendulkar Committee, over 40% of Indians live below the poverty line, ranking 101st out of 116 countries in the Global Hunger Index of 2021. Therefore, we must ensure that the demographic dividend does not turn into a demographic catastrophe.
  - Education and skill development are in appalling conditions: according to the Skill India Report, just 45% of students are employable, and Indian colleges do not rank among the top 100 in the world. India requires information, creativity, and enlightened minds to improve its socioeconomic circumstances.
  - Bureaucratic obstacles: India's Ease of Doing Business ranking remains at 63rd. Red tape, corruption, and other problems still plague the Indian economy.
  - Regional inequality: According to the Oxfam report "Killing Inequality," only 10% of Indians own 57% of the country's wealth, with the poorest 50% owning only 13%. More disparities in development depending on gender, caste, geography, and region will be necessary.
  - Climate change and disasters: according to Germanwatch 2020, India is the sixth most vulnerable nation to climate extremes. Natural disasters like tropical cyclones, floods, and droughts cost the country \$87 billion in 2020.
  - With about 55% of workers employed in the primary sector—agriculture and related industries—only accounts for 15–16% of the GDP. It causes a problem of low income together with seasonal and covert unemployment. Therefore, it would be very difficult to handle the issues of farmers' income, agricultural production, and climate-resistant agriculture.
  - India must grow in the geopolitical context of rising protectionism and deglobalization. Therefore, in order to reach international markets and supply chains for improved trade and commerce, one must be proactive. India's diplomacy will be put to the test by, among other things, China's assertiveness, the Ukraine crisis, and political unrest in Afghanistan.

- Development in these areas is hampered by security concerns, the existence of naxalism along the Red Corridor, insurgency in J&K, and





secessionist activities in the Northeast. In PPP terms, India lost 9–10% of its GDP due to violence overall.

- But India has advanced significantly since gaining its independence. It has grown from accounting for only 4% of the global GDP in the 1940s to being the third largest economy in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP), enabling 270 million individuals to escape poverty in the past ten years, and at the same time setting an example for environmental rehabilitation across the globe. The two most notable examples are the ambitious pledge made under the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) and the leading global solar alliance.

**• In order to complete the shift from a developing to a developed economy, we must overcome the following obstacles:**

- **Long-term planning and vision:** as the second ARC reports have shown, government must move its emphasis from the horizontal thinking of a five-year term to one that spans 25 years and beyond. For the union and state governments to advance jointly in the direction of growth, cooperation is a need.

- **Resource mobilisation:** To improve the socioeconomic status of society, India must guarantee FDI inflows in addition to governmental and private investments in a variety of economic sectors, including the manufacturing, primary, and social sectors like health and education.

- **Sustainable development:** It's important to strike the correct balance between environmental preservation and economic growth. Thus, innovation, R&D development, and technology improvements would be necessary to transition to a green economy, achieve carbon neutrality, and accomplish the SDGs all at the same time.

- As stated in the Indian Constitution's Preamble, inclusivity refers to the task of inclusive and equitable development to guarantee social, political, and economic fairness for all. The government's motto, "Sabka saath, sabka vikas, sabka vishwas, and sabka prayas," is truly realised.

- **Infrastructure** is a need for development; everyone needs to have access to inexpensive, effective, and efficient infrastructure. It is imperative to make significant investments in digital, social, and transportation infrastructure as well as physical infrastructure.

- **Resilience and adaptation:** India must make its people, economy, and infrastructure adaptable to climate change in the face of global warming, climate change, and natural catastrophes, among other challenges.



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- Despite the obstacles, the governmental, commercial, and civil society sectors working together will accelerate India's progress towards its goal of being a developed country by 2047.

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