

	AIR 1 SEBI RAJENDRAN		AIR 3 RBI ALI		AIR 6 RBI ABHISHEK		AIR 11 RBI ADITYA
	550+ STUDENTS IN RBI PH 1 300+ STUDENTS IN RBI PH 2 26 STUDENTS		AIR 10 RBI SAMEER	400+ STUDENTS IN SEBI PH 1 60+ STUDENTS IN SEBI PH 2 21 STUDENTS			

ENGLISH TEST 1

ESSAY-

1. What are the reasons behind high unemployment rate in India coupled with reducing Labour Force Participation Rate?

GOOD INTRODUCTION:

Despite high GDP Growth for the last few years, the unemployment rate in India stands 45-year high at 6.1% in 2017-18, as per National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)'s Periodic Labour Force Survey. The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)- the proportion of population working or seeking job- declined to 36.9% in 2017-18 from 39.5% in 2011-12.

BODY PARAGRAPH:

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ENROLMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION - The reason behind declining LFPR, especially among women, is increased enrollment for higher education, which allows them to pursue leisure and other non-work activities, reducing female labour force participation.

INCREASE IN HOUSEHOLD INCOME - In addition, when household income increases, Indian men allow their women to withdraw from the work.

REGULAR JOB UNAVAILABLE - Another driver of their withdrawal from labour force is insufficient availability of regular part time job that provides steady income and allows the women to reconcile household duties with work.

Demographics (high % population in primary and higher educational institutions)

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Employment policies of the govt (policy reason) - majority population still employed in agriculture due to unavailability of organized jobs in manufacturing and services.

Global slowdown (global) - less exports means less employment opportunities

skills (educational) - One reason for the youth not getting job is the difference between the skill that the industry requires and the skill that the youth have. This is evident from the recent survey of NSSSO which reveals that joblessness among trained youth stands at 12.4% in 2017-18, as compared to 5.9 % in 2011-12.

Demographics (high % population in primary and higher educational institutions)

Cultural (desire for white collar jobs)

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Cash crunch faced by MSME Sectors post demonetization and roll out of GST caused a sizable portion of workers losing their jobs.

Organized vs Unorganized employment

Lack of public and private sector jobs

GOOD ESSAY ON UNEMPLOYMENT- SIDDHU VISHAKHA

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PRECIS:

Broad structure for the precis-

1. purpose of NECP
2. definition of data as per NECP
3. provisions/ visions mentioned by NECP
4. Importance of data ---> job creation and economic activity
5. rule on imports

Globalisation 4.0 and India-

Good Essay On G4.0 by a Student -

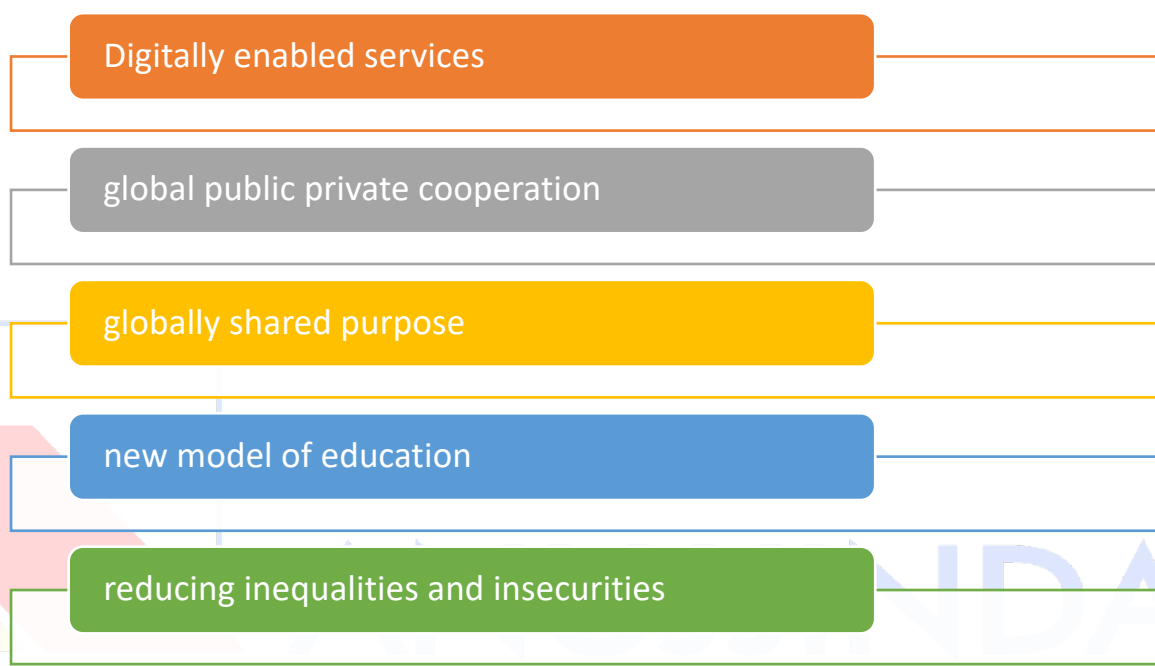
Globalization is a phenomenon driven by technology and movement of ideas, people and goods. It is a process by which businesses and other organizations develop international influence or start operating on an international scale. Globalisation 4.0 was introduced in World Economic Forum meeting 2019 in Davos where Professor Klaus Schwab, founder and CEO of WEF introduced it as the fourth wave of globalization has to be human centered , inclusive and sustainable. The two things required out of international community is wider engagement and heightened imaginations.

India has one of the biggest roles to play in effective execution of Globalisation 4 as India is one of the fastest growing economies in the world and is expected to grow at 7.5% in 2019 and 7.7% in 2020.

Globalisation 4 is heavily dependent of “digital” which is very well supported by Government of India’s cornerstone initiatives like Skill India and Digital India. Another aspect is there is consistent result oriented focus which includes research and development, IP creation, digital capacity building and data privacy. India is expected to touch USD 1 trillion digital economy by 2025 and initiatives like BharatNet connects more than 2 lakhs villages internet ready by 2025. Third point is globalisiton is led by tenets of reform, perform and



transform which requires amalgamation of central and state forces which is exactly the structure of Indian political system. The emergence of new age strong regional leaders which are focusing of digital economic advancement of country also serves the purpose. Last but not the least globalization is focusing of cutting edge technologies like AI, IoT, and 5G. Given the talent pool India has, India is surely going to pave a path for the world to make Globalisation a huge success.



What steps can the government take to reduce Fiscal & revenue deficit while ensuring enough Investment for development and growth?

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Self reliance in goods presently imported (reduce revenue deficit) - For Example, promoting solar energy companies to invest heavily in the country

Increase tax base by simplifying tax laws and encouraging people to file tax (reduce revenue deficit)

Reduce irrational subsidies from the system (to reduce revenue deficit), adoption of DBT in subsidies

Encourage MGNREGA like schemes which integrate subsidy with investment in capital goods

Focusing on structural changes in the economy to boost new entrepreneurs at the ground level

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Raising Investments from private sector for public purposes (more investment for development)

Crowd Funding for various public purposes (investment for development)

outsourcing various government activities to Non profit organizations while maintaining the core purpose and quality of those services

MOUs with foreign governments to invest in infrastructure in India (reducing fiscal deficit)

More professional PSUs