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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2208)

Name of Candidate	Anup Das	Registration Number	127102
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Date	18.8.2022
Center	Mukherjee Nagar		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.** सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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Delhi- 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

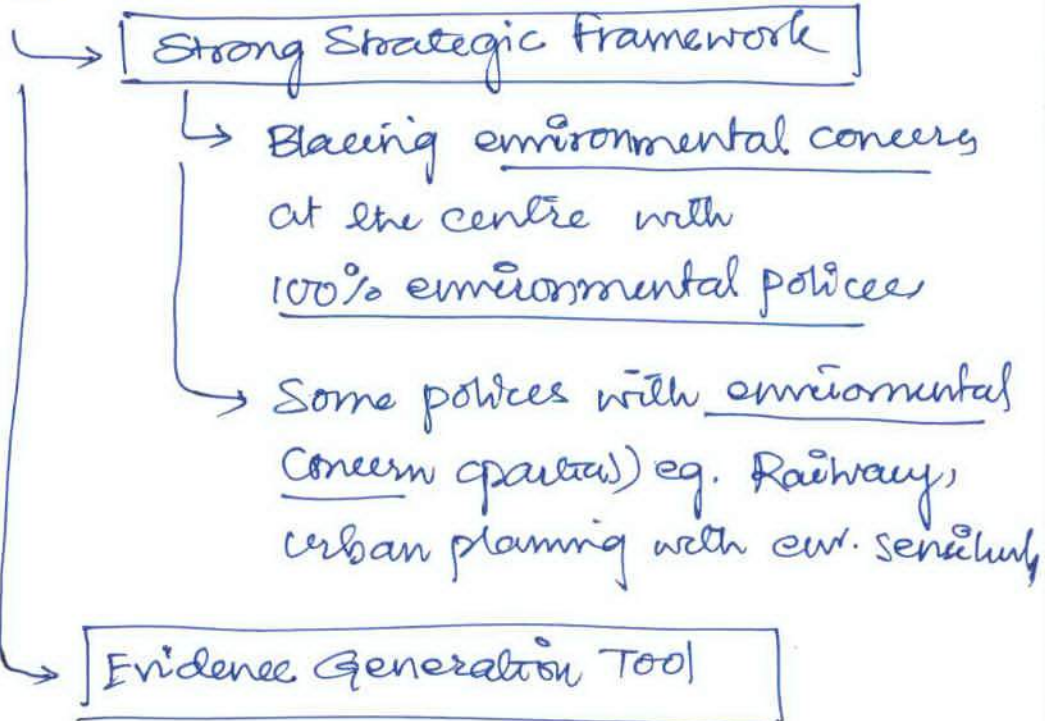
All the Best

1. An effective approach to green budgeting is underpinned by strong strategic framework, tools for evidence generation and an enabling budgetary governance framework. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हरित बजट के लिए एक प्रभावी दृष्टिकोण को सुदृढ़ रणनीतिक ढांचे, साध्य निर्माण हेतु उपकरण और एक सक्षम बजटीय शासन ढांचे द्वारा सुदृढ़ता प्रदान की जाती है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Green Budgeting is an financial tool for environment sensitive allocation and sustainability centric policy making to ensure sustainable economic development.

Effective Green Budgeting is dependent on



- Need for Scientific Data collected regarding GM (Generally modified) crops introduced and
- Environmental Impact Assessment of legislation
- Research Development for sustainable solutions

3. Budgetary Governance

- Mandatory allocation in ministries and state governments, local bodies
- Audit of effective utilisation of funds

Effecting Green Budgeting is the key to attainment of Sustainable Developmental Goals - 2030. Hence, there is need for budgetary initiatives on the lines of Gender Budgeting.

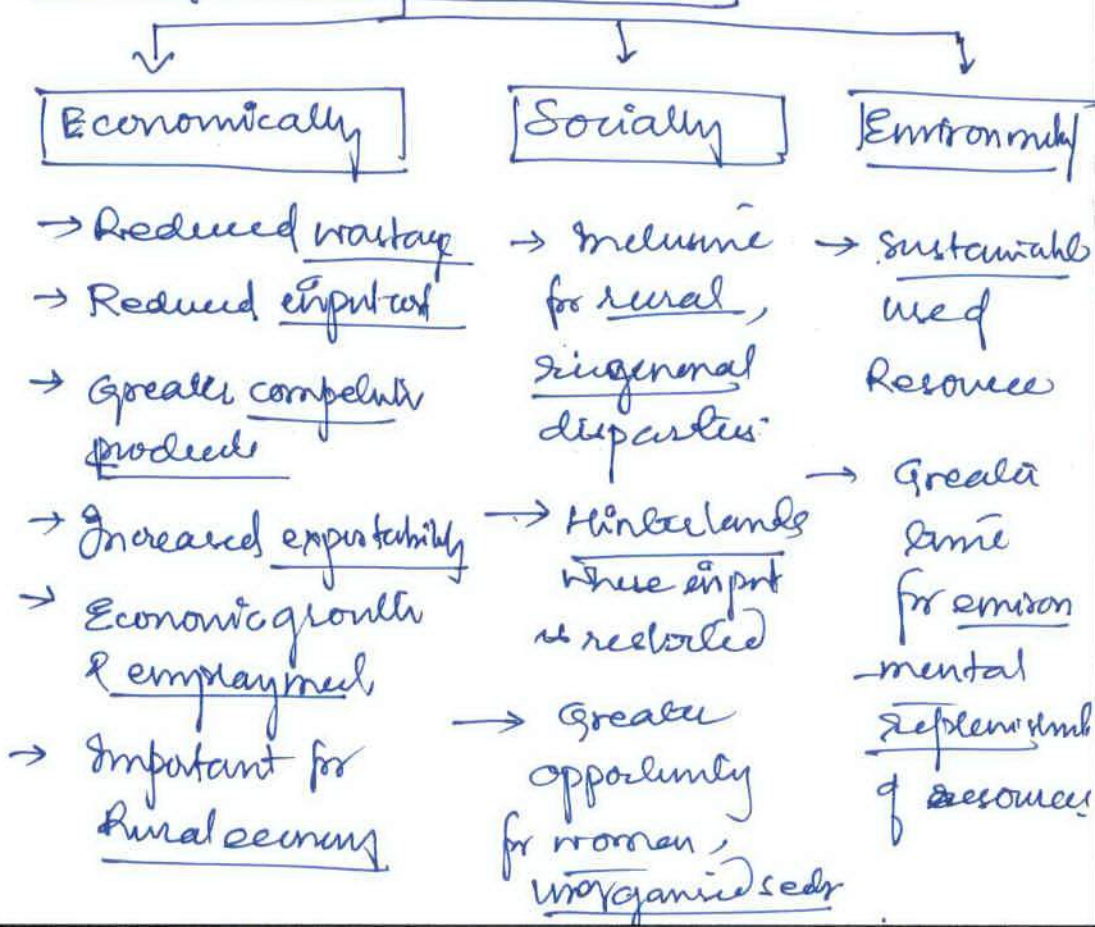
2. State the need for circular economy in India and the challenges associated with it. Also, discuss the measures that are required to build a circular economy in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था की आवश्यकता और इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में एक चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Circular Economy is the mechanism of production in which products of one cycle are used, reused, recycled and reutilised in next cycle of manufacturing.

This reduced cost
→ increases sustainability

Need for Circular Economy



challenges associated

- Higher Capital requirement while introduction
- Research & Development which gets less than 0.67% of GDP
- Cannot completely substitute linear production
- Sudden change can lead to economic disruption as in Sri Lanka.

Measures Required

- Investment by Public and Private in R&D
- Awareness generation in mass.
- financial & moral support in initial step

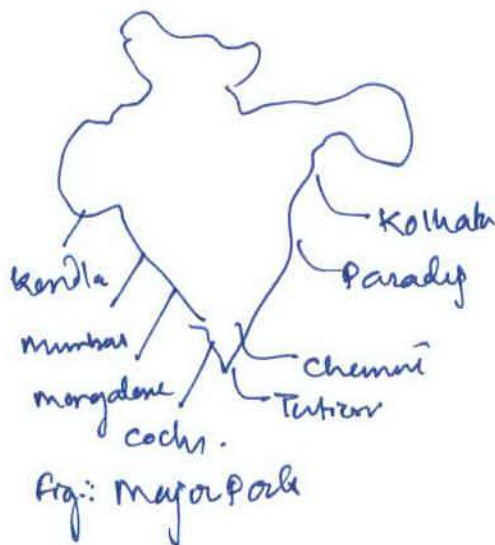
It has a great prospect especially for Microsmall medium Enterprise sector for employment generation and economic growth.

3. The Major Port Authorities Act, 2021, seeks to grant greater autonomy and flexibility to the major ports and professionalise their governance. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

प्रमुख बंदरगाह प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 2021, प्रमुख बंदरगाहों को अधिक स्वायत्तता और लचीलापन प्रदान करने तथा उनके शासन को पेशेवर बनाने का प्रयास करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Major Port Authorities Act 2021 was brought in to support/transform governance in major ports CIR number.



Significance of
MPAA, 2021

- ① Greater autonomy in appointment and administration of Major Port Trust
- ② Reduced government interference in clearance and construction
- ③ Ports can easily build infrastructure connecting to hinterlands

- ④ Greater accountability of the port level by Social Impact Assessment and export promotion.
- ⑤ Greater financial allocation and deregulated / flexible use by the Bodies-

The challenges

- Major ports are administered by Central government
- Their linkage to hinter land is administered by State government
- State infrastructure

Thus, projects like Sagarmala which aim at port modernisation and port led development are aspiring for economic prosperity on line of Chinese Port led development

4. Increasing the share of rail freight in the overall modal mix could present a golden opportunity for India to shift to an efficient freight paradigm. Discuss. (150 words) 10

समग्र मोडल मिक्स में माल ढुलाई में रेलवे की हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने से भारत को एक कुशल माल ढुलाई प्रतिमान में स्थानांतरित होने का एक सुनहरा अवसर प्राप्त हो सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Rail freight is an important component of Railway transportation, in which goods and produce are transported across the country. Railway is facing high operational ratio of 98.66%. due to

→ Cross subsidisation in favour of passenger
→ Increasing cost of Rail freight. and hence, reduced utility. They divert to Road transportation.

Increasing the share of Rail freight will have following advantages

→ Economically
→ Reduced logistic cost of goods.
↓
Better freight advantage
↓
Economic Growth and employment

→ [for Railways]

- Better Revenue
- Can afford to reduce freight cost and hence promote rail transport
- This can help close subsidisation of passenger in untouched areas and railways structural reforms

→ [for Public]

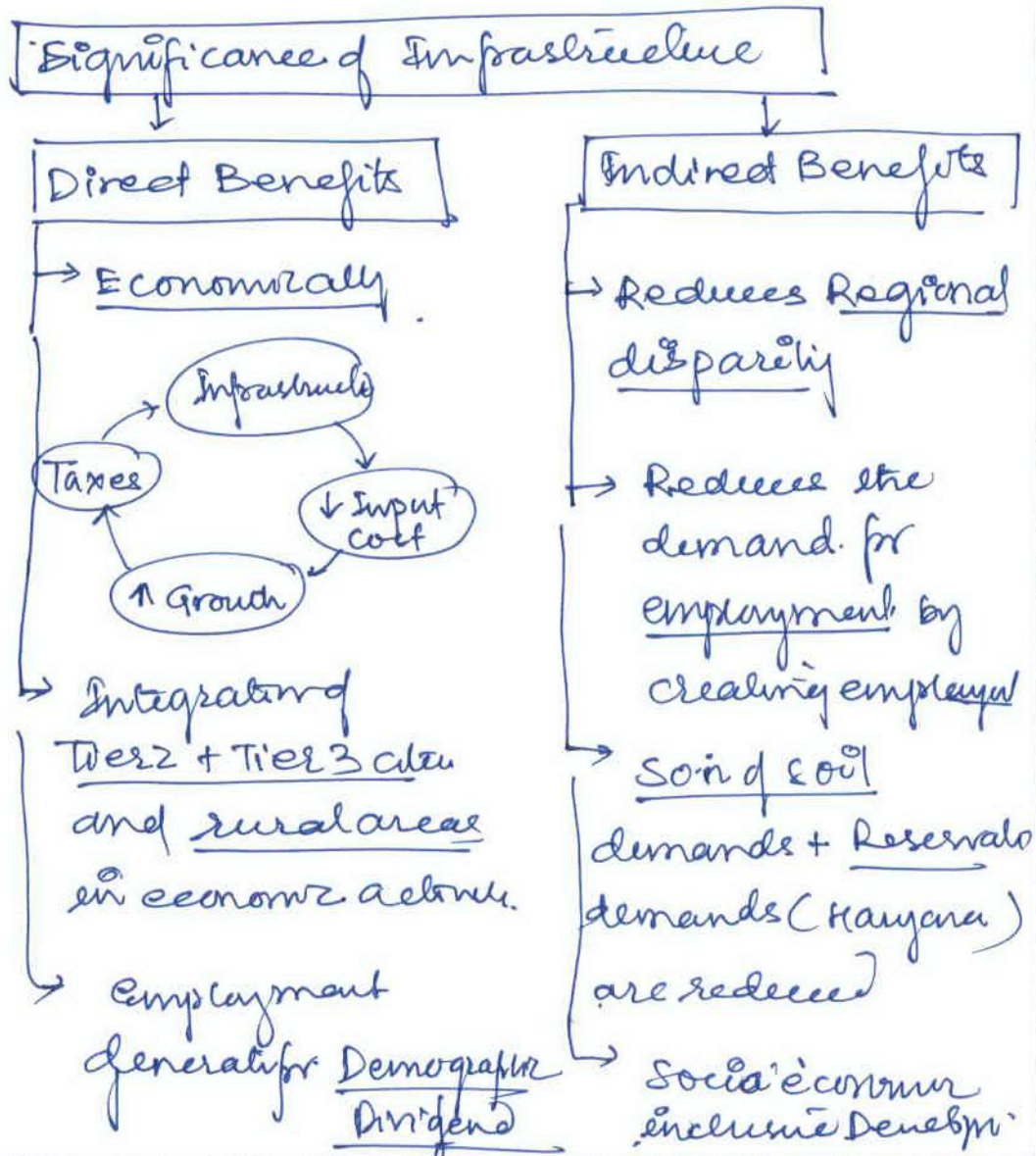
- Integration of tier 2 and tier 3 manufacturing MSMEs
- Creation of employment
- Rural empowerment by integration of agro-product transport
- Food security

However it faces challenges in form of infrastructure, populist railway policy of low passenger fares. There is need to implement Bibek Debroy Committee suggestions of Railway liberalisation for efficient freight Paradigm.

5. Investment in infrastructure is pivotal for accelerated and inclusive socio-economic development of a country. In this context, discuss the significance of the National Monetisation Pipeline. (150 words) 10

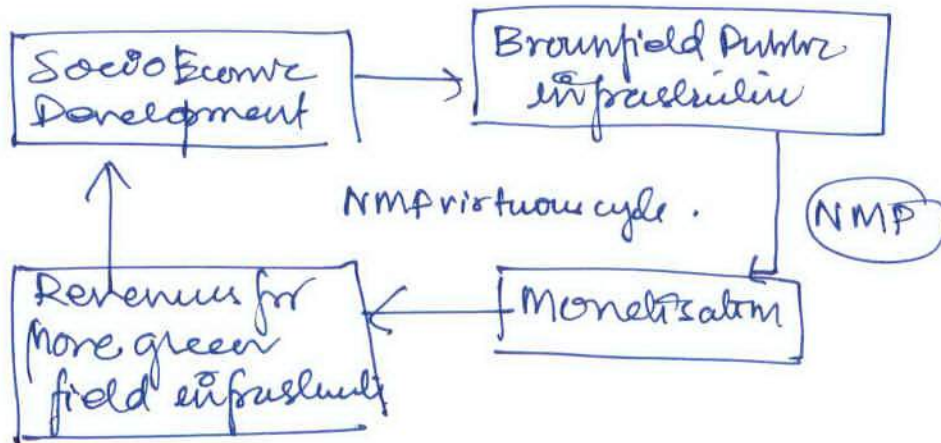
किसी देश के त्वरित और समावेशी सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकरण पाइपलाइन के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Infrastructure requirement of India is
of 1.4 trillion US\$ (as per WB) to ensure
creation of 5 trillion US\$ economy in
next 5 years. ~~Keeping that in eye.~~



National Monetisation Pipeline

- Generation of 6 Lakh crore
- By 2024-25 by monetisation of Brownfield infrastructure (core).



Thus, NMP will create an alternative to less successful Public private partnership model and create the infrastructure virtuous cycle. This will ensure inclusive socioeconomic development as given in SDG-9.

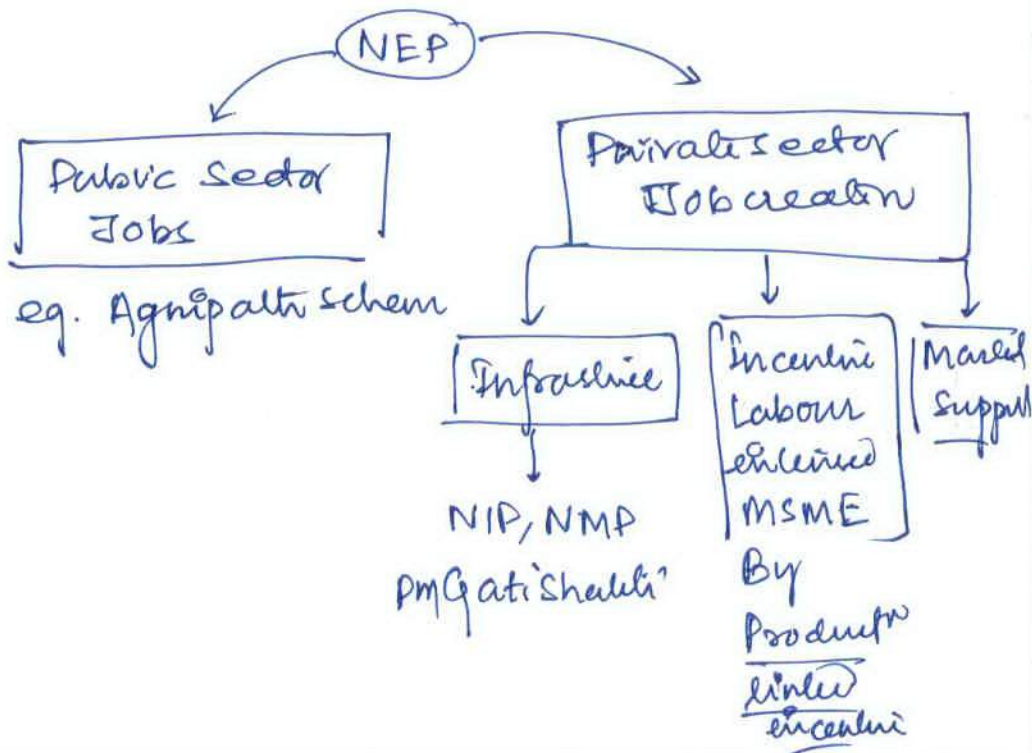
6. Discuss the need for a National Employment Policy in India. What should be taken into account while formulating such a policy? (150 words) 10

भारत में एक राष्ट्रीय रोजगार नीति की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। ऐसी नीति के निर्माण में किन विषयों का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए?

Employment issues have arose again in India post COVID pandemic. There is ~4% unemployment and growing Demographic Bulge which needs job opportunities for Demographic Dividend.

National Employment Policy

- This policy is needed to create guideline for employment generation
- Both for Public and Private employment.



Factors to be considered while formulating National Employment Policy

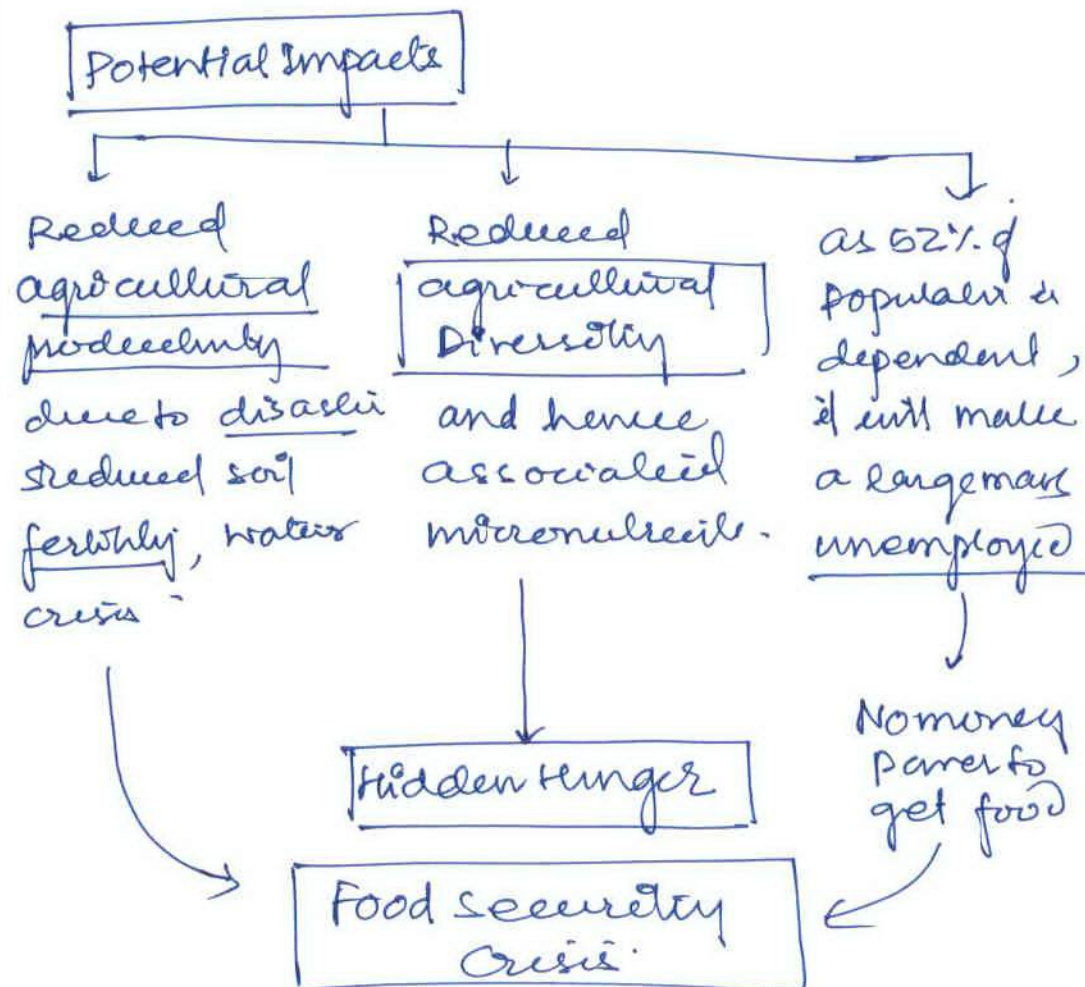
- Population / Demographic data
 - 66% aged 0-35 years
 - Demographic Bulge, literacy of 74%.
- Skill level in population → to create skill development and market ready
- Regional Disparities → to address surplus of skill arising from job unavailability
- Core infrastructure requirements for domestic and global demands.

India has a demographic bulge which needs education, health, skill development on supply side and employment generation on demand side ~~for~~ to convert it into Demographic Dividend and not Demographic Disaster

7. Planning for the potential long-term impacts of climate change on agriculture needs to be prioritised to mitigate threats it poses to India's food security. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत की खाद्य सुरक्षा के समक्ष जलवायु परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न होने वाले खतरों को कम करने के लिए, कृषि पर इसके संभावित दीर्घकालिक प्रभावों की योजना बनाने को प्राथमिकता दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Climate change has multiple impacts on agricultural activities in India impacting food security, economic security and agricultural activities.



Need of hour: Planning Climate Resilient Agriculture

- climate resilient varieties of crops under Paramparagat Krishi Yojana & Gokul Mission
- Crop Diversification as promoted by Sunjay Agrawal committee on MSP
- Fasal Bima Yojana to protect farmers from uncertain disaster and agro-loss.
- Focus on Natural Farming and Net Zero Budget Farming [Budget 2021-22]

Thus, despite the

Thus, there is need for climate resilient agriculture to ensure eradication of hunger (SDG-1) and Reduction of poverty & well-being (SDG-2)

8. In light of various issues being faced, discuss the need for a revamped and need-based PDS in India. (150 words) 10

सामना की जा रही विभिन्न समस्याओं के आलोक में, भारत में एक पुनर्निर्मित और आवश्यकता-आधारित पी.डी.एस. की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए।

Public Distribution System is multinational life line of a vast majority of vulnerable everyday sections of population. It is facing many problems.

Issues with PDS system:

- Financial Burden due to open ended procurement
- Cereal Bias for wheat, rice leading to hidden hunger
- Inefficiency in transportation, storage, warehousing and distribution leading to lower quality food grain eg. Kerala Mid Day meal Complaint
- Regional Disparities due to Punjab and Haryana etc good produce, unavailability in eastern and north eastern regions
- structural and infrastructural issues

Hence there is need for revamped
and need Based PDS in India

- Shantakumar Committee has suggested for Decentralised distribution with State governments & private sector (eg PM-AASHA)
- Open market liquidators and first in first out principle and robust infrastructure of warehousing, transport for quality maintenance
- One Nation One Ration Card a right step
- MSP reform by Sanjay Agrawal committee to diversify PDS.

Thus, PDS revamping needed to meet nutritional security and ensure agricultural preparedness for exigencies like COVID-19.

9. Analyse the need for shifting from presumptive land titling to conclusive land titling system in India. Also, highlight the hurdles in its implementation. (150 words) 10

भारत में अनुमानित भूमि स्वामित्व से निर्णायक भूमि स्वामित्व प्रणाली में स्थानांतरण की आवश्यकता का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके क्रियान्वयन में आने वाली बाधाओं को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Land reforms is critical to agricultural reforms in India due to historical reasons. Fragmented lands, small land holding (nearly 90% farmers) has impacted agricultural productivity and underemployment with 52% population engaged and 16% contribution to GDP.

Reasons for need for conclusive land titling system

- Greater resources for agricultural activities
- Cooperative farming can be promoted
- Can promote scientific and modern agricultural practices
- Rural empowerment
- More people can migrate to

manufacturing & service sectors

→ Better implementation of Agricultural Poweris eg. Koshi Sanchai Yojana, Pampasagar Kanti Yojana, ARIIA.

Challenges

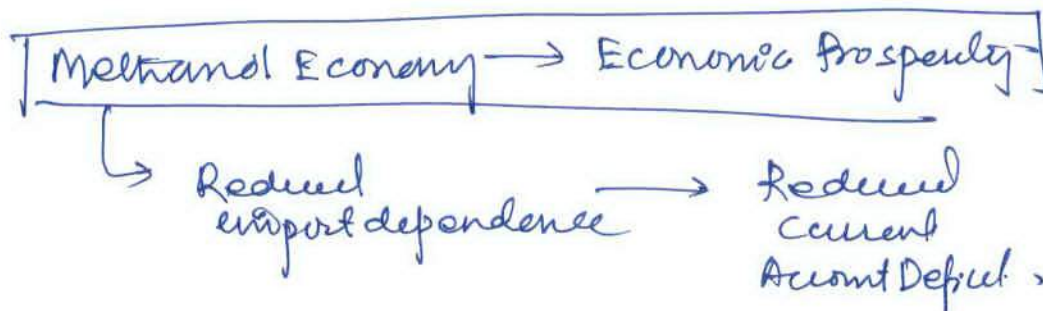
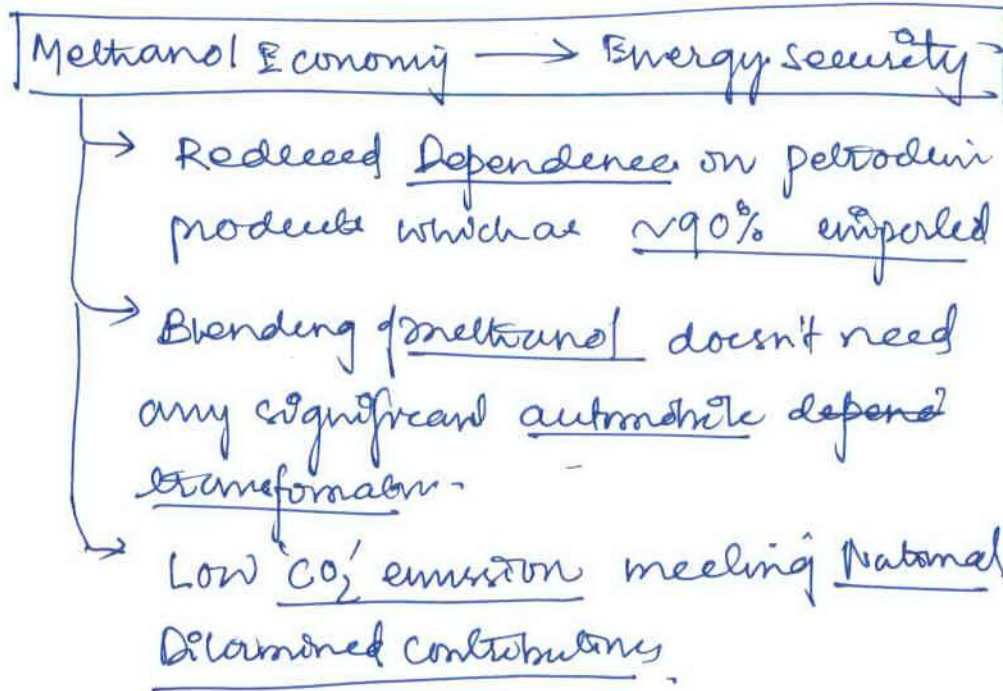
- Case Based, Palolocal land inheritance
- Absentee land ownership
- Absence of land records
- Land dispute resolution mechanism is slow
- Absence of land consolidation

Hence, Government in Budget 2022-23 emphasised need for better land records on line of Bhumi Enkamatara for digitised online land records. This is the right step for condensing land titling and agricultural reforms

10. What do you understand by methanol economy? Critically discuss its role in achieving India's energy security and economic prosperity. (150 words) 10

मेथनॉल अर्थव्यवस्था से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा और आर्थिक समृद्धि प्राप्त करने में इसकी भूमिका की समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Methanol economy is the economic transition from conventional fossil fuels to alternative biofuels such as methanol blending. India aims to achieve 20% methanol blending by 2025.



- Strengthening of Ruppee due
- Economic exigencies created by geopolitical crisis like Russia Ukraine war can be avoided, leading to 'Carbonization', also in 1990,
- Secondary sources of income for farmers as methanol produced from food grains. → Rural prosperity → Doubling farmer income
- Economic security against supply chain disruptions
- Reduced imported inflation

Thus Methanol economy serves the ^{triple} ~~best~~ purpose of environmental sustainability, energy security & economic prosperity as enshrined sustainable Developmental Goals - 2030.

11. State finances in India present a worrying picture, with debt sustainability being a major concern. Discuss in context of the recent RBI report on state finances. (250 words) 15

भारत में राज्य वित्त एक चिंताजनक स्थिति प्रस्तुत करता है, जिसमें ऋण संधारणीयता एक प्रमुख चिंता का विषय है। राज्य वित्त पर आर.बी.आई. की हालिया रिपोर्ट के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

RBI recently published reports on the state of finances of state government and highlighted the gloomy picture and debt sustainability being a major concern.

- States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu have high Debt to GDP ratio
- Fiscal Deficit have increased beyond ~3% recommendation as per FRBM Act 2003.

Reasons for Poor State Finances

- Unsustainable expenditure on irrational freebies, agricultural subsidies
- Market Borrowing being

unregulated

- high fiscal deficit due to non creation of capital investment avenues.
- Maximum use of resources for revenue expenditure and populist policies.
- Lesser Grants as per finance Commission-15.

This results into

- Diversion of major part of financial resources including borrowings for debt servicing
- Reduced availability of resources for social sector such as education, health and public infrastructure

→ Reduced Human Capital Generation
Creating the threat of Demographic
Bulge getting converted into
Demographic Disaster

Way forward

- Strict adherence for Borrowing
discipline under FRBM-2003
- Legislative restriction on populist
powers, farm subsidies, loan
waiver and fees
- Need for Political will
- Need for Publication of fiscal
performance of a legislature before
accepting

Thus, fiscal impact of a legislature and
source of funding needs to be disciplined
 to create fiscal health of state.

12. The Indian experience provides several lessons of an inclusive digital economy model that enables formal digital governance structure at a low cost and with easier access. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारतीय अनुभव एक समावेशी डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था मॉडल के कई सबक प्रदान करता है जो कम लागत पर और आसान पहुंच के साथ औपचारिक डिजिटल शासन संरचना को सक्षम बनाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

India has the 2nd highest penetration of mobile phone and high digital integration. Inclusive Digital Economy Model of India was highlighted by Digital India. It lead to.

- Greater Digital Infrastructure and connectivity eg by Bharat Net connecting 2.5 Lakh villages
- Reduced cost of digital services by competition in telecom sector.
- Digital Literacy by Digital Sakshata Abhyasan.
- easier access in all the areas.

Impact of Digital Economy

Governance

- Bella linking to Banks, Aadhar and other Facility → Bella Targeting
- Direct Benefit Transfer through PM-KISAN
- Bella Targeting through Aadhar linked Public Distribution system.

Economy

- Employment Generation directly & indirectly
- Agro cultural services
- Central Service Centre for distribution of various government services
- Integrating Tier 2, Tier 3 cities in MSME by Product linkage.
- Ecosystem of innovation, gig economy, quick services,

Socially

- Telemedicine, Tele health services
- Tele education
- These were especially helpful.

in COVID-19 Pandemic lockdowns

However, there are certain

Challenges

- Digital infrastructure is still lacking in many parts of the country
- Digital Divide due to lack of digital literacy, especially in Rural areas, where 20-30% population can avail digital services
- Digital exclusion in services
eg. PDS exclusion due to non-Aadhar linkage in Thakuram

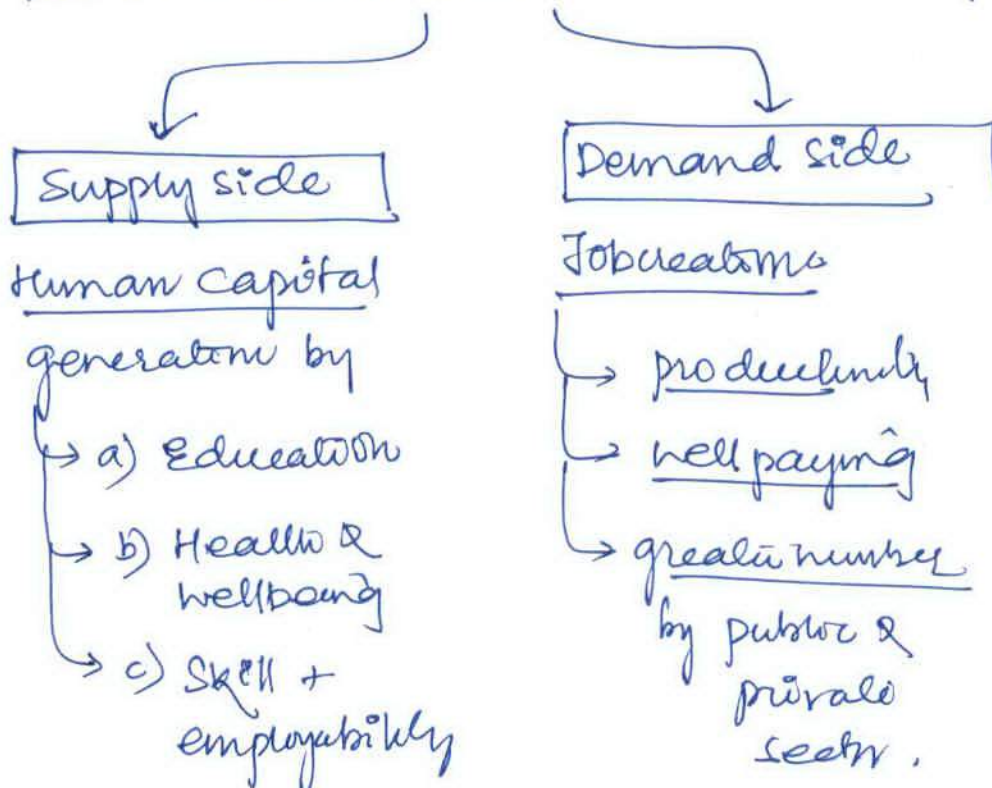
Thus, Digital economy needs to be made more inclusive by digital literacy, infrastructure and digital awareness. This can help address social and economic challenges with greater effectiveness using digital mechanism.

13. To capitalize on its demographic dividend, India must create well-paying, high productivity jobs. In view of this, discuss the challenges in creation of such jobs in India. What policy measures can help in addressing these challenges?

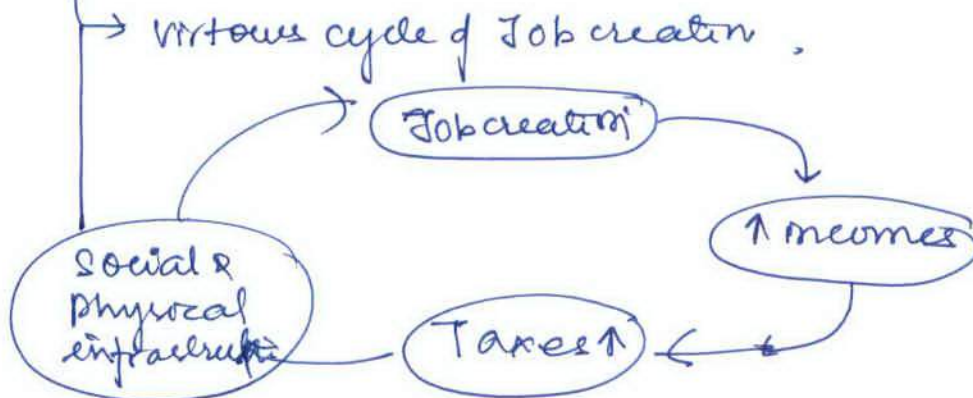
अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का दोहन करने के लिए, भारत को अनिवार्यतः बेहतर भुगतान करने वाली व उच्च उत्पादकता वाली नौकरियों का सृजन करना चाहिए। इसे दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, भारत में ऐसी नौकरियों के सृजन में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों से निपटने में कौन-से नीतिगत उपाय सहायक हो सकते हैं?

(250 words) 15

Demographic Dividend refers to the economic growth prospect due to higher working age population. India has 66% percent population below 35 years age creating demographic buldge. This can be converted into Dividend by:



Why do we need Job creation?

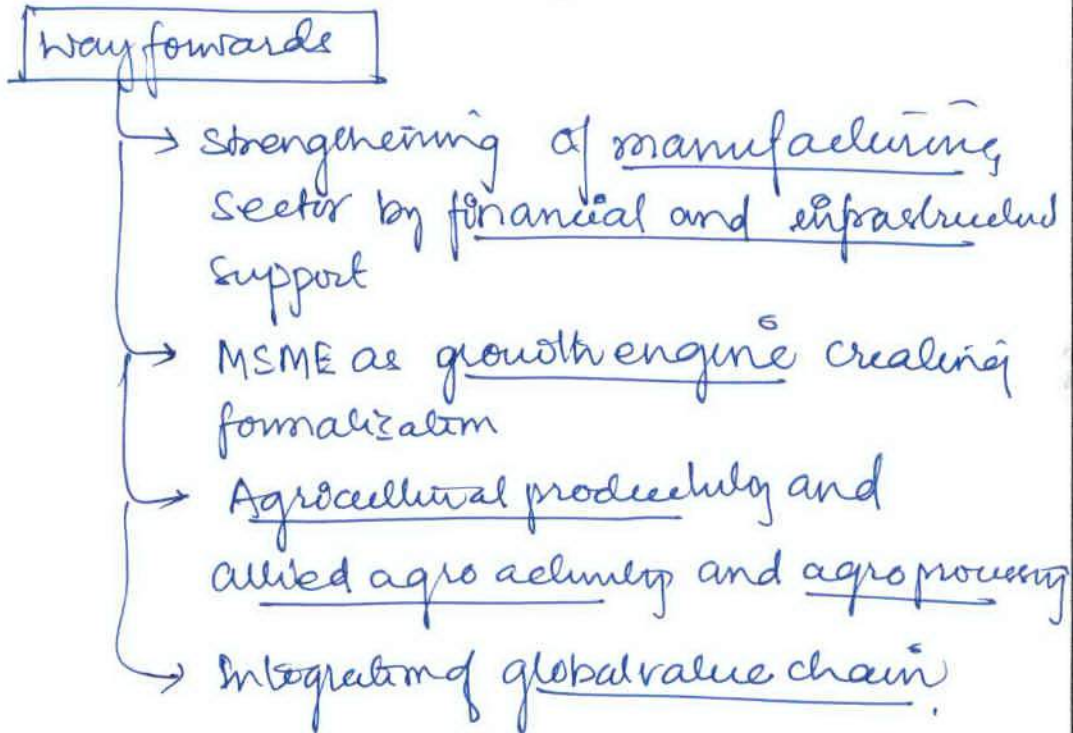
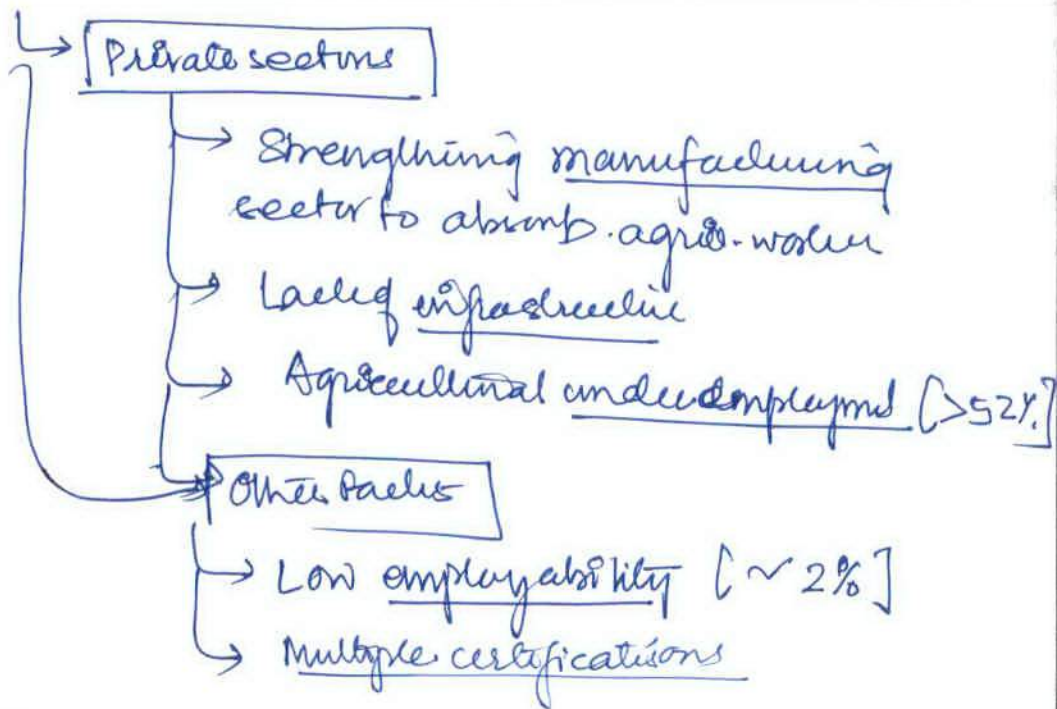


- Converting Demographic Burden to Demographic Dividend.
- Avoiding Base Bunch crisis of China.
- Reduced Socioeconomic crisis due to son of soil doctrine, demand for reservation
- Economic Development

Challenges to Job creation

Public sector

Needs to divert resources to
 Supply side → education, health,
 skill → human capital development
 Hence, reduced role post, 1990



Thus, there is need to implement a National Employment Policy to create employment & tap Demographic Dividend.

14. Though Special Economic Zones (SEZs) can play a significant role in export promotion in India, they are struggling with multiple challenges. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

हालांकि विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (SEZs) भारत में निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं, लेकिन ये कई चुनौतियों से जूझ रहे हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

Special Economic Zones

were created as per SEZ act 2005, to provide locations which are territorially in India, but outside of tax jurisdiction to promote:-



India, has, 268 active SEZs, which are responsible for export promotion and economic activities.

Challenges Faced By SEZ

Policy challenges

- Policy fluctuation eg introduction of sunset clause, MAT
- Forces clause prevents trade within the territory in India, Export dependent
- WTO restrictions on export subsidies

Structural

- Smaller SEZ, larger numbers
- lack of hinterland connectivity and infrastructure, logistics -
- high logistic cost

Functional

- Used mostly for real estate speculations
- lower productivity

- Private sector incentives are reduced
- Regional Disparities

To some these challenges, Government introduced DESH Bill 2021.

Development of Enterprise & Services Hub

- Rejuvenated SEZs.
- No need for forex clause
- Ease of trade within the country
- WTO issues are taken care of by reducing export subsidies
- Ease of clearances
- Infrastructure rejuvenation

To add further, government has introduced PM Gati Shakti to provide infrastructural need of DESH and Sagarmala project as well. India can follow Chinese SEZ model for creating manu-ecosystem for export oriented production instead of multiple small centres.

15. Do you agree with the view that the mixed results of economic reforms in the last three decades can be attributed to the reforms being half-baked and incomplete? Discuss. (250 words) 15

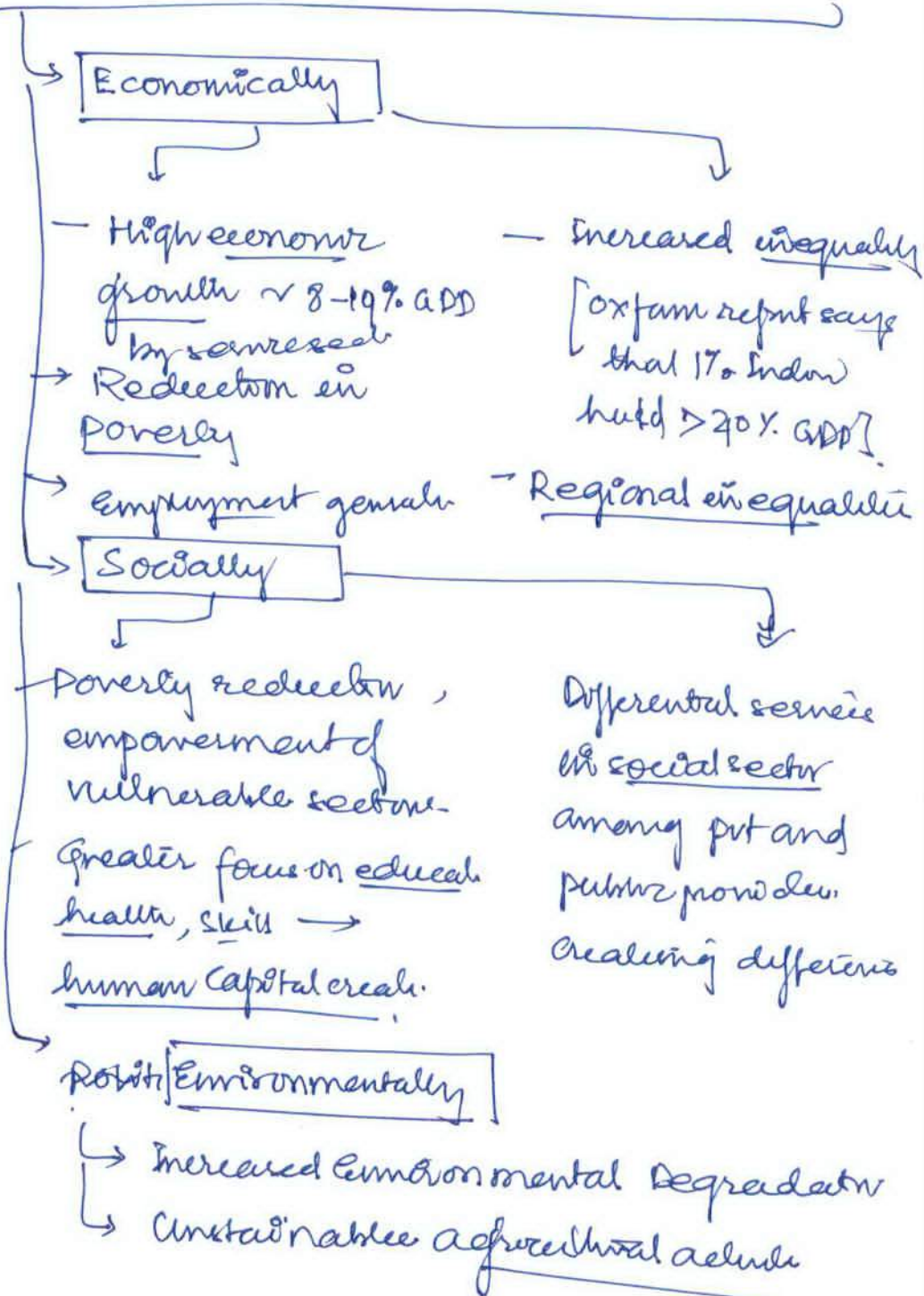
क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि पिछले तीन दशकों में आर्थिक सुधारों के मिश्रित परिणामों का श्रेय अनियोजित और आधे-अधूरे सुधारों को दिया जा सकता है? विवेचना कीजिए।

India underwent economic reforms in 1990 in light of its Balance of Payment crisis originating from and World Bank, IMF Borrowings. This lead to Liberalisation Globalisation and Privatisation of Indian Economy.

Changes in 1990s Reforms

- Private Sector, both domestic and foreign took equivalent stage in economic activities (Liberalisation), except strategic sectors like railways, atomic energy.
- Privatisation of Public services such as aviation sector.
- Globalisation by opening up economy to global value chain.

Results of Economic Reforms in Last three Decades



Reason attributed for the same

- Incomplete and half balanced reforms to certain extent, others being:
- Increased Global integration and impact of global financials
eg. Oil disruption due to Russia-Ukraine war
- Reduced inequality increased due to policy and implementation failure.
- Climate change & Natural Disasters frequency has increased causing a toll.

Thus, Economic reforms created both positive & negative impacts. The challenges are attributable to the reforms and other domestic & global changes. There is need to create social + physical infrastructure and promote economic equity to address these challenges.

16. Dairying is a viable livelihood option for a large section of the population. In this context, discuss the significance, challenges faced and associated government initiatives for the dairy sector in India. (250 words) 15

डेयरी व्यवसाय, आबादी के एक बड़े हिस्से के लिए आजीविका का एक व्यवहार्य विकल्प है। इस संदर्भ में, इसके महत्व, विद्यमान चुनौतियों और भारत में डेयरी क्षेत्र के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गयी पहलों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Dairy sector contributes around 4% GDP (including all) and 25% of Agricultural GDP. It provides employment to 11.11 crore population especially 75% of people involved are women.

Significance of Agro-Dairy sector

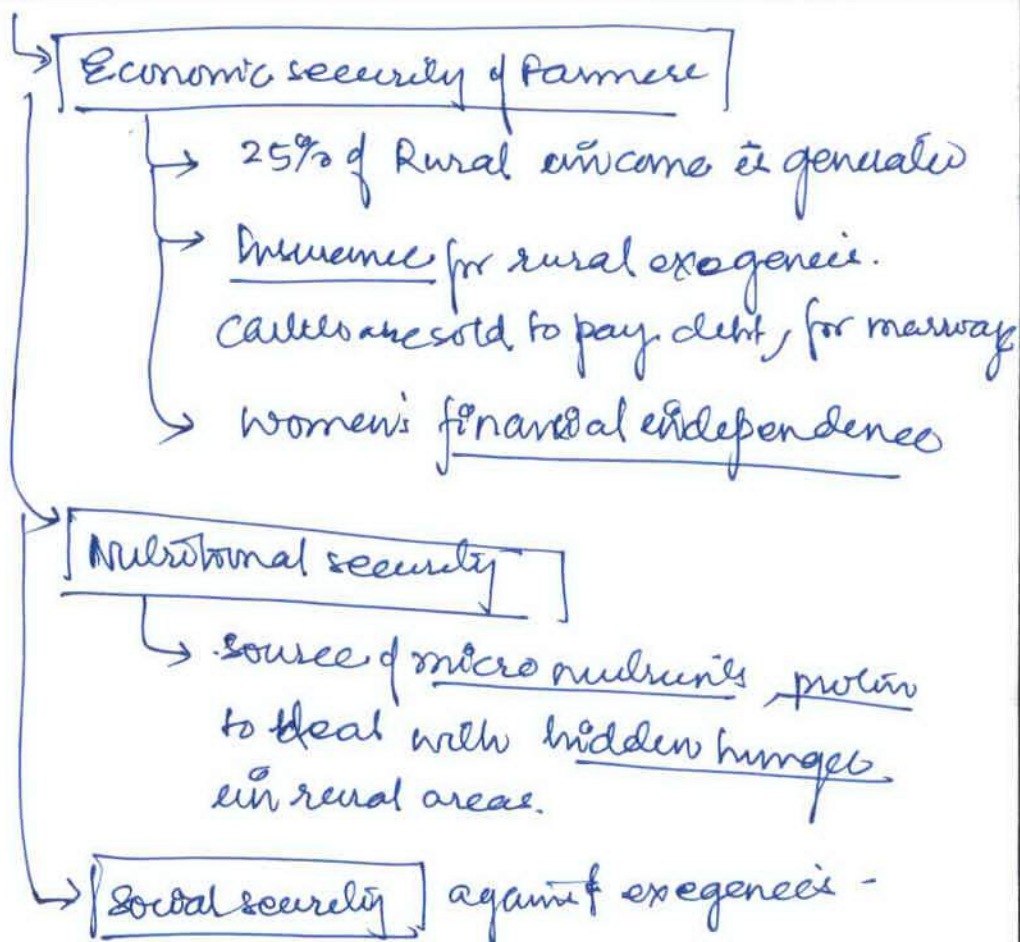
→ Provides 25% of Rural income

Economically

→ Dairy, Dairy products such as ghee, curd, for domestic & global market → economic development of rural economy

→ Leather industry is supported

→ labour intensive → job creation



Challenges faced

- Low production breeds
- Absence of Forward and Backward linkage
- Poorer quality is low
- No infrastructure for milk storage, cold storage, transportation and distribution → wastage

- Absence of Dairy Sector of scale.
- No Milk Processing.

Government Initiatives

- Gokul Mission for Better indigenous cattle Breeds.
- Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) to assist cold storage, infrastructure.
- Natural Farming to promote use of manure of cow dung.

Way forwards

- Cooperation in shed Animals
- Better quality of fodder & breeds need investment in R & D sector
- Integration with 2BNF, Midday Meal scheme

Thus, Dairy sector can help achieve triple solution of milk, doubling farmer income and Agricultural Development

17. The imperative to increase farmers' income must shift to creating value chains and must not be reliant on the MSP regime and subsidy bias prevalent in the current Indian agricultural system. Examine.

(250 words) 15

किसानों की आय बढ़ाने की अनिवार्यता को मूल्य शृंखलाओं के सृजन से जोड़ा जाना चाहिए और इसे वर्तमान भारतीय कृषि प्रणाली में प्रचलित एम.एस.पी. व्यवस्था एवं पूर्वाग्रहयुक्त सब्सिडी पर कतई निर्भर नहीं होना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Indian Agriculture is biased in favour of MSP regime & subsidy. Farmers in India have average income of 10,200 (annual). A major portion comes from.

1. Minimum Support Price

Remuneration given to farmer to support production of 23 crops, announced before sowing.

→ Impact of MSP

- High Financial Burden due to open procurement policy
- Cereal Bias for wheat and rice, creating reduced crop diversification
- Hidden Hunger
- WTO surveillance
- Regional Disparities

2. Agricultural Subsidies

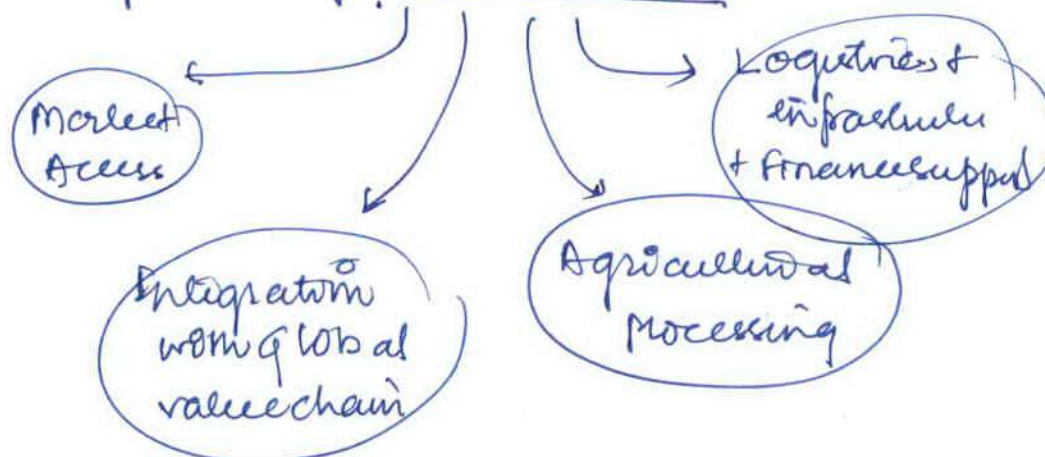
Subsidisation of the agricultural inputs have their impacts.

- Fertiliser subsidy → NPK ratio in 16:2:4 against needed 9:2:1,
- Electricity subsidy → underground water depletion
- Pesticide subsidies → Biomagnification

This, creates unsustainable agriculture. However, they have been contributing to farmer income. There is need to move towards:-

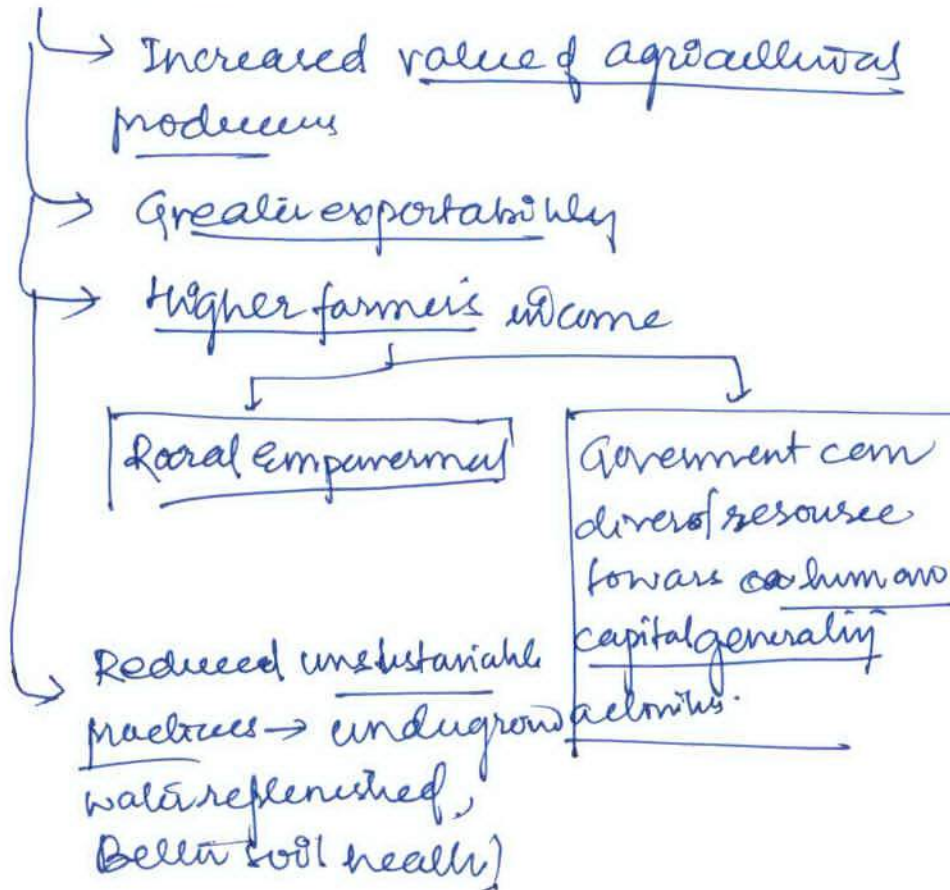
Value chain Creation.

By creating market access



eg. Strawberry in Nashik for Export.

This will result into



Challenges

- Creating Backward & forward linkages is capital intensive
- impact of global financial crisis

Thus, agricultural reforms need to balance the need to provide subsidies to small farmers & prospects of value chain lead agricultural growth.

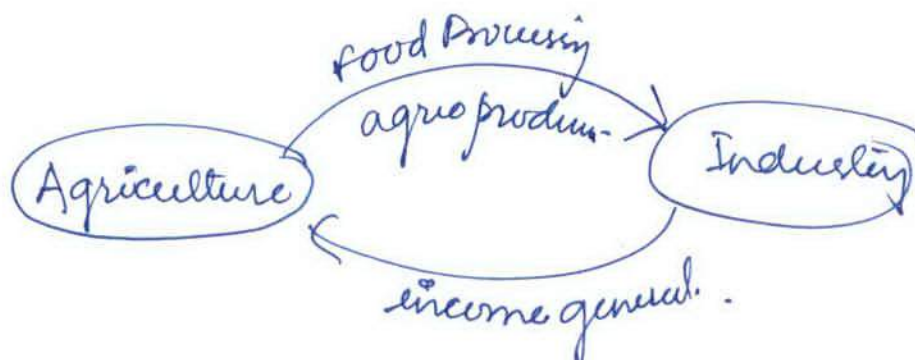
18. Food processing industry provides a vital link between the two pillars of the economy, i.e. agriculture and industry. In view of this, examine the constraints faced by the agri-food supply chain system in India. Suggest suitable solutions as well. (250 words) 15

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग अर्थव्यवस्था के दो स्तंभों अर्थात् कृषि और उद्योग के मध्य एक महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी है। इसे दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, भारत में कृषि-खाद्य आपूर्ति श्रृंखला के समक्ष आने वाली बाधाओं की जांच कीजिए। साथ ही, उपयुक्त उपायों का सुझाव भी दीजिए।

Agriculture engages 62% of population
and produces 16% of GDP. This is
due to underemployment in agriculture
no job creation in manufacturing sector
resulting in agricultural impoverishment.

Food Processing Industry

- converts agricultural produce by value additions increasing its marketability & farmers income.



Significance

- Greater integration in value chain
- Doubling farmers income
- Reduced agricultural losses
- Increased jobs and economic activities in rural sector
- Socio-economic growth

Constraints facedAgriculture

- High MSP and subsidy dependence
- Cereal Board given to FCI

Market Infrastructure

- for storage, transportation of agroproducts to industries
- Processing activities are limited

Food Processing Industry

- capital need
- Research & Development (R&D)
- Initial support for Export.
- Free trade agreements are needed for our products.

Suitable solutions

- Mega Food Parks around agricultural hubs to ensure proximity -
- Financial + Market support to food processing industries.
- Production Linked incentives for Food processing
- Farmer Producer Organization for better organization of farm products.

Dairy sector has seen a good example in the form of Amul. This cooperative model can be replicated in agricultural products as well.

19. Availability of adequate storage infrastructure has a direct bearing on agricultural yield and farmer's income. Comment. In this context, discuss the measures that can be undertaken to enhance India's agriculture storage capacity. (250 words) 15

पर्याप्त भंडारण अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता का कृषि उपज और किसान की आय पर सीधा प्रभाव पड़ता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की कृषि भंडारण क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India has 169 million hectare of land under agriculture which is the highest, has 52% population engaged in agriculture, highest producer in many crops. Then also it faces agricultural crisis because of : Storage infrastructure inadequacy.

Impact of Lack of Storage ~~inadequacy~~ infrastructure

→ Agricultural yield

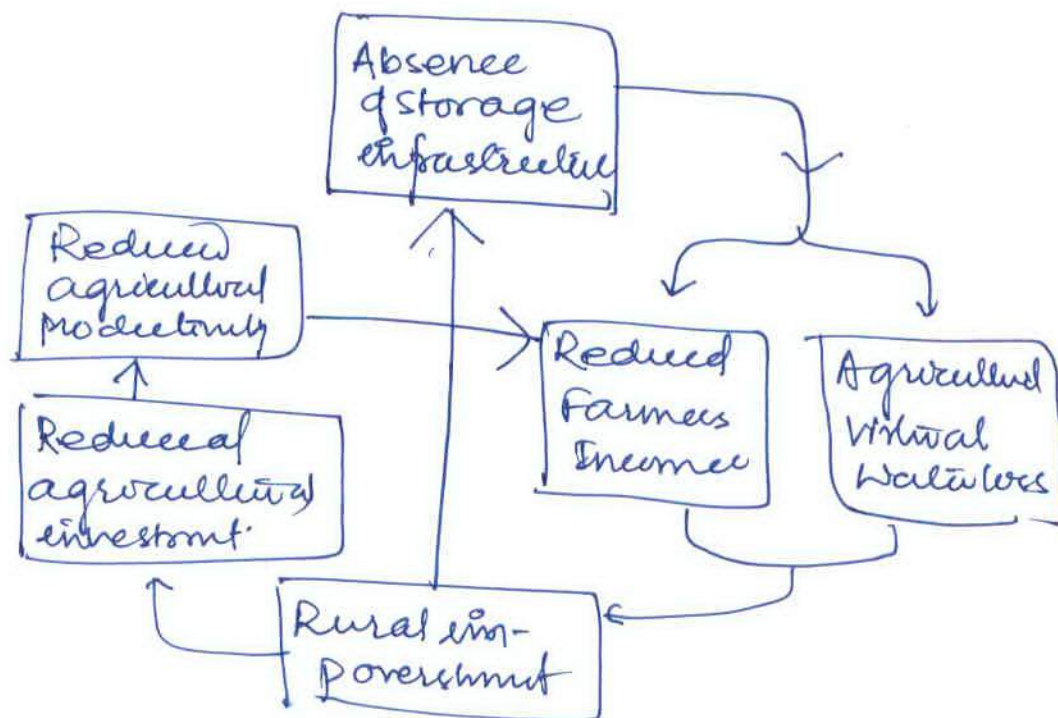
→ Loss of Perishable produce
Such as fruits & vegetables

→ Farmers are discouraged to grow perishable crops leading to cereal bias.

→ Lack of agricultural diversity

Farmer's Incomes

- Unable to reach Mandis
- Distressed sale
- Reduced agricultural food processing
- Reduced Farmer's Income



Measures that can be taken

- Farmer Producer Organisation
or Cooperatives formation
to pool resources

- Incentivise private players for agricultural cold storage and food processing
- Multimodal ~~tax~~ logistics infrastructure eg. PM Gati Shakti
- Research & Development to create cheaper storage facilities
- Decentralisation as per Shantakumar Committee on procurement & storage.

Storage facilities are an indispensable link between agriculture, industry.

This can facilitate higher farmer income and higher global value chain for agropducts.

20. Owing to rapid depletion of water resources, there is an urgent need to increase water use efficiency. In this context, discuss the status of irrigation in India and challenges faced. Also, suggest suitable measures to address the challenges. (250 words) 15

जल संसाधनों के तीव्र ह्रास को देखते हुए, जल उपयोग दक्षता बढ़ाने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सिंचाई की स्थिति और सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उपयुक्त उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Out of 169 million hectare land under agriculture ~ 50% of land are irrigated, vast majority is rainfed. There is regional disparity especially in North Western India.

Challenges faced by Irrigation in India

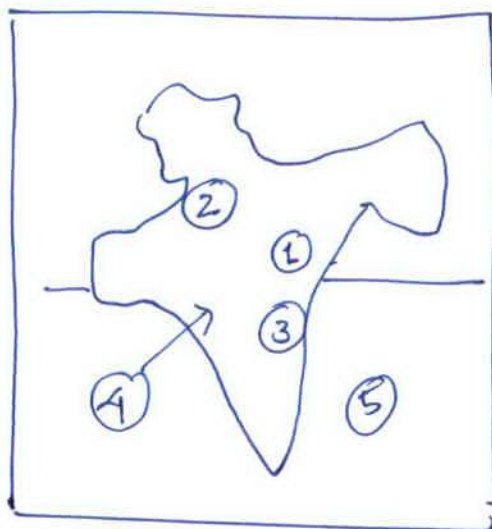


Fig: Irrigational challenges in India

- ① Monsoon dependency in eastern India eg. Odisha, Jharkhand resulting into vulnerability to rainfall pattern.

- ② Underground water depletion
in Punjab & Haryana due to excessive
use → electricity subsidy & no under
groundwater efficiency.
- ③ Salinization due to intruding sea
water because of coastal erosion.
- ④ Climate change impacting reduced
rain → reduced renewal (surface)
→ reduced canal efficiency.
- ⑤ Traditional irrigation surface,
further, canal is inefficient → leading
to waterlogging, alkalinity, poor soil health.

Hence, there is need for to use

Efficient Irrigational Methods

- ① Sprinkler, Drop Irrigation
newer methods to reduce
evaporational loss, enhance
more crop per drop
- ② River linking projects
- ③ Government's financial.

Support installation of efficient
irrigation technology

④ Farmer Producer Organisation for
better use of costly technology

⑤ Use of Drought Resilient and crop
traditional crop varieties to increase
water use efficiency

⑥ Rationalise farmer electricity subsidy

India is the largest virtual water
exporting nation. There is a dire
need to follow Israeli model of
irrigational efficiency to Double
Farmer's Income by 2020 & ensure
climate resilient agriculture