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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1024)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	171485
Center	National Trust Building	Date	13/sept/17

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	12.5		1. 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)।
2	12.5		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3	12.5		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4	12.5		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5	12.5		5. 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।
6	12.5		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7	12.5		7. 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।
8	12.5		
9	12.5		
10	12.5		
11	12.5		
12	12.5		
13	12.5		
14	12.5		
15	12.5		
16	12.5		
17	12.5		
18	12.5		
19	12.5		
20	12.5		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. The idea of Universal Basic income has gained appeal in recent months. Enumerating the challenges in its implementation, discuss whether it can be a potent tool to reduce leakages in the system and address inequality in the economy.

सार्वभौमिक बुनियादी आय के विचार ने हाल ही के महीनों में ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। इसके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या यह तंत्र (व्यवस्था) में विद्यमान कमियों को कम करने एवं अर्थव्यवस्था में असमानता को संबोधित करने का एक प्रभावी साधन बन सकती है।

Economic survey 2017-18
put forward the idea of universal
basic income (UBI) for reducing the leakages
in the redistribution i.e. subsidies.
and iterate three pillars of it

- are
- 1) Universality.
 - 2) Accessibility
 - 3) Agency.

UBI as a potent tool to reduce
leakages and address inequality :

- 1) UBI by its very nature is
near universal that makes it
less prone to exclusion error.
- 2) UBI is proposed to be given
through directly in bank accounts
linked by Aadhaar it makes

possible better targeting.

- 3) Despite so many governmental subsidy inequality and poverty is not eliminated.

~~According to~~ Economic Survey 2017-18 says that poorest 40% of district gets only 22% of benefits.

UBI can combat inequality by

- More bargaining power in the hands of labourers
- Protection against financial shocks like diseases etc that perpetuate inequality
- UBI acts as a agency not make the person beneficiary and make him more independent in spendings.

However limitation of UBI:

- Inclusion error as it is nearly universal
- Moral hazard that it may make people idle
- Conspicuous consumption that can perpetuate inequality

Challenges in Implementation:

- Economic survey calculates it to be 4.5% of GDP ^{that} needed to fulfil the purpose.
- Many subsidies are better targeted like MGNREGS, its not sure whether UBI can replace the benefits of such subsidies.
- It needed bank accounts and Aadhaar as prerequisites. While survey says that 1/3rd of adult in India don't have bank accounts.

UBI is a progressive idea but it should be used as a supplementary or first as a pilot project or first for women only.

2. A peculiar combination of factors explain India's poor export performance in recent times. Comment. How can the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) help in improving India's share in global trade?

हाल के दिनों में कुछ खास कारणों का एक संयोजन वस्तुतः भारत के दयनीय निर्यात प्रदर्शन की व्याख्या करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। विदेश व्यापार नीति (2015-20) वैश्विक व्यापार में भारत की हिस्सेदारी में सुधार करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकती है?

India consist of only nearly 3% share in world trade while China has 11%. Moreover its export performance is not improving we are having large trade deficit with china & Indonesia etc.

Factors impacting India's ~~poor~~ export performance:

- 1) Poor Manufacture sector:

India has poor performances of industries due to historical negligence, poor skill, old technology, lack of institutional credit to MSMEs etc. It provides only 22-23 percentage share in India's GDP. Thus limits Industrial exports.

- 2) Logistics Limitation:

India's logistics turn around time is very high, 3-4

days that combined with poor storage, processing units also lack of connectivity to port make the export limited due to high cost.

3) Protectionism around world:

that is resulting into decrease in service export of India
ex: Visa limitation in U.S.A, U.K, Australia.

4) Non-tariff barrier in other countries

which doesn't allow the agriculture imports and dairy imports from India.

Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) is introduced to improve India's share in global trade

In it many new policies introduced 1) Trade infrastructure export scheme (TIES)

Sagarmala, Bharatmala to improve logistic and port infrastructure along with transportation facilities

- 2) Merchandise export from India scheme
- 3) Service export from India scheme.

These two combined all the scheme related to merchandise export & service exports.

As new foreign trade policy focuses on improvement of export infrastructure, logistics performances more focused attention to export through bringing them under one umbrella. It would be helpful to improve India share in trade along with focus on Make in India, SME India mission, start up India etc.

3. What are Advance Pricing Agreements and how are they related to Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS)? Discuss their relevance for India.

एडवांस प्राइसिंग अग्रीमेंट (अग्रिम मूल्य निर्धारण समझौते) क्या हैं और वे बेस इरोजन एंड प्रॉफिट शिफ्टिंग (BEPS) (आधार क्षरण और लाभ का स्थानांतरण) से किस प्रकार संबंधित हैं? भारत के लिए इनकी प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Advance pricing Agreements are agreements which decides about the process, terms and condition about the taxation. It can be unilateral, bilateral or Multilateral. While unilateral advance pricing agreement are between the citizen of the country and its government. Bilateral advance pricing agreement are between the ~~citizen~~ government of one country with govt of other country. And multilateral advance pricing agreements are government of one country with a group of countries.

Bilateral Advance pricing agreements are signed to avoid the transfer of price from one

jurisdiction (country) to another jurisdiction (country) for avoiding taxation and also for avoiding double taxation.

The first case is the case of Base erosion and profit shifting in which company based in one country (source country) shifts its profits to other country (destination country) in its another firm for avoiding the more tax. as the profit shifted to low tax jurisdiction country.

In Advance pricing agreement it make explicit the mechanism by which company would be ~~tax~~ for example destination based taxation or source based taxation so that tax avoidance can be prevented. India being the developing

Country depends highly on corporate tax revenue. In case of base erosion and profit shifting, company ~~to~~ avoid the high tax jurisdiction (India) and shifts its profit to tax haven like Mauritius, Singapore, Cyprus etc. which result loss in revenue of India.

India has recently signed advance pricing agreement with many countries like Mauritius, Cyprus etc. for preventing tax avoidance as more often it is used for safeguarding black money.

4. What is meant by public debt? Highlight the objectives of public debt management. Explain why it is considered prudent to disaggregate debt management from monetary policy and take it out of the realm of central bank.

सार्वजनिक ऋण से क्या तात्पर्य है? सार्वजनिक ऋण प्रबंधन के उद्देश्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। व्याख्या कीजिए कि ऋण प्रबंधन को मौद्रिक नीति से पृथक् करना एवं केन्द्रीय बैंक की परिधि से बाहर ले जाना विवेकपूर्ण क्यों माना जाता है।

Public debt is the debt of government take either from market within the country or from external sources.

In Public debt management government currently manages its external source debt by itself and internal debt are managed by Reserve bank of India.

Objective of Public debt management :

⇒) To maintain discipline in fiscal policy i.e. keep fiscal deficit stable.

as public debt increase may result in crowding out of private investment. Also it may impact ~~borrowing~~ lending rates of banks.

But RBI only manages the internal debt of the government, decides the quantum & borrowings through govt. securities etc.

Recently public debt Management Agency is proposed that will manage both external & internal debt. The reason being Gov RBI also maintain and manages monetary policy. To contain the inflation it may face conflict of interest deciding the rates of government securities. For example it may set the rate low or high for manage money supply.

However some argue that public debt management is larger issue and not just about debt as impact social sector. Separate agency may not have expertise to manage it while central bank can see all the factors together & choose best for economy.

Public debt management
cell was introduced recently
within RBI for management of
public debt. It would help
in making things better.

5. There is an urgent need for India to get infrastructure financing, however, the current investment model of PPPs is poorly designed and needs restructuring. Discuss the issues plaguing the success of PPPs with respect to stalled projects, risk management, governance & institutional capacity.

भारत को अवसंरचना वित्तपोषण प्राप्त करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है, लेकिन सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (PPPs) का वर्तमान निवेश मॉडल असंतोषजनक रूप से डिजाइन (अभिकल्पित) किया गया है और इसे पुनर्संरचित करने की आवश्यकता है। अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं, जोखिम प्रबंधन, गवर्नेंस (शासन) एवं संस्थागत क्षमता के संबंध में PPPs की सफलता में बाधक बने मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

As per government estimation
India is in need of \$ 1.5 trillion
for next decade for building
the infrastructure.

Given the fiscal limitations,
It can not be done alone by
government. Therefore Public-private-
partnership is best for this.

However the PPP model in
India has crippled with many
limitations

starting with BOT (Build
operate transfer Model) :

This model
does not provide much incentives
for private sector.

EPC Model [Engineering, procurement & construction]

It is comparatively better than BOT but it does not put any accountability on private sector.

New evolving model is hybrid annuity Model which addresses upper mentioned problems in it govt pays private player 40% in annuities so that accountability is ensured along with frequent governmental clearances.

Issues with PPPs :

1) Delay in completion :

Despite many models often the land acquisition, environmental clearances take a lot time.

2) Cost and time over run :

This is the common feature of projects which is resulted from untimely payments from government, corruption.

3) Risk Management :

Often when the risk lies with private sector for eg: in BOT model it discourages investment. Also in EPC risk lies with government only which result in inefficiency.

4) Governance & Institutional capacity

Transparency in bidding of project, simplification of process, combating corruption and favouritism is needed to build up the institutional capacity.

PPP's model has high significance specially developing country like India but apart from combating upper mentioned issues, the NPAs problem must be addressed.

6. What are the reasons behind a low tax base in India? Discuss the issues associated with it and the steps required to widen the tax base.

भारत में निम्नस्तरीय कर आधार के क्या कारण हैं? इससे संबद्ध मुद्दों एवं कर आधार को विस्तारित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India has a tax to GDP ratio of 16% while comparative economies have 24-25%. Less than 5% of population pays direct taxes.

The main reasons of low tax base:

- 1) High tax expenditure: due to various exemption.
- 2) Informalisation of economy: 90% of economy people employed in informal sector.
- 3) Exemption to Agriculture: Agriculture often used as the avoiding route by many rich.
- 4) Black money.
- 5) Tax avoidance due to base erosion and profit shifting.

Issues associated with low tax base:

- 1) It result in loss of revenue.
- 2) less expenditure in social sector, defence etc.
- 3) Morale down of the honest tax payor when they see people evading taxes.
- 4) High tax rate due to low tax bases.
- 5) Fiscal discipline is disturbed due to high revenue deficit.

Steps required :

- 1) Rationalisation of tax exemption.
As suggested by Partha Shome Committee & Iswar Committee.
- 2) Lower the corporate tax in graded manner.
- 3) Effective implementation of GST
- 4) Shift from aggressive tax administration to friendly tax administration
- 5) Simplification of taxation

procedure & filing return etc.

The low tax base significantly
harm nations progress towards
double digit growth and social
inclusiveness.

However recent govt's
effort like GST, black money
Act, Demonetisation are significant
steps for improving our tax to
GDP ratio.

7. Even though the construction sector has significant multiplier effect on the economy, in recent years, it has been showing signs of stress. What are the causes for such a state of affairs? In this context, also highlight the steps taken by the government.

यद्यपि निर्माण क्षेत्र का अर्थव्यवस्था पर महत्वपूर्ण गुणक प्रभाव होता है, लेकिन हाल के वर्षों में यह दबाव के लक्षण दर्शाता रहा है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति के लिए कौन-से कारण जिम्मेदार हैं? इस संदर्भ में, सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Construction sector in India has high significance due to its potential to employ large number of people building infrastructure that lead to multiplier effect on the economy. because of

- 1) Increase in the income
- 2) Ease of doing business
- 3) providing base for further growth.

however it has been showing sign of stress due to :

- 1) Declining private sector investment due to twin balance sheet problem.
- 2) Real estate impacted because of demonetisation: as it

Result into reduction of prices of Real estate.

3) Confusion regarding RERA Act :

More recently ^{New} Real estate has mandated to adopt new rules by states within 6 months more over same time is given to under & construction project.

Steps Taken by government :

1) Infrastructure status to Real estate.

2) Use of 'floor area' for calculation

3) New Real estate ~~bill~~ Act that provide

many safeguards to buyer such as show account, guarantee of building etc.

4) Sagamala, Bharatmala and project initiated by National

highway authority of India for
increase in public funding in
construction sector.
5) Construction under MGNREGS.
More than 35% person

are employed in construction
sector which include migrants,
casual worker, women moreover
it fuel economic activity. Thus it
needs continuous support of govt.
& govt's recent steps are highly welcome

8. The worsening road safety situation in India is further complicated by an increasing population and proliferation of vehicles on the road. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps that are being taken by the government to address the issue of road safety and reduce the associated fatalities.

भारत में सड़क सुरक्षा की बिगड़ती स्थिति, बढ़ती जनसंख्या और सड़क पर वाहनों की संख्या में बढ़ोत्तरी के कारण और अधिक जटिल हो जाती है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार द्वारा सड़क सुरक्षा के मुद्दों से निपटने एवं इनसे संबद्ध मृत्यु की घटनाओं को कम करने हेतु उठाए जा रहे कदमों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

In India, road accidents caused 1.5 lakh death in 2015. It is worsening in recent times as India's population is increasing (TFR - 2.3) Also with increase in income and due to culture of not using public transport, there is proliferation of vehicles in the cities which resulting in high burden on the transportation infrastructure like roads.

Other significant reasons are

1) lack of public transportation means.

2) Rush driving: single most grave reason for high incident. Almost

60-70% accident caused due to mistake of driver & drinking.

3) Design and engineering of roads which is faulty and constructed in hurry due to heavy corruption.

4) Lack of safety precautions in the vehicle :

culture of not wearing seat belt, not wearing helmet.

5) violation of traffic rules.

Steps taken by government :

1) Road safety Act that put heavy punishment for the violation of rules.

2) Judiciary recently banned the liquor outlet within 500m of highways

3) Good Samaritan Rules issued by govt for help in golden hour

4) Under road safety act government has put responsibility on construction of roads for accident due to

design fault.

5) Dedicated fund for victims

Awareness of rules, proper
implementation of governmental
plans will help reducing the
casualties associated and make the
road safer.

9. Briefly highlight the parameters used by the government to determine the extent of poverty in India. Examine the relationship of economic growth and poverty alleviation in the post-reforms era.

सरकार द्वारा भारत में निर्धनता की सीमा का निर्धारण करने हेतु उपयोग किए जाने वाले मानदंडों (पैरामीटर) पर संक्षेप में प्रकाश डालिए। आर्थिक सुधारों के बाद के युग में आर्थिक संवृद्धि और निर्धनता उन्मूलन के बीच संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Poverty is growth damper
and elimination of it is social
responsibility. In India, poverty is
measured through poverty line
estimation based on Jendulkar
committee recommendation.

Parameter used:

- 1) Calory limit :
for this consumption expenditure
of household is taken from
NSSO estimations.
- 2) health, education and other
basic necessity expenditure.
- 3) Urban & Rural limits are
separate.
- 4) Inflation adjustment state
wise.

Consumption expenditure per household is compared with poverty line limit to know the extent of poverty.

Other estimation:

1) Socio economic caste census:

which has separate parameters for rural and urban like number of rooms in the house, number of employed and dependent person etc.

2) N.P Saxena Committee on rural development:

However the official estimation is taken as per Sundhar Committee according to which the poverty figures in India are as follows:

2004-05	37.5 %
2014-12	21.9 %

In Post Reform era, the poverty has reduced as shown in above figures.

Also the economic growth which was 5-6% during 1991 reached upto 8% in 2003-08 period.

The reasons below:

① The poverty alleviation schemes by govt. SHAN, MGNREGS has helped the benefit. (in post 2008 period)

However this was not the case just after the 1991 due to IMF restriction.

In recent times government has shown commitment to continue the poverty alleviation scheme which include PMAY, National food security mission, higher allocation to MGNREGS, Skill India mission which would further the growth of India which would be sustainable & inclusive.

10. Explain why the government has adopted the HELP in place of the NELP that was existing for almost a decade. Also discuss how HELP has the potential to transform India's E&P activities with special emphasis on non-conventional sources of energy.

ब्याख्या कीजिए कि सरकार ने लगभग एक दशक से विद्यमान NELP के स्थान पर HELP को क्यों अपनाया है? साथ ही, ऊर्जा के गैर-परम्परागत स्रोतों पर विशेष जोर देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि HELP में भारत की E&P (अन्वेषण एवं उत्पादन) गतिविधियों को रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता किस प्रकार विद्यमान है।

India has replaced ~~Now~~ ~~exploration~~ NELP with HELP recently for giving push to India's energy sector in a bid to reduce the import dependence.

The main reasons for adopting the new policy:

1) Unified licensing:

In HELP, the bidder is given single license for exploration of conventional energy resources like coal & gas also ~~non-conventional~~ non-conventional energy resources like gas hydrates coal bed methane. Earlier in NELP one has to get separate licenses

thus ~~the~~ discouraged the explorer for exploring and revealing new sources of energy.

Thus NELP has potential to transform India's EOP activities.

2) Open acreage policy :

NELP allows person to choose the location for exploration any time that can be put for bidding at later time. Thus provide more flexibility than NELP.

3) Risk adjustment :

NELP provide concessions for exploring risky & deeper areas. Unlike NELP where there was uniformity.

4) Revenue sharing Model :

Production sharing model which was more complex is replaced by Revenue sharing model in NELP.

Thus the policy would help India in following objectives :

India depends on ^{imports for} ~80% of its oil and 40% of its natural gas demand.

Govt aims to decrease its natural gas demand 10% by 2026. Recent exploration of methane gas hydrates in Indian ocean by U.S.A., Japan and India opens up new possibilities for India.

11. Successive governments have resorted to disinvestment of sick and loss-making PSUs. What, according to you, are the targets which the government seek to meet from this exercise? Also explain why the disinvestment targets have not been met in the past.

क्रमागत सरकारों ने बीमार और घाटे में चल रहे PSUs के विनिवेश का सहारा लिया है। आपके अनुसार, इस कार्यकरण से सरकार कौन-से लक्ष्य प्राप्त करना चाहती है? साथ ही, व्याख्या कीजिए कि विगत वर्षों में विनिवेश के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त क्यों नहीं किया गया है।

Disinvestment process started especially after 1991 economic reform for increasing the efficiency in the economy and free up capital and revenue that can be used for other purposes like social sector etc.

The main targets govt seek to fulfill are :

- 1) Revival of loss making PSUs:

Due to inefficiency and delay in projects government companies are crippled in losses & spiral has continued.

The reason behind these are lack of governmental timely funding, favouritism in postings,

corruption etc.

2) In line with open economy:

Disinvestment is in line with the process of opening up economy, delicensing and privatisation that started post-1991 period.

3) Freeing up capital for social sector:

National investment fund was created for accumulate the freed up capital due to disinvestment. Govt was mandated to spend 25% of fund for revival of PSUs and 75% in social sector.

4) For tackling the fiscal limitation due to low tax base and fueling growth.

Reasons of not meeting up of target in the past

1) Lack of will of government

Economic survey 2017-18 called it our confused attitude towards private sector where privatisation is looked with scepticism.

- 2) Global economic crisis in 2008
that dented the divestment process.
- 3) Protest from the public sector undertakings.

Current government is successfully going for divestment for eg: Air India case and targeted for ₹56500 cr revenue from divestment for 2016-17.

12. What is hydroponics? Discuss its relevance in light of limited land availability while ensuring food security.

हाइड्रोपोनिक्स (hydroponics) क्या है? सीमित भूमि उपलब्धता की दृष्टि से खाद्य सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु इसकी प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Hydroponics is the arrangement where agriculture and aqua culture is done on the same place.

This is evolving procedure. In it a pond can be used for agriculture and for ^{cultivation} fish as well.

India has increasing population with limited land. We are holding 17% of world population on 2.3% area of the world.

In this scenario along with increase in the productivity of land we have to look for other alternative.

In hydroponics the

vegetables and light crops can be cultivated in the upper portion of soil.

while the lower portion of soil source of water.

However this field need more research but possibilities are immense.

13. It is argued by many that there is an urgent need for states to reform land laws and, in particular, tenancy laws. What are the factors cited for the need of such reforms? Identify the impediments in the way of such reforms and highlight the benefits that would accrue from them.

कई लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि राज्यों को भूमि कानूनों, विशेष रूप से काश्तकारी (tenancy) कानूनों में सुधार करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। इस प्रकार के सुधारों की आवश्यकता के लिए कौन-से कारकों को उद्धृत किया जाता है? ऐसे सुधारों के मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए एवं इनसे प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Indian government passed Land acquisition Act 2013 aiming at modern land reform like digitisation of land records, tenancy reform, compensation to affected people.
Reasons for such reform:

1. failure of Earlier land reform introduced after independence which impacted different region differently. Thus new reform needs to be introduced for

1) Tenant security and security of ownership rights of owner.
Due to lack of these two factors tenant not able to employ new inputs, technology & owner frequently changes the tenant in the fear of losing land. That's why

legal recognition of tenancy right is essential. also ^(Reforms) it would help in taking credit from bank for increase in productivity.

This would require the clarification on the ownership rights over the land. Thus definition of rights needs to be introduced but carefully after taking into consideration the claims of ~~people~~ stakeholders.

~~Impediments~~ Moreover now land is important for infrastructure building and other purposes like establishing industry. Therefore reforms necessarily mentioning the land acquisition laws.

Impediments in land reforms:

- 1) Traditional land holder has kept land over the land ceiling in the name of various relatives

This builds confusion over ownership rights.

2) Land acquisition involves complex processes of compensation to affected & displaced person, amount of compensation, nature of land acquired etc.

often it leads to protest.

3) Environmental clearances.

The success of land reform can improve the productivity of land due to security of tenancy rights, ~~ten~~ and ownership right, consolidation of land, infrastructure buildings that in turn help in growth of national economy.

14. Discuss the potential of horticulture sector in realizing the government's vision of doubling the farm income. Also, highlight the challenges which are needed to be addressed for realizing full potential of this sector.

कृषि आय को दोगुना करने की सरकार की परिकल्पना को साकार करने में बागवानी (हॉर्टिकल्चर) क्षेत्र की क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस क्षेत्र की सम्पूर्ण क्षमता को वास्तविकता में परिणत करने के लिए उन चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए जिनसे निपटना आवश्यक है।

Horticulture sector involves the production of fruits and vegetable and in both sector India perform fairly and stood at second position in production.

Potential of horticulture sector:

- 1) Popularity of Indian fruits:

Like orange of Nagpur, Mango of Maharashtra has high demand in foreign countries.

farm forestry has the lot ~~potential~~ potential to increase the income of farmer

- 2) Better price realisation:

Horticulture crops manages to earn quite better as compared to grain crops due to

their evergreen demand and remunerative prices from abroad.

Indian agriculture has crippled with limitation of irrigation facility, credit, monsoon dependence, less coverage of insurance in this scenario horticulture provide new avenues for it to diversify risk challenges:

1. Lack of storage and processing: due to perishable nature it got waste.
2. Restriction on felling down of tree in farm forestry that discourages farmers in first place go for horticulture.
3. Lack of support from government as it require long gestation period and supporting infrastructure.

Niti Aayog recently proposed to allow felling of trees in farm forestry and storage infrastructure improvement that would be helpful for farmer for supplement their income through horticulture.

15. Not only does the yield (measured in tonnes/ha.) of a crop but a number of other factors determine the choice of crops that a farmer cultivates. Elaborate with special focus on cropping pattern in India.

एक किसान द्वारा उपजाई जाने वाली फसलों के चयन को न केवल फसल की उपज (टन/हेक्टेयर में मापी गयी) अपितु कई अन्य कारक भी निर्धारित करते हैं। भारत में प्रचलित फसल प्रतिरूपों (पैटर्न) पर विशेष ध्यान केन्द्रित करते हुए विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

Indian agriculture employ
49% people directly and indirectly
As a input to other industries
for food security it needs high
focus on selection of crops and
diversification.

The factor determine the choice of
crops in India apart from yield of crop:

- 1) Minimum Support Price: The high
focus on rice and wheat in Punjab
Haryana and then coastal Andhra.
shows it determining factor.

Recently Telangana announced
increased MSP for cotton and
farmers increased the land under
cotton production discarding other
crops

- 2) Demand of crop last years:

High demand in the last years gives feeling to farmers of good demand in current year.

This was the reason of high supply of tomatoes which make their price 2 ₹ / kg recently.

3) Some other factor include nature of crop. (Perishable or not), yield as per soil pattern and availability of monsoon and irrigation. In fact, availability of irrigation makes farmer to go for high water intensive crop like sugarcane even in low rainfall areas. This availability of irrigation came due to subsidised water pump. for eg: Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh.

4) Regional factors like level of development also impact cropping pattern for eg: North east zone

for subsistence farming
while Punjab, Haryana goes
for cash crops and wheat and
rice etc.

Thus in India along
with yield governmental support,
economic backwardness, awareness
etc are highly deciding factor.

16. Discuss the significance of food processing industry in the economic development of the country and the challenges which need to be tackled for sustained growth of the industry. Also elaborate on the salient features of National Mission on Food Processing.

देश के आर्थिक विकास में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के महत्व के साथ-साथ उन चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए जिनसे निपटना इस उद्योग के संघारणीय विकास हेतु आवश्यक है। राष्ट्रीय खाद्य प्रसंस्करण मिशन की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

Food processing industry in India consist of diversified activities which are helpful in increasing shelf life of product and following other advantages

- 1) Food processing industry is highly labour intensive thus have great potential to combat unemployment problem of India.
- 2) It provides farmer high bargaining power thus can be instrumental in increase of his income.
- 3) ^{provides} Diversification of choices before consumer and less dependence on the imports.
- 4) prevent wastage of food

Challenges :

- 1) Lack of cold storage and ~~sup~~ supporting infrastructure.
- 2) Missing link between farmer and food processing firms that caused misery to farmer due to exploitation by middle men.

3) Lack of investment.

4) Lack of skilled worker

Salient feature of National Mission on food processing:

- 1) Strict implementation of FSSAI norms
- 2) Release of rules on ^{food-} fortification which provide the logo.
- 3) Improvement of infrastructure such as food parks etc.
- 4) Establishment of district testing facility & monitoring etc.

17. Financial support to farmers through various instruments has been a crucial aspect of agricultural policy of the government. Examine whether the proposal of moving towards direct transfer of benefits and universal crop insurance would alleviate the existing concerns in the current scenario.

विभिन्न साधनों के माध्यम से किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना सरकार की कृषि नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू रहा है। परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण और सार्वभौमिक फसल बीमा की ओर कदम बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव वर्तमान परिदृश्य में विद्यमान चिंताओं को कम कर पाएगा?

Agriculture policy of government has the significant role in inclusive growth. It provided for financial support to farmer in following forms

- 1) Minimum support price to provide security and incentivise farmer to produce
- 2) subsidised fertilisers and credit support through NABARD for subsidised water pump, variety seeds etc.
- 3) National Agriculture insurance Scheme & Modified National Agriculture insurance scheme for providing protection against crop loss.

Direct Transfer of benefits:

Recently there is debate of DBT in fertilisers to prevent the black marketing, inducing competition in fertilisers, ^{preventing of} sale across border, optimum supply of fertiliser to prevent over use. (eg: Urea)

However the DBT is proposed to be in accounts of fertiliser sellers but it would ~~have~~ ^{remove} some a targeting problem. ~~unlike~~

Similarly it would reduce the problem of supply of sub-standard seeds.

Universal Crop Insurance!

According to recent CAG report, only 33% of small and marginal farmer go for crop insurance that are 85% of total farmers in India. Thus crop insurance mainly benefit rich

farmers. But it would increase fiscal burden. Universal crop insurance and Direct benefit transfer would help to reap benefits better by small & marginal farmer.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sinhasan
Yojana has improved the coverage under ~~land~~ irrigation. Similarly recently fund under NABARD has helped to revive the stalled agriculture project. Continuous effort needed in the same direction.

18. Buffer stocking of food grains is seen as a vehicle to deliver strategic food and agricultural domestic support policies, however, there is a growing consensus that the programme has been not just costly but also imprudently wasteful. Critically evaluate.

खाद्यान्नों के सुरक्षित भंडारण (बफर स्टॉकिंग) को खाद्य एवं कृषि संबंधी रणनीतिक घरेलू समर्थन नीतियाँ प्रदान करने के साधन के रूप में देखा गया है, लेकिन इस संबंध में यह मतैक्य बनता जा रहा है कि यह कार्यक्रम न केवल महँगा बल्कि अविवेकपूर्ण रूप से अपव्ययी भी रहा है। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Buffer stocking is the policy of government for ensuring food security in the times of lack of supply and also to provide good prices to farmer for the procurement.

Recently government has doubled the buffer stock of pulse as recommended by Subramanyam committee to combat increasing price of pulse also for timely supply.

This shows significance of buffer stocking in Indian agriculture which is highly dependent on Monsoon.

It ensure supply of strategic food like wheat, rice, pulse which are basic food of Indian. and helps in continuation of food security policies. under National food security Act 2013.

Concern:

- 1) Lack of cold storage and quality infrastructure causes loss of large amount of food grains in the country where 22% are under below poverty line
- 2) The wastage is also because of confusion in the supply for example delay in supply to states & processing for the same - confusion on the targeting etc.
- 3) Also due to populist pressure and politicisation of MSP, govt suggested by CACP often procure more than MSP, thus

impact the cost of procurement.

However given the limitation of dependence of monsoon we have to continue with buffer stocking but we must focus on building appropriate infrastructure by taking technological help for example Russia : Recent Agro-irradiation Centre in Maharashtra

19. Discuss the lacunae in implementation of Minimum Wages Act in ensuring the welfare of agricultural labour. Also, suggest some other measures to improve the situation of agricultural labourers in the country.

कृषि श्रमिकों के कल्याण को सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, देश में कृषि मजदूरों की स्थिति सुधारने हेतु कुछ अन्य उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Minimum wage Act
Enacted to ensure the decent
livelihood wage as mentioned in
the directive principle of state policy
(Article 42).

lacunae in the implementation:

1) Difficulty in monitoring due to
informal and casual nature

2) Lack of bargaining power with
agricultural labourer due to high
labourer supply in market.

Thus he can't go for
asking for wages in fear of fire
from the work.

3) Gender disparity involve in the
labour
As women work
for very less wages.

@ Measures for improving situation:
In India productivity of
agricultural labourer is 1% of
that of USA according to Economic
survey 2017-18..

This shows the pathetic condition
some measures that should be
employed:

- 1) Employment of Technology and
providing skill to labourer.

Agriculture need to be
seen as a industry. Labourer need
to be give appropriate skill that
would help in increase in varying
power also.

- 2) Strict penalties and implementation
of laws.

Monitoring and inspection
is needed. Local officials from
panchayat must be appointed for
the same.

- 3) Promotion to allied sectors

of agriculture and cooperatives, SHGs
and specially farmer producer organisation.
that could provide the avenue of
self employment.

Skill India Mission, National
~~Rural Livelihood Mission~~ & ~~MGNREGS~~
are needed to be implement ~~with~~ with
Special focus on agriculture labourer.

20. In spite of having the world's largest livestock population in India, the potential of animal rearing remains underutilized. In this context, discuss the challenges faced by the meat and poultry sector and suggest measures for accelerated and sustained growth for this sector.

भारत में विश्व की सर्वाधिक पशुधन संख्या होने के बावजूद भी पशुपालन क्षमता का पूर्ण दोहन नहीं किया जा सका है। इस संदर्भ में मांस तथा कुक्कुट क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इस क्षेत्रक की त्वरित एवं संधारणीय वृद्धि के लिए उपाय सुझाएं।

India stands on first position for its livestock in the world however its potential has remain unutilised. for the following reason:

- 1) Lack of technological knowledge for improving the production
for eg: Genetic breeding
- 2) Lack of storage and processing units.
- 3) Due to absence of good variety that is because of lack of professional care in feeding of livestock etc.
- 4) Climate of fear due to lynching that is resulting

in shutting down of meat shops
etc.

- 5) Lack of expert advices to the farmers and livestock owners.
 - 6) Standardization & testing units v. unavailability.
- Measure:

India has high potential in meat & poultry sector which can supplement the farmers income & help to double it.

Following measure can be adopted:

- 1) Scientific care and feeding by disseminating expert advice through SMS, TV channel, radio etc.
 - 2) Research centre and breeding centre for good quality of meat & product.
 - 3) Infrastructure building
- Govt has taken number

②

of steps in growth of this sector.
Awareness and scientific management
of resources are needed for
increasing exports.