

# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 706)

|                   |                |                     |           |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Name of Candidate | ANUPAM SHUKLA  |                     |           |
| Medium Hindi/Eng. | ENGLISH        | Registration Number | 14236     |
| Center            | RAJINDER NAGAR | Date                | 4.10.2015 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|--------|---------------|----------------|
| 1      | 12.5          |                |
| 2      | 12.5          |                |
| 3      | 12.5          |                |
| 4      | 12.5          |                |
| 5      | 12.5          |                |
| 6      | 12.5          |                |
| 7      | 12.5          |                |
| 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:

Signature of Examiner

### 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 HINDI and ENGLISH.  
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों 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।

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103, 1<sup>st</sup> 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

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each. NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS

1. Even though the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana is an accelerated effort towards financial inclusion, mere opening of bank accounts will not transform into financial inclusion in India. Analyse.

यद्यपि प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना आर्थिक समावेशन की दिशा में एक त्वरित प्रयास है, लेकिन केवल बैंक खाते खोलना भारत में आर्थिक समावेशन में परिवर्तित नहीं हो पायेगा। विश्लेषण करें।

PM Jan Dhan Yojna was started by the Modi government to promote financial inclusion. This scheme involves opening of bank accounts linked to Aadhar and providing many incentives in form of overdraft facility, insurance, debit card etc.

Mere opening of bank account will not lead to financial inclusion as opening of account is just the first step towards the same.

It is important to promote financial literacy, so that the people whose account have been opened are able to utilize the various banking facilities.

We also find that many places in India, banking sector penetration is very low, so people have to travel

long distances to go to the bank (nearest). Thus financial inclusion requires more banks opening their branches in rural areas. The license recently given to Bandhan Bank of Kolkata is a good step in this direction.

The government should also promote awareness among people to take credit for various entrepreneurial activities. It has been found that credit to deposit ratio especially in eastern India is very poor. Therefore to promote financial inclusion government needs to enhance Credit to Deposit ratio.

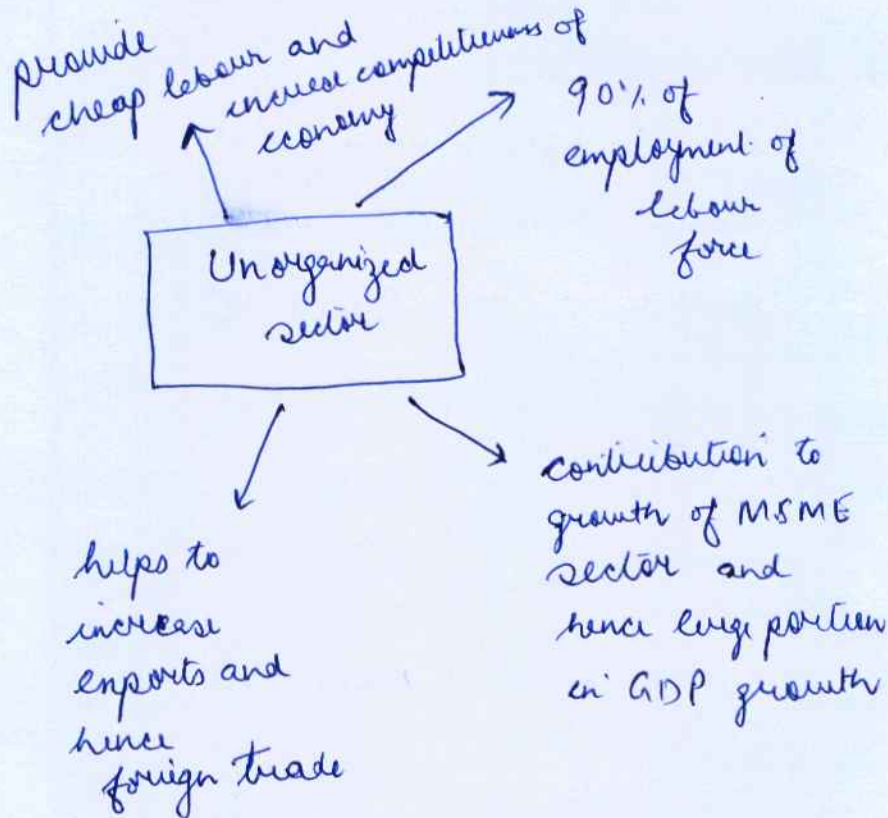
In many instances, we find that people taking credit in micro and small enterprises have poor or no collateral. The government should frame a policy to judge the creditworth-

thesis of the person beyond the  
traditional methods of collateral evaluation.

These steps will go long  
way in ensuring financial inclusion.



2. Discuss the importance of unorganised sector in the Indian economy. Examine the measures taken by the government to overcome the challenges faced by the unorganized sector in the country.  
भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में असंगठित क्षेत्र के महत्व की चर्चा करें। देश में अनंगठित क्षेत्र के सम्मुख आने वाली चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु सरकार द्वारा किये गए उपायों का परीक्षण करें।



The government is taking lot of steps to promote the welfare and well being of unorganised sector

① the unorganised sector social security Act, 2008

It was a landmark legislation which sought to create national social security fund and state social security fund. The purpose of these fund was to promote scheme for the social security of unorganized sector. initial corpus of fund was 1000 crore.

② Government has started various schemes like

- (i) PM Pradhan Mantri Atal Pension Yojna
- (ii) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojna
- (iii) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna

These schemes promote the health and life insurance of people in unorganized sector

③ For financial inclusion of unorganized sector - government has promoted

Mudra Bank. This bank will provide credit and reference facilities to unorganized sector.

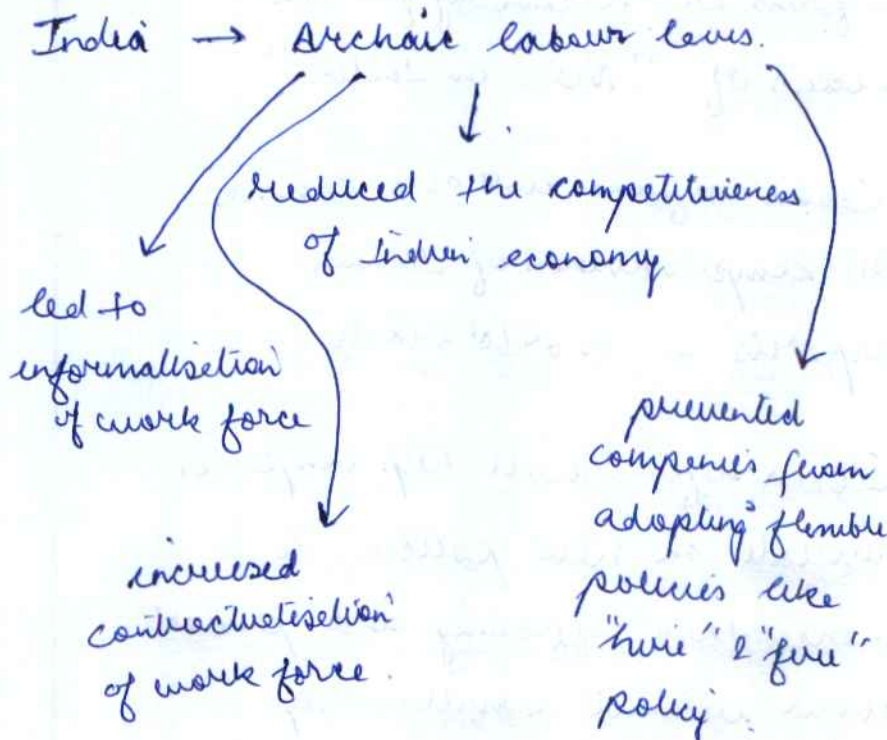
④ The skill India program is aimed to upgrade the skills specially of unorganized sector to enhance their income security.

⑤ The government has come up with many schemes like "Ustaad" which promote the skill and product of muslim weavers in unorganized sector.

Thus government has looked at holistic development of this sector by focussing on skill, credit, market, formalisation of work force, social security etc.

3. "Labour reforms are often cited as the key to unlock the potential of Indian economy." In this context discuss the importance of labour reforms in India. Enumerate the measures taken by the government recently in this regard.

"श्रम सुधारों को भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की क्षमताओं को खोलने की कुंजी के रूप में उद्धृत किया जाता है।" इस सन्दर्भ में, भारत में श्रम सुधारों के महत्व पर चर्चा करें और सरकार द्वारा किये जाने वाले उपायों के रेखांकित करें।



With the advent of globalization, and opening up of the economy to the world market, India is facing stiff competition from the other economies especially countries like China. The importance of labour

reforms lies in

- 1) to make the manufacturing sector grow in leaps and bounds. Labour reforms are necessary for the success of "Make in India"
- 2) Labour reforms will also enhance the competitiveness of Indian exports in World Trade
- 3) Labour reforms will help companies innvocate on new policies to enhance their efficiency and protect labour interest simultaneously
- 4) Labour reforms will speed up the process of government regulatory clearances, norms and procedures which have added to cost delays in the past.

Measures taken by government to reform labour laws.

- 1) Apprentice Amendment Act
- 2) Labour information portal
- 3) Self certification process of compliance with labour laws.
- 4) Labour inspectors to randomly inspect units based on computer generated result.
- 5) Labour inspector have to upload their report on internet within specified period of time, so that transparency is ensured.
- 6) Successful example of Rajasthan in creating modern labour laws.

4. MUDRA bank has been termed as a game changer for micro finance sector in the country. What are the objectives of MUDRA Bank? Is there a need of such an institution when there already are multiple schemes and institutions operating for the same purpose?

मुद्रा बैंक को देश में सूक्ष्म वित्त (माइक्रो फाइनांस) क्षेत्र में परिदृश्य परिवर्तक के रूप में देखा जा रहा है। मुद्रा बैंक के क्या उद्देश्य हैं ? जब पहले से ही समान उद्देश्य हेतु अनेकों योजनाएँ और संस्थाएँ कार्यरत हैं तो क्या ऐसी किसी संस्था की कोई आवश्यकता है ?

### Objectives of MUDRA Bank :

1. Reference of the the microfinance institutions operating in country .
2. To act as regulator of the microfinance sector .
3. to frame policy and guidelines for development of MSME sector with respect to microfinancing .

The MUDRA bank is an overarching institution created to meet the credit needs of the MSME sector . The MSME sector receives less than 10% of credit

from formal sector sources.

Thus it could be an interest of development of this sector that MUDRA Bank has been established with initial corpus of 20,000 crore.

Yes, such an institution was needed because, many institutions lending to this sector were fragmented and there was no proper regulatory mechanism to govern these institutions. At the same time, business of moneylending was prevalent in the country side, which used to provide credit facilities at exorbitant rates.

The various schemes and institutions like SIDBI which existed beforehand will work in tandem with the new Mudra Bank. At the same time the coverage of these institutions was very limited so

they were not very successful in providing credit supply.

Then MUDRA Bank is being seen as game changer in Micro small and medium enterprise sector which is important from the point of view of make in India program and the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020. So we needed an institution which can cater to the rising demand of manufacturing sector. Besides this MSME sector is expected in future to provide employment opportunity to the rising young population. Thus in this context MUDRA Bank becomes significant.

5. Despite being an efficient and cheap means of transport, railway has consistently lost its share of freight to road transport. Enumerate the reasons for the same. How far can the high speed freight corridor help in addressing this issue?

परिवहन का सस्ता और प्रभावी साधन होने के बाद भी, माल-भाड़े में सड़क परिवहन के सापेक्ष रेलवे का अंश लगातार कम होता जा रहा है, इसके कारणों को स्पष्ट करें। उच्च गति माल गलियारा (फ्रेट कॉरिडोर) किस सीमा तक इस समस्या का समाधान करने में सहायता कर सकता है?

Reasons for loss of share in freight  
by railways as compared to road  
transport

① the biggest reason is cross-subse-  
dition of the freight fare with  
passenger fare leading to freight  
charges in Indian railways among  
the highest in the world.

② In the last 20 years, hardly  
any capacity expansion witnessed

1990 - 57000 km track

2013 - 63000 km track

Thus poor investment in capacity  
expansion

③ projects like National Highway development project, Golden Quadrilateral increased the road density in the country, as well as road quality. Development of express ways led to increased swiftness in the movement of traffic flow.

④ Last mile connectivity issue - Roads are better able to provide last mile connectivity to the remote areas of the country. Thus this gives roadways an edge over the railway sector.

The high speed freight corridor will address one issue → dedicated capacity expansion to freight

movement in country and  
consequent reduction in congestion

This will of course lead to  
increase in freight buffer but  
other issues also need to be addressed

- ① high cost of freight transport →  
Government needs to deregulate the  
control on freight charges.
- ② corporatization of railways and  
allowing private sector participation
- ③ ~~So~~ separating the non-transport  
business of Railway with transport  
sector
- ④ Improve the accounting system  
in railways to allow complete  
enumeration of subsidies provided  
by populist measures

6. What are Offshore Rupee Bonds? Giving examples, discuss their benefits with regards to mobilisation of resources for domestic sector. Also, comment on their role in internationalisation of Indian Rupee.

ऑफ-शोर रुपया बांड क्या होते हैं? उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, घरेलु क्षेत्र के लिए संसाधन जुटाने के संदर्भ में उनके लाभों की चर्चा करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय रुपये को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्वरूप देने में उनकी भूमिका पर भी टिप्पणी करें।





7. Unlike many other countries, small enterprises in India remain small and even shrink. Bring out the factors responsible for such a trend in India. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard?

अन्य कई राष्ट्रों के ठीक विपरीत, भारत में लघु उद्यम लघु ही रह जाते हैं, यहाँ तक कि वे लघुतर हो जाते हैं। भारत में ऐसी प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालें। सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में कौन-से कदम उठाये गए हैं?

Factors responsible for the small enterprises not growing in size and even shrinking.

- ① The biggest reason for this is there exist a disincentive to grow.
- ② When the firm / small enterprise knows that as you grow in size you will be attracted to complex web of labour laws, environment laws, other commercial laws, then he/she feels that better to remain small in size and function.
- ③ The complexity and multiplicity of laws and procedures creates disincentive to grow.

- ④ Ease of doing business in India is very poor. The time and cost delays to any project frustrates the entrepreneur.
- ⑤ Lack of awareness among small entrepreneurs of any benefit to grow in size.
- ⑥ Government has not promoted any incentive for these firms to grow.
- ⑦ Poor credit supply at ~~cheap rates~~
- ⑧ Credit supply at exorbitant rates  
Steps taken by government in this regard.
- ① Simplification of labour and environmental laws.
- ② Reducing the existing multiplicity of laws, rules like coming up with labour code, financial code etc.

- ③ Credit supply to these enterprises by institutionalized sectors and establishment of MUDRA Bank
- ④ Single window clearance
- ⑤ process of self certification
- ⑥ End of Labour inspector Reg.
- ⑦ Simplifying taxation laws - introduction of GST bill
- ⑧ Digitization of the information process and procedures.
- ⑨ Skill India Program
- ⑩ Transparency in clearance mechanism.

8. How is the EPC model of investment in infrastructure different from the BOT model? What are reasons behind a favorable push for the EPC model over PPP in road sector in recent years?

अवसंरचना में निवेश का ई.पी.सी. मॉडल बी.ओ.टी. मॉडल से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? हाल के वर्षों में सड़क क्षेत्र में पी.पी.पी. मॉडल की अपेक्षा ई.पी.सी. मॉडल को अधिक महत्व देने के पीछे क्या कारण हैं?

EPC model → Engineering Procurement Contract model.

BOT model → Build operate Transfer model.

The EPC model of investment in infrastructure involves government carrying forward the bidding process and the <sup>lowest</sup> highest bidder gets the contract. The bidding company will carry out the construction work on the given standards. The government will pay the company the amount of money mentioned in the contract signed after the bidding.

While in the BOT model, the bidding company holds on the revenue it will give to the government

after it starts collecting toll from the users at the road developed by it. This revenue is paid for the government for a period in which the company recovers its investment from the toll operation business. After which the ~~project is completed~~<sup>road</sup> ~~is~~ transferred to the government.

The PPP sector specially in road has faced serious challenges especially in BOT. It is therefore that the government decided to switch towards other methods like EPC, Swiss challenge.

Problems in BOT

1. Risk was not shared in proportion to the capacity of the venture.
2. There was no procedure which allowed for renegotiation of the contract after being awarded.

3. The private company targeted revenue maximization rather than efficient service delivery
4. there was no mechanism to exit the project in terms of contractual procedures
5. If the contractor does not perform, then there were no punishment short of termination of the contract.

These issues led to government thinking on traditional methods like EPC and new innovative methods like the Swiss challenge method.

The EPC method of PPP has advantage of risk distribution in accordance with capacity of taking risk.

9. Despite one of the longest coastlines in the world, India's port facilities and shipping industry are beset by numerous problems. Explain. Discuss some of the corrective measures taken by the government to overcome these problems.

विश्व में सर्वाधिक लम्बी तट-रेखाओं में से एक होने के बावजूद भारत की पत्तन सुविधाएं और जहाजरानी उद्योग असंख्य समस्याओं से ग्रसित है। व्याख्या करें। इन समस्याओं पर नियंत्रण हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाये जा रहे कुछ सुधारवादी उपायों की चर्चा करें।

### Problems of India's port facilities and shipping industry :

- ① Lack of physical infrastructure development in the ports. India has 12 major ports and 200 minor ports but level of physical infrastructure is poor.
- ② Multiplicity of governance structure  
→ While the major ports are managed by government of India, minor ports by state governments. State governments have shown apathy towards managing the ports and their development.

③ Lack of skilled human resource in port management - A expert committee has pointed to this lacuna and asked the government to establish a new service named "Indian Maritime Service" to manage the ports of the country

④ Poor hinterland connectivity of the ports. This has led to no incentive for the development of ports. If this connectivity could have been established then it could promote forward and backward market linkage in port development.

⑤ Coastal Regulation Zone has put restrictions in port development.

the "Sagar Mala" project of the government is aimed to promote the concept of port led development model. Here the government will improve infrastructure connectivity and physical infrastructure of the ports. It will also boost coastal shipping and promote it as a means of transportation. The government also plans to open up the ancient "speci route" to connect Indian ports with other Indian Ocean Rim countries in Asia and Africa. The government has also decided to set up joint action committee consisting of shipping secretary, chief secretary of concerned states etc to co-ordinate action between central and state government.

10. How has the process of liberalisation, which has otherwise led to high economic growth, affected the employment rate and the nature of employment in India?

उदारीकरण की प्रक्रिया जिसने एक प्रकार से उच्च आर्थिक विकास को प्रोत्साहित किया है, भारत में रोज़गार दर और रोज़गार की प्रकृति को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

The process of liberalisation in India specially after the 1991 reforms has no doubt propelled the GDP growth rate in the country but it has led to

- (i) poor employment elasticity
- (ii) informalisation of the employment in India.

(i) poor employment elasticity →  
The rate of growth of employment has not been able to keep up to the capacity created by high GDP growth rate. This led to the cry of "jobless growth" in the first decade of 21st Century.

Although India witnessed, MNC culture, IT revolution, telecom revolution during liberalization period but most growth happened in service sector. We know that employment generation capacity of service sector is less if we compare with labour intensive manufacturing units.

Secondly → India witnessed poor agricultural development, which occupies the maximum employment of labour force, this led to stagnation of agriculture and hence sort of disguised unemployment.

Thirdly the manufacturing sector could not take off due to poor infrastructure. therefore its capacity to create jobs was limited..

(ii) informalisation of employment



due to availability of cheap and unskilled labour and complex labour laws



casualisation of work force



due to advantage of large companies to outsource their work to areas where there is not only poor implementation of laws but there are scope of evading labour laws, environmental laws etc.



will cause the rapid penetration of BPO (Business process outsourcing) jobs as there is availability of cheap labour.

Thus these two effects were significant after liberalisation.

11. Food processing industry needs a fillip in the form of better logistics, access to credit, technology indigenisation and implementation of food safety laws. Discuss.

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए बेहतर प्रचालन-तंत्र, ऋण उपलब्धता, स्वदेशी प्रौद्योगिकी और खाद्य पदार्थों की सुरक्षा के लिये बने कानूनों के क्रियान्वयन के रूप में प्रोत्साहन की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा करें।

Food processing industry is in the initial stage of its development. India with its high production of food grains and horticulture produce and around 40% wastage being found in the vegetable sector, food processing becomes important.

① Need for better logistics →

(i) need to develop processing plants

↓  
value addition to the agri-  
produce

one can get  
high price in  
market

shelf life of  
the product  
increases

- ② Access to credit → credit is necessary to increase investment in the food processing sector.



increased investment leads to development of sector.

Example → establishment of Mege food parks by government at various parts of countries.

other possible initiatives → tax incentive, tax holiday, priority sector lending etc.

- ③ technology indigenisation → there are many developed countries which have developed the technology for food processing.

Example → Norway has developed technology in fishery processing.

New Zealand has developed technology in milk processing.

These technology can be indigenized so that it can lead to proper processing of our food produce.

④ Implementation of food safety laws.

↓.

- (i) Lack of man power with Food safety authority in India at national level and state level.
  - (ii) need to strengthen the laboratory networks of food safety in the country
  - (iii) increasing western culture specially in urban areas will promote more usage of tinied and packaged product, this will lead to greater demand in future
- ∴ food safety laws need proper enforcement

12. Agro forestry has immense potential in contributing to sustainable development and increasing farm income. Yet, it has failed to take off in a big way in India. In this context discuss the problems and challenges of Agroforestry in India.

कृषि वानिकी में 'सतत विकास' में योगदान के साथ-साथ कृषि आय में वृद्धि करने की अपार संभावनाएं हैं। हालांकि, भारत में यह बड़ी उपलब्धि प्राप्त करने में विफल रही है। इस संदर्भ में भारत में कृषि वानिकी की समस्याओं और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें।

The failure of agro forestry in India can be attributed to several reasons

1) Lack of policy framework →  
The National Commission of Agriculture 1976, first time mentioned about social forestry and agro forestry.  
Then in National forest policy, <sup>1988</sup> we had policy to promote agro forestry without proper guidelines and follow up action.

It was only in 2014, that India got its first National Agro-forestry policy.

2) Lack of awareness of farmers  
about the possible benefits of  
agroforestry species. In the present  
situation where <sup>winter</sup> monsoon can cause  
negatives in climatic condition,  
the importance of agroforestry species  
as climate resilient instruments still  
lacks proper awareness propagation  
Example - Poplar, Eucalyptus etc.

3) Lack of government investment to  
promote the development of the  
agroforestry species. These species  
have long rotation age. The  
government should have invested in  
research so that the rotation  
age of these species could be reduced.  
This will incentivise the farmer to  
grow the crop, otherwise long  
gestation period for crop  
maturity does not go well with

farmers need to get quick returns especially poor and marginal farmers.

4) Competition from agricultural crops especially cash crops leads to condition where live agro forestry species are not planted.

5) Soil health card scheme promoted by new government will help to identify relatively poor soil where agro forestry species can be grown.

6) Agro forestry species can be grown in wasteland and provide biofuel. This needs to be popularized.

7) But major issue has always been economic. The internal rate of return of the species has been poor.

13. Agricultural marketing in India is the weakest link in the agricultural economy. In this context discuss the problems of agricultural marketing in India. How far can setting up of national markets help in addressing these problems?

भारत की कृषि आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था में कृषि विपणन सबसे कमजोर कड़ी है। इस संदर्भ में भारत में कृषि विपणन की समस्याओं पर चर्चा करें। इन समस्याओं को सुलझाने में राष्ट्रीय बाजारों की स्थापना कहां तक सहायक हो सकती है?

### Problems of Agriculture marketing in India

- 1) Archaic laws like APMC Act  
(Agriculture Produce Marketing  
Committee Act) needs to  
change.
- 2) Multiplicity of market networks  
in the country.
- 3) Lot of intermediaries are there in  
the agricultural marketing system  
which not only lead to consumer  
price inflation but also lead to  
exploitation of farmers.

- 4) Lack of access to Technology  
by the farmers especially  
small and marginal farmers who  
have low quantity of produce
- 5) The power equations in the  
agrimarket is tilted towards the  
purchaser. This implies that  
farmers have poor bargaining  
power.
- 6) Poor storage and transport system  
adds to cost of produce and  
compels farmer to sell their produce  
at cheap rates.

The establishment of  
National Agriculture market will  
have the advantage of

① rational price discovery.

② Real time trading in agriculture  
produce

③ Use of technology can help in  
collection of farmers produce  
at the place of production. Thus  
it can save time and energy for  
farmer who has to travel  
long distances to sell his produce.

④ it will prevent the burden of  
cascading effect of taxes on  
produce which is going to be  
marketed.

⑤ Real time buying and selling<sup>which occur</sup>  
can prevent the losses in absence  
of proper storage facility.

Successful initiative — taken in  
Karnataka to  
establish seamless  
market.

14. Animal rearing is a key livelihood and risk mitigation strategy for tribals and small and marginal farmers, particularly across the rainfed regions of India. Substantiate. Also, discuss some strategies to realize the potential of this sector.

आदिवासियों एवं छोटे और सीमांत किसानों हेतु पशु पालन आजीविका का एक प्रमुख साधन एवं जोखिम कम करने का उपाय है, विशेषकर भारत के वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में। पुष्टि करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस क्षेत्र की संभावनाओं का दोहन करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों की चर्चा करें।

Animal rearing is a key livelihood and risk mitigation strategy for tribal and small and marginal farmers because

① Rainfed area → under influence of  
regions of monsoon



Can affect crop  
production



therefore in case when  
agriculture production is low, then  
rearing of domesticated animal  
provides alternate buffer as  
a source of livelihood.

- ② Small and marginal farmers and  
tribals → they practice subsistence  
agriculture



they produce only for  
their consumption



so in conditions of drought,  
animal rearing can provide  
food and nutrition security to  
the farmers.

- ③ In areas where soil is not very  
fertile, and availability of  
grassland; animal rearing is safe  
and secure livelihood option.

- ④ Animal rearing and agriculture  
complement each other wonderfully.  
Agriculture <sup>waste</sup> can provide the food  
for domesticated animal, while  
animal dung can be used as biofertilizer.

in agriculture fields

Strategies to develop animal rearing sector

- 1) develop new breeds of animal which can provide more output and withstand the vagaries of nature.
- 2) develop pasture land in the community land of the villages so that regulated grazing can be carried out.
- 3) We can strengthen the farmers by forming collectives and promote co-operative movement in this sector.
- 4) Cheap credit supply for farmers to invest in the development of this sector.

15. The idea of Second Green Revolution needs to be explored if India wishes to achieve food security, raise farmer income and develop sustainable agriculture. Discuss. Also, elaborate the steps that the government has taken to implement the Second Green Revolution.

यदि भारत खाद्य सुरक्षा की प्राप्ति, किसानों की आय में वृद्धि और संधारणीय कृषि का विकास करना चाहता है तो दूसरी हरित क्रांति के विचार का अन्वेषण किया जाना चाहिए। चर्चा करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, दूसरी हरित क्रांति का कार्यान्वयन करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालें।

The idea of second green revolution becomes important because

- 1) food security →
  - (i) rising population → increased food demand
  - (ii) high malnutrition in country ⇒ need to diversify agriculture produce
- 2) raise farmers income .
  - (i) promoting high yielding variety ⇒ increased production
  - (ii) eastern India needs to witness new green revolution as the 1st

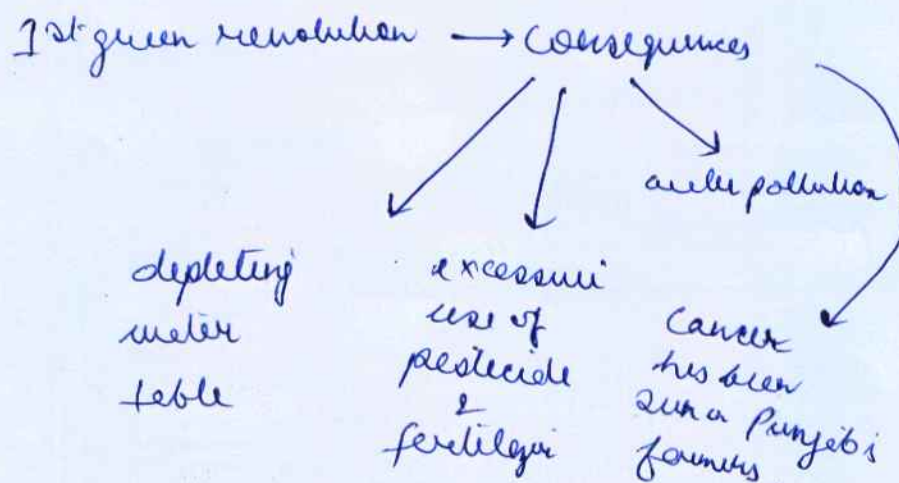
green revolution benefited states like Punjab, Haryana.

(ii) production in India still below international productivity standards

Wheat - India - 4000 kg/he  
England - 6000 kg/he.

Rice - India - 4500 kg/he  
China - 6800 kg/he.

3) Develop sustainable agriculture

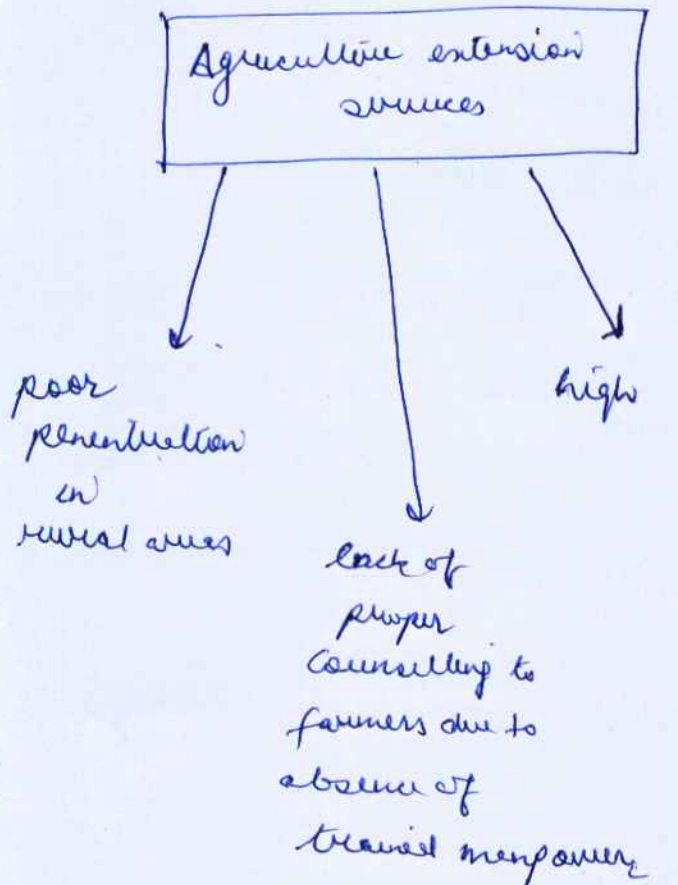


- Climate change due to anthropogenic reasons emphasised
- ∴ need to develop climate resilient agriculture

Steps taken by government to implement Second green revolution

- ① ~~Emphasis~~ Bringing green revolution in eastern India - Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand etc
- ② promoting organic farming -
- ③ Field trial of GM crops like Bt brinjal etc
- ④ Soil health cards in various agro climatic zones
- ⑤ Climate resilient agriculture
- ⑥ increased irrigation facilities  
"more crop per drop"

16. Lack of resources and inadequate incentive structures have led to the breakdown of agricultural extension services in most states. Comment. Suggest some measures to improve agriculture extension services in India. संसाधनों के अभाव और अपर्याप्त प्रोत्साहन संरचना ने अधिकांश राज्यों में कृषि विस्तार सेवाओं को विफल बना दिया है। टिप्पणी करें। भारत में कृषि विस्तार सेवाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपायों का सुझाव दें।







17. "Contract farming occupies a crucial role in agricultural economy of India because of small farm sizes". Evaluate. Analyse the various issues plaguing contract farming in India.

“खेतों के छोटे आकार के कारण भारत की कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था में अनुबंध कृषि की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है”। मूल्यांकन करें। भारत में अनुबंध कृषि के मार्ग में बाधक विभिन्न समस्याओं का विश्लेषण करें।





वर्धमान वैश्विक बाजार में कृषि उत्पादों की गिरती कीमतों से लड़ने के लिए कृषि आय बीमा योजना का पुनरोद्धार सीमांत किसानों हेतु सबसे अच्छा साधन हो सकता है। वर्णन करें।





19. The scope of Land reforms needs to be widened beyond the mere activity of redistribution of land and fixing land ceilings to a systemic restructuring that undertakes reforms in the sector of energy and water. Discuss.

भूमि सुधार के लक्ष्य को मात्र भूमि के पुनर्वितरण और भूमि हदबंदी (उच्चतम सीमा) तय करने की गतिविधियों से आगे जाकर एक ऐसी व्यवस्थित संरचना निर्मित करने की आवश्यकता है जो ऊर्जा और जल क्षेत्र में भी सुधार ला सके। चर्चा करें।





20. In recent years, savings rate in the Indian economy has witnessed a consistent decline. What are the factors responsible for this trend? How has the composition of savings changed in the last few years? Suggest measures to improve and better channelize household savings.

हाल के वर्षों में, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में बचत की दर में सतत गिरावट देखी गयी है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक कौनकौन से हैं? पिछले कुछ वर्षों में बचत की संरचना में किस प्रकार परिवर्तन आया है? घरेलू बचत को बढ़ाने और उसे सही दिशा देने के लिए उपाय सुझाएँ।



