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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2208)

Name of Candidate	kriti joshi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	731399
Center	ORP	Date	17/08/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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15	15	
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

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

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, साक्ष्य निर्माण हेतु उपकरण और एक सक्षम बजटीय शासन ढांचे द्वारा सुदृढ़ता प्रदान की जाती है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Green Budgeting is economics
and ecology handholding
for a sustainable development.

Strong Strategic framework:

① With goals and deadlines,
mission mode plans at
monthly and annual level
to ensure effective green
budgeting.

② Bottom-up approach with
involvement of all stakeholders
is required.

Tools for evidence generation

① Quantitative analysis is the form of air condition, green cover, green practices, energy efficiency with data is required to set direction of further achievements.

Budgetary Governance

- ① More Budget allotments, perks to those accomplishing targets.
- ② CAMPA, schemes such as highways budget to comprise 1% for planting trees alongside.

Conclusion

It's high time to understand the importance of sustainability and achieve goals of 2030.

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 using a product again by reuse, recycle, processing etc till the time it cannot be used anymore, then it is safely disposed.

Need of Circular Economy in India

- ① Limited Resources.
- ② Huge Population.
- ③ Need of cheaper products due to low purchasing power.
- ④ State of environment with Delhi being the most polluted city in the world.

⑤ ASSOCHAM report highlights India creates one of the highest waste so this can be turn from waste to wealth.

Challenges

- ① Poor waste collection
- ② Poor processing, industries.
- ③ Lack of Research and Development
- ④ Less Awareness.

Measures

- ① Awareness
- ② Creators responsibility to collect
- ③ Incentives such as discount on bringing back old electronics, plastic packaging
- ④ PPP model of industries, use of CSR funds.

Conclusion

Examples such as EcoSari that turns waste plastics into handbags, decorative items should be promoted.

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

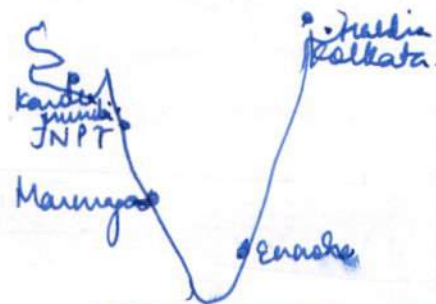
प्रमुख बंदरगाह प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 2021, प्रमुख बंदरगाहों को अधिक स्वायत्तता और लचीलापन प्रदान करने तथा उनके शासन को पेशेवर बनाने का प्रयास करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Major Port Authorities Act is a major step to boost shipping industry, trade, exports, logistics etc.

Features and significance of Act

- ① The authorities are given more power to take decisions for quick turnaround, operational bottlenecks reduced.

② This is a much needed diversion from One size fits all approach. Now every port can deal with their issues such as situation in Kandla, small size of Haldia etc.



③ Single window clearances, transparency and accountability led to better governance practices

Some major ports

Conclusion

Shipping have capability to provide cheapest transport and currently contribute to 90% global Indian trade by volume.

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।

Freight transport comprise trade through railways which comprise 30% approx interad trade in India.

Benefits of Increasing Rail Freight Share

- ① will lead to less cost as hiking fuel prices have made road transport costly
- ② Less time - Road congestion and uncertainty increase time by roadways. Railways can help enhance timely

delivery. It can even boost agriculture transport to far off places.

(3) Reduce Corruption - Misuse
of eway bills by forging or
fearing bills if not checked;
overburdening trucks.

(4) Less Environment damage - As
huge amount can be transferred
in comparatively less fuel.

Conclusion

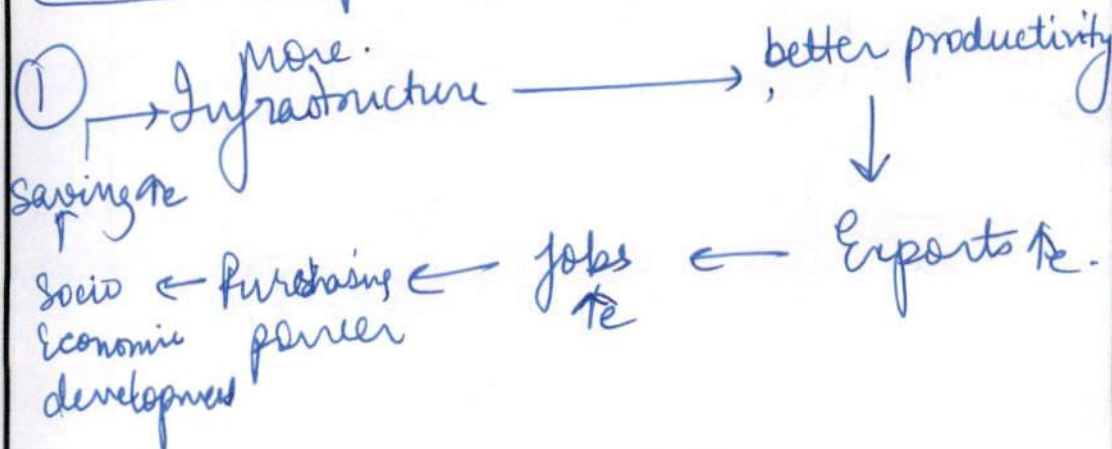
Need of decreasing subsidy of
AC passenger coaches to rationalise
freight prices. Need of cold
chain compartments to diversify
trade aspects and enhance
security from train thefts.

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 मुद्रीकरण पाइपलाइन के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

National Monetisation Pipeline
is monetising brownfield core
assets in order to raise
money for more infrastructure
development.

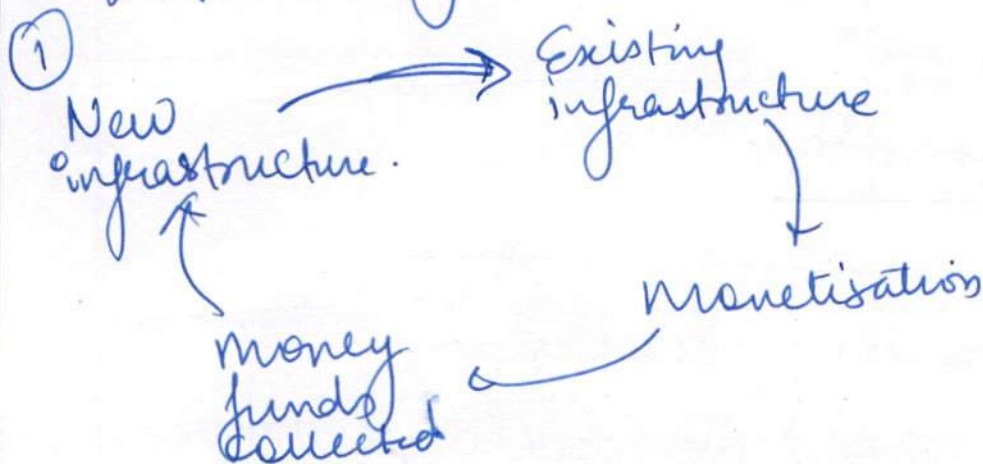
Infrastructure leading to accelerated
and inclusive socio-economic
development



Disequilibrium model of growth.

- ② Health infrastructure - PPP mode
better health → more better society
- ③ Education infrastructure.
- ④ Roads, transport - rural connectivity
- ⑤ Offices, houses, → Foreign Direct Investment increase.

Significance of NMP



- ② It will allow government to focus on more core work of governance and social-economic upliftment.

Conclusion

It is a positive step and its rapid development is required to bore its fruits in economy.

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?

Periodic Labour Force Survey
highlights Increasing employment
rate but at the same time
there is Increase in Unemployment
Rate due to Demographic Dividend.

Need of National Employment Policy

① Phase of Demographic Dividend
If economy is not given
as boost this dividend can
turn into disaster as joblessness
can lead to social tension,
social crimes.

② Amount of employment - huge
Population, less opportunity..

③ Nature of employment - disguised

in agriculture majority, low skilled,
MNREGA etc. not to their full
potential.

(14) To enhance women participation
PLFS - 19% women employment.

Formulation of policy: Important
consideration

① Aristotle Eudemonia (good for all)
Rural-Urban, male-female, all
caste, all religion.

Accessibility, Accountability, Awareness
to be focussed.

② Skill development, new opportunities
with global collaboration for all
age to be focussed.

Conclusion

Database needs to be made in
order to understand the complexity
and Mission Mode work with bottom
up approach.

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।

Global Hunger Index by
Concern Worldwide and Welthunger
hilfe high ranked India
104 / 116 highlighting poor state
of food security.

India food security threat

- ① Huge population
- ② Limited land resources
poor yield as compared to
leading countries.
- ③ Women anemia → 50-1.
malnutrition
undernourishment, child
mortality, stunting, wasting
as high as 33-1.
- ④ Hidden Hunger.

Planning for long term)

- ① less rain, water scarcity,
abrupt monsoon - Better Water
Storage, efficient use such as
drip, micro irrigation, Per drop
more crop etc needs to be
done.
- ② Use of Renewable energy
sources such as solar panels
etc.
- ③ Increased pest attack need better
and safe pesticides, fertilizers
- ④ Soil salinisation - Machanization,
Rationalise fertilizer use etc.

Conclusion

Agriculture itself is major contributor
to Climate Change and in
short term decreasing its
contribution by adopting Organic
methods and water efficiency should
be prioritised.

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।

PDS system in India is to ensure food security for
upholding gandhis principle
of Antardaya Anna Yojana.

Issue in PDS

① Procurement issues, storage issue

② Central Issue Price is too low at Rs 1/kg, Rs 2/kg and Rs 3/kg for wheat, Rice and grams that haven't changed since long despite many committee recommendations.

③ Excessive coverage of about more 60% of population than

(4) Leakages.

(Revamped and Need based)

(1) Focus on right sizing beneficiary on basis of census.

(2) Excessive low prices for only BPL card holders and rationalising prices.

(3) better storage and transport to avoid wastage.

(4) One nation, One ration card

strictly applied.

(5) Direct Benefit transfer to avoid leakages.

Conclusion
Such expenditure should not excessively burden government and empowering citizen to be focussed than giving subsidy and freebies.

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 have been a sensitive issue since independence facing most litigation and affirmative steps are needed for better economic perspective.

Presumptive to Conclusive
land titling system

- ① Presumptive titling can lead to loss of time and money as if any development is done on land later claims can lead to wastage.

- ② Excessive judicial cases leading to long litigation, leading to land wastage because of disputes but conclusive titles can solve this.

Hurdles

- ① Pre Colonial - Zamindars, tenants, peasants, clear demarcation missing.
- ② Lack of paperwork
- ③ Land precious as lives
- ④ No way to verify old record.

Conclusion

SWAMITVA scheme, drone mapping, registration of land, proper identification, fixing, reallotment of lands with no owners is required to use land efficiently by conclusive titling

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 is a high energy efficient compound which is less polluting.

Methanol Economy

It is when many economic spheres are fuelled by use of methanol alone or in a mix with other fuels such as petrol, diesel etc.

Methanol Role in achieving India's energy security and economic prosperity

① Decreased import dependency for petrol, diesel, gas and decrease vulnerability to

any crisis.

② Increased energy efficiency performance with less environmental pollution.

③ Help India meet its targets in International forum in reducing pollution, Increase soft power, enabling Investment atmosphere.

④ Reduced cost for fuel base industries for power.

⑤ NECA projects - such as agriculture creates methanes can be converted to methanol, new Industrial plants → jobs → exports.

Conclusion

Faster adoption and more Research and development is required to full equip potential of methanol economy.

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।

States are having a fiscal deficit of more than 4% and total debt outstanding ratio of centre and state is at 85%.

[State finances]

① Covid situation witnessed unprecedented expenditure on health, shifting things to online, at doorstep, more subsidies, freebies etc.

② With the incoming of GST,

a compensation cess was levied by center to be transferred to state but claiming it to be 'an act of god', this was denied.

③ With lockdown, states own sources of taxes were limited as alcohol shops were shut, transportation reduced so petrol less used.

④ States started excessive borrowing leading to poor Revenue deficit as well as fiscal deficit.

⑤ Though Centre has provided

Interest free loan to be repaid
after 50 years only yet poor
states have become more
unsustainable.

⑥ RBI highlighted the same in
its report and rising inflation
is the cause of extra debt.

(Conclusion)

FRBM Act provision should be
applied to limit deficit.

Structural measures to ~~less~~ improve

DISCOM, renewable energy use,

One Nation One Ration Card etc should
be done

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।

The demographic dividend for the next 25 years necessitate inclusiveness in digital economy which is undergoing with 'Digital India Mission'

India's Inclusive Digital Economy

① Cost : → of device : due to economies of scale is low.

Recently Reliance Digital announced upcoming project of Cheapest smartphone it provides accessibility

to all.

→ Of Internet : With increasing competition, India being the 2nd largest Internet connection population, big market players such as Reliance Jio, Airtel, Vodafone are trying to provide internet at cheap rate.

② Awareness programs, schemes : Digital India, various schemes such as pension, Health, education, are delivered online for ease & this enabled use of digital equipment by all age group.

③ Finances : Easy transfer of money through BLIM etc., Google pay etc. even in rural areas Post Payment banks led to spread of digital financial literacy. Demonetization increased the volume from 2% to 25%.

④ Women : Better job opportunity sitting at home help them contribute to economy.

⑤ Agriculture - through SMS, m-kisan etc farmers get help.

Conclusion

Every sphere of economy and all class of humans benefit from digital economy and necessity make man learn the thing.

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 is the working class population in the age group of 15-60 years and India will witness its peak in 2047

High Productivity jobs - To reap benefit of Demographic Dividend

- ① To increase economy when most working class present
- ② Once the demographic

dividend ends, there will be an increase of dependent population, so now is the time to build better social security structure.

Challenges:

- ① Overdependence on primary sector almost 50% of population creating low productivity (5-10% GDP) disguised unemployment,
- ② Poor manufacturing sector with just around 25% contribution to GDP and 16% employment.

India forms less than 2% of world trade.

③ Service Sector More employment in traditional low skilled part but GDP contribution is more of modern services.

④ Role of women - PLFS highlights only 19% women workforce

Measures

① Food processing industry - Boost to cold chain, warehouse, SAMPADA.

② Make in India, Atma Nirbhar Bharat, MSME promotion, FDI increase.

③ Skill Development, Research and Development, IPR stringent.

④ Women focus, education, health, remove glass ceiling.

Conclusion

Its time to act in Mission mode to have best of our demography to

not let demographic dividend become demographic disaster

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 are areas in the country that are treated as foreign territory for the purpose of trade and taxation

Role of SEZ

- ① They were built to increase industrial, manufacturing base
- ② To increase export, as no custom duty.
- ③ To increase GDP.
- ④ To enhance employment and

investment.

- ⑤ Benefit manufacturer as well as economy. With tax rebates.

Challenges:

- ① Unclear tax structure such as MAT, DDT, then their removal.
- ② Sunset clause in taxation.
- ③ Stringent labour laws deter people from investing.
- ④ Mostly in urban areas so disbalance in growth.

and no rural progress.

⑤ Single window clearances but still structural bottlenecks in starting, existing

⑥ Limited business such as jewellery making etc not profitable much

Conclusion

SEZ, NMIS etc to be redefined to achieve success. More lucrative schemes to enhance participation. Clearing of tax provision and timely rebates. International collaboration to increase Investment.

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।

The Liberalization, Privatization
and globalization LPG reforms
have completed 30 years but
their effect on economy is mixed

Mixed Results

④ Positive:

① Agriculture: mechanization,
exports increased.

② Manufacturing - FDI increased,
MSME, exports.

③ Services - Major service exports,
rapid health infrastructure, education
boost.

Negative : Due to half baked, incomplete reforms:

① Agriculture : Not ~~so~~ much privatisation, Contract farming limited, State mandi, MSP, etc don't allow liberalisation to flourish. Essential Commodity Act restricts exports of certain commodities leading to disruption of supply hence countries finding other reliable partners.

② Secondary Sector : labour laws, land acquisition, government policies on starting a business, existing a business, RBI allowing partial capital account

convertibility affects (LPG) reforms to fully flourish. Taxation policy further deters investment; base erosion and profit shifting, round tripping, and treaty shopping.

③ Tertiary sector: Although performing good but majority in traditional sector. Informalisation, unorganised nature leads to inability to reform. More enabling environment such as easy bank loans, work from home etc to meet the present situation.

Conclusion:

More rapid need to boost all sectors to help achieve India its target of \$5 trillion economy by 2025.

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।

Dairying is an allied sector which provides farmers an all year round income source.

Significance

- ① Nutrition - Hidden hunger, fortification with Vitamin A and D helps provide all round development.
- ② Income to farmers especially in agriculture lean season.

③ Use of fodder from crops
to feed dairy animals.

Challenges

① Cost of raising - land
required, fodder for better
produces.

② Health - Foot and Mouth
disease, Burcelliosis etc.
can't be taken to hospitals
frequently, need of doctors
at home and lack of enough
veterinary doctors.

③ Climate Change : affecting
productivity, increasing incidence

of disease.

(4) Protection : Attacks by other animals.

Government Initiative

(1) Kisan Credit Card.

(2) Targets and vaccination for Foot and mouth disease, brucellosis.

(3) Rashtriya Gokul Mission.

(4) Artificial Insemination, doorstep delivery of male counterpart to enhance indigenous breed.

Conclusion

more processing to avoid wastage,
more incentive to be
given to increase focus on
this sector.

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 श्रृंखलाओं 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।

India aimed to increase farmer's income to double by 2022 but present condition indicate need of more fundamental changes.

Flaws on relying on MSP and subsidies

① Increase debt, with no significant increase in farmers condition and GDP

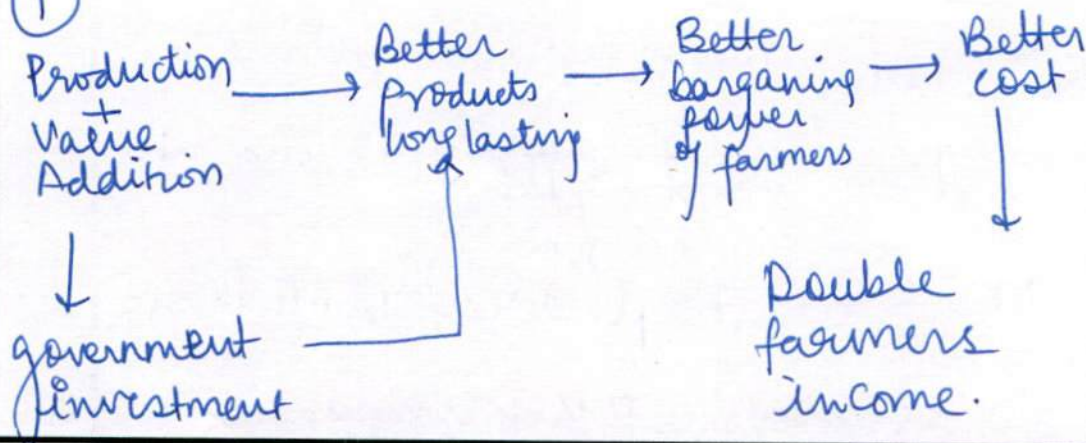
② Not a permanent solution. MSP though announced for

many crops but procurement is mainly done for rice and wheat.

③ Subsidies such as fertilizers led to increased and exploitative use causing harm to environment.
Power subsidy lead to wasteful use

Need to create value chains

①



② Food processing centres under SAMPADA scheme such as mega food parks etc can lead to better costing.

③ Better transport facility for quick, secure, low wastage can reduce food wastage
[Dalwai committee report → Rs 93000 crore wasted]

④ Cold storage, cold chain, better warehouse, efficient, public distribution system.

⑤ Market reforms - ENAM, GRAM, mandi regulation etc can help easy selling.
[Conclusion]

50% of population depends on this, allied sector such as animal husbandary, horticulture, fishing to be promoted.

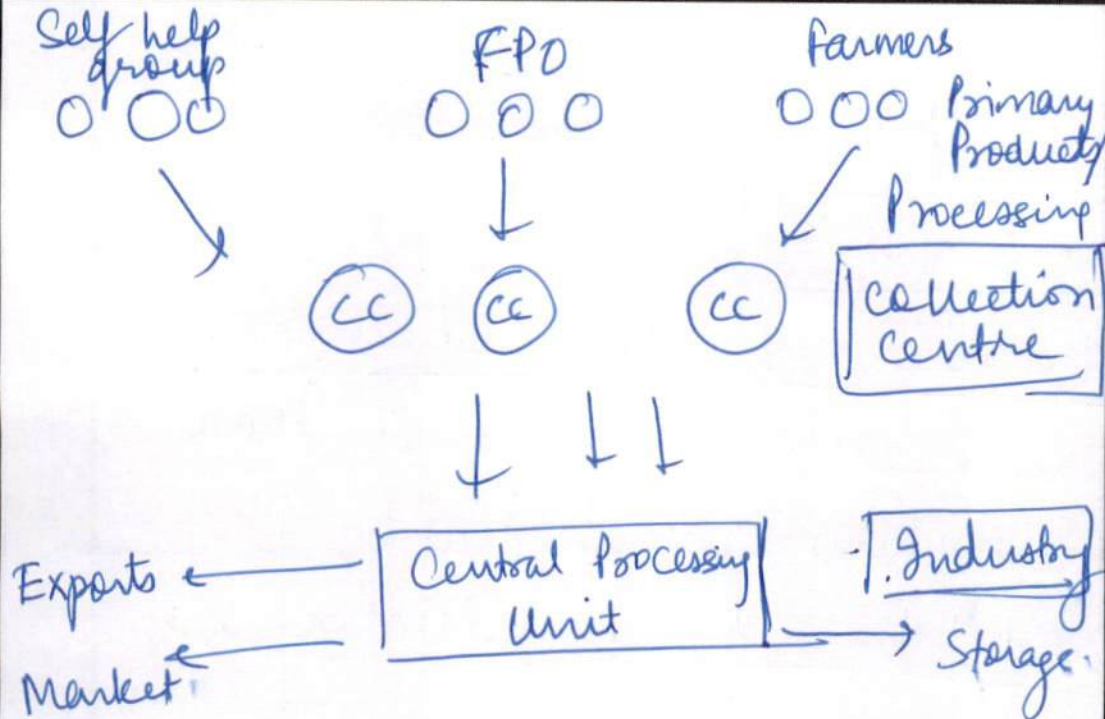
18. Food processing industry provides a vital link between the two pillars of the economy, i.e. agriculture and industry. In view of this, examine the constraints faced by the agri-food supply chain system in India. Suggest suitable solutions as well. (250 words) 15

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।

Food processing industry is
where the properties of food
is enhanced such as more
longevity, taste, etc through
manufacturing process or value
addition process.

Link between agriculture
and industry

① Agriculture provides the
backward linkage to the
industry where processing
takes place.



Food Processing

The raw material is collected by farmers, FPOs, self help group and through grading, packaging, processing brought to the collection centre. Here it is further labelled, sorted which is both capital and labour intensive process is finally taken to industries for final processing.

such as Ketchup from tomatoes,
chip from potatoes etc.

Challenges

- ① Procurement, contract constraints
farmers sell to middlemen than
direct having a contract.
- ② Cold chain transport, storage less
mostly for potatoes in UK etc.
- ③ Large land and capital requirement
for food processing industry.
- ④ Quality issues, not consistent.
- ⑤ Lack of forward and backward
linkage both for agriculture
and industries.

Conclusion

SAMPADA umbrella scheme for food
processing should be clubbed with
Agriculture and logistics schemes.

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।

Salwai committee Report highlighted
food wastage of Rs 93000 Cr out
of which Rs 30000 Cr is due
to poor storage facility.

Storage : Effect on yield and income

① The farmers restrict their
output due to limited
sale and procurement.

If private players and
Government provides for better
warehouse facilities, farmers

can focus on increasing yield by better farm inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, irrigation, labour, machines etc as they will be assured that increased output will not have to be sold in distress.

(2) With storage facility and no distress sale will increase bargaining power of farmers, APDCs as they can wait for getting relevant prices. Also institutional loans are available in place of Warehouse Receipts. The eNAM facilities can also

be avoided.

Measures

- ① More leak proof, storage warehouse near agricultural farms with PPP model.
- ② Temperature Regulation facilities such as cold storage, ambient temperatures.
- ③ Best management, regular checks, sanitary measures.
- ④ Insurance to crops in warehouse
- ⑤ Rationalised charges of using warehouse facility

Conclusion

Storage, transportation, Mandi Regulation, eNAM etc with other forward and backward linkages required to boost agriculture.

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।

Indian agriculture is still
51% rainfed exposing its
vulnerability to water resources
and scarcity can turn
adverse effect on it.

Rapid Depletion of water resources

① Climate changes - Less monsoon,
global warming and increased
evaporation

② Anthropogenic factors - Wetlands
depletion, dams construction,
encroachment on small water
bodies; urbanisation

(3) Faulty agriculture practices :
depletion of groundwater, excessive
water irrigation

Need to increase water efficiency

(1) huge population, therefore demand
to drink, sanitize. India already
in water stressed condition

(2) Agriculture - crops, animal
husbandry. can lead to food
insecurity, nutrition deficit.

(3) Industries - water dependent
such as cotton, iron, steel etc.

(4) Energy - nuclear plants, coal washing
hydropower plants needs water.

[Status of Irrigation and Challenges]

(1) faulty practices such as
over flowing tubewells leading
to water and soil erosion.

- ② Over exploitation of underground water and its contamination with Radon, Arsenic etc.
- ③ Less use of drip irrigation.
- ④ Canal irrigation - evaporation and leakages
- ⑤ Water flooding technique of paddy cultivation

Measures

- ① Har Khet ko pani, Per drop more drop to be promoted.
- ② Drip irrigation, Micro irrigation promoted.
- ③ Water sealed canal construction with upper lid.
- ④ Watershed development and Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program

Conclusion

Water Scarcity to be contained in order to ensure sustainable development.