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21 AUG 2018

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1107)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Registration Number	319972
Center	Mukherjee Nagar	Date	21 Aug 2018

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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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-पत्रा 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 पत्रा में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर, क्यूसीएड 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।

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.

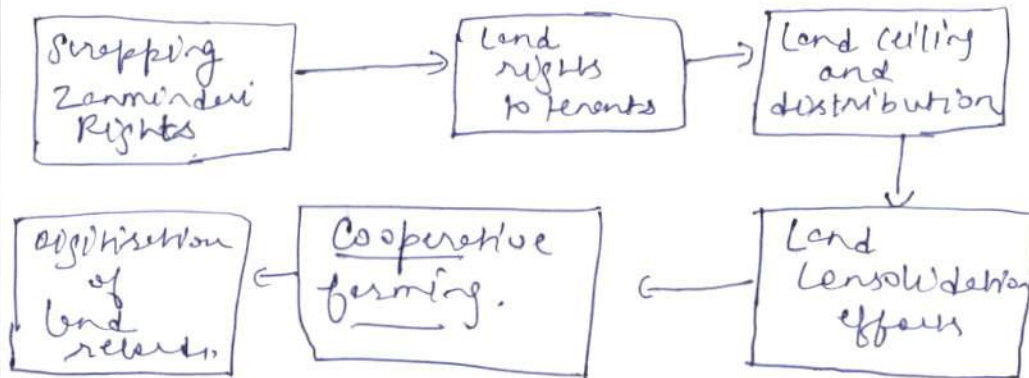
All the Best

1. In view of the direct link between tenure security and food security, there is need for a conducive legal framework for land rights in India. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

पट्टे की सुरक्षा और खाद्य सुरक्षा के बीच प्रत्यक्ष संबंध को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में भूमि अधिकारों के लिए एक हितकर कानूनी ढांचे की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

→ After attaining independence Indian has take ~~no~~ steps to ensure food security of its people and land rights to tenants / sub-tenants.



Challenges in maintaining food security and tenure security

- Lethargic government response
- Corrupt lower bureaucracy of Peetwaris and Tehsildars
- Lack of proper occupancy records with tenants
- Political clout of landowning classes of Shrawahars and Choudharies.

Conducive legal framework

- implementing model land leasing Act which will provide rights to both owner and lessee.
- Contract farming Act → production and tenure security.
- Abolition of ceiling
- Land rights to women who constitute 55% of agricultural workforce.

By taking these steps we can ensure food security and land rights to farmers.

2. The measurement of the extent of formal sector and formal employment is yet an unsettled matter in our economy. Comment. Also, mention the steps which the government has taken to improve its extent.

(150 words) 10

औपचारिक क्षेत्रक और औपचारिक रोजगार के विस्तार का मापन हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में अभी भी एक अनसुलझा मामला है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके विस्तार में सुधार हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

→

India doesn't have proper definition of formal and informal sector. Factories Act, 1948 defines formal sector as :-

- i.) Enterprise with 10 workers and electricity connection.
- ii.) Enterprise with 20 workers and no electricity connection.

Enterprises other than formal enterprise constitute informal sector. This is said to be constituting 85% of Indian workforce.

Problems created by this vagueness

→

It deprives workers of social security

→

Lack of proper data leads to lack of policy enactment and implementation for workers.

- Steps taken by Government
- Government constituted Pravara committee to identify these workers.
- Government has taken decision to erect 4 labor codes.
- Code on industrial relations and working conditions proposes to provide social security to informal workers
- Government taking skill develop-
ment to informal sectors as well.

Three way forward

- Proper definition
- Annual Employment-unemploy-
ment data to be released
every year.
- social security to every
worker.

3. The investment rate in India has gradually declined after a historic high in the mid 2000s. Examine the reasons behind this trend. Discuss the steps required to revive investment for a sustained growth. ✓, (150 words) 10

भारत में निवेश दर, 21वीं सदी के प्रथम दशक के मध्य में एक ऐतिहासिक उच्चाल के उपरान्त निरंतर घटती रही है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे निहित कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। निरंतर वृद्धि हेतु निवेश को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

→ India economy saw its rapid growth between 2003-2008. Growth rate was close to 10.08% (according to Backward data as per New GDP method)

Reason

- service sector development
- ^{sub} Asian crisis of 1997
- formalisation efforts by Government
- world slowdown after subprime crisis → India "bright spot".

However investment rate declined after 2005-08 period:

Reasons

- India foreign direct investment flow stopped after decline after US subprime crisis.
- fiscal deficit reach 6%.

- Private investment crowded out
- Stagflation from 2010-2012.
- Stems uncosted after 2010.
- Banks were stressed with
no capital formation and
poor returns.

Steps to be taken

- provided enough space to private sector.
- investment in infra-projects.
- simplification of land reform
policies
- promotion of agricultural investment
- Fiscal prudence by centre and state
- effective implementation of GST.
- liberalised SEZ and NIMZ norms.

4. Discussing the reforms that contributed in improving India's ranking in the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' index, identify the challenges that still remain in the overall environment of doing business. Suggest some concrete steps that India can take to further improve its performance on the index. (150 words) 10

विश्व बैंक के 'इज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नेस' सूचकांक में भारत की रैंकिंग को बेहतर बनाने में योगदान करने वाले सुधारों पर चर्चा करते हुए, व्यवसाय करने के समग्र वातावरण में अब भी विद्यमान चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। भारत द्वारा इस सूचकांक पर अपने प्रदर्शन को और अधिक सुधारने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ ठोस कदम सुझाइए।

→ India has been ranked 100 in Ease of doing business report Released by world Bank.

Reforms

- Implementation of GST through-out the country
- Repealing 1400 outdated laws
- Taking steps like Startup India
- opening up FDI in retail sector and defense sector
- creating Insolvency and Bankruptcy code
- Benefit in SEZs like off-shore crediting, zero percent import duty.

Problems that still persist.

- enforcement of contracts is very poor in India.
- legal battles are very long drawn e.g. Economic survey highlights 65% of cases where government loses cases.
- land reforms have been patchy e.g. 5000 projects installed since 2000.
- credit flow is slow e.g. - RBI's NPA's.

Steps required

- Single window clearance
- FDI automation close to 100%.
- dispute redressal in investments faster to boost their confidence.
- flexible Taxation → incentives

5. Providing social security, especially to those working in unorganised sector, is an important requirement to achieve the goal of inclusive growth. Discuss. (150 words) 10

सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करना, विशेषकर उन लोगों को जो असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत हैं, समावेशी विकास के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Social Security is a ^{system of providing} benefits like free health check up, providen, allowance to workers.

Current status → Close to 90% workers without social security.
→ only 10% have some form of social security.

Importance of social security

- provides quality welfare options to workers
- extremely critical to maintain productivity e.g. Health check-up → Healthy workforce
- provides ~~hedging~~ hedging against sudden misadventure e.g. Accidental insurance

- secures future of employee and his family e.g. EPFO on retirement / completion of job.

Way ahead

- compulsory social benefits to be given to workers
- National minimum wage → Government has proposed it on Code on wage bill.
- contribution from Government in EPFO → 12.5% to be given by Government til 2020

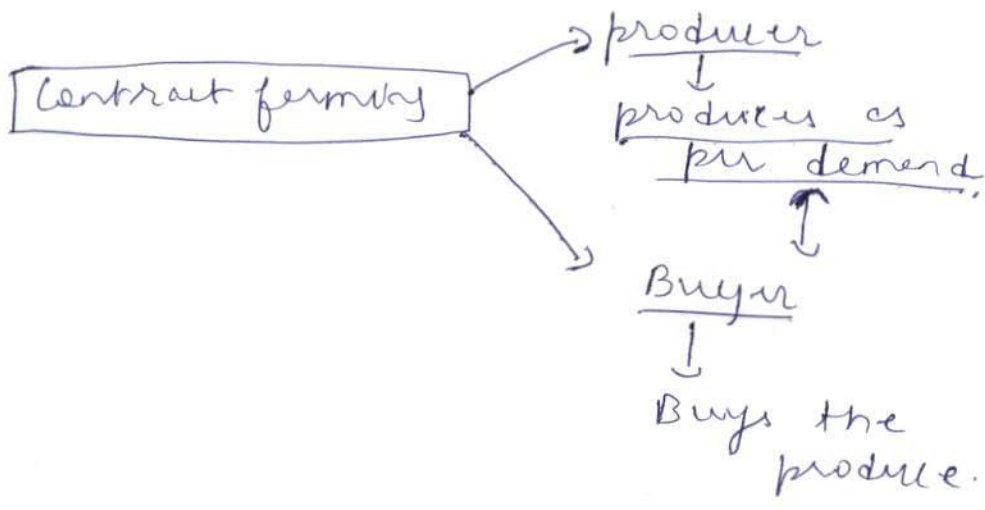


Social security will not only secure future of worker but will also provide a productive work force

6. Contract farming can help in the expansion of organized food processing industry in India by strengthening backward linkages. Comment. What changes are required in the existing regulatory structure to address issues related to contract farming in India? ✓ (150 words) 10

अनुबंध कृषि (कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग) बैकवर्ड लिंकेज को सुदृढ़ कर भारत में संगठित खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के विस्तार में सहायता कर सकती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। भारत में अनुबंध कृषि से संबंधित समस्याओं को हल करने हेतु वर्तमान नियामक संरचना में क्या परिवर्तन आवश्यक हैं?

→ Contract farming is the mode of farming wherein both producer and buyer enters into prior agreement.



How will it help food processing industry?

→ Contract farming will be producer-driven crops as per demand by buyer.

→ There will be ^{use of} up-to-date / state-of-art technology.

- strength to backward linkages
- seeds of better quality
 - irrigation efficiency
 - proper use of fertilizers.
 - electricity supply.
- It will save producer from
price fluctuation risks.
- meeting demand - supply
equilibrium as per
Contract.

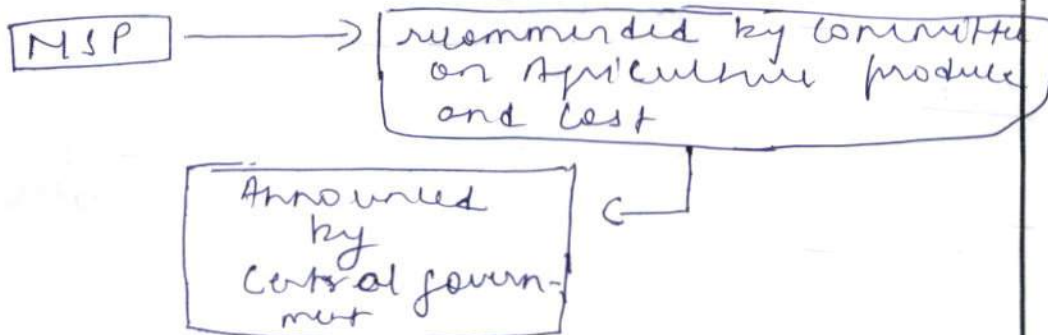
Charges required

- amendment of Agricultural produce
and marketing Committee Act.
- New Contract farming Act's
within states and / centre.
It's a concurrent list subject.
hence requires collaboration.
- Contract farming authority
and committees for
regulations of contracts.
- Farmers producer organisations
for producing on large
scale and protecting farmers
interest.

7. Minimum Support Price (MSP) of crops is a short term solution for agricultural distress which creates long term problems. Examine. Suggest measures to overcome the limitations of the MSP regime. (150 words) 10

फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) कृषि संकट का एक अल्पकालिक समाधान है जो दीर्घकालीन समस्याएं पैदा करता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। MSP व्यवस्था की कमियों से निजात पाने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

→ Minimum support price is the the lowest possible price below ^{at} which farmer's produce can't be bought.



MSP - a short term solution

- It provides price for farmers which are not stable and keep fluctuating.
- It promotes monoculture e.g. wheat and rice.
- usually cost of production is for more than the average MSP announced
- procurement price for crops is very high.

- doesn't solve productivity problem.
- doesn't promote technological advancement in agriculture.
- promotes distress sale in North-East region.

measures required

- Price differing mechanism like Bharat Buyer Yojana of MP.
- promotion of crop diversi-
-fication which will provide better price to farmers.
- Agriculture and allied sector.
- farmer producer organisations for better marketing.
- direct buying and selling through contract farming.
- minimise on farm mechanis-
-ation.
- use of crop residue for ethanol production.

8. Enumerating the factors that determine a nation's energy-mix, comment on the need for having a diversified fuel basket for meeting India's future energy demands. (150 words) 10

किसी राष्ट्र के ऊर्जा-समिश्र (एनर्जी-मिक्स) को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, भारत की भावी ऊर्जा मांगों को पूरा करने हेतु एक विविधकृत फ्यूल बास्केट के होने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

→ Energy Mix is the most Challen-
-ing aspect in Country develop-
-ment. In we face this
challenge due to its
dependence upon Coal and
Crude oil.

Energy basket → 75% Coal-based
electricity generation
→ 3 million barrel
per day
oil consumption
(80% imported)
→ Conventional Energy
(only 18%)

Factors that determine energy mix

- Import dependence
→ Lack of domestic production
→ pollution energy feedstock
like coal.
→ Growing demand under various

scheme like Deen Dayal uphadetye
electrification mission.

→ last mile connectivity → under
Saubhage using roled LEDs and
DL Fan

Steps taken

- 175 GW conventional energy
target (100 GW solar, 60 wind)
 - KUSUM, SRISTI mission
 - off-shore wind energy pro-
-duction
 - less reliance on coal along
with its promoted
production (1.5 billion tons)
 - Small Hydro power non-damable
projects.
 - Biodiesel, Biopetrol production
- Hence, growing demand and
external fluctuation call
for diversification of
most energy basket.

9. Despite being a water-stressed economy, micro irrigation penetration in India remains sub-optimal. Discuss the reasons behind it. Also list measures taken by the government to provide an impetus to micro irrigation.

(150 words) 10

एक जल-संकटग्रस्त अर्थव्यवस्था होने के बावजूद, भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई की पैठ उप-इष्टतम (सब ऑप्टीमल) बनी हुई है। इसके पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

In India 80% of water is used for agricultural purposes with very low efficiency.

micro irrigation → use of drips
→ use of spinknozzles
spinknozzles
etc.

Benefits

- less usage of water
- directly reaches to root or sub-surface
- less usage of fertilizer.
- less soil erosion.
- Rapid plant growth.

Problems in adopting it.

- requires high efficiency which Indian farming system lacks.
- micro-irrigation equipment are usually expensive.

- farmers after lack treasury to run these systems.
- Crop adoption which takes less water → e.g. most of farmers grew rice and wheat only.
- lack of agriculture extension and demonstration of technology - sy -

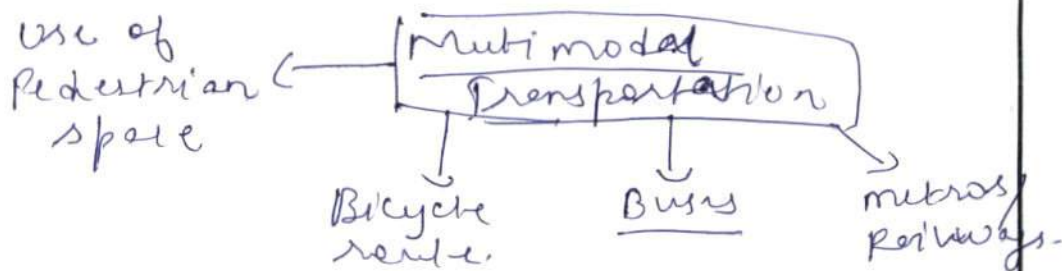
Measures taken

- Predator control Kulshi Sichay Yojana → one drop more crop.
 └→ micro irrigation projects being developed.
- micro irrigation development fund in budget 2018-19
- Subsidy on micro -irrigation accessories.

10. Discuss the prospects & challenges in adopting an integrated multimodal transportation system in India with reference to government initiatives in this regard. (150 words) 10

भारत में एकीकृत मल्टीमॉडल परिवहन प्रणाली के संबंध में सरकार की पहलों को संदर्भित करते हुए इसे अपनाने से संबंधित संभावनाओं एवं चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Multimodal transportation system is the form of transport system which puts to use multiple form of transportation and develop inter-linkages between them.



Prospects

→ As announced by Metro policy, It has huge potential to connect city metro directly with people

- Bicycle routes.
 - E-rickshaws.
 - Electric buses.
- All running simultaneously.

→ It is beneficial for fest.

transportation - e.g. Hyperloop
feasibly with metro.

→ pod taxi model → less load
on metro / railways and
road transport

Challenges

- Infrastructure development
is very pothetic to
have such system
- multiple agencies for
all different forms of
transportation.
- requires huge investment
- requires smart solutions.

11. Public Sector Enterprises formed the backbone of industrial development after independence, but with changing times, their role has also changed. Discuss. Also, comment on the need to adopt a multi-pronged strategy to deal with the issues that they are facing. (250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता के उपरान्त सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यम औद्योगिक विकास की रीढ़ बने, लेकिन बदलते समय के साथ उनकी भूमिका भी बदल गई है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए एक बहु-आयामी रणनीति अपनाये जाने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Public sector enterprises were the backbone of economic system adopted by India after independence

PS Es - their task

- industrial production
- Taking economy to commanding heights
- development of underdeveloped areas.
- to be forerunners of equal and planned development.

Changing roles

→ Labour unionism and politicisation
→ Huge debt burden till 1991
with slow economic growth.
Hence, liberalisation policies

followed in PSBs.

→ Memorandum of Understanding
with ministry → independent
targets.

→ They have been under execu-
-tive control but few
changes like mechanism,
Narothane has changed their
status

→ They have been source of
revenue as well as targets
of peer management.

[Need for multiproduct strategy]

→ They provide employment
to lakh of people.
Hence, strategy required
to keep them profitable
and maintain their workers
interest.

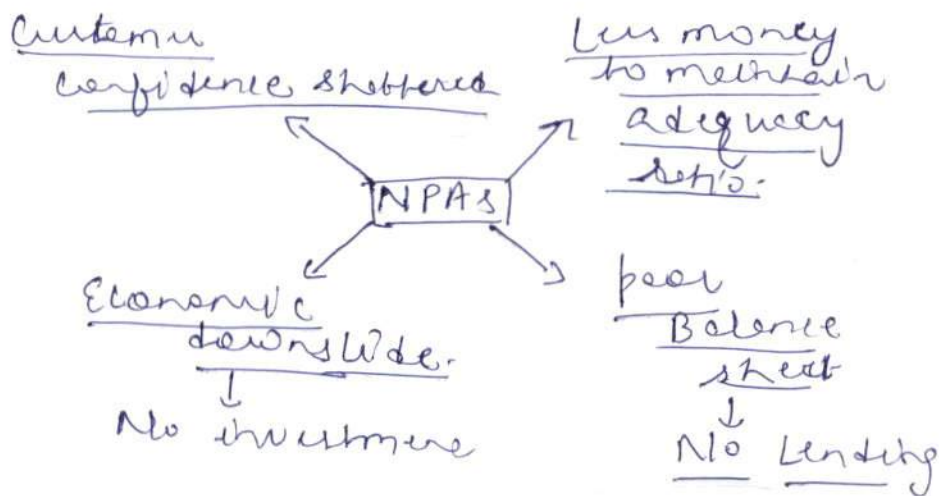
e.g. - during disinvestment,
rehabilitation, gift comper-
-sation to workers.

- They run state economy.
Hence any step towards divestment should be taken by after making them profitable.
- involvement of ministry should be kept to minimum extent possible.
e.g. - Recent case of Presar Bherali CEO opposing Ministry's intervention.
- strategic sale for management related excellence.
- use of divestment money as capital only.

12. In the light of increasing NPAs and frauds, the twin balance sheet problem has grown immensely. Comment on the issue and analyse the potential of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code to be a game changer for Indian economy's health and long-term growth. (250 words) 15

NPAs एवं धोखाधड़ी की बढ़ती घटनाओं के चलते, दोहरे तुलन पत्र (ट्विन बैलेंस शीट) की समस्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है। इस मुद्दे पर टिप्पणी कीजिए तथा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की दशा और दीर्घकालिक संवृद्धि के लिए दिवाला एवं दिवालियापन संहिता में एक गेम चेंजर होने की क्षमता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

NPA (Non performing assets) are those assets of Banks which remain stuck and don't return Back to Banks.



Reasons

- poor lending by Banks
- RBI's lackadaisical monitoring.
- Businesses not picking up e.g. steel sector under stress
- problem of loan waiver

→ poor exit clauses in Banking regulations.

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code ~~BIF~~ ^{Act} was passed in 2016 to tackle this problem.

IBC - a game changer

→ fast resolution within ~~270~~¹⁸⁰ days (can be extended to 270)

→ power to Creditor to initiate Bankruptcy proceedings.

→ priority order ~~or~~, in case of liquidation.

• insolvency professionals.

↓
• secured creditors

↓
• unsecured creditors

→ powers of starting procedure to National Company Tribunal.

→ National Bankruptcy Board to monitor and supervise process.

IBC not game changer

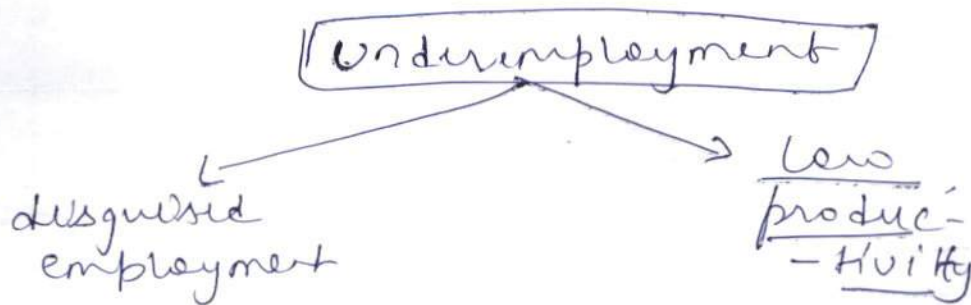
- In 12 ~~Cases~~ cases, IBC initiated.
Time limit of 270 days already
crossed
- focus^{is} on retrieval of money
rather than restructuring.
- Requires more company -
tribunals.
- Disproportionate powers to RBI.

13. Under-employment rather than unemployment is the key problem facing India today. Elaborate. Also, suggest measures to counter this problem. ✓

(250 words) 15

वर्तमान में भारत के समक्ष मुख्य समस्या बेरोजगारी नहीं अपितु अल्प-रोजगार है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या के प्रत्युत्तर हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

→ Ex-vice President Arundhati Panga-
-riya says that under-emplo-
-yment is the ^{big} problem ^{being} faced
by India not unemployment



How is it a problem?

- poor productivity owing to disproportionate use of work-
force in an etc activity.
- it shows someone is
employment when he/she
may not be contributing
to economy.
- Informalisation is result of

underemployment

→ It points towards unskilled workforce.

→ It might be the case that person is overqualified for a job.

e.g- Person job by PHDs
in UP

Measures to be taken

→ Boosting agri-production since it suffers with maximum underemployment

→ providing skill training.

→ Labour-intensive industries like cotton, footwear

→ use of MNREGA etc for asset creation.

→ Self employment generation through micro loans etc

- Value addition in agri-
-products which will
lead to more employment.
- Linking ITIs with
industries.

Here, we need to take
Initia out of underemploy-
-ment to release its
potential.

14. The role of international trade in achieving a quicker pace of economic development is well recognized. What are the benefits of international trade for a developing country like India? Highlight the challenges that India faces in improving its share in world trade. (250 words) 15

आर्थिक विकास की द्रुत गति को हासिल करने में अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार की भूमिका को बखूबी मान्यता प्राप्त है। भारत जैसे विकासशील राष्ट्र के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार के क्या लाभ हैं? विश्व व्यापार में अपनी भागीदारी बढ़ाने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

→ India's share in International trade is only 1.3%. which government aims to take to 3% by 2025

Benefits for developing countries

- Boost Domestic production
- Better return for farmers, small, medium enterprises.
- Rapid economic development.
eg - Service growth - 10%
in India because of export
- Better connectivity prospects.
eg - ASEAN Highway Network
- Chance of being part of global food value chain.

→ critical for young economies
like India with 65%
of population under 35 years
of age.

→ primary innovation.

→ flow of foreign investment

→ new technologies

Challenges

→ poor workforce → unskilled

→ low level of specialisation.

e.g. - India produces pure silk
alone, while china produces
blended silk hence, capturing
market.

→ poor population → domestic
needs.

e.g. Food security..

→ Technology use is very low.

→ No value addition.

e.g. - India only produces
milk but doesn't
do value addition

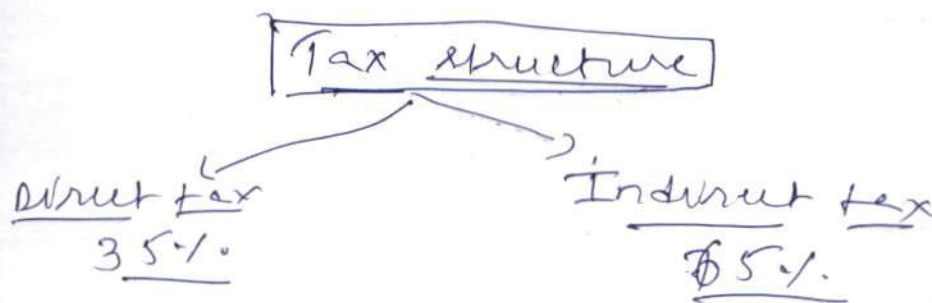
- credit crunch in the economy.
- rigid policies - C.S dumping,
anti-dumping
duties
- unhygienic production - C.S - Phyto-
- sanitary standards etc.

Herein, we have to first
build strong export
infrastructure to be a
major player.

15. A near stagnant tax to GDP ratio for the country since decades reflects not only non-fruition of efforts to increase it but also underlying structural issues with tax regime. Comment. (250 words) 15

राष्ट्र के लिए कई दशकों से कर-GDP अनुपात का लगभग स्थिर रहना, न केवल इसको बढ़ाने हेतु किए जाने के प्रयासों के फलीभूत न होने, अपितु कर व्यवस्था में अंतर्निहित संरचनागत समस्याओं को भी प्रतिबिंबित करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

→ only 6.4 crore people pay tax in India. This is an 2 crore increase by 2011 standards (2011).



Reasons

- regressive tax structure. It's way more than OECD countries.
- ~~Archaic structure~~
- outdated tax laws → Income tax act, 1961 has to be changed as situation is different now.
- poor tax machinery.

- Corporate world easy target of governments
e.g. - 34% corporate tax
- populist measures announced by government like tax exemption.

Steps to be taken

- As suggested by Shome Parasurthy Panel there's need to increase tax-base
- Bibek Debroy, member NITI Aayog suggested taxing Big farmers.
- Need to overhaul direct tax regime → Arbind Modi Panel appointed.
- use of IT in tax collection → GSTN
- Progressive tax → Indirect

tax should be brought
down.

→ Tax compliance → if
it increases tax buoyancy
will go up.

16. Enumerating the features of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana, discuss its potential for the growth of food processing sector in the country. (250 words) 15

प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्पदा योजना की विशेषताओं को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, देश में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र का विकास करने की इसकी क्षमता की विवेचना (चर्चा) कीजिए।

→

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana is concerned with Agriculture and marine processing and development in the country.

Features

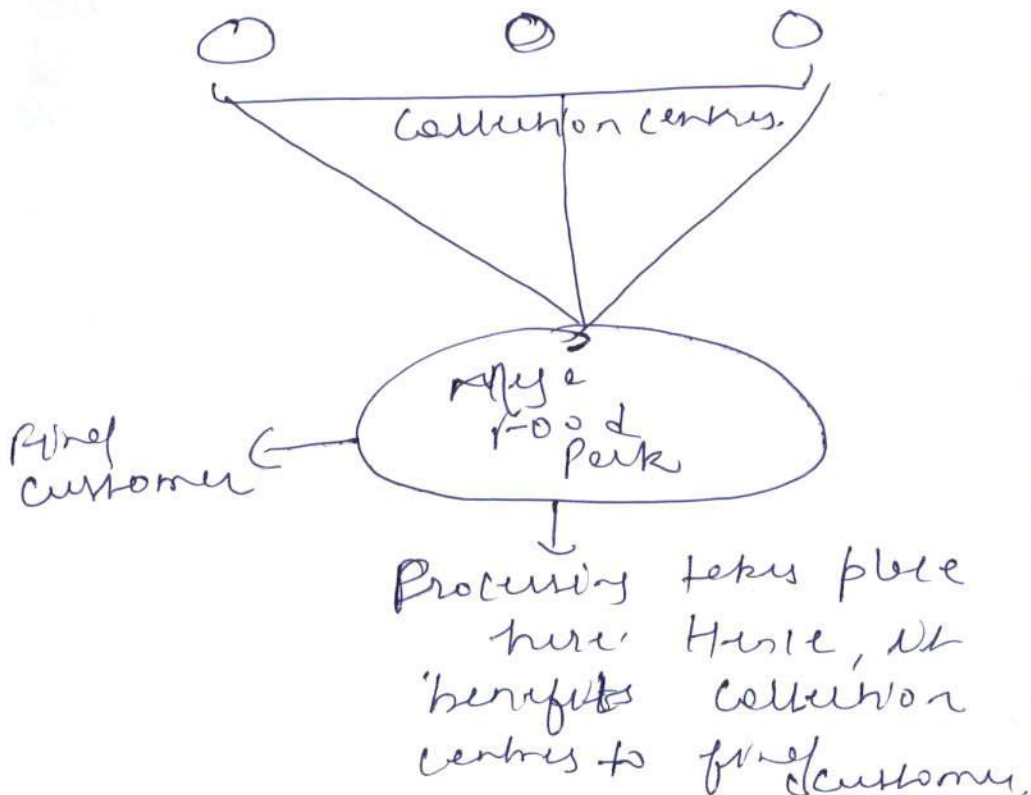
- Multi food parks.
- Cold storage infrastructure
- Future ~~marine~~ development.
 - Infrastructure.
 - Island and marine development
- Development of processing skills.
- Backward and forward linkages.
- Credit to be given for food processing.

Potential

→ It can be a game changer because :-

- India largest producer of Citrus, Banana, and other fruits
- Second largest producer of Rice wheat.

→ It's feature to systematise huge food parks is also important



- Product fisheries per with
agriculture
- development of Gold chain
infrastructure.
- employment to lot of
people in Value Chain
- Increasing India's export to
3% of world exports.

17. What do you understand by Seed Replacement Rate? Explaining the concept of breeder, foundation and certified seeds, highlight the major policy initiatives taken in order to address the challenge of quality seed availability to farmers. (250 words) 15

बीज प्रतिस्थापन दर (सीड रिप्लेसमेंट रेट) से आप क्या समझते हैं? ब्रीडर, फाउंडेशन और प्रमाणित बीजों की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, किसानों के लिए गुणवत्तापरक बीजों की उपलब्धता की चुनौती का समाधान करने हेतु की गई प्रमुख नीतिगत पहलों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

→ Seed replacement ratio is the use of seed (processed seed) in ~~area~~ are being cultivated by farmer

Seed replacement ratio → $\frac{\text{area under processed seed}}{\text{Total area under cultivation}}$

→ Breeder seeds → it's the formative stage of seed development. It's pre-ferred by Indian Council of Agriculture (ICAR)

→ Foundation seed → seeds which is processed after going through Breeder stage.

seed corporation produces it

- crossed seed - final tested seed which comes out for market sale. It's also produced by seed corporation.

Policy Initiatives

- Government has decided to come up with National seed policy.
- There's been emphasis upon seed research by ICAR.
- State university will be agricultural university courses on seed development
- Seed repository to be opened in Varanasi

→

Government has also
decided to establish
seed vault in Ladakh

18. Enumerate the factors that determine cropping pattern in an agricultural region. Discuss the need for diversification in context of problems being faced by monoculture regions in India. (250 words) 15

किसी कृषि क्षेत्र में फसल पद्धति को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। भारत में एकल फसली क्षेत्रों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं के संदर्भ में फसल विविधीकरण की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Agriculture is the ~~metastay~~ mainstay of the population in India. Close to 50% of India population is engaged in agriculture.

Factors with determine crop-
-ing pattern

→ Agriculture inputs like seeds, fertilizer etc.

→ irrigation facilities and rain-fall.

→ Agro-climatic conditions
for e.g. — Coarse coarse
grains in
semi-arid
region.

→ Government support in
forms of knowledge through

Kisan Cell centres

- food habits of a region
~~exp~~ because Indian
agriculture is subsistence
agriculture
- MSP announcement by
government. eg - wheat
and rice procured.
- fodder Needs for
livestock
- labour support
- climate Change
- Need for diversification
- to support plummeting
farmer returns.
- to maintain fertility of
soil.
- to ~~free~~ avoid problems
like salinity.
- to fight climate change

- to tackle food security
- to solve Nutritional deficiency problem.
- to provide opportunity to backward ~~area~~ areas.

19. The need to overhaul the current budget making process can be gauged from the fact that it neither undertakes broad-based consultations, nor is adequately transparent nor effective in estimating and allocating the demands of various stakeholders. Examine. (250 words) 15

वर्तमान बजट निर्माण प्रक्रिया में आमूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता का अनुमान इस तथ्य से लगाया जा सकता है कि न तो इसका परामर्श का आधार व्यापक है, न ही पर्याप्त पारदर्शी है एवं न ही यह विभिन्न हितधारकों की मांगों का आकलन और आवंटन करने में ही प्रभावी है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Budgeting is one of the most important exercise in any country. It's effective designing and utilisation ensures development. It's laid down as per Art 112 of Constitution.
Importance

- Lays down development plan
- Broad and specific target
- allocation of money, for development activity -
- document of government performance on resource creation and distribution.

Problems

- prepared by Department of Economic Affairs, without broad consultations.
- Whole exercise is very opaque
- It's government's plan for people about whom they are informed but not consulted
- No process of performance based budgeting as yet.
- It's scrutiny by Parliament its post presentation

Solution

- prior consultation with all stakeholders, eg - farmers, women etc.
- Rather than informing people, whole process be run by them.
- Departmental ^{committee} enquiry must be given a ~~status~~ formal status. as this should be basis of allocation
- ministry may present their own budgets and achieve targets.

Here Government should perform budgeting function while being open and transparent about it.

20. Identifying the key elements under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), briefly explain how it can lead to holistic development of the horticulture sector in India. Also elaborate the factors which act as roadblocks for the efficient supply chain of Fruits and Vegetables sector in India. (250 words) 15

बागवानी के समन्वित विकास के लिए मिशन (मिशन फॉर इंटीग्रेटेड डेवलपमेंट ऑफ हॉर्टिकल्चर: MIDH) के अंतर्गत प्रमुख तत्वों की पहचान करते हुए, संक्षेप में व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह भारत में बागवानी क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा दे सकता है। साथ ही, भारत में फल एवं सब्जी क्षेत्र के हेतु प्रभावी आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में बाधक के रूप में कार्य करने वाले कारकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

→ Horticulture production in India is greater than ~~the~~ the food grain production. It is above 300 MTD which tackles growing demand for fruits and vegetables.

Mission of MIDH - elements and Benefits

- It is an integrated system.
- It covers everything from fruits to Bamboo.
- It focuses on small solution like CHAMAN.

- It's ~~important~~ element its horticulture development in hilly areas
- It causes value addition
- Cold storage development
- Benefits
- More small farmers practice horticulture, it's beneficial to the most poor
- It acts as precision farming and support to all crops.
- It's focus on infrastructure development is important because post harvest losses are 25% in agriculture

→ Challenges

→ It requires constant support and monitoring and commitment

→ Transport facilities are poor in villages

→ Since small farmers practice horticulture returns are poor

→ It requires credit supply. small farmers lack credit sources.

→ But perishable products usually don't sustain climate extremes → great losses

→ value addition is poor because MNCs are in cities only.