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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1236)

Name of Candidate	RAHUL GOEL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	122982
Center	ORN	Date	03/08/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
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11	15	
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14	15	
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.

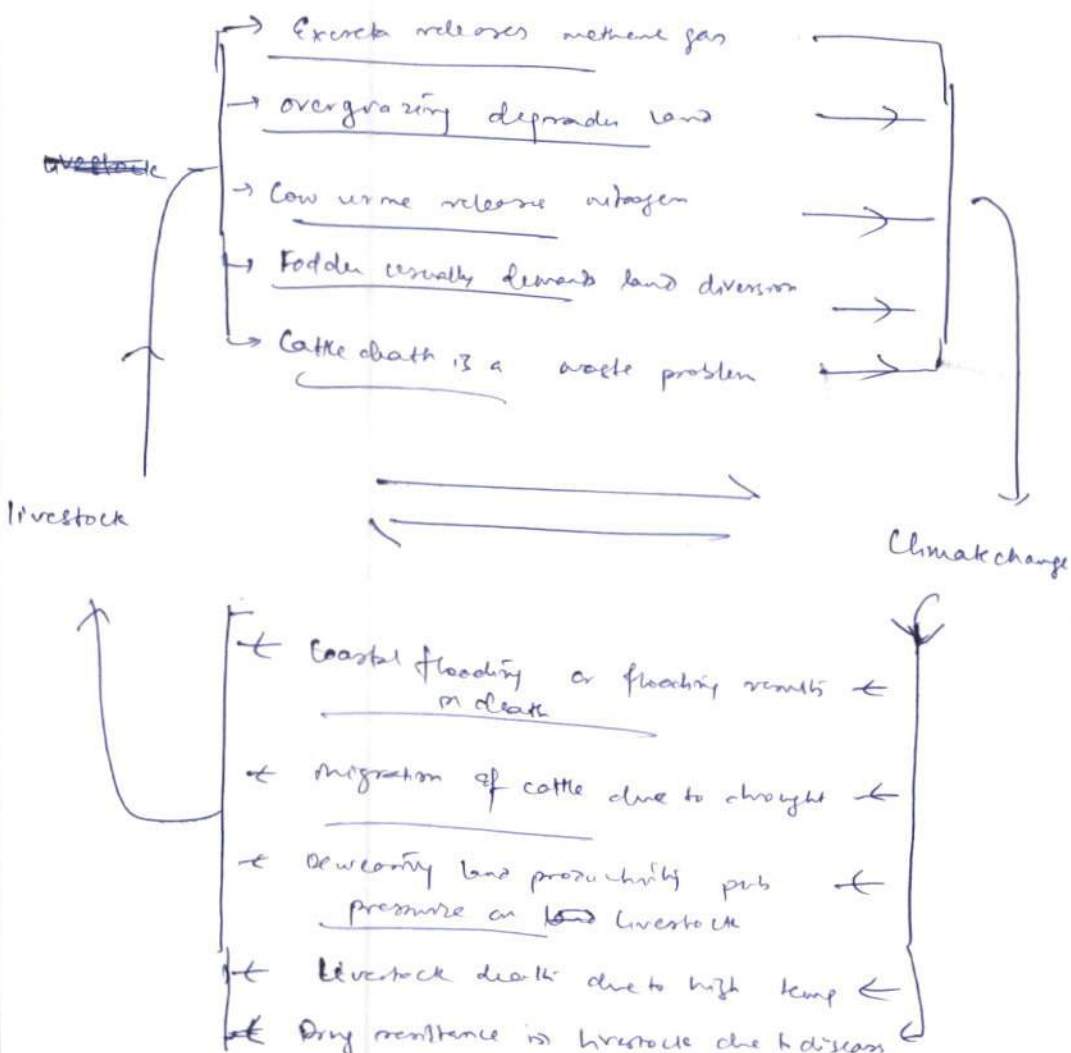
All the Best

1. Livestock farming not only contributes to climate change but is also affected by it. Elaborate the statement and discuss some measures that can be taken to make livestock farming more sustainable as well as resilient. (150 Words) 10

पशुधन खेती (लाइवस्टॉक फार्मिंग) न केवल जलवायु परिवर्तन में योगदान देता है, बल्कि इससे प्रभावित भी होता है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए और पशुधन खेती को अधिक संधारणीय के साथ-साथ लचीला (रिज़िलियंट) बनाने हेतु उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans

India holds the largest number of livestock population of the world, currently standing with more than 1 billion of all livestock including cattle, poultry, goats etc.



Measures to make livestock farmingSustainable

- ↳ Adopting mixed farming to distribute load between cattle & land
- ↳ Sustainable fishing to ensure regeneration of fishes
- Not administering drugs to make them drug resistant
- Stopping overexploitation

Resilient

- ↳ Developing mixed breed which can stand drought
- ↳ Ensuring invasive species like Red fish don't enter ecosystem
- ↳ Improving fodder quality & veterinary practices
- ~~To make them~~

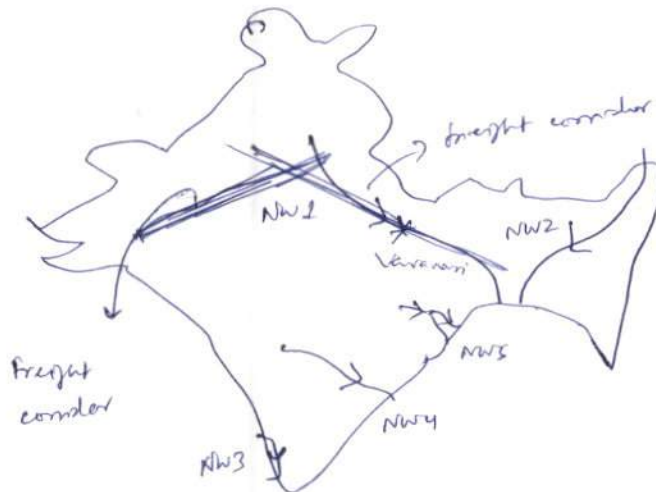
Livestock in India is a sustainable part of a farming system which secures of income & safety against crop risk.

National policy on livestock is a step in right direction.

2. A developed Inland Waterway Transport (IWT) will not only augment the overall transport capacity of the country, but also help correct the multi-modal transport mix. Discuss. (150 words) 10

एक विकसित अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग परिवहन (IWT) न केवल देश की समग्र परिवहन क्षमता को बढ़ाएगा, अपितु इससे मल्टी-मॉडल परिवहन मिश्रण को सुधारने में भी सहायता मिलेगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans Inland waterway transport refers to the use of inland water sources like river, pond, canals, lakes to move freight. Inland water transport in India -



Inland water transport - Benefits

- ↳ Cheaper than rail & road : For water way - 1, rail 1.36, road 2.78 rupees per tonne for transport
- ↳ Easier connections as seen in above diagram - more than 100 national waterways.

→ Along with road & rail, it is faster and also provide
direct connection to ports.

→ It can share pressure on land & rail for freight transport

→ As seen Varanasi is the first inland multi-modal transport
hub of country due to its unique location i.e.

on Ganga & freight corridor

Similarly other cities - such as Mumbai, Pune or Coimbatore
can augment.

→ Optimizing for better fare can also be done if services are
available.

Issues currently

→ Dredging & widening of river bed are environmentally
damaging

→ Not enough infrastructure & intra river connectivity

→ No clarity on policy support.

Project like Sagarmati & Bharatmati are

much need step to augment the multimodal transport & river
and inland transport capacity of country.

3. Highlight the importance of Agricultural Market Intelligence for farmers in India. Identifying the issues in the present system, suggest some measures for improving Agricultural Market Intelligence in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में किसानों के लिए कृषि बाजार आसूचना के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्तमान प्रणाली में निहित समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में कृषि बाजार आसूचना में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans

Agriculture market intelligence refers to the use

of intelligent technology & market information in doing

agriculture to augment yield & income.

Importance

Improve insurance
power through
success rate

Erratic weather
so, monsoon & rain forecast
useful ↑

Long testing for
fertilizer

Predicting yield
to ensure other
source of income

Importance
of AMI

Crop pest attack
which can be stopped
after by precision
farming

Market prices
info
for better return

Predicting demand
of consumer through
AI & Big data

Issues present in system:

↳ Only certain initiative like E-Choupal from private
sector. Not enough initiative in this sector

- Public expenditure on extension services & digital impact
on decline from 1991 onwards-
- Digital divide in urban & rural area so cannot
~~achieve~~ get information
- NSP mostly pre signifies & determines crop production
& not (and)
- Fertiliser subsidy ~~at cheap rate~~ encourages cheap fertiliser
use
- To improve Agriculture Market Intelligence
 - Implementing APMC Act to eradicate middleman
 - Installing kiosks in every village for information
 - Linking E-choupal with SHGs & Gram Panch
 - Promoting e-commerce in this area
 - Managing market prices & upgrading technology

Agriculture market intelligence determines remuneration
of farmer to a large extent. Improving it will go long way in
boosting farmer income by 2022.

4. With water increasingly becoming a scarce resource, large scale adoption of micro irrigation techniques could prove to be a game changer in India. Analyse. Also enumerate various steps taken by the government to promote micro irrigation in India. (150 words) 10

जल के उत्तरोत्तर दुर्लभ संसाधन बनते जाने के कारण भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई तकनीकों का व्यापक पैमाने पर अंगीकरण निर्णायक सिद्ध हो सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को बढ़ावा देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

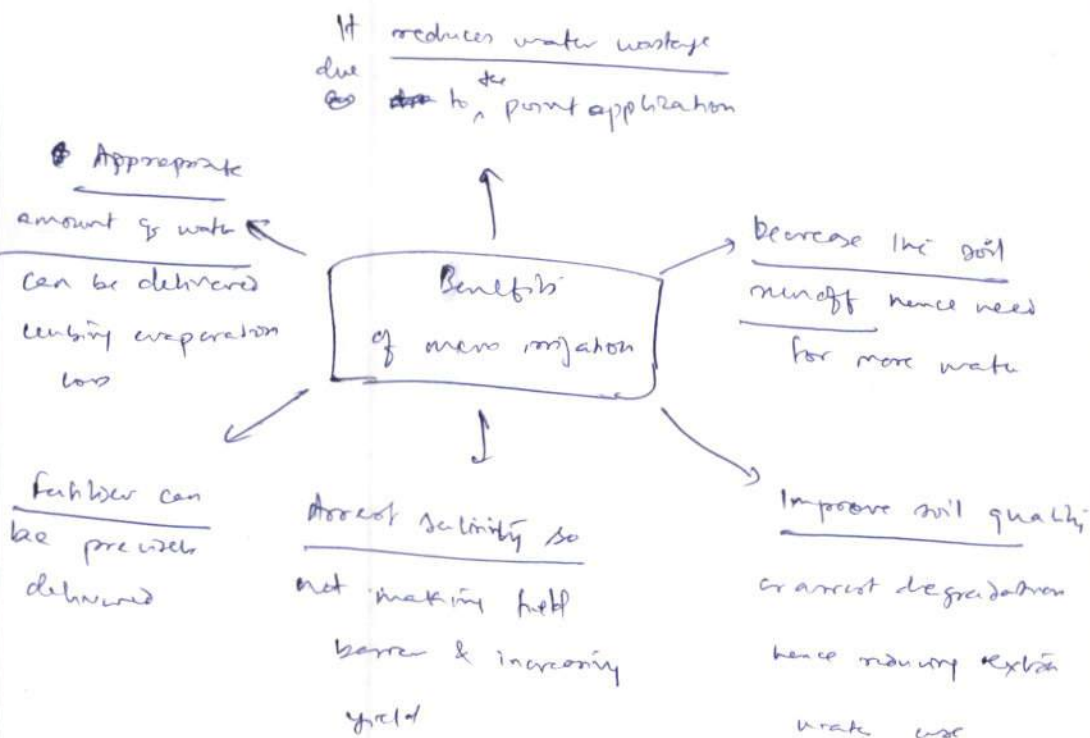
Ans

Water resource usage in India is dominated

by agriculture, then domestic & then industrial usage. One

kg of paddy requires 1000 litres of water approximately.

Adoption of micro irrigation will be useful.



Steps taken in this regard-

1) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Irrigation Yojana which

provides incentives ~~for~~ to farmers to adopt micro irrigation.

2) More crop per drop movement to create awareness about micro irrigation.

3) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program to augment delivery of irrigation so as to propel micro irrigation.

4) Kisan credit card to provide credit to encourage adoption of micro irrigation.

Micro irrigation has the maximal potential to change soil quality & improve yield while conserving water losses. More thrust is needed to adopt sustainable ~~irrigation~~ agriculture.

5. The cropping pattern of a region is influenced by geo-climatic, socio-cultural, economic, historical and political factors. Substantiate with relevant examples.

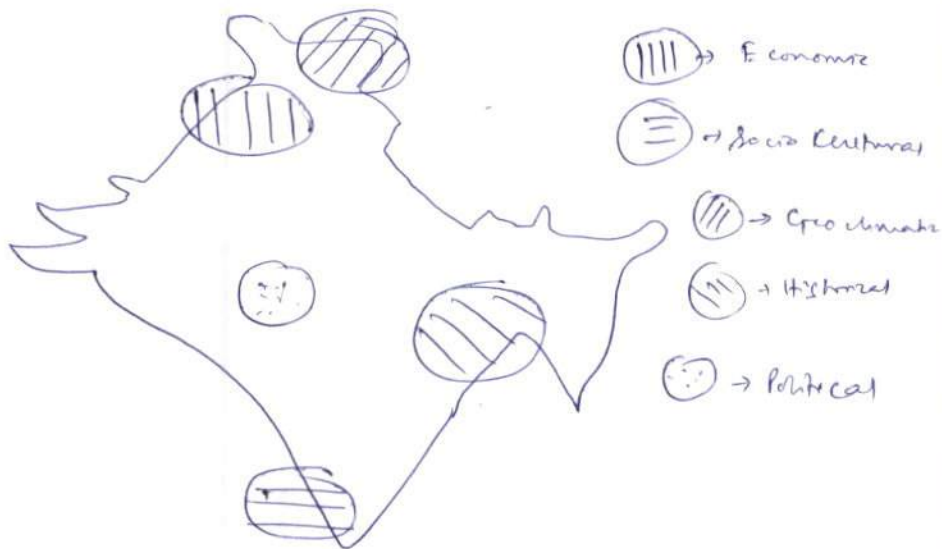
(150 words) 10

किसी क्षेत्र का शस्य प्रतिरूप भू-जलवायविक, सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, ऐतिहासिक और राजनीतिक कारकों से प्रभावित होता है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Ans

Cropping pattern refers to crop sown in an area & its pattern followed in temporal scale. In India

Cropping patterns



Geo climatic factor

↳ In himalayan region crops such as apple or walnut are grown due to cold climate & hilly topography.

↳ Due to darjeeling tea & malabar coffee are good example

Socio Cultural

↳ Kuttanad wetland farming is an example of

Central adoption of farming method: similar B K concept

farming of odisha

Economic factors

→ Punjab is a state due to green revolution. higher

inputs in wheat & higher power (capital) to invest

in technology & HYV dictates their choice

Historical factors

→ Kolkata & West Bengal are just hubs since colonial time.

Similar is dejecting tea although scope exists at
different place.

Political factors

→ Marathwada grows sugarcane due to high input

thrusts towards ethanol which is a policy effect.

All factors i.e. geo climatic, socio cultural, historical

economic.

Economic & political affect cropping pattern but goal of increasing

their income should be visible throughout.

6. Integrating ecology and technology is the way forward towards achieving Evergreen Revolution in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

पारिस्थितिकी और प्रौद्योगिकी का एकीकरण भारत में सदाबहार क्रांति की प्राप्ति की दिशा में आगे की राह है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans

Evergreen revolution R term coined by M.S.

Announcement to project sustainable farming which is

ecologically sustainable.

Ecology

Technology

→ Preventing soil degradation.

Using precision agriculture
to curb soil degradation

→ Prevent run off

Better weather forecasting
can help in bund preparation

→ Crop need to withstand drought

→ Drought resistant crops
from CRBR

→ Not depleting water table

→ Micro irrigation, sprinkler
irrigation

→ Agro forestry & social forestry

→ Improving plant varieties
via Genetic modelling

→ Livestock to curb climate change

→ Improved breed &
indigenous breed semen
selection

↓
Evergreen Revolution.

Although to achieve evergreen revolution challenges remains

i) Farmer's income is low so, the ~~doesn't~~ automatically
goes towards fertiliser & hence soil degradation

ii) Indebtedness & new costly technology did not amount
to rise in ~~farm~~ ^{crop} ~~field~~ yield

iii) New technology like Genetically modified crops has its
own disadvantage,

iv) Ecology water through micro irrigation is costly to be
implemented by everyone

v) Precision agriculture & technology have not penetrated
much to be proving a game change

vi) Still traditional practices are not followed & HYV is
bring pest attacks.

Zero Budget natural farming & organic

farming are the future for our agriculture to be sustainable
& resilient to vagaries of climate.

7. The adoption of agro-based clusters can generate positive spill-over effects on agricultural and rural development. Discuss. (150 words) 10

कृषि आधारित संकुलों (क्लस्टर्स) को अपनाना कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास पर सकारात्मक अधिप्लावन प्रभाव उत्पन्न कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans Agro based cluster refers to a ^{cluster} food processing units —

which take agricultural output as input & give out processed — which are situated at a place together.

Agro based cluster & Agriculture

- Assured procurement of agro output hence security of farm produce & good return
- Also brings farmer into fold of ~~more~~ insurance & formal agriculture
- Better inputs & technology to produce crops
- Capital will also be provided in case of contract farming ensuring ~~good~~ ~~grain~~ security
- Agro processed food fetch good price so better price for agri input

Agro based cluster & rural development

- Will generate employment in industries due to need for labour
- Improve the social & economic status & bring rural economy into formal fold
- Also push back people towards agriculture as it will become remunerative
- Retail shops selling processed food will also grow hence leading to self employment.

Issues.

- Division of land from food to processing food needs to be checked other wise might lead to food insecurity
 - Quality check also needs to be there for food processing with proper accreditation
 - Strong legal system to protect farmers from fraud etc also is required
- Agro based cluster has the potential to give a fillip to rural economy. AMAPADA scheme is much needed.

8. Reliance on borrowings for capital expenditure in railways reflects a weakening financial position. Comment on the statement and discuss ways in which better resource generation and utilisation can be achieved therein. **(150 words) 10**

रेलवे में पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए उधारी पर निर्भरता कमजोर होती वित्तीय स्थिति को प्रतिबिंबित करती है। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी कीजिए और उन उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनसे इसमें बेहतर संसाधन सृजन और उपयोगिता प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

An

Railway is reserved for public sector. It is one of the largest employers of the world. Also the tracks & rail coaches are extensive with a lot of capital expenditure.

Borrowing for railways - (Issues)

- ↳ Railway is in loss ~~of~~ more than in hundreds of crores and have been so for decades
- Poor revenue collection due to concession & cheap tickets
- Also revenue expenditure is way too much to be produce any profit
- the maintenance & operation cost is also high.

Why borrowing should be

- It is basically welfare expenditure.
- Still railway not reached every nook & corner of country

→ To develop freight & transport corridor need huge

Investment (too big to be funded by profit)

→ To provide world class coaches also need fund to

establish factories.

→ It is solely public enterprise.

ways for better resource generation & utilisation

→ Increase fare → (Delhi to Chennai - flight 7000, railway sleep 400)

→ ~~fare~~ service upgrade but no concession

→ Introduce more trucks for better revenue

→ make rail network electrified to work on foreign exchange

For better utilisation.

→ Rationalise rail workers by cutting down extra

→ Improve efficiency by using performance monitoring system

→ Use private sector to build coaches & trucks.

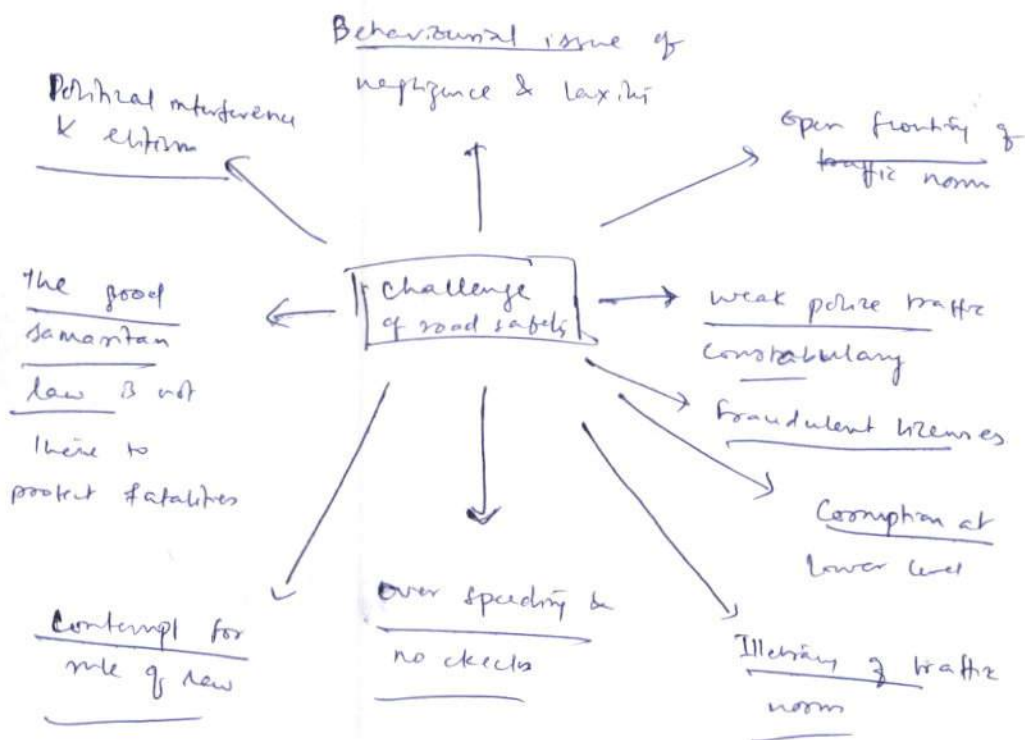
Railway is one of the biggest borrowers & expenditure of the country. Rationalisation is imperative to improve financial position.

9. Why does achieving road safety in India remain a challenging task? Keeping different stakeholders in mind, suggest some measures which can be adopted for reducing road accidents in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में सड़क सुरक्षा प्राप्त करना क्यों एक चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य बना हुआ है? विभिन्न हितधारकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए, जिन्हें भारत में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए अपनाया जा सकता है।

Ans

Road safety in India is a big challenge. In India every day ~~100~~ thousands die due to road accident & death toll is higher for pedestrians & cyclists who are at no fault.



Measures for road safety

→ Pedestrian & Bicycles

* Separate lane for walking & ^{many} ~~not many~~ bicycle

- * strict punishment to errant & predestinant
and also to biker who ride on footpath.

→ Drivers of commercial & passenger car

- * Installing red light at junction at least 2 litres &
after 3 litres.

- * Proper system management using technology to
control traffic flow using simulation software

- * Installing speed detectors & accept later to stop
overspeeding

- * Cancelling license for errant driver

- * Proper ~~allow~~ test ~~for~~ rigorously for awarding
license.

- * Enforcing RTI in RTO & for bridge & road construction.

- * Movement tracking of commercial vehicle through RFID
Road safety remains a challenge. Brazilian declaration

Needs to be adopted in true letter & spirit.

10. Despite initiatives taken in recent times to support the logistics sector, it continues to face multiple challenges. Discuss. What further steps can be taken to address these challenges? (150 words) 10

लॉजिस्टिक्स क्षेत्र के समर्थन हेतु की गई नवीनतम पहलों के बावजूद, इसे लगातार कई चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों के समाधान हेतु और क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Ans

Logistics refers to transportation, handling, packaging,

freeding, labelling and the auxiliary activities which are the

main business. Recent steps by government →

1) Target set to achieve 10% of GDP of logistic cost from
14% right now

2) Giving ~~logistic~~ logistic infrastructure status

3) GST adds logistics sector & e-way bill as well

4) Boosting the multimodal transport through the freight corridor,
Bharatmala & Sagarmala Parayojana.

Challenges:

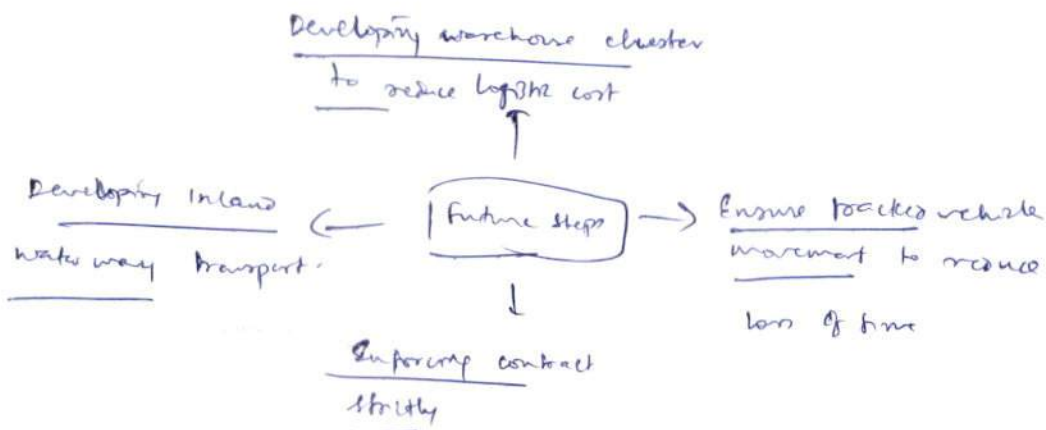
→ Break of supply chain i.e. linkages are not properly
established.

→ No single window clearance system for all logistical operation

→ Inefficient judiciary leading to delay dispute settlement

- logistic contract handling is also not on time
- lack of timely delivery of goods leading to logistic loss
- Mishandling of goods while transporting also leading to loss
- more dependence on rail & road & not on water transport
- warehousing issue is concentration in some areas

Steps that can be taken.



logistic sector competitiveness can boost India's

GDP growth & provide jobs as well. It should be given enough

thrust to grow & flourish.

11. The contribution of coal based power generation is not expected to substantially go down in the next few decades, despite growing importance of renewables. Comment on the statement in light of increasing demand for power in India.

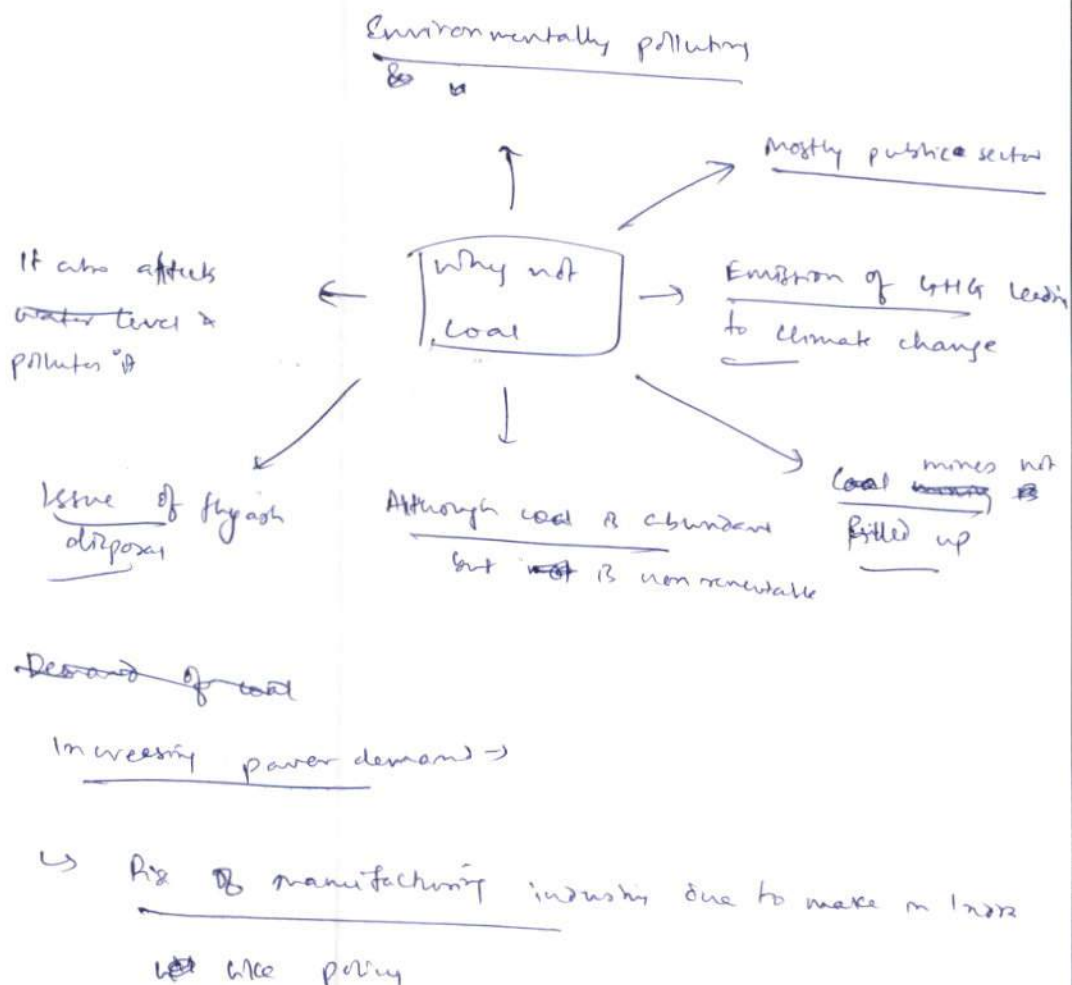
(250 words) 15

नवीकरणीय संसाधनों के बढ़ते महत्व के बावजूद, कोयला आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के योगदान में अगले कुछ दशकों में मूलतः कमी आने की उम्मीद नहीं है। भारत में विद्युत की बढ़ती मांग के आलोक में इस कथन पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans

India recently became a power surplus country
first time since Independence. till Coal occupies the top spot as
power generator followed by hydro then wind.

~~Ans~~



→ Increasing population demands higher energy requirement

→ Increasing standard of living so more energy consumption

→ Technology although energy efficient coming but consumption
overallly increasing

→ India is still lagging behind per capita electricity consumption
consumption ~~the~~ against developed countries

→ Increasing need for transport & logistic

→ Computer also we run on electricity i.e. much service
sector also needs electricity

→ Government schemes like UJALA & SUSTAINABLE Grama
are increasing consumption.

Why we cannot dispense coal?

→ Huge % i.e. 70% of total energy generation is that
is very high

→ Solar & wind still costly.

- Coal power provides fuel stability as well while
solar & wind dried
- Hydro power limited due to need of water source but no
such
~~such~~ heavy restriction on coal
- Coal also is distributed all across India so low transportation
costs whereas not with other energy
- Coal coal power relatively easy to produce whereas
solar, wind require high technology
- Installed infrastructure for coal is not easy to disperse with

Coal is although polluting is going to stay
with us for a long time. International Solar Alliance & push to
Biofuel & through National Biofuel policy are step in right direction

12. Despite comprehensive government support to agriculture, why is it that farming in India remains unremunerative? Do you agree that direct income support under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) is a much needed measure to make agriculture a viable source of livelihood? (250 words) 15

कृषि के निमित्त व्यापक सरकारी सहायता के बावजूद, ऐसा क्यों है कि भारत में खेती अलाभकारी बनी हुई है? क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (PM-KISAN) के अंतर्गत प्रत्यक्ष आय सहायता कृषि को आजीविका का एक व्यवहार्य स्रोत बनाने हेतु एक अति आवश्यक उपाय है?

Ans

Agriculture has time again and again received numerous boost from government in form of -

- * Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program for Irrigation
- * Green Revolution
- * PM Fasal Bima Yojana
- * MSP - Minimum Support Price
- * Fertiliser Subsidy

but it still is unremunerative. There are various

reasons to it →

Soil & Ecological Reasons

1) Decreasing soil fertility reduces yield & hence less remuneration

2) ~~to transform these into irrigated~~ More than 70% area is rainfed which lacks policy support

3) Lack of irrigation in these 70% areas & most plans are designed for irrigation areas

- 1) Crop procurement mostly from irrigated areas leaving
rainfed areas high & dry
- 2) Excessive use of fertilizer has rendered soil saline &
infertile to be productive
- 3) Soil erosion & water runoff remove top layer hence
decreasing yield
- 4) Crop pest attack & drought have ^{aggravated} ~~exaggerated~~ the issue

Political & Structural

- i) lack of proper implementation of land reform
act so, no land to landless
- ii) Land fragmentation due to increasing generation & ^{population} ~~etc~~
hence less output
- iii) State has never as temporary measures mostly for big farmer
- iv) MSP dictate the production of crops so, finally overprodⁿ
again leads to price glut
- v) lack of political will as agriculture distⁿ used again!
Government deny ~~election~~ ^{election} instead of bargain

Income support such as PM-KISAN are needed to

Make agriculture a ~~viable~~ viable source of livelihood →

i) It provides assured income to farmer i.e. 6000 for 2 hectares.

ii) Specially needed during pre-harvest period

iii) It will augment farmer investment in agriculture & increasing yield

iv) It will also remove chronic poverty & hunger improving livelihood opportunities.

Issues:-

→ Not all are covered under it unlike KALSA of Odisha & Rythu Bandhu of Andhra

→ Much needed for landless labourers who are excluded & also amount is very small like drop in ocean

(NABARD say average debt is ₹ 40000 for farmers)

→ Fiscal pressure.

PM KISAN although a step in right direction needs to

be expanded & other structural measures like Export duty &

Domestic farmer income needs to be undertaken.

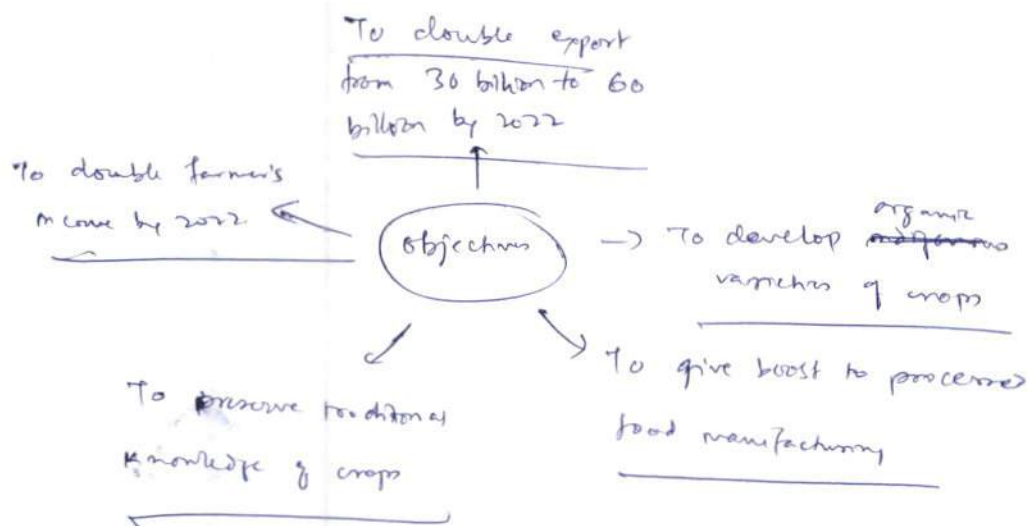
13. Elaborate the strategic and operational elements of the Agriculture Export Policy, 2018 and discuss the role it can play to achieve the target of doubling farmers' income by 2022. (250 words) 15

कृषि निर्यात नीति, 2018 के रणनीतिक एवं परिचालन-संबंधी तत्वों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए और 2022 तक किसानों की आय को दोगुना करने के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में इसके द्वारा निभायी जा सकने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

An

Agriculture in India is not a very remunerative occupation with more than 50% of employment with less than 20% contribution to GDP. In this light agriculture export policy was launched in 2018 as

features



Strategic elements

↳ Brand India - To develop brand India for promoting Indian products

→ Promotion of credit → to augment investment in agriculture

→ labelling favourable export rates so as to make it remunerative

→ development of food processing clusters so as to increase
agricultural output

→ Taking policy measures to transport food from land to port.

→ Boosting organic production which have a demand abroad.

Operational measures.

→ Logistic issue handling for promotion of ports & connectivity

→ labelling & Packaging under logistics also need to be taken
care of

→ Enhancing quality check of food grains & products.

Role in doubling farming income.

→ Increase in production → Double farm income

- Export are remunerative → Double farm income
- More organic farming → Sustainable agri - Double farm income
- Developing water harvesting technology → Saving water - saving money
- Develop food processing → More agricultural product → more income
- More credit → less indebtedness → more income.

National Agricultural Export Policy 2018 although

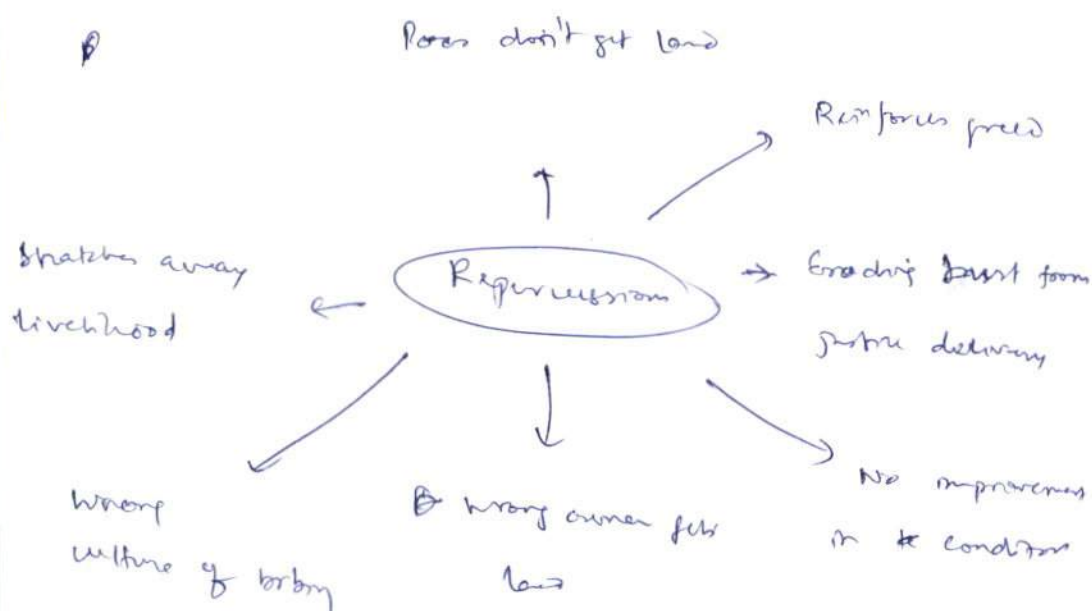
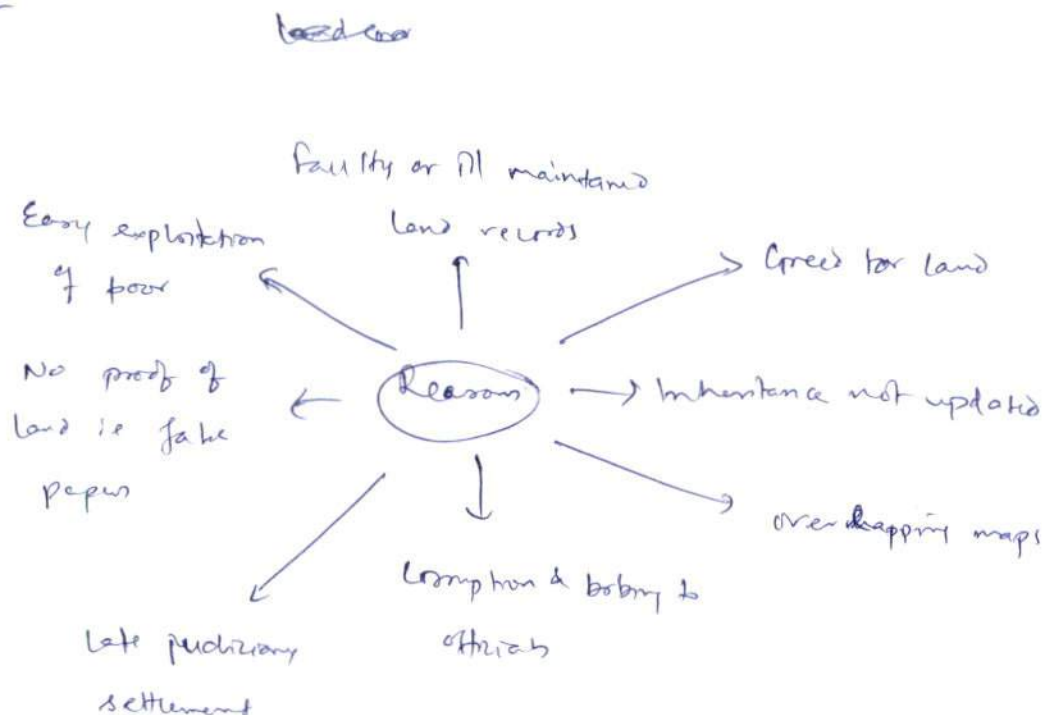
better late than never it is a step in right direction to give a

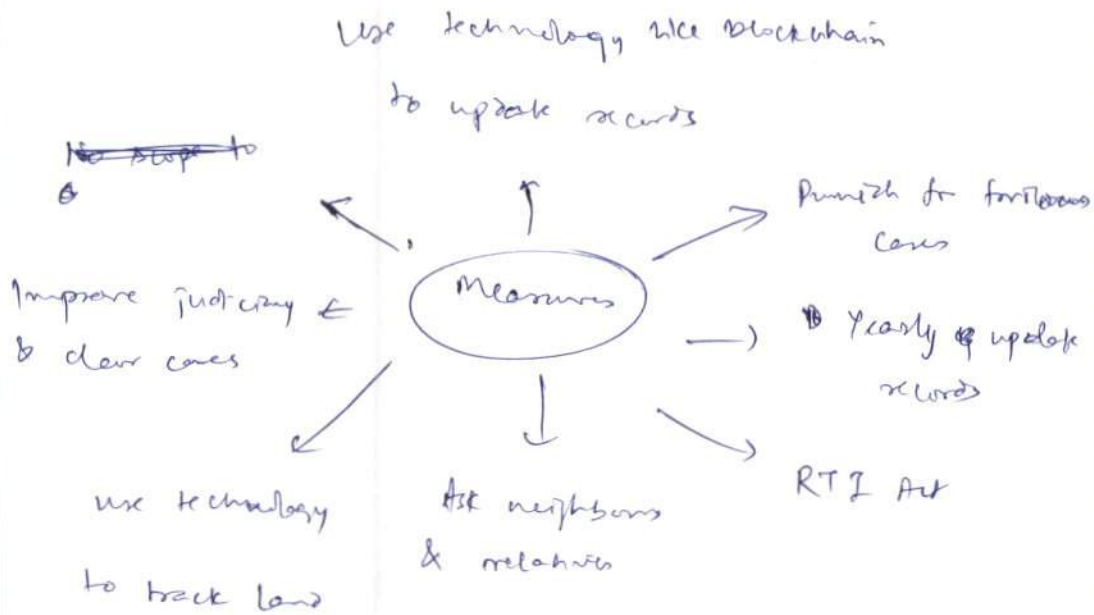
fillup to boost the agri income of the farmer.

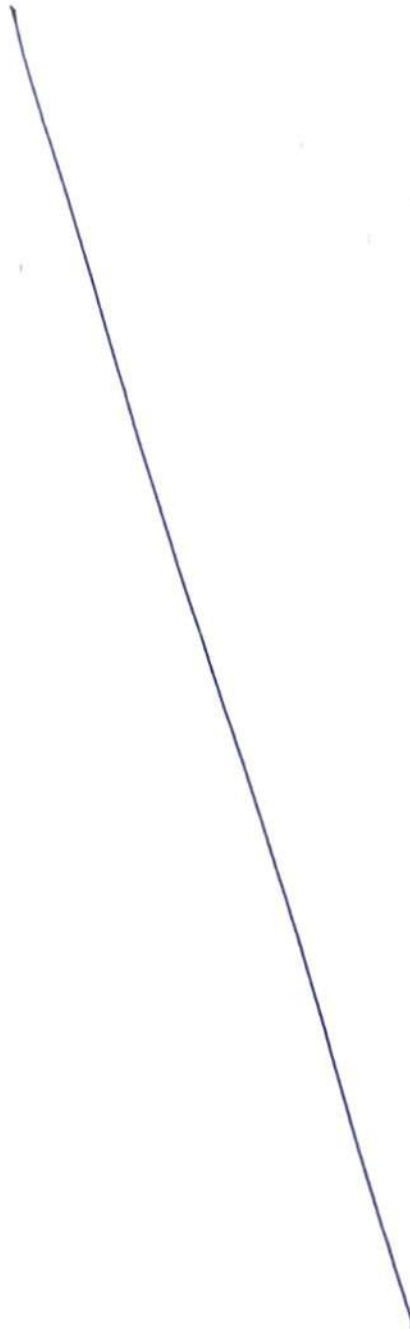
14. Highlight the reasons behind inconclusive land ownership titles in India. Discuss its repercussions and suggest measures for moving towards conclusive land titling system in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में अनिर्णायक भूस्वामित्व स्वत्वाधिकारों के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके अप्रत्यक्ष प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए और भारत में निर्णायक भूमि स्वत्वाधिकारों की प्रणाली की दिशा में आगे बढ़ने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

for







15. Despite measures taken by the government for promoting investment in the infrastructure sector in the last few years, there are multiple challenges that still exist. Discuss. What further steps can be taken in this regard? (250 words) 15

विगत कुछ वर्षों में अवसंरचना क्षेत्र में निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों के बावजूद, कई चुनौतियाँ अभी भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इस संबंध में आगे और क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Ans

Infrastructure sector in India is meeting under

crisis. Recently PM Modi declared India's dream to be

a \$5 trillion dollar economy which needs huge infrastructure support.

Also in budget, it was announced to invest

Rs 100 lakh crore in infra development, to ~~reach~~

Other initiatives →

i) Hybrid Annuity model in PPP

ii) Bond market development

iii) Long term loans from NBFC & their securitisation by Banks

iv) Promoted private investment ~~into~~ through auctioning of infrastructure

v) New schemes such as Bharat mata & Sagarmata

Major Challenges

- The log3hr cost is high to tune of
14% of GDP
- The credit risk is borne by private
sector in PPP except for HAM model
- Numbers of licenses discourages investment
by other players
- Lack of single window clearance facility
- Delay payment after completion of projects
- Contract Enforcement is a big hurdle
- Dispute resolution leading to longin disputes
- Costly price of energy i.e electricity
- Government regulation ~~infrastructure~~ ~~issue~~
- Issue of tribal vs development debate
~~high taxation & migration~~
- ~~Poor~~ labour laws which are all drafted

Challenges. —

Steps to be taken.

↳ Start with simplifying form, compliance & other formalities

→ Deepen bond market for better & long term investment

→ Lack of long term fund structure from public

→ Low rate of savings

→ Improving legislative efficiency

→ Applying HAM as general model

→ Easing regulation & working as facilitator.

Infrastructure is backbone of our country.

Government cannot alone fulfill the 100 lakh crore target.

Private investment is necessary to rise from current 39%

to 50% to support India's goal.

16. Identify the problems faced by Indian agriculture as a consequence of changing land holding pattern as witnessed in the findings of Agriculture census, 2015-16. In light of these problems, suggest suitable ways to resolve such structural issues in agriculture. (250 words) 15

जैसा कि कृषि संगणना, 2015-16 के जाँच परिणामों में देखा गया है, परिवर्तनशील भू-धारण प्रतिरूप के परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय कृषि के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं की पहचान कीजिए। इन समस्याओं के प्रकाश में, कृषि में ऐसे संरचनात्मक मुद्दों का समाधान करने के लिए उपयुक्त उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

An

Agricultural census is carried out by Ministry of Agriculture every 5 years. Recent report of 2015-16 was released. Finding of census

→ Average land holding is less than 2 hectares in central India but in northeast it is more than 5 hectares per person

→ Women in landholding had been on rise in both rural & urban areas.

→ Landholding or land fragmentation has multiplied from 1950s to today by 2 fold

→ Cultivable area have increased leading to more output

→ More land have been diverted towards non agricultural use

Problems faced by Indian Agriculture as a consequence of
changing land holding pattern.

- ↳ Low investment as tiller don't have incentive as well as capability & Zamindar won't do it.
- ↳ Women have less ownership than men whereas men migrate to urban area leading to women cannot demand credit due to lack of collateral
- ↳ Shattered & fragmented landholding have reduced the productivity & yield of agr field per field
- ↳ Increasing land under agriculture have resulted in overall production
- ↳ Due to small landholding, people migrate to urban areas leading land barren
- ↳ Shifting cultivation has declined although is disastrous to land quality

Ways to resolve structural issues in Agriculture

- transfer land ownership in name of women head if
- migration of man happen.
- commune system like China could reduce input cost of
irrigation, fertilizer & increase output
- Mixed farming to make agri remunerative & sustainable
- intercropping to ~~reduce~~ to preserve land quality
- Enforcing land reforms in true spirit & distributing land
from rich farmers.

Apart from these agriculture faces other issues

as well such as ~~lack of~~ disguised employment & under

productivity. To double farmer income, these structural measures

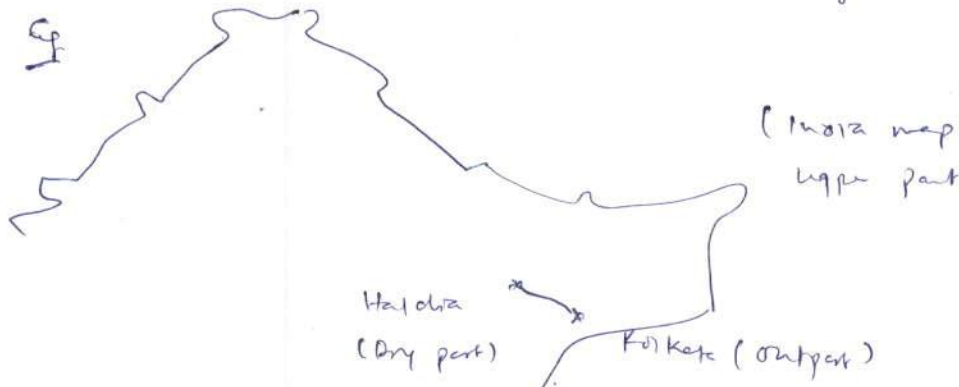
are imperative.

17. Write a brief note on 'Dry Ports' and their significance in mitigating logistic challenges in India. Also, discuss the challenges in their development and measures needed to address them. (250 words) 15

भारत में लॉजिस्टिक्स की चुनौतियों को कम करने में 'शुष्क पत्तनों' एवं उनके महत्व पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, उनके विकास में आने वाली चुनौतियों और उनके समाधान हेतु आवश्यक उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans

Dry ports are ports specially developed to work as a gateway to an external port from where export can take place. Dry ports are situated inland and are said so because of virtual export from that region.



Significance

- ↳ They act as logistic hub streamlining logistic movement & freight
- ↳ Often they lie on multi-modal transport junction reducing transport cost

- Because of their so called export orientation,
It gives a boost to export from inland areas
- It connects small town & cities to increasing
global trade
- Boost employment & creates jobs for shipping &
logistics.

Challenges their development

- Acquiring land is an issue due to the federal
issues & farmer compensation
- Policy support not adequate leading to hamper in
progress
- Lack of credit (long term) to develop dry port
- Long window of clearances & at various stages
- Environmental issues like development of inland port
& dredging issues

Measures

- Streamlining the clearance & simplifying the processes.
- Increasing PPP investment by encouraging them to
be an shareholder of these
- Long term finance banks needs to be encouraged to invest
in this
- Better contract enforcement & service delivery

Play part in the future of India to increase
export and boost employment they will be serve as the
pivot and also for boosting logistic efficiency.

18. Development of food processing industry will help in achieving the twin goals of inclusive growth and food security. Discuss. Also, account for the competitive advantages enjoyed by India in the food processing sector. (250 words) 15

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के विकास से समावेशी विकास और खाद्य सुरक्षा के दोहरे लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक में भारत को प्राप्त प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक लाभ का भी विवरण दीजिए।

Ans

Food processing industry refers to industry which takes food as an input (~~raw material~~ ^{strawberry}) and then processes it to produce an output (jam). It is an harbinger of growth today especially in rural economy.

Food processing & inclusive growth

- ↳ It will boost retail in urban as well as rural areas leading to increase in self employment
- ↳ Both poor & rich could afford it & hence increasing food basket & choices
- ↳ Employment opportunities in industry itself as it is labour intensive.
- ↳ It will also boost agricultural production & hence leading to more income & employment generation.

Food processing & Food security

- Food processing will increase agricultural output &
hence increase food supply
- Food in form of processed food can be preserved for
long time & hence boosting food security
- Due to increase or boost in rural economy also, food
security in form of elimination of poverty will be
ensured

Concerns

- Direction of land towards food processing sector must be
checked because it may lead to food insecurity
- Right ^{law} ~~legis~~ & rules should be there to check exploitation
by farmers by MNCs
- Contract farming should be strictly enforced not leading
farmer into trap
- Quality check needed for food produced

Indian Advantages.

- ↳ Diverse varieties of food due to variable climatic & soil topography.
- ↳ Under developed rural economy, so good potential to grow
- ↳ ~~waste~~ surplus production of pulses & other crops so, good opportunity.
- ↳ Still processed food is elite concept & can be penetrated into general public
- ↳ Wide spread retail chain & hence a good supply market
- ↳ Increasing population so demand market
- ↳ India stands as one of the largest export exporters, so, there is also huge potential
- ↳ A large demographic dividend to use in this sector.

Increasing farmer income & the jobs of increasing rural productivity ^{through} ~~through~~ ^{like} SAMPADA schemes can be boosted and increase the export competitiveness, rural growth & food security.

19. Despite existence of a large market, the real estate sector is facing many challenges in India. Elaborate. Also, discuss the measures taken by the government to address them. Can Housing for All by 2022 be a game-changer in this regard? (250 words) 15

एक बड़े बाजार की उपस्थिति के बावजूद, भारत में रियल एस्टेट क्षेत्र को कई चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इनके समाधान हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की भी विवेचना कीजिए। क्या 2022 तक सभी के लिए आवास इस संबंध में निर्णायक सिद्ध हो सकता है?

Ans.

The real estate sector is one of the largest in India due to thrust of government schemes like Housing for All,

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, increasing the urbanisation etc.

Still it is facing many issues-

↳ Lack of credit (long term) from Banks as NPA is mounting.

↳ Lack of trust from the home buyers due to case of fraud & cheating ~~issues~~

↳ Lack of land availability as almost all wastelands are being purchased & agricultural land is not available

↳ Growth of temporary accommodation like Paying guest hostel etc for new entrants

- Dispute resolution especially in real estate sector takes long time to time
- Although large market is there, supply & quality of house is not matched due to faulty safety checks & construction
- Burgeoning corruption also affects this sector due to large amount of money involved.

Government steps.

- ↳ RERA Act - Real Estate Regulatory Authority Act to regulate real estate sector & punish errant ~~for~~ home sellers, also secures money of home buyers
- ↳ Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code 2016 which treats home buyer as creditor & hence ~~can~~ can initiate insolvency proceeding if the dealer defaults or cheats
- ↳ Cheap home loan as well as tax exemption on home loans

Housing for all by 2022 ~~has~~ → Game changer?

Yes

• It is government initiated, so secure & easy

trust of people

• Target increased to 1 crore houses

• It ~~also~~ is also cheap as compared to ~~market~~ market prices

• ~~Not~~ Not Not of middleman

No

• People prefer houses for luxury & comfort &

want it to be according to them

• In this target area is small for a ~~good~~ family with good standard of living

Although Housing for all by 2022 has some issues but its ambition is directed in right direction. Implementing PMAY along with this can provide housing to all in both rural & urban by 2022.

20. Identify the maladies affecting the proper functioning of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Comment on the feasibility of alternatives available to TPDS. (250 words) 15

लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (TPDS) के समुचित कार्यकरण को प्रभावित करने वाली विकृतियों की पहचान कीजिए। TPDS के लिए उपलब्ध विकल्पों की व्यवहार्यता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans

Public distribution system was initiated by

Government of India to ensure food security by storing grains in

FCI godown & distributing to poor at concessional prices so as to

provide some relief from hunger.

After PDS, due to poor targeting strategies,

and its failure, Targeted Public Distribution System was evolved.

Maladies affecting proper functioning of TPDS -

→ Role of shop vendors who siphon off the produce

from the godown by bribing the officials & sell at

higher price

→ Lack of rotation in the food and it only targets

hunger & not ~~the~~ hidden hunger

→ The trucks which carry the food are often underweight

and also diverted to unload the grain.

→ The food procured by FCI also goes wasted ~~in stores~~
when rains because they are not stored in silos.

↳ The targeted PDS also actually misses a lot of the
beneficiaries & includes a lot who don't deserve as it is
not regularly updated

→ The food delivered is of substandard material which
is no good.

Feasibility of Alternative to TPDs

→ Sending money directly to the beneficiaries like UBI

Positive {

- Better food choices
- Own control over money
- Can access other services as well

Negative {

- May spend wastefully, eg alcohol
- May not address hunger at all
- Common poor may not have bank account

2) Integrating technology to TPDS

Positive:

- * Tracking of trucks to prevent stealing of food
- * Using technology to identify beneficiaries via Aadhaar
- * Using technology to calculate the daily stock and audit to check ~~cor~~ corruption
- * Forming silos to store grain to protect them from ~~same~~

- * Technology can be exclusive as may leave some are due to no networking of infra or large port
- * All may not have access to it
- * may lead to faulty reasoning.

Still technology intervention in TPDS is a better alternative as compared to DBI and hence it should be ~~per~~ amended to remedy the malodious of TPDS.