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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 981)

Name of Candidate	VISHAL MISHRA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	13955
Center	ORN	Date	05/10/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

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।

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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. Although it is the right time for elevating the mission of 'Make in India' to 'Innovate in India', significant challenges exist in doing so. Elaborate. How can these challenges be overcome?

यद्यपि यह 'मेक इन इंडिया' मिशन को 'इन्नोवेट इन इंडिया' में उन्नत करने का सही समय है, किन्तु ऐसा करने में महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियाँ विद्यमान हैं। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए। इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है?

Make-In-India program was launched with ^{an} aim to increase the share of manufacturing sector and create jobs. It is found that just make-in-india is suffice rather Innovate-in-India is needed. As innovation is needed to meet domestic challenges and problems.

✓ However it is not easy to elevate because of various reasons-

- 1) Absence of enabling environment for innovation
- 2) Basic infrastructure like road, rail, electricity etc are needed

which is still grappling with many issues.

3) Education and curriculum is still archaic and focuses only on rote learning, earning degrees. For innovation we need innovating workforce - thinking out of the box.

4) Political and legislative issues eg centre - state friction, politics of populism, legislative inertia All this affect our all economy.

To deal with these challenges

Government and private sector along with Academic group need to take following step

- a) Early conclusion of New Education Policy
- b) Foreign collaboration for transfer of technology, student exchange.

and Companies should set up plant in India

3) Port, road, rail, air, waterways
-all modes of transport should be
developed in integrated way along
with power for all.

4) Promotion to Industry- academic
linkage to promote research.

In this regard various
initiatives are taken by government.

- 1) Sagarmala 2) Dedicated Freight Corridor
- 3) Rashtriya Aikshiki Mission, Atal
Innovation mission,
- 4) Startup India Stand up India etc

Thus need of the hour
is synergy among different authorities
and convergence in scheme and
ultimate focus on should be on
outcome.

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

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

Public debt can be defined as debt on government in form of small saving scheme, provident fund, or foreign debt. Currently RBI in India take care internal debt while external debt is managed by central government.

Objective of Public debt management

- 1) Optimal level of debt and holistic management of external and internal debt
- 2) Public debt should not be against fiscal discipline
- 3) Government should be aware of level of debt and based on that necessary steps should be taken.

Recently government created Public Debt management cell (PDmc) which would be upgraded to separate agency in next two years. It will lead to loss of power for RBI.

Reasons behind this move

- 1) To have holistic management of debt
- 2) RBI currently faces conflict of interest as it set policy rate and also sells government bonds
- 3) Certain function like cash management are not taken care by any authorities
- 4) Most of the developed nations have separate agency for debt management.

5) It will help in optimal utilisation of resources.

However there are certain challenges like how RBI will manage forex? Selling and buying G-sec is important tool of monetary policy how RBI will go for monetary policy.

No doubt setting PDMA is good step in right direction but before that due deliberation and clearcut framing of rules should be done.

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

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

Infrastructure Related Stalled projects are one of the reason behind Rising Non Performing assets (NPA). PPP is prominent tool of infrastructure is facing various hurdles.

Issues affecting PPPs success

1) In PPP whole risk is ~~shared~~ faced and borne by private sector and government shares nothing.

2) Land and environmental clearances are not time bound and delays affect PPP project

in terms of cost and time over runs.

4) Model Concessionaire agreement is drafted by government, and there is little say of private player

4) No proper grievance redressal and dispute settlement body and judicial procedure - costly and time taking

5) Toll charges ~~etc~~ are decided by government and private player has no voice

Under these circumstances PPL model stopped working. Now government came with Reshuffled model Hybrid Annuity model where government bear 40% of cost and it is provided in stage wise manner as project complete. Government also

takes responsibility of all clearances.

In this regard Vijay Kulkar
Committee on PPP suggested - creation
fund of funds for PPP, separate
dispute settlement body, faster
clearance of project etc

PPP model is needed for
almost every sector and in infrastructure
it hold key position. Reforming PPP model
will help in giving push to economy,
employment creation, economic growth
etc

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

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

Every year around 4.3 lakh road accidents happen in India. Around 2 lakh people die in these cases.

Road Safety is facing various challenges and two main challenges

are - (1) Rising population
(2) Proliferation of vehicle

Rising population is leading to more need of private and public vehicle leading to traffic congestion. This is also further aggravated by unplanned urbanisation, poor safety laws implementation; there various other issues like -

- 1) Rising population means more movement of goods through trucks and other vehicle
- 2) Over loading, over speeding and drink driving issues
- 3) Irresponsible parenting - which lead to children are driving vehicle leading to accident
- 4) Police force and traffic departments over worked, under staffed and not using modern technology.

In this regard government recently taken various steps

- 1) Introduction of motor vehicle regulation del-^{in parliament} which provide for - unified vehicle Registration and Driving license system
 - Highway protection force
 - Protection of Smartian following Supreme court guideline

- Separate fund for accident victim

2) Various state like Bihar, Gujarat banned Alcohol to curb ~~acc~~ cases of drink and driving

3) Sethu Bharatam Project - to eliminate unmanned level crossings by 2019

However, there is also a need of public campaign for behavioural change, public awareness, strengthening of police force, use of technology linking Aadhar with driving license etc. It would help in reducing traffic accidents and saving life and property.

5. Explain the concept of 'green economy'. Highlight the costs and benefits in making a transition towards green economy for developing countries like India. Also discuss the associated challenges.

'हरित अर्थव्यवस्था' की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए 'हरित अर्थव्यवस्था' की ओर संक्रमण करने की लागतों एवं लाभों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इससे संबद्ध चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Whole world is facing problem of climate change and other effects like global warming, sea level rise, climate refugee etc. Thus to deal with concept of green Economy was introduced.

It can be defined as economy where a every action policy decision is made as per climate concerns i.e. 'Sustainable planning'. To minimize ecological cost, modern technology, traditional knowledge is used. Ultimate aim of green economy is to have Sustainable development.

Transition towards Green Economy
has certain costs and benefits

Costs

- (1) Need of modern technology
for this one has to rely on developed
nations and it needs large
financial resources.
- (2) Creating critical dependence over
other nation eg nuclear fuel for
nuclear energy. as India lack ^{supplies} fuel.
- (3) Diversion of funds towards technology,
buying it reducing ~~expenditure~~ in
social sector needs eg health,
education
- (4) Not utilising available resources
(eg coal) and going for importing
new methods/ raw material of solar
panel.

Benefits

- (1) It strengthen fight against
climate change. It will help

India's INDCs (Intended Nationally Determined Contribution)

- 2) Reducing pollution and having healthy citizens
- 3) Adopting sustainable development mean reducing cost of ill effect caused by irresponsible development
eg loss of property due to floods.

Challenges

- (1) Free ridership India alone cannot fight against climate change few nations donot to bear the cost of it
 - 2) Irresponsible attitude by developed nations who are main cause of problem
 - 3) How to meet both need - development and ecological at the same time
- Thus global concerted efforts are needed.

6. Despite the government claiming excess electricity production, the power situation for households continues to remain bleak in many parts of the country. Explain the reasons behind this. How can the UDAY scheme help in improving the current situation?

सरकार द्वारा अतिरिक्त विद्युत उत्पादन का दावा किए जाने के बाद भी देश के कई भागों में घरों के लिए विद्युत की स्थिति निराशाजनक बनी हुई है। इसके निहित कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। वर्तमान स्थिति में सुधार लाने में उदय (UDAY) योजना कैसे सहायता कर सकती है?

At macro level, there is electricity production in excess still at micro level (i.e. household) power situation donot improve always due to various issues-

(1) Unavailability of power at local level to technical fault, huge transmission and distribution loss, power theft

(2) Lack of long distance power transmission infrastructure and technology in India

(3) Geographical and terrain related divide eg North East

Hilly areas.

- (4) Affordability issue as many especially in rural have purchasing capacity
- (5) Distribution Companies are under debt, working in poor condition low level of efficiency, lack of professionalising

In this regards government came up with UDAX (Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana).

- (1) It ask state government to take 75% of Discoms debt
- (2) It focus on improving efficiency of state owned Discoms.
- (3) Central will help by take over of 25% debt
- (4) State can issue bonds to deal with this debt

SD DAY has vision of power for
All-24x7

UDAY is good step and
it will improve ~~dis~~ Discoms related
issues. However other issues
like rural electrification Affordability
also there.

In this regard, Government
came up with Pradhan Mantri
Sasthi Bijli Har ghar Yojana,
Deen Dayal Gram Jyoti Yojana
etc

All these policies are working
in tandem for creating "powerful
India" where darkness will not be
present.

7. Enhancing the competitiveness of the Textile sector can create employment as well as promote inclusive growth. Elaborate with reference to government initiatives for promotion of the textile sector.

वस्त्र क्षेत्र की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता में वृद्धि रोजगार सृजन के साथ-साथ समावेशी विकास को भी बढ़ावा दे सकता है। वस्त्र-क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार की पहलों के संदर्भ में विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

Textile Sector has historical, cultural and ~~four~~ economic importance for India. It gives employment to large section especially women, helps in fight poverty etc. Gandhiji was also associated with it. It is tool of inclusive growth.

Recent time Textile Sector facing various problems as highlighted by Economic Survey 2016-17.

- a) lack of raw material supply
- b) Competition from China, Bangladesh, Vietnam
- c) Inverted duty structure

d) Competition from Synthetic fibres

In this regard government has taken various initiatives like

- (1) Power Tex - aim is to modernize and upgrade powerlooms industries whose competitiveness is affected due to obsolete technology and machines
- (2) Special package of 6000 cr. where government decided to contribute for Provident fund for new employees
- (3) Focus on Technical Textile, geo textile, Agri-textile
- (4) Goods and Services Tax - simplification of tax structure and removing problem of inverted duty structure

These steps are timely steps as China is loosing space due to rising labour cost. It also help textile sector to recruit more women especially in tier 2 tier three cities. It is helping in realising dream of inclusive growth.

8. Digitalisation of transactions is a panacea to address the problems of corruption and tax evasion as well as achieve financial inclusion. Critically evaluate. Also enumerate the impediments for India to transit to a digitalised cashless economy.

लेन-देन का डिजिटलीकरण, भ्रष्टाचार और कर अपवंचन (tax evasion) की समस्याओं का समाधान करने एवं साथ ही वित्तीय समावेशन को प्राप्त करने में एक राम-बाण औषधि के समान है। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। भारत के लिए डिजिटलीकृत नकद विहीन अर्थव्यवस्था में संक्रमण के मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाओं के संबंध में विस्तार से बताइए।

Transparency International highlights that there is direct correlation with cash based transactions and corruption - both are positively co-related.

Digitisation of transactions can be helpful in-

- ensuring transparency which will be helpful in identifying tax evasion
- Since cost of digital technology is decreasing day by day it would be helpful in improving accessibility and affordability. As a result financial inclusion will be boosted
- Easier for tax authorities to

Keep eye on suspected/ offenders.

However it is not panacea

because of following reasons-

- 1) It create problem of cyber attacks and related vulnerabilities.
- 2) Developed nations are highly digitized still corruption is not totally eliminated today.
- 3) Issues of identity fraud, theft, and misuse by terrorists.

Impediment for India to transit to cashless economy

- 1) Large scale digital and financial illiteracy in India
- 2) Cost of digitization eg point of sale machine, smart phone etc
- 3) Internet connectivity is still a challenge especially in hilly and rural areas.
- 4) Cyber attack vulnerabilities

Ratan Watal committee and Chief ministers group suggested that-

- (1) Capping upper limit of cash transactions
- (2) More use of Aadhar and Smart phone
- (3) All government transactions, subsidy payment should be digitized
- (4) Separate Payment Board - for digital payment.

§) Thus these suggestions if followed will lead to positive result in future. Certain actions like GST roll out are also helping in digitization of economy.

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

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

Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP) certain features which were absent in NELP
Such as -

a) Unified license system -
one license is needed for
all kind of exploration - oil gas
Coal bed methane

b) Open acreage policy
- All year explorer can select
the area, not for waiting for
bidding

c) Revenue sharing model

d) National Data Repository
- where all mining, data

geographical data is stored and can be accessed by all stakeholders.

e) graded Royalty System:

HELP will be helpful in increasing exploration and production as

1) It simplifies exploration procedure

2) National data repository will be helpful in dealing with absence of data, and promoting new exploration

3) graded royalty will help in increasing private sector participation.

4) It will be helpful in utilising non-conventional sources like coal bed methane.

5) Thus HCLP has various benefit over NELP as in NELP separate licence were needed for separate hydrocarbons. HCLP has encourage private sector investment, overall domestic production and exploration

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

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

First time Dandekar and Rath in

1970s gave parameter of poverty determination - They used Calorie based needs. For rural and Urban area different calorie needs were identified with higher calorie needs for rural areas due to more work of physical nature.

This was followed by Lakshminarayanaiah. Committee Later on Pendurkar Committee used - Food and non food items. Food items - grains, wheat rice pulses, nonfood items - Transportation, health Education etc. This was also followed by Rangarajan Committee.

Most of poverty determination approach focus on expenditure and not income as it is difficult to get income data as large scale presence of informal sector.

In post reform period -

India successfully broke down the chains of low growth. Indian economy grew 8-9% for some time. ~~However~~

It created employment and it helped in poverty alleviation. However, job created were not as per economic growth therefore India witnessed job less growth.

Also most of growth were contributed due to service sector (65%) which provide employment 30-32%. As a result Indian economy is still agricultural dominated unless of people

employed in it. As a result, growth does not help in fighting poverty much. It created inequality.

Therefore government came up with NREGS - Right to employment Scheme / act - to fight against poverty and rural-urban distress migration.

Tendulkar Committee's estimate 21.9% poverty while as per Rangarajan Committee is around 32%. Multi dimensional poverty Index of World Bank show 52% poverty.

Need is to revise poverty determining parameters and equal balance on wage employment and self employment programs.

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

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

Buffer stocks of food grain created by Food Corporation of India (FCI) has two aims -

- To fight against emergency
- To help farmers by providing benefit of MSP, protecting ^{them} against fall in prices. It help consumer to get affordable food grain under Food Security Act 2013.

However Shanta Kumar Committee, NITI Aayog recently highlighted issues with buffer-stocks - as it is costly and wastage of resources.

Reasons -

- a) lack of storage Infrastructure at FCI godown $\Rightarrow$ leading rotting, wastage due to rains, lying food grain lying under open sky
- b) Black marketing and theft
- c) India at one hand facing malnutrition at other hand wastage of food. It highlight paradox. It highlight administrative and management failure
- d) Distortion of market and leading to inflation as farmer want to sell product to FCI
- e) Excessive Buffer stocks ~~and~~ increase in subsidy bills $\Rightarrow$ wastage of financial ~~and~~ resources

Shantakumar committee suggested

- 1) Increasing private sector participation in warehousing and storage
- 2) Modernizing FCI's administration use of technology like Aadhaar
- 3) Excessive buffer stock should be sold therefore one threshold should be set.
- 4) Rationalise MSP policy.
- 5) going for decentralised procurement by state government, encouraging co-operatives in godowns etc

India need Buffer stock for food security at the same time India cannot afford to waste financial and food grain resources.

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

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

Food processing industry has contribution

of 1.6% in India's GDP At global

level India's share is 1.5% - It

provide employment to millions.

- It helps in increasing income of farmers to face any shocks eg crop failure etc
- Food processing helps in increasing exports and earning forex
- women are employed in this industry at large scale.
- India has large variation in agro-climatic zones It helps in diversification of raw material availability eg Fruits, vegetables, fisheries, flowers, horticulture etc - It is helpful for almost all geographical location/zones.

Challenges

- 1) lack of value addition $\Rightarrow$ on an average 20% value addition is done in India
- 2) Absence of credit and modern technology and infrastructure like cold storage, all weather roads, refrigerated vehicles etc.
- 3) lack of connectivity with market and absence of awareness related to market information
- 4) Absence of contract farming culture
- 5) land acquisition issues
- 6) It needs large ^{quantity of} ~~scale~~ water and electricity which still not available every where
- 7) Rural-urban linkage is poor and most of the farmer are small, marginal following food grains, lesser focus on commercial crops

Features of National Mission on Food Processing

aim - To increase value addition from 20% to 40%.

- Increase India's share from 1.5% to 3% in global GDP.
- Follow cluster based approach (Mega food park).

In this regard, recently SAMPADA (scheme for Agro-marine processing and Development of Agro processing clusters) was launched. It merges all existing schemes.

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

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

India has 20% of world's cattle.
Despite having such a large
natural resource, India is facing
~~hard~~ hurdles to realise
true potential of livestock rearing.
Meat and Poultry sector facing
following challenges

- Recent Cattle Rules are
ambiguous, cumbersome and it
affecting interstate interstate
cattle trading.
- Increasing use of antibiotics
is leading to anti biotic
resistance and

- c) It lead to rejection of Indian meat at global level especially Europe
- d) lack of credit and necessary infrastructure
- e) Pollution created by Meat Industry is leading to large ecological cost
- f) Abattoirs are not modernized

Suggestions

- 1) Low cost credit availability
- 2) Increasing awareness among farmers, SHGs to go for it as it offer additional income
- 3) Women development ministry should focus on it as poultry sector can be potential source for women empowerment and employment

4) global Collaboration like recently
India - Russia gone for irradiation
Centre

5) PSDAI should follow strict
guideline especially related to
biotic usage $\Rightarrow$ It will increase
competitiveness of India product
at global

6) Modernization of Indian abattoirs

National Livelihood Mission
is already implemented. Need is
to ~~have~~ ^{connect} it in mission mode project.

It is sunrise Sector and can be
helpful in fighting unemployment,
rural poverty and meeting
growing protein needs of rising
middle class.

14. Indian agriculture has become cereal-centric and as a result, regionally biased and input-intensive. Discuss. What steps have been taken by the government to rectify this issue?

भारतीय कृषि अनाज-केंद्रित हो गई है तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप यह क्षेत्रीय रूप से पक्षपातपूर्ण और आगत-गहन (इनपुट इंटेंसिव) हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Indian agriculture is subsistence in nature focusing on food grains and cereals. As a result commercial crops are not promoted and cultivated. It has become input-sensitive (water, fertilizer etc.)

If agriculture is diversified and focuses on commercial crops it helps in creating level playing field, optimal utilization of resources. eg Pulses are not much water sensitive and it helps in maintaining soil fertility.

Similarly it has led to sidelining of fruits, vegetables, & horticulture etc.

It has created critical dependence of farmers over single / few crops, and excessive reliance on inputs.

Government to rectify it has taken various steps -

- a) Minimum Support Price extended to 23 crops
- b) Encouraging states to modify Agriculture Produce Marketing Act
- c) Promoting food processing sector eg SA MPADA scheme
- d) Encouraging pulses, oil seed palm plantation
- e) Rationalization of input subsidy eg Nutrient Based Subsidy on fertilizer

However, more steps are needed to change ground realities. Such as agriculture research extension to farmers, low cost seeds availability, low cost credit availability, contract farming, modernizing land leasing, modifying MSP etc.

15. Even though India has a huge potential for aquaculture and fisheries industry, there are certain challenges that need to be addressed to bring about a 'Blue Revolution' in the country. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत में ऐक्वाकल्चर और मत्स्य पालन उद्योग के संबंध में अपरिमित क्षमता विद्यमान है, किन्तु देश में 'नीली क्रांति' (ब्लू रिवोल्यूशन) लाने के लिए कुछ चुनौतियों से निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Fisheries and aquaculture are labour intensive, easy to work on, low land requirement, and there demand is rising. It gives employment to millions as India has long coast lines and potential of inland fisheries. Women are also employed at large scale.

To have Blue Revolution there is a need to deal with various challenges —

- a) Absence of modern infra structure
eg refrigerated transport vehicles,
All weather roads etc.
- b) Affordability of machine, haulers,
- c) ~~the~~ Unavailability of low cost

institutional credits.

d) Cyclones and related disasters affect fisheries at large scale

⇒ need of insurance, modern satellite technique for forecast.

e) Fishermen and farmers are not fully aware of the its potential.

f) Presence of large number of intermediaries is affecting the true price discovery.

In this regard, There are various mission eg National Fisheries Mission are running.

However to realise its true potential need is to have

- 1) increasing institutional credit penetration

2) Focus on modernization of

coastal areas.

3) Aqua culture - credit linked
subsidy can be provided. Kaurhal
vikas yojana can be utilised
to impart skill to youth.

4) utilise waste land.

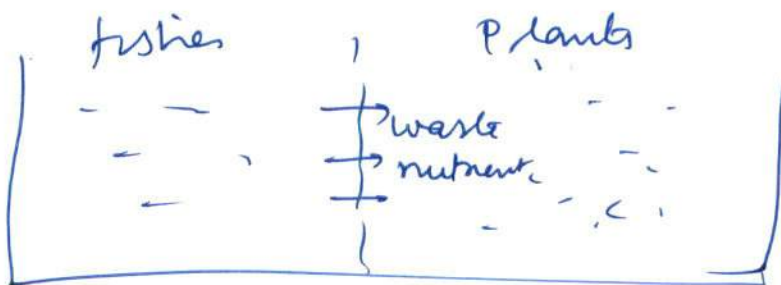
Thus Blue Revolution
can be ^{helpful in} ~~truly~~ transform India - ~~into~~
as it helpful in fighting
poverty, unemployment etc

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

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

Hydroponics is technique of growing plant without soil.

In this technique a tank is made where partition is done and more part fishes are reared and their waste is transmitted to other part where plants utilise the nutrient from first part.



Positive aspect of it

- (1) Effective utilization of biomatter
- (2) Increasing incomes of farmers.

3) As land to person ratio is declining day by day and in this scenario it helps in meeting food, nutrition needs, without needing much land.

4) It helps farmers to utilize waste and reduce input cost-

However there are certain challenges -

- (1) Initial input cost is high
- (2) Farmers need to be technically aware and trained.
- (3) Not all kind of plants can be grown here
- (4) More research and development

is needed.

If government provides due focus on hydroponics it can be helpful to meet food security and increasing farmer's income.

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

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

Indian farmers are more focussed on growing wheat, rice, and leading to reduction in ~~soen~~ area of pulses, millets etc.

There are various factors which decides crop choice made by farmers some are as follows

(1) Government policy of minimum

Support Prices as it protect farmers against bumper crops,

(2) Availability of inputs and infrastructure

(3) Irrigation facilities as rice need much quantity

water

- 4) Domestic needs. as Indian farming is subsistence in nature.
- 5) Some areas are growing commercial crops they keep eye on market and go for export - As a result exported related parameter decide their crop choices.

In India cropping pattern is distorted in favour of wheat rice. Earlier Pulses, millets, were grown on large scale but assured procurement for wheat rice led to distortion. As a result huge ecological cost is also being faced by India

In Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka and in North East area like Sikkim

are having plantation culture
eg like Banana Spices

MIT/Aayog, and
other Committees suggested
for diversification of cropping
pattern, MSPs' rationalization
etc.

18. Agriculture seems to be one of the most affected but the least equipped as far as climate change is concerned. Discuss the statement with special emphasis on developing countries and their need for agriculture finance and subsidies.

जलवायु परिवर्तन के संबंध में कृषि सर्वाधिक प्रभावित तथापि इसका सामना करने में सबसे कम साधन-संपन्न क्षेत्र प्रतीत होता है। विकासशील देशों तथा उनकी कृषि-वित्त और सब्सिडी संबंधी आवश्यकताओं पर विशेष बल देते हुए इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Agriculture is facing the effect of climate change eg - increase in frequency of drought, and floods - distortion in rainfall pattern

- increase in pest attack
- rising sea level → loss of land

All these will lead to

- reduction in yield
- increase in crop failure instances
- Enhanced input costs eg more need of pesticide
- increase in rural poverty and migration lead to socio economic consequences

However agriculture is not prepared to deal with it. Developing nations like India facing two problems

- a) poverty hunger malnutrition
- b) limited financial and technical resources.

Now it is needed to have more focus on input rationalisation, minimising reach of subsidies, better targeting special focus on small and marginal farmers

However, at the same time at global level, coordinated effort is needed. Developed nation need to

help. developing.

India, in this, regard,
have come up with National
agriculture mission, National
action plan against climate
change, Fasal Bima Yojana for
crop insurance, Kisan Sinchai
Yojana for irrigation, Green Coated
area etc.

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

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

Agricultural labourers are being
not protected under minimum
wages set completely
Measures to improve their
situation

- 1) Focus on proper wage fixation
and landlord-labourers
should be bound by contract
or separate agencies
- 2) Monitoring agency for protecting
labourer's interest
- 3) Strong focus on implementation
of wages set.
- 4) Land reforms should be

initiated that landless target land.

5) Separate Act for their wages working conditions, and enforcement of act.

6) Taking help of MREG Act

Thus dealing with agricultural labourers issue will help in fighting against rural poverty rural urban distress migration etc.

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

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

Horticulture is wide sector which
comprise of fruit, flower, Vegetable,
plantation etc. It has potential
to increase farm income as
recently government decided to
double farm income by 2022.

Horticulture can be useful
in following way -

- 1) It can be helpful in utilising waste
land or less fertile land
- 2) providing farmers an additional
source of incomes as it diversify
sources of incomes
- 3) growing demand of fruits,
as rising middle class is
conscious of protein needs.

4) Increasing focus on food-processing industry will complement the rise of Horticulture

Challenges

- a) Still it is in nascent stages as farmer are not able to come out with traditional crops
- b) Lack of credit, market access and information
- c) Absence of basic infrastructure like all weather roads, electricity, modern technical methods of cultivation
- d) Lack of impetus by state government as agriculture, land are state subject concurrent

In this regard, government come up with National Horticulture mission; National

Bamboo mission, and focus
on impetus on food processing,
by Mega Food Park, SAMPAD scheme

However efforts should
done to increase penetration
of horticulture through credit-
linked subsidy, deregulating
agri-market, e-NAM reach
should be increased, APMCs
should be modified.