

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Umaharathi N		
Roll No.	1910059002	Date:	22/9/22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. 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.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
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Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only
			Start Time 2:00 PM
			End Time 5:00 PM
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination: Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			For Office Use Only
			ECN CODE:
			EG:
			Evaluation Date:

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

The number of marks earned by a candidate in a question part is indicated in the right margin of the answer sheet. The marks awarded in the answer sheet are subject to the discretion of the Controller of Examinations. The marks awarded in the answer sheet are subject to the discretion of the Controller of Examinations. The marks awarded in the answer sheet are subject to the discretion of the Controller of Examinations.

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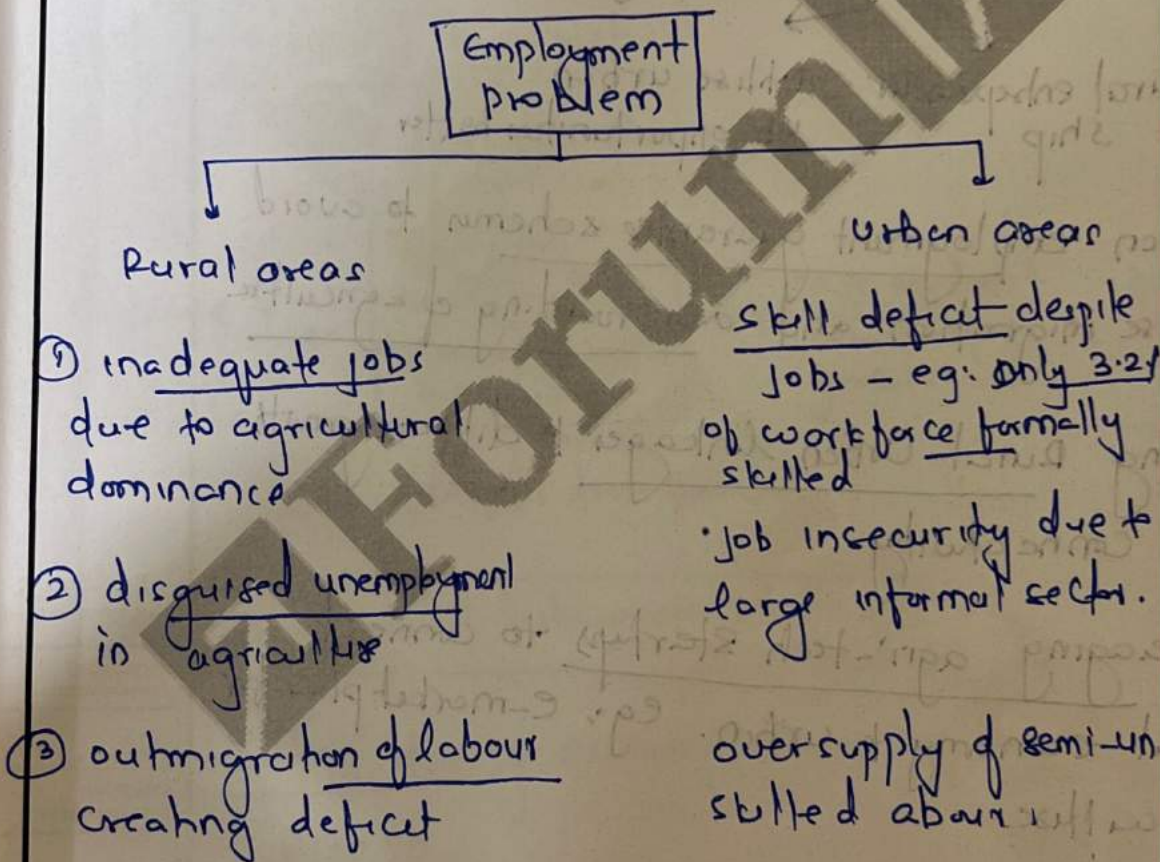
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Q.9 Employment problems of rural and urban areas differ in nature, but their solutions are interdependent and interrelated. Analyze. (10 Marks, 150 words)

ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों की रोजगार समस्याएं प्रकृति में भिन्न हैं, लेकिन उनके समाधान अन्योन्याश्रित और परस्पर संबंधित हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

periodic labour survey documented about 4% unemployment rate in 2021-22. CMIE however documented it at 8%, highlighting the gravity of employment problem.



interdependent and interrelated solutions to the dual problem

① 'Near farm jobs' (Economic survey) to control distress migration of rural labour to urban areas
eg: Food processing sector

② Agri skill development programs for

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    graph TD
      A[Agri skill development programs] --> B[rural entrepreneurship]
      A --> C[utilise urban job opportunities better]
    
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③ Urban employment guarantee schemes to avoid reverse migration and overcrowding of agriculture

④ Strong Rural-Urban linkages + diffuse growth
eg: Connectivity

⑤ Leveraging agri-tech startups to connect rural economy to urban. eg: e-market place for agriculture

Appreciation of this linkage is key to leveraging demographic dividend while ensuring sustainable and balanced regional development

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
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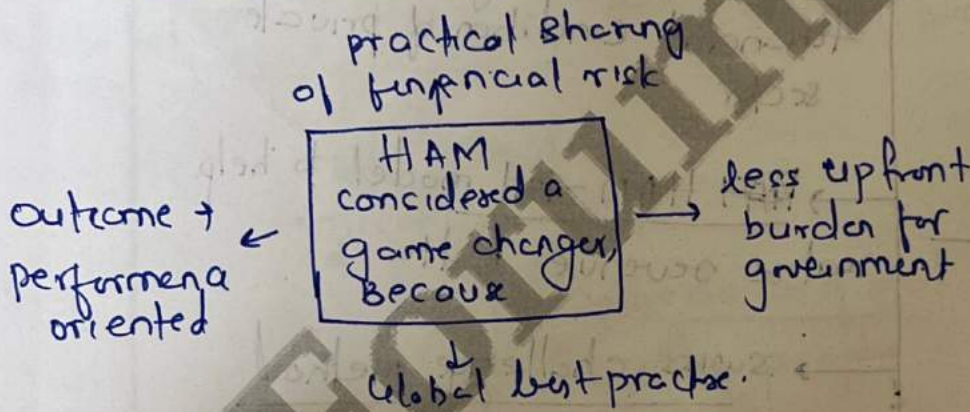
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Q.2) Why has Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM), which was earlier proposed as a game-changer in Public Private Partnerships (PPP), received lukewarm response from private developers? What are the alternate PPP models that can be pursued for encouraging private investments?

(10 Marks, 150 words)

हाइब्रिड एन्युटी मॉडल (HAM), जिसे पहले सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (PPP) में गेम-चेंजर के रूप में प्रस्तावित किया गया था, को निजी विकासकर्ताओं से कम प्रोत्साहक प्रतिक्रिया क्यों मिली है? निजी निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए वैकल्पिक PPP मॉडल क्या हैं जिन्हें अपनाया जा सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In hybrid annuity model of PPP government pays 40% of project cost upfront (annuity basis) while the rest 60% is paid on the basis of outcome and performance of project.



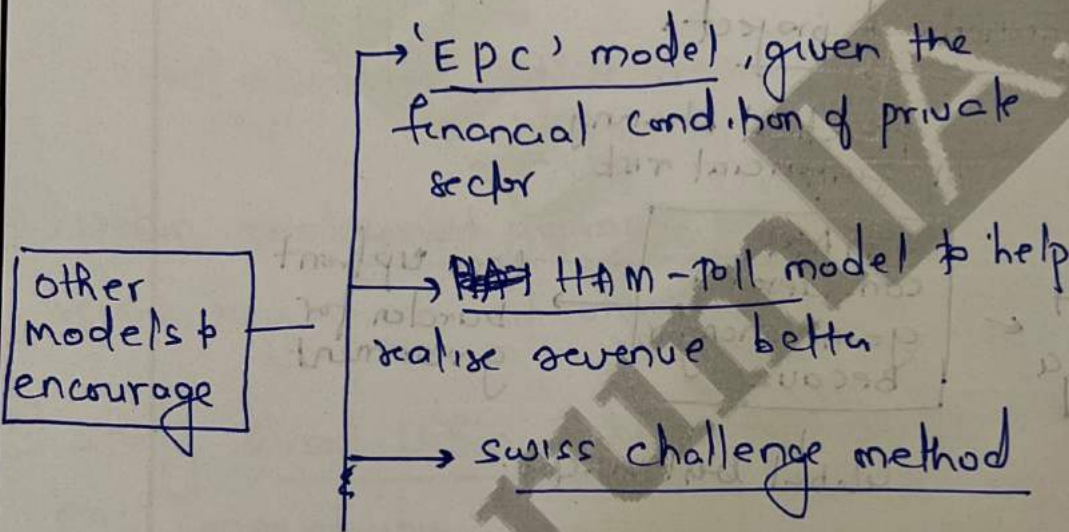
However received lukewarm response

- ① overbidding during economic boom created stalled projects
- ② Twin balance sheet problems for fund generation
- ③ Economic uncertainty to make reliable

performance projections.

④ delay in obtaining land & other clearances as promised.

⑤ Lack of robust adjudication mechanisms



Additionally the reforms in PPP suggested by 'Kothari committee' need to be implemented - robust PPP tribunals, transparent bidding, scrapping and rebidding of stalled projects etc. These help achieve the goal of \$5 Tr economy by 2025

Feedback

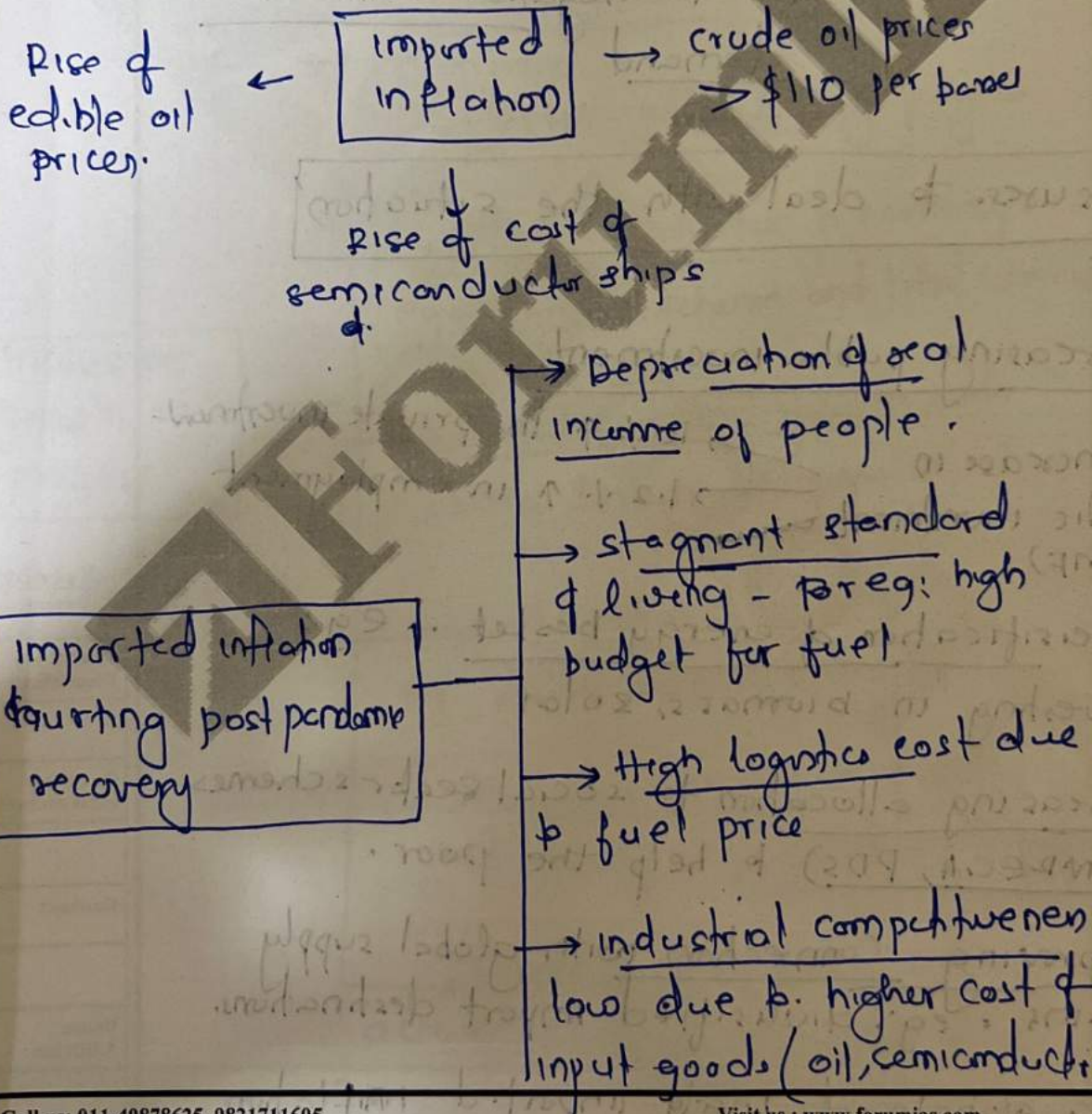
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Q.3) Imported inflation is compounding the challenges of post-pandemic recovery for the Indian economy. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 words)

आयातित मुद्रास्फीति भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए महामारी के बाद की पुनर्बहाली की चुनौतियों को बढ़ा रही है। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Imported inflation means rise in price level due to rise in cost of imports. In India WPI has stayed in double digit since April 2021, and is attributed to imported inflation.



→ RBI forced to increase repo interest rate (40 basis point cuts) which affects credit growth.

→ lowered private investments due to negative sentiment or demand

Measures to deal with the situation

① Increasing public investment.

1% increase in public investment (IMF) → 10% ↑ in private investment → 1.2% ↑ in employment

② Diversification of energy basket - eg: investing in biomass, solar

③ increasing allocation to social security schemes (MMPESA, PDS) to help the poor.

④ Improving connection with global supply chains. eg. diversified import destinations.

In a globalised world imported inflation cannot be avoided, but can be managed sustainably

Feedback

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Question Interpretation
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Q.4) Inclusive growth is both a process and an outcome. Discuss in Indian context.

(10 Marks, 150 words)

समावेशी विकास एक प्रक्रिया और परिणाम दोनों है। भारतीय संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

OECD defines inclusive growth as growth that is fairly distributed across the society and creates opportunities for all. 12th Five year plan adopted the goal of inclusive growth of India.

Inclusive growth as a process

- participation of women in economic activities
eg: SHG-bank linkage program
- SC/ST contribution to economy
eg: vanDhan scheme and tribal commercial
- Rural economic growth, with strong urban linkages
- participation of all regions -
eg: north eastern India
- Financial inclusion of poor and elderly eg: JanDhan scheme
- People participation and accountability in governance.

Inclusive growth as an outcome

① Reduction in poverty and inequalities.

Foreg: between 2005 and 2015 india lifted 270 mn from poverty

② Leveraged gender dividend to the economy

③ sc/st empowerment - visible in improvement in incomes and employment

④ Good governance - that emphasises on efficient delivery of services

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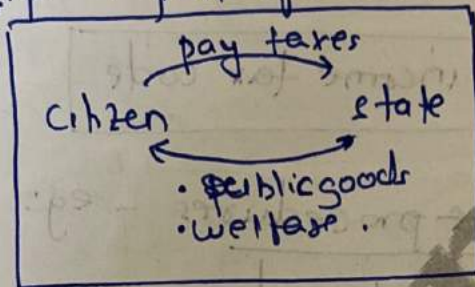
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Q.5) A very small fraction of the adult population files tax returns and an even smaller portion pays taxes. In light of this observation, examine reasons for poor tax compliance in India. Also, suggest measures to improve income tax code in the country. (10 Marks, 150 words)

वयस्क आबादी का एक बहुत छोटा हिस्सा टैक्स रिटर्न फाइल करता है और यहां तक कि एक छोटा हिस्सा टैक्स का भुगतान करता है। इस अवलोकन के आलोक में, भारत में खराब कर अनुपालन के कारणों की जांच करें। साथ ही, देश में आयकर संहिता में सुधार के उपाय सुझाएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Economic survey calls tax as an economic glue that holds state and citizen in a two way relationship as part of social contract.



In case of india less than 2% of population pays taxes.

Poor tax Compliance in india

- Numerous exemptions provided
- low financial literacy
- Tax terrorism - or harassment by tax officials
- poor quality of public services breeding avoidance mentality
- Not leveraging technology to catch non-compliance

→ Corruption at the tax assessment and collection level
 → Money laundering networks to evade tax.

Measures to Improve income tax code

- ① simplification of ~~paper~~ procedures - eg. online filing as default mode.
- ② Big data analysis for better assessment of tax base.
- ③ Rationalising exemptions to avoid loophole
- ④ Transparency and accountability of tax officials
- ⑤ Better quality of governance & gain trust.

In this regard Arbind Modi Committee.
 suggestion of drafting a comprehensive new income tax law is relevant

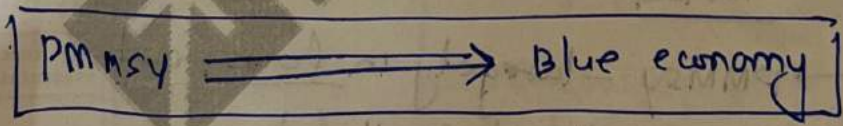
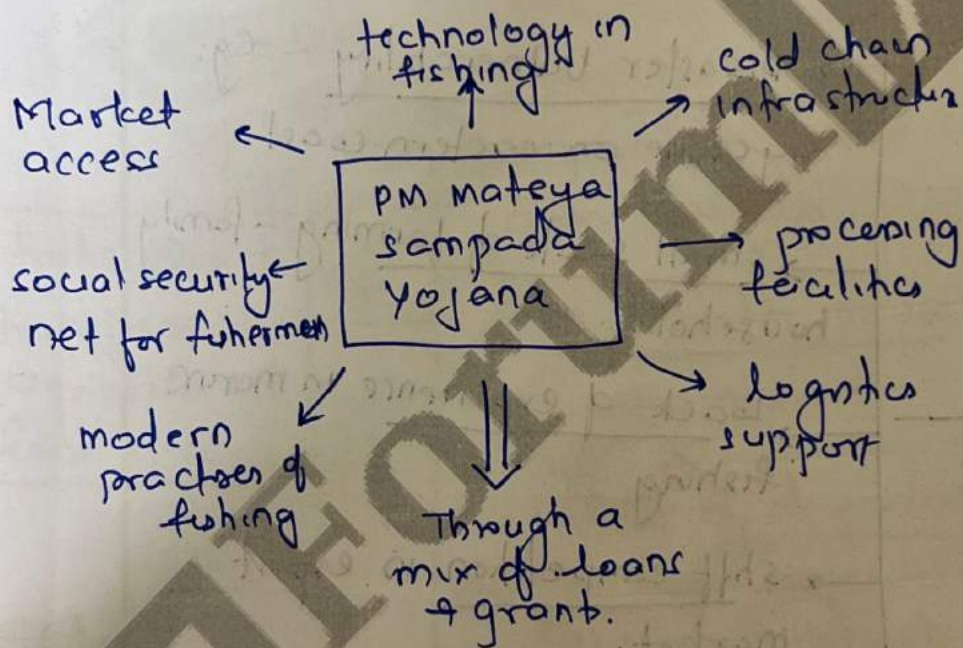
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Q.6) Evaluate the potential of Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) to meet the goals of the Blue Economy and Neel Kranti mission. (10 marks, 150 words)

ब्लू इकोनमी और नील क्रांति मिशन के लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY) की क्षमता का मूल्यांकन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Blue Economy and Neel kranti mission aims to leverage ocean resources for overall development. PMMSY is an initiative to boost the entire supply chain of fisheries.



- ① increased productivity of fisheries
- ② value addition through processing
- ③ Fisheries export through market development

- ④ Employment generation in food processing
- ⑤ Leveraging marine fisheries through
sea farming, cage farming etc

challenges that exist

- disaster vulnerability - eg:
Cyclone on eastern coast
- small scale of farming - family household
- lack of experience in marine fishing
- stiff competition in export market.
- PMMSY - largely in loan format may not attract small fishermen.

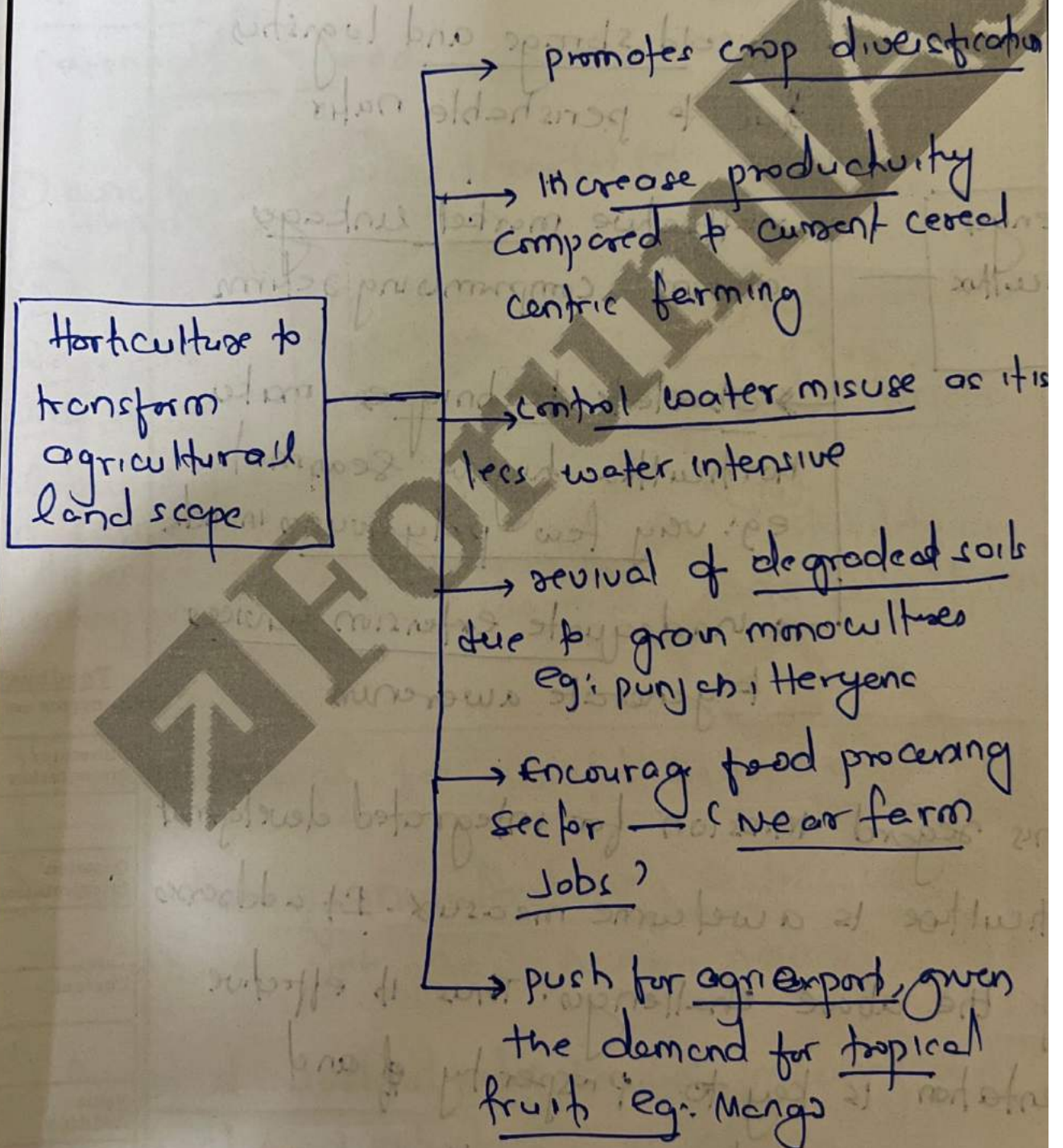
Indian fisheries is already 2nd largest in the world. Leveraging cooperative model, ensuring cheap credit, strong extension services can help overcome above challenges & achieve Blue economy goals.

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Q.7) The Horticulture sector, though has potential to transform agriculture landscape of country, is beset with several challenges. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 words)

बागवानी क्षेत्र, हालांकि देश के कृषि परिदृश्य को बदलने की क्षमता रखता है, बावजूद इसमें कई चुनौतियां निहित हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is world's second largest producer of fruits and vegetables, yet its current operation is much below its potential.



Challenges in Horticulture Sector

- Lack of quality seed material - eg. Much of HyV limited to wheat + rice
- cold storage and logistics due to perishable nature
- Effective market linkage absent - compromising returns
- obsolete techniques make horticulture highly seasonal eg. very few polyhouses in india
- Inadequate extension services to generate awareness

In this regard mission for integrated development of Horticulture is a welcome measure. It addresses each of the above challenges. Thus its effective implementation is key to prosperity and sustainability of Indian agriculture.

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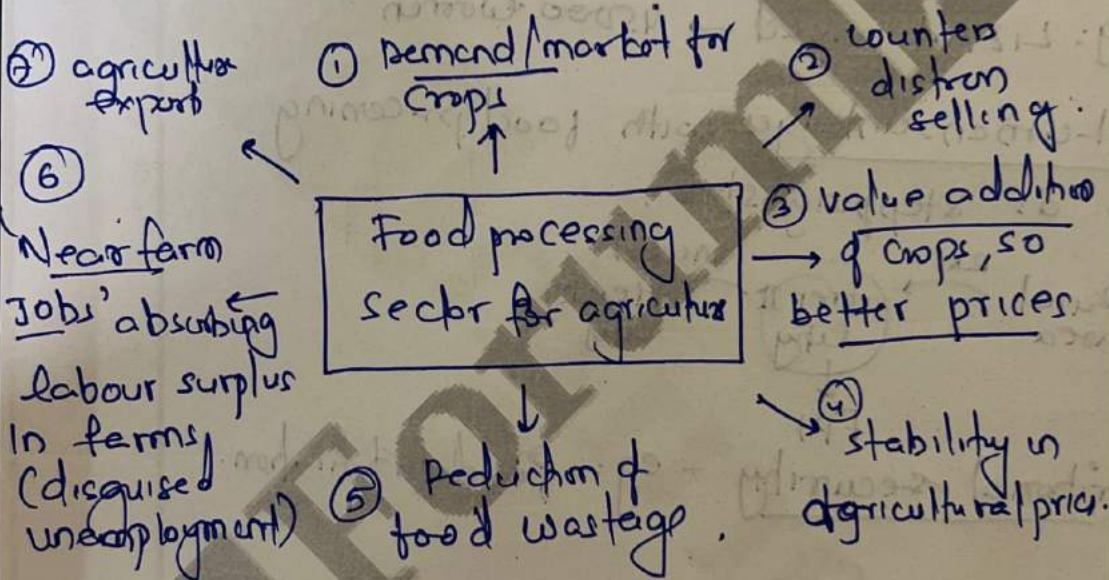
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Q.8) Food Processing sector must be developed as one of the principal industries in the country for reasons that go beyond agriculture. Elucidate. (10 Marks, 150 words)

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र को देश के प्राथमिक उद्योगों में से एक के रूप में उन कारणों से विकसित किया जाना चाहिए जो कि कृषि से परे हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In India less than 10% of agricultural produce is processed, while it is 40% in USA and 25% in China. This shows we are under utilising the potential of food processing sector.



Food processing for benefit beyond agriculture

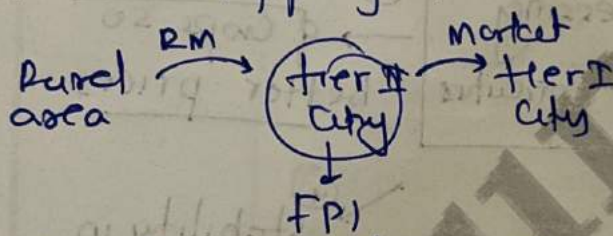
- ① strengthening manufacturing sector - which contributes just 20% to GDP now.
- ② Rural industrialization through processing unit. eg: "Back yard industries" in China.

③ Employment generation due to high labour intensive ness.

④ Inclusive growth - Food processing is a large employer of women.

eg: Lizzat paper → 45000 women

⑤ Rural-urban linkages with food processing units as stepping stone.



⑥ Nutritional security - eg: food fortification.

⑦ Export earnings - Foreg: USA → 40% food processing ⇒ 18% of agricultural world export

Thus given the strong backward + forward linkages, food processing must be the priority sector. Schemes such as kisan SAMPADA Yojana, Mege food parks are much needed.



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anything in this Area)

Q.9) What do you understand by natural farming? How can it help in building climate resilient agri-culture?
(10 Marks, 150 words)

प्राकृतिक खेती से आप क्या समझते हैं? यह जलवायु अनुकूल कृषि के निर्माण में कैसे मदद कर सकती है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

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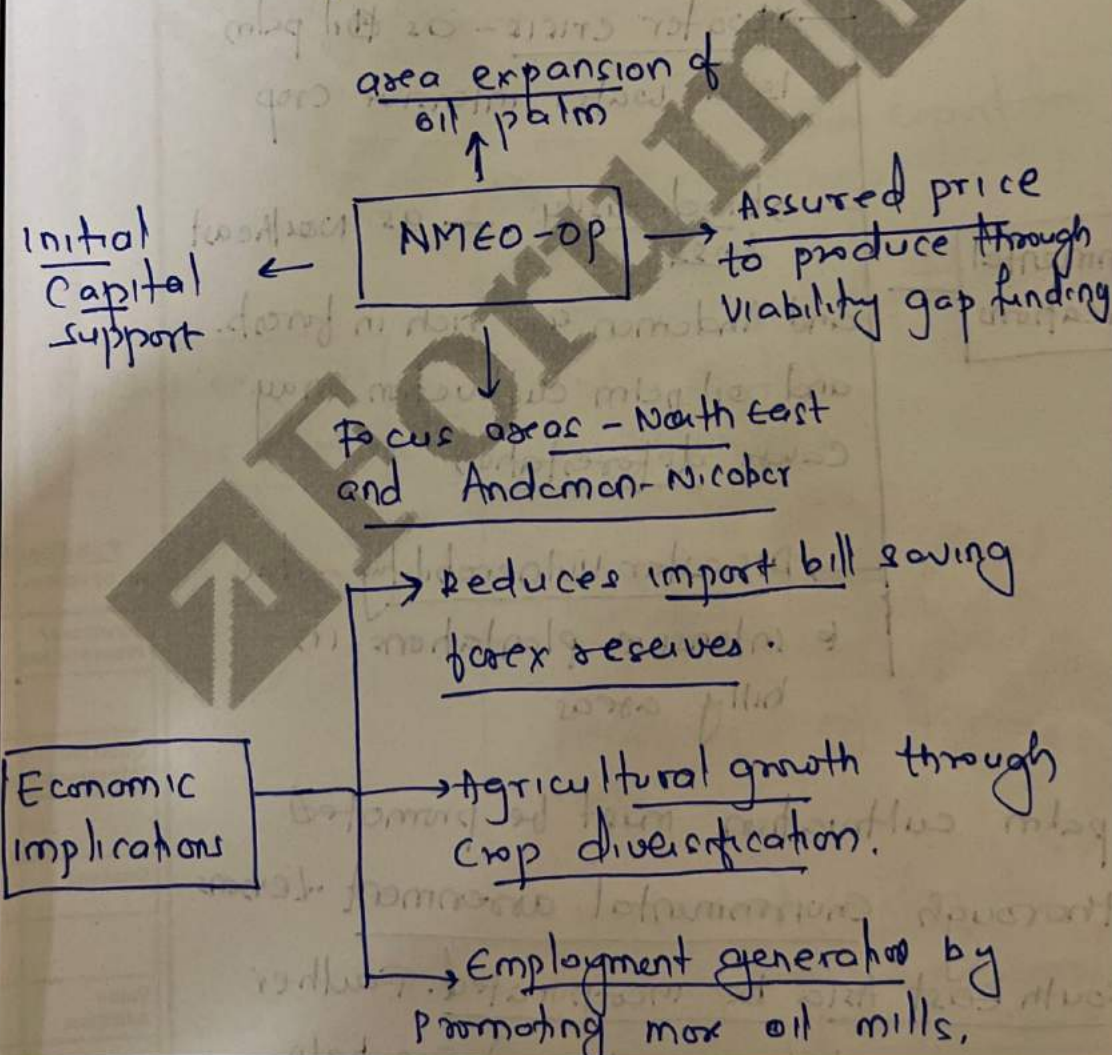
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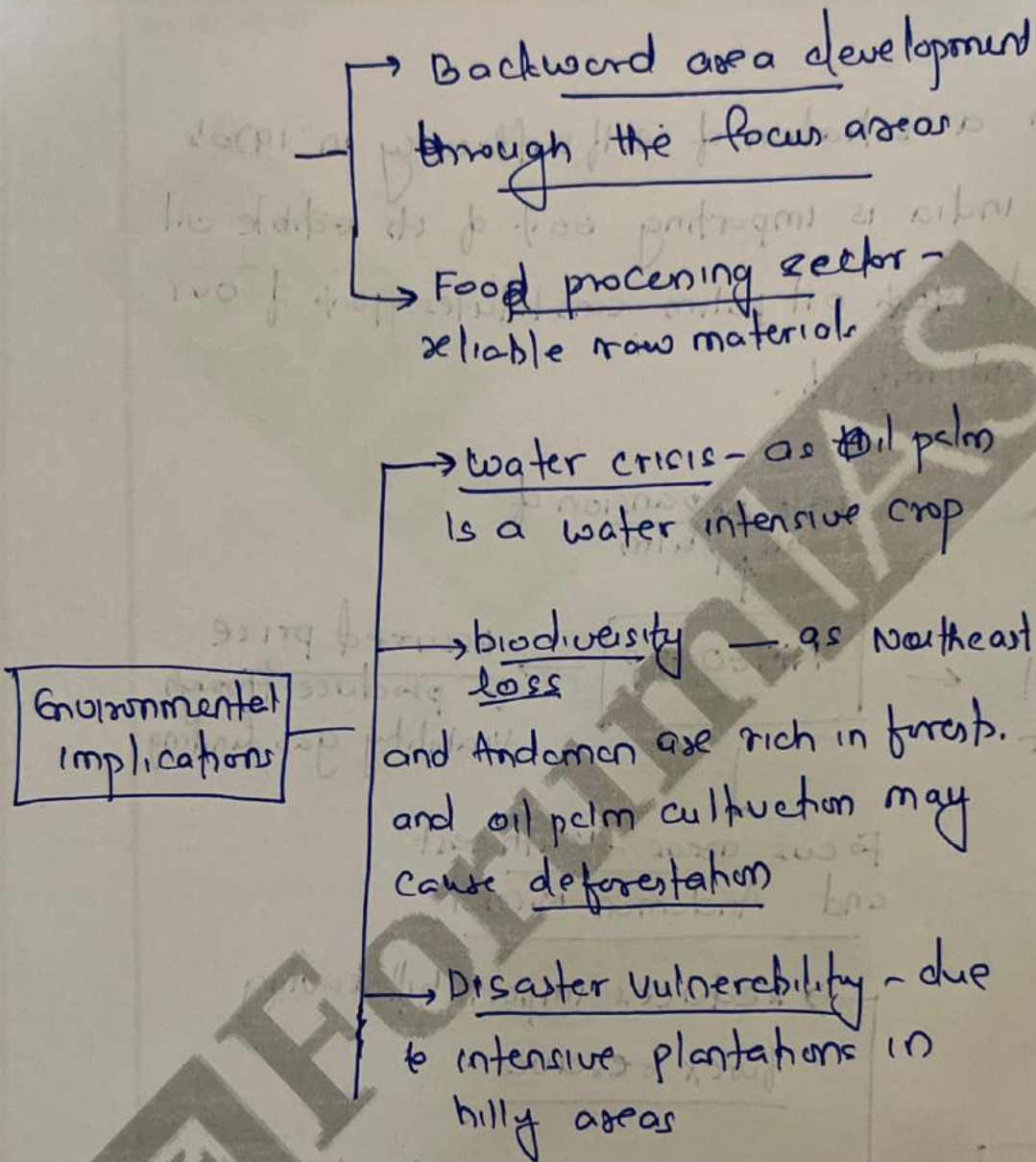
Q.10) In light of National Mission on Edible Oils-Oil Palm (NMEO-OP), critically examine economic and environmental implications of promotion of oil palm cultivation in the country.

(10 Marks, 150 words)

खाद्य तेलों-पाम ऑयल पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन (NMEO-OP) के आलोक में, देश में पाम ऑयल की कृषि को बढ़ावा देने के आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों की आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

From a situation of self sufficiency in 1950's today india is importing 60% of its edible oil demand. ~~out~~ oil palm constitutes 90% of our edible oil import.





oil palm cultivation must be promoted after thorough environmental assessment. Lessons from South East Asia be incorporated. Further diversifying oil seeds (eg: rice bran) can help minimise negative implications of any one

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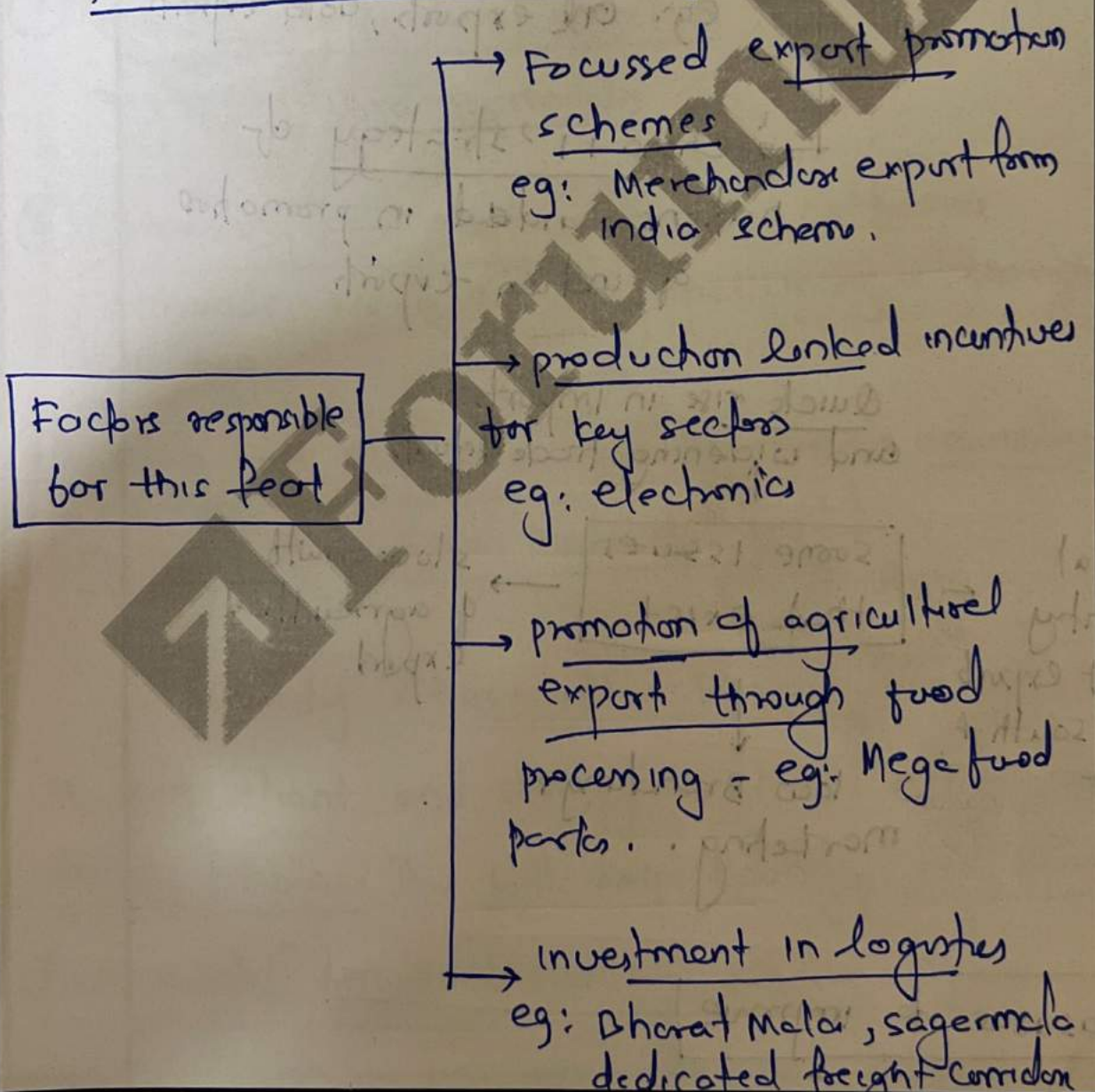
Q.11) Achievement of a 400 billion USD merchandise export is a result of concerted and collective efforts towards an Atmanirbhar Bharat. Identify various factors responsible for this feat. What measures will you suggest to place India at the centre of global supply chains?

(15 Marks, 250 words)

400 बिलियन अमरीकी डालर के व्यापारिक निर्यात की उपलब्धि एक आत्मनिर्भर भारत की दिशा में ठोस और सामूहिक प्रयासों का परिणाम है। इस उपलब्धि के लिए जिम्मेदार विभिन्न कारकों की पहचान करें। भारत को वैश्विक आपूर्ति श्रृंखलाओं के केंद्र में रखने के लिए आप क्या उपाय सुझाएंगे?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In Fy 2021-22 India achieved the goal of \$400 bn merchandise exports, reflecting the capacity of domestic economy (Atmanirbhar Bharat)



→ leveraging existing FTAs -

eg: India-ASEAN FTA

→ Rise in global commodity prices - benefitted Indian export

eg: oil exports, gold exports

→ 'China + 1' strategy of nations - aided in promotion of Indian exports

Quick rise in imports and widening trade deficits

some issues that exist

← regional disparity
eg: Most exports from south + west

→ slow growth of agricultural export

↓
low Branding & marketing.

Measures to improve

① Investing in infrastructure to bring down logistics cost. (13% → 8% (global average))

- ② Support to states that are lagging behind (eg: based on NITI-export competitiveness index)
- ③ performance based incentives to increase the scale of Indian firms (overcome 'Dwarfism')
- ④ practical and realistic FTAs - eg: India-UAE FTA recently
- ⑤ Reform agricultural markets to promote export right from APMC mandis
- ⑥ Branding and marketing - eg: California almonds vis-a-vis Bangapalli mango through GI tag
- ⑦ plug and play facilities to promote assembly in India (Ethiopian model of export)

A truly Atmanirbhar Bharat is one that is self-reliant and strongly anchored in global supply chains. This will help leverage the "export led model" for inclusive growth.

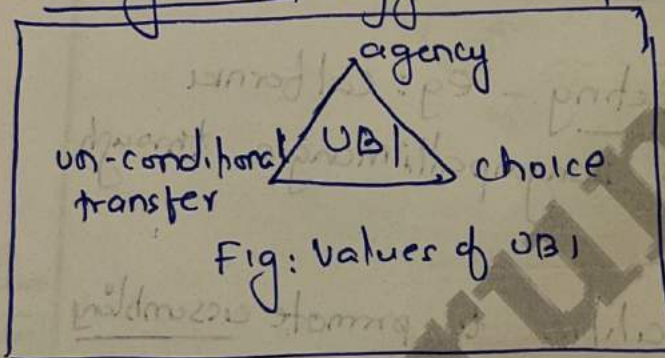
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Q.12) Supporters of the universal basic income present it as a cure for poverty while few opponents call it a worse disease for the economy. Which view do you subscribe to? Explain your stand. (15 Marks, 250 words)

यूनिवर्सल बेसिक इनकम (UBI) के समर्थक इसे गरीबी के निदान के रूप में प्रस्तुत करते हैं जबकि कुछ आलोचक इसे अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए एक बदतर रोग मानते हैं। आप किस मत का समर्थन करते हैं? अपने मत को व्याख्यातित कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Universal basic income means all individuals (UBI) in the economy are provided basic income through cash transfers from government. Economic survey 2016 suggested a partial UBI for India



UBI as cure for poverty

- ① Basic income level assured - keeps people above Below poverty line
- ② overcomes leakages in poverty alleviation programs through Direct benefit transfer
- ③ puts choice and agency in hands of individual

- ④ Demand creation in economy, boosting growth
- ⑤ investment in skills and capacity building.
- ⑥ low administrative cost compared to myriad of poverty schemes at present.

Criticism of UBI

- Moral hazard of not participating in economy.
eg: exiting labour force
- Doesn't guarantee social infrastructure development
eg: schools, hospitals in rural areas
- High fiscal burden on State
- What constitutes basic income is highly dynamic & variable
- Doesn't guarantee physical infrastructure - eg: rural road

Way forward

- ① partial UBI - so that only those below BPL benefit.
- ② studies by world bank & IMF showed that UBI helps people invest in their skills.
- ③ Government spending on social + physical infrastructure.
- ④ implementing in a gradual manner, incorporating learnings.

As world bank notes, "UBI is a powerful idea whose time has come". However its adoption and modalities must be country specific to bring about truly inclusive growth.

Feedback

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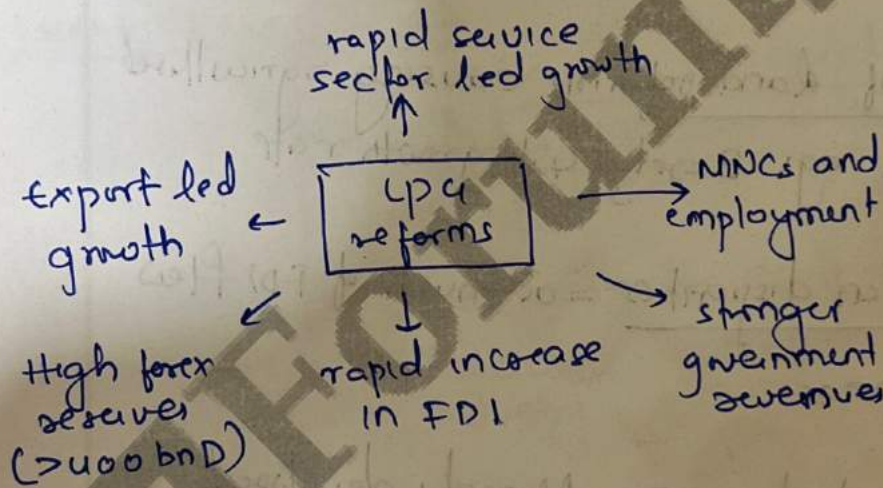
Q.13) The 1991 economic reforms provided a leap forward and lifted millions out of poverty; however, comprehensive structural reforms remain incomplete resulting in sectoral imbalances and heightened inequalities. Comment. Also, discuss the key areas which should be the focus of reform 2.0.

(15 Marks, 250 words)

1991 के आर्थिक सुधारों ने तीव्र छलांग लगाई और लाखों लोगों को गरीबी से बाहर निकाला; हालाँकि, व्यापक संरचनात्मक सुधार अधूरे रहे जिसके परिणामस्वरूप क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन और असमानताएँ बढ़ी। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, उन प्रमुख क्षेत्रों पर चर्चा करें जिन पर सुधार 2.0 का फोकस होना चाहिए।

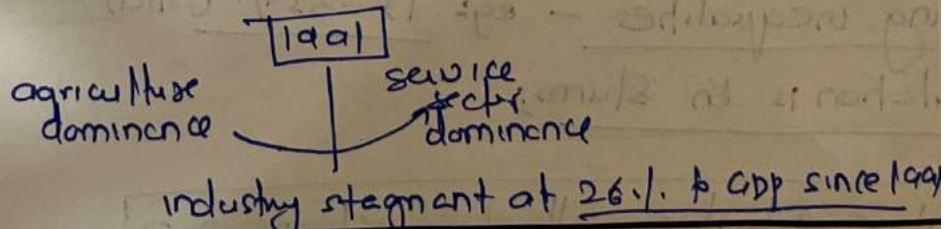
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

post Liberalization, privatization & globalisation reforms of 1991, indian economy grew at an average rate of 6-8%. This helped india cut poverty by half: 40% in 1991 to 22% in 2011.



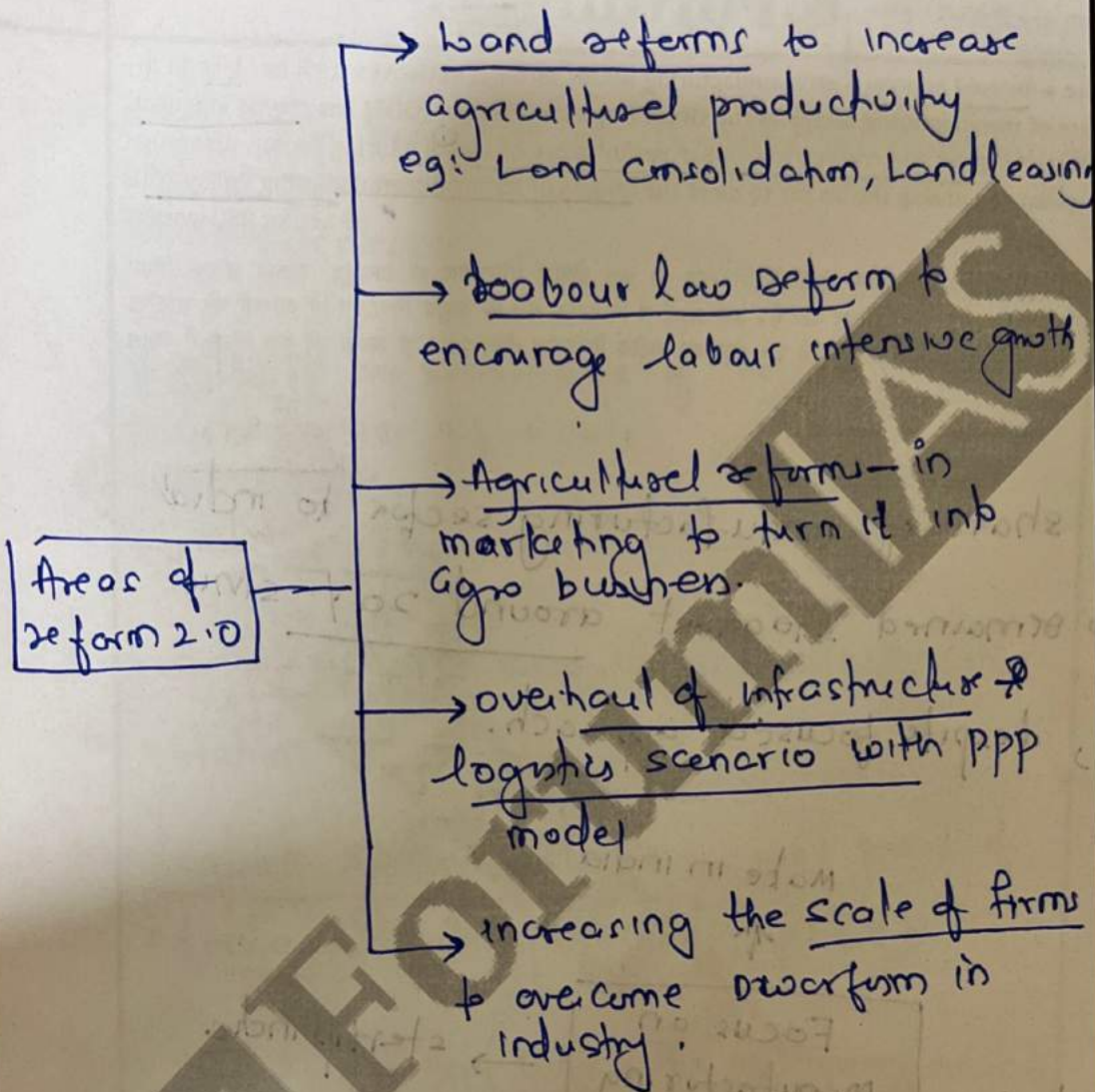
However several challenges persist

① premature de-industrialization:



- ② capital intensive growth resulting in low employment. eg: unemployment in 2020 highest in us years (EMIE)
- ③ service sector growth - fewer opportunities for large but semiskilled/unsettled work force
- ④ Neglect of land reforms causing agricultural stagnation. eg: Bexely 4% growth rate
- ⑤ Rural-urban disparities - as much of FDI flew in urban areas
- ⑥ Regional imbalances - Already developed west and southern states benefitted most. eg: IT hubs in pune, Bangalore, Hyderabad
- ⑦ Rising inequalities - eg: 13-35% urban population is in slums;

The above situation calls for reforms 20



The 4th industrial revolution can be leverage for promoting sector balances and reducing inequalities. The 2nd generation reforms are the key to achieving it

Feedback
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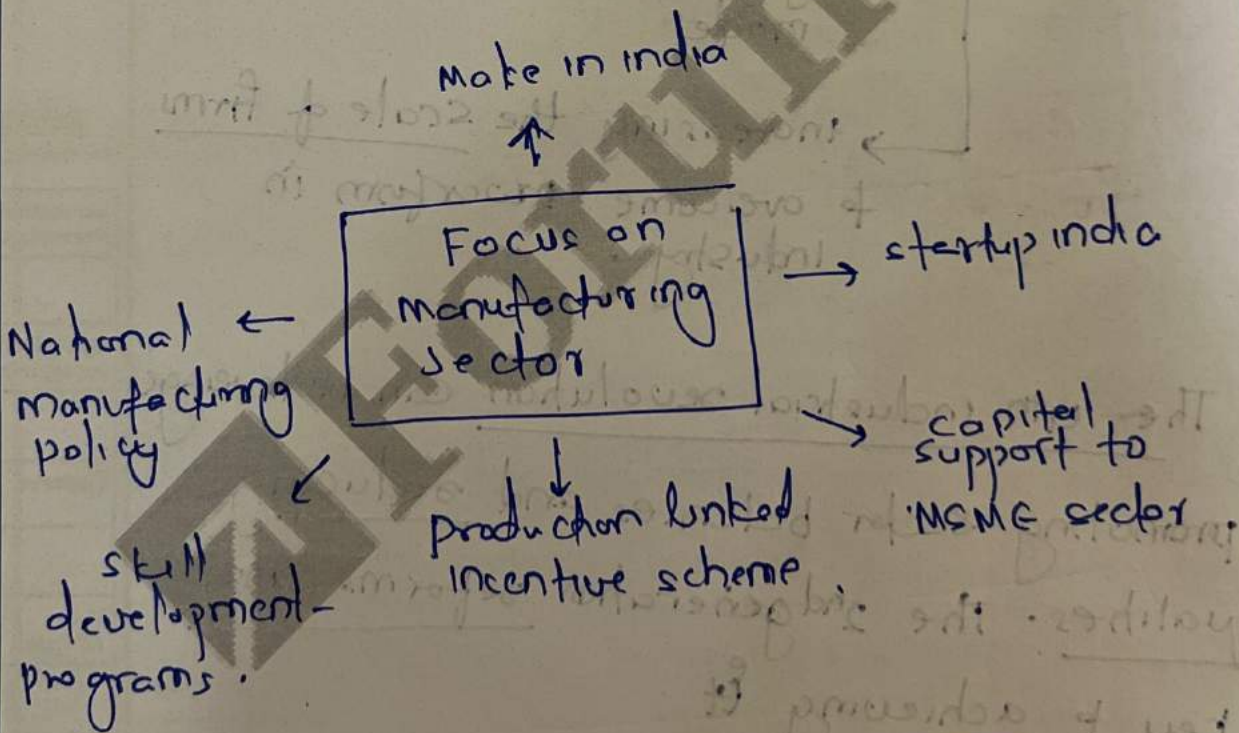
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Q.14) Despite a focused approach on manufacturing sector through initiatives such as Make in India, the share of manufacturing sector in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has stayed stagnant. In this context, bring out the reasons for subpar performance of manufacturing sector. Also, suggest reforms that can enable the sector to meet the targets of National Manufacturing Policy 2011.
 (15 Marks, 250 words)

मेक इन इंडिया जैसी पहलों के माध्यम से विनिर्माण क्षेत्र पर एक केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के बावजूद, सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) में विनिर्माण क्षेत्र का हिस्सा स्थिर रहा है। इस संदर्भ में विनिर्माण क्षेत्र के खराब निष्पादन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, उन सुधारों का सुझाव दें जो इस क्षेत्र को राष्ट्रीय विनिर्माण नीति 2011 के लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने में सक्षम बना सकें।
 (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The share of manufacturing sector to India's GDP remained stagnant around 20% since 1991, despite focused approach.



Reasons behind subpar performance

- ① Infrastructure deficit particularly in hinterland
- ② High logistics cost at 13-14% GDP compromising Competitiveness.
- ③ 'Dwarfism' or small size of the firms and poor economies of scale
Economic survey →
- ④ Rigidity in land acquisition and burdensome regulation
- ⑤ Inadequate skilled labour — just 3.2% of workforce is formally skilled (PLFs)
- ⑥ low R&D spending (0.6% of GDP), compromising technological upgrade
- ⑦ chbt competition from imports. — for eg:
Beverage industry

Reforms that are needed

- infrastructure through 'plug and play facilities' - eg: Mega food parks, Textile parks (Telangana)
- investing in logistics eg: Multi-modal hubs
- Performance based incentives to MSME, rather than size based. (Economic survey)
- Increased R+D spending to increase high tech - high value manufacturing.

The rise of china as global leader in manufacturing happened through handholding MSMEs, investing in technology and ready plug and play facilities. It can be emulated to achieve goals of National manufacturing policy, 2011.

Feedback
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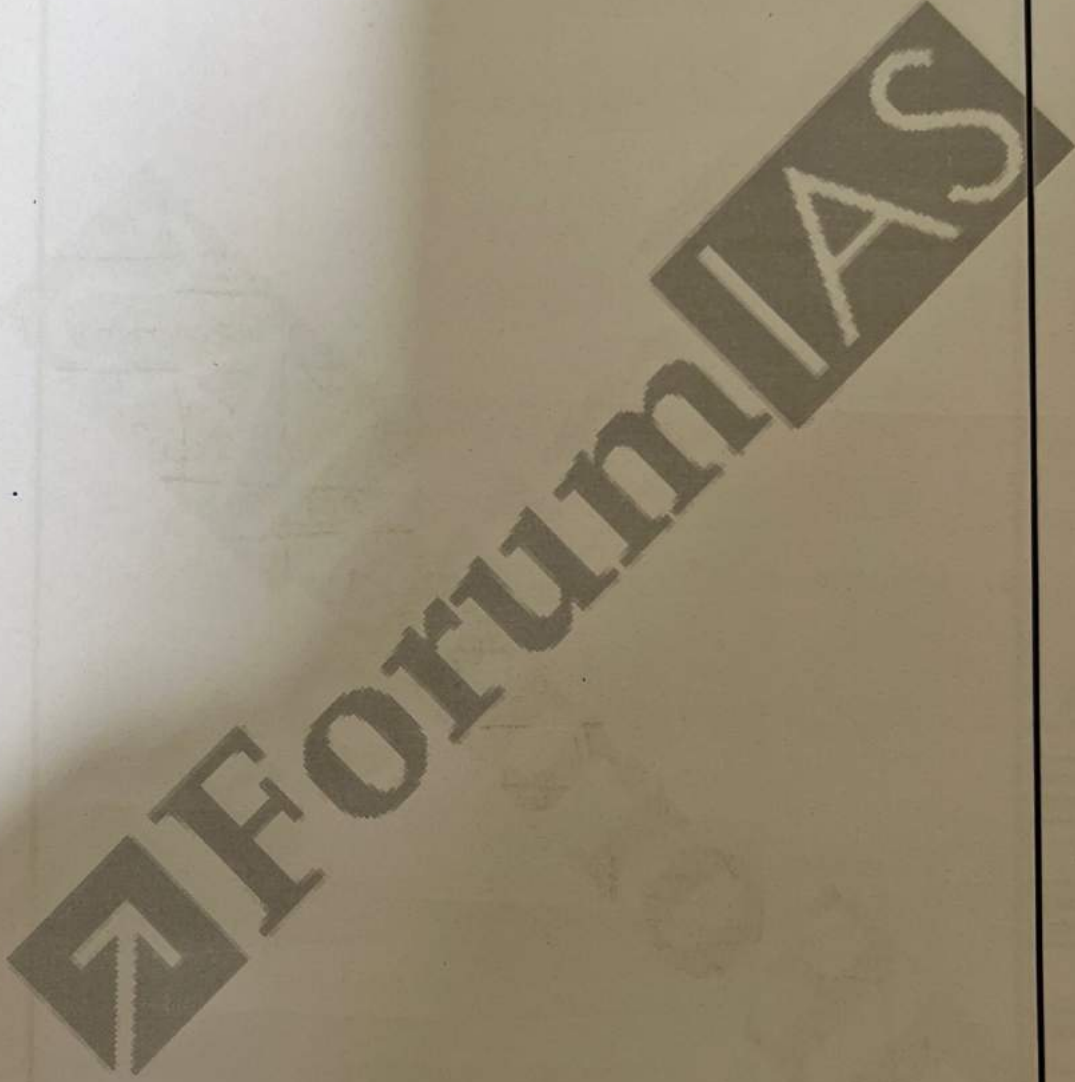
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Q.15) Fintech is facilitating financial inclusions through innovations, but reaping its developmental potential requires overcoming critical hurdles. Analyze. (15 Marks, 250 words)

फिनटेक नवाचारों के माध्यम से वित्तीय समावेशन की सुविधा प्रदान कर रहा है, लेकिन इसकी विकास क्षमता का लाभ उठाने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण बाधाओं को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)



Q.16) Encouraging livestock through mixed farming can be the answer to the triple burden of low farm income, increasing land fragmentation and plummeting productivity in the agriculture sector. Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 words)

मिश्रित खेती के माध्यम से पशुधन को प्रोत्साहित करना कृषि क्षेत्र में कम कृषि आय, भूमि विखंडन में वृद्धि और उत्पादकता में गिरावट के तिहरे बोझ का जवाब हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Mixed farming refers to cultivation of crops along with rearing of livestock. with world's largest population of live stock, and agriculture economy, mixed farming has great potential in India.

live stock and mixed farming
↓
agricultural prosperity

- Diversification of income source for farmer
- Livestock act as insurance when crops fail
- aids in nutritional security of farmer households - eg: Milk, poultry
- lower input cost by utilizing nature manure (Natural farming)
- profitable organic farming even on small land holding

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For eg: Shikim, Zero budget natural farming in Karnataka

→ Use of organic manure to avoid soil damage due to chemical fertilisers.

However mixed farming is facing several challenges

- ① Quality of live stock breed falling due to unscientific breeding.
- ② Very small land holding - eg: 80% of farmers are small and marginal (< 1ha land)
- ③ Access to markets to get remunerative prices
- ④ poor development of food processing industry.
- ⑤ Livestock maintenance issues - feed and fodder, Veterinary services etc.

⑥ Low productivity of organic farming (eg: Sri Lanka crisis)

Livestock based enhancement (Goat mission)

Encouraging micro food processing enterprises

Measures to overcome above challenges

extension services in best practices.

Leveraging cooperative model as in white revolution for scale.

Economic survey warned that climate change can impact farmer incomes by 25%. In such scenario mixed farming is a low hanging fruit to make our agriculture & farmer climate resilient

Feedback

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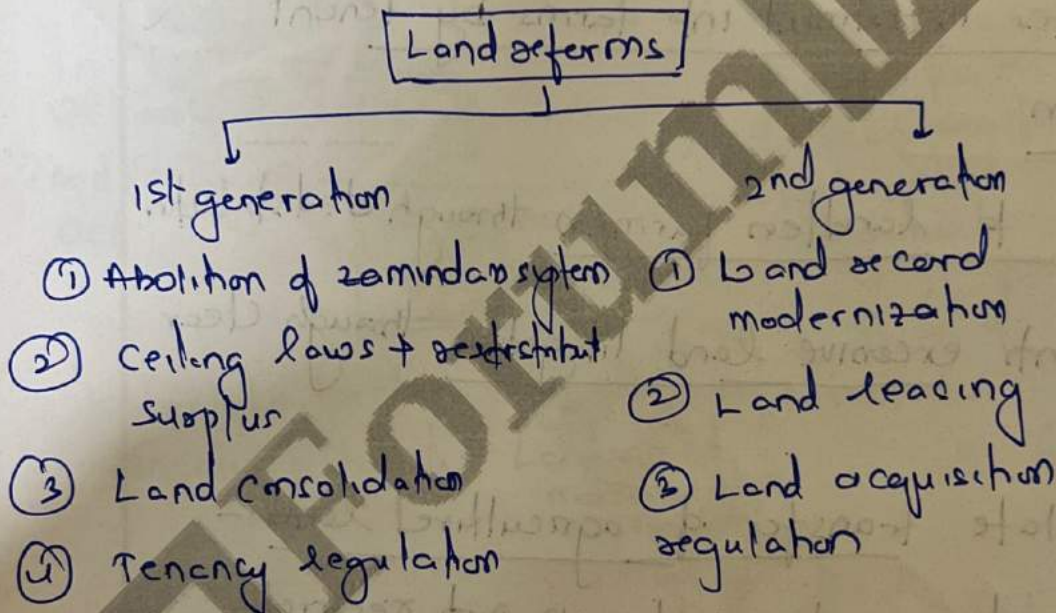
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Q.17) Explain the relationship between land reforms and agricultural productivity. Also, discuss various difficulties in designing and implementation agriculture friendly land reforms policies in the country. (15 Marks, 250 words)

भूमि सुधार और कृषि उत्पादकता के बीच के संबंध की व्याख्या करें। इसके अलावा, देश में कृषि अनुकूल भूमि सुधार नीतियों का प्रारूप तैयार करने और उन्हें लागू करने में आने वाली विभिन्न कठिनाइयों पर चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

post independent india envisioned land reforms with two objectives of agricultural productivity and socio economic equality.



Land reforms and productivity

① Ensures Economies of scale through consolidation
 eg: ∴ 80% of farmers are small + marginal (2 ha land)

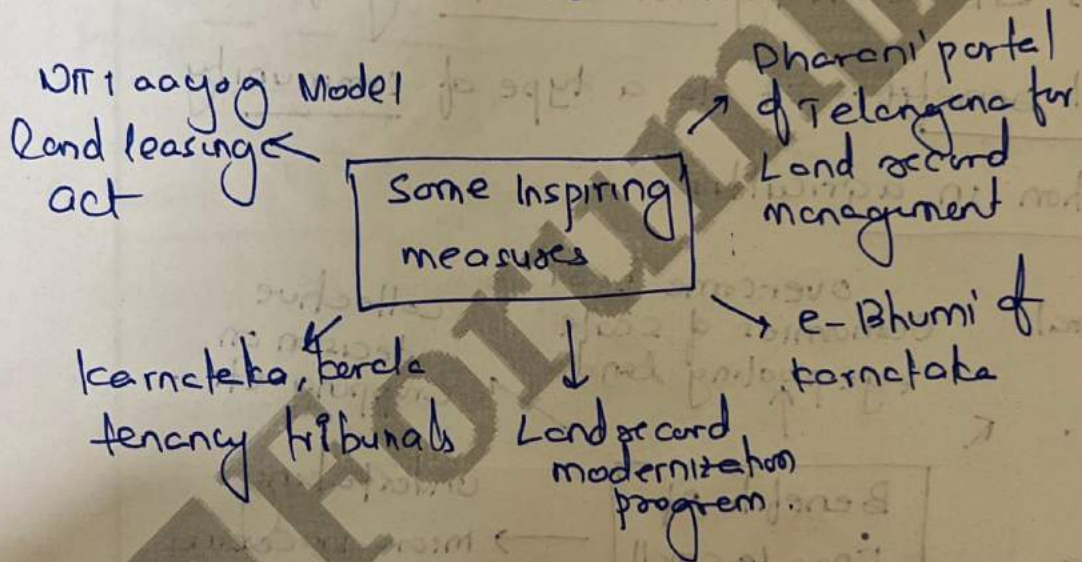
- ② increases net sown area by bringing idle land through tenancy
- ③ prohibit exploitation of middlemen (Zamindar, owner)
- ④ promotes investment into farms by tenant farmers
- ⑤ land to landless farmers through redistribution
- ⑥ prevents excessive land litigation through clear laws.
- ⑦ Regulate transfer of agricultural land -
eg: Land acquisition act, 2013 ~~put~~ restricts transfer of fertile land.

However there have been difficulties in design and implementation

- ① incomplete land records prohibit tenancy
- ② Benami transfers to escape ceiling laws

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- ③ Lack of political will - Large landowners a key political lobby
- ④ Center-state coordination lost due to land being state subject
- ⑤ Lack of mutual trust among farmers to promote land pooling



With the support of emerging technologies and the need to increase agricultural productivity, it is the right time to revisit and complete the land reforms.

Feedback

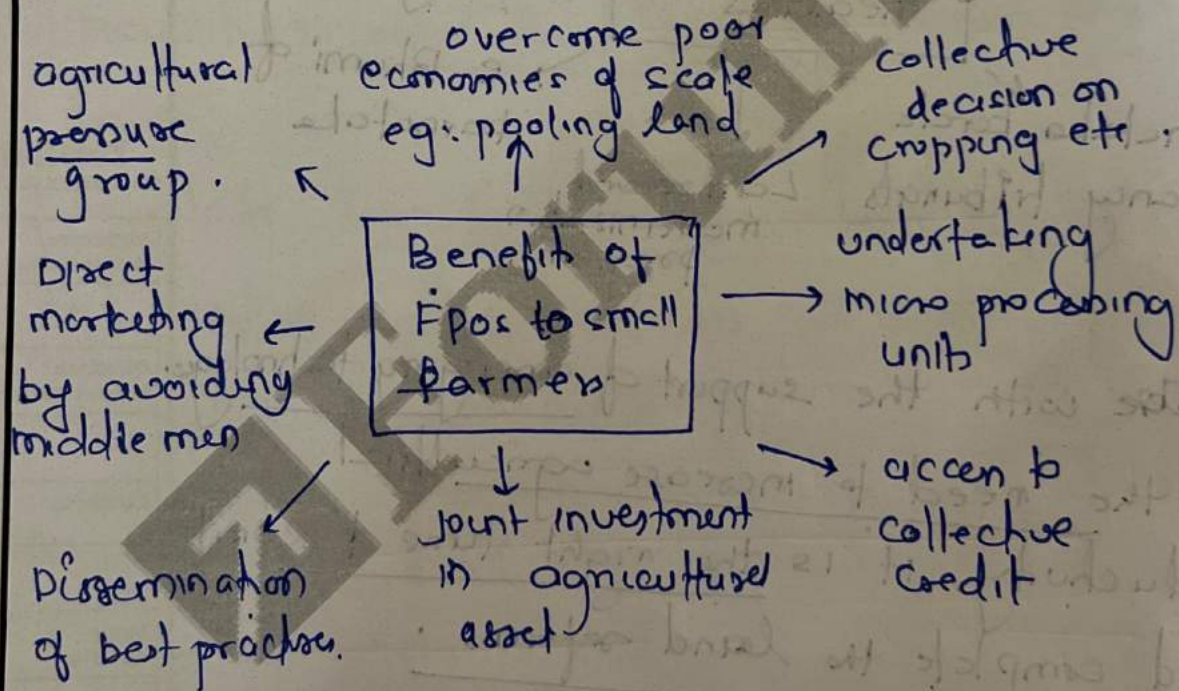
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Q.18) Community institutions in agriculture offer small farmers an opportunity to increase their productivity, income, and resource efficiencies. In light of this statement, enumerate the various challenges faced by the Farmers Producer Organisations (FPO's) in the country and suggest measures to reform them. (15 Marks, 250 words)

कृषि में सामुदायिक संस्थान छोटे किसानों को उनकी उत्पादकता, आय और संसाधन क्षमता बढ़ाने का अवसर प्रदान करते हैं। इस कथन के आलोक में, देश में किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ) के सामने आने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों के साथ-साथ उन्हें सुधारने के उपायों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Farmer producer organisations (FPO) are group of farmers who come together voluntarily for mutual benefit. It is a type of community institution in agriculture.



However Fpos are facing numerous challenges

- ① Lack of adequate registration and recognition.
- ② Low awareness about benefit of forming Fpos.
- ③ Inconclusive land records hindering land pooling and collective farming.
- ④ Lack of cheap credit due to fear of default by farmers.
- ⑤ Inadequate skills to run viable business unit.
- ⑥ Fragmented → not politically consolidated to act as a strong pressure group
- ⑦ Lack of policy focus on Fpos - as seen in the case of SHGs.

Measures to reform them

- promoting leadership through grass root training
- Generating awareness through SHGs, Gramsabha etc
- publicising successful Fpos
- skill training programs
- Comprehensive law to regulate Fpos - For eg: like in cooperatives
- Government support - eg: Budget - promotion of 1000s Fpos

The story of white revolution in India is a story of leveraging community institution to uplift small dairy farmer. Leveraging Fpos will help replicate the success in agriculture with over 80% small & marginal farmers

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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Value Addition
Total



Q.19) The fundamental problem in agriculture is not the availability of resources, but their inefficient use. Comment. (15 Marks, 250 words)

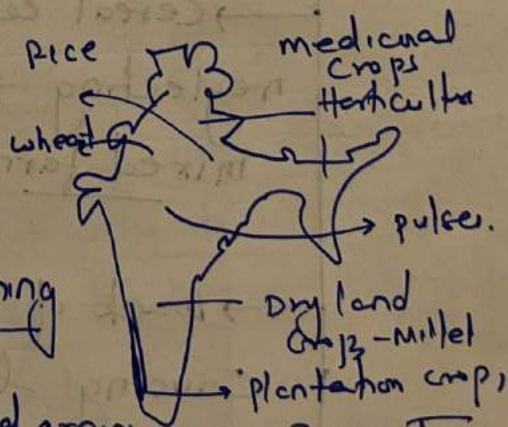
कृषि में मूलभूत समस्या संसाधनों की उपलब्धता नहीं, बल्कि उनका अकुशल उपयोग है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian agriculture has been struggling since Green revolution to exceed the base 3-4% annual growth rate. It is important to undertake the real problem.

Is availability of resource the problem? - NO

- ① Average annual rainfall of 118 cm, which is higher than global average.
- ② Rich agro-climatic diversity - offering scope for variety of crops.
- ③ Rich variety of soils
- ④ World's largest live stock population for mixed farming
- ⑤ Record production of food grains - eg. 300MT of food grains in 2020.

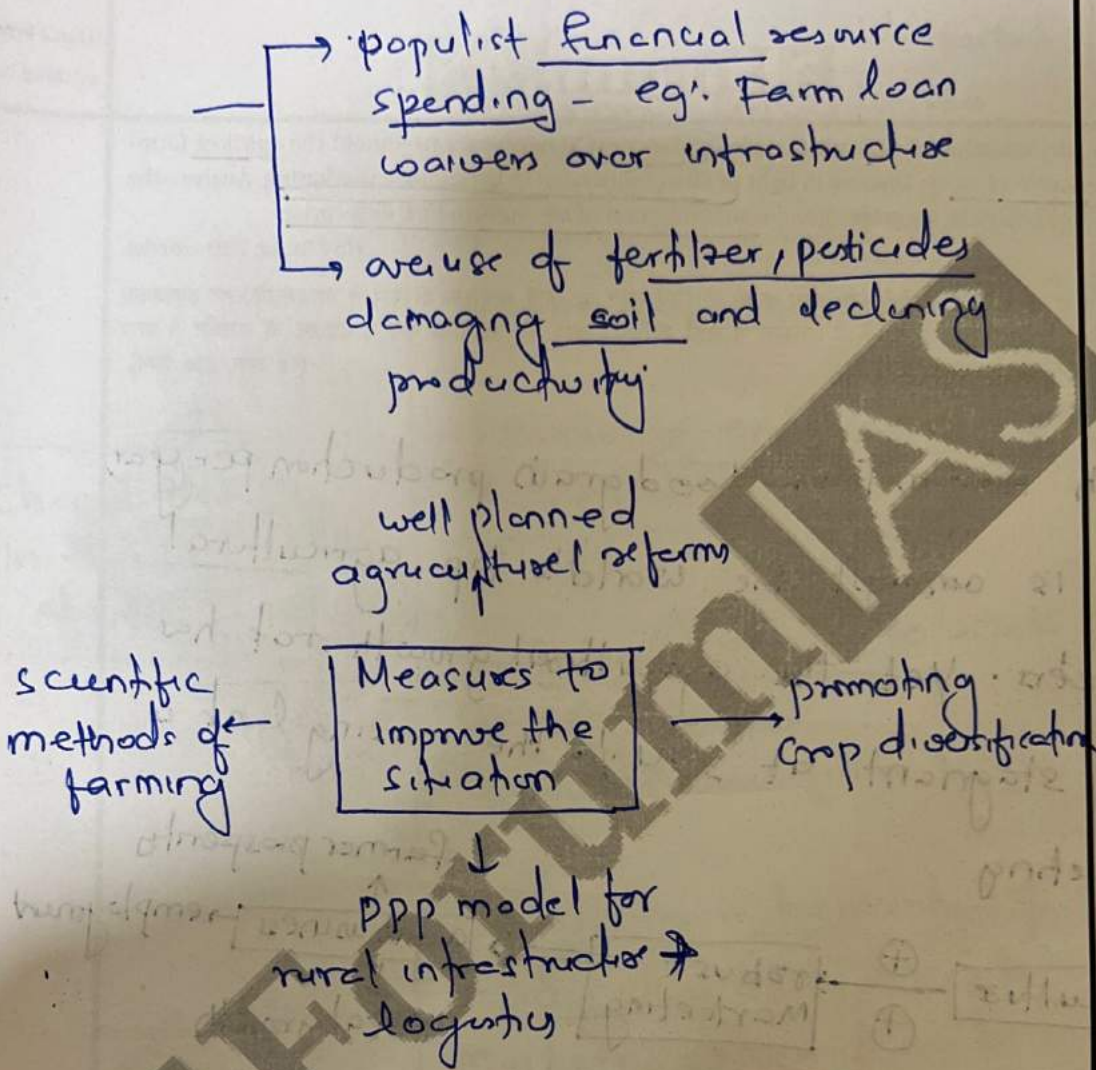


⑥ significant annual budgetary allocations to agriculture .. eg: PM kishi vibhaa yojana

Problem of inefficient use

- over extraction of ground water, depleting resource
eg: post Green revolution 72% of punjab lands saw depletion
- unscientific choice of crops
eg: rice in arid punjab + Haryana, Telangana
- cereal centric agriculture neglecting the potential of mixed farming
- lack of market linkages causing low farmer incomes
- Lack of storage infrastructure resulting food wastage.

UN FAO → 40% agriculture produce wasted annually in india.



"Right diagnosis is key to right prescription".
 our focus must shift from inputs to efficiency
and outcomes. It is not only to improve
productivity today, but to become climate
change resilient for future.

Feedback
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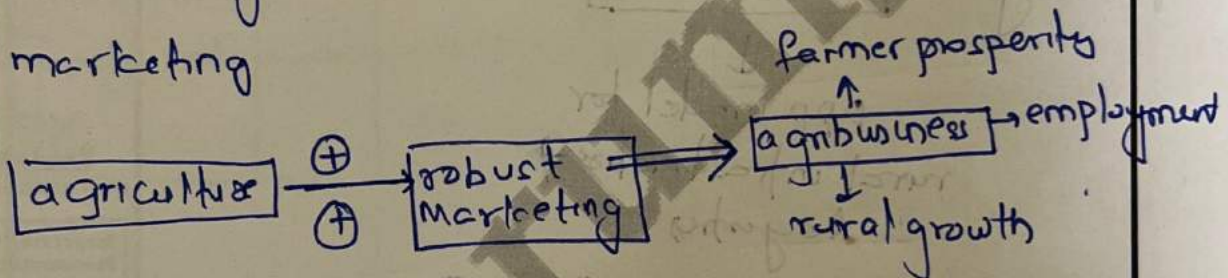
Q.20) Commercialization of agriculture into agribusiness is necessary to uphold the spirit of farming as a profitable venture. Discuss in light of changes needed in agriculture marketing. Analyze the recent govt initiatives in supporting the transformation of agriculture into enterprise.

(15 Marks, 250 words)

एक लाभदायक उद्यम के रूप में खेती को बनाए रखने के लिए कृषि का कृषि व्यवसाय के रूप में व्यावसायीकरण आवश्यक है। कृषि विपणन में आवश्यक परिवर्तनों के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। कृषि को उद्यम के रूप में बदलने के समर्थन में हाल की सरकारी पहलों का विश्लेषण करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

With 300 MT of food grain production per year, India is amongst the world's top agricultural producers. Yet the agricultural growth rate has been stagnant at 3-4%. The missing link is marketing



challenges in India's marketing of agricultural produce

- inadequate markets.
- APMC mandis 1 in 400 km² while desirable is 1 in 50 km²
- monopoly of APMC mandis
- low market infrastructure - grading, storage etc
- slow uptake of e-NAM
- cartelisation of traders

Changes needed in the light of above

- Encouraging private market to improve competitiveness
- Strengthen market infrastructure warehouses, grading etc
- Removing perishables from APMC ambit
- Robust logistics to access far away market
eg. cold chain fitted trucks.
- Promoting a hierarchy of FPO network to replicate marketing success of white revolution
- Leveraging agri-tech startups to create e-market place eg: Amazon like portal for agricultural product

Recent measures by government

- ① promotion of 10000 FPOs
- ② Agricultural infrastructure development fund
- ③ Farm laws proposal to trope in private sector
- ④ Support to food processing sector to create market (eg. PM kisan sampada yojana) and value addition
- ⑤ E-NAM to create pan-indian integrated market.
- ⑥ dedicated logistics - eg. Krishi rail, Krishi Udan

Further, farm gate infrastructure for value addition, encouraging micro food enterprises, addressing digital divide in rural areas, promoting agri export is key to turning agriculture into agri business.

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total