



Mains Marathon
Compilation

17th to 22nd July, 2023

Mains Marathon Compilation for the Month of July, (Third Week) 2023

- 1. Analyse the significance of the 25-year strategic partnership between India and France. Discuss the key areas of cooperation outlined in the “Horizon 2047” roadmap and their potential impact on both nations.**
- 2. Analyze the implications of the growth strategies adopted by Indian conglomerates for the Indian economy.**
- 3. The ED and the police have different roles and powers under the law. Compare and contrast the powers of the ED and the police, especially in the context of the PMLA and the Indian Penal Code.**
- 4. Discuss the challenges and opportunities that India may face in its growth strategy in the post-COVID-19 and post-Russia-Ukraine War era. How can India achieve continuous growth for the next 25 years?**
- 5. Assess the potential impact of a vacuum in official data on government policymaking. How might this affect the acknowledgment and addressal of ground realities that require intervention?**
- 6. Evaluate the effectiveness of the Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) in regulating water courses between India and Pakistan. Discuss why it is often cited as an example of cooperation between the two nations despite their strained relations.**
- 7. Critically analyze the role of the proposed Mediation Bill in reducing the judicial backlog in India. Discuss its potential benefits and drawbacks.**
- 8. Explain the process of delimitation and its significance in the Indian electoral system. Discuss the implications of the freeze on delimitation until the first census is conducted after 2026.**
- 9. Discuss the implications of the Indian government’s decision to ban the export of non-basmati white rice.**
- 10. Discuss the concept of sustainable agriculture and its importance for India. How can sustainable agriculture practices address the challenges faced by the Indian agricultural sector?**

Mains Marathon Compilation for the Month of July, (Third Week) 2023

1. **Analyse the significance of the 25-year strategic partnership between India and France. Discuss the key areas of cooperation outlined in the “Horizon 2047” roadmap and their potential impact on both nations.**

Introduction: Give the context of the visit of the PM to France.

Body: Significance of the bilateral relationship between the two nations.

Conclusion: Way forward.

Recently, PM Modi's visit to France signified the importance of 25 years of the India-France strategic partnership. PM Modi described the two countries' ties as *“being in excellent shape”, and that they are “strong, trusted, consistent.”* Prime Minister Narendra Modi was the Guest of Honour at France's Bastille Day parade in Paris.

What is the significance of the relationship and key areas of cooperation outlined in the “Horizon 2047” roadmap?

- **Strategic autonomy:** The partnership with France is India's most important strategic partnership in Europe. France stood by India during the 1998 nuclear tests when almost all Western nations condemned the tests. Former diplomats have described India and France as “mirror images of each other” in their common quest for strategic autonomy.
- **Horizon 2047:** Horizon 2047 sets the course for the France-India bilateral relationship in all areas till 2047, the year that will mark 100 years of India's Independence, 100 years of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and 50 years of the Indo-French strategic partnership. The vision document has been established to strengthen cooperation in the areas of defence, space, civil nuclear, renewables, cyberspace, digital technology, counter-terrorism, maritime security, regular defence exercises, and the blue economy.
- **Defence Cooperation:** France has emerged as the second largest exporter of defence equipment to India in the last ten years. Agreements involving the purchase of Rafale fighter jets, Scorpene submarines & an agreement between Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and Safran for helicopter engines are being negotiated and finalized.
- **Indo-Pacific:** Cooperation in Indo-Pacific is marked by convergence in security and economic interests. France is crucial for India for building maritime domain awareness and keeping an eye on China's presence in the region, augmenting New Delhi's participation in the Quad.
- **Space cooperation:** Numerous agreements between France's CNES and India's ISRO are strengthening their scientific and commercial cooperation, particularly in the areas of reusable launchers, the completion of the joint Earth observation satellite TRISHNA, the first phase of the constellation of maritime surveillance satellites in the Indian Ocean, and the defense of Indo-French satellites in orbit against the possibility of collision.
- **Energy cooperation:** Both nations are part of the International Solar Alliance to focus on renewable energy. The two sides have signed a Road Map on Green Hydrogen, which aims to establish a reliable and sustainable value chain for a global supply of decarbonized hydrogen.

Conclusion:

The roadmap for bilateral relations as outlined in Horizon 2047 has three pillars: partnership for security and sovereignty; partnership for the planet; partnership for the people. Both nations value their strategic autonomy, and independence in world affairs and seek a multipolar world within the framework of international law.

Mains Marathon Compilation for the Month of July, (Third Week) 2023

2. Analyze the implications of the growth strategies adopted by Indian conglomerates for the Indian economy.

Introduction: Give the context regarding Indian conglomerates.

Body: What growth strategies are adopted by corporates and what are its implications?

Conclusion: Way forward.

Indian conglomerates are large, diversified business entities that operate in multiple industries and sectors. These conglomerates play a significant role in the Indian economy, contributing to employment generation, innovation, and economic growth. They often have a long history and legacy, with some conglomerates tracing their origins back to the pre-independence era.

What are growth strategies adopted by conglomerates?

- **Diversification:** The Indian conglomerates pursue the strategy of diversification to expand their business. The big business houses in India have diversified their assets in sectors ranging from telecommunications, retail trade, media, and entertainment businesses.
- **Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A):** the big business houses pursue M&A to expand their business, gain access to new technologies, and increase their market share. Some of the popular M&A in India are: Adani Group acquired NDTV, Ambuja Cement.
- **Marketing:** Companies nowadays spend a large part of their fortune on marketing and branding to maintain their presence in markets. This enhances brand visibility and creates customer loyalty.
- **Global ventures:** Corporates pursue global expansion to tap into the international market base, establish subsidiaries, diversify revenue sources, and promote research and development (R&D).

What are the implications of such growth strategies?

- **Increased concentration of wealth:** Various reports have cited that the share of assets in the non-financial sectors owned by the Big-5 business groups has risen from 10% in 1991 to nearly 18% in 2021, whereas the share of the next five has fallen from 18% to less than 9%.
- **Reduce competition:** Such growth strategies are used to stifle competition as only big corporate houses can deal with shocks related to demand and supply. It results in profiteering, through the manipulation of costs and prices thereby fostering extreme asset and income inequality.
- **Unethical nexus between state and corporate:** Corporates try to influence democratic institutions through media manipulation, and pressure groups leading to influence in policy formulation and political process.
- **Risk of Overextension:** Diversification into multiple industries can pose risks if the conglomerate lacks the necessary expertise or resources to effectively manage all its businesses. Poor management or inadequate oversight can lead to financial instability and underperformance in certain sectors.
- **Social and Environmental Impact:** While many conglomerates have CSR initiatives, there can still be negative social and environmental impacts associated with their operations. For example, conglomerates in industries such as mining, energy, or manufacturing may contribute to environmental degradation or social inequalities if not managed responsibly.

Conclusion:

Mains Marathon Compilation for the Month of July, (Third Week) 2023

The government should act as a facilitator and support the MSMEs which are a major source of employment creation, contribution to GDP, and revenue generation. The government should strengthen its regulatory framework toward mitigating risks and ensuring responsible business practices.

3. The ED and the police have different roles and powers under the law. Compare and contrast the powers of the ED and the police, especially in the context of the PMLA and the Indian Penal Code.

Introduction: Give a brief explanation about ED.

Body: Compare the powers of both the ED and State Police.

Conclusion: Way forward.

The history of ED goes back to May 1, 1956, when *an 'Enforcement Unit'* was formed in the Department of Economic Affairs, for handling Exchange Control Laws violations under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA). Today it is a multi-dimensional organisation investigating economic offences under *the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, Foreign Exchange Management Act, and FERA*. Police force on the other hand are responsible for law enforcement in states and UT's. *The Police Act of 1861* established the principles of organization for police forces in India and continues to date with minor modifications.

Compare and contrast the powers of ED and state police:

- **Jurisdiction:** ED is a specialized law enforcement agency that operates under the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India. State police on the other hand functioned under the administrative control of the state government.
- **Function:** ED's primary mandate is the enforcement of economic laws and regulations, focusing on cases related to money laundering and foreign exchange violations under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) and the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA). State police must maintain law and order, prevent and detect crimes, and ensure public safety. Police and Public Order are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India.
- **Investigation:** The ED examines cases involving economic crimes, financial scams, money laundering, and foreign exchange infractions. Its main goal is to locate, identify, confiscate, and track down the proceeds of crime that are produced by the illicit activity. The State Police investigate a variety of crimes, including but not limited to theft, robbery, assault, murder, kidnapping, drug trafficking, and other infractions of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and applicable state legislation.
- **Registration of case:** ED authorities begin with search procedures and begin their investigation to gather materials and trace the "proceeds of crime" by issuing summonses, whereas the police are required to register a First Information Report (FIR) for a cognizable offense before investigating. The enforcement directorate cannot register a case on its own, it is required by agencies such as CBI or state police to register an offense based on which the ED Case Information Report is filed by the Enforcement Directorate. State police are authorised to start an investigation into a cognizable case on their own and they do not require any orders from the court to do so.
- **Admissibility of statement:** The PMLA's provisions practically make the ED far more powerful than the police as it is the only Act in the country where a statement recorded before an investigating officer is admissible in a court as evidence while any statement made by an accused to the police is inadmissible as evidence in court of law.

Mains Marathon Compilation for the Month of July, (Third Week) 2023

Conclusion:

The focus of the government should be to strengthen the functioning of the ED by filling the vacancies in the ED and setting up separate buildings for detention and questioning. The focus of ED should be to improve its conviction rate rather than being used by politicians to target opposition leaders.

4. Discuss the challenges and opportunities that India may face in its growth strategy in the post-COVID-19 and post-Russia-Ukraine War era. How can India achieve continuous growth for the next 25 years?

Introduction: Give a brief view of the situation.

Body: What challenges are faced by India and how can it achieve growth for the next 25 years?

Conclusion: Way forward.

The twin shocks of COVID-19 and the Russia-Ukraine War have posed challenges and opportunities for India which are crucial to chalk out a future growth roadmap for the next 25 years. This growth strategy can enable people to have a higher standard of living, raise their per capita income and eliminate poverty.

What are the challenges India may face in its growth strategy?

- **Consistent growth:** RBI reports have suggested that India needs a continuous growth of 7 percent for the next 25 years to become a developed nation. India's per capita income is currently estimated at \$2,500, while it must be more than \$21,664 by 2047, as per World Bank standards, to be classified as a high-income country.
- **Investment:** India will require a Gross Fixed Capital Formation rate in the range of 30-32 percent of GDP. It is important to emphasize that public investment has increased post-COVID and Russia Ukraine war but there is a lack of investment from the private sector. The nature of investment should also be channelled into sectors that involve growth and are labour-intensive.
- **Supply chain disruptions:** India needs to plan its strategy for securing supply of critical imports whether in the form of pharma, semiconductor chips, or oil supply. The supply chain was adversely affected during the pandemic and Russia Russia-Ukrainian crisis.
- **Global Trade Rules:** The policy of protectionism followed by some developed nations has raised concerns regarding the future of free trade and the relevance of WTO.

How can India achieve growth for the next 25 years?

- **Multi-dimensional strategy:** Since India did not follow the export-led growth strategy which was followed by East Asian nations, India needs to adopt a diverse strategy that caters to agriculture and manufacturing, implementing Atmanirbhar Bharat and policies like PLI schemes.
- **Digitalization:** Progress in digitalization efforts would reap benefits in fields of governance, and financial inclusion and help private players in creating new products & services.
- **Entrepreneurship:** The speedy growth in start-ups in India has enabled India to be the third largest ecosystem for startups. These startups can fuel growth in sectors like FMCG, agriculture, Fintech, and health.
- **Universal Basic Income:** The idea behind UBI is to ensure that everyone has a minimum level of income to meet their basic needs, such as food, shelter, and

Mains Marathon Compilation for the Month of July, (Third Week) 2023

healthcare. The concept of UBI should be complemented with efforts to minimize the subsidy burden.

Conclusion:

India must rebalance its economy by bolstering its manufacturing sector, which has significant backward and forward linkages, to sustain growth over the next 25 years. A larger industrial sector would enable India to satisfy rising domestic demand from the expanding population in addition to creating job opportunities.

5. Assess the potential impact of a vacuum in official data on government policymaking. How might this affect the acknowledgment and addressal of ground realities that require intervention?

Introduction: Why data is crucial in policymaking?

Body: What is the impact of a vacuum in data on policymaking?

Conclusion: Way forward

Data plays a very significant role in government policymaking in India as it helps policymakers understand various aspects of the economy, society, and governance, enabling them to make informed decisions. A vacuum in official data has negative implications for government policymaking.

What is the impact of a vacuum in official data on policymaking?

- **Lack of informed decision making:** In the absence of official data, policymakers make decisions based on inaccurate or incomplete data resulting in policies that do not align with the goals intended to be achieved.
- **Lack of transparency & accountability:** In the absence of reliable official data, it becomes difficult for citizens and civil society to hold government officials accountable for their performance. Without data, there is less transparency regarding government efforts and actions.
- **Risk of policy failure:** Policies and programs based on assumptions rather than on data are more prone to failure. The power of such data was seen early in the evidence-based response and decision-making in countries like South Korea during COVID-19.
- **Inability to meet international targets:** Without data, it becomes increasingly difficult to achieve international commitments. India has also set targets to achieve in fields related to environmental pollution, SDG, and human development.
- **Misallocation of resources:** In the absence of data there may be misallocation of resources where funds may be diverted from areas, which may be crucial in achieving the desired goals for the government.

How might this official data collection be improved to affect policymaking?

- **Timely update of methodologies:** There is an urgent need to update the methodologies used in the surveys. For e.g., economists have suggested that major surveys conducted post-2011 and using the Census 2011 for the sampling frame have overestimated the proportion of the rural population significantly. These surveys use outdated sampling frames and hence, are not representative.
- **Regular periodic surveys:** Economists and statisticians have suggested that it is imperative that data related to poverty, growth, employment, and unemployment should be conducted at regular intervals in a predetermined timely manner and should be of the highest quality to narrow the gap between ground realities and survey estimates.

Mains Marathon Compilation for the Month of July, (Third Week) 2023

- **Technical guidance from statisticians:** Statisticians and economists can examine the administrative statistics that are relevant to surveys and statistics & provide input for researching data gaps and any additional data requirements. They can also offer technical advice to the federal and state entities responsible for conducting the surveys.

Conclusion:

There should be concerted efforts from the government to establish the National Statistical Commission (NSC), as the **nodal, autonomous, and statutory body** for **all core statistical activities**.

6. **Evaluate the effectiveness of the Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) in regulating water courses between India and Pakistan. Discuss why it is often cited as an example of cooperation between the two nations despite their strained relations.**

Introduction: Give brief context of IWT.

Body: Evaluate the effectiveness of the treaty.

Conclusion: Way forward.

The Indus Water Treaty or IWT is a treaty signed in 1960 between India & Pakistan with the mediation of the World Bank which acted as a third party. Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) was signed by former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and then President of Pakistan, Ayub Khan. The treaty prescribed how water from the six rivers would be shared between India and Pakistan.

How effective has IWT been in regulating water courses between two nations?

- **Water sharing:** Treaty allocated the three western rivers—Indus, Chenab, and Jhelum—to Pakistan for unrestricted use, barring certain non-consumptive, agricultural, and domestic uses by India, and the three Eastern rivers—Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej—were allocated to India for unrestricted usage.
- **Dispute resolution:** The PIC is an established mechanism under the IWT, which mandates it to establish and maintain cooperative arrangements for the implementation of the water distribution pact and to promote cooperation between India and Pakistan in the development of the Indus water systems. The meeting of the PIC is held alternately in India and Pakistan at least once every year as mandated by the treaty.
- **Uneasiness in Pakistan:** There is uneasiness in the minds of Pakistan's leadership regarding the terms of IWT. It is sceptical about the terms of the treaty and fears whether the Indian projects on the western rivers, in particular Jhelum and Chenab conform to the technical stipulations. Being a lower riparian state, the scepticism has led Pakistan to maintain high troop levels and alertness around the canals on the eastern front, fearing that India will try to take control of the western rivers.
- **Continuity:** The treaty has remained 'uninterrupted' because India respects its signatory and values transboundary rivers as an important connector in the region in terms of both diplomacy and economic prosperity.

What are the concerns regarding the treaty?

- **Renegotiation:** India feels that the treaty be modified as India is being too generous on water sharing. The treaty also prevents India from building any storage systems on the western rivers.

Mains Marathon Compilation for the Month of July, (Third Week) 2023

- **Pakistan objections:** Pakistan has raised concerns regarding the Kishanganga dam project, Ratle hydroelectric power project alleging that these projects violate a provision of IWT.
- **Food and energy needs:** IWT is unlikely to address the growing industrial needs related to food and energy of 2 countries. The modified version of IWT should incorporate mechanisms that allow flexibility to change in the quantity of water available for allocation among the parties.
- **Climate Change:** The Indus Basin's size and volume are getting altered by climate change, instances of more high-intensity rainfall, long stretches of scanty rainfall & high influx of water due to glacial melt. A change in the flow conditions may be classified as a 'change of circumstances' that can justify renegotiation or termination in the future.

Conclusion:

Both nations should hold timely meetings of PIC which serve as a forum for exchange of information on the rivers, for continued cooperation, and as a first step for resolution of conflict. IWT does not have a unilateral exit provision and is supposed to remain in force unless both countries ratify another mutually agreed pact.

7. Critically analyze the role of the proposed Mediation Bill in reducing the judicial backlog in India. Discuss its potential benefits and drawbacks.

Introduction: Define mediation.

Body: List out the potential benefits and drawbacks of the Mediation Bill.

Conclusion: Way forward

Mediation in litigation refers to a form of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in which a neutral third party, known as the mediator, assists the disputing parties in reaching a mutually acceptable settlement to their legal dispute. Unlike a traditional court trial, where a judge or jury makes a final decision, mediation aims to facilitate communication and negotiation between the parties themselves. The Mediation Bill 2021 will be introduced in the Parliament which aims at institutionalising mediation and establishing the Mediation Council of India.

What are the potential benefits of the proposed bill?

- **Reduce backlog of cases:** The data available indicates that more than 4.1 crore cases are pending in district and taluka courts and approximately 59 lakh cases are pending in different high courts, 71,000 cases are pending before the Supreme Court. Given this backlog the ADR mechanism can be an important tool in increasing access to justice by providing redress and settlement of disputes in a non-adversarial manner, free from the formalistic procedural practices of the law.
- **International commitments:** The proposed bill indicates India's strong commitment to ADR by becoming one of the first group of signatories to the Singapore Convention on Mediation.
- **Safeguards citizen rights:** The mediation process is non-adversarial and based on consent. It safeguards the rights of litigants to approach competent adjudicatory forums/courts for urgent relief. The process is confidential and provides immunity against disclosure of cases.
- **Mandatory pre-litigation:** The proposed bill proposes mandatory pre-litigation of at least 2 sessions in civil and commercial disputes. The outcome of the mediation

Mains Marathon Compilation for the Month of July, (Third Week) 2023

process in the form of a Mediation Settlement Agreement (MSA) will be legally enforceable and can be registered with the State/district/taluk legal authorities.

What are the drawbacks of the proposed bill?

- **Coercive nature of bill:** The feature of mandatory pre-litigation can be used by one party to coerce another party even if they are unwilling to opt for ADR. The feature can be seen to violate Article 21 of the Constitution, access to justice is a constitutional right, which cannot be fettered or restricted.
- **Excludes Government:** The proposed bill attempts to exclude government, one of the biggest litigants, from the scope of mediation is disappointing.
- **International Mediation:** The fact that an international mediation will only be taken into consideration if it is held in India is another significant problem. However, the Bill makes no mention of settlements or agreements reached through external international mediation. The Bill makes no mention of whether or not such agreements will be upheld or challenged.
- **Qualifications:** There is ambiguity regarding the qualifications and experience required to be a member of the Mediation Council of India.

Conclusion:

The Bill ought to be enacted following consultation with stakeholders to facilitate a quicker resolution of disputes. The proposed feature of community mediation is a welcoming step in the process of ADR.

8. Explain the process of delimitation and its significance in the Indian electoral system. Discuss the implications of the freeze on delimitation until the first census is conducted after 2026.

Introduction: Define Delimitation.

Body: What is the significance of the delimitation exercise?

Conclusion: Way forward.

Delimitation is the act of redrawing boundaries of Lok Sabha and state Assembly seats to represent changes in population. According to **Article 82** of the Constitution, Parliament enacts a Delimitation Act after Census that is held every 10 years. The main objective of delimitation is to provide equal representation to equal segments of a population. Delimitation is carried out by an independent Delimitation Commission, appointed by the Government of India under provisions of the Delimitation Commission Act. The Delimitation Commission is appointed by the President of India and works in collaboration with the Election Commission of India. It is composed of the following: a retired Supreme Court judge, the Chief Election Commissioner of India and respective State Election Commissioners. The last delimitation exercise took place in 1976.

What is the significance of delimitation in the Indian electoral system?

- **Population Equality:** One of the main objectives of delimitation is to achieve population equality among different constituencies. It thus promotes the principle of "one person, one vote."
- **Equitable representation:** Delimitation aids in giving each group in society fair and equitable representation.
- **Electoral Rolls:** Delimitation exercise helps in updating the electoral rolls by including new voters. It helps in maintaining integrity and accuracy of voter list.

Mains Marathon Compilation for the Month of July, (Third Week) 2023

What are the implications of freeze on delimitation?

- **Political Representation:** The freeze on delimitation until the first census after 2026 meant that there was no change in Lok Sabha seats which took account of change in population or demographic change for that period.
- **Imbalance among states:** The southern states, which not only had more success in population management but also had progressed economically to the point that they produced far more per capita money than the northern states, were particularly fearful of losing meaningful political participation.
- **Role of Presiding Officer:** The Presiding Officers of the Houses/Legislatures must figure out how to deal with the high number of members vying for the Speaker's attention in order to raise matters in the House. The Speaker finds it extremely difficult to run the House's business, even with the current strength of 543 members. The Speaker's pleas are not often heeded by the members, which makes it challenging to run the House with efficiency. The disrespect for the Speaker's instructions and decisions is made worse by interruptions of the proceedings. The Speaker's job will become more challenging and burdensome due to the rapid increase in numbers.
- **Parliament Proceedings:** Zero Hour, Question Hour, and the raising matters of urgent public importance will be subjected to severe strain because the 60-odd minutes which are available in the morning before the normal legislative business of the House begins will require our Parliament and Legislatures to sit for a longer duration each day during the session as well as have more number of sittings in a year than at present.

Conclusion:

The upcoming delimitation exercise should take into account the concerns of tribal areas, southern states in matter of allocation of seats.

9. Discuss the implications of the Indian government's decision to ban the export of non-basmati white rice.

Introduction: Provide a brief introduction on the Indian government's decision to ban the export of non-basmati white rice.

Body: Write 5-6 points on the implications of the Indian government's decision to ban the export of non-basmati white rice.

Conclusion: Provide a conclusion on the Indian government's decision to ban the export of non-basmati white rice.

Introduction

In 2022-23, India exported 22.3 million tones (mt) of rice worth over \$11.1 billion. The Indian government, under the leadership of Narendra Modi, decided to ban all non-basmati white rice shipments. This decision will remove around 9.9 mt of rice from the world market, allowing only basmati and parboiled non-basmati rice for exports.

What are the Implications of the Indian government's decision to ban the export of non-basmati white rice?

- **Reduced Supply in the Global Market:** The ban will remove almost 10 million tones of non-basmati white rice from the world market, leading to a decrease in overall rice supply. India, with a share of over 40% in the world's total rice exports, plays a significant role as a global supplier.

Mains Marathon Compilation for the Month of July, (Third Week) 2023

- **Impact on World Prices:** The reduction in supply due to the ban is likely to create a surge in world rice prices. Other rice-exporting countries like Thailand, Vietnam, Pakistan, US, and Myanmar cannot fill the gap left by India's absence, leading to a supply-demand imbalance.
- **Domestic Supply Concerns:** The ban is a response to domestic supply concerns caused by subnormal monsoon rainfall in major growing states. The government is worried about the current rice crop and delayed plantings' potential impact on yields.
- **Questionable Credibility and Image:** The ban raises questions about the credibility of official output estimates, especially when India recorded all-time-high production of both wheat and rice in 2022-23. India's image as a reliable global supplier, especially to countries in Africa and West, South, and Southeast Asia, may suffer due to the abrupt export ban.
- **Hindrances to Market Building Efforts:** Building markets takes time and effort, and the sudden ban can undo the progress made in establishing India as a reliable rice supplier in various regions. The image of an unpredictable exporter can deter potential long-term trade partners.
- **Inflation Control Measures:** While imposing export curbs may be justified to contain domestic inflation, blanket export bans can have adverse effects. Alternatives such as imposing tariffs or setting minimum prices for exports could be considered to balance domestic needs and international trade.

Conclusion:

The ban on non-basmati white rice exports by the Indian government has significant global and domestic implications, potentially leading to higher rice prices and affecting India's reputation as a reliable supplier. Alternatives should be explored to balance domestic needs and international trade.

10. Discuss the concept of sustainable agriculture and its importance for India. How can sustainable agriculture practices address the challenges faced by the Indian agricultural sector?

Introduction: Provide a brief introduction on the sustainable agriculture and its importance for India

Body: Write 4-5 points on the concept of sustainable agriculture and its importance for India. Write 5-6 points on how sustainable agriculture practices can address the challenges faced by the Indian agricultural sector

Conclusion: Provide a conclusion on sustainable agriculture and its importance for India, challenges faced by the Indian agricultural sector.

Introduction

Unsustainable agricultural practices in India have negative effects on the environment and human health. Embracing sustainable agriculture is crucial for ensuring the long-term viability of agriculture in the country. Adoption of advanced technologies can aid farmers in developing sustainable farming systems.

Discuss the concept of sustainable agriculture and its importance for India:

Mains Marathon Compilation for the Month of July, (Third Week) 2023

- **Well-being:** Sustainable agriculture prioritizes the well-being of soil, environment, and local communities in the long run.
- **Primary goal:** Its primary goal is to meet increasing food demand without compromising natural resources for future generations.
- **Aim:** Sustainable agriculture ensures food, fiber, and agricultural product production while safeguarding the environment, public health, communities, and animal welfare.
- **Conservation:** Emphasizes conservation and regeneration of essential resources like soil, water, and air for the benefit of future generations.
- **Importance:** Vital for India as declining soil fertility due to excessive chemical use poses a significant challenge to farmers.
- **Long Term:** Crucial for long-term sustainability of the agriculture sector, considering its importance in providing employment and livelihoods.

How can sustainable agriculture practices address the challenges faced by the Indian agricultural sector?

- **Preserving Soil Fertility:** Embracing sustainable practices like organic farming and reduced chemical use can preserve soil health and fertility, leading to higher yields in the long term.
- **Water Management:** Precision farming and drip irrigation optimize water usage, making agriculture more resilient to water scarcity.
- **Biodiversity Conservation:** Agroforestry combines trees, crops, and livestock, providing benefits like soil conservation, biodiversity conservation, and carbon sequestration.
- **Climate Change Mitigation:** Sustainable practices help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, making agriculture more climate resilient.
- **Reduced Production Costs:** Precision farming and optimized resource use lead to cost savings for farmers.
- **Improved Market Access:** Sustainable practices can produce higher-quality crops, enabling farmers to access direct markets and command better prices.
- **Enhanced Food Security:** Sustainable agriculture practices can increase productivity, contributing to food security for the growing population.
- **Employment Opportunities:** Implementing sustainable technologies can create new job opportunities in the agri-tech sector.
- **Renewable Energy Integration:** Utilizing solar and wind power in farming reduces emissions and dependence on fossil fuels.
- **Automation and Robotics:** Advanced technologies reduce labor costs, improve crop yields, and minimize the use of fertilizers and pesticides.

Conclusion:

Mains Marathon Compilation for the Month of July, (Third Week) 2023

By embracing sustainable agriculture practices, India can boost agricultural productivity, reduce production costs, and produce healthier and safer foods, benefiting both farmers and consumers. Sustainable agriculture is not just a necessity but an opportunity to create a more resilient and prosperous agricultural sector for the future.

