



TEST CODE 7 1 3 2 3 7

MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	TUSHAR SINGH	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910140267	Date/दिनांक	19 August 2024
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901		

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें। 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं। 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. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए। 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. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 12:15	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 15:09
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : offline	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☒
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner 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. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हें तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) Trace the evolution of Industrial policy in India post-independence. Assess the success of these policies in fulfilling their desired objectives. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत में औद्योगिक नीति के विकास का रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। अपने वांछित उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने में इन नीतियों की सफलता का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian Industrial policy post independence has focused on manufacturing in heavy industries & now has transitioned to 4th Industrial Revolution.

1956 Industrial Policy -

- Focus - Heavy Industries
- Backward regions focus
- Iron & Steel plants setup. Ex- Bhilai, Rourkela

1976 Industrial Policy -

- Focus on Industries
- Nationalisation

1991 - NBP

- Liberalisation, Privatisation
- Non-core Industries Privatised

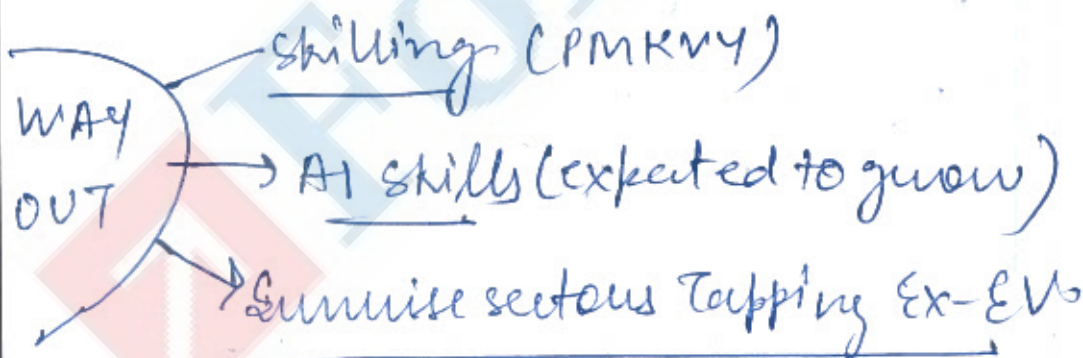
2011 Manufacturing Policy -

- Creation of Special Economic Zones

- Increasing manufacturing to 30% of GDP.

Assessing success

- ① Manufacturing still not 30%. (26.2% Eo.S.2024)
- ② Not high-end products. (only Assembly)
- ③ Focused in Iron & steel, Fertilisers, Cement, Automobiles.
- ④ Lack of skilled labour.
- ⑤ Semiconductor Industry - Nascent.
- ⑥ Problem of 'Service led growth'



Thus, manufacturing needs to be pushed in India, as it ensures employment generation.

Feedback

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S & F			
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.2) Highlighting the importance of green growth, discuss various measures to promote the same.

(10 marks, 150 words)

हरित विकास के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसे बढ़ावा देने के विभिन्न उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Green growth is growth which also minimises negative externalities of environment, and growth today does not endanger growth of tomorrow.



Measures

① Companies need to show ESG credentials to investors.

② Focus on greenwashing, greenwashing practices.

③ Enforcement of standards

→ BS VI norms

→ Licensing of Industries (Hazardous)

④ Green Bonds, Green Credit.

⑤ Carbon Credits (CMTs)

⑥ Carbon Tax of sort.

⑦ Sustainable Agriculture - Shift to Millets

⑧ Life - Lifestyle for Environment (PM-COP26)

⑨ Renewable Energy

Thus green growth is essential for sustainable development & our own survival.

Feedback

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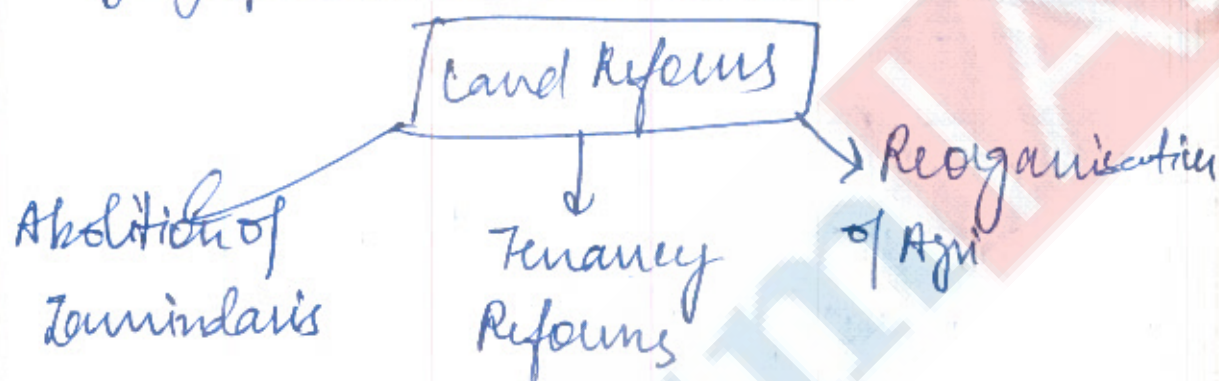
Q.3) Comment on the achievements and failures of land reforms.

(10 marks, 150 words)

भूमि सुधारों की उपलब्धियों और असफलताओं पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Land Reforms were initiated in India Post Independence to remove British legacy of Zamindari system.



① Abolition of Zamindari

- 53% land under Zamindari
- Govt seized land - redistributed it
- Around 123m hectare - redistributed
- Around 2-4cr Farmers benefitted

Problems → Individual vs Family holding
→ Evictions

2) Tenancy Reforms

2.1) Tenants & subtenants - Poor condi

2.2) Dual Tenancies - Govt provided proper organisation.

Problem → Condition still problematic as not enough land.

3) Organisation of Agri

→ Bar on Acquisition & ceiling → Problem of Family ownership vs Individual.

→ Personal cultiv - not defined → Some states benefitted more Ex - UP (Land ceiling Act 1960)

→ Cooperatives pushed - but less no were successful.

Way out → 2nd generation land reform
→ Digitalisation of record

→ Consolidation of land holding (1.08 hect 2018)

Thus, we need more land reforms to ensure better rural Economy.

Feedback

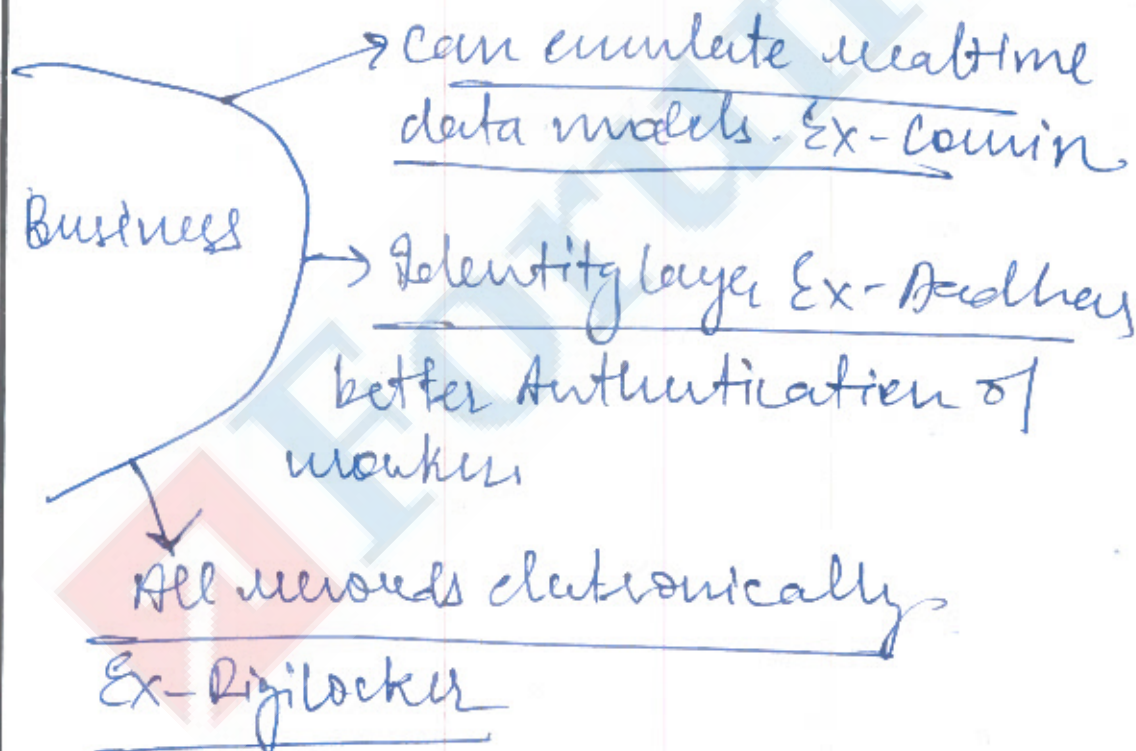
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.4) DPI (Digital Public Infrastructure) is a critical enabler of digital transformation for both businesses and citizens; however, it comes with its own set of challenges. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

डिजिटल पब्लिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) व्यवसायों और नागरिकों दोनों के लिए डिजिटल परिवर्तन का एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रवर्तक है; हालाँकि, इसके साथ ही कई चुनौतियाँ भी आती हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India in G20 meeting 2023 highlighted Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) as a tool for developing nations to leverage economy.



Citizens

- Help Interoperability Ex-^AOPARK
- inside changing school
- Better Authentication
- Ex-Driving license

↓

can create Apps better digital Transformation (open ended API)

Challenges

- Data leaks & Cyber Attack (AIIIMS data leak)
- Digital literacy (only 30-40% literacy)
- slow data speed & digital Infra
- Biometric issues - fingerprint not matching

Way out

- Institutional Safeguards C&DAC
- Cyber Security
- Digital literacy (PMDSHA)

Thus, DPI can help us achieve luring of our resources.

Feedback

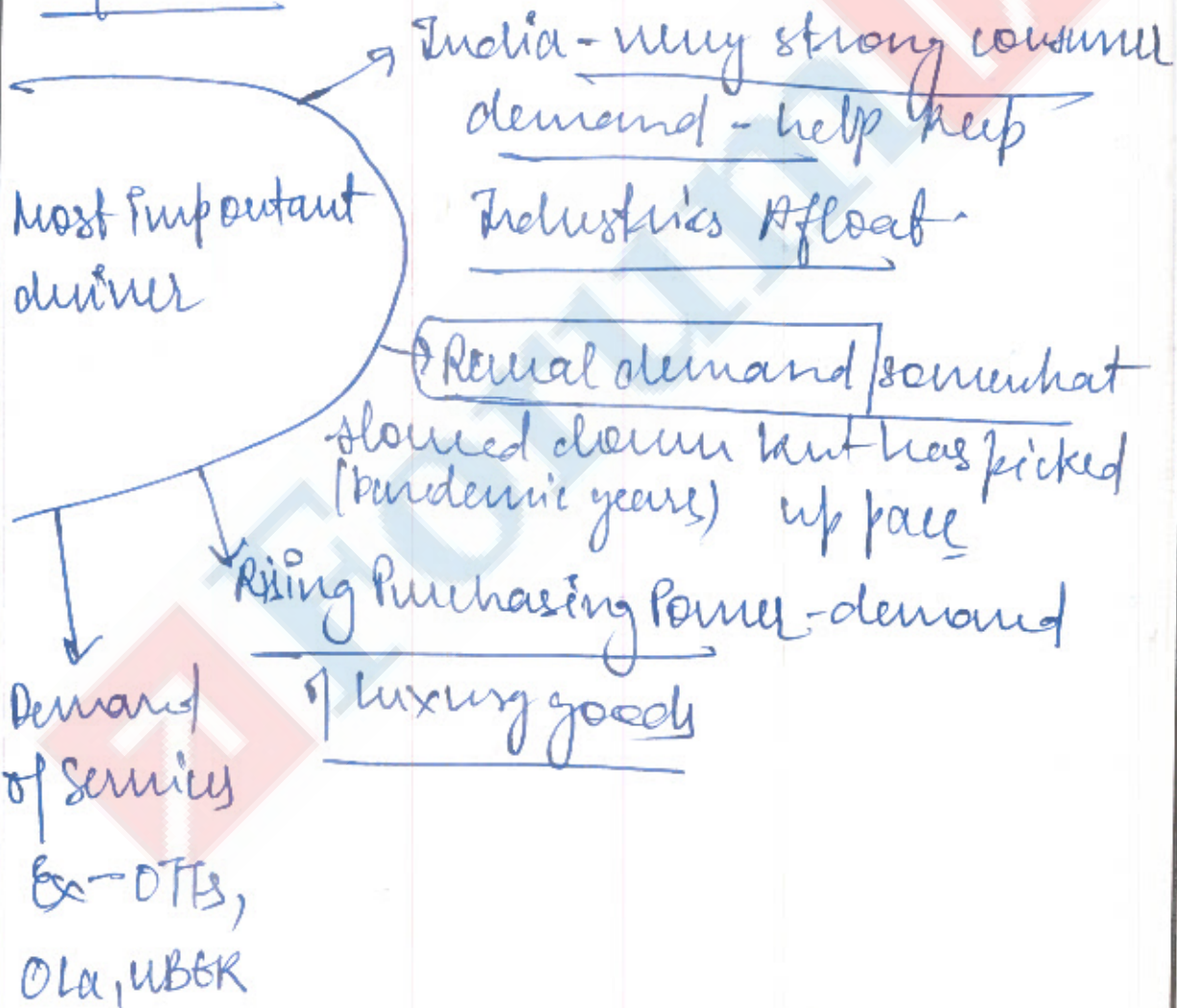
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.5) How far do you agree that a robust domestic demand is the most important driver of India's economic growth? What are other factors that influence the growth trajectory of the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

आप इस बात से कितना सहमत हैं कि सुदृढ़ घरेलू मांग भारत की आर्थिक संवृद्धि का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चालक है? देश के संवृद्धि पथ को प्रभावित करने वाले अन्य कारक क्या हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Consumption contributes 60-62% of our GDP growth (Eco-Survey 2024), thus constitutes important component of our GDP.



Other Factors

① Gross Fixed Capital Formation
Component of GDP, also known as Investment, contributes 30% of GDP

- drives India's growth
- contributors - increasing productivity

② Net Exports → Foreign Trade - 778 Billion

- India Service Export > Service Import
- Merchandise Export < Merchandise Import
- contributors to GDP

③ Remittances & FDI, FPI

Net FDI - 42 billion \$; Remittances - 106 ^{milli} billion \$ (August), contributors to GDP.

Way out - Ease of doing biz, last mile connectivity.

Thus, India's growth grew at rate of 8.2% (2024) aims to achieve in 5 Trillion GDP in near future.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.6) The multiheaded hydra of inequity is reinforced by the skewed concentration of wealth. How far can Universal Basic Income (UBI) check the growth of economic inequity? Substantiate your answer.

(10 marks, 150 words)

असमानता का बहुआयामी स्वरूप धन के विषम संकेन्द्रण से और सशक्त होता है। यूनिवर्सल बेसिक इनकम (UBI) आर्थिक असमानता की वृद्धि को किस हद तक रोक सकता है? अपने उत्तर को पुष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Oxfam Report - Indian Top 1% own 40% of India's wealth, concern for Indian Policy makers

skewed concentration of wealth & Inequity

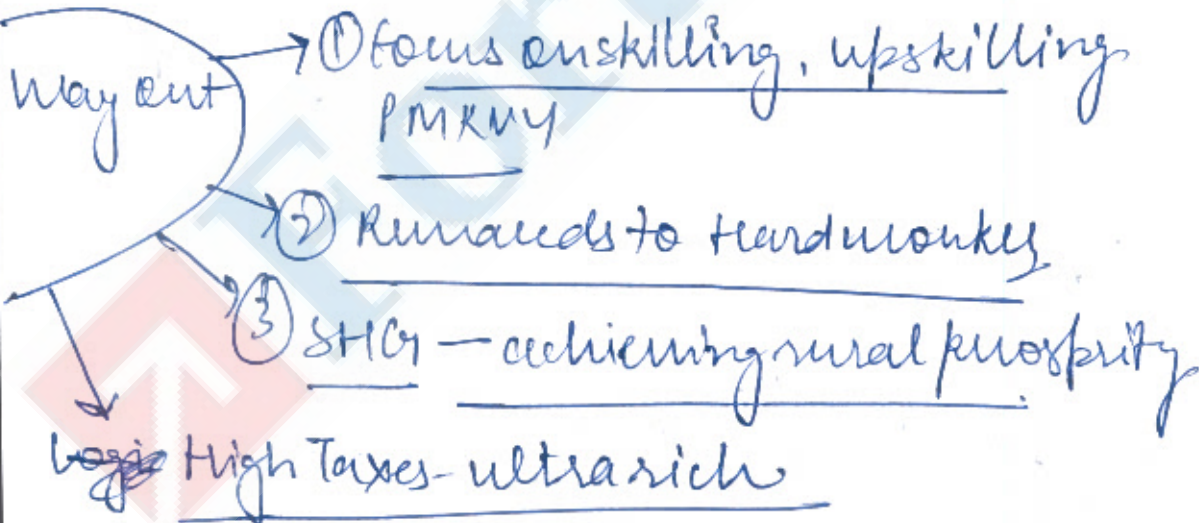
- Intergenerational poverty - privileged groups easy access to capital
- Regional - Ex - UP, Bihar
Bihar - care lack of investment in human capital + unfair freight equalisation
- low Corporate Tax - slashed in 2017 - 'Thin balance sheet Problem' but gain not reinvested
- 'Poverty of Aspiration' - less entrepreneurship mindset, regionalism, communalism

Universal Basic Income

- ① Can provide a basic security net
- ② Can incentivise to invest.
- ③ Poverty Removal - could be tackled -
Ex "Swedish model."

Problem

- ① Fiscal burden
- ② Inflation
- ③ Promote Inefficiency
- ④ Lack of entrepreneur mindset - less investment



Thus, Higher Taxation for ultra-rich & skilling people can help reduce disparity.

Feedback

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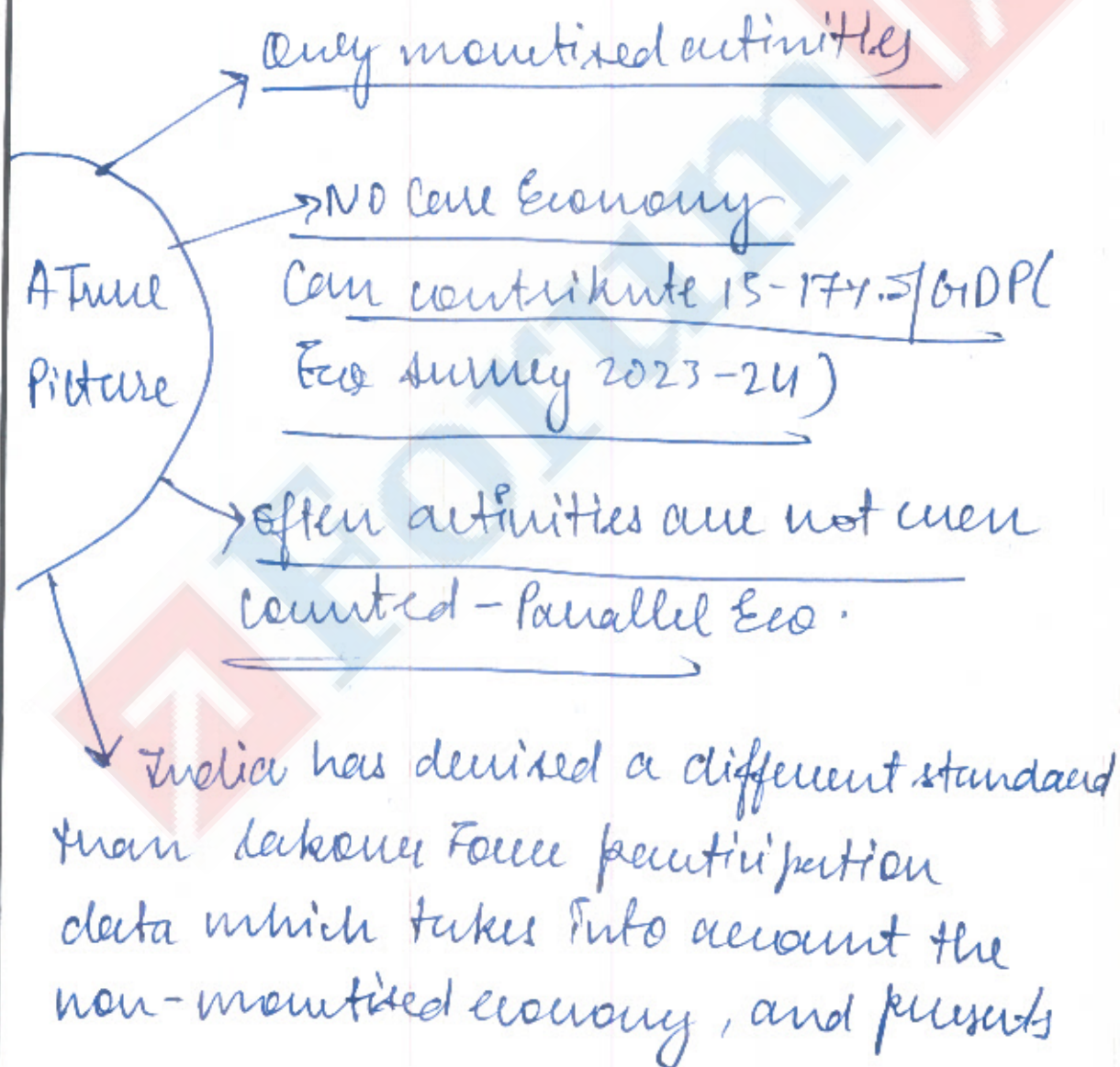
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Q.7) To what extent does the Female Labor Force Participation paint a true picture of the participation of women in the Indian economy? Justify with suitable examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी किस हद तक भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में महिलाओं की भागीदारी की सही तस्वीर प्रस्तुत करती है? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ इसकी पुष्टि कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India recorded 37% of Female Labour Force participation rate in 2023.
(2022-PIFS survey)



a true picture.

* Time use survey indicated women spend 6.6 hrs everyday on non-marketised activity, compared to 30 min of men

* More women in rural Areas (42% working) - Flexibility - often their work not recorded in PLFs.

Way out ① we need to tap in the potential of care economy. Could become 70m\$ industry employing 70% women (Survey 2023-24)

② Rise in senior citizens (20% (2050) - now 10%) need more health care specialists - Need to Train women

③ An hour of non-marketised activity can drop participation in employment as much as 20% for women (Go. Survey 2023-24) - need to Train them.

④ Cheche Scheme (Haryana) ⑤ Also flexibility in work. Ex-WFH

Thus, we need to tap in this gender dividend of women to improve our nation & their position.

Feedback

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Q.8) The skewed emphasis on certain crops has distorted the cropping pattern in India, which has led to grave socio-economic and environmental consequences. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

कुछ फसलों पर अत्यधिक जोर देने से भारत में फसल पद्धति विकृत हो गई है, जिसके कारण गंभीर सामाजिक-आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय परिणाम सामने आए हैं। विस्तार से वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian Agriculture has preponderance of cereal crops (75%) and lacks diversification

Emphasis on certain crops -

- ① Rice & wheat grown on 41 m hectare & 34 m hectare - lion share of produce.
- ② Pulses - only 22% of GCA.
- ③ Oilseeds - 13% of GCA. (121 L Tonne production)
- ④ Millets - have been less focused - only in arid/semi-arid Areas

Socio-economic Problems

- ① Regional disparities in development
Ex - Punjab, Haryana vs Bihar.

- ② Big Farmers benefitted more.
- ③ Agri-income stagnated (₹ 10218 - Situ. Assees Aug 2018)
- ④ Rate of marginal productivity of manure down - disguised unemployment
- ⑤ SC, ST, Women - less opportunities in dominant system.

Environment → stubble burning of rice
PM2.5 pollution

- Water Table (98 ft down Punjab)
- waterlogging (Punjab)
- Salinization of soil
- Excessive fertiliser (Eutrophication)

Way out → Joint Committee recommend - 20% - non-water intensive crop
→ Ashok Dalwai Commi - Higher value crop
Nudge policies - Higher MSP
NMGO - OP

Thus, we need to diversify.

Feedback

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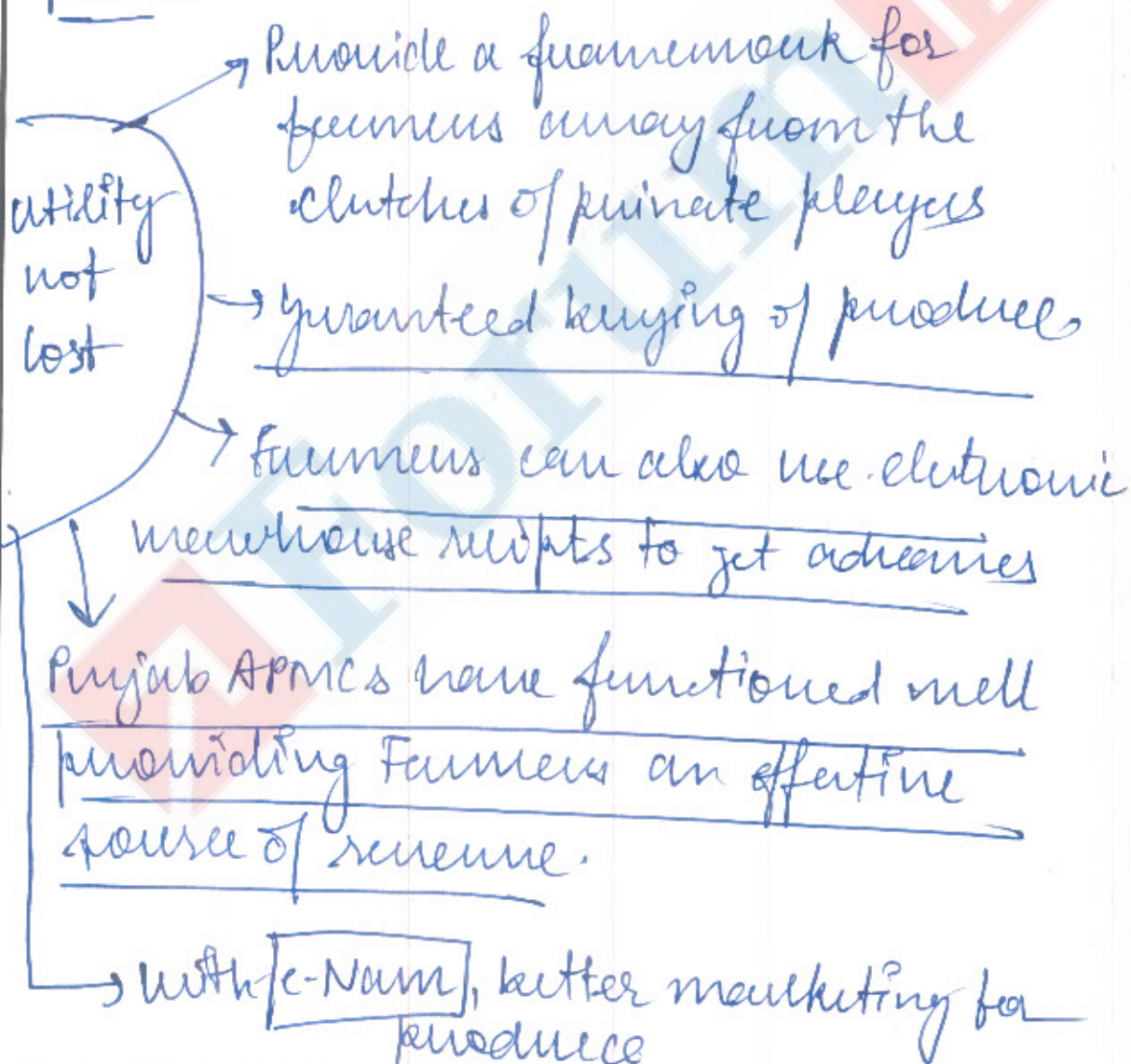
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.9) The utility of APMCs is not lost despite a plethora of limitations. Discuss and recommend corrective measures for overhauling the APMCs. (10 marks, 150 words)

APMCs की उपयोगिता बहुत सी सीमाओं के बावजूद खत्म नहीं हुई है। APMCs में सुधार हेतु चर्चा करें और सुधारात्मक उपायों की अनुशंसा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Agri - produce marketing entire provide a plan for farmers to sell their produce at a government mandated price.



Concurrence measures

- ① Running Red-Tapism - some aspects can be contracted out to private players
- ② PPP model
- ③ End-to-end computerisation for digital Infra.
- ④ Better awareness among Farmers - Ex - something like Ayushman Mela.
- ⑤ Promoting horticultural crops
- ⑥ FPD organisations & SHG groups Ex - Teenika
- ⑦ New policies - 'Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India'; 'Evergreen Revolution'
- ⑧ Backward & forward linkage - PM-SAMPADA
- ⑨ Capital Formation - Increasing Public Investment in Agri

Thus, APMC need to be strengthened to provide Farmers inputs and money for their produce.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.10) The World Trade Organisation (WTO) was formed with the objective of imparting a long term and equitable solution to the dichotomy between free trade and food security; however, the objective has been marred by several factors. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

विश्व व्यापार संगठन (WTO) का गठन मुक्त व्यापार और खाद्य सुरक्षा के बीच द्वंद्व का दीर्घकालिक और न्यायसंगत समाधान प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से किया गया था; हालाँकि, कई कारकों के कारण यह उद्देश्य बाधित हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

WTO formed in 1996, out of deliberations of Uruguay round (1988-1996) aims to promote free Trade without barriers

Richtofony of Free Trade vs Food Security.

① Policy of Amker Box, Red box, Blue Box

↓
 Borderline
 doesn't affect /
 Restrict production

↓
 Affects production
 (illegal)

↓ legal
 Blue Box
 - Restrictive

② These measures restrict production or by classifying subsidies,

- Blue Box
- Restrict Production
- Ex-New Zealand

③ Developing countries protested - Bali
Peace Clause - 10% - Developing
(2013) 5% - Developed

Homer Todi, China have protested against

It. India stated → Food security is primary i.e., why need of MSP.

④ Cairn countries - demanding removal of Peace clause.

Factors ① Usage of 1986-88 prices (Base Year)

② Developed countries predominance

③ India-China - still developing, need to provide subsidies.

④ Fisheries subsidy - (WTO) CAG 2023 → India argued for common but differentiated policy as 6m fishermen employed.

⑤ Developed countries - 'Phytosanitary barriers'

Way out ① Discussion on multilateral Forum

② Raising Base year ③ Recognition of Special needs of developing countries.

Thus, WTO issue is a complex phenomenon that needs a multidimensional approach.

Feedback

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Q.11) Critically evaluate the performance of Goods and Services Tax (GST) as a much talked about measure for fiscal reform. (15 marks, 250 words)

राजकोषीय सुधार के लिए बहुचर्चित उपाय के रूप में वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (GST) के प्रदर्शन का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Goods & Services Tax introduced in 2016, aims to remove the multiplicity of Taxes and streamline Taxation.

Performance of GST

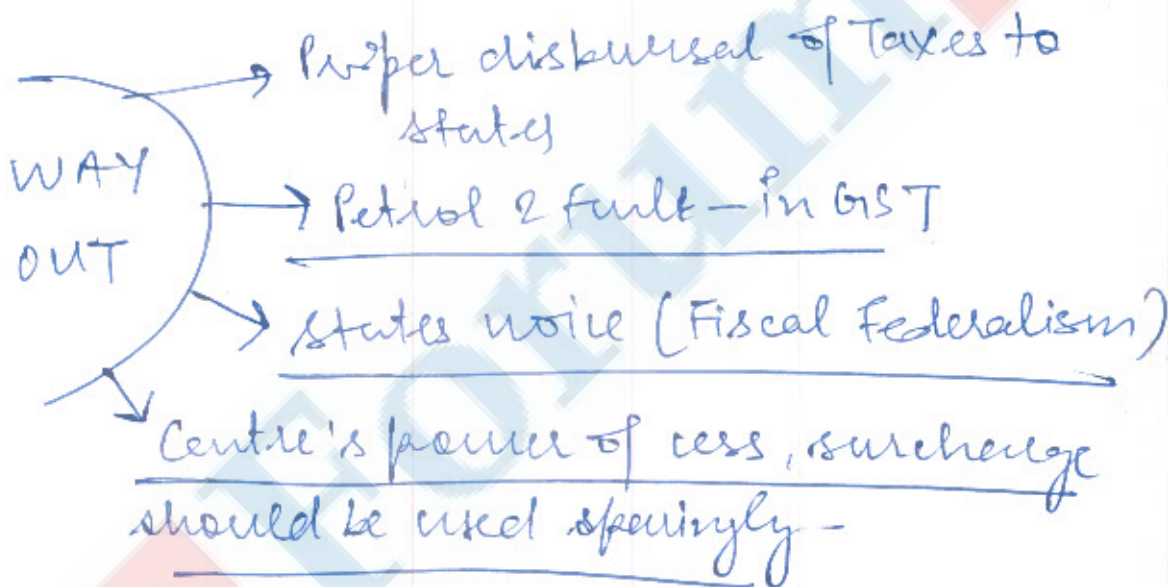
- ① GST has removed the cascading effects of the multiple taxes for the consumers and sellers.
- ② GST council created under Article 269A, provides a platform for centre & states to discuss fiscal issues of Taxes.
- ③ Centre has provided compensation to states for what they have lost during the implementation process in 5 years.

- ④ GST network provides technological platform for GST.
- ⑤ GST collections have increased over years - testament to success.
- ⑥ Important medicines and drugs have been kept out of purview with less tax rates - beneficial for consumer.

Problem - Measure of Fiscal Reform.

- ① Petrol has not been kept under the GST. States continue to exercise VAT.
- ② Various sellers have faced difficulty in getting their GST number.
- ③ Difficult for common man to understand.
- ④ GST council - often plagued by party interests

- ⑤ Centre - lion share of Taxes
- ⑥ states - complaints about non-disbursal of Taxes from union
- ⑦ Advance Authorisation have been slowed in implementation.
- ⑧ National Anti-Profiteering Agency - the benefit of lower taxes - not reaching consumers.



Thus, GST has been a crucial step towards ease of doing business, but its limitations must be addressed to realise its potential.

Feedback

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P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.12) Inclusive growth is a roadmap to intergenerational equity, redistribution of wealth, and employment generation. Explain. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government towards achieving inclusive growth. (15 marks, 250 words)

समावेशी विकास अंतर-पीढ़ी समानता, धन के पुनर्वितरण और रोजगार सृजन का रोडमैप है। वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, समावेशी विकास को प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Inclusive growth means the development which ensures positive growth across all sectors of society.

Road map to Intergenerational Equity.

① Inclusive growth which ensures development of poor sections help improve standards of life - breaks vicious cycle of poverty.

② Special Affirmative actions (Art 16) & specific schemes of govt (Adarsh Gram Yojana) help achieve social equality for marginalised sections.

③ Increasing FLFPR (FY 2022-23) helps remove the intergenerational stigma of 'weaker sex'.

Redistribution of wealth

- ① Government through Taxation (higher on rich 730% on income) collects money provide subsidies to weaker sections
Eg - PM KISAN
- ② CSR Initiatives - Companies Act 2013
companies spend towards upliftment & developmental works.
- ③ Government spends a lot in Food Subsidy (2.05 Lcr 2023-24) & Fertiliser Subsidy (1.64 Lcr) to ensure Food & working capital.
- ④ Employment Generation
 - ① India's unemployment rate FY23 - 8.74%. Govt has announced Employment linked Incentive to ensure employment generation.
 - ② Inclusive growth that ensures that capital is reinvested in training

workers is helpful in creating Jobs.

③ growth provides new opportunities for citizens to work.

Initiatives

① JAM Trinity - Jan Dhan Accounts with Rupay card - overdraft facility.

② Kisan Credit Card - 7.35% distributed.

③ Agri Initiatives - PMKISAN, Kisan Mahadham Yojana, PMFSY, PMKSY.

④ MSME - TREADS, Volgan, Mula.

⑤ SC, ST - Adarsh Gram Yojana.

⑥ J2K - Himayati

⑦ LWE - Roshini

⑧ Minorities - USTAAD.

⑨ Skills - PMKVY, PM Vishwakarma Yojana.

Thus inclusive growth creates positive externalities and ensures all the factors of production gets positive share.

Feedback

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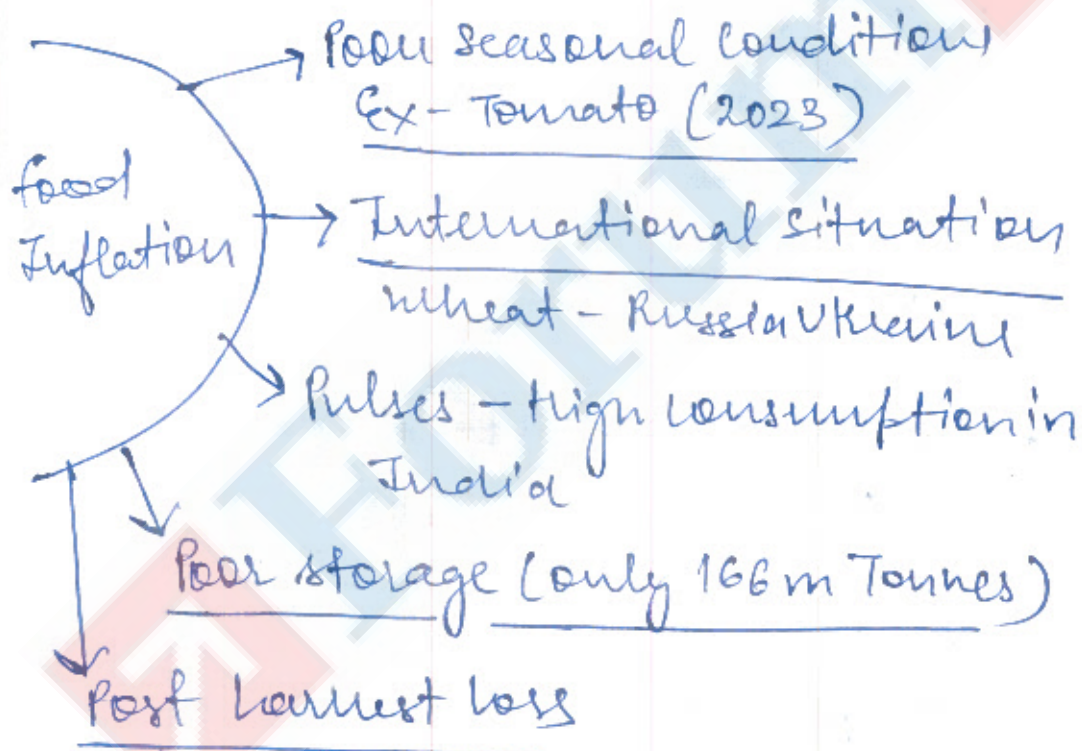
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.13) The inflation in the economy is fueled by a multitude of factors and leaves wide-ranging socio-economic impact. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

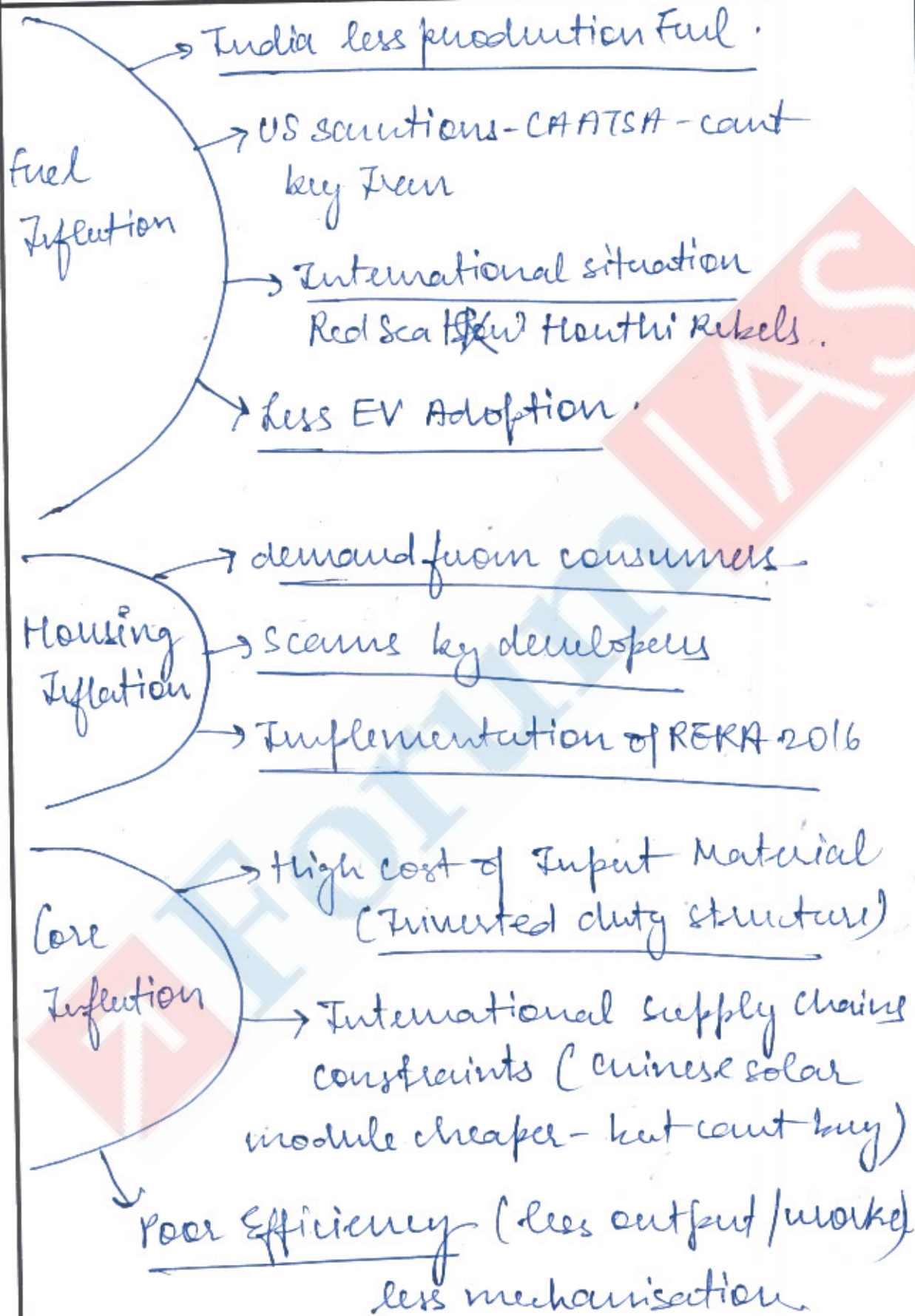
अर्थव्यवस्था में मुद्रास्फीति कई कारकों से प्रेरित होती है और व्यापक सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव आरोपित करती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Inflation is general rise of price in economy. India aims to achieve 4-2% of Inflation

Multitudes of Factor.



India Food Inflation remains high, constitutes 46% of CPI basket.



wide Ranging socio - Eco. Impact

- ① Decreased Purchasing Power of Poor
- ② Food Insecurity (Pulses Price High)
- ③ High Input Cost (Problem for consumers)
2 Industrialists
- ④ Exports uncompetitive
- ⑤ May spiral - hyperinflation (Venezuela)
- ⑥ Macro-economic stability Threatened
- ⑦ Rich Able to Tickle, not much affected, less consumption of Food (Angel's law)

Agreements for Food (Ex Pulses - Mozambique)

Thus, Inflation is a double-edged sword in an economy, a balanced inflation is always desirable in long run.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.14) What benefits does privatization of public infrastructure offer? Examine the role of the landlord port model in modernization of India's port infrastructure. (15 marks, 250 words)

सार्वजनिक अवसंरचना के निजीकरण से क्या लाभ मिलते हैं? भारत के बंदरगाह अवसंरचना के आधुनिकीकरण में लैंडलॉर्ड बंदरगाह मॉडल की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Privatisation which came into prominence post 1991 promises the benefit of increased efficiency in the hands of private operators.

Privatisation Offer.

- ① That provides increased efficiency, as they are (PSU) now profit driven.
- ② It brings private sector expertise.
- ③ Employees - rewarded not on seniority but on work.
- ④ Ends the 'bakudom' culture.
- ⑤ National privatisation plan aims to privatise core asset of the government of India (2020-25) and aims to

raise around 6% in this regard.

- ⑥ Privatisation in non-core sectors
will help government focus its activities
on regulation rather than running
business.

Role of Landlord Port Model

- ① Landlord port model provides for operational takeover of the Port Infra. by private player
- ② This provides for increasing efficiency - Turn-around time has decreased to around 24 hours -
- ③ It has helped India raise its position in World Bank Logistics Index - 38th (2023)

① Ports have been registered as company - Kemarejar Port.

② New Ports such as Mundra on Gujarat coast have helped take care of burden from JLN port.

③ Provide Modernisation
Shifts Away from Bureaucratic Control
Port Rules - 2021.

Problems

- Monopoly of few players (Adani)
- Accusation of Crony Capitalism
- Profit making PSU also sold.

WAYOUT

- Proper Assessment
- Stakeholder discussion

Thus, privatisation will help achieve \$Trillion\$ goal, but need to take care of its problems.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.15) Discuss the significance of Multimodal Transport System in achieving last mile connectivity, improving logistics efficiency, and addressing the twin problems of pollution and congestion. What measures can be taken to ensure efficient multimodal transport connectivity in India? (15 marks, 250 words)

अंतिम मील तक कनेक्टिविटी प्राप्त करने, लॉजिस्टिक्स दक्षता में सुधार करने तथा प्रदूषण और भीड़भाड़ की दोहरी समस्याओं का समाधान करने में मल्टीमॉडल परिवहन प्रणाली के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। भारत में दक्ष मल्टीमॉडल परिवहन कनेक्टिविटी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian government in its 2023 budget asserted 'Saptarishi Principles' of which 'last mile connectivity' was one.

Significance of Multimodal Transport System

- ① Multimodality provides ease of Transportation when shifting from one form to other. Ex - Bus to Metro.
- ② PM yutishakti scheme aims to ensure multimodality of Transportation - single platform - 16 ministries.
based on Bisag Institute (GIS) Mapping.
- ③ India have been creating highways (34 km/day (till 2024)) which has

Seen Improvement from 11.7 (FY 2024)

Logistics efficiency

- ① Helps reducing turnaround Time - 24 hours of ship
- ② Toll Time - Fastag reduced - (47 seconds/FY 2024)
- ③ India's position - Logistics Index of World Bank - 38th (2023)
- ④ Airport Connectivity - UDAN scheme
- ⑤ New Inland waterways (14300 km Network)
- ⑥ Railway efficiency - Vande Bharat

Two Problems of Pollution

Congestion

① Public Transport reduces CO₂ footprint (Delhi metro highest ridership 72l - Aug 2024)

① Public Transport reduces number of cars - less jams

- ① New Innovations - Sustainable ATF.
- ② New CNG buses
- ③ New Norms - BSVI
- ④ Dedicated Freight Corridors helps reduce overhead charges.

Measures

- ① Safety measures - KAVACH all railway
- ② Enforcing Traffic Rules
- ③ Connectivity in hilly, LWE areas
- ④ Agreements with other countries Ex-BBIN
- ⑤ Fuel cost - would be under GST.
- ⑥ Highway maintenance (Problem under PMGSY)

Thus, multimodal connectivity provides a wholesome way to achieve economies of scale and help achieve SDG 11 (Sustainable cities)

Feedback

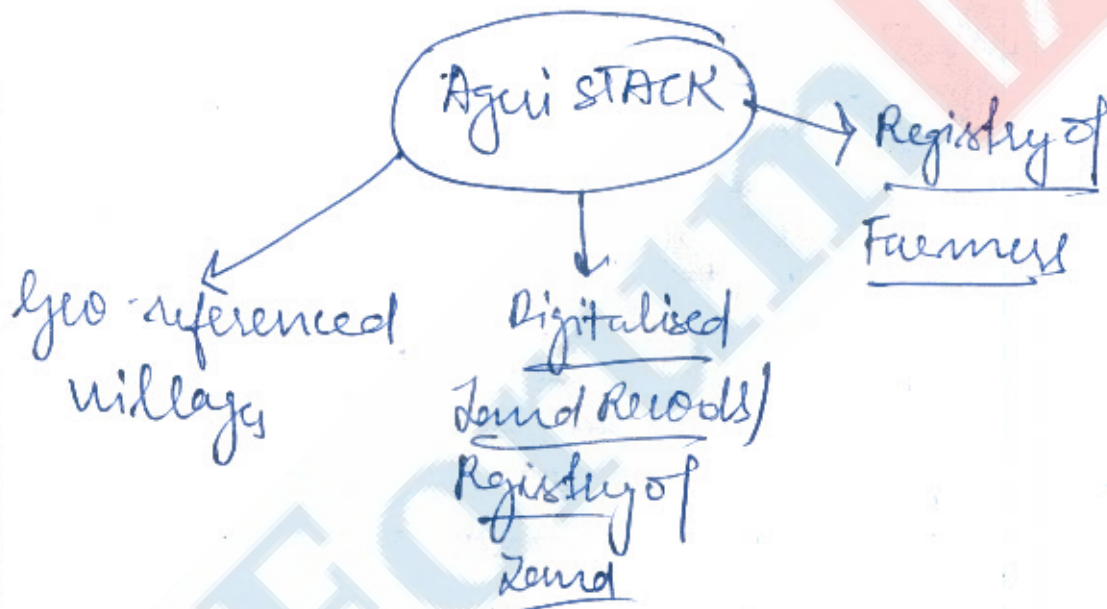
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.16) How will you explain the potential of AgriStack in providing a lasting remedy to various ills afflicting the farm sector? (15 marks, 250 words)

कृषि क्षेत्र को प्रभावित करने वाली विभिन्न समस्याओं के लिए स्थायी समाधान प्रदान करने में एग्रीस्टैक की क्षमता को आप कैसे समझाएंगे? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

NTI Aayog has emphasised the potential of AgriStack reports (2021). It aims to digitalise Indian Agriculture.



Potential of AgriSTACK.

① Geo-Referenced Villages.

1.1) Geo-referenced villages will help achieve better satellite connectivity.

1.2.) Using georeferencing, we can determine the yield of crops before harvesting.

1.3.) Can be used for assessing the need for irrigation

1.4.) Better coverage of schemes, as villages are geo-referenced

2.) Digitalised Land Record -

2.1) will help in faster acquisition of land. Faster Highway Projects

2.2) Faster Transfer of land & will reduce logistics cost (SVAMITVA)

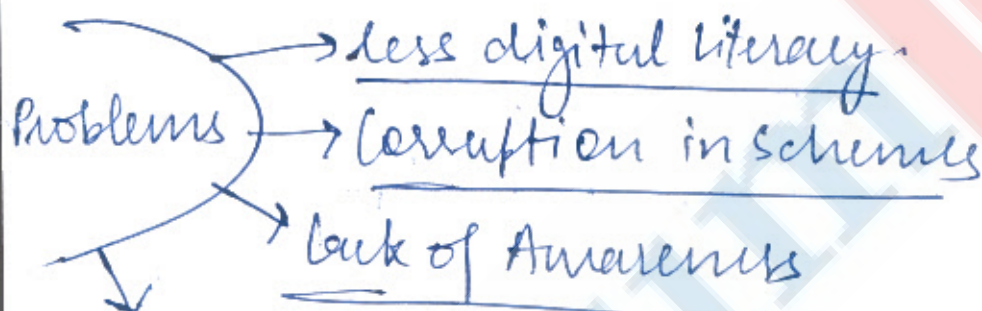
2.3) Better utilisation of the land and productivity could be increased by educating Farmers.

Registry of Farmers

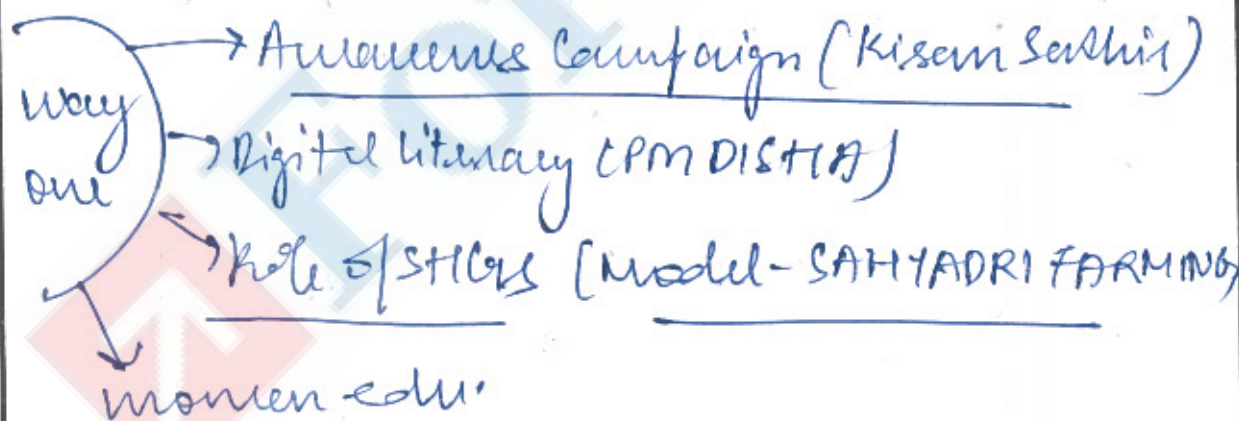
3.2) Proper Targetting of Scheme

3.2) Intentional Problem of Caste & gender could be Targetted.

3.3) Help to Marginal & small Farmers
(86.08% - Agri Census)



Regional differentiation of Problems



Thus, AgriStack on line of India stacks, will help scaling up Farmers potential.

Feedback

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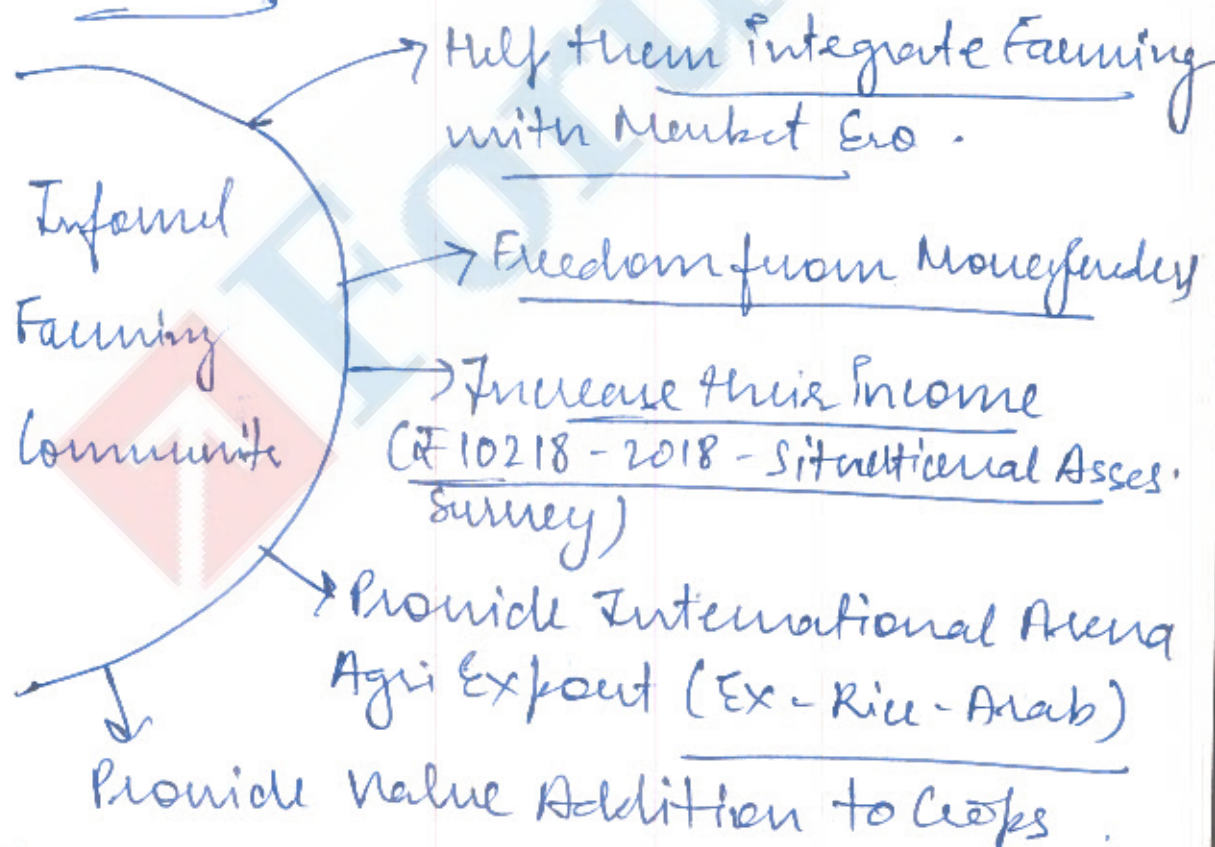
Q.17) Food Processing Industries (FPIs) can act as a bridge between the informal farming community and the formal industrial sector, which can help boost the rural economy. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग (FPIs) अनौपचारिक कृषि समुदाय और औपचारिक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के बीच एक सेतु के रूप में कार्य कर सकता है, जो ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने में मदद कर सकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

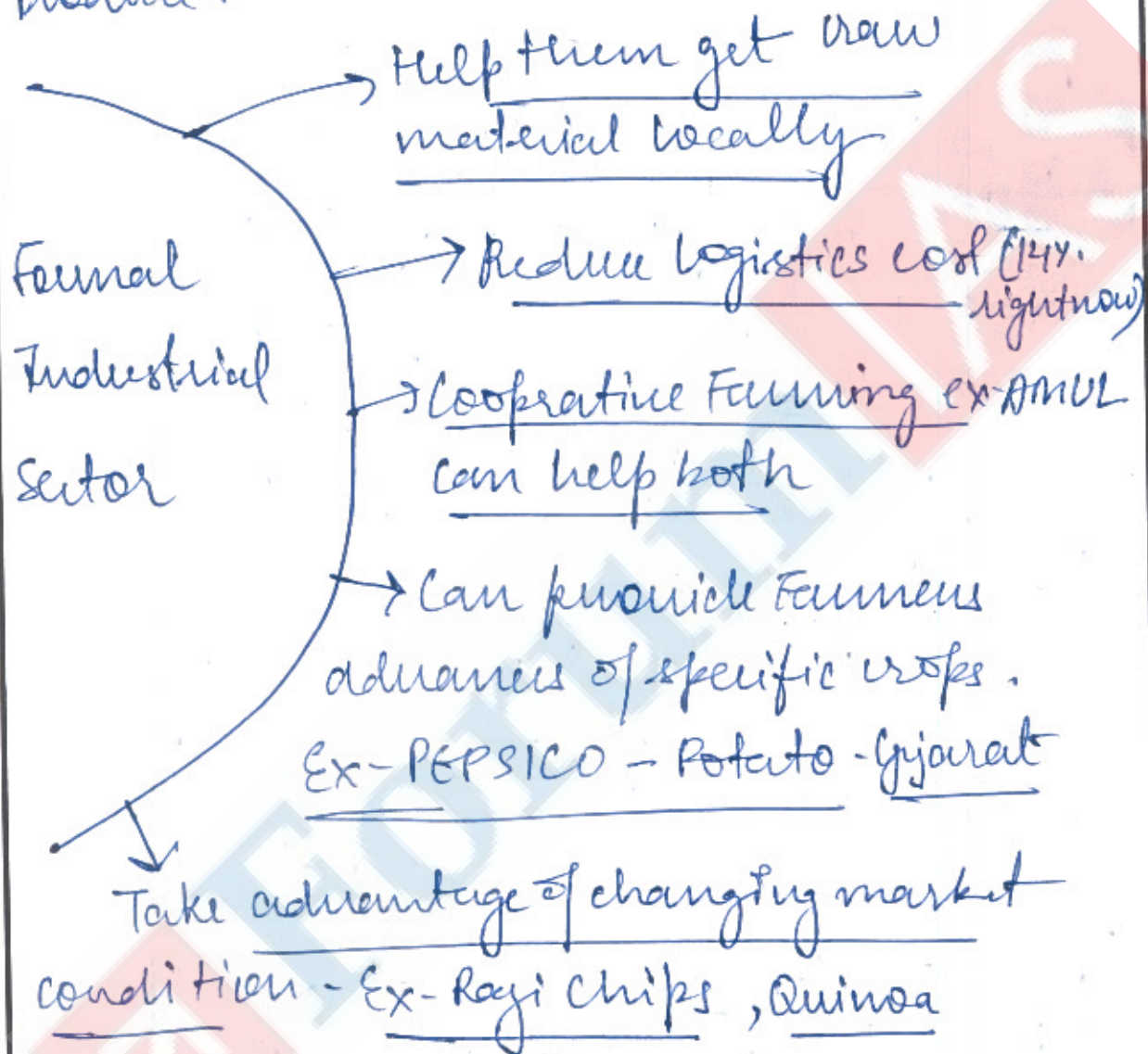
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Food processing industry contributes \$35m\$ to economy with a CAGR of 15.2%. (Eco-Survey 2023-24)

Bridge between Informal Farming community & Formal Industrial sector



Case Study → AP (1%) in GDP/hutare
while Punjab - 13th → Reason - High value
Produce.



Boosting Agri Economy.

① Agri employs (42.6%) of population (work force) contributes only (18.2%) to GDP, Food Processing help scaling

It up.

② Mechanisation (40% India) will help efficiency

③ New Avenues - Horticulture - High value Cereals - Ex - Wheat Protein, Avocados

④ Affluence & Diet Consciousness - Protein requirement - wider Avenues processing.

⑤ Help Farmers graduating into Microentrepreneurs

Problem → less processing (milk only 21.4%)
Fish (15%), Meat (35%)
Europe - 60-90%

↓ less knowledge
↓ Focus on cereals (70% of crops)

Logistics → Ashok Dalmeida Committee (2013)
Way Out → Transition - High Value Crop

↓ Better Frigation (Right now 52% of GCA)
↓ Education

SHM
Ex
Teenika
Thus, Food Processing would help achieve Farming its potential.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.18) Highlighting the rationale behind declaring MSP, discuss various issues related to the MSP regime in the country. Also, critically analyse the efficacy of legalizing MSP towards ensuring financial sustainability in farming. (15 marks, 250 words)

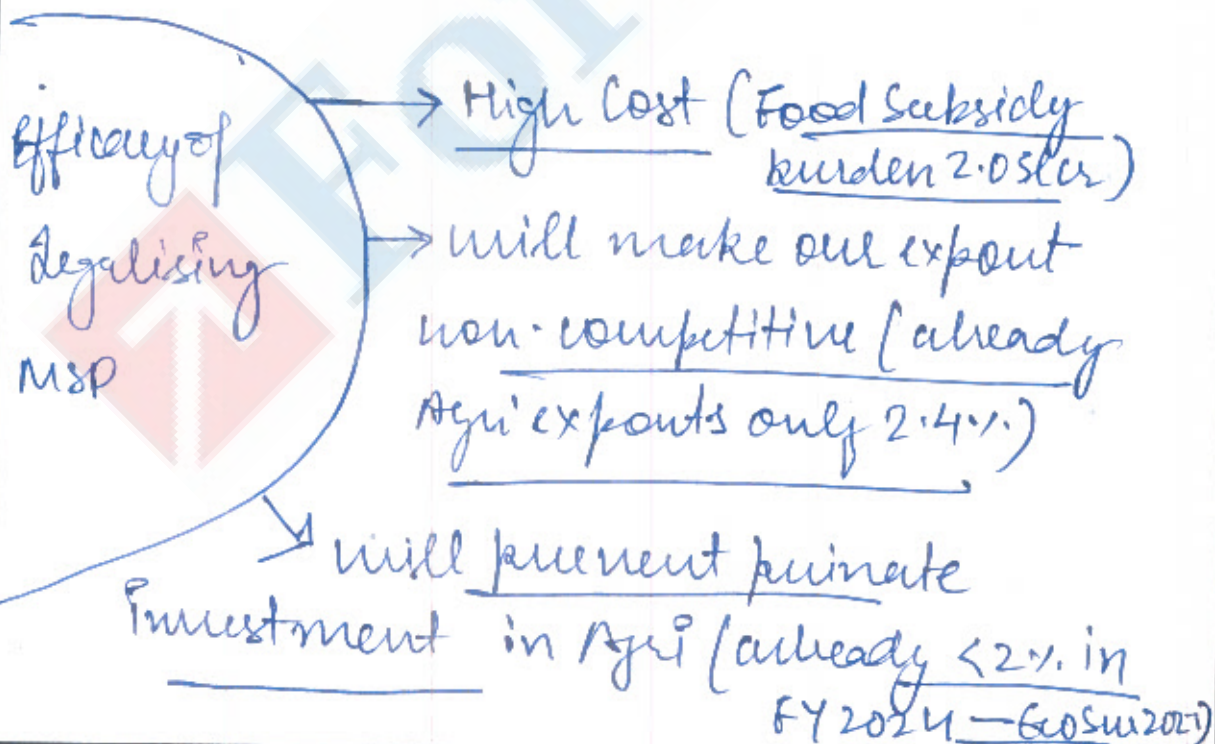
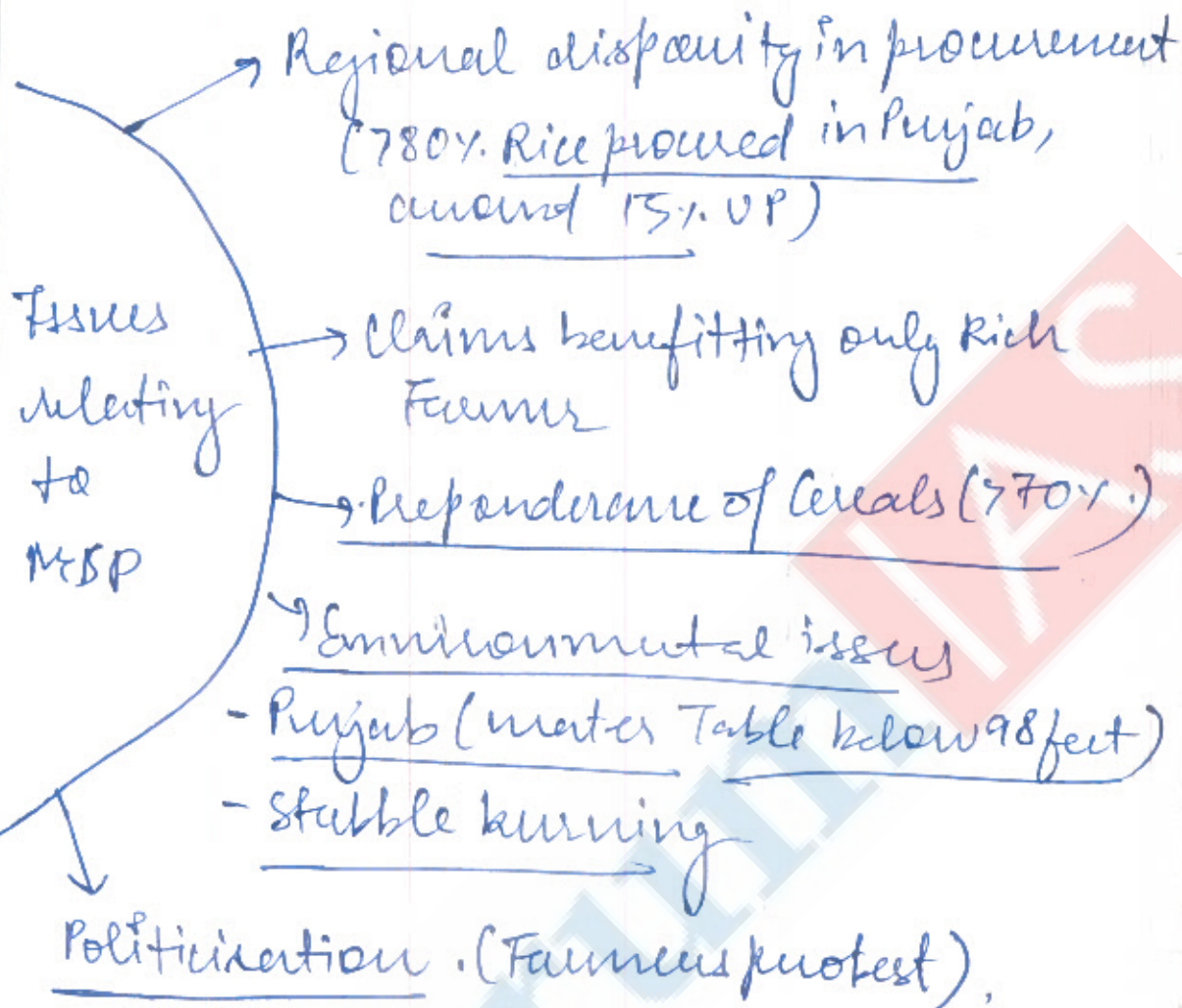
MSP घोषित करने के पीछे के औचित्य पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, देश में MSP व्यवस्था से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, खेती में वित्तीय स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए MSP को वैध बनाने की प्रभावकारिता का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

MSP provides a guaranteed price to Farmers to ensure that he is not given substandard price for his crops.

Rationale behind declaring MSP

- Provide adequate remuneration
- Create buffer stock of grain
- removing middleman
- High MSP on pulses - nudge towards pulse production (92% over the cost of seeds)
- Food security (NFSA 2013)
 - For poor people grains 2 distributors

Currently using A2+FC method :- MSP according to CACP norms decided by Cabinet



— politicisation is another problem —
end result would be shifted to consumers.

WAY OUT

- ① Could be legalised for few. Ex- oilseeds
- ② We need diversification of crops —
so higher MSP for pulses (already 92% above cost - lentil)
- ③ Farmers- education
- ④ Kisan Vigyan Kendray - more research
(0.7% of GDP)
- ⑤ SHG in Farming can leverage resources.
Ex - Araku Valley Farms Khammam, AP.

Thus, MSP is a contentious issue &
needs a balanced Approach.

Feedback

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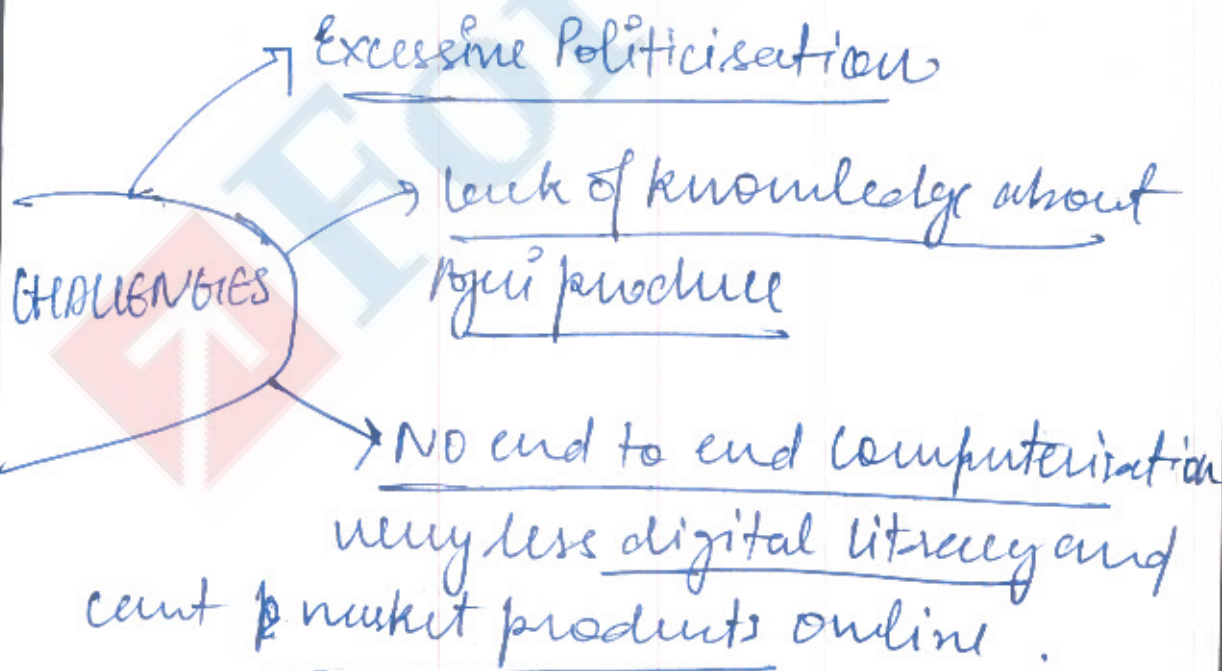
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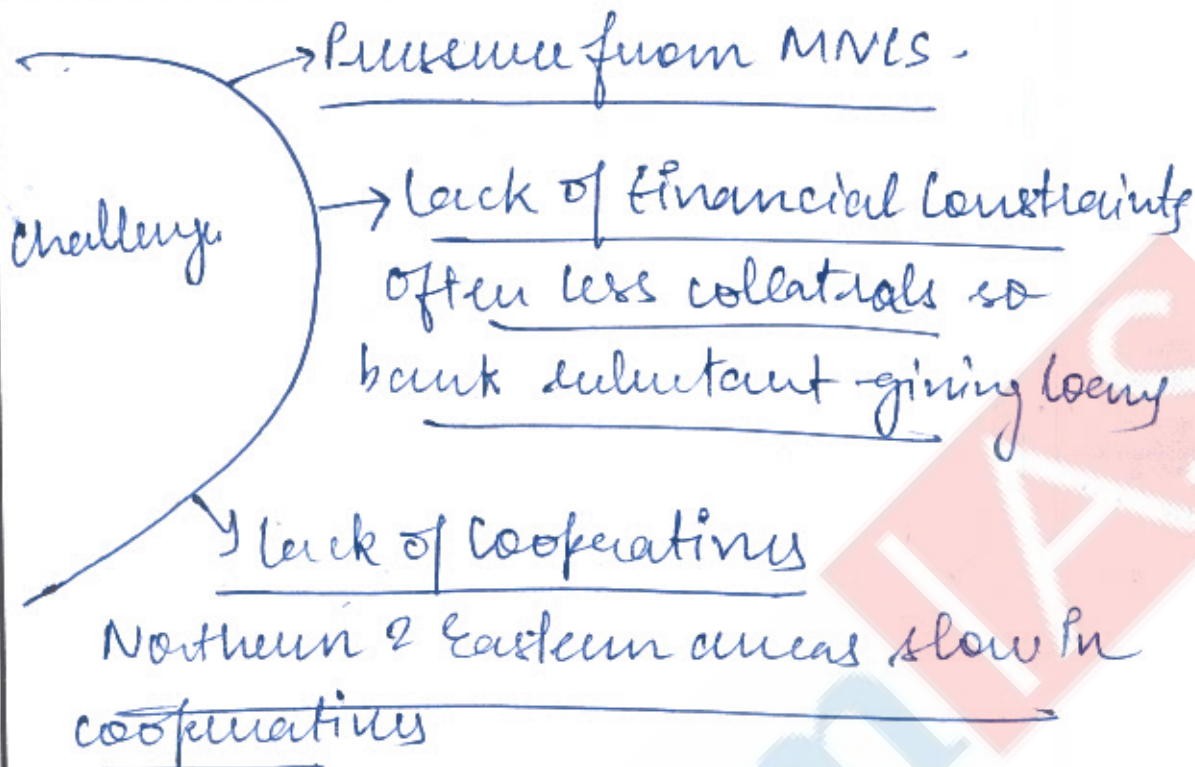
Q.19) What do you understand by Farmers Producer Organisations (FPO's)? Throwing light upon the various challenges faced by the FPOs, suggest measures to ameliorate the same. (15 marks, 250 words)

किसान उत्पादक संगठन (FPOs) से आप क्या समझते हैं? FPOs के सामने आने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन्हें सुधारने के उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Farmers producers organisations are voluntary associations of farmers which help procurement, marketing & selling of farmers products.

They provide forward & backward linkages to farmers & Accelerate the process of Capital Formation





Measures to ameliorate conditions

- ① Farmer producer organisations should be provided with digital Infra. to help market their products.
Ex - eNAM (2016)
- ② Cooperative Farming strengthened to help producer & consumers.
(Sahakar se Samridhi) → Art 43B

③. Making Farmers Aware of new Technologies
 ↳ Direct Seeded Rice
 ↳ Precision Farming

④. More Institutional Credit
 - MDR, Standup India

⑤. e-National Warehouse receipts coverage widened for storage & Factoring

⑥. Digital Infra - Bharatnet
 ↳ PM WANI

⑦. Physical Infra - Last mile connectivity to hilly areas, lifting extremities area.

Thus, we need to improve FPO organisation to help double farmer
 Income (Ashok Palwai Committee 2013)

Success story
 Aquaculture Farming in MH

Palm Oil Products
 - Andhra

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.20) Discuss the role of biotechnology in enhancing agricultural productivity. Also, highlight the concerns regarding the application of biotechnology in agriculture. (15 marks, 250 words)

कृषि उत्पादकता बढ़ाने में जैव प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। साथ ही, कृषि में जैव प्रौद्योगिकी के अनुप्रयोग के बारे में चिंताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Biotechnology will help enhance productivity in Agriculture by gene modification & gene editing

1960s - Green Revolution - Hybrid

varieties of wheat & Rice

combination of Philippines & Mexican

[Sonora] - keep increasing

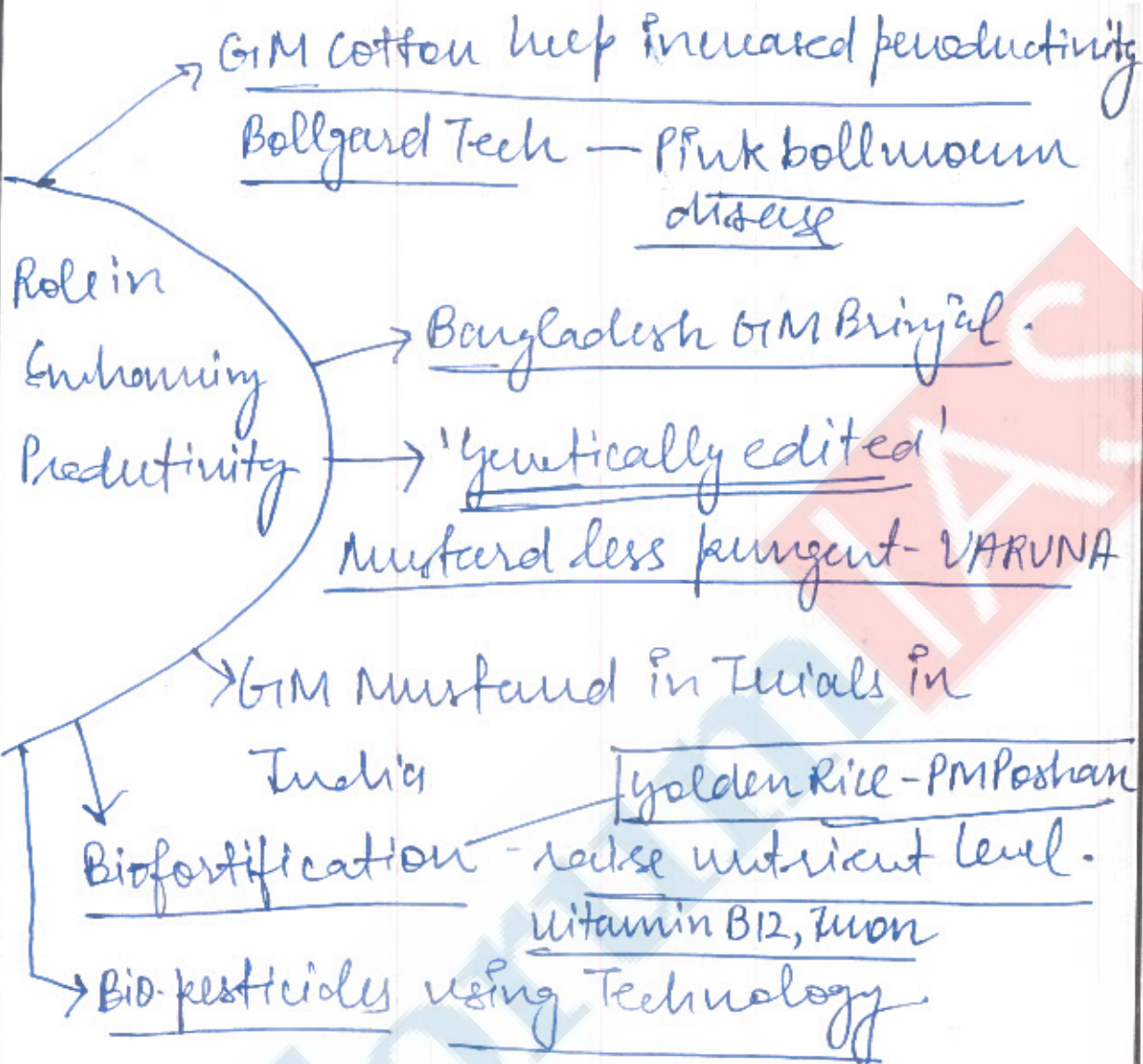
Agri. Productivity

Role in
Enhancing
Productivity

→ Cereals can be genetically edited to achieve resistance

against diseases - Ex - GMO corn in USA

→ new - merged, nano merged
NPK fertilisers Ex - UREA, DAP, MOP



Concerns

- ① Issue of transfer of Transgenes to other species 'Pollens'
- ② Safety Issues Ex - Yavatmaal in Maharashtra - Farmer death

③ Issue of Terminator seeds.

④ Resistance declining - Pink bollworm
In India developed resistance

⑤ Ethics of gene modification.

⑥ Europe-banned GMO crops

⑦ Limited Improvement

Study - GM crops only marginally or same productivity as normal mustard

Way out → Better & Proper scientific study
→ 'Gene editing' rather than modification

Elimination of Terminator seeds

GM crops & Role of Biotechnology is a pressing Issue, India needs to have a comprehensive legislative framework.

Feedback

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P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
20 Marker	7.75 – 10	6 – 7.5	< 6
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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