

Time Allowed : One and Half Hours  
समय : डेढ़ घंटे**ForumIAS**Maximum Marks : 125  
अधिकतम अंक : 125**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	MAURVIE TIWARI		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910027749	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1902	Date/दिनांक	03.11.2022

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			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।	
1			2. There are TEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			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।	
3			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।	
4			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	125		<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			11:30 AM	1:30 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*Evaluator's Discretion 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. 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 इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

**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**

Q.1) How would you explain the anomaly of chronic hunger and malnutrition coexisting with surplus food grain production in the country? How can this anomaly be resolved? (10 marks, 150 words)

आप देश में अधिशेष खाद्यान्न उत्पादन के साथ-साथ गहन भूख और कुपोषण की विसंगति की व्याख्या कैसे करेंगे? इस विसंगति को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Niti Aayog noted that food wastage in the country is to the tune of Rs. 92,000 crore which amounts to nearly 33% of food grains under PDS.

### ANAMOLY OF MALNOURISHMENT AND SURPLUS FOOD GRAIN PRODUCTION -

- ① High food wastage
- ② Lack of adequate storage facilities with FCI
- ③ Cereal-centric approach of TDPS leading to "hidden hunger".
- ④ Lack of adequate food processing facilities  
 ↳ Eg. India is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest producer of fruits and vegetables but only 1% is processed.
- ⑤ Poor supply chain integration
- ⑥ Poor quality of food. Eg. death of ~ 20 children in Bihar in 2013 due to food consumed under MDM scheme.

This has resulted in

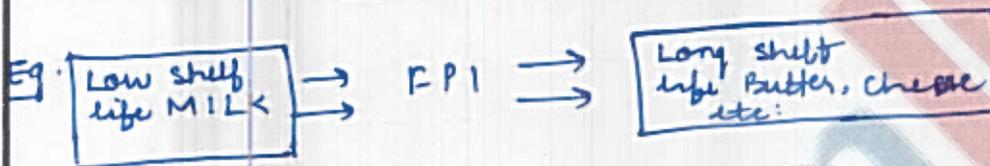
- ① 46% women being anaemic
- ② 36% children being wasted and,

③ 34% children being stunted as per NFHS-5

REFORMS NEEDED

① Scale up of food processing to ↑ shelf life of food items & ↓ wastage

② Include processed foods into TDPS, MDM scheme for NUTRITIONAL SECURITY.



③ Scale up food fortification and biofortification  
 ↳ Eg. Vitamin D fortified Milk.

④ End-to-end computerisation of TDPS to avoid black marketing, inclusion errors.

⑤ Thrust to millet under TDPS } nutritionally richer  
cheaper

India needs to focus on infrastructural development, food processing and technological upgradation to achieve the goal of SDG 2

Feedback  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.2) Animal husbandry is the key to supplement farm income, make agriculture sustainable and enhance value addition in food processing chain. Discuss and evaluate the various government measures to boost animal husbandry sector. (10 marks, 150 words)

पशुपालन कृषि आय के पूरक, कृषि को टिकाऊ बनाने और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण श्रृंखला में मूल्यवर्धन करने की कुंजी है। पशुपालन क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न सरकारी उपायों पर चर्चा और मूल्यांकन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

with a CAGR of 8%. (vs. 2% of crop farming), animal husbandry employs 70% women and contributes 4% to India's GDP.

IMPORTANCE OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY -  
~~AGRICULTURE~~

- ① NSSO (70th survey) Report noted that ~23% of extremely marginal farmers directly dependent on this sector for income.
- ② De-crowding of agriculture → employment generation
- ③ women empowerment.
- ④ Nutritional security. Eg. milk, eggs etc:
- ⑤ ~~Emps~~ Facilitate integrated farming - remains of animals acting as MANURE while plant remains → fodder. Thus, ↓ expenditure and ↑ sustainability.
- ⑥ Nutritional security and not just food security.



GOVERNMENT MEASURES

- ① National Livestock Policy
- ② Rashtriya Gokul Mission to ↑ bovine productivity → ↑ milk production
- ③ National Programme for Bovine Productivity & Dairy Development → infrastructure development for processing, marketing, doorstep artificial insemination service (MAITRI) for genetic upgradation of bovines.
- ④ Modernisation of abattoirs programme.
- ⑤ Food Processing Fund (₹ 2000 cr)

EVALUATION

- ① Need to focus on improvement of quality of vaccines, parasite. Eg. leverage biotechnology.
- ② Boost awareness among farmers.
- ③ Broader focus needed on integrated farming approach.
- ④ Increased focus should be on leveraging technology. Eg. integrated & automated dairy farms.
- ⑤ Need for women-centric approach in schemes.

Animal husbandry is critical to doubling farmer's income and increase their resilience against both climate & market shocks.

<b>Feedback</b> (For OFFICE use only)	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Q.3) Despite their flaws in limiting access to larger market and poor price realization for agricultural produce, APMCs have their utility. Analyse the statement and suggest reforms in agriculture marketing in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

बड़े बाजार तक पहुंच को सीमित करने और कृषि उपज के लिए कम कीमत की वसूली में उनकी खामियों के बावजूद, एपीएमसी की अपनी उपयोगिता है। कथन का विश्लेषण करें और देश में कृषि विपणन में सुधारों का सुझाव दें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

There are over 70,000 Agricultural Produce Marketing committees (APMCs) constituted under APMC Acts of respective states.

### UTILITY OF APMCS

- ① Regulate the market to ensure fair price realisation for farmers.
- ② Protecting consumer interests by ensuring prices of goods are within limits  
↳ Timely delivery of produce
- ③ Check intermediaries and effectively regulate markets.

HOWEVER, MANY ISSUES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH APMCS, SEVERELY LIMITING THEIR UTILITY -

- ① Inherent contradiction in role of both regulating and promoting market
- ② Controlled by cartels of licensed traders → leads to high commissions & payment delays.
- ③ Force farmers to sell at low prices. (On average get only ~ 23% of their produce's value)

- ④ Goods then sold at a higher value defeating the whole purpose of APMCs.
- ⑤ High licence fee / market fee
- ⑥ Fragmented market leading to cost multiplication
- ⑦ High mandi tax makes exports expensive → ↓ competitiveness.
- ⑧ Lack of infrastructure → cold storage, sorting / grading facilities.

**REFORMS NEEDED**

- ① Cap market fee at 2% of produce (NITI Aayog)
- ② Single window for licenses.
- ③ Perishables should be out of APMC's purview
- ④ Market integration → enable a single national market for better price realisation. Eg. eNAM.
- ⑤ Enable farmers to sell directly to consumers. Eg. RYTHU BAZARS of A.P
- ⑥ Implement Model Agricultural & Livestock (Promotion & Facilitation) Act

Strengthening FPOs, leveraging technology and creation of an integrated national market along with APMC reforms are crucial at this time.

**Feedback**  
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.4) Cropping pattern in the country does not concur with the agro-climatic reality, leading to unintended and undesirable consequences. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में फसल पैटर्न कृषि-जलवायु वास्तविकता से मेल नहीं खाता है, जिसके कारण अनपेक्षित और अवांछनीय परिणाम होते हैं। टिप्पणी करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India's cropping pattern is areal-centric i.e. dominated by wheat & rice which has reduced area under production of coarse grains, pulses, edible oil etc.

Cropping pattern not as per agronomic conditions

- ① Green Revolution of 1960s promoted wheat and rice  
↳ Pesticides, fertilizers, HYV seeds etc. gave a major push to their production.
- ② MSP highest for wheat and rice.
- ③ cereals included under TDPS
- ④ Higher input cost / risk of crop failure for production of horticultural crops etc.
- ⑤ 90% of landholdings are small or marginal (1.08 ha or lesser) unfit for producing high value crops.
- ⑥ Poor access to credit (only ~ 45% farmers as per RBI)
- ⑦ Lack of farmer awareness.  
Thus, for eg., cultivating sugarcane in arid regions.

CONSEQUENCES

- ① Poor productivity of soil
- ② Higher use of pesticides & fertilizers leading to bioaccumulation, biomagnification
- ③ Higher risk of crop failure
- ④ Increased incidence of pest attacks.
- ⑤ Threatens food & nutritional security.

WAY FORWARD

- ① Agro-climatic mapping along with increased thrust on awareness campaigns. Eg. through KVKs
- ② Promote crop diversification
- ③ Thrust on INTEGRATED farming for ↑ productivity, sustainability & income all year round
- ④ widening procurement basket of TDPS.
- ⑤ increase MSP for millets, pulses etc:

Alignment of cropping pattern <sup>to agro-climatic zones</sup> is essential to increase CLIMATE RESILIENCE of agriculture and double farmer's income.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.5) Digital technologies can transform agriculture into an enterprise. Examine and identify various constraints in application of ICT in agricultural sector. (10 marks, 150 words)

डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को एक उद्यम में बदल सकती हैं। कृषि क्षेत्र में आईसीटी के अनुप्रयोग में विभिन्न बाधाओं की जांच और पहचान करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Convergence of ICT and farming has submi-  
-ated into "e-agriculture". Various initiatives  
like AGMARKNET, eGRAMS, e-NAM, AgriStack  
are harmonizing technology and agriculture.

### TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURE BY ICT

- ① Faster and better decision making. Eg. support from SMS-based advisories.
- ② Better market linkages. Eg. directly selling through e-commerce platforms.
- ③ Addressing information asymmetry through better market integration. Eg. e-NAM.  
↳ Facilitates crop diversification
- ④ Precision agriculture. Eg. satellite farming or computerised machinery to automate functions. Eg. SOIL HEALTH CARD SCHEME
- ⑤ Access to credit. Eg. online applications at RRBs.
- ⑥ GIS tagging of farms for location specific accurate weather forecasts.

CONSTRAINTS

- ① Power gaps, fluctuations and outages.
- ② Lack of infrastructure of ICT technologies.
- ③ Farmer illiteracy and digital divide

↳ NSSO (75th survey) Report - only 20% Indians know how to use the internet.

↳ Women worse placed than men in terms of access to technology, internet and mobiles - especially problematic as 14% of all farmers are women (Agricensus 2015-16)

- ④ Poor connectivity

WAY FORWARD

- ① Leverage KVKs to train and capacity build farmers
- ② Use of local languages in digital technologies.
- ③ Increase private sector participation to build infrastructure.
- ④ Integrate 5G with LEO satellites for satellite based broadband services with wider reach.

Government initiatives like PMGDISHA and BharatNet are steps in the right direction.

**Feedback**  
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

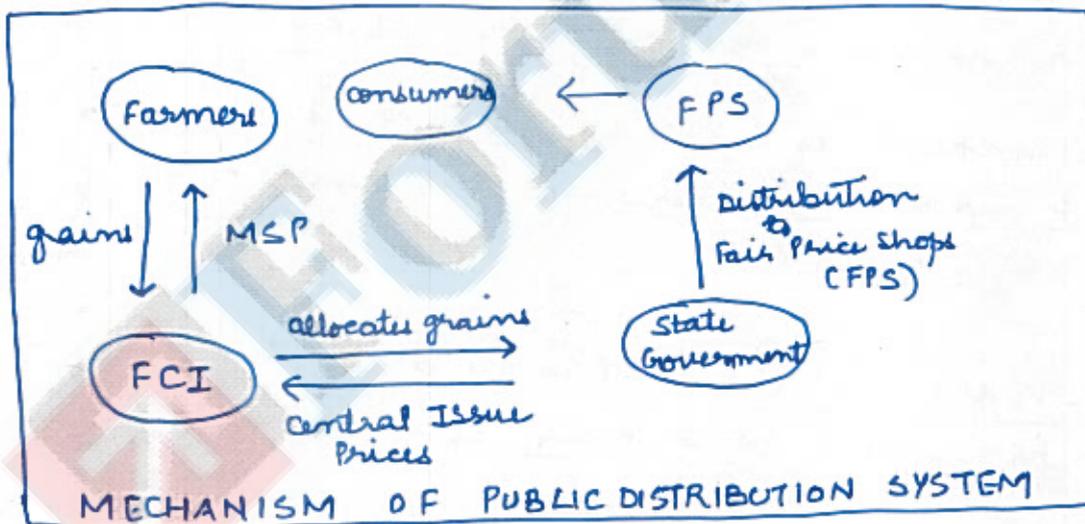
Q.6) Reforms in Public distribution system (PDS) and Food Corporation of India (FCI) are two sides of the same coin. Discuss the statement along with suitable reforms in PDS and FCI.

(15 marks, 250 words)

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS) और भारतीय खाद्य निगम (FCI) में सुधार एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं। PDS और FCI में उपयुक्त सुधारों के साथ इस कथन पर चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Right to Food guaranteed under National Food Security Act 2013 and Article 21 has been turned into a reality through Public Distribution System covering 67% of the population.

Food Corporation of India (FCI) is a statutory body which procures foodgrains from farmers at MSP to maintain BUFFER STOCKS and supply them to consumers at a reasonable cost.



**NEED FOR REFORMS**

① PDS -

↳ Identification issues - Inclusion errors (~23%) eg. ghost ration cards. Exclusion

errors (tribals etc:)

- ↳ Leakage and black marketing of food grains
- ↳ Heavy fiscal burden. Eg. cost of PDS is ~ Rs. 1.70 lakh crore

↳ other issues like lack of revision of central issue prices, inflation, lack of computerisation etc:

## ② F C I

↳ Lack of storage capacity such that grains ~ Rs. 90,000 crore getting wasted (ANITI Aayog)

↳ Which account for ~ 33% grains under PDS

↳ Debt of ~ Rs. 3 lakh crore on FCI for maintenance of grains.

↳ Lack of a robust LIQUIDATION POLICY

↳ overall impact is poor quality of foodgrains under PDS and even shortage in some cases.

Thus, both the FCI and PDS need to be reformed to ensure long term food security -

## ① Procurement Side -

① Reduce entitlement of foodgrains to 60:40 (rural-urban) ratio under NFSA 2013 (Niti Aayog)

- ② Automatic liquidation policy of FCI - kick in whenever buffer stocks overflow.
- ③ Outsourcing procurement (to CWC, SWC, private sector) and exploring National Warehousing Receipt System on a large scale → Shanta Kumar Committee

II) Supply Side

- ④ Technology based solutions (Wadhwa Committee)
  - ↳ Eg. Biometric authentication for sale at FPSs as in Kerala
  - ↳ end-to-end computerisation of FPSs.
- ⑤ Involvement of cooperatives, SHGs in management of FPSs

III) Consumer Side

- ⑥ Robust grievance redressal mechanism
- ⑦ "Give up" option in PDS to nudge households not in need of subsidised grains to relinquish entitlement.

Reforms in FCI and PDS will ensure affordability & accessibility of good quality foodgrains to achieve goal of SDG 2.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Q.7) India is one of the largest producers of food, yet Food Processing Industry (FPI) is not well developed in the country. Examine the inhibiting factors and recommend some remedial actions to promote FPIs. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत खाद्यान्न के सबसे बड़े उत्पादकों में से एक है, फिर भी देश में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग (FPI) अच्छी तरह से विकसित नहीं हो पाई है। अवरोधक कारकों की जांच करें और FPI को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कुछ उपचारात्मक कार्रवाइयों की सिफारिश करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Food Processing Industry contributes to 1.6% of GDP and has clocked in 6% - 7% of CAGR (vs. 2% of crop farming) for several years now.

India is the second largest producer of fruits & vegetables, largest producer of milk and achieved self sufficiency in food production by 1970s.

### ISSUES WITH FPI

#### I ON FARM ISSUES

- ① Poor yield and very small marketable surplus
- ② High use of pesticides & fertilizers → poor quality

#### II FARM TO FORK

- ① Lack of cold storage facilities (only ~10%)
- ② Inadequate sorting, grading, packaging facilities.
- ③ Bureaucratic hurdles in inter-state movement of goods.

III. ISSUES AT INDUSTRY LEVEL

- ① 75% FPIs in unorganized sector. Thus, difficult to regulate.
- ② Food standards not aligned to international needs  
↳ FPI constitutes only 2% of global trade
- ③ Sanitary and phytosanitary measures by countries of EU, US etc.
- ④ Low value additions. Eg. of total exports, only 15% is processed and rest is raw/semi-processed.
- ⑤ Lack of quality testing labs.

REMEDIAL MEASURES

- ① Establish a bank along lines of NABARD to ensure smooth credit flow.
- ② Improve infrastructure  
↳ Involve private sector to establish state-of-the-art cold storage facilities.  
↳ Develop DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDORS.
- ③ Improve backward linkages. Eg. promote CONTRACT FARMING.

- ④ Build quality testing labs and undertake training of food inspectors under FSSAI Act.
- ⑤ Diversify export basket of processed foods and establish an AGRI - START UP FUND (Agriculture Export Policy 2020)
- ⑥ Greater coordination between centre and state.

**WAY FORWARD**

Schemes like Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sampada Yojana, establishment of Food Processing Fund (₹ 2000 cr) and initiatives like TRIFOOD are steps in the right direction.

FPI holds the key to reduce India's food waste, generate employment, double farmer income and turn India into the **FOOD BASKET OF THE WORLD**.

**Feedback**  
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.8) Direct income transfer to farmers can improve production, increase resilience to market volatility and encourage adoption of new farming techniques. Analyze the various benefits and bottlenecks of the PM-Kisan Yojana. (15 marks, 250 words)

किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष आय हस्तांतरण, उत्पादन में सुधार कर सकता है, बाजार की अस्थिरता के प्रति लचीलापन बढ़ा सकता है और नई कृषि तकनीकों को अपनाने को प्रोत्साहित कर सकता है। पीएम-किसान योजना के विभिन्न लाभों और बाधाओं का विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Sharad Pawar Committee recommended "DBTization" of support to farmers to increase agency, ensure optimal resource utilization and prevent leakages.

### BENEFITS OF DBT

- ① Supplement farmer income & ↑ investment in agriculture.
  - ② More economy in use of fertilizers, water etc.
  - ③ Fix the price distorting impact of MSP.
  - ④ Promote crop diversification.
  - ⑤ ↓ administrative cost for state & thus ↑ investment.
- ↳ At present, price support accounts for ~8.8% of agri GDP while investment is only ~2.2% of agri GDP.

### PM KISAN YOJANA

Aims to provide Rs. 6,000 in 3 installments to all landowning families (irrespective of size of landholding).

### BENEFITS

- ① Increased liquidity with farmers will resolve

issue of upfront payments.

- ② Multiplier effect by ↑ investment in agriculture leading to better productivity.
- ③ Reduce dependence on extortionist moneylenders and thus ↓ agricultural indebtedness.
- ④ Increased agency especially for female farmers (14% of total) who struggle to avail loans otherwise.

### BOTTLENECKS

- ① High chance of diversion to non-farm activities.
- ② Amount is very small. constitutes only 6% - 8% of farmer income.
- ③ Does not account for LANDLESS farmers - (Nearly 35% cropped area cultivated by tenant farmers)
- ④ Backlog of ~ Rs. 300 crore in payments since 2019.
- ⑤ Low level of financial inclusion
  - ↳ ~ 1.35 lakh bank branches vs. 6 lakh villages
  - ↳ Financial illiteracy & digital divide.

WAY FORWARD

- ① Release payments during sowing season. It will nudge farmers to use them for farming purpose only (ICAR study)
- ② Increase awareness through KYKs.
- ③ Train & capacity build farmers to use it for productive purposes only.
- ④ Strictly ensure benefit ONLY accrues to needy farmers.
- ⑤ Increased access to INSTITUTIONAL credit.

The long term solution lies in an integrated farming approach which combines farming with animal husbandary | fishing | poultry to ensure income all year round and focused on sustainability and reuse.

Implementing suggestions of Ashok Dalwai committee to turn farmers into "agripreneurs" is need of the hour.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total

Q.9) Discuss the rationale behind declaring Minimum Support Price (MSP) and various issues related to MSP regime in the country. Do you think that providing legal backing to MSP is necessary and sufficient for making farming financially sustainable? (15 marks, 250 words)

न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) घोषित करने के पीछे के तर्क और देश में MSP शासन से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों पर चर्चा करें। क्या आपको लगता है कि खेती को आर्थिक रूप से टिकाऊ बनाने के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य को कानूनी समर्थन देना आवश्यक और पर्याप्त है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Minimum support price (MSP) is a price support intervention of the government under which MSP is declared for 23 commodities. It is usually declared before sowing and commodities are procured at prices higher than market rates.

### RATIONALE

- ① To make farming remunerative for farmers.
- ② To procure grains to maintain BUFFER STOCKS.
- ③ To provide food grains at affordable rates under TPDS.
- ④ Transfer foodgrains to deficit states, stabilize prices & increase investment in agriculture.

### ISSUES WITH MSP REGIME-

- ① Shanta Kumar committee noted that ~94% farmers have not benefited from MSP.
- ② Benefits constitutes only ~23% of farmer's income but ~3% of GDP → heavy fiscal burden.
- ③ Largely responsible for a cereal-centric

Cropping pattern.

- ↳ Low procurement for millets, pulses.
- ↳ No MSP for fisheries, horticultural crops.

④ Created regional imbalance and benefited large farmers -

- ↳ Procurement from surplus states like Punjab, Haryana, UP constitutes largest share.

⑤ Causes inflation

⑥ Regular demands for MSP hike

- ↳ 10% ↑ in MSP = 0.33% ↓ in GDP.

Thus, there is a need for reforms to ensure benefits of MSP are LONG-TERM and equitable.

① Providing a legal backing to MSP will ensure timely payments, announcements, maximum efforts for equitable procurement from all states.

- ↳ It will also remove ambiguity on MSP calculation. For eg. government declared 1.50 times hike in budget 2019-20 but no clarity on cost on which it will be calculated.

- ↳ Thus, other reforms are needed.

② Widen the procurement basket.

- ③ Strengthen FPOs to increase their bargaining power and facilitate more investment in agriculture
- ④ Robust market intelligence & integration of farmers.  
↳ Strong efforts to make e-NAM a success.
- ⑤ Scale up National warehousing and Receipt-System to prevent distress sales.
- ⑥ Promote food processing industry. Eg. PMKSY.
- ⑦ Alternatives to MSP -

↳ Eg. PRICE DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS as being done in M.P. under Bhuvandar Bhugan Yojana

The need is to shift towards "MAXIMUM SUPPORT POLICY" focused on technology upgradation, infrastructural development and sustainable agriculture to double farmers income as envisioned by ASHOK DALWAI COMMITTEE.

Feedback	
(For OFFICE use only)	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Q.10) How far do you agree that green revolution has made the present generation food sufficient at the cost of nutritional security of future generations? Also, recommend measures to transform green revolution into evergreen revolution. (15 marks, 250 words)

आप कहाँ तक सहमत हैं कि हरित क्रांति ने भावी पीढ़ियों की पोषण सुरक्षा की कीमत पर वर्तमान पीढ़ी के भोजन को पर्याप्त बना दिया है? साथ ही, हरित क्रांति को सदाबहार क्रांति में बदलने के उपायों की सिफारिश करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Green Revolution refers to the period between 1967-77 when production of wheat & rice quadrupled resulting in India emerging as a self-sufficient country in food production.

### FOOD SUFFICIENCY WITHOUT NUTRITIONAL SECURITY

- ① Use of HYV seeds, fertilizers & pesticides, modern farming techniques resulted into a boom in food production.
- ② But, focus only on wheat & rice led to neglect of other food crops such as millets, pulses.
- ③ Between 1970 - 2015, production of coarse food grains ↓ from ~ 48% to 25%.
- ④ GR pushed production of pulses, millets to marginal, low fertility and rainfed lands.
- ⑤ Further, cereal-centric approach under TDPS has led to caloric sufficiency but with HIDDEN

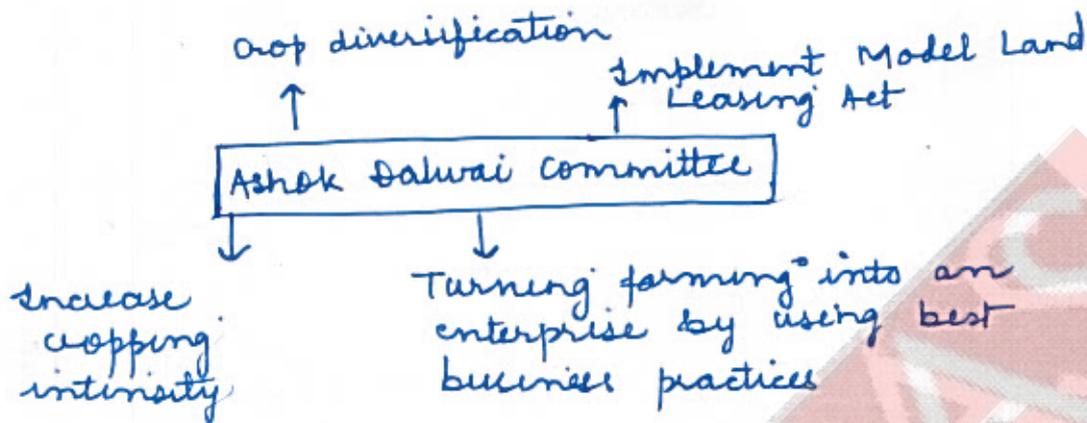
HUNGER.

TOWARDS AN EVERGREEN REVOLUTION

- ① Widen procurement basket under TDPS. It will encourage farmers to undertake CAOP DIVERSIFICATION.
- ② Crop insurance <sup>cover</sup> under schemes like Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana should be increased - It will promote farmers to cultivate high risk crops like pulses, horticultural crops.
- ③ Establish seed banks, leverage technology and improve food processing capacity.
- ④ Better market integration of farmers. Eg. e-NAM.
- ⑤ Explore and scale up zero budget farming, conservation agriculture, integrated farming to increase CLIMATE RESILIENCE OF AGRICULTURE.
- ⑥ Deregulate urea fertilizers (Shanta Kumar Committee) for optimal use and promote organic & biofertilizers.
- ⑦ Promote precision irrigation like micro irrigation techniques.

WAY FORWARD

① Implement recommendations of



② Create and popularize an agro-climate map of India via KVKs.

③ Leverage ICT

Future of India's agriculture lies in an energetic revolution based on above suggestions to make agriculture economically viable, environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

**Mentor Feedback Questions**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

**Test Goal**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

**Outcomes**

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

**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
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

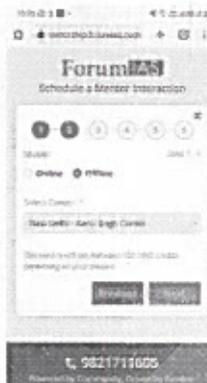
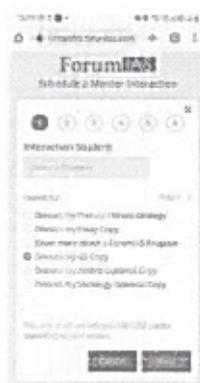
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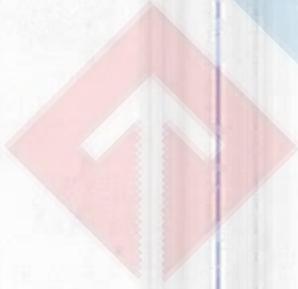
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