



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1432)

Name of Candidate	ABHISHEK JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	46438
Center	ONLINE	Date	

### INDEX TABLE

### INSTRUCTIONS

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

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**  
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.  
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

16-B, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar  
Delhi- 110009

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

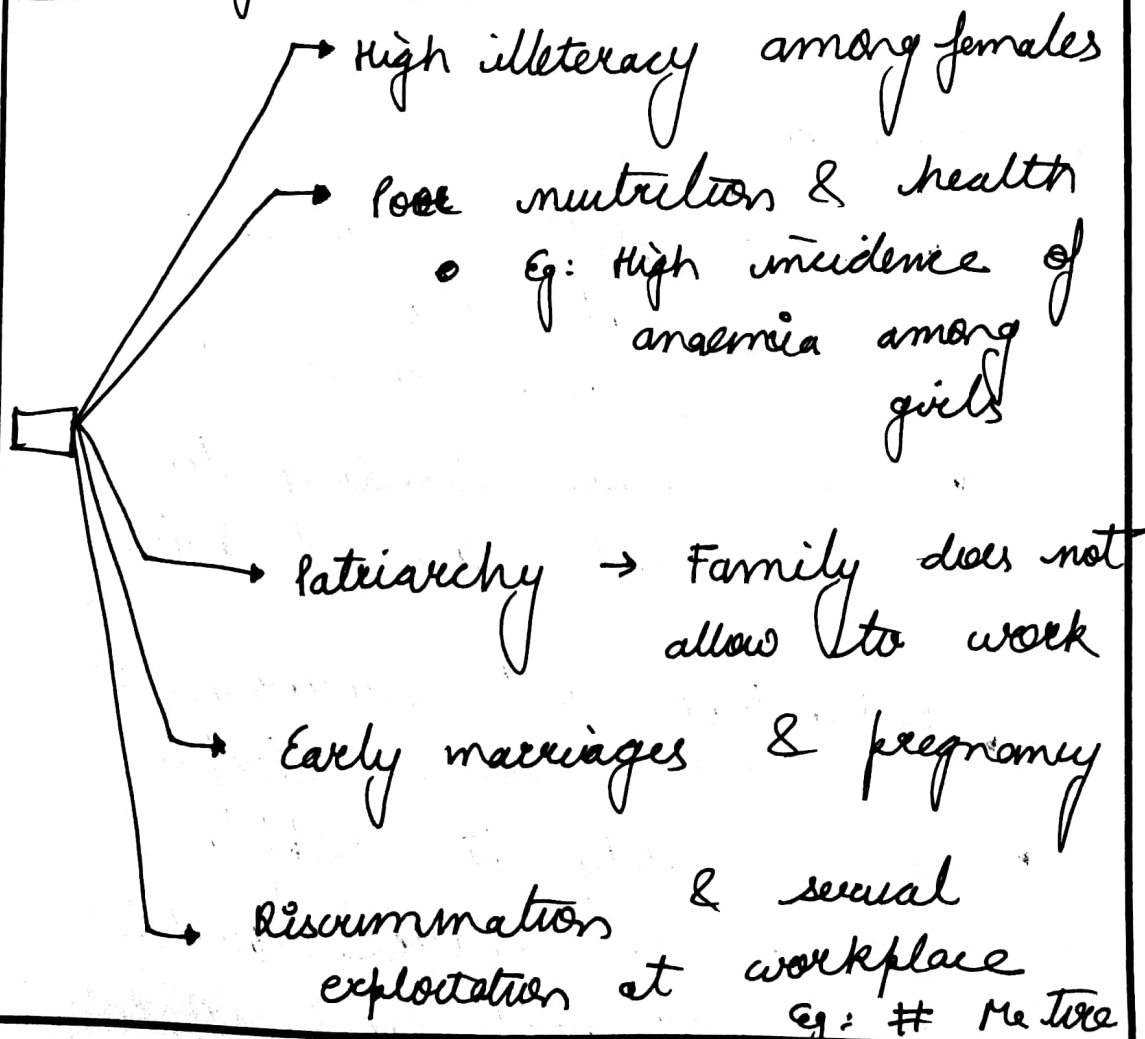
All the Best

1. Explaining the reasons behind India's lower female labour force participation rates (LFPR), list the steps that have been taken to augment it. What more needs to be done? (150 Words) 10

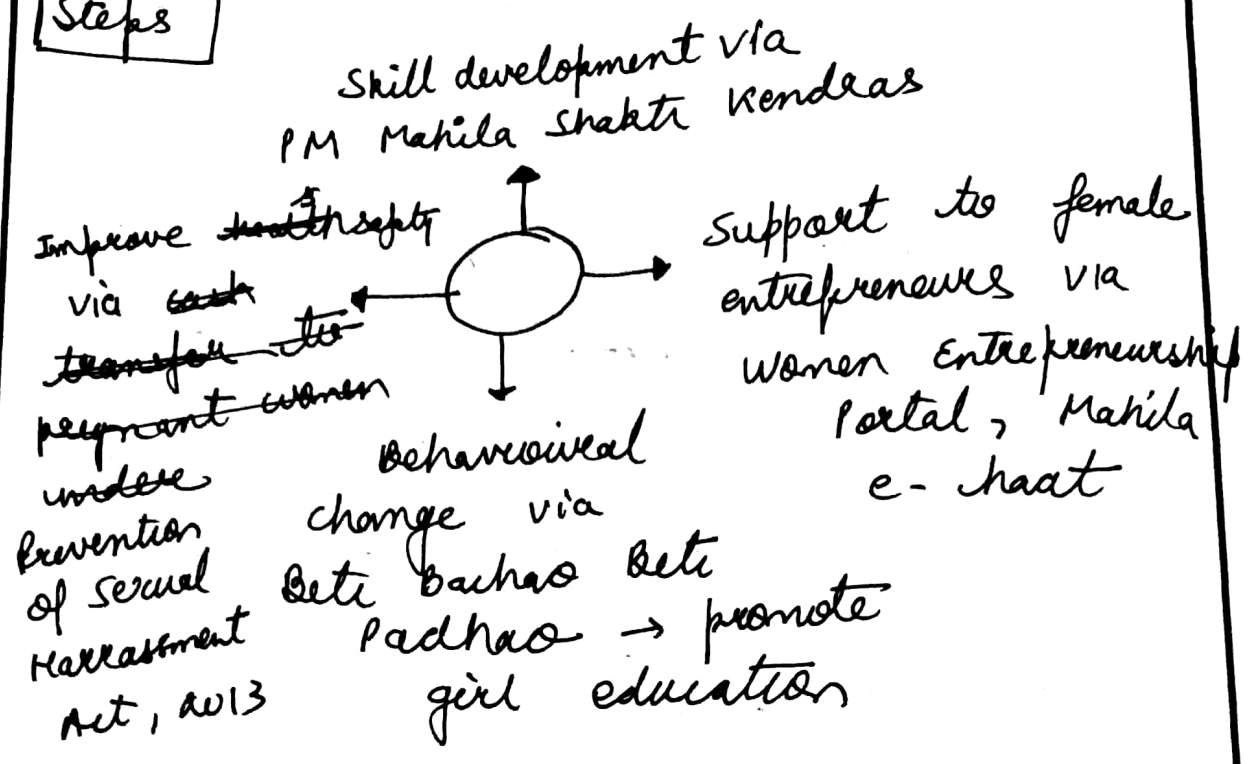
भारत की निम्न महिला श्रमबल भागीदारी दर (LFPR) के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इसे बढ़ाने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, बताइए कि इस दिशा में और क्या किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

In India, ~~only~~ female labour force participation is a ~~meagre~~ meagre 21%. Consequently, we are at 108<sup>th</sup> position in the Global Gender Gap Index.

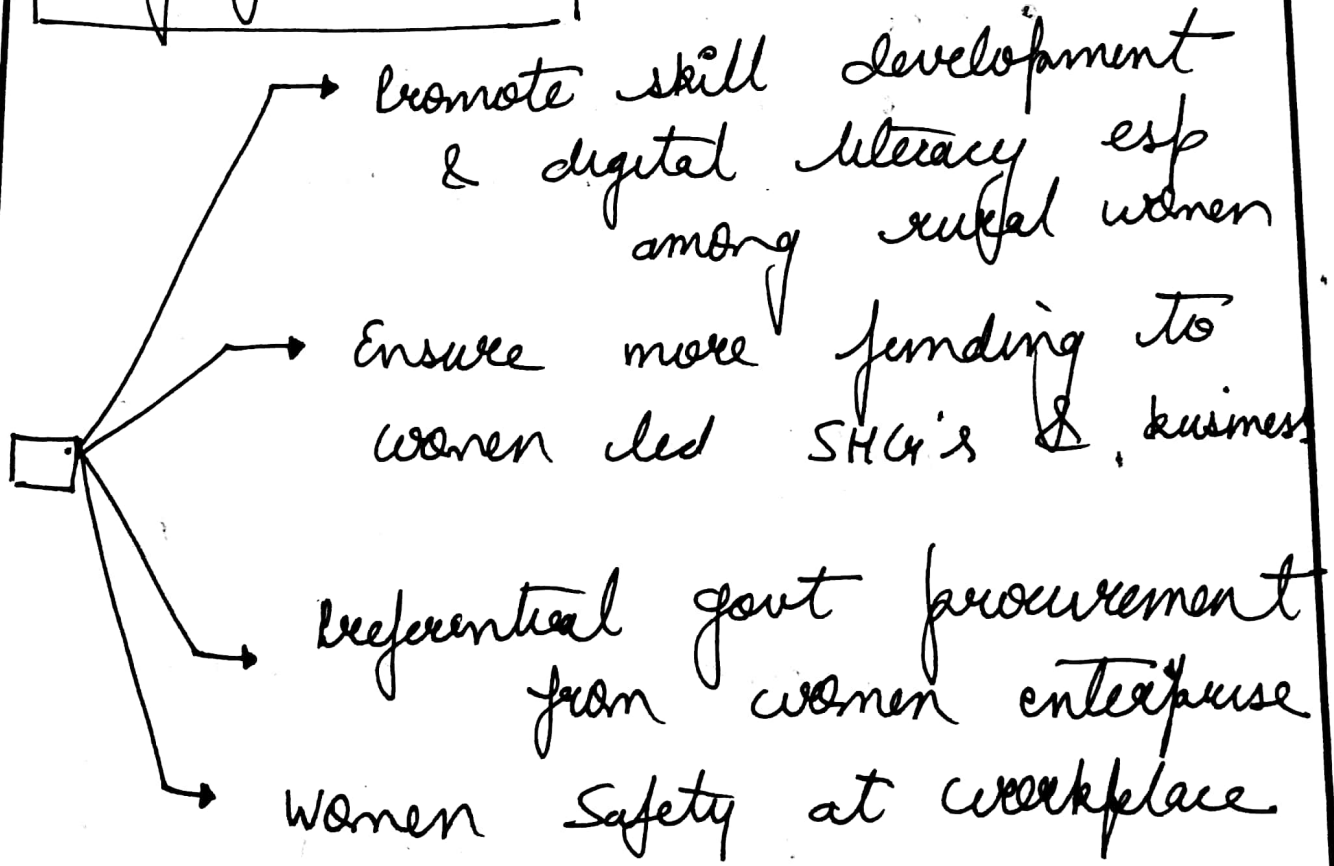
### Reasons for low LFPR



Steps



Way forward



By these, we can ensure equality of opportunity for both men & women

2. By rebalancing project risks between the public and private sectors, the HAM model has encouraged investments in the road infrastructure sector.

Discuss.

(150 words) 10

सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रों के मध्य परियोजना जोखिमों को पुनर्संतुलित कर, HAM मॉडल ने सड़क अवसंरचना क्षेत्रक में निवेश को प्रोत्साहित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, Moody's rating agency said that HAM model has led to a significant increase in investment in road infra in India.

Advantages

- ① Govt needs to provide only 40% of initial funding → low burden on fiscal structure.
- ② Govt bears the commercial risk, clearance risk & compensation risk. Thus, private partner's risk is minimised.
- ③ Private ~~to~~ partner has to arrange only 60% of the fund.

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- ④ Banks are willing to lend due to assured annuity payment by govt.
- ⑤ ~~As~~ Better quality of service delivery as annuity is linked to performance of private partner.

## Challenge

- ① corruption & nepotism in contract award.
- ② delay in ~~pro~~ regulatory clearances & land acquisition.
- ③ Huge risk for government.
- ④ disputes.

The need of the hour is to bring reforms in PPP structure by (a) a dedicated PPP policy (b) a PPP tribunal as suggested by Kelkar Committee

3. Examine the need for a comprehensive policy on e-commerce in view of its domestic expansion as well as safeguarding India's interests globally. (150 words) 10

ई-कॉमर्स पर एक व्यापक नीति की आवश्यकता का इसके घरेलू विस्तार के साथ-साथ वैश्विक स्तर पर भारत के हितों की सुरक्षा को देखते हुए परीक्षण कीजिए।

Recently, government came out with a draft e-commerce policy 2019.

### Need

- ① Huge data being generated & stored by e-commerce firms like Amazon & Flipkart. Need to ensure <sup>privacy</sup> ~~safety~~ of this ~~data~~ citizens (utterance judgement).
- ② protect the interests of small retailers from ~~the~~ price distortions by e-commerce firms.
- ③ promote logistics industry in e-commerce

- ④ generate more employment
- ⑤ Use e-commerce to boost India's exports.
- ⑥ Appropriately tax global e-commerce w's in India.

### way forward

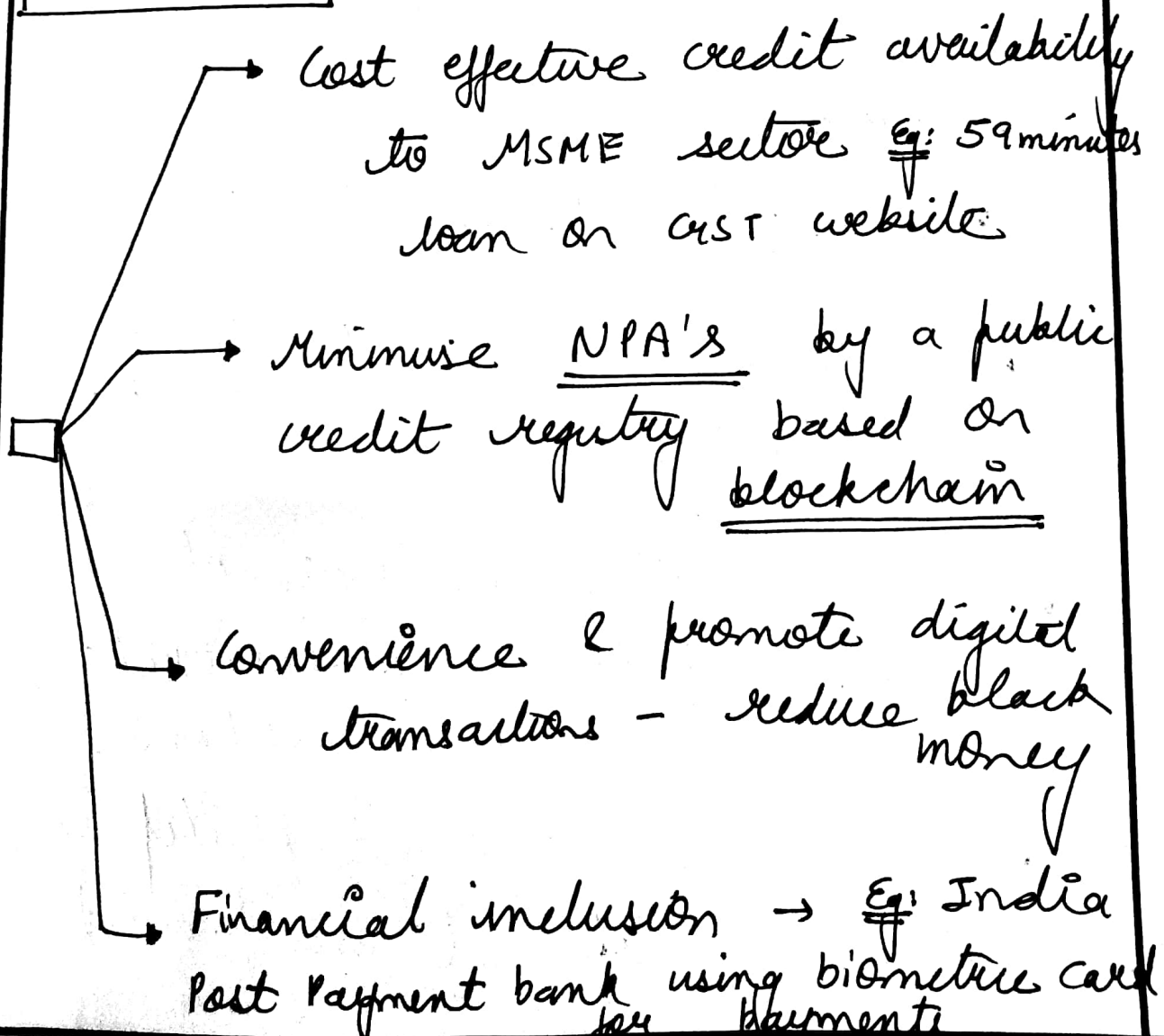
- ① Involve all stakeholders in policy formulation.
- ② Ensure that the policy is inclusive & promotes ease of doing business.

4. In view of the growing significance of FinTech innovations, discuss the potential and challenges of mainstreaming FinTech in Indian economy. (150 words) 10

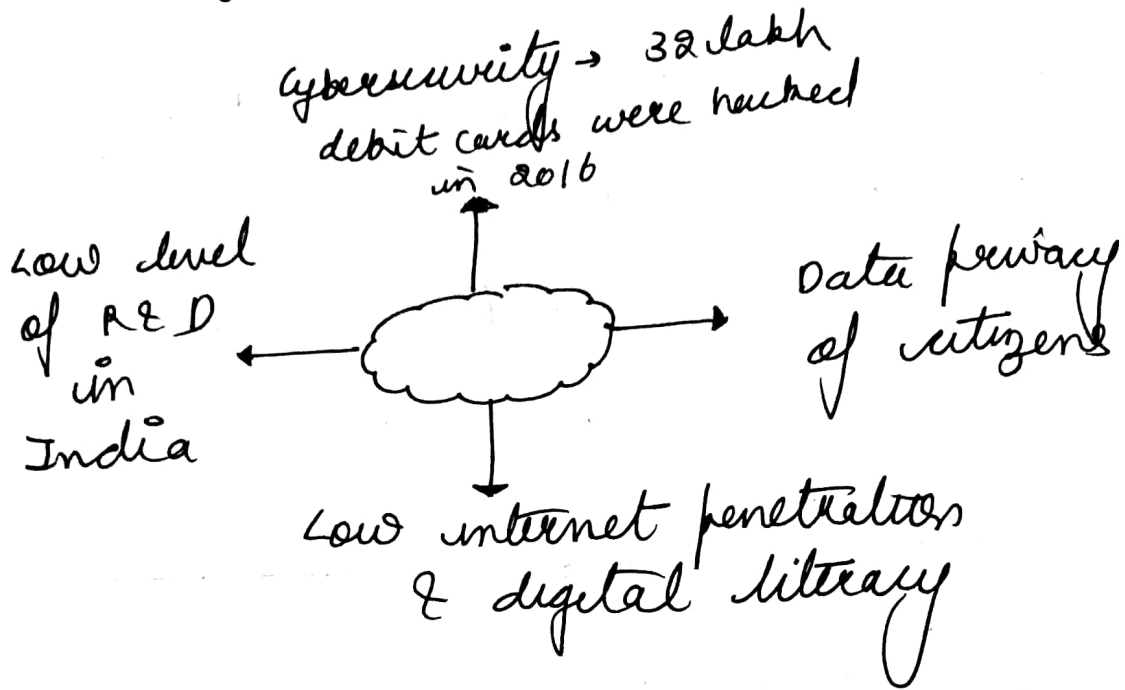
फिनटेक (FinTech) नवाचारों के बढ़ते महत्व को देखते हुए, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में फिनटेक को मुख्यधारा में लाने की संभावनाओं और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Fin tech refers to use of technology in providing financial services  
 Eg: use of online banking, app based peer-to-peer lending.

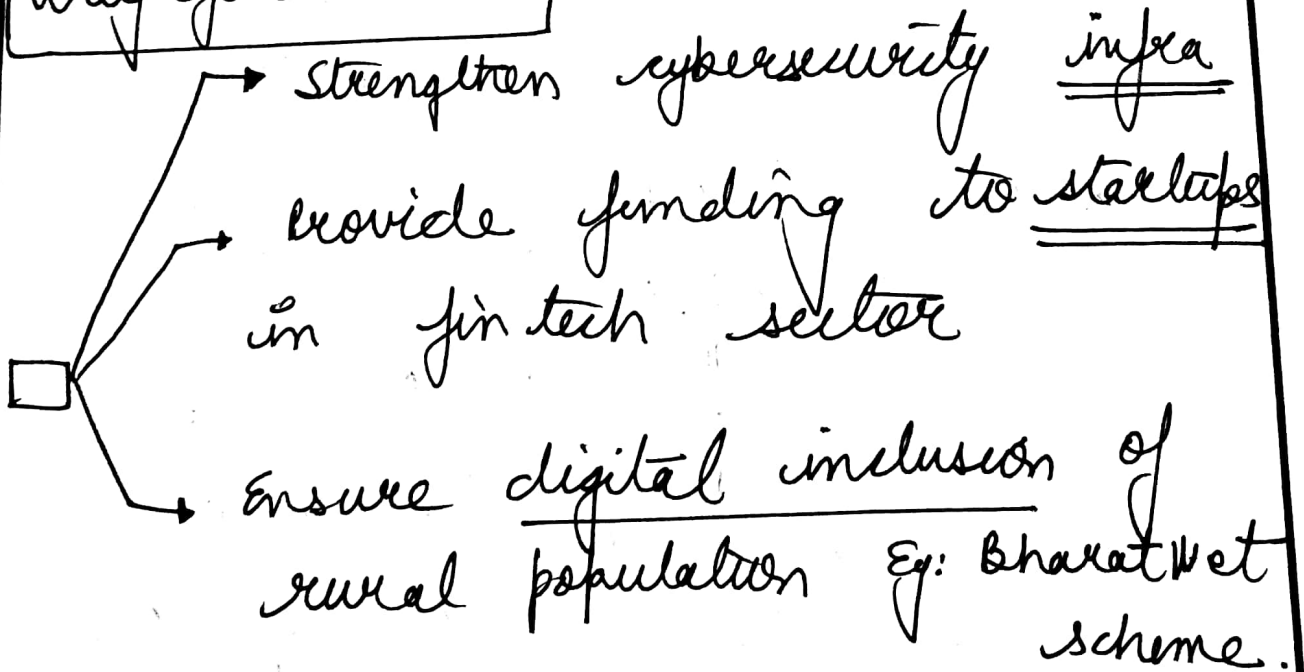
### Potential



## Challenges



## Way forward



By these, we can give a phillip to inclusive development in financial sector.

5. With India striving to achieve its development objectives, examine how blue economy can help in pursuing the objectives of economic development and ecological sustainability. (150 words) 10

भारत द्वारा अपने विकास उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के प्रयास में, परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार नीली अर्थव्यवस्था आर्थिक विकास और पारिस्थितिकीय संधारणीयता के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में सहायता कर सकती है।

India aims to reach ~~\$5tr~~ \$5 trillion economy by 2025. Blue economy will play a very important role in this.

## Economic development

## Ecological sustainability

① Aquaculture & fisheries → huge addition to GDP

① Renewable energy like tidal, methane hydrates, etc.

② Employment generation in shipping industry.

② Mangroves ↓ ~~green~~ carbon sinks →

③ Extraction of minerals like poly metallic

→ reduce emissions

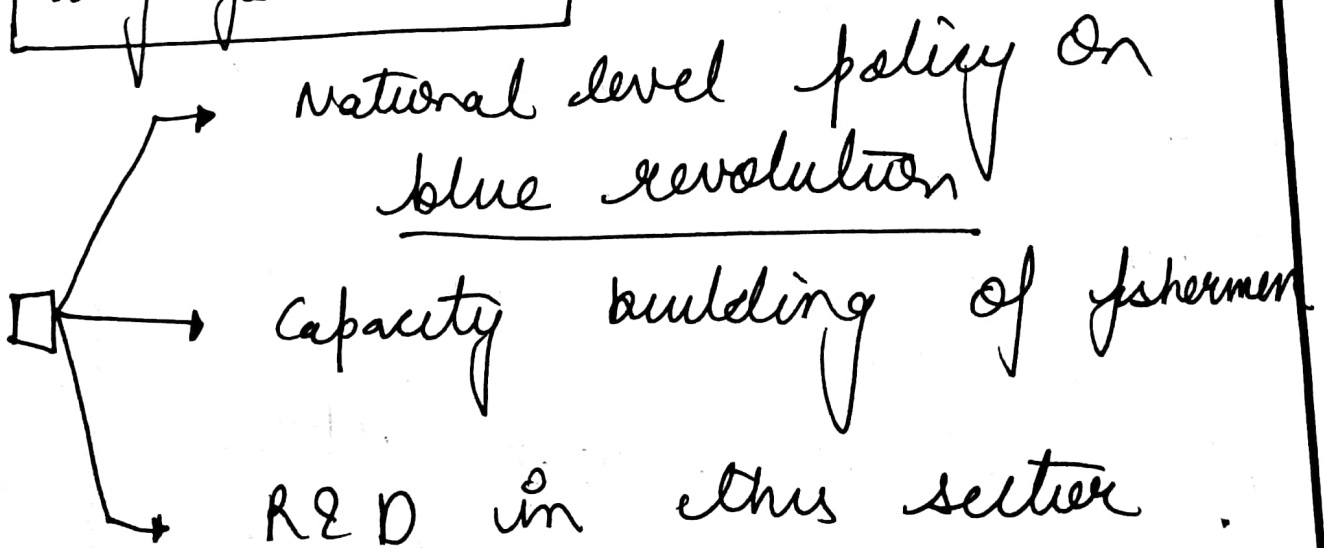
modules → feed  
India's industry

④ Port infrastructure  
→ Boost international  
connectivity &  
exports

⑤ Energy exploration  
Eg: K4 basin  
↓  
Energy security

③ Preservation of  
estuaries, coastal  
zones & coral  
reefs.  
↓  
conservation of  
biodiversity

way forward



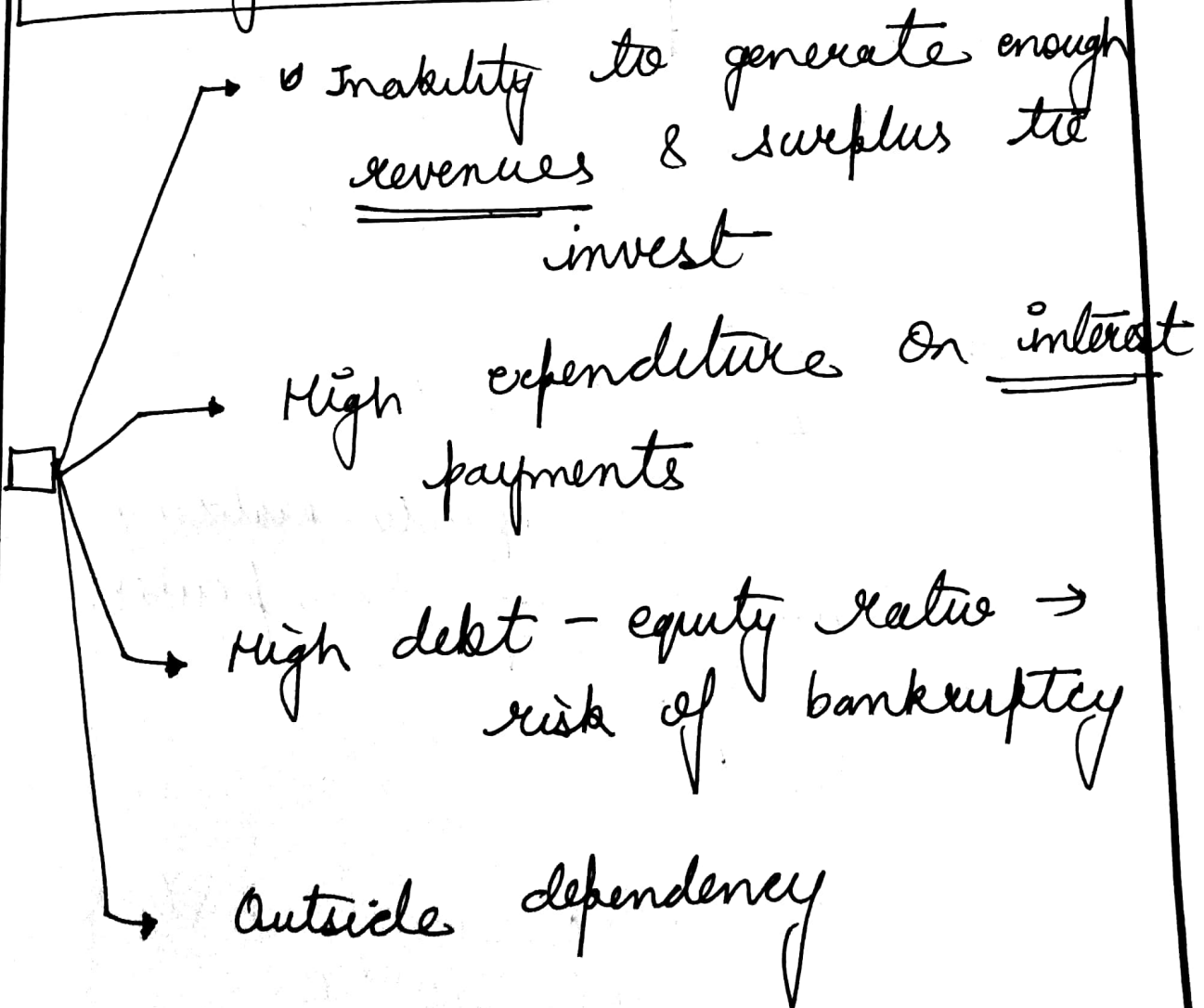
6. Reliance on borrowings for capital expenditure in railways reflects a weakening financial position. Comment on the statement and discuss ways in which better resource generation and utilisation can be achieved therein.

(150 words) 10

रेलवे में पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए उधारी पर निर्भरता कमजोर होती वित्तीय स्थिति को प्रतिबिंबित करती है। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी कीजिए तथा उन उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनसे इसमें बेहतर संसाधन सृजन और उपयोगिता प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

Budget 2019 announced that railways need an investment of ₹ 50 lakh crore ~~in~~ by 2030.

Borrowings → weak financial position



## Ways forward

## Resource generation

## Resource utilisation

① ~~Reduce of~~ Leverage

& PPP model of  
infra development  
in railways.

② Flexible charge →  
so as to generate  
more revenue

③ Reduce operational  
costs so as to  
generate investible  
surplus

④ Lease of railway  
station space for  
ads & shops, etc.

① Rationalise  
manpower requirement

② use of technology  
to reduce costs  
eg: e-ticket

③ generate electricity  
via renewable  
sources to reduce  
electricity costs

④ Capacity building  
of manpower

Railways is the backbone of India's  
logistics sector & needs to be  
strengthened

7. With water increasingly becoming a scarce resource, large scale adoption of micro irrigation techniques could prove to be a game changer in India. Analyse. Also enumerate various steps taken by the government to promote micro irrigation in India.

(150 words) 10

जल के उत्तरोत्तर दुर्लभ संसाधन बनते जाने के कारण, भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई तकनीकों का व्यापक पैमाने पर अंगीकरण निर्णायक सिद्ध हो सकता है। विघ्नेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को बढ़ावा देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

~~As~~ India has 17% of world population but only 4% of world's freshwater resource.

Micro irrigation techniques

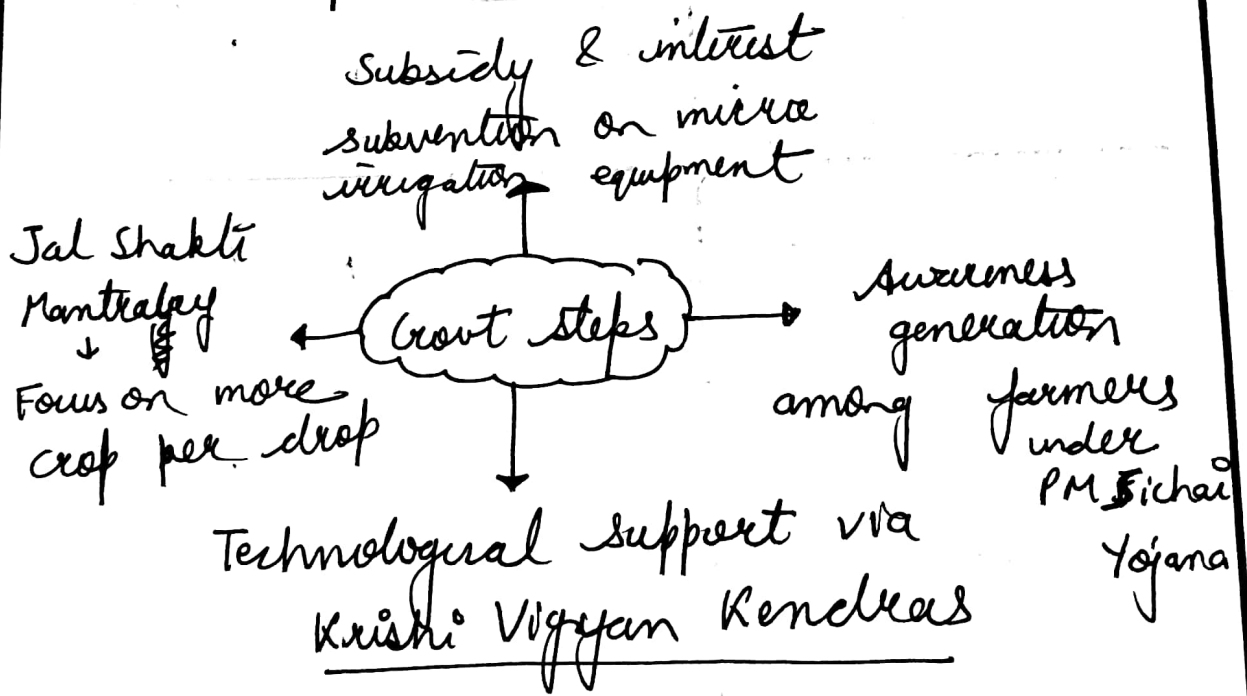
Involves limited use of water like drip irrigation, sprinkler, etc.

How a game changer?

1. Water conservation → → sustainable agriculture

2. Low cost for farmers bill → <sup>less</sup> water

- ③ Higher yield → Help in achieving the goal of doubling farmers income
- ④ Especially important for dry & drought prone regions.
- ⑤ Critical requirement in the wake of climate change & changing monsoon pattern.



Micro irrigation is critical to achieve long term sustainable "evergreen revolution" as propounded by MS Swaminathan

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8. Livestock farming not only contributes to climate change but is also affected by it. Elaborate the statement and discuss some measures that can be taken to make livestock farming more sustainable as well as resilient.

(150 Words) 10

पशुधन खेती (लाइवस्टॉक फार्मिंग) न केवल जलवायु परिवर्तन में योगदान देता है, बल्कि इससे प्रभावित भी होता है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए और पशुधन खेती को अधिक संधारणीय के साथ-साथ लचीला (रिज़िलियंट) बनाने हेतु उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Livestock farming is critical to supplement farmers income & boost food security.

Contributes to  
Climate Change

Affected by  
it.

① Contributes 14.5% of all human generated greenhouse gas especially methane

① Higher diseases & pests in livestock due to global warming

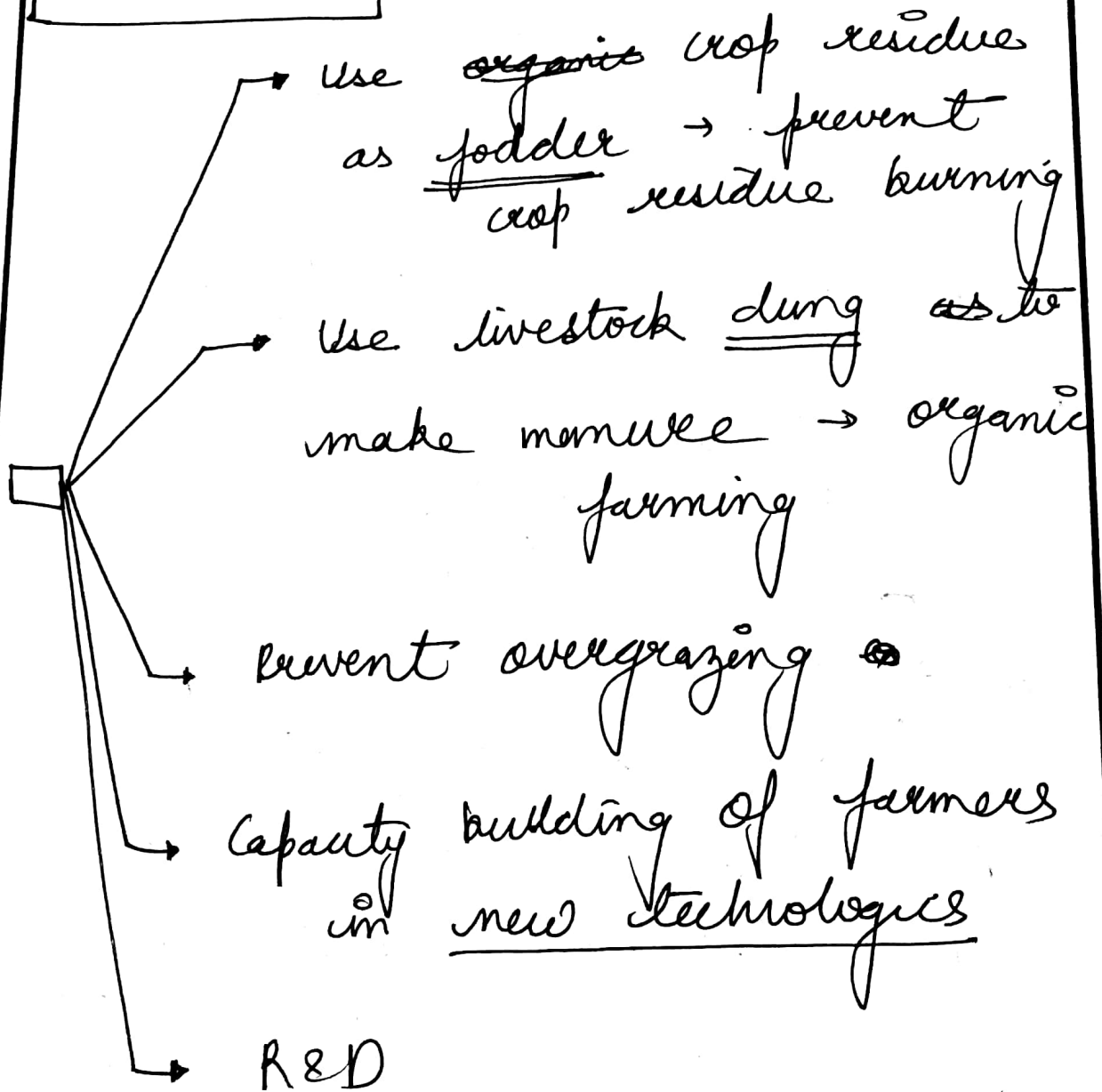
② Overgrazing → leads to deforestation

② Disasters → livestock killed

③ Unsustainable waste disposal → emissions

③ Lack of fodder ~~to to~~ due to droughts

Measures



By these, we can contribute towards making livestock sector more sustainable.

9. The cropping pattern of a region is influenced by geo-climatic, socio-cultural, economic, historical and political factors. Substantiate with relevant examples. (150 words) 10

किसी क्षेत्र का शस्य प्रतिरूप भू-जलवायविक, सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, ऐतिहासिक और राजनीतिक कारकों से प्रभावित होता है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Cropping pattern refers to the types of crops grown in different regions at various points of time.



## Factors affecting

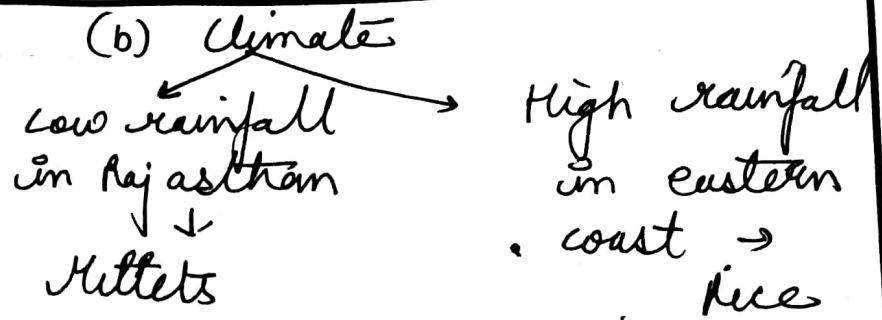
①

Geo climatic (a)

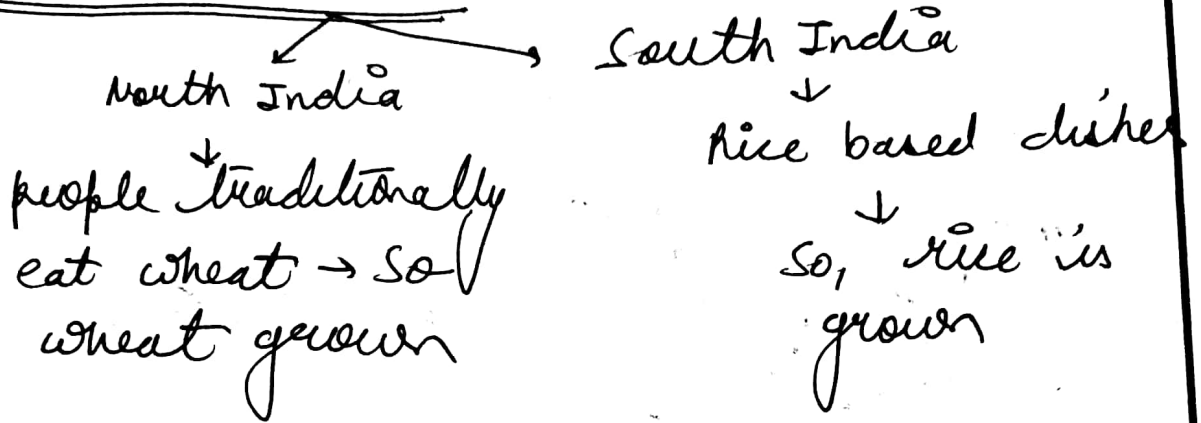
Soil type

eg: Black soil  
↓  
Cotton  
in Gujarat

Alluvial soil  
↓  
Wheat & Rice  
in Punjab



② Socio Cultural



③ Economic → Market demand &

price effects. Eg: Price of cash crops is increasing → shift of cropping pattern towards cash crops

④ Historical → Eg: British introduced tea in North East, Indigo plantations etc.

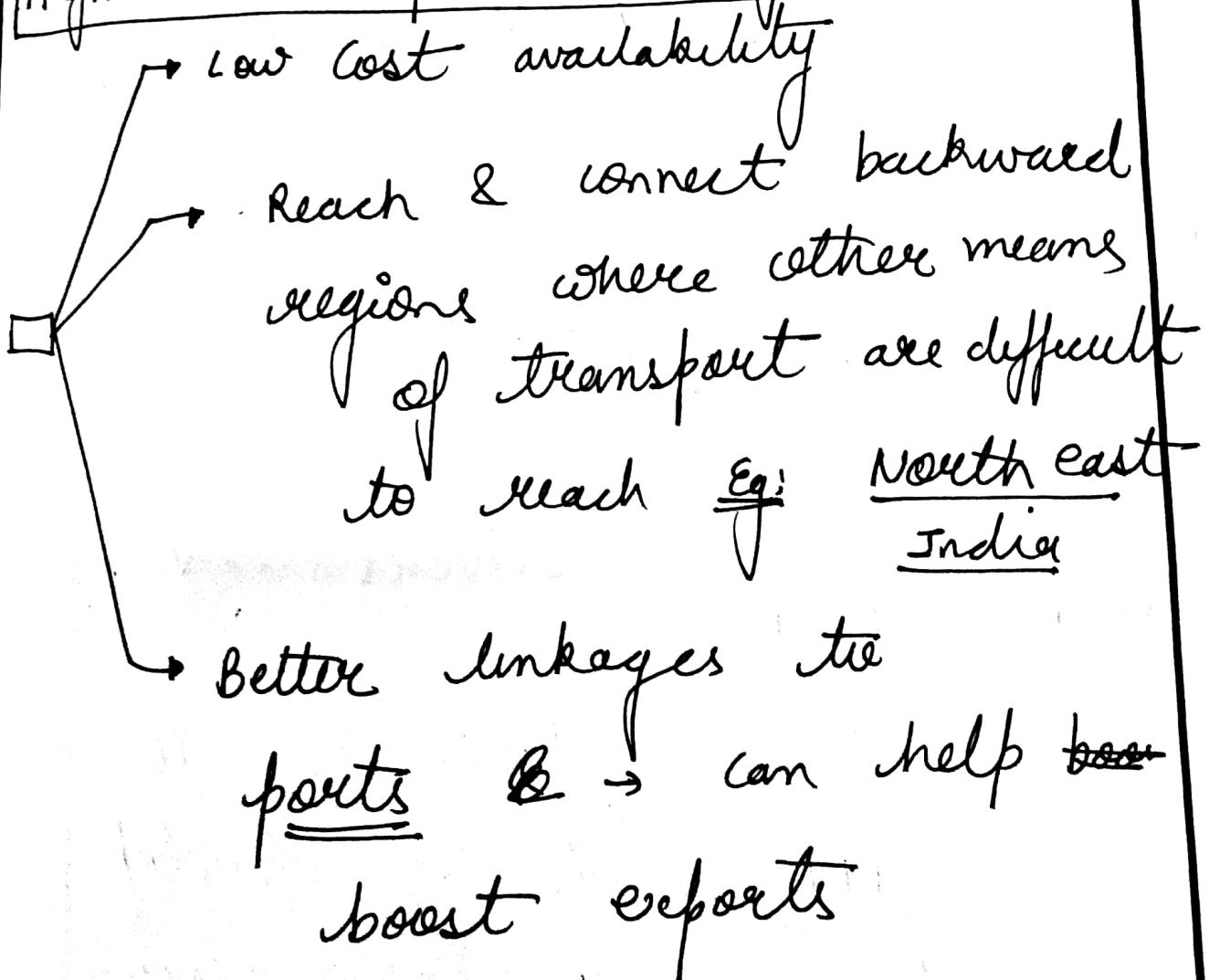
⑤ Political factors → Govt policy on MSP → Eg: MSP on oilseeds increased → shift of cropping pattern towards it

10. A developed Inland Waterway Transport (IWT) will not only augment the overall transport capacity of the country, but also help correct the multi-modal transport mix. Discuss.  
(150 words) 10

एक विकसित अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग परिवहन (IWT) न केवल देश की समग्र परिवहन क्षमता को बढ़ाएगा, अपितु इससे मल्टी-मॉडल परिवहन मिश्रण को सुधारने में भी सहायता मिलेगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Budget 2019 announced that the government will create a National Waterway corridor throughout India.

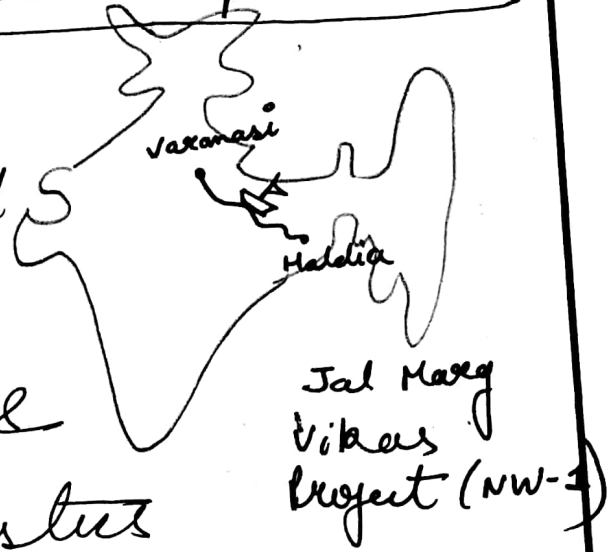
Augment transport capacity



## Correct multi modal transport mix

① Overreliance on roadways → will be reduced.

② Freight villages & multi modal logistics park → will help interconnect different modes of transport.



## Challenges

- + Funding constraint
- + Environmental destruction of rivers
- + Poor R & D

The need of the hour is to leverage PPP mode to develop inland water ways to bring down logistics costs to 10% of GDP.

11. Can the consolidation of banks help in stemming the existing problems in the banking sector? Discuss. (250 words) 15

क्या बैंकों का समेकन बैंकिंग क्षेत्रक में वर्तमान समस्याओं में निपटने में सहायता कर सकता है? चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, the government gave a go ahead for the consolidation of Vijaya Bank, Bank of Baroda & Pena Bank.

Yes it can help in curbing problems

No it won't help.

① will give bank greater access to capital by pooling

① Existing governance issues have not been resolved.

their resources

↓  
Easy to maintain Capital Adequacy ratio &

② Political interference in bank's functioning & will continue

Basel III norms

- ② Rationalise bank branches → significant cost reduction
- ③ Regional banks merged → will now serve nationally  
greater & wider market areas & more revenue
- ④ Higher resources → means banks can invest in new technology for quality improvement eg: 5G  
past consolidation is spending more on blockchain
- ⑤ Better coordinated efforts to recover
- ③ Banks consolidated without adequate market rationale
- ④ Weak banks merged with strong banks → may bring down overall efficiency
- ⑤ Rationalisation of manpower → strikes & disputes
- ⑥ Cultural clashes among employees due to different

Don't write anything this margin  
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin  
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

NPA's - Consequently, NPA's have gone down to 10% in March 2019.

organizational culture of different banks

6

Less no of <sup>PSP's</sup> banks  
↓  
Easier for RBI to supervise & regulate → prevent banking scam.

The need of the hour is to bring governance reforms in banking sector →

(a) Transfer bank equity to an independent Banking Insurance Co (P J Nayak Committee)

(b) Autonomy to bank boards

12. Why has the contribution of manufacturing sector, as a percentage of the GDP, remained stagnant in the recent years? In this context, analyse the achievements of National Manufacturing Policy, 2011 with regards to its intended objectives. (250 words) 15

विगत वर्षों में GDP के प्रतिशत के रूप में विनिर्माण क्षेत्रक का योगदान स्थिर क्यों रहा है? इस संदर्भ में, अपने लक्षित उद्देश्यों के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय विनिर्माण नीति, 2011 की उपलब्धियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The contribution of manufacturing sector as a % of GDP has remained stagnant at around 14-15% in recent years.

### Reasons

- Declining private investment
- Low FDI
- Low credit growth due to NPA crisis & IL&FS crisis
- Shock of demonetisation
- Hasty implementation of GST

- Lack of labour reforms
- Lack of skilled labour especially in emerging technologies like AI, IOT
- Low international demand due to trade war between USA & China

## National Manufacturing Policy 2011

### Objectives

### Achievements

①

To bring ease of tax compliance for manufacturing sector

~~(1)~~ ① (a) Faceless tax verification introduced in Budget 2019  
(b) Tax rate brought down to 25% for corporate sector

②

To promote labour reforms & generate

② (a) 55 labour registers reduced

higher employment

to just 5

(b) Shear Sundher Portal → online compliance

③ corrects inverted duty structures

③ GST has corrected it

④ Boost infrastructure development

④ (a) Ports developed under Sagarmala

(b) Inland waterway under Jal Marg Vikas Project

⑤ Boost R&D & core competitiveness of manufacturing exports

⑤ (a) Tax incentives to innovative startups

(b) National Research Foundation announced in Budget 2019.

The need of the hour is a revamped & updated National Manufacturing policy to address the demands of New Industrial Revolution 4.0

13. One of the goals that a developing economy aspires for is to bring down the Incremental Capital-Output Ratio (ICOR). In this context, what are the constraints that underlie the efficient conversion of savings rate to investments in the Indian economy? Also suggest some measures to improve this efficiency. (250 words) 15

एक विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्था जिन लक्ष्यों की आकांक्षा रखती है उनमें से एक वृद्धिशील पूंजी-उत्पाद अनुपात (इंक्रिमेंटल कैपिटल-आउटपुट रेश्यो: ICOR) में कमी लाना है। इस संदर्भ में, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में बचत दर के निवेश में कुशल रूपांतरण के समक्ष आने वाली बाधाएँ क्या हैं? साथ ही, इसकी कुशलता में सुधार हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Economic Survey 2019 has expressed concerns regarding declining private investment rate in the country

Constraints

① Underdeveloped Capital market especially ~~to~~ corporate bond & municipal bond market.

② corruption & inefficiency in public sector banks leading to NPA crisis & IL & FS crisis → arrest credit growth & investments.

③ Low ~~&~~ Capital output ratio ~~due~~  
 ↓  
 due to (a) Lack of skilled labour  
 (b) obsolete technology  
 (c) Poor infrastructure  
 due to which return on investment  
 is less → falling investment rate

④ crowding out of savings → due to  
 high fiscal deficit & use of  
 borrowings by government for  
subsidy & not investment.

⑤ Insider trading, crony capitalism,  
 fugitive economic offenders →  
reduce investor trust.

⑥ High savings in form of cash &  
 gold by households especially  
 in several areas → no investment

## Measures

- Reduce fiscal deficit by implementing NK Singh Committee recommendations. of Fiscal Stability Council
- Higher govt spending on investment & less on subsidy
- Financial inclusion of rural areas to channelise their savings into investments Eg: PM Jan Dhan Yojana
- autonomy & governance reforms in Public Sector Banks Eg: Bank consolidation, IBC 2016
- Improve Capital output ratio to increase ROI - boost investment by R&D, skill development of youth.

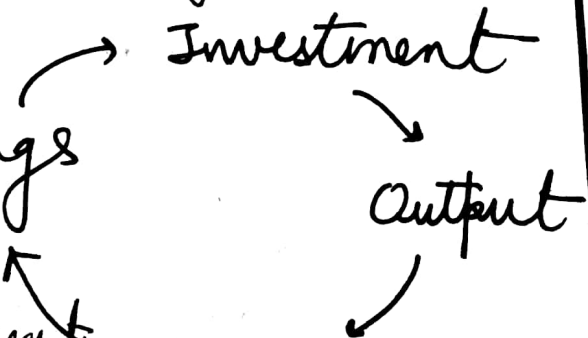
By these, we can

kick start the savings

virtuous cycle

of savings - Investment Income

as proposed by EoS survey 2019



# VISION IAS

14. Highlight the factors responsible for rise in the number of start-ups in India in recent years. Analyzing the challenges in the existing start-up ecosystem, suggest some measures to resolve them. (250 words) 15

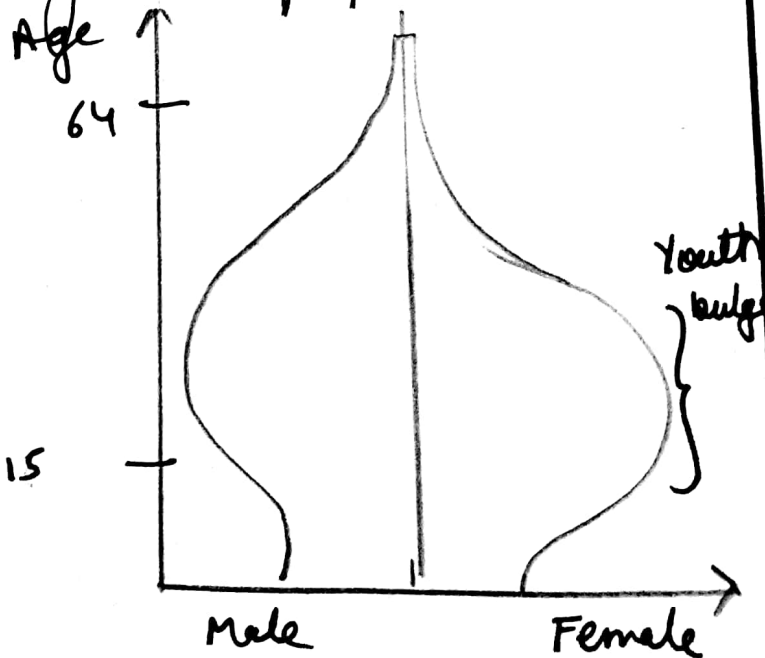
विविध वर्षों में भारत में स्टार्ट-अप की संख्या में वृद्धि के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्तमान स्टार्ट-अप पारिस्थिति की चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण करते हुए, उनका समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

India has become the largest destination for startups. They are playing a key role in GDP increase & employment generation.

Factors responsible for their rise

① ~~rising~~ Demographic dividend of India → high youth population

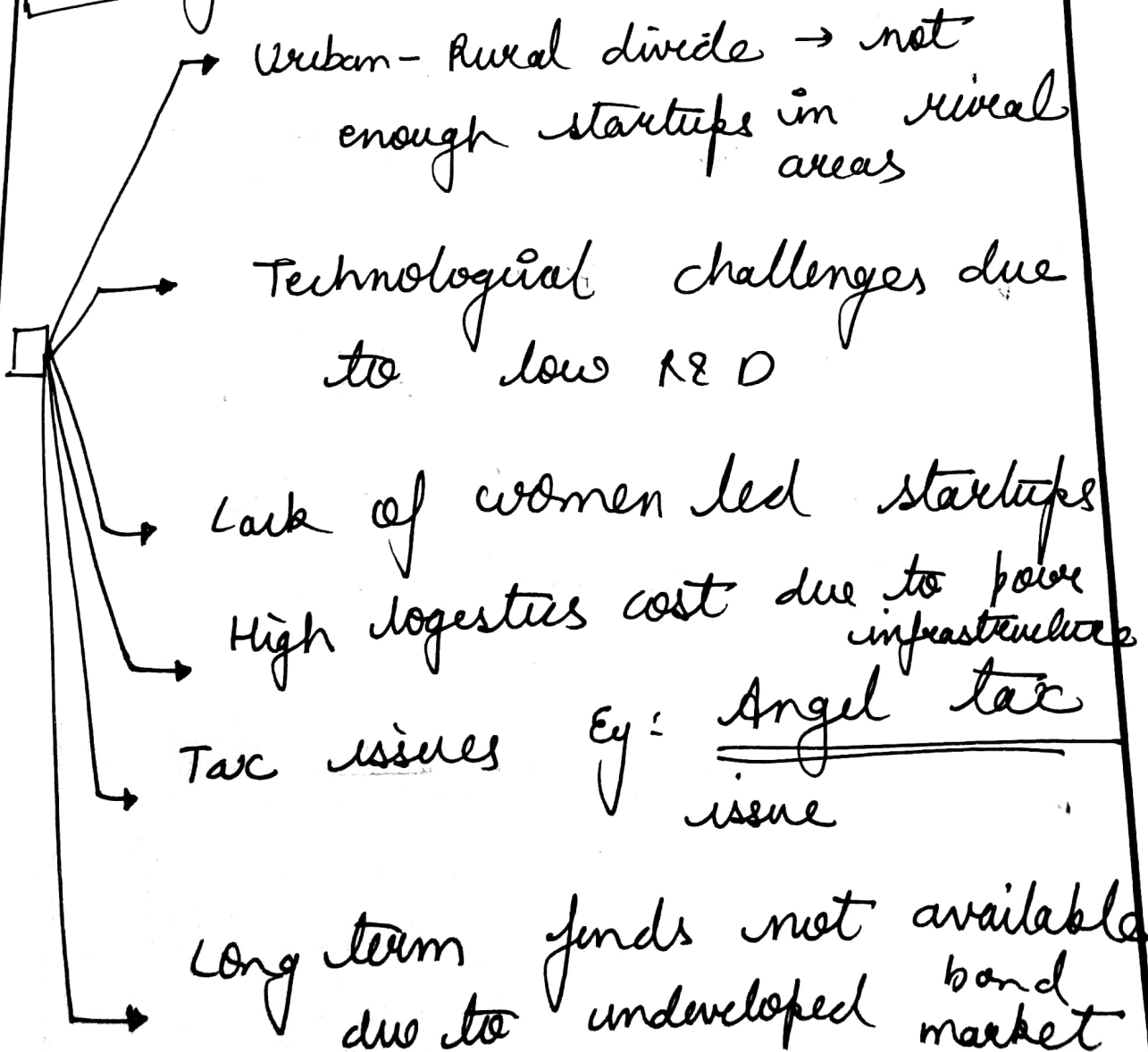
② High level of literacy & skill training is



③ Government push via Startup India & tax incentives.

- ④ Funding available via MUDRA Yojana & venture capital funds like Softbank
- ⑤ wide market → huge demand
- ⑥ regulatory ease → under single window clearance under Make In India

## Challenges



# VISION IAS

## Measures

- Skill development of rural youth → to boost startups there
- More incubation centres to provide constant mentoring support to startups
- Behavioural change to boost women entrepreneurs
- Further Tax incentives + faster anonymous verifications
- Industry - Academia partnership to boost innovation
- International connectivity & infra dev<sup>n</sup> → to boost export oriented startups
- Labour law reforms

15. There is a high cost of compliance as well as complexities associated with existing labour laws at centre and state levels. Discuss What steps have recently been taken by the central government to address these challenges? (250 words) 15

केंद्र और राज्य स्तरों पर वर्तमान श्रम कानूनों के साथ अनुपालन की उच्च लागत के साथ-साथ जटिलताएँ भी जुड़ी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए केंद्र सरकार द्वारा हाल में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

India still ranks low at 77<sup>th</sup> position in world banks' ease of doing business. One of the prime reasons is complex labour laws.

## Problem

- ① Multiple laws at centre & states  
Eg: Trade Union Act, Industrial Dispute Act, Factories Act.
- ② Inspector Raj → of labour inspectors → who indulge in corruption & extortion, harassment
- ③ Need to maintain huge amount of labour compliance records

& registers under different laws

- ④ Very high minimum wages in some states due to populist policies
- ⑤ Extremely difficult to fire employees even for genuine reasons.
- ⑥ ~~But~~ no adequate mechanism for resolving industrial disputes.
- ⑦ Whole burden on formal sector as informal sector kept out of purview.
- ⑧ No social security to workers in informal sector.

### Steps taken

- ① Reduction in no of registers under various labour laws from 56 to just 5.

② Fixed term contractual employment is now allowed in all sectors.

③ Proposed ~~code~~ rationalisation of 44 labour laws in 4 codes Eg: Code of wages

④ PM Shree Meeva Jayate Karyakram

Shree ~~Suridha~~  
Suridha Portal  
↓  
online compliance & return filing

Random labour inspection scheme to end inspector Raj

Promote ~~apprenticeship~~  
apprenticeship by incentives

As Economic Survey 2019 highlighted, we need to emulate Rajasthan's success in flexible labour law reforms nationally to be able to reach among top 50 in ease of doing business.

16. The contribution of coal based power generation is not expected to substantially go down in the next few decades, despite growing importance of renewables. Comment on the statement in light of increasing demand for power in India. (250 words) 15

नवीकरणीय संसाधनों के बढ़ते महत्व के बावजूद, कोयला आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के योगदान में अगले कुछ दशकों में मूलतः कमी आने की उम्मीद नहीं है। भारत में विद्युत की बढ़ती मांग के आलोक में इस कथन पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Coal based thermal power plants still account for 60% of electricity generation in India which is very high.

Not expected to go down

① Extremely high power demand which is continuously rising rapidly → coal power still needed to feed our industries.

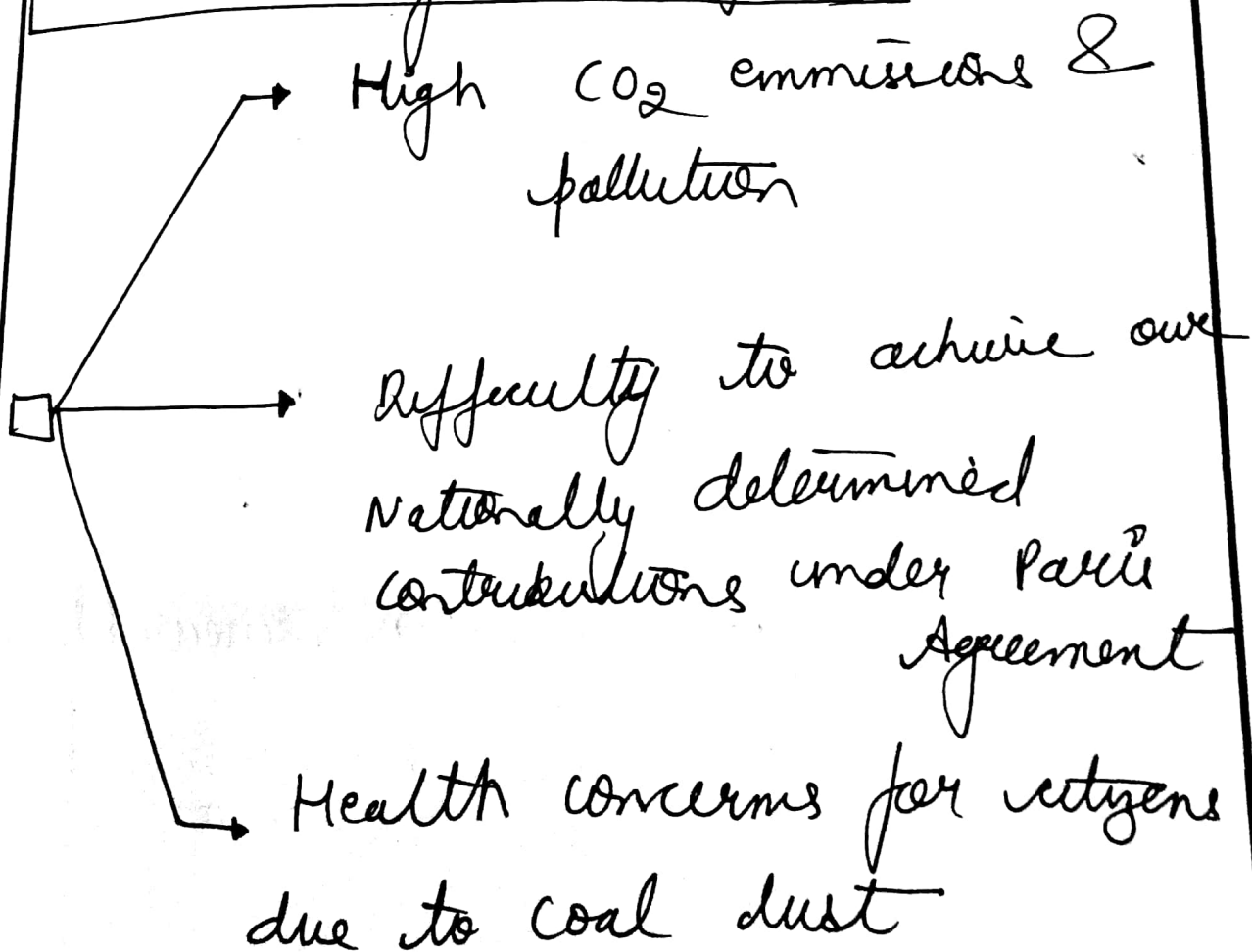
② Abundant coal supply in India

③ Comparatively lower cost of

coal based power production .

- ④ variable & unstable nature of renewable energy Eg: Wind or Solar energy
- ⑤ Funding constraints in rapid adoption of renewable energy .
- ⑥ Technology like of geothermal energy is still in nascent stage .

Issues arising out of it



## Way forward

- ~~provide~~ for more public investment in renewable energy
- Engaging private sector especially startups in R&D
- Higher coal cess to discourage it
- International collaboration like International Solar Alliance
- Skill development in this sector.

The need of the hour is to achieve India's target of 175 GW of power generation from renewable sources to effectively mitigate climate change.

# VISIONARIAS

कृषि या विज्ञान

17. Elaborate the strategic and operational elements of the Agriculture Export Policy, 2018 and discuss the role it can play to achieve the target of doubling farmers' income by 2022. (250 words) 15

कृषि निर्यात नीति, 2018 के रणनीतिक एवं परिचालन-संबंधी तत्वों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए और 2022 तक किसानों की आय को दोगुना करने के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में इसके द्वारा निभायी जा सकने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

with the objective of doubling India's agricultural exports by 2022, government of India launched the Agriculture <sup>export</sup> policy 2018.

Strategic element

Operational element

① Providing a stable trade policy regime by assuring that organic products & food processing products will not <sup>come</sup> under export restrictions.

① spread awareness among farmers about export potential via Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

② Providing an

② Establish quality inspection infrastructure

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>institutional framework to deal with <u>Sanitary</u> &amp; Phyto <u>Sanitary</u> barriers</p>                              | <p>2 food safety stds.</p>   |
| <p>3 Boost food processing industry to promote <u>high value</u> diversified exports.</p>                                     | <p>3 Promoting "Brand India" <sup>99</sup> <u>66</u> globally &amp; labelling products as organic, ethnic, <del>etc</del>, etc</p> |
| <p>4 Designate <del>zones</del> <sup>clusters</sup> as "Agri export zones" &amp; provide necessary infra support to them.</p> | <p>4 Training &amp; skill development of farmers</p>   |
| <p>5 Promote private investment in agri parking, export fulfilment.</p>   | <p>5 Providing them access to newer technologies.</p>  |
|   | <p>6 Reform APMC to allow them to sell <del>any</del> freely</p>   |

## Role

- ① Higher agri exports → higher farmer income
- ② Reduced farmer indebtedness
- ③ Surplus can be invested in new agri technologies.
- ④ Food processing industry → can boost demand → eliminate intermediaries → stable & assured farmer income
- ⑤ Better quality testing → acceptance of Indian standards abroad → higher exports.

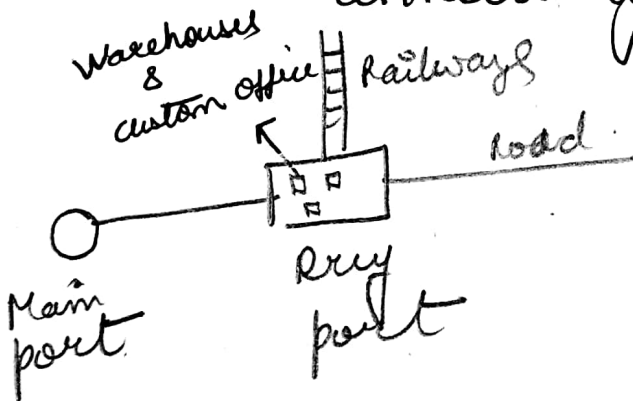
The need of the hour is to implement this policy effectively to ~~to~~ arrest farmer suicides & increase their income.

18. Write a brief note on 'Dry Ports' and their significance in mitigating logistic challenges in India. Also, discuss the challenges in their development and measures needed to address them. (250 words) 15

भारत में लॉजिस्टिक्स की चुनौतियों को कम करने में 'शुष्क पत्तनों' एवं उनके महत्व पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, उनके विकास में आने वाली चुनौतियों और उनके समाधान हेतु आवश्यक उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Dry ports are inland ports which provide several logistical services like →

- warehousing & cold storage
- customs clearance
- Multi modal transport connectivity.



## Significance

- ~~Relieves me~~ Relieves main port of several functions like custom clearances etc
- Very cost effective as provide

multiple options for transport

- Convenience → one stop solution for all logistic services
- Easy port connectivity - as usually located near to main port.

Challenges

- Regulatory clearances delay
- Problem in land acquisition
- Funding constraints
- Unnecessary customs document requirement + delay
- Concept of dry port still new & much unexplored in India.

# VISION IAS

## Measures

- National level policy on dry ports needed
- Leverage PPP mode for construction of dry ports
- Allow FDI in dry port operation & management
- Use Information Technology in dry port warehousing, customs clearance, etc.
- Capacity building of labour force by vocational courses in warehousing, material handling etc

• Dry ports can help us improve our “logistics case of doing business” significantly.

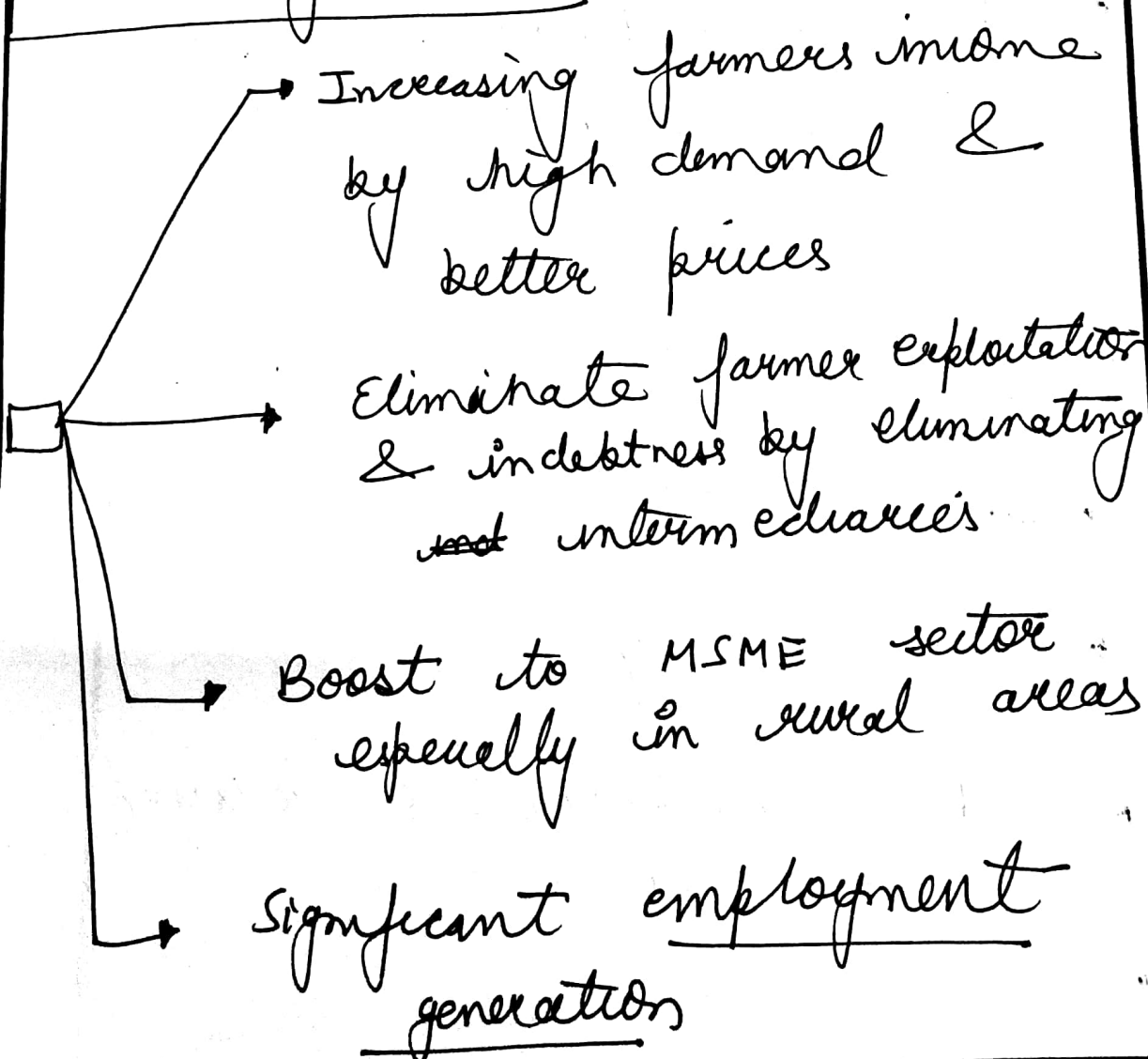
19. Development of food processing industry will help in achieving the twin goals of inclusive growth and food security. Discuss. Also, account for the competitive advantages enjoyed by India in the food processing sector.

(250 words) 15

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के विकास से समावेशी विकास और खाद्य सुरक्षा के दोहरे लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक में भारत को प्राप्त प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक लाभ का भी विवरण दीजिए।

Agriculture Export Policy 2018 lays immense thrust on developing food processing industry in India.

Inclusive growth



# VISION TAG

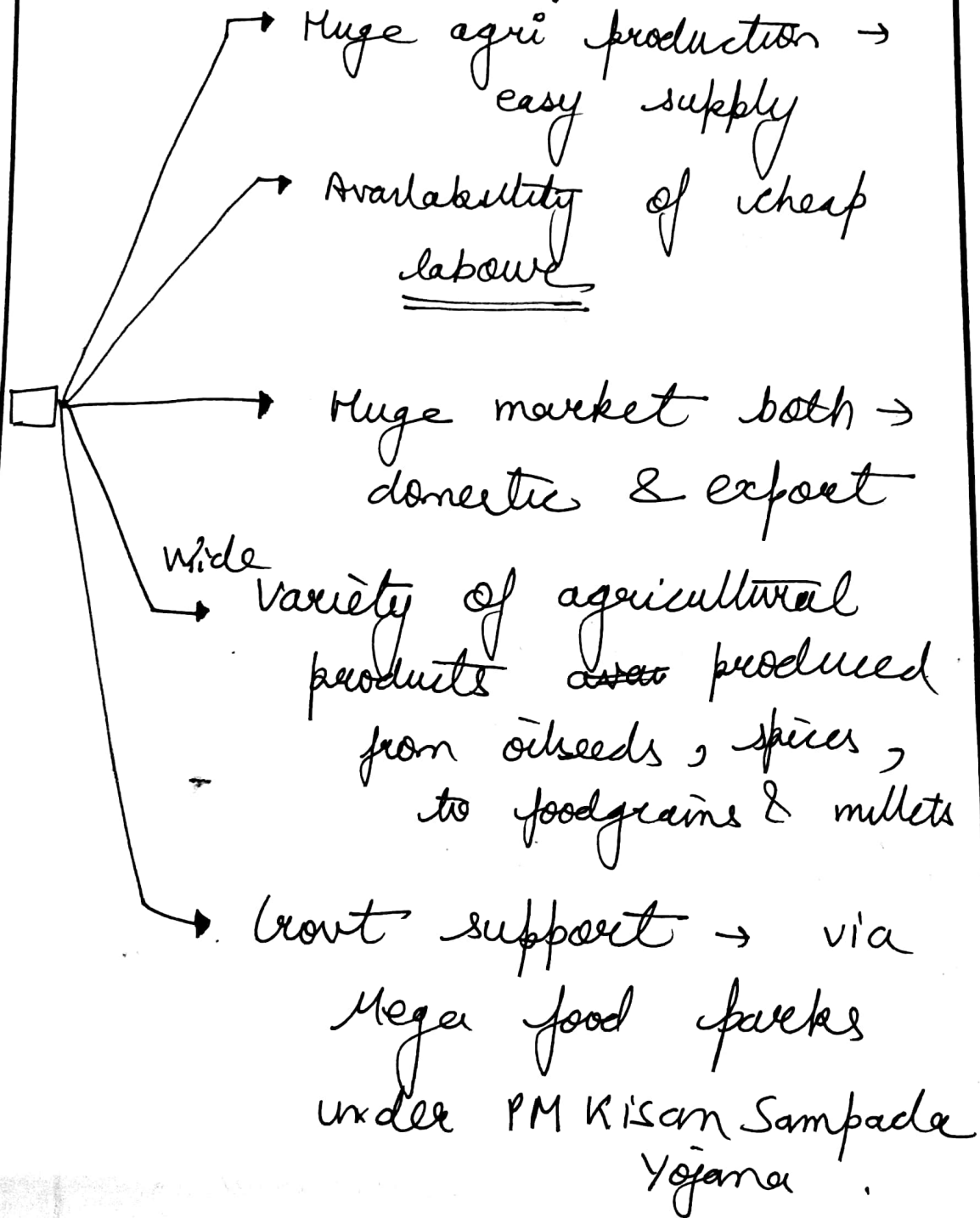
## Food security

- Poverty alleviation due to ~~farmer~~ employment → better access to food
- Higher demand by industry → will lead to higher investment in agri technology → boost yields
- Bio fortification by industry → address hidden hunger
- Exports of food products esp to Sub Saharan Africa → help food security there...

## Challenges

- Obsolete technology & low R&D
- Poor quality
- Lack of backward & forward ~~and~~ linkages.
- Funding constraints

## Comparative advantage of India



Food processing industry is critical to double farmer's income by 2022 & achieve sustainable development

20. Identify the problems faced by Indian agriculture as a consequence of changing land holding pattern as witnessed in the findings of Agriculture census, 2015-16. In light of these problems, suggest suitable ways to resolve such structural issues in agriculture. (250 words) 15

जैसा कि कृषि संगणना, 2015-16 के जाँच परिणामों में देखा गया है, परिवर्तनशील भू-धारण प्रतिरूप के परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय कृषि के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं की पहचान कीजिए। इन समस्याओं के प्रकाश में, कृषि में ऐसे संरचनात्मक मुद्दों का समाधान करने के लिए उपयुक्त उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

85% of the farmers are marginal & small in India. However, 57% of the land is owned by medium & large farmers.

Problems revealed by Agriculture census 2015 - 16

- ① From rising fragmentation of landholding & a consequent rise in smaller & marginal holdings. It leads to
- (a) Fall in productivity
  - (b) Higher per unit input cost due to less economies of scale

(c) Inability to use technology like harvesters, etc on small farm

(d) Less marketable surplus left  
→ low income → debt trap

② Reversion of ~~an~~ agricultural land to non-agricultural activities. It leads to

(a) Farmer especially tribals reduced to the status of landless labourer

(b) Threat to food security

③ Rising feminisation of agriculture with more female owned land-holdings. This leads to

(a) Lack of access to credit to female farmers  
(b) Lack of skills ~~to~~

# VISION IAS

## Measures

- Promote cooperative farming ~~to~~ so as to take use of technologies like harvester, etc
- Promote Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO) to increase their bargaining power in market
- Explore Vertical farming techniques
- Allow leasing & hiring of machines for small farmers
- Provide ~~all~~ credit & skill support to female farmers
- Land reforms → consolidation of fragmented landholdings