



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS

R
N

03 AUG 2019

NO.
03

RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1236)

Name of Candidate	SHUBHAM KUMAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG.	Registration Number	225253
Center	ORN.	Date	3/08/2019

INDEX TABLE

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	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- 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।

16-B, 2nd 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. 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 includes rearing of cattles, goats, sheeps & for various direct products like milk, wool, meat and also indirect help in agriculture like labour, fertilizers etc

Contribution to Climate Change

- ① Meat Industry → contribute to over 15 % of methane released world wide
- ② Water consumption for production of 1 Kg of meat is several times than 1 Kg of vegetables/cereals.
- ③ Excreta of Cattles, livestock — further contribute to global warming gases

Affected by climate change

- ① Affect their survivability
- ② Their food → grasses and other things not easily available.

Measures

- ① Making breeds of cattle resilient
Promoting native breeds
Eg → Gokul Mission
- ② Veterinary Hospitals & doctors should be increased
- ③ Sustainable Use → residue from agriculture should be used as food.
↓
Making of organic fertilizer from excreta.

Zero budget Natural Farming is great example how both Agriculture & Cattles can be benefitted. We should promote this.

2. 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।

India through Inland Waterways is promoting waterway Transport. Recently container shipment from varanasi was sent to haldi via river Ganga.

Transport Capacity

- ① Currently network of highways & even railways are not as per the demand
- ② India - thousands of kilometers of navigational waterways (~7,000 km) is available - will boost the capacity
- ③ Cheaper than other transport.
- ④ low carbon foot print - environment friendly also.

Multi-modal Transport Mix

① Current Roadways > Railways and then airways and waterways comes.

Roadways — contribute more than 50%
 ↓
 contribute to global warming. → costly also

② will help in reducing logistics cost. currently 14-16% range, where as in developed country it is 6-8% of total costs.

③ Help in Export Competitiveness by bringing down costs.

④ Serve hinterland as many rivers go through undeveloped areas.

Government has set target to develop inland waterways, 4 already developed almost, and 105 waterways are in pipeline. This will provide boost to over all economy.

3. Highlight the importance of Agricultural Market Intelligence for farmers in India. Identifying the issues in the present system, suggest some measures for improving Agricultural Market Intelligence in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में किसानों के लिए कृषि बाजार आसूचना के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्तमान प्रणाली में निहित समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में कृषि बाजार आसूचना में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

farmers in India suffer from low knowledge of market situation which affect their income.

Importance of Agriculture Market Intelligence

① It will provide all the important knowledge & intelligence of market

② What to grow → after deciding the market situation.

better price later ←

③ whether to sell now or later

farmer can decide whether to store or not.

④ Better price discovery through online auction.

⑤ Know of demand & supply → increase their income

⑥ Reducing Middlemen, who chip away benefits.

Issues

- ① Illiteracy among farmers.
- ② Lack of technology & awareness.
- ③ Market reforms in agriculture has now picked up.
- ④ Availability of Information - market of agriculture works very opaque
APMCs - doesn't disclose information

Way forward

- ① Making the process transparent
- ② Scrapping APMC & allowing better price discovering.
- ③ Use of JAM trinity - through targeted mobile messaging to farmers
- ④ Development of Apps - android apps.
- ⑤ Farmer's literacy & technology

We need to build capacity of farmers so that they can do farming which is remunerative.

4. 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। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को बढ़ावा देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India is heading towards water scarce country. Availability of water per capita has reduced below 1500 cm³/person yearly.

Over 80% of water is being consumed in agriculture, contributing to scarcity.

Micro Irrigation benefits

- * Will reduce the consumption of water significantly

Eg - 1 kg of rice production → 4,000 litres of water now.

with micro irrigation → 1 kg of rice can be produced with 1 litre of water

- ② Save in electricity costs also.

- ③ Fertility of soil - over irrigation degrades soil because of salt deposits.

Concern

- ① Initial cost of installation is very high - Affordability
- ② Government provide MSP to water intensive crops like sugarcane, rice etc → which distorts cultivation pattern

Government Steps

- ① Government is promoting sprinkle irrigation, drip irrigation etc by providing subsidies in the range of 80%
- ② Interest subvention on loans taken.

Government should also focus on less water intensive crops and more climate resilient agriculture like nutri cereals and should promote further adoption of micro irrigation.

5. 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 in India is very diverse from flood plains to mountains to semi-arid regions

Geo-climatic → dependent on monsoon rainfall.

Flood in parts of bihar → only 1 cropping done in year → coffee plantation in south & in hilly tracts

Socio-cultural → affected by social & cultural customs & traditions.
Under water cultivation - Pokkali rice in Kerala → QRHAS tag.

Economic - Minimum support price by government distorts & shapes cultivation choices
eg- Sugarcane production in semi-arid regions of Maharashtra even though it is water intensive crops.
Production of crops for better return.

Historical - Many Geographical Indication
Tags

Eg - Sahi lichi of Mussaffarpur
Haldi from Odisha
Rice of West Bengal

Political → M.S.P distorts
eg - Punjab, Haryana
still producing rice & wheat
↓
Fertilizer subsidies → led to overuse
and decreased fertility of farmlands

Recently released agricultural
census revealed that total cropped
area has been decreasing. We
need wise use of land along
with sustainable cropping pattern.

6. Integrating ecology and technology is the way forward towards achieving Evergreen Revolution in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

पारिस्थितिकी और प्रौद्योगिकी का एकीकरण भारत में सदाबहार क्रांति की प्राप्ति की दिशा में आगे की राह है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Green ^(GR) revolution has led to many negative fallouts. Thus came concept of Evergreen ^(ER) revolution — sustainable revolution without hampering the productivity & fertility of soil.

Need

① Desertification & loss of fertility after Green revolution.

② Bio accumulation — pesticides and fertilizers

↓
poisoning fishes → affecting & polluting ground water
→ entering our food chain

③ Inequality → GR benefitted rich & large farmers.

④ Limited Area → certain areas like Punjab-Haryana benefitted

Integrating Ecology & Technology

① E.R takes care of environment & ecology → as it promote other farming techniques like ZBNF (Zero Budget Natural Farming) Organic farming, traditional farming etc.

② Wise use of technology

- like drip irrigation → saves water
- decreasing input costs
- better seeds
- treating seeds with neem & other traditional means.

③ Empowering farmers — by making them know how to use technology.

Inclusive growth & environment friendly agriculture should be the aim of Evergreen Revolution

7. The adoption of agro-based clusters can generate positive spill-over effects on agricultural and rural development. Discuss. (150 words) 10

कृषि आधारित संकुलों (क्लस्टर्स) को अपनाना कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास पर सकारात्मक अधिप्लावन प्रभाव उत्पन्न कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Agro based clusters means demarkating certain area which involve in :-

- ① Agricultural production
- ② Agro-processing
- ③ Allied sector like dairy, Honey etc

Positive spill over on Agriculture

- ① Better price discovery.
- ② Backward linkages to agriculture
↳ will increase demand of agro products thus increase price
- ③ Focussed attention from government once clusters are decided.
- ④ Better marketing will lead to overall benefit to farmers.

Rural development

- ① Location → will be in rural areas.
- ② New jobs creation
- ③ Value addition will benefit farmers & people.
- ④ Infrastructure development
for processing etc.
- ⑤ Better connectivity like roads etc
as goods will be transported

Thus agro-based clusters are need of hour to not only solve farmer's distress but also develop rural areas. Also will fragmentation of agri lands, it will provide viable option to farmers

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

Recently released economic survey 2019 showed operating expenditure of 98% for railways meaning 98% of revenue is spent on only running the system.

Thus only 2% is left for capital expenditure
Mainly fulfilled by budgetary allocation (range of 1.3 lakh crore)

Reason for weak finances :-

- ① poor infrastructure.
- ② Over congestion.
- ③ drop in share of transport
roadways gaining share.
airways becoming cheaper.

- ④ Cross subsidization
→ freight charges high -
- ⑤ Quality of service not upto mark
- ⑥ Mismanagement of resources.

Ways

- ① Monetization of Railway properties
like land.
- ② Earning from advertisement

Railway Station → → Trains.
- ③ Privatization as suggested by
Bibek Debroy committee for coaches
& wagons production.
- ④ Rationalizing of costs & fares
- ⑤ Better Management.

Indian railways once
considered lifeline of India, need huge
boost and also proper management

9. Why does achieving road safety in India remain a challenging task? Keeping different stakeholders in mind, suggest some measures which can be adopted for reducing road accidents in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में सड़क सुरक्षा प्राप्त करना क्यों एक चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य बना हुआ है? विभिन्न हितधारकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए, जिन्हें भारत में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए अपनाया जा सकता है।

Recent report suggests that number of road accidents has increased after 2014.

Challenge

① Quality of roads — many area bad.

② congestion → required number of lanes not there.

③ Proper rules not followed

e.g. - wearing of helmets.

④ lack of Infrastructure like traffic signals, lights etc

⑤ lack of bridges at crossings

Measures

- ① Stricter implementation of safety rules → traffick inspectors should be increased.
- ② better infrastructure & quality of roads.
- ③ Pedeterian — walk ways & separate lane for bicycles & people
- ④ Overbridges & Under tunnels for safety crossing of lanes.
- ⑤ Awareness & sensitization of people — about their safety & other's safety as well.

Also there is need to promote public transport as they are more safe and have less impact on environment as well

10. Despite initiatives taken in recent times to support the logistics sector, it continues to face multiple challenges. Discuss. What further steps can be taken to address these challenges? (150 words) 10

लॉजिस्टिक्स क्षेत्र के समर्थन हेतु की गई नवीनतम पहलों के बावजूद, इसे लगातार कई चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों के समाधान हेतु और क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

logistic sector is not well developed in India and costs around 13-14% of costs - one of the highest in world (compared to 6-8-1% in developed countries)

Recent steps

- ① Making logistics as part of priority sector lending → making it Infrastructure Status
- ② Schemes for development of cold chain storages - incentives & loan subvention on interests are given.
- ③ Government has set target to increased its contribution in GDP

Challenges

- ① Lack of Infrastructure
- ② Lack of spending from both private & public sector
- ③ Over emphasizing on roadways which are way costlier than other modes — water ways & railways.

Further Steps

- ① Development of internal waterways
- ② Dedicated freight corridors will ~~boost~~ the sector & bring down the costs.
- ③ More incentives

Logistic sector affects export competitiveness of a country. We need to improve it to make India manufacturing hub & to attract foreign capital.

11. 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.

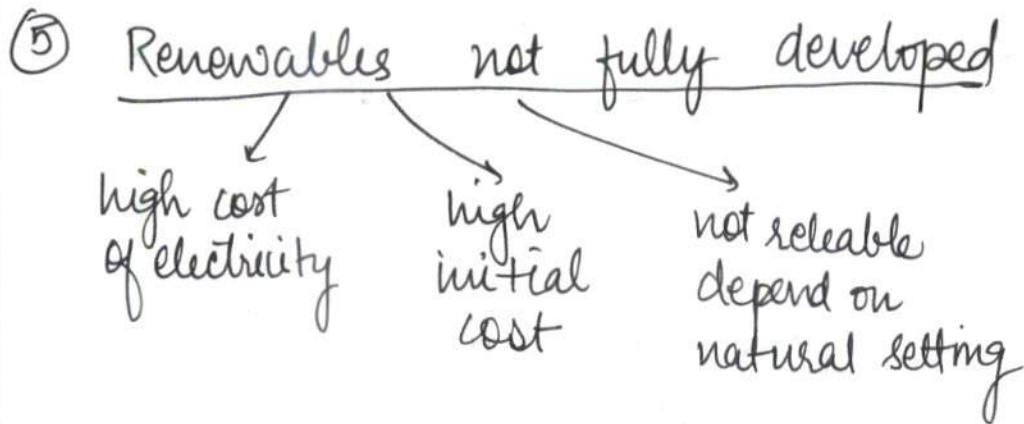
(250 words) 15

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 power generation contribute around 60% of the total demand in the energy mix of India.

Coal demand not going down as :-

- ① Known technology - doesn't require new research and development.
- ② All ready have many coal power plants and their number is not decreasing, Infact increasing.
- ③ Cheap electricity - compared with renewables.
- ④ Reliable - power can be produced any time and in controlled manner



Growing importance of Renewables

① India's commitment of 40% renewable share in energy mix by 2030.

② → Sustainable Development targets
→ growing consensus among people towards renewables.

③ Government steps & subsidies

Target →

100 MW → Solar	} <u>by 2022</u>
60 MW → Wind	
10 MW → Biogas	
5 MW → small hydro	

④ → several large solar park projects
→ Incentives for solar roof top

- ⑤ Cost of Technology is coming down
 ⑥ India is leading climate cause & renewables.
 ex - International Solar Alliance.

Demand of power in India

- ① It is expected as economy grows
- ② New industries need power
- ③ Increasing consumption
 - mainly private individuals
 - Metropolis cities
 - Office buildings
- ④ Services Sector - ICT, internet etc needs power

Coal sector employees large amount of employees and also contribute to economy significantly. Until & unless viable alternatives are established, coal based power generation is here to stay.

12. Despite comprehensive government support to agriculture, why is it that farming in India remains unremunerative? Do you agree that direct income support under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) is a much needed measure to make agriculture a viable source of livelihood? (250 words) 15

कृषि के निमित्त व्यापक सरकारी सहायता के बावजूद, ऐसा क्यों है कि भारत में खेती अलाभकारी बनी हुई है? क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (PM-KISAN) के अंतर्गत प्रत्यक्ष आय सहायता कृषि को आजीविका का एक व्यवहार्य स्रोत बनाने हेतु एक अति आवश्यक उपाय है?

Farming employees more than half of India's population and yet contribute only 16-17% of India's GDP.

Government Support

- ① Indirect subsidies - fertilizers, seeds
- ② Direct subsidies - power, MSP (minimum support price)
- ③ Several schemes
- ④ Easy credit - Kisan Credit Card

Reasons for unremunerative farm sector

- ① Leakage of Funds → corruption
→ benefits not reaching farmers.
- ② Market Reforms → not taken up
eNAM, (APMC) → still exist
↓
not successful
restrict direct sell from farm gate

- ③ Private Investment → restricted
Model Farming (Contract) Act → not
adopted by many states
- ④ distorted MSP regime → farmers still
producing cereals, not moving towards
more rewarding horticulture, lintels etc
- ⑤ Farming - state subject
Schemes of Union and states do not
align
- ⑥ Lack of awareness, coupled with
administrative inefficiency

Recently govt. announced PM-KISAN
(Kisan Samman Nidhi), income
support of 6,000/year in 3 installments

Benefits :-

- ① Intended to increase investment
in agriculture

② Reduce dependence on Moneylenders

↳ Many farmers do not take loan from banks

↳ exorbitant price / rates charged by moneylenders → Indebtedness → farmer suicide

③ Flexibility in spending the money.

④ Increase consumption (rural)

⑤ Farmers can try expensive crops

Some concern

① Farmers can become too dependent on direct help from government.

② Wasting / spending on other things like alcohol etc & not in agriculture

Farm distress is widespread in country, effective implementation of PM-KISAN will surely provide much needed help, and to achieve the target of doubling farm income by 2022.

13. 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।

Agriculture Export Policy 2018

- ① Promotion of Organic farming & traditional farming practices.
- ② Incentives for export
↳ taxes charged will be refunded.
- ③ No duties
- ④ Help in finding international Market
- ⑤ support for Marketing and creating Brand India
- ⑥ Support for complying with international standards like phyto-sanitary etc.

Currently agriculture growth rate is only 3-4%. We need growth rate of over 8-10% to achieve the target of doubling farmer's income by 2020.

Export

- ① will help in finding new market & new demand
- ② Better Price
- ③ Potential for developing agriculture post harvest processing
- ④ agro based industry will get a boost → increase farmer's incomes
→ create jobs for many people.

This way, the target for doubling income can be achieved.

14. Highlight the reasons behind inconclusive land ownership titles in India. Discuss its repercussions and suggest measures for moving towards conclusive land titling system in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में अनिर्णायक भूस्वामित्व स्वत्वाधिकारों के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके अप्रत्यक्ष प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए और भारत में निर्णायक भूमि स्वत्वाधिकारों की प्रणाली की दिशा में आगे बढ़ने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

land ownership in India remain inconclusive.

Reasons

- ① Digitization not happening of land records.
- ② Many times several claims are there for same land.
- ③ land papers - missing
proper documents are not there with people.
- ④ People are not aware of all the processes.
- ⑤ Administrative mismanagement and corruption.

Repercussions

- ① Tenancy in farming not picked up.
lead to informal deal with land owner → exploitation.
- ② Litigation on land is maximum in country.
- ③ Social tension & instability because of claims and counter claims.
- ④ Manufacturing → economy suffers
→ land acquisition is very difficult.
- ⑤ Identifying beneficiary in case of land acquisition becomes difficult.

- ⑥ Affect developmental work
by government
& Ease of Doing business

as land
is basic
requirement
for production

Way forward

- ① Digitization

eg - Telangana have digitized
>90% its land records.

- ② Easy process to make digitization
easy.

- ③ Awareness among public

Also better administrative
management & efficiency is
needed.

15. Despite measures taken by the government for promoting investment in the infrastructure sector in the last few years, there are multiple challenges that still exist. Discuss. What further steps can be taken in this regard? (250 words) 15

विगत कुछ वर्षों में अवसंरचना क्षेत्रक में निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों के बावजूद, कई चुनौतियाँ अभी भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इस संबंध में आगे और क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Infrastructure sector forms backbone of economy having multiplier effect

Measures taken by Government :-

① Logistics included under Priority sector lending

② Projects like Sagarmala and Bharatmala for coastal and road development.

③ PPP model - Private Public Partnership
→ adopting HAM (Hybrid Annuity Model) with private sector.

④ Focus on Connectivity → UDAN scheme

- Rail projects → High speed bullet train
- Highways construction → > 20 km/day
- Rural roads → Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana

⑤ Dedicated Freight Corridors, massive improvement in border areas, bridge construction etc.

⑥ Push for Rural Infrastructure

Bharat Net

Schools

Hospitals

→ Health & Wellness
Centres

⑦ Power Grid, Pipeline Grid
Gas Grid

⑧ Inland waterways

⑨ GIFT city, Special Economic Zones

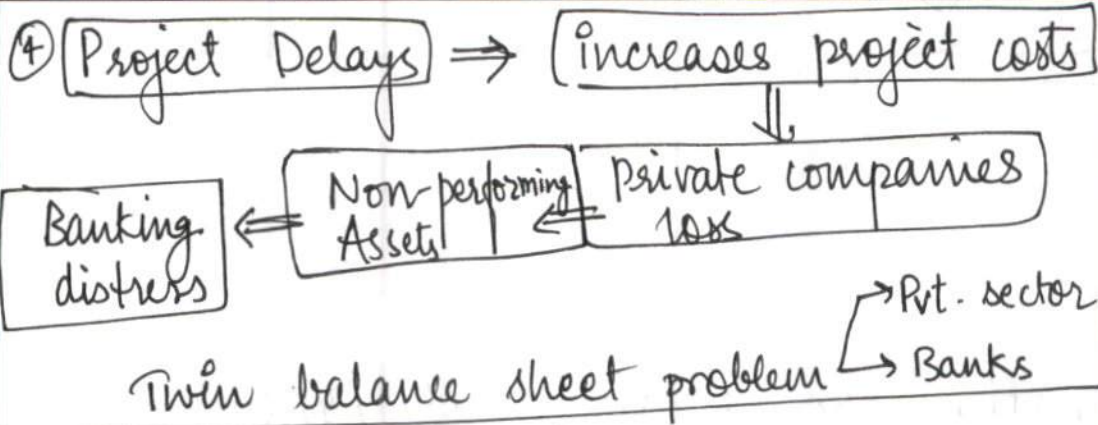
⑩ Affordable Housing

Challenges

① Actual Investment is less by Government
→ fiscal constrain

② Private sector investment has not
picked up

③ NBFC (Non-Banking Finance Companies)
Crisis → which invest in infra projects



⑤ Administrative Hurdles

Future Steps

- ① Effective Regulatory set up
RERA is a good step in real estate sector
- ② Solving NPA's & twin balance sheet problem
- ③ Reviving NBFCs by providing incentives and backing from government.
Regulation by RBI is good step.
- ④ Investing in critical infrastructure
- ⑤ Removing Bureaucratic red tapism
- ⑥ Improve Credit culture

We need multi pronged approach to make Infrastructure upgradation possible and improve our export competitiveness also

16. 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।

Recently the findings of Agriculture census, 2015-16 were released.

Findings were :-

- ① Increasing fragmentation of land
- ② Number of small and marginal farmers have gone up.
- ③ Women ownership of land, improved but still very low.
- ④ Operational area has decreased

Problems :-

- ① Increasing land fragmentation will decrease income of farmers.

- ② Productivity will go down. → as input cost for small farmland is also high.
- ③ Difficult to take institutional credit for small land holding.
- ④ Cash crops cannot be cultivated in small plots.
- ⑤ Inequality 85%. → small & marginal farmer
↓
few land owners constitute maximum of land holdings.
- ⑥ women ownership still low - although women contribute more than men

Ways to Resolve

- ① Promotion of Farm Cooperatives
- ② Pooling of land together
- ③ Farmers Produce Organisation (FPOs) should be promoted.

currently 10,000 FPOs, govt. has set target of 10,000 FPOs more during 2019 budget speech.

④ PM-KISAN - ₹6,000/year will boost investment in agriculture
→ direct support should be given.

⑤ ZBNF - Zero Budget Natural Farming to reduce input cost & increase productivity

⑥ Encouraging Organic farming & certification & proper marketing.

⑦ Marketing Reforms → ENAM etc
↓
Use of FPOs & co-operatives for better price discovery.
Scraping of APMC should be there

Along with this government should promote food processing, post-harvest infrastructure & processing so as to resolve farm distress and double their income by 2022.

17. 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 referred to inland ports connected to main ports via river or canals

Significance

- ① Help in easing pressure on main ports
- ② Shipment can be diverted to these ports.
- ③ Connectivity to hinterland
- ④ Bringing down the port handling cost.
- ⑤ Overall better management.

Challenges

- ① High initial cost
- ② Requires development of Canals or augmenting rivers
- ③ Require land → scarce in India.
- ④ Maintenance cost high because it require continuous dredging.
- ⑤ Difficulty during low tides not able to navigate to main ports
- ⑥ Continuous water flow needed required to maintain it.

Measures

- ① Technology - more research & better equipment for construction & dredging.
- ② Focusing on high demand areas.
- ③ Rivers should be preferred instead of making canals.
- ④ Investment through raising capital at lower rates.

Many ports in India need upgradation & in many areas require dry ports. SAGARMALA project is right step in the direction

18. 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।

Food processing industry currently doesn't contribute much in GDP but has huge potential.

Food processing for Inclusive Growth

- ① Require less Capital (initial) and also to sustain the industry input costs of materials is less.
- ② Can be set up anywhere - Rural as well as Urban
- ③ Employment → intensive sector
- ④ women empowerment - women are employed in this
eg - Pappad industry, Makhana industry.
- ⑤ Require less power as well.

- ⑥ Backward linkages with Agriculture
so can solve the problem of farm-distress.
- ⑦ Promote local food & cuisines → help rural people to monetise their common knowledge.

Food security

- ① will increase demand for agriculture inputs $\Rightarrow$ more production from agri.
- ② Make agriculture remunerative
- ③ Food processing $\rightarrow$

leads to preservation of food for greater number of days

food security $\leftarrow$
- ④ Nutrients - can be added for better result $\rightarrow$ can solve the problem of mal-nutrition
- ⑤ Wider Reach - even in far flung areas.

Competitive advantage

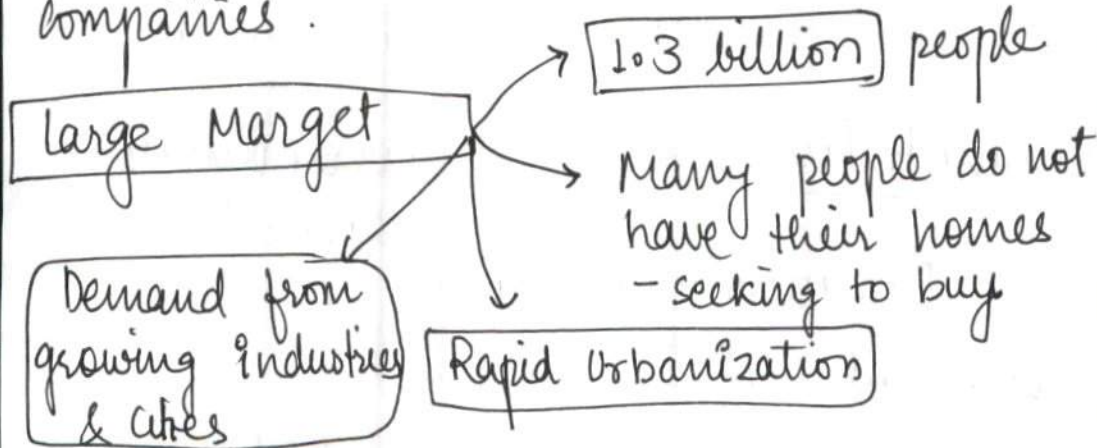
- ① We are one of the largest producers in Agriculture sector
- ② Cheap labour
- ③ Cheap agricultural inputs
- ④ Variety & diversities in types of food consumed.
- ⑤ Traditional knowledge of food processing
- ⑥ Export potential huge

Government has taken steps like development of Food Parks, concessional loans etc. Clearly more needs to be done to promote food processing sector.

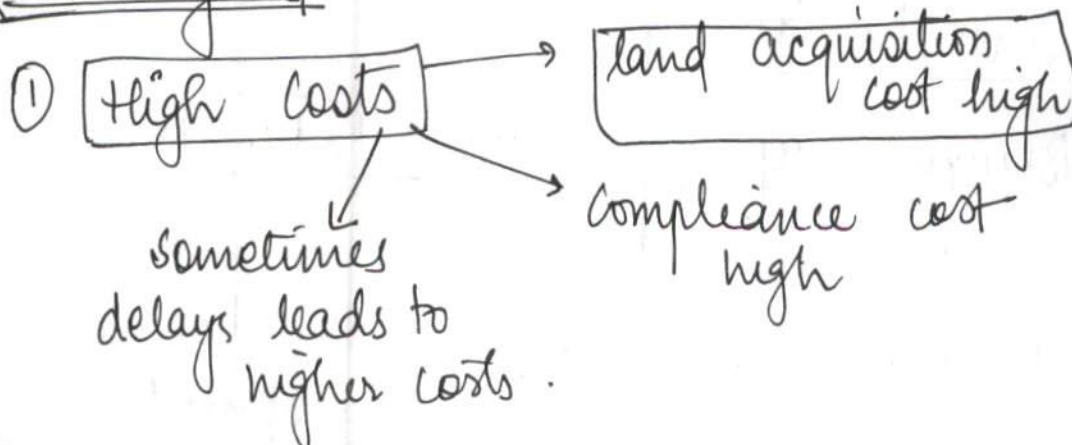
19. Despite existence of a large market, the real estate sector is facing many challenges in India. Elaborate. Also, discuss the measures taken by the government to address them. Can Housing for All by 2022 be a game-changer in this regard? (250 words) 15

एक बड़े बाजार की उपस्थिति के बावजूद, भारत में रियल एस्टेट क्षेत्र को कई चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इनके समाधान हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की भी विवेचना कीजिए। क्या 2022 तक सभी के लिए आवास इस संबंध में निर्णायक सिद्ध हो सकता है?

Real estate sector employees second largest number of people after agriculture. Also many farmers in off season work in construction companies.



Challenges



- ② Disruptions after coming of **RERA**
(Real Estate Regulatory Authority)
 - Increased compliance cost.
 - many small companies & individual contractors → are not aware.
- ③ **Low Demand** - because of inflated high costs.
- ④ **Project delays** → litigation
→ environmental delays
- ⑤ **Administrative hurdles** → several permits required.
↓
Bureaucratic red tapism
- ⑥ Involvement of **Black money**
- ⑦ Growing **NPA's** & distress loans.

Measures by Government

- ① Bringing up **regulator - RERA** for uniformity in standards
- ② Liquidity → **InvITs** - Infrastructure Investment Trusts.

InvITs → help in pooling funds from individual investors

REITs (Real estate ~~Infra~~ Investment Trusts)

- ③ Problem of Home buyers - taken several steps — so that projects are delivered on time
- ④ Easing the administrative hurdles

Housing for all - 2022

① Direct Benefit Transfer in range of 1.5 lakh to support Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana

② Interest subvention → around 3% for LIG (Low Income Group) & MIG (Mid Income Group) families

③ Extending benefits in Income tax (in range of 1.35 lakh - no income charge)

④ Will boost the demand and Consumption

Thus Housing for all has potential to filip the real estate sector in India

20. Identify the maladies affecting the proper functioning of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Comment on the feasibility of alternatives available to TPDS. (250 words) 15

लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (TPDS) के समुचित कार्यकरण को प्रभावित करने वाली विकृतियों की पहचान कीजिए। TPDS के लिए उपलब्ध विकल्पों की व्यवहार्यता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Food security Act, 2013 extended right to food (Under Article 21) to almost all needy people

Targeted Public Distribution System

- ① 75% rural Households } covered.
50% urban Households
- ② Based on socio-economic caste census
2011 → coverage is good
→ beneficiary exclusion minimized
- ③ Rs 3/2/1 charged for cereals
- ④ Everyone eligible for 5kg / Person
or 35 kg / family → Antyodaya House holds
- ⑤ Food security as to poor people

Problem

- ① Ration shops monopoly → corruption
doesn't provide / distribute grains
properly.
- ② Apathy — Aadhaar Card — Identification
made compulsory
→ girl in Shankhand denied & later died
- ③ Implementation by states — not proper.
- ④ Focussing on only few cereals
not incorporating local crops and
food other than cereals.
- ⑤ Mismanagement → leads to
deterioration of food grains → affect health
of people.

Alternatives

① Income support through Direct Benefit Transfer

let the people decide what they want to consume.

② Universal PDS → with solve exclusion problem.

but will cost public exchequer, already govt. budget is in deficit.

Income support can lead to spending on other things and not on food.

→ Male dominance - can take up all the money.

Way forward

① Strengthen state machinery.

② Introduce food fortification

③ Universal Ration card - will induce competition also good for migrant worker.

④ Nutricereals & local food - should be introduced

Govt. should also focus on better storage & efficient distribution for better food security.