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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 864)

Name of Candidate	JAY SHIVANI	Registration Number	35605
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Date	21/8/17
Center	ORW.		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

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।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

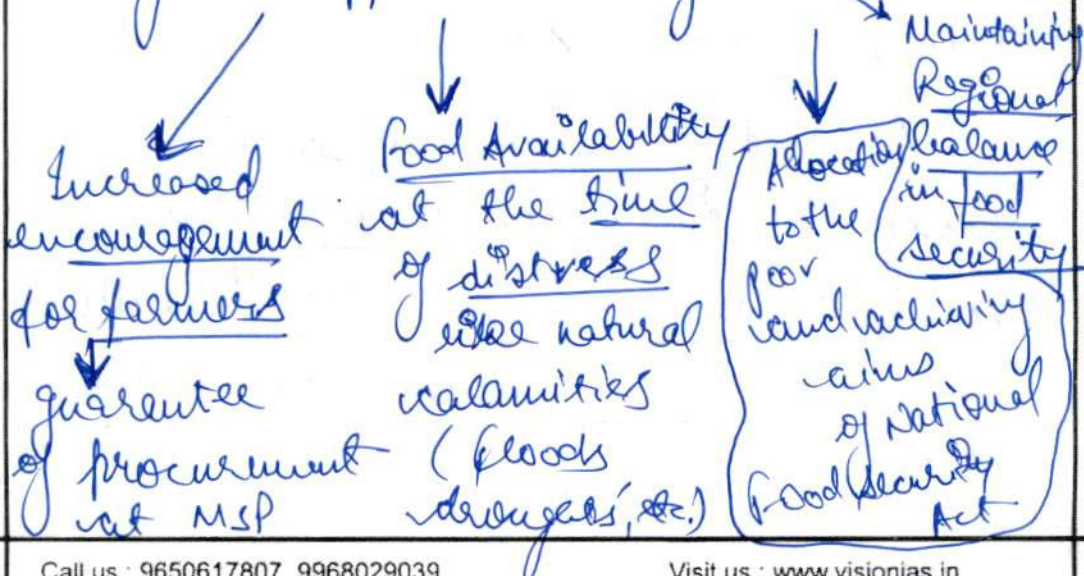
12.5X20=250

1. Buffer stocking of food grains is seen as a vehicle to deliver strategic food and agricultural domestic support policies, however, there is a growing consensus that the programme has been not just costly but also imprudently wasteful. Critically evaluate.

खाद्यानों के सुरक्षित भंडारण (बफर स्टॉकिंग) को खाद्य एवं कृषि संबंधी रणनीतिक घरेलू समर्थन नीतियाँ प्रदान करने के साधन के रूप में देखा गया है, लेकिन इस संबंध में यह मतैक्य बनता जा रहा है कि यह कार्यक्रम न केवल महंगा बल्कि अविवेकपूर्ण रूप से अपव्ययी भी रहा है। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Buffer stocking refers to storing procurement and storing of the food grains produced for future use and is a way to support domestic agriculture.

Major objectives and benefits of Buffer stocking are



But as seen recently the process has proved to be wasteful at times due to several issues like,

(i). Systemic Flaws :- Leakages in the system leading to reduced procurement efficiency and reduced and irrational allocation

(ii) - Lack of required infrastructure
There is dearth of warehouses and storage places leading to deterioration and post procurement losses.

(iii) - Also the required cold chain including cold storages, transport van with refrigeration are not there which adds the loss.

vi) At the allocation end :- even the allocation of the grains has not been proper with irrational beneficiary selection and corruption.

vii) The recent biometric authenticated physical uptake (BAPU) even has its share of flaws like failure of authentication at times and also many finger prints unrecognisable due to harsh labour work performed by the poor.

Since the public procurement system and buffer stocking has many benefits both strategically and socially but the implementation should be proper to reap the fruits of the process and ~~such~~ exercise should be sustainable.

2. Discuss the significance of food processing industry in the economic development of the country and the challenges which need to be tackled for sustained growth of the industry. Also elaborate on the the salient features of National Mission on Food Processing.

देश के आर्थिक विकास में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के महत्व के साथ-साथ उन चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए जिनसे निपटना इस उद्योग के संधारणीय विकास हेतु आवश्यक है। राष्ट्रीय खाद्य प्रसंस्करण मिशन की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

Food processing refers to the post-harvest processing of food to add the value and to the product and even at times used to preserve the food longer or modify its qualities like taste, shelf life for better uptake.

Food processing industry is one of the brightest sunrise industry presently having many advantages for the economy like,

(i). Forward linkage for the agriculture which sustains more than 50% of population of the country.

(ii). It can help achieve the aim of "doubling farmers income by 2019" by promoting agriculture and empowering farmers.

(iii). In the phase of growing economic growth, easy lifestyle of many and increased migration packed food has become of one of the most important source of nutrients and glucose for many.

(iv). Being the sunrise industry, food processing industry has sound investment prospects for the budding entrepreneurs.

(v). In addition to being forward linkage to agriculture, it also acts as a good backward linkage to many other industries like packaging.

Though having bright prospects and significance there are many challenges which need to be tackled before-hand.

(i) Land Availability: ^{Food} Processing industry requires large ~~and~~ ^{of which} which is a point of concern

(ii) Still it has not been able to attract investments from business class. Needs to be encouraged by the government (eg:- Scheme like SAMPADA).

(iii) Lack of supply chain infrastructure connecting farms to industry and industry to market

(iv) There's a need of Agriculture market reforms which means procurement by the industry

Hence, these challenges if overcome will lead to brighter development of the industry which in turn will benefit agriculture in particular and economic development in general.

3. In spite of having the world's largest livestock population in India, the potential of animal rearing remains underutilized. In this context, discuss the challenges faced by the meat and poultry sector and suggest measures for accelerated and sustained growth for this sector.

भारत में विश्व की सर्वाधिक पशुधन संख्या होने के बावजूद भी पशुपालन क्षमता का पूर्ण दोहन नहीं किया जा सका है। इस संदर्भ में मांस तथा कुक्कुट क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इस क्षेत्रक की त्वरित एवं संधारणीय वृद्धि के लिए उपाय सुझाइए।

Animal rearing ~~is the~~ refers to domesticating animals like buffalo, sheep, goat, etc and reaping their economic prospects like dairying, wool production, ploughing, etc.

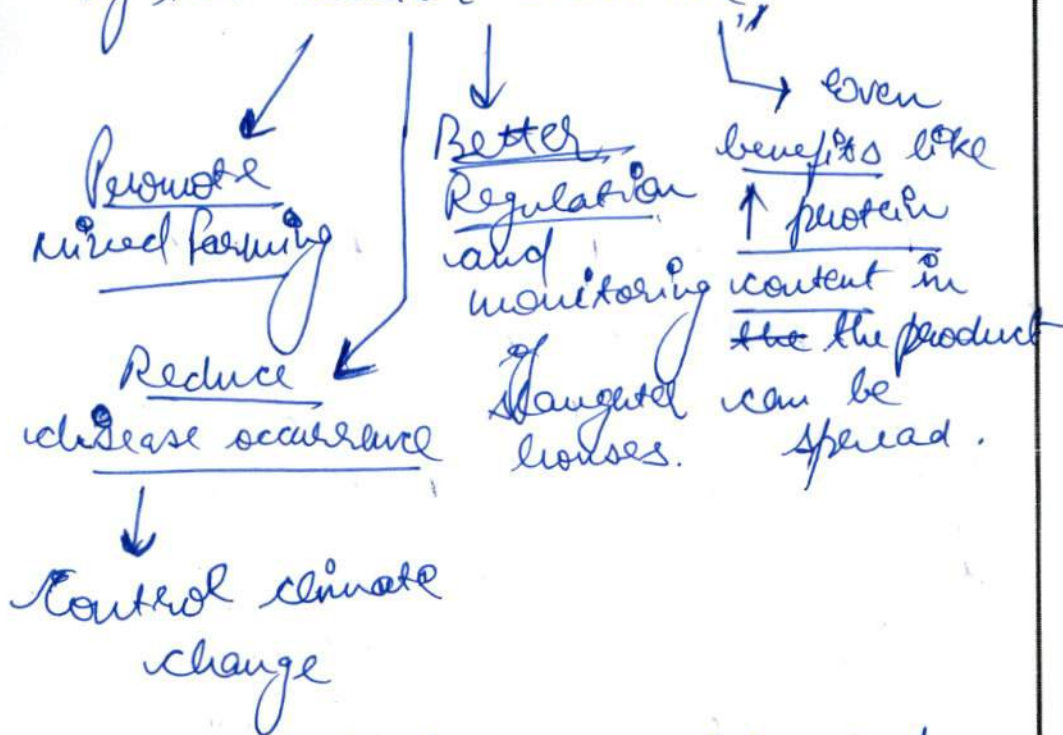
Although India has world's largest livestock population, it has not ~~been~~ been able to utilise it efficiently.

Various challenges that the sector faces are,

- (i) Degrading pasture and grazing lands, by industrial development, climate change, etc
- (ii) Deteriorating quality of the

- Livestock ~~is~~ Increasing disease occurrence due to climate change and pollution (eg:- FMD disease, bird flu, etc.) decreases production ~~like~~ and quality of products like ^{meat} wilk, wool, etc.
- (iii). Lack of government encouragement towards mixed farming.
- (iv). Rather Government steps like the recent ban of on slaughter prove to be counter-productive.
- (v). Even climate change and ↑ disease occurrence leads to social concerns and hence lower meat and poultry demand.
- (vi). Society like India, where philosophers and even some organisations like RIS promote vegetarianism (religious reasons also).

Various measures that can be taken to accelerate the growth of the sector can be



meat and poultry sector and animal rearing in general has many benefits and prospects associated, like it can even prove to be a good alternative source of revenue for the farmers but the challenges and issues should be addressed first.

4. It is argued by many that there is an urgent need for states to reform land laws and, in particular, tenancy laws. What are the factors cited for the need of such reforms? Identify the impediments in the way of such reforms and highlight the benefits that would accrue from them.

कई लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि राज्यों को भूमि कानूनों, विशेष रूप से काश्तकारी (tenancy) कानूनों में सुधार करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। इस प्रकार के सुधारों की आवश्यकता के लिए कौन-से कारकों को उद्धृत किया जाता है? ऐसे सुधारों के मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए एवं इनसे प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Land being one of the most important resources of the economic development and its efficient use is in the sound interest of all.

Being of such large importance, reforms in the land laws have been long overdue.

Various factors that lead to think of reforms are,

(i). Land use pattern has been changing, more industries and development coming up and agricultural land getting reduced.

(ii). Growing economy like India, large

infrastructural needs require efficient
land acquisition or leasing system

eg:- ① NITI Aayog proposed land
leasing law.

② Madhya Pradesh becoming
first state in the country
to have a proper land leasing
law.

(iii). The current laws have become
archaic with changing times
and current scenario requiring
corresponding laws.

(iv). Even tenancy laws have become
redundant and obsolete with
provisions like forcible permanent occupation
by tenants, after certain
years requiring amendment

There are many impediments
in the way of reforms,

(i). Political : Land being a

State subject, ^{many} state governments are not ready to ^{implement or accept} ~~implement~~ the laws ^{proposed by centre} because of mainly political reasons.

(ii). Lack of consensus - Among various stakeholders including public regarding the nature of reforms.

(iii). Opposition from the local populace towards land acquisition & tenancy reforms.

Land reforms have been awaiting reforms from a longer period of time. These reforms if implemented can have many benefits for the economy and social development.

5. Indian agriculture has become cereal-centric and as a result, regionally biased and input-intensive. Discuss. What steps have been taken by the government to rectify this issue?

भारतीय कृषि अनाज-केंद्रित हो गई है तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप यह क्षेत्रीय रूप से पक्षपातपूर्ण और आगत-गहन (इनपुट इंटेंसिव) हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Indian agriculture sustains more than 50% of the population of the country and in turn contribute even less than 18% to the overall GDP of the country.

This shows the state of affairs of the agriculture sector of the country, whose one of the major reasons is undiversified cropping with most focus being on cereals like wheat and rice.

The cereal-centric agriculture has been mainly due to various reasons which include,

(i). Green Revolution - The celebrated revolution focussed only on two crops (wheat and rice) ignoring others.

(ii). Discriminated promotion by the government. Even the minimum support prices have been far lesser for other crops.

(iii). Lack of awareness among the farmers about other crops.

(iv). Subsistence farming without the prospects of mixed cropping and its benefits established among farmers.

The regional - centric agriculture has even led to regional disparities and rising input costs.

Here also green revolution has a role to play. which it promoted agricultural that only

in some pockets of the country
~~that too like Rajasthan like Punjab~~
and Haryana and that too
being input intensive. It
promoted increased use of
fertilisers and pesticides.

Recently there have been some
measures taken by the government
to address the issue, which
include,

i) Rationalising MSP among
different crops. eg- increased
the MSP of pulses.

ii) Rationalising fertiliser subsidy
to curb its incessant use.

iii) Making the ground ready for
regionally balanced 2nd green
revolution, including regions
like N-E India.

iv) Arvind Pangariga committee setup to
boost pulses production
Agriculture sector sustains a large portion
of the economy hence it needs rational development

6. Even though India has a huge potential for aquaculture and fisheries industry, there are certain challenges that need to be addressed to bring about a 'Blue Revolution' in the country, Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत में ऐक्वाकल्चर और मत्स्य पालन उद्योग के संबंध में अपरिमित क्षमता विद्यमान है, किन्तु देश में 'नीली क्रांति' (ब्लू रिवोल्यूशन) लाने के लिए कुछ चुनौतियों से निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Aquaculture and fisheries are one of the important sectors especially aiding agriculture and farmers and proving to be an alternative source of income for them. The sector has a huge potential for the economy, and is highly significant for the country as,

(i), In the time of abrupt changes in climate and monsoon, it provides alternative source of livelihood for the farmers.

(ii), India with a long coastline of 7516 km has huge potential in it.

(iii), Fishes are an important source of protein and recently demand has been on the rise.

(iv) Many countries bereft of most natural resources have flourished based on fisheries as a chief source, eg:- Japan.

But there are certain challenges that need to be addressed for before blue revolution.

(i). Lack of fishing infrastructure like advanced trawlers, etc.

(ii). Need to address, Illegal, Unregulated and Uncontrolled Fishing (IUF).

(iii). International concerns of breach of international waters and cutting neighbouring countries' territorial waters by fishermen.

(iv). Improving international relations with the neighbours to effect release of captured fishermen.

(v). Fishing should be sustainable.

with negligible impact on the ecosystem and environment.

Way Forward & Aquaculture and fisheries has immense potential for a country like India but the issues need to be addressed well to reap the benefits. Initiatives like forming a committee (headed by Menakumari) prove the importance government attaches to the sector. Other such initiatives and promoting sustainable fishing campaign to be a huge plus for the economy.

7. Due to low yields there is often a price surge of pulses in India. To what factors can the low yields of pulses be attributed? Discuss the steps taken by the government to control the surge in pulse prices.

भारत में दालों की कम पैदावार के कारण इनके मूल्य में प्रायः उछाल आ जाता है। दालों की कम पैदावार के लिए किन कारकों को जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है? दालों के मूल्यों में होने वाली उछाल को नियंत्रित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently there has been instances of pulses price surging and breaching even the ₹200 per kg mark at times.

Various factors have led to such situations with the supposedly major factor being low yields. The basic economic cause of increasing prices is the demand-supply mismatch, which is true here also.

→ But at times artificial supply shortages are also shown to yield better profits by the vested interests, as has been the case many times whenever there has been food item price surges.

→ There ~~was~~^{were} low yields in the past 2 seasons due to a drought attributed to El-Nino events, but more to add to the misery comes the hoarding by vested interests to reap the benefits of increased prices.

→ Recently to address lower yields and lower supply government has taken various measures which include,

eg. encouraging pulses production by increasing M.S.P.

eg. Arvind Pangaer Committee formed to recommend measures.

eg. increasing public procurement and buffer stocking

int:- Putting a cap on amount to be stored thus trying to curb hoarding & artificial supply

Bottlenecks-

eg. Increasing imports at the
time of need. ~~eg.~~ Recently
agreement with Mozambique
and Kenya for pulses.

Hence the price surge, especially,
in food items major times
has been due to the problem
of hoarding which can be
addressed and in turn price
surges if government steps &
measures are implemented
properly.

8. What is hydroponics? Discuss its relevance in light of limited land availability while ensuring food security.

हाइड्रोपोनिक्स (hydroponics) क्या है? सीमित भूमि उपलब्धता की दृष्टि से खाद्य सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु इसकी प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Hydroponics is a technique of growing crops without the use of soil. And the major component in this technique is water and other nutrients supplied artificially.

→ Developed recently this technique has many advantages and has been adopted profusely in many countries, especially those bereft of fertile land. e.g. Japan

→ The technique has proved its mettle in the growing era of faster population growth increasing pressure on land and has the prospects to address food security issues of countries like India.

→ Even in this, fast developmental era where agricultural land is getting directed towards developmental activities, techniques like these can come into play to address the fertile land loss concern.

→ Hydroponics, though not development adequately in India has many bright prospects, especially for food security and can aid the conventional agriculture sector and help achieve the aim of ^{universal} food security coverage and doubling farm income at the same time.

9. Financial support to farmers through various instruments has been a crucial aspect of agricultural policy of the government. Examine whether the proposal of moving towards direct transfer of benefits and universal crop insurance would alleviate the existing concerns in the current scenario.

विभिन्न साधनों के माध्यम से किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना सरकार की कृषि नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू रहा है। परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण और सार्वभौमिक फसल बीमा की ओर कदम बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव वर्तमान परिदृश्य में विद्यमान चिंताओं को कम कर पाएगा?

One of the most important aspect of agriculture sector is the access to finance by the farmers.

→ Recently there has been issues of increasing farmer suicides, all mainly because of inability to access funds from secure sources and exploitation by informal money lenders.

→ States like Maharashtra and Odisha have been among the most affected by the issue of farmer's suicide.

→ Recent promotion of direct transfer of subsidies and benefits has

many advantages like,

(i) - help plug the leakage level enabling money and other benefits to directly reach the farmers

(ii), Financial inclusion of the farmers, enabling them access of secured credit from banks.

(iii) In turn reducing the exploitation by informal lenders.

Also one of the other reasons for the situation of farmer distress is the crop loss or inadequate produce,

To address the same, government introduced the universal crop insurance scheme, Pradhan Mantri Basal Bima Yojana (PMBBY)

The scheme has provisions to benefit all the farmers, and

(i) Covered all crops, with much

lesser premiums ; 2% for kharif,
1.5% for Rabi and 5% for
horticulture crops.

(ii): Even includes post harvest
losses.

(iii): PMFBY also addresses the
concern of losses due to
natural calamities like floods,
droughts, etc.

Hence the above measures by the
government aided by other steps
like loan waivers, interest subsidy
schemes can help enable
farmers access secure credit
from institutional sources and
increasing financial support to
the farmers.

10. Discuss the potential of horticulture sector in realizing the government's vision of doubling the farm income. Also, highlight the challenges which are needed to be addressed for realizing full potential of this sector.

कृषि आय को दोगुना करने की सरकार की परिकल्पना को साकार करने में बागवानी (हॉर्टिकल्चर) क्षेत्र की क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस क्षेत्र की सम्पूर्ण क्षमता को वास्तविकता में परिणत करने के लिए उन चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए जिनसे निपटना आवश्यक है।

Horticulture refers to the growing of flowers, fruits and vegetables which is an important add-on to the agricultural sector as a whole.

The sector has immense potential to aid the agriculture and farmers' income,

i). Diversifying the cropping, helps hedge against risks involved of crop loss in agriculture.

ii). Provides alternative livelihood source to traditional farmers

iii). Has potential to grow at faster pace, as there has been recently increasing demand recently. (especially flowers because of changing

Lifestyles)

(i) Also promoted by the government recently, even covered under PMFBY.

Though having many benefits and potential for the farmers, the sector is not bereft of challenges, which need to be overcome.

(i) Farmers need to be encouraged about the benefits of the sector and benefits of mixed cropping concept as a whole

(ii) Procurement policies of fruits and vegetables need to be evolved.

(iii) Farmers to be educated about the cultivation techniques and conditions required for different crops.

Hence, the horticulture sector has immense potential and can prove to be one of the most promising source of farmer's income in the mission of doubling it but the challenges need to be overcome first.

11. Analyse the prospects of agro-based cottage industries in North East India. Also give an account of the problems faced by them and the steps that should be taken to overcome them.

पूर्वोत्तर भारत में कृषि आधारित कुटीर उद्योगों की संभावनाओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं का विवरण दीजिए एवं उन पर विजय प्राप्त करने के लिए उठाए जाने योग्य कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

12. Explain the objectives and mechanism of Decentralised Procurement Scheme (DCP) of foodgrains. Also discuss whether the current process of procurement of foodgrains needs to be reformed.

खाद्यान्नों की विकेन्द्रीकृत खरीद (अधिप्राप्ति) योजना (Decentralised Procurement Scheme: DCP) के उद्देश्यों और प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या खाद्यान्न खरीद की वर्तमान प्रक्रिया में सुधार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

Procurement of food grains, as an established fact, is one of the most important aspect to address food security and food availability ^{at} the times of need.

Recently there has been proposals of decentralising the procurement of food grains which will function by government and state actors at the local level procuring food grains and supplying in a decentralised manner.

It has many objectives like,
(i) Reducing the losses in transportation when procured

and stored at far off places.

(ii). Reducing the intermediate levels in allocation and distribution hence plugging many leakage points.

(iii). Making local governments responsible who understand the need of the local population well.

(iv). For Effective implementation and better achievement of the purpose of public procurement

The current procurement ^{and distribution} system has not proved to be effective and its reforms in the process are long overdue.

The current system has many leakage points and highly disorganised structure with

procurement ^{and storage} under the mandate
of centre and transport
and distribution under
the states.

This disaggregated structure leads
to many losses and leakages
which fails the very purpose
of public procurement. Hence,
the steps like centralised
procurement as well as
distribution aided with
reforms like biometric authenti-
-cation if implemented
well could prove to be a
boon for food security and
society as a whole

13. Not only does the yield (measured in tonnes/ha.) of a crop but a number of other factors determine the choice of crops that a farmer cultivates. Elaborate with special focus on cropping pattern in India.

एक किसान द्वारा उपजाई जाने वाली फसलों के चयन को न केवल फसल की उपज (टन/हेक्टेयर में मापी गयी) अपितु कई अन्य कारक भी निर्धारित करते हैं। भारत में प्रचलित फसल प्रतिरूपों (पैटर्न) पर विशेष ध्यान केन्द्रित करते हुए विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

Cropping pattern and the choice of crop are one of the most important factors determining agricultural output and hence economic growth.

There are various factors that determine choice of crops by the farmers in addition to yield. Actually yield too depends on ^{some of} these factors, they are,

(i) Government support :- Instruments like minimum support price, public procurement policies, etc. affect the crop choice
eg:- promotion of cereals production among farmers (Punjab, Haryana, etc.)

(ii). Soil type & Type of soil also
is a determining factor.

eg:- Cotton in black soil of
central India, Cashew
production in laterite soil
(Tamil Nadu), etc.

(iii). Land : Fertility and availabi-
lity of land is also a
determining factor.

eg:- Large fertile tracts of
Ganga plane promoting
wheat, rice, etc. production,
Large farm size in Punjab, &
Haryana enabled green revolution
there.

(iv). Weather conditions & are of
the most important factors.

eg:- Sugarcane in tropical
humid regions, cotton -
not requiring humidity at the
growing time.

(vi) Market :- It is also at times the factor deciding cropping pattern.

eg:- Promotion of cotton production near Ahmedabad (Gujarat) though because of suitable conditions was aided by textile industries.

(vii) - Food Processing Industries, Promotion of these by government and increased investments lead to tie ups with farmers for certain food type production.

Hence apart from yields

(viii) - Topographical Geographical & eg:- Promotion and production of tea in hilly tracts of northeast and south India

Hence, apart from yield there are many other factors that affect cropping pattern by the farmers.

14. Enumerate the interventions made by the government in the Urea sector and the issues that it has been creating. What reforms should be undertaken to deal with the issues?

यूरिया क्षेत्रक में सरकार द्वारा किए गए हस्तक्षेपों एवं इनके द्वारा व्युत्पन्न मुद्दों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का समाधान करने के लिए क्या सुधार किए जाने चाहिए?

15. Even though India's Public Distribution System (PDS) has produced multiple success stories in the past decade, imposition of Aadhaar-based biometric authentication threatens to disrupt the progress achieved thus far. Comment.

भले ही भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS) ने पिछले दशक में सफलता की कई कहानियों को जन्म दिया है किन्तु आधार-संख्या आधारित बायोमेट्रिक प्रमाणीकरण का अधिरोपण अब तक अर्जित प्रगति को संकटग्रस्त करता प्रतीत होता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Public distribution system is one of the most important links in the chain of food security mission.

Over the years it has been the most important source of food for many, especially poor in the country.

→ In the need of reforms public distribution system has been recently crickled with reforms like Aadhar-based biometric authentication (BABU).

→ Though much celebrated by the incumbent government for plugging the leakages the imposition of the same has far reaching challenges which need to be

addressed first,

ii). Technology not sound yet,

The biometric authentication has proved to fail at times to recognise the finger prints which can prove to be counterproductive.

iii). Poor Labourers during harsh labour work like in Mines and construction sector have their finger prints erased hence unrecognisable which can exclude them from the distribution system

iv). Many people are still unaware of the nuances of the technology and concerns thereof.

v). There are even concerns, absolutely getting addressed by the apex court of right to privacy related with

Andher.

Hence these issues need to be addressed first before imposing such far reaching reforms overnight. These kind of reforms should be gradually put into place hence entering in the zone of acceptance of everyone.

16. Agriculture seems to be one of the most affected but the least equipped as far as climate change is concerned. Discuss the statement with special emphasis on developing countries and their need for agriculture finance and subsidies.

जलवायु परिवर्तन के संबंध में कृषि सर्वाधिक प्रभावित तथापि इसका सामना करने में सबसे कम साधन-संपन्न क्षेत्र प्रतीत होता है। विकासशील देशों तथा उनकी कृषि-वित्त और सब्सिडी संबंधी आवश्यकताओं पर विशेष बल देते हुए इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

17. It has been argued that many of the current water related issues can be addressed through restructuring of the administrative setup at the centre. Comment in the light of recommendations of the Mihir Shah Committee on restructuring of CWC and CGWB.

तर्क दिया जाता रहा है कि जल संबंधी कई वर्तमान समस्याओं का समाधान केन्द्र में विद्यमान प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था के पुनर्गठन के माध्यम से किया जा सकता है। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग (CWC) एवं केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (CGWB) के पुनर्गठन के संबंध में मिहिर शाह समिति की अनुशंसाओं के प्रकाश में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

water, being one of the most important resource to sustain life requires holistic development.

Current management of water
issues disaggregated by
Central Water Commission
(CWC) for surface water and
Central Ground Water Board
(CGWB) for ground water
has been ~~is~~ come under
scrutiny and exposed of being
in requirement of restructuring
by the Mihir Shah committee

recommendations.

(i) It recommended to merge the two, CWC and ~~CWB~~ CQWB to form a new and integrated National Water Commission (NWC)

(ii). This will help enable address the issue of water holistically which requires integrated management

(iii). Committee also recommended to have experts on different aspects of water like hydrology (chairman, CWC), hydrogeology (chairman, CQWB), etc. on the board of NWC to address all the issues of water ~~separate~~ specifically and at the same time

*Keeping the management
integrated,*

18. Explain the importance of improving the intensity of farm mechanisation in India and the advantages it can lead to. Also highlight the challenges and way forward in this regard.

भारत में कृषि मशीनीकरण की गहनता को बढ़ाने के महत्व एवं इससे उत्पन्न हो सकने वाले संभावित लाभों की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही इस संबंध में प्रस्तुत चुनौतियों एवं आगे की राह पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Importance and advantages
of increasing farm mechanisation
are :-

(i), Increased crop production
with reduced human effort.

(ii). Help enable compete with
developed countries like
USA where truck farming is
in prevalence prevalence.

(iii). Less stress and relieved
farmers can help enable
them diversify their livelihood
sources.

(iv), can curb disguised employment
where more than required are

employed in a single farm.

vi. Faster crop production,
a boon for food security
prospect.

vii. Efficiency of agriculture
sector can be improved.

Challenges r

i. Low technological development

ii. Lack of infrastructure to
help enable complete farm
mechanisation

iii. Lack of awareness among
the farmers.

iv. Limited huge requirement
of energy in farm
mechanisation be it fuel
to run the tractors to
electricity to run other
farm equipments.

(19) Energy if derived from
~~non~~ conventional sources could
lead to environmental degradation
and climate change hence
proving counter positive

Farm mechanisation though having
immense potential needs to
be implemented sustainably,
protecting environment and
controlling and also addressing
other concerns ^{as} well.

19. Discuss the lacunae in implementation of Minimum Wages Act in ensuring the welfare of agricultural labour. Also, suggest some other measures to improve the situation of agricultural labourers in the country.

कृषि श्रमिकों के कल्याण को सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, देश में कृषि मजदूरों की स्थिति सुधारने हेतु कुछ अन्य उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

20. Explain the role of agricultural extension in boosting agricultural productivity. Also, discuss in brief the importance of National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology.

कृषि उत्पादकता बढ़ाने में कृषि विस्तार की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही कृषि विस्तार एवं प्रौद्योगिकी पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन के महत्व की संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए।

Agricultural extension is the tool ~~at~~ for providing information to the farmers and helping enable them to understand newer advancements and policies, programmes of the government.

Agricultural extensions has many roles. to play.



- Importance of agricultural extension is immense and the same objectives are targetted to be achieved by National Mission of Agricultural Extension and Technology.
- It aims to improve the infrastructure to ~~for~~ provide farmers with these services so that they can better take decisions and hence increase the overall output and efficiency.

