

INDIAN ECONOMY AND AGRICULTURE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks.	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.• Answers must be written within the space provided.• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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1. Invigilator Signature



2. Invigilator Signature



Name JYOTI SHARMA

Roll No. 444586

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 25/8/2017

Signature _____

REMARKS

GIS SCORE
GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2017

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Roll No. _____

GS SCORE

GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2017

Q1. High logistics cost is one of the major reasons for uncompetitive of Indian goods in global markets. In this reference discuss the significance of having multimodal logistic approach in India. What are challenges in present logistics sectors? Also discuss some of the major trans-boundary multimodal projects of India. (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

8

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Remarks

Q2. What do you understand by the term Industries 4.0? How it is going to impact the employment generation in India? What possible steps can be taken to avoid any adverse effects on employment generation from Industries 4.0? (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q3. This Question contain 2 parts and both are compulsory:

- (a) Analyze the recommendations of Bibek Debroy committee. How this would impact the development of Railway infrastructure in India?
- (b) Indian Government recently established the Rail Development Authority. What is the objective of this authority? Will the setting up of the authority will help in tackling the challenges faced by Indian railways? (12.5 Marks)

Ans: Indian railways which is symbol of National Integration is facing serious financial and efficiency issues; to look into these issues and to usher a new era for railway development; Bibek Debroy committee was constituted.

Key Recommendations:

- 1) Merger of Railway budget with union budget;
- 2) opening railways for greater participation by private sector
- 3) Allowing FDI into railways.
- 4) greater autonomy to railway board members
- 5) Constitution of Railway development authority to decide fare revision
- 5) Recruitment of specialists from private sector into railways

Remarks

- Commercial accounting system
- Streamlining recruitment process

- opening railway infrastructure development for private players.

Recommendations if implemented can have far reaching impact on railway development; few steps such as; merger of railway budget with union; opening railway infrastructure for private sector etc have been taken but more are needed to turn around 'face of Indian railways'.

(b) Railway development authority has been constituted with objectives of:

- 1) Taking national decisions on far horizon without politicisation of the issue
- 2) Recommend measures to augment development process of railways.

By constitution of this authority; the challenged Indian railways freed of politicisation of railway issues and hence not been able to fix their on demand of efficiency would be tackled.

However how far this authority would be able to implement the given objectives; only time will come.

Remarks

→ Increasing non fare revenue

2.5
+1.5
=

(4)

Q4. What do you understand by Universal Basic income? What is the estimated fiscal impact of this scheme and assess its feasibility in Indian purview? (12.5 Marks)

Q4) Universal Basic Income (UBI) means providing every Indian citizen with minimum of income which is essential for living a dignified life. It is universal in nature and covers every citizen without any discrimination.

Advantages of UBI :

- would be available for every citizen, so no need to target the beneficiaries;
- so no leakages and less corruption
- provide social security for the masses against unexpected ^{financial} shocks;
- empowers women since they would have some amount of money in their hands;
- will provide discretion especially to poor about how to utilise this money because of its unconditionality.

Disadvantages of UBI :

- would discourage people to work hard
- fiscal impact on Government's exchequer would not be sustainable
- would encourage vices like alcoholism and laziness among people

Remarks

"Fiscal Impact of this scheme"

- It is estimated that if UBI is channelised into universal form then it may need 5-6% of GDP of country, which in long term will not be sustainable.

Also along with this; other social programmes like MGNREGA, PDS, etc. would cost unbecomable amount to government.

- That is the reason; it is suggested that UBI should be brought in form of targeted scheme.

"Feasibility in Indian context"

- In India where 30% of its population lives under below poverty line; universal basic income is good idea to provide them some dignity. However there are feasibility challenges:

1) Fiscal cost is quite high; in today's debt ridden economy; it may not be sustainable;

2) JAM trinity will not fully realised because of which direct transfers may suffer glitches. However apart from above UBI has potential to change the face especially of Indian poor and hence can be a big game changer.

Remarks

(5)

well
approached

Q5. This Question contain 2 parts and both are compulsory:

- (a) Indian service sector, especially IT sector, has been the main anchor of growth and employment in the 21st century. However, in recent past, the Indian IT sector has been in news for lay-offs and not for job creation. What are the reasons for this? What corrective steps needs to be taken in this regard?
- (b) Indian IT sector has been beneficiary of H1B visa allowances and liberal visa policy of USA in case of highly skilled employees. Examine how Indian IT industry is going to be affected following the strict visa policy under Trump regime.

(12.5 Marks)

Ans (a) In 21st century; Indian economy would be dwell on path of high growth rate because of high growth of services sector. In services sector IT sector was one of the major growth drivers. However in today's context; it is facing challenges to retain its position of growth drivers because of:

- protectionism adopted by western countries because of which shock to Indian IT sector;
- change in Policies such as H-1B of USA and likewise of UK and Australia is forcing Indian IT companies to cut short employment to Indian youths and shift their offices offshore to employ their nationals.
- slowdown in Indian economic growth rate which is leading to slowing of demand

Corrective steps

- creation of demand in domestic sector by

Remarks

→ competition from other developing economies

appropriate measures by government.

- Through bilateral and multilateral measures, reaching to countries not to change policies such as H-1B visa to disadvantage of Indian companies.

(b) Through H-1B visa ~~and~~ allowance and liberal visa policy of USA; Indian IT sector benefited in quite a big way because Indian companies could hire cheaper skilled personnel from India and depute them in USA so retaining their competitiveness and efficiency.

However change in this policy may affect Indian IT sector adversely as they have to employ foreign citizens at higher salary and may lose their competitiveness.

Also may have to re-look into entire business model with respect to services to western countries which may impact their financial health.

Hence Indian IT industry may be affected negatively in strict visa policy under Trump regime.

Remarks

→ data of workers in this context

2.5

+ 2

4.5

4.5

Q6. In recent there has been a spurt in digitization. Can digitization help in bringing inclusive growth in India? What steps should be taken to realize the goal of inclusive growth in digital economy? (12.5 Marks)

Ans (6) Digitization of Indian economy has immense advantages as it;

- check multilayers of transactions and being transparency and accountability
- help in ~~checking~~ black money and corruption
- smoother transaction, cost efficient, reduction in cost of maintaining administrative staff:

- empower people

so digitization can help in bringing inclusive growth. Inclusive growth means broad based growth whose fruits are distributed to all stakeholders of the country. Since digitization is technology based and helps in creating an enabling environment where:

- people can be targeted without ~~lack~~ exclusion or inclusion errors for social sector benefits
- Reduces administrative discretion so reduces corruption; hence "TRICKLE DOWN APPROACH" would be applicable efficiently

Remarks

- empower people in checking frauds and in claiming their rights.

"Steps to realize goal of inclusive growth in digital economy"

1) To connect all regions of country through high speed internet and mobile connections.

In this path; National optical fibre mission is a good step but the process needed to be speed up.

2) Making people digitally literate. In this Pradhan Mantri Digital Saksharta Abhiyan can be a game changer.

3) Campaign to make people confident about digital economy and its advantages and to resist from cash economy.

So these are certain steps which if taken and implemented with proper feedback they can surely bring inclusive growth in digital economy.

35

Remarks



Digital India's 9 pillars



↓
its utility

Q7. RBI has been issuing banking licenses under differentiated bank system Wholesale and Long-Term Finance (WLTF) banks. What is the need of such specialized banks? Discuss the scope and benefits of having WLTF banks. (12.5 Marks)

Q7) Indian economy though growing with high speed but not been able to address financial untouchability of the masses as can be seen that even in 21st century only 7% of rural households have banking facilities.

Reasons for lack of financial inclusion :

- Main commercial banks are not willing to expand in rural and remote areas due to poor returns

- Government tried with Nationalisation of banks, schemes such as lead bank and provisions of RRBs but steps are in piecemeal approach which has not benefited much.

The problem is that targeted approach to reach to poor people to provide financial services have not taken that is why still financial untouchability in our country.

Remarks

To change this scenario; government and RBI have decided to come up with niche banks which will have specialised operations such as

- 1) payment banks
- 2) small banks
- 3) wholesale and long term finance banks

Scope and benefits of NTF banks:

These banks would cater to unbanked and financially excluded people to provide them with financial services such as financing, credit, debit, loans services etc.

Hence these may help especially to poor to break the vicious cycle of money lenders money and can turn for their need to these banks and hence can provide them with requisite social security.

Refer hints

4

Remarks

Q8. Government launched Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) to reduce the vulnerability of farmers from natural calamities and ensure sustainable farm income. While highlighting its major provisions, also discuss the performance and challenges it is facing while implementation. (12.5 Marks)

Ans) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana was launched to give insurance facilities to farmers for their crops against any calamity or unexpected event.

Major Provisions :

1) Low Premiums to farmers : farmers would be liable to give only 2% to kharif and 1.5% for Rabi and 5% for horticultural crops as premium and rest would be borne by government.

2) Pre and post harvest both kinds of losses are covered.

3) Use of technology in assessing the crop damage such as drone technology.

4) No upper limit on government's subsidy ; can reach upto 90% of losses also.

This scheme has been launched at right time when farmers are witnessing the

Remarks

uncertainties of monsoon leading to distress in farming.

However there are few glitches in its implementation:

- Centre and states have to share the cost in 50:50 which is discouraging states to adopt this scheme

- unawareness among farmers about the schemes especially among poor farmers

- No provision for tenant farmers.

Till now the coverage is only upto 40-50% which is still low looking at the nature of Indian agriculture. Hence

there is need to speed up its efficient

implementation and to aware people

about its advantages.

(4)

→ Issue of Insurance companies and registration of Non-loanee

farmers

Q9. Tourism is the one of the major economic activity in many advanced nations, though India is catching up in the sector, however, it's potential is still untapped. Discuss why India's tourism potential still largely untapped? (12.5 Marks)

Ans) Tourism is one of ~~the~~ emerging economic activity for a country and has huge potential due to:

1) its ability to generate low skills jobs

2) giving boost to transportation sector

3) encouraging people to invest in places near to tourist places

Countries like Switzerland and other western countries have been successfully tap its potential. However India could not untap its potential even though having vast numbers of cultural, religious, historical heritage due to:

- not having a coherent policy in past year to develop tourism as an economic activity

- issue of connectivity. Indian cities are still lacking proper connectivity. Places in North east which have huge potential for tourist activity are still unconnected

Remarks

- Security Issues : especially to women which deter foreign nationals to visit India.
- Unwillingness of states : states have not shown much interest in this sector which have led to piecemeal approach by centre. For example states like Bihar which can turn into niche places for Buddhist tourism are still not having focused policy in this regard.
- Infrastructural Issues : Places of tourism are still in dilapidated states. Essential infrastructures like toilets, rest rooms, lodging and boarding facilities are still not available.

Adarsh
Smriti

to these are few reasons because of which India's tourism potential still largely untapped. However government of India has come up with schemes such as HRIDAY and PRASAD, dedicated tourist circuits etc but a more focused approach is needed which can take care of above discussed issues comprehensively.

Remarks

→ Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index India 40th among 136 nations

4.5

Q10. Niti Aayog recently projected a compound annual growth of about 8% of Indian Economy and its transformation by 2031-32. In this light discuss, what policy actions are required for attain and sustaining this level of growth? (12.5 Marks)

Ans (1) Niti Aayog; the Indian think tank projected growth of 8% of Indian economy and its transformation by 2031-32. Government to achieve this; dedicated policy actions are needed such as:

1) Spur the manufacturing sector of any country cannot achieve high growth rate unless its manufacturing sector is growing. India's manufacturing sector is riddled with problems of low growth and fragmentation due to rigid labour laws, not having dedicated policies, land acquisition and environmental delays which are needed to be taken care of.

2) Sustaining Agricultural Growth: Indian economy's backbone is agriculture due to huge employment dependence on this sector. However agriculture sector which is still:

- monsoon dependent
- lack of cold storage and value chain facilities

Remarks

- lack of food processing units

still not been able to tap its full potential.

3) Labour issues : rigid labour laws deter foreign investment

5) Transportation and logistic issue : Indian logistic transportation is highly dependent on road sector which is one of the costliest; so we need to develop waterways and Railways to make it cost efficient.

6) Reaping demographic dividend : India is at the crossroads of high ^{youth} ~~demographic~~ population to make this population an asset not liability; we need proper skilling and resilient social infrastructure in terms of education and health.

So these are dedicated policy measures which are needed to be taken to achieve double digit growth in Indian economy.

3.5

→ Strengthening macro-economic fundamentals

Remarks

Q11. Indian manufacturing products are uncompetitive in global market due to their low quality and standards, especially the exports from MSME sector. Discuss the issues pertaining to low quality of Indian manufacturing. Also discuss the significance of Zero Defect - Zero Effect (ZED) scheme in this regard. What else can be done to improve the quality and standards?

(12.5 Marks)

Ans (11) 45% of Indian exports is done by MSME sector. But this sector is largely unorganised and fragmented with less technological support and high tech. machines; also because of low labour productivity; products are of low quality which makes them uncompetitive in global market.

In this context; new scheme of Zero defect - zero effect which calls for manufacturing in such a way which have zero defect in quality and zero effect on environment; so faster sustainable way of manufacturing.

However only this scheme can alone will not be able to help low quality issue; other measures such as:

- 1) Dedicated quality assurance organisation such as ISI is needed for manufacturing products in all sectors; so that Indian

Remarks

goods could be branded properly.

2) Ease of doing business : easy and easy
circumstances so that delays can be evaded
and people are encouraged to invest.

3) Reforming labour laws so that small
 sector is not deterred to expand and come
into purview of organised sector.

4) setting up incubators for innovation so
 that Indian industry is guided by more
innovation and quality check which may
make their products competitive.

5) to these are certain policy actions
which are required for attaining and
sustaining growth of 8% of Indian
economy.

Need for (4)
 a National standards and quality
co-ordination agency in
this context

Remarks

Q12. India has been facing twin balance sheet problem with Indian characteristics. What are Indian characteristics and what steps should be taken to find out the solution? How the recently passed ordinance, empowering RBI, is going to tackle the situation?

Ans (2) Indian economy is facing Twin balance sheet problem that is: unhealthy balance sheets of (12.5 Marks)

1) Banking sector

2) Corporate sector

which is plaguing Indian economy into low growth rate because of low demand, low investment, low employment → hence low growth.

Twin balance sheet problem is not only Indian phenomena but has some Indian characteristics such as:

1) only public sector banks are facing this problem which means that

functioning of public sector banks are not efficiency centric but political centric.

2) many of corporate's sheets are unhealthy because of lapses in government's part that is:

- Not giving environmental clearance on time and hence plummeting the cost of projects

Remarks

- legal disputes between government and corporates in PPP projects which are not settled amicably but rather through courts taking long process and in process project cost become unsustainable.

- corruption - nepotism in awarding contracts which inflate ^{cost} price of projects and hence deteriorating banks balance sheet.

- farm loan waivers and other alike schemes which create MORAL HAZARD among people not to pay their debt and hence bank's sheets are become unsustainable.

Steps for solutions

1) Insolvency and bankruptcy code for easier dissolution of companies

2) Constitution of Bank Bureau Board for professionalisation of banking sectors.

3) Indradhanush scheme

So these are various steps which are taken by government to deal with their balance sheet problem.

4

Remarks

→ Ordinance provisions which gives power to RBI?

Q13. This Question contain 2 parts; both are compulsory:

- (a) World Bank has been changing its spending pattern from infrastructure to healthcare. How does this change augment the efforts toward achievement of SDG and improved welfare?
- (b) The funding available with the international humanitarian spending agencies, like World Bank, UNCTAD, etc. is far less than optimum. Examine the reasons for such shortfall and suggest how spending deficit can be overcome.

(12.5 Marks)

Ans (13) World bank is changing its spending pattern from infrastructure to healthcare. This will boost developing and underdeveloped countries' social infrastructure and hence help in curtailing poverty and high incidence of health problems because:

- 1) World bank assistance would encourage states to implement projects in efficient and transparent manner;
- 2) In underdeveloped and developing countries due to lack of capital, social infrastructure is left out and with world bank assistance this disparity can be bridged.
- 3) Then it will have cascading effect on countries to develop their ^{social} infrastructure and help ~~in~~ reduce poverty.

Remarks

So with these sustainable development goals of
Health for all and elimination of
poverty would be achieved.

(b)

2.5

Refer hints

Remarks

Q14. BRICS and AIIB has been two emergent institutions, which can challenge the hegemony of Bretton Woods institutions. However, for that to happen, China requires cooperation of the other developing countries rather than establishing hegemony over the new institutions. Critically analyze. (12.5 Marks)

Q14) BRICS and AIIB are new emerging financial institutions which are based on egalitarian principles of equity and non discrimination among member nation to facilitate growth and development. D

They become now important on declining importance of Bretton Woods institutions because of their failure to reform and to help countries unconditionally.

- However in BRICS and AIIB; China is dominating major states and behaving in a hegemonic manner which may turn negatively for these two new institutions as it would discourage countries to cooperate in dealing with issues of poverty and developmental deficit.

So to make these institutions truly relevant in 21st century as

Remarks

Better world institutions in 21st century,
 China is required to tone down its
 hegemony and cooperate amicably
 with other developing countries such
 as India and other South East nations.

→ funding norms should 3
 be democratic in nature /
 as per economic strength.

→ Voting power should be
 equal so that hegemony
 of one nation could not
~~be~~ occur.

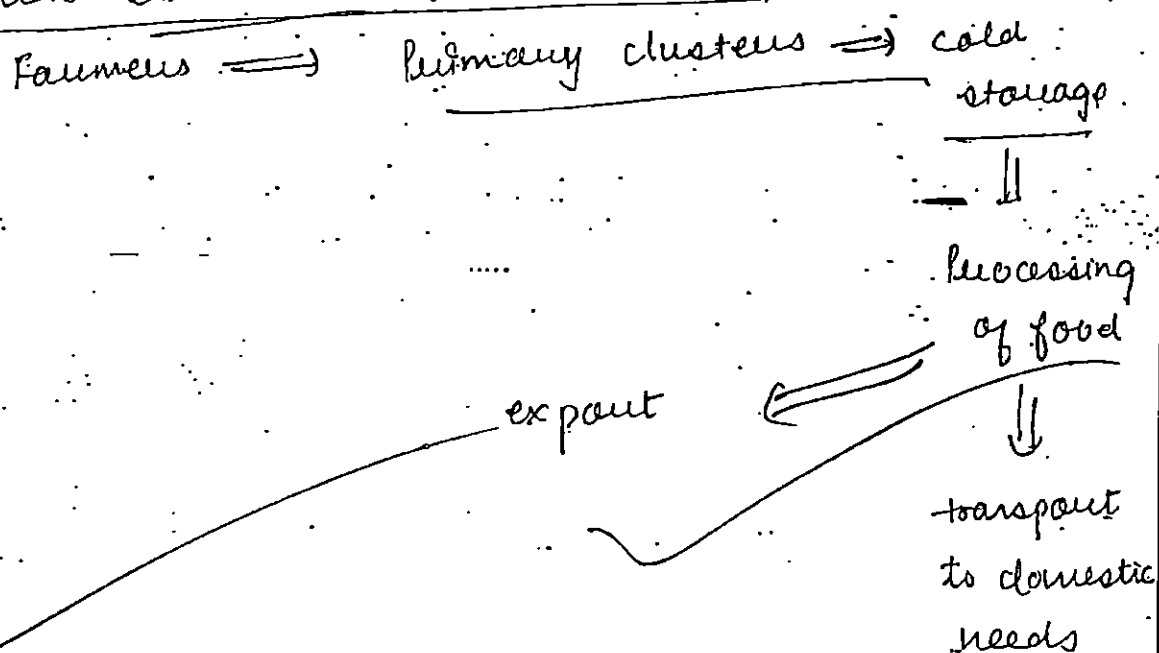
Remarks

Q15. Despite the fact that, Food Processing sector is recognized as sunrise sector and paid ample attention in recent years, the recent statistics suggest that many of Mega food parks, which were announced in the scheme have either not been established or they are on the verge of shutdown. Analyze the factors behind this trend; also suggest what should be done to reverse the trend?

(12.5 Marks)

Ans) Food processing sector is one of the sunrise industry because of having potential to create huge employment, foster growth and development and bridging gap between forward and backward linkages.

To tap its potential, mega food park scheme was launched which has structure of:



with this structure; mega food parks were to be developed as niche places of marketing

Remarks

would class quality of food processing units developing farmer's income with reduction of post harvest losses.

However implementation of this scheme is not been successful because:

- Food parks need large lands; acquisition of land became an issue;
- unrestricted supply of electricity
- transportation and logistic issues
- Need huge capital investment; private sector in debt ridden economy and banking fractured balance sheet is not really encouraged to participate.

To reverse this implementation

making small-small food parks rather than having only one big mega food park which can be made through easy and early clearance.

- adopting cluster and cooperative approach

was done in milk revolution

- Boosting public investment.

4

Remarks

→ hardly 6-7% of fruits and vegetables are processed in India

Q16. Recent Farmers' agitations and suicide once again highlight the discrepancies in inclusive development. In this reference, analyze the factors behind farmer's suicide with a reference to NCRB report. What steps are needed to break the vicious cycle?

Ans (16) (12.5 Marks)
 Farmer's suicide has become a daily issue in Indian scenario which is quite alarming and disappointing suggesting poor conditions of farmer.

Reasons for suicides:

- 1) High dependency on Monsoon: Indian agriculture is largely depend on irrigation almost 60% on monsoon; and erratic nature of monsoon leaves farmers quite vulnerable.
- 2) Small and Marginal farmers: more than 90% of Indian farm holdings are small and marginal with less space for innovation and increase in productivity. So Indian farmers remain vulnerable to skewed incomes and in stressed conditions prone to suicide.
- 3) Lack of financial institution: In India; only 7% of rural areas have banking facilities. So not having enough financial

Remarks

services led to farmers to borrow from money lenders at high rates which makes them entangled in vicious cycle of poverty.

4) Poor cold storage and value chain infrastructure: because of this farmers have to sell at below prices dictated by middle men and hence their income never rises.

5) Lack of insurance coverage: Indian agriculture is quite vulnerable to both natural and man made calamities, and not having insurance for food crops make farmers vulnerable.

6) Lack of social infrastructure: Not having good education and health infrastructure in rural areas put farmers into cycle of poverty and destitution as they never get opportunity to uplift their conditions.

Steps Needed:

- Insurance coverage → PMFBY is a good step

- Investigation facilities → PM KISAN Aikya Yojana

- Social, Common Market, Cold storage

infrastructure is need of hour.

4

Remarks

2014

42%

2015

farmers
suicide

5650

increase →

8007

NCRB data about

Q17. Micro irrigation can be way out for rainfed agriculture and small land holding in India. In this reference, discuss the advantages associated with micro irrigation, initiatives taken by government and challenges associated with it. (12.5 Marks)

Ans (17) Micro irrigation is water efficient irrigation technique which has potential to boost Indian agriculture. It is of two types:

- 1) Drip irrigation
- 2) ~~Spur irrigation~~ Surface irrigation.

However in small land holding Indian where Indian farmers are poor and vulnerable this technique can be used to augment their income because of increase in productivity, assurance against erratic monsoon.

However this ~~is~~ technique has disadvantages also such as:

1) High cost intensive: In installation this technique requires huge cost which may discourage farmers to adopt this technique.

2) Need specialised people for installation and maintenance which are not available in rural remote areas.

3) Prone to damage by animals and insects.

Remarks

- 4) Need frequent maintenance and repairing.
 5) Uninterrupted electricity is needed:
Government's Initiatives:

- subsidising initial installation
- skilling people for maintenance and repair

However the efforts are meagre and are not sufficient to the extent to adoption of this technique and more steps are needed.

→ Micro Irrigation (3.5)
fund under NABARD
(5000 Cr)

Remarks

Q18. The Vulnerability of farmers is not just due to natural vagaries, but also due to defects of public procurement policy. Analyse what should be done to reform the public procurement system?

(12.5 Marks)

Ans (18) Indian farmer is not only vulnerable to Indian monsoon but also to Man made policies such as:

- public procurement defects
- lack of cold storage
- Having MSP for few crops only etc.

However in all defects in public procurement policy is of worst nature. Because firstly it encourages:

- 1) farmers to grow few crops which are in MSP and hence distorting farming culture and food habits
- 2) Not providing farmers money on time
- 3) Due to this; there is set base for procurement which encourages private not to give above that; so even having good quality produce, Indian farmer is unable to sale that at pre announced price.

Remarks

to these are few disadvantages associated with public procurement policy of government.

2.5

→ Recommendations of Shanta Kumar committee in this context.

Remarks

Q19. What is precision agriculture? How precision agriculture can help in improving the resource use efficiency in agriculture, with special focus to irrigation? (12.5 Marks)

Ans : Precision agriculture is farming techniques where inputs of farming are given to crop on farm land in precisely and efficiently manner. For
~~example~~ example, Micro Irrigation.

- Precision agriculture help in improving resource efficiency as it targets the intended spot. ~~and~~ For example in
Micro irrigation: through drip irrigation, water is made available to roots of the plants only; so not wasting water elsewhere.

Similarly - in Fertigation technique
water plus fertilisers are given to plants in targeted and efficient manner and hence reducing cost and wastages.

- taking example of drip irrigation:

- it reduces water cost; as water in

Remarks

① flood irrigation and hence help in saving water resources.

- saving of electricity : Drip irrigation irrigates only to intended roots and do not need flooding and hence reduces cost of electricity.

- saving water tables (ground water)

- help in reducing salination of lands

- help in checking over-fertilisation

So with these one can see that precision agriculture has a lot of benefits and advantages as compare to other techniques.

3.5

→ use of satellite / GPS / GIS / UAVs
in farming activities

- ↳ moisture
- ↳ cropping pattern
- ↳ temp.
- ↳ Nutrient

Remarks

Q20. How pink revolution can supplement farmer's income? Critically analyse, how the developments of recent years coupled with steep inflation in animal feed prices have impacted the development of sector? (12.5 Marks)

Ans: - Pink revolution can assure farmers an additional income apart from regular farm income which is vulnerable to many factors and hence act as ~~to~~ being catalyst for social security protection

To farmers:

However pink revolution has many challenges such as:

- 1) vegetarianism life style of population which discourage people to keep animals apart from milk for meat.
- 2) Poor quality of animals due to which quality of meat is not good.
- 3) Lack of hybrid insemination techniques
- 4) Lack of veterinary doctors
- 5) steep inflation in animal feed prices

Because of these reasons along with factors like Cow protection movement discourages people to go for pink revolution and it has remained limited to

Remarks

few communities.

2.5

→ data regarding production
as current situation of
India at world level.

Remarks