

## INDIAN ECONOMY AND AGRICULTURE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

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

2. Invigilator Signature [Signature]

Name PRATIBHA SINGH

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

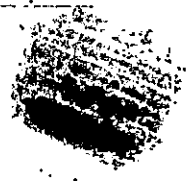
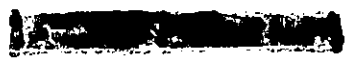
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# REMARKS



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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)

International comparisons reveal high logistics costs in India which adversely impacts the ease of doing business in India as is revealed by low ~~ranking~~ standing of the country on World Bank rankings.

Inadequate logistics facilities considerably increase the input costs of the products across value chain, rendering them uncompetitive in global market.

A multimodal logistics approach can address this issue by:-

- (i) by providing seamless integration across shipping, road, rail network.
- (ii) providing connectivity into the interiors of the country and far flung areas where ~~only~~ railways can be integrated by roads and the potential of inland

Remarks

waterways can be utilized thus reducing regional imbalance in development -

- (ii) business costs <sup>time</sup> will be considerably reduced.
- (iv) competitiveness of Indian products will increase.

Challenges in the present logistics sector :-

(i) No coherent approach or policy for multimodal logistics approach.

(ii) <sup>PORT NETWORK</sup> ~~shipping~~ which carry 95% of trade by volume often lacks integration with the mainland due to poor connectivity with railways & roads.

(iii) non-development of inland ports and cross-subsidization ~~for~~ railway freight transport has increased dependence on road network for logistics which is not sustainable.

Some of the major transboundary projects

(i) Kaladan multimodal project with Myanmar

(ii) development of <sup>Chabahar</sup> ~~Gwadar~~ port in Iran which is to be connected by International North South corridor and Garland highway in Afghanistan.

Remarks

(5)

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)

Industries 4.0 is a consequence of ongoing digital revolution which is the fourth revolution of the world.

This has brought in increased digitisation of workplace and automation in industries.

India, which faces the challenge to generate more jobs for its demographic dividend will be adversely affected by Industries 4.0 because:-

Industries 4.0 includes cyber systems, internet things, cloud computing

(i) greater automation will reduce requirement of labour, particularly unskilled which is in abundance in India.

(ii) raise concerns of socially inclusive development.

eg. the recent step into cab aggregator networks like ola & uber are exploring the possibility of driverless cars. This will result in loss of jobs.

Also segregation in to low skill / low pay and high skill / high pay segments  
Inequality

Remarks

However, ~~states~~ it is argued that such assumptions are unfounded. As, automation in Indian economic sector will only lead to higher industrial growth which in turn will result in greater job creation.

Possible steps that can be taken to avoid any adverse effects on employment generation from industries

- (i) correct policy environment which encourages labour intensive sectors like ~~cotton~~ fertiliser & leather industry
- (ii) while automation should not be discouraged as it will increase the competitiveness of Indian goods, it should be pursued with caution.
- (iii) greater collaboration with industries to ~~set~~ and sector Skill Councils to ensure that skill development initiatives are in line with the needs of the industries.
- (iv) Demand driven skill development

Remarks

Also  
- Inclusive ecosystems  
- focus on social security  
- measures

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)

Bibek Debroy committee gave recommendation for reorientation and restructuring of Indian Railways which today is plagued with several issues.

The recommendations included :-

- (i) merger of the practice of presenting separate rail budget with general budget which was adopted recently.
- (ii) setting up of an independent rail regulator for tariff determination and development of standards in railway functioning.
- (iii) Greater participation of private sector.
- (iv) Bringing in a business orientation in railways to prevent recurring operational losses in railways.

Recently, Indian Govt. decided to establish a Rail Development Authority as a separate entity. Also Indian Railway Manufacturing Corporation.

Remarks

Impact  
N.M - discriminatory access to railway infrastructure

through an executive order in line with the recommendation of Bibek Debroy committee.

This is envisioned to function as an independent rail regulator for development of rail sector in India.

Need to write about the objectives

This will have following advantages:-

(i) national railway tariff structure of passenger & freight fare on sound economic principles.

(ii) will determine the principles for railways social obligations

price of services comparable with other

(iii) create transparency and a level playing field for private sector participation

open access

(iv) adherence to standards will increase rail safety and efficiency.

dedicated freight corridor

Nevertheless, to ensure that setting up of rail development authority should not become mere tokenism, it should be made statutory body with functional autonomy.

2/2



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)

Universal Basic Income<sup>3</sup> is a <sup>minimum</sup> basic income given by the state to its citizens, without any conditionality attached, a ~~chieve~~ <sup>its</sup> social as a minimum social security benefit.

Remarks

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*Remarks*

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)

India's ~~slow~~ growth story unlike other countries has been driven by <sup>services</sup> IT sector which contributes to 60% of the GDP by value. Consistently growing at 10% ~~however~~ in the recent past the growth in the IT sector is declining ~~for~~

This has lead to increasing layoffs because :-

- (i) overall slowdown in GDP growth lead to ~~decline~~ slowing of services-IT sector.
- (ii) absorbs skilled workforce - skill <sup>development</sup> initiatives of the Govt not showing the desired result. <sup>Protectionist</sup> policies
- (iii) poor research and development and innovation in India puts Indian IT sector at a disadvantage in comparison to China & USA. <sup>all over the world</sup>
- (iv) start ups have majorely utilized <sup>Absence of</sup>

Remarks

• Innovative ecosystem

the app-based platform that does not ~~absorb~~ provide employment

In this regard following corrective steps can be taken :-

(i) enthusiastically pursuing liberalization of trade rules for services sector and with different nations and at WTO. eg. Trade Facilitation Agreement in services -

(ii) skill development initiatives to be aligned with the demand of industries -

~~Word~~ (iii) strengthening the intellectual property framework, faster clearance and ~~sup~~ supporting the start up ecosystem through <sup>seed</sup> funding, incubation & hand holding

services sector, not being labour intensive, may not address the country's needs for job creation & greater thrust needs to be put on development of manufacturing sector

W/R

Remarks

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)

India is a cash-intensive country with cash to GDP ratio of around 12%.

In this scenario, Govt is making enthusiastic efforts to move towards a less cash economy through greater digitalisation of ~~cash~~ monetary transactions. This is expected to have following benefits:-

(i) Reduces corruption and leakages through

Recently 'Govt' took several initiatives to promote digitalisation under its DIGITAL INDIA MISSION to ~~make~~ make India a digitally empowered, knowledge economy.

Digitization can bring inclusive growth in following ways:-

(i) Reduce corruption and leakages in governance and <sup>bring efficiency in</sup> public service delivery.

(ii) more automation would enhance economy effectiveness and economy of public organization thus benefiting the citizens and ~~the~~ enhancing the ~~credibility~~ legitimacy of public.

Remarks

institutions

(ii) Direct Benefit transfers using the JAM trinity can eliminate inclusion and exclusion errors as is seen LPG DST transfers under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana.

(iii) can increase the efficacy of social security initiatives and can contribute considerably to the exchequer.

However, operation and adoption of digital initiatives face several challenges which should be addressed at the earliest

(i) realisation of the goal of connecting 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats under National Optical Fibre mission & Bharat Net - reducing digital divide

(ii) digital literacy initiatives

(iii) engaging private sector eg Google has been initiative to increasing the reach of internet

(iv) engaging grass root organisations, panchayat & the community to achieve this objective

Remarks

4/11

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)

Differentiated bank system <sup>like</sup> ~~and~~ whole-sale and long term finance (WLTF) banks are set up to cater to the needs of the infrastructure projects which require long term loans.

These specialized banks have several advantages -

- ① these act as NICHE banks addressing differentiated needs of a particular sector such as
  - - infrastructure lending, MSME's etc.
- ② they are better equipped to address the requirements of niche sectors and the risks that might arise.
- ③ presently Indian banking sector is grappling with high Non-performing Assets because of Twin Balance sheet problem and thus is unable to lend for ~~the long term~~ <sup>risk-averse</sup>.
- ④ ~~there is~~ there is a requirement of more than 1 trillion investment in infrastructure sector and initiatives

Remarks

such as S.25 scheme for PSBs have failed to have desired effect.

In this scenario, Wholesale & long term Finance Banks will

- ① address the resource crunch that infrastructure sector is currently facing
- ② will extend loans in line with long term cycle of the projects, thus insulating them for the future overruns
- ③ will play a significant role in extending support to various Govt initiatives like Sagarmala project, inland port development, expanding the road network etc.

3/2

Write about the need  
 unable to meet the needs of  
 large corporates currently  
 higher NPAs of the banking system

Write about scope also  
 acts as market maker in  
 instrument like corporate  
 bonds  
 can also raise fund through  
 issuing debt and  
 equity

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)

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

- 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)

Many advanced nations and even lesser developed nations gain significant by tapping its potential in the tourism sector.

However, it is only recently that India has shown a comprehensive approach towards development of tourism.

Recent initiatives of the Govt include

- ① Swadesh darshan scheme - building of tourists circuits - theme based
- ② HRIDAY - development of heritage cities
- ③ e-visa scheme

Tourism has many positive externalities. It results in higher employment, creates forward and backward linkages and promotes regionally balanced development.

But India's tourism potential has largely remained untapped & -

Remarks

① inefficient marketing — it is only recently that India's cultural elements and diversity has been brought to fore ~~in~~ globally thus enhancing its potential as soft power.

② lack of coherent approach which is now being pursued through development of theme based tourist circuits.

③ poor infrastructure and connectivity issues, eg NER, East India

④ security and safety issues → Jammu and Kashmir continues to face internal strife and safety concerns have been raised by many foreign tourists especially women.

⑤ language barrier and one stop information centres

⑥ e-visa policy and several other initiatives were missing

5/2

Remarks

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)

Niti Aayog recently released its vision document and strategic action that is to be taken towards 2019 to achieve a compound annual growth of 8%.

Policy actions required to attain & sustain <sup>GDP</sup> a growth of 8% include :-

- ① resolving NPA issue of Public sector banks which have reached to disproportionate levels through reforms, recognition, recapitalization and <sup>& resolution</sup> & PARA
- ② Improving efficacy of Skill India mission
- ③ augmenting capacity of Industrial sector through greater trust on improving ease of doing business, improving logistics etc
- ④ Striving for double digit growth in agricultural sector and making farming for remuneration through

Remarks

building efficient institutional capacity and <sup>improving efficacy</sup> insurance and credit mechanisms.

(5) education sector :- Improving the learning outcomes at primary education level, doing away with no detention policy.

(6) Health sector - implementation of objectives envisaged in Health Care Policy 2017.

striving for socially inclusive and qualitative growth can only result into transformation.

(13) Also  
strengthening macroeconomic fundamentals  
N.K. Singh committee to reduce the  
level of total debt.  
fix the banking sector problems

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)

Indian manufacturing sector unlike in other countries contributes only 17% to the GDP.

It faces multiple challenges such as:-

- ① uncompetitive in global markets showing poor exports
- ② excessive protectionist measures by the Govt. resulting into decrease in competitiveness
- ③ poor infrastructure such as logistic cost etc result in higher input costs
- ④ poor quality and standards - poor regulation and monitoring of products, non-adherence to sanitary and phytosanitary obligations result in discourage exports eg. ban on Indian mangoes by EU & on Indian generic in USA

Also  
 protectionist environment for domestic industry

Remarks

Use of obsolete tech by SMEs

Prime minister's 'Zero effect - zero defect' scheme seeks to address this.

Zero defect :- adherence to highest standards of quality as envisaged under best global practices

Also

connect with

global

supply

chain

Zero effect :- products and processes that are resource efficient and does not adversely harm the environment.

Following steps can be taken to improve the quality and standards :-

① strengthening the regulatory framework and making regulators more efficient such as FSSAI & BIS

② exposing MSMEs to global best practices through awareness creation seminars/exercises on packaging, quality

standards etc. quality. ③ ~~not~~ ensuring standards ~~are~~ granted are well recognized such

Also

create

as

intermediaries

to

develop

the

BIS - star rating, Agmark, ecomark etc. MSMEs

3

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?

(12.5 Marks)

India faces Twin Balance Sheet problem which is characterised by

- (i) high non-performing assets of banks (stressed assets)
- (ii) over leveraged companies

this has had many negative implications

- (1) made PSBs risk averse - that is they are reluctant to extend loans
- (2) this in turn leads to poor monetary transmission in times when the Indian economy is facing slowdown and high deflationary pressures. <sup>Indian Characteristics</sup> Absence of bank run
- (3) ~~stagnated~~ stalled infrastructure projects & inability of corporates to access loans because of poor balance sheets. <sup>Absence of bankruptcy</sup> <sup>economic slowdown</sup>

Steps that need to be taken to find a solution

- (1) setting up of Public Asset Resolution Agency (PARA) - an independent body of public sector to take over debt and explore ~~debt~~ ways of resolving it. It is the most efficient to resolve large debts.

Remarks

- (ii) Asset Reconstruction companies (ARCs) under SARFAESI Act -
- (iii) Strategic debt ~~reco~~ restructuring mechanism -
- (iv) 5:25 rule - where loans are embedded by banks for 25 years and are refinanced every five years to meet the project cycle of large infrastructure projects
- (v) granting greater autonomy to banks for resolution of debts

In this regard an ordinance has been passed to empower the RBI for resolution of high stressed assets of PSBs.

Need to write about the provisions and challenges of ordinance also

2/2

Challenges  
fail to address the issue of reason for NPA's  
doesn't propose to make wilful default a criminal offence

Remarks

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)

Remarks

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*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)

~~In the recent~~  
 BRICS New Development Bank and Asian Investment Infrastructure Bank (AIIB) are providing ~~the~~ ~~Asian~~ ~~countries~~ have emerged as an alternative to Bretton Woods Institutions of IMF and WB.

The governance architecture and reforms in WB & IMF have failed to keep pace with the <sup>contemporary</sup> ~~changing~~ global realities which is characterised by a multipolar world. They are criticized to be hegemonistic and used for furthering American and European interest. eg. imposition of conditionalities while extending loans.

On the other hand BRICS bank & AIIB have are more reflective of the global power dynamics, <sup>adopt</sup> ~~are~~ transparent mechanism and provide equal representation.

Remarks

In addition to this, these banks can exclusively focus on financing developmental and connectivity projects of South Asia and ANA thus directly addressing their concerns.

However, it cannot be said that

BRICS & AIIB will challenge the hegemony of Bretton Woods institutions, ~~they~~ considering the dominance and influence enjoyed by China they will only supplement them and act as an additional support for India.

China in this context needs to allay these fears and develop a collaborative and consultative approach in the functioning of this emergent financial architecture. ~~As is see~~

③

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)

Food Processing sector has <sup>been</sup> ~~experiencing~~ a double digit growth and thus recognized as a sunrise sector.

Recognizing its ~~it has~~ enormous positive externality for India several efforts have been made by the Govt. to support this sector which have failed to have desired effect.

Mega Food Parks scheme was conceptualised as a cluster based approach with a hub and spokes model to support food processing industries under 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

However it continues to face several challenges such as:-

- ① mega food parks conceptualised have not been completed due to lack of private participation and industry support.

Remarks

② Integration of different steps across value chain is a challenging task.

③ Infrastructure development → <sup>but cold</sup> storage facilities and ~~abattoirs~~ not adequate and have only been implemented in a decentralized way.

④ there exists multiple schemes, ~~to~~ lack of coherence

⑤ though 100% FDI in food processing is allowed but ~~the~~ investments

have not come in

Recently Govt launched SAMPADA

scheme which seeks to integrate other

schemes under one umbrella for

development of agro-processing sector.

Some Steps

Increase the grants to small enterprises

Flexibility in the operation of bank

Time period for clearance should be brought down

Also  
No incentive  
to promote  
Not much  
linked  
to  
global  
value  
chain

2/2

Remarks



Q16. Recent Farmers' agitations and suicide once gain 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?

(12.5 Marks)

India's agricultural sector though employs nearly 50% of the labour force, contributes only 17% to the economy.

Poor performance of agri. sector has resulted into it being non-remunerative for farmers ~~and~~ ~~often~~. In the recent times farmers' agitations and suicides as per the National Crime Reports Bureau (NCRB) are seen to have increased. NCRB on suicides increased by 41.7% in 2015 from 2014.

The reasons for this are -

- ① high proportion of marginal and landless farmers - small land holdings 8067 suicides in 2015.
- ② ~~ag~~ high dependence on rain for water requirements. only 30% is irrigated.
- ③ vagaries of nature renders the farmers vulnerable to drought & floods etc.
- ④ high indebtedness - NSSO report reveals that 40% of the farmers rely on non-formal sources for their financial needs.
- ⑤ high input costs - because of use of

Remarks

expensive seeds, pesticides, fertilizers etc. farming has increasingly become input intensive.

- (6) penetration of crop insurance schemes is very low.
- (7) deflation  $\rightarrow$  high supply, low demand. In this scenario, Govt's are increasingly adopting economically unviable methods such as "loan waivers" to prevent suicides and ~~face~~ address agrarian distress. However, better methods can be :-

(1) post demonitization, distress sales have increased. The state should intervene to address liquidity concerns

Step 1  
PART B.Y. of farmers

(2) ~~but~~ providing credit through formal sources and enhancing effectiveness of crop insurance schemes

(3) adoption of more sustainable practices and PMKSY and Paramparagat Meva to encourage adoption of organic farming etc.

(4) providing agriculture extension service

(5) ~~pro~~ adopting recommendations of Swaminathan committee.

Remarks

4/6

Q17. Micro irrigation can be way out for rained 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)

India increasingly depends on flood irrigation ~~Indian irrigation~~ through canals & tube wells, to meet its irrigation needs.

This has ~~resulted~~ many disadvantages & 90% of <sup>fresh</sup> water is utilized by agriculture while, the efficiency level of water ~~target~~ utilization is much better in other countries like Brazil & China. It leads to wastage of water & decline in water tables.

In this context 'Micro irrigation' is proposed as a better alternative because -

- ① it is water efficient
- ② does not increase salinity of soil
- ③ labour and power efficient
- ④ also results in increase in productivity
- ⑤ fertigation - <sup>application of fertilizers</sup> with micro irrigation techniques is a more efficient way.

Also  
 reduce salinity hazard  
 offers flexibility in fertilization

Remarks

Govt recently launched Pradhan Mantri  
Kisan Sanchayee Yojna (P.M. KSY) to enhance water  
use efficiency with the help of micro  
and drip irrigation techniques and  
also enhance land use efficiency both

Also  
Have  
P.M.  
KSY  
P.M.  
KSY  
P.M.  
KSY

contemporarily and spatially  
In addition to these initiatives such  
as MGNREGA are utilized to ~~improve~~  
prevent siltation of tanks. Improve  
water harvesting & <sup>on farm</sup> management.

Challenges associated with it :-

- ① Micro irrigation is expensive to set up
- ② not viable for small landholdings  
- which are predominant in India -
- ③ implementation of P.M. KSY ~~is depend~~  
needs to done efficiently

Also  
lack of dedicated team and  
IT-backed operation

3/2

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)

Public Procurement Policy seeks to achieve two objectives -

- ① provide remunerative returns to farmers for their produce.
- ② ensure stock for <sup>country's</sup> food security needs.

The vulnerability of Indian farmers is not just because of recurrent drought & floods but also because of several defects and public procurement system -

- ① Minimum Support Price is inadequate
- ② MSP is announced for 23 crops however for only wheat and rice it is followed because of low awareness level.
- ③ poor transportation & storage leads to high wastage
- ④ horticulture crops like fruits & vegetables which ~~are~~ are perishable have no such govt. procurement support.

Remarks

Also  
 faulty calculation of MSP  
 Include Shree Kumar  
 Committee  
 delay in opening of  
 procurement  
 floors.

In line with the Swaminathan Committee recommendation minimum support price can be increased to 1.5 times the market price.

It may lead to market distortion. The 2014-15 economic survey recommends adoption of PRICE DEFICIENCY mechanism so that cereals are not over promoted over pulses and coarse grains and agro-climatic conditions for cultivation of crops are taken into consideration.

(2)

Reforms  
 Diversification of Agriculture  
 Grievance redressal Mechanism  
 for farmers  
 Storage facilities

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)

Precision Agriculture 'are agricultural practices where efficient resource utilization of inputs is ensured and it also results in high crop yield.

It has following advantages :-

- ① resource efficient
- ② increase productivity
- ③ ensures land resources are not degraded -
- ④ inputs like fertilizers if are not applied as per soil conditions may ~~lead~~ adversely impact it
- ⑤ pesticides in excess enter the food chain ; thus, use of Integrated pest management

②

PA and efficiency

provide real time data about the condition of soil, crop sensor on fields measure moisture content and temp. of soil.

Recent develop. like mobile apps, smart sensors make possible for use by small family farms also.

Remarks

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*Remarks*





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*Remarks*