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SRUSHTI DESHMUKH

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GS Paper I Marks - 120

GS Mains Q&A

Economic Geography + Human Geography + Resources



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Roll No. :

Mobile No. :

GS MAINS Q&A 2018**ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY + HUMAN
GEOGRAPHY + RESOURCES**

Time Allowed: 3 Hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- 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.

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Date:

Candidate's Signature



Examiner's Signature

.....

REMARKS

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Remarks

Q1. What do you understand by Biofortification? Critically examine the need of biofortified food in the developing countries like India. (12.5 Marks)

Biofortification refers to the process of adding required essential micronutrients to the food in order to boost its nutrition.

Eg Iron, Manganese, Zinc etc which are not either available in daily food or people are facing deficiency due to other reasons.

In developing countries like India, in African (Sub-Saharan) Nations etc, Malnutrition is quite rampant, due to which Burden of diseases increases and productivity ~~increases~~ decreases. Biofortifying, i.e. by adding nutrients ^{to seeds} right since the growth of plants can be ^a very good option instead of chemically adding up those substances later on, or taking additional nutrition supplement tablets / potions etc.

Remarks

Need for Biofortified food :-

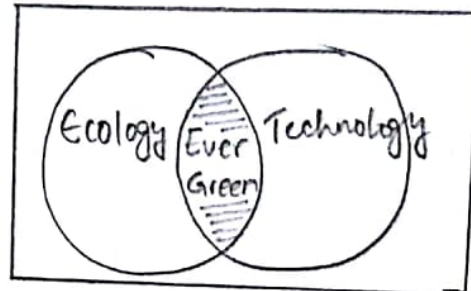
- 1) Countries like India boast of huge population of young (demographic dividend) but also have significant malnutrition, ^{Infant} mortality Rates, Wasting, Stunting (Global Hunger Index - Rank 100)
 - 2) Biofortification allows staple crops becoming nutrition rich, so even if food diversification in daily diet is not there, nutrition would reach the poor.
 - 3) In Food Security provisions eg. Public Distribution System, such food can be easily distributed
 - 4) Medical bills, out of pocket expenditure which pushes vulnerable below poverty line can be curbed.
- ⇒ But Intensive Research in Selective Breeding and Biotechnology needs to be done which requires huge investment to bring about best quality biofortified food ~~to~~ and build a Nutritious World.

Remarks

Q2. Integrating ecology and technology is the way forward towards an evergreen revolution. In the context of above statement, discuss the need of sustainable agriculture in India. (12.5 Marks)

As the father of Green Revolution in India, M S Swaminathan remarks, the key to Evergreen Revolution is improvising ecology with technology.

This includes the use of modern technique of Genetic selection using



biotechnology and incorporating it in the daily/ usual farming practices, in a sustainable manner such that it does not harm the environment in the long run.

Sustainable Agriculture becomes the need of the hour in the backdrop of lowering crop productivity, reducing farm incomes and farmers leaving agriculture as a profession/occupation consequently.

Remarks

- >> Due to Green Revolution's intensive chemical pesticides and fertilizers use, the soil erosion, soil degradation is occurring.
 - >> Ground water levels have declined as also contamination (Arsenic, Mercury) is there.
 - >> Absence of irrigation or bad irrigation practices like canal irrigation causing water logging, soil salinity
 - >> Climate Change is posing risk of droughts, floods, shorter rainy season, storms, pests etc
- Hence, sustainable agriculture, utilising biotech for making disease resistant, dry land farming compatible seeds, faster growing plants, etc can easily help farmers fight the adverse conditions.
- Also use of Green manure, Organic farming (such as in Sikkim) can sustain the environment's productive levels and help us feed billions..

Remarks

Q3. Recently Delhi's atmosphere was engulfed by deep smog. What are the geographic reasons behind this anomaly? Also suggest some innovative solutions to address this problem? (12.5 Marks)

Delhi's atmosphere being engulfed in deep smog made it one of the most polluted cities in the world, but this has geographic reasons as well:

- 1) Continental position - Delhi lies in the middle of landmass, with no waterbodies/oceans/seas to exert moderating impact which aggravates any weather/climatic condition.
- 2) Stubble Burning in Neighbouring States - Delhi is surrounded by agriculturally intensive states Eg Punjab, Haryana who either use harvester/threshers that leaves a lot of stubble or have little time to manually take it out hence resort to burning that migrates to Delhi's atmosphere.
- 3) Delhi is an urbanised state with heavy industrialization and presence of automobiles,

Remarks

surrounded by ^{Smoke} ~~smog~~ emitting factories that pollute its air.

Some Innovative solutions to address this problem :-

- 1) Increase Green cover wherever possible, on road dividers, ~~in~~, Vertical living wall, Vertical gardens etc.
- 2) Use air purifying/pollution draining equipments like Wet scrubbers, Electrostatic precipitators in factories.
- 3) Joint Action plan of Centre with Delhi, UP, PB, HR States on providing stubble collection, buddy harvesters to ~~see~~ stop burning requirement etc to farmers.
- 4) Rejuvenating Delhi's Wetlands to provide a localised moderating effect.
- 5) Use water sprays to avoid dust build up.
- 6) Promoting public transport and using odd-even formula, Rapid-Rail transit system, invoking fines ~~on~~ and parking fees on personal vehicles

Delhi's problem needs a collaborative and sustained participative approach to lower down the pollution levels and alleviate the problem.

Remarks

Q4. It is said, food processing industry is the key to transform India's food economy and realize the vision of doubling of farmers' income by 2022. Discuss the potential and challenges faced by food processing industry. Also mention the steps taken by government to promote this sector. (12.5 Marks)

Food processing Industry holds the key to reducing wastage, increasing productivity, quality and nutrition, value enhancement of food and doubling farmers' income by Employment generation and Income supplement.

Growing potential :

- 1) Rising middle class, working women, demand for packaged-ready-to-eat food and higher disposable income.
- 2) Different Agro-climatic Zones and Crop diversity in Indian states as also Fisheries potential in coastal states.
- 3) Dairy Sector witnessing a boom due to rising animal husbandary practices.
- 4) Need / Desire for food diversification - proteins, vitamins enhancing demand for fruits & vegetables also.

Remarks

Challenges faced

- 1) Infrastructural bottlenecks: Deficit of cold chain, ^{storage}, technology and equipment required to process food.
- 2) Lack of skilled labour: Companies complain of poor ability of workers to work with modern tools due to skill gap.
- 3) Regional Disparity: While Tamil Nadu, Andhra P., MH capture around 60% of Food Processing sector, States like MP, UP, RJ have < 2 Ktch Metric ton cold storage capacity.
- 4) Policy mismatch or fluctuations.
- 5) Land Acquisition an issue despite enhanced Ease of doing business.
- 6) Lack of Logistics or Supply Chain Mgmt.

Govt Initiatives:

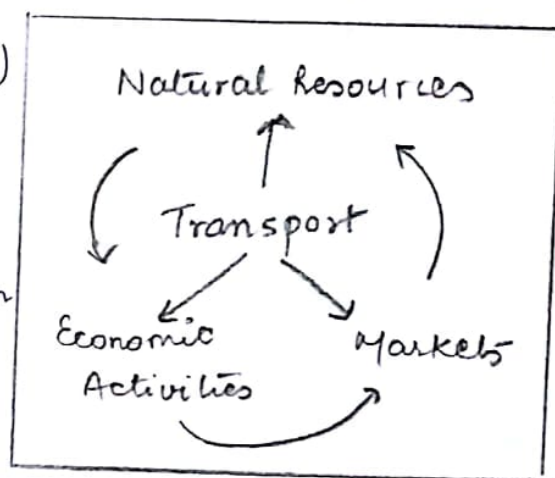
- 1) India World Food Summit 2017 organised to promote Indian food.
- 2) 100% FDI under automatic route for FPI
- 3) Mega Food Park Scheme, SAMPADA Scheme, Nivesh Bandhu portal, Skill dust Mission
- 4) Model Land Leasing law, Agricultural - eNAM market, Contract farming law etc.
- 5) Promoting transport sector by Roads, Rail etc.

Remarks

Q5. A country cannot develop without a developed transport system. In the light of above statement, discuss the importance of Bharatmala Pariyojana? (12.5 Marks)

Transport System acts like the arteries of any country connecting important nodes and enhancing trade, interaction, communication as also economic, social, political interlinkages.

In this context, (NHA I) Bharatmala Pariyojana which seeks to enhance the road linkages between different places can be a gamechanger in bridging



the infrastructural gaps and enhancing the market linkages for trade opportunities.

- It involves construction of Economic Corridors, Highways, Expressways, feeder Routes etc.
- It will seek to improve the gaps in Quadrilateral network and etc
- Border Roads, International Roads and Coastal Roads to supplement Sagarmala Yojana of Govt

Remarks

Since roads have emerged to be a preferred choice for transporting goods and travelling due to its faster reach, door-to-door connectivity and end length stretch, they need to be made efficient to use, wide enough to accommodate (wide) growing traffic and provide services like on-the-way-service, ambulance, petrol pump etc

- Bharatmala can enhance the reach of roads to cities with growing economic & strategic significance
- Since 1.7% Road network of National Highways transport 40% trade, they need to be improved.
- Linkages can reduce travel time and build commerce opportunities

Hence, Bharatmala Pariyojana can be a massive boost to infrastructural gap, provide employment to workers, enhance competitiveness and Physical Connectivity cohesion in a vast Indian territory

Remarks

Q6. Does religion play a significant role in the growth of the population in India? Explain with examples and discuss the spatial variation in the population growth of India. (12.5 Marks)

Growth of population in India has been a constant concern due to its overburdening of resources and causing problems in other sectors. Various theories have been suggested to analyse the population growth dependence on Religion, but it's safe to conclude that religion per se does not have a significant role, rather the economic levels, socio cultural awareness, literacy and locality influence entrenched in religious communities can considerably influence population growth.

Eg Population growth levels of Hindus in UP is greater than of Hindus in Tamil Nadu, similar argument ~~goes~~ goes for Muslims. Though Muslim population growth rate is higher than that of Hindus, a careful analysis shows an economic-level micro dependence on incomes / literacy / female education etc.

Remarks

Spatial Variation in population growth in India is so diverse that they almost reflect/compare to different nations altogether. Eg
 (TFR)
 Total fertility rates of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu around 1.3 are comparable to those of Germany, Denmark etc and TFRs of Bihar, UP etc around 3.1 are comparable to Namibia & other African states.

Also a Regional North-South divide is becoming evident where Southern \rightarrow more prosperous, literate & economically & administrated states like TN, KL, MH, TL reflect replacement level TFR while Northern States have not reached peak levels yet and are likely to drive the upcoming youth bulge of India till 2030s. Hence, a customised, regional approach to tackling growth concerns is required based on economic & social considerations rather than sectarian ~~Regional~~ religion based.

Remarks

Q7. What do you understand by multi-level planning? Discuss the advantages and limitations of multi-level planning in India's context. (12.5 Marks)

Multi level planning involves a vertically distributed ~~hierarchical~~ levels of planning on administrative or organisational front to bring efficiency and enhance productivity.

Since India reflects a federal set up and decentralised polity with local governments, it made to accommodate the differences in regional development levels, socio-political levels as also diversities of religion, culture etc.

Multi level planning in this backdrop can be advantageous as -

- 1) It can become a customised approach to value local knowledge, concerns, and considerations (priorities) at each level.
- 2) Planning with a bottom-up approach Eg. by Gram Sabha, Panchayat can bring ownership and awareness to population/stakeholders. (involvement)

Remarks

9) Distribution of work at multiple ~~and~~ levels can enhance efficiency and reduce erroneous consideration.

Limitations of Multilevel planning :

- 1) Lack of competence at lower levels can be adverse for overall framework.
- 2) It can lead to replication of work or Administrative overlap causing conflicts if spheres of competence are not clearly defined.
- 3) Coordination becomes extremely crucial and a lack of it can cause a collapse in multilevel planning and be time consuming.

Hence a collaborative approach is required by ~~an~~ all to accommodate the priorities at local level with expertise of higher level to bring maximum productivity and ~~the~~ benefits.

Remarks

Q8. Examine the role of digital technology in transforming the rural India with suitable examples. (12.5 Marks)

Digital technology is set to transform the way Indians live and interact with each other with goal of trillion dollar digital economy by 2024-25.

Its role in Rural India is going to be specially impactful due to the earlier cut off nature and isolation that caused a deep Urban-Rural divide.

- 1) Digital Education in Rural Schools can enhance the reach/exposure of rural students (Govt school) to better education techniques, learning aids etc.
- 2) Where ^{Branches} Banks cannot reach due to infrastructural bottlenecks, e-banking can bring financial inclusion, ATM services, loans, deposit at doorstep/ in hand due to mobile banking.
- 3) JAM (Jan Dhan-Aadhar-Mobile) Trinity can transform the way subsidies are delivered through DBT (Direct benefit transfer). Eg. PDS, MGNREGA etc

Remarks

4) E-Commerce can help traders as well as Rural customers.
 4) Bharat optical fibre network, Telecom Services can open the world of Internet for Rural people for interaction outside, gaining knowledge, training etc. entertainment

5) Customised apps, Kisan Call Centres, Message Services to transmit info about impending disasters, meteorological data on apps can support farmers.

6) E-RAKAM, E-NAM can ~~be~~ enhance income and reduce food wastage by Agro Marketing

Nevertheless, digital tech also exposes Rural India to externalities of digital world. Eg Risk of Indoctrination due to digital reach, Cyber bullying, Cyber crime of economic nature, theft, privacy issues, data ⁱⁿ security etc. These need to be properly addressed to ~~bring~~ realize the potential of transformation of Rural India.

Remarks

Q9. Even after having two-third of its work force dependent on agriculture, North-East India is not self-sufficient in agriculture production. Discuss the role of management of water resources in this regard. (12.5 Marks)

Even after devotion of substantial population in Agro Sector, North East India is not self sufficient due to several factors

- 1) Geographically rugged terrain, mountainous region - unsuitable for agriculture.
- 2) Unsustainable Agri practices Eg Slash & Burn Jhum Cultivation.
- 3) Lack of adoption of latest efficient farming practices, stronghold of traditional tribal practices.
- 4) Gathering as a chief occupation also but no/ inefficient processing which does not realize its potential.
- 5) Disguised unemployment in Agriculture, lack of other options Eg handicrafts etc as viable options.
- 6) Inefficient water management, despite abundance of rivers, streams etc. and plantation agriculture of tea, coffee.

Remarks

Managing water resources becomes a crucial aspect as in its absence extensive wastage occurs and region is not able to capitalise on its natural ~~importance~~ resource advantage.

-) Water Resources need conservation by sustainable use and preventing pollution.
-) effective channelising, using modern technique, ~~and~~ equipments to distribute water and then water recycling can be done.
-) Using Bamboo Irrigation technique, both cheap and efficient irrigation technology

•)

Remarks

Q10. What are the locational factors responsible for the distribution of cement Industry in India? Elaborate on its backward and forward linkages? (12.5 Marks)

Cement Industry in India is among the top 3 in the ~~Co~~ World in terms of production capacity and its location factors are dependent on.

1) Raw Materials: Since 1.5 tonne limestone produces 1 tonne cement, it's a weight losing industry, thus situated near raw material - limestone source
Eg. MP, CG, RJ, JH, TN etc.

2) Power: Huge power requirement exists in clinkerisation and grinding which can be either done by Coal (Thermal power) or Cheap Hydel power.

Katni, Symora in MP, Bhilwara, Sawai Madhopur in RJ, Cementnagar, Vijaywada in Andhra Pradesh and Dalmiapuram in TN are important Cement Industry plants.

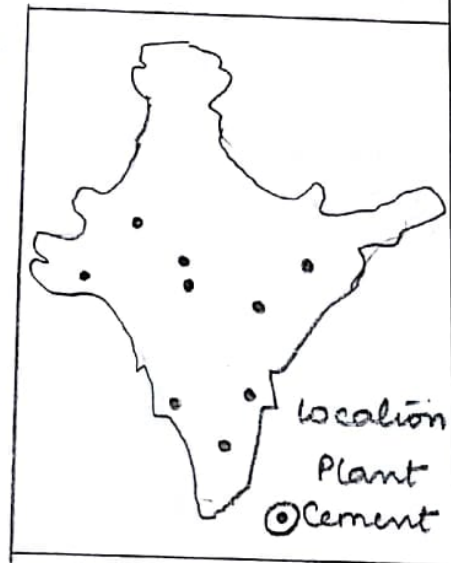
Backward linkages of Cement Industry include the availability of limestone, Alumina (5-12%), Silica (15-25%) in varieties like

Remarks

Portland Cement (70%), Pozzolana Cement etc.

The power requirement is extensive as also labour supply needs to be robust in Cement plants and thus concentration in Central, relatively less developed regions of JH, CG, RJ, MP can help.

forward linkages include Market availability and proximity that also involves robust transport linkages to move the heavy products. Exports are also done due to which ports become crucial factors as well.



Remarks

Q11. Population-resources balance determine, whether region is over populated or under-populated. Elucidate. (12.5 Marks)

A balance in Population and Resources as also availability of good basic facilities become deciding factors in population ^{distribution} ~~growth~~ due to Intra state & Inter state Migration. This is chiefly evident in India due to different agro-climatic zones, climatic ~~zones~~ / weather influences, soil composition, rock strata etc.

- 1) In case of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, ^{West Bengal} etc with huge fertile tracts of alluvial soil and Rivers, the density of population is high as also in absolute nos.
- 2) The "Desert" region of Rajasthan is less populated due to unavailability of arable land though the state is large enough.
- 3) The rugged terrains in hilly mountainous regions of J&K, UK, Himachal Pradesh & North East states are thinly populated, also due to resource constraints,

Remarks

4) The resource-rich regions of Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh etc also house substantial population specially tribal where green cover is also significant

5) The human resource development in Southern states like Kerala, TN, Andhra Pradesh are now attracting Indian youths from all over India for occupation based in cities & towns.

Remarks

Q12. Elaborate on the factors that determine the settlement patterns? Also discuss the features of the various type of rural settlement in India. (12.5 Marks)

Settlement patterns are determined by a complex set of factors that influence the way people choose a place, develop a region or settle.

- 1) Availability of Water, land etc: Early Civilizations have used this as deterministic factor. Even today density is high near rivers Eg. Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra and where arable fertile land stretch occurs
- 2) Availability of Resources- natural- minerals, Central belt of India, Southern states etc.
- 3) Establishment of Factories, PSUs, manufacturing Industries etc - the labour supply specially skilled is mobile and settles close to occupation hubs and economic trade hubs.
- 4) Climate of a place & Terrain - this also is a crucial factor in determining settlement with areas of moderate climate / weather conditions preferable.

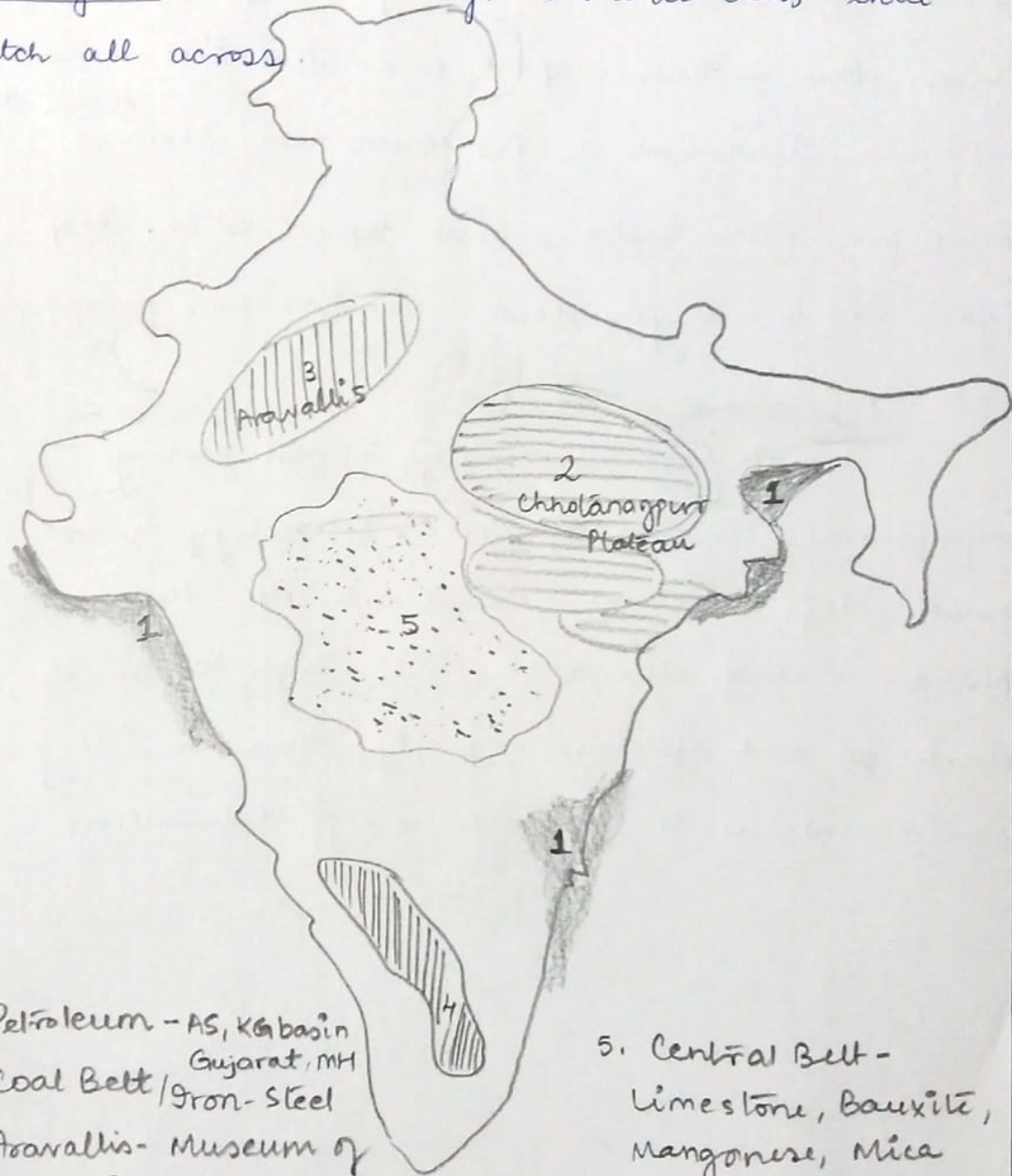
Remarks

- 3) Government policies, push and pull incentives - the force by govt incentives to settle in new areas
Eg new capital city by shifting administrative centre or regulating land rates, can influence settlement patterns.
- 4) Even availability of good education, health and business opportunities are helpful in settlement pattern determination.

Remarks

Q13. Locate the major mineral belts in India. The story of India's development cannot be written without coal power. Substantiate. (12.5 Marks)

India can be suitably called a Resource-rich region due to its major mineral belts that stretch all across.



1. Petroleum - AS, K&B basin
Gujarat, MH

2. Coal Belt / Iron-Steel

3. Arawallis - Museum of Minerals (N-W Belt)

4. KT-TN - Gold, Bauxite, Chromite
Southern Belt Coal

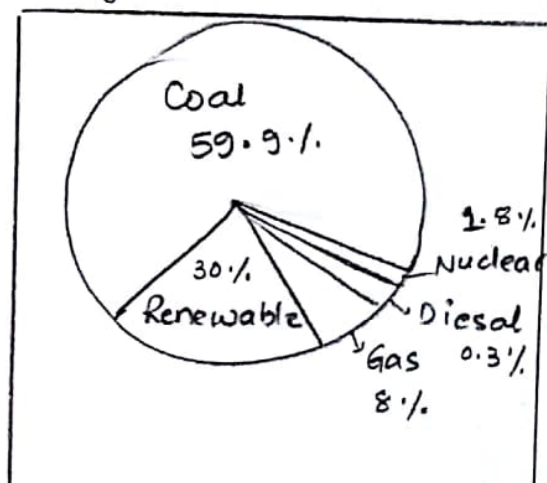
5. Central Belt -
Limestone, Bauxite,
Manganese, Mica

Remarks

Coal power has been the backbone of India's growth story not only due to its abundance but also its contribution in providing energy/power to various other industries apart from steel like cement, petroleum, aluminium etc for ~~heat~~ ^{electricity,} heat/thermal.

Since peninsular India cannot capitalise on cheap hydel like Himalayan areas, coal has been of immense importance.

Though Renewable Energy is fast gaining significance, it's still expensive, technology is in growth stage and not accessible to all. Hence coal provides a cheap alternative, with high technology plants ~~the~~ and effective capacity utilisation, they would continue to dominate energy distribution.



Remarks

Q14. Does India need a new population policy? Give reasons in support of your answer. What should be the areas of focus of new population policy? (12.5 Marks)

Population Policy launched in 2000 has been the guiding point for a more than 15 yr period now.

- Changing economic levels
- Demographic transition ~~by 11~~
- Rapid Migration to urban areas
- Youth bulge as also Ageing population

Thus, Making it imperative to launch a new population policy. As the Population stabilisation goals targeted in 2000 have not been reached and even IMR, MMR targets assumed to reach in 2010 ~~are~~ now need a different approach and targeted intervention based on changing demographic realities.

Areas of focus of New Policy:

- 1) Rapid action to reach IMR target of 30 from 34/1000 live birth in 2016 for attaining SDG also by institutional deliveries, Intensified Mission —
Saksham

Remarks

need to be focussed specially in Empowered Action Group States - MP, R.J., UP, BI etc. (EAG)

2) Population policy must address the skewed gender/sex ratios in India by enhanced focus on female education, empowerment, social awareness etc

3) Migration - unsustainably stressing resources of few areas while causing communal / regional tensions must also be addressed in the new policy. addressing the challenges.

4) The rapidly increasing Ageing population (~8%) due to enhanced life expectancy & health outcomes needs a focussed approach Eg. Care homes, training, assimilative services also needs to be attended.

Hence new policy must bridge gap in existing levels to bring about a better resource utilisation of the populous nation without causing burden on resources or harm to stability.

Remarks

Q15. The second demographic dividend will continue in most Asian countries even after the first demographic dividend has ended. In the light of above statement, discuss the potential and challenges of reaping the benefits of second demographic dividend in India. (12.5 Marks)

The second demographic dividend which would grow and flourish in mid & later half of twenty first century would occur in most Asian countries including India, China, Indonesia, Bangladesh, West Asia etc. This would be responsible for providing labour supply to developed nations and cater to the needs of ageing countries as well Eg Japan, USA, Germany etc.

Potential:

- 1) Trained Workforce can be an asset for the mother country, cause greater productivity and production.
- 2) Supply to developed countries can bring about interconnected ^{links} in trade, goods & services exchange. like India
- 3) These developing Asian countries ^{like India} can industrialize and urbanise in a better way due to new technology availability, ~~e-commerce, TV~~ ^{TV} ~~Ind~~ greentransport, renewables etc.

Remarks

Challenges.

- 1) India faces a peculiar situation due to half of states (mostly Southern) reaching TFR Replacement levels while others like MP, UP, RJ, BI who would contribute to youth bulge.
- 2) Incidentally these states lack in human devt indicators and need special attention for reaching good education levels, health & nutrition outcomes as well as training & skill devt.
- 3) Due to digital age and IV Industrial Revolution, automation is reducing job opportunities that can ~~be~~ have adverse impact.
- 4) Peace & stability need to be maintained as also prevent indoctrination, crime affinity of these people to fight from terrorism & instability.
- 5) Providing housing, water access, electricity, quality healthcare and education is itself a challenge and burden on existing resources.
(subsidies etc)

Remarks

Q16. Give the analytical overview of interstate migration in India. Also, critically analyze, how far the migration has affected the women in Indian society. (12.5 Marks)

Interstate migration in India has been an evident phenomenon due to demand-supply in labour mismatch as well as regional development disparity due to education, occupation, business, marriage etc.

- Southern States like MH, ~~UP~~ are receiving influx of cheap labour from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh region.
- Labourers in ^{UP} Bihar, Jharkhand are also migrating to Punjab, Haryana for work in agricultural fields.
- Trade prosperity and opportunities in Gujarat, MH have attracted a lot of people.
- The tribal people, unskilled labourers from MP, CG, Odisha are also migrating to neighbouring Telangana, ~~UP~~ MH and even to TN, Andhra, Karnataka.
- Skilled Engineers, Management professionals are finding opportunities in MH, Tamil Nadu, ~~Kerala~~, Karnataka, IT Industry from all over Indian States.

Remarks

Women in Indian Society have been considerably impacted.

Eg 1) Due to outflow of men ^{from rural areas}, the responsibility of managing farms has increased women participation as agri labourer leading to ~~do~~ higher burden & family responsibilities → Feminisation of Agriculture.

2) Even due to this, poverty conditions are borne by women & girls causing feminisation of poverty.

3) Women also tend to migrate to work in labour intensive brick kilns, construction sectors affecting their health, high MMR, anaemia, malnutrition etc.

4) Due to migration for marriage, women have to leave current occupation / skill market & hence face new challenges in new locations.

5) Some women have also received opportunities in developed areas and better chances to get educated, skilled & participate in job market. due to migration.

Remarks

Q17. Identify the factors responsible for the distribution of cotton textile industry in India and analyze its pattern? (12.5 Marks)

Cotton textile industry in India has been ~~very~~ amongst the oldest of all industries to be developed.

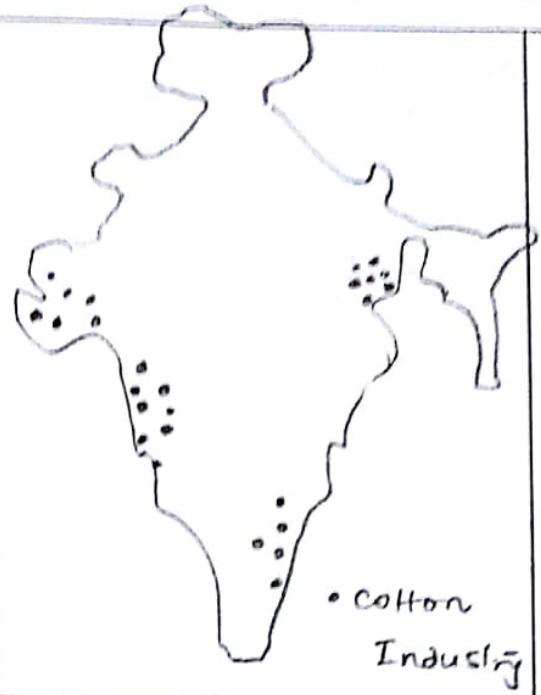
Factors responsible are:

- 1) Climatic factors - humidity - so that threads don't break. (Coastal areas)
- 2) Soil factors - Black soil suitable for growing cotton (MH and Gujarat)
- 3) Power Req - since power is required as essential features, its ^{cheap} availability is a factor
- 4) Abundant cheap labour availability
- 5) Fresh water need for dyeing, bleaching etc.
Eg. Mithi River Mumbai, Sabarmati in Ahmedabad & Noyyal River in Coimbatore.
- 6) Since cotton is nonperishable & light, proximity to raw material is generally not a locational factor.

Remarks

The Pattern of cotton industry,

-) The States of GJ, MH, WB with soils competent to grow cotton crop have a concentration.
-) Humid coastal climate is good for processing cotton.
-) The availability of labour in these populous states of MH, WB, TN has aided the cotton industry growth.
-) Fresh water presence has helped too.
-) Nowadays, powerlooms are becoming prevalent as electricity availability by hydel & thermal power plants is sustaining cotton industry.
-) Chief competition from rayon, synthetic cloth needs to be countered by enhanced productivity, modern technique, better designing.



Remarks

Q18. Do you think the increase in Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for farmers and waiving off their loans will solve the problem of agriculture distress? What other steps would you suggest in this regard? (12.5 Marks)

Agricultural distress has been a culmination of variety of factors for which farm loan waiver or raising MSP would be temporary or unsustainable ~~distress~~ practice/policy to alleviate the issues.

Moreover :-

- 1) Raising MSP helps rich farm households who produce enough to sell in market
- 2) Only those who took agri loans from formal sources would be benefitted, poor farmers resort to moneylenders
- 3) MSP can hinder crop diversification and impact nutritional balance as well.
- 4) ~~These~~ These decisions create undue political pressure on other regions and encourage financial indiscipline

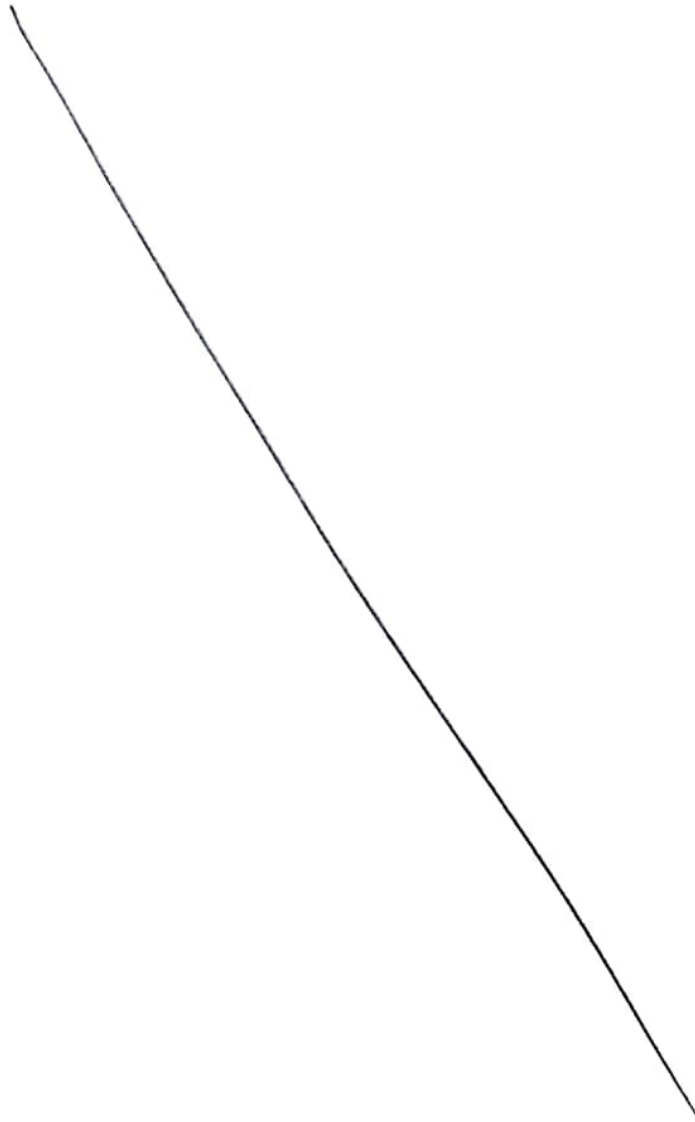
Thus, govt must focus on other measures to create a sustainable dept policy and increase farm productivity and farm incomes -

Remarks

- 1) Ensuring Irrigation Coverage by PMKrishi Sinchayji Yojana against vagaries of monsoon, climate change by new technology & reutilising ancient practices
- 2) Coverage of Insurance by covering at affordable rates, interest subvention even for horticultural crops. PM Fasal Bima Yojana.
- 3) Promoting animal husbandry to supplement farm incomes by dairy, beekeeping, inland fisheries etc.
- 4) Improving market access, e-NAM for better pricing.
- 5) Creating Infrastructure for storage & transport to enhance food processing potential.
- 6) Land leasing laws, Contract farming, Spot Marketing can be useful too.
- 7) Promoting disease resistant, drought resistant, small-period harvesting crops.
- 8) Sustainable use of groundwater, organic manure etc.

Remarks

Q19. Do you think India need new 'White Revolution'? What are the scope and challenges in this endeavor? (12.5 Marks)



Remarks

Q20. Whereas the adult sex ratio is 943 in India, the Child sex ratio is a meager 919. What are the reasons behind this difference? Discuss the socio-economic impact of skewed sex ratio. (12.5 Marks)

Remarks