GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : ...27.....

Name			
Email ID.			
Roll No.			
Mobile No.		Date	

Allotted Time : 60 Minutes

Instructions to Candidates –

- There are 7 Questions in this Question paper.
- All Questions are Compulsory.
- For all updates, please visit the noticeboard – https://noticeboard.forumias.com/gsap-2023/

Important –

- Answers must be attempted in the QCA Booklet only.
- To upload the Answer Copies please visit to "My Course" section on – https://academy.forumias.com/
- Only those copies will be evaluated which will be submitted before the next class.

Q. No.	Grade/Score
1	
2	
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Overall Grade/Score	

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ForumIAS

Start Writing Here

Q.1) Zero Budget natural farming is a method of chemical free agriculture - drawing from traditional practice.

→ 4 wheels ←

① seed treatment :- Bijamrit → microbial coating of seeds - cow urine & cow dung.

② soil fertility - Jivamrit is enhancement of soil microbes using cow dung.

③ mulching - covering of soil with crops ~~[illegible]~~ with crop residue.

④ soil aeration - Waaphsa is the mixing of soil humus to increase soil aeration.

→ Suitability ←

① Low input cost – suitable for poor Indian farmer.

② Higher yield → Bio-fertilizer said to give higher yield.

③ Food and nutritional security – due to lack of bio-magnification and no chemicals.

→ challenges ←

① Yield lower than conventional method.

② off-season crops not be produced

③ fruit & vegetable produced – shorter shelf life.

→ Govt steps :-

① PKVY – promote organic farming.

② AP govt – sign MOU with Germany firm – ZBNF

Overall Grading (√)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.2) Organic farming is a technique, which involves raising of plants and animal in in a natural way.

It aims at maintaining harmony and balance between soil health, and production, and use organic waste ~~and~~ dump in eco-pollution free environment.

→ Advantages ←

① Reduction of expense of chemical pesticide & ~~...~~ weedicides

② Encourage biodiversity

③ Prevent soil pollution.

④ Protects ground water from being filled with chemicals.

⑤ Prevent algal bloom.

⑥ Prevent biomagnification.

anything in this /

⑦ Enhance export competitiveness due to demand for organic goods - & ↑inc.

→ challenges ←

① Farmers mostly small & marginal hence lack of economies of scale to yield profit. and increase income.

② organic farming may lead to decline in production and lead to food insecurity in the country. (Eg: Sri Lanka crisis - cause organic farming)

→ government steps ←

① PM PRANAM: Natural farming & reduce chemical fertilize.

② PM: PKVY : Encourage farmers for promoting organic farming.

Hence, encourage organic farming in sectors high demand - export.

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3)

The Agricultural Insurance Sector, for failure of crops is gaining more relevance with change in climate and failure of crops due to it.

On one hand, farmer in Vidarbha gambles with Rainfall — and other farmer in north, worries about production volume due to heat wave coming.

→ Why need of scheme? ←

① Change in climate - more crop failure leading to farmer suicide.

② secure farmers income.

③ Financially help the small & marginal farmer to help insurance - otherwise too pricey.

④ Tackle fluctuations in weather and change.

Hence, PM-Fasal Bima Yojana - is a scheme for which a premium of ₹10,000 to be paid for the insurance. But the government aid poor farmer - farmer only pay ₹1000 and the rest ₹9000 - divided between centre and state government.

Even recently, the Haryana govt in Jal hi Jivan scheme - promised full payment of farmer premium - if production shift from rice to maize.

However, challenges in implementation - due to high fiscal burden of state govt, and high debt - they are unable to pay premium and hence huge backlog of premium leading to failure. Need of hour to better manage premium for success.

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4) GDP as a concept means the quantitative growth of goods and services produced in the country domestically.

It does not take into the opportunity cost of growth or climate damage or the rising inequality.

China in an attempt once used Green GDP – GDP calculation which would factor in the negative consequences of the production and growth on the environment.

It led to drastic decrease in Chinese GDP – and hence, highlights the need for Green GDP-

① Sustainable growth upheld.

② highlights the damage done to nature for growth.

(iii) Takes in account the carbon consumption and welfare.

(iv) Helps Nations to track carbon welfare and take steps to achieve their Paris COP goals.

However, challenges :-

① The developed countries who have the fund to switch to renewable energy sources – better GDP.

② Leading to decline of credit rating of developing countries and a violation of differentiated responsibility

③ The main increase in global temperature done by developed countries leading to developing countries – hampers on fund gathering and urbanisation.

Hence, green GDP with right intentions – but skewed in equity – needs tweaked for application

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2.5) TRIPS provisions are provisions related to protection of Intellectual property rights - proposed by developed countries in WTO (1995) - so to protect their innovation and Research & development sector.

TRIPS has provisions - Compulsory licensing and voluntary licensing to regulate patent regime.

under voluntary licensing - the company with whom patent right remains - can give or not give patent right to other manufacture at its own will - giving royalty.

under compulsory licensing - the government can ask the mandatory giving up of patent with royalty in case of public health emergency.

In developing country like India —
before 1995 - India only recognised
process patent — and hence developed
its generic drug industry and helped
in access of affordable medicine
to millions in India.

• Under WTO TRIPS mandate —
India passed Indian Patent Amended
Act 2005 — and now recognised
patent for even products in
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with the coming of COVID,
and global health crisis — the
dire need of vaccine - India
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appealing to the WTO — to waiver

trips regulation for vaccine for global health security.

Hence with the use of compulsory licensing government could direct to make vaccine and medicine to tackle global health crisis and ensure equity and promote human rights by ensuring access to medicine at affordable prices by all. It can be said, with the ~~stright~~ fight of developed countries, world could ~~end~~ control of COVID 19.

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Q.6) Fertilizer sector of Indian agriculture is said to be the backbone of agriculture production, as post green revolution the production boom is accredited to use of fertilizer and other innovation.

India is the largest global importer of fertilizer, second largest consumer after china and 3rd largest producer (after China, USA).

With agriculture being the largest employer (42%) and with fertilizer being crucial for yield - fertilizer sector is very important.

→ Issues plaguing fertilizer sector ←

① At government level

↳ High • raw material - input fertilizer import bill - ($24 bill)

↳ High subsidy bill ($20 bill) due to regulation of market prices.

L 'Canalisation of Import' : Only government agencies allowed to import urea.

② At logistics level [subsidy leakage]

L Input of fertilizer - urea : also used in other sectors → attain at low price [textile etc]

L smuggling to Bangladesh and Nepal at low prices.

L One Nation One Fertilizer : one branding leading to companies not manufacture incentive.

③ At farmers level

L The divide between Rich & small & marginal farmers - dystopian : Rich farmers donot need subsidy - get more bags - depriving poor farmers

L Lack of awareness leading to more utilisation of fertilizer for more production - declining of soil health.

→ To tackle challenges govt has brought out initiatives:-

① PM - ~~[illegible]~~ kisan Samriddhi Yojana :- Extend extension worker service to farmer to update on soil health & fertilizer requir

② Nutrient based subsidy Scheme: leading to fixed subsidy based on nutrient per bag over varying subsidy as per production.

③ Neem coating of urea: stop leakage to other sectors - textile etc.

Way Forward

① Rise in domestic production.

② Collaboration with LNG rich countries and produce fertilizer.

③ The AP ~~care~~ model of Raitu Bharosa kendra - one stop for all farmer queries good initiative.

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Recently in 2008, the IMF and world Bank decided on asking all countries to calculate GDP in a uniform maner so GDP of various countries can be measured — and the new method GVA FC proposed india follows a different system of accounting since before 2015.

→ Before 2015 ←

- The GDP calculated on Real GDP at Factor cost - and only the cost of production taken.
- Growth of GDP only happen if the production increase.
- In Agriculture sector sector - value addition from farm produce only.
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→ After 2015 ←

- The GDP is calculated on Real GDP at market price, which means the product, production tax, and product and production subsidy included.

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- In agriculture – now livestock data now critical to comparison.

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