

Indicators to measure India's progress

Criteria	Human Development Index (HDI)	Human Capital Index (HCI)
Measured by	UNDP	World Bank
Objective	Measure present level of Human Development	Potential or future level of Human Development i.e., seeks to measure the amount of human capital that a child born today can expect to attain by age 18.
Indicators used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life Expectancy Index: Measured by Life Expectancy at birth</li> <li>Education Index: Measured by Expected Years of Schooling and Mean Years of Schooling</li> <li>Standard of Living: Measured by GNI per capita</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Survival:- Measured by under 5 mortality.</li> <li>Expected years of Quality-adjusted school: Measured by both Quantity and Quality of Education</li> <li>Health environment: Measured by Adult Survival Rate and Rate of stunting of Children under the age 5</li> </ul>
India's performance	Ranked at 130 out of 193 countries.	Ranked at 116 out of 174 countries.

NITI Aayog PIB, Jan 2024

**24.82 crore Indians escape Multidimensional Poverty in last 9 years.**

*Discuss as to why Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is a better indicator to measure poverty in India. Also, highlight India's progress in eradicating Multidimensional poverty. (10 Marks)*

**Why MPI is a good indicator for measuring Poverty?**

**Problems with Income as an Indicator for Poverty**

- Income is necessary condition for Poverty reduction, but it is not a sufficient condition.
- Income may be spent on Temptation goods such as Alcohol, Tobacco, Gambling etc.
- Income Estimates are not available in India

**Problems with Expenditure as an Indicator for Poverty**

- Expenditure may also be incurred through borrowings. Higher borrowings may lead to Debt Trap
- Household welfare depends not only on Household Expenditure, but also on Government Expenditure.

**Advantages of MPI**

- Measures Poverty in terms of Multiple Deprivations: Uses 12 Indicators
- Measures Poverty in terms of outcomes (rather than in terms of inputs)
- Considers both Incidence and Intensity of Poverty
- Based on Internationally accepted methodology followed by UNDP

**MPI**

**Present Status and Trends**

- Multidimensional poverty has reduced from 29% ( 2013-14) to 11% (2022-23). Around 24.82 crore people escaping poverty during this period
- Fastest reduction Uttar Pradesh followed by Bihar, MP, and Rajasthan.
- India likely to achieve SDG Target 1.2 (reducing multidimensional poverty by at least half) much ahead of 2030.

**Details**

**Published by:** NITI Aayog by using Internationally accepted methodology.

**Scope:** Measures both (a) Incidence of Poverty (b) Intensity of Poverty

**Dimensions used:** Deprivation at the household and individual level in health, education and standard of living.

**Indicators used:** 12

**Criteria for classification as Multi-dimensionally poor:** Deprivation in at least 1/3 of the weighted indicators

**Calculation:** Product of Incidence and Intensity of Poverty

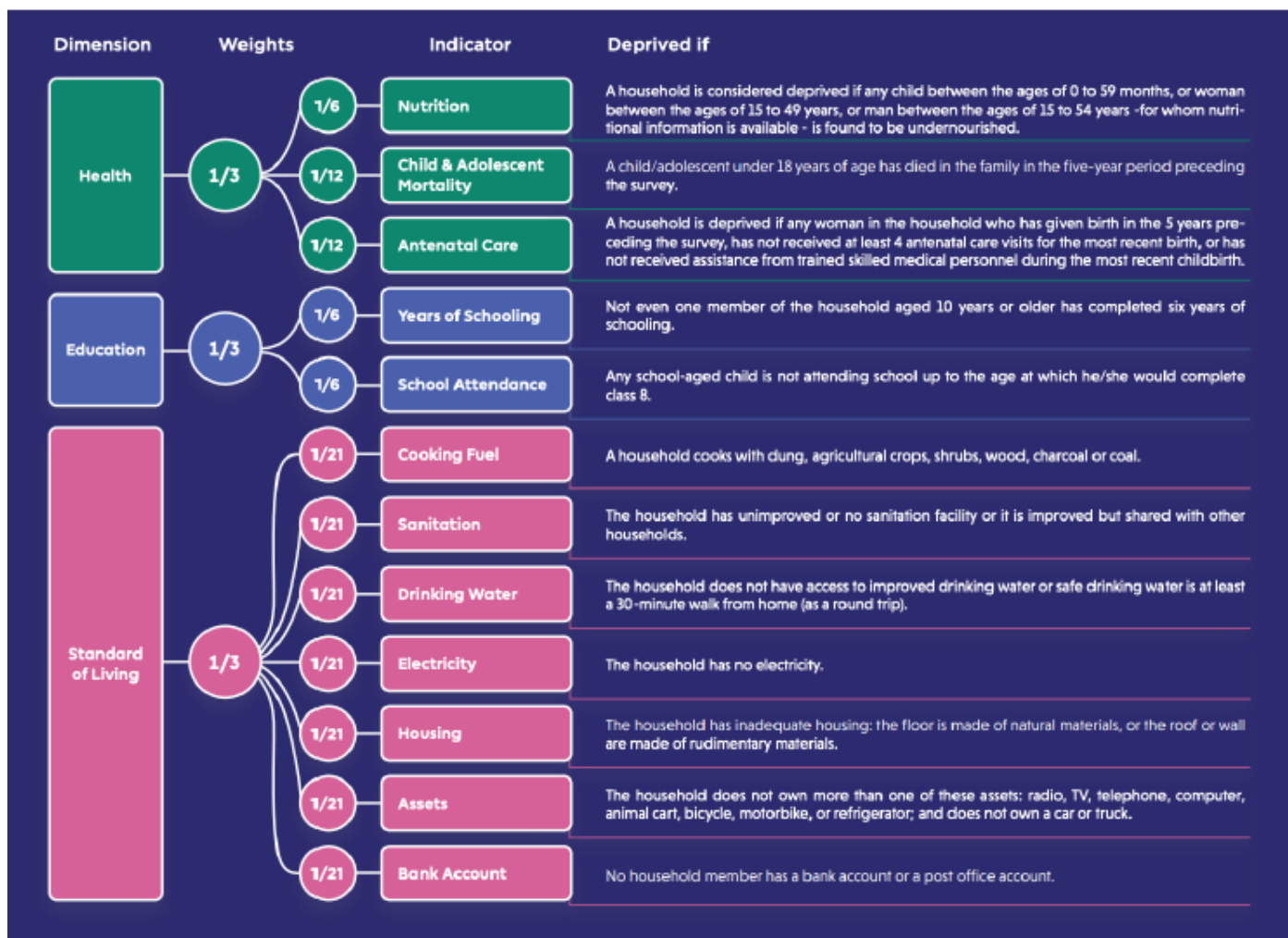
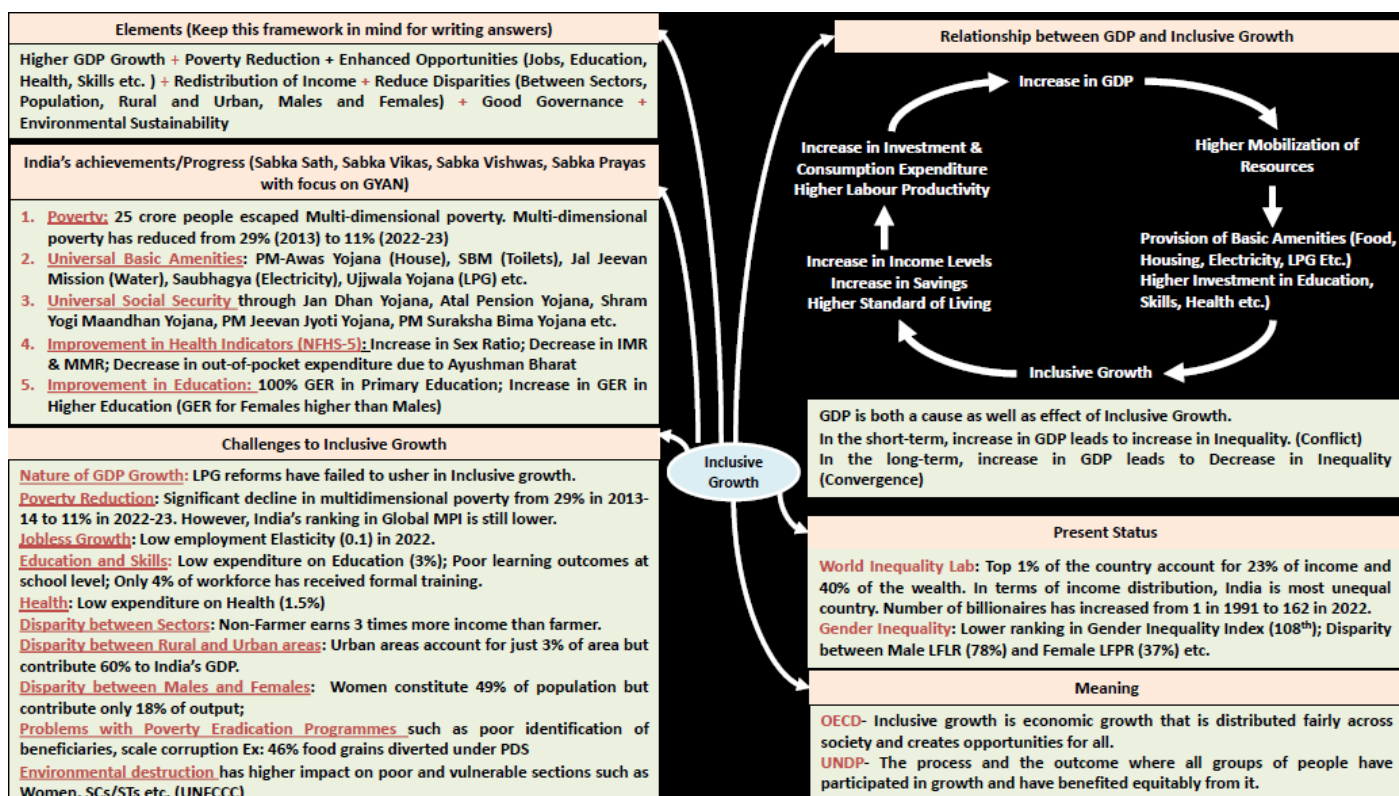


FIGURE 1: INDICATORS IN INDIA'S NATIONAL MPI

Important Factsheet for Inclusive Growth (Important for GS Paper-1, Paper-2 & Essay as well)	
Inequality in India	World Inequality Lab: Top 1% of the country account for 23% of income and 40% of the wealth. In terms of income distribution, India is most unequal country.
India's progress in Poverty Eradication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multidimensional poverty has reduced from 29% (2013-14) to 11% (2022-23). Around 24.82 crore people have escaped poverty during this period</li> <li>Fastest reduction Uttar Pradesh followed by Bihar, MP, and Rajasthan.</li> </ul>
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total expenditure: 3% of GDP as against the target of 6% under NEP</li> <li>Gross Enrolment Ratio: Primary Education( 100%); Secondary Education (80%); Higher Education (28%).</li> <li>GER for females in Higher Education has been higher than male GER for 5 consecutive years.</li> </ul>
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total Expenditure: 1.9% of GDP; Out-of-pocket expenditure has reduced from 64% (2013-14) to 47%</li> <li>Sex Ratio has improved from 991 (NFHS-4) to 1020 (NFHS-5)</li> <li>Sex ratio at birth (SRB) has improved from 918 (2014-15) to 930 (2023-24)</li> <li>Total Fertility rate has reduced to below Replacement level fertility at 2.0</li> <li>IMR has reduced from 40 to 35</li> <li>Percentage of Institutional births improved from 79% to 89%.</li> </ul>
Gender Gap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women constitute 49% of population but contribute only 18% of output in India</li> <li>Lower ranking in Gender Inequality Index (108<sup>th</sup>) and Global Gender Gap (129<sup>th</sup>)</li> <li>Disparity between Male LFLR (77%) and Female LFPR (37%)</li> <li>Disproportionate burden of unpaid care work (66 percent of the work done by Indian women is unpaid)</li> <li>Gender-Wage gap of 35%</li> </ul>



Do you agree with the view that India is facing Exclusive growth? Give arguments in support of your answer. (15 Marks)

Examine the pattern and trend of public expenditure on social services in the post reforms period in India. To what extent this has been in consonance with achieving the objective of inclusive growth? (10 Marks)

Decoding the Question	
Syllabus	Inclusive Growth and issues arising from it
Current Relevance	New Welfarism Approach
Similar Questions asked in Previous Year	N/A

### Trends in Social Sector Expenditure

- Steady increase in Absolute value of Expenditure on Social Services in last 5 years.
- Expenditure on Social Services: 8% of GDP and 26% of total expenditure
- Expenditure on Education: 2.7%
- Expenditure on Health: 1.9%

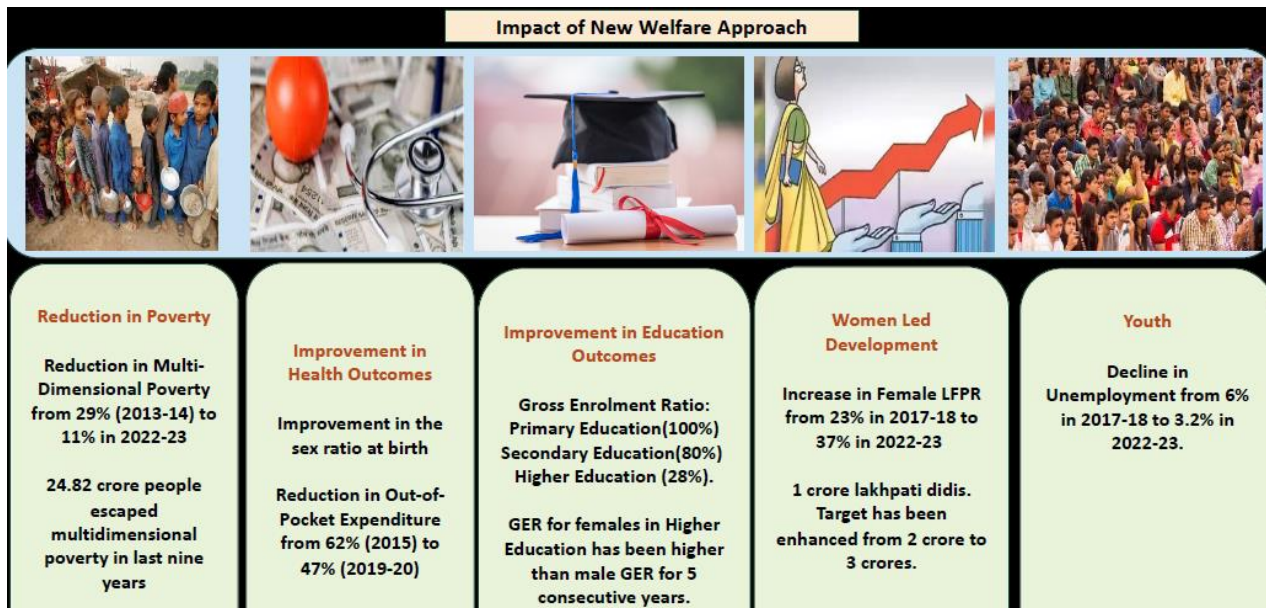
**Table VII.1 Trends in social services expenditure by general Government**  
(Combined Centre and States)

(₹ crore)

Items	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	45,15,946	50,40,747	54,10,887	63,53,359	70,98,451	83,76,972	90,45,119
<b>Expenditure on Social Services<sup>2</sup></b>	11,39,524	12,78,124	13,64,906	14,79,389	17,87,019	21,49,346	23,50,584
<b>of which:</b>							
Education <sup>3</sup>	4,83,481	5,26,481	5,79,575	5,75,834	6,39,436	7,68,946	8,28,747
Education (MoE's estimates)*	6,621,51	7,36,581	8,63,118 (RE)	9,19,145 (BE)			
Health <sup>4</sup>	2,43,388	2,65,813	2,72,648	3,17,687	4,56,109	5,12,742	5,85,706
Others	4,12,655	4,85,829	5,12,683	5,85,868	6,91,474	8,67,659	9,36,131
<b>As per cent of GDP</b>							
Expenditure on Social Services	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.5	7.6	8.0	7.8
<b>of which:</b>							
Education	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.7
Education (MoE's estimates)*	3.9	3.9	4.3 (RE)	4.6 (BE)			
Health	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Others	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.1







Examine the pattern and trend of public expenditure on social services in the post reforms period in India. To what extent this has been in consonance with achieving the objective of inclusive growth? (10 Marks)

**Suggested Answer Structure**

**Introduction: Meaning and Importance of Buffer Stock**

*The Economic Survey 2023-24 has highlighted that the Indian concept of welfare has been significantly transformed into a more long-term-oriented, efficient, and empowering avatar as evident in the Public Expenditure on Social Services.*

**Body:**

- Trends in Public Expenditure on Social Services – Quote data.
- Patterns in Public Expenditure- Highlight Salient Features of New Welfarism
- Highlight the recent achievements
- Problems with Expenditure: Lower expenditure on Health and Education; Poor Outcomes in Education; Leakages and Corruption etc.

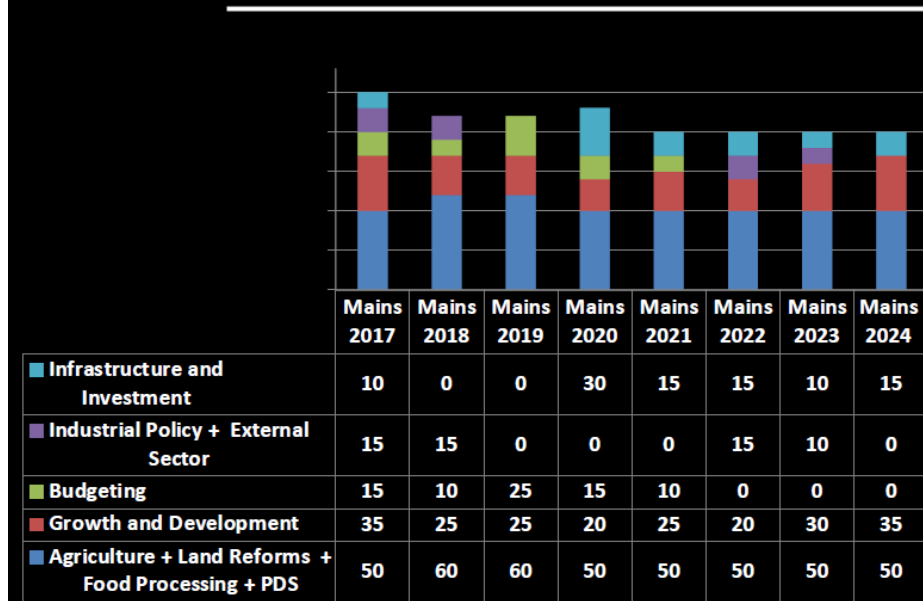
**Conclusion: Strategies needed**

*The "New Welfare" Approach has indeed paid off and has led to positive outcomes in the last decade. However, there is a need to address persistent challenges in our growth model and move towards "Sabka Saath, Sabka Prayas, Sabka Vishwas and Sabka Vikas" by 2047.*

**MAINS SYLLABUS FOR INDIAN ECONOMY**

- **Indian Economy and issues** relating to planning, mobilization of resources, growth, development and employment.
- **Inclusive growth** and issues arising from it.
- **Government Budgeting.**
- **Agriculture:** Major crops-cropping patterns in various parts of the country, - different types of irrigation and irrigation systems storage, transport and marketing of agricultural produce and issues and related constraints; e-technology in the aid of farmers, Issues related to direct and indirect farm subsidies and minimum support prices; Technology missions; economics of animal-rearing.
- **Public Distribution System:** Objectives, functioning, limitations, revamping; issues of buffer stocks and food security;
- **Food processing and related industries in India-** scope' and significance, location, upstream and downstream requirements, supply chain management.
- **Land reforms in India.**
- **Effects of liberalization** on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth.
- **Infrastructure:** Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc.
- **Investment models.**

### WEIGHTAGE OF DIFFERENT THEMES IN INDIAN ECONOMY



### Theme: Indian Agriculture

#### Syllabus:

Major crops-cropping patterns in various parts of the country, - different types of irrigation and irrigation systems, storage, transport and marketing of agricultural produce and issues and related constraints; e-technology in the aid of farmers, Issues related to direct and indirect farm subsidies and minimum support prices; Technology missions; economics of animal-rearing.

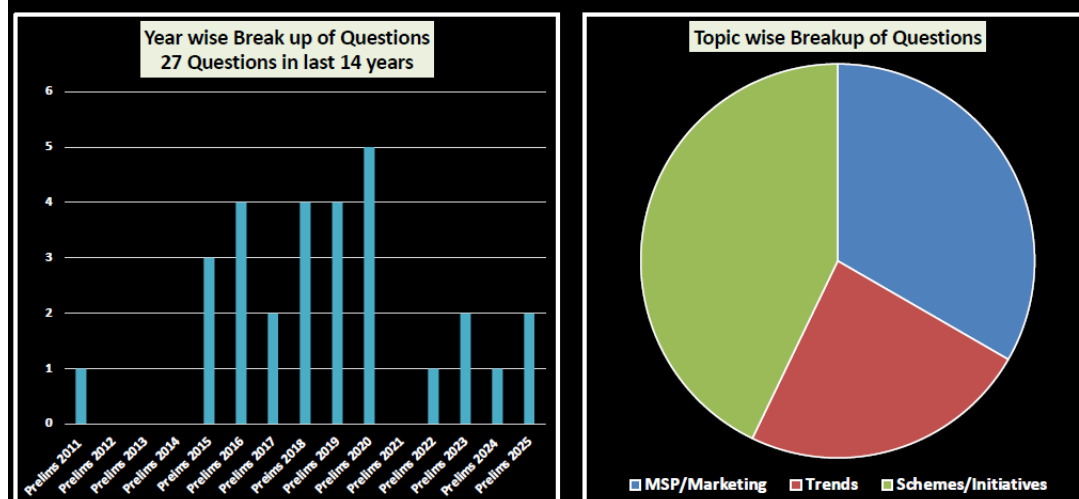
### Theme: Indian Agriculture

Syllabus	Previous Year Questions	Imp. Topics for Mains 2025
Cropping Pattern	<p>Explain the role of <b>millets</b> for ensuring health and nutritional security in India. (Mains 2024, 10 Marks)</p> <p>Explain the <b>changes in cropping pattern</b> in India in the context of changes in consumption pattern and marketing conditions. (Mains 2023, 15 Marks)</p> <p>What is <b>Integrated Farming System</b> ? How is it helpful to small and marginal farmers in India (Mains 2022, 15 Marks)</p> <p>What are the present <b>challenges before crop diversification</b>? How do emerging technologies provide an opportunity for crop diversification? (Mains 2021, 15 Marks)</p> <p>What are the major factors responsible for making <b>rice-wheat system</b> a success? In spite of this success how has this system become bane in India? (Mains 2020, 15 Marks)</p> <p>How far is <b>Integrated Farming System (IFS)</b> helpful in sustaining agricultural production (Mains 2019, 10 Marks)</p>	<p>Crop Diversification-Trends and Pattern , Challenges and Strategies.</p> <p>Specific Crops- Millets, Pulses, Oil seeds, Horticulture</p> <p>New Initiatives- Organic Farming, Zero Budget Natural Farming etc.</p>
Different Types of Irrigation Systems	<p>What are the major <b>challenges faced by the Indian irrigation system</b> in recent times? State the measures taken by the government for efficient irrigation management. (Mains 2024, 15 Marks)</p> <p>How and to what extent would <b>micro-irrigation</b> help in solving India's water crisis? (Mains 2021, 10 Marks)</p> <p>Suggest <b>measures to improve water storage</b> and irrigation system to make its judicious use under depleting scenario. (Mains 2020, 15 Marks)</p> <p>Elaborate the impact of <b>National Watershed Project</b> in increasing agricultural production from water-stressed areas (Mains 2019, 10 Marks)</p>	<p>Irrigation in India: Present Status, Challenges, Initiatives and Strategies.</p> <p>Ground water Crisis in India</p> <p>Initiatives- Command Area Development; Watershed Development; Jal Shakti Abhiyan etc.</p> <p>Participatory Irrigation Management</p>



Theme: Indian Agriculture		
Syllabus	Previous Year Questions	Imp. Topics for Mains 2025
Storage, Transport and Marketing of Agricultural Produce	<p>What are the main <b>bottlenecks</b> in upstream and downstream process of marketing of agricultural products in India? (Mains 2022, 15 Marks)</p> <p>What are the main <b>constraints in transport and marketing</b> of agricultural produce in India? (Mains 2020, 10 Marks)</p> <p>What do you mean by <b>Minimum Support Price (MSP)</b>? How will MSP rescue the farmers from the low-income trap? (Mains 2018, 10 Marks)</p> <p>There is also a point of view that <b>Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs)</b> set up under the State Acts have not only impeded the development of agriculture but also have been the cause of food inflation in India. Critically examine. (Mains 2014)</p>	<p>Agricultural Marketing: Challenges, Initiatives and Strategies.</p> <p>EC Act, 1955</p> <p>E-NAM</p> <p>PM-AASHA</p> <p>MSP: Pros and Cons; Debate about Legalization of MSP</p> <p>Commodity Futures</p>
E-Technology in the aid of Farmers	How does <b>e-Technology</b> help farmers in production and marketing of agricultural produce? Explain it (Mains 2023, 10 Marks)	E-Tech in Agriculture: Benefits, Initiatives, Challenges & Strategies
Issues related to Direct and Indirect Farm Subsidies	<p>What are the <b>direct and indirect subsidies</b> provided to farm sector in India? Discuss the issues raised by the WTO in relation to agricultural subsidies. (Mains 2023, 15 Marks)</p> <p>How do <b>subsidies affect the cropping pattern, crop diversity</b> and economy of farmers? What is the significance of crop insurance, minimum support price and food processing for small and marginal farmers? (Mains 2017, 15 Marks)</p> <p>What are the <b>different types of agriculture subsidies</b> given to farmers at the national and state levels? Critically analyse the agriculture subsidy regime with the reference to the distortions created by it. (Mains 2013)</p>	<p>Direct and Indirect Subsidies</p> <p>Farm Subsidies: Present Status, Need, Challenges and Strategies</p> <p>Farm Subsidies Vs Gross Capital Formation.</p>
Theme: Indian Agriculture		
Syllabus	Previous Year Questions	Imp. Topics for Mains 2025
Technology Missions	<p>Assess the role of <b>National Horticulture Mission (NHM)</b> in boosting the production, productivity and income of horticulture farms. How far has it succeeded in increasing the income of farmers? (Mains 2018)</p> <p>Explain various <b>types of revolutions</b>, took place in Agriculture after Independence in India. How these revolutions have helped in poverty alleviation and food security in India? (Mains 2017)</p> <p>How can the <b>Digital India program</b> help farmers to improve farm productivity and income? What step has the government taken in this regard? (Mains 2015)</p>	Different types of Revolutions- Green, Yellow, Golden, Rainbow etc.
Economics of Animal Rearing	<b>Livestock rearing</b> has a big potential for providing non- farm employment and income in rural areas. Discuss suggesting suitable measures to promote this sector in India. (Mains 2015)	Dairy Farming Blue Revolution Poultry Farming Sericulture

### Agriculture: Analysis of PYQs



**Questions related to MSP/Marketing**

**Prelims 2018**

Consider the following:

1. Areca nut      2. Barley      3. Coffee
4. Finger millet.    5. Groundnut.    6. Sesamum
7. Turmeric

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, has announced the Minimum Support Price for which of the above?

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 7 only      (b) 2, 4, 5 and 6 only  
(c) 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 only      (d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7

**Prelims 2023**

Consider the following statements:

1. The Government of India provides Minimum Support Price for niger (*Guizotia abyssinica*) seeds.
2. Niger is cultivated as a Kharif crop.
3. Some tribal people in India use niger seed oil for cooking.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one    (b) Only two    (c) All three    (d) None

**Prelims 2020**

Which of the following factors/policies were affecting the price of rice in India in the recent past?

1. Minimum Support Price
2. Government's trading
3. Government's stockpiling
4. Consumer subsidies

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only    (b) 1, 3 and 4 only    (c) 2 and 3 only    (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Prelims 2015**

The Fair and Remunerative Price of Sugarcane is approved by the

- a) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
- b) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices
- c) Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Ministry of Agriculture
- d) Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee

**Prelims 2020**

Consider the following statements:

1. In the case of all cereals, pulses and oil-seeds, the procurement at Minimum Support Price (MSP) is unlimited in any State/UT of India.
2. In the case of cereals and pulses, the MSP is fixed in any State/UT at a level to which the market price will never rise.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only    (b) 2 only    (c) Both 1 and 2    (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Prelims 2019**

The economic cost of food grains to the Food Corporation of India is Minimum Support Price and bonus if any) paid to the farmers plus

- (a) transportation cost only
- (b) interest cost only
- (c) procurement incidentals and distribution cost
- (d) procurement incidentals and charges for godowns

**Prelims 2015**

In India, markets in agricultural products are regulated under the

- (a) Essential Commodities Act, 1955
- (b) Agricultural Produce Market Committee Act enacted by States
- (c) Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937
- (d) Food Products Order, 1956 and Meat and Food Products Order, 1973

**Questions related to Important Trends**

**Prelims 2025**

Consider the following statements about turmeric during the year 2022-23:

- I. India is the largest producer and exporter of turmeric in the world.
- II. More than 30 varieties of turmeric are grown in India.
- III. Maharashtra, Telangana, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are major turmeric producing States in India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only    (b) 2 and 3 only    (c) 1 and 3 only    (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Prelims 2019**

Among the following, which one is the largest exporter of rice in the world in the last five year?

- (a) China    (b) India    (c) Myanmar    (d) Vietnam

**Prelims 2019**

Among the agricultural commodities imported by India, which one of the following accounts for the highest imports in terms of value in the last five years?

- (a) Spices    (b) Fresh fruits    (c) Pulses    (d) Vegetable oils

**Prelims 2017**

Which of the following has/have occurred in India after its liberalization of economic policies in 1991 ?

1. Share of agriculture in GDP increased enormously.
2. Share of India's exports in world trade increased.
3. FDI inflows increased.
4. India's foreign exchange reserves increased enormously.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (a) 1 and 4 only      (b) 2, 3 and 4 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only      (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Prelims 2020**

With reference to pulse production in India, consider the following statements:

1. Black gram can be cultivated as both kharif and rabi crop.
2. Green-gram alone accounts for nearly half of pulse production.
3. In the last three decades, while the production of kharif pulses has increased, the production of Rabi pulses has decreased.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only    (b) 2 and 3 only    (c) 2 only    (d) 1, 2 and 3



**Questions related to Important Trends**

**Prelims 2019**

With reference to the cultivation of Kharif crops in India in the last five years, consider the following statements:

1. Area under rice cultivation is the highest.
2. Area under the cultivation of jowar is more than that of oilseeds.
3. Area of cotton cultivation is more than that of sugarcane.
4. Area under sugarcane cultivation has steadily decreased.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only (c) 2 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Prelims 2022**

Consider the following States

1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Kerala 3. Himachal Pradesh 4. Tripura

How many of the above are generally known as tea-producing States?

- (a) Only One State (b) Only Two States (c) Only Three States (d) All Four States

**Prelims 2018**

Consider the following statements :

1. The quantity of imported edible oils is more than the domestic production of edible oils in the last five years.
2. The Government does not impose any customs duty on all the imported edible oils as a special case.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct ?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Prelims 2018**

As per the NSSO 70th Round "Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households", consider the following statements :

1. Rajasthan has the highest percentage share of agricultural households among its rural households.
2. Out of the total agricultural households in the country, a little over 60 percent belong to OBCs.
3. In Kerala, a little over 60 percent of agricultural households reported to have received maximum income from sources other than agricultural activities.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

- (a) 2 and 3 only (b) 2 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Questions related to Important Schemes/Initiatives**

**Prelims 2025**

Consider the following statements about the Rashtriya Gokul Mission:

- I. It is important for the upliftment of rural poor as majority of low producing indigenous animals are with small and marginal farmers and landless labourers.
- II. It was initiated to promote indigenous cattle and buffalo rearing and conservation in a scientific and holistic manner.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Prelims 2015**

Which one of the following best describes the main objective of 'Seed Village Concept'?

- (a) Encouraging the farmers to use their own farm seeds and discouraging them to buy the seeds from others
- (b) Involving the farmers for training in quality seed production and thereby to make available quality seeds, to others at appropriate time and affordable cost
- (c) Earmarking some villages exclusively for the production of certified seeds
- (d) Identifying the villages and technology and seed companies entrepreneurs in providing them finance to set up seed companies

**Prelims 2018**

With reference to the provisions made under the National Food Security Act, 2013 consider the following statements:

1. The families coming under the category of 'below poverty line (BPL)' only are eligible to receive subsidised grains.
2. The eldest woman in a household, of age 18 years or above, shall be the head of the household for the purpose of issuance of a ration card.
3. Pregnant women and lactating mothers are entitled to a take-home ration of 600 calories per day during pregnancy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 3 only

**Prelims 2016**

With reference to 'Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana', consider the following statements :

1. Under this scheme, farmers will have to pay a uniform premium of two percent for any crop they cultivate in any season of the year.
2. This scheme covers post-harvest losses arising out of cyclones and unseasonal rains.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Questions related to Important Schemes/Initiatives**

**Prelims 2023**

Which one of the following best describes the concept of 'Small Farmer Large Field'?

- Resettlement of a large number of people, uprooted from their countries due to war, by giving them a large cultivable land which they cultivate collectively and share the produce
- Many marginal farmers in an area organize themselves into groups and synchronize and harmonize selected agricultural operations
- Many marginal farmers in an area together make a contract with a corporate body and surrender their land to the corporate body for a fixed term for which the corporate body makes a payment of agreed amount to the farmers
- A company extends loans, technical knowledge and material inputs to a number of small farmers in an area so that they produce the agricultural commodity required by the company for its manufacturing process and commercial production

**Prelims 2016**

Which of the following is/are the advantage /advantages of practising drip irrigation?

- Reduction in weed
- Reduction in soil salinity
- Reduction in soil erosion

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) None

**Prelims 2016**

Why does the Government of India promote the use of 'Neem-coated Urea' in agriculture?

- Release of Neem oil in the soil increases nitrogen fixation by the soil microorganisms
- Neem coating slows down the rate of dissolution of urea in the soil
- Nitrous oxide, which is a greenhouse gas, is not at all released into atmosphere by crop fields
- It is a combination of a weedicide and a fertilizer for particular crops

**Prelims 2011**

With reference to micro-irrigation which of the following statements is/are correct ?

- Fertilizer/nutrient loss can be reduced.
- It is the only means of irrigation in dry land farming.
- In some areas of farming receding of ground water table can be checked.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1 2 and 3

**Questions related to Important Schemes/Initiatives**

**Prelims 2020**

In India, which of the following can be considered as public investment in agriculture?

- Fixing Minimum Support Price for agricultural produce of all crops
- Computerization of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies
- Social Capital development
- Free electricity supply to farmers
- Waiver of agricultural loans by the banking system
- Setting up of cold storage facilities by the governments

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 5 only (b) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only (c) 2, 3 and 6 only (d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

**Prelims 2020**

Under the Kisan Credit Card scheme, short-term credit support is given to farmers for which of the following purposes ?

- Working capital for maintenance of farm assets
- Purchase of combine harvesters, tractors and mini trucks
- Consumption requirements of farm households
- Post-harvest expenses
- Construction of family house and setting up of village cold storage facility

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 5 only (b) 1, 3 and 4 only (c) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

**Prelims 2019**

Consider the following statements:

- According to the Indian Patents Act, a biological process to create a seed can be patented in India.
- In India, there is no Intellectual Property Appellate Board.
- Plant varieties are not eligible to be patented in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Prelims 2017**

Consider the following statements :

The nation-wide 'Soil Health Card Scheme' aims at

- expanding the cultivable area under irrigation.
- enabling the banks to assess the quantum of loans to be granted to farmers on the basis of soil quality.
- checking the overuse of fertilizers in farmlands.

Which of the above statements is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Prelims 2016**

With reference to 'Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion', which of the following statements is/are correct?

- This initiative aims to demonstrate the improved production and post-harvest technologies, and to demonstrate value addition techniques, in an integrated manner, with cluster approach.
- Poor, small, marginal and tribal farmers have larger stake in this scheme.
- An important objective of the scheme is to encourage farmers of commercial crops to shift to millet cultivation by offering them free kits of critical inputs of nutrients and micro irrigation equipment.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 2 only (d) 2 and 3 only