

(To be filled by Examiners only)

Questions No.	Starting Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	4	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	6	10	3
3	8	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	10	15	6
5	13	15 10	4

Total Marks Obtained: 22/60 Remarks: Keep working Hard!

Macro Analysis

↳ Content Competence :- It's good in ques. no. 2, 3, 4 & 5. but, lacks in ques no. 1. It also need do dig deeper.

↳ Content :- Data, facts, eg. are fine but need to improve it more.

↳ Language & Presentation :-
① Sentences are sometimes extra-ordinary but sometimes it lacks the meaning.
② Avoid messy Hand-writing.

↳ Intro + conclusion :- It's good but could be way better.

↳ Need to work on it.

↳ Try to conclude in a positive Sumarized way!

↳ structure :- Need to work on it.

You have the ability to do
WONDERS!

Keep going! Good luck!

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

1. Elaborate the impact of the National Watershed Project in increasing agricultural production from water stressed areas. (10 marks, 150 words)

National watershed projects are centrally sponsored schemes to provide irrigation facilities to various areas of the country.

IMPACT OF NWP:

→ Agricultural production has enormously increased with area-specific approaches to irrigation via National watershed project.

→ Dryland areas have become more beneficiaries of this project.

$\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{10}$

Can add more points

- ↳ Water Conservation
- ↳ Soil Conservation
- ↳ Environment Conservation
- ↳ Livelihoods
- ↳ Multiple-cropping season.

Incomplete answer

Conclusion

ANSWER

- Intro :- Briefly define watershed and give brief background of National watershed project.
- Body :- Mention the various impacts of National watershed project on agriculture in water stressed areas.
- Conclusion :- Conclude your answer by writing that the National watershed project helps conserve water while also helping achieve the goal of doubling farmer's income.

Elaborate the policy taken by the Government of India to meet the challenges of the food processing sector (150 words, 10 marks)

food processing sector has contributed

about 89% to the G.D.P and thus requires extreme attention from the government.

POLICY TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

CHALLENGES OF FOOD PROCESSING SECTOR :

→ MODERN TECHNOLOGIES

~~Lack of modern technologies~~ have ~~not~~ created a setback for the food processing sector.

→ UNORGANIZED SECTOR

mostly unskilled personnel.
* food processing is one of the most unorganized sectors and thus there

is no accurate data available.
* Lack of skilled labour.

→ SUPPLY CHAIN ✓

→ ^{lack of} supply chain & improve supply chain has led to underdeveloped transportation

& logistics, etc. ✓

→ FOOD WASTAGE POLICY BY GOVERNMENT ✓

① PPM KISAN SAMPAKA YOJANA:

→ started in 2017, it is a centrally sponsored ^{sector} scheme. ~~aim~~ at integrating existing and new schemes for:

- ① doubling farmers income ✓
- ② Reducing food wastage ✓
- ③ Reducing cost of food, ~~inc.~~ ✓

② PPM KUSH KALYAN YOJANA:

→ to provide processed food to poorest of poor

③ OPERATION GREENS

aims to protect farmers to make distressed sales during COVID-19.

thus, food processing has accelerating efforts to boost food production & supply.

(Please don't write anything in this space)

→ briefly elaborate or give eg.

→ to create processing & preservation capacities.

→ modernise and expand food processing units.

→ Mega food parks scheme

→ Food Processing Fund.

3/10

→ Conclusion ?
→ need to improve handwriting.
it looks messy & hurried.

Good attempt!
Keep up the good work!

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

3. The time has come for India to diversify its approach in the agricultural field, thus securing not only the food and nutritional security but also the agricultural sustainability. Suggest measures to improve water storage and irrigation system to make its judicious use under depleting scenarios.
(250 words) 15 marks

Agriculture in India is a leading primary sector accounting to about 18-21% of GVA and 48% of workforce. However, in agricultural field, it not only important to address food security but also sustainability.

MEASURES TO IMPROVE AGRICULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY

→ It is defined as the use of agricultural resources such as water, fertilizers, etc, in a way such that it can be used by the future generations.

→ To address the problems of agricultural sustainability, India adopted "sustainable agriculture" post green revolution.

use of micro-nutrients.

Agricultural Sustainability

→ Produce more crop

Share of Agriculture in India's GDP is 15% (2022-23)

appropriate use of flow diagrams

(Please don't write anything in this space)

~~MEASURES TO I.~~

~~→ food and mil~~

MEASURES TO IMPROVE WATER USE:

① MICRO-IRRIGATION:

→ micro irrigation is the practice of using water irrigation techniques such as deep irrigation, sprinkle irrigation, etc.

→ government interventions such as

"per drop more drop" and PMKISAN

winchai yojana have been instrumental

in providing farmers with such technologies

② AREA BASED IRRIGATION:

→ PM KSY is a government policy started

in 2015 to divide areas with micro &

macro irrigation needs on the basis

of command areas.

→ eg. < 200 hectares (micro-irrigation)

(Please don't write anything in this space)

also mention some 'traditional methods' to improve water storage & irrigation

e.g.

⇓

Banaris,
Ahar Pyres,
Jhalars,
Johads
etc.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

4. What are the reformative steps taken by the Government to make the food grain distribution system more effective? (250 Words) 15 marks

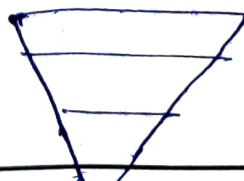
Even after ~~the~~ initiation of ~~the~~ attainment ~~concept~~ of India attaining self-sufficiency of food in India in 1980's, ~~the~~ population India still ranks 90th in the Global Health Index, 2020.

ISSUES

~~WHY IS INDIA NOT FOOD~~

(1) India although has humongous potential for food production, it is still ranked backwards in Global Health Index.

(2) The food produced is not able to be distributed at the bottom of the population pyramid.



↓ No trickle down effect

Please write meaningful sentences & without messy writings

Mention about the rank of India in Global Hunger Index & about the failure of food grain distribution system of India i.e., PDS.

(Please don't write anything in this space)

2 marks deducted

③) Middleman, lack of government intervention, corruption, and non-implementation of schemes led to problems in food distribution.

(Please don't write anything in this space)

→ leakage in delivery system
→ lack of storage
→ inaccurate identification of beneficiaries etc.

REFORMATIVE STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

① PD S scheme

→ The public distribution system launched by the government has led to availability of food to people below poverty line.

② TPDS

→ PD S ~~was~~ scheme was evolved to targeted public distribution system which ~~target~~ has people not only below poverty line but also

* ~~expt~~ pregnant and ~~suckling~~ mothers → ASHA workers, etc.

} good presentation

Always try to mention the relevant committee, Act, articles etc.

Shanta Kumar Committee :- look into the functioning of FCI and suggest reforms.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

③ BUFFER STOCKS :

→ Government started the concept of Buffer stocks when no one remains hungry in cases of emergencies, inflation, monsoon, trifurcane, natural calamities, etc.

→ FCI stores the surplus food in Government and state godowns.

④ SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT :

→ Government has taken steps to improve procurement, logistics, and distribution of food grains.

→ Fair price shops which are the lowest link of supply chain and has helped to tackle the problem of food distribution to lowest part of poor.

WAY FORWARD

Digitization of food distribution, old storage facilities, etc. can even improve food distribution in India.

add few more points :-

- ↳ DBT
- ↳ Reforms in FCI
- ↳ silos etc.

+ engagement of private sectors

↳ Decentralized procurement

(Please don't write anything in this space)

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

5. Describe the Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) under the World Trade Organization (WTO). Also, explain Indian concerns regarding the Agreement on Agriculture. (10 marks/250 Words)

WTO set up a committee to lay foundation of agriculture as an export-import industry. Though it painted a glorious picture, it had certain agreement so it might not disrupt the international trade.

Agreement on Agriculture

→ agreement on agriculture lays down conditions on subsidies, export and import prices of agricultural commodities, etc.

→ it ~~has~~ set up an upper ceiling of 10% of subsidies by government.

→ it has set up the exportable ceiling of any agricultural.

good use of data

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

commodity; eg. sugarcane, Rice, etc.

CONCERNS FOR INDIA

→ Although subsidies for Indian farmers is much below 10%, it has often been criticised by WTO for the same.

In spite of the fact that countries like Europe & U.S.A have higher different subsidies exceeding 40%

→ India has been criticised of exporting too much agricultural crop such as sugarcane (2022), thus disrupting the world trade.

→ It has accused India to violate Amber BOP, AOA, etc.

Although a temporary "peaceful clause" has been signed by India & WTO, there is still need for talks between the two permanent

(Please don't write anything in this space)

Good use of data

Valid points

Good attempt! Keep it up!

24/10

- between 2000 - 10,000 hec medium irrigation
- >10000 hec. major irrigation.

3

③ In parts of Punjab and Haryana where canal irrigation is practiced there had to increase in salinity of soil and waterlogging.

→ ~~for~~ state governments need to keep a check on use of ~~irrigation~~ ^{water}.

④ IRRIGATION SUBSIDIES

v. good point

→ irrigation subsidies (indirectly subsidies) have to be cut down in areas of excessive use of water.

⑤ diversion of water for other purposes, underutilization of water resources and increasing rate of PTO and PTU need to be kept under check.

good.

It is essential that while making India a food secure country, agriculture does not lead to wastage of resources.

Keep it up!