

## DESCRIPTIVE

**Q.1) Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana - aims, objectives, Implementation and strategy. 15 marks (Compulsory)**

### Introduction

The Prime Minister envisioned PMMSY as a tool of Atma Nirbhar Bharat towards the purpose of rural development by utilizing rural resources and boosting rural economy in a rapid way. PMMSY is a key factor for augmenting livelihood of rural sector of the nation. The main motto of PMMSY is 'Reform, Perform and Transform' in the fisheries sector.

### Body

- The scheme aims to bring about Blue Revolution through sustainable and responsible development of fisheries sector in India.
- Following are the objectives of the scheme-
  - The scheme intends to augment fish production and productivity at an annual growth rate of 9% to achieve a target of 22 million metric tons by 2024-25.
  - Generate about 55 lakhs direct and indirect employment opportunities in the fisheries sector along the supply and value chain.

- It also aims to double the incomes of fishers, fish farmers and fish workers by 2024.
- Double export earnings from Rs.46,589 crores (2018-19) to about Rs.1,00,000 crores by 2024-25.
- Enhancing productivity in aquaculture from the present national average of 3 tonnes to about 5 tonnes per hectare.
- Reduction of post-harvest losses from the reported 20-25% to about 10%.
- Enhancement of the domestic fish consumption from about 5-6 kg to about 12 kg per capita.
- The beneficiaries of the scheme include- Fishers, Fish farmers, Fish workers, Fish vendors, SCs/STs/Women/ Differently abled persons, Fisheries cooperatives/Federations, FFPOs, Fisheries Development corporations, Self Help Groups (SHGs)/Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) and Individual Entrepreneurs.
- The scheme is implemented for a Period of 5 years i.e. from FY 21 to FY 25
- The total estimated investment of the scheme is Rs. 20,050 Crore comprising of
  - (i) Central share: Rs. 9,407 Crore,
  - (ii) State share: Rs. 4,880 Crore
  - (iii) Beneficiaries' share: Rs. 5,763 Crore
- The PMMSY has 2 components vis: Central Sector (CS) component and centrally sponsored component(CSS).

- The Central sector scheme component includes
  - Non-beneficiary Oriented: The entire project cost will be borne by the Central government (i.e. 100% central funding).
  - Beneficiary Oriented: The central assistance will be up to 40% of the project cost for General category and 60% for SC/ST/Women category.
- The Centrally sponsored scheme component includes
  - Non-beneficiary Orientated: All the sub-components/activities will be implemented by the States/UTs and the entire project/unit cost will be shared between Centre and State.
  - Beneficiary Oriented: The financial assistance of both Centre and State/UTs governments together will be limited to 40% of the project cost for General category and 60% of the project cost for SC/ST/Women.

## **Conclusion**

The reforms and initiatives in PMMSY scheme have been inculcated in core & trunk infrastructure development, modernization of Indian fisheries, especially the push for new fishing harbours/landing centres, modernisation and mechanization of traditional fishermen crafts-trawlers-deep sea going vessels, provision of post-harvest facilities to reduce post-harvest loss, cold chains facilities, clean and hygienic fish markets, two wheelers with ice boxes and many more. Fishermen are provided with insurance cover, financial

assistance and a facility of Kisan Credit Card as well. PMMSY has set a way forward to enhance its utilization by invigorating rural economy.

**Q.2) In Public Distribution System, Government plays important role in food economy but there are lacunae/ Challenges in PDS system. 15 Marks**

**Introduction:**

For India, as a host of 131 millions of people, it becomes crucial to achieve maximum food security for resilient economic growth and achieving its economic vision. Since its past experience with food scarcity, Bengal Famine of 1940s, India has travelled a long way and achieved milestones in this respect. In achieving milestones, the public distribution system (PDS) has become one such instrumental policy that helped India in managing the food economy of the country.

Public Distribution System, according to NFSA, “is evolved as a system of management of scarcity through distribution of food grains at affordable prices”. It is important part of the government’s policy and is established under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food, and Public Distribution.

**Body:**

- PDS manages food scarcity by distributing subsidized food and fuel to the poor through a network of ration shops. Under the system, presently the food commodities such as wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene are being allocated to the States/UTs for distribution.
- Some States also distribute additional items of mass consumption such as pulses, spices, salt, etc. PDS functions under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/UT Governments.
- PDS becomes significant in managing the challenges related to food security for marginalized people in society.
- It helps in stabilizing the prices, making food available to consumers at affordable prices.
- The system, including the minimum support price and procurement, has contributed to an increase in food grain production and provided income security to farmers in certain regions.
- It helps in the redistribution of food grains by supplying food from surplus regions to the deficient areas of the country.

Despite its immense importance in ensuring food security, there are some issues associated with the PDS system in India that merits attention.

#### 1) Issue of storage:

- The CAG public report found that from 2008-09 onwards, due to the increase in procurement of food grains, there

was a severe strain on storage capacity available in the country for the central pool stock.

## 2) Identification of beneficiaries:

- PDS suffers from around 61 percent error of exclusion and 25 percent of inclusion of beneficiaries.
- There is the issuance of ghost card ration cards made of non-existence people resulting in diverting food grains from the deserving candidates.
- The PDS suffers from large-scale leakages of food grains during transportation to and from ration shops into the open market.

## 3) Financially inefficient:

- Centre bears large financial burden of the food subsidy as the cost of procuring and delivery as it is 6 times its sales price.

## 4) Lack of Crop diversification:

- The provision of Minimum Support Price (MSP) has pushed farmers to discourage coarser grains, pulses and oilseeds and the food basket imbalance towards cereal crops.

## 5) Environmental issues:

- The over emphasis on attaining self-sufficiency and surplus of Intensive Crops, environmentally unsustainable and indiscriminate use of resources.

## **Reformative Steps by Government:**

- 1) Adhaar Seeding in PDS
- 2) Shanta Kumar Committee reforms- FCI
- 3) Computerization
- 4) Modern methods of storage e.g. Silos, etc.
- 5) Direct Benefit Transfer
- 6) Cashless Payments

### **Conclusion:**

The PDS has taken a quantum leap in eliminating hunger and malnourishment; however, long miles are still left to cover. With changing times, comes different problems, and therefore, PDS need to be revamped to address its internal as well as external challenges to benefit maximum people and help India achieve its SDG goal 2 of zero hunger.

### **Q.3) Social Infrastructure is prerequisite for inclusive growth.**

**Discuss 15 Marks**

#### **Introduction**

Inclusiveness has been the cornerstone of India's development agenda. Over the last few years, efforts in this direction have been accelerated by the Government through the mantra of inclusiveness 'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas', further elaborated by ensuring 'Sabka Vishwas'.

Social infrastructure includes the construction and maintenance of facilities that support social services. These can include

healthcare (medical facilities and ancillary infrastructure), education (schools, universities and student accommodation), and housing.

## **Body**

Social infrastructure (e.g. health, education, etc) is the key to India's development as a welfare state in line with constitutional commitments under the directive principles.

Social Infrastructure includes-

- Urban and non-urban infrastructure: the provision of economic and social infrastructure within urban and rural settings.
- Affordable housing: It is housing which can be made available to low-income individuals at a rent or mortgage repayment they can afford.
- Healthcare: Health infrastructure includes advanced machines, specialist doctors, nurses, and other paramedical professionals and developed pharmaceutical industries.
- Education: Buildings, classrooms, laboratories, and equipment- education infrastructure - are crucial elements of learning environments in schools and universities. There is strong evidence that high-quality infrastructure facilitates better instruction, improves student outcomes, and reduces dropout rates, among other benefits.

Role of social infrastructure in inclusive and sustainable growth:



- Education and health –It Increase labour productivity and human capital. The aim of increasing social infrastructure will be reaching the last man standing in the row. E.g schools in rural areas, access to online education.
- Focus on human resource – It enhances skill development, Leads to improvements in diversified sectors. Pushes India's growth with reducing poverty and inequality. E.g schemes for skill development like PM Kaushal vikaas Yojana etc.
- Economic structure– Leads to concerns of every segment incorporated, helps in inclusive policy setting, supplements sustainable growth, increases India's resilience.

## **Conclusion**

Social infrastructure has become even more important after covid-19 has shown of the fragile state of health and education sectors and the plight of migrant workers. There is a need to incorporate more funds for social infrastructure in National infrastructure pipeline through private investments and government policy promotion.

**Q.4) Benefits of globalization on Indian economy.            10  
Marks (Compulsory)**

## **Introduction**

The word 'globalisation' represents the integration of a national economy with the global economy. It portrays the interdependence of economies, and cultures, in various

countries. Resultantly, it increases cross-border trade and investments and exchange of ideas, technologies and increases the flow of information. Globalization has had a significant and nearly instantaneous impact on India as a whole.

## **Body**

Advantages of globalisation in the economy are as follows-

- The reduction of export subsidies and import barriers enabled free trade that made the untapped Indian market incredibly attractive to the international community.
- Financial – Prior to globalization and privatization, India's financial sector had been mismanaged by a combination of corrupt and inept government officials—many of whom were risk-averse and reluctant to embrace change. By taking control of the financial sector out of the hands of the bureaucracy, market competition spurred on innovation, creating a much more dynamic financial services sector.
- Agricultural – India used to be a largely an agrarian society, with a significant majority of the country's population depending on this sector either directly or indirectly for their livelihood. Thanks to India opening its doors, the technological capabilities of farmers have increased—helping drive global exports of Indian products such as tea, coffee and sugar.
- Industrial – There has been a massive influx of both foreign capital investment and companies expanding to and offshoring in India, particularly in the pharmaceutical

manufacturing, chemical and petroleum industries. They brought with them advanced technologies and processes that have helped modernize the Indian industrial sector.

- Policy- Government shaped administrative policies according to it as well. The aim was to promote business opportunities in this country, generate employment, and attract global investments
- More Employment Opportunities- The favorable policies of the Indian government also helped companies to set up units in this country. This has resulted in new employment opportunities. Also, access to low-cost labor prompted foreign businesses to outsource work to companies operating here.
- Increase in per-capita Income- As a direct effect of more employment opportunities, the per-capita income of Indian households also increased after globalisation. It altered their standard of living and improved the purchasing power of an average Indian.
- More Choices for Consumers- Globalisation and the Indian economy provided Indian consumers with a plethora of choices. Indian, as well as foreign manufacturers, brought various products of the same kind, and consumers got a chance to select their preferred one.

## **Conclusion**

Globalisation has the potential of supporting development through providing opportunities for higher incomes and living

standards through enhanced cross border economic interaction. However, globalisation will not automatically distribute the benefits of this interaction equitably. As a result, developed countries, over time have been benefitting more from such interaction, and this has caused a gap in development between developed and developing countries.

**Q.5) Discuss Objectives and Components of NRLM. Benefit to economy and society. 10 marks**

**Introduction**

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is a poverty alleviation project implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. This plan is focused on promoting self-employment and the organization of rural poor. The idea behind this program is to organize the poor into SHG (Self Help Groups) groups and make them capable of self-employment.

**Body**

- In 1999 after restructuring Integrated Rural Development Programme(IRDP), the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) launched Swarnajayanti Grameen Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) to focus on promoting self-employment among the rural poor.
- SGSY is now remodelled to form NRLM, thereby plugging the shortfalls of the SGSY programme. This program was

launched in 2011 with a budget of \$5.1 billion and is one of the flagship programs of the Ministry of Rural Development.

- This is one of the world's most prominent initiatives to improve the livelihood of the poor. This program is supported by the World Bank with a credit of \$1 Billion. The program was succeeded by Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana on 25 September 2015.
- The objectives of the scheme are-
  - To reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities.
- The important features of the scheme are-
  - All households identified as poor through PIP are the beneficiaries.
  - Participatory Identification of Poor
  - Community investment funds to the institutions of Community funds poor
  - Financial Inclusion - Coordination with financial sector to provide coverage of banks to the poor.
  - Livelihoods- Vulnerability reduction, Employment and enterprises Livelihoods
  - Convergence and partnerships- Partnership with NGOs and CSOs for strategy and Implementation
- The scheme is centrally sponsored hence, the pattern is as follows-
  - 60:40 between centre and states

- 90:10 between centre and N – E states
- 100% by centre for UTs
- The following are the Sub – schemes under DAY – NRLM
  - Aajeevika Gramin Express Yojana
  - Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana
  - Start – Up village entrepreneurship program
  - National Rural Livelihood projects

## **Conclusion**

In order to build, support and sustain livelihood of the poor, NRLM will harness their capability and complement them with capacities (information, knowledge, skill, tools, finance and collectivization), so that the poor can deal with the external world.

**Q.6) What is Social forestry. What are facets of social forestry and economic benefits out of it. 10 marks.**

## **Introduction**

Social forestry means the management and protection of forest and afforestation of barren and deforested lands with the purpose of helping environmental, social and rural development. The term was coined by J.C. Westoby. It was first recognized as an important component of forestry for meeting rural needs in the interim report of the National Commission on Agriculture (NCA), 1976.

## **Body**

Social forestry includes within its scope the following:

1. **Farm Forestry:** Farm forestry is the practice of forestry on farms in the form of raising rows of tree on bunds or boundaries of field and individual trees in private agriculture land as well as creation of wind breaks.
2. **Extension Forestry:** Extension forestry is the practice of forestry in areas devoid of tree growth and other vegetation and situated in places away from the conventional forest areas with the object of increasing the area under tree growth.
3. **Community Wood lots:** The community woodlots, consists of plantations of fuelwood species on community village lands, with intended objective of increasing a villager's access to fuel wood, fruits and fodder
4. **Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests**
5. **Recreation forestry:** is the practice of forestry with the object of raising avenue/flowering trees and shrubs mainly to serve as recreation forests for the urban and rural population. This type of forestry is also known as Aesthetic forestry.

The benefits associated with Social Forestry are-

- **Fight Against Global Warming-** Trees have a vital role in removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Areas having tree cover will be much cooler than the areas without it, thus helping in reducing the energy use.

- Soil Conservation- Social forestry helps in soil conservation through the following ways. Tree roots help in preventing soil erosion by holding the soil in its place. Trees reduce soil erosion by reducing the impact of raindrops on the barren surface.
- Biodiversity will be Increased- Well grown trees will offer habitation for various animals, plants, shrubs, birds, insects etc. The trees become a source of food and shelter.
- Health Benefits by Improving Air Quality- It helps people by removing various pollutants present in the atmosphere and gives clean and fresh air to breath. Clean air is vital for the health of human beings. Moreover, many types of trees have medicinal values.
- Conservation of Energy- It provides a cooling effect to an area it has been planted. Thus it helps in reduced consumption of air conditioners, which directly reduces energy consumption. Lesser energy consumption means a lesser demand for power, which directly leads to lesser power generation through power plants that consume fossil fuels.
- Social Benefits- Social forestry helps in the creation of recreation parks, which will help people destress due to busy schedules in their lives.

## **Conclusion**

Although the concept and practice of social forestry have existed for centuries, it is constantly gaining a new dimension