Educrat IAS
ACADEMY

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GENERAL STUDIES

Name of the Candidate	Priya Purohit		
Email ID	[redacted]	Roll No.	
Mobile No.		Date	16th July 2023

INDEX TABLE		
Q.No	Max.Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	4
2	10	5
3	10	4
4	10	4
5	10	2.5
6	10	2.5
7	10	2
8	10	2
9	10	2
10	10	3
11	15	6
12	15	6
13	15	6
14	15	6.5
15	15	5
16	15	6
17	15	6.5
18	15	7
19	15	5
20	15	7
Total Marks		91

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Please write your Name, Email, UPSC Roll No. and Mobile number in the answer sheet
2. There are 20 questions printed in English, all questions are compulsory
3. The number of marks carried by a question or part is indicated against it.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate (English), which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be struck off.

Any specific message from Educrat IAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy?
Mentor's Remarks:

Start Time: 9:30	End Time: 12:30
Mode of Examination:	Online ☐ Offline ☑
TEST CODE:	Medium of Examination:

1. In what ways can land reforms contribute towards holistic development of agriculture? Also, critically analyze the achievements of land reforms in country. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

In ~~a~~ As per Agriculture Census 2021, 85% of the landowners hold less than 2 hectres of land necessitating land reforms for the development of agriculture.

Ways in which land reforms contribute towards holistic development of agriculture:-

a) Optimum ~~of~~ use of land by giving rights to tenants. Eg- West Bengal's Barga operation.

b) Double the Income of Agriculture

c) Land, water, ecology can be balanced as it reduces exploitation.

d) Prevents concentration of surplus and inequality in farm sector.

e) Collective power of farmers in form of cooperatives, FPO enhances.
↳ leads to increasing bargaining farmers.

f) Allocation of seeds, fertilizers, irrigation.

land Reforms :—

As Success

→ land ownership from 30% to 53% of population.

→ Role of MSP in food security

→ Subsidy for farmers in fertilizers, Input cost.
Eg- NPK.

→ Irrigation and Mechanisation drive
Eg. Punjab, Haryana.

→ India's Agri Export is in Surplus past 5+ years.

As a Missed opportunity

→ Marginal farmers 86% hold 1-2 hec of land.

→ Exploitation due to Green Revolution
Eg. Punjab, Haryana.

→ Quality seeds, Fertilizers yet not spread.

→ High Input cost of farmers

* low farm mechanization
* low yield

With the aim of doubling the farmers income, success of land reforms becomes the need of the hour.

2. National Monetization Pipeline (NMP) has the potential of providing a positive trigger for the economy by designing a roadmap for realizing the true value of underutilized government assets. In context of the statement, examine the opportunities and challenges involved. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Nationalisat Monetization Pipeline was designed to creati a disinvestment model and monetize the assets of govatmnt

Reason
1. Optimum Utilization of Resources and Aesets.
2. Burden of Fiscal deficit decrease.
3. Monetized Sum used for Capex.
4. Use of Privati capacity

Potential for positive trigger for Economy:-

1. Higher Rati of Return on Assets Investments by Privati Players.

2. Tap opportunity of ~~of~~ ~~of~~ PPP model. Eg. BOT, BOLT in tolls, highways.

3. Enable local employment, attract investment. Eg- Tourism Sector

4. Fiscal space can be used for other development projects by Govt.

Opportunities: (a) Economic Activities using the unused asset put to use.

(b) Local Employment in manufacturing
↳ Aatmnirbhar Bharat, One District one Product.

(c) Enable the talent and agility of private sector. Eg. Airport Models.

Challenges: (a) Possible transfer of Public asset to private. Eg. Loss of Accountability.

(b) Trigger a sale of ~~Sales~~ Assets

(c) May lead to Skepticism wrt to govt assets Eg. Air India, Railways.

Way Ahead :- (a) Social Auditing of the projects.

(b) Strategic Assets not to be monetized.

(c) Collective-Decision making

Public-private partnership in optimum use of assets is in right direction.

3. How has the Industrial policy in India evolved since independence? Have these policies succeeded in attaining their objectives? Argue your case. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Industrial policy in India is a product of continuous planning from 1930s - from Nehru's Plan to Bombay Plan.

Evolution since independence: -

a) Prefer to heavy Industry and growth of allied sector.
   ↳ IInd Five Year Plan - Mahalanobis Plan
   ↳ Result was Bhilai steel, coal, Thermal Plants. etc.

b) Import Substitution in 1960s

c) Growth of Service Sector and IT industry post LPG Reforms

d) Mechanisation and automation of Industries 2000s.

e) MSME's based growth

f) New age focus on AI, ML (IR 4.0)

h) Reforms in Social, Wages codes (2019).

Describe the changes in Phases

Good

UP.

Success of the policies:-

(i) India's surplus in Service sector
Eg. $104 billion + (CAD)

(ii) Employment shift from agriculture.
around 54% employed in Service and Industries.

(iii) Manufacturing base of government and industry improved.
Eg. Around 12% of GDP.

Challenges still Remain:-

a) Manufacturing base is less than service with contraction in Infrastructure and Construction sector.

b) Unorganised Sector 90% (ES-19)

c) Skewed growth i.e disparity of north and south states.

with the aim of Industrial Revolution 4.0, Industrial policy of India should meet demands of this age.

4. Despite a bountiful reserve of coal, its shortage has become systematic and perennial. Highlighting the causes, recommend some corrective measures. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

In 2022, there was a shortage of coal leading to import rise and occasional power cuts.

India has the fourth largest coal reserve.

Causes of coal shortage:-

a) Delay of Payments by the Discoms

b) Natural causes like heavy rainfall, flood disrupt the supply (2022 case)

c) Increase in power demand with growing population.

d) Discrepancies in the coal sector
Eg. Allocation of Mines

e) Lack of continuous funding Eg. NPAs by coal sector

f) Shortage of Integrated chain of coal supply.

good

Above reasons make it a systematic and perennial issue. —

Way Ahead :—

(a) Reforms in Discom Sector with clearances of funds to coal companies.
Eg. Gujarat Model.

(b) Funding of coal Sector through bonds.

(c) Remove supply chain bottlenecks.
Eg. GATI Shakti, dedicated corridors of Railways.

(d) Use of Advance equipments and measures of safety.
Eg. Avoid Rat Hole model of Meghalaya.

As the aim is towards a greener fuel, coal dependence should reach its peak soon and then use of Clean fuel or using Carbon Sequestration System should be way.

* using more safer use railways
* using technology to be profitable

5. Evaluate the Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) in addressing the challenges of Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the country. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Public private partnership is a product of LPG and market reforms. where both segments channelize their strengths for optimum use of resources and profit.

Hybrid Annuity Model: Address challenges of PPP.

a) Address the funding crunch in private sector, with upfront fund by govt.

b.) There's no transfer of ownership so the asset be used to public use.

c) use of private capacity in local recruiting and use of profit model

d.) Enhances income of govt

Eg. Highway projects in HAM.

what is the HAM?? (BOT + EPC model)

Challenge
* Capital Bidding
* lack of capacity
* wrong fund allocation
* no provision for penalize poor service

Challenges

1. contracts and Rewarding of Tender System is faulty at times
2. Corruption and Delays.
3. lesser Auditing. Eg- Morbi bridge was given to a watch company
4. lesser overview of projects.

Way Ahead

- Finance Model ~~ba~~ can be linked to Bonds.
- Auditing and Oversight Mechanism.
- Transparent Tender in digital Mode. Eg- GEM.

PPP has the elements to enhance profit and public motive for better use of assets.

6. The MSME sector is a significant contributor to industrial output, employment generation, and exports; however, its potential remains untapped due to several factors. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Contribution of MSME??

MSMES growth remain untapped

① Lack of enough Funding

② It does not grow its sizes.

③. Incentives and Benefits at initial Stage.

④ Unorganised Sector is the main market

⑤ globally less competitive

Data missing

Way Ahead:-

a) Create a Model of growth for medium enterprises.

b). Funding and allocation of credit.

Eg- Credit Guarantee Schems

c) Skilling and Training of workforce.

d) Marketing and integrate supply chain

e) Single Window Clearances.

f). Link it with SEZ model.

g). Support with risk aversion through insurance

h) Logistics Ease.

Conclusion

7. What do you understand from Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG)? Examine the effects of LPG reforms on different sectors of Indian economy. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

LPG was a reform due to conditionality of IMF on India's bailout in 1990s allowing the market economy and opening the segments for foreign investments. i.e reversing centralisation of ownership.

what do you understand LPG??

Effects

(A) Agriculture:—

a). Green Revolution made a ripped situation, post LPG, contract farming ↑. Eg. PEPSICO.

b). Mechinisation and infuse of Technology. Eg. Tractors etc.

(Industry)

a) Manufacturing base of consumer goods

FMCG ↑ ; Mcdonalds etc.

b) Investments in Indian Stock Market opened for FDI, FPI.

(Services)

a) Most investment in IT sector registered higher growth

(b) Global Competition

8. A robust infrastructure sector is indispensable for putting the country in a consistent socio-economic growth trajectory. Analyse the statement and evaluate the role of PM-Gatishakti and National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) in infrastructure development of the country? (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

PM - Gati Shakti was a multimodal infrastructure project connecting 13 ministries and improve the logistical chain in country.

Socio - Economic Growth :—

Investment in Infrastructure and Construction → Local Employment → Local Demand → Business grows → Livelihood and well-being → Education, Training → Investment in Infrastructure and Construction

Cycle

Role of NIP and Gati Shakti ??

Enablement of growth:

a). Use of private strength and public resources

b.) Socio-Economic growth.
Eg. MGNREGA.

c.) Allow investment in job-led growth.

This helps to achieve SDG-11 and SDG-8.

9. In the financial year 2021-22, Indian merchandise exports have crossed the 400 billion USD mark. Identify the reasons for this spectacular performance of Indian exports and suggest reforms to further boost the exports. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

The aim of Merchandise exports have now aimed at $2 billion by 2030.

$1 trillion

Reasons for performance:

a) Focus on credit creation in cooperatives, MSMEs, local business segment in recent past.

Eg. Credit Guarantee, Mudra Yojna

b). Shifting from import model to local manufacturing by Atmanirbharta

c). supply of labour at low cost

d) Improved mobility and cargo services

1 Fact

10. Why has Indian Railways been unable to become competitive, fast, and efficient as their counterparts in developed economies? Discuss the need and ways to its holistic overhaul. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Can write about the fact it is the largest transporter, 4th largest network

Indian Railways has been known for being less competitive or efficient.

In recent past, few changes made, yet it remains an issue due:-

a). lesser profitability in projects.
Eg. Freight corridors, Super fast Trains like Rajdhani.

b). Speed growth rate dismal at less than 2% in past 3 decades.

more recent trend

c). Tracks and Clearances of projects delay.

d). Budgetary Allocation is skewed due to high fiscal burden { Operating Ratio is very high 97%

Ways to Improve:

a) As per ~~Ashok~~ Vinod Rai committee, allow PPP projects in Railway. Eg- IRCTC.

b) Modernisation and equipments of digital age

c) Advance safety and modus tracks for speed Eg. Vande Bharat's Kaavach system.

d) Greener options like Hydrogen Trains Eg. Germany Model.

e) Dedicated Corridors for freight speed. Eg. Japan Model.

f) Agility and Oversight on speed of passenger trains

g) Tourism through Trains Eg. Vande Bharat

Conclusion

Railways are lifeline of India's growth model.

11. The role of private sector is indispensable in increasing India's share in the global space industry. Highlighting the challenges faced by the private sector, suggest measures for facilitating their greater participation. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

With the recent Space policy 2023 ISRO has opened the space for private sector. through In-Space

Role of Private Sector:-

(i) Startups Ecosystem - There are 400 space startups, third in global ranking.

(ii) Advance research and analysis of space findings.

(iii) Lauch of satellites and commercialisation of same.

(iv) Increasing role of employment generation.

(v) Partner with global players.

India share in the global space industry

good

challenges:

a) Not a single window clearances

b) New sector with ambiguity on data sharing rules.

c) Financial viability is an issue for newly made segments by traditional banks.

d) Channels of global partnership not established.

Eg. Startup of India - with China.

(e). Nascent stage of research in commercialisation of high risk projects.

(f) Global competitions like Starlink.

Measures :-

a) Level playing environment for Startups through Seed fund, Incubation.

b) PPP of ISRO and private sector for commercial satellites

c). Enable single window clearances.

d). Funding models like Space Bond

e) sharing of best practices and research.

India's space Agency is 6th Largest in world, it is time for private sector to grow at par with that of US and China.

12. Why is Public Private Partnership (PPP) required in infrastructural projects ? Examine the role of PPP model in the redevelopment of Railway Stations in India. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

PPP required in infrastructural projects using different models like HAM, BOT, BOLT etc.

Reason for its need:

Public Element	Private Element
→ Oversight Mechanism.	→ Profit Motive
→ Auditing and right allocation.	→ Funding gap is filled.
→ Public Trust remain	→ use of resources rightfully
→ Concepts like Charter, Helpline	→ Autonomy in employment and not govt employees.
→ Accountability	
→ Clearances are fast.	

* helps to lessen public sector budget constraints
* Risk sharing with private partners
* community less time
* promotes innovation and creativity

Role of PPP in Railway Stations.

-> Improve the Quality of Safety and Cleanliness

-> Harness newer areas like Green Energy

-> Viability of railways through profit making units Eg- IRCTC

-> Private Investment

-> Beautification and opportunity for Tourism.

-> Allow faster implementation as seen in Airports.

Optimum use of projects and assets is needed that can be achieved through PPP. 'Trust' factor should be build.

* increased competitiveness
* maximize land use
* developing railways not as a service but an asset

Bibek Debroy
Vijay Kelkar
Committee

13. Is inclusive growth possible under market economy ? State the significance of financial inclusion in achieving economic growth in India. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Inclusive growth refers to when pace and pattern of growth are on one track i.e with higher rate of growth, pattern of distribution and inclusiveness are met too.

Market Economy is the Free-Market model of Adam Smith with role of private ownership.

Possibility :— (Yes)

a) Job opportunity through Startups, Gig Economy

b) With market's trickle down leading alleviation of poverty. Eg. Positive Effect after LPG.

(No)

a) Concentration of Surplus. Eg. Top 10% hold 77% of wealth (Oxfam) in India.

b) Jobless growth with focus on Service Sector.

Still, growth is possible with inclusiveness in market economy if:-

(A) Government's handholding remain in PPP model.

(b) Incentives and Subsidy Model.

(c) Welfare schemes deployed

Financial Inclusion:-

As per recent RBI report, 80% of the population has access to bank accounts.

Financial Inclusion Models / Elements

1. Aadhaar
2. UPI
3. Jan Dhan Accounts
4. Penetration of Internet and Mobile Phones.
5. First Generation learners.
6. India Stack
7. RBI's policies

Significance :-

a) Creates demand and meet supply
Eg. Amazon, UPI etc.

b) Money multiplier effect increases as money remains in bank accounts.

c) lesser leakage in tax collection with digital mode.

d). clean Economy with lesser footprint of carbon.

e) Job opportunity and growth of Service Sector.

f) Credit Creation and Easy Access to loans

g) Cultivates Startup Culture

→ Financial Inclusion leads to Digital Bhagidari

14. What are the major challenges of Public Distribution System (PDS) in India? How can it be made effective and transparent? (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Public Distribution System in India is the base of food security and supply of essential (non-food products through fair ration shops.)

Major challenges:

a). leakage and wastage of food grains in distribution.

provide data

more points geography

b) labour contract. Eg. SC held that dept labour wages more than President's salary.

c) less efficient storage and infrastructure

d) corruption and lack of auditing.

e). Different policies in state-wise.

To make it effective and transparent:

a). Digitalisation of the process through adhar enabled.
Eg. Odisha Model, Chhattisgarh Model.

b) Uniform schemes. Eg - One Nation One Ration Scheme.

c) optimisation of labour forces in FCIs and their budget and salary.

d) Independent auditing of off-budget borrowings in FCIs.

e). Shift of PDS from western states to Eastern states as priority.

f). Improve role of local administration & Panchayats, Social Audit.

(g) Newer Techniques like tokens

Eg. E-Rupi

(h) Rationalize the number of beneficiaries.

Following the suggestions of Shanta Kumar Committee, PDS in India needs a overhaul and oversight for efficient functioning.

good

15. Elaborate the scope and significance of the food processing industry in India. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Food processing Industry is about to reach a market of $530 billion in India. as per a world's Bank Report.

Scope of Food processing:-

a) Export opportunities.
Eg. Agri Export Surplus of India in Basmati and non-basmati.

b) Newer groups and categories like Organic Farming. Eg. Sikkim Model.

c) MSMEs and space of formalisation of the food processing.

d) Can become part of cooperatives Societies.

e).

more points eg. Milk production, vegetables production

significance:

a). Income of farmers can grow through horticulture.

b) Handholding of SHGs.
Eg. Lijjat Papad.

c) Improvement of upstream and downstream of marketing products
Eg. Pickles, Jam.

d.) Vocal for local and local to global helping in exporting.

Food processing can be turned into a golden chance for Agriculture growth and its transition to Manufacturing. enabling female employment.

16. The increase in life expectancy in the country has led to newer health challenges in the community. What are those challenges and what steps need to be taken to meet them ? (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Recently India's life expectancy is around 67 years and in a few states more than 72 years.

Globally there has been rise (only break during COVID when it dipped) in life expectancy.

provide exact data as per NFHS-5

Newer Health Challenges due to this :-

(1) Morbidity Issues as newer diseases like AMR, COVID strike.

(2) Increase in non-communicable diseases - hypertension, ~~op~~ obesity (13% to women as per NFHS-5). good

(3) Life is longer, productivity is shorter. Eg. Nutritional deficiency as malnourishment 35%, 61% ~~An~~ Anaemia (NFHS)

(4) Dependence Ratio of old age increases.

(5) Shortage of beds, doctors

(6) Climate Change induced pressure on health

Eg. Heat Strokes. in older age.) Good

Steps taken to meet them :-

a) Focus on food and nutritional Security. Eg. Fortification.

b) Vaccine for new age diseases. Eg. COVID

c) Induce lifestyle practices Eg. Yoga and physical health.

d) Improve health standards and increase role of clinics and hospitals for elderly.

(e) Research on life expectancy issues at genetic level.

Eg. Genome India Project.

(f) Awareness and Campaigns for mental health and focus on overall well-being. Eg. Social Security.

As the challenges of climate change and newer diseases come, life should not remain standstill for long. SDG targets of 11, 12 (sustainable city lives) 13 (Climate change) 8 (Inclusive Growth) should be prioritised.

17. Economic growth in the recent past has been led by increase in labour activity." Explain this statement. Suggest the growth pattern that will lead to creation of more jobs without compromising labour productivity. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Post LPG, Economic Growth in India shifted to Service Sector with lesser growth of employment.

However, in recent past, employment and labour activity has increased in following ways:—

a) Growth of MSMEs employing more than 12% workforce.

b) Startup Ecosystem and Ease of Doing Business.

c) Role of Gig Economy and Unorganised Sector.

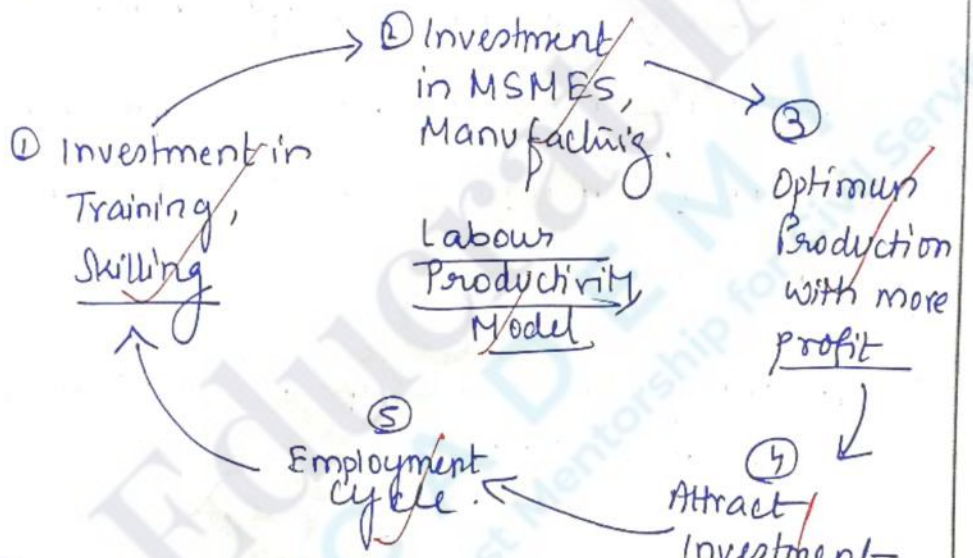
d) Digital Growth and labour activity in Service sector.

e). Role of Infrastructure and Construction - 2008-2010 (10% growth rate)

Good

labour productivity is when the potential of labour/worker is put to optimum use leading to higher growth:-

This can be achieved:—



① Investment in Skilling and Training
Eg. 46% not trained (Skills India Report)

②. Investment in MSME and local manufacturing base.

③ Vocal for Local, One District One Product, Zero Defect Zero Effect etc Such schems enable.

(4) Open Investment channels.

Eg. FDI is 100% in Telecom Sector

(5) Focus on new age technologies like Semiconductors, Chip Making, AI, ML etc.

(6) Improve female labour activity (22% - PLFS)

As India marks on the path of $5 trillion economy, jobless growth should turn into growth with employment which will enable inclusive growth (SDG-8)

18. Do you think India will meet 50 percent of its energy needs from renewable energy by 2030? Justify your answer. How will the shift of subsidies from fossil fuels to renewables help achieve the above objective? Explain (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

At COP26, India's aim was set to meet 50% of its energy needs from ~~re~~ renewable energy by 2030 as its Nationally Determined Contribution.

India's target for energy needs:

(a) 45% of current energy needs come from renewable energy

↳ transition is shifting.

(b) Accelerated Growth of Renewable Energy Eg. Solar Mission

↳ National Mission on Climate Change.

(c) 2-3% of the carbon emissions, i.e carbon intensity, down.

Show the potential of India in solar, wind, geothermal, etc

(d) As per RBI paper, India's Green GDP growth rate faster than GDP. for first time due to progress in Renewable Projects.

good

So, the track is about to reach but non-completion of target of 175 GW of Solar etc can be bottleneck.

Shift from fossil fuel to Renewable subsidy will help meet the target!

a) Demand of power can be met through renewable source

Eg. PM KUSUM → Solar power on farm.

b) Shift of coal players like NTPC to Renewable Segment

Eg. coal Pelletisation to H_2 production
↳ CCU.

c) Investment in Green Technology.

(d) Green Base of Industry.
Eg- Decarbonisation of Steel Sector.

(e) shift in discoms, MSMEs if subsidy based on Green Sources.

good

India's goal for Panchamrit is in the direction of meeting the targets, yet more steps needed for meeting goal of SDG-13 (Climate change.)

19. What are the main bottlenecks in upstream and downstream process of marketing of agricultural products in India ? (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Marketing in agriculture products fills the gap of demand and supply of the supply chain process of agriculture.

Main bottlenecks :—

Upstream Process	Downstream Process
→ Supply chain issues for perishable products. Eg. Fruits.	→ Lesser Investment in storage facilities.
→ cost of transport and logistics is 14% of GDP.	→ Focus on sustainance based product ↳ Rice and Wheat
→ Wastage and leakage of products.	→ Inoperations of FPOs and cooperatives.
→ lack of cold storage and farm gate facilities of pick up.	
→ Role of Private Player less	

Way Ahead:

1. Promotion and establishing of FPOs. Eg. 10,000 FPOs in line
2. cooperatives should become multistate
3. Ease in transport of perishable product. Eg. Scheme of Aviation Ministry - UDAN.
4. Awareness and campaigns for the farmers in Marketing camps
5. Increase role of APMCs in marketing
6. Promote other crops like fruits, flowers.
7. contract farming and role of private players Eg. Agri Startups.

(8). use of Digital Platforms like e-NAM.

The objective of 'From Farm to Plate' can be enabled if the streams of marketing is strengthened.

20. What is Integrated Farming System ? How is it helpful to small and marginal farmers in India? (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Integrated Farming System refers to a model of farming that includes agriculture and livestock raising where output from one becomes input to other. It's principle is zero waste of resources

Eg. cow dung put as fertilizer on soil.

Helpful to Small and Marginal Farms: (SM)

(1) As per Agriculture Census 19, 86% farms are SMM, so they can save the input cost in chemical fertilizer.

(2) Improves health of crops and livestocks

(3) Provides food and nutritional security.

(4) Enable forward linkages of farms as a market of organic products

Eg. Sikkim Model.

(4) Varied sources of Income
Eg. can use pisciculture, horticulture,

(5) Generates organic seeds and improves the soil quality

(6) Aligned with Govt's policy of Natural farming

(7) Averse Risk in case of failure of crops in any season.

Challenges

- Cost of Raising Livestock or Fishes high.
- Technique and Methods not known to all.
  Eg. Jeevamrutha of Natural Farming,
- Shortage of Labour
- Lack of Clarity and Awareness.
- Yield of crops ↓

Way Ahead!

a) Following the awareness and campaigns in FPOs, APMCs by local administration

(b) Govt's policy of Natural farming should reach by district authorities.

(c) Training and funds through cooperatives

With aim of Jaivik Kheti and of doubling farmers income

Integrated farming is a solution.