



आस्था IAS

Class Notes

ENGLISH MEDIUM
MAINS

Economy



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Class & Test Discussion

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(Hindi)

Economy { English}

→ R. Kumar Sir

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28 March 2023

Indian Economy: Class-1

Sources:

- Class Notes
- ① Printed Notes
- ② Magazines → Yojana
Kunashetra
Vision Magazine + current
Monthly affairs.
- ③ News paper.

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Reference

1. → Economy Survey (2022-23) → Bihar
→ India
2. → Budget (2023-24) → Bihar
→ India.

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List of Topics:

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1. Agriculture

- ① → All India level
- ② → State level.

Bihar—
Agriculture development
Roadmap.

i) Condition and direction of Agriculture in India and Bihar.

ii) Contribution of agriculture.

iii) Challenges of Agriculture.

Cold storage
Post Harvest management
Marginalised and small
Marketing Holdings.

iv) Potential for Agriculture.

→ Land
→ water
→ labour - Human resources.
→ Market - demand.

v) Measures to increase productivity and production.

- Initiative by central govt

- Initiative by state government. 1 April 2023 - 5 years

↳ Agriculture development Roadmap - II

6. Green Revolution 2.0

Green Revolution Krishnani

7. Organic Farming

Zero Budget Farming

Natural Farming

Integrated Farming.

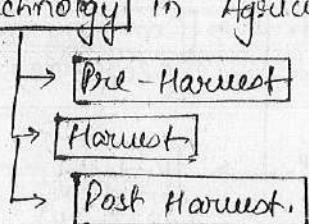
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8. Land Reform and food security and income of farmers.

9. Use of Science and Technology in Agriculture.

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Kishan.



10. Post Harvest Management

Agriculture produce
Marketing
Food security

2. Industry and Infrastructure:

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Industry

Infrastructure

1. Condition and direction

1. Initiatives

2. Challenges of Agriculture development.

2. Components.

3. Industrial development Initiatives.

- Central government

- State government.

3. Human Resources:

a. Population,

→ Demographic dividend.

b. Poverty

c. Unemployment

d. Inclusive development.

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4. Public Finance

a. Budget and features (2023-2024)

b. GST

c. Subsidy

5. Planning commission / Niti Ayog -

6. WTO, World Bank, IMF, Globalisation.

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1. Agriculture

[Class-2]

29/3/23

1. Agriculture : ^{Present} condition and direction -

Agriculture is the most important base of economy. It contributes in providing food and nutritional security to population. It is also an important source of employment. Agriculture also contributes in GDP of nation and GSDP of states. Development of agriculture in India is also linked with prosperity of life of farmers and their family. Earlier India was a country dependent on food imports, whereas now it transformed to country with food export. Some important achievements of agriculture.

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AchievementsIndiaBiharShare in GIDP \Rightarrow 19%.

GISDP = 20%.

Total food grains production.
31.57 tonne crore.

1.85 crore tonn

Total Horticultural produce.
34.16 crore.**Aastha IAS**
M-1A, 25, 26, Jyoti Bhawan,
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22 crore tonnes.

1.21 crore tonn.

Total food grains export
50.2 busd

Employment in agriculture more than 50%.

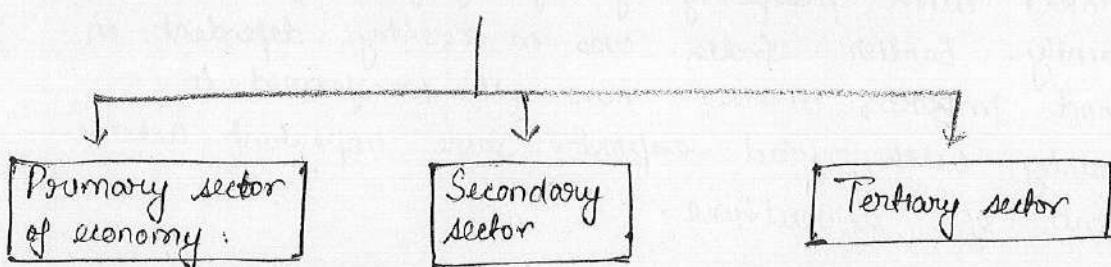
78%.

Agriculture sector growth 3%.

9.6%.

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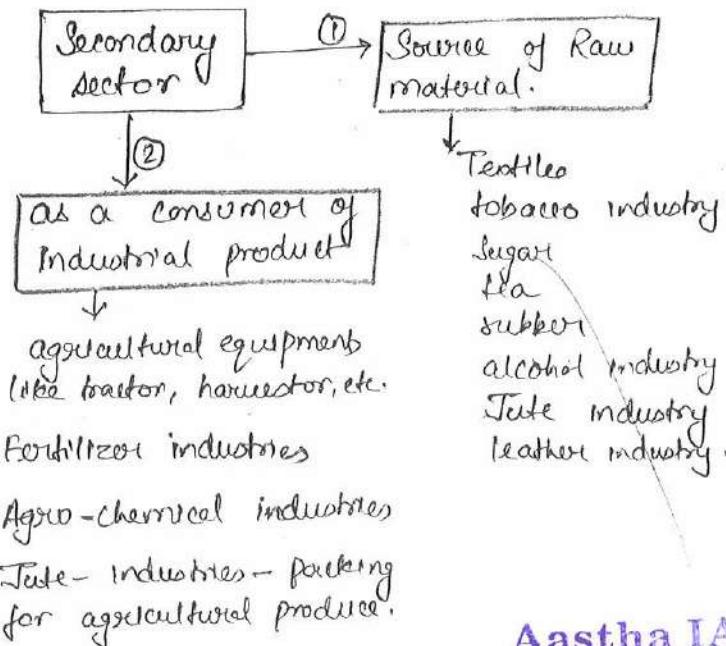
With the present state of agriculture in India and Bihar, agriculture is contributing in food security, nutritional security, income security and growth of economy.

2. Contribution of agriculture in economy:

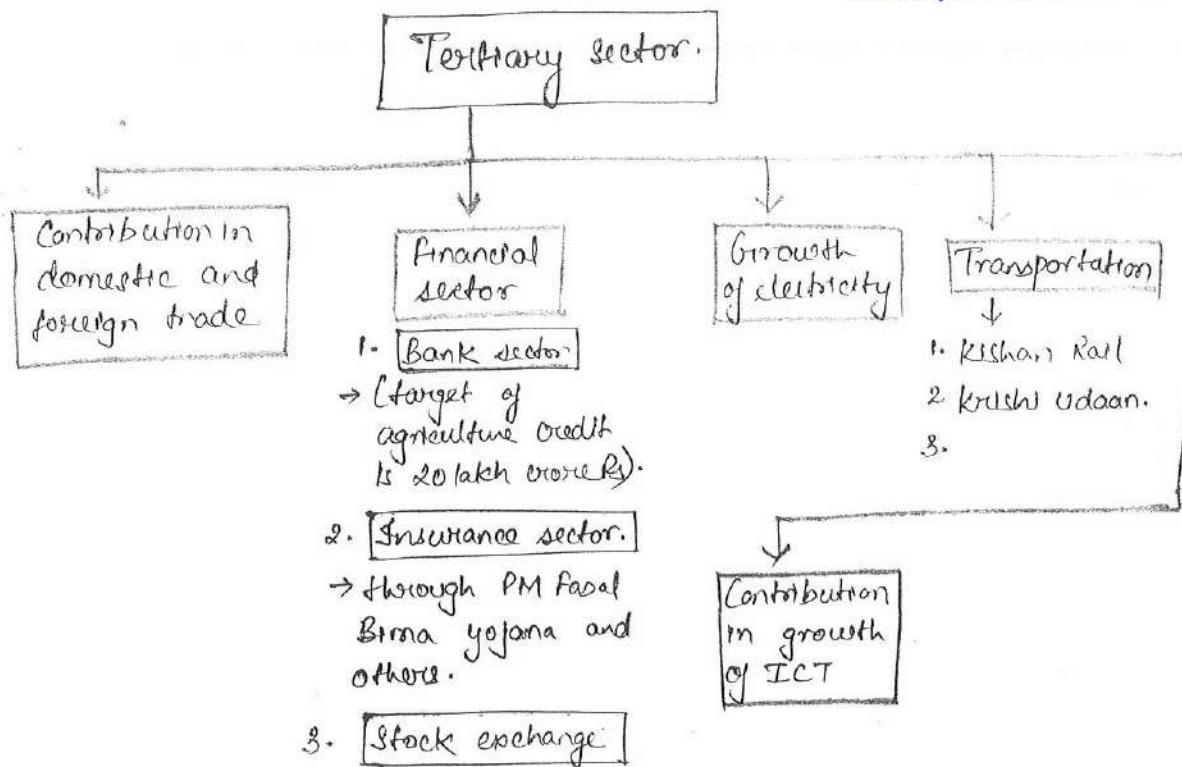
1. Source of food security
2. Source of nutritional security
3. Base of animal husbandry
4. Contribution in Employment

5. Contribution in
income to farmers.

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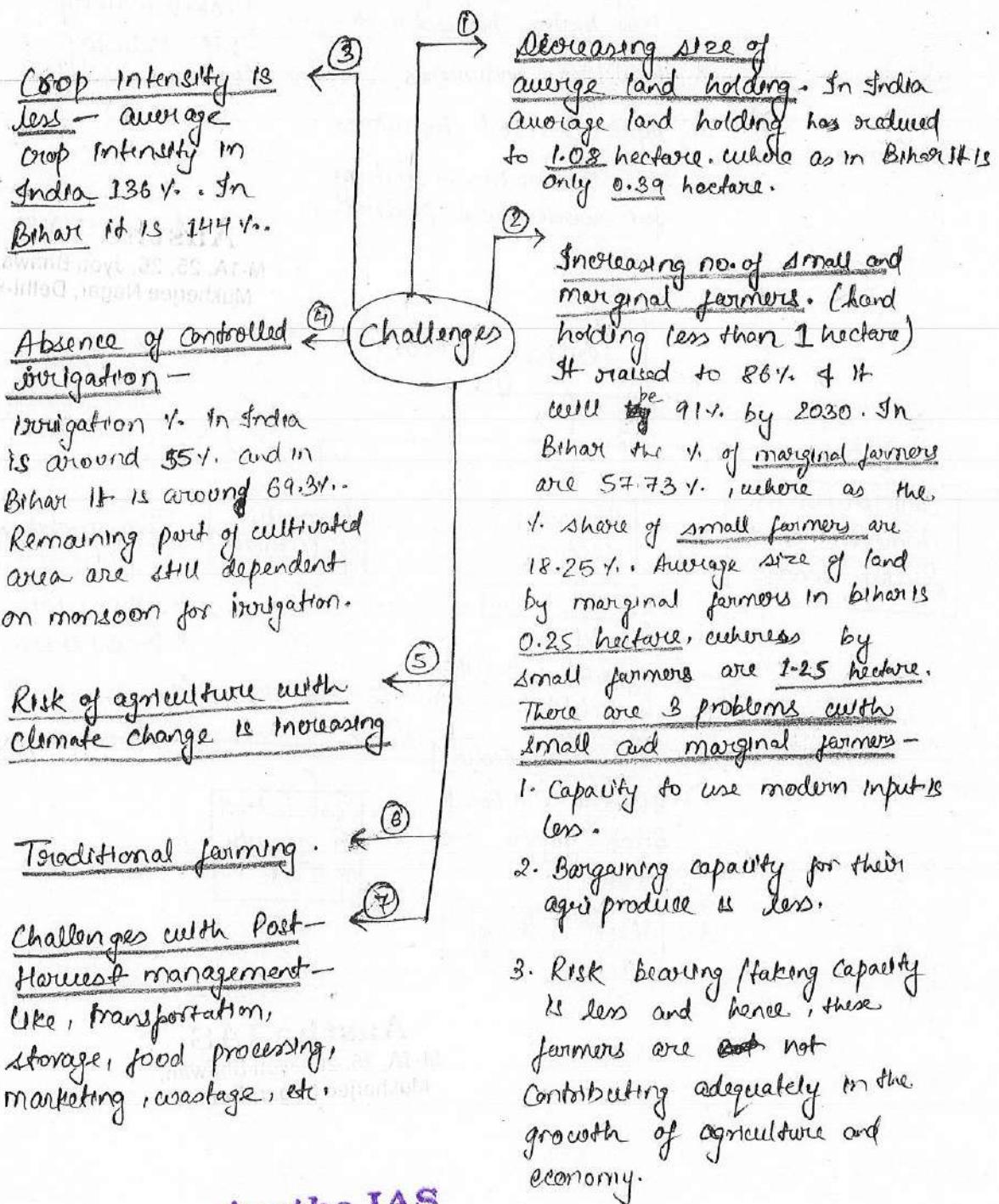
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With all these examples, it is clear that agriculture is contributing largely to development of economy and also food and nutritional security.

3. With above contribution of agriculture in Indian economy and other ways, it has various problems and challenges also. Some challenges of agriculture.



All above challenges are creating agrarian crisis in India and accordingly vulnerability of farmers are increasing and risk on food security and nutritional security is also increasing.

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4. Potential of agriculture in India and Bihar :

India and Bihar is a agricultural country and state. The strength of agriculture specially in Bihar are —

1. The Most fertile land of world.

Bihar is the part of Grangetic plain. Soil in Bihar is able to produce all types of crops and hence diversification of farming is possible, like rice, wheat, pulses, maize, coarse cereals, Horticulture product, etc.

2. The state has ^{high} irrigation potential ~~state~~

since water table is high. State receive good rainfall, there are large no. of rivers and tributaries of river. Other water bodies also exist in large number.

3. Adequate availability of labourers.

Agriculture is a labour intensive activity. Huge number of labourer is the strength of Bihar agriculture.

4. Availability of demand. More than 12 crore population of Bihar are able to generate adequate demand and hence there is no problem of agriculture marketing.

5. Favourable climatic conditions. All seasons dominantly available in Bihar which are necessary for farming.

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6. Availability of agricultural related infrastructure — like availability of seeds, fertilizers, equipment.

7. Government policies in favour, like various types of subsidy and procurement system. use of agriculture development Road map.

8. Use of modern technology and knowledge. Various agricultural universities, colleges, specialised centres are available in Bihar. Eg - Eastern centre of ICAR - Patna, Sabour Agriculture university, PUSA, and many more. (Bhagalpur)

Central government and state government are working intensively to utilise these potential to check challenges and to increase productivity and production with increase of farmers income.

30/8/23

[Class-3]

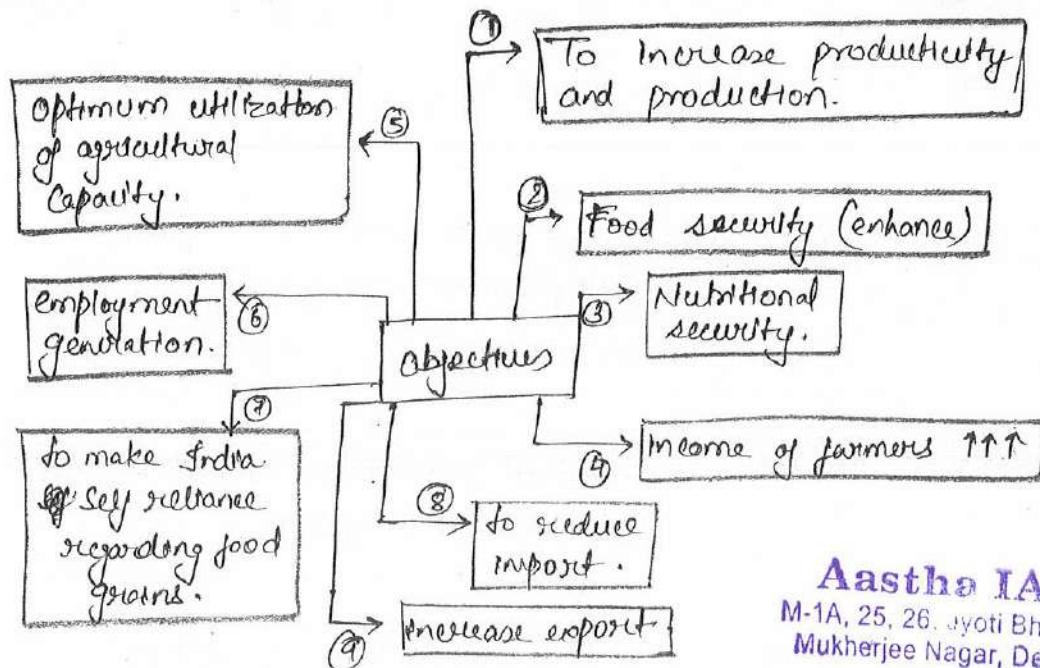
Green Revolution and other initiatives to increase Productivity and Production:

Green revolution means increase of productivity and production because of use of modern inputs in agriculture. Modern inputs of agriculture includes—

- (i) HYV seeds
- (ii) Irrigation (controlled)
- (iii) fertilizers
- (iv) modern equipments
- (v) pesticides
- (vi) formal marketing system.

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In 1966, use of modern inputs was started after slogan of 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan' in 1965. Some important objectives of green revolution was—



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To meet out all these objectives various initiatives taken place, like -

Initiatives

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- (1) Use of agricultural research institutions - Like ICAR, IARI, Agricultural universities, agricultural colleges, private companies, to develop high yielding varieties of seeds and other modern inputs.
- (2) establishment of new institutions like -
- (i) [1963] → establishment of National seeds corporation and various regional and local offices.
- (ii) 'Bharat Rajya Bej Nigam' - [1977] - these institutions for developing, certifying, and distributing modern seeds, (HYV)
- (iii) [1965] → establishment of FCI, to procure food grains on MSP. (authorized).
- (iv) [1965] → CAP - Commission for Agricultural Price.
- (v) [1982] → establishment of NABARD as a supreme organisation for agriculture and rural credit.

1976 → establishment of RRB - Regional Rural Bank.

1979 → BSSOCA - Bihar State seed and organic certification agency.
→ certification to organic produce.

1986 → APEDA - Involved in export of agriculture and processed food.

2016 → e-NAM - National Agriculture Market.
online agriculture market.

(3) Some rules also passed which are helpful in green revolution —

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(i) Seeds Act 1966

(ii) Environment Protection Act 1986 — this act regulated use of GMs (Genetically modified seeds).

(4) Many companies are also contributing in Green Revolution —

(i) Fertilizer industries :

NFL - National Fertilizer Limited.

Chambal Fertilizer Chemicals

Iffco fertilizer

(5) Some agricultural equipments company like —

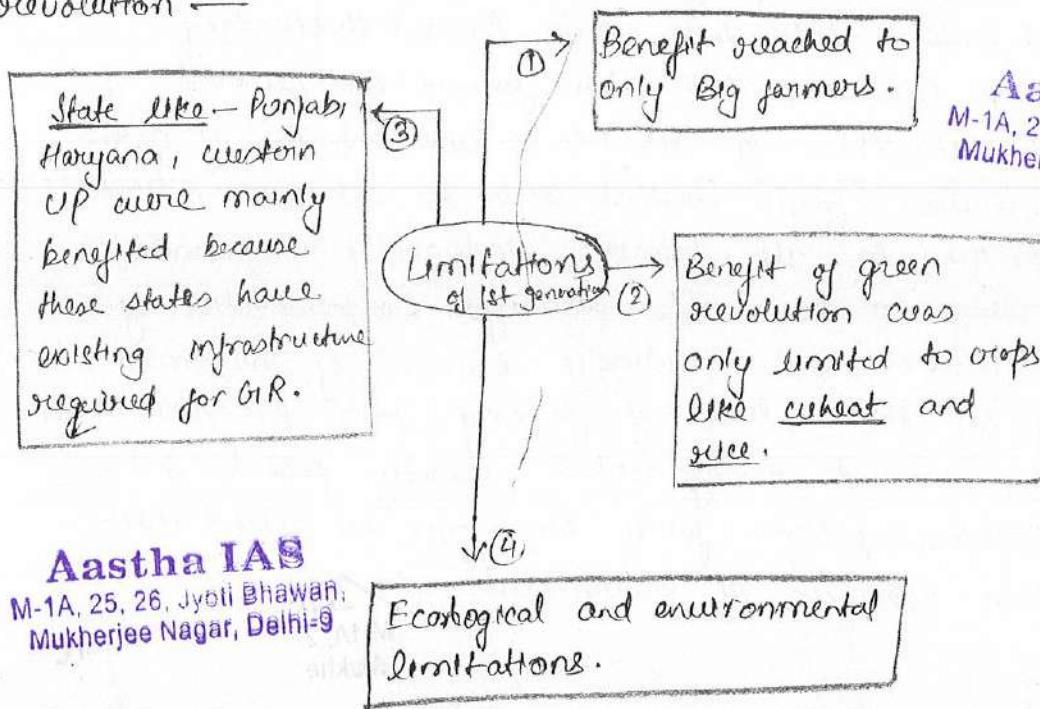
(i) HMT

(ii) Mahindra, etc

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With the contribution of all these agencies, Green Revolution was successful in India. By 1980, The India was self-reliant regarding food grains availability. Productivity and production of wheat and rice was almost doubled. Many farmers were benefited. Some are like — western India and Northern India was also benefited because of development in agriculture.

"first generation" of green revolution was successful but many limitations also emerged during success of green revolution —



These limitations created various disparities —

- (i) Regional disparities,
- (ii) Income disparities,
- (iii) Crop imbalance,
- (iv) Problem with soil, ecology and environment,
- (v) Post-Harvest challenges, like — dependence on market has increased and hence uncertainty in life of farmers.

(vi) trapping in debt cycles — farmers, because modern inputs are costly.

To check all these disparity and challenges, Govt has decided to bring 2nd generation of Green Revolution.

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6. Green Revolution 2.0

GIR 2.0 was mainly started in 11th 5-year (2007-2011) Plan with focus on rainbow revolution. That is diversification of agriculture with inclusion of all crops, Horticulture and Animal Husbandry.

Green Revolution 2.0 also focused on removal of all disparities of GIR 1.0 — like extension of green revolution from limited areas to all areas, Limited farmers to all farmers, ecologically imbalanced farming to sustainable farming, corporatization of agriculture and accordingly increase of investment in all three level of farming from Pre-Harvest to Post-Harvest management. Recently passed and withdrawal of three farm laws were related with this approach of government.

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To implement GIR 2.0, various steps taken which can be divided into two parts.

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Agriculture development Initiatives

Central government

Various scheme launched

State government

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↓
Various schemes launched.

1. PMGSY → year 2000 ⇒

Connectivity helpful in easing ~~up~~ the problems of supply chain management.

2. NHM → 2005 ⇒ National Horticulture Mission → to promote Horticulture in India.

3. RKVV → 2007 ⇒ to promote use of locally available agriculture potential.

'Rashtri Krishi Vikas Yojana'.

4. NFSM → National food security mission (2007) → targeted increase of food grains.

In 11th Plan this target was 2 crore tonne, whereas

in 12th Five year Plan this target was 2.5 crore ton.

5. NNIABT 2012 → related with increase of modern science and technology → National mission for agriculture extension of technology. It includes various sub-missions also → SMAE, SMAM, SMPP, SMSP.

6. MIDH → 2014 → NHM and other such schemes merged in it to promote ~~the~~ Horticulture. Mission for Integrated development of Horticulture.

State govt

↓
Initiatives

Agriculture is the most imp activity for India. Govt ~~to~~ promote is taking various initiative to promote agriculture — Some of ~~some~~ such initiative are —

1. Agricultural development road map → 2008

Since 2008, 3 Agricultural road map has already been implemented. 4th is proposed from 1st April 2023 to 31 March 2028.

Some imp achievement of agricultural development Road Map (2008-2023).

1. Krish Karman Award → for higher productivity received 5 times

2. Improvement in processing capacity → Maize processing increased by 8.54 lakh metric ton.

wheat processing increased by 50000 ton.

3. establishment of new rice mill and ~~flour~~ flour mill.

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7. National Soil Health Card - (OMT-15) - More than 12 crore farmers received this card. It aimed to reduce input cost and subsidy expenditure and long term increase of productivity and production.

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8. PM-Kisan Samman Yojana - (2015-16) - launched. PDMC is the main focus of this scheme. Main feature of PDMC - to use micro irrigation facilities. (Pordrop more crop)

9. Improvement in storage capacity - by 3.26 lakh metric tonnes.
10. Irrigation facilities improvement - with development and renewal of various water bodies.

11. Increase in production of fish - earlier it was 2.88 lakh metric ton, now it increased to 7.62 lakh metric tonnes.

Bihar State is 4th position in India regarding fish production.

** 12. Bihar is on 1st Position regarding production of Litchi, Strawberry, Makhana, mushroom, lady finger, Pumpkin.

13. GI tag to 5 agri-products - Jardalu Mango, Salt Litchi, Kataria Rice, Pan-Maghali, Makhana (Mithila).

Some other achievement of agricultural sector road map development are -

PTO - 31/3/23.

14. National Biokul Mission -

Promotion of Indigenous Cattle Breed.

13. NBHM - National Bee -
keeping and Honey Mission
Beekeeping 2020.

14. PM - Krishi Sampada ~~scheme~~
food scheme - promotion of food
processing.

15. PM - Matsya sampada scheme -
Promotion of fishing.

16. Krishi credit card - to
provide agricultural credit
to farmers. - Budget (2023-24) -
Allocation for 20 lakh agri credit.

17. AIF - Agricultural Infrastructure
fund - to provide credit for development
of storage facilities,
cold storage, processing
unit, etc.

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18. Agriculture produce Marketing related Initiatives -

- (i) e-NAM.
- (ii) e-Pashu Hatt
- (iii) increase of MSP.
- (iv) improvement of transportation facilities - Kishan grail, Krushi udan,
- (v) creation of Startup eco-system in agriculture and allied sector.

19. Initiative to promote export -

10. PM Krishi - Rs an income support to farmers scheme.
(2019) • 6000 Rs provided per year in Bi-annual installment

to farmers.

(iv) PMFBY → 2016

Launched for ranked mitigation
related with agriculture.
(Fasal Bima Yojana).

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Overall, through all these
initiatives Central government
is trying for increasing
productivity, production
and income of farmers.

31/3/23 ⑨ Some other achievements of
State Initiative agricultural development road map of Bihar :

<u>Product</u>	<u>2005 - 06</u> (Lakh MT)	<u>2021 - 22</u> (Lakh MT)
Rice	37.08	70.73
Bread	28.22	66.27
Maize	15.19	85.31
Vegetables	76.54	195.84
Milk	57.67	115.02

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[Class-4]

(10) Mechanisation of Agriculture :

Subsidy for procurement / Purchasing or use of agriculture equipments —

Government of Bihar is providing agriculture equipments.

(11) With success of 3 agricultural road Map, Bihar 4th govt. introduced 4th agricultural development road map with focus on —

- (i) Crop diversification.
- (ii) Door step delivery of veterinary services.
- (iii) Effort for increase of productivity and production.
- (iv) Better agricultural marketing.
- (v) Promotion of production and marketing of Millets, oil seeds and pulses.
- (vi) Increase of income of farmers.
- (vii) Eco-friendly farming, with improvement in crop cycle.

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(12) Some other schemes by govt of Bihar —

(i) Horticulture on roof top —

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There are three component of it — (i) vegetables, fruits & medicated plant

Govt. is providing subsidy.

(ii) Promotion of organic farming —

Govt. is providing subsidy in total, under 92000 acre land, organic farming is practicing.

(3) One District one product -

Helpful in production of Bamboo, jute, ^{silk} and income of farmers.

(4) Distribution of seeds -

Govt distributing seeds free of cost on door steps to farmers.

(5) Organic corridor schemes -

around ganga river.

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(6) Fourth agricultural development Road Map - training to farmers and education and research promotions, will be done by govt.

(7) To promote Horticulture -

Makhana and Honey centre of excellence will be established.

(8) Infrastructure development -

In state, new Infrastructure ^{development} in market Committee campus.

(9) Veterinary Hospitals -

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Breed improvement programmes, grazing land development, development of dairy farms, test centres, establishment of animal husbandry university college are the new steps proposed in Budget.

(10) To provide benefit of M.P. - govt of Bihar launched e-procurement system, with development of Mobile app and web portal.

Computerization of Pans is also an agenda of govt of Bihar.

(ii) Water Management,

Irrigation facilities development, development of Road Connectivity, Storage facilities, transportation facilities sell and purchase outlet, related initiatives are also proposed in Bihar Budget.

With all above initiatives, Govt of Bihar, with initiatives taken by central govt, trying for increase of productivity, production, income to farmers, food security and nutritional security to increasing population, employment generation.

7. Organic Farming :

Organic farming -

- zero Budget farming
- integrated farming
- Natural farming

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Organic farming is a production system which avoids or exclude the use of synthetic or artificial fertilizers, or chemicals for pest resistance. In organic farming, organic fertilizer, bio-fertilizer and also organic and bio-pesticides are used.

Standard of organic farming is defined in ~~NPOP~~ ^{is} NPOP (National Programme for organic production).

Zero-Budget Natural Farming-

It is mainly practised in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra. There are four pillars of this farming.

1. Use of Natural seeds
2. No use of chemical fertilizers and Pesticides.
3. Use of ~~all~~ straw (Biomass)
4. Ground water and natural water for irrigation.

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Zero Budget Natural farming can also be called as zero-cost farming. This model of farming is beneficial for small and marginal farmers.

Natural farming :

It's a Niti Ayog initiative. This initiative includes dramatic cut down in production cost by encouraging farmers to prepare inputs on-farm or at home. It can be also considered as chemical free and no-cost or low-cost farming. It's helpful in restoration of soil fertility, environmental health and also reducing green-house gas emission.

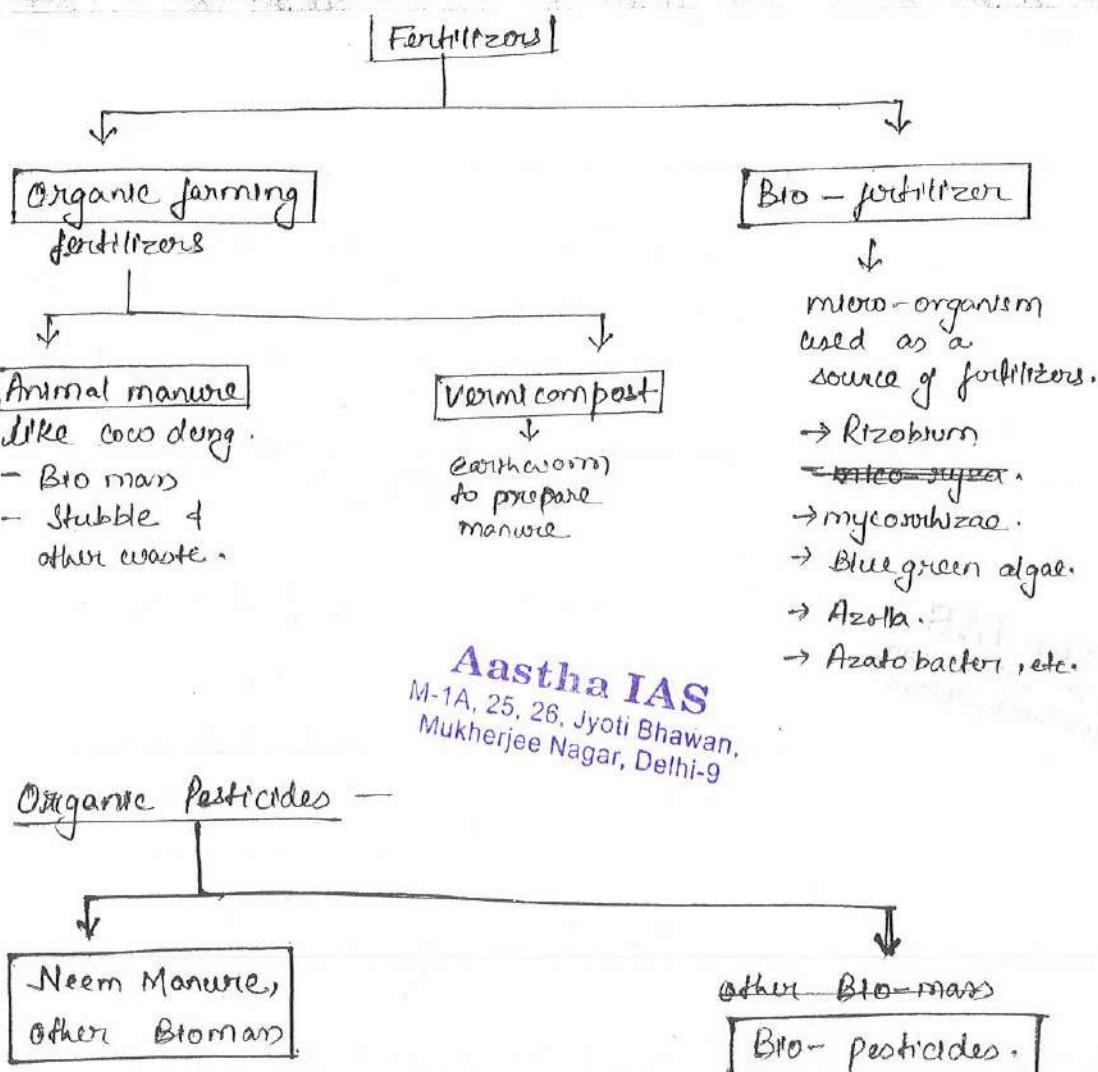
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Integrated farming :

Integrated farming system is more practical as it focuses on balance between use of available agricultural inputs to increase and maintain productivity and production. In this farming system, organic manure, chemical inputs are also used. This system of farming is mainly based on diversification of farming like - farming with animal husbandry, food processing and other ancillaries activities.

All these form of agricultural systems are now in practice in India. Govt is also promoting these system of farming. Although the main aim of govt is to promote use of organic farming system.

Fertilizers used in organic farming are -



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All these fertilizers and pesticides has many the impact like—

- (inputs)
1. These manure are renewable in nature.
 2. Ecologically and helpful in strengthening eco-system.
 3. Helpful in enhancing soil fertility.
 4. Enhance to maintain long term fertility.
 5. to reduce input cost
 6. effective utilisation of natural resources.

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7. wastage control and pollution control.
 8. To provide quality food.
 9. Shelf life of organic produce are more than chemical produce.
 - waste agriculture
 10. No side effect of organic produce on human health.
 11. truly support animal husbandry.
 12. Price of organic produce are high.
 13. Resilience against pests, weeds are high.
 14. Less groundwater and soil pollution.
 15. Organic food may taste better.

With all these three aspects of organic farming, Central and State govt are taking various steps / initiatives to promote this system of farming.

11/4/23 Initiatives for organic farming

Class - 5

C. Govt

State - Govt

1. BPKP — Bharatiya Prakriti & Krishi Paddhati
 2. PKVY — Pramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana.
 3. NMSA — National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture.
1. Agriculture development Road map — included Promotion of Organic farming.
 2. Organic corridor in Bharat — included 13 states around Ganga river.

3. Govt of Bihar providing subsidy on organic farming. It is around 11500 per hectare. Around 11500 Rs per acre.

4. Training of farmers - part of this initiatives. training.

5. Tarneek Kheti Portal - for marketing of agricultural marketing produce.

6. Grovardhan - to promote use of animal manure.

7. Organic cluster scheme - FPO, VPO (village producer organisation), SHG, engaged for cluster model. Minimum 1000 Cluster model. used 1000 hectare of land is required to become a single cluster. some other schemes also produce OF are -

1. RKVY

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2. MIDH

3. MP- Adarsh Gram Yojana.

4. Namami Gange scheme - under this scheme organic corridor developed around ganga river.

5. APEDA - developed various certification agencies across India.

6. NFSM.

7. Certification by FSSAI - this agency is also responsible for quality and safety of food.

5. Govt. of Bihar is also promoting production of vermicompost. It is an integrated effort with inclusion of animal husbandry.

6. In this way all these efforts for organic farming practised in Bihar on 92000 acre.

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BSSOCA - In Bihar is organised for certification of organic produce. (Bihar state seed & organic certification Agency).

188 FPO with inclusion of more than 20000 farmers are involved in organic farming and getting certification.

BSSOCA
↓
certification.
Bihar state
seed &
organic
certification
agency.
188 FPO with
farmers
more than
20000

On National level, Utkal is fully an Organic State. In other state also organic farming promoted because of increasing demand.

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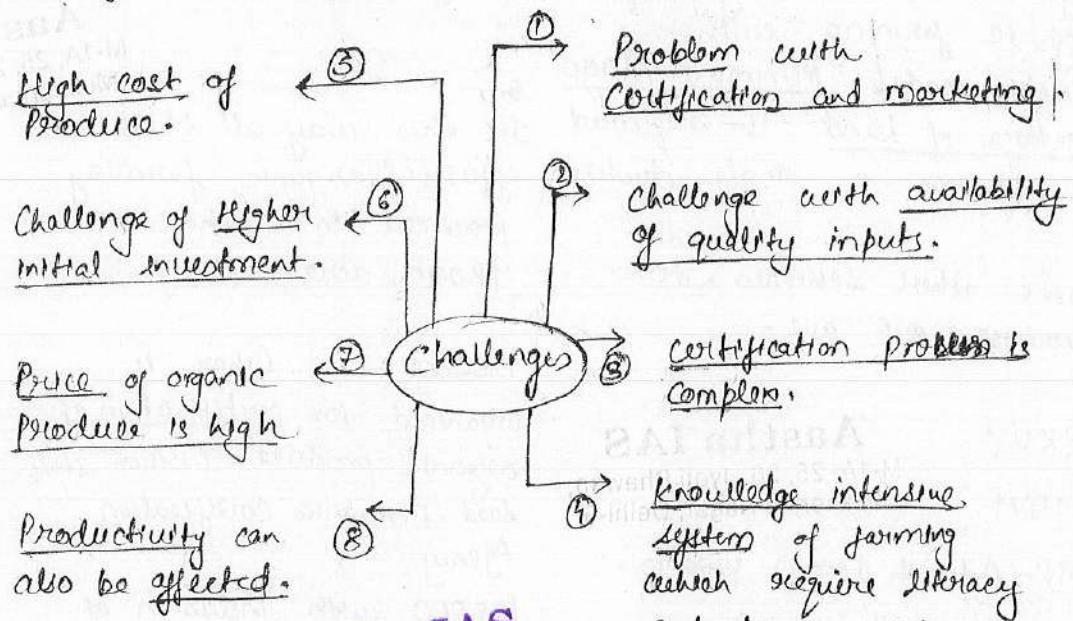
44.3 lakh farmers are involved in organic farming which is highest across world.

59.1 lakh hectare area included in organic farming.

Apart from Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand are also moving towards fully organic state.

Central govt is providing 5000 Rs per hectare subsidy for three years.

With all these achievements, there are certain challenges with organic farming—



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Central and state govt with participation of private agencies are working for checking all these challenges and make organic farming , and other traditional farming more viable and profitable activity.

News selected

+ additional information.

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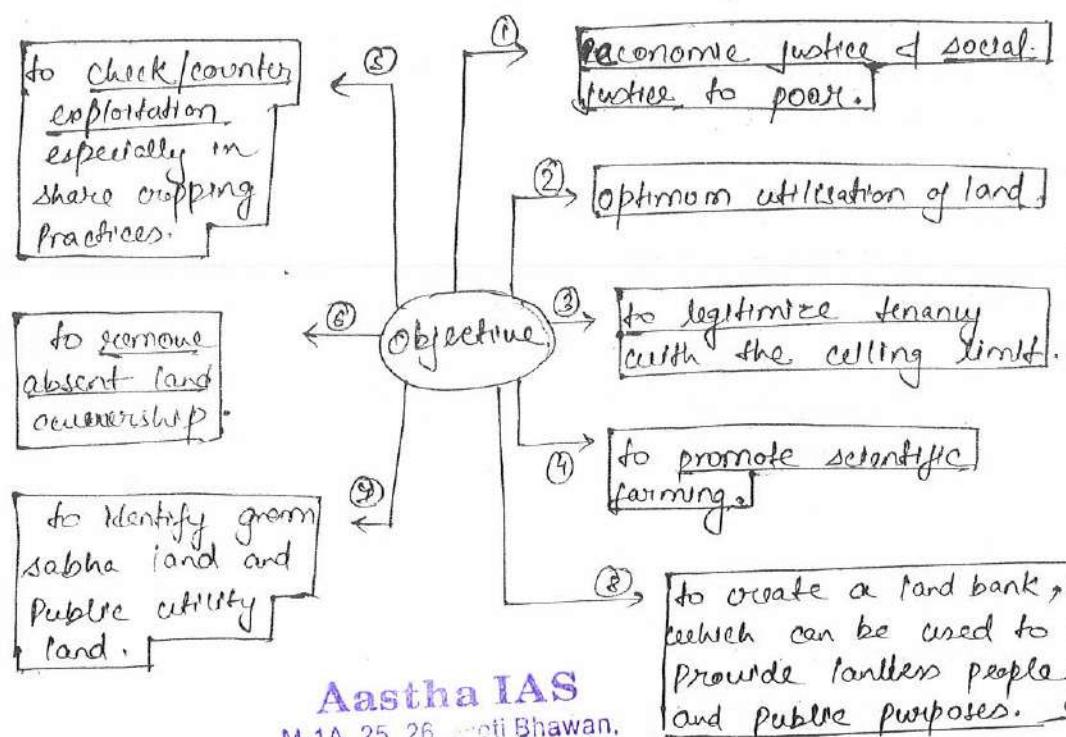
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3. Land Reforms:

Central Government.
State Government - Bihar.

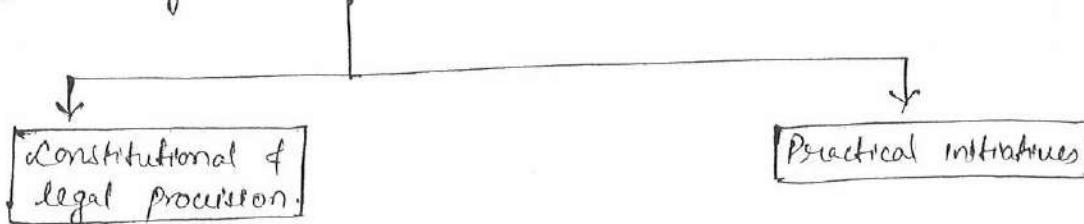
Land reforms means justified distribution of land ownership. It also includes process to ensure optimum utilisation of land with increase of productivity through which productivity can be increased, increase of production, food security, and income security in longer phase.

There are various objectives of land reforms —



In the background of these objectives, there are various steps taken for land reform.

Land Reform Initiatives:



Constitutional provision



1. The Mention of economic, social, equality and justice in Preamble.
2. Article - 38 - state will work to reduce the inequalities.
3. Article 39 - bdc - justified distribution of natural resources including land.
4. 44th Constitution Amendment - right to wealth became a legal right.
5. 1st Constitutional Amendment - abolition of zamindari system.

— Inclusion of schedule 9 in constitution.



All land reform act passed by state government is placed in schedule 9 to protect from judicial review.

8/4/23.

Practical Initiatives



PTO - 8/4/23

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Legal provisions



1. Land Acquisition Act 2013 - This act almost removed disputes related with land acquisitions for non-agricultural purposes.
2. Land reform related provision by govt of Bihar -

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amendment

a. [Bihar Tenancy Act, 2023]

b. [Bihar Mutation Act, 2011] - online mutation available.

c. [Bihar Special Survey and Settlement Act, 2011.]

As per this act, land record modernization programme started, it is the part of DILRMP started by central government. (Digital India Land Record Modernization Programme).

The modernized data is available on bsr.bih.nic.in.

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Land revenue and related records is available on specially designed portal www.bhuabhiptekh.bihar.gov.in.

26 types of documents available on this portal.

d. [Land Consolidation Acquisition Act,

1958] is used for land consolidation.

e. Revenue survey training institute established in Bodh Gaya for training of officials involved in land reform related activities.

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With the use of legal provisions, land reforms related steps are under implementation in Bihar to achieve objectives of land reform.

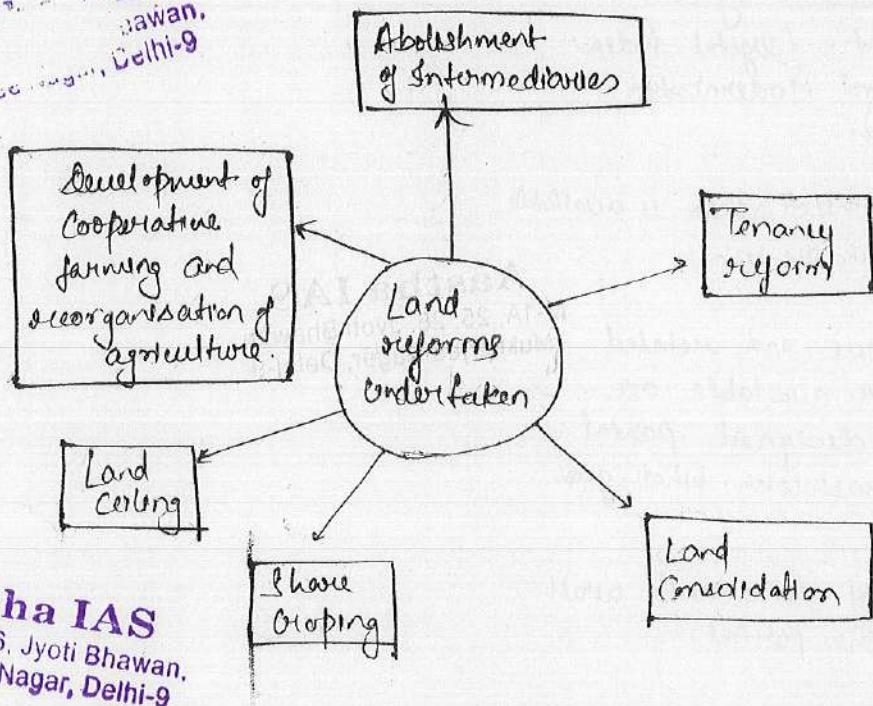
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Class-6

3/4/23

Practical Initiatives:

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Tenancy Reform — means defining land ownership. It includes registration of land in case of devolution of family. It will control land disputes because of undefined tenancy.

Share cropping — In this system, govt. encouraged land owner to transfer ownership of land to share cropper, defining share of land owner is also part of this process. It's helpful in increasing investment and accordingly productivity and production.

Land consolidation — fragmented land of one farmer consolidated. It is helpful in investment, reduce/decline of input cost, modernisation of farming and hence increase of production.

Land ceiling — upper ceiling of land holding per for a family of 5 members. With increasing population and division of family this丈量 is almost neutralized.

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Abolishment of intermediaries → Land records modernisation is helpful in this purpose. It is also helpful in minimising land disputes.

Cooperative & contractual farming — Government is legally recognising FPO, VPO, SHG, like cooperative system and contractual farming by companies. It is necessary in the background of increasing no. of small and marginal farmers.

Soil health management — National Soil Health card — was started in 2014. PRVY, NNSA, are other such initiative to maintain soil fertility.

Protection of land ownership of STs and SCs — No land of STs and SCs can be registered under sell agreement without permission of DM. This process is also complicated.

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Govt of Bihar established [Bihar Land reforms commission] under D. Bandhopadhyay. In 2006. This commission has given many suggestion like —

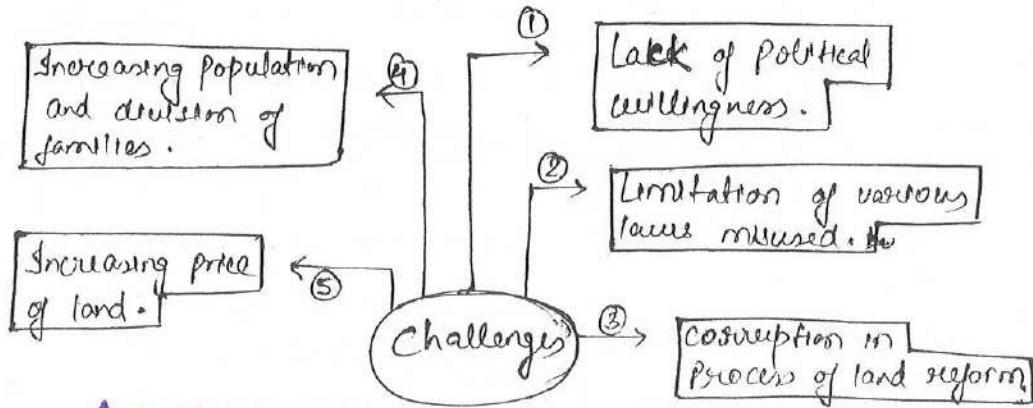
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1. Landless agricultural workers consisting of 16.68 lakh households should be allotted land b/w 0.1 acre and 0.60 acre.
2. At least 10 decimals of land should be provided to 5.84 lakh homeless, non-farm, rural workers.
3. ~~Distinguishing b/w~~
Distinguishing b/w agricultural & non-agricultural land should be abolished. It would be helpful in checking the ceiling law. Exemption given for horticulture or animal husbandry should also be removed. It will also check misuse of ceiling provisions.
4. The upper ceiling of land holding for 5-member family should be 15 acre.
5. Religious establishment existing since 1945, should be allowed 1 unit of 15 acre.
6. Sugar mills should only be allowed to hold 15 acre of land, remaining land from religious establishment and sugar mill must be withdrawn.
7. In case of absentee landlords offer should be given to use it or hand over to govt.

All these recommendations are still pending with govt. [Bawra programme] launched by govt of Bihar to provide land for housing.

Govt of Bihar is using ICT for land reforms.

Over all, these initiatives are helpful in land reforms but many challenges are also existing and hence the process of land reform is not successful as expected in Bihar like -



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All these challenges neutralize land reforms efforts. Use of ICT and TAM trinity with legalization of cooperative and contractual farming v promoting v land reform initiatives. are new form of

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Food Processing.

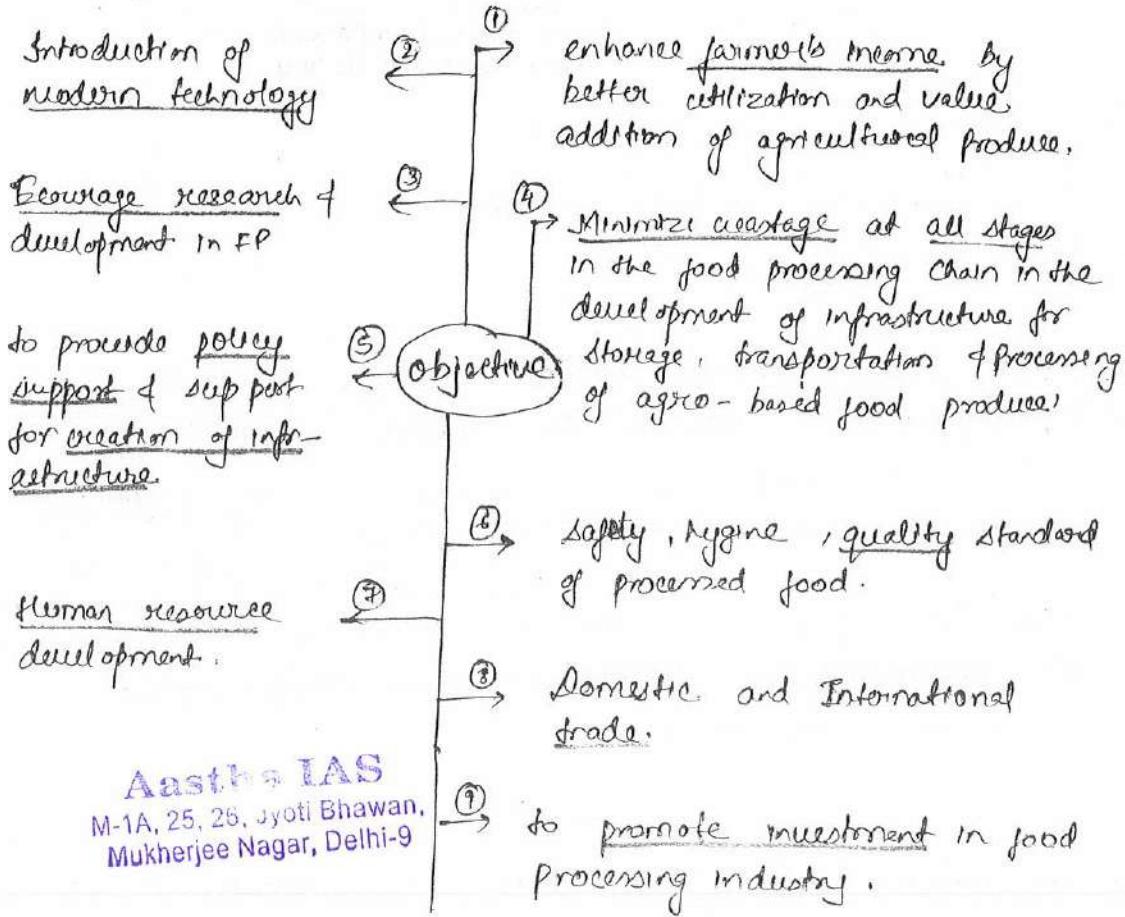
Govt is promoting food processing in India as a post Harvest management. Its helpful in reducing wastage of perishable agricultural produce, enhancing shelf-life of food products, value addition & employment generation and income of farmers. The total horticulture production in India is 34.16 crore tonne. Total milk production 22 crore tonne and in this way India is 1st in milk production, 3rd in egg production, 8th in meat production, 4th in fish production. Only 35% of milk are processed whereas average 10% of ~~horticulture~~ produce of animal produce are processed. Wastage (increasing) of perishable food items are considered as main reason behind food insecurity and malnutrition in India.

- A/c to an estimate, annual wastage in India is 68.76 MT. A/c to FSSAI, 1/3rd of all food in India is wasted or gets spoilt before it is eaten. 1/3
- A/c to UNEP, food waste index report 2021, Household food waste in India is estimated to be around 50 kg/person annually.

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To minimize wastage and various other objectives, food processing is an important area of focus for govt. of India as well as Bihar agricultural development Road Map.

Some important objectives of food processing initiatives are —



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To achieve all these objectives, steps taken for food processing can be divided in 2 parts —

1. Central govt initiatives
2. Bihar govt initiatives.

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State govt Initiatives:

Bihar is a agriculture based state. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood, food security and source of income of farmers. Bihar is in 1st position regarding production of Makhana, Litchi, Pumpkin and others. All animal produce are also available in Bihar like milk, fish, meat, etc.

Govt of Bihar has given priority for development of food processing in Agricultural Development Road Map.

4/4/23

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Class-7

Milk Production Patna
→ Bihar State Cooperative Milk Federation.

1. COMFED is providing production, processing and marketing related facilities and subsidy for food processing.

CM-Saray → providing 85% subsidy to specific product of a dist under min food processing industry UnNayan Scheme. → enhance livelihood of farmers - tractor in each revenue village at subsidized rates, increasing income of farmers.

2. Under Atma Nirbhar Bharat package, Govt is providing 85% subsidy to specific product of a dist under min food processing industry UnNayan Scheme. → enhance livelihood of farmers - tractor in each revenue village at subsidized rates, increasing income of farmers.

3. Many Food processing industry established in Bihar for processing of Makhana, Litchi, Mango, other fruits and vegetables.

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4. Govt of Bihar is providing subsidy for technology on various level of processing like - Storage, transposition, and processing.

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5. Bihar State Vegetable processing and marketing scheme is related with development of related infrastructure including vegetables & selling outlets in cities. To make Bihar's vegetable more acceptable, a common brand called TARKARI is developed and getting popularity.

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6. Fine rice mill established for rice processing and rice mill value addition under RKVV. Development of 45 such mills are in process. Some co-op flour mills are also established for wheat processing.

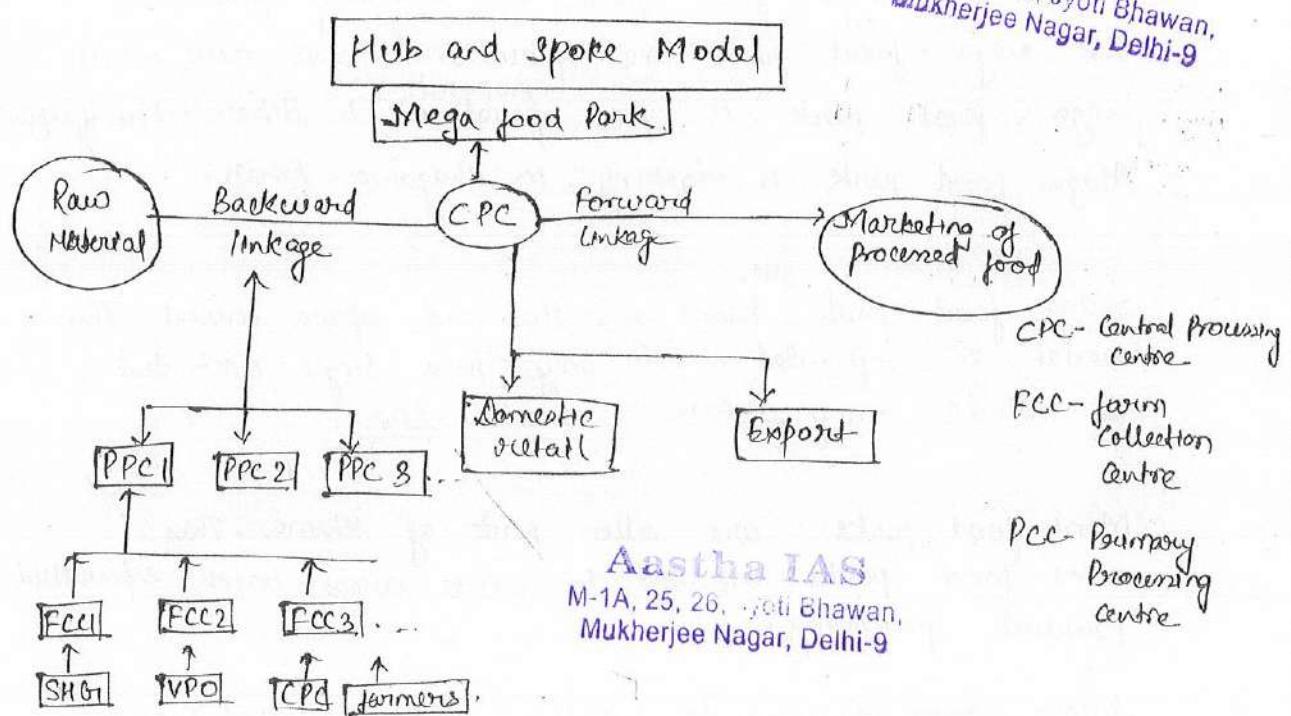
6. Fine rice mill established for rice processing and rice mill value addition under RKVV. Development of 45 such mills are in process. Some co-op flour mills are also established for wheat processing.

7. Many bakeries are also established in Bihar for production of Biscuits, Breads, and other such items.

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Central Government Initiatives:

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The main scheme launched by C. govt for food processing is PM-Kisan Sampada Scheme. This scheme was launched in 2017. The main objective of this scheme is to increase ^{investment in} production of food processing, to increase food processing capacity, to improve supply chain management, employment generation, and increase income of farmers.

~~Increase income of farmers~~

→ Some imp components of these schemes are-

1. Development of Mega food park, mini food park, Agro processing cluster.
2. Better supply chain management, food safety and quality assurance, Human resource development.

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Mega food Park :

Total 42 mega food park are initially planned.

22 mega food park are operational and new more mega food park is ^{proposed} ~~pre operational~~ in Bihar - Muzaffarpur.

A mega food park is working in Khagaria - Bihar.

Mega food park are based on hub and spoke model. This model is expanded not only in a single district but it includes many districts around CPC.

Mini food parks are also part of scheme. These mini food parks extended in small areas with specialised product processing.

Supply chain Management including backward and forward linkages with cold storage, cold transportation, air conditioned selling outlets are part of this management.

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Food safety and quality assurance

Processed food must be hygienic, safe, and meet best of quality. FSSAI is authorized for maintaining safety and quality of food, establishment of food testing laboratories following GHGP (Good hygiene practice), ISO standards, Ag Mark, like standard standards is in use with processed food.

ISO 9000, ISO 22000 is in use for processed food and companies.

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Human Resource :

Human resource is an imp component of food processing. NIFTEN at Kundli, Sonipat, Haryana and IIIFPT, Thanjavur, TNadu, many private colleges are providing BTech, MTech and PhD degree.

PM KSY - PM - ~~Kisan Sampada~~ Koshala, also included skill development programmes.

Youngest
State of
India -
BIHAR.

Apart from, PM KSY, Govt is also using Make in India startup, Meeda scheme, PLISFPI - production linked incentive for food processing industry. PLISFPI is in use for innovation, investment and Marketing of processed food.

PMFME - PM formalisation of Micro food processing enterprises scheme. It includes ODOP, upgradation of micro food processing units, development of common infrastructure, branding and Marketing support, including proposal of Unity Maa into Budget 2023-24.

→ Some other initiatives by C. Government includes —

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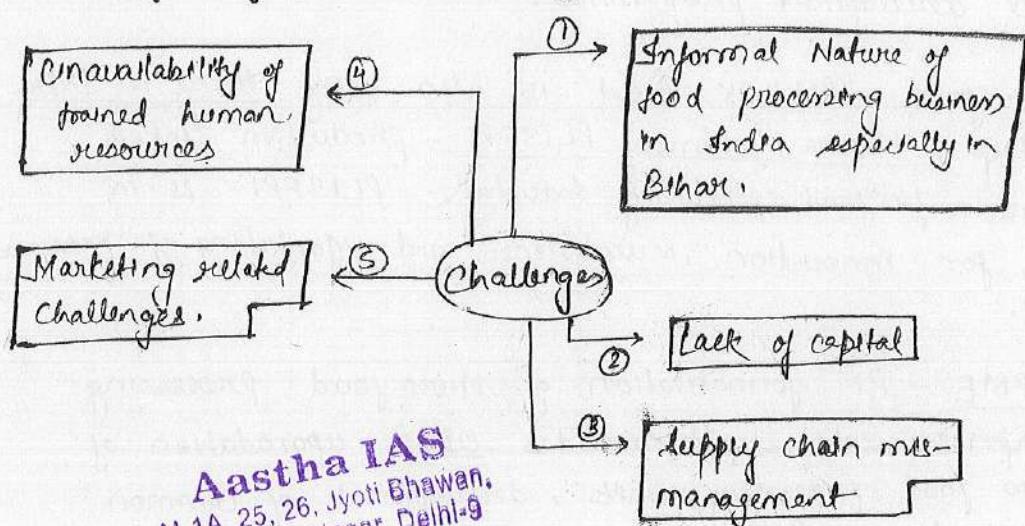
Azadi ka
Amanat
Mahotsav

1. Food processing week 2.0 - include awareness programme participation of farmers, industries in awareness programme.
2. Credit Linked subsidy - to provide capital required for establishing food processing industry.
3. Operation Green - Initially it was for TOP, now it is extended to total (22 crops). Permission of 100% FDI.
4. Under AKAM - govt is organising various food processing subunits, Food Mela, like Akhari - (an international food and hospitality fair) also organised, World food day celebrated with focus on Millet based processed food.

TOP
Tomato
Onion
Potato

Overall through all these efforts, govt is trying to increase the average share of food processing in total production of food grains, horticulture produce and animal produce.

Challenges of food processing -



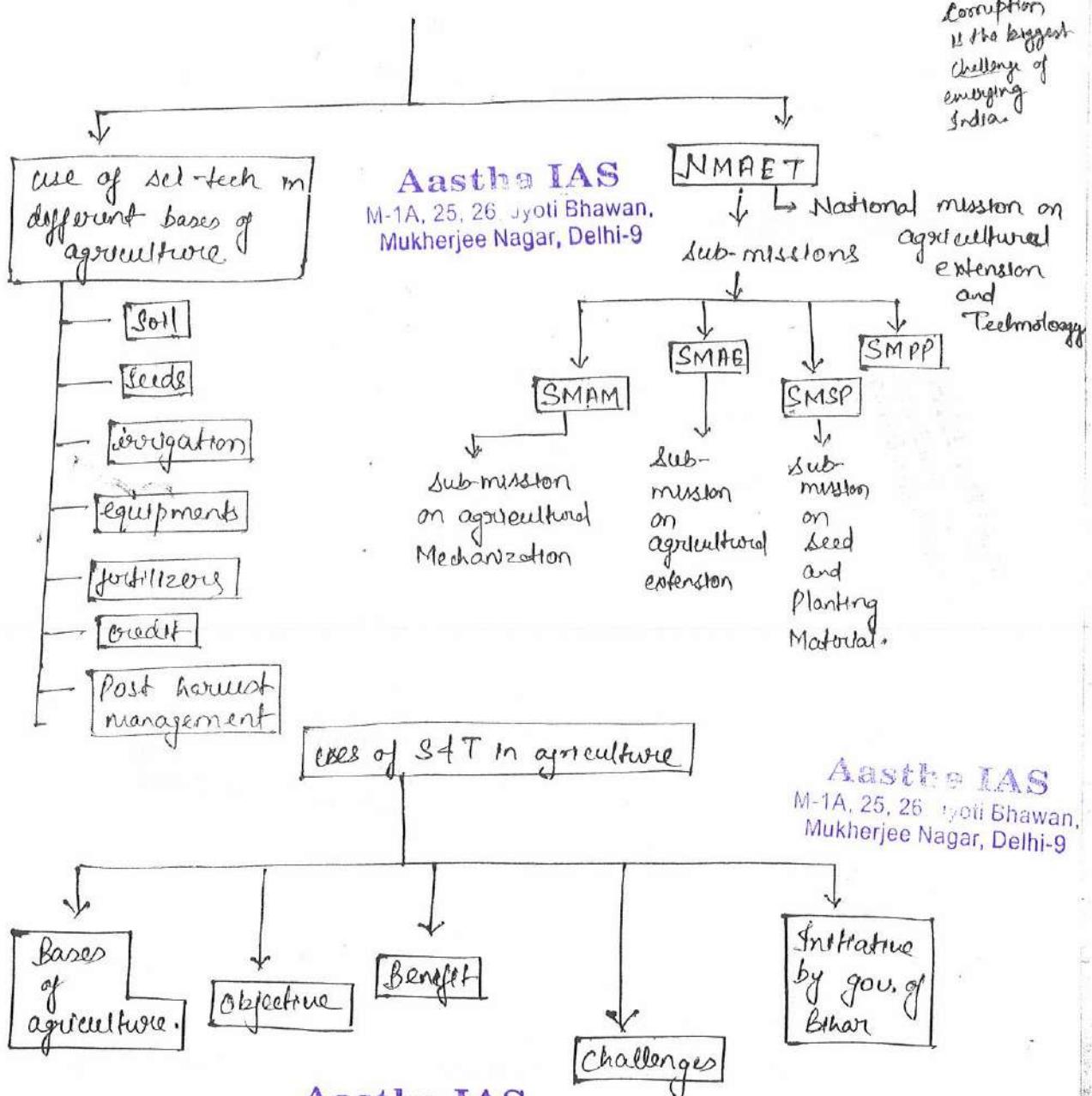
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5/4/23

Use of Science and Technology in Agriculture :

Class-8

Corruption
is the biggest
challenge of
emerging
India



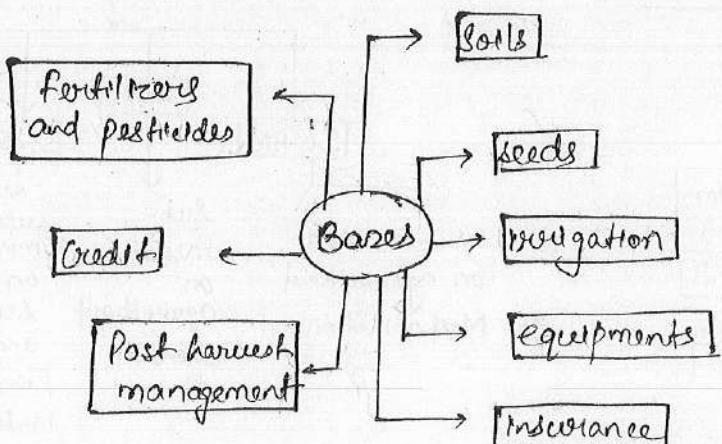
Science and technology is an imp. input in all three level of agriculture. Its helpful in increasing productivity and production and income of farmers. The technology can be used in all bases and components of agriculture like - Soil, seeds, irrigation, fertilizers, equipments, agriculture credit (availability of), risk mitigation and also post Harvest management.

Increasing no. of small and marginal farmers are biggest challenge in use of technology in agriculture.

The different bases and components of agriculture in which science and technology can be used -

Bases and components :

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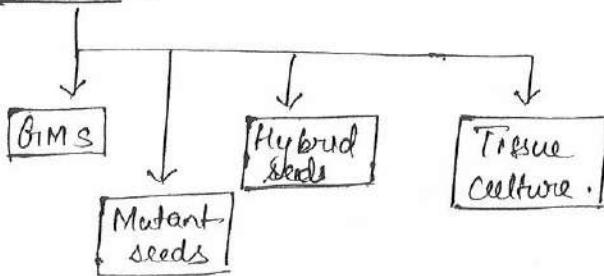
Soil :

There are three challenges -

1. Desertification of soil.
 2. Increase of salinity
 3. Increase of acidity and basicity.
- And accordingly absence of micro & macro nutrients of soil and loss of fertility.
- To check this problem remote sensing satellite are in use for characterisation of soil and use of soil.
- National Soil Health Card launched by Govt. of India, it's helpful in cultivation based on quality of soil, minimising input cost, increasing farmers income, and reducing govt subsidy on fertilizers.
- More than 12 crore Soil Health card issued.
- Organic farming
- use of cyclic crop like cultivation of legumes plant etc.

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Seeds :



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Indian Council of Agricultural Research, various Agricultural universities, especially institutions, private companies are involved in research and development of hybrid seeds / high breeder seeds.

Bihar govt. under Agricultural Development Road Map is providing high yielding varieties of seed on door steps free of cost.

Irrigation :

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- It's an important component to increase productivity, crop intensity. Govt. is promoting Deep irrigation, sprinkle irrigation in place of flood irrigation.
- PM-KUSUM is also related with availability of irrigation facilities on farm level through solar energy.
- Bihar govt. is providing subsidy for diesel, deep irrigation and sprinkle irrigation.
- Water harvesting is also supported by govt.
- M-kisan app, e-choupal are in use for weather forecasting, and accordingly farmer can use irrigation for their farm.

Fertilizers & Pesticides :

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When soil is not able to meet the fertility requirements of crop, fertilizers are used in agriculture. There are 3 types of fertilizer in use as a source of micro and macro nutrients like - Nitrogen, P, P, K, S and other micro nutrients.

- (i) Chemical fertilizers - Urea, DAP, Potash.
- (ii) Organic fertilizers - Animal manure, vermicompost
- (iii) Bio-fertilizers - micro organisms - BGA, Rhizobium, etc. L. Blue green Algae

- With the use of science and technology quality and quantity of these fertilizers can be improved.
- ↓
→ Nano seeds is the latest example.
- Govt launched SMSP (submission of seeds and planting materials) to provide high breeder seeds and also fertilizers and other materials.

India is a tropical country, the problem of pest and weeds are very high in agriculture. SMPP - a submission launched by govt in this regard. Chemical pesticides, Bio-pesticides are in use under IPM - Integrated Pest Management.

Submission of Plant Protection.

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Agricultural equipments :

SMAM - Submission for Agriculture mechanisation scheme, launched by govt of India to increase use of modern equipment used in Agriculture.

ATMA
Agriculture
Technology
Management
Agency

Govt of Bihar is providing subsidy on 90 agriculture equipments including tractors, harvester, doffler, pumping set, etc.

Govt of Bihar is establishing custom hiring center, Jeetka Didi's are head of these custom hiring centres.

Mukhya
Mantri
Hort
kosh
Shreyas
Yojana

Under CM Green agriculture equipment schemes, 8463 agriculture equipment Bank proposed with all PACS, ATMA - Agriculture Technology Management Agency working in district for promotion of modern equipments.

State level agriculture equipment exhibition organised in Patna Grandhi Maidan in b/w 9-10-11 feb 2023. Farmers can apply subsidy on agricultural equipments.

Credit & Insurance :

- Kishan credit card was first started in 1999.
- Smart KCC was started in 2014, when KCC linked with ATM.
- Jan�an scheme is available for farmers with Rupee Card with 500Rs over draft facilities with insurance of 1 lakh rupees.
- PM- Fasal Bima Yojana is based on survey of crop by drone and other technology. Online Data base of farmers are also created. DBT is in use for all remittance and financial assistance by government, like - PM Kisan Samman Nidhi, Benefits of PMFBY and others.
- Computerisation of PACS — Primary agriculture credit society.

Post Harvest Management -

It include transportation, storage, marketing and processing of agricultural produce. SMAE - Submission on agricultural extension is playing most imp role in post harvest management. ICT is the main component of SMAE.

Eg:- 1. Radio awareness regarding various agricultural schemes and facilities.

↓ eg.

Krishi Vani

Aastha IAS

2. Kishan TV — It a dedicated TV channel for agriculture and farmers education

3. Mobile/ telephone — kishan cell centre 1800180 1551. It a single window source of information for agriculture available in local language in 6/10 AM to 10 P.M.

4. Internet — web portal and mobile app. eg - e-NAM, M-kishan app, e-Chaupal, agriplanet, Indravikas, etc.

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Krishi UDAN and Kishan Rail are in use for agricultural transportation. Use of container in place of gunny bag is helpful in reducing wastage. Increasing use of steel selos.

Use of GPS during transportation, Geo tracking is also useful in minimizing corruption.

PM-Kisan Sampada Scheme is promoting use of modern technology in food processing.

All these components of Sci of technology are in use in agriculture with the support of various institution like -

ICAR

IARI

NPRC - National Pulses research centre, Varanasi.

IIPR - Indian Institute of Pulse Research,

Eastern office of ICAR Patna.

Agriculture university, Sabar

Rajendra agriculture Institute, Samastipur.

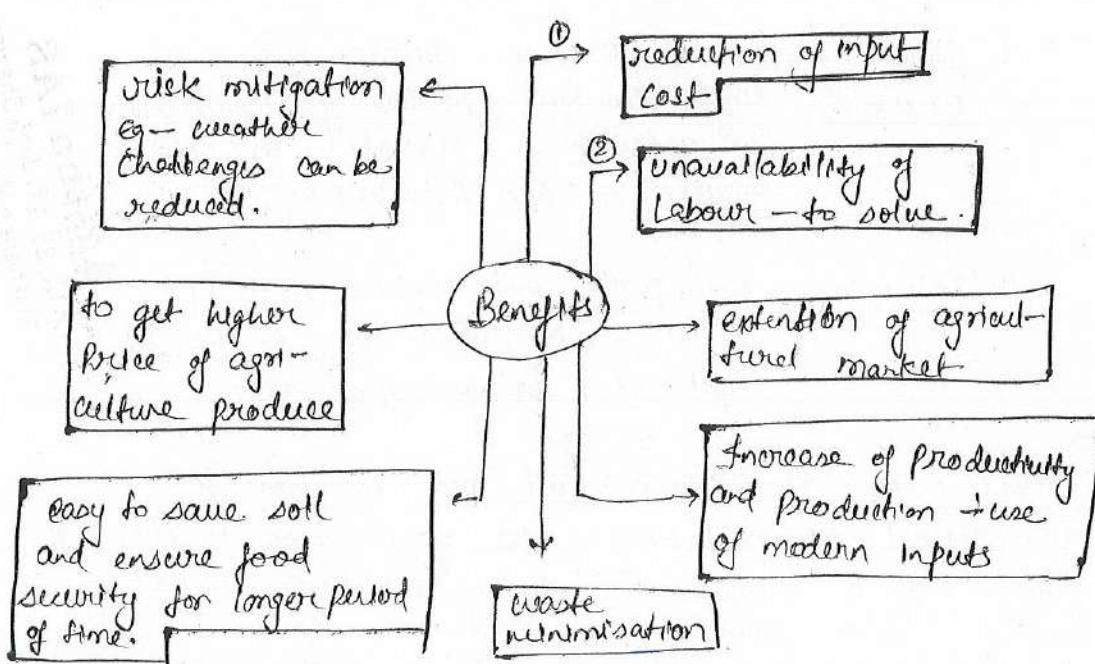
Agriculture engineering College, Ara.

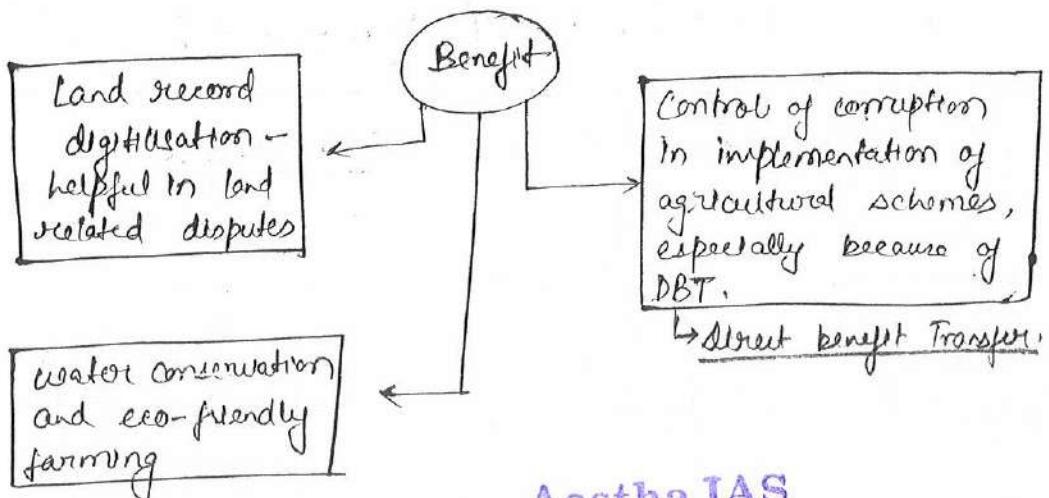
Krish Management college, Patna

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are some public institution are working for promotion for agricultural science technology.

Benefits of use of S4 Tech :





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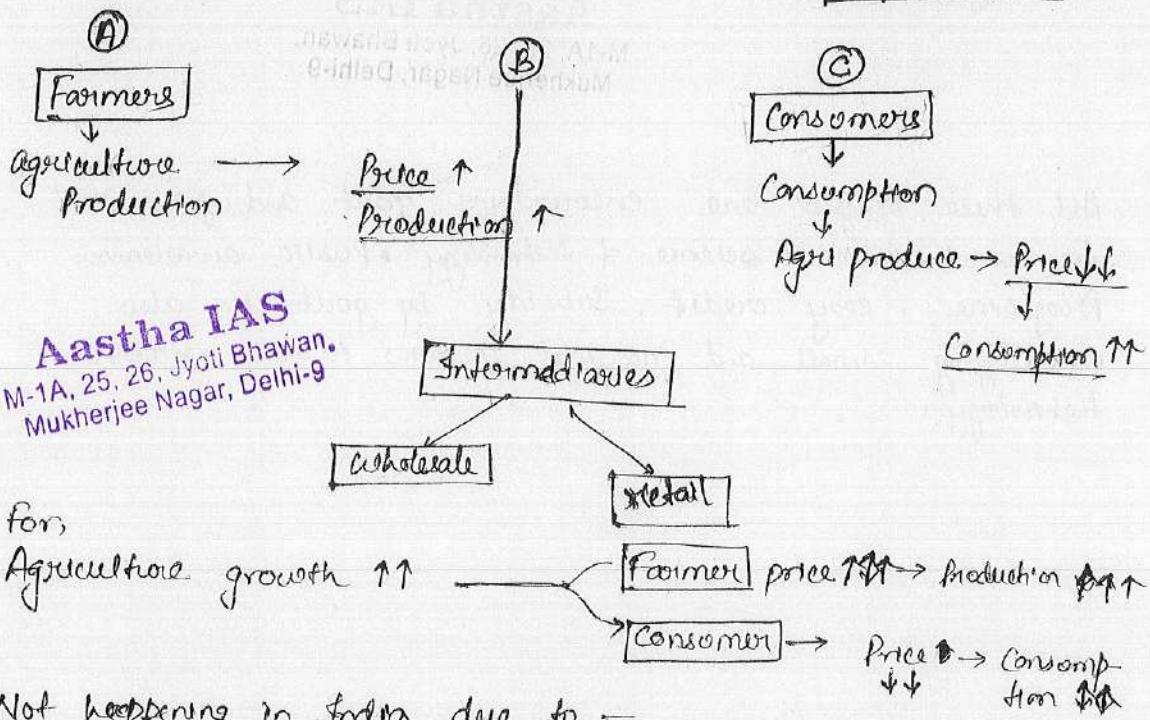
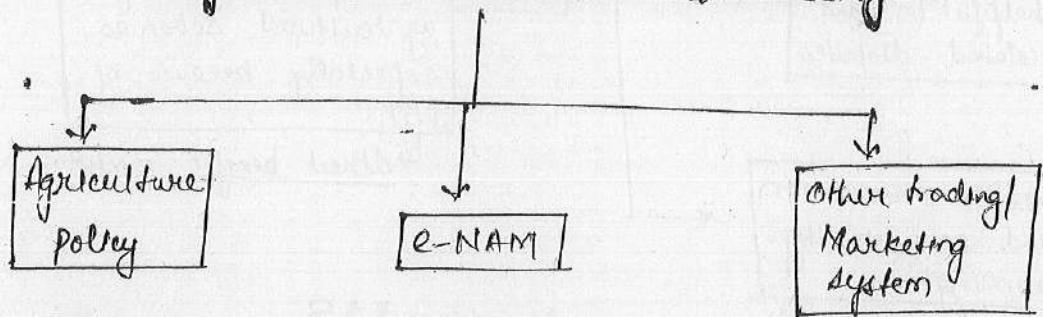
All these benefits are encouraging govt and farmers to use modern science & technology & public awareness programme, easy credit, subsidy by govt is also encouraging small and marginal farmers to use modern technology.

6/4/28

Post harvest Management.

Class-9

Agriculture Produce Marketing :

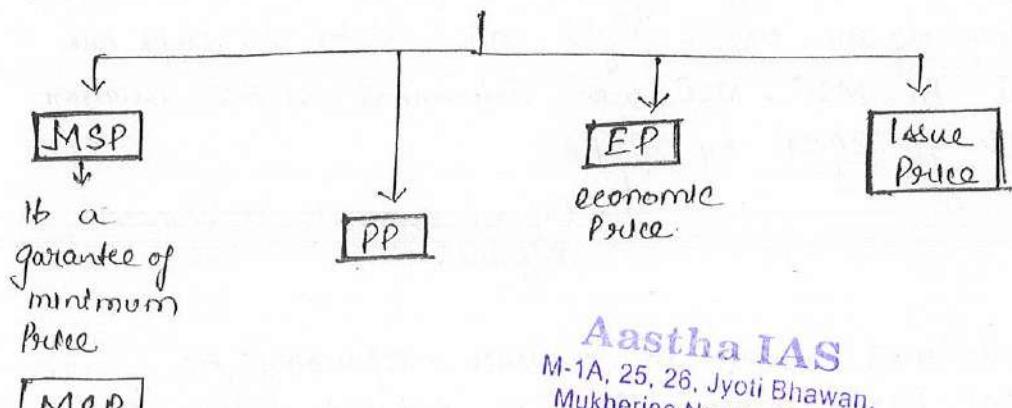


In Recent years govt is trying to regulate intermediaries, developing easy mechanism of agriculture produce marketing, better supply chain management and improving public procurement of agricultural produce and also increasing MSP.

Agri

Agriculture Price Policy :

There are 4 prices included in agriculture price by Govt.—



It is a guarantee of minimum price on surplus produce by farmers.

PP — Procurement Price

Price on which FCI procure or food grains.

EP — Economic price

The total cost of procurement of food grains by FCI

EP — Issue Price

The price on which food grains issued under different schemes.

$$\boxed{\text{Food Subsidy}} = \boxed{\text{Economic Price} - \text{Issue Price}}$$

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The food subsidy can be reduced with decrease in cost of farming, procurement expenditure, corruption, minimization of wastage and improvement in distribution system.

Out of this price policy, MSP are most important.

1. MSP - Minimum Support price:

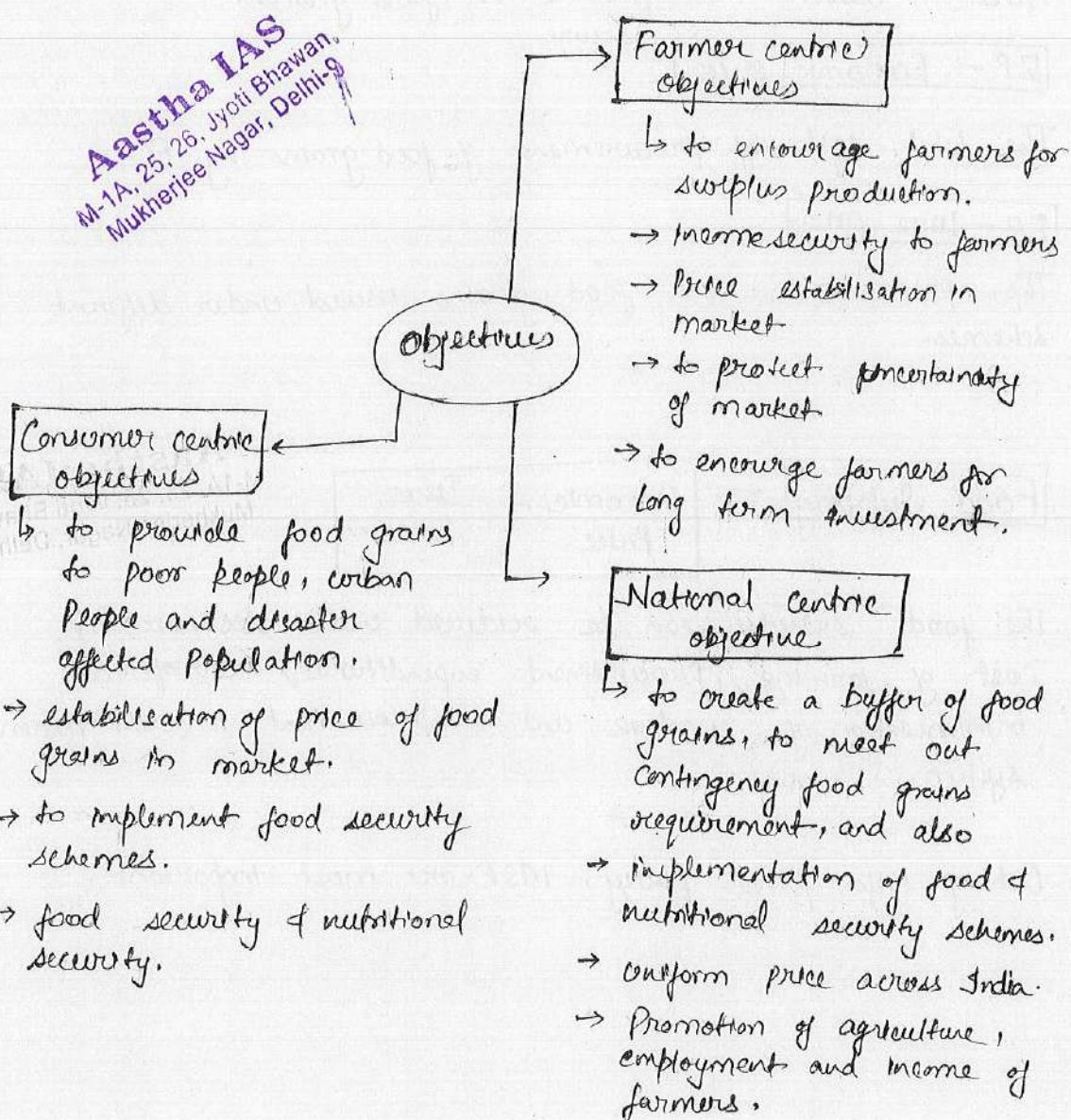
First time the policy of MSP was introduced in 1965 by CAP - Commission for Agriculture price. Since 1975-76 MSP is in regular use. Right now, total 23 crops are included in MSP. MSP was determined on the recommendation of CACP by CCEA.

CACP
Commission
for
Agriculture
Cost &
Prices,
1965.

← Cabinet committee on economic
Affairs.

MSP is declared twice in a year, separately for Rabi and Kharif crop. MSP is declared before cultivation to assure farmer for guarantee of minimum price.

There are many objectives of policy of MSP —



→ to introduce food grain diplomacy

To achieve all these objectives, Central Govt. is participating of State Govt.-deciding policy of MSP effectively. In 2018-19, central Govt has decided to increase MSP by 1.5 times of A2 cost.

A2 -
rent of
land is
not
included.

State Govt are also involved in procurement of food grains in behalf of FCI. Bihar Govt is using mobile app and web portal for e-procurement of wheat and rice. Bihar Govt is also increasing storage capacity of food grains, PACS → Primary agriculture credit society. In villages, Vidhan Mandal is involved in procurement of food grains in behalf of FCI. To reduce moisture, more than 100 driers established with PAES and Vidhan Mandal. FCI has successfully created a food grains buffer of more than 6.4 crore ton. This capacity is increasing with increase of food grains production.

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Govt is also taking steps for participation of private agencies. FCI is also started procuring coarse grains, etc.

→ Shanta Kumar Committee - 2014 to give suggestion regarding improvement in policy of MSP. According to this committee some imp challenges identified with MSP are -

Only some areas are benefited like - UP, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, MP, Rajasthan, etc. Other eastern states are lagged in this process.

- Challenges
- The benefit of MSP created various imbalances and disparities like -
 - ① only 8% farmers are getting benefit.
 - ② wheat and rice are only beneficiaries and hence disparity emerged on farming procurement & consumption level. All are mainly dominated by wheat and rice.

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→ Some imp suggestions given by Shanta Kumar Committee regarding MSP are —

1. Procurement
 - related suggestion — focus should be shifted to Bihar and eastern state.
 - Bonus on MSP by state should be discouraged.
 - Coarse cereals should be included in procurement basket.
 - Price of coarse cereals, pulses, oil seed should be increased.
 - The target group under NFSA 2013 reduced from 96% to 47%. It will reduce the size of buffer.
 - Food grains for 6 month should be provided at once.
 - Cash subsidy should be provided under NFSA.

2. Storage capacity
 - related suggestion —
 - Steel silos should be used to store food grains.
 - Storage capacity should be enhanced on PPT model with ~~PEG~~ PEG scheme.
Private entrepreneurs Guarantee - PEG
 - steel containers, GPS, should be used for transportation of food grains.
 - Govt is implementing this suggestion with diversification of food grain production & procurement
 - State govt initiatives are also helpful in successful implementation of MSP.

Overall MSP has emerged as the most important integrator to ensure agricultural growth and food security.

7/4/23

E-NAM :

and other trading Marketing System :

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Class-10

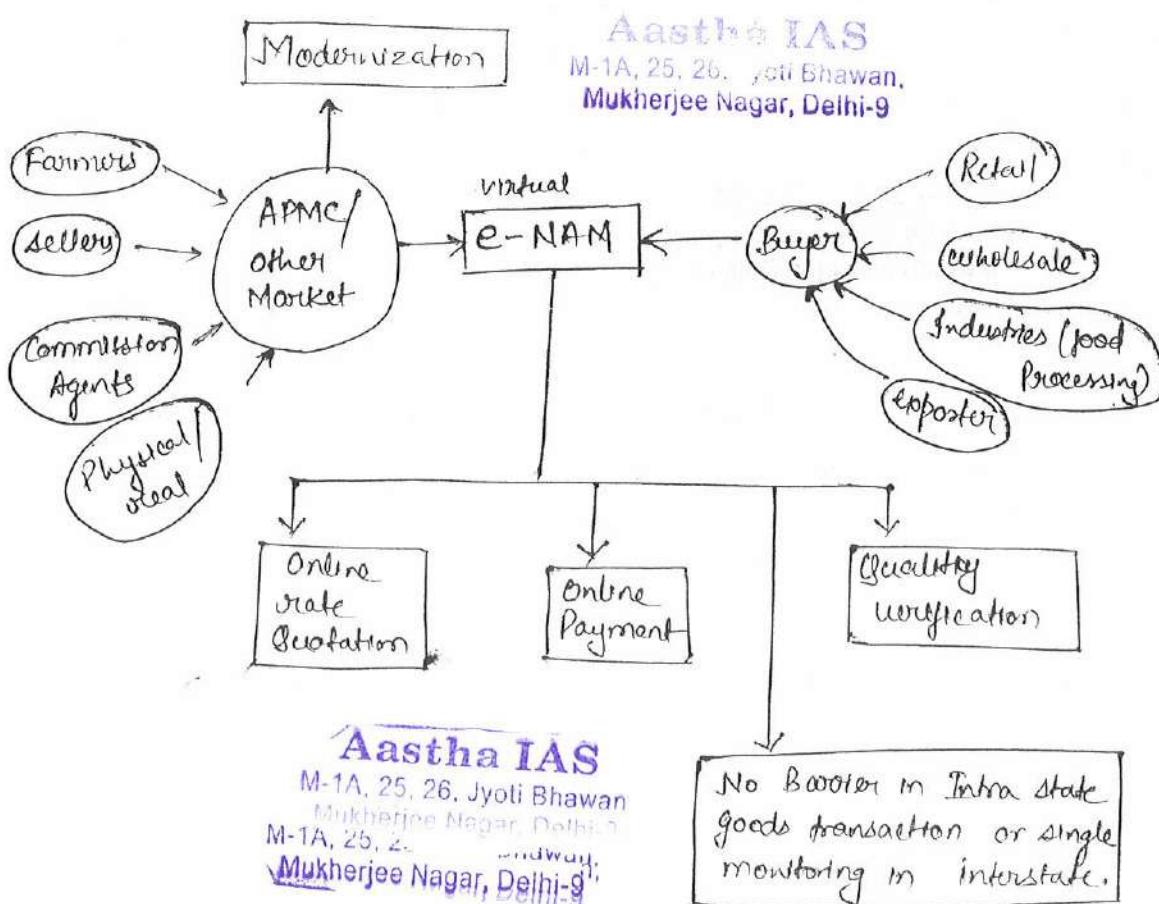
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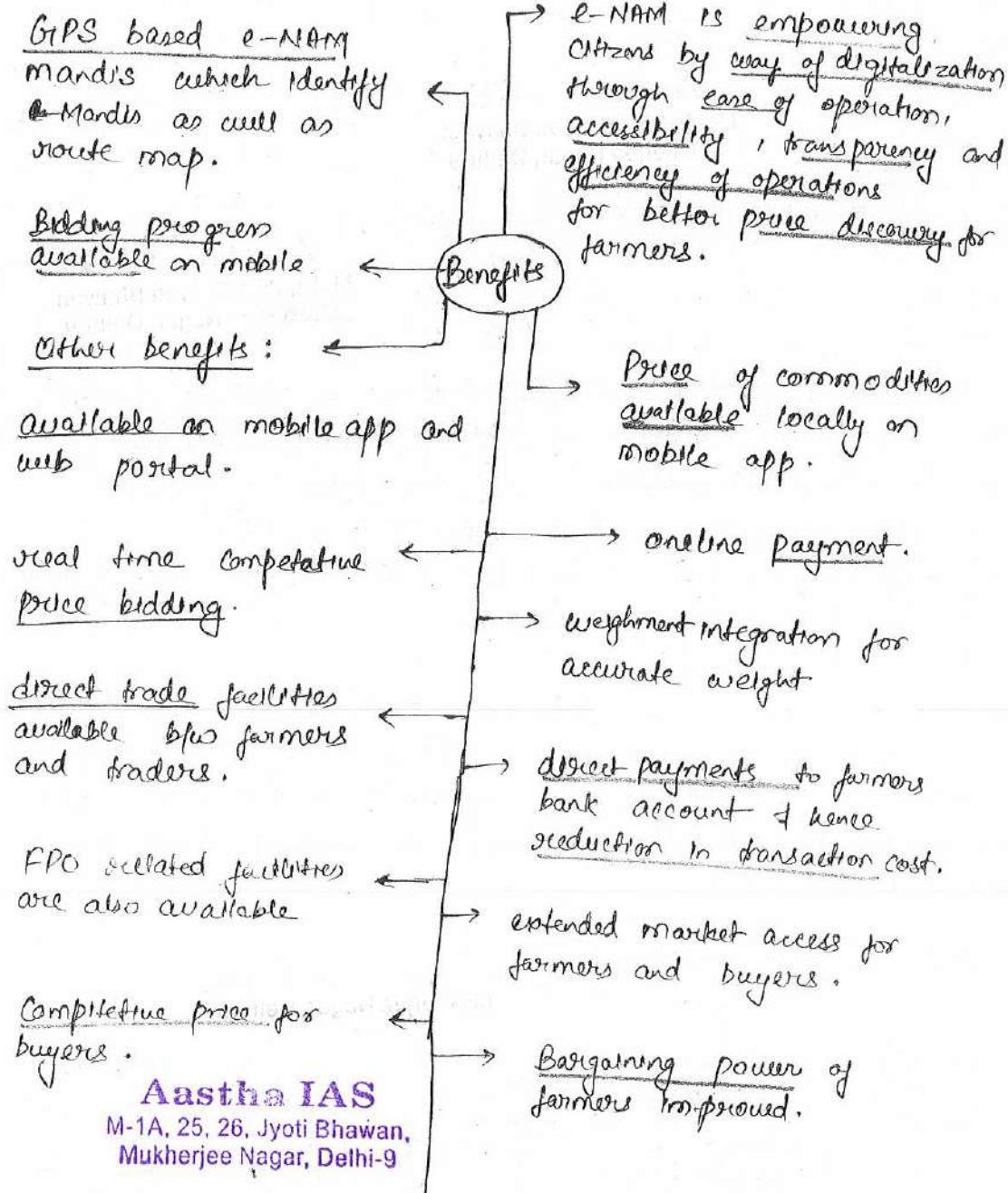
APMC
Agriculture
Producer
Market
Committee

e-National Agriculture Market, it is an online agriculture produce market extended across India. This market was first launched in 2016-4-16. e-NAM is practically working through APMC and other market physically. 1260 APMC across 22 states and 3 union Territories are linked with e-NAM.

A/c to 31st Dec 2022, total 203 agriculture and horticulture commodities are available for online trading. 1.74 Crore farmers, 2.39 Lakh traders registered on e-NAM portal. The total transaction from e-NAM is around 2.42 lakh Crore Rs.



There are many benefits of e-NAM—



Because of these benefits, e-NAM is emerging as the most important alternative market for farmers as well as retail and bulk buyers.

Commodities markets are also involved in agriculture produce marketing. Some of such markets are—
MCX—Multi commodity exchange
NCDEX—National commodity
ICX—India commodity exchange

Since 2000-2015 FMC - Forward Market Commissions, emerged with SEBI and now SEBI is the regulator of both equity exchange and commodity exchange.

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APEDA - Agriculture and processed food products exports development Authority estd in 1986 involved in export promotion of agricultural produce.

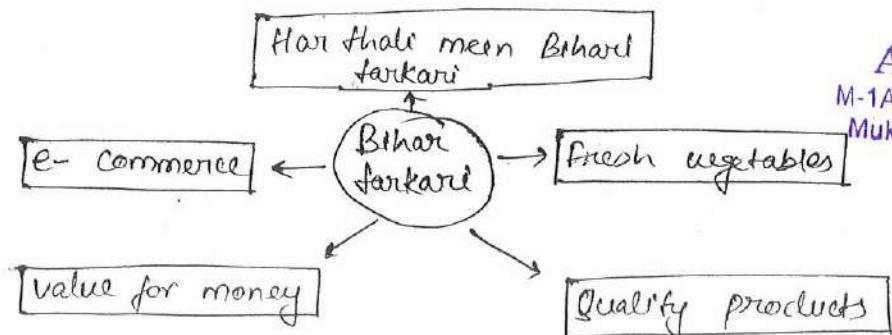
NAFED - National agriculture Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. estd in 2 Oct 1958. It a cooperative agency involved in marketing of agricultural commodities includes development of market, storage facilities, import and export.

TRIFED - Tribal cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited. Is a associate of NAFED involved in promotion of marketing of tribal commodities.

~~BSSOCA~~ BSSOCA - an agency of govt of Bihar is involved in marketing of seeds, certification of organic products.

COMFED - a agency of Bihar govt, trading dairy products with the name of Sudha

VEGIFED - a company of Bihar govt selling vegetables of Bihar with the brand Name of Tarkari.



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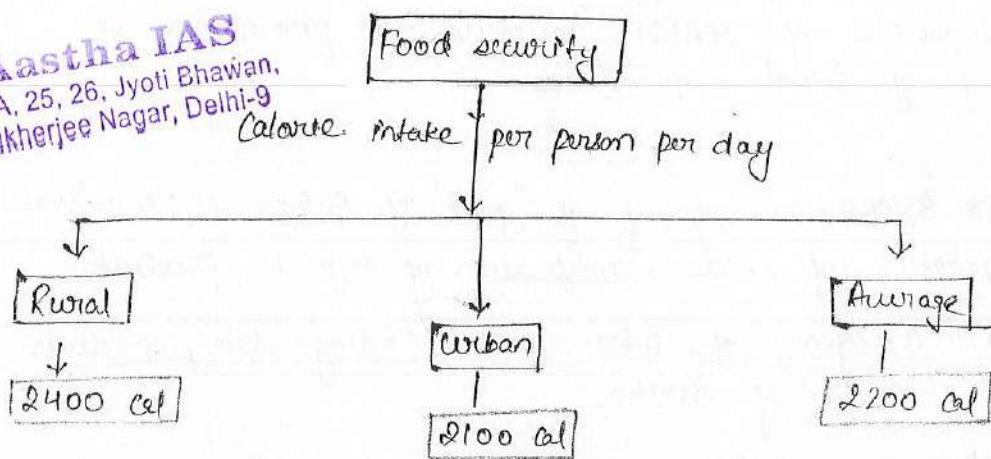
all these efforts are helpful in formalisation of marketing of agricultural produce in India and Bihar. It is helpful in increasing income of farmers, reducing wastage, price establishment and edible goods on reasonable price to consumers.

Food Security

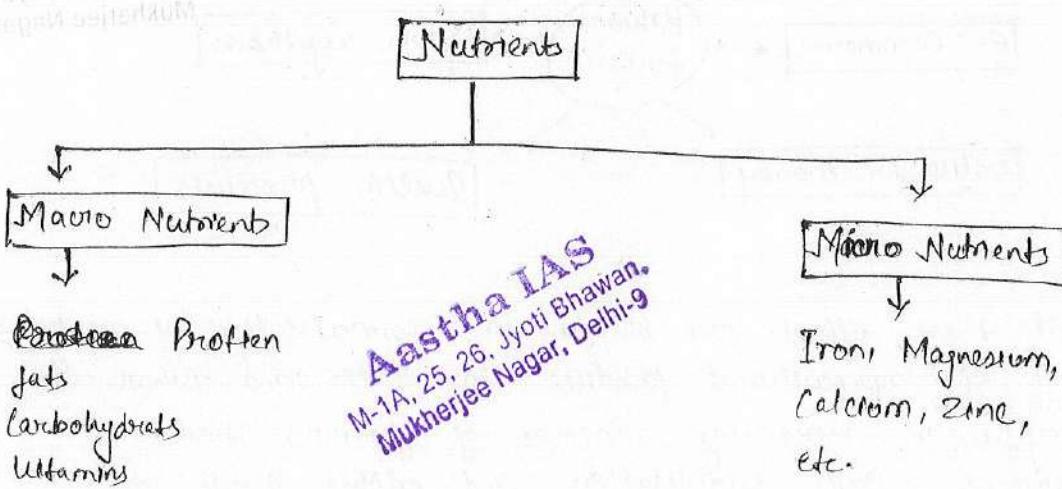
- Food security
 - Present state of food security
 - Schemes
 - features / definition
 - factors affecting food security

Food security is compulsory to make body healthy and efficient to perform. A/c to planning commission a person will be called as food secure if he/she is able to get average calorie intake per day.

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These standards include balance availability of both macro and micro nutrients a/c to body requirement



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→ According to National Family Health Survey - 5, India is severely facing the problem of Mal Nutrition like -

1. Children under 5y who are stunted - ~~35.5%~~ 35.5%.
2. Underweight children in some category - 19.7%.
3. Anemia in pregnant women - 31.4%.

→ According to Global Hunger Report, India is on 107th position out of 121 countries.

→ At the National level, Bihar is also facing the Problem of mal-nutrition. According to UNICEF, every 2nd child under the age of 5 are stunted, whereas 20.8% are facing the problem of wasting.

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→ There are various reason behind food insecurity and mal Nutrition in India & Bihar -

① Missing & imbalance b/w in meeting of all four condition of food security -

② Conditions of food security -

- i. availability of food.
- ii. accessibility of food
- iii. affordability of food
- iv. regular availability of food.

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There are certain challenges for these 4 conditions, and hence problem of food insecurity exist.

③ Increasing population and poverty.

④ Excessive food wastage.

⑤ Problem of Inflation.

⑥ Climate change and its effect.

- ⑥ Corruption and implementation of govt schemes.
- ⑦ Illiteracy and superstitions of food.

→ Because of these causes the problem of food security exists in India. Govt is taking various initiatives to ensure food security and check malnutrition.

1. PDS - Public distribution system - this system was started as a community development programme after 1950. This system is related with providing necessary goods of life on cheaper rate. ~~PDS~~

2. TPDS - Targeted public distribution system, was started in 1997 as a reform of PDS. Beneficiaries divided into two category - ① APL ② BPL. ~~Concessional food grain~~ available only for BPL Concessional

3. Antyodaya Anna Yojana → In year 2000, this scheme was launched for poorest among BPL. 35 kg per family (5) food grains available on 8.21 Rs/kg,

4. NFSA → In 2013, National food security act was introduced under TPDS. A/c to this act Right to food became a legal right. 67% of the total population included under NFSA, 2013. ~~2013~~

To reform PPDS further, 100% digitised Ration cards / beneficiaries data under NFSA in all states and UT, Details of 19.5 crore ration card covering nearly 80 crore beneficiaries are available on transparency portals of state and UT.

5. 99. Adhar seeding of Ration Cards
6. 99. FPS are automated using ePos (electronic point of sale). Fair price shopping.
7. 90%. (nearly) biometrically / Adhaar authorized distribution of monthly allocated food grains.

On the basis of these data ONORC - (One Nation one Ration card plan), was introduced in Aug 2019, now it has been available in all states & UTs covering 100% NPSA population. It's a inter-state and Intra-state portability option facility. Migrant labours are mainly benefited from this plan.

8. PM GOKAY — Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana, launched during corona pandemic to provide free of cost food grains (5 kg / Person / month). This scheme is still continued.

9. POSHAN ABHIJAN — 2.0 is under implementation. Focus of this abhijan is direct cash diet diversity, food fortification, promotion of traditional food kitchen system to check the problem like stunting, under nutrition, anemia.

10. Mid day Meal — Scheme is the world largest initiative by govt. 12 crore school going childrens are getting cooked food daily. Its main objective is to provide nutrition, to reduce school drop out, and to increase enrollment in school.

Bihar govt is taking initiative through Jeevka nutrition, Anganwadi centres in state are providing nutritional food to children, pregnant women, lactating women under Poorak Posahar yojna complementary food schemes. State govt is also working for better health hygiene and drinking water.

Over all , all these initiatives are focused on providing food security and controlling the challenge of Mal-nutrition but corruption, wastage , Literacy , Inflation , climate changes, lack of empowerment of weaker section are main challenge behind achieving target of food security and nutritional security . Although govt is trying to overcome these challenges,

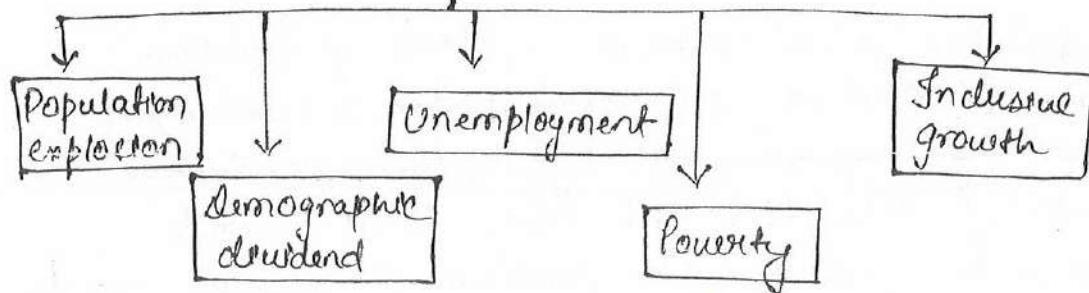
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Human Resources.

[class-11]



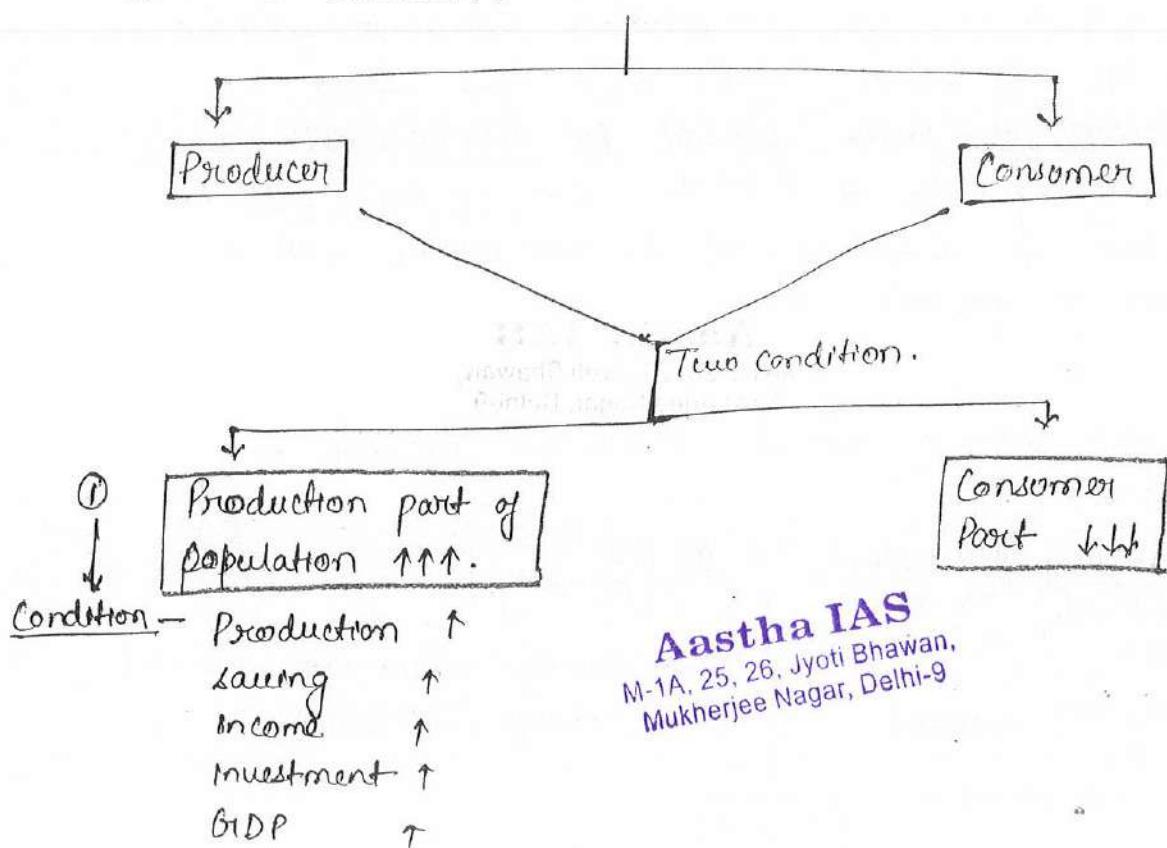
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Population :

There are two economic aspect of population -

- ① As a producer
- ② As a consumer.



Consumer part of population ↑↑↑

For fast economic growth the 1st condition is better although to maintain demand, consumption should also be positive.

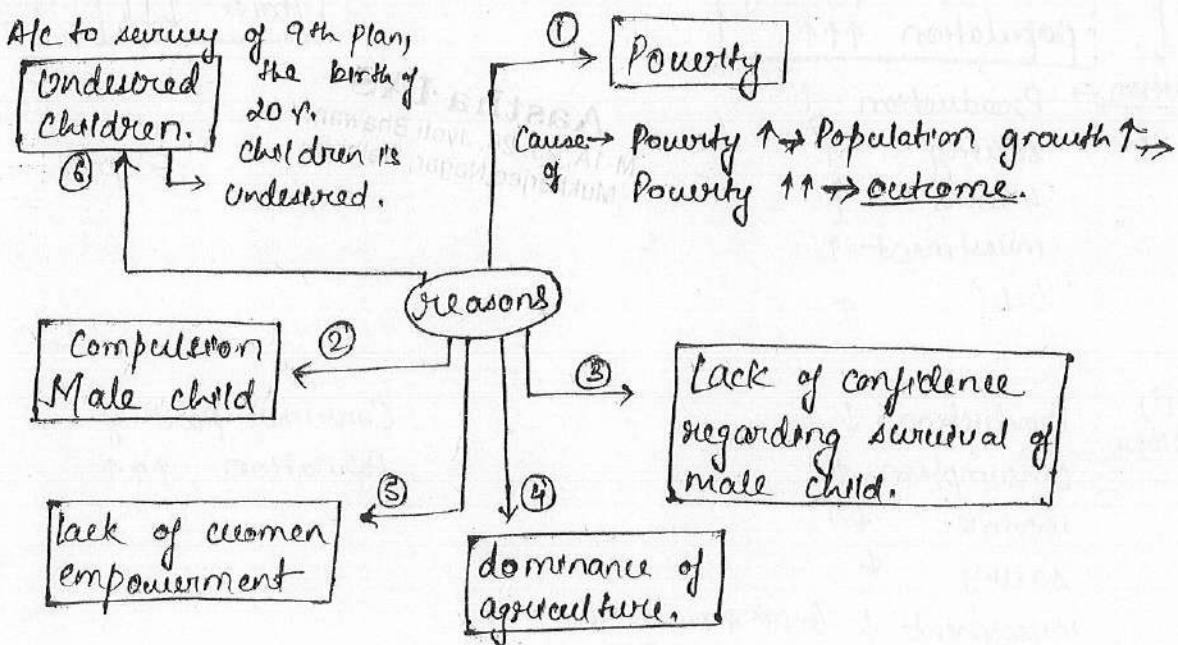
India has passed through a phase of excessive non-productive population. that is consumer part of population was higher than productive part of population and hence slow down in economic growth and problem of excessive poverty ~~population~~ exists.

India has passed through a phase of population explosion for longer period of time. A/c to an estimate population explosion started in India since 1961 and continued upto 1991. Although the population growth started declining after it, but a/c to census census 2021, the total population of India reached to 1.21 cr, with a population growth of 1.74 %. A/c to latest data population of India reached to 1.41 billion with a 0.81 % of growth.

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→ The Main reason behind population explosion in India are —



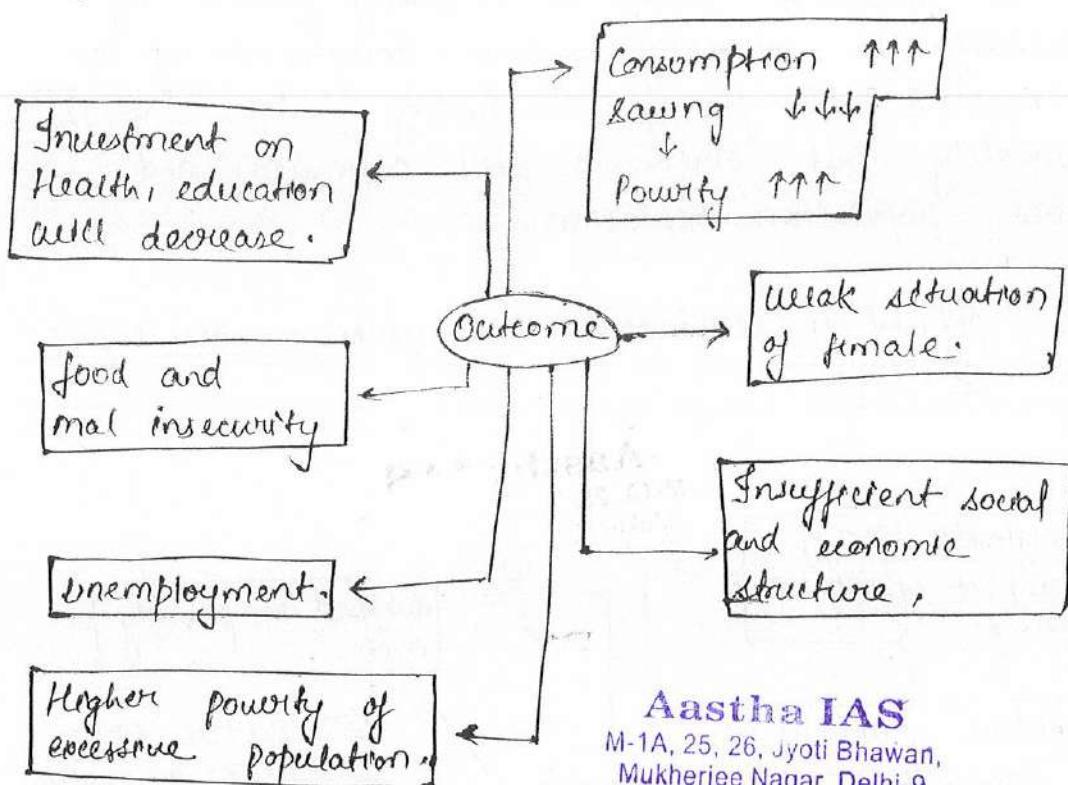
① Poverty :

- cause — Poverty ↑↑ → Population growth ↑↑
→ outcome — population growth ↑↑ → poverty ↑↑.

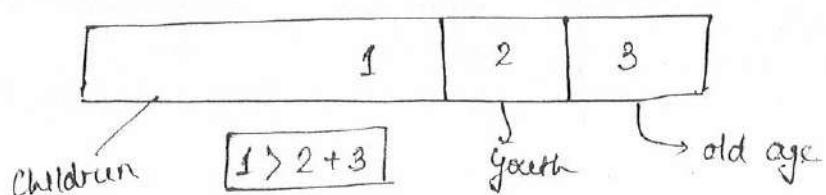
Causes In poor family, children are not only a unit of consumption but also unit of production.

- Dominance of agriculture.
- Illiteracy.
- Higher Mortality.
- Superstitions.
- Lack of source of entertainment.

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Because of these causes population explosion happened in India.



In case of population explosion, relative share of children by 0-14 years are more than 50%.

The population explosion happened when the birth rate is more than mortality rate.

Birth rate ↑↑ → Mortality rate ↓↓

→ Birth rate ↓↓ → Mortality rate ↓↓ → population growth with slow pace.

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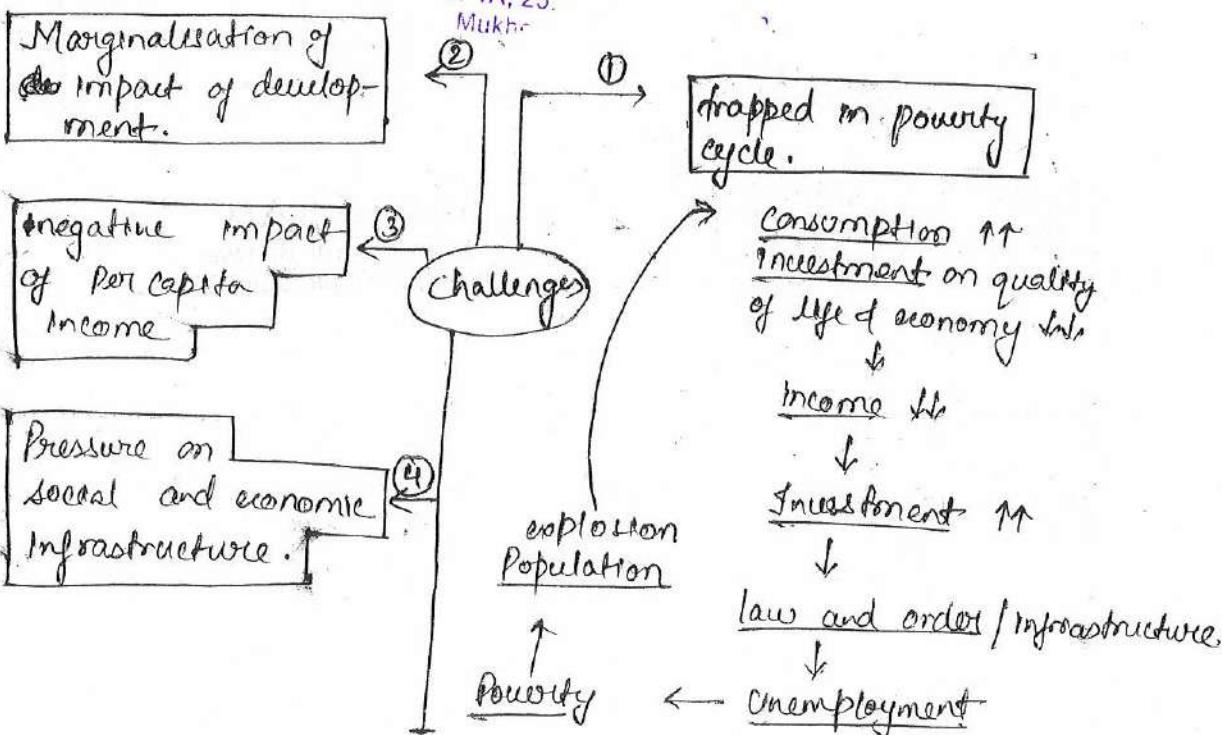
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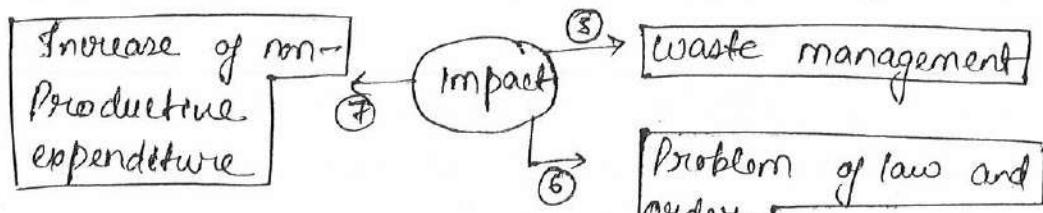
In this situation birth is internally guided by mortality is externally guided. Investment by government and family in quality of life controlled mortality but birth is still continued, and hence population explosion.

→ The population explosion has various -ve impact and challenges.

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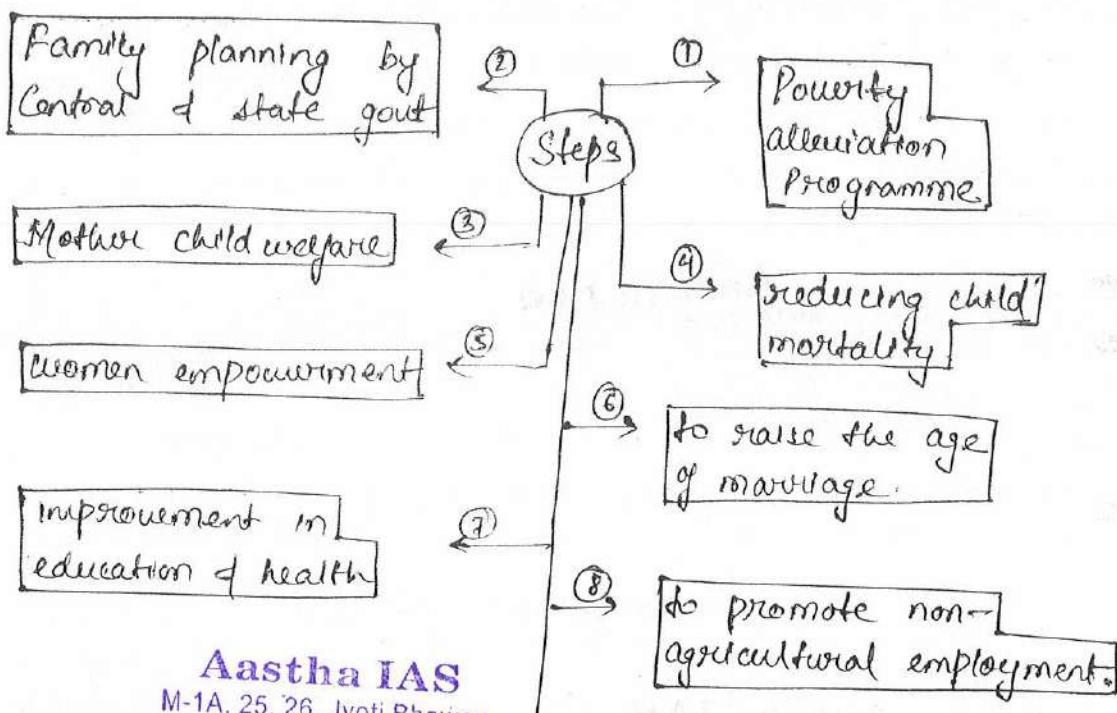
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- To control these negative impacts various steps taken for family planning and population control.



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With the use of all these initiatives, govt is trying for population control. It is necessary to improve quality of life of family individuals, to maintain law and order, to benefit economy from population dividend.

Bihar is also passed through a phase of population explosion. As per Census 2021, Bihar population was 10.4 Cr. with the population growth of 2.58%.

According to latest estimate, by UID, the Bihar population increased to 12.7 cr. with a growth rate of 1.81%. The causes of growth of population in Bihar is same as India and impact is also same.

With Central Initiative, Bihar govt. is mainly focusing on women empowerment to control birth, in state.

According to latest trend of India and Bihar population, the average age of population in India is 28.7 year and accordingly reached. In the phase of demographic dividend, whereas the average age of Bihar is 22 year and ~~just~~ as a youngest state, just entering in the phase of demographic dividend.

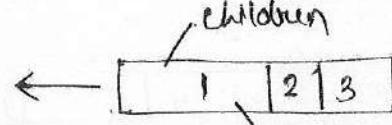
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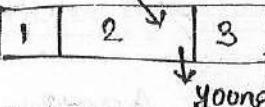
Class - 12

Demographic Dividend :

Conditions $1 \uparrow \uparrow \rightarrow$ Consumption saving must G.D.P
 $\uparrow \uparrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$



$2 \uparrow \uparrow \rightarrow$ Production income saving must G.D.P
 $\uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow$



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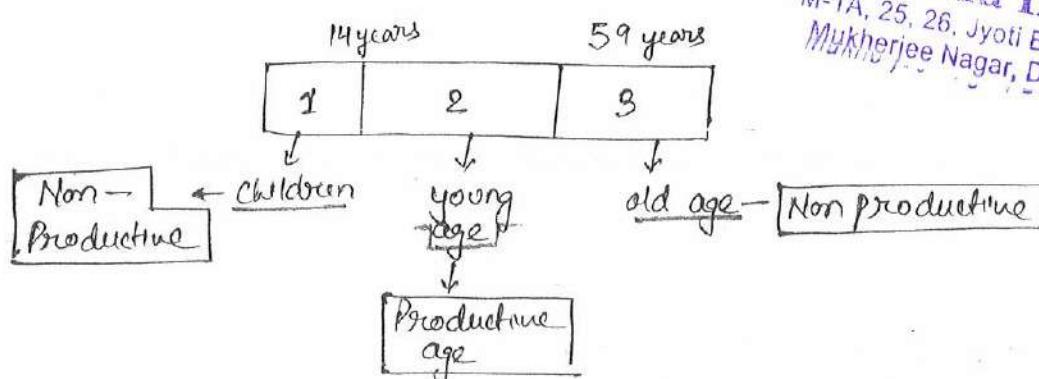
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$2 > 1 + 3$

beneficial for family & economy.

Demographic dividend is a positive development for economy. According to UNPF, the economic growth potential that can result from shift in a population age structure mainly when the share of the working age of population is larger than the non-working age share of the population.

AIC to UNF, on Global level the age for demographic dividend is 15 to 64 years, whereas as in India, AIC to Ministry of Labour this age is in 15 to 59 years.



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for Demographic dividend $\rightarrow \frac{2}{1+3}$

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Productive population
is more than
dependent population.

AIC to latest report, the average age of India is 28.7 years, whereas as the average age of China is 38.4 years, Japan-48.6 years, Germany 47.8 years, USA-38.8 years etc.

Inside India, the average age in Bihar is 22 years, whereas as for most of the southern states including West Bengal and Punjab, it is more than 30 years. On the basis of above data Bihar is entering in the phase of demographic dividend, whereas India has already reached in the phase of demographic dividend. And according to experts it will last upto 2055. The present share of young population in India's total population is around 62.5%.

To get demographic dividend there are few conditions required

- 1. The young population must be literate, technically educated, and skilled. ~~and~~
- 2. The young population must be either employed or self employed.

There are various initiatives taken to fulfil these conditions like - (by central govt and state govt).

1. Upgrading education standard including educational infrastructure, New-NEP, change in syllabus, modifying regulatory institutions like establishment of NTA. Bihar govt is aggressively working on women education.
2. Technical education is also required, NCTE - regulation of ITI, AICTE - regulation of technical education especially engineering related courses.

MCC - regulation of medical education in India.

NAAC - National assessment Accreditation Council - authorised for grading of Institution on the basis of Quality and Standard of education institutions.

3. Govt is also taking initiative for skill development. PMKVY - is an umbrella skill development initiative.

Some other such initiatives are SANKALP, STRIVE, PAHAL. Bihar govt initiative like - JEERKA, Saat Nischay 1.0, 7 Nischay 2.0 included promotion for skill development. Skill development is only not helpful in getting employment, better remuneration or salary with increased of productivity and also enhancement of employment employability.

NTA
National
Testing
Agency

4. To generate employment and self employment opportunity some initiatives taken by central and state govt are -

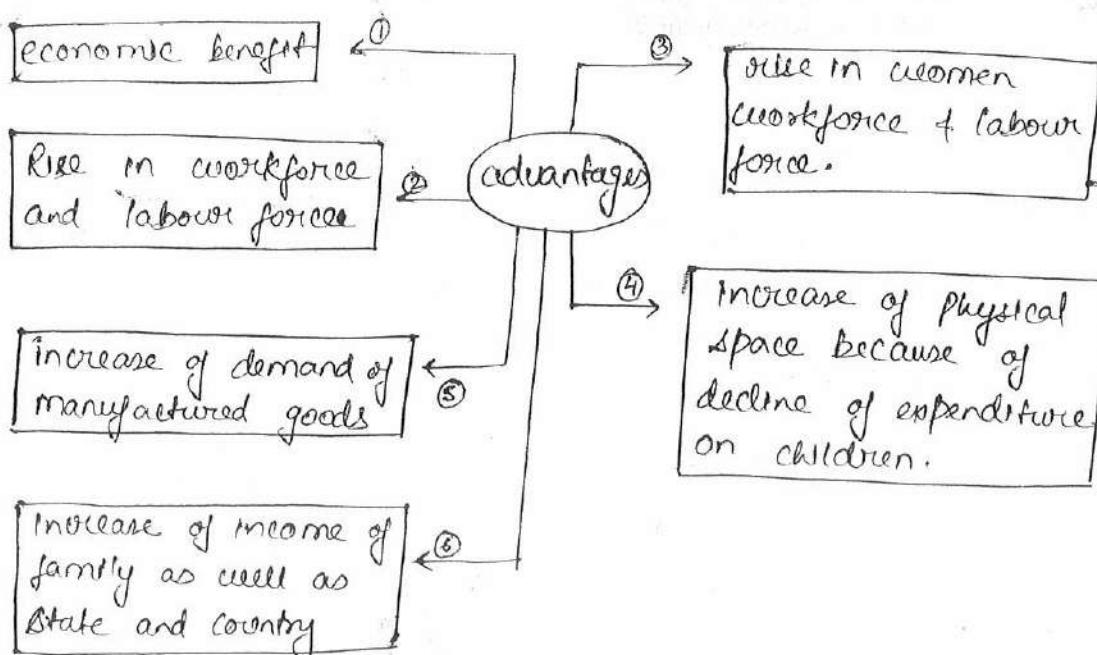
- (I) Start up.
- (II) Stand up.
- (III) MUDRA Yojana.
- (IV) PM - Kisan Sampada Yojana.
- (V) Make in India.
- (VI) Private Sector promotion.
- (VII) Promotion of tourism.

Central government initiatives.

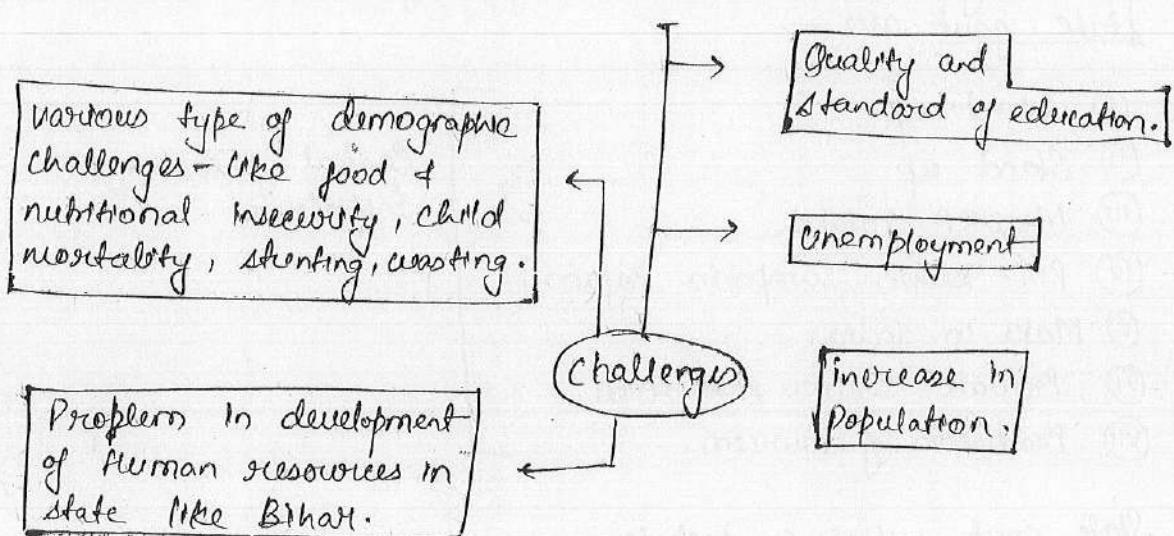
State govt initiative include -

- (I) Start up 2.0
- (II) Jeevika
- (III) Reservation for women in govt jobs.
- (IV) Mukhya Mantri Udyami Yojana.
- (V) CM - Gram ~~pura~~ panchayat yojana

With all these initiatives there are many advantages of demographic dividend like -



These benefits have some challenges also like -



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Govt is taking initiatives to check these challenges through POSHAN Initiative, Health Initiative, Population control measures and also generating opportunity of employment.

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Poverty.

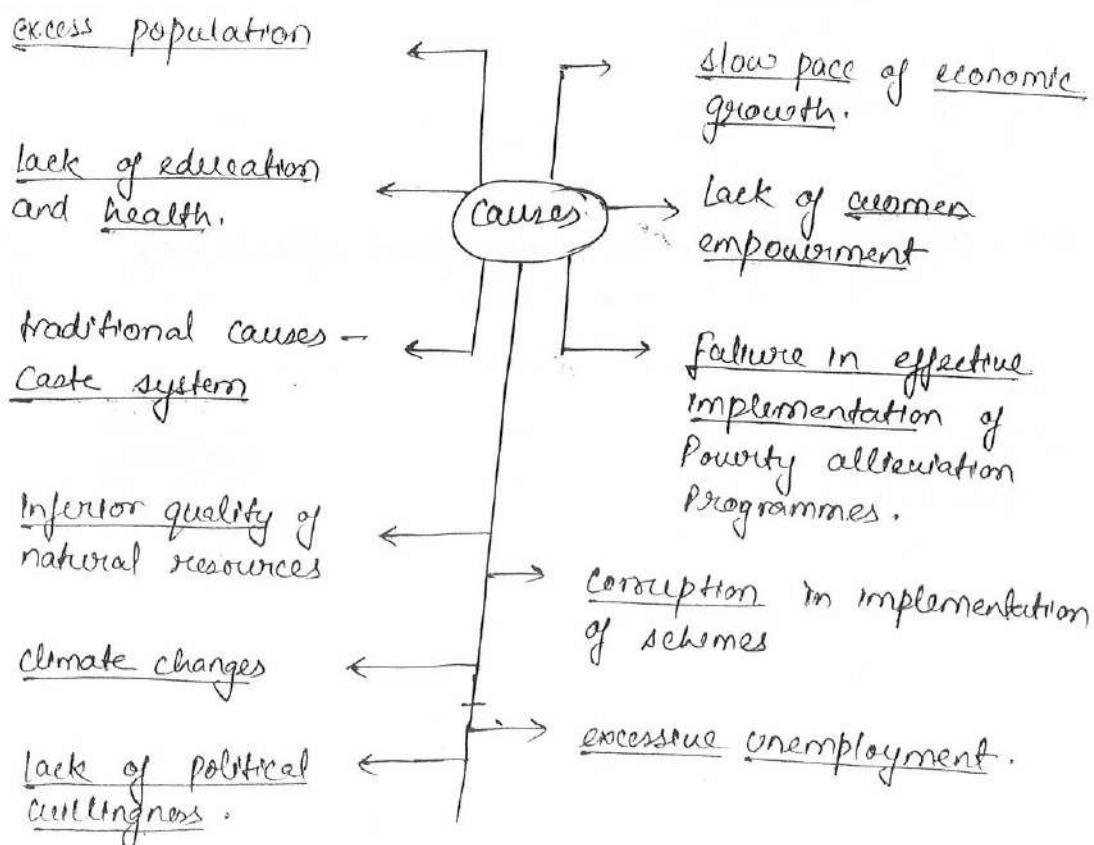
In general poverty is a situation of life, wherein a person is not able to meet out the fundamental requirements with existing income. These fundamental requirements include Roti, Kapda Makan and Mobile. Technically poverty is divided in two category —

1. Absolute poverty
2. Relative poverty.

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Absolute poverty is determined on the basis of poverty line, whereas relative poverty is comparative. In country like India, although both are important, but absolute poverty is helpful in getting data and accordingly poverty alleviation programme can be determined and implemented.

There are various causes of poverty in India and Bihar —

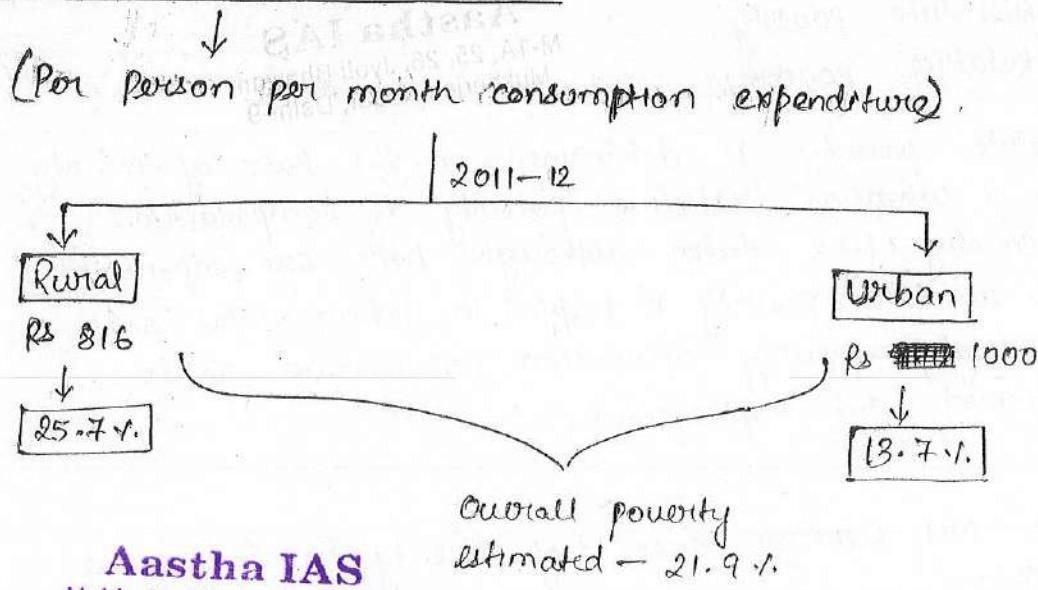


These causes leads poverty in India.

On the basis of various poverty lines and index, absolute poverty is determined in India.—

1. Poverty line used by Suresh Tendulkar Committee and C. Rangarajan Committee.

Suresh Tendulkar Committee—

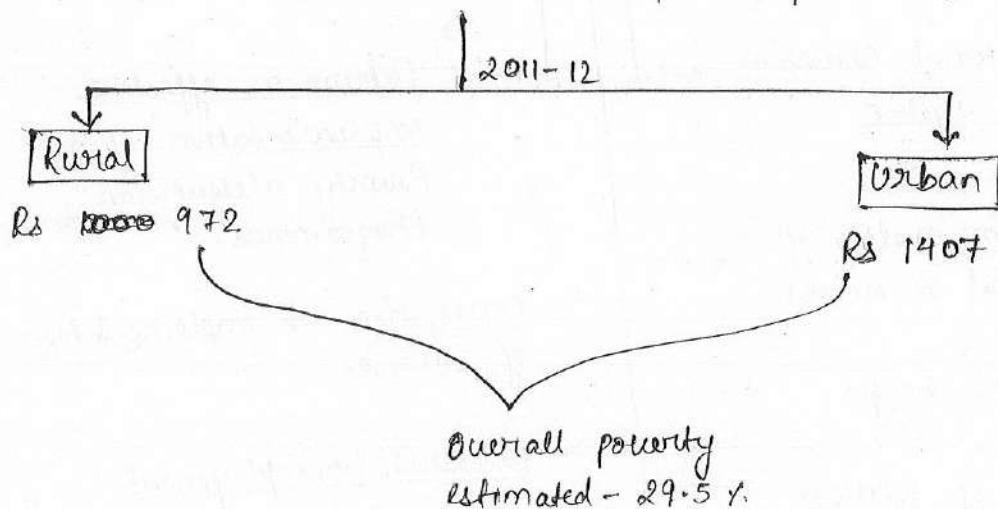


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C. Rangarajan Committee—

Poverty on the basis of — C. Rangarajan committee.

(Per person per month consumption expenditure)



With the increase of consumption expenditure by C. Rangarajan, the no. of poor people increased by almost 10 crore.

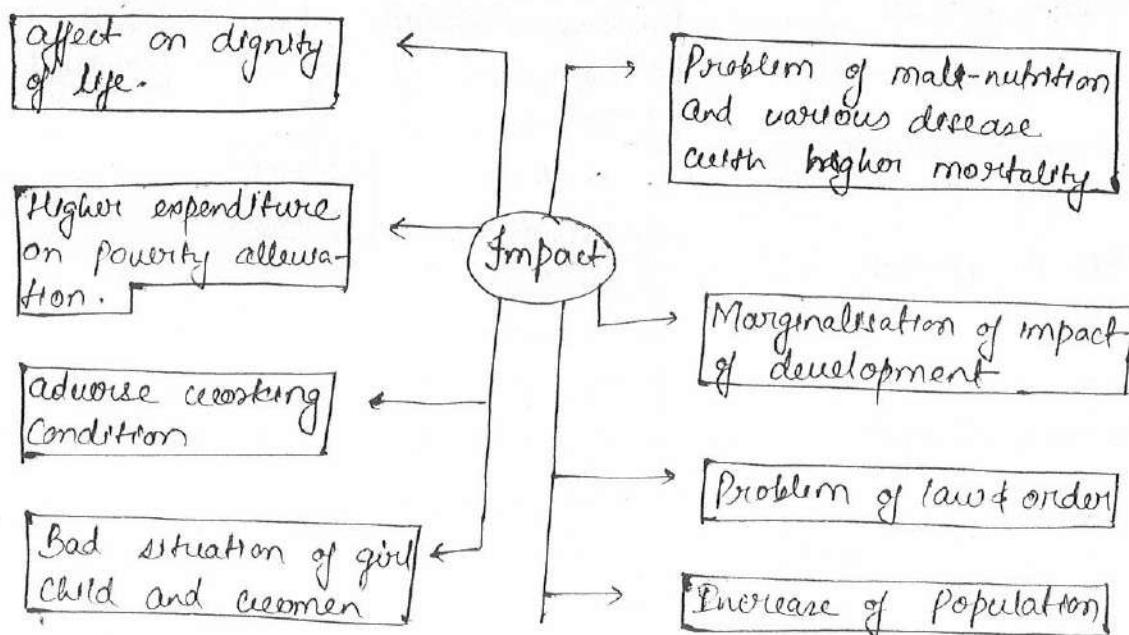
Poverty on the Basis of MPI - Multidimensional Poverty Index is determined according to Sustainable development goal by OPHI and UNDP. MPI is Based on 3 macro and 10 micro parameters / indicators.

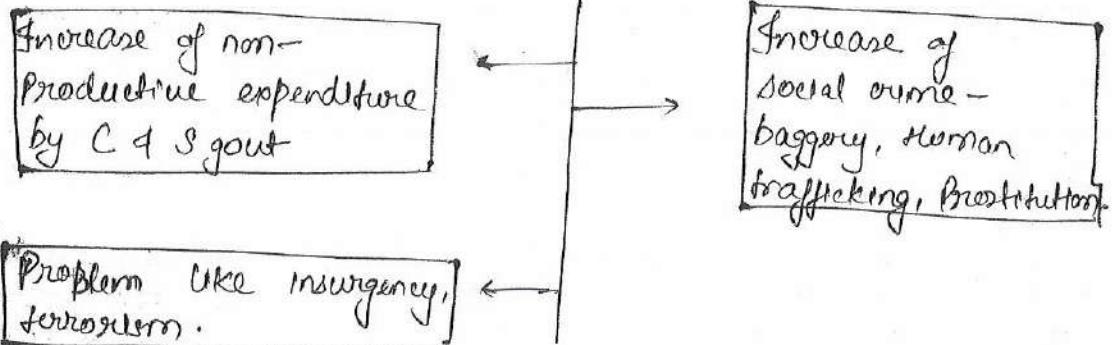
Macro parameters includes - Health, education & living standards.

As per latest report ('National Multidimensional poverty index') Bihar is the poorest state with 51.9 % poverty, whereas Kerala is the least poor state, with 0.7 % poverty. The National average of poverty - 25 %.

As per estimate of World Bank, earlier the poverty line used by World Bank is 1.90 dollar per day expenditure, now it is increased to 2.15 dollar expenditure per day. As per this standard poverty in India is estimated as around 21 %.

On the basis of all these estimates, it's clear that India is facing the problem of poverty which has many negative impacts -

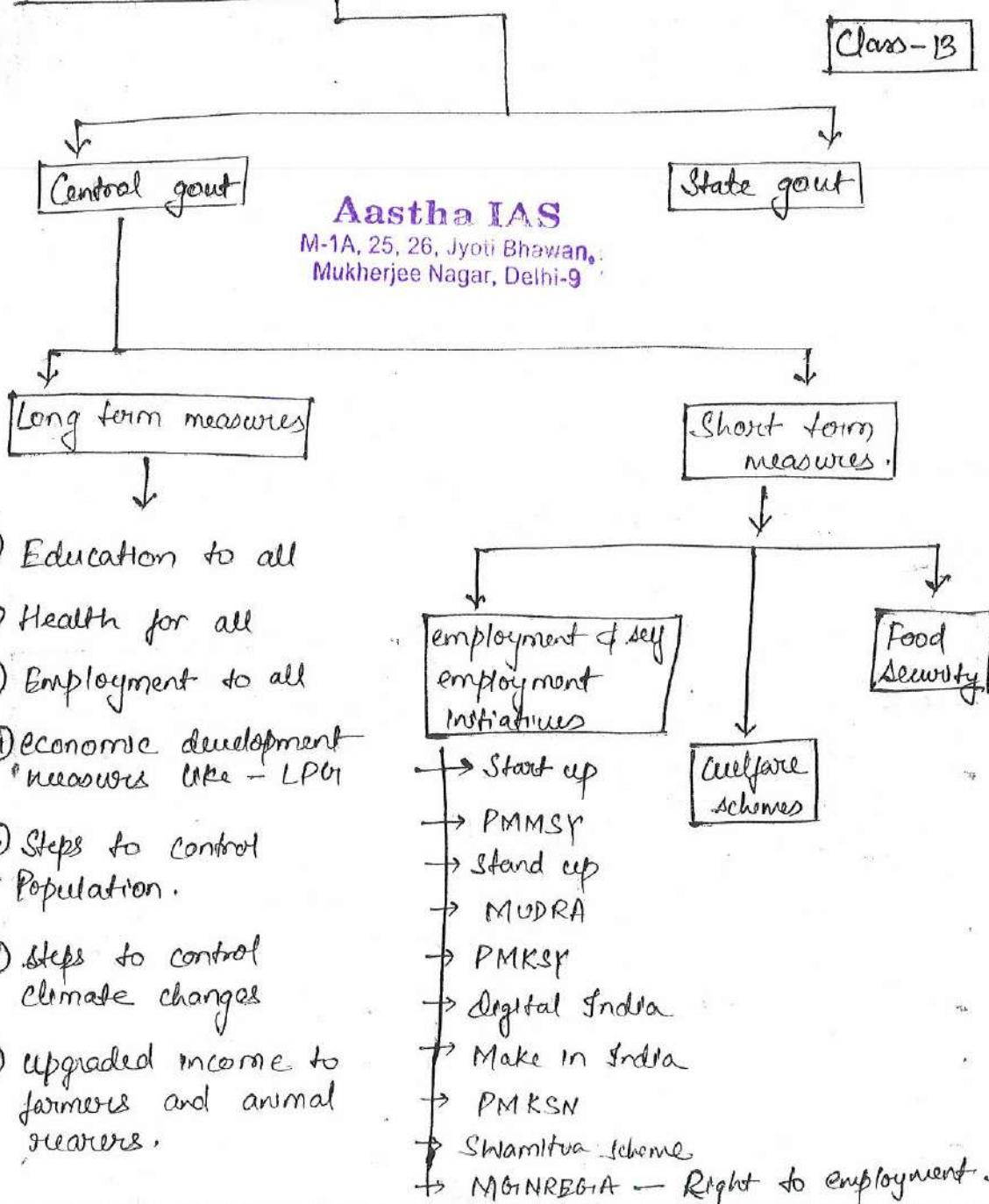




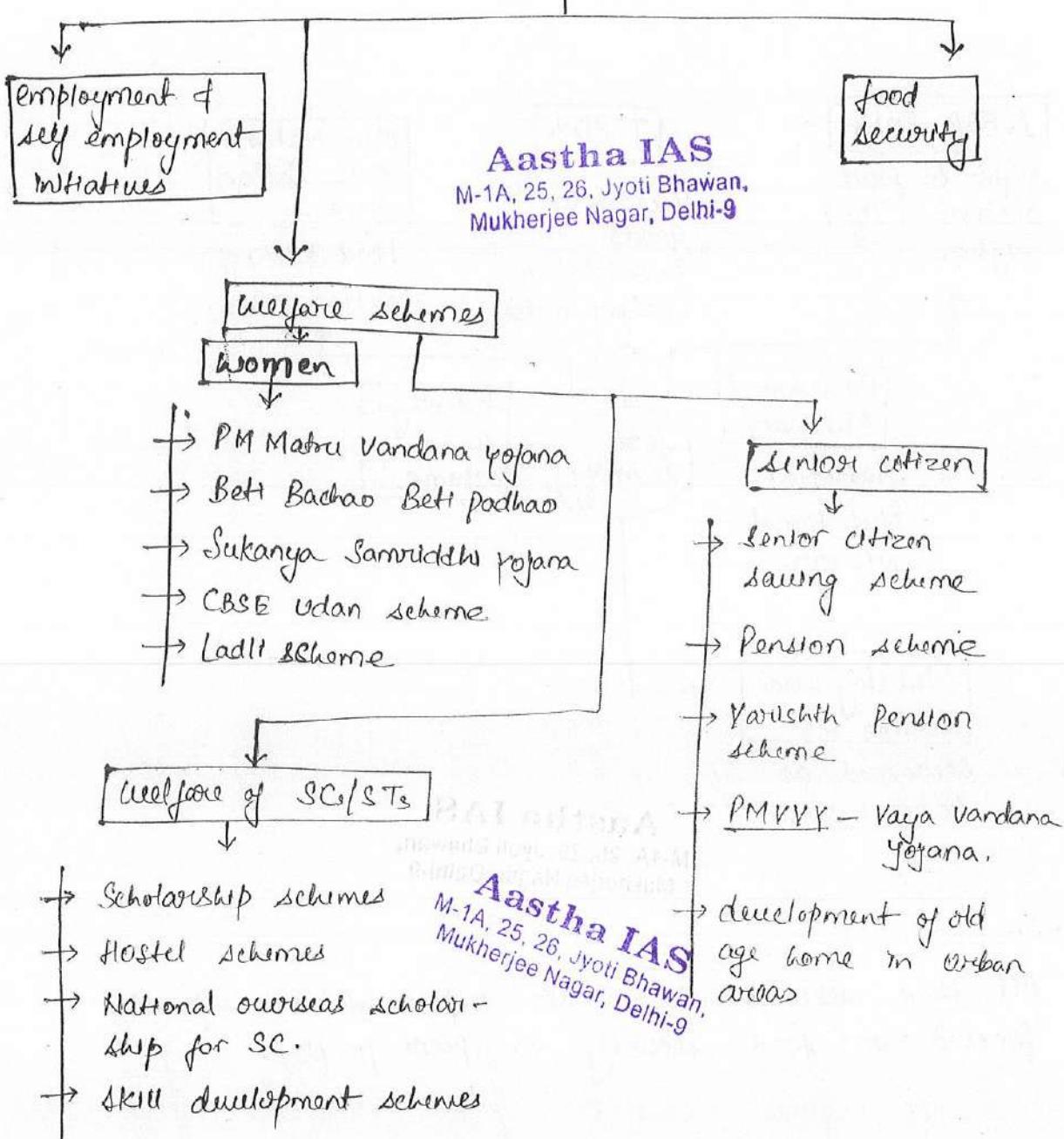
In the background of these -ve impacts of poverty, Central govt and state govt are taking various poverty alleviation initiatives -

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Class-13

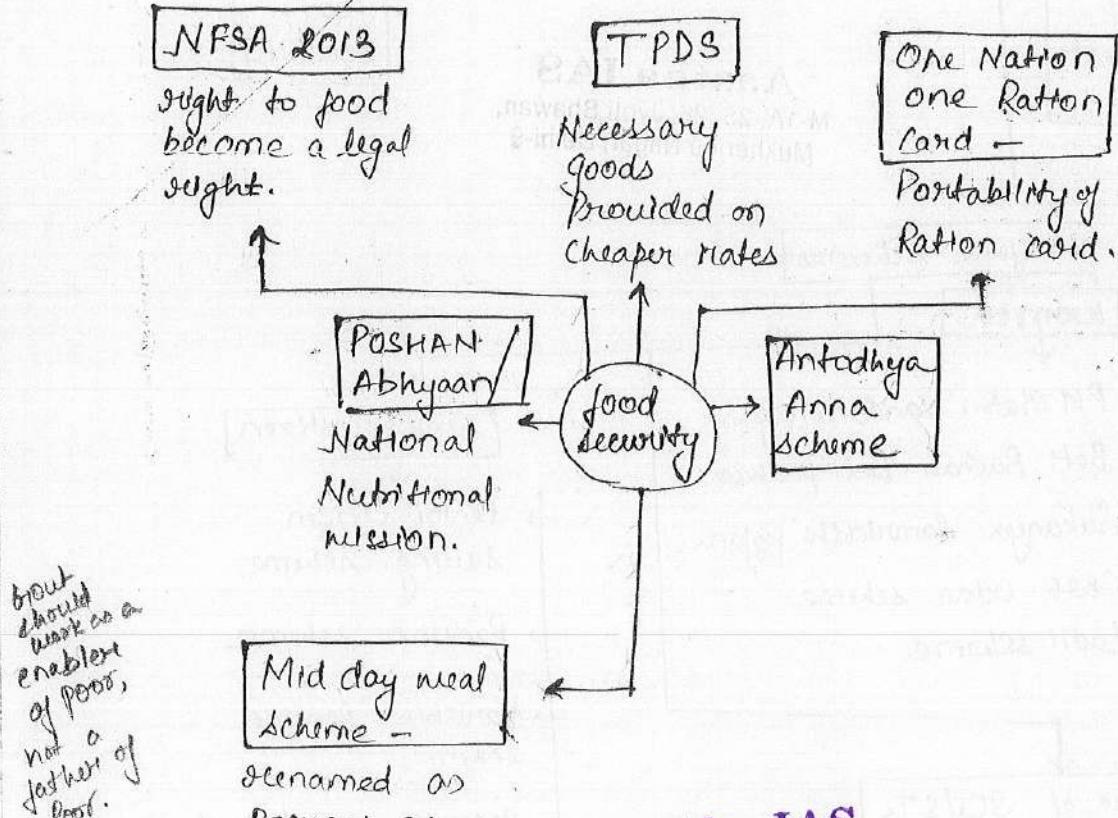


Short term measures



Under all these schemes various schemes are implemented for welfare of Minorities, Orphans, and other weaker section of societies.

Food security



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All these schemes are under implementation especially focused on food security to poor people.

All these initiatives of central govt is under implementation in Bihar, but Bihar govt exclusively started certain schemes for poverty alleviation/ poor elimination.

State govt Initiatives

- ① CM Gram parivahan scheme
- ② Jeevika for women
- ③ Skill development
- ④ Startup promotion.

⑤ To generate self employment.

→ CM Udhaymi yojana for SC, women and others.

⑥ Priority to youth and employment in Bihar budget 2023-24.

⑦ And accordingly, govt employment — Reservation for women in govt jobs.

⑧ Mukhyamantri Kanya Utthan Utthaan yojana

⑨ CM - Kanya Utthan yojana.

⑩ Poshak scheme

⑪ Various scholarship and educational institutions for weaker section of society.

⑫ Agricultural development

⑬ Infrastructural development

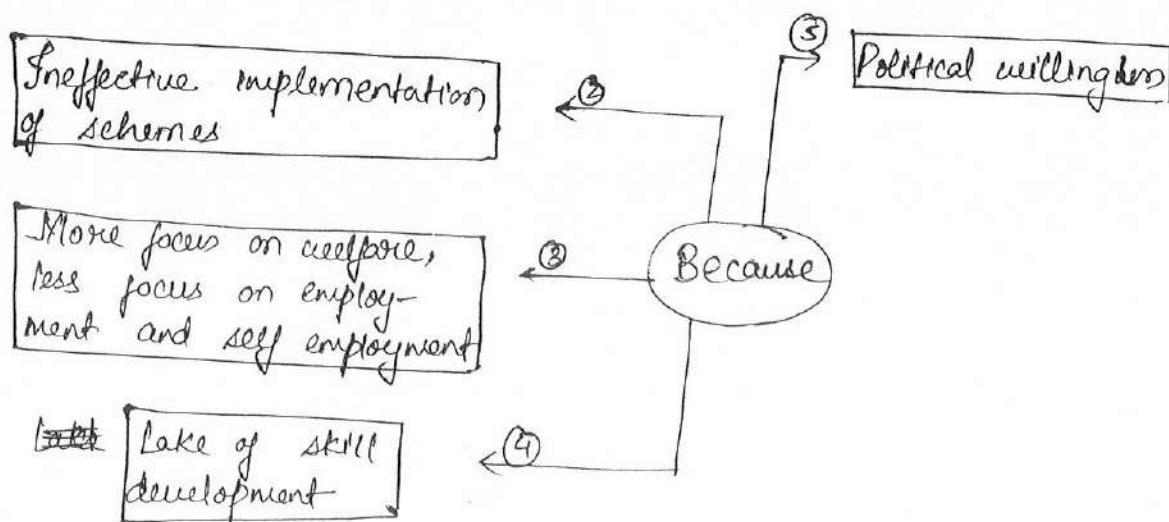
⑭ And other welfare schemes for other weaker section of society.

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Overall, through all these initiatives although C. govt and State govt are trying for poverty alleviation but poverty is still existing in India. [Because] ① Corruption in implementation of government schemes.



Govt is using JAM - Jandhan Adhar Mobile, for effective implementation of govt schemes. Right to education became a fundamental right, various agricultural and economic reforms, initiative for corruption alleviation / elimination, participation of local bodies in implementation of schemes. Skill development initiative to make individual more productive.

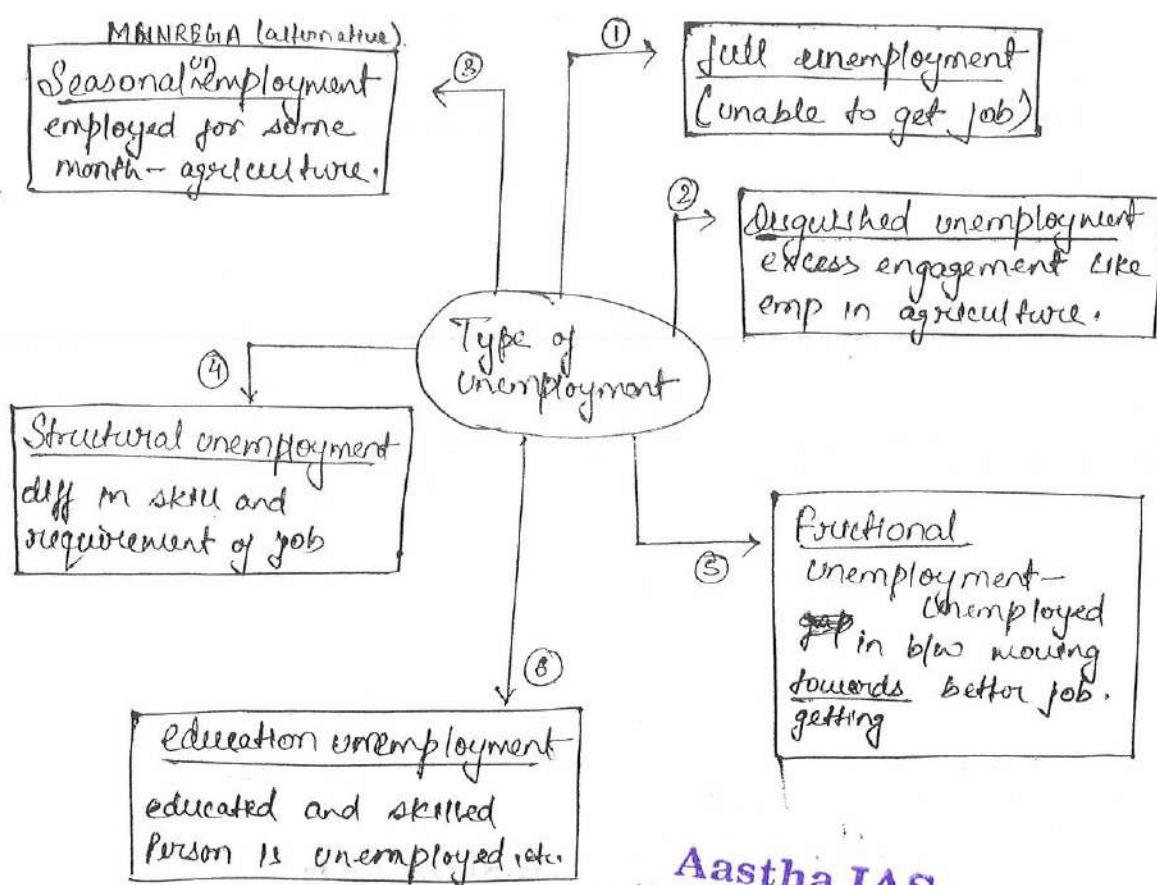
Overall Central and state government is sincere about Poverty alleviation. It is also necessary to make India as a developed nation.

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Unemployment

In general when a person is willing to work but are unable to get employment is called ~~unemployed~~ unemployed. Technically if a person is unable to get employment for more than 252 days on market rate according to their eligibility, it is called unemployed.

There are various type of unemployment -



These various types of unemployment exists in India.

Unemployment estimated by various institutions in India like -

- (I) EPFO - employees provident fund organisation
- (II) ESIC - employees state insurance corporation
- (III) PFRDA - Pension fund regulatory and development Authority
- (IV) NSO - National statistical office

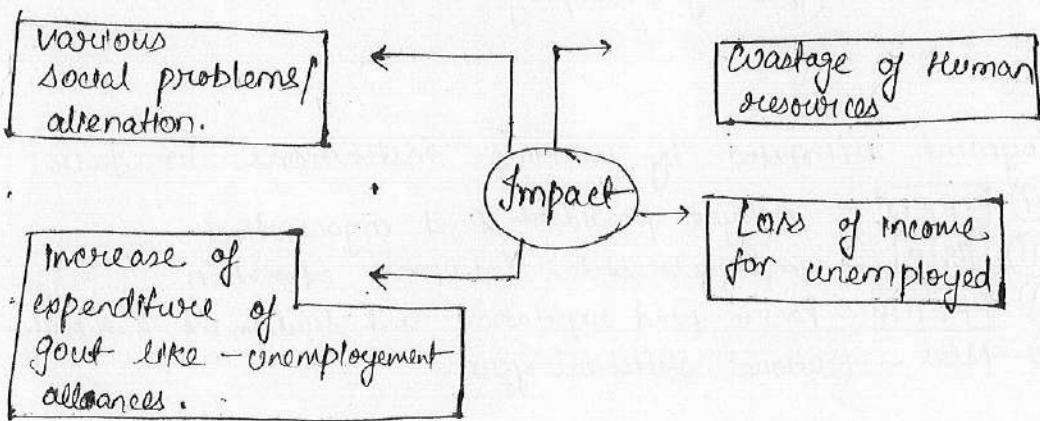
Apart from these institutions, since April 2017, earlier NSSO now NSO is estimating data of unemployment and employment through PLFS - Periodic Labour Force Survey. Recent and 5th annual report of PLFS published for 2021-22, some important findings are -

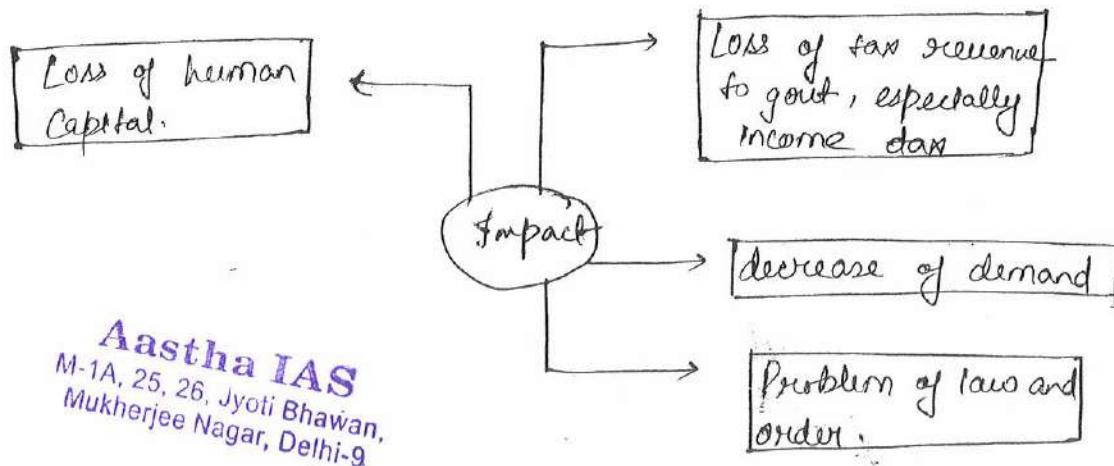
Indicators	Rural	Urban	R+urban
<u>LFPR</u> Labour force participation rate.	57.5	49.7	55.2
<u>WPR</u> Worker Population ratio	55.6	46.6	52.9
<u>UR</u> Unemployment Ratio.	3.2	6.3	4.1

As to this finding, Unemployment rate for July 2021-June 2022 is 4.1 % and in comparison to this year it is reducing.

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The impact of unemployment on economy and life are -

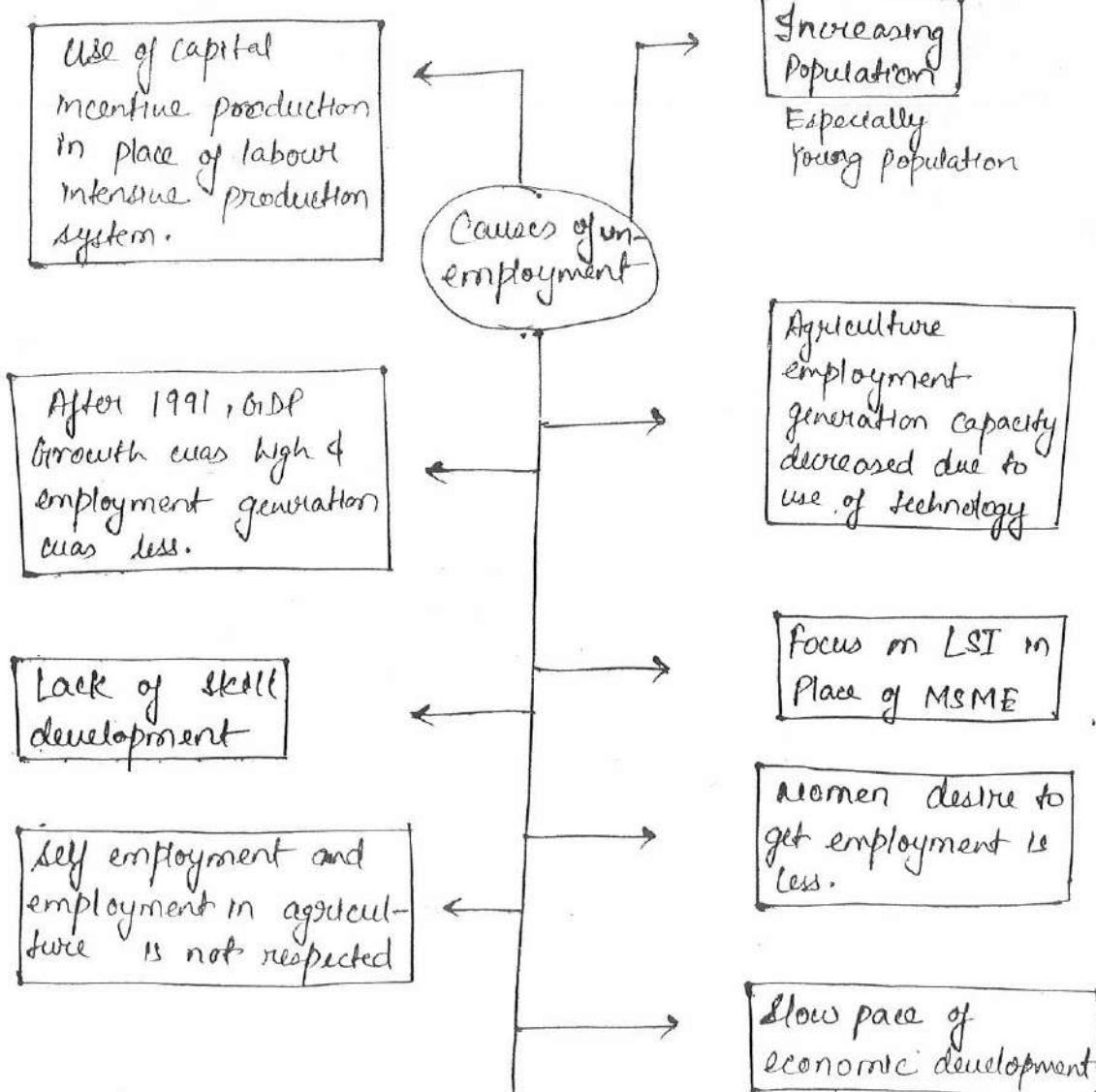




With all these -ve impacts, there are various causes behind unemployment ~

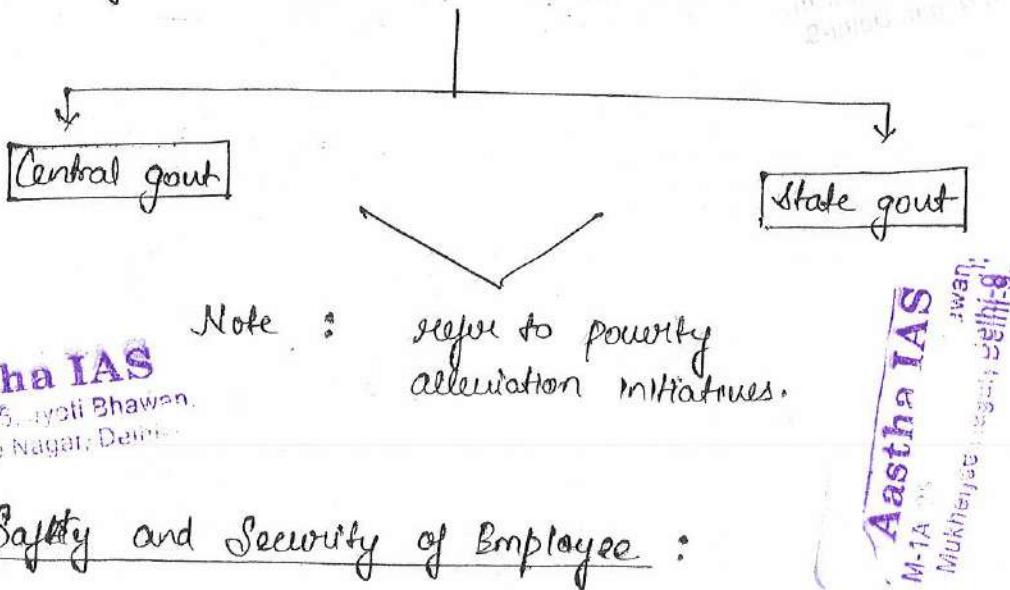
13/4/23.

[Class-14]



In the background of these causes, Govt is taking various initiative to create employment opportunities and safety and security of employee.

Employment Generation initiatives :



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Safety and Security of Employee :

- ① **[Article 39(A)]** — Adequate means to livelihood to both men and women equally.
- ② **[Article 39(d)]** — equal pay for equal work, for both men and women.
- ③ **[Article 24]** — No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed in hazardous system or any system.
- ④ **[Article 23]** — ~~Prohibition~~, of trafficking and forced labour.
- ⑤ **[Article 42]** — Better work condition and maternity relief to women.

- and other weaker section
- ⑥ Reservation to women in govt job and educational institution a/c to article 15 and article 16 of Indian constitution.

Some important acts and policies related with
Protection of women employee and other -

- ① Maternity benefit Act, 1961 - this act was amended in 2016 and enhanced the maternity benefits in women employee.

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- ② Recently 29 central labour laws merged to create 4 labour courts codes -

- (I) Code on wages
- (II) The Industrial relations code 2020
- (III) The code on social security
- (IV) The occupational safety health and working conditions code.

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- ③ Apart from these codes - The sexual Harassment of women at work place (Prevention, Prohibition and redressal) 2013 also implemented.

- ④ ESIC, EPFO, PFRDA, like institution working for the benefit of labour.

Some schemes related with labour security :-

- ① UMANG Mobile app -

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- ② eShram portal - ~~Linking~~ of eShram portal with Omang app. eShram portal is launched to create a centralised

data base of all unorganised
work force.

3. Shram Suvidha Portal - Unified portal for labour and employer. This portal is also working as single window for labour laws compliances.

4. Atal Pension Scheme - This scheme is available for labourer for unorganised sector.

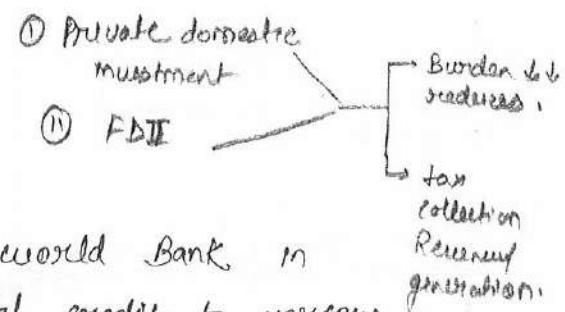
5. Insurance scheme - PM Suraksha Bima Yojana,
PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, etc.

All these initiatives implemented by Central govt and state govt to generate employment opportunity, enhance employability and also safety and security of labourers.

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Inclusive Growth.

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This concept was 1st given by World Bank in process of providing developmental credit to various countries. In India the target of inclusive growth was 1st accepted in 11th five year plan and further in 12th five year plan.

Central govt and state government included various provision in annual budget for inclusiveness.

Inclusive growth means economic growth that is distributed fairly across society and creates opportunities for all, i.e., inclusion of all in process of development.

There are four important pillars of Inclusive growth—

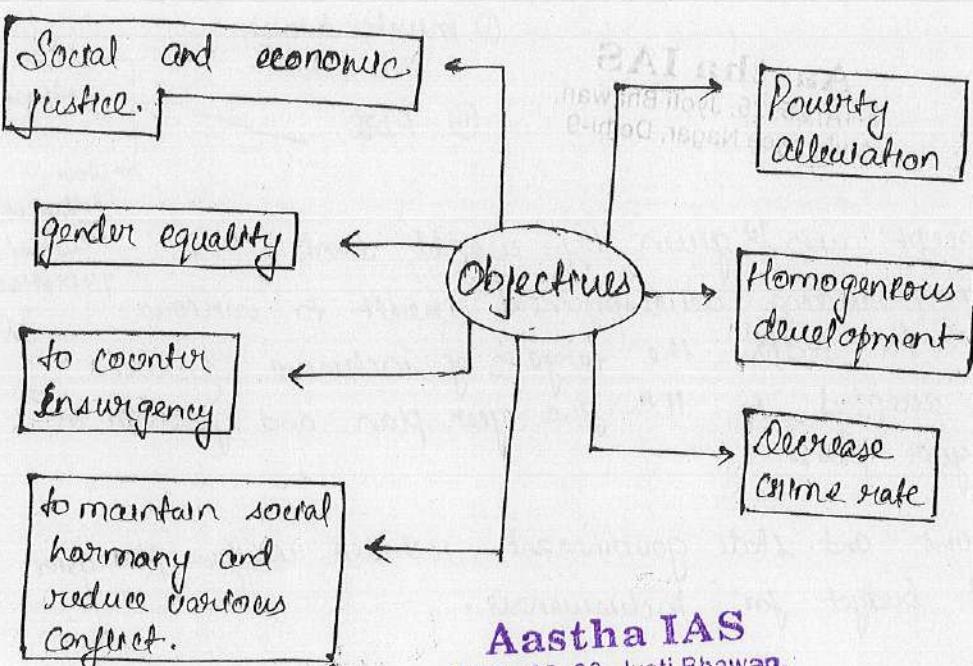
1. Empowerment of weaker section of society.
2. To reduce regional disparities,
3. Sustainable development,
4. Fast development with equal opportunities.

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The Components of Inclusive growth are—

1. To focus on gender equality with women empowerment
2. Empowerment of SCs/STs and other weaker sections.
3. Rural Development
4. Development of Backward areas
5. Eco-friendly and Green development etc.

The main objective of Inclusive growth are -



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To achieve all these objectives, some steps taken by Central and State government are :

- ① Central govt initiative for inclusive growth in budget 2023-24 -
1. Alc to "Sabka Saath Sabka Prayas Sabka Viswas Sabka Vikas"- the focus given on inclusive development under "Saptashati" guiding agenda. This agenda included promotion for farmers, women, youth, OBC, SC, ST, Devyang Jan, EWS and overall priority for the unprivileged (Vanchito ko vachyaata)
2. To empower farmers steps taken for diversity of agriculture, increase of productivity, production and income to farmers.
3. To empower other weaker sections various steps taken for health, education, skilling, employment generation

4. In Budget 2023-24, reaching last mile, utilising youth power, green growth and financial inclusion related provision also included —

- ① PM Awas Yojana,
- ② Swach Bharat Mission
- ③ Saubhagya Yojana
- ④ DDUGJY
- ⑤ PMGSY - Gram Sadak Yojana.
- ⑥ Ujjwala scheme
- ⑦ Maitri Van Dhan Yojana
- ⑧ Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
- ⑨ Tribal development related schemes — Ektaanya Model residential school.
- ⑩ PM - PVTG Development Mission
- ⑪ Aspirational district and block programme —
SDP

are some other initiatives are part of budget 2023-24. to bring inclusiveness.

5. For Green Growth — LIFE (Life style for environment), green hydrogen mission, promotion of e-vehicles, renewable energy promotion, green credit programme, Biobarthan scheme (waste to wealth) — (Galvanizing Organic Bio Agro Resources Dhan) BIOBARthan, MISHTI (Mangrove Initiative for Shore line habitats and Tangible incomes).

With all these initiative of budget 2023-24 of central govt, Bihar Govt is also taking various initiative for inclusive development like —

- ① Continuous women empowerment — Jeevika and other schemes for education, welfare and employment.
- ② Medical facilities to rural areas.
- ③ Jal Jeevan Margyali

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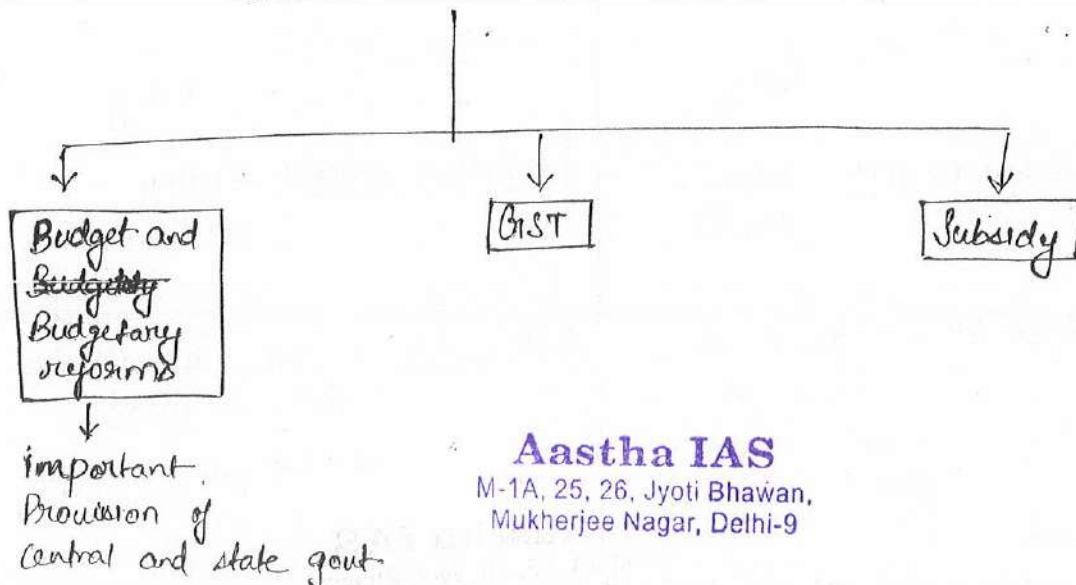
4. Bihar clean fuel scheme
5. Other rural development initiatives
6. Various promotion - of 7 Nischay 1.0 and 2.0
7. for empowerment of weaker section and Rural development.

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Overall all these initiatives are under implementation by Central and State govt to make weaker section more empower with health, education, employment and prosperity in life. These initiative are also act as a bridge b/w the rural and urban areas. Sustainable development maintain prosperity of life. Regional disparity reduced, forced migration and political conflict in b/w state.

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Public Finance.



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Budget and Budgetary Reforms :

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A/C to ^{Article} 112 of Indian Constitution, there is a definition of Central Budget whereas Article 202 of Indian Constitution, there is a definition of State govt budget is given.

	Central Budget	State Budget
1. Article 112 (i) —	Budget is a annual financial statement for com ing year	Article 202 202 (i) — Budget is a annual financial statement for state govt for com ing year.
2. Art 112 (ii) — Type of expenditure.	(a) — expenditure charged upon consolidated fund — Constitutional or general expenditure (b) — expenditure made upon consolidated fund.	Art 202. (ii) — Type of state expenditure (a) — expenditure charged upon state consolidated fund. (b) — expenditure made upon state consolidated fund.

3. Article 113 - Demand for grants.

→ Article 112 (ii) a - No voting

→ Article 112 (ii) b - Voting allowed.

4. Article 114 - Appropriation bill - to make demand for grant

The process of article 113 and 114 1st started in Lok Sabha and then forwarded to Rajya Sabha for their advice. Simple majority used to pass budget.

5. Article 111 - Consent of President on budget. President can return for review.

6. Article 116 - Vote on account. It is used to get parliamentary approval to meet out expenditure until regular budget is not available for financial year.

7. Article 115 - Use to regulate Contingency expenditure related with Contingency fund under article 267.

Article 203 - Demand for grants

→ Article 202 (ii) a - No voting

→ Article 202 (ii) b - Voting allowed.

Article 204 - State Appropriation Bill - to make demand for grant.

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The process of article 203 and 204 1st started in Vidhan Sabha and forwarded to Legislative Council for their advice.

Article 205 - Consent of Governor on budget can return for review or hold for review of President under article 201.

Article 206 - Vote on account.

It is used to make consent of Vidhan Sabha to make expenditure until regular budget is not available.

Article 205 - used for contingency expenditure related with Contingency fund of state under article 267.

Central Govt and State govt complete budgetary procedure to make financial arrangement for coming financial year.

Budgetary process started before beginning of financial year.

14/01/23

Budgetary Reform:

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Since 2017-18 various budgetary reforms were taken place in Central budgetary system.

Eg :

1. Preparation of presentation of budget:-

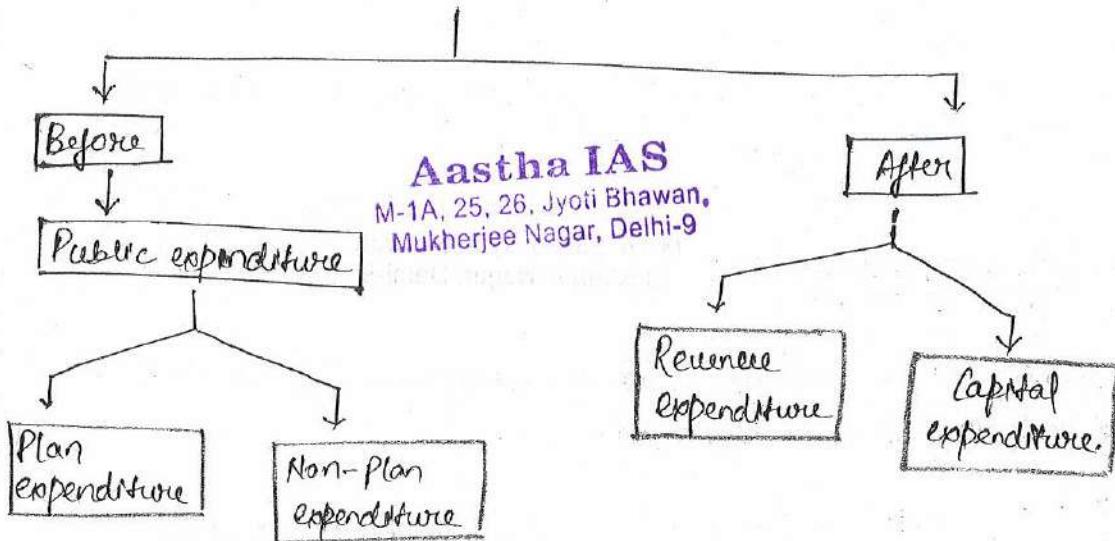
- earlier the budget presentation in Lok Sabha on last working day of February, now it is presented in Lok Sabha on 1st working day of February.
- Budgetary process was completed in 60 days, earlier it was completed in 75 days.
- Regular budget related procedure completed by 31st March, and now it is available for implementation from very 1st day of financial year.
- There is no need of vote on account acc. to article 116.

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2. Merger of Rail Budget with general Budget.

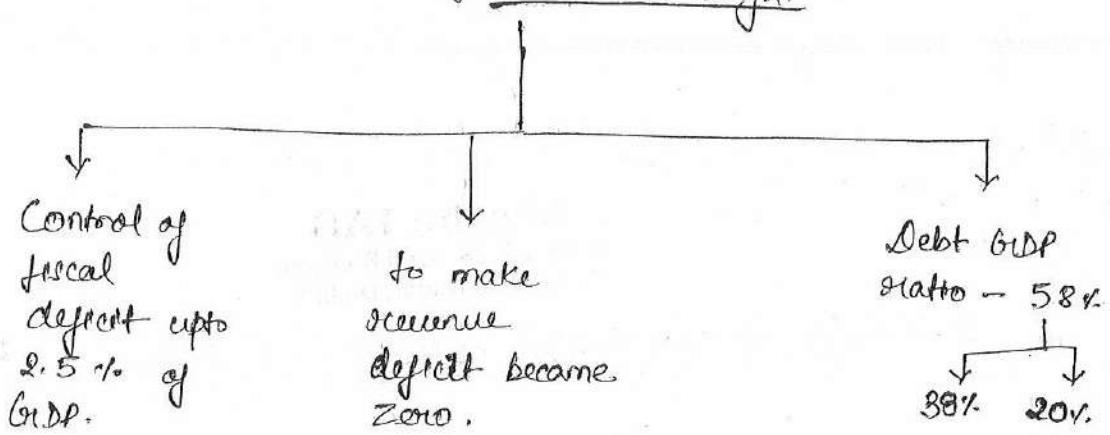
- This decision was taken by central government on the recommendation of Virendra Deoray committee.
- It was helpful in better coordination and optimum utilisation of resources.

3. New format of Public expenditure classification.



Present classification is more practical and effective.

4. Implementation of suggestion of FRBM review committee — headed by Shri N.K. Singh.



Para
change

With all these reforms, central govt using budgetary procedure to get parliamentary approval.

→ Some important Budgetary features used in making of Budget —

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** 3rd of
be negotiables
should be
Women in
budgetary
making
welfare,
education, R&D
development.

Gender Budgeting:

It is related with women empowerment and gender equality. Acc. to this type of budgeting, the regular budget include gender based assessment of Budget, incorporating gender perspective in budget and restructuring expenditure in order to promote gender equality.

In Budget 2005-6 of central govt, 1st gender Budget statement was introduced.

In Budget 2022-23, there was a provision of ₹1006 and in Budget 2023-24, there is a provision of ₹2329.75 cr is made.

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Zero-based Budgeting:

This type of budgeting system is related with physical fiscal discipline and optimum utilisation of available resources.

In this budgeting technique all the expenses must be justified and allotment based on zero, i.e., for new allotment, passed allotment is not considered.

This budgeting system improved effectiveness of budgetary allotment and also rationalised public expenditure.

This feature introduced in India, in Indian budgetary system recently for MGNREGA.

3. Outcome on performance Budget :

Both merged since 2007-8 , and now it is presented in parliament with regular budget.

This documents include income, expenditure and achievement of last budget estimate and targets.

It is also related with fiscal discipline.

With all these budgetary features Central Budget Presented in Lok Sabha and passed recently.

→ Some Important provisions of Budget 2023-2024 :

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1. Budgetary estimates :

Total income expected in budget 2023-24 is 4503097 cr.

The major source of this estimated income is tax income and it is 58 % of total estimated income, Out of which direct tax is 50% and Indirect taxes are 28 %.

Income from borrowing is 34 % and it is less than estimated target of last year.

Total Estimated public expenditure is also 4503097 cr, Out of which revenue expenditure is 77.7% and Capital expenditure is 22.3 %. Total expenditure increased by 7.5% where as Capital expenditure increased by 87.4%. It's a positive.

Estimated fiscal deficit for year 2023-24 is 5.9%, last year it was 6.4 %.

→ Some other ^{Policy} provisions of Budget include :

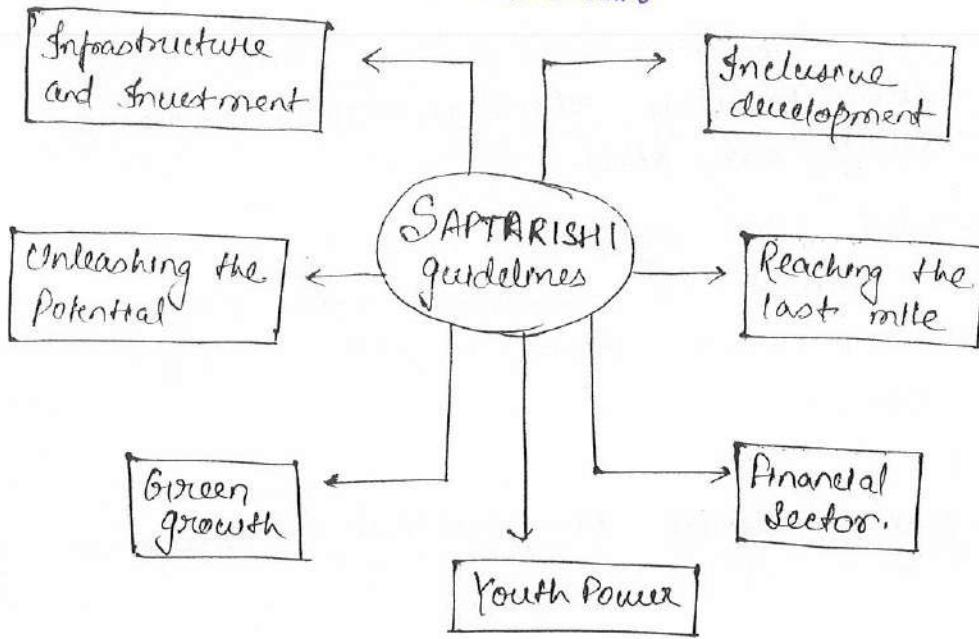
Income tax related reform :

The exemption limit increased from 2 lakh to 3 lakh and for low income group the exemption limit increased from 5 lakh to 7 lakh, i.e. a person with income upto 7 lakh ~~is~~ will ^{not} have to pay any tax.

The provision of personal income tax also focused on reducing tax expenditure.

Development provision of Budget categorised in SAPTARISHI -

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Provisions included in budget to achieve these priority through AMRIT KAL.

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→ Important provisions and estimates of Bihar Budget 2023-24 :

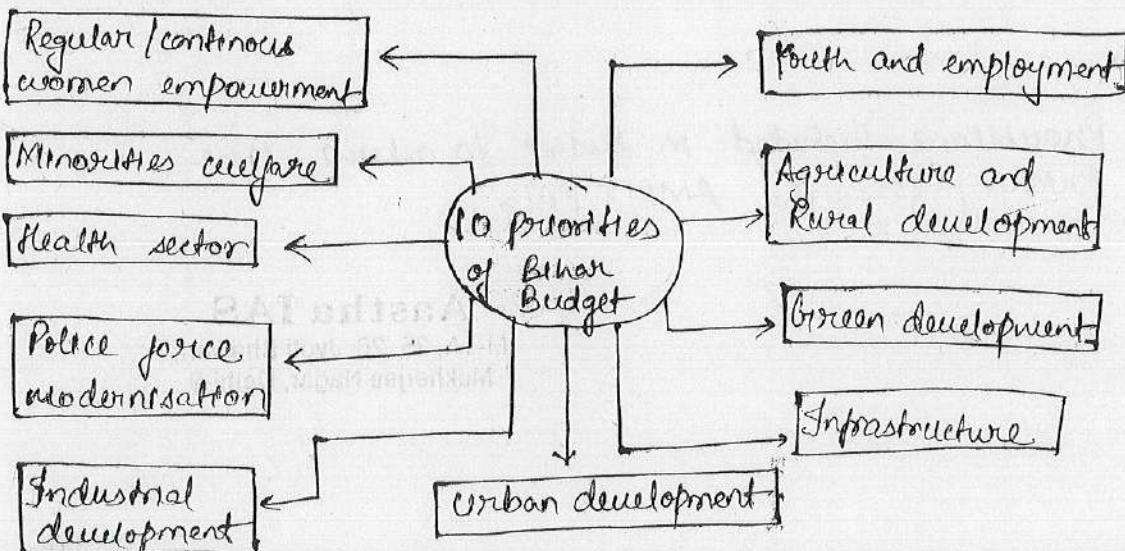
Bihar Budget introduced and passed acc. to Bihar govt priority determined under 7 Nischay 1.o and 7 Nischay 2.o. Acc. to budget the GSDP of Bihar on current price for 2023-24 is Rs 8.59 lakh crs with a growth of 8.9% over last year. The total expected budgetary income is 262085 Lakh crs whereas the total expected expenditure is Rs 261885 Bakhon. The important source of income for state govt is → (i) Share of state from central tax and duties - 39%. (ii) Central govt assistance - 20%. (iii) And other from state sources -

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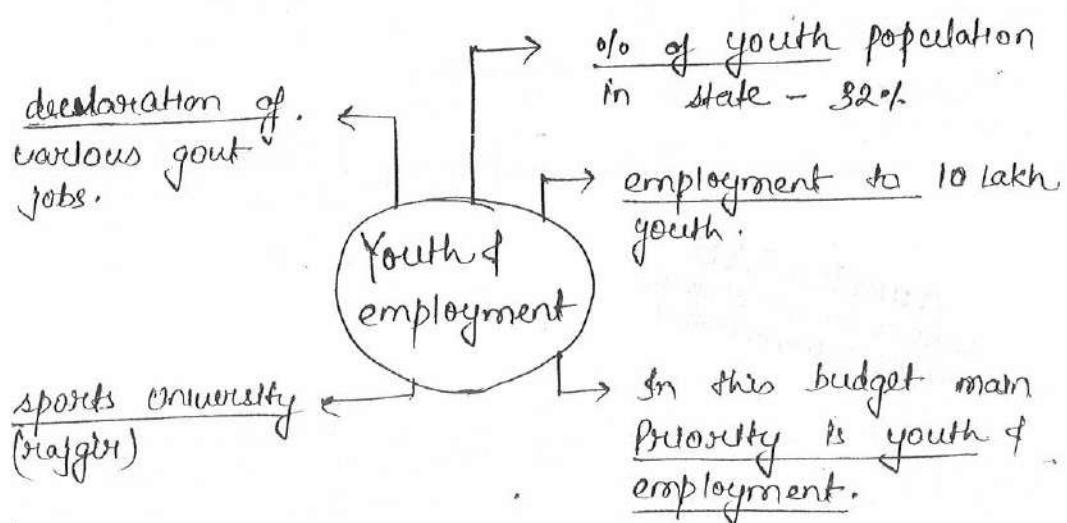
Estimated fiscal deficit to expenditure include social services 38%. Including education, health, economic services 24% and other.

The estimated fiscal deficit for State is 2.98%, which is almost in accordance with FRBM — fiscal responsibility and budget management Act, 2003.

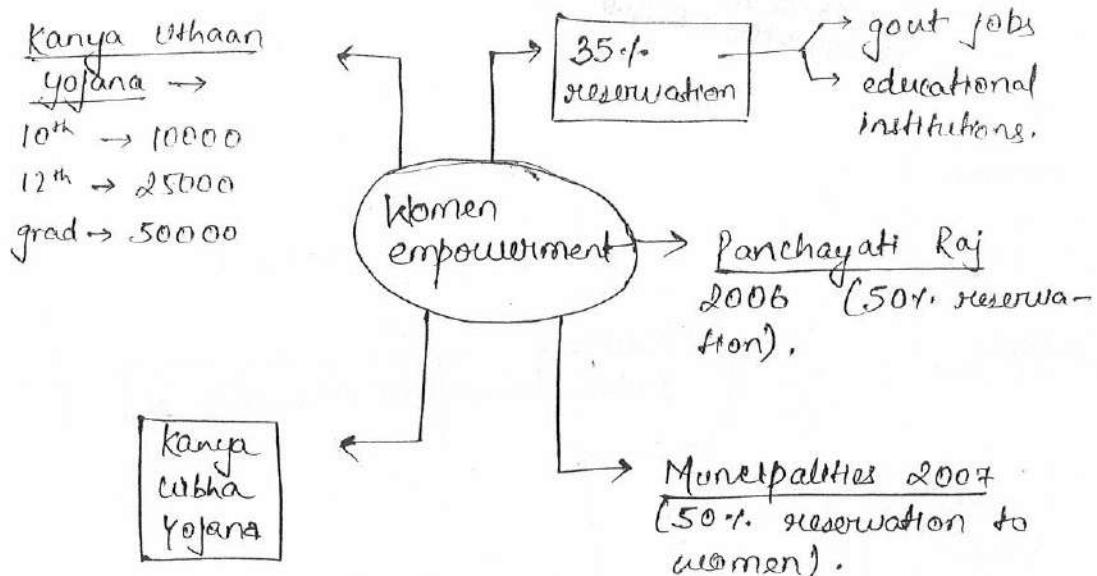
Bihar govt included 10 priorities in Budget—



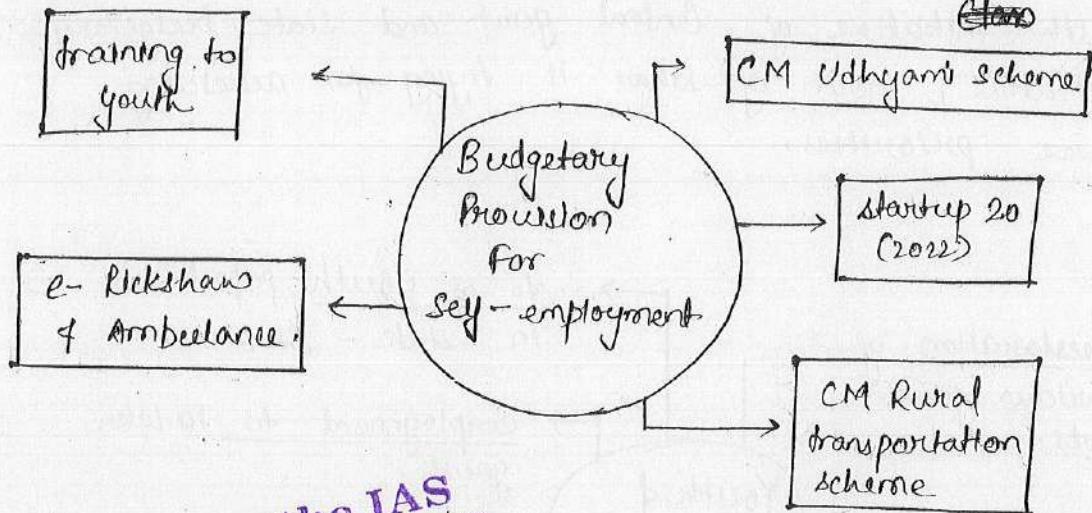
With initiative of Central govt and state budgetary initiative, Govt of Bihar is trying for achieving these priorities.



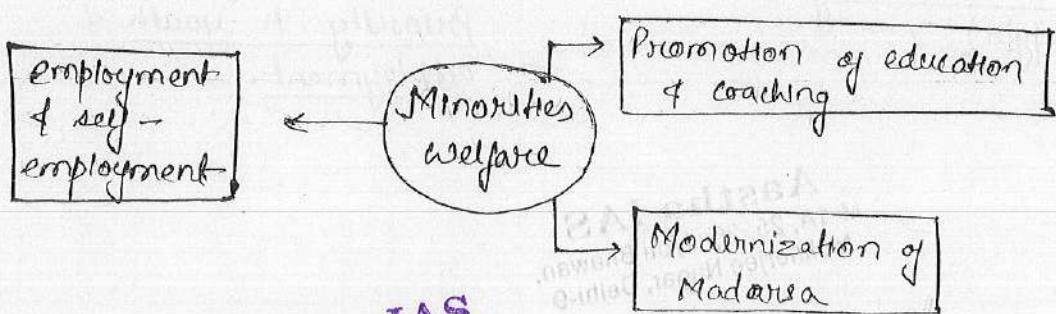
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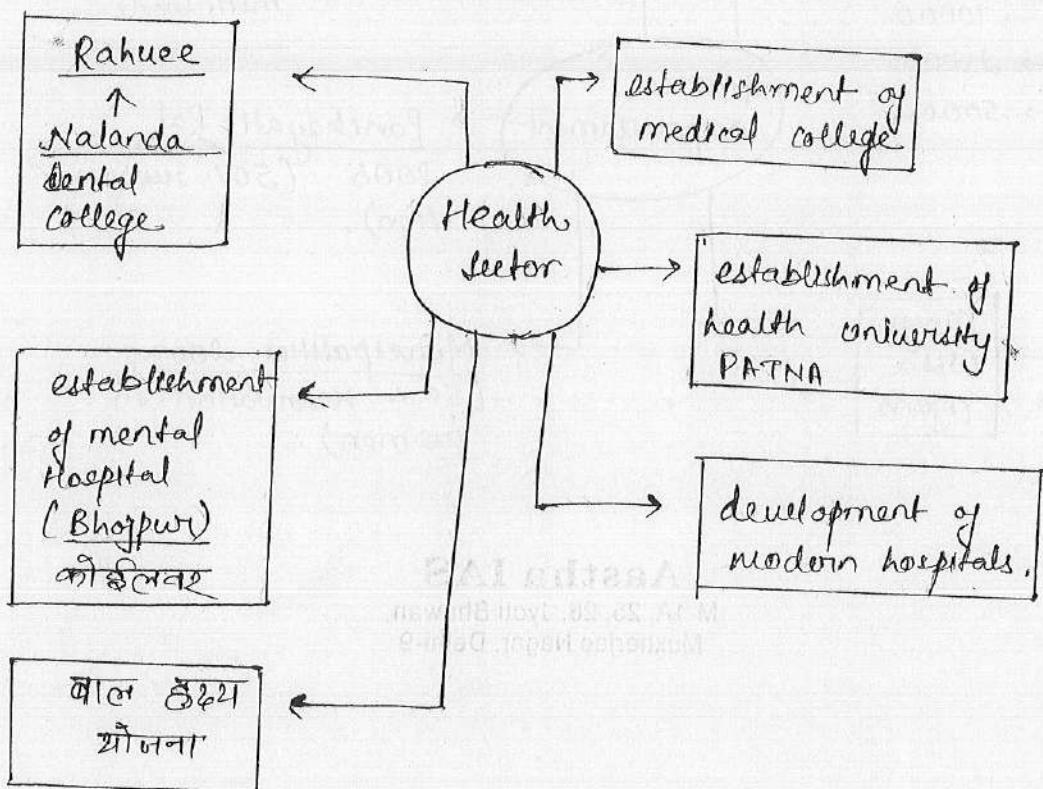
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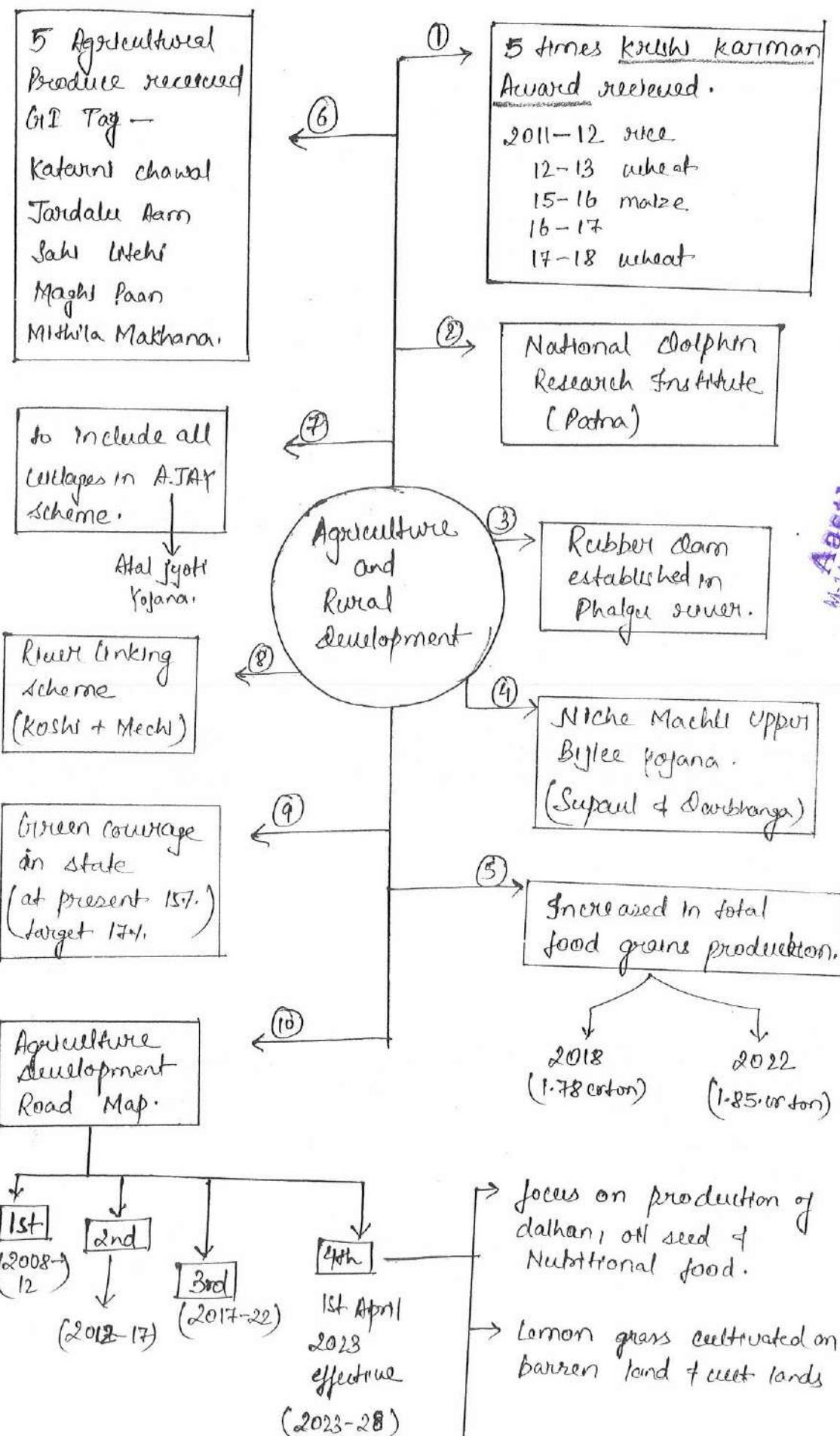


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17/4/23

Class - 16

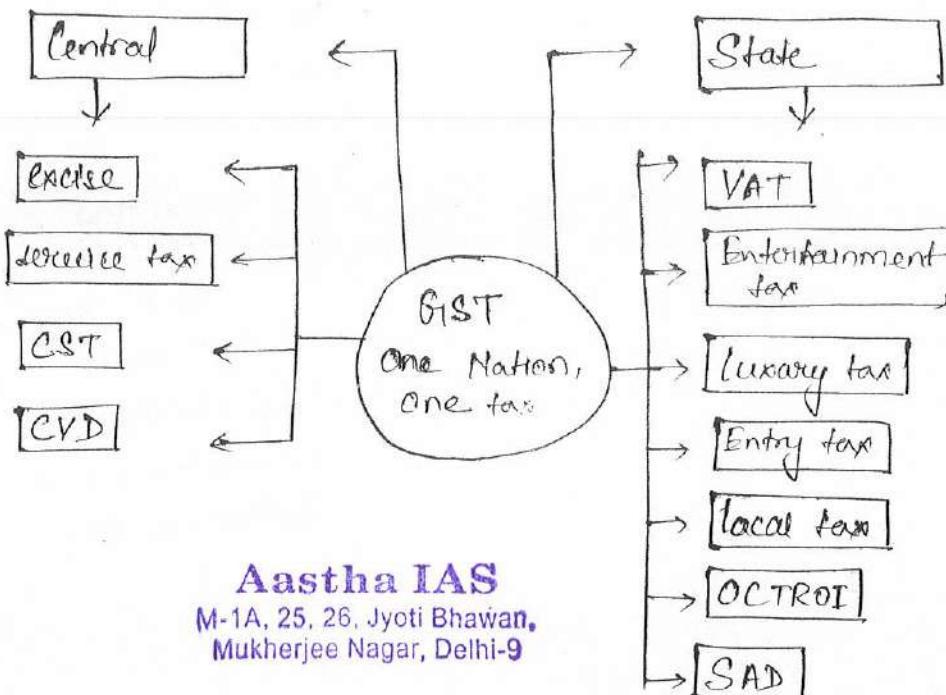
Goods and Services Tax.

G.S.T.

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It's a Indirect tax introduced in India with the merger of almost all Indirect taxes of Central and State. 101st constitutional amendment was made in this regard. GST are helpful in creating one nation one tax one market.

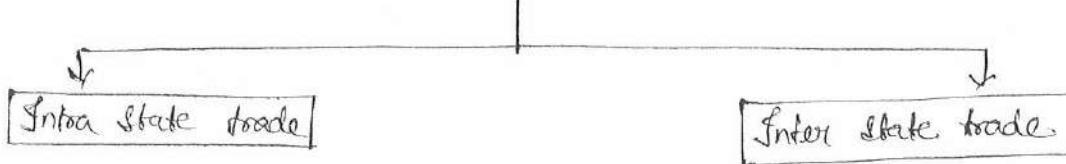
Some important Central and State Indirect Taxes merged in GST are —



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In keeping mind of federal structure of India, two type of GST applied —

Implementation of GST



Intra State trade



→ manufacturing and trade in-side a state

→ CGST applied on factor cost in dividing two part half as CGST, half as SGST

$$\text{Factor Cost} + \begin{matrix} \text{CGST} \\ \text{SGST} \end{matrix}$$



will be received by related state

Interstate trade



→ manufacturing in other state use after trade in other
In b/w 2 states.

→ CGST applied as IGST

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Factor Cost + IGST



Received by consuming state because
GST is an expenditure tax or consumption tax or destination tax.

In Case of Foreign trade :

Import



Import cost + IGST



Export



Total export value - IGST



returned to exporter.

IGST, CGST and SGST related provisions included in Constitution —

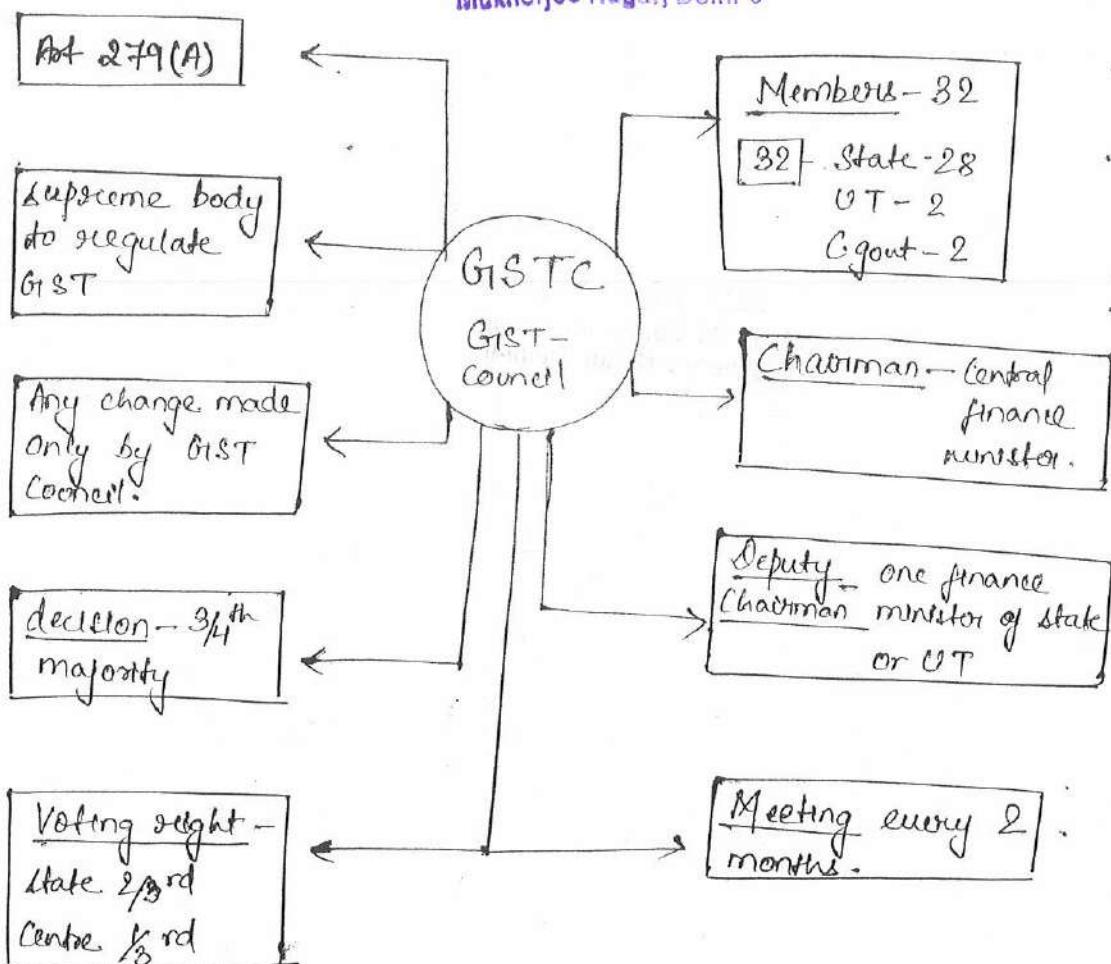
Article 269(A) → IGST

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Article 246(A) → CGST, SGST

To regulate GST, Acc. to article 279(A) GST Council related provisions made.

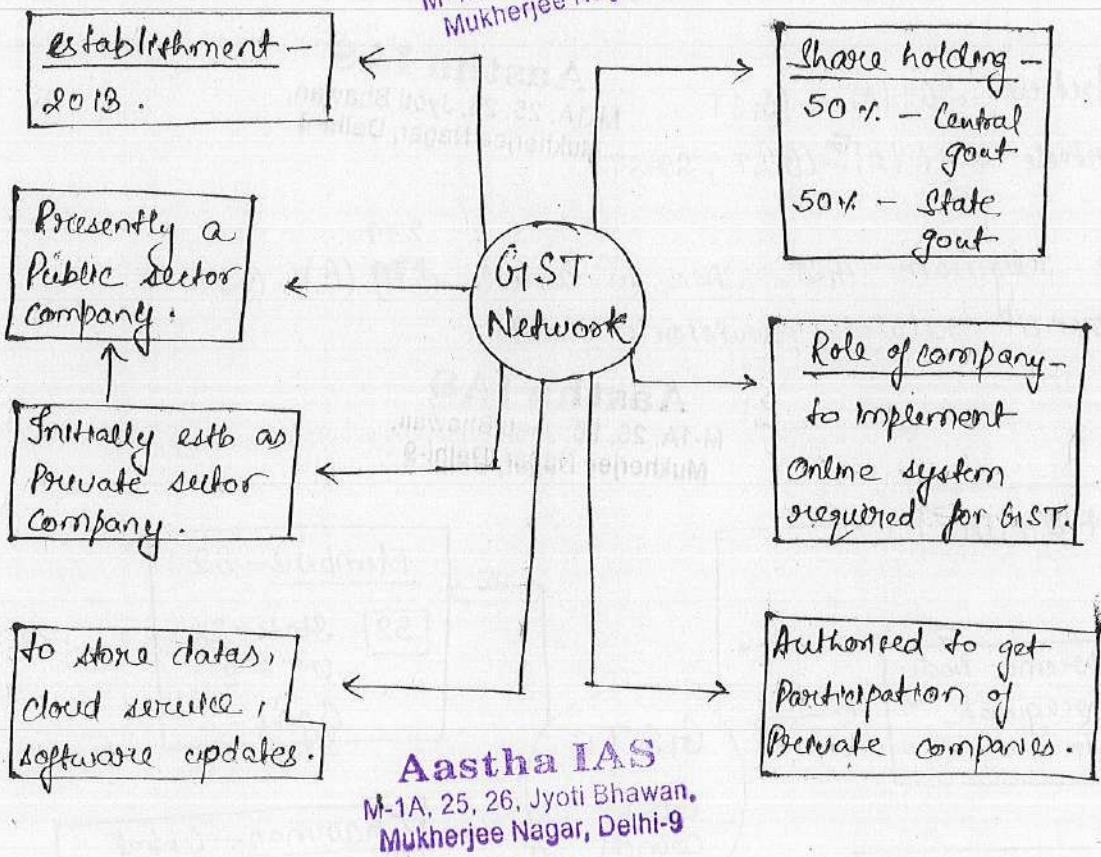
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Till now, 49th GST council meeting held on New Delhi.

GSTN :

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GST is an online taxation system. GST Network is authorised for fulfilling this requirement.

exempted good - no GST applied. There are 4 effective rates applied under GST in keeping mind of RNR - (Revenue Neutral Rate). These four rates are -

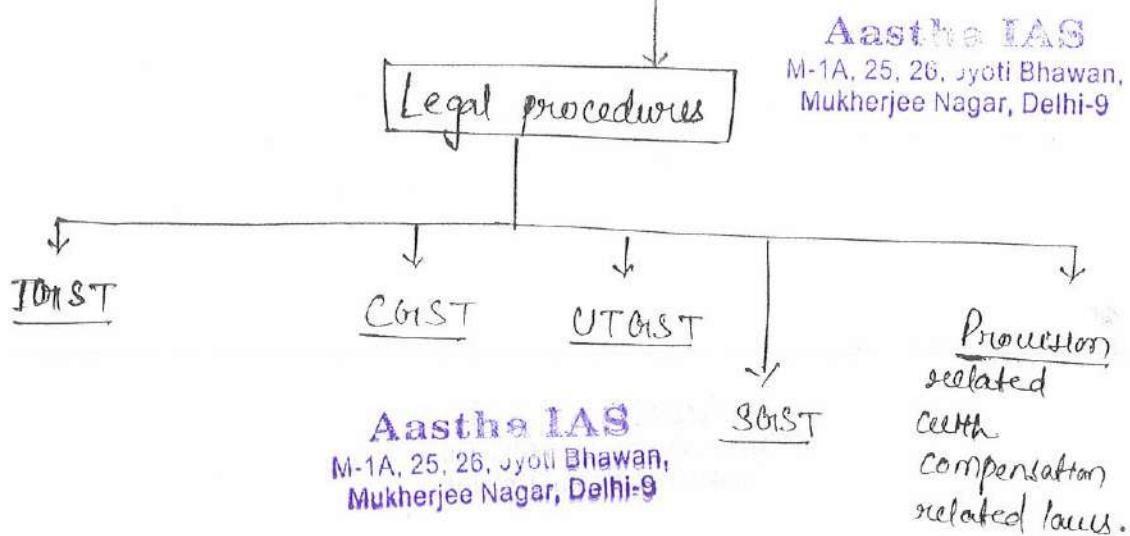
- 5% Merit Rate - milk, biscuit, khadi, e-vehicle, solar system.
- 12% Standard Rate
 - ↳ Leased good
- 18% Standard Rate
- 28% Non merit - cosmetic, electronic, white goods.

Some goods are exempted from GST. Small companies are

also exempted by from GST, like, Company turnover upto 20 lakh Rs are exempted from GST.

To determine Rate of GST on goods, HSN code given to goods or group of goods. HSN - Harmonized system of Nomenclature.

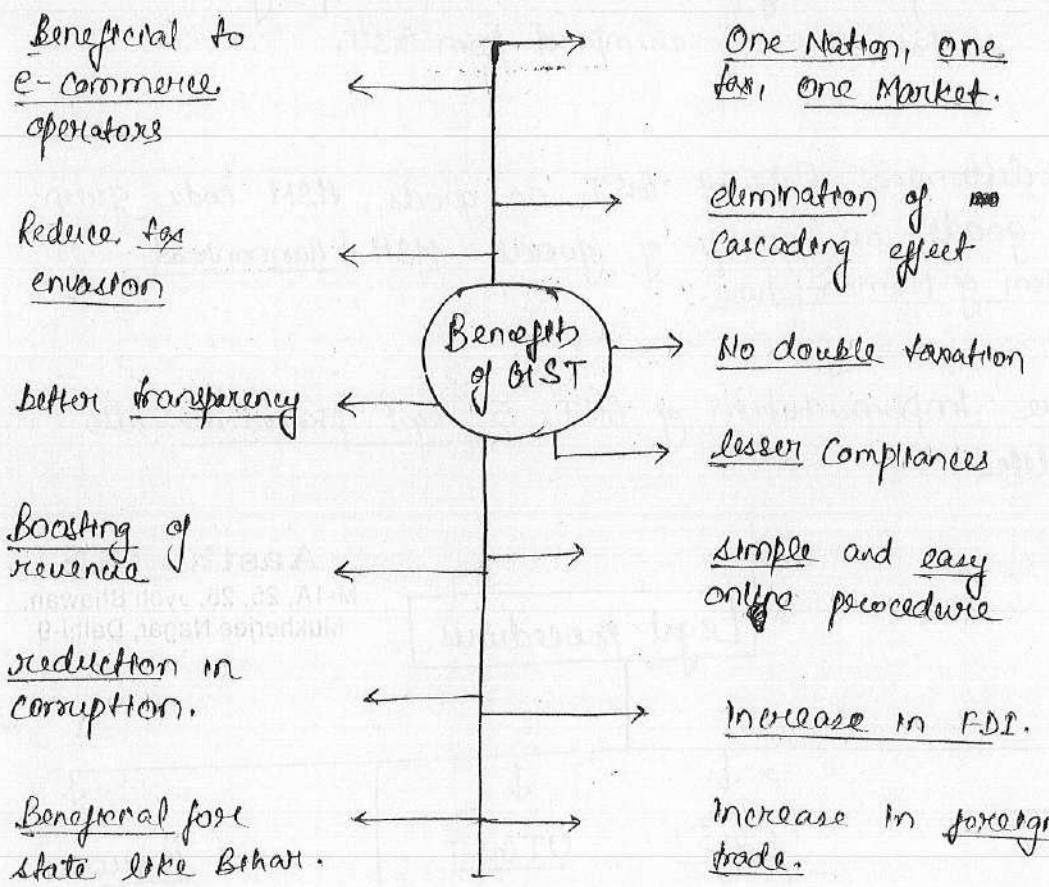
Before implementation of GST, 5 legal procedure also completed.



SGST related legislative process completed by State government, whereas remaining four legislation completed by parliament.

With all above provisions, GST was implemented across India on 1st July, 2017.

There are multiple benefits of implementation of GST.

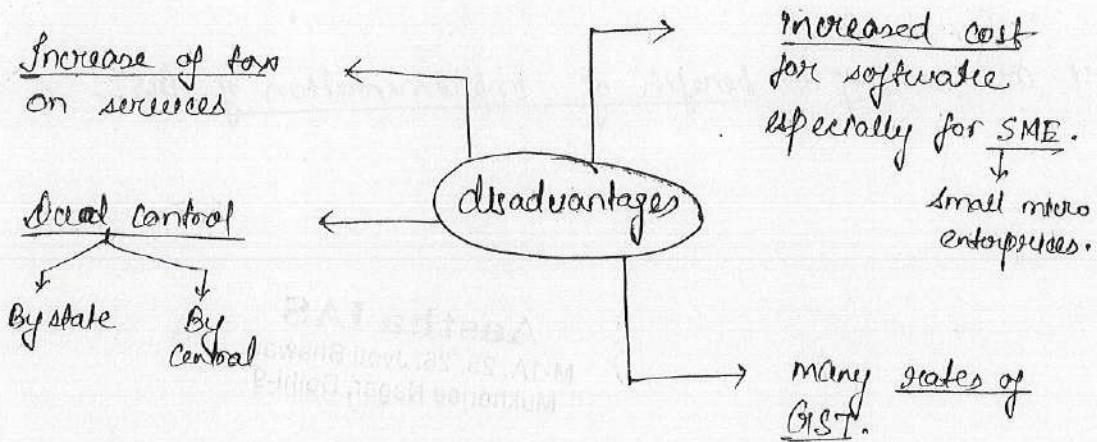


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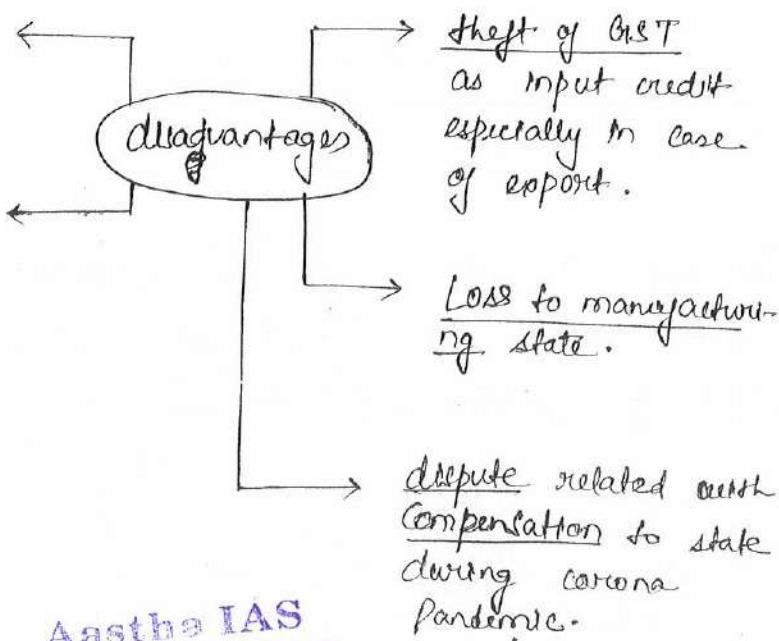
GST is beneficial for consuming state because it is a destination tax. Bihar with a huge population and dominance of consumption in place of manufacturing increased the revenue for Bihar.

With all these benefits there are certain disadvantages of implementation of GST —



Digital literacy
required.

Petroleum,
alcohol like
important goods
are still out of
GST.



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Overall all, all these disadvantages are settled now. GST is successfully implemented and now "One Nation One Product One Tax, one price" like optimum target achieved. GST collection is also increasing because of extending compliances of GST, and increasing economic activities.

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25/4/23

Subsidy :-

[Class-19]

$$MP = FC + IT - S$$

Subsidy is a financial assistance provided by central and state govt to reduce market price of goods and services.

$$MP = FC + IT - \frac{S}{\text{subsidy}}$$

Market price factor cost indirect tax

The total estimate of expenditure on subsidy in year 2023-24 is 7% of total public expenditure.

Subsidized goods and services can be divided in two parts -

Subsidized goods and services .

Merit goods and services

- food grains
- fertilizers
- Agricultural equipments
- Organic farming
- Agriculture credit
- electricity for agriculture and domestic use
- Public Transport
- Primary education
- Subsidy on renewable energy sources → like - Solar system
- Subsidy on e-vehicles
- LPG cylinder, kerosene oil

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Non-merit goods and services

- UDAY scheme subsidy
- export subsidy
- Higher education
- Subsidy on religious tour.

Subsidy on all these goods provided by central and state government in two ways:-

Subsidy Distribution Method:

1. Indirect subsidy distribution
2. Direct subsidy distribution.

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1. Indirect Subsidy distribution-

Subsidy distributed through intermediaries. Subsidised goods and services are provided to consumers. It is an existing method of subsidy distribution. Subsidy distribution network is already established and working. Public are aware about it. It is easy for consumers because it require less cash to get subsidy.

With all these positive aspects, there are certain challenges of Indirect subsidy distribution like -

1. leakage of subsidy
2. corruption in subsidy distribution
3. high cost subsidy distribution.
4. Some goods and services are available on two rates in market.
5. Increase in subsidy expenditure for govt.
6. the problem with respect of subsidy by target group.

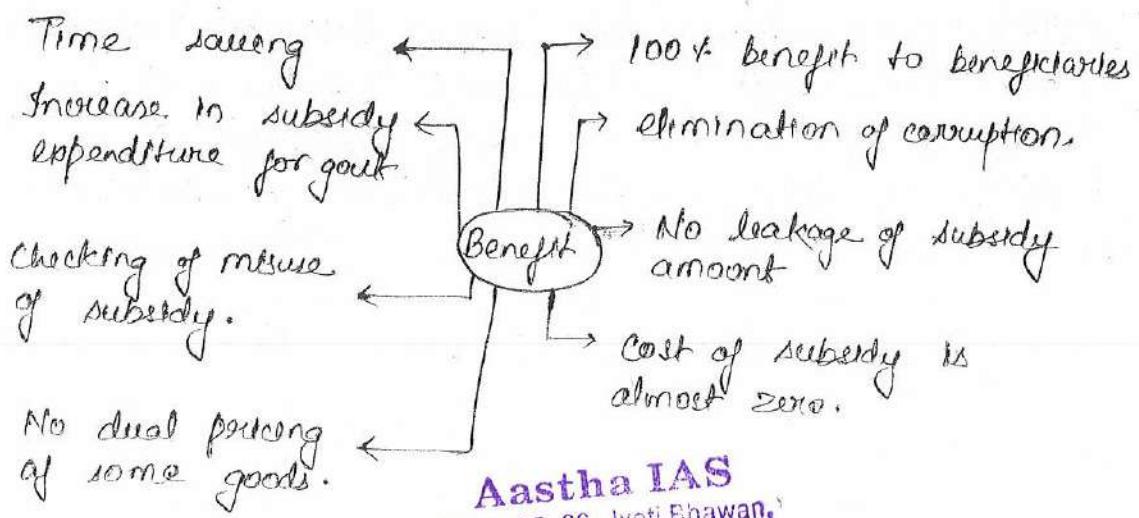
In keeping ~~in~~ mind of these challenges govt has decided to introduce -

- i. DBT (Direct Benefit transfer).
- ii. Reform in Indirect subsidy distribution.

2. DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer)

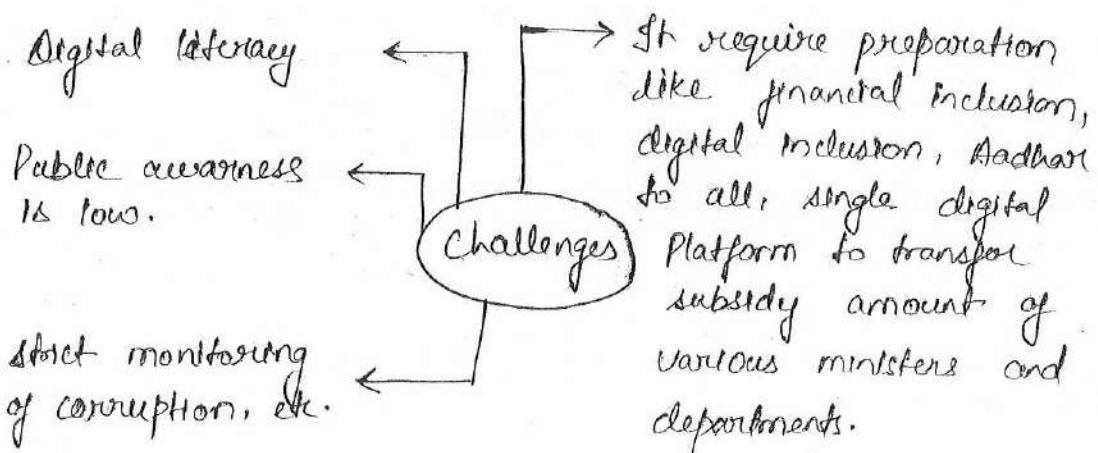
This method of subsidy distribution started in 2013. Right now more than 450 central and state govt schemes are available under DBT. It includes - subsidy transfer, transfer of money for welfare schemes, wages of MGNREGA, scholarship schemes and others.

There are multiple benefit of DBT -



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With these benefits there are certain challenges -



To check all these challenges, various initiatives taken are -

- Jan-dhan scheme for bank accounts.
- Aadhar seeding made compulsory to get benefit.
- Digital India programme implemented to check digital divide.
- PFMS (Public Finance Management system) as single digital platform to implement DBT.
- Public awareness initiatives through public communication mediums like - TV, Radio, newspaper, etc.
- Govt is also encouraging public for voluntary surrender of various subsidies.

With implementation of DBT, govt is also taking various reform measures for indirect subsidy distribution like -

- Reform in FCI and PDS
- use of Neem coated urea and NBS (Nutritional Based subsidy).
- PAHAL scheme for LPG subsidy.
- Extensive use of JAM trinity.
- Benefit under DBT - directly transfer to senior most female of the family.
- Introduction of E-Rupee to check misuse of cash subsidy.

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With all these reform measures, Govt is successful in reducing leakage of subsidy, saving the expenditure on subsidy and effective benefit to consumers.

Benefits of DBT for Central Govt (2022-23)

- Total Ministry using DBT is 53.
- Total schemes 812 (Central govt)
- Total no. of transactions 594 crore.
- Total amount transferred under DBT is 624886 Cr.
- Estimated gain 273093 Cr.

Same type of saving also happening in Bihar like

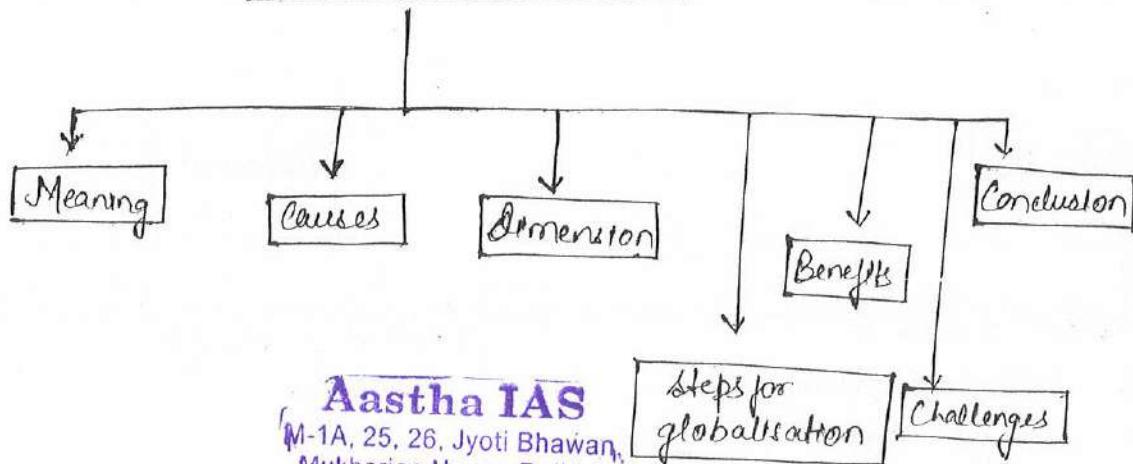
1. The total transfer - 72049.49 Cr.
2. total no. of schemes is 173.

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20/4/23

Class-17

Globalisation.



Meaning:

To connect economy of a country with rest of ^{world economy} countries through which free flow of capital, free flow of technology, free flow of goods and services, free flow of labourers, ensures.

Globalisation in India ^{considered as} started since 1991. In 1991 new Industrial policy was introduced which main base was LPGI (Liberisation, Privatisation, Globalisation).

↓
to remove need of licence.

↓
Priority to Private sector in Industry and other activities.

↓
to integrate Indian economy with rest of world economy.

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Causes:

In India, causes to start globalisation in India can be divided in two parts :—

Causes of globalisation

Domestic causes

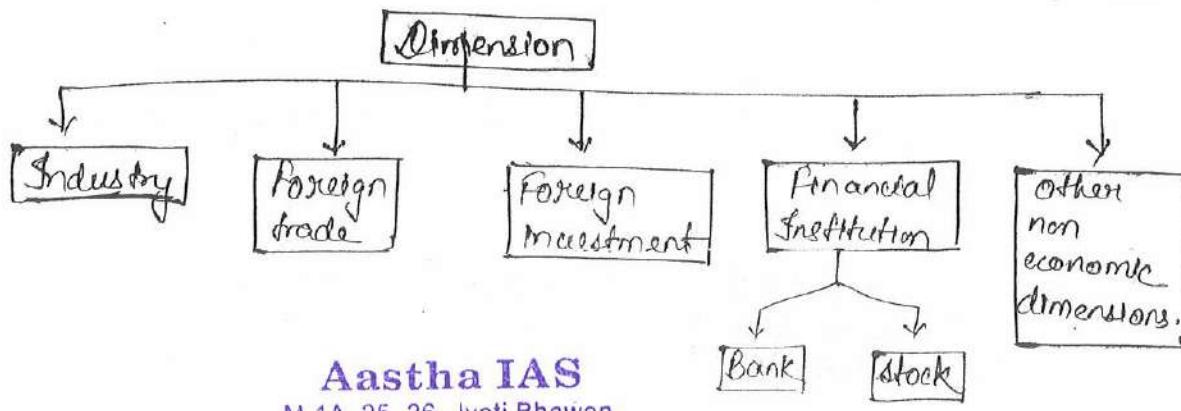
- to increase industrial capital through FDI.
- to increase liquidity in stock exchange.
 - ↓ through FII - foreign institutional investment
- to meet out foreign currency requirement.
- to increase pace of economic development.
- to increase opportunity of employment.
- poverty alleviation.
- to increase revenue of government.

External causes

- Need of Foreign currency.
- Gulf crisis (Iraq-US conflict).
- emergence of WTO and establishment in 1995.
- the neighbouring countries of India are already globalised e.g. China, ASEAN (south east asian countries).
- globalisation in pressure of world Bank and IMF.
- In the pressure of American MNC.

Multi National company

In the background of these causes globalisation
was started in India, which has multiple dimensions—



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21/4/23

1. Industry : Infrastructure &
Human resource, FDI.

Class-1B

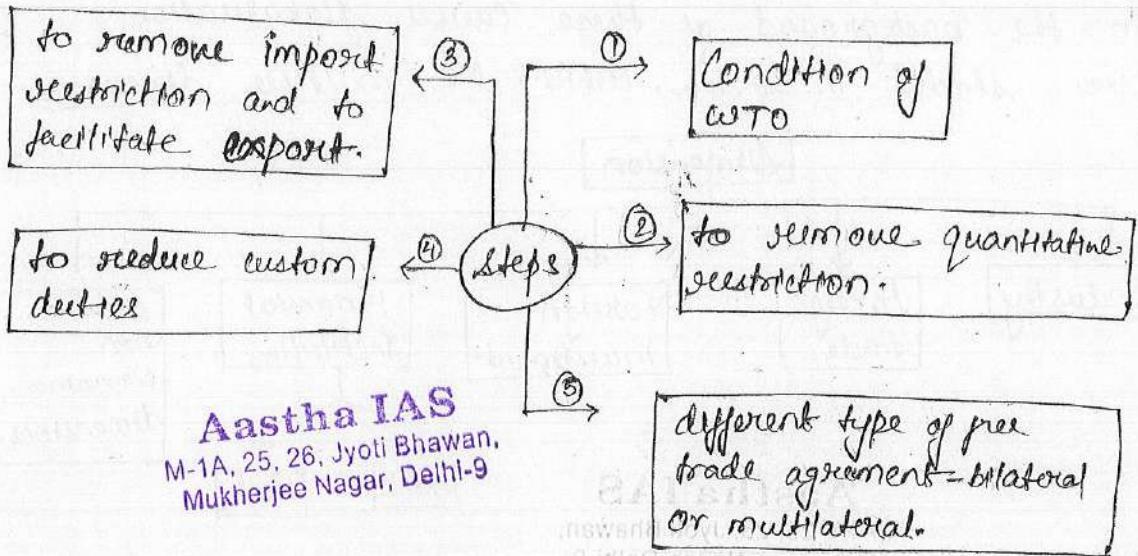
New Industrial policy was ~~was~~ introduced in 1991
for Globalisation. Under this policy —

1. Permission of FDI. — introduction of capital
 2. to remove need of license.
 3. Single window approval.
 4. to strengthen domestic private sector — privatisation & disinvestment.
 5. Infrastructure development.
 6. Human resource development / skill development.
PMKVY Kaushal Vikas Yojana.
 7. To promote Make in India.
 8. To encourage foreign multinational companies.
 9. e-Biz portal.
-
2. Foreign Trade : - goods & services - free flow.

In case of Globalisation, free flow of goods and services takes place. In this regard steps taken —

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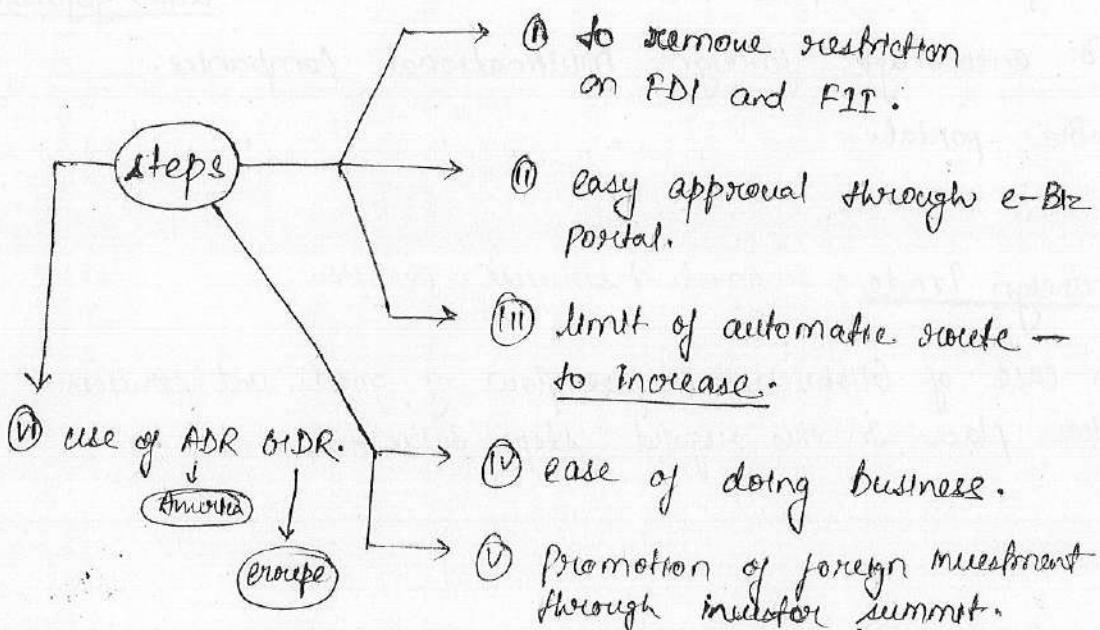


3. Foreign Investment :

Foreign Investment is the most important component of foreign trade — "Globalisation".

1. Source of foreign currency
2. received of condition of related country
3. source of commercial / business capital
4. modern technology and capital / investment required.

In this background, to get foreign investment, steps taken —



4. Financial Institutions :

- ① Stock exchange.
- ② Insurance company.
- ③ Pension fund managing company.
- ④ Banking system.

Qualified foreign investor

FII and QFII reform.

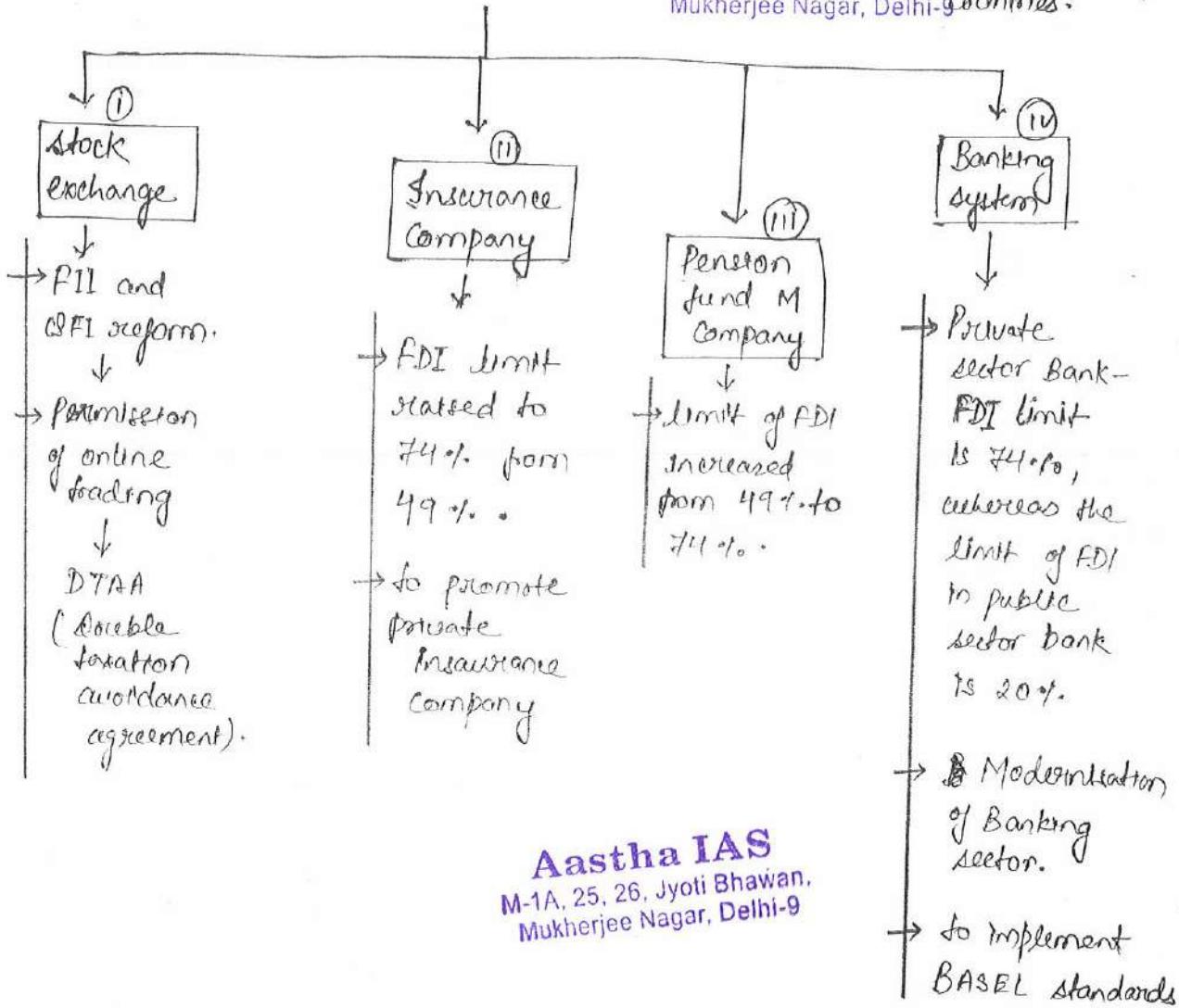
Permission of online trading.

DTAA —

Double taxation avoidance
with various countries.

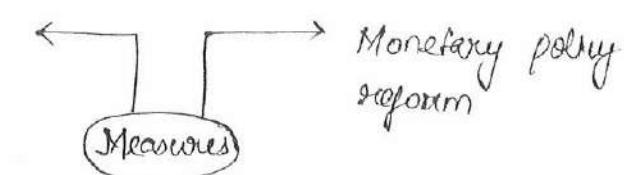
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With all these dimension of globalisation, some other measures also taken for globalisation —

Physical reform →
reform in tax system.



to implement money convertibility.

ITR

National e-gov plan

Globalisation

acceptance

of democracy

all over world.

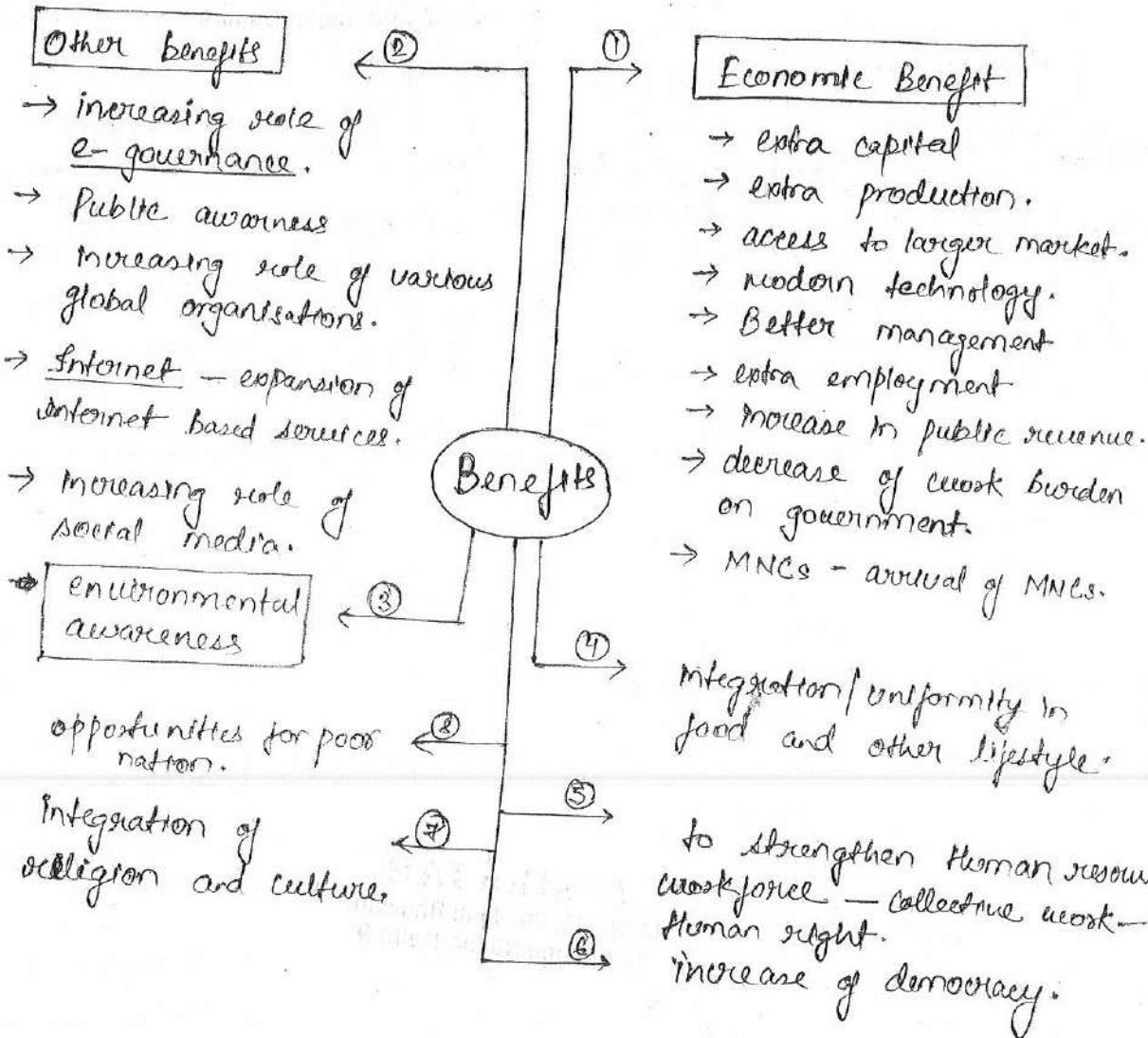
With the economic globalisation, administrative globalisation

also happening. It also includes globalisation in life style including language and use of technology.

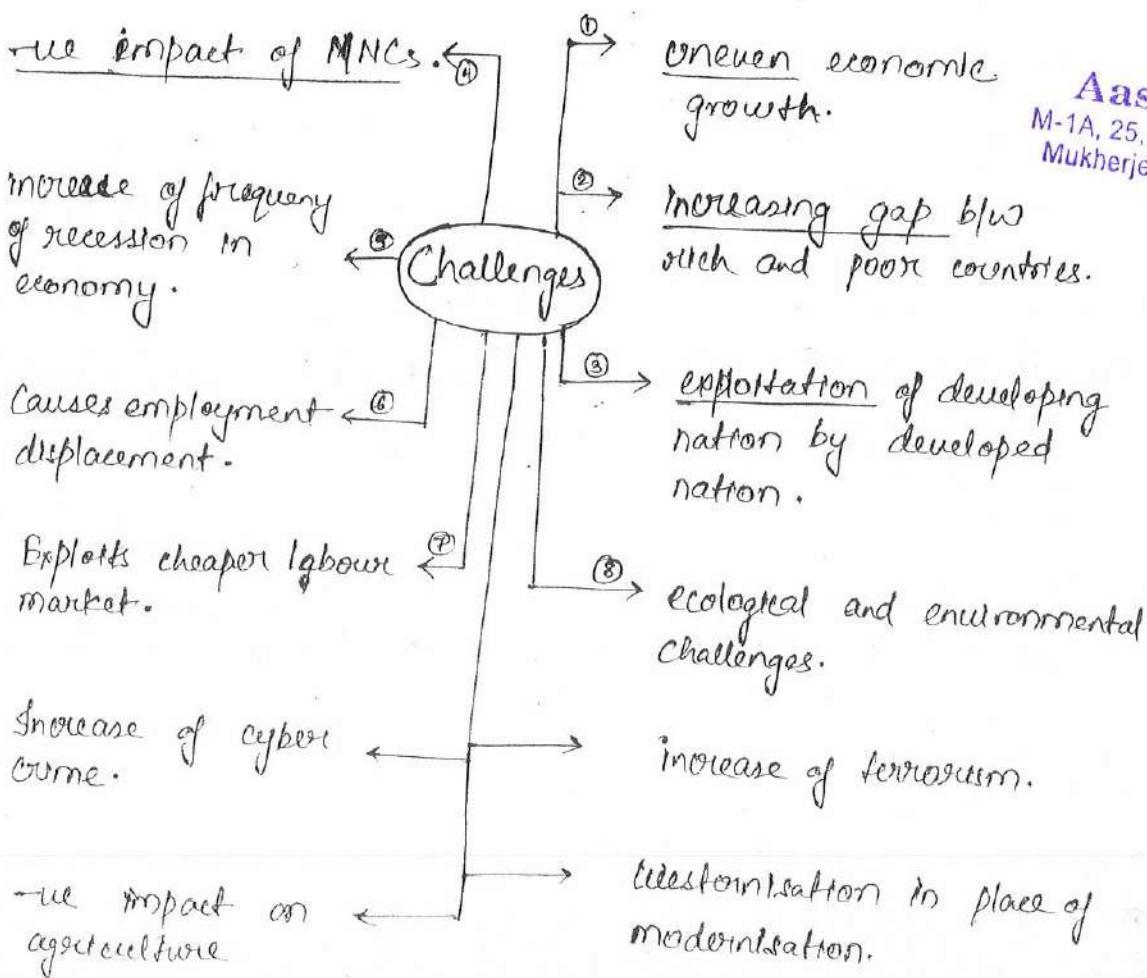
Benefits of Globalisation :

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With all these true aspects, there are certain challenges of globalisation.



Inspite of these challenges, Globalisation is a positive process. In India to increase this process, economic reform speeds up.

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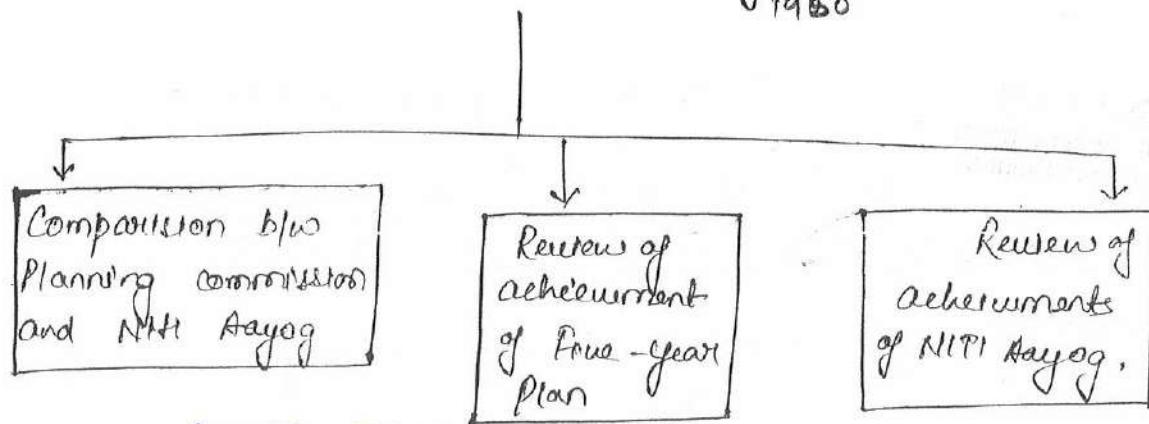
26/4/28

NITI Aayog ;

2015 Planning commission .

Class - 20

1950
2015



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Comparison between Planning commission and NITI Aayog :-

Plan model of development was adopted after independence in India. To implement this model planning commission was set up in 1950. 1st five year plan was started in 1951 whereas the 12th five year plan was completed in 2017. In 2015 NITI Aayog was set up in place of planning commission to transform India and a New developed India.

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There are various similarities and dissimilarities in planning commission and NITI Aayog although the main objective of both are to make India a developed Nation.

Comparison b/w Planning commission and NITI Aayog —

<u>Base of Commission</u>	<u>Planning commission</u>	<u>NITI Aayog</u>
<u>Establishment</u>	1950 ↓ dissolved - Aug 2014	1 Jan 2015 ↓ still working.
Aastha IAS M-1A, 25, Jyoti Bhawan, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-9	Established by Cabinet	Established by Cabinet
<u>2. Nature</u> →	advisory	advisory
<u>3. Legal status</u> →	extra-constitutional	extra-constitutional
<u>4. Structure</u> →		
○ <u>Ex-officio Chairman</u>	Prime minister	Prime Minister.
○ <u>Actual Head</u> →	Deputy chairman - appointed by Cabinet	Deputy chairman appointed by cabinet.
<u>5. Members</u> →	Last commission had 8 full time members. → Cabinet ministers are special mafisies.	full time members - 4. → Part time members = 2. → Ex-officio members - 4 Cabinet minister. → special mafisies - eight now at present - 5
<u>6. States participation</u> →	Through NDC - National Development Commission. → CM are members.	governing council. → CM are members.
<u>7. Role</u> →	To prepare five year Plan. → financial allocation	As a think tank. to give suggestion to transform India.

8. Policy making-

- monitoring of implementation.
- review of achievements.
- Role in ~~plan~~ Policy making

9. Financial power-

extensive financial power - to determine Plan expenditure of Budget, allocation of resources to state.

- No role in policy making.
- No financial power, can only advise regarding public income and expenditure.

10. Philosophical →
Base

One size fits to all, that is over centralisation.
eg - MNREGA - for all over the country.

different plans and schemes for regional requirement, i.e., based on decentralisation.

11. Nature of Role
of States -

Passive role.
↓
only role is to approve ~~plan~~ plans in five years.

Active role.

governing council is continuously working and dynamic organisation contributing states opinion in making of nation.

12. Developmental
Orientation →

Top to bottom.

Bottom to up, i.e., role of local bodies states are active in suggestions.

13. Nature of Planning

Indicative planning

the macro target
and the procedure
both determined by
Planning commission.
eg- Housing to all,
and how it could
be achieved and
also size of house.

Imperative planning

macro target
determined by
NITI Aayog and
how it will be
achieved the
process determined
by implementing
agencies.

14. Conclusion



- More static, over
Centralised.
- slightly powerful.

- more dynamic
- because of diversified
membership.
- extensive range
of working i.e -
can give suggestion
for any issue.

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Overall, Planning commission created a strong base
of development in India from where NITI Aayog
is trying to transform India from developing to
developed nation. NITI Aayog with diversified
nature of membership and open for any type of
suggestion making it more practical and suitable
organisation to transform India.

Review of achievement of Plan model of development

After Independence, plan model of development was adopted in India for optimum ~~efft~~ utilisation of limited resources to get fast development. Under Planning commission since 1951 to 2017 total 12 five year plan was implemented with some plan holiday.

Planning commission authorised for preparation of 5 year plan, resource allocation, monitoring of implementation of plan priorities and also review of achievements. Five year plan priorities implemented with participation of → 1st - central govt

2nd - state govt

3rd - Private participation including domestic and foreign.

Five year plan mainly focused on development of agriculture, industry, infrastructure, human resources, service sector like financial market, tourism, foreign trade, domestic trade, etc.

The achievement of all five year plans since 1951 are encouraging although many challenges still remains which are considered by NITI Aayog to transform India and make India a developed nation.

Achievements of 5 year plans :

Base	1950	Present time
① Economic achievements →		
② Total food grains production →	505 cr ton	31.5 cr. ton.
③ Total milk Production →	1.7 cr ton	22 cr ton.
④ Horticulture Production →	Aastha IAS M-1A, 25, 26, Jyoti Bhawan, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-9	34.16 cr ton.
⑤ Electricity generation →	1400 megawatt	481 gigawatt.
⑥ National Highway →	19.8 thousand km.	1.5 lakh km
⑦ Railway route length →	53.6 thousand km	67.4 thousand km.
⑧ Foreign currency reserve →	21.6 BUSD.	5804 BUSD . 584 BUSD.
⑨ Size of GDP →	130.6 BUSD	3.5 trillion USD.
⑩ Share of agriculture in GDP →	59.2 %	18 %.
⑪ Social indicators →		
⑫ Total population →	36.10 cr	142 cr
⑬ Literacy →	18.3 %	77 %.
⑭ Male literacy →	22.7 %	87.2 %.
⑮ Female literacy →	8.9 %	70.3 %.

- ① Life expectancy - 30 years almost 70 years.
- ② Child mortality - 146 per/1000. 28 per/1000.

Conclusion -

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Above data clearly indicating encouraging growth during five year plan. Some other achievement can also identified during this phase are -

1. establishment of various organisation like 1948 Atomic Energy commission.

1954 estb of BARC and DAE

dept of atomic energy.

1958 estb of DRDO.

1965 estb of FCI, CAP, ~~IDBI, UTI~~

1964 - UTI, & IDBI.

1966 - Beginning of green revolution.

1969 - ISRO

1974 - Nuclear weapon Test.

1975 - Launch of Aryabhata.

1978 - Beginning of Rolling plan.

1982 - estb of NABARD and extm Bank.

1969 & 1980 - Nationalisation of private Bank.

1985 onward - ICL revolution.

1991 - beginning of LPB

1992 - Statutory status given to SEBI.

1995 - Mid day Meal scheme.

1998 - Nuclear weapon test.

2000 - Beginning of Antoday scheme and PMGSY

2002 - 86th Constitutional amendment to make right to education a fundamental right.

2001 - Beginning of Golden Quadrilateral roads bonds revolution in India.

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2005 - implementation of RTI Act.

2006 - implementation of MGNREGA - (right to employment became a legal right).

2006 - implementation of SEZ Act 2005.

2008 - Global recession.

2008 - Nuclear deal.

2007 - Beginning of 2nd generation of green revolution.

after 2014
onward → Many structural reform taken place like -

- ① Dissolution of planning commission
- ② estab of NITI Aayog.
- ③ Dropping of plan model of development.
- ④ Demonetization in 2016
- ⑤ extinction of JAM Trinity
- ⑥ beginning of Make In India, and other various schemes under NITI Aayog to transform India.

Some imp Act and policy also introduced during
five year plan are -

1. Industrial policy 1956
2. Maternity Benefit Act 1961.
3. MRTP Act 1969
4. Environmental protection Act 1986.
5. Forest conservation Act 1980.
6. SC/ST (prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989
7. Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique Act, 1994.
8. POCSO Act, 2012
9. Four new labour court also introduced to minimize industrial dispute and promote labour safety and benefits.

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10. NFSI, 2013.

National food security Act, 2013

With all these achievements, many challenges remains with plan model of development like -

Human Development report

A/c to HDR^{report}, India Ranked 182nd position.

A/c to Global Hunger report, India ranked 107th position, out of 121 countries.
multidimensional Poverty Index

A/c to MPI, more than 25% of population are still living below poverty line. The problem of mal-nutrition, anemia in pregnant women, wasting, stunting in children are still major failure of 5 year plan.

Inufficient Infrastructure, regional disparities, income disparities, environmental challenges, rural-Urban divide, slow pace of economic development, corruption in governance are still important challenge of development.

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Since 2015, NITI Aayog addressing all these challenges and giving suggestions for short term, medium term and long term to eliminate these challenges and to make India a developed nation.

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sq.
rd
nu-dint
slow pace of econ dev
corrupt regd
over dev

#

Initiative and Review of achievements of NITI Aayog:

27/9/23

Class-21

On 1st Jan 2015, NITI Aayog was established in place of Planning Commission to give suggestion regarding transformation of India from a developing nation to developed nation. NITI Aayog headed by PM emerged as the most imp think tank to provide suggestion.

Objectives to establish NITI Aayog were —

1. To provide suggestion for development.
2. To identify challenges.
3. To improve Central - State relation for working together.
4. to make India a developed nation.
4. To ensure participation of local bodies in policy making & implementation.
5. To find out best model of development through competition b/w implementing agencies → it may be state, universities, hospitals, municipalities.
6. promotion of innovation.
7. Use of ICT in governance.

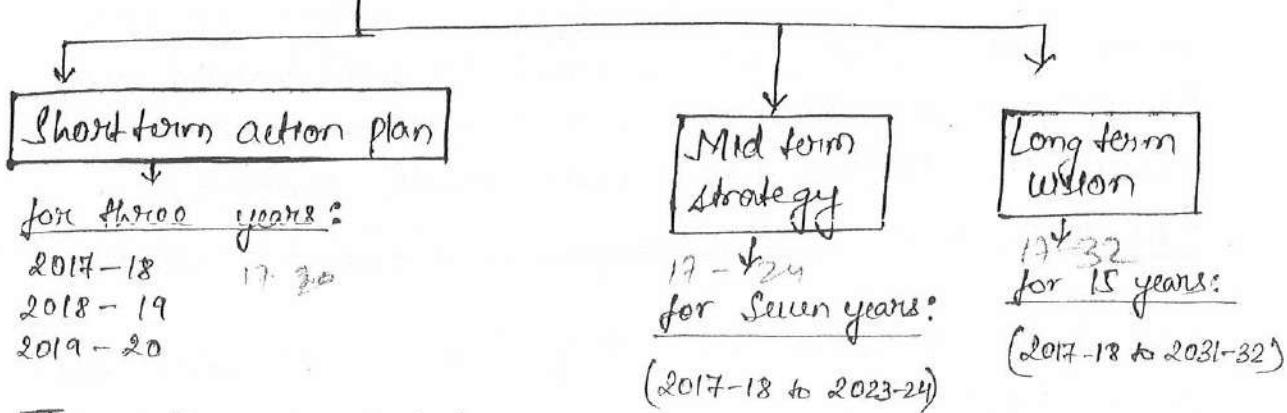
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In the background of these objectives, NITI Aayog started working since 1st Jan 2015. In last 9 years NITI Aayog is successfully in fulfilling objectives of their establishment like —

Achievements of NITI Aayog :

(i) Alternative of five year plan.



This action plan include Poorvitesh map to make human life dignified, like Housing for all, electricity for all houses, SBM - Bharat Mission, Offswala scheme, road connectivity to all village. Sunset clause need to this regard. (Certain date forgot achieved).

It include education, health, environment, governance reform, and balance in regional disparities.

This vision include solution of all challenges of internal India and to make India a strong nation externally.

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NITI Aayog also prepared a detail white paper ^{Prepared} ~~white paper~~ ~~India@75~~ India@75. It include the present situation of various sectors, challenges, suggestions etc forward.

ATAL Innovation mission - is an imp initiative of NITI Aayog. It include Atal Incubation centre, Atal Tinkering Lab etc. This mission implemented through school, colleges, universities and other higher education institutions.

(ii) Aspirational District Programme :

It's a big initiative of NITI Aayog to ensure inclusive development. Total 112 backward districts included in this programme. 49 KPI are in use to access success of initiatives. It include Health, Nutrition, Education, Skill.

→ Key Performance Indicator.

500 backward blocks also identified for ABP - Aspirational Block Programme.

(iii) For Health and Nutritional related initiatives - include

OPD
One stop solution and source
Ayushman Bharat Scheme, Tele medicine programme, ^{OPD} outpatient department promotion of generic medicine, online OPD, Janjeevan OPD, Medical Insurance, medical education related reforms suggested by NITI Aayog.

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(iv) Education Reform - To reform education, New Education Policy 2020 suggested by NITI Aayog, Establishment

^{certified institutions}
^{university of NITI A}
are also an important initiative of NITI Aayog.

(v) Employment promotion - to promote employment and poverty alleviation, various steps have been taken like Startup, Standup, MUDRA scheme,

PM Kisan Samman Nidhi, Swamitva scheme,

POSHAN Abhiyaan, various skill development initiatives, etc.

(vi) Economic development - Under Economic development initiative, NITI Aayog focusing on Innovation,

agriculture including organic farming, Zero budget farming. Agro forestry and restoration of waste land

Promotion of NEGPAs - National e-gov programme for agriculture like - e-Nam, e-pashuhat.

(vii) Industry and Infrastructure - to promote Industry and Infrastructure CPSP - (centre public sector enterprise) reforms including disinvestment & privatization. National Monetisation pipeline, promotion of Make in India, MSME.

Infrastructure development include PM Gati Shakti, Parivahanata, National Infrastructure pipeline, National Hydrogen Project, Mission, Promotion of renewable energy, UDAN Scheme, Offcoala Scheme, Ujjala, PM-KUSUM, etc.

(viii) Development of financial sector and services -

UPI, Fintech, are the most imp achievement of NITI Aayog. Financial inclusion is successful in India. BK Bharat Sreshtha Bharat is an imp initiative of NITI Aayog for integration of India.

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(ix) NITI Aayog is also working for strong federal structure which include cooperative and competitive Federalism, Growing Council as active around year and participating actively in policy making. DMO - Development Monitoring evolution office of NITI Aayog engaging states and UTs through period knowledge sharing webinars, training.

(x) SSM - State Support Mission - It include states active participation and central support in determining inclusive growth strategy, economic goals, establishment of institutions to make India a Viksit Bharat @ 2047. meeting with chief minister, National conference of chief

Secretary — aimed to achieve target of cooperative federalism.

(xii) For Monitoring and evaluation — DMEO estd by NITI Aayog. Various Index prepared for evaluation like DGIQI - data governance quality index, 74 ministries and department related data included in this Index to evaluate performance of these ministry and department.

Champion Portal — It's a portal used for goal time monitoring of development and achievements of schemes.

Pragati Portal — Online platform to monitor common man grievances and important programmes, projects launched by government.

My-Gov Portal — It's a G2G and citizen engagement platform.

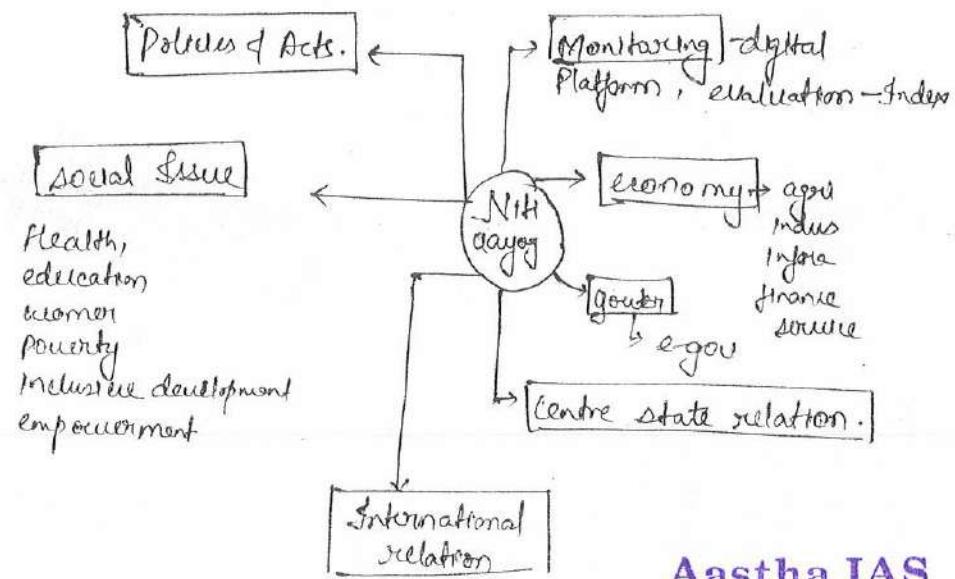
Some Imp Index by NITI Aayog :

1. S-DGI India Index.
2. Multi dimensional poverty Index.
3. SDGI Urban Index
4. School Education Quality Index
5. State Energy & Climate Index
6. Global Innovation Index
7. India Innovation Index
8. State Health Index
9. District Hospital Index
10. Composite water Management Index
11. Export preparedness Index
12. Cleanness Index India.

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On the basis of all the indexes and monitoring platform NITI Aayog is working to monitor and evaluate govt initiatives.

Overall with diversified participation of experts bureaucrats ~~and~~, head of state, NITI Aayog is working to transform India from developing nation to developed Nation by 2047.

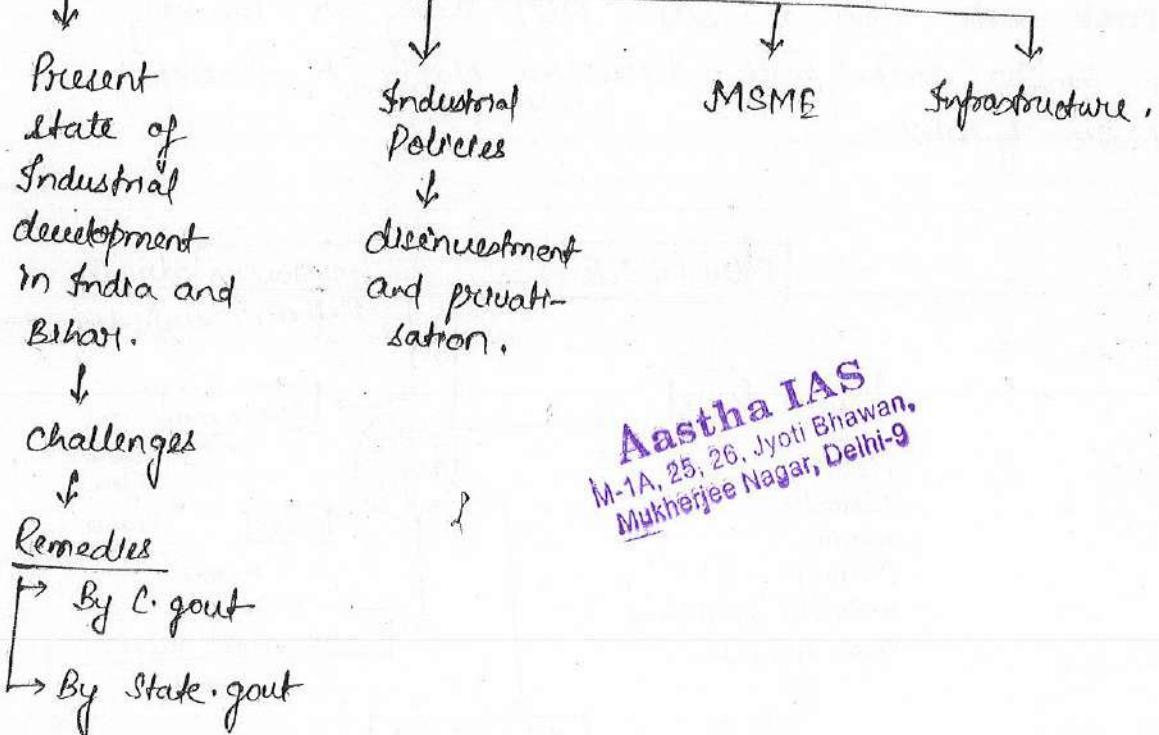


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21/5/23

Class - 22

Industries and Infrastructure :



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Present state of Industrial development in India and Bihar.

Search -
quitting
writing -
digging
out

Secondary sector include four industrial activities like

- (i) Manufacturing
- (ii) Construction
- (iii) Mining & Quarrying
- (iv) Electricity, water supply and Gas.

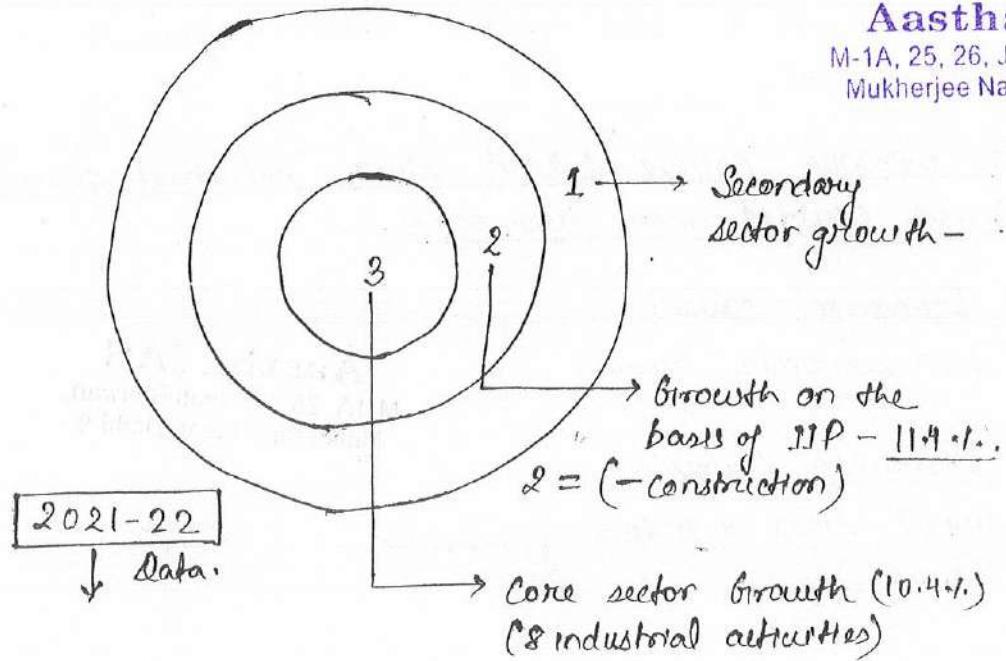
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The share of secondary sector in GDP ~~24.29%~~^{24.29%}, which is in Bihar ^{is} 19.5%. Secondary sector played most important role in agricultural development, growth of services, employment generation, domestic trade, foreign trade and contribution in tax collection.

The growth of industrial development may measured on various parameters like -

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Industrial growth measure overall for all four economic activities of secondary sector. For year 2022-23 it is 11.8% and for Bihar it is 10.98%.

— export II
GDP II
development II
industry II
domestic market II

Industrial development also measured on the basis of IIP whose base year is 2011-12 and it include 3 out of 4 secondary activity, construction is not the part of these basket.

On the bases of IIP - (Index of Industrial production), the Industrial growth for year 2021-22 is 11.4%.

Core sector growth measured on the basis of 8 Industrial activities which include coal, crude oil, Natural Gas, Refinery Products, Fertilizers, Steel, Cement, and electricity.

The 8 core industry comprise 40.27 percent of the weight of items included in the IIP. For year 2021-22 the core sector growth is 10.4%.

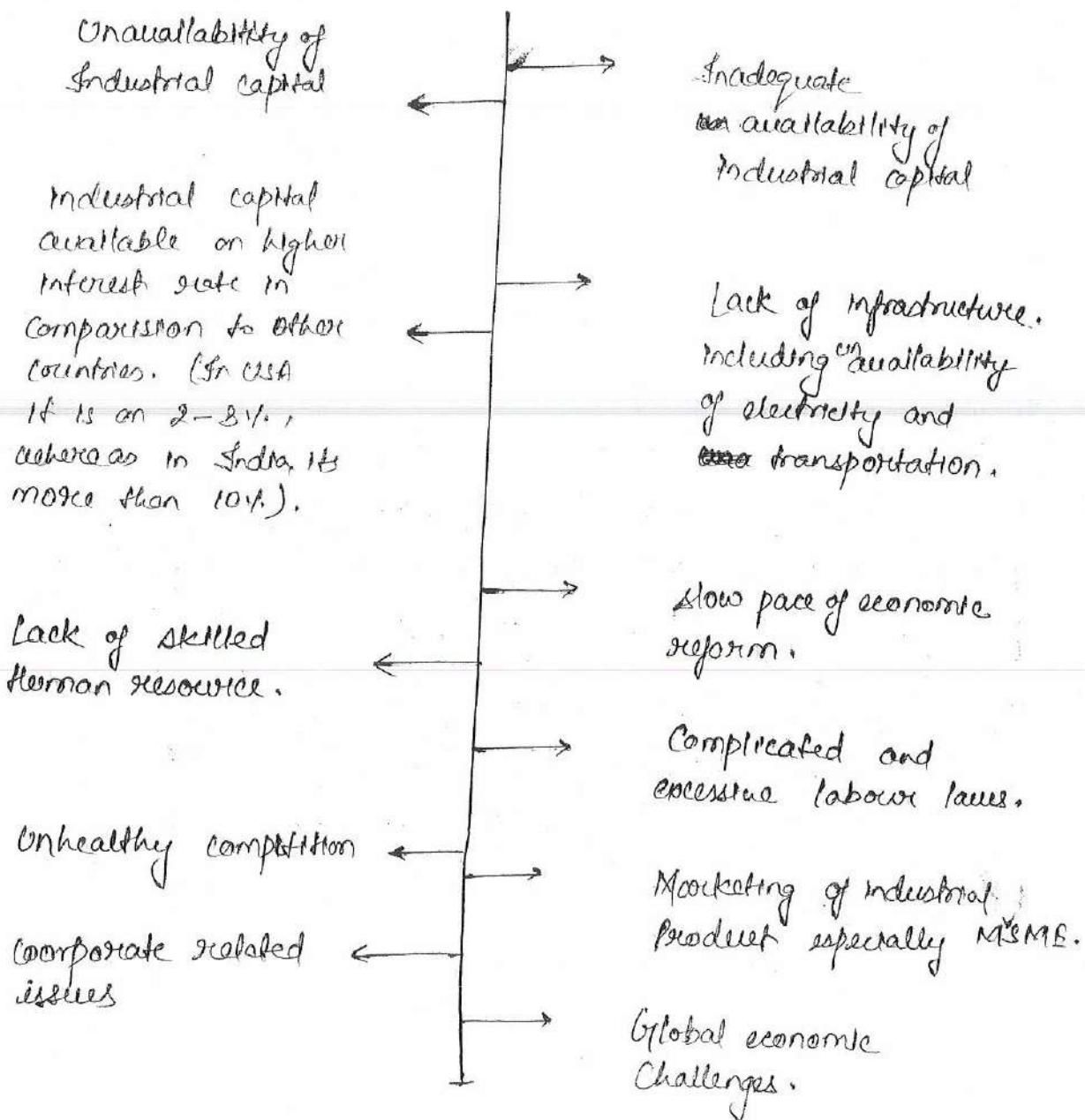
Industrial growth in India and Bihar are slow in comparison to other states and other countries. Corona pandemic also affected industrial growth in recent years.

The various causes behind slow industrial growth can be divided into three parts—

- (i) Economic causes
- (ii) Non economic causes.

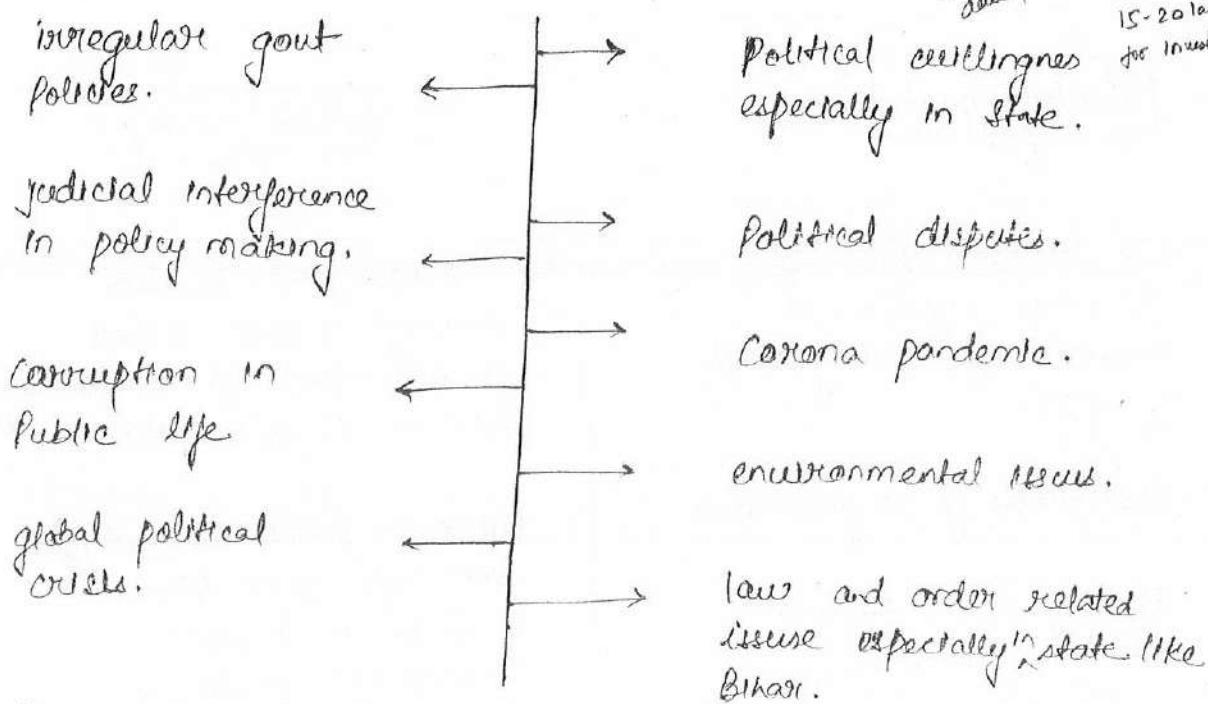
(i) Economic causes:

Behind slow industrial growth—



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(II) Non-economic causes :



PM Kisan Yojana
↳ informed to farmers
↓ market access ↑↑
↳ skilled development.
JNNR -
MUDRA Scheme
15-20 lakh
for investment

Because of all these causes, industrial development seriously affected in India and Bihar which leads —

- excessive import of manufactured goods
- increase of services without strong support of manufacturing
- slow pace of employment generation
- lower industrial competition.
- regional disparity in industrial development
- slow pace of financial sector growth
- lower size of domestic and foreign trade.

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Govt of India and Bihar, both are taking various steps to ~~pro~~ check these challenges and promote industrial development.

Industrial Development Initiatives:

Central govt

- To increase pace of economic reform, it include removal of hurdles of FDI.
- Promotion of e-governance.
- Ease of doing business related initiatives.
- Consolidation of labour laws and,
- E-governance initiative for labour law compliances.
- easy availability of industrial capital specially for start up, Mudra scheme.
- MSME reform.
- Make in India, Digital India, PLI scheme.
- fast promotion of infrastructure like - PM Gati舍akti, NIP- national infrastructure pipeline, Industrial Corridor, sectoral schemes - Bharat Mala, Sagar mala, etc.

State govt

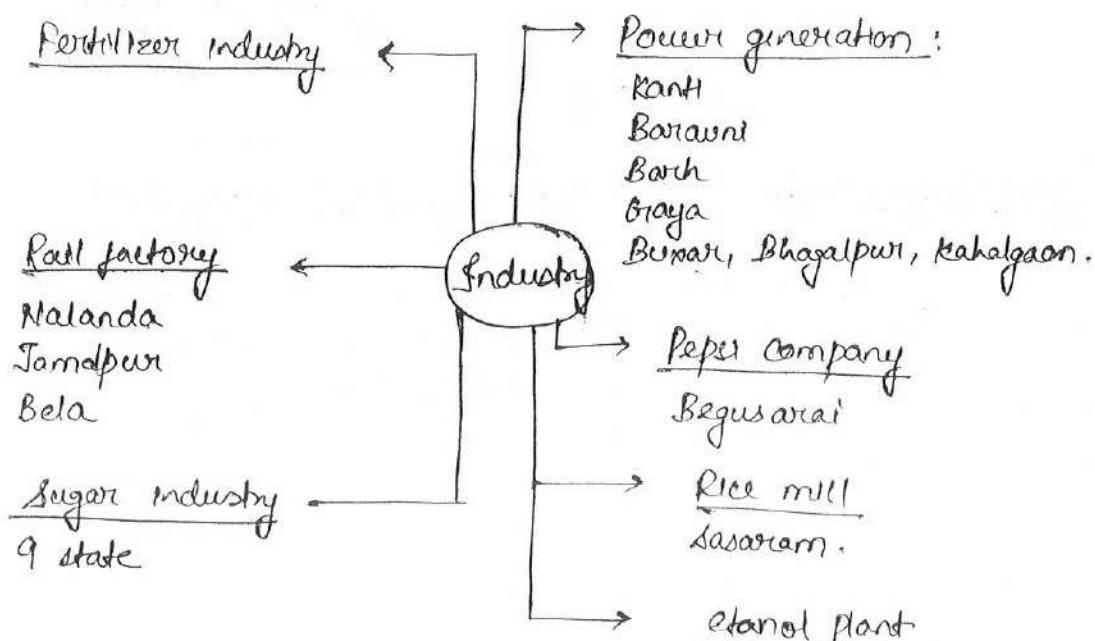
- Bihar govt is also willing to make Bihar an imp centre of manufacturing like in Make in Bihar,
- Various policies declared by govt of Bihar like - Startup 1.0 in 2017, Startup 2.0 in 2022.
- Bihar industrial investment promotion policy 2016
- Bihar ethanol production Policy - 2021
- Bihar textile and leather Policy 2022
- Bihar oxygen production Policy 2021.
- Organisation of Bihar investment summit in big cities of India.
- BIADA act 1974. It is working to promote industrial area in state 52 such area has already been developed.

- Skill development initiative.
- Initiative to promote Industry 4.0.
- Promotion of food processing industries.
- appointment of UDAY Mitra in every district as a coordinator for industrial investment
- CM - UDAYAMP Yojana for ST, SC, women, OBC and other.
- Tax concession in registry of land and also manufacturing.
- T. Nischay I.O., L.O. include skill development

Overall through all these initiatives C. govt and State govt is trying for promotion of industry in India & as well as in Bihar.

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Some large scale industries working in Bihar :



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31/5/23

Class - 23

Industrial policy :

After Independence, to provide policy support to industrial development. 1st, 1948 Industrial policy was declared. In 1956, 2nd five year plan was announced the focus of this plan was industrial development. To provide policy support to this priority 1956 Industrial policy was declared. This policy include provisions of 1948 Industrial policy and also provisions for industrial development for future.

1956 Industrial policy was replaced by 1991 New Industrial policy. This policy was declared to meet out industrial growth requirement of changing global situation and domestic requirements.

There are various similarities in both policies although the focus of both policy are to increase the pace of industrial development.

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Comparison

Industrial Policy 1956

- Policy is based on PQL (Permit Quota Licence)
- excess of control.
- mixed economy inclined towards socialism
- Based on closed economy Model

New Industrial Policy 1991

- Policy is based on LPI (Liberalisation Privatization, Globalisation)
- excess of liberalisation.
- mixed economy inclined towards capitalism.
- Globalised economy.

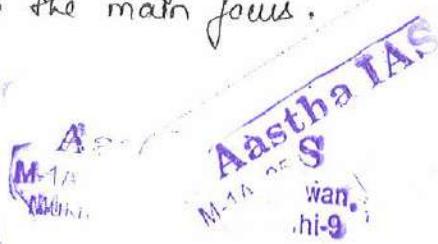
~~shifted towards~~ Industrial sector divided in 3 groups -

Group A - 17 industries - Reserved for govt.

Group B - 12 industries - Public + Private

Group C - Rest - Private + Public

→ Promotion of public sector was the main focus.



→ Compulsion of license to establish new industry.

→ Control over foreign investment.

→ Control over import on goods and services.

→ MRTP Act 1969 was implemented to control competition.

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→ Classification was abolished and almost all sector opened for private and foreign investment.

Only Nuclear energy is still reserved for public investment.

→ Promotion of private sector was focused, and accordingly disinvestment and privatisation of CPSE are happening.

→ Need of license was removed and hence, focus on liberalisation.

→ promotion of foreign investment.

→ Import rules considered as necessity to promote export.

Competition Act 2002, implemented in place of MRTP Act, to promote healthy competition.

The process of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation is still continued to make Indian economy more globalised and liberalised through on the basis of industrial growth.

1956 Industrial policy was successful in creating a base of industrial development and economic development in future like -

- development of all component of infrastructure include electricity, transportation.
- Production of steel, cement, fertilizer, consumer goods, employment generation.

With all these success, the slow pace of industrial development, absence of industrial capital, technology, had hampered, most of the PSB are in loss because of Input/Output = 111.

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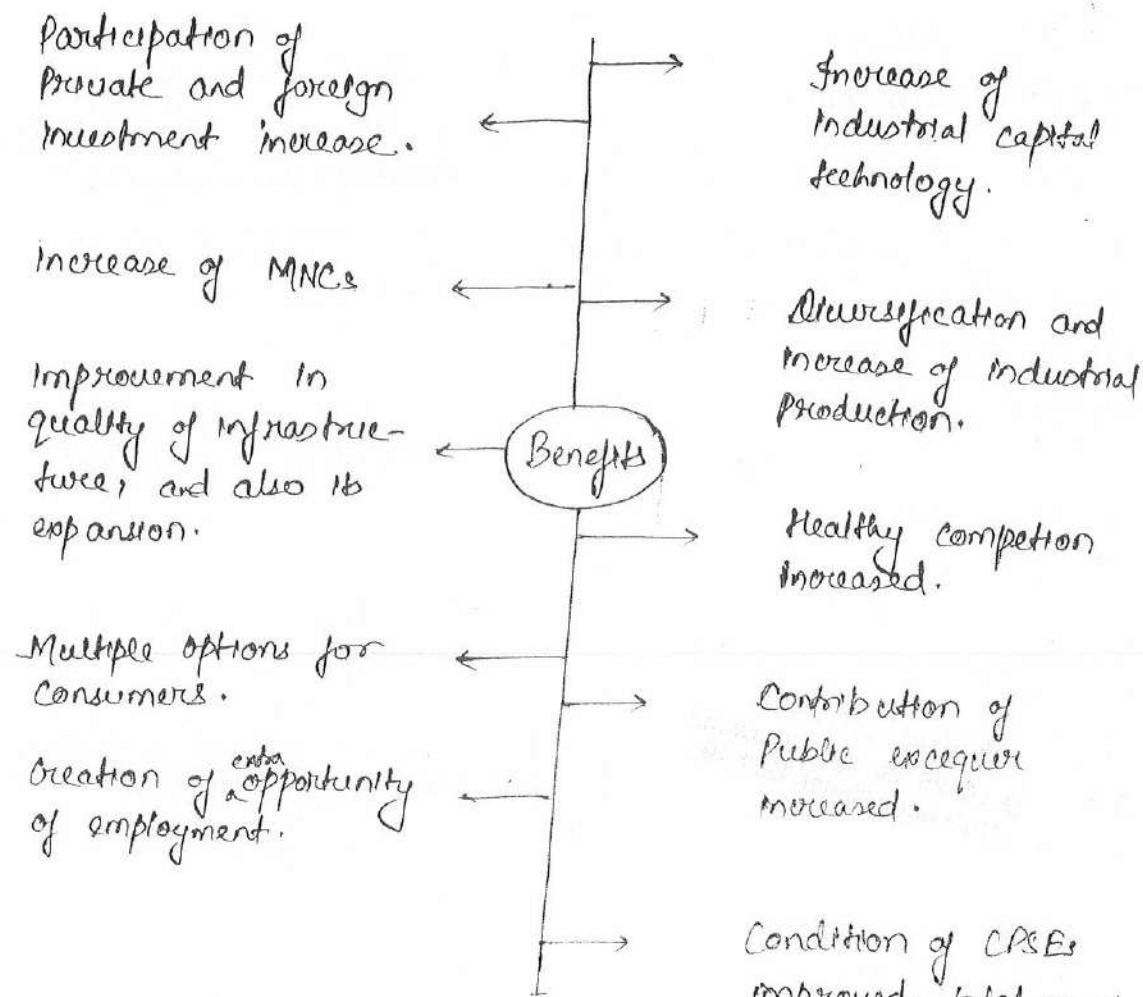
1991 policy focused on fast industrial growth with participation of public, private and foreign investment. To decrease the role of public sector and promote the role of private investment, disinvestment and privatization is still in progress of PSB. The latest ag. is ADB India and IDBI Bank, Bharat ETF also launched, NMP - National Monetisation Pipelines also started. Govt is also strengthening public sector enterprises through managerial autonomy and financial autonomy. Maha Ratna, Nar Ratna, Mini Ratna status to PSB are related in this regard.

To promote globalisation and increase FDI, various steps taken like -

- (I) Agreement with various companies like BIPA, BIPPA, CEPA, DTAA, etc
- (II) Ease of doing business initiative.
- (III) promotion of foreign investment through investment meet.

(iv) Labour laws simplification.

There are multiple benefit of 1991 Industrial policy like -



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Condition of CPSEs improved, total no. of CPSE are ~~are~~ 389, excluding insurance company. Out of these companies, 319 CPSEs are working and total no. of profit making CPSEs are

With all these benefits, 1991 Industrial policy can be considered as successful, but it has certain limitations which should be addressed through New Industrial policy like.

Regional disparity
in Industrial
development.

Lacking of sufficient
quality infrastructure

Slow pace of investment
in comparison to other
countries like China,
Vietnam.

Growth of MSME are
not adequate.

Unhealthy competition
by MNCs.

Capital intensive
focus of Industrialisation.
Unable to create
sufficient opportunity of
employment.

(Limitation)

Fluctuation in industrial
growth.

Procedural hurdles are
still existing.

No policy support
for Industry 4.0.

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To check all these limitation and challenges —
Central govt & State govt are taking various steps —

Central govt Initiative

already Noted.

State govt Initiative,

already Noted.

Topics :

- (I) Disinvestment and privatisation — 100 words
- (II) Make In India — 100 words
- (III) MSME — 100 words.

4/5/23
KVS
Bhartiya
Pratisthan

Class-24

Central
Public
Sector
Enterprises
(CPSE)

Disinvestment and Privatization.

This process is a part of economic reform started in 1991. It is related with reform in CPSE.

Disinvestment is a process to withdraw money invested in CPSE. It starts from 100% and may continue upto zero percent. Whereas as privatization is a stage of company where majority of share holding and accordingly management transfer to private sector.

There are various objective of disinvestment and privatization —

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To arrange capital
for modernisation of
related companies.

effective utilisation
of capital trapped in
loss making CPSE.

To make CPSE
dynamic and
private companies

Private participation
in management

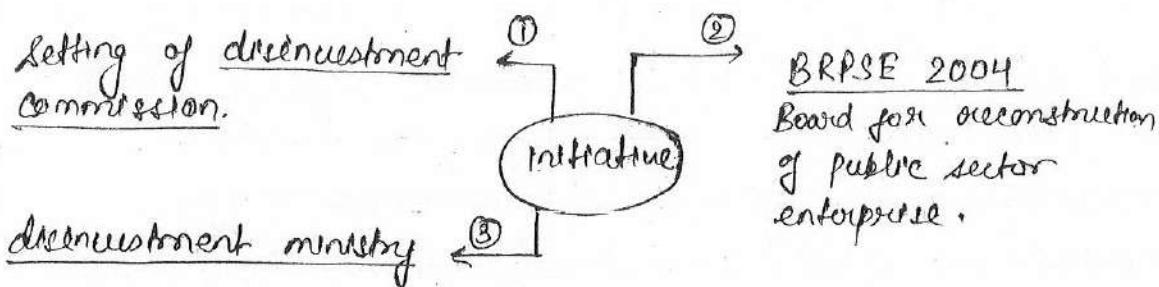
employment
generation.

Promotion of
privatization.

To arrange capital
for infrastructure
development.

To reduce physical
deficit.

Since 1991, many structural initiatives taken for disinvestment and privatisation like -



Since 2015 NITI Aayog is giving suggestion for D and Privatization.

There are many ways adopted for D and Privatization like -

- (i) Public offering
- (ii) Bharat 22 ETF
- (iii) Strategic sale - company privatised through auction to a single party, e.g. - selling of air India to TATA, IDBI to LIC.
- (iv) National Monetization Pipeline - recently launched by govt to coverage B6 lakh cr through monetization of CPSB and public assets.

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In 2005, National Investment Fund (^(NIF)) was created to deposit and use money received from disinvestment and privatization.

Overall, the present govt has decided to work as a facilitator in place of producer. Govt also willing to withdraw from all those sectors where private

Companies are performing more effectively.

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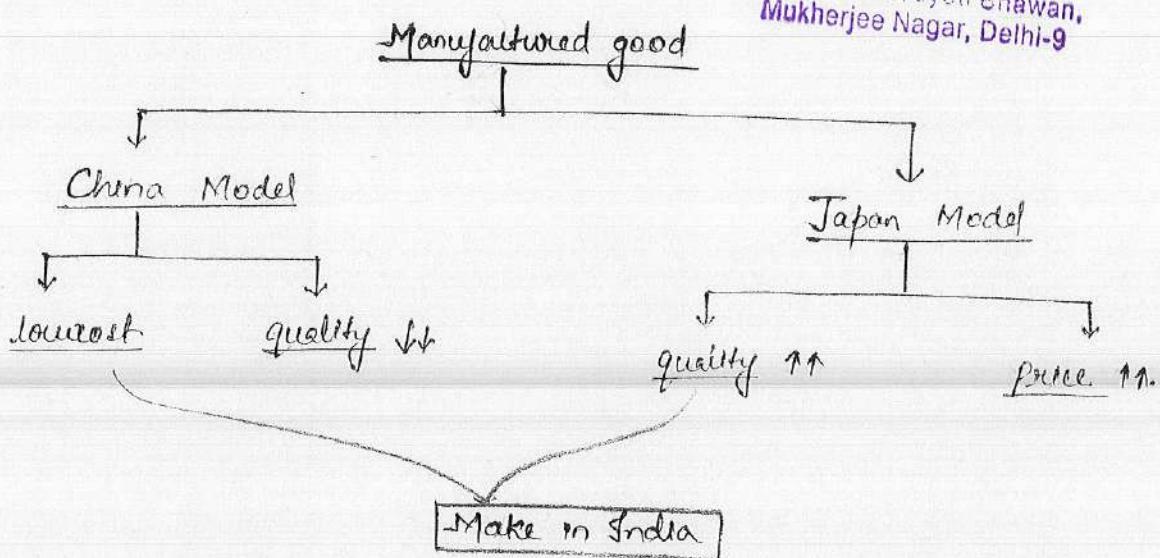
Make in India.

To promote manufacturing and making India as a hub of manufactured goods. In 2014, Make in India scheme was launched. (25 sep)

There are 3 imp objectives decided -

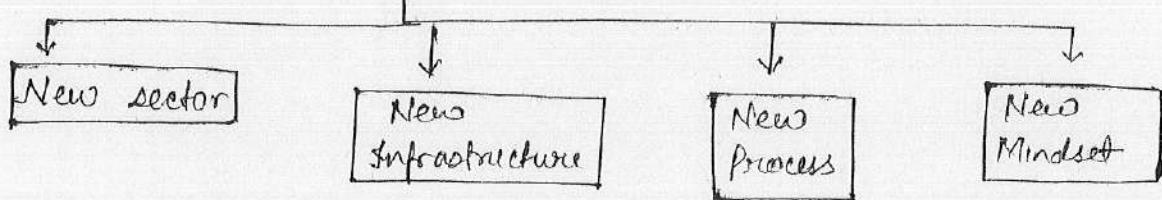
- (i) 12 to 14 percent growth of manufactured sector,
- (ii) 10 more extra opportunity of employment, and,
- (iii) Share of manufacturing sector in GDP increased to 25% by 2025.

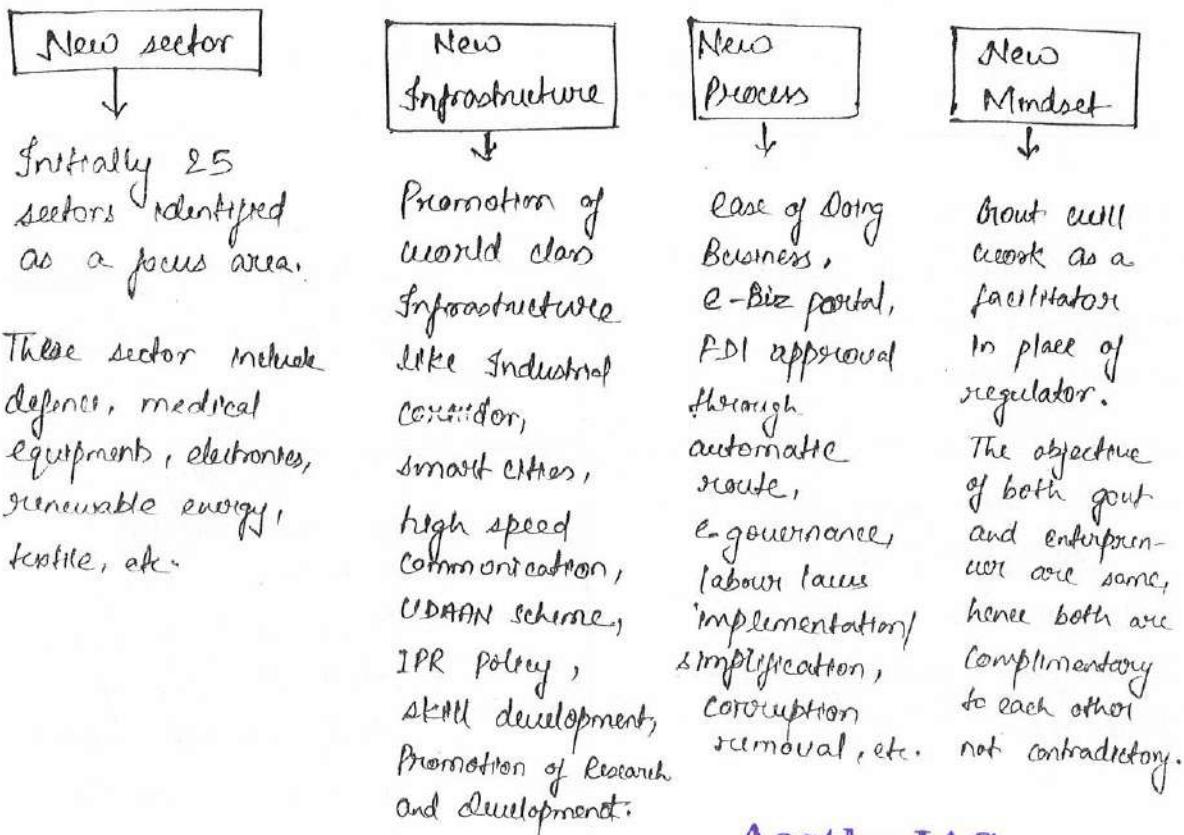
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To achieve these objective there are 4 pillars identified initially —

Four Pillars of Make in India:





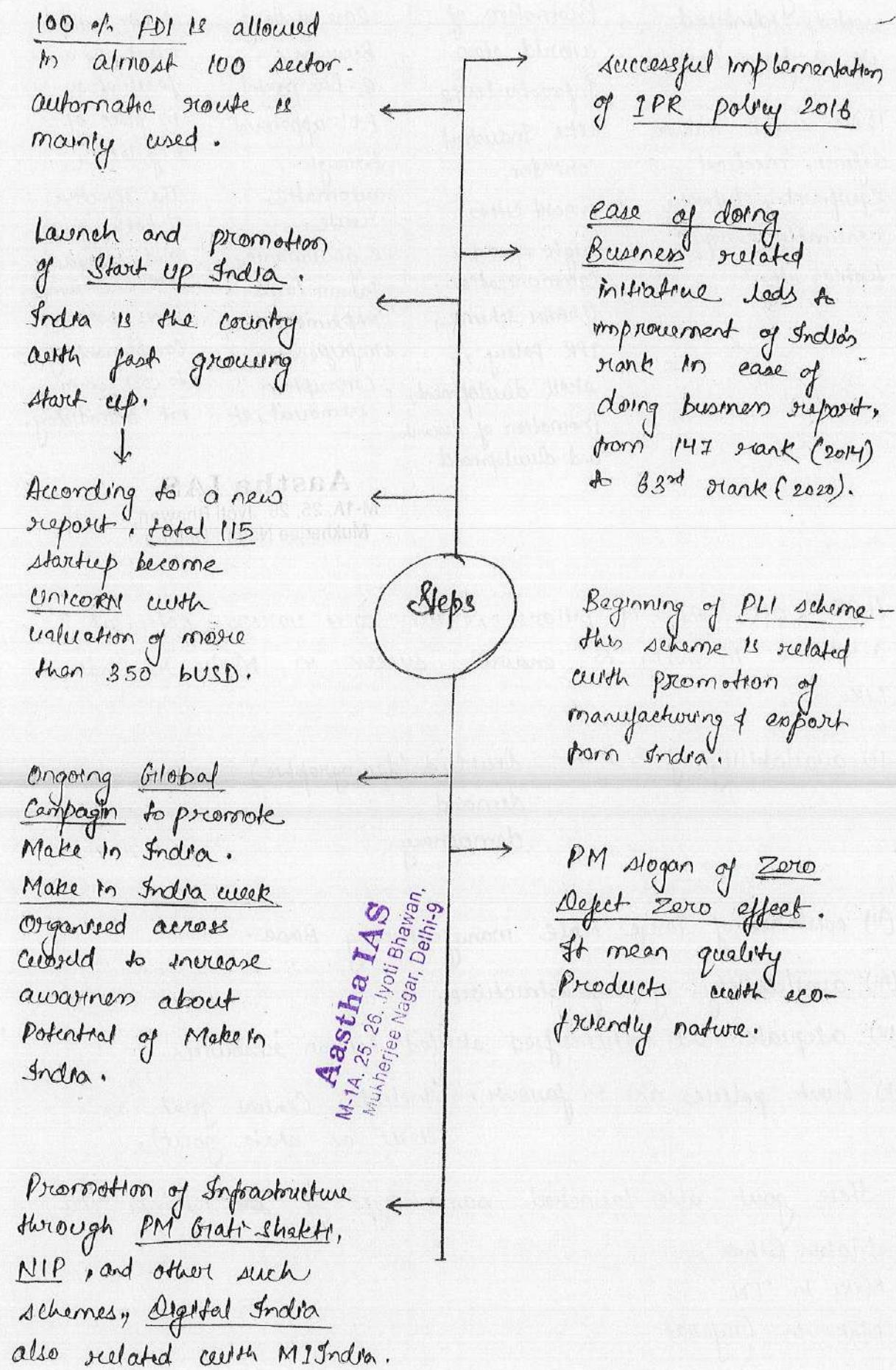
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With all these 4 pillars, there are various potential available in India to ensure success in Make In India like —

- (i) availability of B.D — dividend (demographic) demand democracy,
- (ii) existence of large scale manufacturing base.
- (iii) availability of infrastructure.
- (iv) adequate and diversified skilled human resources.
- (v) Govt policies are in favour — includes Central govt as well as state govt).

State govt also launched some type of ~~schemes~~ schemes like
Make In Bihar
Make In TN
Make In Gujarat.

To ensure success of Make in India, various steps taken by govt of India like -



Overall, Make in India is getting popularity not only in India but across world. Manufactured goods of India is creating space in domestic market as well as global market.

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Bihar govt is also taking various steps to promote manufacturing in Bihar especially production of ethanol, textile, leather product, processed food, plastic commodities, and other. Various initiative taken in this regard are — already noted.

MSME

(Micro Small and Medium Enterprises)

MSMB considered as engine of growth of industries. These industries are helpful in industrial inclusiveness. MSMED Act 2006 defined MSME. Recently this act was amended to update definition of MSME according to new challenges.

Initial definition was based on capital investment but new definition include annual turnover with Capital Investment. In New definition, division of MSME in goods and services producing category has been removed.

New definition of MSMB :

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Revised MSME classification.

Composition criteria : Investment and

Classification	Micro	Small	Medium
Capital Investment	1 crore	10 crore	50 cr
Annual Turnover	5 crore	50 cr	250 cr

This modification of definition is borrowing capacity of MSMB and also getting various govt benefits.

There are various positive aspects of MSME →

Helpful in creating opportunity of employment.

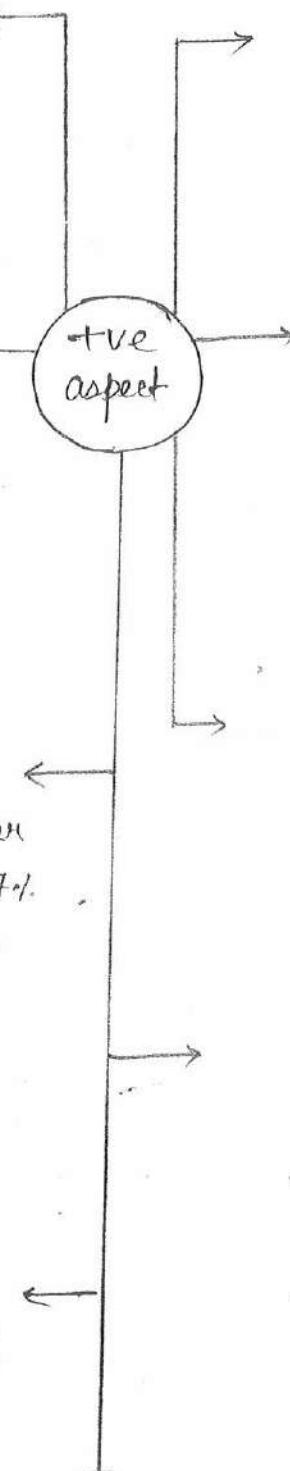
MSME are helpful in minimizing urban rural divide.

51% MSME are estd in Rural areas, and 49% in Urban areas.

5/5/23 MSME also provide opportunity of entrepreneurship to female. 20.37% enterprises owned by female.

even in employment generation, 24% are women.

MSME also contributes in export of goods and services and it is around 42%.



More than 110 employment provided in MSME.

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Strong base of industrialization.
a/c to annual report of MSME total
6.34 cr MSMEs are established in India.

Its helpful in economic inclusion like 49.72% MSME by OBC, 12.45% by SC, 4.10% by ST.

Class-25

Almost 74% of MSME are established in top 10 states including Bihar with 34.46 lakh enterprises and 5% of share.

According to 4th MSME census largest no. of MSME working in UP, in Bihar this no. is 14.70 lakh.

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MSME also contributes in GDP contributes 6.11% of many activities and 24.63% of societies.

With all these importance MSME also worked as feeder of large scale industries.

It's also helpful in development of entrepreneurship.

Optimum utilization of Natural resources available locally.

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With all these contribution MSME are important for Indian economy and industry. But there are various Challenges also exist with MSME like—

Availability of Industrial capital or various financial issues.

regulatory issues

Problem of marketing

Low productivity

Problem of collection from large scale industry.

Unhealthy competition.

problem of Infrastructure

Skilled and effective human resources.

Lack of innovation

Technical challenges.

To check these challenges, various steps taken by the govt can be divided into 2 parts.

Initiative to improve MSME:

Central govt

State govt

1. Various ICT Initiative -

- UDYAM Portal - for fast free registration of MSME.

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- Champion Portal -

One stop place for MSME grievances and handholding of new setups of MSME to face and grow. Challenges & worked on Hub and Spoke model and linked ~~MSME~~ to other department and institutions.

- MSME SAMADHAN -

related with solution of delayed payment to MSE.

- MSME SAMBANDH -

Public procurement policy Monitoring Portal

All to rule of central govt in 2012 CPSE are bound to procure 20% of their total procurement from the MSME.

- E-Sampradaan

To make awareness about govt Initiatives for MSME.

Apart from these ICT initiative credit available to MSME through SIDBI, MUDRA Bank, govt also allowed MSME to participate in Stock exchange to generate capital, Venture capital fund also created for start up.

- ASPIRE - A scheme for promotion of Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE).
- SFURTI - Scheme for Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industry.

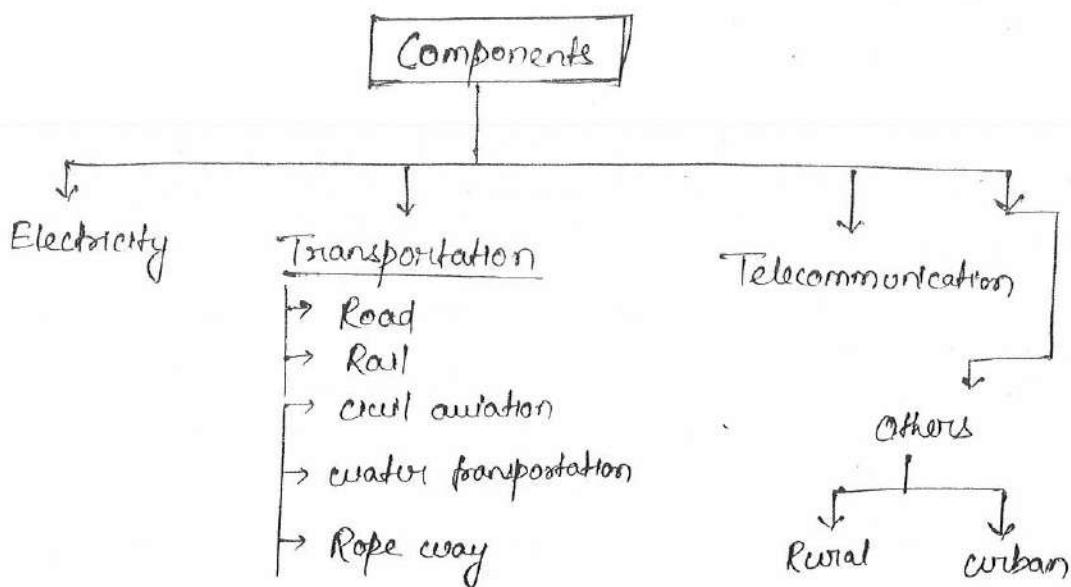
Make in India, Digital India are other scheme helpful in promotion of ~~the~~ MSME.

Development of Infrastructure in rural areas especially providing electricity, road connectivity, high speed internet connection, One dist one product, introduction of Unity Mall scheme in budget 2023-24, skill development initiatives are also helpful in strengthening MSME.

INFRASTRUCTURE.

Infrastructure is the back bone of Indian economy. The extent and quality of infrastructure determines the ability of the country to utilize its comparative advantage and enables cost competitiveness. Given the strong backward and forward linkages and the positive externalities that infrastructure generates, it can be a vehicle for social and economic transformation.

There are various components of Infrastructure—



To develop all these components, resources arranged from public sector, private sector, PPP model and also borrowing from domestic financial institutions and also from foreign financial institutions like — World Bank, NDB, ADB, AIIB, GICA, etc. Central govt launched various schemes to promote infrastructure like — National Infrastructure Pipeline, PM-Gati Sakti, National Monetization pipeline, and various other sectoral schemes like —

Rule of
govt.
Most
favoured
nation
by 2025

UDAY
SAUBHAGYA
Bharat Mala
UDAAN
SABAR Mala

Digital India programme
Parivart Mala
etc.

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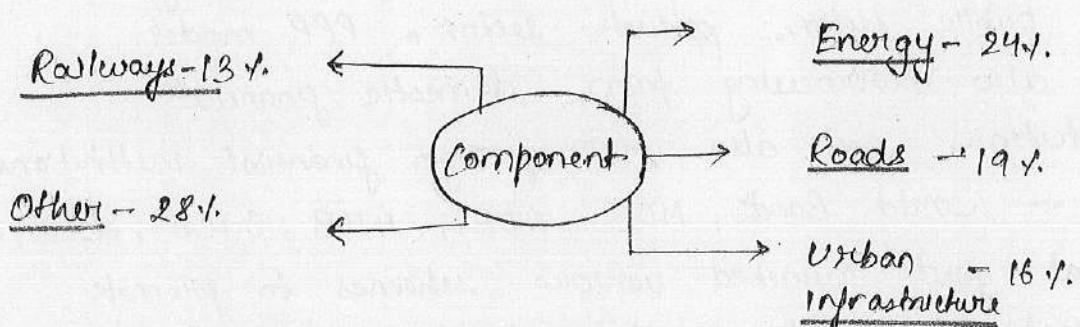
State govt is also taking various infrastructural development initiatives like development of road, Bi-pass, under pass, over bridge, rural roads, etc.

Above initiatives expanding and strengthening all components of infrastructure which leads to social and economic transformation.

National Infrastructure Pipeline.

This infrastructure development initiative launched by central govt to achieve the target of 5 trillion USD GDP by 2024-25. Total investment estimated for NIP is around Rs 111 lakh cr (US\$ 1.5 trillions).

This amount is under utilization in between 2020-2025. The component of infrastructure included under NIP are -



The capital under NIP will be contributed by

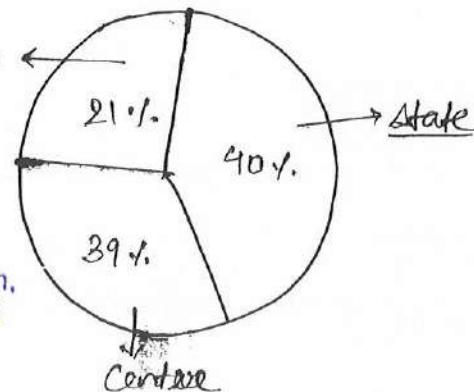
Energy sector

Private

State

Centre

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Total projects already included under NIP are 8964 projects with a total investment of 108 lakh cr. under different stages of implementation.

NMP - National Monetization Pipeline - a new initiative taken by central government to arrange capital for infrastructure development. Under this initiative there is a target to arrange Rs 8 lakh cr from public sector assets monetisation in between 2022-25. The public asset include monetization of road, rail, pipelines, power generation and transmission, tele-communication, airport, ports, etc.

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PM Gati Shakti:

Launched by PM in 2021 as a multi-modal connectivity platform for holistic and integrated planning and implementation of projects related with Indian Railways, Airways, Indian waterways, Indian roads, for easy movement of goods. PM Gati Shakti is helpful in simplification of procedure, removal of hurdles, bringing transparency, especially in implementation of NIP and other infrastructure initiatives.

To develop various infrastructure development components
sectoral initiative taken by Central and State
government, like -

Energy Sector

Electricity

1. Generation
2. transmission
3. distribution
4. Saving of electricity

① Generation:

At present total installed capacity of electric generation is 416.0 GWh. Out of it share of renewable energy and hydroelectric power plants are 40.7%. It is considered as a big achievement.

Govt is focusing on promotion of renewable energy sources and there is a target of renewable energy installed capacity by 2030 is 450 GWh.

② Transmission:

To improve transmission capacity power grid is developing high power transmission line, some lines developed with a transmission capacity of 7.5 lakh volt. National Grid also developed to maintain balance of electricity supply across 5 electric zone of India.

③ Distribution :

Distribution is the responsibility of state govt. Electricity Act 2003 and Conservation Act 2001 is in use to regulate electricity distribution. UDAY scheme launched by govt to strengthen electric distribution company financially. Private participation also allowed in electric distribution. DDU, GJY is related with electric connection to village.

Saubhagy Scheme - to connect houses

UJALA Scheme - promote use of LED bulb.

PM KUSUM - promote use of renewable energy for agriculture.

④ Saving of electricity :

Conservation of energy is also important -

Ujala scheme, star rating to electric and electronic appliances by BEE - from 1 star to 5 star, based on energy efficiency. ECBC is also compulsory, energy conservation building code - for commercial buildings, CDM (clean developmental mechanism), Carbon credit is also related with use of clean and green energy with saving of electricity.

National Hydrogen Mission, use of green fuel, use of natural gases, electric vehicles, imposition of carbon tax on coal and petrol diesel are also part of promotion of CDM.

Bihar govt is also working to provide adequate clean and green energy to cities of in Bihar. Total installed capacity of electricity in Bihar is -

Bihar govt also announced Ethanol policy, Renewable energy policy and fixed a target of 2969 MW from solar 244 MW from Biomass, 220 MW from small hydro plants. Govt is also taking steps to install smart prepaid meter. By 2025 smart prepaid meter will be installed in all houses of Bihar.

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Road :

^{2nd}
India is a country with largest road network. The total length of road network in India is 63.73 lakh km which include 144634 km State highway 186908 km and other roads 59 Lakh km, which include district roads and rural roads.

Bharat Mala prayojana initiated to develop NH highway. NHAI is also working for road safety with the use of motor vehicle amendment Act 2019.

PMGSY - is an important rural roads development initiative by govt. PMGSY 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 connecting villages through all season roads.

MY SADAK APP - developed for monitoring of development of roads.

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Parvat Mala scheme launched by govt to develop ropeway in Himalayan state, N-east and other hill areas.

These initiative to develop roads will not only benefit fast transportation of goods but also promote opportunity of employment and labour movement and other social connectivity.

Roads are also necessary to promote tourism.

6/5/23

Railway :

Two part of railway → Development
→ Rail safety and security

Class-2B

Indian railway is the 3rd largest rail network of world. The total ^{rail} length of railway is 68043 km where as running track length is 102831 km and total track length is 128305 km.

There are many reform measures taking place to make 'future Ready' railway system by 2030.

Some initiatives in this regard are -

- To establish new rail network,
- Gauge conversion from meter gauge to broad gauge,
- Doubling and tripling of railway track,
- development of dedicated freight corridors,
- Electrification of railway lines,
- Development of model railway stations, with all high class passenger amenities,
- Customer care facilities - extensive use of social media,
- Introduction of high speed train with better passenger facilities like - Vande Bharat train, Vista dome train, etc.

With all these developmental initiatives, Indian Railway is also working for road safety and security according to suggestion of Anil Kakodkar committee and Sam Pitroda committee.

Some steps like -

Introduction of Kawach as anti collision device, and with better about facilities.

removal of railway crossings by under pass, over pass.

Better Human resource management.

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use of LHB coach
(Linke Hofmann Busch)
These coaches are more safe.

use of GPS to seal traffic.

Automatic signaling system.

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Overall, all these measures are making Indian Railway more effective and more reliable.

Civil Aviation:

India's civil aviation is the fastest growing civil aviation sector of world. Ministry of Civil Aviation with participation of AAI, DGCA taking steps to improve civil aviation sector. Total 74 airports are operational in India. It will increase by 100 by 2024. Online performance of airlines are more than

90% Air traffic available in India for both domestic and international route. Central govt launched GRAN Scheme to encourage regional air connectivity made India. GRAN and GPS is in use for air traffic on domestic and international route. Use of Navigation system helped in minimizing travel time, saving of fuel and also improved safety and security.

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Water Transportation :

There are two part of water transportation in India -

- (i) Inland water transportation.
- (ii) International water transportation.

(i) Inland Water Transportation :

It is managed by IWAI Indian waterways Authority of India and, ~~international~~

(ii) International Water Transportation :

Includes ports with modern amenities. PTI (Port Trust of India) is working with participation of private and foreign investors to develop and modernize ports. Total 111 waterways given status of National water ways. And total navigable length of waterways in India is around 14850 km.

NWI is developed on Ganga river and its major part is passing through Bihar.

The Inland Vessels Act 2021 - is the main act used in inland water transportation.

The total no. of ports mainly functional in India are 13. like —

- ① Kandla port — Gujarat
- ② Nahanasewa — Mumbai
- ③ Kochi port — Chennai
- ④ Vizag — Visakhapatnam
- ⑤ Paradweep — Odisha

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Sagar Mala Scheme — Launched to develop ports in India.

It has four pillars —

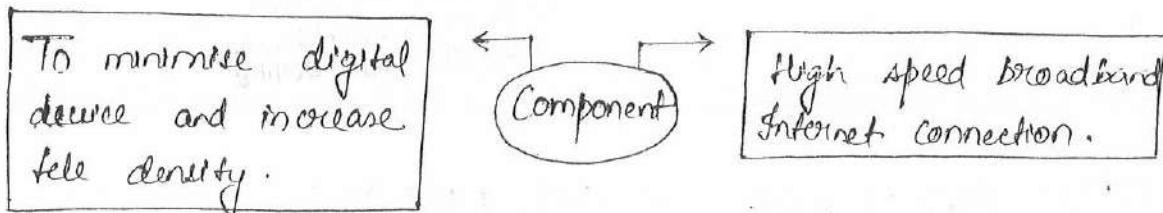
- (i) Port Modernization — include new port, capacity augmentation and efficiency improvement.
- (ii) Port connectivity — includes road, rail, civil aviation and inland waterways connectivity with logistic parks.
- (iii) Port led Industrialisation — development of smart industrial cities, clusters, and SEZ.
- (iv) Coastal community development — development of fishing harbours, tourism, processing centres and skill development.

These initiatives transformed Indian ports. The capacity of major ports which was 871.5 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA) at the end of March 2014, has increased to 1584.9 MTPA by the end of March 2022.

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Telecommunication : / Development of Digital Infrastructure.

Main focus of this Component of infrastructure are -



According to data of Nov 2022, the total telephone subscriber base in India is 117 crore. The overall tele density is 84.8 %. Urban tele density - 134 %.
Rural tele density - 58 %.

It shows the level of digital divide in urban and rural areas. There is a digital divide on region basis also. Tele density in Delhi is 270.6 %.

Tele density of Bihar is 55.4 %.

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To provide fast speed internet connectivity recently 5G introduced in India, Bharat Net project already under implementation to connect villages through optical fiber network.

National digital communication policy 2018 aimed to provide 50 Gbps internet speed initially whereas 100Gbps speed to all villages by 2025.

Govt is also spending e-governance through Digital India program. Various portals and mobile app developed by Central ministry and department and also by Bihar govt. — UMANGI — Unified Mobile app for New-Age Governance. — for citizen to access e-governance.

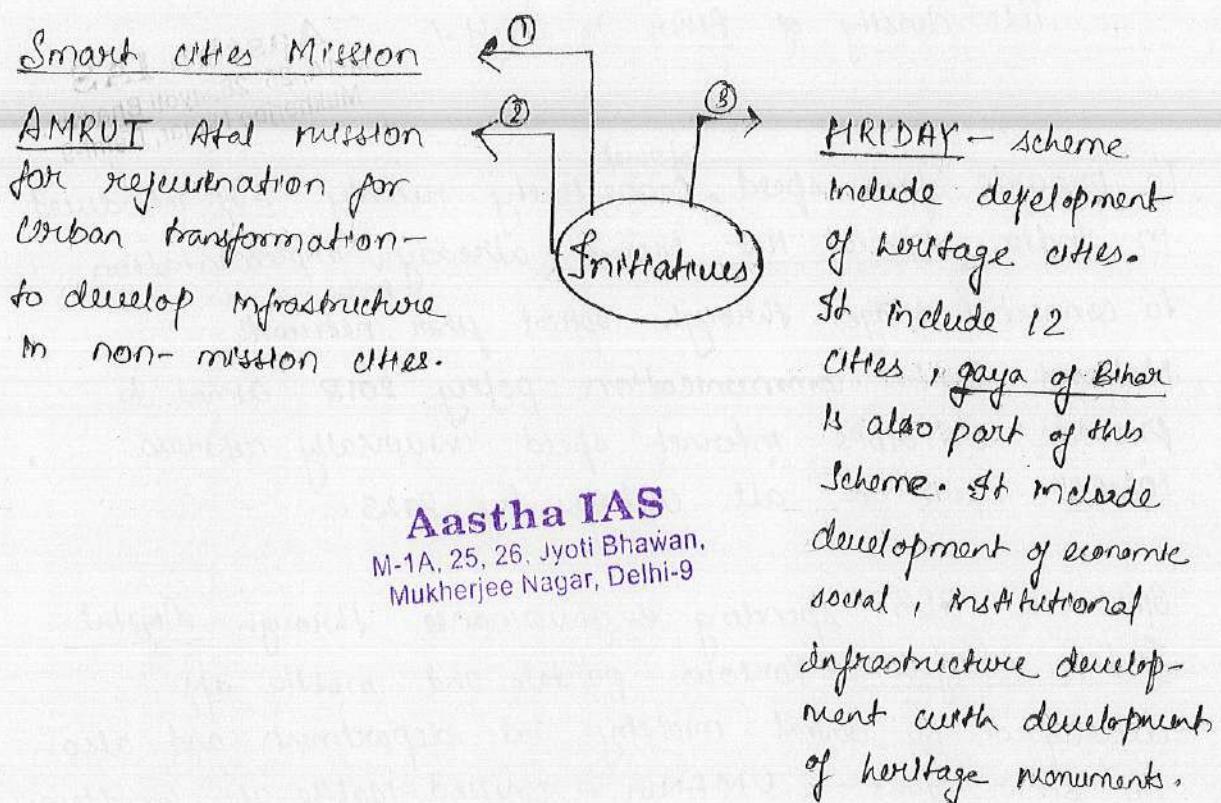
Availability of Digital Infrastructure is helpful in expansion of e-commerce, digital education, tele medicine, and effective, easy, economic and eco friendly governance.

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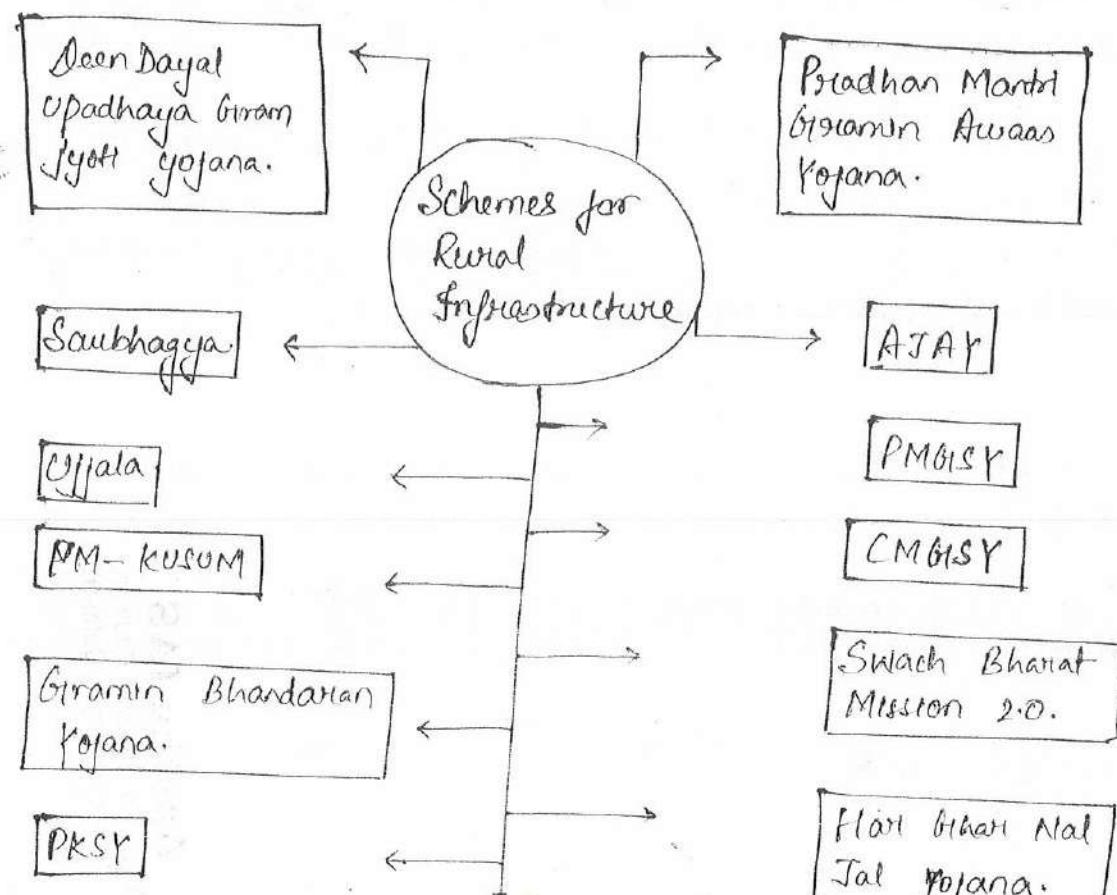
URBAN AND RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE :

Population in Urban areas are gradually increasing. According to latest estimate, the Urban population has increased to around 35%. In Bihar, it increased to 15%. Cities emerged as the most important happening place with better opportunities (social and economic).

Some initiatives to develop Urban Infrastructure are -



Villages are the main strength of India. India is also called "country of villages". 65% of National population and 85% of Bihar population are living in rural areas. To make village more vibrant various infrastructure development scheme launched.



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With all these infrastructure, Central and State govt is trying for development for infrastructure in rural areas to make villages economically and socially empowered.

Overall, Infrastructure development is the key requirement for social, economic transformation with national security, employment opportunity and income of various stakeholders.

8/5/23

Class - 27

WTO - World Trade Organisation.

World Bank & IMF :

used to trade country to used outside country - rest of world.

Both are called twin institutions. Both institution emerged from Bretton Woods conference in 1944. Both institution are related with development and financial stability across world.

Poverty alleviation, development of social and economic infrastructure are the main objective of world Bank, whereas IMF is related with foreign currency stability of member countries.

Both institutions has various similarities and dissimilarities like —

<u>Base of comparison.</u>	<u>World Bank</u> ↓	<u>IMF</u> ↓	Aastha IAS M-1A, 25, 26, Jyoti Bhawan, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-9
<u>Year of estb -</u>	Established 1944	1945	
<u>Total members -</u>	189	189	
<u>Head office -</u>	Washington DC	Washington DC	
<u>Key person -</u>	David Malpass (President) - Ajay Banga - next	Kristalena Georgieva (Managing Director)	
<u>Type of organisation - Nature</u>	International financial institution.	International Financial Institution.	
<u>Nature of Organisation</u> →	Group of institution. IBRD, IFC, IDA, ICSID, MIGA.	Single institution.	

Source of fund →

Deposits of member countries through bond and other debt papers.

Contribution by member countries in domestic currency.

Objectives of institution →

India took loans mostly from IDA.

→ IBRD and IDA provide developmental loan.

IFC and MIGA promote investment in member country.

ICSID settles investment dispute.

→ provide loan to meet out foreign currency requirement of member country in form of SDR.

Conditions of contribution →

→ Rate of interest is low.

→ Rate of interest is high.

→ Condition of loan is liberal.

→ Condition of loan is tough.

Allegation →

Dominance of USA.
allegation of promoting American interest.

Conditions considered as interfering sovereignty of member country.

Conditions are difficult to fulfil by least developed countries or developing nation.

Dominance of EU over USA.

Other allegations are same as World Bank.

Counter argument of

World Bank

Economic reform ensure optimum utilisation of available resources and decrease dependence for loan on world Bank.

Economic reform will improve increase Physical condition, FDI inflow, and hence foreign currency resource increase, hence dependence of IMF will decrease.

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India is the founding member of both institution. India has not taken any loan from IMF since year 2000 because after 1991 economic reform leads increase of foreign direct investment FDI and foreign currency reserve. India increased their contribution in IMF recently.

And accordingly India's rank improved from 11th to 8th according to SDR and voting right. India is demanding more reforms in IMF to make it more representative of changing global economic order.

India is continuously borrowing money from IDA because IDA is called as window of Concessional loan. There are many projects of central govt and state govt in operational through the loan of world Bank.

Operational projects : In India:

Odisha Higher Education Program for Excellence and equity
Solar Power Promotion Initiative.

AP Integrated Irrigation & Agriculture Transformation project
Jharkhand power system Improvement project

ICDS

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Tamil Nadu Health system Reform

Shrimla water supply

Programs towards Elimination of Tuberculosis.

National Dairy support Project.

Sustainable urban Transport project

Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor

Bihar Integrated Social Protection Strengthening Project

Bihar Kosi Flood Recovery Project.

Bihar Road Basin Development Project.

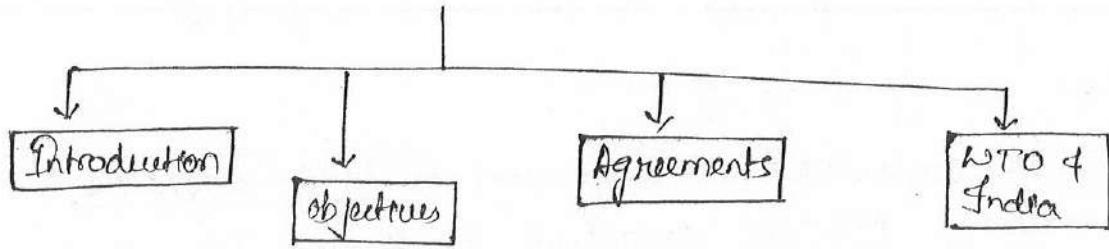
PMGSY Rural Road Project.

In this way world Bank is contributing in development of economic & social infrastructure, Human resource development, women empowerment, agricultural development, etc.

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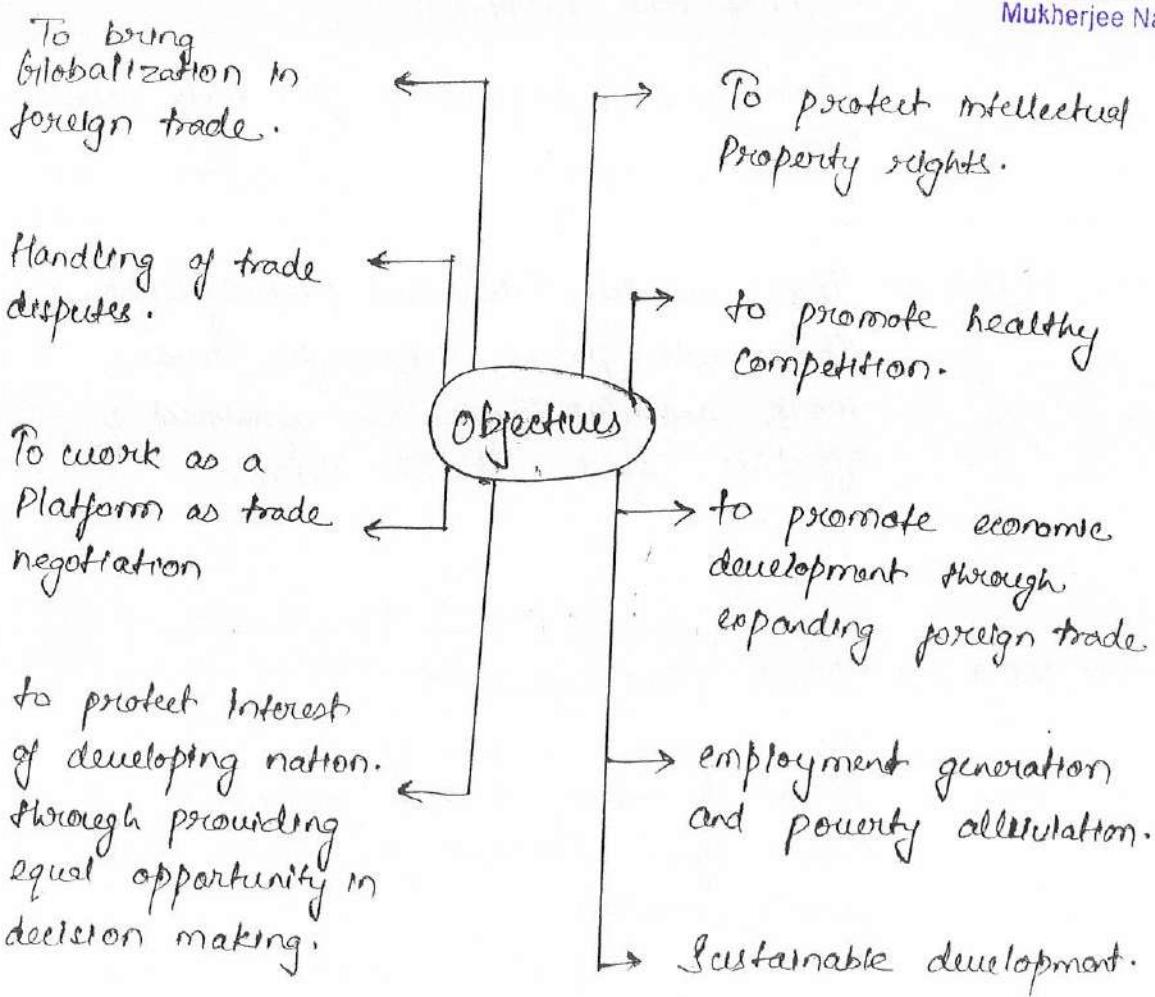
World Trade Organisation - WTO



In place of GATT, WTO came in existence on 1 Jan 1995. India is the founder member of WTO. The total member of WTO is 164 and its head office is in Geneva. The most important official of WTO is Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala and it is a intergovernmental economic organization.

The most important objectives of WTO are : **Aastha IAS**

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Ministerial conference of member countries organised on a gap of 2 years is the most important decision making body of WTO.

1st such conference was organised in 1996 - Singapore, and recently MC-12 organised in Geneva. (June 2022).

All member countries have equal right of voting in WTO.

There are 5 main agreements signed under WTO -

Agreements under WTO

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1. → TRIMs → Trade Related Investment Measures → IFA & Trade facilitation
Main focus is to promote free trade across world.
2. → TRIPS → Trade related Intellectual property Rights.
It include patent, copy right, trade mark and GI Tag. This agreement is effective since 1st Jan 2005.
3. → MFA → Multi Fibre agreement.
This agreement is also effective since 2005. According to this agreement, Quota system removed from textile trade across world.
Main beneficiary of this system was - India & China.

4. → GATS → General Agreement of Trade of Services.

Effective since 1st Jan 1995.

According to this agreement its binding for all member countries to follow

PTA and provide MFN status to all least developed countries regarding service trade, like - trade of software,

transportation, other

Professional services

like R and D, computer services, etc.

ICT

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5. → Agriculture → It include agriculture subsidy, and
related agreements (i) Market access of Agricultural commodities.

(i) Agriculture subsidy mainly includes -
3 boxes -

① Green box subsidy - It mainly

include pre harvest

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subsidy.

② Blue box subsidy - It mainly related with subsidy for harvest.

③ Amber box subsidy - mainly related with post harvest subsidy.

Member countries divided in two category

(i) Developed - AMS should not be more than 5% of total price of agriculture produce.

(ii) Developing - AMS should not be more than 10%.

Aggregate Measurement of support → AMS means annual level of support (subsidies) expressed in monetary terms provided in agricultural product of the producers.

AMS is determined on the bases of world reference price (WRP) which is in between 1986 to 1988.

AMS mainly dominate amber box subsidy because this subsidy is considered as trade distorting.

A/c to WTO parameters, India AMS is more than 10%.

(ii) Agriculture produce Market Access..

A/c to WTO, no country can dump agricultural product in other country through price concession or sudden surge in supply. Affected countries are authorized for safeguard measures against sudden surge. It include quantitative restriction and custom duty imposition.

India as a founder member of WTO is working continuously to protect interest of developing nation especially in recent years. India is continuously opposing the agenda of developed nation like - rescue of food subsidy.

- Issue of e-commerce,
- IPR related issue like Patent on life saving drugs,
- Dumping by country like China - China is promoting unhealthy competition through price reduction and exploitation by PTA with developing nations.
- Non-tariff barriers in trade - is also a big concern for WTO

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- Appellate body of WTO is non-functional since 2019 because US blocking the appointments of members.

Overall, the time has come for WTO to review and set new rules through which world Trade can be regulated in the background of new challenges of US - China trade conflict and also supply chain hurdles, and issues of sustainability.

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