

Q1. Distinguish between the Human Development Index (HDI) and the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) with special reference to India. Why is the IHDI considered a better indicator of inclusive growth ?

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(Answer in 150 words)



HDI vs IHDI with Reference to India

Human Development Index (HDI)-Measures life expectancy, education, income –shows average achievement

Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI)
–Adjusts HDI for inequality –
Reflects actual distribution of achievements

India Example:
HDI (2023) = 0.685(Rank 130/191) IHDI = 0.475 → Big gap due to inequality

IHDI is better for inclusive growth Captures both progress & equity



➤ **Introduction:**

- The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite measure of health, education, and income used by UNDP to assess human well-being. The Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) refines HDI by accounting for disparities in the distribution of these achievements within a society.

➤ **Body:**

- While HDI presents the average attainment, IHDI reduces the score if inequalities exist. For example, India's HDI (2022) stands at 0.685, ranking 130th, but when adjusted for inequality, the IHDI drops significantly to around 0.475. This gap highlights disparities in education, healthcare, and income between genders, regions, and social groups. Thus, HDI shows potential human development, whereas IHDI reflects actual achievements after inequality is considered.

➤ **Conclusion:**

- IHDI is a better indicator of inclusive growth as it captures not just aggregate progress but also equity in distribution. For a diverse country like India, it highlights the importance of bridging socio-economic divides for sustainable development.



Q4.

भारत में कृषि वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति श्रृंखला प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र तथा महत्व की विस्तार से व्याख्या कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Elaborate the scope and significance of supply chain management of agricultural commodities in India.

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(Answer in 150 words)



How to Approach the Question

1. Introduction (2-3 sentences)

- Begin by defining Supply Chain Management (SCM) in agriculture.
- Add a fact/figure to show its importance in India (GDP, employment, etc.).

Example:

Agricultural supply chain management refers to the coordination of production, storage, processing, and distribution of farm produce. In India, where agriculture contributes nearly 18% of GDP (2024) and employs 40% of the workforce, efficient SCM ensures food security and better farmer income.



2. Main Body (4-5) points)

- **Scope** – Mention stages: input supply, cold storage, warehousing, logistics, processing, e-markets, exports,
- **Significance** – Highlight benefits like reducing wastage (10-15%), fair pricing, strengthening food processing, boosting exports (\$53 billion in 2023-24).
- **Add schemes like e-NAM, PM KISAN Sampada Yojana**, digital platforms, private sector role.

Example (short points):

- Reduces post-harvest losses.
- Increases market access via **e-NAM**.
- Encourages value addition & food processing.
- Enhances export competitiveness.

3. Conclusion (2-3 sentences)

- End with a forward –looking statement linking SCM to farmer's income, welfare and national food security.

Example:

Thus, a strong agricultural supply chain is key for doubling farmers' income, reducing wastage, and ensuring nutritional security. With digital innovation and better logistics, Indian agriculture can become globally competitive and sustainable.



Q12. Discuss the rationale of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme. What are its achievements ? In what way can the functioning and outcomes of the scheme be improved ?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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(Answer in 250 words)



How to Approach

1. Introduction

- Define the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme briefly.
- Mention its objective: boosting domestic manufacturing, exports, and self-reliance.
- Keep it crisp and factual, possibly with the year (2020) or policy context (Atmanirbhar Bharat).

Example approach: Start with "PLI is a flagship scheme launched in 2020 to..." and connect it with the broader vision of India becoming a global manufacturing hub.



2. Body

Divide into **three clear parts**:

a) Rationale of PLI (Why introduced?)

- Corrects low manufacturing base (only ~15-16% of GDP).
- Attracts FDI, promotes sunrise sectors, reduces import dependency.
- Enhances global competitiveness & supply chain resilience.

b) Achievements (What has been done so far?)

- Investment commitments across 14 sectors.
- Mobile exports (\$15 bn in 2023-24, Apple, Samsung setting up units).
- Boost to pharma (API production) & renewable energy.
- Employment generation (lakhs of jobs).

c) Improvements Needed (Way forward):

- Faster disbursal, less bureaucracy.
- MSME participation.
- Skill development + infrastructure support.
- Focus on sustainability (green manufacturing, net zero).



3. Conclusion

- Give a balanced ending: highlight PLI's potential as a transformative policy.
- Mention that with reforms and inclusivity, it can turn India into a global manufacturing hub.

➤ **Example approach:** "PLI is a promising initiative; with timely reforms and broader inclusion, it can strengthen India's role in global supply chains."



Q14. Examine the scope of the food processing industries in India. Elaborate the measures taken by the government in the food processing industries for generating employment opportunities.

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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How to Approach

- **Introduction (define + importance):** Start with what food processing industry means and why it is crucial for India's economy.
- **Body (scope + measures):** First, examine the scope (employment, value addition, exports, rural linkages). Then, elaborate on government initiatives (schemes, policies, infrastructure).
- **Conclusion (way forward):** End with its role in Atmanirbhar Bharat, job creation, and sustainable growth.



Introduction:

The food processing industry refers to transforming agricultural produce into consumable food products through value addition, preservation, and packaging. In India, where agriculture employs nearly 45% of the workforce, food processing becomes a vital link between farm and market. It not only reduces wastage but also creates large-scale employment opportunities, particularly in rural areas.



Body:

The **scope of food processing industries in India** is immense.

With India being the world's largest producer of milk, spices, pulses, and second-largest in fruits and vegetables, processing can enhance farmers' income and reduce post-harvest losses (estimated at ₹92,000 crore annually). The sector contributes around **12% to India's manufacturing GDP** and is projected to reach **USD 535 billion by 2025**. Moreover, it generates direct jobs in factories and indirect jobs in logistics, retail, and marketing.

The government has undertaken multiple initiatives to promote this sector:

- **Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY)**: supports infrastructure, cold chains, and mega food parks.
- **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme (2021)**: provides 10,900 crore for boosting global competitiveness.
- **Mega Food Parks Scheme**: clusters processing units to create employment hubs.
- **Operation Greens**: stabilises tomato, onion, potato (TOP) crops through processing support.
- **100% FDI under automatic route** in food processing attracts global investment.



Conclusion:

Food processing holds the dual promise of addressing rural distress and creating urban employment. With sustained policy support, skill development, and technology adoption, it can become a sunrise sector, ensuring food security, export growth, and inclusive development in India.





***THANKS FOR
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