

Q. All faced more issues from stubble burning compared to SI. In this context, identify the reasons behind the issue and provide recommendations from south that will help the North to cope with the issues?

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Every year, stubble burning specially in Indo-Gangetic Region plays a major role for air pollution and for decreasing the quality of air in neighbouring states like Delhi, Punjab, Haryana.

Why North India have more issues than South:

1. The farmers in North India are unaware about the eco-friendly farming practices.
2. Indo Gangetic plain witnesses paddy stubble burning in order to clear fields for sowing of wheat.
3. The tight window b/w Rice harvesting and wheat planting, encourage them to go for stubble burning urgently.
4. Also Delhi has been designated as the most polluted city have some consequences of stubble burning as well.

Recommendation from South:

There is not even a single case of stubble burning in whole of south India so far in last 50 years. Although south states combinedly have more land under Kharif and Rabi crop than in North India.

1. Using Eco-friendly farming practices like mulching and Nitrogen fixing etc.

2. Less use of fertilizers and Biomaterial that change into Natural manure for vast area in North India.
3. Usage of modern machines, Technology can help in converting stubbles also into healthy manure.
4. In South India, farmers have a small land holdings. Hence they don't adopt a shortcut by simply burning the stubbles.
5. Some of the practices that has been used in South India are farmer community and also reduction in mono cropping.

Hence by encouraging the farmers for alternative crops and mulching the reduction in stubble burning will be its spill effect.

Awareness regarding another crops, eco-friendly agricultural practices and Technological innovation is going to help us in tackling this multifaceted issue of stubble Burning.

Q. Analyse the significance of the capital Good sectors in realizing India's dream of becoming a developed nation by 2047 (850 words)?

Solⁿ. Capital Good sectors are the category of stocks related to the manufacture or distribution of goods. It includes companies that produce machinery, defence equipments, engineering and manufacturing products.

Why Capital Good sectors are important :

1. Capital Good sectors are not the final products, they are the intermediant product. And almost contributes to 1.8% of GDP.
2. For any economy to grow the sectors plays an significant role in boosting the economy.
3. This sector can bridge a gap b/w the primary and service sector. Hence is a linkage for forward and backward sectors.
4. To a nation be a developed the Human Capital along with Capital Good sector also plays a significant role. Hence skilled and trained labour force is required.
5. Capital Good sectors works as the raw material for the final product that has to be consumed by the customer.

Government Initiatives :-

- 1) No Industrial licence is required for this sector.
- 2) 100% FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) is permitted through automatic route.
- 3) Maximum custom duty is generally 7-10%.
- 4) India have entered into many FTAs (Free trade agreements). Hence will be helpful for the country to enhance the exports.
- 5) Production linked Incentives (PLI) for the enhancement of manufacturing sector, along with Made in India, MSME promotions etc.

Challenges faced by the sector :-

- 1) Infrastructure that is required is not adequate. Hence Infrastructure is required.
- 2) Advancement in the Technology is essential in all the sector of the economy. More in capital Good sector becoz repetitive work is more.
- 3) Skilled labour and trained people are the must ingredient for this sector.
- 4) Investment in financing and Research and development is need of the hour.

WAY FORWARD: 1.

1. Investment in the infrastructure and Capital should be increased.
2. Private player along with the Government initiatives should work together to enhance the sector.
3. Proper exclusion, inclusion of projects & proper implementation of provisions & schemes should take place.
4. Focus should be on the Research and Innovation and also on enhancing capital human capital in all way possible.