

Daily Answer Writing: 7 July 2025

Q1. “India’s agricultural future lies in embracing genetic innovation, not resisting it.” Critically examine this statement in the context of regulatory challenges and global competitiveness. (250 words)

◆ **Mapped to:**

- **GS Paper III:** Agriculture – e-technology in the aid of farmers, biotechnology, food security
- **GS Paper II:** Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors

◆ **Directive – *Critically Examine:***

You must investigate the statement's core idea – that genetic innovation is key to agricultural progress – while also analysing opposing views (e.g., ecological risks, regulatory bottlenecks). Then, offer a nuanced conclusion.

◆ **Key Points to Include:**

- Status quo: Only Bt cotton approved; brinjal and mustard stuck in regulatory limbo
- Benefits: Yield increase, pest resistance, global adoption (200 million ha), personalised biotech for Bharat
- Challenges: Policy rigidity (SPCO, trait fee caps), illegal HT Bt cotton, trust deficit
- Counter-arguments: Biodiversity concerns, monopolies, seed sovereignty issues
- Way forward: Science-led governance, streamlined regulation, farmer protection mechanisms

Q2. “India’s inclusive growth model has shown significant success in reducing inequality, but challenges remain.” Discuss in light of recent World Bank findings on income distribution in India. (250 words)

◆ **Mapped to:**

- **GS Paper II:** Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections
- **GS Paper III:** Indian Economy – Poverty and Inequality
- **Essay Paper:** Equity vs. Growth, Social Justice

◆ **Directive – *Discuss:***



Provide a balanced explanation of the positive aspects and limitations of India's inclusive growth efforts, substantiated by recent data and policy outcomes.

◆ **Key Points to Include:**

- Recent Data: India ranked 4th globally in income equality (Gini 25.5)
- Drivers of improvement: Jan Dhan, DBT, Ayushman Bharat, PMGKAY, Stand-Up India
- Poverty reduction: 171 million people out of extreme poverty (2011–2023)
- Remaining concerns: Wealth inequality, employment vulnerability, access gaps in health and education
- Suggested reforms: Inclusive digital infrastructure, rural skilling, MSME support