

Central Government investments in equity including disinvestment of equity in Central Public Sector Undertakings. The Four major areas of its work relates to Strategic Disinvestment, Minority Stake Sales, Asset Monetisation and Capital Restructuring. It also deals with all matters relating to sale of Central Government equity through offer for sale or private placement or any other mode in the erstwhile Central Public Sector Undertakings. DIPAM is working as one of the Departments under the Ministry of Finance.

26. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 4 is incorrect:** Increase in public investment especially in infrastructure, which includes irrigation, power, roads, market linkages and research and extension would benefit the agriculture sector

Supplementary notes:

Liberalisation, Privatisation, and Globalisation (LPG) Reforms in Agriculture

- LPG Reforms have not been able to benefit agriculture, where the growth rate has been decelerating. Public investment in the agriculture sector especially in infrastructure, which includes irrigation, power, roads, market linkages and research and extension (which played a crucial role in the Green Revolution), has fallen in the reform period.
- Further, the removal of fertilizer subsidy has led to an increase in the cost of production, which has severely affected the small and marginal farmers.
- This sector has been experiencing a number of policy changes such as the reduction in import duties on agricultural products, removal of minimum support price and lifting of quantitative restrictions on agricultural products; these have adversely affected Indian farmers as they have to face increased international competition.
- Moreover, because of export-oriented policy strategies in agriculture, there has been a shift from production for the domestic market towards production for the export market focusing on cash crops in lieu of production of food grains. This puts pressure on the prices of food grains.

27. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Use of Bio-Fertilizers and the promotion of organic farming were not adopted during Green Revolution.

Supplementary notes:

Green Revolution

- The introduction of High Yielding Varieties (HYV) of seeds and the increased use of fertilizers, pesticides and irrigation facilities was the major breakthrough and the use of these measures was collectively known as the Green Revolution.
- It was implemented to make India a self-sufficient country by increasing the production of food-grains by using HYV seeds and to ensure food security in India and to upgrade the mode of technology used in agriculture. It also aimed to enhance marketed surplus in India.

Green Revolution benefited farmers in the following ways:

- **Increase in Income:** It helped in raising the income of the farmers and hence their living standard because now the large production of food grains and the farmers had marketable surplus to sell in the market.
- **Improvement in Irrigation facilities:** The use of HYV seeds necessitated the improvement in irrigation facilities by the government which made the farmers less dependent on rainfall and hence more secure.
- **Loan and Subsidy Facility:** The government provided loans at a low-Interest rate to small farmers and subsidised fertilizers so that small farmers could also have access to the required inputs.

Use of Bio-Fertilizers and the promotion of organic farming were not adopted during Green Revolution.

28. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- **Option (d) is correct**

Supplementary notes:

IT industry in India

- India is emerging as the hub for “Digital Skills”. The IT industry in India is the largest employer within the private sector. In FY20, the IT industry in India employed over 4 mn personnel directly. Further,