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Name of Candidate	ANYA DAS				
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	2	5	9
Center	RN	Date	1	6	1

INDEX TABLE				INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)। - All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। - The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। - Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे। - Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। - Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
Total Marks Obtained:				

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

4.

AIMING FOR SMALL IS A CRIME :

DR. A P J ABDUL KALAM

India's success in the polio eradication program can be attributed to the high goals it had put in place for the same. Had it aimed less, for example, limiting the disease only in certain districts, results would have been different. Clearly, aiming for small is a crime. Be it a student or a professional, a public servant or a leader, in all spheres, aiming for small is a crime, akin to defeating the aim to begin with.

One may ask how aiming for small is a crime? In other words, why must

one aim big? The answer lies in the lives and teachings of men of wisdom, who have said that BIGGER GOALS LEAD TO BIGGER ACHIEVEMENTS because they raise the MOTIVATIONAL LEVEL, EFFICIENCY and EFFECTIVITY of the actors involved. Motivational speakers like SHIV KHERA and ROBIN SHARMA have also attested to this.

Therefore, it then becomes pertinent to investigate how this is manifested at various levels. At the individual level, aiming high sets the expectations from oneself on a higher plank; so that one's performance and hard work proportionately increases to achieve

the aim. For example, aiming
for just pass marks is
unacceptable for a student's
progress and aiming only for
district or national level champi-
onship for a sports person like
DEEPA KARMAKAR would not have
led her to achieve the feat of
PRODUNOVA in OLYMPICS.

At the level of nations,
the chase of AMERICAN DREAM,
is well documented. What
does American Dream stand
for? It is a sentiment for high
aims and achievement. It is a
value system which states
that aiming small is a crime.

The value of aiming

big is evident in the RISE OF CHINA. As sociologist MAX WEBER pointed out, even though China excelled in technological inventions like MARINER'S COMPASS, the ethos prevailing during 15-16th century in China didn't & not support higher aims in terms of development, therefore it remained a stagnant economy, until DEN XIAOPING'S higher aims of China in 1980s set the process for it to become a regional behemoth.

Similarly, had Indian Nationalists reconciled themselves with the smaller aim of DOMICILE STATUS which the CRIPPS COMMISSION offered,

India's independence would have been uncertain.

Transposing the idea of aiming small being akin to a crime at the international level, one may trace the failure of League of Nations to the limited aims it had set for itself and the relative success of United Nations (UN) in preventing a third world war to the lofty aims that guide its actions.

Similarly, the failure of SAARC (South Asia Association of Regional countries) to deliver on the ground and the success of European Union (EU) in integrating Europe (to some

extent) can be attributed to the smaller and bigger aims* these organisations had set for themselves

Coming to India, one can confidently say that India never aimed small in terms of FOREIGN POLICY, specially during the NEHRUVIAN ERA. Although this may have led to underestimation of regional powers like China and Pakistan, India success in forging a NON ALIGNMENT PLATFORM, PANCHSHEEL PRINCIPLES, resolution of CONGO CRISIS are fruits of high aims. Today the same spirit is seen when India contends for a
* respectively

permanent seat in UNSC.

In the agricultural sector, higher aims in terms of self sufficiency in food production led to GREEN REVOLUTION, WHITE REVOLUTION. The announcement in Budget 2016-17 to double farmer's income by 2022 is in the same spirit.

India has also set higher aims for itself in renewable energy sector to ensure energy access and energy security. The scaling up of solar energy target to 100 GW by 2022 as part of JNNSM (Jawahar Lal Nehru National Solar Mission)

and targeting 40% energy
from renewable sector by 2035,
under INDCs of Paris frame-
work, along with leadership in
forming SOLAR ALLIANCE.
is indicative of shunning the
policy of aiming small.

Also schemes like
Housing for All by 2022,
Swachh Bharat, Make In India,
Start Up India aim at higher
access to housing, toilets,
employment and economic
growth respectively. In fact
the annual budgets, five year
plans have been central to
push for greater outcomes to match
with higher aims.

But the question is will only aiming high will suffice? Definately no. As the recent Indian experience has shown, aiming should be accompanied with capability enhancement, otherwise failures are sure.

Also unrealistic aims must be avoided. The recent news of lower than expected earnings from SPECTRUM SALES are is the case in point. India's non fulfillment of aims it has set for itself, say an infrastructure project in neighbouring countries has given room to China to have a greater influence in these countries.

Only mandating ^{the} aim

to prevent climate change, by nations — developing and developed but not following it up with technology and funds transfer or India's failure to implement NAMAMI GANGE program. Talk about accompanying actions with aims.

So what we need, is aiming high in the first place, then monitoring of the progress, self analysis and introspection, leveraging our strengths, removing our weaknesses with learning and unlearning, to realise SUCCESS and PROGRESS in real terms.

Just as TENZING and HILLARY aimed to climb

EVEREST and not any other mountain, just as EZHAVAS in Kerala aimed at social mobility, just as post world war 2 Japan rose from ashes, our aims in all sectors — individual, professional, societal, national, international must be high. Truly, as the success of India's Space Program shows, aiming small would have been a crime. So the MANTRA is to AIM BIG and

“ STOP NOT TILL THE GOAL
IS ACHIEVED ”

as Swami Vivekananda had said.

SECTION- B

DOUBLING FARM INCOME: ISSUES PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

According to a FAO estimate, growth in agriculture is five times more effective in reducing poverty than growth in any other sector. Therefore, the announcement in Budget 2016-17 aiming to double farm income by 2022 is a welcome step to address issues of agricultural distress, productivity, farmers suicides and re invigo- rating demand and economic growth.

Before plunging into the analysis, let us take a stock of the state of

affairs in agriculture. The Economic Survey 2016-17 reports that average income of a farmer is Rs 20,000, less in drought hit areas like Marathwada and Bundelkhand. Around greater than 45% of our workforce is in agriculture, indicating DISGUISED UNEMPLOYMENT, as GDP contribution of agriculture is only around 17%.

More importantly, greater than 3.5 lakh farmers have attempted suicide since 1990, for various reasons, one of which is mounting debt & burden, which interestingly does not raise a hackle in case of WILFUL DEFAULTERS but severely breaks the neck of a small and medium farmers.

So, this is the state of policy, economic, societal quagmire, today's farmer finds himself in and the aim of "doubling farm incomes" is to address the crisis besetting the agricultural sector.

The important issue involved here is farmer's welfare which had taken a backseat during the time of British rule. Before that, as SANGAM LITERATURE shows agriculturalist was prosperous, Mughals, too, invested in canal irrigation, revenue reforms like MANSAHDARI, which more or less ensured decent income for Indian

farmers .

However, things took a turn for worse during the British rule, as when Indian economy in general and agricultural sector in particular was milked to effectuate drain of wealth. Acts like Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari had reduced farmer's income and made agriculture unprofitable.

The obsession of the Five Year Plans with heavy industries did not lessen farmer's penury and the next big thing came only with GREEN REVOLUTION, when farmer's income in North and West India raised

dramatically. However, it had literally not reached the eastern region, therefore the scheme Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGR EI) aimed, unsuccessfully, to increase farmer's income in these parts.

So today when climate change induced unseasonal rain destroys crops, failure of monsoon for consecutive years and alkalinity of soil in Punjab and Haryana, has depressed farmer's income, doubling farm income seems a logical aim.

In fact, SWAMINATHAN COMMISSION'S recommendation of increasing MSP to farmers

to 50% of cost of inputs seems in line with the aim. Laws like National Food Security Act, (NFSA). Public Distribution System (PDS) also require greater productivity of crops and hence greater incentivisation of farmers to double farm income.

So what should be done to double farm income?

First and foremost, reducing the workforce engaged in agriculture is a must, for which employments in non farm sector have to be increased.

Skilling of youth under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gramin Kaushal Yojana (DDUGKY).

★ through

is a step in that direction.

Second, emphasis on DIVERSIFICATION to livestock, fisheries, horticulture is needed, as is aimed by schemes like Pashudhan Sanjeevani Yojana, Animal Health Card, horticulture schemes for North East. This will increase farm income, act as cushion during crisis, and provide meaningful employment to village youths in value chain management.

Third, EFFICIENCY needs to be increased as Indian agriculture has become INPUT INTENSIVE - requiring generous amounts of land,

water and other inputs.
For this efficient technologies
like drip and sprinkler
irrigation, use of products
like PVSA gel, "per drop
more drop" is needed. Schemes
like Pradhan Mantri Krishi
Sinchai Yojana*, emphasis on
dryland farming aim for the
same.

Fourth, focus of on
NICHE products like organic
honey, herbs, flowers, fruits,
which have high demand
in domestic and international
market need to be
incentivised, as is already

★(PMKSY)

being envisaged through schemes like Paramparapat Kaishi Viskas Yojana (PKVY) which aims to form a cluster of 50 farmers for organic farming on at least 50 acres of land. However, certification of such organic products and marketing ~~need~~ needs to be fast tracked.

Fifth, ADAPTABILITY of Indian agriculture needs to be boosted to sustain farm income in terms of climate change. Halophyte farming as done in ERIT-RIA (AFRICA), under

water rice farming
(Pokkali rice), prawn-rice
farming of Kerala needs
to be adopted on a large
scale.

Also introducing,
elongating genes of rice plants
to crops in coastal areas
threatened by floods through
R&D, ensuring every village
has a pond and biogas plant
to ensure sustainability as
M.S. SWAMINATHAN has
suggested, would be a good step.

Nevertheless, many
challenges have created an
obstacle in our plan.
First among them, is

weakening Terms of Trade
(ToT) due to lower demand
at the global level, WTO obli-
gations and capping on farm
subsidy, obsolete land use
APMC and Essential Comm-
odities Act, which incentivise
exploitation of farmers are
some of them.

Most importantly,
the Urea Subsidy policy,
in favour of rich farmers and
traders, incentivising overuse
and deterioration of soil
quality is a big hurdle.

So, creating a domestic
demand base, building

better infrastructure for linking farms to food processing units, amending APMC Act, as done in Punjab, with insurance for farmers (PMFBY) and introducing Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) for urea and DBT of fertilisers subsidy, are much needed steps.

Thus, doubling farm income is no more a policy choice but a pre-requisite to address the rural distress and rural demand slump. So initiating steps as indicated above would ensure a better life for the backbone of India's food security architecture.

Doubling farm income: Issues, prospects, & challenges

Intro

Why → to agri distress, productivity, demand

What → budget, now ₹ 20,000

When → 20,000

droughts, FAO.

Issues Challenges

How to double? →

- (i) weaker global seek
- (ii) weaker TOT
- (iii) failure of Monsoon
- (iv) climate change
- (v) infr, irri
- (vi) policy - obsolete ECA, APMC
- (vii) corruption, subsidy - rich Vs poor farmer
- (viii) fiscal burden if MSP route
- (ix) soil ↓, water table ↓, cereal obsored

- (v) Policy - Less APMC
- MSP, M-S Sumanathi
- Tech Missions
- Nat. Food Sec
- PDS
- Malnourish
- Kinase Baran

- (vi) I.R - export less
- : water intensive crop
- : value addition

- (vii) Eco - demand
- growth
- human dev

it
strategic jobs in non farm
security - food, or
opium farming

Prospects

(x) pulses oilseeds

- (i) Sus. agri - halophyte, undersea
(organic tradⁿ → demand - honey, NE (hoati)
criticism
- (ii) diversification; fisheries
- (iii) livestock
- (iv) value addition - food pro - Punjab APMC
- (v) agroforestry
- (vi) eduⁿ
- (vii) Schemes - FARMER READY, ARYA
RKVY, Krishonnati, Watershed, PMUSY

Issues

- (i) Historically - agri good
- : Sangam
- : Marabdar - canal flycatcher
- : Britishers - no investment
- : cash crop
- : agri. laborer
- : Post ind' - poverty
- : Green Rev - income ↑ N. ind
- BRG REI
- : Post 1990 - Now
- (ii) geographically - cli. change
- Kibali, NE
- (iii) env - alkaline soil

Aiming for small is a crime : Dr A P J A Kalam

what ? → bigger goals bigger achievements
why ? → motivation, induces hard work, growing experience
for whom → Students, professionals, pub. servants,
 • leaders, businessmen
where → in all spheres

How it manifests ?

① Individual - • student - marks
 • sportsperson - Deepa Karmakar

② National level - ① INM - not dominions status, but
 independence
 ② Japan - Meiji Revolution
 ③ China
 ④ America - American dream

③ International level

① League of Nation failed ② UN's success
③ WTO, IMF ④ Failure of SAARC
⑤ success of EU

④ How it relates to Ind ?

① Foreign policy - • NAM : India world leader
 • UNSC seat
② Agri self sufficiency - Green Rev', Amul, K2 farmers
③ Security - 1971 war, ~~Nuke~~ env
④ RE - Solar energy - 100 Gw by 2020
 Env - Wind, INDC (Paris)
⑤ Schemes - • Housing for all 2022, doubling farm income
 • FRBM Act • Make In India, Start Up, Budget }

(-ve)

aiming - in proportion to capability

- ① non completion of projects
- ② over commitments - projects delayed in Myanmar
- ③ to counter China
- ④ failure to achieve targeted spectrum sales
- ⑤ Int'l all - Climate Change Negotiations
depends on finance & technology 20°C
- ⑥ aim + action - Namami Gange's failure

Aiming too small - a crime -

- progress of nations, specially planned development which India adopted - would have been failure
- success of space prog [aims bigger better
monitoring, self analysis
improvement - monitor]

Conc

- ① indi, national societal, national, int'l level
- ② dev'l functions
aims + action on ground → path to success