

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.

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4.

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6.

All the Best

SECTION[A] = Q4

Indian Agriculture is, in a way, a victim of its own past success.

Mahatma Gandhi once proclaimed that "if villages will perish, India will also perish". The rural India or Bharat forms the core of India today and the sine qua non of rural India is Indian agriculture.

India today can proudly declare itself as one of the largest producers of fruits, vegetables, pulses, milk and so on. This success owes to initiatives like the Green Revolution, use of capital-intensive techniques and inputs like High Yielding varieties (HYVs), fertilisers, etc.

However, the moot question is whether India's agricultural story is a success story in all dimensions. We are ~~study~~ ^{today} witnessing rising farmer

protests, increasing demands for farm loan waivers and most distressingly farmer suicides. All these factors ^{well} clearly indicate that all is not with India's agricultural sector. This leads to the question as to whether India's past success in this sector is one of the causes of the present farmer distress. This implies whether Indian agricultural sector's own past success is a reason behind its victimisation.

Before exploring these concerns it seems illustrative to briefly upon the importance of India's agricultural sector and its brief historical background.

Indian agriculture has been of critical importance for Indians since the ancient times both from the supply side and the demand side. Rising population and urbanisation makes food security ^{need} a critical for India.

which only a highly productive agricultural sector can adequately address. Moreover, even today about half of India's population is directly or indirectly dependent on agricultural sector.

Even though the importance of agriculture was well recognised since the ancient times, however, the sector didn't present a very rosy picture before independence. The land revenue policies (zamindari, ryotwari systems), complete lack of agricultural reforms by the British government created sufficient conditions which exacerbated the worsening conditions of the sector. In this context, the post-1947 Independent India witnessed certain agricultural reforms which have had lasting impacts even till present.

In the initial decades of Independence India faced great food shortages. The situation was aggravated by two

Successive wars in 1962 and 1965. This forced India to import food under the PL-480 scheme. It is in this background, various agricultural reforms were introduced to reform Indian agriculture.

The most dynamic of all these reforms was the Green Revolution. Till now the focus was only on legal, institutional reforms like land reforms, tenancy reforms etc. However, Green Revolution was aimed at improving food production using technological and capital-intensive reforms. Soon Indian farmers were exposed to the use of HYV seeds, modern water irrigation practices, use of fertilisers and pesticides.

The success of these reforms was evident soon. India turned out to become from a net food importer

to a net food exporter in a short span of time. India was able to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains.

These reforms that multiple political, economic, social benefits. In the economic realm, it was quite evident that India's agricultural sector soon emerged a contributor to India's growth and major employment generator. Additionally, it ~~not~~ helped reduce our dependence on imports and narrow down the BOP deficit.

Socially, with improve in production it also promoted social upliftment of many farmers who till that time were in a state of despondency. These reforms were aimed at sustainable and equitable development.

Politically, these reforms contributed to the rise of the other backward

classes (OBCs). They were called as the "Bullock Capitalists". This led to the decline of Congress domination and contributed to greater regionalisation and federalisation of politics.

Even though the success of these reforms is well-documented and appreciated but it also equally true that these reforms also turned out to be the causes behind the victimisation of Indian Agriculture. These initiatives inadvertently not only adversely affected India's agricultural productivity but also contributed to increased farmer distress in all dimensions and proportions.

Even though the agricultural reforms help multiply production but they did not ensure that the production was equally contributed

by all farmers and from all regions. Inter-state disparities and intra-state disparities was one of the most adverse outcomes of these reforms. Reforms took place in ^{better} well-off states of the North-west like Punjab and Haryana but the Eastern India remained deprived of the benefits. Moreover, only big farmers reaped the benefits. The dependency of marginal farmers continued.

Moreover, the use of capital-intensive production only fuelled inequalities in consumption. It led to food inflation and the relative decline of the purchasing power of the masses.

One of the poignant impacts was the environmental impact. Noted environmentalist Vandana Shiva observes that the green revolution contributed

to environmental degradation. These reforms contributed to the excessive use of water, fertilisers, pesticides. This contributed to water salinisation, water logging, soil degradation in states like Punjab and Haryana.

Additionally, the social adversities faced by the Indian farmers too should be highlighted. Utsa Patnaik points out to the phenomena of depeasantisation. These reforms fueled two types of migration. One was ~~see~~ rural to urban and the other was from less prosperous rural areas to more prosperous rural areas (like ^{from} Bihar to Punjab). In both, the immigrants only faced weightened exploitation and deprivation.

Thus, it is clear that the success of these reforms also had certain in-built

adverse implications. These implications as ^{political} scholar Francine Frankel notes reversed the benefits of land reforms.

The promise of sustainable agriculture and equitable distribution remained unfulfilled. In turn, inequalities further increased. All these factors further had even security implications as they contributed to the Red Revolution and Left Wing Extremism.

However, the victimisation of Indian agriculture is not owed to its past successes alone. There exist multiple other factors which perpetuate the victimisation of Indian Agriculture.

The most important of these factors is the ~~farmers~~ fragmentation of land. Today, about 85% of the Indian farmers own less than 2 acres

of land. fragmentisation hinders mechanisation and thus, keeps productivity low less than world's average).

Absence of adequate and affordable forward and backward linkages (storage, transport, markets, loans, irrigation facilities, etc.) also contribute to victimisation of Indian agriculture.

On the top of that lack of a robust government ~~procurement~~ procurement policy (based on the MSP regime) along with the lack of reliable crop insurance further aggravates the situation.

Additionally, climate change poses a new challenge which can further perpetuate such victimisation. Lack of adequate agricultural research, due to inadequate funds (as less than

1% of agricultural expenditure is ^{allocated} for research) further spoils the possibility to contain the victimisation.

All these factors along with the baggage of the past success has contributed to the rising farmer distress, farmer suicides, farmer protests and an all-round deprivation and victimisation of the agricultural sector.

In order to arrest this increasing victimisation what India needs today is a Second Green Revolution which should be a Rainbow Revolution — agricultural revolution in all regions and for all farmers and for all crops.

In order to bring about the "Rainbow Revolution", we need to strengthen the forward and backward

linkages - Government initiatives like the National Agricultural Market (eNAM), PM Fasal Bima Yojana, PM Kisan Sinchayee Yojana, soil Health Card Scheme, etc. are all aimed at this.

Along with this the government is also encouraging diversification of agriculture by encouraging animal husbandry, Fisheries. The National Livestock Mission and the recent National Policy on Fisheries is a case in point.

Moreover, innovative techniques and methods can address the agricultural sector's plummeting productivity. Use of GM crops, agricultural extension, agro forestry, organic farming serve as alternative

methods to address victimisation. The present government is also promoting use of e-technology in the aid of farmers. This includes the use of mobile apps, satellite mapping, etc.

Further, there is a need to revamp India's MSP policy and procurement procedure. Recommendations of the Shanta Kumar Committee can serve as references.

Another commission whose recommendations need to be adopted is the National Commission of Farmers (2005-06). It advocates enhancing funding for agricultural research and creation of a fund to address crop loss and failure arising out of natural calamities and disasters. In this regard, agro-climatic zones should

be created to minimise the damage caused ^{due} to ~~be~~ natural calamities.

Therefore, the victimisation of Indian ~~at~~ agriculture has many factors to blame. This includes not only the past successes but also additional factors. However, it also equally true that for a "New India of 2022" in which farmers' incomes have been doubled addressing these concerns is of utmost priority. For this, a sustained, equitable, productive, sustainable, environ-mental friendly Indian agricultural sector is the need of the hour.

Section B = Q4

The culture of ban : threat to
democracy and diversity in India

As the clock struck twelve on the night of 14th August 1947, India made a "tryst with destiny" as it entered into the new dawn of 15th August. This new dawn ~~heralded~~ heralded the emergence of an Independent India, an India based on the ideas of multiculturalism, unity in diversity, accommodation and democracy.

However, what came with the new, Independent India was the baggage of Partition, communal, regional, caste-based cleavages and evils.

All these evils are manifested in the form of the culture of ban. This ban culture holds the ability to

completely dismantle the foundational
bas of the nation as it seeks to
strike the fundamental principles
of India - democracy and unity in
diversity.

In order to comprehensively ^{understand} as to how
the ban culture poses a threat to
India's democracy and diversity,
first ~~and~~ it seems illustrative to
understand what ban culture
actually means.

The culture of ban is based on the
society's conception of right and wrong.
It connotes to the complete banning
and dismissal of practices, ideas,
principles which the society disapproves
of.

While earlier the ban culture was
restricted to one's family and village,
today in the modern times it is

propagated through the various channels of media, social networking, etc. In the modern times, the culture of ban has acquired a systemic character. However, one needs to understand ban culture itself is a value neutral term. It is the issues which are sought to be banned (ends) and the methods used (means) which determine the positive or negative nature of the ban.

Ban culture can sometimes have positive connotations as well. Numerous instances dating from pre-Independent India to the present clearly point out situations when the society itself banned certain evil practices. These include the practices of sati, female infanticide, child labour, environmental

degradation (after the Chipko Movement)

thus, it is evident at many a times the society has used the weapon of ban culture to bring about positive outcomes. But this cannot be said for all cases. Multiple socio-economic cleavages in India - religious, regional, linguistic, caste-based, etc. - pose a threat to India's diversity and democracy when manifested in the form of ban culture.

The most prominent of all the cleavages is the cleavage of religion or the 'communal cleavage'. secularism based on protection of minority rights forms a "basic feature" of the Indian constitution. However, the ban culture as seen in the instances like ban on consumption of beef

or even ban on entry of Pakistani artists in India (in the aftermath of 11/9 Attacks) creates threat for India's diversity and democracy.

Diversity is affected as the ban culture aims at "homogenisation" of religious identities. The "tyranny of the majority" on the minorities poses a threat to India's democracy.

The ban culture based on caste identities offers threat as well. The ban on entry of untouchables in villages widens caste cleavages. Even the state sometimes propagates this ban culture. For instance, the continued ~~des~~ designation of some tribes as "habitual offenders" or "criminal tribes" is an indication of this.

Caste-based ban culture divides India, differentiates one Indian from the other. This hinders unity. This in turn threatens democracy in India.

An additional form of ban culture has regional connotations. It is associated with the issue of migration. This involves the ban on the entry of dwellers of other states, foreign-
as ^{was} seen in states like Maharashtra, Assam. This driven by the "sons of the soil" paradigm. This paradigm creates friction between Indian of one state and that of other and thus does not accommodate diversity and is anti-thetical to democratic practices.

An associated 'ban' with the above mentioned form of 'ban' is the

one associated with race, ethnicity.
The "non-acceptance" of the people
from North-East in the mainland
is a manifestation of the non-
accommodative nature of the majority.
This is a sheer disregard to democracy
as well as diversity.

One can today even witness the
urban-rural divide, rich-poor divide
being manifested by the culture of
ban. For instance, restricted ^{entry} ~~entry~~ of
the poor, slum dwellers in high-end,
elitists complexes, malls.

The most important and critical
of all the forms of ban culture is
the increasing "ban" on the right to
dissent. Reason and rationality
forms the basis of India's
diversity and democracy. However,

today one can witness a situation where those who oppose on rational ~~group~~ grounds, those who exercise their right to dissent are termed as "anti-nationals". The death of dissent and reason is even more evident with the death of eminent personalities like Gauri Lankeshwar. This is the most dangerous ban as it seeks to ban reason, discourage dissent.

Dissent is the other name of diversity. Dissent is critical for freedom of speech and expression, a cardinal principle of democracy. Ban on dissent poses a threat to both diversity and democracy.

Thus, it is evident that all forms of ban culture are not negative. But the some which are so pose

great danger to India's diversity and democracy. The culture of ban aims at creating uniformity and homogeneity. Non-recognition of heterogeneity threatens unity in diversity in India. Moreover, the culture of ban only leads to the imposition of the will of the majority on the minority. This "~~tyranny~~ "tyranny of majority" is against the idea of democracy.

In this respect, what India needs today is the "Argumentative Indian" (as said by Amartha Sen) who gets the support of the state. Only this argumentation will help us tackle the ban culture and aid in preserving India's diversity and democracy. This is how the "Idea of India" can be preserved and nurtured.

First with destiny

multiculturalism

accommodation & not assimilation
integration

The Indian Constitution

The Idea of India

Atul Kohli

Christophe Jaffrelot

Ashwin Narsany

1 1/2

Introductⁿ ; 1) First with destiny
Parliament → MC + Vindict
+ accomⁿ

2) However, threat to →
is bay culture (civil) like
modern times reflected in
systemic characters
more - res

3) What is ban culture?

- neutral defⁿ society's charⁿ.
- tyranny of majority
- homogenⁿ / uniformity.

content
theme
specific

1

- 1) + res : - sati - dowry
- women right - env - child labour
- female infanticide etc.
- 2) - res : - to other country
- to religion
- tribes (criminal mbs sp)
- caste untouchable

5

5

5 or race, ethnicity

descent, rational, scientific

immigrants
14. low divide (shams etc)

1. Introdⁿ
2. Imp of agri sector - Brief + Brief History
3. Success of Indian agri = Green Revlⁿ etc. + Pros.
4. How victim Indian agri due to success
5. Other issues with Indian agri
6. Govt's.
7. Conclusion

1. Gandhi, sine qua non - rural - urban - history to present
 largest food producer - successes etc.
 but farmer distress, suicides, wastage
Evolution of imp of agri & how it evolved since Indep

2. Imp of agri + history
3. Why Green Revlⁿ? pointers - Agri/Econom → Economic
 - Pol. - soc. → social
 - Int.
4. Res of success + victim

The culture of ban: threat to democracy and diversity in India
 (class in clubs)
 urban vs rural, tribals, religious (eating), caste, language, rationalism

1. Introdⁿ
2. What is ban culture? + historical context
3. Types of ban culture - sati and other evil practices

History of Indian Agri sector
 ↳ Pre-British
 ↳ British
 ↳ Post-independence

VISION IAS™

GR ← - what success?
 - How victim? + C
 Historical - other factors
 Present - for distress
 - sol'n
 Don't write anything this margin
 (इस श्रान में कुछ ना लिखें)

Indian agriculture, is in a way, a victim of its own success.

Land Reforms

↳ meaning
 ↳ types (4)
 ↳ issues

Gandhi

rural to urban migration

'village perishes...'

Green Revⁿ

↳ why? → PL 480, 2 wars, food importer to exporter

Pre

Vandana Shiva

Francine Frankel
 Utsa Patnaik

- Political
 - Social
 - Economic (+ Agri)

Red Revolution MF

x sustainable Agri & equitable distribⁿ

SHC
 PMFBY
 PMKSY

forward & backward linkages

Agro forestry

GM Crops

CroSchemes

organic farming

Agri extension

use of e-tech

MSP policy, procurement policy

DBT, subsidies fertilisers
 Aadhaar ↑

Animal Husbandry

fisheries

marketing eNAM

climate change & Agri

loan waivers

2nd Green Revⁿ = Rainbow Revⁿ

farmers suicide

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→ C.C.
 → fragmented
 → low productivity
 → agri research
 < 1% GDP
 etc.

MS Swaminathan
 Comm. Reel.

Pulses
 New farmer friends

food pro. industries

Problems with Indian Agri