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SUBJECT:	ESSAY	Test Code:	770
Name of Candidate	ANUJ MALIK		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	26968
Center	ORN	Date	24/10/16

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 B

3. Doubling Farm Incomes: Issues, Prospects And Challenges

In ancient times, India was referred to as "Golden Bird", a land which was full of resources both human and natural. Our country had massive trade relations with Romans, Mesopotamia, Greece etc. Foreigners were attracted to a wonder land called "India". What made India so popular?

The answer to this question lies in farm production. Our spices, cotton, agricultural crops such as wheat, rice etc were a source of attention world wide. In fact this richness in agricultural produce and textiles attracted Vasco Da Gama, Dutch, English

and the French to India. The huge rivalry between British and French to gain control over Indian produce highlights this fact.

But soon after the colonization of the Indian nation, the situation reversed. There was widespread hunger, famine and drought in the country. Agricultural production was totally neglected and was treated only as a revenue generating source. Even after several hardships farmers continued to produce bumper harvest only because of their hardwork. Thus making revenue from agriculture a huge attraction for British Rule.

The backward and stagnant agricultural sector, was what India had at time of independence due to British policies. Ever since independence more than 50% of population depends on agriculture for its livelihood. Steps were taken right from the 1st five year plan by the government to improve the condition of agriculture and increase farm income.

Despite repeated attempts by several governments several issues still haunt the agricultural sector. The biggest hurdle to agricultural productivity is dependence on monsoons. The erratic nature of rainfall, due to which total rainfall is concentrated in few months

of the year, affects the continued supply of water to Indian farms. The loopholes in Monsoon prediction system worsen the situation. The natural events in the form of El-nino and consequences of climate change enhance the erratic nature of monsoon and hence the vulnerability of Indian farmers. Several attempts are made to develop robust irrigation system but all have ended in vain, owing largely to lack of implementation or proper monitoring.

To attain self-sufficiency in food production, Green Revolution was started in 1960s. The revolution provided for high yielding varieties of seeds,

fertilizers and pesticides to the farmers. Alternative form of canal irrigation was provided to farmers by setting up agricultural pumps in farm. Although green revolution yielded results, but it also resulted in high regional disparities. The north-eastern region was totally neglected and this inequality also gave birth to left wing extremism in the country.

Land reforms were pursued with great vigour after independence. But this too did not yield much results. It lead to polarization of communities along the lines of rich and poor farmers. It also gave rise to the concept of class annihilation by violent means.

In modern times, the issues which surround Indian agriculture include diversification of crops, ~~mix~~ issues related with mixed farming, technological stagnation, low levels of research and development, protection of Indian farms at global level etc.

As climate change has started showing its effects, farmers need to diversify their crop production, by switching over to drought resistant crops like pulses, jowar, bajra etc. Owing to lack of knowledge, farmers continue to grow traditional crops, like rice, wheat, sugarcane, neglecting their geographical realities. Crops which have high social returns are not cultivated on a large scale.

Genetically modified crops such as BT cotton, brinjal etc are surrounded with various controversies, thus reducing the confidence of farmers to switch over to them.

Mixed Farming i.e. cultivation of crops and rearing of ^{live} livestock is a traditional practise in India. This method not only provides additional financial resources but also cushions farmers from climatic adversities. But lack of quality fertility centres, indigenisation of farm ~~free~~ breeds etc reduce the output of livestock.

Indian farmers show reluctance to adopt new technologies, tractor penetration rate is also very low in the country. Such technological

Stagnation reduce agricultural productivity. Adding to this issue is lack of public expenditure in R & D and reluctance of private sector to invest in agricultural sector.

Due to globalisation the whole world has become a "global village". As interconnectivity is increased, so is the effects of international events on Indian agriculture.

Measures taken at world Trade Organisation severely affect Indian farmers. For eg issues related to agricultural subsidies, stockholding for public purposes. Tackling of these issues has become a major challenge for the Indian government.

On one side are the issues which hamper agricultural output and on the other side are various challenges which restrict growth of agriculture to maximum level. The biggest challenge is how can agricultural income can produce corresponding changes in lives of farmers. All farmers suffer from low literacy level, so there is a need to educate them as to how they can maximise their hardwork by adopting modern technology for eg use of sensors, threshers etc.

The Indian youth is not attracted towards agriculture, owing to low return to high input ratio. Hence it suggests a need to enhance innovations in agricultural field to attract rural youth.

The Food Processing sector,

contract farming, e-choupals etc could be able to capture such attention.

The challenge of sustainability in agricultural output can be ~~achieved~~ tackled by adopting environment friendly measures such as curbing on slash and burn method, growing low water intensive crops, adopting organic farming etc.

If India aspire to become a super power in the coming decades, then it cannot afford to neglect the welfare of its 50% population, which is engaged in agriculture. Our vision to be a egalitarian society cannot be achieved without enhancing profitability of Indian agriculture. Indian

state is adopting innovative measures to enhance farm incomes which include Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana, ARYA, Krishounati Yojana, Rashtriya Kisan Yojana, Nakul Vikas Yojana etc. These measures will yield results only when the Indian farmer is taken out of debt trap, endowed with his required skill set and ~~its~~ self confidence is enhanced.

Hence the need of the hour is to make agriculture an attractive avenue for unemployed youth. Enhancing the productivity of agriculture is the only way out to feed the hunger needs of growing populations and aspirations of Indian farmer.

Section B

2. National Interest should come second to the interests of humanity.

Human beings are the most beautiful creation by the God. God has endowed humans with superior mental and physical skills. The emotional capacity of humans to engage in complex behaviours such as compassion, tolerance, empathy etc, all highlight one basic trait of humans i.e. HUMANITY.

The concept of humanity i.e. loving and caring for all the creations of nature make humans a unique creature. Humanity ensures the basic existence of humans on

this planet.

But as man evolved, he acquired superior cognitive skills, which gave birth to destructive ideas within human mind. In short God created humans and humans created the concept of nations. The concept of nation states, creates a categorisation of us vs them, superiority vs inferiority etc. Although man has made many technological break through, but has humanity ~~not~~ also evolved at this pace, is a serious question that all of us need to ask ourselves. Are we still growing as human beings?

P.T.O

Through the ages, great men were born, who subordinated their ~~selfish~~ selfish interests for the common good of mankind. One of these personalities was Mahatma Gandhi. He gave the concept of "Sarvodaya" i.e. common good for all. He made no distinction between human beings. He fought the struggle for Independence of Indians in South Africa with the same vigour as the struggle for independence of India.

The great personality of Raja Ram Mohan Roy made no distinction between Indian interests and foreign interests. He felt deeply for the cause of revolt in Naples.

as for Indian ^{social} reforms. He stood for the concept of ~~internationalism~~ internationalism i.e. without distinguishing between national interests and fighting for the cause of a free man.

Today, at the global level, political leaders fight for the interests of their nations without having great concern for the mankind. The Refugee crisis in Europe highlight this fact. Every European nation seeks to safeguard its socio-political development without thinking about the flight of homeless refugees. World recognises the need to take steps to rehabilitate refugees, but it only remains a lip service. The Rohingyas in Myanmar are

fighting for their rights, but the global community seems to close their eyes at their situations because nations cannot interfere into national conflicts of a nation. To be politically correct is seen as more important than serving humanitarian principles. The people of Syria, Yemen, Iraq etc are subjected to gross human rights violation but the ~~developing~~ developed countries are just concerned about their own economic and political gains.

To safeguard national interests nations develop harmful nuclear weapons, and indulge in arms race,

but the consequences of such acts are not rationally analysed. The dropping of atomic bombs over Hiroshima & Nagasaki, prove that world powers weigh economic gains more than human lives. The concept of development of nuclear weapons have given birth to the concept of nuclear deterrence. One nation seeks to dominate other by threatening to use deadly weapons. for eg North Korea spends huge money on development of hydrogen bombs but cares little about the welfare of its people. With nuclear weapons comes the concept of imposition of sanctions. Economic sanctions serve national interest but deprive citizens of the

avenues for their growth and development from the rest of the world.

India, too have not been fully isolated from such developments at the global level. The imposition of Armed Forces Special Powers Act in various Indian states highlights the fact the national interests are more important than interests of humanity. The use of pellet guns in Kashmir do more harm to civilians than to terrorists. The unparalled powers given to Indian army under AFSPA, result in rapes, forced disappearance, evasion of privacy, irrational imprisonment etc.

The discrimination faced by tamil refugees from Sri Lanka, Chakmas from Bangladesh, Muslims from Pakistan highlight the fact that Indians view their identity strongly in national terms i.e. in the form of "WE" instead of caring for principles of humanity.

As the situation at global and national level is getting polarized at a greater pace, there is a need to adhere to principle of cooperation. National leaders should realise that as humans we should have the highest concern for humanity. Developed nations should realise their responsibility towards smaller nations for eg countries like USA &

China should realise the harmful effects of environmental pollution on the lives of people living in small island nations. The concept of CARE AND SHARE should occupy highest ~~policy~~ ~~preference~~ in national policies. ~~Various~~ various leaders around the world for eg Dalai damba, Francis Pope etc are working towards development of humanistic values within human hearts. People all around the world should realise that it does not matter who wins the final race of a superpowers nations, eventually it is only the mankind who

suffers the most.

The ideas such as shared responsibility, technology transfer, global climate funds, conventions for protection for vulnerable groups all work towards the direction of protection of interests of humanity. The principle of collective responsibility highlights how people unite together for a common cause.

Disasters in one part of the world bring people all over the world together. The recent earthquake in Nepal, saw the coming together of nations and NGOs at global level to rescue and rehabilitate the victims. Thus it can be

concluded that humans are unique and beautiful only because they have great emotions, among which concern for fellow beings is the highest virtue. So to ensure our survival, we should respect every creation of the earth and join hands for a better tomorrow.

~~Aiming for small is a crime: Dr APJ~~

National interest / should come second
to the interests of humanity!

Humanity → Human being most beautiful
creature by god.
High cognitive skills.

Intro What is humanity

↳ Creation by god.
↳ mental skills.

God created man → created Nation
concept of nation

Conclusion

① 46

War vs Us → resulted in dilution
of concept of humanity

Body → Historical Political Economic
↓ ↓ ↓
Economic
Mahatma Gandhi
Elections
Leaders
nation
what about
humanity.
Trade
Sanctions
Iran.

Security
Nuclear weapons
Hiroshima
Nagasaki.

Cultural / Ethnic
↳ Sri Lanka
Eelam war

Refugee
APSPA
Ashingya
Madhesi
Religious

Shia Shenni

Social Panel
Untouchable
Parity
Policy

Farm Incomes

Intro :- India - Ancient time.

↓
Coming of EIC → spices, cotton, calices.
→ golden Birla.
→ Impoverished conditions.

After Independence.

→ Agriculture → 1st FYP.

Intro → India - Agriculture link

1) Ancient time.

2) Golden Birla.

3) Attracted EIC.

∴ Farmer very imp. → Popⁿ
→ Food security
→ Protein etc.

↓
Milk + Livelihood.
other pdts.

Body Issues

→ Prehistoric Reason
Agriculture → Monsoon.
→ Neglect.

↓
Livelihoods.

↓
Milk etc.

Green Revolution → consequences.

Challenges → ~~low~~ output → Outcome

↓
Modern Sustainable tech. → Attracting youth.

Prospects → R&D
↓
New tech.
Sensor farms.

Conclusion