



## 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:

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All the Best

Is doubling of farmers' income by 2022 an unrealistic goal?

After World War II, Japan was reduced to a country of extreme poverty, reeling with the horror of nuclear attack. However, Japan's PM took a resolve that within 10 years, we would double our economy and reach to the pinnacle of growth. And, they did it. Today, the world looks to Japan with admiration.

Similarly, our PM Modi in 2016-17 took a resolve to double our farmer's income by 2022. Though seemingly ambitious, but that's how winning is done.

India's agrarian economy: Is past glory fading away?

Around 1700, India's economy, mainly composed of agriculture, was second largest in the world. They exported all over the world.

Then, the British started colonising India and their colonialist policies reduced India to a state of

extreme poverty. They followed a policy of Mercantilism, one way free trade that led to pauperisation of our agrarian economy. By many estimation, around 1 crore people died between 1875 and 1900 because of famine and starvation.

After Independence, the Indian government followed a policy of land reform, planned economy to fuel agricultural growth. At that time more than 90% of our population was dependent on agrarian economy.

In 1967, we ushered in an era of green revolution to achieve food security. Within 5 years, we achieved food security. This showed growing India's potential.

However, after 1991, when Liberalisation, Privatisation, and Globalisation reforms kicked in, our government stopped giving attention to agrarian economy, which again led to distress in agrarian economy.

At present, agriculture's share is only 17% of GDP, while still two-third of our population depends on agriculture. Indebtedness has increased, which has led to increase in farmer's suicides. Farmers have started demanding loan waiver, which justifiable from their perspective, but not from agriculture's growth, and good fiscal prudence. Government of different states are competing in populist policies of loan waiver and freebies, but this will not lead to agricultural growth, certainly not to realize India's dream of doubling farmer's income by 2022.

It seems that we have lost our past glory of agrarian economy, but resolving a problem needs a great resolve, indomitable will and iron determination. So, this goal of doubling farmer's income by 2022 is a step in the right direction.

## Doubling farmer's income by 2022: Realizing it

In resolving any problem, the first step is to accept that problem exists and then dissecting the problems.

At present, agriculture is suffering from land fragmentation, which has seriously handicapped farmers to realize remunerative prices. As per agriculture census-2018, the number of operational landholding has increased almost doubled since 1972. Best way to resolve this is to digitize all land records and start promoting formation of farmers Produce Organisation (FPOs) so that land consolidation will lead to economies of scale, better bargaining with buyers and affordable access to costly inputs. Contract farming should also be promoted. NITI Aayog's Model land leasing law should be seriously considered.

Though, we paint a rosy picture of Green Revolution, but it also led to several unintended

consequences like water logging, desertification increasing rates of cancer among Punjab farmers, declining water table in Punjab and Haryana etc. All this happened because we only gave farmers tools like HYV seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, electricity subsidies, but the government didn't provide agricultural extension services, so that ignorant farmers can take optimum benefits out of green revolution. So, government needs to invest in agricultural education and research. Specially, with the emergence of GM technology, precision agriculture and Artificial intelligence, investment in agriculture R&D becomes very necessary. Government has taken initiative in this area through BIOTECH KISAN, NAHEP project with World Bank and Soil health Card scheme.

After 2 years of drought in 2014-15 & 2015-16, there was a good monsoon in 2016-17 and which led to bumper produce. But, guess what this didn't manifest in good price realisation for farmers, because price of various crops collapsed. Why did it happen?

This happened because of fragment market, inadequate storage infrastructure and monopoly of APMCs.

Hence, government needs to invest in ~~building~~ infrastructure like roads, railways, chain of warehouses. Government also needs to break the monopoly of APMC by enacting the model APMC Act. E-NAM, that intends to connect entire agriculture mandis through an online portal needs to be implemented in a mission mode to realize the dream of "Doubling Farmer's income by 2022". For infrastructure, PM Gram Sadak Yojana is a step in the right direction.

We need to realize the potential of agriculture in export market. At present, our agriculture export is less than 2% of ~~the~~ global agriculture trade, while ~~it~~ around 1700, we used to dominate the world in agro trade. To realize the potential, government needs to invest in food

processing sector, cold chain management, quality control and setting up agro-zone. Recently, Saudi Arabia and UAE have inteded to base their food supplies in India. Government's Agriculture Export Policy- 2018 is a step in the right direction, but implementation is a key.

Currently, India processes less than 15% of its agricultural produce while developed economies like USA process more than 80% of its produce which leads to better price realisation for farmers. Government's scheme of Mega Food Park is a great step which follows the principle of "Hub and spoke Model" by integrating the entire supply ~~for~~ chain from collecting farm produce, to collecting in peripheral cold chain and then transporting it to main processing centres.

We need to focus on the coming existential challenges of

of climate change, global warming that have increased erratic patterns in weather, thus further exposing the weakness of agriculture, that depends on Monsoon. To tackle the challenges of climate change, government needs to invest in weather resistant GM variety seeds, irrigation infrastructure and also promote Organic farming. For these, government has taken steps like "Per Drop More Crop" under PM Kishi Sichayee Yojana, BIOTECH KISAN etc.

Economic Survey 2018-19 has given a concept of focussing on water productivity, rather than land productivity. As we have been witnessing the declining water table in western India because of inefficient irrigation. So, India need to invest in irrigation efficient technologies like Drip and sprinkler irrigation.

Indebtedness is another big problem that cripples our farming sector. Often, our government resorts to loan waiver but it does good to no one, ~~not~~ except short relief to farmers. So, financial inclusion is needed to extend institutional credit to farmers as <sup>still</sup> most of them relies on moneylenders, who exploits farmers. In this regard, PM Jan Dhan Yojna, PM Kisan Samman Nidhi, Odisha's KALIA scheme and Telangana's Rythu Bandhu are steps in right direction.

So, it can be said that we have diagnosed various problems existing in our agrarian economy and also seen government's steps for various problems. Still, farmers suffer from distress. Their income is less than Rs. 10,000 per month which epitomizes their distress.

Various committees like Dalwai Committee to double farmers incomes, Swaminathan Committee to

reform agriculture have suggest adequate roadmap to realize the dream of Doubling Farmers income by 2022, but still we ~~to~~ have been failing because of lack of political will and inefficient governance.

Aiming smaller is a crime: APJ Abdul Kalam

Our PM has resolved to realize the dream of "Doubling Farmers Income by 2022". Though, it may seem too ambitious, but so was Japan's resolve to double their economy after WWII. But, they did it. So, can we.

After independence, we lagged behind in all developmental indicators. The whole world questioned our existence of democracy in such a mind boggling diverse country. But, we have progressed in all fronts. Today, democracy is more deeply entrenched in our country than western countries. We have lifted millions of people out of poverty.

ISRO was just a small seed in 1969, when different countries like USA, Russia were exploring space. But, now ISRO has grown like a big tree, where every country wants to benefit from it. ISRO's missions like Mars Orbiter, Chandrayaan etc. have left a significant mark in global space sector. ISRO's Chandrayaan 2 united entire India to witness its landing on moon, though it failed but it gave a sense of patriotism among all Indians.

So, there is a need to aim big in our agriculture sector, then only we can achieve it. Time and again we have proved that India can achieve progress in any thing once it resolves. The entire citizen needs to cooperate together to realize this seemingly unrealistic goal. That's how, India has always proved to the world by standing together.







## Evolution of India's foreign Policy : Changes and Continuity

Article 51 of the Indian Constitution provides that India should promote international peace, security, open and progressive world order and respect International agreement and obligation, and resolve disputes through dialogue and arbitration.

As per changing world order, India has changed its priority, but one thing that has remained constant throughout its foreign policy history is to conduct according to the gospel of Article 51.

Non-Aligned Movement and Panch sheel : India's  
(NAM)  
greatest gift to the world in foreign policy

After WWII, the global order was divided into bipolar world. Every country was aligning with USA and Russia (then Soviet), but India took its own stand of NAM.

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) as a foreign policy was materialised by Jawahar Lal Nehru in Bandung Conference which seeks to refuse aligning with any particular world power, but rather focus on promoting peace, co-existence and removing the ills of colonialism and racial discrimination.

NAM was complimented by Panchsheel agreement, which was signed by Nehru and China's premier, which espouses principles of Co-existence, mutual benefits, non-interference in internal affairs, and shared prosperity.

However, India's stature greatly benefitted from these policies. India opposed USA's war in Vietnam, opposed colonisation and racial discrimination in Africa. India was one of the first countries that recognised China's "One Country" policy. India always sought to resolve all disputes through UN platform. Even Kashmir dispute was taken by Nehru to UNSC platform, but vested interests like

USA, UK wanted to act in Pakistan's interest. This led to India's proposal of resolving Kashmir dispute bilaterally with Pakistan.

In 1972, India had to sign friendship treaty with the Soviet because of looming East Pakistan's refugee crisis and USA's proclivity to align with Pakistan, disregarding the values of human rights.

Despite, India's treaty with the Soviet, India always maintained a posture of strategic autonomy, as exemplified by opposing ~~capturing~~ invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet.

Dissolution of Soviet (1991) and India's changing priorities in foreign arena

After the dissolution of the Soviet in 1991, India started changing its priorities and started following a principles of Strategic autonomy and Issue Based Alignment.

India envisioned a policy of 'Act East' (previously Look East) and 'Neighbourhood first' policy. It started forming relations with ASEAN countries by signing Free Trade Agreement. Now, India is negotiating "Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership" agreement with ASEAN nations to take its partnership to another level.

Based on Gujral's doctrine of forming relationship with Neighbourhood through "non-reciprocal relationship". It formed SAARC, BIMSTEC like regional organisation to deepen its relationship with its neighbours.

India has always stood for its values of democracy, peace and co-existence. India helped liberate Bangladesh, sto <sup>militarily</sup> thwarted a Coup in Maldives and helped militarily Sri Lanka to fight the menace of terrorism. In Afghanistan, India always

espoused the principle of "Afghan led, Afghan Owned" peace process, unlike USA who first helped Taliban to rise against Soviets, then fought against them and now negotiating with them.

After LPG reforms in 1991, India has always stood up for open, transparent and all inclusive world trade. As per Article 51 that promotes resolution of international disputes through dialogue and arbitration, India has taken its WTO disputes with WTO disputes tribunal.

India has always respected International treaty. Best example would be Indus water Treaty, which was brokered by the World Bank in 1960, survives 4 wars, started by Pakistan. This shows that India, not only in words, but by spirit follow the philosophy of Article 51.

After 1991, India started deepening issue based alignment with various countries like Russia, USA, Japan etc.

Despite the sanctions after 1998 Nuclear test, India managed to sign nuclear deal with USA in 2005, that was hailed as a mature diplomacy.

India suffered from the problems of cross border terrorism sponsored by Pakistan, which was not recognised by the world power like USA, UK. India proposed Comprehensive Policy of Terrorism in 1996, which was finally recognised by USA in 2001, when terrorists hit World Trade Centre. Recently, India's mature and persistent diplomacy led to re-~~re~~recognition of Pakistani terrorist under UNSC resolution which was continuously blocked by China. India has isolated Pakistan on the issue of terrorism in all global platform like UNSC, Financial Action Task Force etc. This shows India's determination to be persistent and solves disputes through dialogue.

## Changing Global Order and India's emergence as Global Power

In present time, China has started spreading its hegemony across Indo-Pacific through its Debt Trap diplomacy and "strings of Pearls" strategy.

Global order is now changing with rising protectionism, trade wars and creeping challenges of climate change and global warming. Now, challenges have become trans-national as can be seen through cyber based terrorism and climate change that doesn't care for nation.

In these turbulent times, India has stood up on its principles of strategic autonomy and gospels of Article 51.

To counter China in Indo-Pacific areas, America positioned India to counterbalance China. That's why they changed their priorities through Asia-Pacific to Indo-Pacific.

~~Am~~  
Seeing America's strategy of exclusiveness, our PM Modi in Shanghai La Dialogue cleared our understanding of Indo-Pacific. He said that Indo-Pacific is for something, not against somebody. That something is "Open, transparent, rule based and all inclusive world order" that promotes free trade.

India is against China's "One belt, One Road" as it is against our value of sovereignty and non-interference in other countries internal affairs. Recently, China took over the port of Hambantota in Sri Lanka, as Sri Lanka was not able to pay its debts. This shows China's true character.

India is consistently working to promote globalisation and free trade by promoting reforms in WTO. As the world order has been changing, India is also demanding reforms in UNSC as it represents

Post WW II world order.

To counter the monstrous challenges of climate change, India pledged ambitious INDCs through Paris Agreement, ~~as~~ despite the fact that India is a poor country and its average consumption of energy is 40% of global average. While, USA has pulled itself out of Paris agreement. India also co-founded "International Solar Alliance" along with France to usher in an era of clean energy by helping and sharing technology with other countries. India also pledged to remove all its single use plastics by 2022.

To bring an era of inclusive global order and remove terrorism in Indian Ocean <sup>(IOR)</sup> Region, India has positioned itself as net security provider in IOR. This shows India's growing resolve to become a global power.

Though India always stood for its values, but to become a truly inclusive global power, we need to change our philosophies and values in some respects. For instance, we haven't signed Refugee Convention, especially in context of looming Climate refugee Crisis.

India's policy of "Strategic Autonomy" and "Issue Based Alignment" have bore fruits. For ~~exap~~ example, in recent historic step of removing Article 370, Pakistan tried to internationalise the issue of Kashmir, but India reigned in ~~the~~ moulding world's perception. And, now all UNSC countries except China fully support India's stand.

## Towards a Brighter future

Swami Vivekananda said that, "Nationalism and Universalism are complimentary to each other." He wanted India's spiritual tradition and western's materialism to come together, then only

World can prosper.

India has stood to this principle, which found its resonance in Article 51 of our constitution. Though the global order has become turbulent with the transnational challenges of terrorism, Climate change etc. but

India needs to always stand on its constant principle of "Open, free, ~~transparent~~ and all inclusive world order". India needs to always remain steadfast on its philosophy of NAM, Panchsheel and Universalism.

As we can see that characteristics of its principles has changed from independence, but the basic philosophy has remained same, ~~of~~ that is of "All inclusive, prosper world order".









Gandhi: Reminiscing the man, forgetting the ideals  
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Communalism at the time of independence  
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Is doubling of farmers' income by 2022 an unrealistic goal?

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Japan's story after ~~independ~~ WWII?

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~~Aiming smaller is a crime~~ → APJ

Agrarian economy: Past glory fading away

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Doubling farmers' income: realizing it

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Aiming smaller is a crime

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Evolution of India's foreign policy: changes & Continuity

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India's values and its glory

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NAM - its need & Panchsheel

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Alignment with Soviet

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After 1991, Act East & Neighbourhood first

↓  
Respect for world order

↓  
Multipolar world: issue based alignment & strategic autonomy  
(JK example)