



## 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

- The solution to global climatic problem will come from cooperation & not from obligation.

Climatic Problems has been identified as the greatest threat to human civilization by IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change). There are evidences which suggest that climatic problems ~~was~~ ~~the~~ was the reason for destruction of Harappa civilization, and it seems after 5000 years, history is all set to repeat itself if solution to these global climatic problems are not found.

~~The~~ The essay examines what is the global climatic problem, why does it need solutions, and why cooperation is the way forward and not obligation.

Climate Change & Global warming  
 can be broadly referred to as the global climatic problem. The global atmosphere is undergoing change in atmospheric composition wherein proportion of Carbon dioxide changed from 300ppm to 400ppm from pre-industrial age level.

Also, human activities has led to various gases disturbing atmospheric balance like HFCs, CFCs, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> (Green House gases), and particulate matter etc.

Because of these reasons temperatures have risen already to 0.6°C above pre-industrial level according to the ~~Metereos~~ World Meteorological Organisation.

Why global climatic Problems needs solutions ?

It needs solutions because global climatic problems have resulted in melting of glaciers, sea ocean temperature increase all resulting in sea level rise which poses the threat of submergence of various island nations and other nations.

For example 10% of Bangladesh's land faces threat of submerge which will displace 30% of its population. resulting in climatic refugees.

Global climatic Problem requires solution because it has led to changing hydrological cycle which is reflected in increasing frequency & intensity of adverse climatic events like floods & droughts. And Amartya Sen says the poor, women & children

And according to Amarhya Sen the poor & the vulnerable bear the maximum brunt of these climatic disasters.

These global climatic problems apart from social, has economic dimension also.

For example - Uttarakhand flood due to doodburst led to a loss of life of over 6000 people and according to Uttarakhand Chief Minister it pulled back the state by 10 years in terms of development.

Global climatic problems merits our attention for finding solution because it threatens our food security.

For example → FAO (Food & Agriculture Organization) reports that every 1°C rise in temperatures would result in 6% drop in yield of wheat.

It also threatens food security by submergence of fertile coastal plains.

Global climatic problem also causes health concerns due to rising virulence & proliferation of pests resulting in diseases like Ebola, Zika etc.

Also, air ~~poll~~ pollution alone kills over 5 lakh people annually in India.

Global climatic problem needs solutions because it threatens our biodiversity for example animals like Polar Bear, etc. Man-animal conflict has already started in the Sunderbans due to these climatic problems.

Hence, global climatic problems requires solutions as the present condition is not sustainable.

Why solution will come from cooperation?

Solution to global climatic problem ~~will come from~~ requires cooperation between entire mankind, involving all countries & all stakeholders. It needs to come from not just governments but also civil societies & the masses themselves.

This is because various sources of climatic problem like poverty, conspicuous lifestyle, deforestation, development pursuits, population boom etc. is not restricted to just 1 country ~~alone~~ or 1 region or 1 community alone.

For example - entire world uses fossil fuels like Petroleum for its transportation section which emits green house gases causing climatic problems.

Also, solution ~~with~~ ~~to~~ has  
to come from cooperation as  
consequences to these global climatic  
problems is also not restricted  
to 1 country or region.  
For example UNHCR has identified  
Climate Refugees as global population  
of concern. Already ~~see~~ mass  
migration is being witnessed from  
Pacific Islandic countries to Australia  
as Climate Refugees.

Consequences like ozone depletion  
affects the entire polar zone, &  
~~is not due to 1 country~~  
~~problems faced due to these prob.~~

Also, it affects quality of  
life & imposes economic burden to  
on all countries.

For example Heat waves of 2014-15  
killed over 4000 people in India  
and also affected temperate  
regions of Europe.

Technically also, solution to global climatic problem has to come from cooperation as there is a limited carbon budget & limited carrying capacity of the planet, as Club of Rome puts it as earth as a "Finite Planet".

The problems are interlinked & cooperation is required in finding technological solutions. For example - Solar Alliance launched by India & France is an example of achieving solution through cooperation.

Cooperation is also required for funding requirements to overcome these problems. ~~Here~~ Developed countries pledging \$100 billion every year till 2020 under Green Climate Fund is an example of cooperation to overcome funding crunches for mitigation & adaptation.

to these global climatic problems

Why solution to global climatic problem will not come from obligation?

The solution will not come from obligation as the question of obligation divides nations. It is reflected in common but differentiated responsibility & loss & Damage principle which have not proved to be a major success.

~~Obligation divides nations~~

Obligation argument divides nations into Developed vs Developing countries clash with developing countries accusing ~~developed nations~~ lamenting over not having fair opportunity to develop. ~~and~~  
And divided nations cannot find solutions together.

~~Even the Ky~~

Case:

Solution will not come from obligation as the very criteria for fixing obligation is debatable.

For example China, the largest polluter, being exempted from binding actions due to its developing country status.

Solution will not come from obligation as the obligation argument ~~puts~~ makes it difficult for political leaders especially from developed countries to sell at home. This results in lack of commitment towards any solution.

Solution will not come from obligation is well reflected in the outcomes of Kyoto Protocol which was binding on developed

Countries on account of their historical responsibilities, but USA did not ratify & countries like Canada, Australia walked out of it.

Hence, solution to global climatic problem will come from cooperation & not obligation. This is the basis behind Paris Climate Accord where each

country cooperating towards global agenda through self framed INDCs (Internationally Determined Contributions)

~~Self~~ Solution has to come from cooperation & not obligation was also reflected in the recent Kigali Agreement decision to tackle HFCs under Montreal Protocol which involves cooperation from all & not Kyoto protocol.

Hence, ~~cooperation & not obligation~~

Hence, not obligation but cooperation among international institutions & governance as also been identified as Sustainable Development Goal.

With population increase, lifestyle changes & transition to developed economies, the global climatic problems will further get aggravated. Solution to this has to come from cooperation where everyone shares collective moral responsibility towards ~~the~~ mankind & the planet,

else, as the Gaia theory says that planet earth will survive but not necessarily human civilization.

## Section - B

3. Doubling Farm Income → Issues prospects & challenges

PM Narendra Modi has promised to double farm income by 2022 & this has been made a part of Annual Financial Budget this year. This is key to realising the Gram Swaraj idea of Gandhiji & fulfilling our constitutional obligations under

DPSPs for promotion of agriculture & economic interest & standard of living of weaker sections.

Indian farm income levels are way below global average and has resulted in widespread poverty especially rural-agricultural poverty.

India needs doubling of farm income and there are various prospects but first the associated issues plaguing it needs to be identified & associated challenges needs to be tackled.

India needs doubling of farm income because as per a FAO report Agriculture has become less remunerative & led to reduced preference among youths for a profession in farm section.

It has also led to problems like farmer suicides and according to NCRB data in the past decade 2 lakh farmers have committed suicide.

Agriculture has been growing at less than 1% growth and this has also led to various social problems like reservation demands

by traditionally prosperous agricultural communities like Jats, Patidars, Marathas etc.

~~issues~~  
What are the issues associated with doubling farm income?

Farm sector faces lot of issues which can act as a hurdle in doubling farm income like low yield.

For example India's pulse yield is  $\frac{1}{6}$ th of developed nations yield.

Also, there is the issue of wide disparity in yield.

For example sugarcane yield in UP is 50,000 tonne/ha but in Tamil Nadu is 1 lakh tonne/ha

There is also the issue of lack of  $\phi$  institutional support

to farm sector like lack of formal credit avenues, insurance & infrastructural facilities. Lack of adequate infrastructure is reflected in the fact that only  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of agricultural land is irrigated.

There is also the issue of lack of forward & backward linkages to agriculture as a result of which 40% of fruits & vegetables get wasted due to lack of storage facilities.

Irrational subsidy like free electricity, competitive MSP policy is also an issue. It has led to non-adherence to agro-climatic zonation & caused various environmental problems like paddy cultivation in NW India has led to soil salinization & water logging.

APMC Acts exists despite recommendation by Economic Survey for its abolition is also an issue restricting improvement of farm income as maximum profits is amassed by middlemen. Lack of development of National Market of agriculture is a serious issue in doubling of farm income.

Also, there are issues of lack of innovation ~~eg~~ for example drought resistant crops & lack of consensus as witnessed in protests against GM Mustard developed by Delhi University.

~~the~~ The above issues needs to be solved for doubling farm income.

Prospects of doubling farm income →  
 It has huge prospects as 50% of India's population is directly employed in agriculture & 75% population indirectly employed.

It will also promote inclusive growth as 80% of farmers are small & marginal farmers.

It will also promote investments in agriculture.

The effects of farm income doubling will also spill over to ancillary industries like fertilizer industry, agriculture machinery, etc. It will also boost agro-processing industry & promote its exports.

Doubling of farm income has huge prospects as it will also lead to greater investment in human development like health & education as mentioned by Jean Dreze.

It will also lead to women empowerment as ~~sq.~~ majority women are employed in agricultural sector.

Also, it will reduce distress migration to cities & solve various urban problems like overcrowding, slums, rising crimes etc.

Hence, there is huge prospect of doubling farm income for benefit of all.

Challenges ~~is~~ related to doubling of farm income

There are various challenges related to it like economic challenges of fuelling inflation. This can ~~prove~~ prove harmful for macro economic stability. For example - it may fuel demand side inflation due to rising disposable income among farm sector workers.

It can also result in rising food prices which is detrimental to largely middle & lower class population.

Also there is the challenge of disguised unemployment in agriculture which needs to be absorbed by other sectors & not pushed back to farm sector.

There is also the challenge of tackling regional disparity. For example - Eastern & North Eastern regions lag behind Green Revolution Belt in terms of agricultural development.

Also, doubling of farm income should not just benefit land owners but tenants & farm labourers also & help in reducing inter-caste differential as landless labourers are ~~generally~~ largely from Scheduled Caste.

There is also the challenge of achieving diversification of agriculture by promoting agro forestry, livestock farming etc for not just food security but nutritional security.

Also, the challenge of achieving sustainable agriculture which is part of Sustainable Development Goal needs to be tackled by adopting micro irrigation system, organic farming etc.

Government has already launched various programmes for doubling farm income like PM Kishu Sinchai Yojana, Agriculture Insurance Scheme, MABARD, MUDRA Yojana, Soil health card Scheme etc.

Doubling Farm income is a tall order given the rising challenges due to Climate Change.

But, farm income needs to be doubled for the development of agriculture sector

holistically & for achieving the  
4% growth target set in  
12<sup>th</sup> FYP.

It will help ensure our  
sovereignty in food security matters  
& help us avoid the embarrassment  
already faced under PL 480 law  
in the 1960s.