



5 SEP 2019



# ESSAY

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे  
Time allowed: Three Hours

DTVf/19(JS)-ESY-E5

अधिकतम अंक: 250  
Maximum Marks: 250

Name: ANKIT MISHRA

Mobile Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Medium (English/Hindi): ENGLISH

Reg. Number: TP-19/1399

Center & Date: Mukherjee Nagar  
(4/9/2019)

UPSC Roll No. (If allotted): \_\_\_\_\_

## प्रश्नपत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

(प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पहले निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को कृपया ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें)

प्रवेश-पत्र में प्राधिकृत माध्यम में निबंध लिखना आवश्यक है तथा इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू. सी. ए.) पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर करना आवश्यक है। प्राधिकृत माध्यम के अलावा अन्य माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तरों को अंक नहीं दिये जाएंगे।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर निर्दिष्ट शब्द-संख्या के अनुसार होने चाहिये।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए किसी पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ के भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिये।

## QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

The ESSAY 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.

Word limit, as specified, should be adhered to.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

	निबंध विषय संख्या (Essay Topic No.)	अंक (Marks)
खंड-A Section-A		
खंड-B Section-B		
सकल योग (Grand Total)		

मूल्यांकनकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)

Evaluator (Signature)

पुनरीक्षणकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)

Reviewer (Signature)

खंड A और B में प्रत्येक से एक विषय चुनकर दो निबंध लिखिये, जो प्रत्येक लगभग 1000–1200 शब्दों का हो: 125 × 2 = 250

Write TWO Essays, choosing ONE from each of the Section A and B, in about 1000–1200 words each: 125 × 2 = 250

**खंड-A / SECTION -A**

1. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता: भविष्य का विज्ञान या संकट।  
Artificial Intelligence: The science of future or a crisis?
2. एक बालक, एक शिक्षक, एक कलम तथा एक पुस्तक ही भारत को रूपांतरित कर सकते हैं।  
One child, one teacher, one pen and one book can change India.
3. न्यू इंडिया@75 : भारत में कृषक न्याय।  
New India@75: Justice to the farmer in India.
4. भीड़तंत्र का न्याय भारत में आंतरिक सुरक्षा की नवीन चुनौती।  
Mob justice is a new challenge to the internal security of India.

**खंड-B / SECTION -B**

1. शक्ति संपृक्त क्षमा यदि वीरोचित है तो शक्ति रहित क्षमा कायरता।  
If doughty forgiveness is heroic, effete forgiveness is cowardice.
2. लोकतंत्र कुछ विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त लोगों का ही नहीं बल्कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का भौतिक एवं आध्यात्मिक संभावनाओं में एक विश्वास है।  
Democracy is not only a matter of privileged ones rather it is every man's belief in the physical and spiritual possibilities.
3. समय व्यर्थ करना स्वयं को ही लूटना है।  
Wasting time is robbing oneself.
4. शिक्षा समृद्धि में एक आभूषण एवं विपत्ति में एक शरणस्थली है।  
Education is an embellishment in prosperity and a refuge in adversity.

ढम्मीदवार को इस  
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना  
चाहिये।  
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## खंड-A / SECTION -A

1. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता: भविष्य का विज्ञान या संकट।  
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Mob justice is a new challenge to the internal security of India.

"New India @75: Justice to the farmer  
in India"

Famous agricultural scientist M.S. Swaminathan once very famously said that -

"When Agriculture fails, everything  
else also fails"

Above lines of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan are a testimony of the importance of Agriculture and farmer in a country.

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हाशिये में नहीं लिखना  
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As far as India is concerned, this sector is even more important as around 50% of the population is dependent on agriculture. It also contributes to around 16% of India's GDP. Agricultural products ~~are~~ also form significant portion of India's export basket.

Importance of farmers also lie in the fact that they produce food, and food is the basic need for survival. They also hold significant place in country's food security and nutrition security goals.

Farmers are also important in avoiding ~~international~~ humiliation at international level. PL 480 programme of 1950s and early 1960s was such a humiliation. Their significance is very precisely conveyed in the slogan by

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former PM Lal Bahadur Shastri in  
1965 "Jai Jawan - Jai Kisan"

Considering all these facts about the importance of the farmers, one obvious question that we all should ask ourselves is that,  
"Are farmers getting justice in India"

This justice is not about the justice in Court of law. This justice is about their rightful place in India's Economic & Political system.

And the answer is probably No. But why no? Why they are not getting their justified place? Again, answer is that, because they are facing certain issues, which deny them the justice.

First and foremost issue farmers face is the vagaries of Rain. A large part of Indian agriculture

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is still rain dependent. Sometimes drought and sometimes too much rain destroys the crops, and, thus deprives the farmer justified return of his hard work.

Farmers also don't have access to formal credit in most of the areas. In such a case they resort to informal borrowings which eventually leads to debt trap, due to high rate of interest. Farmer's issue of debt trap is very vividly portrayed by famous Hindi writer Premchand in his story "Poosh Ki Raat" (translated in English as "Autumn Night"). Here he also shows that, how a farmer who toils hard in his field eventually end up getting nothing, but only sells his piece of land.

Indian agriculture has also low level of productivity. This makes them less competitive at International market. Most of the Indian farmers employ manual work rather than use of technology. This leads

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to disguised unemployment.  
apart from technology, Indian farmers also face problem of not having sufficient amount of good quality seeds.

After producing crops, farmers face problem in form of not getting the right price of their crop. They face the hardships of lobbyist at Agricultural produce markets.

Though government declares Minimum Support price for some crops, but procurement by the government is done ~~by~~ only for few products like wheat. This itself defeats the purpose of declaring MSP.

Sometimes, farmers also find it difficult to realise the price of their crop because of supply glut. For eg. Sugarcane production has been more than demand for last few years. There is also less demand of sugar in international markets.

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Thus making ~~at~~ the life very difficult for sugarcane farmers.

India has also lack of cold storage facility. India don't have capacity to store even 10% of its perishable products. This makes things very difficult for farmers producing products like tomato etc. Severity of the problem can be imagined from the fact that, there are often news reports of farmers selling these perishable products at ₹1/kg or sometimes even throwing them on road.

Essential Commodities act,  
APMC act etc are another issues.

In fact, Indian Agri-policies are inherently biased towards consumers, rather than producers. Since Agri-cult. we is a state-subject, therefore any kind of reform in these acts always suffers from blockade. This makes things difficult for farmers.

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Off late, Agriculture has started feeling the effect of climate change. According to a report by IPCC, climate change degrades land, and this degraded land impacts agriculture.

In certain pockets of India, there is also problem of skewed cropping i.e. producing crops that are naturally not desired for that area. eg. Punjab and Vidarbha region of Maharashtra. Both these are water scarce areas, but they produce water guzzling crops like rice and sugarcane.

Considering all these problems government has also taken certain measures.

PM Krishi Sinchayi Yojana is one such measure. To avoid the vagaries of rain, government is also promoting drip irrigation, sprinkler etc. as these methods can full fill our irrigation needs in relatively very less water.

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Another step by government is in direction of providing credit. Banks are supposed to lend of 40% of their total lending for priority sectors and, agriculture is also an element of that priority sector.

PM Fasal Bima Yojana has been launched to provide crop insurance to farmers. Amount to be paid by farmer has been kept very low at 1.5%, 2% and 5% respectively for Rabi, Kharif and Commercial crops. Though this scheme has certain teething problems, yet it is a very good step for providing crop insurance. Under this scheme, ambit of disaster has also been increased and made more area specific.

Neem Coated Urea, good quality of seeds, promotion of allied sector like Horticulture, dairy, etc are also being promoted by government. For promoting fishery sector, a separate department of fishery has been formed in Ministry of Agriculture and farmers welfare.

II

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Though the government has done a lot to improve conditions of farmers, yet a lot needs to be done. As first PM of India Pt. J.L. Nehru said

"Everything else can wait, but agriculture can not"

So, what is the need of the hour? The need of the hour is that government should plan short term, mid term and long term strategies for farmers welfare.

Famous agricultural Economist Dr. Ashok Gulati in his book "Helping Indian farmers smart way" (2018) point out various ~~more~~ things that can be done.

In short run, he emphasised most on amending APMC act so as to ensure that inherent biasness is removed; Direct benefit

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Transfer of subsidy so as to make use of fertilizers, powers more effective (by reducing their use).

In mid-term we need to focus on developing infrastructure like cold storage,

transportation system, road network

etc. Apart from that we also need to learn irrigation techniques

like drip irrigation, etc from Israel. Also, we need to learn

Hydroponic farming (i.e farming without soil) from Japan. Since

both Japan and Israel have good relations with India, it will not be a difficult task.

In long run, government should focus on reducing the number of people dependent on agriculture. 50% of population's dependence on agriculture is

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not required. Excess work force should be shifted to other areas like manufacturing and service sector after developing their skills and generating job opportunity.

In 2022, when we will be celebrating 75th year of our independence, by ensuring justice for farmers, we should give founding fathers of the nation a perfect tribute.

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