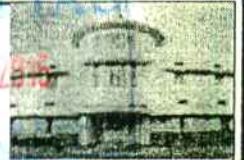


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Subject: Essay

Name of Candidate Charchit dhan

Test Code 604

Schedule 2015-09-15

Registration No. 16823

Place Rajendra Nagar Time

Module 432

Classroom ☒

Distance Learning ☐

Classroom & Distance Learning ☐

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

INDEX TABLE

Q.No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.			
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Total Marks Obtained

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, ID Number and Test Code)
The Candidate should fill the index table, especially for him/her.
2. In the left margin, she/he should write only question number and in the right margin, nothing should be written.
3. The page number should be coded by the candidate himself and the range of page number related to the answer of the question should be used to complete the index table.
4. All Parts of the questions should be written at one place.
5. No Supplementary sheet shall be provided by the management. So the candidate is advised to accommodate required information within the space provided.
6. The candidate need not write anything in his/her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
7. The candidate should respect the instructions, given by the invigilator.
8. The Examinee has to submit the answer sheet to the invigilator after completion of examination.
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6) "Food is the source of wealth but food production is the source of misery" -

As rightly pointed out Indian Agriculture faces the above situation but this type of situation is not sustainable like in case of tree where roots are not getting water today, though have a lot of fruits today, but will eventually dry out and fall. In order to do justice to above statement we must first understand what causes these contrast of situations? are there any steps taken till now? what could be done in future?

Let us first understand the two situations separately.

"Food production as the source of misery" - misery to farmers who constitute ~~the~~ a large chunk of our population.

This could easily be understood by looking into a life of any farmer living in a village where farmers are still unaware of new policies and method. The various miseries in his life could be summarized as -

① Financial trouble -

Suppose there is a farmer "Bhigu". Now since he gets very less profit on crops grown by him he needs to borrow money each season and sometimes crop might fail and that burden too befall not only on Bhigu but his family too. This is month of June and Bhigu needs funds not only for seeds but for many other inputs and since he lacks money he takes his wife's jewellery to mortgage them and have cash. But the

Moneylender of the village too analyse the situation and need of farmer so lend him at a high rate causing Bhigu to be trap in vicious cycle of borrowing and repayment. Though Bhigu's village have one Rural bank but they are not accepting Bhigu's collateral and know that he will default so refuse to lend. The only choice he has is to agree to money-lender's terms. So this shows how due to lack of facilities farmers have no choice but to borrow at very high rate. And this is not the story of 1950's India but of 2015's fastest growing country of world.

② Lack of awareness →

Now with this money Bhigu

goes to market. Realizing that Bhigu is in market to buy for next cropping season, one of the fertilizer shopkeepers call him and guide him with vendors knowledge thinking about his own profit. He tell Bhigu that this season rainfall will be less and so need to have more fertilizers and also each one in the village have brought so and so amount of urea he must also buy and how urea will increase yield upto 2 times. Bhigu being impressed by his words and confidence agree and buy huge urea quantity without even realizing the need of his field. This is the conditions

of many farmers who don't have
proper knowledge of their soil
requirement and end up buying
excess amounts leading to
wastage of their precious
money and also ~~of~~ deteriorating
their soil kind and affecting
their livelihood in long run.

③ Lack of infrastructure and technology -

Bhigu's land was basically
an inherited property. ~~He got~~
He got his share after dividing
his father's land among his
3 brothers. And the division
led to reduction in size
of cultivation land for each
brother. Also since the division
was done by local panchayat
no solid proof exist for Bhigu's
share of land. Now because of

These kind of continuous fragmentation of land from one generation to other the land holdings are not enough to produce enough so that any farmer could get richer. Moreover due to small patch of land not much use of machinery like tractor, harvester etc. Since the new ~~value~~ mechanization penetration in India is only 40%. Unlike USA where it is 90%. India could not see rise in yield. Moreover since the whole land that was divided was earlier harvested by a single person and now 4 persons are doing farming on same land. This kind of divisions have lead to disguised unemployment.

④ Lack of proper market for selling or storage facilities →

Even if with above trouble Bhigu manager to have a cropping season successful, which by the way is largely dependent on Rainfall which is unpredictable even with modern sciences. He will take his produce to private mandis under APMC's. He can't approach to government procurement ~~for~~ for FCI as he has not produce rice or wheat and state governments mainly focus on procurements of these two crops. But in APMC's mandis cartel exist which force him to sell his produce at minimum possible price and other than that he had to pay high taxes of Mandi. Though there is an MNC's agro based industry in nearby area which can convert the produce into high value product; Bhigu is not allowed to sell his produce to them and

is devoid of huge profit that mandi people are earning by selling the produce to agri industry. Also he had to sell his produce urgently because he had to repay the loan, need money for next cropping year and also has no space to store such a huge quantity and so bows down to the wisher of mandi people and is deprived of his due share.

Now above troubles prove that even though a farmer ~~can~~ work hard turning tide of situations he is not able to earn enough to improve his conditions.

Moreover farmers like Bhigu can sustain one cropping season two cropping season with monsoon failure but successive failures can make them helpless and with not much choice left they will turn to suicide.

Now the other side of picture
"Food a source of wealth"-
The food that is produced
by farmer is sold at high price
by middle man to either to
common people or to MNC's
which enable them to earn
~~to~~ very high profit. This if sold to
MNC's is changed to very high
value products like take the
case of Mac donald's, he buys
vegetable at cost much higher than
what was paid for the same to
farmer ~~and~~, buys wheat flour
etc. and processed them and
finally sell to consumers at
very high profit. So the same
crops which could not earn
even a sustainable income
for farmers on first hand is
generating a huge amount
of profit to middle man, MNC's
etc. This is one such case one
can go on to extend the idea

to all Restaurants, Hotels, Packed food each one carrying huge profits but contributing nothing to farmers.

Now from the time of Independence and in successive Five Year Plans governments are trying to change this situation of misery. We have seen 1st Green Revolution and some believe that on verge of having 2nd one but on ground for farmer for those who are part of remote villages nothing much have change. For them the true problem of subsistence still remain.

But what could be done to reverse the Reality to turn the wealth to food producing farmers? A lot ~~like land~~ ~~reforms~~ is done like -

① Land reforms - For the people of state like west Bengal,

herald which saw the left
horns were able to have their
reforms in a way to benefit
the farmers but the rest still
struggle.

② Green revolution - Benefited
the state like Punjab, Haryana
etc. which already had rich
section of farmers, good avail-
ability of irrigation. Now
there is a need to extend this
to poorer parts like Jharkhand
and North eastern states.

Though green revolution has
embodied in itself the idea
of benefiting only rich farmers
as the HYV seeds etc. could be
afforded by rich and big farmers
and thereby have worked as
a tool of increasing disparities.
Therefore care must now be
made to increase to poorer section
also which have been a trend
in last decades.

③ Promotion of small and marginal farmers in India and
hill India for reducing disguised unemployment.

What more could be done?

① Irrigation - Though projects are undergoing since independent time a much need to be done in rainfed areas

② Choosing Right crops - In case of rainfed area, government provides subsidies for Rice, wheat etc. But region specific subsidies need to be given so that these farmers will grow rainfed region crops like pulses and thereby reducing dependent on water. Moreover since India currently faces ~~reduce production~~ share of pulses in food basket. thereby leading to malnutrition a focus on such subsidies will to some extent malnutrition problems making pulses available at low rates for feeding the country.

③ Providing Extension Service-

In order to avoid farmers being trapped into clutches of seller of fertilizers, farmers must themselves know what fertilizer they need. And for that the scheme like Soil Health Card would benefit which enable farmer to know their soil requirement. Moreover ~~the~~ sources of information for farmers must increase like Kisan TV, increase in connectivity from research lab to farmer. All these are in progress but to have maximum farmer benefit above reforms need to be done.

④ Availability of Right fertilizer-

Tailor-made fertilizer for particular field and type of soil for states must be available and subsidies on urea etc.

as such directly must be removed and in turn farmer must be given direct cash to buy fertilizers that are tailor made and suit his soil. Moreover companies do incentivise for same this will reduce the excessive urea usage in soil.

⑤ Availability of finance -

Making sure each and every villager have access to loans through bank or post office or bank correspondent and that too with interest subvention benefit. Using these mode will definitely increase the penetration. Also providing warehouses for storage which should also give receipt which could in turn be used as a collateral for next year.

⑥ Contract farming - Some states still don't have this. It will

ensure farmers could directly sell to big MNC's producing their choice of ~~crop~~ crops, which will also ensure farmers producing quality that MNC's want, a backing if crop failed so after careful protection it can be done.

It is necessary for India to reverse the present conditions in order to benefit production stage. If the exploitation is not stopped then India being such a large country with more than billion mouths to feed a slight reduction in production could directly threaten the sovereignty like PL-480 contract of 1960's. So it is high time to increase the growth rate of agriculture from 1.1% to around 5-6% and at the same time reducing the people dependent on same so as to bring "Wealth at Source of production".

Prohibition of liquor - An achievable directive principle looking in the historic Indian culture. Though from beginning the practice of consuming liquor was considered bad for common man it was used in to serve to army man to make them aggressive or was used ~~as a~~ in times of celebration. And so since part even though Indian culture consider it bad has not banned it completely giving in to the social, individual or many other reasons.

And so in current time too before trying to see achievability of target first of all it is necessary to evaluate the impact of liquor in day-to-day life of ~~the~~ people in society.

Supporting the prohibition of liquor -

① Family income → Because of the high cost of liquor and addiction among lower class of society, liquor takes out huge share of income basket from poor people. Since their earning is generally less a large spending on liquor influence their other consumption needs and in such a scenario if the male member is decision making entity in the house he will cut on other expenditure like spending on children's education or health of family or food needs of the family or recreation of family. All these will in turn mean deteriorating family conditions and value increase in House trouble.

② Domestic Violence - Since a person addicted to liquor will not be able to manage his ~~his~~ temper he will talk badly and abusively with family. Most of cases of Domestic violence is done by males addicted to liquor. Moreover regular violence in house affects the overall development of child. They are ~~from~~ traumatized, feel less self confident, become introvert and unable to manage the fear in life. So it affects the overall growth of family. The wife if earning is able to cater the needs of children but overall male dominance will in turn mean wife in continuous pressure, and may result to long term ill effects on health.

③ Criminal activities - The

person in the influence of alcohol have more chance of losing temper or losing self control and performing activities like murder or rape, this shows the ill-effect of clouded judgement by liquor which otherwise would have been in control in normal circumstance.

Also it bring negative fallout for the family of drunk person who sometimes even face the heaviest punishment like social boycott because of ill-behaviour of male family member.

④ Non-effective implementation of schemes - Certain schemes like girl scholarship for education Direct benefit transfer etc if linked to account of male then the male will use this extra

money to buy more liquor. And the whole benefit of scheme benefiting the society at large is counter with reverse effect. Because if the male person will drink liquor from the money meant for buying Ration, the whole family will be deprived of food.

⑤ Historical context → The banning of liquor is not a new idea, many freedom fighters including Gandhi supported it. In all movements of Gandhi this agenda was an integral part and also in Civil Disobedience Gandhi appealed women to participate in movement and go for shop picketing. And because of the importance attached to it in Indian context it was

included in our constitution as directive principle

⑥ Road accidents → A common thing among youth. People especially ~~high~~ richer class youth consume excessive amounts and then ~~undergo~~ drive at very high speeds risking their own life and also the life of others. So while exercising their right of Freedom of drinking excessive they hurt other person's right to life.

Other than these there are points which argue against any such banning like -

① Right to freedom of choosing -
Though family and society plays a role of teaching the individual to choose what is right. After the individual grows up it is expected that individual make right choices.

depending on values acquired but such thing is not observed in case of liquor. In current world because of rise of individualism each one wants to choose for his own self and in this kind of scenario people campaign that it is their right and freedom to drink and consume alcohol. In this campaign though they ignore the idea that these people are generally violating the ~~idea~~ rights of other persons like in case of male member drinking right to happiness, good living conditions, education etc. are violated of family.

② Westernization — Because of induction of western culture, drinking has become

a means of socialization. though traditional ways do exist, this mean has found a way among youth as it enable them to feel more energetic. moreover they are looking for other modes of intoxicating drinks that enable them to ease out tiredness of work and enjoy. This has become a part of office culture in cities and they "love to party" on weekends with liquor ~~is~~ being an important part. So if a ban like this will come they will be the ~~one~~ who will be first to cry about violation of individual freedom.

③ Source of livelihood - since many industries are involved which involve a large section of workers so banning alcohol

would mean driving these people to unemployment. And since having no alternate source of income, this will affect their family and future. Their family will be deprived of right to having decent life and will lose dignified life. So this will generate huge amount of labour which have nowhere to go.

(4) Source of Revenue → Since there alcohol for consumption are heavily taxed and for such huge sale it means huge revenue for government and government will not want to lose such a revenue (especially state governments). Moreover the industries also generate other demands which

further means economic activities. So all these economic activities will stop once there is complete ban.

So one can clearly see banning and not banning in both the context different-different sections of society are getting hurt and in all and different sort of way. In such a scenario going by complete prohibition of liquor will not solve the purpose and will not benefit.

Since government at time of independence lack resources and popular support to ban this and include it as a right, the same situation exist in contemporary India and government can't implement this directive principle now also. So instead of going for complete prohibition

government must go for ~~incidents~~ measures like-

① Controlling licensing -

Instead of giving unlimited license to liquor shops in order to generate huge revenue state government must make norms and guidelines and should slowly try to reduce the number of shops especially in village area or backward areas. Some people argue that this might lead to illegal smuggling and feeding alcohol at higher rates and thus defeating the whole purpose of ~~starting~~ at first place, reducing shops at first place. But a strict control and check will ensure preventing such a menace.

② Sensitizing people -

Though a toughest job to do but it could be done at school and college level, so that new generations are not attracted towards habit of drinking. Also it must be ensure that stricter norms like non-availability of alcohol within particular distance from colleges and schools must be made. Sensitizing videos through social media, messages through print media and other need to be given to all. Also for male members of family special mazaak Natak in villages to sensitize them.

③ Counselling and treatment -

only sensitizing might solve the problem of addict and also

it is these people who will even agree to buy at higher price and for them anti-addiction cell need to be open up in villages where male member need to be persuaded by counsellor to go for reduction in and finally walking out of menance.

④ Setting limits even in higher restaurants and hubs →

This will ensure that in the name of own right people don't violate other's right and also that a decorum and harmony in society could be maintain.

The above cannot be done just by enacting laws but each and every individual

need to participate, standard
codes need to be made and
people incentivise to follow
them.

So it is impossible for current
governments to directly
ban such a commodity because
of reasons stated above, also
it will impact democratic
image of country but ~~at~~
at the same time precautions
are definitely needed to avoid
conflict in society and to have
a fruitful development of
future generations of society.

So instead of banning completely
a gradual withdrawal is needed
so has to have an enlighten
society which chooses not to
give in to extreme drinking
practice and understand their
own rights and duty obligation.

