

Subject: ESSAY

Name of Candidate PANKAJ ASHIYA

Test Code 604

Schedule

Registration No. 2514

Place JAIPUR

Time 11:30 AM

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.			
2.			
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8.			
9.			

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.
9. However, he/she is allowed to take away the question paper.

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Ans 4. "Prohibition of liquor: An achievable Directive Principle"

"The degree of civilisation of a country can be judged from the social and political position of its women" said Simon Charles Fourier. The Indian civilisation though accords a very high position to its women, in practice they are facing a social menace. The liquor consumption contributes to their misery in a significant manner. We the People of India made a pledge sixty five years ago in the Preamble of our Constitution to ensure social equality and justice and thus enjoined the state to achieve this in our Directive Principles of State.

However, we have not been able to achieve this. This write-up tries to explain the nature of the menace of alcoholism, the ramifications and

how this constitution directive ^{of Prohibition} can be achieved. ~~to~~ But, first let us examine the genesis of the social malady of alcoholism.

The genesis: Although, the ancient Indian literatures like Vedas mention the production of Somras (alcoholic beverage), it was not a daily affair. Moreover its consumption was restricted to the elites and on the occasions of festivals. However, the colonial administration tried to regulate its production and sale and it became more available to the people. Later, in the post-independence India, the governments tried to use it as source of revenue in the form of excise duty.

Moreover, in the recent period, its consumption has increased manifold due to a variety of reasons. In the rural India,

with rapid social transformation the social control began to become ineffective. In addition to this, the increased availability ensnared the marginalized youth and made them alcoholic. Further, in urban India, the migrants who felt marginalized and the youth with the influence of mass media like cinema and increasing living standard started to consume alcohol frequently.

Liquor : the scourge of society :

The alcoholic person is not only a health concern, but a scourge for family and society and most often, the women are at the receiving end. The problem of domestic violence can be attributed to alcohol to a large extent. This results in wife beating, marital rapes, injuries and sometimes death. This adversely affects the life chances of our women.

Moreover, this forces many women to enter into the exploitative informal labour market. They become domestic servants or labourer with meagre wages, poor work conditions and are many times exposed to horrific sexual harassment and violence. In addition to this, the families remain entrapped in abhorric condition of poverty. Thus affecting the life chances of next generation as well.

Furthermore, the alcoholics often indulge in crimes like theft, chain snatching in order to get money to drink alcohol. Sometimes they are pushed into indebtedness and thus aggravate the misery.

Moreover, as reported by ministry of Road Transport, alcohol drinking as a major contributor to the road accidents and thus a major national social and economic problem.

Therefore, despite knowing the extent of the problem and the socio-economic ramification we have not been able to rectify this. Our religious foundations in all major religions denounce this practice. Moreover, the father of our nation Mahatma Gandhi was a staunch supporter of prohibition which resulted in mentioning of this in the Directive Principles of State Policy in our constitution. So, to achieve this goal and realize his liquor-free dream of India, we need to make a whole-hearted effort. Therefore, we should examine how it can be achieved.

Prohibition can become a reality:
Prohibition requires political, social, economic and legal actions involving the whole society and a national enterprise. To begin with let us examine the political and legal requirements.

Prohibition, as a goal requires a strong political will with clarity of purpose. It will have to sacrifice the revenue being accrued by the sale and production of alcohol. The impact of alcohol consumption on health of the people sometimes lead to the liver failure and early death. So, the revenue loss can be made ineffective by resultant gain in health and more productive contribution to the economy by individuals.

In addition to this, the law enforcement agencies will have to be vigilant and coordinate with other agencies to achieve this. They will have to be sensitized about this problem. A major obstacle to the professed goal is complicity of police with the bootleggers and

smugglers as evidenced in Gujarat.

Furthermore,
we will have to involve Panchayati
Raj Institutions, the religious leaders and
socially important persons in the process.
Women Self Help Groups in Orissa have
shown in their ability to be an
agent of change in this regard. The
empowered women will not only
can check this problem, they can also
take the ideal of social justice further.

Moreover,
we also have to invest our energies
in this regard to the process of
socialization involving schools, youth clubs
and recreation centres. Availability of
youth clubs where the productive
energies of the youth can be
channelized to social and economic
progress is a sine-qua non in this
regard.

In addition to this, we can take the help of civil society, mass media and sports and cinema celebrities who have profound effect on youth and can result in their attitude change.

However, the efforts are not going to achieve the goal, unless we also factor in the challenges. To begin with, the producers of alcohol are a strong lobby, with significant influence in the policy making. This has to be neutralized by strong political opinion and formation of a wide public opinion.

Moreover, as in the case of Gujarat and Assam, where the prohibition resulting in mushrooming of production centres of illegal alcohol which sometimes can be lethal.

We need to address this with the help of strong enforcement by police and a vigilant citizenry.

In addition to this, the government should also focus on de-addiction facilities in the health sector and publicity through mass-media showing the ill effects on health, society and economy.

To conclude, the problem of alcoholism with its ramifications on our social fabric, health and economic potential is sapping the energies of our youthful nation. Acknowledgement of the problem is the first step but as Mahatma Gandhi said action speaks priorities. We have to act not only to take the first step of prohibition but also to promote the constitutional ideals of social, economic and political justice to the people of India in general.

and women in particular. The need of the hour is to prioritize it and lend whole hearted vigour and effort to realize this dream of our forefathers.

Ans: "Food is the source of wealth but
(6) food production is the source of misery"

"Jai Jawan, Jai kisan", was the
exhortation made by the Prime Minister
Lal Bahadur Shastri in his famous
speech at a rally in Uttar Pradesh in
1965. Since, then we have treaded a
long path, in which we can boast
our self-reliance in food production. But
the condition of food producer is
becoming increasingly appalling. So what
has gone wrong in our enterprise?
What are we missing in our
Incredible India growth story? This
write-up tries to address these
questions and suggest what we
ought to do to rectify this situation.
To begin with, we should first focus
on why food truly is a source of
wealth.

Food as the source of wealth:-

In all the major religions of world, there is a practice of thanking the God for food before eating. This also holds true for us. We Indians regard earth as mother and worship it as the goddess of fertility. The fertile soil of Gangetic plains lead to the rise of kingdoms of Magadh, Maurya and Gupta empire in the North India, whereas same is true for the southern empires of Chalukyas, Cholas, Satavahanas, and Pandyas among others.

However, the colonial policy of British Raj changed the prosperous situation of the Indian agriculture. This was a colonial legacy in which the food production in

India remaining stagnant and overcrowding of the agriculture resulting in misery and many horrific famines with abhorric scenes of death and starvation.

Despite inheriting this legacy, our first Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru made a pledge to end the starvation and hunger in his famous "Tryst with destiny" speech. The food crisis in 1960s and resultant international humiliation at the hands of USA gave impetus to the Green Revolution which resulted in unprecedented growth in food production. This resulted in an India self-reliant in food production. The consequences were heightened international prestige and a dream of ensuring food security for the nation. Since then India ^{has} ~~have~~ not faced any major famine whereas many

Countries in the sub-saharan Africa face frequent exposure to famines and starvation.

In addition to this, food as a source of wealth has made it possible to dream of achieving food security and ending hunger and malnutrition, which is a major problem for us. The provision of food security can lead to many social and economic benefits in the form of reducing social conflicts, longevity of life, prevention of diseases thus enabling to harness our full potential and achieving prosperity.

Despite this rosy picture of food self-reliance in our country, the condition of food grower has been a serious cause of concern. Let us examine the gloomy scenario of food production in our land.

Why a source of wealth can also
coexist with source of misery :-

The Indian agriculture is a monsoon dependent enterprise and the monsoon is characterized as unreliable, unpredictable and uncertain weather phenomenon rendering the Indian agriculture vulnerable to the whims and fancies of rain god. The Indian farmers frequently face the vagaries of climate in the form of draught, hailstorms, untimely rains (as in the case of this year's rabi crops).

Moreover, the Green Revolution has focussed primarily on the irrigation dependent areas of agriculture. Whereas the vast majority of Indian agriculture is dependent on rains. In addition to this, the expansion of irrigation facilities can be termed as moderate at the best.

• To aggravate this situation, there is increasing costs of input in the form of costly seeds, fertilizers, machines and increasing wages. On the sale side, the Indian agriculture faces many challenges in the form of poor infrastructure of storage, transportation and uncompetitive and fragmented agriculture marketing reducing farmers' profit margins. For example the potato growers in west Bengal are forced to sell their produce at meagre price.

To add to this misery, the insurance system in India has been a complete failure. Farmers are mostly unaware of the process and in most cases, are unable to get their dues because of bureaucratic hurdles.

Furthermore, the structure of the Indian farm system, as evidenced by Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC), reveals that the average farm size in India is very small. About 85% of farmers have a farm with plot size less than 2 hectares. Moreover the financial system has been unable to provide loans to them in a timely manner resulting in indebtedness due to usury.

These factors have resulted in an unprofitable, overburdened agricultural economy which is manifested in poor growth (1.4% in 2013-14 as against target of 4%), indebtedness, poverty, rising social inequality and forced migration to cities. Moreover in some areas farmers have been forced to commit suicides as in Vidarbha or the infamous case of Rajendra Singh in Delhi.

Although we have embarked on our path of "Make in India", we need to ensure that the transition of Indian economy from a predominantly agricultural to a manufacturing based enterprise ~~now~~ is not a painful one. For doing that we need to prioritize agriculture as a prosperous sector of economy, and make a whole-hearted effort in this direction. So let us delineate our action plan.

To begin with, we need to institutionalize a second green revolution in the rain-fed areas of India. To achieve this, we will have to invest our energies on rain water harvesting, water shed management and expansion of irrigation facilities.

Moreover, we need to rectify the cropping pattern and faulty agricultural practices. Water guzzling crops such as sugarcane and rice which are not suitable in areas such as Punjab, Western Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra should be replaced with low-water requiring crops such as pulses and oilseeds. Moreover, we should promote precision agriculture with use of fertilizer decided by the needs of soil. This will ensure reduced cost for farmers and an environmentally sustainable agriculture.

In addition to this, farm insurance which has been a weak link in our agriculture needs to be strengthened. To achieve this we will have to devise new models such as Agriculture Income Insurance Model of Gujarat which ensures a fixed income

for farmers protecting them from both vagaries of nature and market uncertainties.

Furthermore, we need to lend vigour to the research and development (R&D) process in Indian agriculture. We need to collaborate the work of industry, academia and the government sector to generate new varieties of seeds which are draught and stress resistant. This becomes even more important in the wake of climate change phenomena.

Moreover, the technology can be leveraged to help the Indian farmer. It can help by making better forecasts of weather with the use of satellites as well as in the insurance sector by making an assessment of damage. It can also help

in promoting financial inclusion with
the newly launched Jan Dhan Yojana.

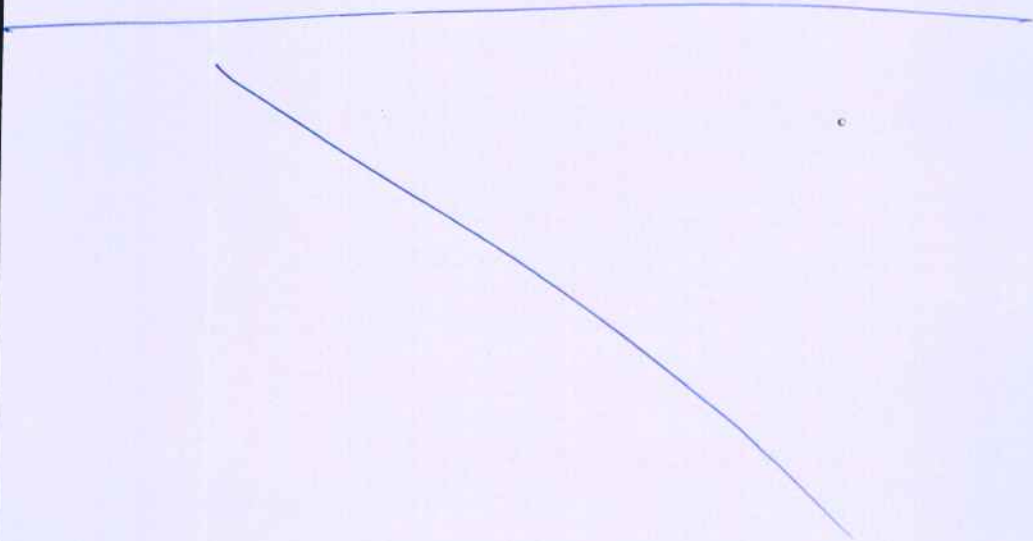
In addition to
this, we need to invest in farm
storage, infrastructure, transportation to
ensure better information to the farmer.

Reforms in food marketing is a sine qua
non. The Agricultural Produce Marketing
Act needs to be amended and the
creation of a national agricultural
market should be a priority.

By making
agriculture a policy priority and
making growth in agriculture a highly
placed objective, we can ensure a
prosperous and profitable farm sector.

To conclude,
food which is not only a basic
necessity, but a keystone of any
civilisation has been accorded a
prestigious position in our thoughts and culture.

However, the same has not been true for the Annadata (food producers). The various factors contributing to this plight need to be rectified because the tiger of Indian economy can not run if its feet are made of clay. The annadata needs to be given due attention and this would require a significant transformation of our attitudes and actions which is our obligation and which we the people of India are capable of.



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Rough work

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Liquor

Prohibition

Why

migration - slum

→ Social transformation

→ traditional culture

→ ↑ living standards

alienated
marginalised
- influence of cinema

Problems - liquor

a) domestic violence - Society → injury, death.

b) poverty.

c) crimes → chain matching.

d) rash driving → road accidents.

e) illegal alcohol.

f) gambling

Why

①

MA

②

constitution

③ religious.

④

women empowerment

harassment = harassment at work place

Problems

challenges

a) illegal → Gujarat, Assam.

b) opposition from civil society.

c) police corruption.

however poor → protected.

supply in an area

our industry's note

The need of the hour is not just to have a strict law.

we can have a strict law.

What

needs to be done → a) strict enforcement

private

awareness

coordinated police

civil society, NAO

c) women empowerment

d) vigilance → SHG

e) Panchayat raj

f) religious leaders.

g) youth groups & clubs

h) school education.

i) press & mass media

j) cinema: celebrity on

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Fourier : A degree of civilization of a nation can be judged ^{acc.} from the social and political position of its women.

base { the grad.

Charles

574 2014-14 10/10/14

(Frö) +

Fund on source of wealth

Pre-Independence $\rightarrow$ ~~but~~ ~~not~~ Merged empire
Cults.

Colonicum → agrarian eenl. food prod.

but, beyond are such as basic needs.

food crisis $\Rightarrow$ US, program $\Rightarrow$ (GR)

Gradien = $\rightarrow$ faktor self nilai
produksi

Food production is source of misery

9) margin

b) Input-output - Cost?

c) $\text{Zn}^{2+} \text{SO}_4^{2-}$

1) road marketing.

e) fauty při práci

Manifest

91 parents

b) Gnath haptin - small protein

c) suicides

d / Indebtkeits

e) forced migration
for 700,000

fough

needs to be done -

Although Make is making $\Rightarrow$ transition = $\otimes$ painful $\otimes$ slow

will take this
in meantime a focus on -

9) Ra

1) marketing

c) migration

d) cropping pattern

e) investment & agri priority.

Info = very useful at this

We have examined the

8

food

a digital position in this world to
our Annodety

as well as