

IAS Mentorship

With Reyasat Ali sir & Experienced Team in CSE Prep

ESSAY CSE Main 2023: Mini Mock Test 1

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| Syllabus: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Essay Test 1••• |
| Name of Candidate | ABDULLAH ZAHID |
| Email Id | abdullah.zahid@gmail.com |
| Date | Medium Hind/Eng. Eng |
| Time 1.5 Hour | Start Time: 10:00 AM End Time: 11:30 AM |

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| | Excellent | Good | Average | Unsatisfied |
|--|-----------|------|---------|-------------|
| Introduction | | | | |
| Diversity of Dimentions | | | | |
| Contextual Clarity, Connectedness & Flow | | | | |
| Relevance of Content/ Quotation | | | | |
| Presentation | | | | |
| Clarity of message/articulation and communication | | | | |
| Language | | | | |
| Legibility of hand writing | | | | |
| Conclusion | | | | |

Feedback Essay 1: -

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Feedback.....

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Section A

Write Essay any one of the following topics in about 1000 to 1200 words

1. "Science is a beautiful gift to humanity; we should not destroy it. science does not differentiate between multiple races."
2. Indian Agriculture: Achievements and challenges
3. 'Does Indian cinema shape our popular culture or merely reflect it?'

② INDIAN AGRICULTURE: ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Amidst the raging war and supply chain disruptions, food security became a grave threat ~~to~~ today. Countries and continents stood at brink of starvation ^{and} malnourishment coupled with soaring inflation breaching double digit mark. Amidst this chaos, a country ~~is~~ guided by value of

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'Vaidhava Kutumbakam', supplied grains to the world. This country is none other than India. This shows impeccable achievement of Indian agriculture from 'ship to mouth' economy in 1960s to 'Annadata of world' in 21st century.

On the other side, if we closely analyse agricensus data, around 2000 farmers are quitting agriculture per day due to various structural reasons. This shows the prevailing challenges in agriculture sector.

Thus, details above clearly elucidate the present picture of Indian agriculture. In this essay, we will analyse

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the achievement and challenges of Indian agriculture, steps taken to make it productive and what more needs to be done to make it more remunerative.

Let us talk about beginning first.

At the time of independence in 1947, India did not have enough production capacity to meet its domestic demand and had to depend upon imports.

In this backdrop, Green Revolution was launched in 1960s. With the help of high yielding varieties, efficient chemical fertilizers, deeper penetration of irrigation facilities and increased mechanisation, India achieved

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Self sufficiency in agricultural sector.

Perhaps, a remarkable feather in the cap of Indian Agriculture.

Furthermore, India is a global leader in production of milk, pulses, spices and jute. It ranks 2nd in the production of rice, wheat, cotton and sugarcane. Moreover, in recent years, there have been significant growth in horticulture sector as manifested in the fact that India is 2nd largest producer of fruits and vegetables. Along with these traditional sectors, Indian agricultural ecosystem has been diversified into allied activities ranging from livestocks to poultry to fisheries.

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Along with ensuring food and nutritional security, Indian agriculture also provides livelihood to around 50% of population helping to reduce ~~income~~ inequality and ensuring inclusive growth.

Having analysed the achievements, let us look into the challenges of agricultural ecosystem.

Agriculture sector employs around 50% of population but contributes merely 16% to our GDP. Our farmers are one of the poorest in the world with per capita income of around ₹ 10,238 per month.

The underlying issue is fragmentation of land holding. Around 86% of

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farmers are small and marginal and have landholdings less than 2 hectares. It leads to problems like low economy of scale, inadequate marketable surplus and poor investment potential in new agricultural tech like drip irrigation.

Another challenge is stagnant production due to lack of quality seed, poor penetration of irrigation facilities and low level of mechanization. All these factors hamper the productivity and potential of land remain underutilised.

Further, low penetration of irrigation facilities as manifested in data, around 52% of Indian agriculture depends on monsoon, make the production

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more volatile and risky

Moreover, missing cold chain infrastructure coupled with low food processing capacities makes market for farmers more ~~volatile~~ volatile. This leads to situation where surplus leads to price crash and in period of shortage, exports face restriction leading to double jeopardy of Indian agriculture.

Having discussed challenges, let us analyze the steps taken for agricultural sector.

Firstly, good amount of subsidy is given at input stage like cheaper seeds, subsidized fertilizers like urea and agri-loans under priority sector lending.

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Secondly, under scheme like PM Kisan Stichai Yojana - investment is being made to bring more area under irrigation cover via investing in new technology like deep irrigation. Further, scheme like PM KUSUM envisages use of solar energy to provide electricity to solar pumps. In the words of honorable Finance Minister, this would turn our 'Anudata to Ujjadata'.

Thirdly, food processing capacity is being improved via schemes like PM Sampada which envisages to improve cold chain infrastructure and transform our food processing ecosystem via centric Mega Food Parks.

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Fourthly, agri marketing reforms have been undertaken like e-NAM for better price realization of ~~market~~ crops - by ensuring "one nation one market".

Further, logistics supported is being given via initiatives like Koishi Udaan and Kisan Rail.

Having seen steps taken, let us analyse what more needs to be done for making agri-sector more flourishing.

Firstly, we need to liberalise the definition of farmers by making it more inclusive by including cultivators and share croppers.

Secondly, we need to focus on diversification of crops and move towards

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high value sectors like horticulture and livestock.

Thirdly, we need to invest in agri-infrastructure ranging from irrigation to backhouses to mechanisation. Further, we need to overcome technology fatigue and use extension services for precision and productive agriculture.

Fourthly, we need to encourage Farmer Producer Organisation to improve the productivity and bargaining power of farmers.

Fifthly, we need to have robust trade policy to achieve WTO & export target.

This can be done via signing better free trade agreement

Thus, the need of the hour is to consolidate the gains in agriculture, overcome the challenges via multi-pronged approach and make it more remunerative. This requires

Green Revolution 2.0 - that should be sustainable and strive to ~~become~~ implement climate smart agriculture practices ranging from ~~organic~~ organic to natural farming.

Doing this will help us in making our agriculture more robust and flourishing, thereby, achieving the vision of

Sabke Sath, Sabka Vikas via Sabke Paryas!!