

TEST CODE : 4 2 0 0 6

FIAS – MGP 2021 (C-5) - Essay Test #6

| ForumIAS | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| GENERAL STUDIES | | |
| Name Of Candidate | Sakshi Kumari | |
| Roll No. | 1910031979 | Date: 9 Dec 21' |
| Time Allowed: One and Half Hours | | Maximum Marks: 125 |
| INDEX TABLE | | INSTRUCTION |
| Q. No. | Max. Marks | Marks Obtained |
| Q.1 | | |
| Q.2 | | |
| Total Marks: | | |
| Remarks: | | <p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWO Sections. Each Section has MULTIPLE topics printed in English. You have to write on 1 topic from Each part</p> <p>3. One question in each part is compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>5. Answers 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.</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> |
| For Student Only | | |
| Start Time 9:00 am | End Time 12:00 am | |
| Mode Of Examination: | Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Offline <input type="checkbox"/> |
| For Office Use Only | | |
| ECN CODE: | EG: | Evaluation Date: |

MARKING SCHEME

| Parameter/Criteria | Aspects Considered | Total Marks | Essay 1 | Essay 2 |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Basic Format | Introduction + Conclusion | 10 | | |
| | Body | 15 | | |
| Content | Data/Facts/Interpretation/ Analysis | 25 | | |
| Organisation | Flow of ideas/ Absence of Deviation from the topic | 25 | | |
| Language Skills | Punctuation/Grammar/ Sentence Formation/Spellings | 25 | | |
| Examiner's Discretion | Perception/ Innovation/ Engaging | 25 | | |

| Parameters | Very Good | Good | Average | Poor |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| Coherence | | | | |
| Language | | | | |
| Handwriting | | | | |
| Pre-writing | | | | |

| Very Good | Good | Average |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 120 and above | 100-120 | Below 100 |

**Section A**

Reinventing Indian Agriculture is the need of the hour

Somewhere in India in 2030

a farmer had sown his crops along with apiculture in small area, a pond with fishes and trees of various fruits on the boundary of his field. He is sitting in a chamber from where he can regulate the amount of water and fertilizer to be given to crops.

After two months, his crop is ready to be harvested, fishes big to be sold, bees ready with honey and trees loaded with fruits. There comes a contractor who gives him

good price for all his products and the farmer sells it directly to the industries connected with world class infrastructure upto his farm. And these are many farmers like him who produce their products and sell it in market or to the industries.

This is 'Vision 2030' for Indian agriculture where a farmer is equipped with latest technology, infrastructure united as farmer producer organisation and produce a diversity of food which is fed to the food processing industries for value addition and exports.

Agriculture - a pre-requisite for all developments

In history, neo-lithic period was the time when agriculture started. Before that humans lived life of wanderers and a bunch of hunters and gatherers.

With agriculture, they started a settled life, to take care of their produce and farms. With settlement come the families and societies. This is how agriculture led to the development of civilizations in Indus valley, in Mesopotamia or in Sumeria.

Even the transitions in civilizations from agriculture society to industrial society to modern nations and knowledge based economy, all depends

on the flourishing agriculture which is the source of food and hence all the energy to drive developments.

But with development of industries, the agriculture and farmers could not develop this status. It's like the mother who runs the whole family but sleeps empty-stomach while feeding it.

The state of Indian agriculture is also similar

Indian Agriculture - how far from Vision 2030

Agriculture is the most neglected sector of economy with sluggish growth of 3-4% whereas employing

half of the population directly or indirectly.

The Gross value added share is on constant decline now at 17.8%.

Indian agriculture is marred by issues of land fragmentation with increase in dependency of rising population on land.

Most of it is rainfed agriculture with severe water scarcity in regions of Marathwada, Kayalscana, Saurashtra.

The areas with water availability like Punjab, Haryana have exploited the groundwater to scary levels that ~~per~~ next generation can die thirsty in these areas.

Monoculture [i.e.] production of only wheat and paddy do not satisfy

the nutritional needs of the country.
Excessive fertilizer usage has led to a ban of Indian agri-products in exports not complying to sanitary and phytosanitary measures.

Fragmented supply chain due to lack of infrastructure, logistic crunch lead farmers to sell their produce to less remunerative markets. It makes farmers and landless labourers the most backward and poorest of the citizens of India; fighting with disguised unemployment and suicides of their family members.

Agriculture - India's lifeline

India is blessed with largest arable land, tropical and sub-tropical climate, diversified soil type and exuberant traditional knowledge of agriculture. Only with this India was glorified as the "Golden Bird".

It is largest producer of milk, second and third largest in fruits, vegetables, eggs and fourth in fish production.

Green revolution brought 300 Million tonnes of food grains which is not enough just for India's food security but even to feed the world.

During COVID-19 agriculture was

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the only sector with positive growth
rate of 3.4%. How can India reap

the benefits of agriculture sector well
to fulfil food security as well as feed
Indian industries ?

Reinventing agriculture - foundation for developed India

First of all, it is important
to prepare a strategy of the things
available with us, region-specific potentials,
the investment required, the possibilities
of diversification, international cooperation
and most important to give the idea of
"Vision 2030" to all farmers with
targetted approach to achieve it.

Starting from the field, the soil health cards, knowledge of agro-climatic zone, possibility of other allied activities like fishing, beekeeping need to be assessed across various states and regions.

Farmers must be provided with Credit support through investment in agriculture to make this field ready. Technologically approved inputs like HYV seeds, climate resilient inputs, fertilizers mechanised ways of sowing is required.

Micro-irrigation, fertigation are required to be intact in fields for judicious water use efficiency, Drones for surveillance of water, temperature, pests, etc

The benefits of organic farming, Agro-forestry need to be conveyed to farmers with free saplings to be grown.

Linking infrastructures like roads, railways, markets will drive the post-harvest economy in a better way.

This can fuel the economy as whole with construction sector, employment, food-processing industries ready to absorb the landless labourers as well as prevent wastage of perishables.

Agricultural research need the focus as topmost priority. In field of powerful inputs like seeds, fertilizers even mechanisation as per requirement of

Indian small fields, better livestock breeds,
 & marine fishing and ways of sustainable
agriculture. The climate change and its
effects should be kept in mind while
 driving inventions and innovations.

Various committees, one
 being Ashok Dalwai Committee recommended
 agri-exports as the way to double farmer's
 income. Assessing the needs of foreign nations
 and producing export specific products with
 the value addition is the way out.

A vision similar to
Make in India can be carved out as
"Produce in India" for international cooperation
 in various research, production and

improvement of the sector.

It's high time that every Indian farmer is empowered through digital technology & education with a vision of better future for themselves. Lack of support and lost confidence in agriculture sector drives many out of it every year.

It's time to bring them back and implement the vision on ground with government programmes like Aspirational districts. To conclude, I would say with small region-specific goals and Co-operation, Indian agriculture can witness immense transformation to drive the progress of Indian economy.

Pre-writing

Reinventing Indian Agri. need of hour

(i)

Anecdote - ~~Godan~~ ~~Horti's description~~ Vision of developed Agriculture 2030

(ii)

~~State of Indian Agri~~ → ~~Productivity~~
 ↳ ~~Good things first~~ Thesis →

(iii)

Importance of Agri
 ↳ a pre-requisite of all developments
 ↳ Neo lithic ages gave a settled life
 ↳ then formed family, society
 ↳ Modern industrialization basic raw material

(iv)

State of Indian Agri → How far from the vision 2030
 ↳ Rainfed, Groundwater exploitation
 ↳ Monoculture, excessive fertilizers, Sanitary Phytosanitary
 ↳ Farmers most poor & backward, Suicides
 ↳ largest arable land - low productivity, sluggish growth rate = 3-4%
 ↳ fragmented Supply chain, logistics crunch, Mech.
 ↳ Natural calamities, Disguised unemployment

(v)

Agriculture - India's Lifeline

- ↳ largest producer
- ↳ largest arable land
- ↳ Exporter
- ↳ largest employer
- ↳ food security
- ↳ Resilient growth of 3.4% COVID-19

Reinvention - a ^{foundation} key for developed India

Committee recommended - doubling farmer's income
 ↑ agri exports → only after reinventing
 itself

- Assess the need sustainable ways
 - ↳ Technological upgradation → HYV seeds, micro-irrigation, drones, fertilization
 - ↳ Agro-forestry
 - ↳ Organic farming
 - ↳ Linking farm to industries directly
 - ↳ Empowering farmers through direct connection to supply chains
 - ↳ Women friendly equipments
 - ↳ Agri research - ARYA Project
- Conveying this vision to farmers with targeted approach small goals region-specific

Feedback

Feedback to be provided in terms of (1) Introduction (2) Sentence Constructions (3) Paragraph Formation (4) Legibility (5) Deviation from Topic (6) Coverage of dimensions (7) Simplicity / ease of reading

Section B

Knowledge of one's ignorance is the first step towards true knowledge

The world famous musician Bethune was taking Piano class while two children enter the classroom. Both introduced themselves to the master. The little one said "he knows nothing about music." What will be your fees? Bethune replied \$5000. Then the elder one asked him - "I know music very well, just teach me to play Piano (ego)." What will you charge? Bethune replies \$10,000.

Both the children were baffled. Why is he charging more from already learned child? Bethune replies - One who thinks he is learned, takes more time to realise the ignorance. While one with knowledge of his ignorance, acquires the knowledge easily. So, I am charging more for the more time, he will require.

The story tells us the importance of the self-realisation and introspection about ourselves before we proceed for achievement of knowledge. So in this essay, importance of knowing the ignorances we have, the ways to acquire the true knowledge and character of true knowledge will be discussed.

What is Ignorance? This question ^{must} arise when one strives for knowledge. It is just like one can not feel the light without knowing about darkness.

Ignorance is a state of not knowing about oneself, about particular things and events happening around ourselves and most important not knowing about purpose of life.

A man has a journey from child to old. Some live with a purpose some live just because they have been given a life. They eat, work and sleep everyday. But one with a higher purpose lives every second to make his own and many more better to be called as life.

This ignorance perpetuates in society due to complacent human beings, 'Rat race' mentality, mediocre thinking and low aim

of just make a livelihood for oneself.

It is worst when a society lacks in discussions, debates. Without being argumentative the thesis, anti-thesis and synthesis of bigger ideas stop.

So argumentation be it with oneself, in school, with family, teachers organisations, among peer groups is holds utmost importance. It leads us to knowledge of our ignorances as an individual, as society, as a nation and a world community and motivates us for better in our journeys.

The knowledge of ignorance is a pre-requisite for self-development. Until we do not know about our weaknesses, we can not work to improve it. It is important for a "social change" in societies of underdeveloped people and ignorants. To develop as an "Awakened nation" Ignorance is the ^{first} ladder ^{that} we need to ride.

Lives of great thinkers and saints is evidence of this. Socrates who is known as the wisest man claimed that 'he knows nothing'. It was the driving force behind his constant striving.

Similarly, Gautam Buddha when was confined to all luxuries of a place devoid of the sufferings, was a mere prince like many. But his knowledge about the people's suffering and a determination for their upliftment strived him towards 'Nisbana'. And then he came to be called 'Buddha' - 'The enlightened one'.

The societal vices which are obviously product of human ignorances becomes dangerous when performed collectively. Presence of Communalism and the ignorance about it's ill-outcomes of bloodshed, hatred holds us far behind achieving world unity.

Until society understands that fighting for limited resources and lack of brotherhood creates Chaos, it can not strive towards a Peace through planning and better management of resources for everyone.

As nations until we realise that wars are not the right chisel to carve out happiness, we will not shake hands for partnerships for securing Justice.

Superstitions have held the individuals and societies in clutches of backwardness. Until we know it, we will not strive for Scientific temper

which is important for us a solution for many difficulties, diseases & make use more developed.

The Virtue principle of Aristotle says for knowledge four cardinal virtues a human should possess are -

- Fortitude, Justice, Courage and temperance.

They are important for knowledge of ignorance too. Without courage, both physical and psychological to take decisions and to stand by it is a difficult venture.

To accept that "one knows nothing" is most difficult and from

here starts the journey of true knowledge.

Not just ignorance but the knowledge of true knowledge is also necessary.

The characteristic of true knowledge

is that it is unshakable. One has to beware of considering his opinions and biases as true knowledge. The foundation of true knowledge is so strong that

even the strongest arguments can not shake it.

It happened with King Milind

who took up Buddhism after debate

with a Buddhist saint Nagasen.

Humbleness and Perseverence

are true tools of getting closer to

true knowledge. Humbleness is required

to embrace other's viewpoints as well
as to shed your ignorances. **Egoists**
create a ~~the~~ barrier of **'I'** and are
incapable of gaining from others.

Persistence is required for
the constant striving because true knowledge
takes sacrifices to be gained. **Mahavira**

gave 12 years of his life, **Buddha**

gave 6 years of his life to get

enlightenment. One has to keep in mind

what **Smil Khilnani** says -

Time's definition of real is diamond.

Finally, to conclude I think the most important contribution for a knowledgeable society is that of teachers, the Spiritual Gurus. Swami Vivekanand during religion of parliament of religions speech called for "Brotherhood".

Mahatma Gandhi sacrificed his life through in service of the nation to eradicate untouchability, Communalism and bring communal unity and peace.

People like them take the society, nations and world to new heights through social change and this is what the "purpose of life" through true knowledge is we get.

Argumentative
Indian

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is first step towards true knowledge

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Pre-writing

- ① Bethune's story What is knowledge? What is ignorance?
- ② Thesis → Why there is Ignorance? Why knowledge of Ignorance is imp? How to acquire this knowledge? How it leads to true knowledge?

→ Course of debate
 → lack of human nature to be developed in placid society
 → mediocre mentality
 → Rat Race
 → mediocre think low aim
 → Improves upon the vices for social change drive toward awakened child - family school Adult → Organ Society history Psychology Facts

Test of Knowledge - Characteristic of true knowledge → unshakable

- ③ Thinkers related - Socrates, Gautam Buddha

- ④ Dimensions to be covered → Individual → Self-realisation says to imp
 → Social → Communalism → World unity

Nation's development

Strengths Weaknesses
 → Chaos → Peace
 → Wars → Justice
 → Superstitions → Science
 → Vices → Virtues

Analysis of India Poverty, Need for industries food security

Swami Vivekanand - Rediscovery of past

Gandhi, Aryanand - Go back to Vedas

- ⑤ Spiritual Gurus → do not give knowledge, show the path to acquire it.

Socrates's dialectics - opinions get converted into true knowledge

Time's def of coal is diamond → Constant determination & striving

Consistency and perseverance
eg. of Mahanisa, Buddha.

Qualities to get
true knowledge

Feedback

Feedback to be provided in terms of (1) Introduction (2) Sentence Constructions (3) Paragraph Formation (4) Legibility (5) Deviation from Topic (6) Coverage of dimensions (7) Simplicity / ease of reading