


Essay Comment Sheet

Date :

	Name of Candidate	Asanyak		
	Registration No.	41166		
	Test Code	1254		
Marks Obtained	Essay 1	Essay 2	Total	
	54	63	117	

Overall Macro comments / Feedback / Suggestions on Answer Booklet :

Dear Asanyak,

You have good understanding of second topic and provided comprehensive content with good examples and analysis. Some arguments of first topic are also appreciable. (Good).

However articulation of first topic need improvement. Kindly focus on core demand and improve structure.

You have great potential. Try to practice more. Good luck!

All The Best

Essay Comment Sheet

AJ Is Doubling Farmer's Income By 2022 ---

Strengths & Shortcomings

- Presentation is okay as para formation is proper, handwriting is legible used headings and also underlined some points.
- Language is simple, easy to understand and grammatically correct.
- Introduction is okay. You started with slogan of Jai Kisan and touched to journey over the period of time. However kindly advise at DTI in introduction itself.
- Contextual understanding need improvement. Focus on core demand of topic and avoid unnecessary content in detail. Always stick to the demand of topic. (Ref to structure).
- Structure also need improvement. You have

Essay Comment Sheet

unnecessarily overstretched. Historical background and causes part. Kindly shorten it (Ref to answers script) and add more points in core aspect (Realistic or not)

Approach structure

- Introduction → arrive at DFI here
- Need of DFI → here you can discuss some historical & current issues
- DFI → Unrealistic or not? → Explain in detail
- Silver lining, → Govt measures
- Way forward
- Conclusion

You have good content. However try to provide in more organized form. Your points of poor historical growth rate deserves appreciation. Try to add more points in that part like threat of climate change low int. ational prices etc.

Missed content / Dimensions

Internationally prices of food grains and other agricultural commodities are continuously falling. Further strict import norms by some countries and increasing protectionism reduces India's export potential.

Domestically, govt follows consumer centric policy which reduces profitability

Environmentally threat of climate change has reduced the yield and profitability of farmers thereby reducing income

B) Evolution of India's Foreign Policy.....

Strengths & Shortcomings

- Introduction is decent. You made objective start with provisions of art 51 and briefly touched to changes over period.
- Contextual understanding and alignment

Essay Comment Sheet

is good as you have addressed demand of the topic by analysing content properly.

- Structure is balanced as you have provided arguments for both the aspects of topic followed by challenges and way forward. (Good). However you need to discuss more points for continuity such as non-aggression, respect for neighbour's sovereignty, CBR (environment) etc.
- Content coverage is fine in dimensions viz social (security), political (NAM), economical (liberalization), cultural (soft power), environmental (climate change) etc.
- You have covered objective content stating broad points of changes. Points like strategic autonomy, Act East, REEP, NFU etc are appreciable. However you

Essay Comment Sheet

can also mention legal doctrine and CDR w.r.t climate change talks.

✓ - Missed content / Dimensionary

Socially increased use of diaspora has become important tool. Earlier most of the focus was on use of diplomacy.

Challenges

Climate change has prompted many changes w.r.t grouping for advocating the historical responsibility of developed nations.

Economically trade war between USA and China has forced India to look for alternative trade partners.



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SUBJECT:	ESSAY	Test Code:	1	2	5	4
Name of Candidate	ARANYAK SAIKIA					
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	4	1	1	66
Center	ONLINE	Date	04	0	8	19

INDEX TABLE				INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
				1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
				2. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
				3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
				4. 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. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख अडमिशन प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूआर) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
				5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
				6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
Total Marks Obtained:				
Remarks :				

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homoeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Practice use on
अभ्यास के लिए

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anything except the
question number in
this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न
संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

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For practice use only!
सिर्फ अभ्यास के लिए

Q4-No.

IS DOUBLING OF FARMERS' INCOME
BY 2022 AN UNREALISTIC GOAL?

'Jai Jawan! Jai Kisan!', said, Lal Bahadur Shastri, India's second Prime Minister, as India's war with Pakistan raged on in 1965. Shastri, the statesman he was, knew very well how important the soldier and the farmer were for the security of the nation. While the Jawan — or the soldier — guarded the border and protected us, the Kisan — the farmer — ensured we do not have to sleep on an empty stomach.

Fifty four years later, the farmer is still the pillar of our nation's food security. Yet, while the nation has

Decent
introduction

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For practice use
यिके अभ्यास के लिए

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grown and prospered, our farmers have been left behind.

Today, no farmer wants his son to be a farmer. He himself wants to sell off his land and go to the city.

How did we get here? How come that a profession or livelihood that caters to the most basic of human needs become so miserable that the farmer himself goes on in an empty stomach?

How why do so many farmers find it better to simply end their lives than to live in penury?

The State of Indian Agriculture:
A Brief History

At the time of independence,

touch to goal of PFI

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न लिखें।

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प्रति अभ्यास के लिए

India's agriculture contributed 53% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employed nearly 75% of the workforce.

However, India was not self-sufficient in food. Two hundred years of colonial subjugation coupled with an extractive land revenue system had completely made agriculture unproductive.

As a result, wars and successive droughts in the 1960s made India reach the brink of famine. We had to depend on USA's PL-480 food aid programme to meet our needs.

Realizing that a nation cannot advance its material prosperity if it has to fall ~~to~~ on its feet ~~to~~ in front of other nations

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for food, India embarked on a set of reforms ~~of~~ in agriculture that culminated in what is known today as the Green Revolution. ~~This~~

~~include~~
This included introduction of high-yielding variety ~~of~~ (HYV) of seeds, expansion of irrigation and ~~of~~ formal credit, use of fertilizers and pesticides, and research and extension activities. All of this led to high growth in agricultural yields and outputs, rise in farmer incomes and self-sufficiency in foodgrain production. During this period, agricultural incomes grew at 4% per year. Contrast this to 0.1% growth rate in the

colonial era.

As India embraced the liberalization, privatization, globalization (LPG) reforms of 1991, there was a marked change in the government's approach to agriculture.

Agriculture was opened up to international trade, and government investment ~~to~~ in agriculture declined. The Minimum Support Price (MSP) - that provides a guaranteed price of procurement to farmers - became the main tool for farmer support.

Research and development activities (R & D) stagnated at 0.8% of agricultural GDP. No new fertilizers and pesticides

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Please shorten the historical background. (Max one page)
You have not yet achieved at DFI
This is core aspect of topic

were introduced. The only major technology introduced was the genetically modified Bt cotton that increased yields exponentially in cotton.

Rest of agricultural yields stagnated, while fragmentation of land holdings made them uneconomical.

The government began to focus on industry and services that were beginning to deliver high growth. As agricultural growth continued to stagnate, its contribution to GDP continued to fall.

By 2014, agriculture's contribution to GDP fell to just 14%. However, it still

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प्रैक्टिस के लिए

employed 49% of the workforce, according to NSSO data. Thus, agriculture is no longer remunerative. It is in distress.

The starkest form of this agrarian distress is displayed when the farmer, sinking in debt, is unable to continue his existence and ends his life.

India's Agrarian Distress: The Causes

The question that everyone is asking is: How did we get into this mess? Where did we go wrong after the green revolution?

also shorten causes part to max one page
↓
Focus on core demand

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While a clear-cut answer is not easy to find, there are various dimensions that need to be explored.

First, as agriculture was opened up to international trade after the 1991 reforms, farmers found themselves exposed to the volatilities of the world agriculture market. In the absence of access to insurance, ~~the~~ large swings in food prices translated to large swings in income.

This was coupled with a fall in public investments. Public investments include expenditure on rural roads, warehouses, cold storage facilities

Practice use of
अभ्यास के लिए

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For practice use of
मिर्फ अभ्यास के लिए

and irrigation networks. This infrastructure is essential for a farmer to sell his produce at in a faraway market, at a time of his choosing and at a price he finds remunerative.

However, ~~the~~ public investments in agriculture fell from 4% of agricultural GDP to 2% between the 1980s and 2000s. The government tried to compensate for this by raising subsidies on MSP, ~~and~~ fertilisers and electricity.

The MSP raised costs of production, distorted trade and was available mostly to the large farmers. The small and marginal farmers who make up 85% were left out. The

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fertilizer and electricity subsidies led to nutrient imbalance in the soil and exploitation of groundwater through electric pumps. This made agriculture increasingly unsustainable.

~~It~~ The stagnation in R&D meant that no new technology was available to raise the stagnant yields. As MS Swaminathan — father of the green revolution — has said, Indian agriculture is suffering from technology fatigue.

This brings us to another issue — credit. Farmers ~~are~~ these days need credit for buying seeds, technology, implements, etc. However, as a recent NABARD

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Survey reveals, only 50% of credit comes from formal sources

The rest comes from moneylenders who charge exorbitant rates.

This is especially true for cash crops like cotton. If prices crash, these farmers are trapped in debt — many simply end their lives.

There have ^{been} questions over the agricultural policy objectives too. Our policy is geared towards increasing ~~so~~ agricultural output. However, given the Cobweb style of agricultural pricing, a bumper crop is associated with crashing prices which pulls the farmer further into debt.

Finally, these experts also point towards our marketing

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policy. The Indian farmer is today constrained by outdated legislations like the APMC Act and Essential Commodities Act (ECA) that constrain the farmer in his ability to sell his produce while giving ample scope to the middle man to extract a surplus.

Coupled to this is the failure of land reforms to consolidate the fragmented landholdings to make them economical.

Doubling Farmers' Income : Is it realistic?

It is in this context of agrarian distress — as seen from protesting farmers and farmer suicides — that the Prime Minister has underlined

Start this part easy in the essay. It is very late

his Vision for Doubling Farmers' Income by 2022.

However, ~~is~~ is this possible in such a short span of time? To double farmers' income by 2022, agricultural growth must be 14% per year in nominal terms, or around 9% per year in real terms, assuming a 5% inflation rate.

Given that agriculture has never grown above 4%, it ~~is~~ appears increasingly unlikely. However, ~~if~~ if the following steps are implemented with sincerity, we can hope to accelerate agricultural incomes in the right direction.

First, public investments in agriculture needs to increase. The subsidies on MSP, fertilisers and

✓ Good point.

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electricity can be rationalized to get the necessary funds.

As economist Ashok Gulati has said, public investments are three times as effective in raising growth than subsidies.

The second important step is towards diversification. We have had a cereal centricity for too long now. Farmers need to grow high value crops like fruits and diversify towards livestock, fisheries and dairy.

This integrated farming approach not only yields higher incomes but is also more secure.

Third, marketing reforms are of the order. The government has taken steps to introduce

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an electronic - National Agriculture Market (e-NAM), amending the APMC Acts and to introduce Contract Farming. These are positive steps and need to be continued. The NITI Aayog has also advocated scrapping the ECA.

The next step is to prepare for climate change. This requires introducing innovative techniques like system of rice intensification and Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF).

Million Wells Recharge Programme is ~~rather~~ necessary to recharge our water source. As Swaminathan has said, ~~the~~ we need to usher in an Evergreen Revolution of sustainable agriculture.

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The Recently, the PM-KISAN scheme of direct income support to farmers was introduced. This is a laudable step. It also needs to be ~~completed~~ complemented with food-processing industries and farmer producer organizations (FPO). These have strong linkages with agriculture and also adds value to it.

The PM-SAMPADA scheme is important in this regard.

Finally, one needs to focus on social infrastructure for farmers. Good schools, good hospitals are needed for having well-educated healthy farmers who have the skill to also engage

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in ~~horticulture~~ non-farm
ag. occupations.

The government recently appointed the Ashok Dalwai committee to suggest a roadmap on doubling farmers' income.

The above mentioned strategies are some of its recommendations.

While achieving the target by 2022 is an uphill task, we must continue our reform of agriculture. As Swami Vivekananda has said, "Awake, wake and stop not till the goal is reached!"

54

Focus more on case demand
- Ref to comment sheet

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Q4 No.

EVOLUTION OF INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY : CHANGES AND CONTINUITY

Article 51 of the Constitution directs the Indian state "to secure international peace" and "to achieve just and honourable relations among nations." Emerging from the aftermath of the Partition, a new and independent India set out to give effect to these Directive Principles in the Constitution.

Hi start

In the years that followed, India's foreign policy has been woven around these values enshrined in the Constitution. It has evolved considerably too. Yet it has retained some continuity in the process.

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कृपया इस संख्या के न लिखें।)

India's foreign policy in the last 70 years has undergone through four major phases.

Beginning with the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) in the 1950s and 1960s,

India drifted closer to the Soviet Union in 1970s and 1980s.

Post the 1991 reforms, it has re-aligned its position towards a more multilateral approach with closer ties with the West. Finally, in the last few years, it is showing a distinct strategic approach of developing closer ties with countries that it had once shunned in the past, notably Israel.

These broad changes are further accompanied by different approaches to various issues.

Good
+ Reflects
Good clarity

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सिर्फ अभ्यास के लिए

While the NAM was associated with India staying away from all conflicts, the 1970s and 1980s saw India's direct involvement in various ~~or~~ international conflicts, such as the war with Pakistan in 1971 to liberate Bangladesh and Operation Cactus to prevent a coup in Maldives. The Indo-Lanka Peace Accord and India's heavy losses against the Tamil rebels in Sri Lanka forced a rethink in India's foreign interventions. It has shied away from directly involving itself in others' conflicts since then.

→ fall of USSR

The closer ties with the US from the late 1990s is another significant departure from ^{the} earlier stance of mutual suspicion. The

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Indo-US Nuclear Agreement and more recently, the Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA) have significantly increased Indo-US defence and civil nuclear cooperation.

This period also saw India trying to leverage closer ties with East Asia. The Look East and recently upgraded Act East Policies ~~were~~ are aimed at using the North East as the gateway to increased cooperation with East Asia, especially through ASEAN.

India not only has a free trade agreement (FTA) with ASEAN but is also negotiating a more comprehensive FTA called the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)

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प्रयोग के लिए

The other way area where there has been a departure from the past has been India's approach to Israel - Palestine.

Traditionally, India has always stood by Palestine and castigated Israel. However, in the last few years, starting from the 1990s, India is shedding "hesitations of history" to build de-hyphenated the issue and build closer defence, science and economic ties with Israel while still espousing the two-state solution.

While increasing its ties with Saudi Arabia and UAE, India is slowly but surely reducing its dependence on Iran besieged by US sanctions. This was reflected in India's invitation to the Organization for Islamic Cooperation

Good

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(OIC) conference as a guest of honour.

In the past, India had accepted China's dominance in Asia and never really challenged its hegemony. However, India has now begun to assert itself against China in the region. This was on display when India boycotted China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) over sovereignty concerns and also teamed up with Australia, Japan and US — the Quad — to protect freedom of navigation on the high seas.

While India's relationship with Africa goes back to the Afro-Asian Bandung Conference of 1955, it is only in the last few decades that India has begun to strategically invest in Africa.

Also close interaction with SCO BRI etc

or practice use
फर्क अभ्यास के लिए

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For practice use only
फर्क अभ्यास के लिए

building infrastructure, skilling
people and establishing people-
to-people contact through Project
Mausam.

→ Asia Africa
Growth
Corridor

India has also gone beyond
the traditional Indo island
nations of Mauritius and Reunion
Islands to other islands in the
Pacific and Indian Ocean Region (IOR)

These islands hold immense
potential in securing lanes of
communication and establishing
sea bases.

India's nation-building efforts
in Af war-torn Afghanistan is
also a new venture that has
yielded results in terms of greater
Indian presence in Central Asia.

The most notable change in
India's foreign policy has been its

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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सिर्फ अभ्यास के लिए

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greater use of soft power.
India's democratic values and systems of Yoga and traditional medicine have ~~be~~ become readily accepted worldwide. Further, she is using these to ~~to~~ improve ties with other nations, build a taste for Indian culture abroad and secure benefits.

Similarly, India has shown considerable leadership in global climate action. Not only has she ~~to~~ achieved considerable progress in the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) under Paris Agreement, she has also led the initiative for the formation of the International Solar Alliance (ISA) - the

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first inter-governmental treaty organization headquartered in India

Thus, we find considerable changes as India's foreign policy has evolved over the years. Yet her foreign policy is also bounded by many strands of continuity.

First, India has always maintained its strategic autonomy. Whether during the NAM years or Soviet years or currently, India has never submitted herself to any military alliance like the NATO or CENTO.

Second, India's stand on Kashmir and Pakistan's role in fomenting terrorism has been unchanged. For India, Kashmir is her integral part, and no third party should mediate on the Kashmir issue.

Associated with that has been India's steady demand for

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dealing with the scourge of terrorism. It has also drafted a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) and joined the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) under the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO).

India has always followed a 'Neighbourhood First' Policy. Thus, India seeks to develop strong ties with the countries of the subcontinent and act as a net security provider in region. Accordingly, it has initiated major agreements such as SAARC and BIMSTEC to elicit stronger cooperation. SAARC, unfortunately, has failed to take off.

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वर्क प्रयोग के लिए

More importantly, India has always advocated multilateralism. Thus, it continues to support the UN and its agencies, while calling for reform to make it more inclusive.

At the same time, it has woven alliances with developing countries and ~~not~~ advocated non-western led multilateralism to groupings such as the G-33 at the WTO, BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) and IBSA (India Brazil South Africa).

This has further enabled India to continue maintaining close ties with Russia and China. While US influence has increased, yet the Indo-Russian partnership strategic partnership continues

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to break new ground through India's procurement of S-400 missiles and Russian nuclear cooperation at Kudankulam.

Similarly, with China, we tend to come together on ~~the~~ issues of mutual concern such as G-33 at WTO, BRICS and SCO. This has always been the trend.

Another case in point is Iran. Even during US sanctions, India continued to purchase oil and extend support to the Chabahar Port.

India's diaspora has ~~an~~ continued to play an active role in India's foreign policy. For instance, the US-India Business Council has immensely

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विक्रम अभ्यास के लिए

helped in fostering closer economic cooperation with the US. India has also provided our diaspora with high prestige and favours through the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas and Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) card.

Finally, India's nuclear policy has hardly undergone any change in the last few decades. ~~While~~ On the one hand, ~~it~~^{it} advocates a policy of no first use (NFU) for its nuclear arsenal. On the other hand, ~~it~~^{it} supports complete non-discriminatory and verifiable disarmament through the Geneva based Conference on Disarmament. It has refused to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) on the grounds that it is discriminatory.

✓ Good point

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Thus, India's foreign policy has also maintained a significant strand of continuity over the years. The changes and the continuities has enabled India to leverage its soft power, getting access to export control regimes like Australia Group, put pressure on Pakistan to dismantle its terror regime and establish itself as an important but responsible foreign power.

As we move into the third decade of the 21st century, a number of challenges confront us. The trade-war between US and China, and tensions in the Gulf can destabilize the region.

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सिर्फ अभ्यास के लिए

Also
Climate
change
Refugee
crisis
etc

The new frontier technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI) and 5G have resulted in ~~new~~ concentrations of economic power among those nations that can process Big Data using those technologies. Space is a new area of potential conflict.

The retreat of the US from Asia and growing Chinese entry into our neighbourhood open up the possibility of India getting surrounded by a hostile neighbour.

These are challenges that India's foreign policy need to deal with in the coming decade.

While they appear daunting, and ~~so~~ perhaps even threatening, as the past has revealed, India's dynamic foreign

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प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त

policy has always stood up to the challenge. It remains to be seen how

India confronts the challenges of the future,

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- nice articulation
- Ref to comment sheet