



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

AANAND PRAKASH MEENA

RANK-269 (CSE 2018)

GS MAINS 2018: ESSAY

Roll No. _____

ESSAY MOCK TEST

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

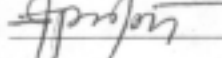
- Both sections are compulsory.
- Attempt one essay from each section.
- Each essay carries 125 marks.
- Write each essay in about 1000-1200 words.
- After finishing the first essay, attempt the next on a fresh Page.
- Any page left blank in the answer-book must be crossed out clearly.

(Examiner will pay special attention to the candidate's grasp of his/her material, its relevance to the subject chosen, and to his/her ability to think constructively and to present his/her ideas concisely, logically and effectively).

Name Aanand Prakash

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature 

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Remarks

[Faint handwritten notes and scribbles are visible in the Remarks box.]

SECTION - A

1. Robotics is both the biggest challenge and opportunity for world.
2. Female participation in Indian agriculture: Empowerment or Marginalization.
3. Market is efficient, but prone to failures if irrationality or cronyism permeates the system.
4. Development will lead to peace and prosperity, only if it is humane, just and sustainable.

SECTION - B

1. A country neither belongs to its political class nor fortune 500 companies; it belongs to people.
2. A civilized society must recognize that a woman is a mother, a daughter, a life partner, but above all she is an individual.
3. It is not always the same thing to be a good man and a good citizen.
4. Chanakya may have been from India, but its Indians who never followed his advice.

Female Participation in Indian Agriculture: Empowerment or Marginalization

Keshanti wakes up at 4:00 am. She milks her buffalo and after churning ghee out of yesterday's curd, she sets out to her fields.

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian society and economy. It provides almost employment to approximately 50% of population and contributes 17% to the GDP.

Agriculture was the oil which was utilised in the mushrooming and prevalence of great kingdoms like Mauryan empire, Gupta empire, Mughal empire. It was because of its agriculture products like spices, the colonial powers got attracted towards it.

In the beginning, the agricultural activities were dominated by man while women helped

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man in labour intensive activities like weeding, winnowing etc. After 1991 LPG reforms, the economic axis of India tilted heavily away from agriculture on the basis of which the growth was termed as Jobless growth and service led growth.

This resulted in the rural-urban migration. Women were left behind in the agriculture fields to such an extent that

feminisation of Indian agriculture

started occurring. According to Economic Survey, more than 50% of total female workforce is in agricultural sector.

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Female Participation: Reinforcing marginalization

Although half of the female workforce is in agriculture but according to Census 2011, only about 12.2% of operational landholdings are owned by women. This signifies towards the stark reality of the supremacy of patriarchy in the agriculture.

Even though women works hard to grow the fruits of agriculture but the reality at the marketing procedures & are handled by the male members of the family. Women acts just as a labour of the family without any labour cost. This points towards the growing

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marginalisation of women.

It has also been observed that women in the agriculture field are accompanied by their female children to help them. This deprives the female children of literacy give rise to high rates of school drop out, malnutrition (more than 50% of Indian women are anaemic). All these social indicators helps in the development of Human Capital, indirectly feminisation of agriculture erodes a nation's most productive resources.

Women are accommodative in nature. With their resilience and endurance they have built the capability to turn the

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adverse circumstances in their favour.

Female Participation : Empowering women

women has helped in the diversifying of Indian agriculture.

They practice Mixed farming which includes rearing of animals like Cow, buffalo, hen which not only supplements their income but also their nutritional needs.

It is a proven fact that women invests more prudently in health and education of her children. The participation of women in agriculture has led to the more decision making

Remarks

by the women thus dismantling the institution of patriarchy which was prevalent in the villages. Women takes decision in favour of her children which helps in their overall growth.

According to IMF chief christian Lagarde, utilising the potential of women, India can spur it's economic growth. The visible manifestation of this is seen in the agricultural sector which has been growing consistently at the rate of 2-4% annually. Even Indian government is supporting the inclusion of women through it's various programmes like Ajeevika

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Gramleen Express in which women led self Help Groups in rural areas are provided alternative source of incomes.

MAKING FARMING REMUNERATIVE

Feminisation of agriculture can be channelised properly if farming becomes more remunerative. For

this MS Swaminathan has given emphasis on ever green revolution.

Apart from this organic farming should be promoted.

The problem of lack of operational land holdings can be tackled by issuing the documents in the name of female members in order to avail government benefit.

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Rajasthan government has issued Bhamashah card in which head of family is female member. This can improve the status of women vis-a-vis men.

Feminisation in agriculture offers a great chance to promote Inclusiveness and upliftment of Indian women. Recent initiatives by the government regarding contract farming should be made favourable to women farmers. eg: Mandatory issuance of prices of products in the account of female farmer. This will not only promote the Indian agriculture but also promote equality which our constitution in the form of Article 14 requires to achieve.

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The empowerment of urban women and rural women has led to the women of India and women of Bharat. The participation of women in the agriculture should be seen as the hidden potential of Indian women. It is the time that India move towards the path of women led growth by capitalising on their potential.

Keshanti has reaped a good fortune after selling the harvest. She invest some of the money in self help group while investing on the education of her children. She dreams of her children to become responsible citizens who can contribute in the growth story of India.

- Remarks

- A Country neither belongs to its political class nor fortune 500 companies; it belongs to its people!

Plato held that state is an individual writ large. It means a country/ state is the aggregation of the individual/citizens/people which are residing in it. The primary motive of a country to come into existence is to weld its constituents (people) into one single entity. Nationalism is pre-requisite for the country to exist. According to B.R Ambedkar without fraternity, nationalism cannot be achieved. It means that the circle of country → Nationalism → fraternity → People is continuous.

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People are the base on which the whole edifice of a country's political, economical, legal institutions is built. Without the citizens, neither the political class gather legitimacy nor the economical class (fortune 500 companies) can flourish. Country in a narrow sense is just a geographical entity representing various interest but in substantive sense, country represents the culture of various interest residing in it. eg: India represents Democracy, tolerance whereas Pakistan represent deep state bureaucratic oligarchy.

If a particular ~~class~~ country is being represented by

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the political class, it reinforces the ~~same~~ concept of nation during medieval time where divine right of the kings were supreme. This gives rise to authoritarianism and suppression of dissent. In this atmosphere, a country can neither reach its true potential nor the people can fully contribute in the growth of their country. eg we can take North Korea, it represents Kim un Jong regime. It is economically backward - whereas its counterpart South Korea which represents its people is one of the most advanced country.

Thus, it is not only in the benefit of citizens but also

Remarks

in the interest of political class that people should have main say in the working of country. This shows that democracy where real rulers are the people should be strengthened in a country. Democracy will also help in the legitimacy of the government and acceptance of the authority of the government by the common citizen.

Big industrialists can also not monopolise the representation of a country. The vices of capitalism and imperialism is the result of such monopolisation. This has perpetuated poverty, hunger, illiteracy, malnutrition in the third world countries. eg most of the sub-

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Saharan Countries in Africa were colony of European Capitalist Countries. due to it's contradictions, Africa is known as Dark Continent.

The big industrial class should be aware of their actions if they try to control or represent a country. The inherent motive of Capitalist class is profit which is the root cause of environmental degradation, climate change due to global warming, rising inequality in the world and growing division between "Haves" and "Haves not". In a recent report "From British Raj to Billionaire Raj", Thomas Piketty shows how inequality is highest in India in 21st century.

This brutal exploitative nature

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of Capitalist class can foster tensions and disharmony in the society which will not be good for the unity and integrity of the country.

In the light of these arguments, it can be deduced that a country neither belongs to the political class nor to Capitalist class but to its people so that a country can traverse various challenges with support of its citizens to become a substantive country which is full of opportunity, inequalities and justice.

People acts a cornerstone for the growth of themselves and their country. It is important that fraternity must be prom-

Remarks

oted to transcend linguistic, ethnic, sectional, religious and sectional diversity to achieve unity in diversity. ~~As~~ J.S Mill held that no nation becomes great by dwarfing it's own people. The opportunity for the realisation of full potential of an individual is must if a country is to become great.

It is in democracy that a country truly belongs to the people. However there are various flaws like like lack of deliberative democracy and lack of internal party democracy in representative democracy which restrict the participation of people in the growth

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Country.

India is fortunate to have treaded the path where people are the nucleus of the country. Government initiatives like EK Bharat Shreshth Bharat will help in spreading of fraternity while the ~~the~~ growth of deliberative democracy can help India regain it's glory in the comity of great nations.

We as the people of India should strive towards the continuous development of India by adhering to these words of Pandit Nehru "long time ago we made toyst with destiny and it is now the time to redeem our pledges....."

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The Government of India has been successful in providing a better life to the people of the country. It has done this by providing a better education system, a better health care system, and a better social security system. It has also provided a better infrastructure, a better environment, and a better quality of life. The Government of India has been successful in providing a better life to the people of the country. It has done this by providing a better education system, a better health care system, and a better social security system. It has also provided a better infrastructure, a better environment, and a better quality of life.

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