

# NABARD Grade A 2024 Previous Year Paper

## ENGLISH DESCRIPTIVE

Complete Phase 2 Subject-wise PYQs with Detailed Solutions



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Pattern

## PHASE 2

### ENGLISH DESCRIPTIVE

#### ESSAY

Write an essay of about 50-520 words on any one of the following topics (40 marks)

1. How can Youth contribute to India's progress in Education, Entrepreneurship and Social Initiatives?

"The youth are not useless; they are used less." These words of **Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam** aptly capture India's greatest opportunity. Home to the world's largest youth population, India is experiencing a historic demographic dividend. According to the **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**, nearly **65% of India's population is below 35 years**, while over **27% belongs to the 15-29 age group**. If adequately educated, skilled and empowered, this young population can become the driving force behind India's aspiration of becoming a **Viksit Bharat by 2047**. As **Prime Minister Narendra Modi** has observed, "**India's youth are not merely the beneficiaries of development; they are its biggest stakeholders and drivers.**"

Education forms the foundation of national progress, and the youth themselves can become catalysts for educational transformation. While the **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020** seeks to promote multidisciplinary learning, digital education and skill-oriented curricula, its success depends largely on active youth participation. College students and young professionals are increasingly volunteering through programmes such as the **National Service Scheme (NSS), NCC, Bharat Scouts and Guides**, and various NGO initiatives to mentor school children, improve literacy and promote digital awareness. Digital platforms like **DIKSHA, SWAYAM, PM eVIDYA** and **PM SHRI Schools** have expanded access to quality education, while India's growing EdTech ecosystem has further democratized learning. According to the **India Skills Report 2025**, graduate employability has shown a steady improvement, reflecting the growing emphasis on industry-oriented education.

Equally important is the role of youth in fostering entrepreneurship and innovation. Today's young entrepreneurs are no longer job seekers but job creators. India's startup ecosystem has emerged as the **third largest in the world**, with more than **1.6 lakh DPIIT-recognised startups** generating over **17 lakh direct jobs**. Government initiatives such as **Startup India, Stand-Up India, PM Mudra Yojana, Atal Innovation Mission, Fund of Funds for Startups, Digital India**, and India's robust **Digital Public Infrastructure** comprising **Aadhaar, UPI and DigiLocker**, have significantly lowered entry barriers for aspiring entrepreneurs. Startups such as **Ninjacart, DeHaat, Agnikul Cosmos, Freshworks** and **Zerodha** demonstrate how youth-led enterprises are creating employment, improving productivity and positioning India as a global innovation hub. As **Peter Drucker** rightly stated, "**Innovation is the specific instrument of entrepreneurship.**"

Youth are equally indispensable in promoting social transformation. Sustainable development requires active citizenship, and young Indians have increasingly participated in campaigns related to sanitation, environmental conservation, gender equality and community welfare. Programmes such as **Swachh Bharat Mission, Mission LiFE, Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Fit India Movement** and **Poshan Abhiyaan** have witnessed enthusiastic youth participation. Thousands of young volunteers also contribute during disasters, public health campaigns and rural development initiatives, thereby strengthening social capital. The **United**

**Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** explicitly recognise youth as indispensable partners in achieving inclusive and sustainable development by 2030.

Nevertheless, several challenges continue to constrain the potential of India's youth. Skill mismatches between education and industry, unemployment, unequal access to quality education, rural-urban disparities, limited entrepreneurial finance and the persistent digital divide continue to impede inclusive growth. The **World Bank** has repeatedly highlighted that investments in human capital, quality education and productive employment are essential for translating demographic advantage into long-term economic growth. Similarly, the **Economic Survey** has emphasized that demographic dividend can become a demographic burden if employment opportunities fail to keep pace with the aspirations of young citizens.

Realising the full potential of India's youth therefore requires sustained policy support. Strengthening vocational education through the **Skill India Mission**, expanding digital connectivity under **BharatNet**, promoting research through the **National Research Foundation**, encouraging industry-academia collaboration, supporting social entrepreneurship and improving access to startup finance will enable young Indians to contribute more effectively to nation-building. Greater participation in local governance, climate action and community service will further deepen democratic and social development.

As **Swami Vivekananda** famously declared, "**Give me a hundred energetic young men and I shall transform India.**" In the twenty-first century, this vision is more relevant than ever. By combining education with innovation, entrepreneurship with responsibility and technology with compassion, India's youth can become the architects of an inclusive, prosperous and sustainable nation. Their energy, creativity and commitment will determine not only the success of **Viksit Bharat 2047**, but also India's emergence as a global leader in the decades ahead.

## 2. How Access to Credit Increases Sustainable Farming Practices in India

Agriculture remains the backbone of the Indian economy, contributing nearly **18% to GDP** while supporting the livelihoods of almost **46% of the workforce**. However, Indian agriculture continues to face challenges such as fragmented landholdings, climate change, declining soil fertility, inadequate mechanisation and limited adoption of sustainable farming practices. In this context, **timely and affordable access to institutional credit** plays a transformative role by enabling farmers to invest in technologies and practices that improve productivity while preserving natural resources. As **Prime Minister Narendra Modi** has remarked, "**Prosperity of farmers is the foundation of a prosperous India.**"

Sustainable agriculture requires long-term investments that often exceed farmers' own savings. Institutional credit enables farmers to adopt **drip and sprinkler irrigation, solar-powered pumps, precision farming, organic cultivation, natural farming, and climate-resilient technologies**. Affordable finance also facilitates the purchase of quality seeds, bio-fertilisers, farm machinery and efficient irrigation systems, thereby reducing dependence on costly informal credit and improving farm profitability. According to the **Economic Survey**, greater institutional credit improves agricultural productivity while reducing rural indebtedness.

India has significantly strengthened agricultural credit through schemes such as the **Kisan Credit Card (KCC)**, which provides affordable short-term crop loans at concessional interest rates. The **Interest Subvention Scheme** further reduces borrowing costs for farmers who repay loans promptly.

Institutional finance is also promoted through **NABARD, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), Cooperative Banks, Small Finance Banks**, and commercial banks. During the **Union Budget 2025-26**, the Government further enhanced agricultural credit targets, reaffirming its commitment to inclusive rural development.

Access to credit has become particularly important in promoting environmentally sustainable farming. Government programmes such as the **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)** encourage "Per Drop More Crop" through micro-irrigation, while the **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)** supports climate-resilient farming. Similarly, the **Digital Agriculture Mission, Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation (SMAM)** and **PM-KUSUM** enable farmers to adopt modern technologies using institutional finance. Credit also facilitates investment in **agroforestry, integrated farming systems, protected cultivation, vermicomposting** and renewable energy, all of which contribute to sustainable resource management.

Farmer Producer Organisations (**FPOs**) have further expanded access to finance by enabling collective borrowing, aggregation and market linkages. Backed by the **Central Sector Scheme for Formation and Promotion of 10,000 FPOs**, these organisations improve bargaining power, reduce transaction costs and facilitate adoption of modern technologies. Likewise, **Self-Help Groups (SHGs)** under **DAY-NRLM** have strengthened financial inclusion among rural women, enabling investments in allied agricultural activities such as dairy, poultry and horticulture.

International institutions also emphasise the importance of agricultural finance. The **World Bank** argues that financial inclusion is essential for improving farm productivity, reducing poverty and strengthening climate resilience. The **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)** advocates expanding rural credit to support sustainable land management and efficient resource use. Similarly, the **International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)** considers access to affordable finance indispensable for achieving food security and resilient rural livelihoods.

Despite considerable progress, several challenges remain. Small and marginal farmers, who constitute over **86% of India's farming households**, often face difficulties due to inadequate collateral, incomplete land records, procedural delays, low financial literacy and uneven banking penetration. Dependence on informal moneylenders continues in many regions. Climate-related risks and rising indebtedness further discourage banks from expanding agricultural lending, particularly in vulnerable areas.

Addressing these challenges requires strengthening digital financial infrastructure, expanding **Kisan Credit Card** coverage, promoting **AgriStack** and digital land records, encouraging climate finance and green credit, and improving financial literacy through **Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)** and extension services. Greater convergence between **NABARD**, financial institutions, agri-tech startups and state governments can ensure that affordable credit reaches even the smallest farmers while encouraging investments in sustainable technologies.

As **M. S. Swaminathan**, the architect of India's Green Revolution, observed, "**The future belongs to nations with grains and not guns.**" In the coming decades, access to affordable institutional credit will be one of the strongest enablers of sustainable agriculture. By empowering farmers to invest in resource-efficient technologies, diversify incomes and adopt climate-smart practices, India can simultaneously achieve the goals of **food security, environmental sustainability** and the vision of **Viksit Bharat 2047**.

### 3. Integrating Fish Culture with Agricultural Crops Enhances Productivity and Farmers' Income. Discuss.

Indian agriculture is increasingly moving towards **integrated and sustainable farming systems** to address declining farm incomes, shrinking landholdings and climate uncertainties. Among these, the integration of **fish culture with agriculture**, popularly known as **Integrated Fish Farming (IFF)**, has emerged as a highly efficient model that enhances resource-use efficiency, diversifies farm income and promotes ecological sustainability. As **M.S. Swaminathan** rightly observed, "**The future of Indian agriculture lies in sustainable intensification rather than resource-intensive expansion.**" Integrating fisheries with crop cultivation reflects this philosophy by creating a circular farming ecosystem where the output of one enterprise becomes the input for another.

India is the **second-largest producer of fish globally**, contributing nearly **8% of global fish production**. According to the **Department of Fisheries**, the fisheries sector contributes around **1.1% to India's Gross Value Added (GVA)** and over **7% to agricultural GVA**, while providing livelihood support to nearly **3 crore people**. Integrating fish culture with paddy, horticulture and livestock further strengthens these contributions by maximizing productivity per unit area.

The most common model is the **rice-fish farming system**, where fish are reared in waterlogged paddy fields. Fish help control weeds, insects and mosquito larvae while improving nutrient cycling through their excreta. Their movement aerates the soil and enhances microbial activity, thereby reducing dependence on chemical pesticides and fertilizers. Simultaneously, the rice crop provides shade and a natural habitat for fish, creating a mutually beneficial ecosystem. Studies by the **Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)** indicate that integrated rice-fish farming can increase farmers' net returns by **30–60%** compared to monocropping while reducing input costs.

Integration also allows farmers to diversify income sources and reduce production risks. Fish harvesting provides regular cash flow even if crop yields fluctuate due to adverse weather. Nutrient-rich pond water can be used for irrigating vegetables and orchards, while pond silt serves as an excellent organic manure. Such recycling minimizes waste and promotes efficient utilization of natural resources. States such as **West Bengal, Assam, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala** have successfully adopted integrated rice-fish systems, demonstrating substantial improvements in farm profitability.

Recognizing its potential, the Government has introduced several initiatives to promote integrated aquaculture. The **Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)** supports pond construction, integrated aquaculture, ornamental fisheries and post-harvest infrastructure. The **Blue Revolution Scheme, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)** and **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)** further encourage convergence between fisheries and agriculture. Institutional support from **NABARD**, through concessional credit and the **Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF)**, has improved farmers' access to finance for integrated farming ventures.

International organizations also advocate integrated farming systems. The **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)** recognizes integrated agriculture-aquaculture as an effective strategy for improving **food security, nutritional outcomes and climate resilience**. Similarly, the **World Bank** has emphasized that diversified farming systems enhance rural incomes while reducing vulnerability to climatic and market shocks. Such models also contribute to achieving several **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, particularly **SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production)** and **SDG 13 (Climate Action)**.

Despite its immense potential, the adoption of integrated fish farming remains constrained by fragmented landholdings, inadequate technical knowledge, limited access to quality fish seed, poor irrigation infrastructure and insufficient extension services. Disease outbreaks, water scarcity and lack of organized marketing channels further discourage small farmers. In many regions, farmers continue to practice conventional monocropping due to low awareness about integrated farming benefits.

To unlock the full potential of integrated fish culture, India must strengthen farmer training through **Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)**, improve credit access via **Kisan Credit Card** and **NABARD**, promote Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), encourage climate-smart technologies and expand digital advisory services under the **Digital Agriculture Mission**. Greater convergence among agriculture, fisheries and rural development departments will further accelerate adoption.

As **Prime Minister Narendra Modi** has emphasized, "**Prosperity of farmers lies in diversification and value addition.**" Integrating fish culture with agricultural crops perfectly embodies this vision. By improving productivity, generating multiple income streams, conserving natural resources and enhancing nutritional security, integrated farming offers a sustainable pathway towards **doubling farmers' income**, strengthening rural livelihoods and realizing the vision of **Viksit Bharat 2047**.

**4. "Look deep into nature, and then you will start to understand everything better." – Albert Einstein. Elaborate.**

Albert Einstein's profound observation, "**Look deep into nature, and then you will start to understand everything better,**" reminds humanity that nature is not merely a source of resources but also the greatest teacher. Every ecosystem demonstrates harmony, resilience, interdependence and sustainability—principles that are equally relevant to economics, governance, agriculture and human development. As the world grapples with climate change, biodiversity loss and environmental degradation, Einstein's words have become more relevant than ever. They urge societies to shift from exploiting nature to learning from it, thereby achieving a balance between development and conservation.

Nature has always shaped human civilization. Agriculture, water management, medicine and even technological innovations have drawn inspiration from natural processes. India, where nearly **46% of the workforce** depends on agriculture, provides a vivid example of this relationship. Sustainable farming practices such as **crop diversification, natural farming, agroforestry, integrated farming systems, and rainwater harvesting** are based on understanding ecological cycles rather than working against them. **M.S. Swaminathan**, the father of India's Green Revolution, emphasized that "**Agriculture is the backbone of sustainable livelihoods when practiced in harmony with nature.**"

Environmental degradation has demonstrated the consequences of ignoring nature's limits. According to the **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)**, global temperatures have already risen by approximately **1.1°C** above pre-industrial levels, increasing the frequency of floods, droughts and extreme weather events. Similarly, the **World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report** consistently identifies climate change and biodiversity loss among the greatest long-term risks to humanity. These developments reinforce Einstein's message that understanding nature is essential for ensuring economic stability and human survival.

Recognising this reality, India has launched several initiatives that integrate development with environmental sustainability. **Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment)** encourages sustainable

consumption and responsible lifestyles. **Namami Gange, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, PM-KUSUM, Green India Mission, Jal Shakti Abhiyan,** and **Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam** reflect India's commitment to ecological restoration while promoting inclusive development. The **Digital Agriculture Mission** leverages Artificial Intelligence, Remote Sensing and GIS to improve resource efficiency and climate resilience. These initiatives demonstrate that economic growth and environmental conservation can complement each other rather than compete.

Nature also offers valuable lessons in resilience and cooperation. Forest ecosystems function through intricate networks where every organism contributes to ecological balance. Similarly, successful societies depend upon collaboration, diversity and mutual responsibility. The **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** recognize this interconnectedness by integrating poverty eradication, food security, clean water, climate action and biodiversity conservation into a single development framework. As **UN Secretary-General António Guterres** has repeatedly emphasized, protecting nature is fundamental to protecting humanity itself.

From an economic perspective, investment in natural capital generates long-term dividends. The **World Bank** has highlighted that sustainable management of forests, water resources and ecosystems enhances productivity, strengthens climate resilience and reduces disaster risks. Likewise, **NABARD** has increasingly promoted watershed development, climate-resilient agriculture and natural resource management to improve rural livelihoods while conserving ecological assets. Such initiatives demonstrate that environmental sustainability is not a constraint on growth but a prerequisite for lasting prosperity.

However, significant challenges remain. Rapid urbanisation, deforestation, groundwater depletion, pollution, unsustainable consumption patterns and loss of biodiversity continue to threaten ecological balance. Bridging these gaps requires stronger environmental governance, expansion of renewable energy, promotion of circular economy practices, greater community participation and environmental education beginning at the school level. Technological innovation must be guided by ecological wisdom rather than short-term economic gains.

As **Mahatma Gandhi** wisely observed, "**The Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's needs, but not every man's greed.**" Einstein's quote therefore extends beyond environmental philosophy; it offers a blueprint for sustainable development. By observing nature's balance, resilience and efficiency, humanity can design better institutions, stronger economies and more inclusive societies. Ultimately, understanding nature means understanding the principles that sustain life itself. In an era marked by climate uncertainty and resource constraints, respecting these principles is indispensable for achieving the vision of **Viksit Bharat 2047** and a sustainable future for generations to come.

**Make a precis based on the given passage in 120 words (30 marks)**

Ethiopia is increasingly adopting alternative water resources, particularly rainwater harvesting through rooftop systems and ponds, as an essential strategy to tackle persistent water scarcity. While rooftop rainwater collection has traditionally been practiced, harvesting rainwater in ponds has also emerged as an important source of potable water for several communities. According to recent findings of the Ethiopian Water Project, only about 42% of the country's population has access to safe drinking water, while merely 11% enjoys adequate sanitation facilities. Recurrent

droughts over the last twenty years have severely affected different regions, causing ponds, streams and wells to dry up or become critically depleted.

For millions of Ethiopians, particularly those living in rural areas, the available water sources are often contaminated with human and animal waste, parasites and harmful microorganisms. Consequently, waterborne diseases such as cholera and diarrhoea remain among the leading causes of mortality in children below five years of age.

The burden of fetching water has also adversely affected educational outcomes. Only about 45% of Ethiopian children are enrolled in primary schools because many rural children spend several hours each day travelling to distant springs, streams and shallow wells to collect water instead of attending classes.

To address these concerns, the Ministry of Water and Energy introduced a nationwide rainwater harvesting programme called "My Dam at My Door." The initiative has considerably expanded access to clean water, reaching nearly 70% of the country's population.

According to Abraha Adugna, State Minister for Water Resources Management, more than 4 million additional people have gained access to clean drinking water under this initiative, increasing the total number of beneficiaries to 74.6 million.

With national clean water coverage now reaching approximately 69.52%, the programme has brought significant improvements, especially in drought-prone regions. It has reduced dependence on declining groundwater reserves and unreliable piped water supply systems. Adugna emphasized that rainwater provides a dependable alternative whenever groundwater or conventional water sources become polluted or insufficient.

He further explained that traditional water sources often become contaminated because of industrial discharge, human waste and naturally occurring minerals such as arsenic, fluoride and salinity. In contrast, rooftop rainwater generally remains safe and of superior quality. Storing rainwater close to households improves accessibility, reduces the burden of water collection and contributes positively to public health.

A study conducted by the Ministry of Water and Energy revealed that rooftop rainwater harvesting is more suitable than pond-based harvesting across Ethiopia. More than 95% of the country possesses favourable conditions for rooftop systems, whereas only about 57% is suitable for pond harvesting. Regions receiving less than 200 mm of annual rainfall are particularly unsuitable for pond-based methods.

As Ethiopia continues to confront the challenge of water scarcity, rainwater harvesting is emerging as a vital long-term solution for ensuring safe, reliable and sustainable water access for its population.

## **SOLUTION**

### **Rainwater Harvesting: A Sustainable Solution to Ethiopia's Water Crisis**

Ethiopia is promoting rainwater harvesting to overcome severe water scarcity and improve access to safe drinking water. With only 42% of the population having access to clean water and 11% to sanitation, droughts and contaminated water sources have led to widespread health problems and poor school attendance. To address these challenges, the Ministry of Water and Energy launched the "My Dam at My Door" initiative, significantly expanding clean water coverage to nearly 70% of

the population. The programme has particularly benefited drought-prone regions by reducing dependence on groundwater and unreliable piped supplies. Studies indicate that rooftop rainwater harvesting is more suitable than pond harvesting, making it a sustainable and effective solution for improving water security and public health in Ethiopia.

**Write a letter in 220 words on one of the following topics: - (30 Marks)**

**1. Write a letter to the Municipal corporation of your city regarding poor conditions of roads in your locality**

A-203, Green Valley Apartments

Shivaji Nagar

Pune – 411005

20 June 2015

To,

The Municipal Commissioner

Pune Municipal Corporation

Shivajinagar

Pune – 411005

Subject: Complaint regarding the poor condition of roads in our locality

Sir/Madam,

I am a resident of Green Valley Apartments, Shivaji Nagar, and wish to draw your attention to the deteriorating condition of roads in our locality. The roads have developed numerous potholes, uneven surfaces, and damaged drainage covers, causing severe inconvenience to commuters and residents.

The recent rains have further worsened the situation, as waterlogging conceals potholes and increases the risk of accidents involving pedestrians, cyclists, and motorists. School children, senior citizens, and emergency vehicles are particularly affected. The damaged roads also lead to frequent traffic congestion, vehicle breakdowns, and increased maintenance costs. Furthermore, stagnant water has become a breeding ground for mosquitoes, raising concerns about diseases such as dengue and malaria.

Despite repeated complaints by residents through the municipal grievance portal, no permanent repair work has been undertaken. Temporary patchwork carried out earlier has proved ineffective and deteriorated within a short period.

I request the Municipal Corporation to conduct an immediate inspection of the affected roads and undertake comprehensive resurfacing along with proper drainage maintenance. Regular monitoring and timely repairs will greatly improve public safety and ensure smooth transportation.

I hope the matter will receive your urgent attention and necessary action at the earliest.

Yours faithfully,

ABC

Resident, Green Valley Apartments

Mobile: 98XXXXXXX

## **2. Write a grievance letter for a faulty piece of electronic device delivered to you**

Rahul Mehta

18, Lake View Residency

Sector 12, Dwarka

New Delhi – 110075

4 August 2004

To,

The Customer Relations Manager

TechWorld Electronics Pvt. Ltd.

Plot No. 45, Electronic City

Noida – 201301

Subject: Complaint regarding receipt of a defective electronic device

Sir/Madam,

I am writing to express my dissatisfaction regarding a defective electronic device delivered against Order No. TW458721, placed through your online portal on 20 June 2026 and delivered on 24 June 2026.

The product received was a laptop, but it was found to be defective immediately after delivery. The device fails to boot properly, the battery drains within a few minutes of charging, and the screen displays frequent flickering. Moreover, the packaging appeared damaged, raising concerns that the product may have been mishandled during transit.

I reported the issue to your customer support team on the very day of delivery. However, despite registering my complaint, no satisfactory action has been taken so far. Since the product is covered under the return and warranty policy, I request you to arrange an immediate inspection and provide either a replacement with a new unit or a complete refund.

I have enclosed copies of the purchase invoice, warranty card, and photographs showing the defects for your reference. I hope my grievance will be addressed promptly and an appropriate resolution will be provided at the earliest.

Yours faithfully,

Rahul Mehta

Mobile: 98XXXXXXX

Email: [rahul.mehta@email.com](mailto:rahul.mehta@email.com)

**3. Write a letter to the in-house editor for extension of timeline for completing an article due to clash of tasks**

From:

Ananya Sharma

Content Writer

Editorial Department

Insight Publications Pvt. Ltd.

Bengaluru – 560001

2 June 2021

To,

The In-house Editor

Insight Publications Pvt. Ltd.

Bengaluru – 560001

Subject: Request for extension of timeline for submission of article

Sir/Madam,

I am writing to request an extension of the submission deadline for the article assigned to me on Emerging Trends in Sustainable Agriculture. The article was originally scheduled for submission on 2 July 2021.

Over the past few days, I have been assigned multiple high-priority editorial responsibilities, including proofreading a special magazine edition, reviewing contributors' manuscripts, and preparing content for an upcoming publication. The simultaneous deadlines of these assignments have significantly limited the time available to complete the article without compromising its quality and accuracy.

As maintaining high editorial standards is my foremost priority, I believe that additional time will enable me to conduct thorough research, incorporate relevant data, and produce a well-structured article that meets the publication's expectations. I therefore request an extension of five days, with the revised submission date being 7 July 2021.

I assure you that I have already completed a substantial portion of the article and will utilize the extended period efficiently to submit a polished and error-free manuscript. I sincerely regret any inconvenience caused by this request and appreciate your understanding and consideration.

I hope you will kindly grant the requested extension.

Yours faithfully,

Ananya Sharma

Content Writer

Employee ID: CW-2145



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