

ANSWERS
SCORE
 ESSAY ANSWERS TEST

Roll No. IAS-66378

Essay 1

62
125

Essay 2

55
125

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Both sections are compulsory.
- Attempt an 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 one as fast as you can.
- Any page left blank in the answer-book must be crossed out clearly.

(Examiner will pay special attention to the candidate's grasp of higher material, its relevance and its presentation and to the way in which the candidate expresses his ideas concisely, logically and effectively).

Remarks

Good Effort!
 Pl. see inside for value addition.

1. Invigilator Signature

2. Invigilator Signature

Name Harek Vardhar Agarwalla

Date 24/09/2016

Signature H. Agarwalla

SECTION - A

- ✓ 1. Health is not valued till sickness comes.
- ✗ 2. Everything is funny, as long as it is happening to somebody else.
3. Where words fail, music speaks.
4. Mistakes are always forgivable, if one has the courage to admit them.

SECTION - B

1. The question isn't who is going to let me; it's who is going to stop me.
2. Achieving life is not the equivalent of avoiding death.
- ✓ 3. The ladder of success is best climbed by stepping on the rungs of opportunity.
4. Never interrupt your enemy when he is making a mistake.

Remarks

Health is not valued till sickness comes

Health is one of the most important asset that each one of us has gained since birth. We consistently ~~make~~ ^{have} various intakes, ~~with~~ physically as well as mentally, to enrich our health.

Health is well-being. As individuals, during the early period of our life, when our body is fresh and fine, we hardly ~~consider~~ show concern about our health since the immunity level at that time does take care of everything. But with use and tear, the immunity level shows a sign of falling. Unless we have the right intake in the form of numerous nutrients to restore the ~~lost~~ wear and tear, the body picks up illness one after the other. It is then when human

alarmingly realizes its importance.

This ~~is the~~ reflects the individualistic concept of health that we will most commonly relate to with the ~~the~~ words 'health' and 'sickness'. But the word 'health' can be conceived to be anything which is in a good state, i.e., which is an asset to us.

Also, the word 'sickness' can be correlated to the state where a particular thing is getting deteriorated or has been destroyed, leading to reduction in value of that asset.

To elaborate this broader concept we can think about our environment, ~~or~~ economy, international peace, structural and cultural changes in the society, and even our history reflects it.

When humans started existing on earth, the environment was healthy enough to ~~easy~~ sustain us. It had the capacity to restore itself back to the ~~state~~ ^{At} original state.

even if changes occurred. But with time, with increase in population, humans have exceeded the carrying capacity of the earth and its environment. It can no longer restore itself to the original state on its own. It is now, when the environment has become rich with the consequences ~~our~~ of our unsustainable actions, that we ~~has~~ realise the importance of a healthy environment.

Efforts like Montreal Protocol (to restrict Ozone Depleting Substances), Kyoto Protocol (to restrict Greenhouse Gases), and Paris meet (follow-up of Kyoto Protocol) have been made, but how effective ~~is~~ it is going to be in restoring our earth is still questionable.

Our economy is stated to be healthy when growth is high and inflation is ~~can~~ controlled at a low level, when this development

is equitable and people have a good standard of living, when industrialisation and employment is on rise, when foreign investment is flowing in, and when we have surplus balance of payment. A balance is needed among all the factors to stay healthy. But when we bend towards one aspect, the balance gets disturbed. We witnessed it in 1991 when economic reforms took place. Our bend towards industrialisation, foreign investment and economic growth led to exploitation of working class, focus on growth rather than development, and an era of jobless growth. Huge inequality crept in, capitalism was at its peak, and standard of living of a huge large section of population deteriorated. Our economy was witnessing a sick phase in terms of quality, but healthy in terms of quantity.

V. good expansion of a particular idea to its related dimensions always fetches additional appreciation.

The phase still continues and to amend it corrective steps are

being taken in the form of social schemes, like Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme, and Monetary Policy Committee to control inflation.

If we look into history, in India and outside, we had a healthy peaceful existence until the concept of 'state with territorial distinctions' came up. With the territories, came its resources, which was a source of power to its rulers. It led to fights. Community and tribal life was destroyed. These quarrels led us to two World Wars and a Cold War. Nuclear arms and ammunition are the most undesirable consequence of it. Such events have made our healthy existence sick.

In the international arena, we have seen some powerful countries like United States of America and European

countries interfering in the internal conflicts of other nations just to promote their commercial interest by favouring capitalism. Examples of Libya, Iraq, Cuba and Afghanistan are evidence to it. Such interference has led to conflicts within the previously-healthy societies of these countries.

Now, United States of America is itself witnessing such circumstances. Attack on the World Trade Centre was one such event. Also, the attack by policemen on African-American community has created chaos. Such events have given the US government a taste of unstable societies. Such it is so rightly said that 'Health is not valued till sickness comes'.

In India, before the Aryans came, we had a healthy society of tribal communities with no caste hierarchy. With the coming of Aryans, varna system was introduced where

people were allotted caste according to their birth and occupation. These caste were arranged in a hierarchy based on 'purity and pollution' principle. With time this caste system has gone to become more complex with sub-caste. Today our society is suffering from the illness of caste system.

Having realized it, the government has made available reservation to the schedule castes, schedule tribes and other backward classes in the field of education, job and even in Parliament and state legislatures. Now, these communities are giving a challenge to the upper caste in these areas.

In the field of science and technology, we have seen that development is made when the need arises. Best stark evidence of it is in the field

of ~~the~~ medicine. Developed countries have been reluctant to develop medicines for diseases which are restricted to third world countries. The reason is that either the market is small or the ~~cost~~ customers cannot afford the cost of research of these medicines. It is for this reason that people suffered from ebola virus and zika virus. But for diseases such as ~~stroke~~ ^{cancer} and polio efforts have been made across the world to develop their treatments. It supports the statement that efforts are made to treat the sickness when our health is in danger.

- Health, is the micro perspective (ie, individual) and in the macro perspective (ie, community) are correlated. The different areas like economy, environment, society and ~~science~~ ^{science} are interconnected. Only when each of these areas is healthy that we have a balance. But we must realise and value the health of

various elements within us and outside us. It is an asset to be preserved.

from deterioration.

In case of individuals it is both physical and mental health, which matters. The mental 'Health and richness' are part dimensions of any element ^{or body} and part of a cycle of health phenomenon where when a healthy is not mentioned element/person gets sick, it is treated and vaccinated. Having realised from another dimension of individual health is our mistakes (or in medical terms we can say, that the strains of that disease permanently remain in our body henceforth), we ~~prevent ourselves~~ 'spiritual health'. ~~we~~ get immunised and restrict ourselves from falling ill again for the same reason.

We are responsible to ourselves and accountable to ourselves. We should refrain from further degradation of our resources like our body, water, land, etc. It is high time we realise that 'health is wealth' and 'prevention

is better than cure

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125

v. good effort

Strength

good grasp, good structure and good examples with proper reasoning.

weakness: (i) individual dimensions of health (physical, mental and spiritual) not explored properly.

(ii) How to remain cautious about health at large - suggestions.

(iii) conclusion has come abruptly as a continuum. It needs to have a separate existence -
- Supp Summary as wrap up of the arguments and inferences.

ESSAY-2

The ladder of success is best climbed by stepping on the rungs of opportunity.

Success comes through efforts, and efforts are made when need arises. Needs arise when we have a problem, which may also be in ~~a~~ ^{the} form of desire. Such problems are nothing else but opportunities to find solutions and improve our lives.

Opportunities when grabbed on time lead us to success.

Our freedom struggle is one of the best examples we have. During the 1857 revolt, the Indian soldiers under the East India Company were in revolt. The cartridges of the new rifle were greased with cow fat, and then the killing of Mangal Pandey, gave these soldiers the reason to revolt.

With the support of the last Mughal ruler and leaders like Nana Sahab and Thansi ki Rani, the revolt turned into an opportunity to give independence to their nation from the oppression of British colonialism.

Though freedom was not achieved, but the first rung of opportunity was taken.

The revolt of 1857 made the Indians realise that freedom could be achieved through a national movement. The Indian National Congress was formed, and extremists added to its strength. We got the opportunities in the form of partition of Bengal, Kholafat issue, Round Table Conference, separate electorate and World Wars. Each of these events was used to awaken the mass and lead a national struggle to ^{the} independence of India. Trustingly speaking, success was achieved by climbing each rung of opportunity.

Indian society has struggled through thick and thin of the caste system since ancient times. Birth and occupation decided one's status. It is said that it was something which one got through birth but he/she cannot discard it by death. Such society faced discrimination in every sphere of life. Lower castes ~~were~~ ^{are} involved in manual scavenging, they have restricted entry in temple, economic opportunities is limited to them, and their social indicators are very low.

Our leaders since the beginning of 20th century, have raised their voice against such discrimination. Gandhiji and his work on Harijan is an evidence to it. After Independence, when the Jawahar Government came to power it got the opportunity to set-up a commission under B.P. Mandal

to look into the merit of reservation system. The recommendations made by the Commission were implemented by the Congress government under P.V. Narayana Rao. It was one important step towards restoring equality.

Reservation has led to quality education, better job opportunities and political representation in the Parliament and state legislatures. The reservation system has proven that when given an opportunity, success can be achieved.

India had inherited a poor and struggling economy when the Britishers left. Growth was slow, per-capita income was very low, and agriculture was the major occupation but even that was unorganised. India needed revolutionary changes in both, agriculture and industry.

In agriculture, land reforms of 1950s and green revolution in

1960s were the opportunities that India created to improve its primary sector. Land reforms helped distribute land to landless labourers, and green revolution resulted in surplus production of food grains. It was a successful phase for Indian agriculture.

Focus on Indian industry came through Mahalanobis Plan. Heavy industries were set-up, and aim was to ~~att~~ import substitution. It had short term success. During 1990, the economy started suffering from shortage of foreign exchange. This problem was created into an opportunity by Dr. Manmohan Singh to introduce economic reforms.

Liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation brought foreign capital and technology into India. Industry flourished. Our economy witnessed one of the highest growth during this period.

During this time, service sector had ~~started~~ started gaining important in the world economy. India had a great opportunity because of dual benefits. Firstly, the Indian economy was recently opened for global trade. Second, India had a huge human resource in the field of engineering and other science backgrounds. Having taken the opportunity at the right time, today ^{India} is among the world leaders in service sector.

Science and technology has gained importance in last three decades. With the wide spread introduction of internet, information technology (IT) sector in India got a boom. Then the low-cost multi-featured mobile phones brought the revolution. The combination of internet and mobile phones has give an opportunity to sectors like telecomm, start-ups, e-commerce, mobile manufacturers, to name a few. They have welcomed it with open arms. Today, some of them are the

leading MNCs in the world.

Even with rising ambitions in space research, huge opportunities have come up. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has risen to the top of this ladder of opportunities.

With its PSLV and GSLV technology which has supported successful missions, the Mars Orbiter Mission, has earned ISRO the name of a top-notch space research organisation. Recently, ISRO has been successful in foreign satellites through its PSLV launch vehicle.

In international arena, certain events have reflected that time and opportunity are crucial to success. End of world war II gave the opportunity to establish a world organisation like United Nations. Also, when Iraq

All your examples repeatedly show only one aspect "opportunities" arising and opportunities exploited. How an opportunity arises? How to identify? How to grab? Is opportunity opportunism? (That is what we call analysis).

was ready to negotiation on nuclear talks, the nations like USA, UK, Russia, France, and Germany and China grabbed the opportunity. It resulted in a successful nuclear agreement. Border truce between Israel and Palestine, and Syrian Government and rebels, are also evidences of peace established through talks.

Even India, which is a rising power and a high market for foreign nations, has used its feature of population and demographic dividend to get itself a place among the world leaders.

If we look at our political system, it is 3-tier with government at the Central, State and Local level. When we achieved independence, we had only two-tier system and local government was only a concept envisaged by the framers of our Constitution. The Congress Government

took the opportunity in 1993 to implement the system of local government in the form of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies, through the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act:

Opportunities are available everywhere. ~~It is~~ Only when it is grabbed at the right time that it leads to success. But first we need to realise that a particular problem is the road to an opportunity. This year at olympics, the athletes brought just two medals when the expectations were high from a team which had the likes of Abhinav Bindra, and Dipa Karavakar and Saina Nehwal. On the other hand, athletes at Paralympics performed better with a smaller

What are the constraints in getting opportunities or stepping on different rungs of opportunities?

How to move more?
 What could be done at individual level?
 What could be done at institutional level?

team of attitudes. They also got two
 odds. It is through their action
~~that~~ they have proved that 'the
 ladder of success is best climbed
 by stepping on the rungs of opportunity'.

Strength: Grasp of the issue, examples and
 good reasoning at some places.

Weakness: Lack of analysis. (Please inside)
 conclusion - abrupt and
 incomplete.

Suggestion: you are a high potential candidate
 if you 'dare' to analyse and
 remove 'structural defects' particularly
 conclusion.

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