

Roll No. _____

Essay 1

67

125

Excellent!

Essay 2

64

125

ESSAY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

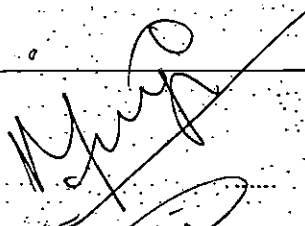
Instructions to Candidate

- 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 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).

Remarks

well done
Rt. see inside.



1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name PRABHAT RANJAN PATHAK

Mobile No. _____

Date 10/9/2016

Signature Prabhat

SECTION - A

1. Success is not the key to happiness; happiness is the key to success.
2. The starting point for all achievement is desire.
3. Quality is pride of workmanship.
4. If you know the enemy and know yourself you need not fear the result of a hundred battles.

SECTION - B

1. The illiterate of the future will not be the person who cannot read. It will be the person what does not know how to learn.
2. Wealth is the ability to fully experience life.
3. Men have become the tools of their tools.
4. Since we cannot change reality, let us change the eyes which see reality.

Remarks

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Section A

1)

Amit Kumar : Raj mere paas Bungalow hai, gnotor hai, paisa hai, naukar hai. Tere paas kya hai?
(today I am having big house, vehicle, money, servants to serve. What you have?)

Raj Kumar : Mera paas maa hai ! Mere paas do waqt hi roti hi shi, lekin bachho k saath bitane ka samay hai. mai khush hu!

(I have mother. Though I ~~can~~ arrange for just two times meal per day but I have time to spend with my children with happiness)

The above conversation from a famous movie show the paradox of success which can be without ~~stete~~ happiness. But at the same time a happy man, though having inadequate resources find his greater success in achieving a happy living family and spending time together.

Remarks

Success is driven by desperation, a sense of competency to conquer the set objective. Success seeks struggle, great sacrifices, cutting edge competitive skill to maintain the supremacy.

Though success has been defined differently by different philosopher but from the Asokan time to present day globalisation has revealed the basic premise of success is egoistic.

Conquest of Kalinga gave Ashoka, the success but happiness was missing.

present day globalisation has given a sense of accomplishment but the never ending desire of success has increased social inequality and social tension.

Recently countries like Bhutan has shown its not just the success which can promote happiness but it is the happiness which can promote equitable and justiciable success of all.

Remarks

V. good

Excellent grasp!

B.R. Ambedkar once remarked -

"I measure the success of a society by the degree of freedom and happiness enjoyed by its people."

Thus success is futile if it can't promote happiness.

Historically, we have examples of great rulers like Samudragupta and Ashoka "the great" who were called "Chakravorthi". That is one who conquered from Indus to Kornyakumari and Afganistan to Brahmaputra. But such a definition of success has caused severe war of succession, war of conquest with empire always breaking.

Ashoka was so depressed at his success that he left the path of war for ever.

So the critics have argued the passion of getting success create a sense of inequality. It create a value of glorifying achievement which others can't achieve.

well done!
edge idea!

Remarks

economically, India under 1991 economic reform opened the door to globalisation. People found new opportunities in west and a platform to increase standard of living. The definition of success become Americanisation, macdonaldisation, westernisation, and walmartisation. Further "economic growth" became the prime objective of "success" for government. This has led to increased per capita income, decreased IMR (infant mortality rate), increased literacy rate. Further improving various parameters to represent the "success" of Indian economy.

But on other side family has transformed from joint to extended and nuclear. Increased mobility and migration has lead to increased vulnerability of women and increased cultural conflict.

Though India achieved double digit growth during 10th 5 year plan but the paradox was it was a period of "jobless growth".

Remarks

with Tendulkar committee still reporting 29% of population still below poverty line. The "success" has merely created islands of development with increased inter-state and intrastate disparity.

When inequalities and disparities exist we can't think "success to be inclusive" what is not inclusive can't be said happiness. N. good!

academically, the present level of cut throat competition to strive for better success has increased suicidal tendency ("kota" - an IIT hub becoming suicide city of country)

with increasing level of stress creating disillusionment from life and self efficacy. The taste of success attack the morality of an individual.

Haryana and Punjab are the two states which harvested much profit from Green revolution a "success" story is witnessing the worst sex ratio in country.

	1991	2001	2012
Child Sex Ratio	945	927	914
Overall Sex Ratio	927	933	940

Remarks

Desirability to increase helping hands to get more "success" has been the cause of worsening child sex ratio.

Achieving latest technology can be summed up as greater success of man kind but based on these technology World War fought, increased female foeticide, infanticide, increased terrorism etc can't be called a true happiness.

The increased social violence, intolerance, increased communalism, casteism can be termed as an act "striving toward success" to impose the supremacy of one self but can't be called happiness.

Thus, success in a way can't be purely considered as a key to happiness.

The real ^{success} happiness lies in "the greatest happiness of greatest numbers".

Ashoka going for Budhism was to strive for peace and promote happiness in society.

Remarks

9

Gautam Buddha saw the middle path and "avoidance of desire" as a key to success.

The Jasmine revolution of Tunisia and "Arab Spring" of Middle East which has displaced many monarchical government to democratic one, (The monarchical government surely brought greater benefit by giving centralised administration but it merely provided money from oil and not the happiness) shows the fact that success is subordinate to happiness which lies in greater inclusiveness and participation in decision making.

Discounting the GDP basis to evaluate a country's success based on education, health and economic capability, country like Bhutan has accepted GHP (Gross Happiness product) which considers human emotions, their well being and internal sense of accomplishment.

Looking the positive aspect of happiness even states like Madhya Pradesh has created a dedicated Ministry of Happiness in its Council of Ministers.

Remarks

Indeed, it is the happiness of all which can be considered a true success.

presently, the "Make in India" investment model of India strive for Sabka Lath, Sabka Vikas i.e. to say happiness of all, success of all.

The basic premise of happiness is based on judicious utilisation of resources, making equitable distribution of resources and providing a fair and just society to live in.

even in past the industrial compu Revolution with a zeal to achieve a "greater success" went for rampant "utilisation of resources" which has created resource exhaustion, global issues like global warming and climate change which is affecting the people indiscriminately in unequally.

Anathus once commented.

"Resources on this earth are limited
what seems success for one is failure for
others, what seems achievement to
some is deprivation to other."

Remarks

Therefore, it is the happiness which should concern the mankind.

Globally it has been recognised that happiness of all in true sense can sustain this earth from 3rd world war.

United Nations was formed to stop the "zeal of success" in terms of colonisation, imperialism and neo-imperialism.

presently various International organisations are ~~are~~ such as World Bank, WHO, UNFCCC, UNESCO are working with various countries, global and local organisations, civil societies to decrease the instances of poverty, malnutrition, promoting democracy, participation etc as a greater objective of success which can come only through happiness.

Grandhiji once said

"For me, India will successfully achieve independence ^{in eyes of} when no tears remain even in poorest of society."

Remarks

India has recognised the concept that happiness is the key to success. Our forefathers, (the constitution makers) have enshrined the basic principles of happiness in form of DPSP (Directive principle of state policy), Fundamental Rights, Fundamental duties and various other provisions which ask the state to strive towards happiness of all as a bigger objective for country as a democracy to succeed.

To sum up, it can be said happiness brings inclusiveness, taking care of interest and objectives of all shareholders but ambition to achieve success (the aim to bring maximum happiness to maximum people)

increases our competency to strive and strike for at a greater pace.

The values of happiness and aspirations and capabilities of success shall go hand in hand to make a society fair and just.

67
+30

125

Excellent!
your grasp is really commendable

Remarks

It could be 75

if you can encompass some ^{more} ideas on how happiness is key to success and not otherwise.

section B

(1)

"The purpose of college is not to make student
how to read?

But to make them how to learn?"

✓ - Albert Einstein

Albert Einstein, a kind of student who failed in subjects like history used to emphasise that education is not about reading or memorising facts but the main principle should be to learn how to think rationally, how to adapt in changing situation in world around.

Till now, the definition of "being literate" include ability to read and write one's name in any ~~of some languages~~ languages. From the historical time the basic necessity of life was met by "need based approach" which focused on ~~on~~ bare minimum required.

Earlier, self sufficient rural economy and pre-defined occupation under varna system ~~doesn't~~ ^{didn't} provided any incentive to learn new things.

thus education was limited to increasing efficiency

Remarks

and skill in one preferred occupation.

Since most of requirement of life was met through physical labour to finger prints or merely knowing to read and write name, survival sufficed the procedure of barter systems.

Presently, in the era of globalisation with dynamic economic systems only reading can't provide opportunity to survive rather learning to survive with new technology and new methodology of production can only lead to sustenance.

In the era of 'Right based approach' people need to learn how to demand survival opportunities. Along with that government shall aim to promote education which is ~~base~~ based on vocational training; pragmatism and not only theory and philosophies.

Remarks

Historically India has produced great scholars such as Aryabhat, Maharshi Karad, Kautilya, Panini who contributed immensely to world and India at large by contributing to yoga, Arithmetics, geometry, space, medicine. Earlier education was based not on reading scriptures (that was the task of Brahmanical society) rather on learning of new skills.

Aryun, karma, Eklavya were educated having learning in archery; Charak, Sushrut and Patanjali were learned not in scripture but in skill of medicine.

But since medieval times to British imperialism the basic definition of education changed from "learning" to being able to read and memorise so as to get government jobs under ruling empire.

With same mentality, India is producing lakhs of graduates every every, but lacking of pragmatism (i.e. practical knowledge).

Emphasising on reading only as a definition of "being literate" has created the problem of "educated unemployment". A recent survey shows that majority of graduates and

Remarks

engineers lacks skill which is required to sustain current demand of production.

Even India ranks very poorly on Switzerland based "Innovation Index".

Baron Buffet once remarked

"the competitive advantage of this globalisation era can be harnessed by learning from those who have developed and working on it to maintain the competence."

Under globalisation, the MSME (micro-small and medium Enterprises) who learned to improve their production process survived, while many who continued to follow traditional practices and were resistant to change vanished.

Similarly, with changing nature of economy, where the whole sector is rendered vulnerable in time of crisis, resilience to change can promote poverty and increase vulnerability.

India being an Agrarian economy is witnessing high incidence of poverty, malnutrition, infant mortality rate.

Remarks

The agrarian economy has not changed much.

farm mechanisation	= 4%
farm (irrigated)	= 25%
financial inclusion (small farmer)	= 34%

Indian economy is still labour intensive which is witnessing low per capita farm & income.

With lack of skill and traditional mindset of resistance to learn make them end up in unskilled low wage labour in urban areas.

~~Even~~ When Indian economy ~~stagnated~~ saw a slump in manufacturing during subprime crisis of 2008 the service sector gloomed requiring highly skilled workforce.

It resulted in severe unemployment among those who were erstwhile fixed to efficiently to a particular set of system.

Even with new technology which is cutting "cost of production", new methodology of operation are evolving. In this scenario those who fail to learn are rendered jobless.

Thus, it can be said that future illiterate would be those who don't know how

Remarks

to learn.

Charles Darwin in his thesis "survival of the fittest" emphasised that "the species which learn to adapt with the environment survives while the weaker one resistant to change are eliminated".

as Freedman said "Globalisation has made the world flat, a global village". Thus there are no death of opportunities.

Ability to learn new things provide new opportunities to explore. It help to understand the present technology and further improve it. Learning ~~open~~ with time is key to success.

Inability to learn creates "chakravyuh" challenge. i.e. ~~ineff~~ inability to exit from the present set of production system. It is the main cause of inefficiency and waste of resources which otherwise could have been utilised to more profitable and productive task.

Remarks

The skill gap which India is facing can be efficiently reduced by a holistic change of whole educational mechanism.

Recently government has taken various steps to inculcate the habit of learning and getting into new avenues.

Skill India Campaign, Lawya Mitra, are remarkable one.

Our education system should be based on not only on theoretical studies but also in emphasising and utilising the theory in practical arena.

Indian democratic system has adopted a target based approach to service delivery. ~~presently~~ people should learn how to make their effective demand.

In the age of technology, social media and web based information sharing have huge ~~app~~ potential in cutting

Remarks

down cost of information sharing, going beyond geographical barriers, providing health care facility and such as health related advice and awareness free of cost. Even the purpose of educating india can be well served by use of technology based education.

But all is to say, people will have to go beyond traditional system of learning.

Even for acquiring basic knowledge they will have to learn use of technology.

'Learning is a never ending process.' Each time new technology comes it renders the old learnt procedure useless. In this scenario having the ability to learn and keeping pace with existing technology can help a person to switch to new jobs, new economic opportunities & new value system.

Remarks

In this global village, which is uniquely diverse, only learning of new culture, way of survival can promote integration with the society.

The classic example of above statement is the inability of tribal population in India, who in absence of learning aptitude to new values, culture and skills are rendered ~~vulnerable~~ vulnerable, isolated, poverty ridden, with several resource crunch.

Learning of moral, values, new ethical principles, new work culture can promote efficient management of production never-ending production process. Further it can lead to further entrench the humanistic values of welfare society.

Thus learning ability can be a watershed in promoting good governance and greater happiness.

Remarks

To sum up, a literacy definition is changing with time according to the need and purpose to be served.

Ability to read is just one aspect of literacy, the ability to learn is another.

Though reading is must for being able to communicate and for integration, but ~~see~~ learning ability can help in survival and increased productivity and survival in such an integrated system.

In fact Grandhi's "NATILIM" shall be adopted in present educational system which along with promoting reading and writing (which help ~~us~~ to understand our past and present) also promote vocational training which promote survival skills.

✓ good!

64
125

good grasp
Exposition can
improve by following
the sub-dimensions
of learning, constraints
and measures to
improve

Remarks

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Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

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