

Roll No. _____

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125

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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

Excellent!
Keep your natural flare! You hold a good prospect!
There should be sense of proportion in all the paras (not more not less thrust on any one point) and proper ordering of the arguments and points (see the remark in the beginning pages). And finally "conclusion" should "close" the discussion

Or "give a sense" of "completion" even if you hold a futuristic view. your conclusion is ~~in~~ sense abrupt

Name PRABHAT RANJAN PATHAK

Mobile No. _____

Date 12/11/2016

Signature Pathak

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature [Signature]

SECTION - A

1. We must connect the dots between climate change, water scarcity, energy shortages, global health, food security and women's empowerment.
2. Advertisement and its importance.
3. Should student in campus be indulged in politics?
4. What is stopping India from becoming superpower?

SECTION - B

1. The real meaning of enlightenment is to gaze with undimmed eyes on all darkness.
2. The tragedy of old is not that one is old but that one is young.
3. Role of media in election.
4. What a Population of 7 Billion People Means for the Planet.

Remarks

What is stopping India from becoming
superpower?

"The dream of the greatest man
of our generation is to wipe out
every tear from every eye. This is
beyond us. But until there are
tears we are not powerful."

— Jawahar Lal Nehru

Excellent
quote! Relevant!
Good beginning
powerful!

As envisaged by Mahatma Gandhi,
India being a superpower will ensure
food, nutrition, financial, energy and
capital security along with it, it will
lead to a more robust socio-economic
and political system to deal with
various domestic and international

Remarks

challenges such as terrorism, global peace crisis, economic slump etc.

However, the legacy of colonial history ~~the~~ and associated crisis of resource, capacity and capabilities leading to backwardness in social, education, economic and political affairs is hindering India's drive to superpower status. Recent initiatives have initiated the process to acknowledge India's power at international forum and needs such consistent and coordinated efforts to realise the dream of our forefathers.

Remarks

Challenges:

I believe that before proceeding to deal with challenges at least two paragraphs should be written (a) What are the traits of a

India is away from superpower status ^{super power?} such as those of USA because of various factors. ^{(b) why India}

physiographically, $\frac{2}{3}$ of Indian land mass ^{feels/or observers feel that India is in race}

has coastal boundaries which ^{(c) is the race worth pursuing?} along with

security concern are vulnerable to climatic

hazards of cyclone, Tsunami, surge storms

etc. which causes substantial loss to life

and property on annual basis. Lack of

apt disaster mitigation planning and resource

couch has led to loss of ₹ 60,000 crore

in Andhra Pradesh during Hudhud cyclone;

cloudburst in Jharkhand in 2011/12 has reversed the economic prospects to 50 years.

Large amount of population nearly 125 crore

and lack of appropriate planning in resource

distribution, employment opportunities and

Remarks

policy neglect of developing dominant sector such as manufacturing and agriculture is resulting in high rate of unemployment, high incidence of poverty, high mortality high rate among children and women.

India can't become a super power until the capacity of its masses is not optimally utilised. However the

laggardness of education policy which is crippled with low enrolment rate and high dropout ratio represent the stark picture. There is a high disparity in gender education; education has segregated impact where women and backward caste has been left back. India can't be a super power unless these

Remarks

is equality in society and equal opportunity to everyone to utilise his or her skill and optimise nation building.

Low quality of education, where ASER 2011 report states that nearly 54% of standard V student can't read standard II text book, 54% of employers are unsatisfied with kind of graduates they are getting at recruitment level; lack education which is industrious. Along with these lack of vocational training centres; high cost of technical and medical education; increased privatisation of education; ✓-good

India can't be a superpower if its masses are devoid of quality education.

Lack of cheap credit; high dependence on traditional money lender; poor land-reform laws with nearly 70% of farmers

Remarks

being landless or marginal farmers; high instance of bureaucratic discretion in administration increased instances of corruption & criminalisation of politics, caste and communal based politics and degrading state of affairs shows that India can't be a superpower until it achieves institutional efficiencies.

V. good
very objective,
focussed
and relevant
elaboration

of India's
weaknesses
and
challenges!

Rigid society, lack of consensus on single uniform personal law such as Uniform Civil Code, persistent gender and caste based discrimination in patriarchal society; instances of lack of social maturity with necessitating censorship, restrictions of freedom and rights shows India need to reap its demographic dividend which otherwise can become demographic

Remarks

disaster to its superpower dream.

A superpower status means having the capability

i) to ensure energy security by proper management of natural resources, innovating new forms of energy and creating self sufficiency and self-reliance.

ii) An education system which imparts ethics and morality in society, along with promoting education which is skill based, utilitarian, industrious and provide scope for innovation and entrepreneurship

iii) An economic system which ensure job security to all with options of alternative opportunities which require proper resource mobilisation and resource distribution.

iv) to ensure greater equality irrespective of caste, creed, gender, religion, race etc

Remarks

A super power status will help India manage its hostile neighbours efficiently and opportunities to raise voice changing world order.

Recently India has taken series of reforms with fruitful benefits. to raise status of India as super power.

India is now considered as "emerging economy" from erstwhile status of developing country. This status has been achieved by promoting ease of doing business through liberalisation, globalisation, privatisation and opening up opportunities for investment. These all have made India an economic super power with status of world fastest

Remarks

growing economy. India's consistent efforts at promoting world peace has rejuvenated the demand for UNSC (United Nations Security Council) reform and IMF (International Monetary Fund) reform for more democratisation.

Recently TSR Subramaniam committee has recommended steps to revamp education system; new initiatives such as Start-up India, Stand up India, Make in India, Digital India are directed to engage its youth in striving to achieve India's dream of superpower; Jan Dhan Yojana to increase financial inclusion; Aadhar card based services and amendments to existing rules regarding prevention of corruption are directed to increase institutional efficiencies.

Several other - low hanging - fruits are effectively being dealt to do away

Remarks

with inefficiencies.

A country become a super power only

An edge when its citizens are super empowered.
idea

There is a need to focus on constitutional obligation of state to ensure grass-root empowerment to make India super power.

But bigger question is, is there a need of super power status? The experience of cold war has shown that status of superpower is associated with more concern to increasing security, ~~and~~ expenditure and international factionalisation. When there is international issues of climate change, terrorism, cyber war etc. it is global cooperation that is going to help world prosperity and not the segregation based on super power capacity.

Remarks

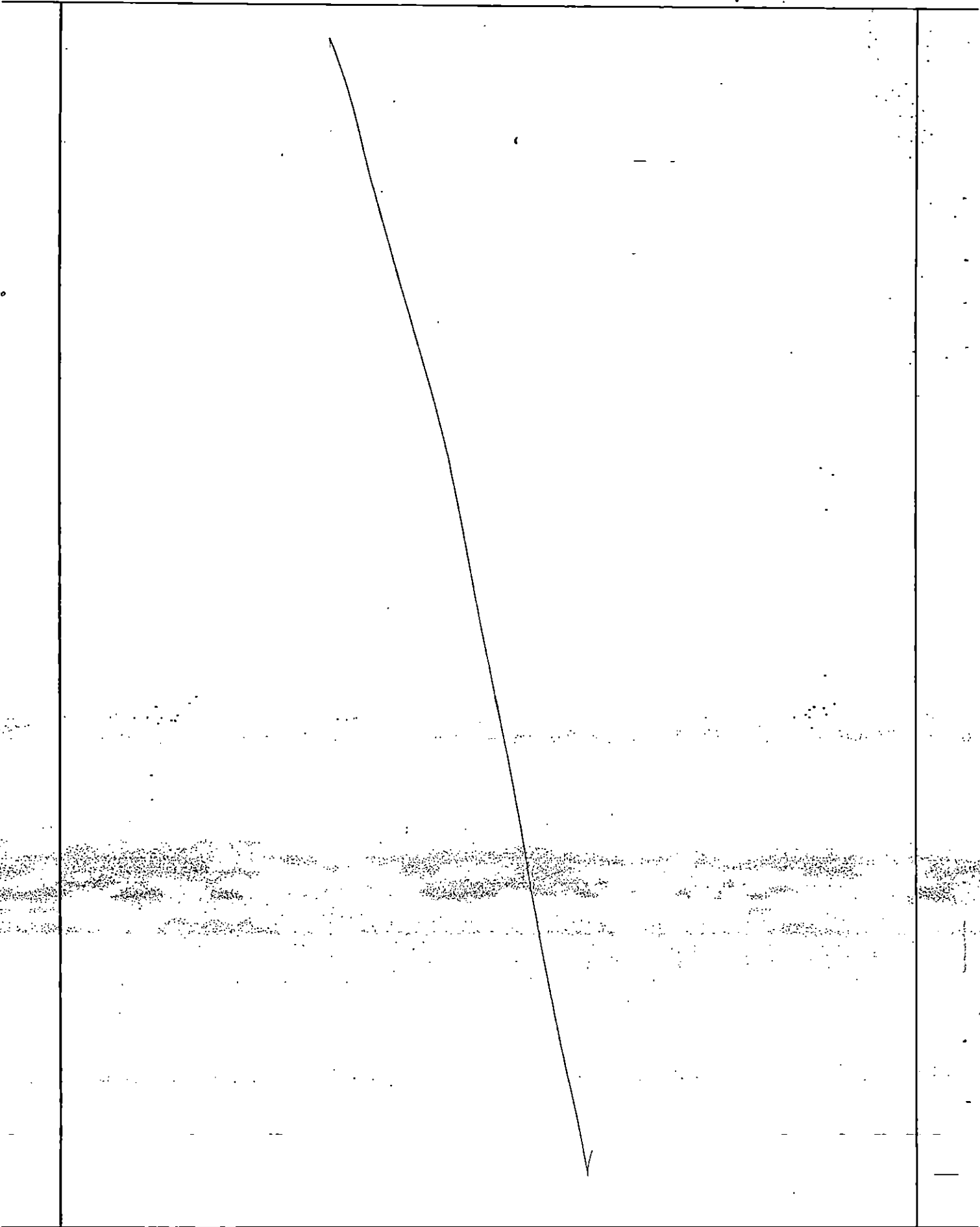
At least one more paragraph to interpret that "even if being a 'superpower' in 'traditional sense' is not so desirable, it is necessary to raise the linky standard of the country

65

12 1/2

Excellent!

Remarks millions, intrinsic strengths as well as international image and influence.



Remarks

what a population of 7 billion people means for the planet.

"Human population has propensity to grow geometrically while agriculture can grow arithmetically."

✓ T. R. Malthus.

As envisaged by Malthus, earth has limited capacity with its limited resource base to support a limited living beings. The 7 billion population is resulting in resource exploitation and disruption in fine balance maintained by planets which is manifesting in issues of disparities, conflicts, global warming, extinctions of species and remodelling of planet features. The gloping population is moving towards its own inevitable

Remarks

destruction. It require a concerted efforts to manage the resource of planet and human numbers efficiently for long-life and sustainable development.

A recent study remarked that the present rate of resource consumption to sustain

7 billion population will require 1.5 times more of present available planet resources

in near future. The statistics are unfavourable to future generation where gas, coal

and oil is going to be ~~be~~ be depleted

within few decades. Population can expand

but land is limited; coal, oil, gas,

minerals all formed out of millions of

years of action of physical-chemical changes

are limited in quantity.

Remarks

The huge population with limited planet is witnessing several problems.

- i) Resource distribution becoming unequal where incapable are being devoid of energy and food security resources.
- ii) Lack of resources and over population is manifesting as high malnutrition incidence, high poverty and associated high mortality rate with increased conflict for resource distribution.
- iii) There is a spatial distribution of development and backwardness where resources are being mobilised from peripheral resource rich centres to develop core regions.
- iv) Industrial revolution and further industrialisation has exponentially increased resource exhaustion causing air, soil and water pollution.

Remarks

~~The~~ increased instance of global warming and associated climate change issues with melting ice-polar caps and retreating glaciers are evident of breakdown of planet capacity to absorb disruptions. This rising issues of sea level rise, increased frequency of climatic hazards such as flood, drought, cyclone, heat stroke etc are causing devastation to human and losses to economy.

This rising population has its footprints on ecological imbalance as well. Post 1950, nearly 25% of all corals, $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of all species, 60% vascular species has extinct with present rate of extinction of species is about nearly 30 species per day.

Rising population has its encroachment in natural wetlands, forestlands and ecological system to fulfill developmental prospects and

Remarks

fulfill the requirements of human population. The 7 billion population is witnessing colonisation of new Islands, reclamation of continental shelf for settlement and more ~~extra~~ earth surface excavation process for energy and resource fulfilment.

The rise of population to such an extent has reasons in —

- i) poor family planning laws and population control measures which caused "population explosion" in India; the 2nd most populous country.
- ii) Invention of wonder drugs that controlled epidemics and diseases controlling mortality on one hand and increasing life expectancy on other.
- iii) In African countries lack of health-kit and contraceptive technique to control population.

Remarks

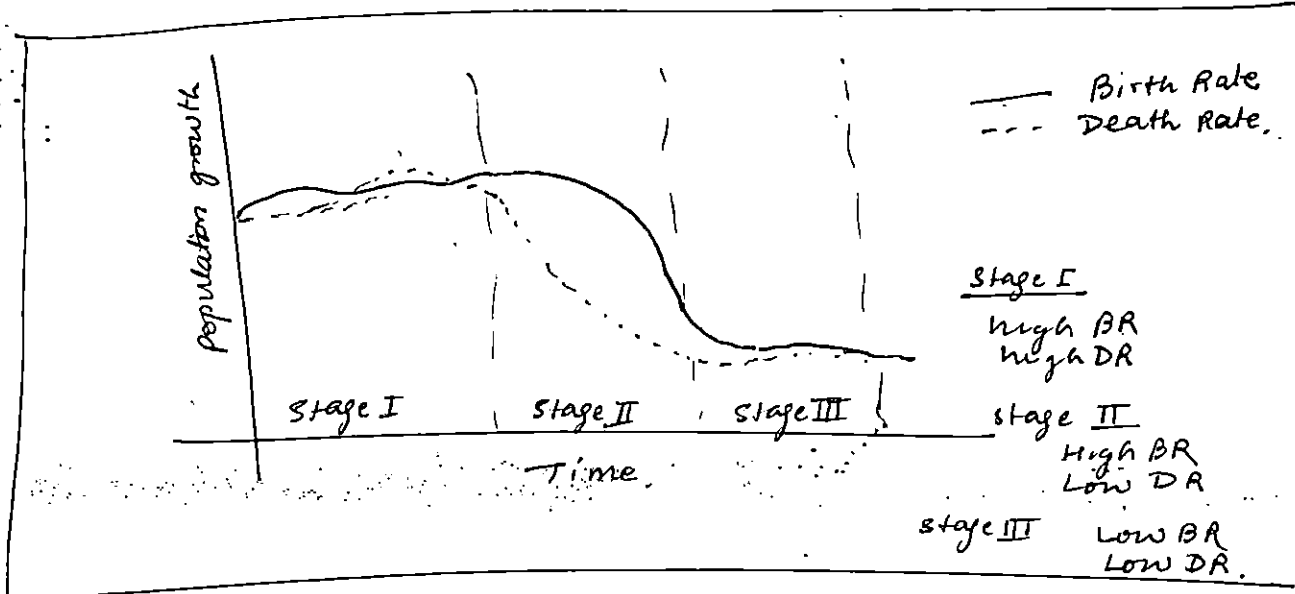
- iv) Societal norms inhibiting population control measures artificially, and high Infant mortality rate requiring large numbers for higher survival probabilities.
- v) Social stigma related to benefits of boy child over girl and lack of financial capabilities for medical intervention.
- vi) As Karl Marx suggested, Capitalist Economy has also promoted population rise where vicious cycle of lowering of wage and multiplication of hands by poor labour class to meet basic necessities of life.

Paul Ehrlich in his book "Population Bomb" has stated population as the main cause of environmental degradation and associated issue. Thus a concerted effort is required to sustain the human existence in planet of limited and

Remarks

declining resource.

However demographic transition model suggest that population growth is a natural phenomena and with economic prosperity and social change population declines.



The populations of Japan and Europe which were early to industrialise and witnessed high population growth are now facing population decline in absolute numbers. Many other countries are on verge of population stabilisation.

Remarks

Thus a policy intervention such as those of China's one child policy can go long in controlling population. The 7 billion population is unsustainable to earth capacity and require global cooperation in managing population. There can financial mobilisation to under developed countries for better health intervention in controlling birth rate, an attitude change regarding family planning can be helpful. The awareness campaign regarding lower population size and associated benefits can be fruitful.

Planet is consider as Gaia by J. Lovelock where Gaia is a Greek goddess symbolising harmony and capable of balancing itself.

Remarks

planet will always survive at new equilibrium among its various components but not necessarily the components that survive today. It's better that human learn to control population and live in harmony with carrying capacity of earth otherwise collapse of necessities of life is inevitable as a positive check ^{of population} as envisaged by Malthus. Gandhiji's philosophy can be implemented to achieve the desired target which states—

— "earth has enough to meet everyone's need but not much to meet everyone's greed."

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Why missed
out on socio-
political

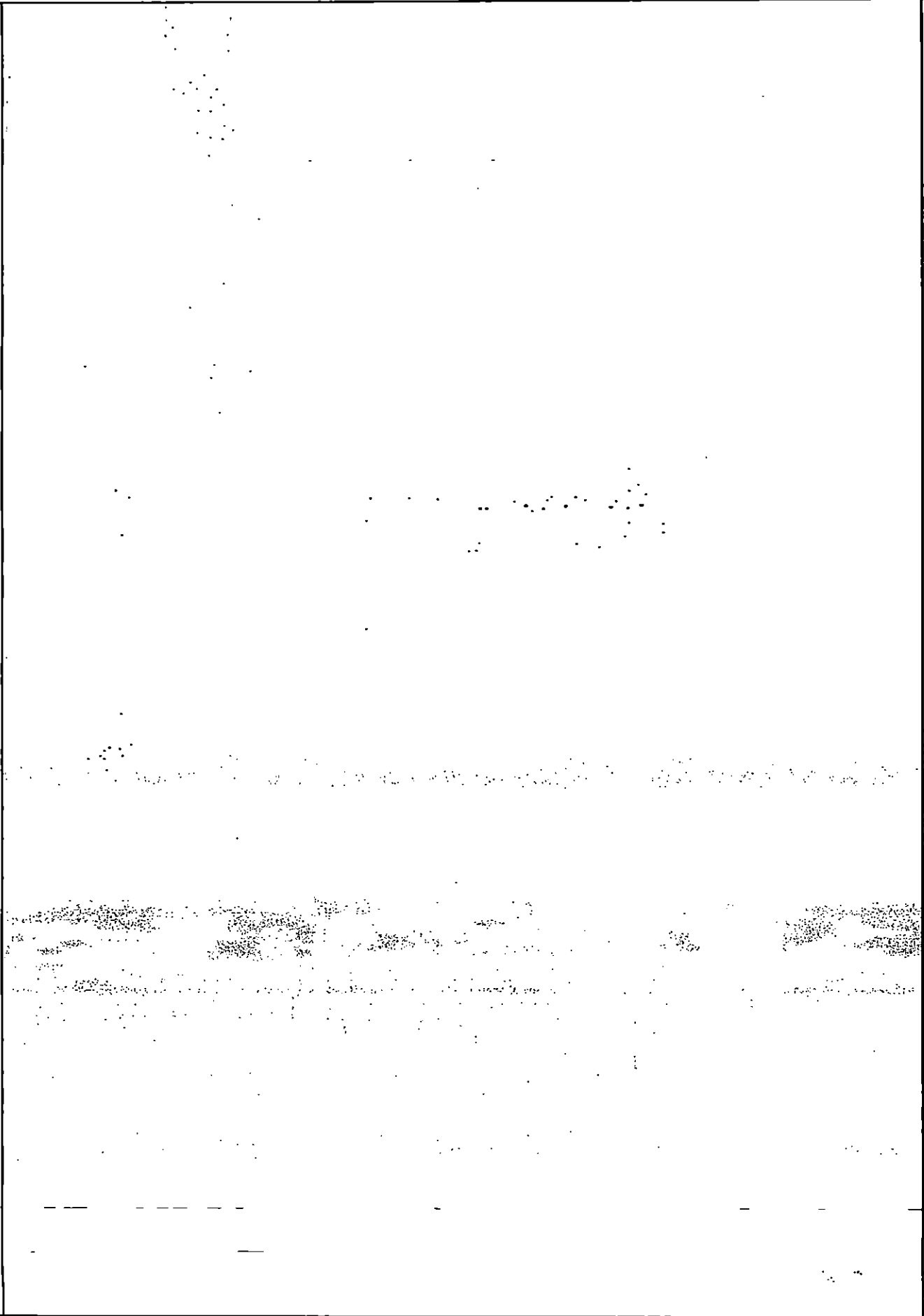
Remarks

issues related to
rising population

- urbanisation and related problems
- migration and related problems
- internal strife and civil wars etc.

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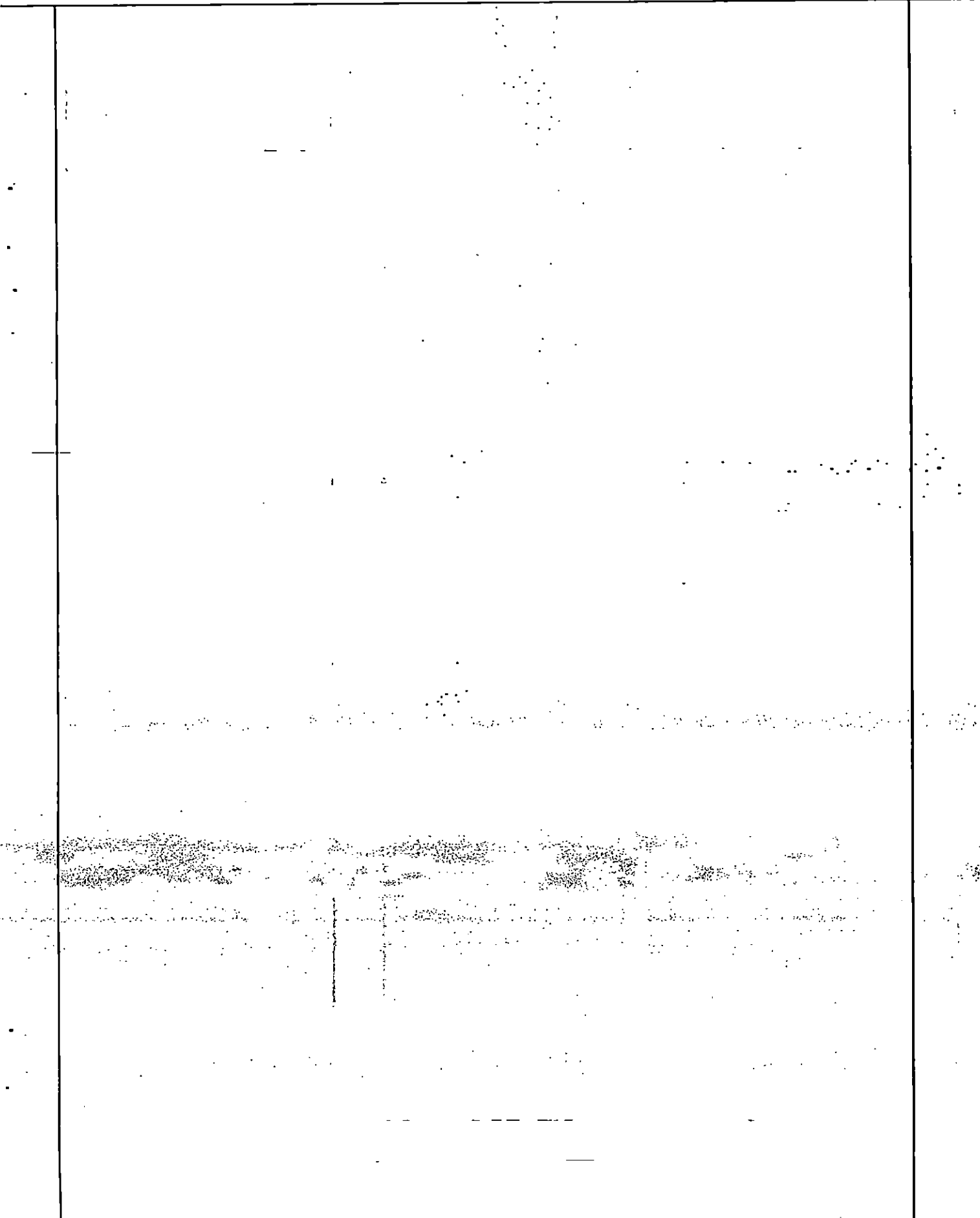
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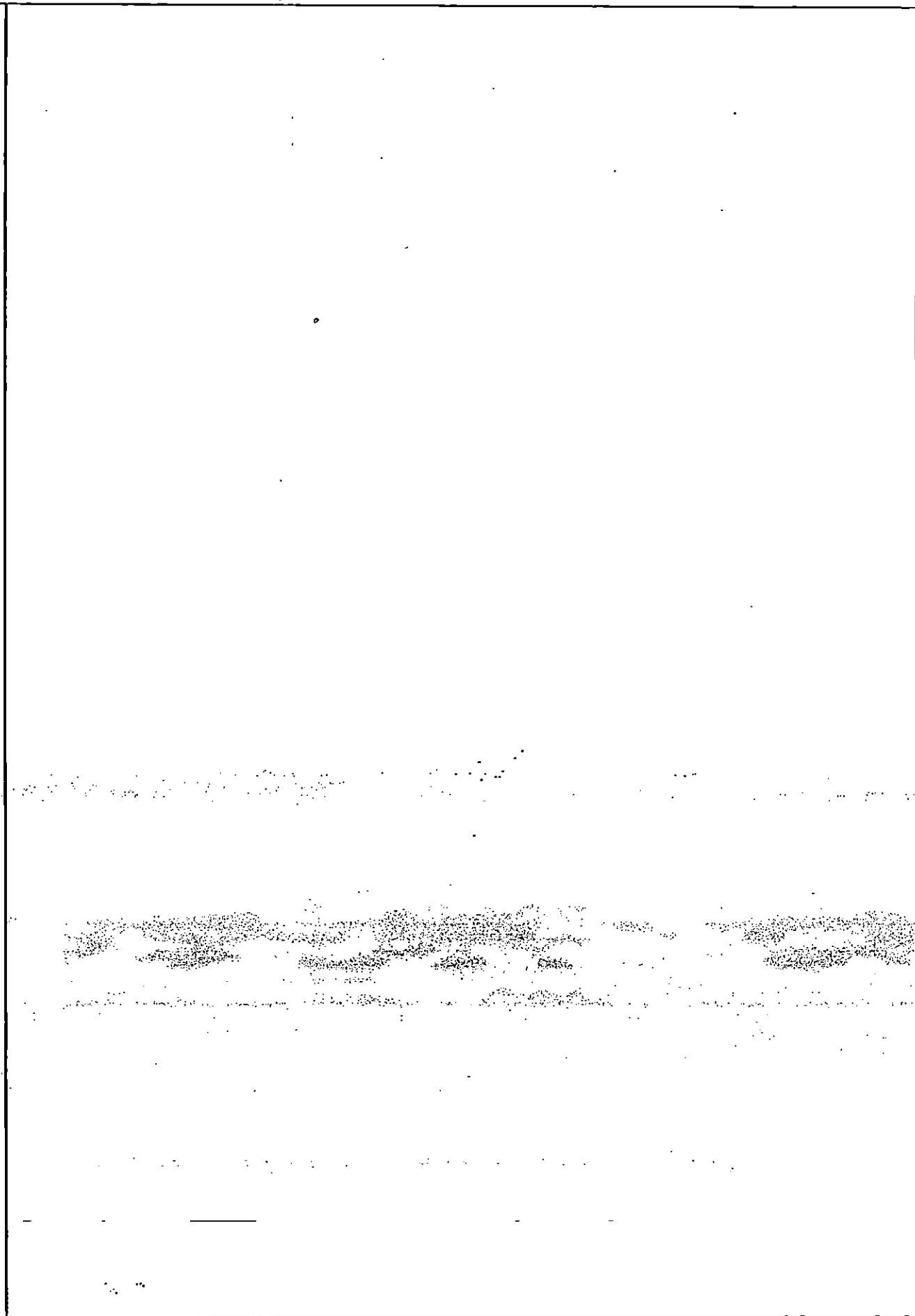
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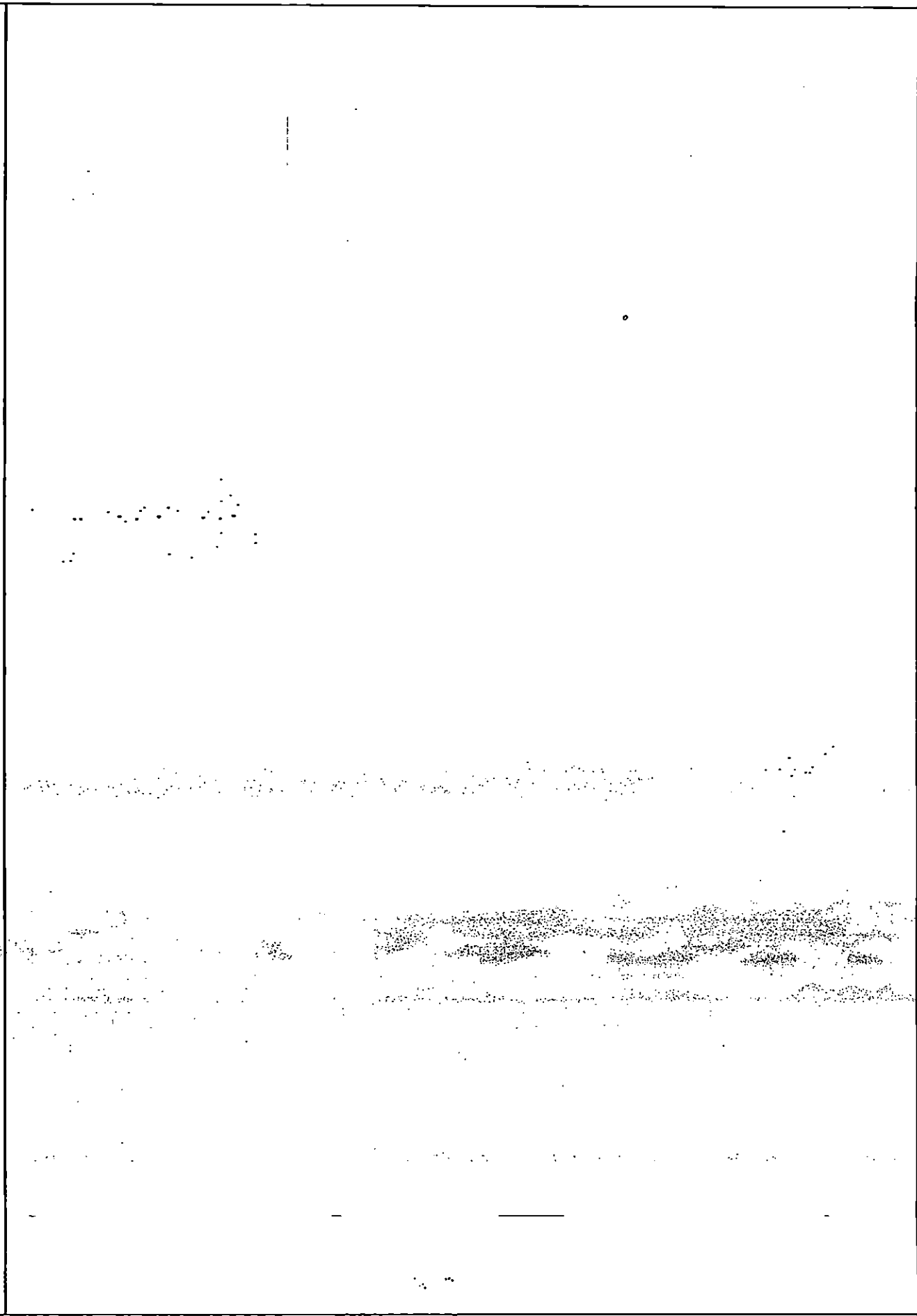
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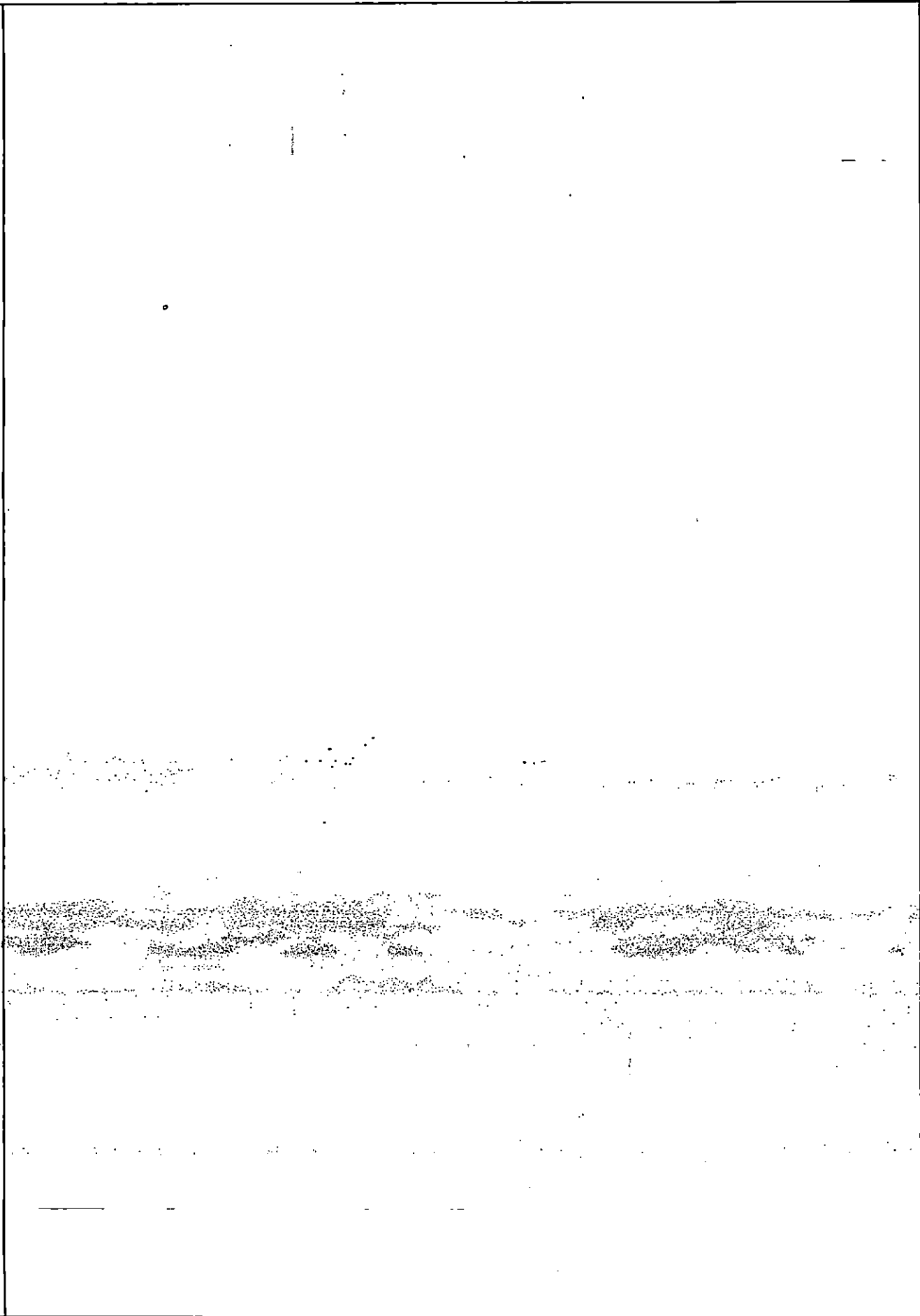
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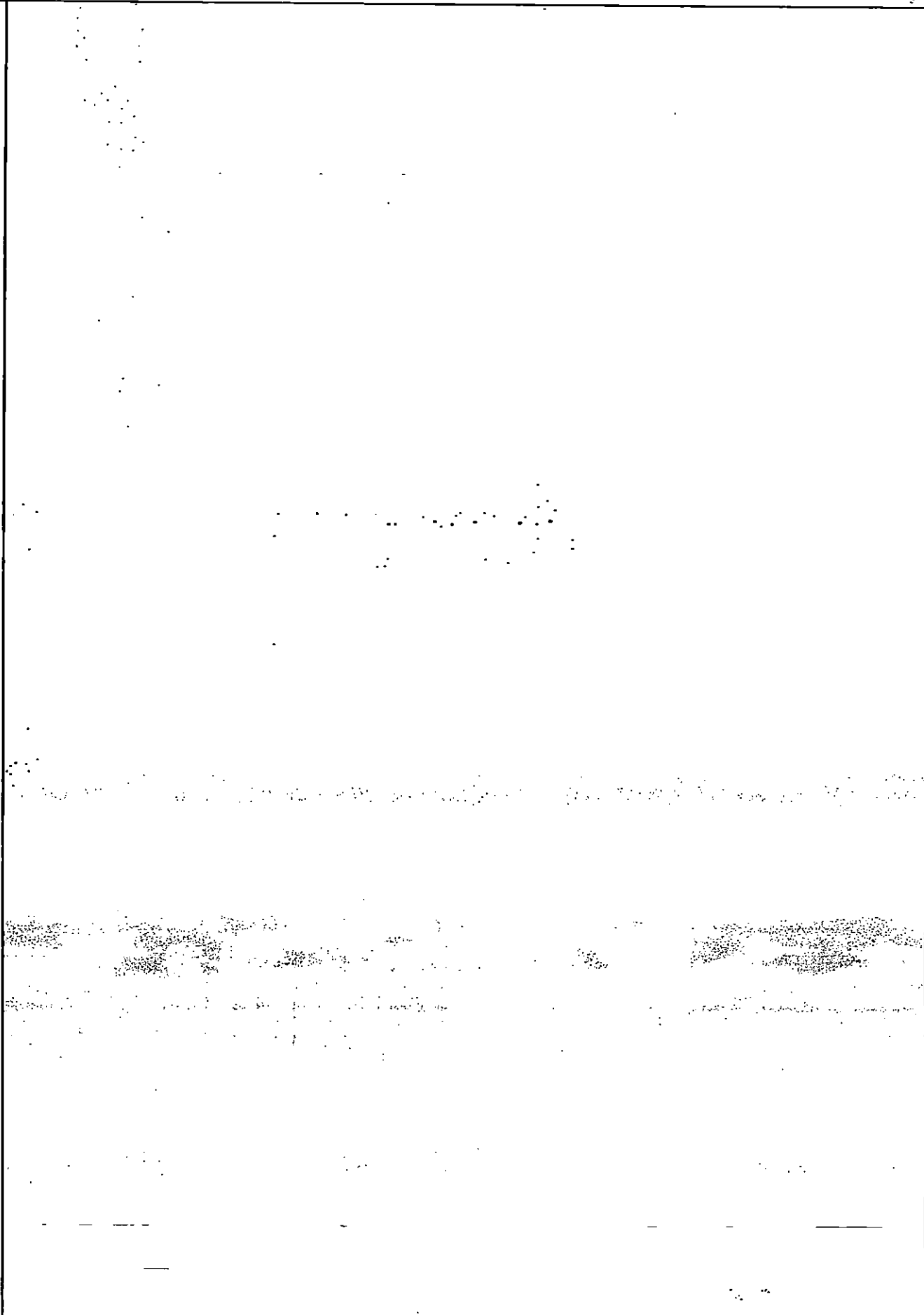
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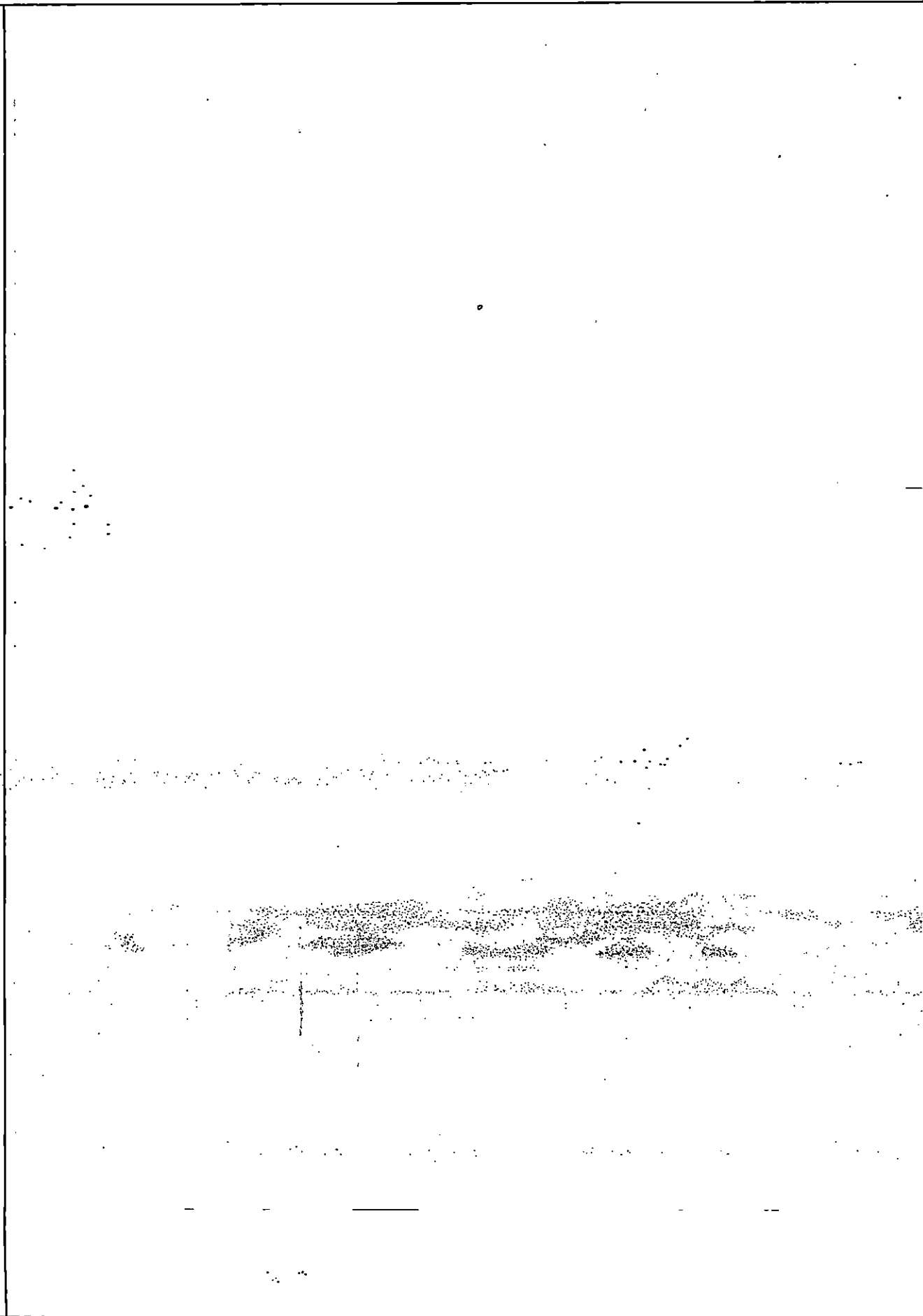
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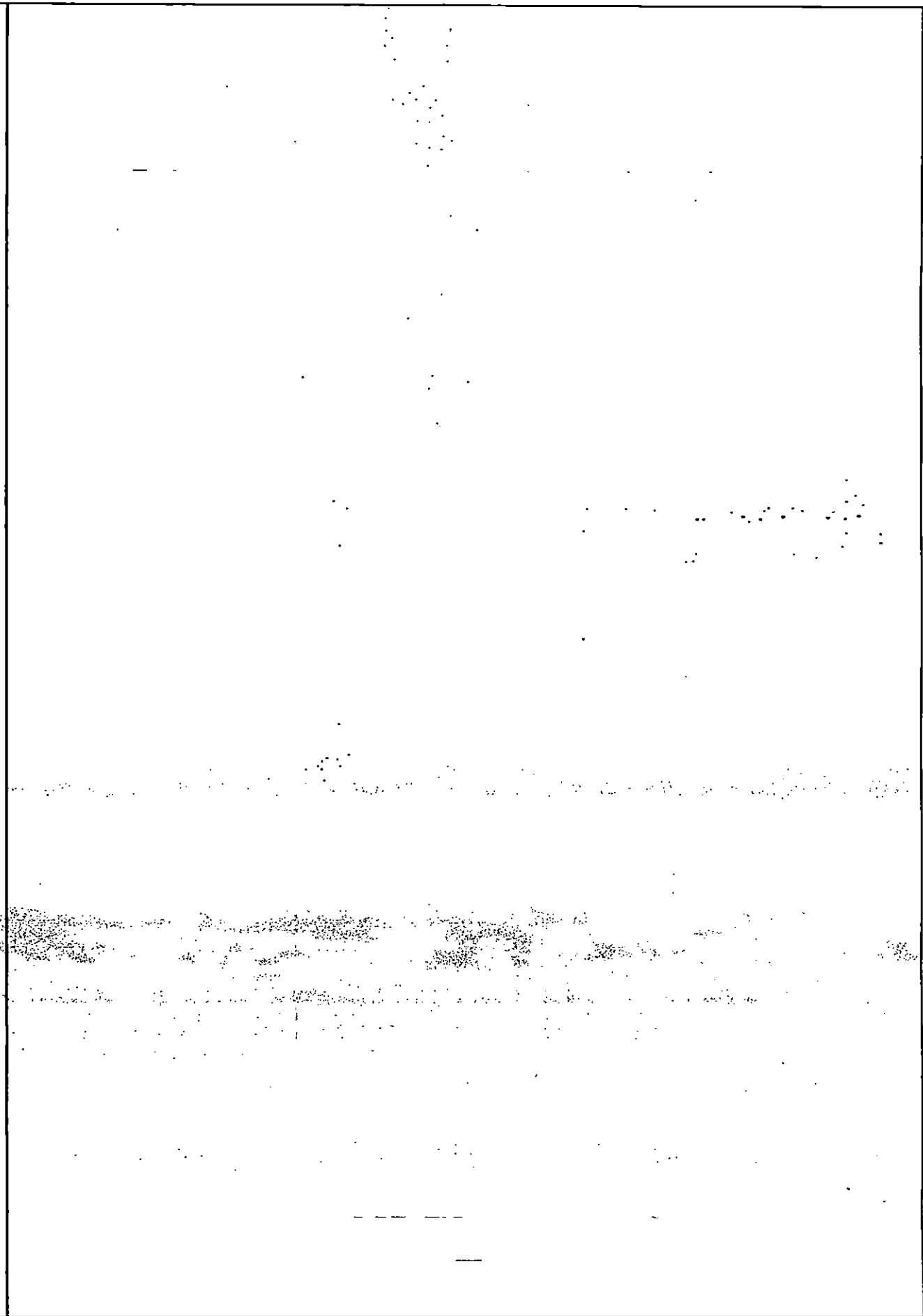
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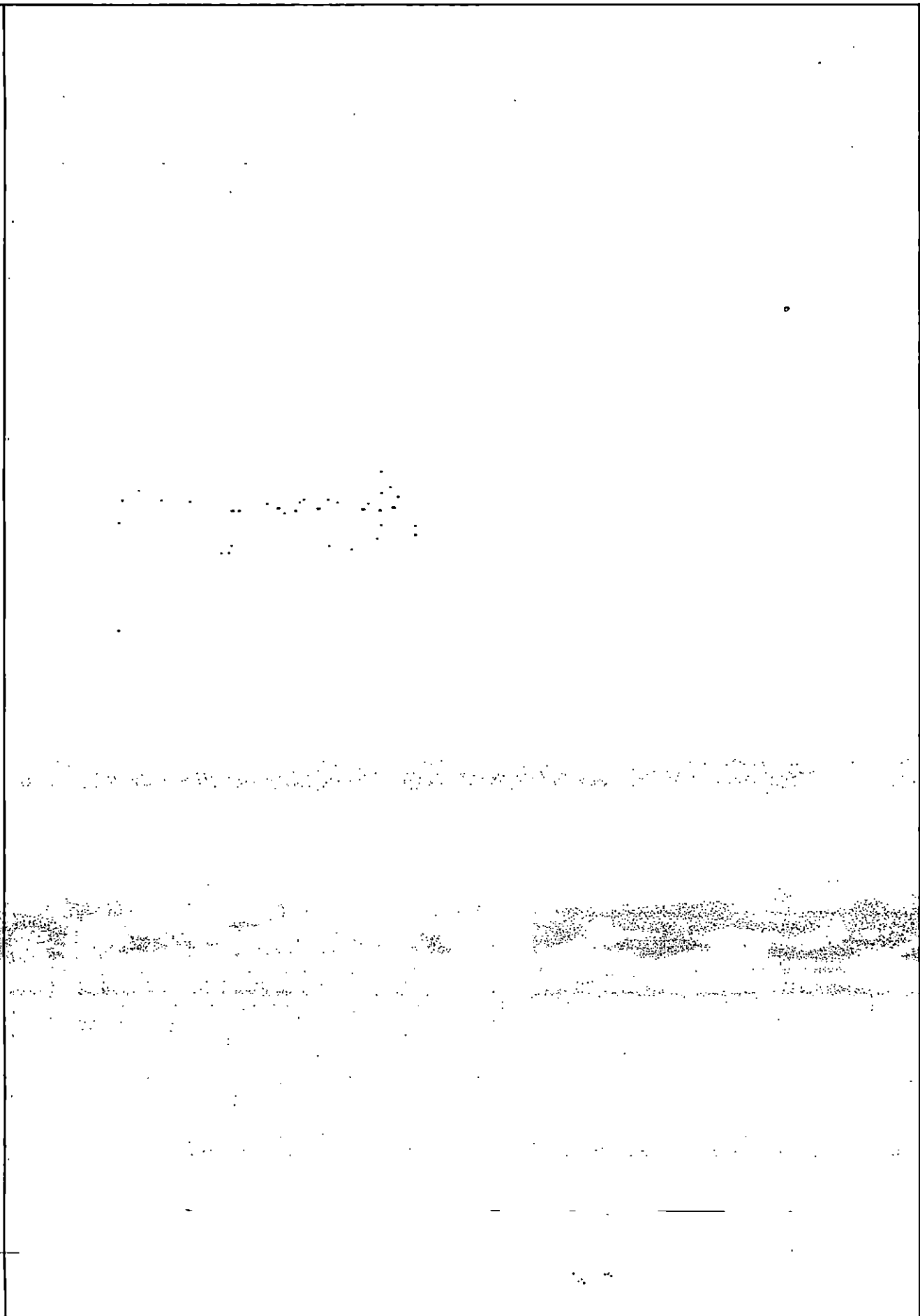
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