

ESSAY

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 PAWAR SWARNIL

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 12/08/2017

Signature Swarnil

1. Invigilator Signature [REDACTED]

2. Invigilator Signature [Signature]

Remarks

Strength: You are able to get the points related to Central theme of the essay. You got ideas and are well conceived.

Weakness: Other than the philosophical essays you need to study in depth and have to collect material from the newspapers and with appropriate Indian and modern examples. You need to collect these examples from news papers by you.

Suggestions:

Annotations provided inside may be helpful.

You can improve very easily

[Signature]

SECTION - A

1. Many men go fishing all of their lives without knowing that it is not fish they are after.
2. The material world is simply an expression of the mind.
3. The higher we are placed, the more humbly we should walk.
4. Sports and Competition do not build character; they reveal it.

SECTION - B

1. Consumerism kills culture with overproduction and heightened sense of need, established by the marketing.
2. In the era of post truth fact depends entirely on the power of man who can fabricate it.
3. People 'over-produce' pollution because they are not paying for the costs of dealing with it.
4. There are not enough jails, not enough police, not enough courts to enforce a law not supported by the people.

SECTION-A

1. Many men go fishing all of their lives without knowing that it is not fish they are after.

Saint Kabir has very interestingly explained how we endeavour purposelessly by forgetting our real aim. He says that people do rounds and sounds of bead strings and also mind wonders with it. However, the aim to bring mind to the God is lost. Despite the rituals, we do not achieve God because we forget that it was God we wanted to achieve → "Mala jape par fira na man ka fer."

Remarks

Something similar we are witnessing with our lives and times. Human being is engaged tirelessly in endeavours and efforts to achieve petty things rather than ~~the~~ looking at the bigger picture and real purpose of our life. Even when she sometime realises the futility of endeavours, she can't let go. The causes lie beneath our social and educational systems that lead to this situation and sometimes their impacts are disastrous from broken families to killings of innocent people by terrorism.

Someone had, very aptly said that we are taking education, reaching heights of careers, earning

good analysis

good Intro

Remarks

~~can~~ literally, for the commercial fisherman, it is the living - he is after. Even people often think ~~just~~ fulfilling their

their life and their dreams

ES SCORE

lots of money. The purpose we had for this was to achieve a better life of happiness, peace, comfort. But in the process, we lose the aim and we have no time to seek happiness with families and friends, take leisure in the houses we built out of those efforts. This is like chasing the fish without knowing that it is not the fish we are chasing.

The impacts of this have been broken marriages, nuclear families, isolated elderly parents, misguided children and ultimately a lost life sometimes. Many have committed suicides out of such cases.

Remarks

Self-assessment: We should know that what we want from life. Someone who likes excitement and thrill in life would be unhappy in a desk job. People realize later and by that every thing will be over and they have to compromise with what they have.

The same is the case with the economic development of the world. We strive for development so that there can be prosperity in society and better living conditions. However, it has led us to perils of consumerism, degradation of environment, reduced mobility in public life as also inequitable distribution of benefits and the gap between the rich and the poor. The whole endeavour is ultimately getting unsustainable. The question then arises, are we really fishing the fish? Are we creating better lives that we wanted out of economic development?

Even in policy formulation and legislative sphere, our aim was to

When a question arises out of the discussion like "creating better lives out of economic development" is to be answered by you

Remarks

create a better social order which helps
 an individual develop and supports the
vulnerable, women, disabled, minorities.
 To this end, we started projects and
policies like identifying poverty line and
giving benefits to those poor; giving equal
rights to women, minorities. However, the
lack of assessment of ground realities led
 to subsidies on gold, fuel etc going to well
off (Economic Survey 2015-16 supports this fact),
women's rights remaining were paper rights and
vulnerable still vulnerable. And after realising
 this now we have begun to change the
method of giving: from poverty line approach
to socio-economic caste census; from women
equality to women empowerment.

Remarks

People often also believe that materialistic things bring
 happiness like money, jobs & other material goods. Sooner
 they acquire these things they feel a sense of emptiness.

Even, by education we wanted to create a generation which can think, innovate, pursue value rich life of strength of mind, - skill as well as well, morality, compassion, integrity!! However, in our quest of imparting education, we have given skill but not well; facts but not values. And the result is insensitive, weak citizensry and the pervasive lack of civic senses. Students are committing suicides; they are learned, but demand dowry. Is it not like fishing (educating) but not knowing that it is not the fish we are chasing or not meeting the real aim of education?

Even this is not it. The broader perspective of religion was to teach values of love, tolerance, world peace. This

Remarks

is what Gandhiji through is metaphysical
monism intended. Nivekananda, Kabir,
Guru Nanak aimed at love and peace and
harmony in society. through religion, ~~the~~

However, we were fishing
 or pursuing religion but ^{were} not chasing the
fish, the substance of religion. We got engulfed
with situational, hatred, seeing differences in
different groups instead of seeing them as the
light of the same reality. And the result
is terrorism and fundamentalism, communal
riots, hatred.

very good
analysis

The example of the transforma-
 tion in the life of George Harrison,
 the famous 1970's "Beatles" band guy, is
 very apt here. He put many a youth
under drugs through his songs earlier.

Remarks

However, on realisation that the purpose of his life was to serve society and that he had done great disservice, he mended his ways and created transformational change in youth by preaching peace, supporting anti-racist movement, opposing the occupation of Vietnam. ~~He is~~

Thus, George mended his ways on realising that it was not the job he was fishing for. But, there are cases where, even after realising this fact, people continue the same endeavours. The reasons are to fulfil their ulterior motives - when we see the case of US invasion of Iraq even after knowing that there were no weapons of mass destruction. Other reasons can be social constructs and the virtual pressure for development. Due to this, even

Remarks

You did not discuss about the men who want to ~~just~~ go on fishing. In this modern world and in this busy life, the individual needs some rest, vacation/holiday. Even the Govt realised that.

good example
supporting
analysis
~~exactly~~
~~And~~

• that man requires rest. That is why they provide the LTC facility to visit other places, have relaxation and back to work with great energy after the rest/enjoyment with

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after realising perils of unsustainable family members. economic development, we continue the same endeavours by few like us; break from quitting Paris Deal, other developed nations the monstrous need to emission targets

It is a
monstrous
and
busy
life!

After all this, the obvious question is what is the fish we should be chasing? and why do we not realise our follies? The fish to chase is:

creation of better social order, peace and tolerance through our education, religion and social systems. Also creating prosperity and development through economic endeavours and distributing those gains equitably and properly through policy and legislation.

~~Now, the causes are for our follies are: our education system which~~

Remarks

People go to stadiums to see the cricket and kabaddi matches. It is not ~~to~~ only the match they enjoy, it's the journey, the group (spectators response and hilarious behaviour) and away

from routine job/works which makes him relaxed.

→ And it is not only the match he is looking at. It is **GS SCORE**

a mixture
of
so many

~~has focussed~~

Now the causes beneath our
folies and their remedies are where
we need to ponder.

Education has been focussed
on rote learning where quality is
compromised, be it institutional education
of schools and colleges, socialisation method
of education or religion as a means of
education. Here the approach should be
to inhibit imagination, innovate new ideas,
develop tolerance and create a responsible,
morally rich and factually informed generation.

Our ex-president, Pranab Mukherjee had
rightly pointed out in his retiring address
to the nation - "universities and the schools
are the places where disruption of old
ideas takes place and new ones are generated."

Remarks

and debated." This is the spirit of
education.

Further, our economic quest
of development should be sustainable.
 There has to be concern for environment &
equitable sharing of benefits. Use of green
economy concept; renewable energy focus.

This should be complemented
 by policies for uplifting the poor out of
poverty; proper channelisation of subsidies,
welfare of farmer, empowerment of women,
and protection of marginalised and the weak.

The socio-economic policies like maternity
Benefits Bill, MUNREQA, e-National Agri Market
are steps in right direction. ✓

Remarks

Thus a holistic approach to our lives would ensure that we go fishing and also know that we are fishing the fish only. This is very aptly represented in Gandhiji's Swaraj where everyone would be a moral individual and his endeavours would conform to the goals he wishes to attain.

good attempt

60

X

X

(PTO)

Remarks

SECTION - B

3. People 'over-produce' pollution because they are not paying for the costs of dealing with it.

An old man was planting a mango sapling and the king asked him, 'Old man, you know you would not be reaping the fruit. Then why are you planting it?' The wise old man replied: - 'I would not, but my children and grandchildren would certainly taste the fruits. It is for them.'

This anecdote makes us introspect whether we are really concerned

Remarks

about our actions of polluting the nature. The scenario of global warming and climate change shows that we are not concerned. This is because we are not having to pay for the pollution we create. There have been successful examples of curbing pollution where it was binding and enforcement was punishable. And there is other side of the story too - we may not have to pay now monetarily but we are paying the costs and will have to pay. It is just that the narrow vision doesn't allow us to see the costs.

good
intr

World over, huge amount of municipal solid waste is being created. In India, less than 50% of this can be created or utilised. Most of it goes to

Remarks
- brief of pollution be defined - then write who are causing pollution - who are paying the cost - How and why the polluters are ~~are~~ escaping from not paying the cost - what

~~Some~~ measures are to be taken to control the pollution.

17 What NAIT is doing - How to control river

pollution in India - Use of fertilisers in excess amount

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landfills. The waste is not segregated by about

households, nor by collection facilities generation

in most cases. This is mostly because

citizens are not ~~made~~ held responsible for

these acts nor are municipalities accountable

or even if accountable but not punishable.

The Yamuna flood plains were

encroached in recent past doing large

scale damage to ecology. The subsequent

Central Pollution Control Board and National Green

Tribunal order fined the perpetrators. This

might serve as deterrent for future

polluters. However in the absence of over-

arching legislation or penal provisions, those

who can afford to pay for such acts would

continue to do so. The classic case is of deforestation

Remarks

CAMPA and 2 Commissioners in Western ghats. The GOI knowing well, the importance of Western ghats consti-
tuted Madhav Gadgil Commission and Kasturi Rangan

CS SCORE

Commissioners.

They recommended
for location of 123 Core
Reserved areas (CRAs) villages in
Western ghats.

But the govt of
Kerala decided
against. Now,

the state of
Kerala is paying
price as the
state is not
under drought

for the 3rd
who are paying
the price
the Kerala govt
and the
farmers of
India are
a bad poor
monsoon.

The Compensatory Afforestation
Management Act (CAMPA) allows for compensation
being cut for deforestation. However, the forests are
being cut for the industrial purposes and
other projects likewise on ground of paying
compensation but not penal action for illegitimate
harm to environment.

~~On international level~~

Similar case is seen in

Areas where there is depletion and pollution
of ground water and also, soil degradation.

The Green Revolution areas, where irrigation
was incentivised through ground water, free
electricity, use of fertilisers like urea, the
over exploitation of these resources has
shown disastrous results. The groundwater

Remarks

levels have depleted, water polluted with arsenic, lead and urea damaging soil fertility. This is all in absence of regulatory provisions which make people pay for pollution. And now we are thinking of a Nutrient Based Policy for fertilisers and planning for a Water Framework Law.

On international level, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) formulated Kyoto Protocol which has now been replaced by Paris Agreement. However, due to principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities, the developing countries were exempted from action or preventing pollution whereas, the burden was on developed nations.

point
is in complete
expand the
points in full.

Remarks

In such a scenario, developing countries like China moved ahead with economic development rising on global stage but without much being done for environment. Also, in the absence of legal enforceability and lack of monitoring mechanism and non-binding targets, developed countries did less to heed for environment.

Realising this, the CBDR principle has now been replaced by Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) where both developed as well as developing countries have to work towards reducing emissions. Though the success of agreement depends upon how the voluntary targets would be followed.

↓
provide the following example
↓

Remarks
Despite denial of Paris Agreement by US President, the states, 25 in number supported the Paris Agreement and ensured to follow the pact.

Increasing number in flights is also a cause of concern for the depletion of the OZONE layer. (recently - **GS SCORE**)

An article has been published in HINDU. On the other hand there is

successful example of Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting substances. The agreement has been very successful in reducing damage to Ozone and the ^{ozone} hole has reduced considerably. The reason for this success was its legally binding nature which made countries accountable for their infringement of targets.

Also there are examples like Russia backing off from Aviation Climate Deal during voluntary period and thus not committing itself to reducing pollution.

There is example of China building artificial islands in South China Sea and damaging ecology, coral reefs, pollution in marine zones. This is mostly due to absence

pl. ↑
refer
above in
the margin

Remarks

of legally binding nature of orders of
Permanent Court of Arbitration, which asked
 China to ~~stop~~ ^{stop} the activities. But these were
 ignored. Purely due to economic reasons.

However, this is only one part

by of reason, that people overpollute because
 they need not pay to deal with it. But a

broader vision suggests that 'we are
paying the costs of our over pollution. It is
 just that we do not realise that we are
paying? ||

We are paying the costs in

terms of increased natural disasters costing
our economy \$10 billion a year (UNEP Report)
 And the IPCC report points to the fact that

Pl. extend
 this para
 citing an
 example from
 Agriculture
 Due to
 climate
 change
 the country
 is loosing
 \$64,000
 Crores

Remarks

pollution and resulting climate change has been causing more natural disasters, health risks (neglected tropical diseases), reduced agricultural productivity due to pest attacks and so on. ✓

Also, 'even those who contribute
minimally to the ^{pollution} ~~production~~ are paying huge
costs for it' The marginal farmers and the poor are the most vulnerable to the perils caused due to pollution like reduced agricultural productivity, vagaries of monsoon, pest attacks. These ^{are} leading to agrarian distress, farmers committing suicides and poor and shelterless losing lives. ✓

Thus there is pressing
need that we realise the costs and take

Remarks

actions. To this end we need both, preventive
as well as curative steps.

Penalising domestic sector
pollutors, mandating municipalities on
waste management would be essential. To
this end, E-Waste management and Solid
waste management Rules have been revised.

Now they include concepts like Extended
Producer Responsibility to broaden the area of
mandate to reduce pollution.

The land and water
management through sustainable agricultural
and water use policies is also essential.

Use of micro-irrigation, rationalisation of
subsidies on fertilisers, watershed management,
use of neem coated urea would ensure

Remarks

— Use of Solar energy and Atomic Power may reduce pollution levels
to a certain extent.

reduction of pollution of land and water.

This has to be supplemented with economic initiatives like carbon tax, internal carbon pricing to disincentivise pollution and focus on green economy.

On international level, stakeholders need to come ahead and establish monitoring mechanism for meeting INDC targets and help developing countries with finance and technology and hold everyone accountable for pollution.

Thus, it is necessary that we realise our duties to not pollute as well as legislating to disincentivise pollution.

The thoughts of Gandhiji would be very

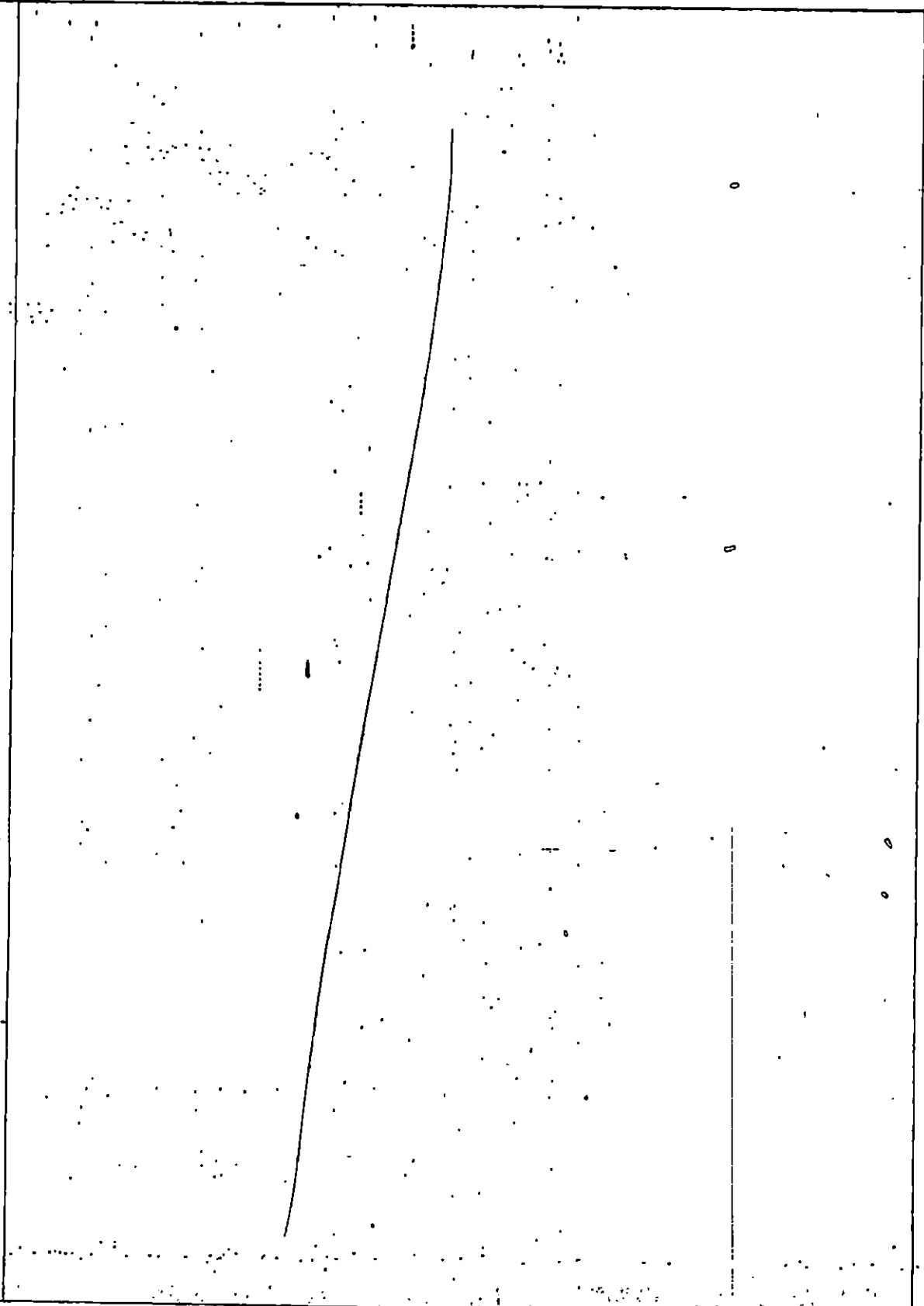
Remarks

apt here 'perform your duties and
rights would not be far to seek.' Thus
realising our duty of reducing pollution
would ensure right to clean environment
and sustainable futures.

60

good attempt

Remarks



Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

Rough

Status & how ⊕ given cause ⊕ other side ⊕ Remedies

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People over produce pollution

because they are not paying for the costs of dealing with it

100 intro

Reason

support - yes one of the reasons

Other sides

are they not paying for the costs?

They are paying (CERCC) - health - eco. loss - disasters

but do not realize coz short vision

ⓓ Those who are over producing it are paying for it eg - small farmers - poor

100

Env't countries

PPP

work prog.

municip. (local govt)

ignore waste output coz not much resp. put over

dumping

water = over exploit

PK → fertilizers → soil poll.

CaDR

dupd duping at x

DRDC

both act

responsibility

Montreal

everyone has to follow - coz have to pay - legally binding

successful

initially made deal - but abstained in voluntary period

responsibility (eg Montreal) carbon tax SDU - monitor

Part - DRDC monitoring

PK - fines on pollin waste etc

China is SES - artif. islands damage ecology + artificially defying pact coz not binding

1500

Remedy

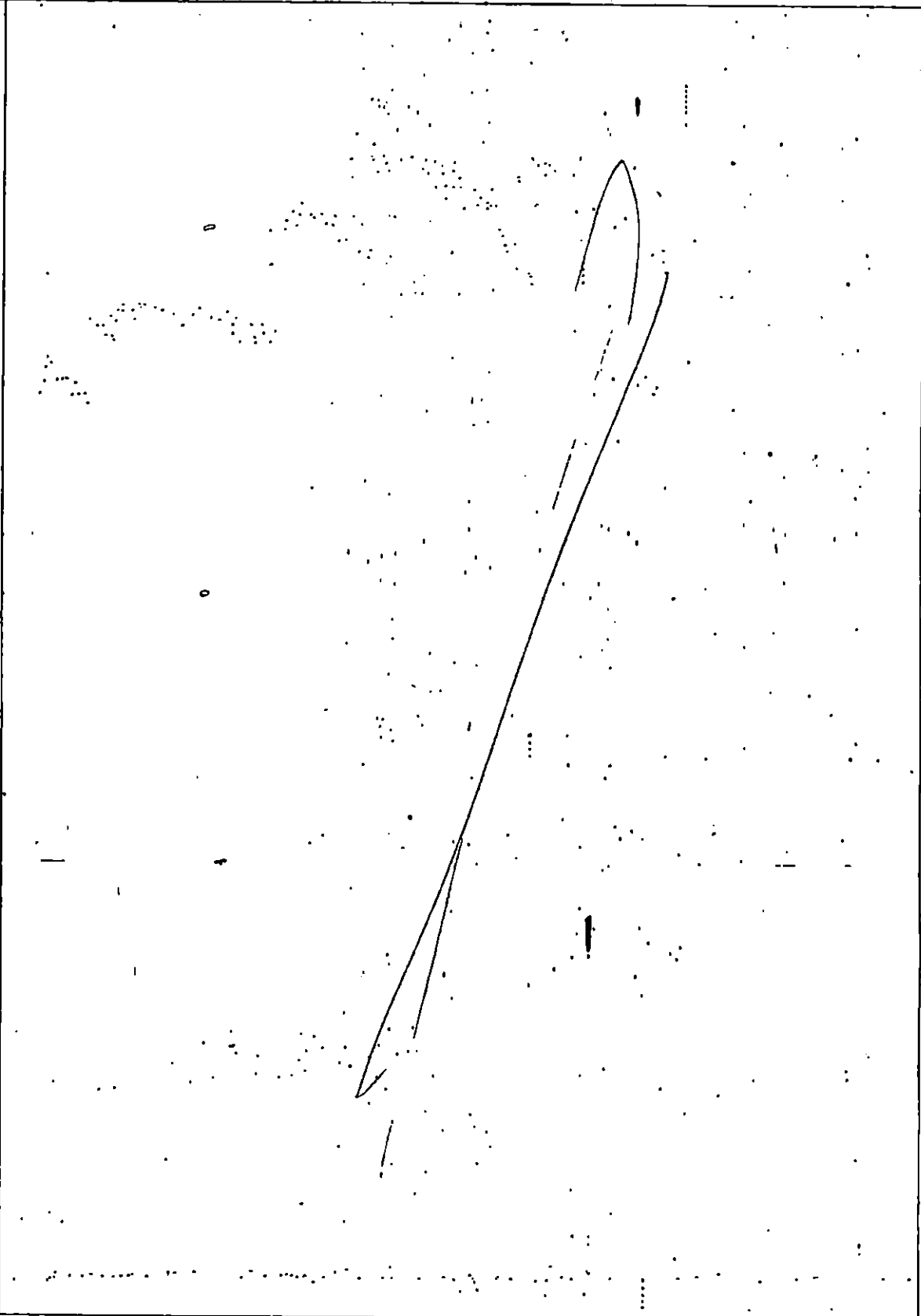
how to make them pay?

Preventive ⊕ Urabone

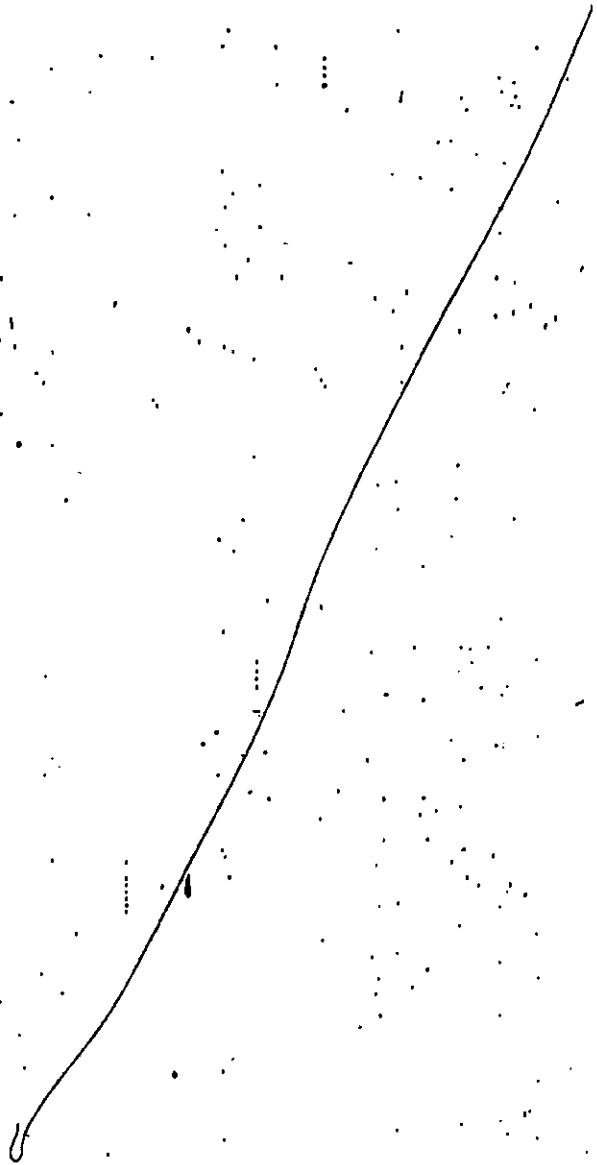
Remarks

100 Info man planting tree
 ↓
 100 Thesis → explore dimensions
 ↓
 300-400 { Status (how over politic)
 &
Causes → give cause support
 ↓
 200 our perspective → I
 II
 ↓
 200 Remedies
 ↓
Conclusⁿ

Remarks

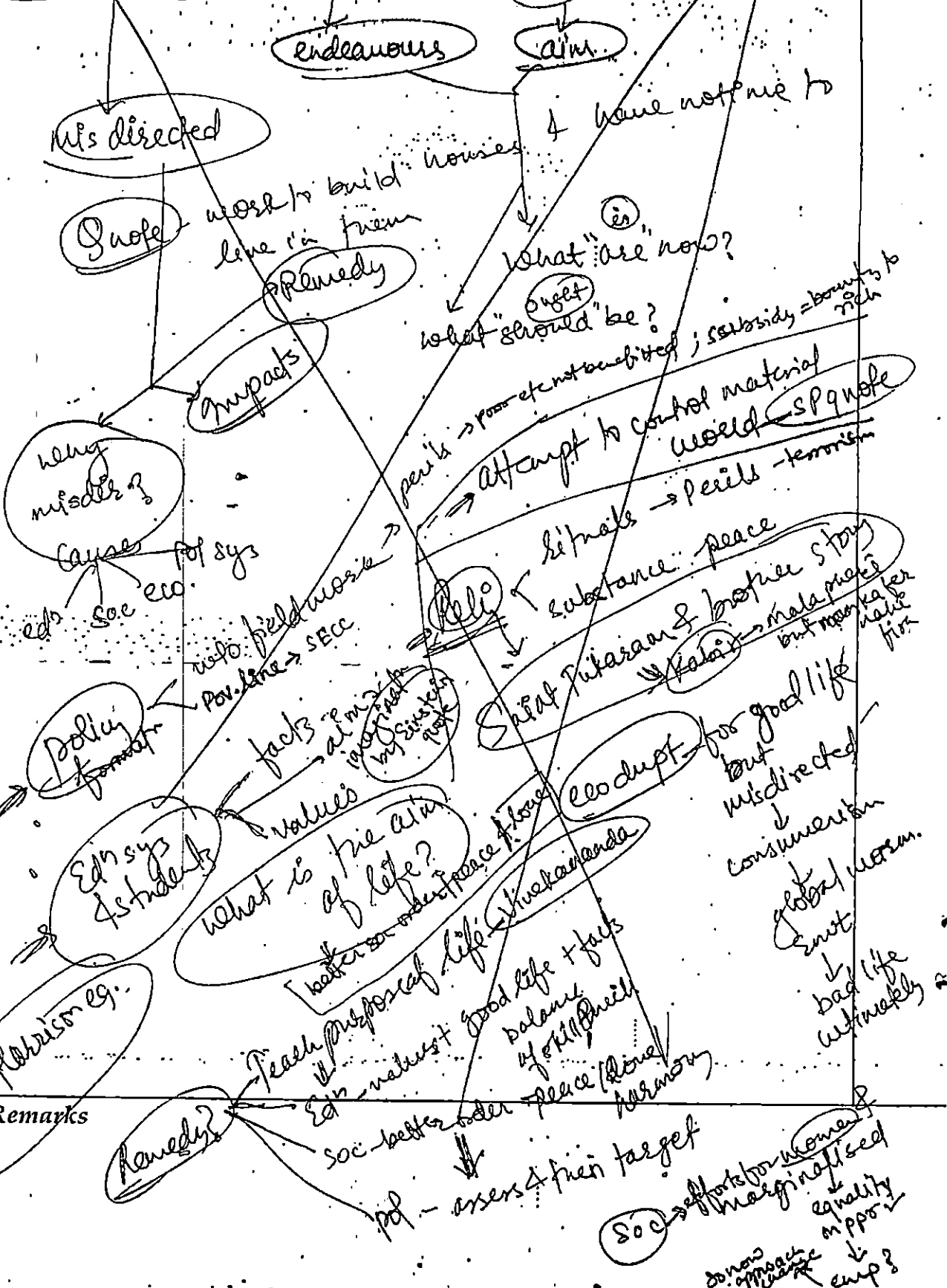


Remarks



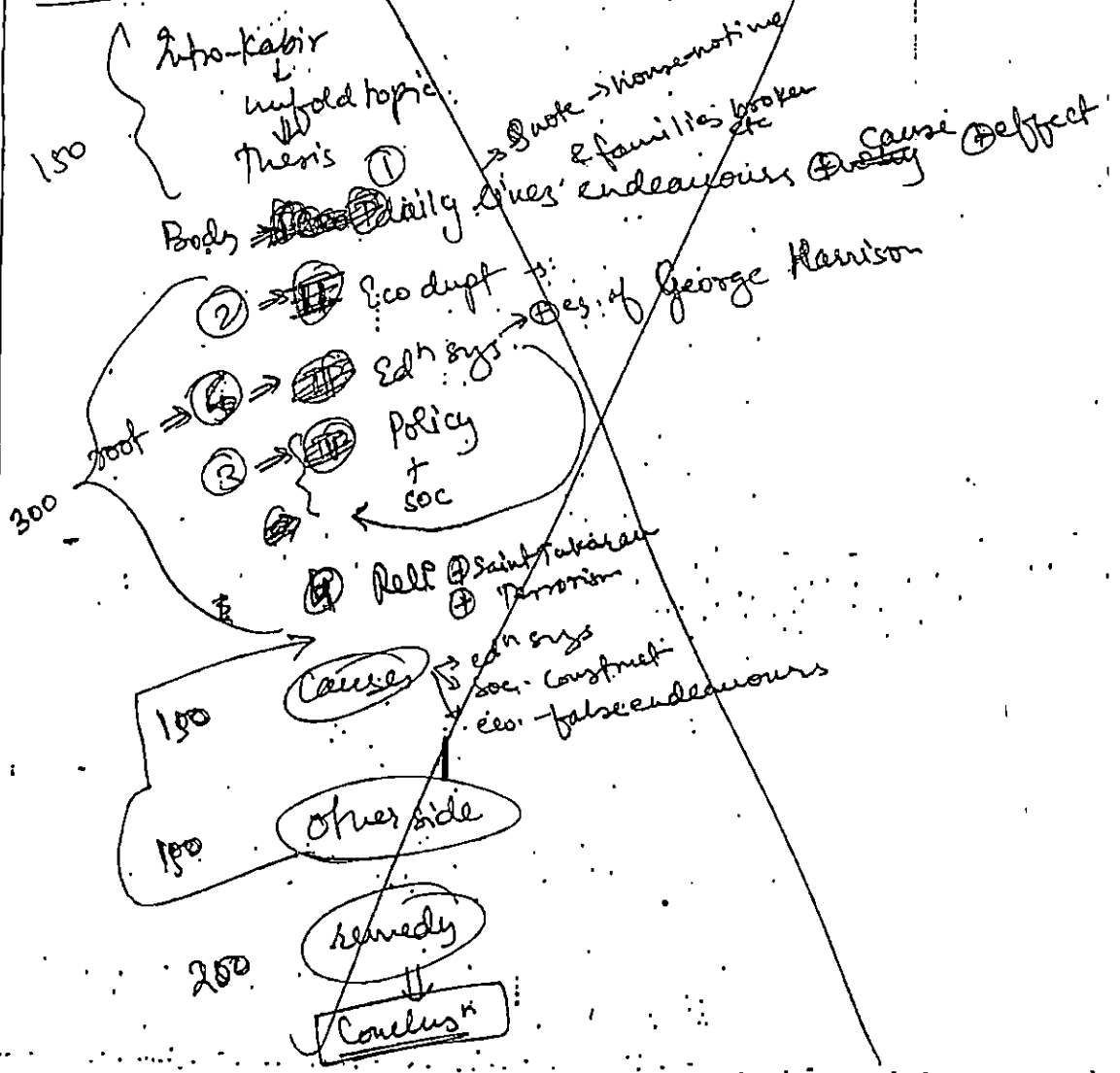
Remarks

many men go fishing all their lives without
who knowing that it is not fish they are after

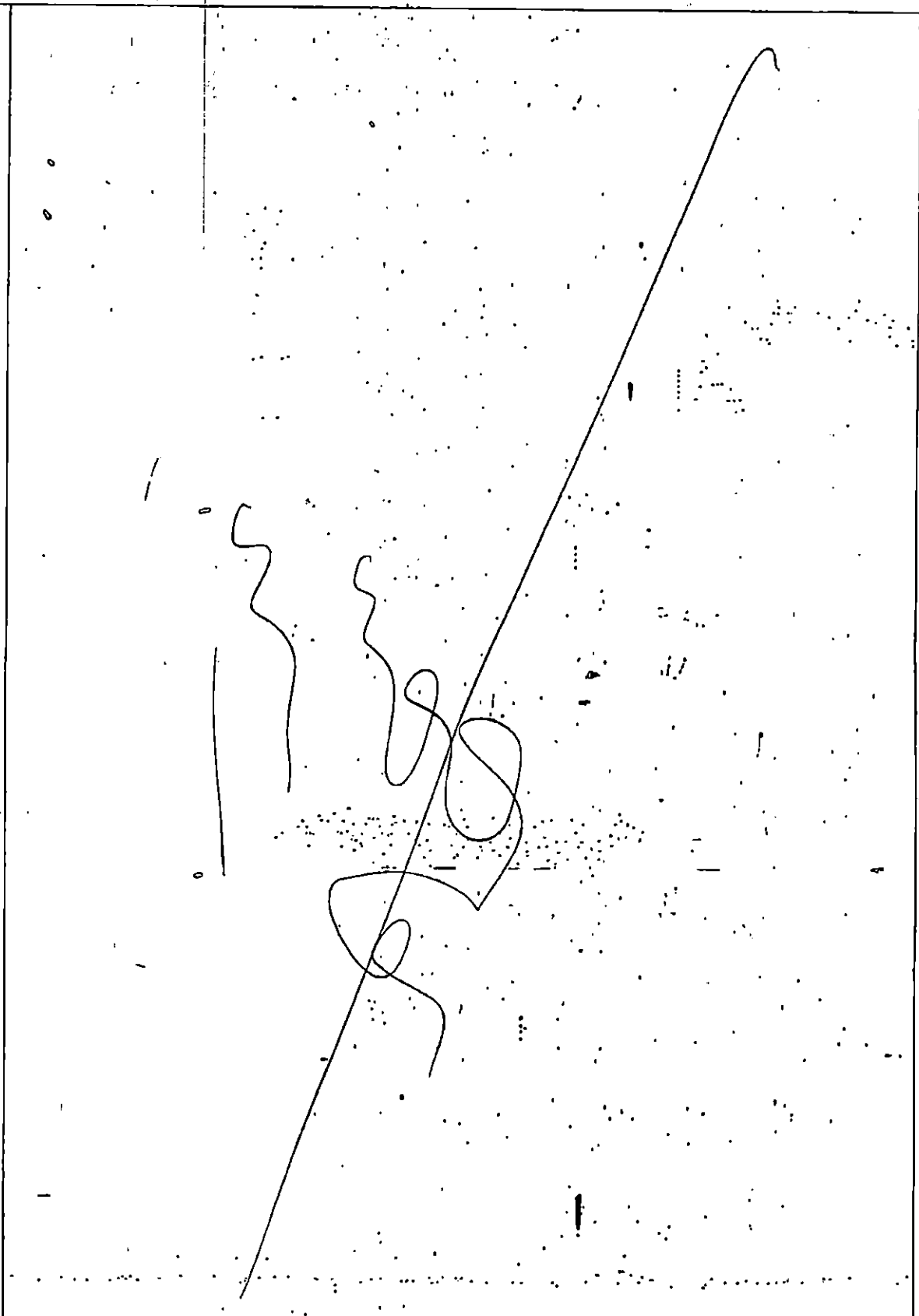


Other side → go after fish ⊕ know that it is not fish
 ⊕ aim = ulterior motive
 eg: US invasⁿ of Iraq.

but → we have realised the people but still same prop. cont. why? → constructs of soc./eco. dupt / perception etc.



Remarks



Remarks