

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 EL. SAYEE CRIDHARMobile No. [REDACTED]Date 10/7/2017Signature El. Sayee Cridhar1. Invigilator Signature [Signature]

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Remarks

Strengths: Introduction and historical aspects and Indian women leaders and others have represented well.

Weaknesses: You have not understood properly about 'Women becoming more like men'. At Page 5. Do women have to be more men than men is just out of focus and did not hit the target. The point marked at 'x' Conclusion requires a positive approach.

Suggestions: If you change your attitude from masculinity to hard working women with business you will be in line with in routine. Conceptual clarity may be improved. Try for proper examples. There is scope for improvement. For 2nd essay follow the suggestions given inside.

SECTION - A

1. To be successful in Men's world, a woman must be more man than men.
2. Laws are spider webs through which the big flies pass and the little ones get caught.
3. True equality means holding everyone accountable in the same way, regardless of race, gender, faith, ethnicity - or political ideology.
4. Wise men speak because they have something to say; Fools because they have to say something.

SECTION - B

1. India hasn't unraveled true potential of its long coastline.
2. We forget that the water cycle and the life cycle are one.
3. One should like to be able to love one's country and still love justice.
4. Sustainability is about Ecology, Economy and Equity.

SECTION-A

(1) Women are probably the most revered on earth. Almost everything that is divine and respected by us is associated with ^{wo}men. Religion, goddesses, nationalism, rivers, mountains and so on are intrinsically tied to women. Even the names of the rivers, peaks, satellites and even supercluster galaxies are named after them. A recently discovered 'galaxy' by the Indian scientists was named 'Saraswati'. The scientist who discovered it told that is an convention to have women names. Qualities like love, compassion, kindness, motherhood and so on are also associated with feminine nature. They have so many virtues associated with them.

good introduction

Though it creates an impression and hope that reality might be the same, it is not so. It is probably the most paradoxical phenomenon on earth. In spite of all the reverence they receive through naming of rivers and satellites, in reality they are most vulnerable, ill-treated, violated, disempowered section of the society. This has largely been the case since our ancient times. So raises the question of how can

practical position

Remarks

should have mentioned that she/lover was given responsibility through the eyes, but was not given more wings to enter into men's world till 20th century. As M.N. Srinivasan mentions that industrialization was the root cause for the modern woman.

by working hard, education & in field which ^{take the} ^{woman to}
women to break the glass ceiling.

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How?
• women overcome their vulnerabilities. If they have to overcome their limitations, does it mean that they have to be stronger than men or in a normative sense, "more man than men." ✓

Historical analysis:

A short view on the subjugation of women is necessary to proceed further. The dominance of man is rooted to our ancient times or may be even to our animal instincts. The characteristic feature of the apes who are considered to be our predecessor is that the male apes dominates its family, though the female takes care of its family and offspring; the males have the dominance. If we scratch our surface, the human instincts are largely the same is not hard to realise.

In vedic times, the women being the most revered turned against her. With being revered, they have to be most protected. The man proves his ability by protecting her women. Eventually this became dominance and lot of social controls were placed on them which continues to this day, though men expected.

Remarks

the women to be largely disciplined, the same rules did not apply for him. They can indulge in pleasures and had very little restrictions.

Do women have to be more man than men?

With the changing times and education the women are given the natural for them to portray as more stronger than men chance to overcome the stigma. The 'gendered society' has created and imposed various social norms on them. For eg. ^{New, 15th} Women should wear pink, men should not wear pink; ^{The Constitutional provisions} Women are physically weaker; they cannot play extreme sports; they cannot play extreme sports; they cannot drive cars; they cannot ride a bike and so many other ^{the woman can reach to any level; field} aspects. ^{the idea} The whole idea of being outgoing, adventurous and risk takers becomes associated with men. Though this distinction is purely based on irrational basis, it is a largely accepted norm.

Therefore it creates the idea among women that in order to be successful and overcome their limitations they should be more manly and portray

Remarks

Woman need not be masculine or ride bikes. The idea is that woman should grab the opportunity given by the constitutional provisions, support from family members and also the society. The acceptance of society is very important.

~~Why~~ Why because, the difference you can notice. The society of

5 southern states and 2 western states of Maharashtra and Gujarat gave more freedom to women to

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develop masculinity, so that they gain respect. So a women
compared to our BIHARU states. The difference can be seen in their growth
bike racer or a successful women car racer is rather
seen as an aberration. We fail to realise that if it
wasn't for the social restrictions they would have
performed these tasks equally as good as men or even
better than men without the need to portray that
they are more masculine.

Palitias calls this phenomenon as

'hyper-masculinity', where women portray that

they are manly, so that society does not impose any

of the restrictions on them. Example: widows are
generally stubborn and adamant. The medicinal

theory calls this a natural phenomenon as the widows

do not want to be seen as vulnerable. In order to

achieve their objectives they come across as a very

strong person. This phenomenon can be observed in

many of the female political leaders. Example:

Margaret Thatcher, the former PM of UK was

called the 'Iron Lady'. She successfully fought the

Falklands war in spite of her own military chiefs

Remarks

all these women became more ~~or~~ than men because of their assertiveness and dominance. Their outlook

insistence that war was ^{not} needed. She answered, ~~that~~ "I have been battling every single day of my life".

to needs the aspects are different from others.

Her efforts to push through the ranks of the conservative party made her so strong that she was called the Iron lady. our own former PM Mrs. Indira Gandhi is regarded as one of the most aggressive leader and a strong decision maker. Jayalalitha is another such example, who managed to build a political history on her own in Tamil Nadu.

Though politics and psychology prove the fact that women tend to be more man than men themselves, there is no need for such phenomenon to happen. It should be realised that it was not a path chosen by women but rather thrust upon them by whom?

Women must change their perception and look at the problems and solve with the help of family, society and the rights provided by constitution.

Way forward:

The key to break this cycle is through empowerment and a tectonic shift in the attitudes of the society. Women should be given the most access to quality education. Education has been the biggest fool. Though there are many personalities who have broke their limitations by being strong, the case has

Remarks

good examples and the education which empowers them and they help their states to go forward compared to others. Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, A.P. Telangana, Maharashtra and Gujarat have considered women power because of ed. only

always not been the same. Eg: Indira Nooyi, the CEO of Pepsi, Kalpna Chawla have shown what education could do to a woman's life. Equality is the key here. With women education they get more freedom and the conviction to decide what to do with their lives. There are many cases where advocates advocates of girl children have broken many child marriages by approaching the police and judiciary. It is education that helped them in their personality development.

The next biggest responsibility falls on men. "Power corrupts, Absolute power corrupts absolutely" - Lord Acton. This could be applied to human's personal sphere too. Men who have enjoyed the dominance will find it hard to let go of it. They should overcome this ego. Understanding women's needs, their psychological needs will play a great role. We should be able to control our animal tendencies and move on to a higher plane. It is not hard to

Remarks ↓

You mean to say the exploitation of women at workplaces by their bosses or by their senior colleagues. Now, it is not possible, the women at workplaces are protected by a

a law - Prevention of ~~Harassment~~ Harassment of Women at
work places. All the govt. depts. are having

GS SCORE

hear "Good men are rare nowadays". This shall not
be the case.

A larger responsibility falls on women too. ^{Committees to}
Even in the most developed societies, women are yet to ^{inquire into the} ^{Complaints}
attain their deserved respect. The changes in the ^{Three (3) women} ^{members and} ^{one male} ^{member} ^{Committee}
economic system, liberalisation, globalisation has been ^{recommends}
such that the consumerist values have penetrated. ^{the} ^{feminism} ^{is}
deeply within the society. Along with it the values of which ^{are to}
the west has come in too. There is an inability to ^{Challenged in} ^a ^{High Court.}
differentiate westernisation and modernisation. The
western values are becoming hegemonic. There is
commodification of women that is happening right
now and that too with the consent of women themselves.
The ideal woman today is the American version of
women who is very well groomed and impeccably dressed.
With commodification of women, intellectual abilities
will occupy a lesser priority. Women can only prevent this
from happening. Real empowerment of women is not
when she claims that she has the right to drink, but
when she gains the authority to prevent the ill effects
of alcohol. That is a society we should all aspire for.
Concluding para is not appealing -

Remarks

- suggestions for improvement are
given at Page no. 19

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SECTION-B

(2) Water cycle and Life cycle are one which we forget.

"Water is the elixir of life"

one does not have to look beyond oneself to realise the importance of water. 70% of our body is made up of water. We are even called as "the blue planet" and not "green planet". In spite of all the importance that is attached to water, water is the most abused and most neglected resource. Though $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the earth is filled with water only a very small portion of it is available for human consumption. For example: If a bucket of water is what is present on earth, only a spoon's portion of the water from the bucket is available for human consumption. Though it might sound highly inadequate, the earth has provided us with enough water for our needs. Almost a billion people on earth do not have access to safe drinking water. But this unavailability is largely due to gross mismanagement of water from our side and not because of shortage in availability.

good
introduction

Remarks

According to UNEP, with current levels of consumption and poor conservation, ^{almost} the whole of India falls under stressed or extremely stressed in terms of availability of water in the near future. It is not just ^{but} the whole subsistence of life is dependent on water.

Problems in management of water:

(i) Attitudinal problems:

A large wastage of water today happens because of misplaced attitudes. Very simple habits like closing the tap when not in use, using buckets to take bath instead of shower can go a long way in saving water. It is not very uncommon to see the taps being kept open when brushing or applying soap when washing hands. Broken pipes are not fixed at the earliest ^{gets} by the government agencies. A lot of water is wasted under these circumstances. Eg: Pollution of Ganga with corpse.

(ii) Highly unregulated and unscientific growth:

Though India has shown tremendous growth in the last quarter century, a larger part of the growth has come at the cost of depletion ^{of water levels} and pollution of resources. India has lost much of its dense canopy,

Write what are all the measures taken by India to meet UNEP guidelines

It is appropriate example

Remarks

12 mention the clean ganga project at the cost of Rs. 20,000 crores

after the Apex Court intervention

almost 30% in the last 20 years. All the industries that were developed during the economic boom have no stringent environment standards. Example: Many of the industries along Gomti and Yamuna do not have sufficient effluent treatment plants. The current capacity is only 1/4th of the total effluent discharge. Also in many of the cases, even if there are environmental standards, it gets overlooked by governing hands of the authorities.

(ii) Groundwater exploitation:

mention that 70% of the total water available is required by agriculture

Agriculture has been a key reason in the depletion of groundwater resources. With the advent of Green Revolution, there has been a boom in the production of highly water consuming crops like sugarcane, Rice, Soybeans and so on. According to 2016-17 Economic survey we are largely a water exporting nation due to the production and exports of water intensive crops. The agriculture has extracted a lot amount of groundwater. Eg: Latur crisis in Maharashtra. While the area was allowed only around 3,000 borewells, Latur had around 30,000 borewells

Remarks

→ To meet the required level of water - go for conservation of water - check dams, rainwater harvesting etc to avoid drought like situation -

You have mentioned the exploitation & there is the relation

and led to severe drought crisis.

(iv) Poorly maintained storage structures:

The various storage structures are either poorly maintained or either destroyed. Many water storage structures are polluted or encroached. Cities like Bangalore and Chennai which ^{mostly} large meet its water needs through lakes have only 1/3rd of their lakes. Belandur lake in Karnataka is the most polluted lake in India.

Suggest measures for clean lines govt / road or any other

The structures like dams are also not maintained. No desiltation takes place which reduces their storage capacity. For example: The Stanley reservoir across river Cauvery, was never desilted in its 80 year existence. The original storage is now reduced to 2/3rd of its value. When there is less storage capacity, the dam overflows early and does not help in water storage.

Good 2 years in support of the statement

(v) Erratic monsoons:

The monsoon in India is highly erratic. But monsoon is the lifeline of Indian agriculture, thus economy with still more than 50% of the people dependent on agriculture, the rainwater from monsoon cannot

Remarks

Suggest measures which can ensure good monsoon for India. You know that forecast of good monsoon raises the share of NIFTY. Mention Gadgil Commission report, Kasturi Ranjan report on water & states

be wanted. Any crisis in agriculture due to water shortage will affect almost all of us.

(VI) Politicisation of Issues:

Instead of sorting out the issues that arises due to water shortage and interstate disputes, the issues are largely politicised. Since these issues directly affect the life of the people involved, the issue is made political for vote bank gains. A huge amount of resources that could be used for water management is lost in the process. Inter-state water disputes also threatens cooperative federalism and the very basic ideals of our constitution.

Remedial measures needed:

(i) The per capita availability of water is continuously decreasing, while the population ^{has} grown three times since independence, the available water has been the same. The water management begins with the individual. Excess consumption by well off should be decreased. Consumption of products that uses a lot of water should be avoided. Eg: Beverages Industry

Remarks

here you suggest the better usage methods of water in agriculture, agri. consumes 70% of the water. (Industry - 20% drinking 10-15%)

clear in your point.

is how to get rid of the problem related to interstate water disputes

by limit of rivers etc

rain fall in Israel is always scarce or less

(i) Proper implementation of recycling measures. Israel meets 90% of its agricultural water needs through recycling. 85% of the water in industries is also from recycling. The water is largely desalinated from sea. It almost operates in a closed water cycle with very less dependency on rainfall.

(ii) The water storage structures should be revived with highest priority. Ancient storage structures like stepwells, Karez, Bawadi, Baolis should be revived.

one of the stepwells built by Adil Shah has been revived on a pilot basis in Bijapur. The stepwell is almost 60 feet deep and even with the minimum rainfall, the well is full. The Karnataka government has planned to revive all these structures on mission mode.

(iv) Highly regulated use of groundwater is needed. The British common law which provides for sale and unlimited right for the landowner to exploit ground water should be repealed as recommended by Mehar Shah commission. The groundwater, aquifers and rivers are intrinsically linked. Any damage to one will cause depletion of the other.

Remarks

— why don't you suggest conservation of water instead of highly regulated usage

suggest alternatives instead of word it

(v) Depletion of forest resources and encroachment of wetlands and other natural resources should be stopped in urban areas. The mere existence of cities depends upon these ecosystems.

(vi) Great level of awareness is needed to stop pollution of resources based on religion and superstition. Attitudinal change is must. The government would not be able to protect every stretch of river across the whole country.

(vii) Rampant sand mining should be stopped. The peninsular rivers have been greatly affected due to sand mining. According to a report in frontline, the desertification due to sand mining is happening so rapidly that almost 40% of the agricultural land in Cauvery delta will be unsuitable for agriculture in 13 years. Scientific replacement of sand for real estate sector should be made accessible and affordable.

good example supported the statement

Remarks

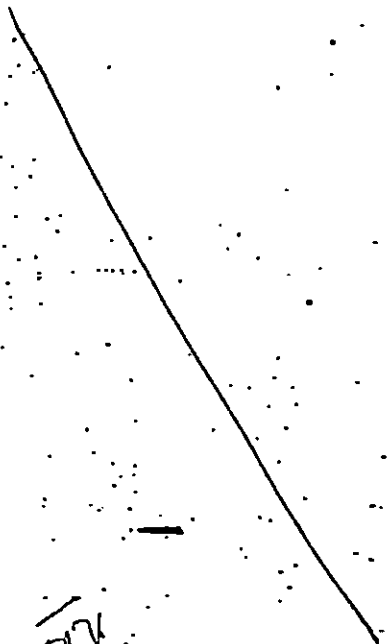
try to bring awareness among masses

be clear in your point

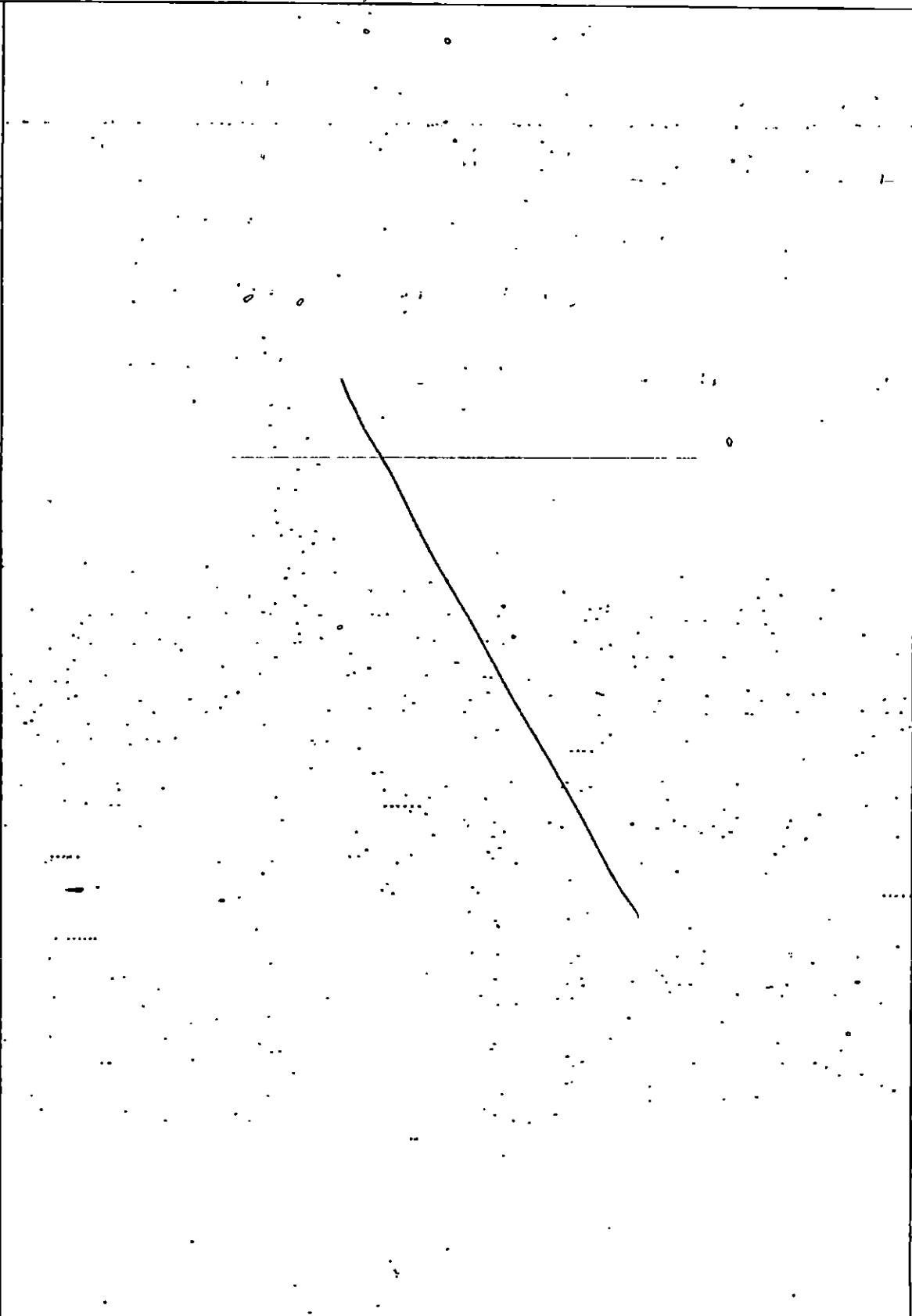
The healthy water cycle involves and requires effort from each and every one of us. The real idea of patriotism and nationalism lies in ^{like water} conserving the country's resources and consuming the resources with the welfare of the collective good in mind rather than to just fulfill our needs and desires.

5/4

12/1



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Remarks

Approach: the essay statement is a conditional ~~of~~ one and not a universal truth.

Introduction: Status of women

History — from vedic period — through the age and during freedom struggle (in brief)

Present day position:- Provisions from the Indian Constitution — Women Commission — Jharkhand — Central

- Prevention of Harassment of Women at Workplaces
- Right to education — various facilities provided to girl child in getting good education.
- Changes in the society in support of girl child.
- changing scenarios of the parent
- Compare southern and western states with Bihar & UP.

Ex: MGNREGS scheme is being utilised more in Kerala compared to UP.

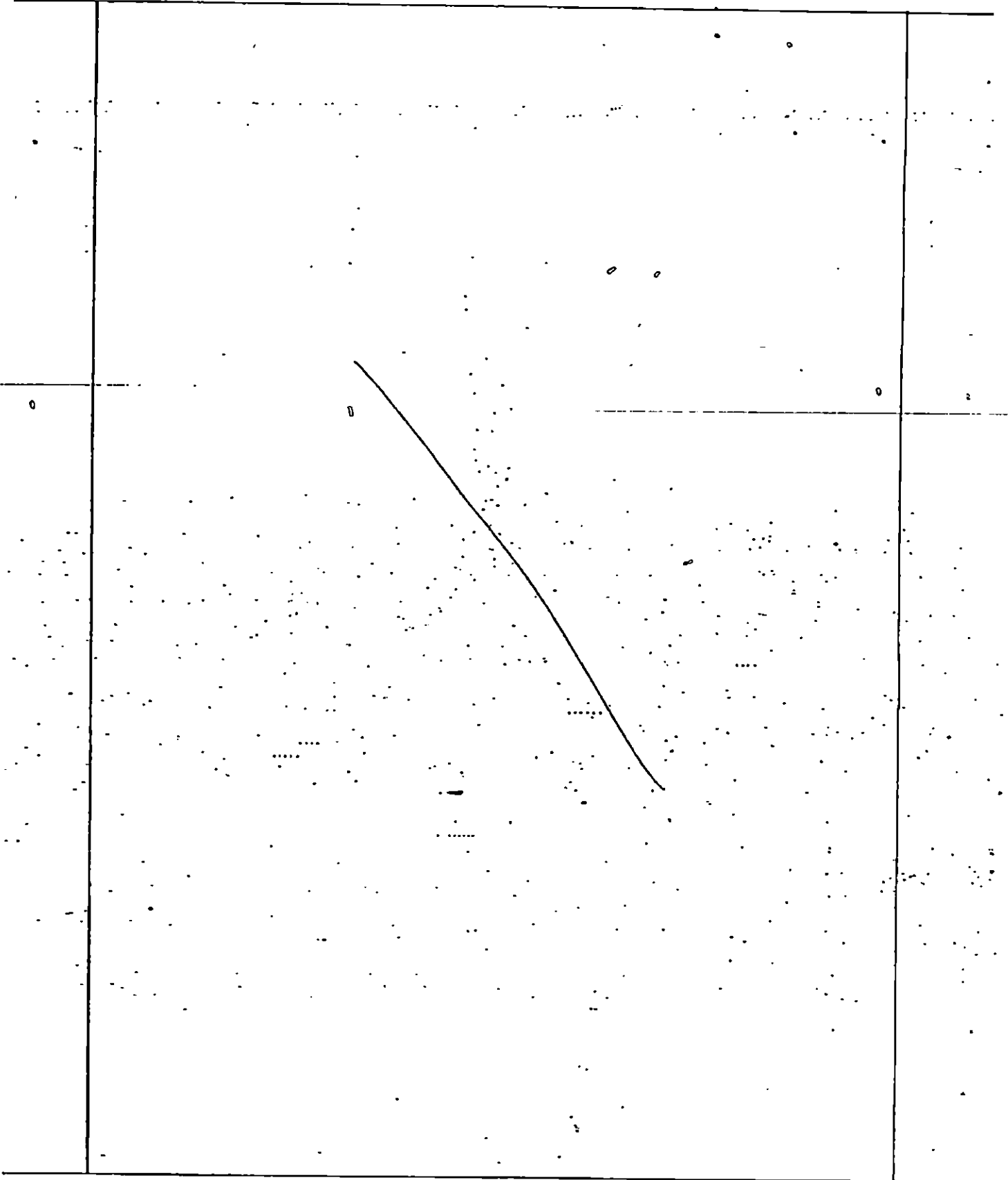
Kerala 55% of women in MGNREGS	}	because of education.
UP it is less than 35% in MGNREGS.		

How the women leaders and successful women looked at society, their approach. How they took challenges in life
 be it politics, sports, commercial, economic work

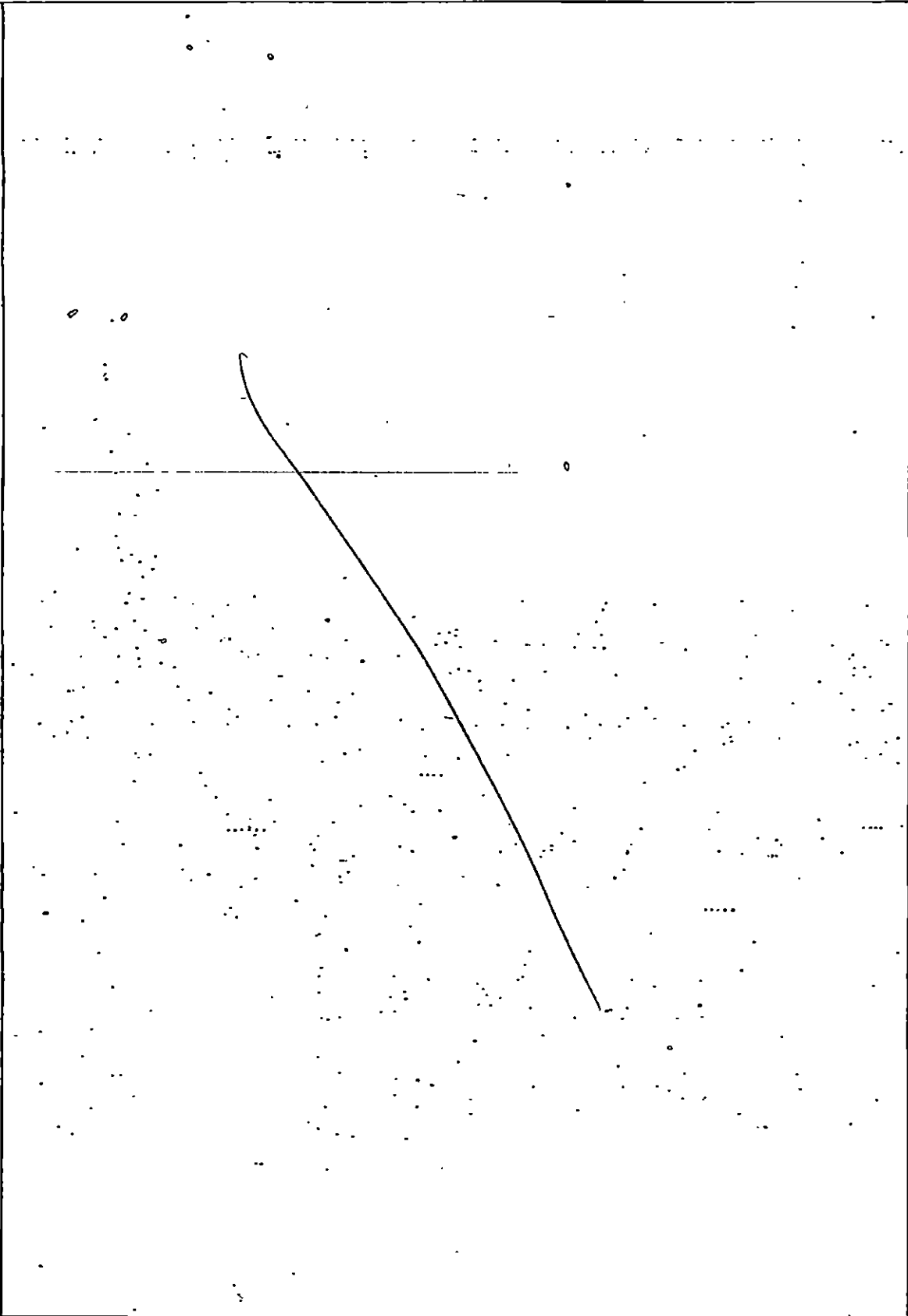
Remarks

Conclusion

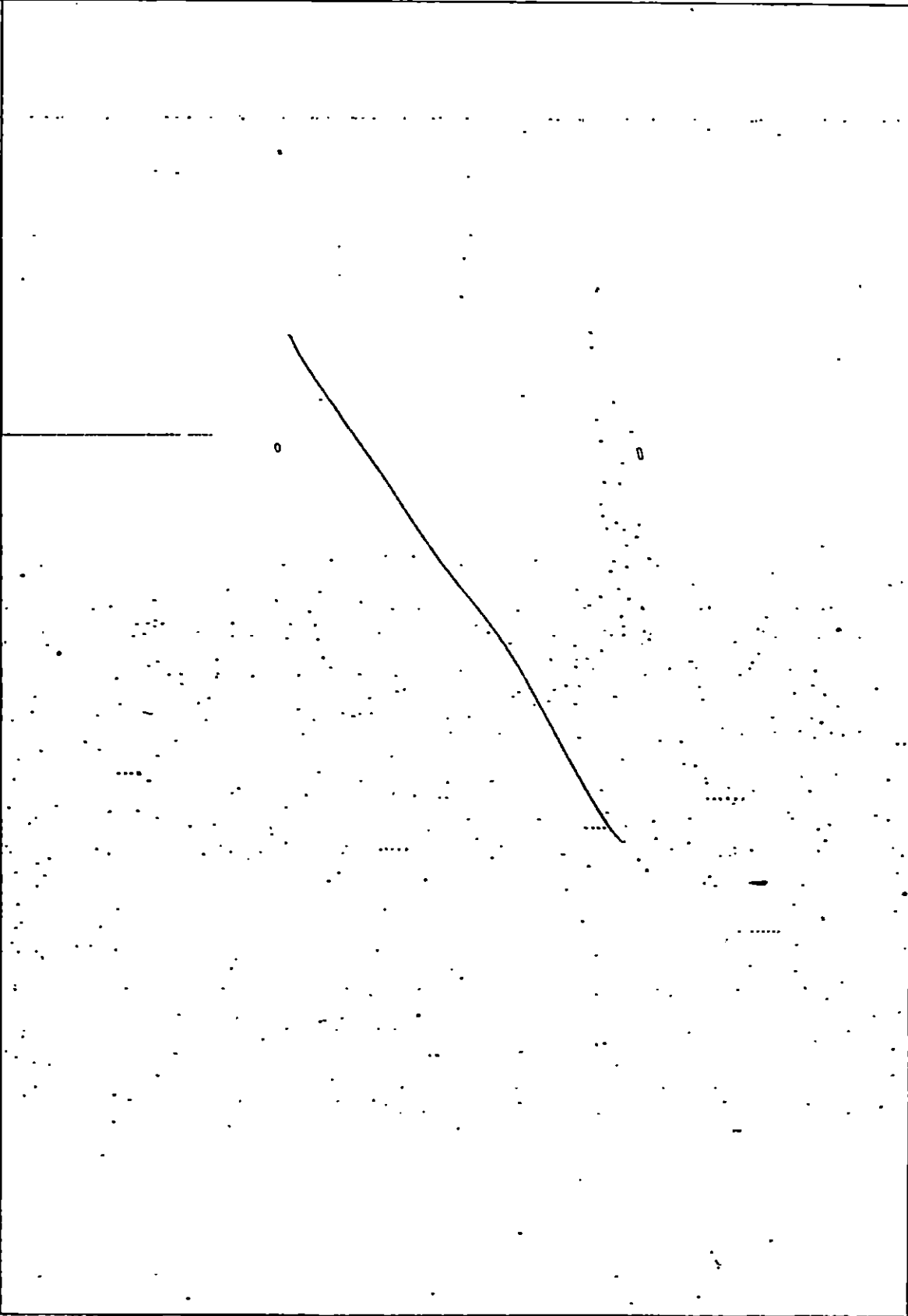
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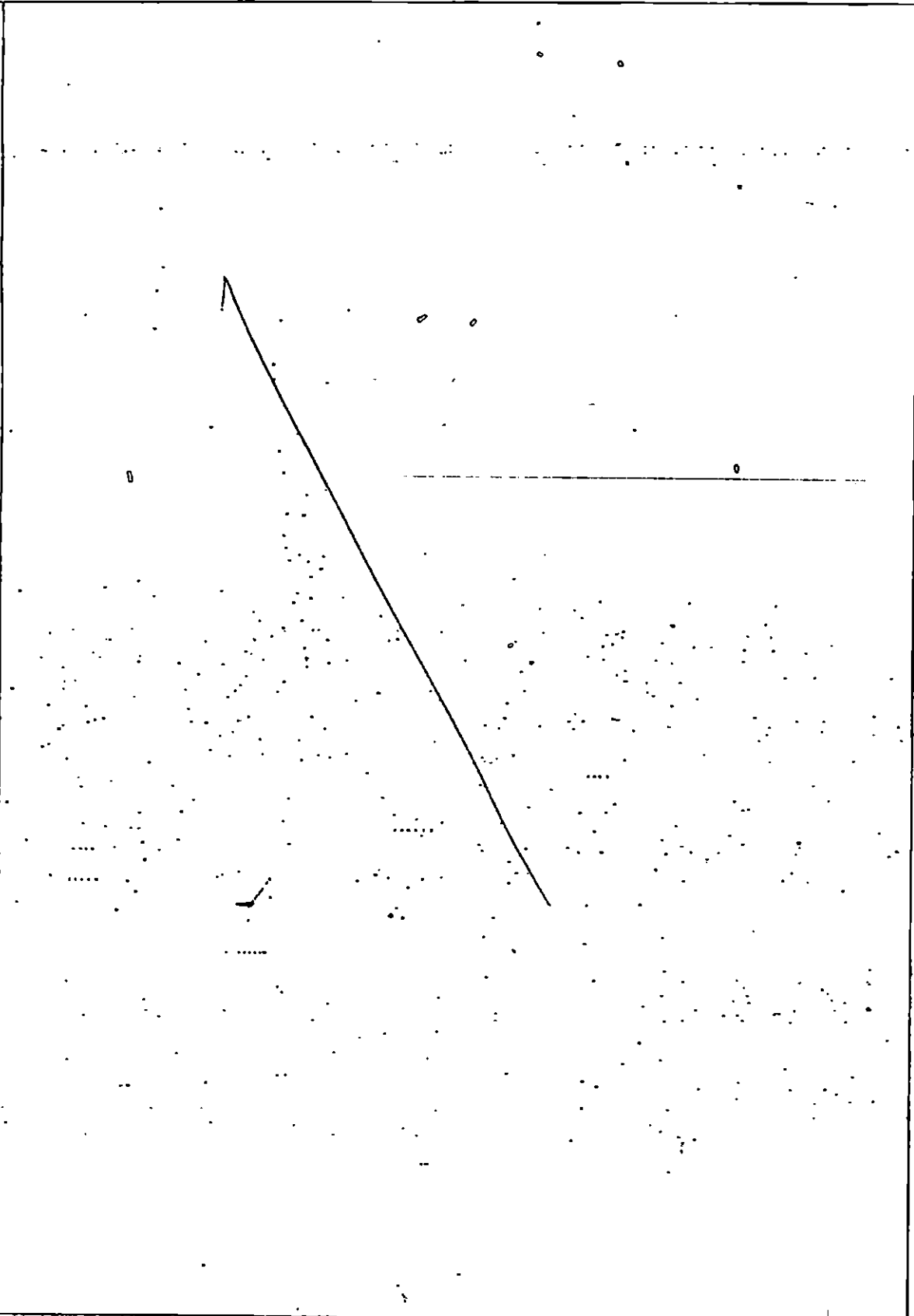
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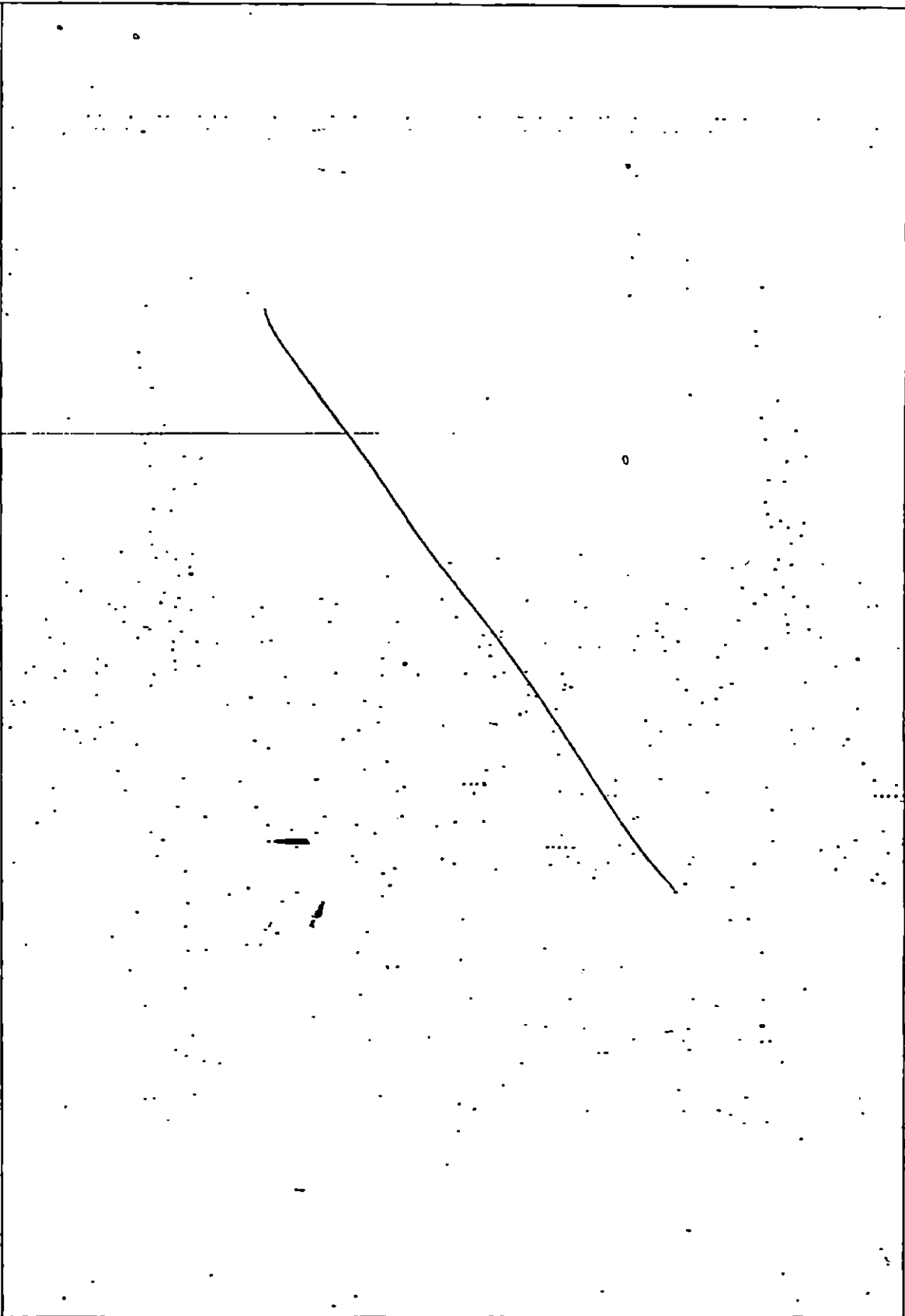
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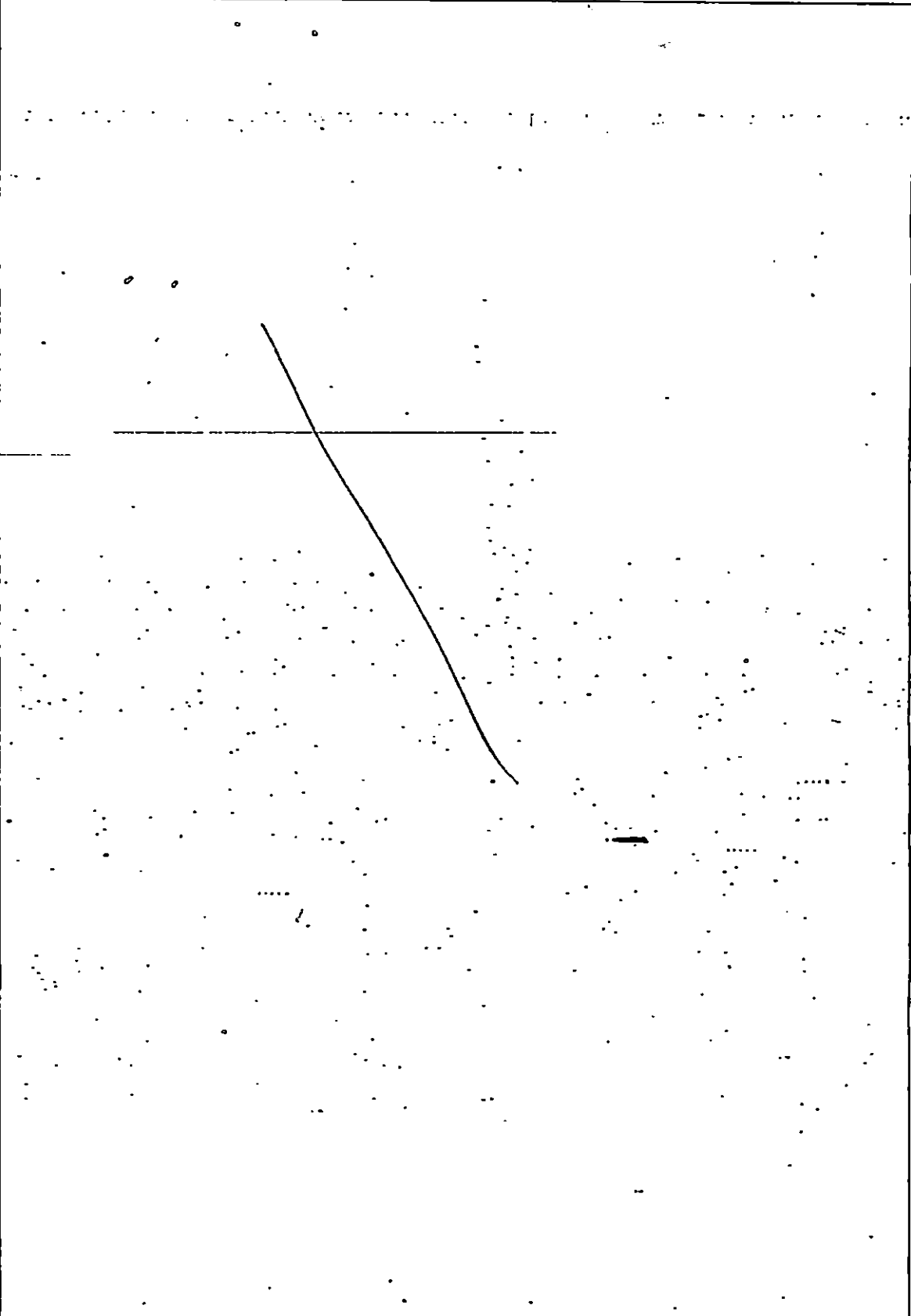
		
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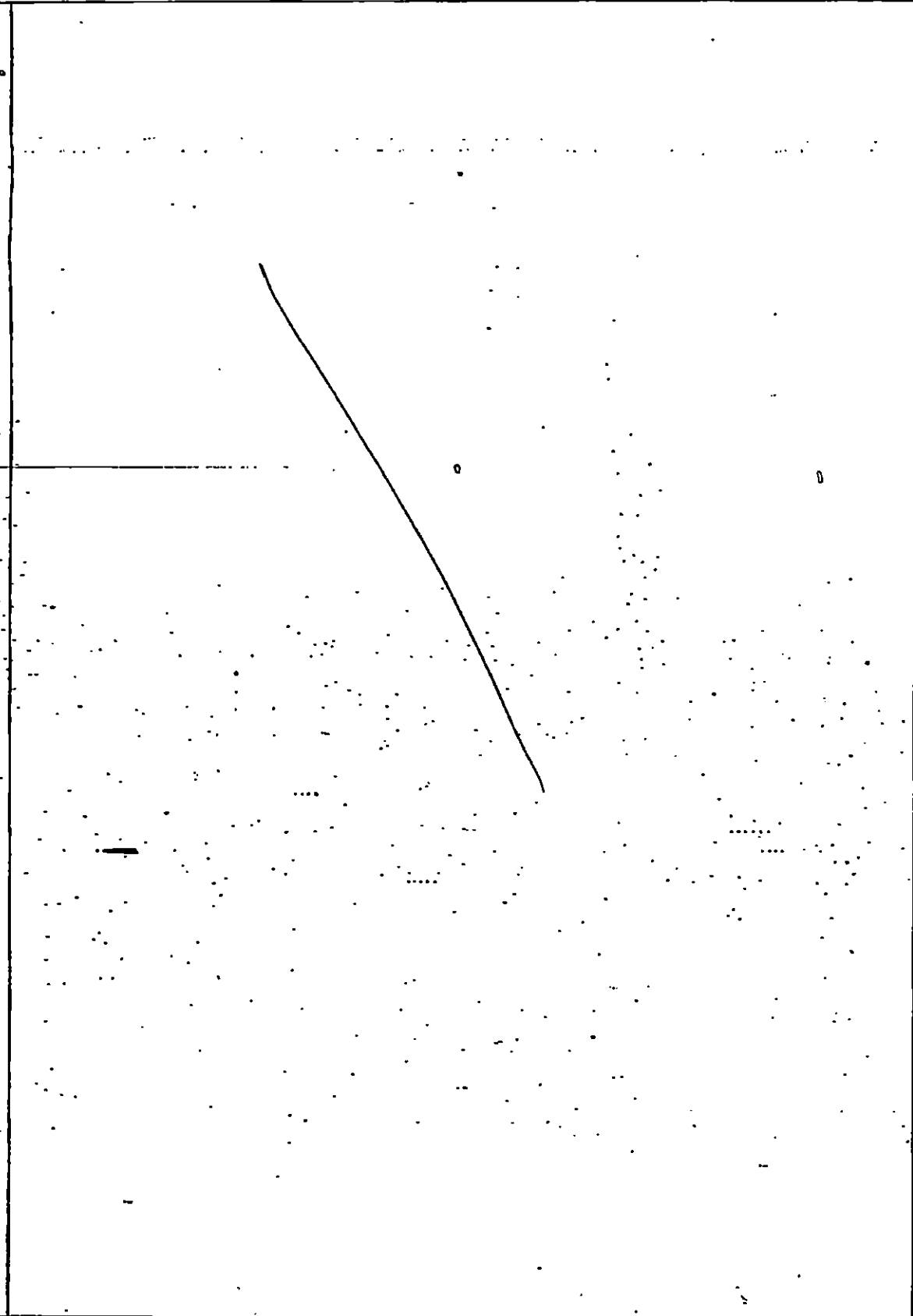
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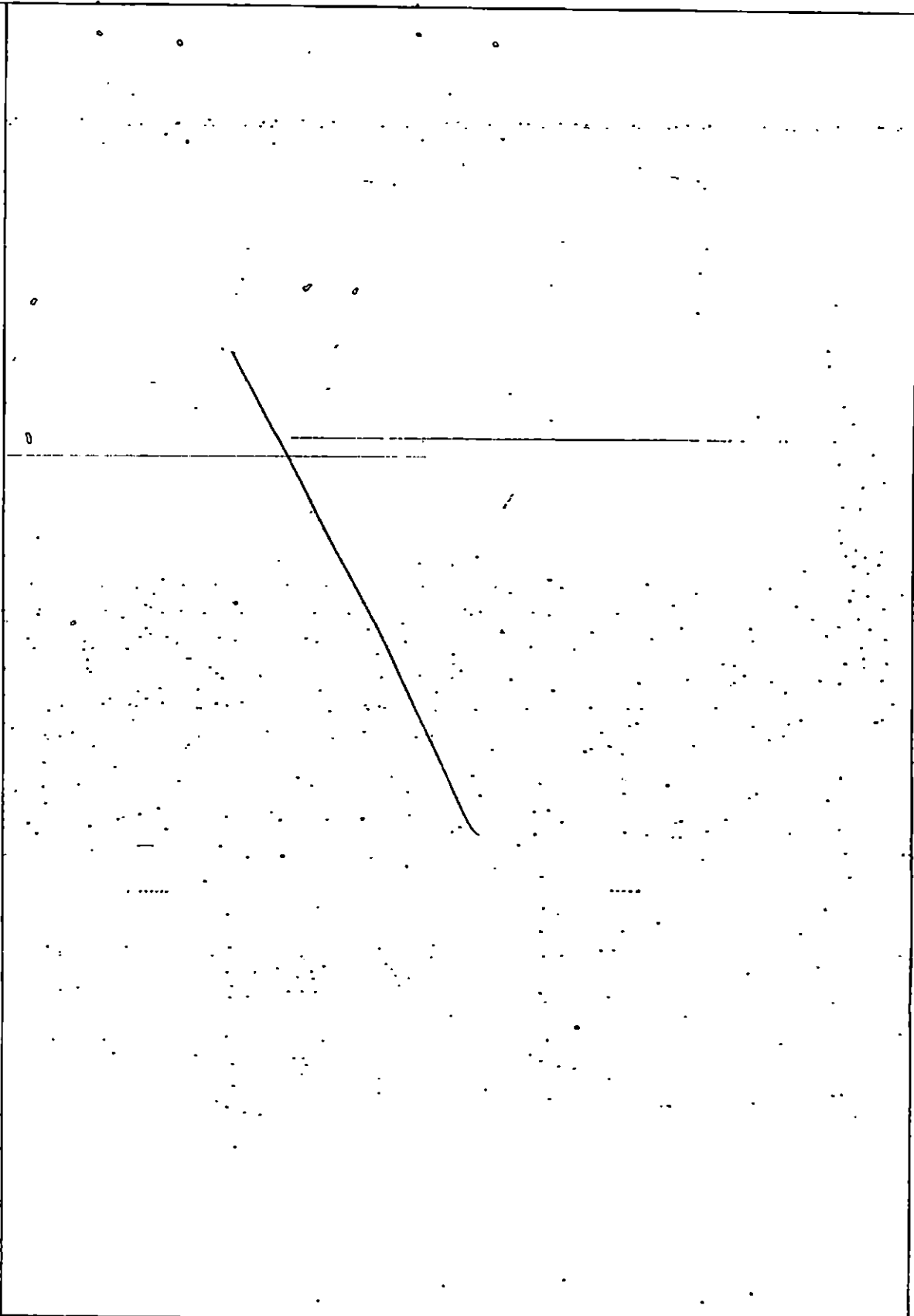


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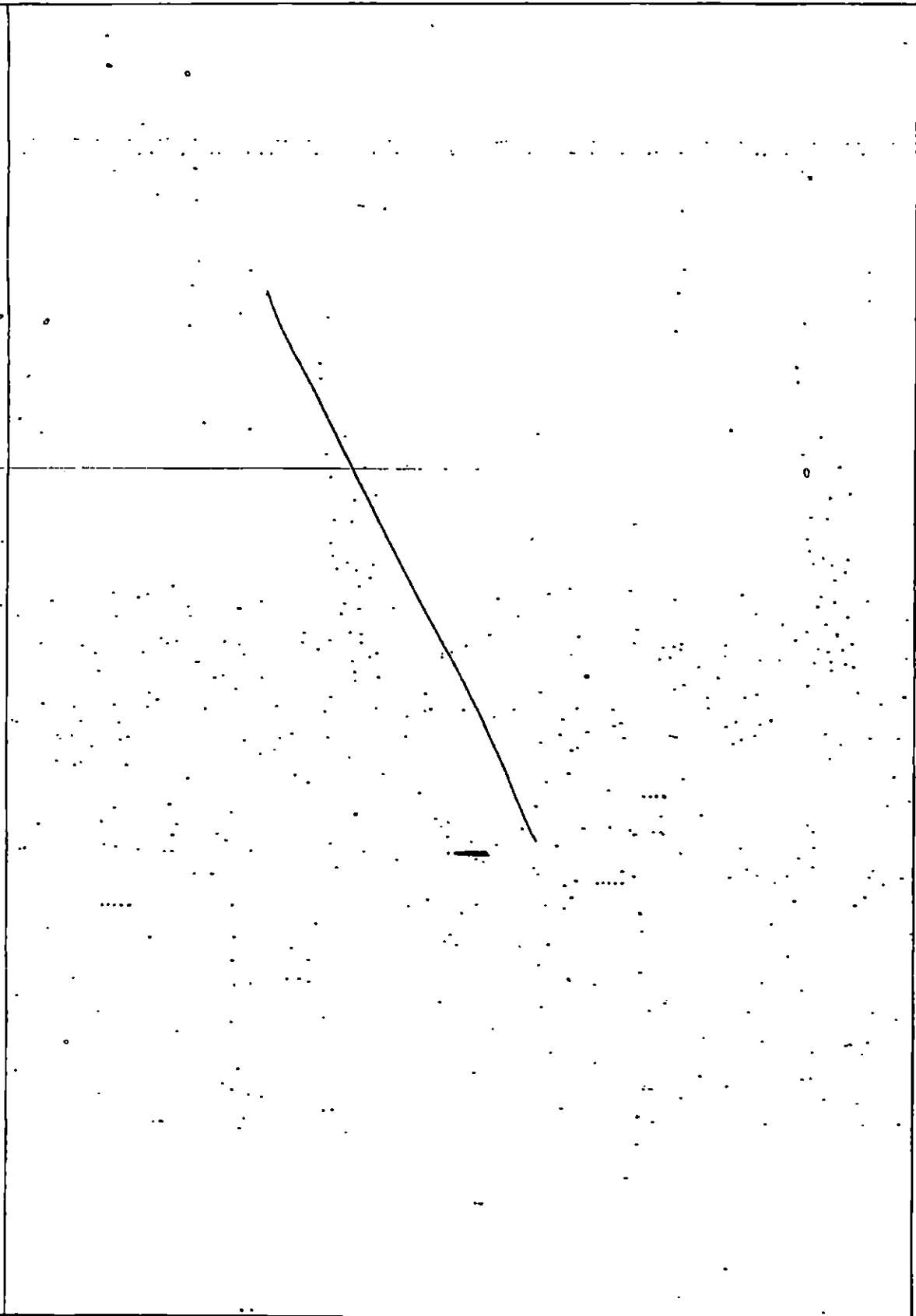
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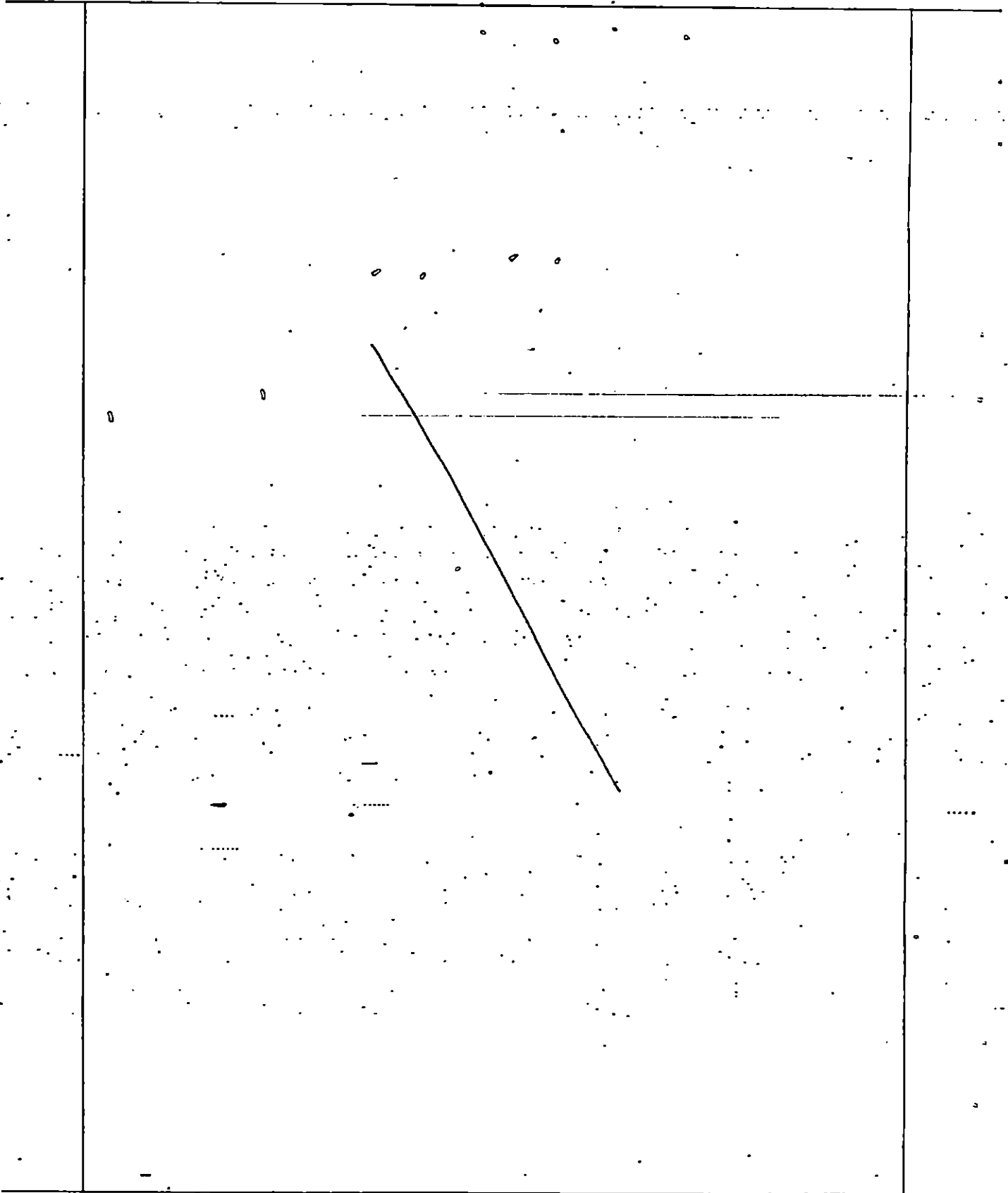
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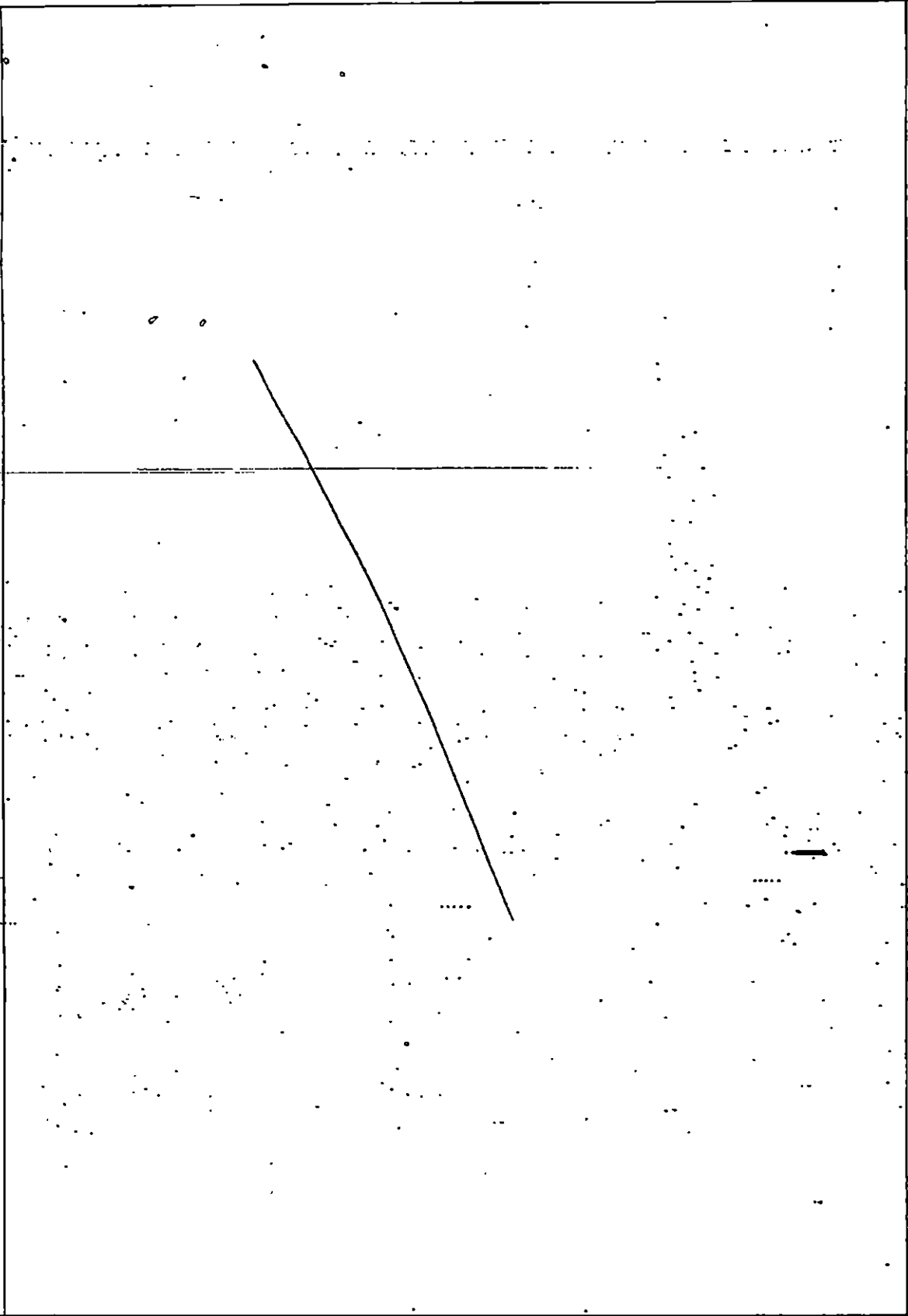


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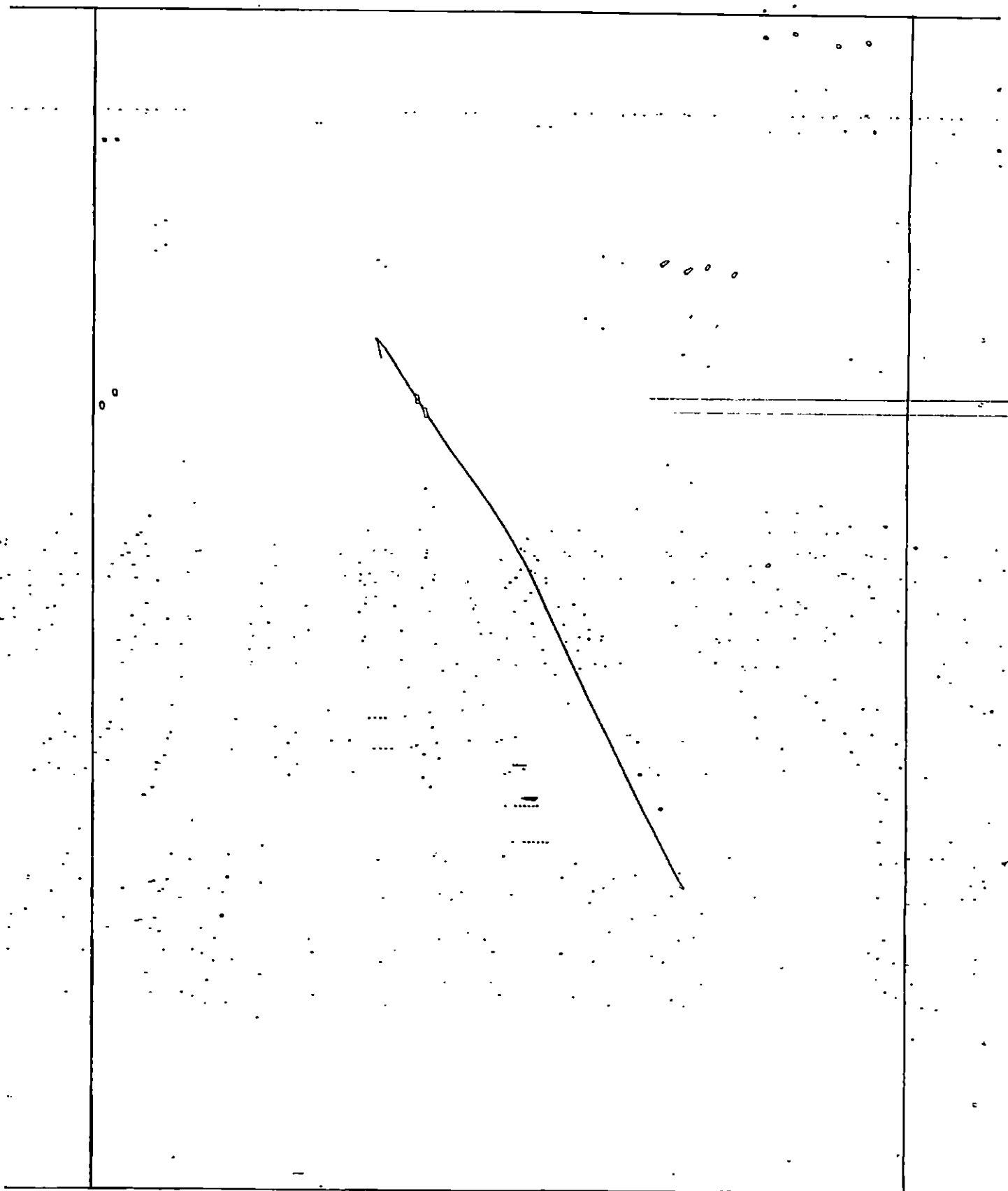


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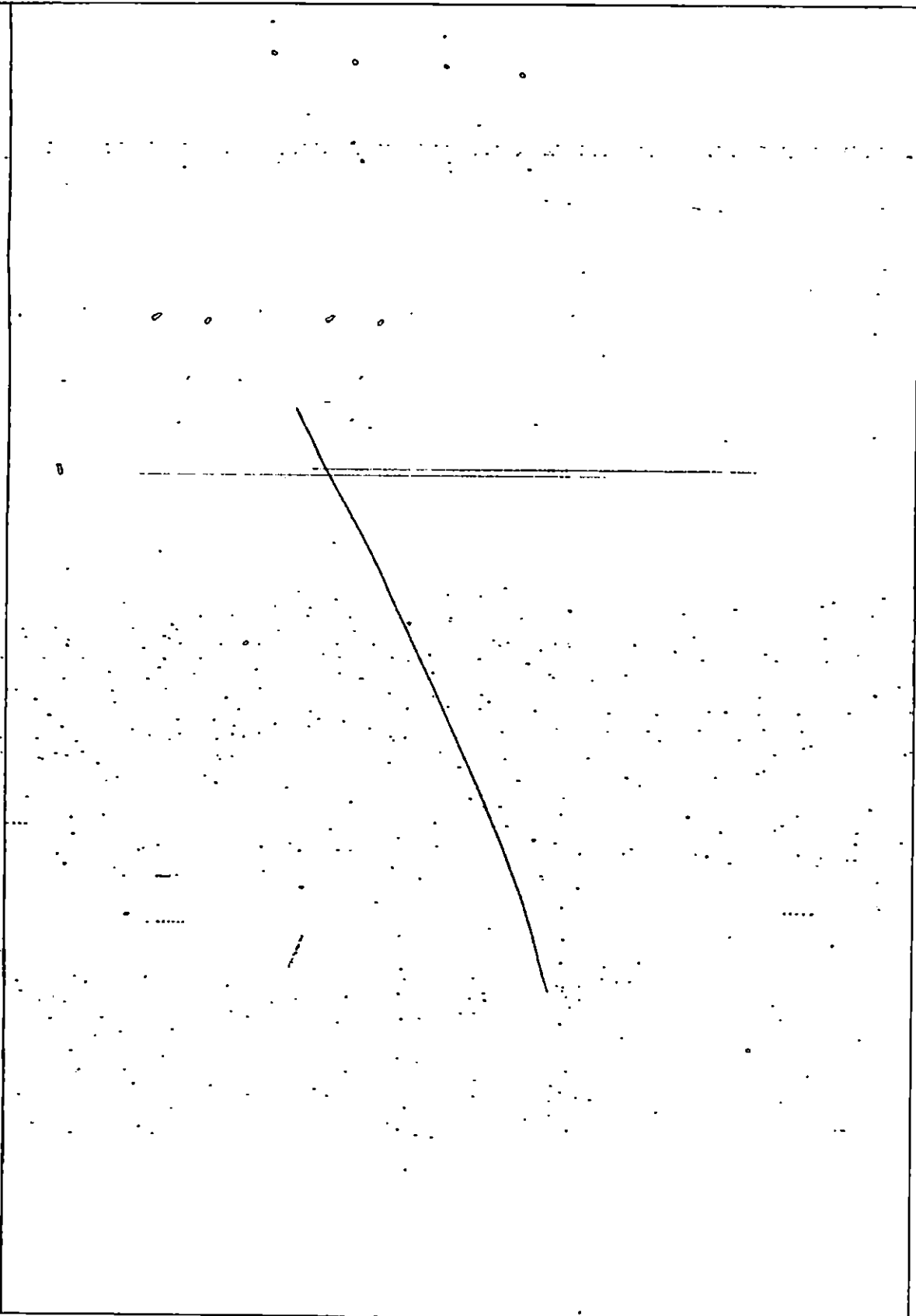


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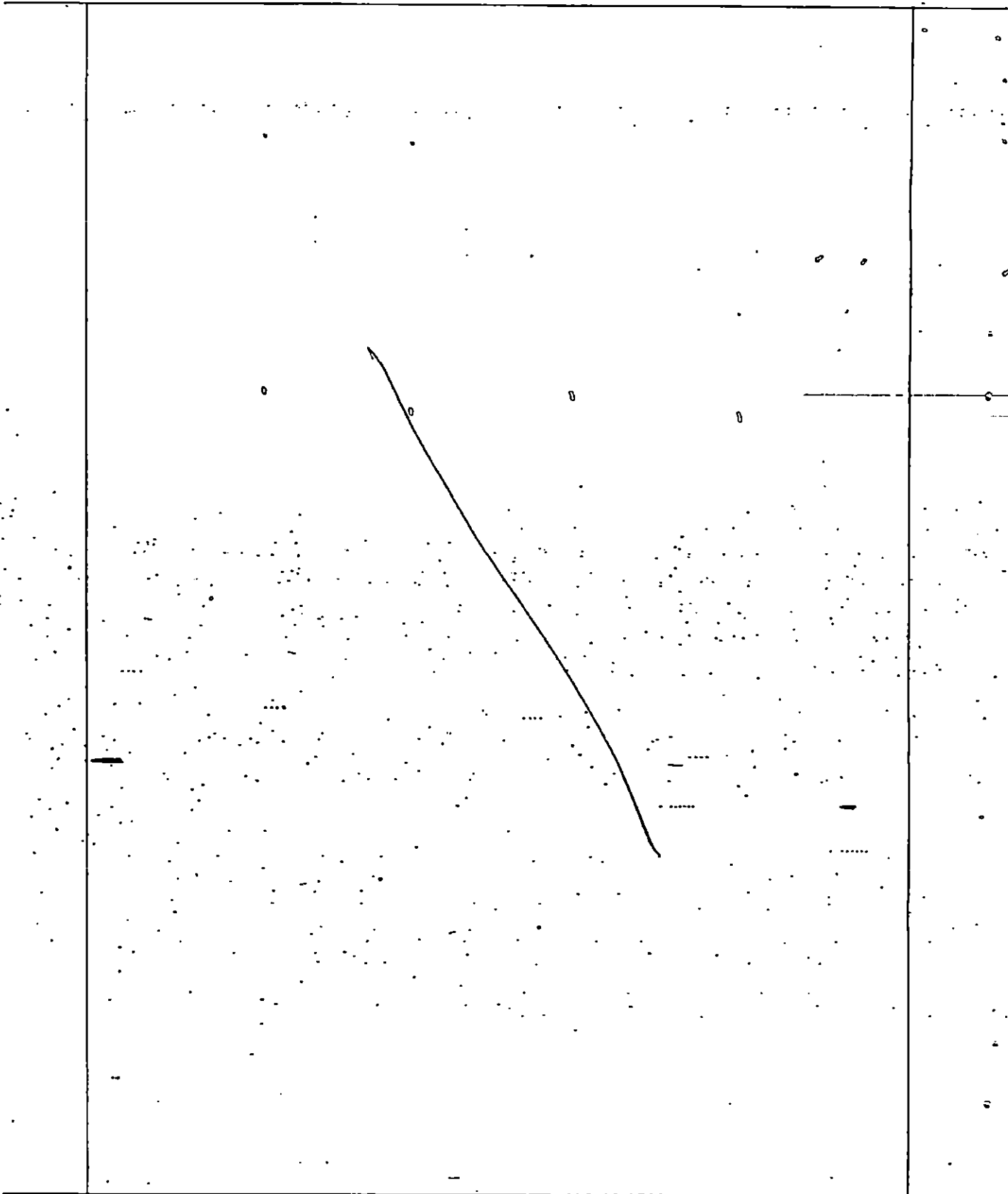
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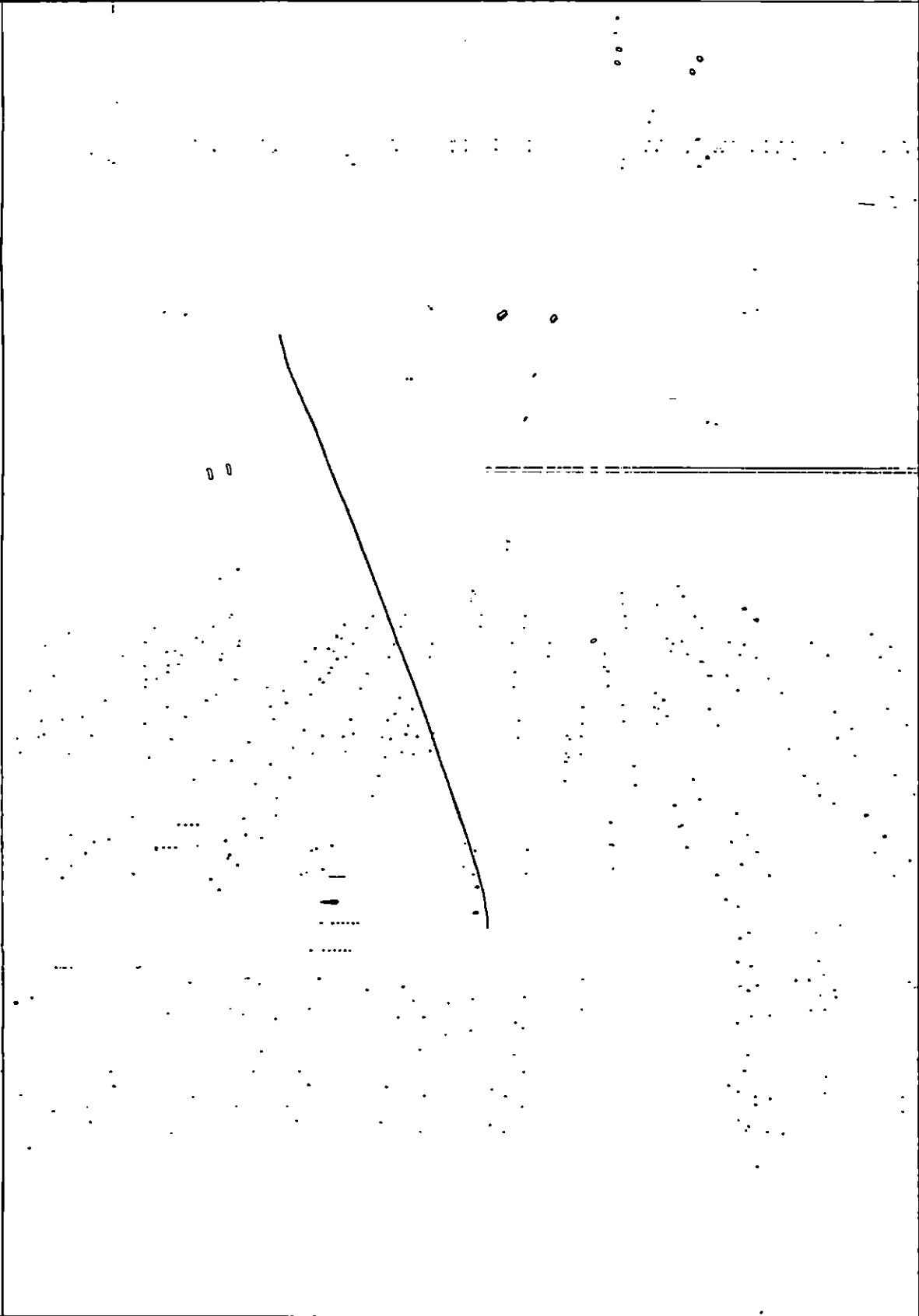
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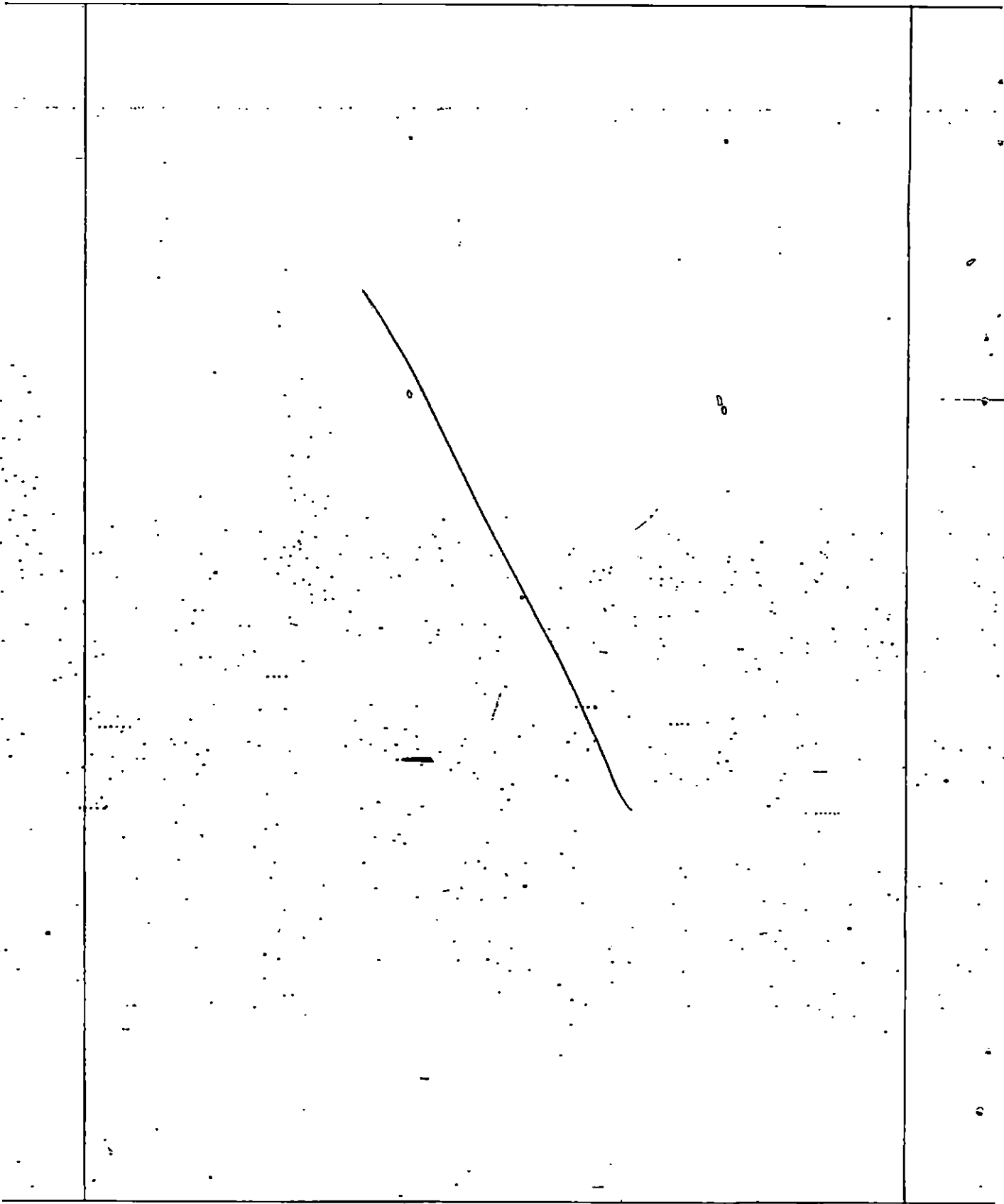
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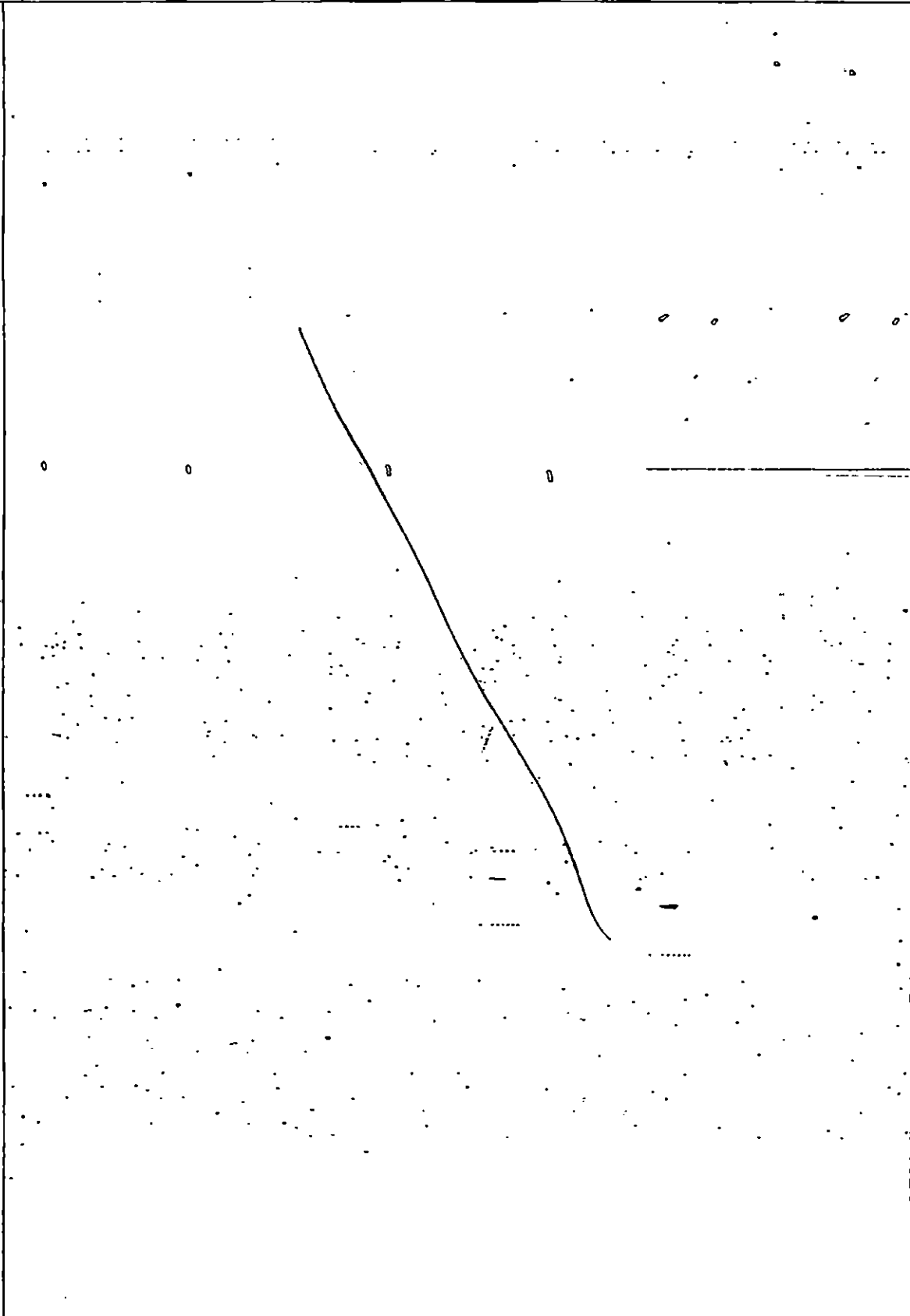
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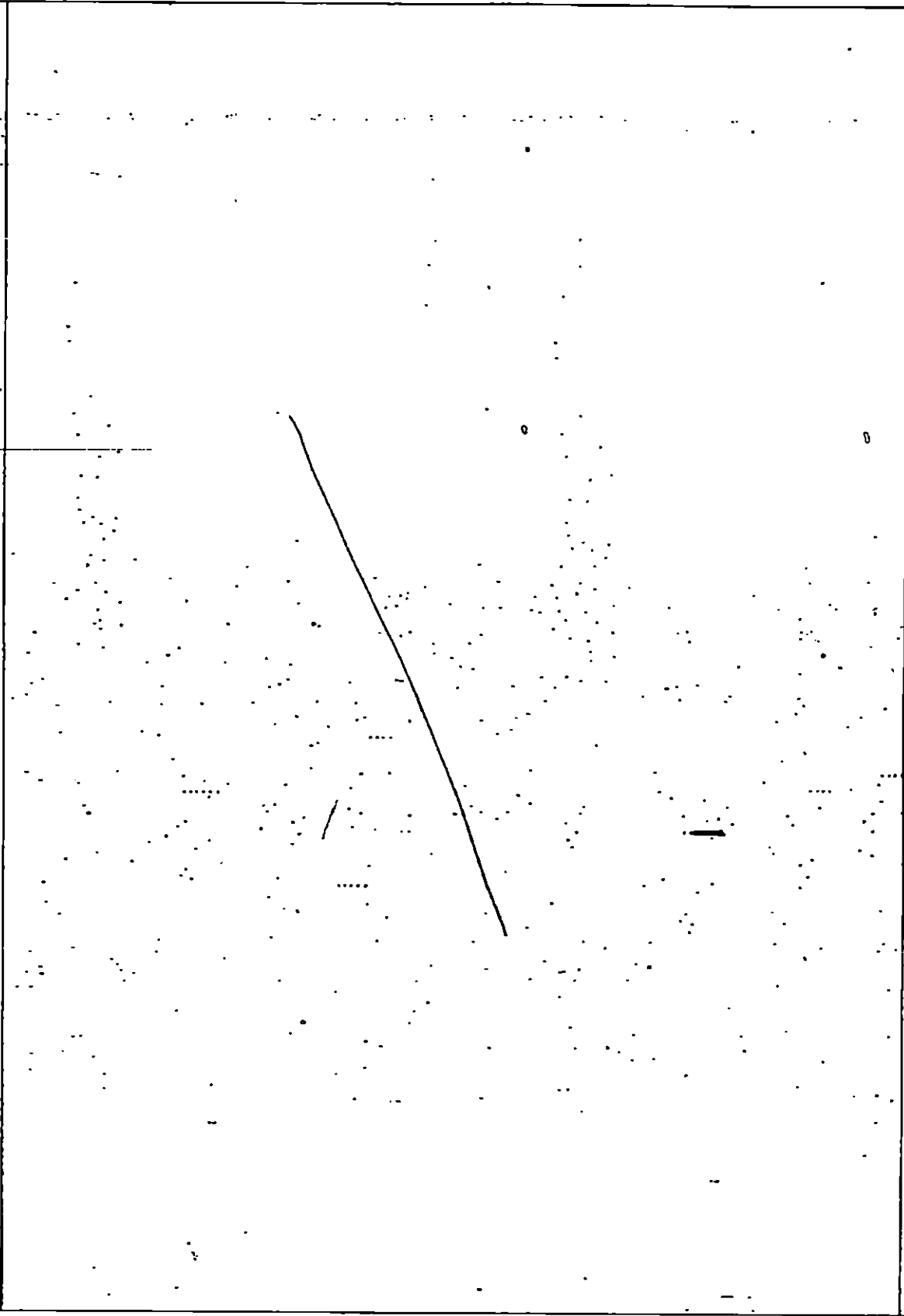


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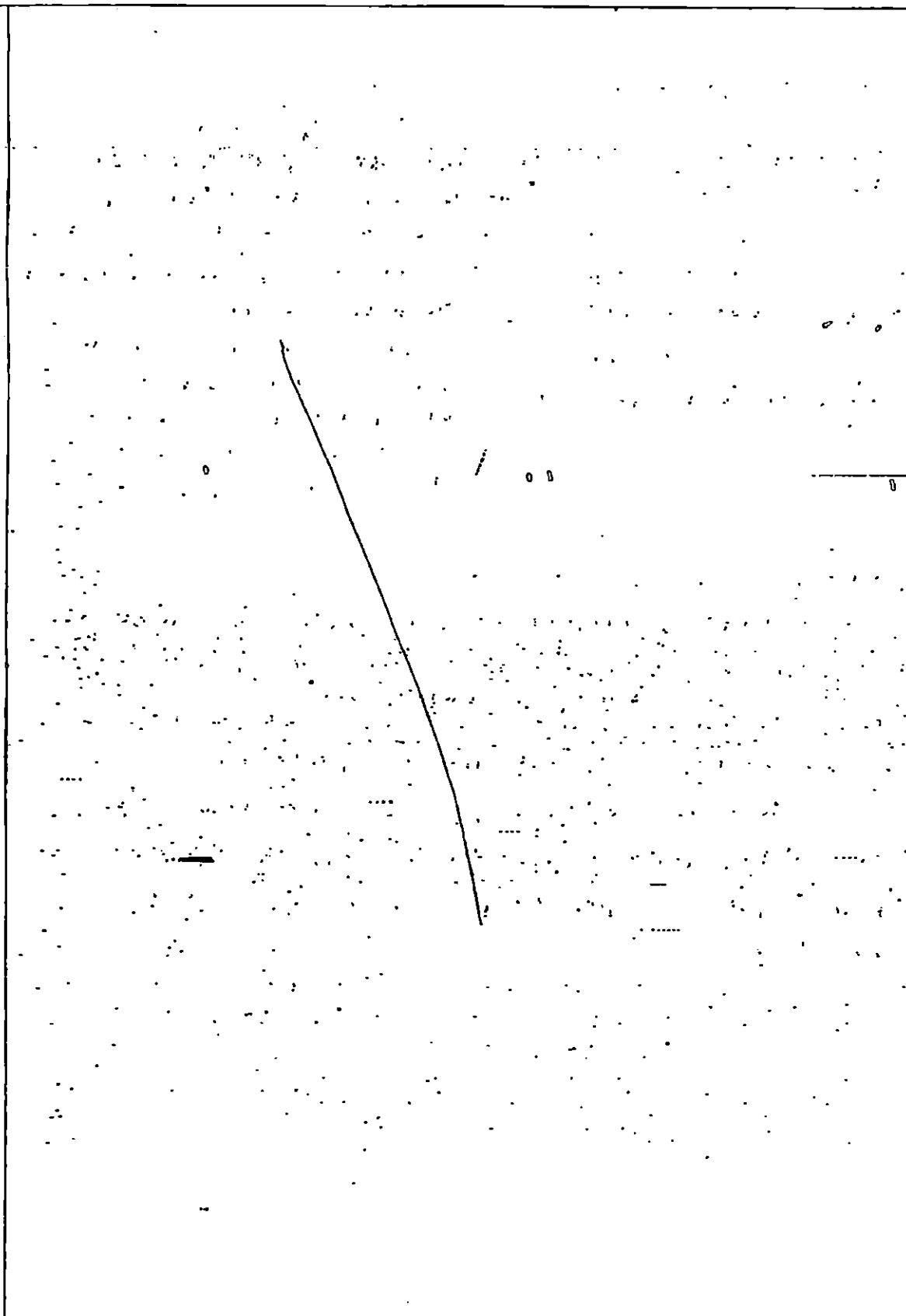


Remarks

GS SCORE



Remarks



Remarks

(1) To be successful women must be more than their men.

Introduction: →

Historical analysis (Short).

* Why do they feel the necessity to be strong?

* Examples: IG, Slim, Margaret Thatcher?

* Examples of our own society.

Does it have to be that way? NO

What could be done? Empowerment.

* Women ^{as a sex} are the most revered

on earth. Almost everything ~~is~~ associated with women is considered divine. Eg:

Motherhood, love, compassion, Religion, Weddings.

Kindness, care, and so on. Forest, rivers,

Mountain peaks and even satellites and galaxies are named after women. It is inherent that they should be the most respected and taken care of. The paradox is that they are probably the least revered in real life scenarios.

-1-

Water cycle and life cycle are one:

Water is the abet of life

But water is the most abused.

70% of human body is water. and most neglected resource.

→ no respect, religion, superstition.

Problems: * Attitude issues. * completely unscientific growth.

* No proper implementation of STP. * Corruption * Groundwater exploitation. * poor mainly storage structures. * Politicisation of issues.

* Decreasing quality and qty. * whole ecology depends upon it.

* Extremely stressed regions. * complete manroon dependence.

Solutions:

Remarks