

358

Roll No. _____

ESSAY MOCK TEST

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).

358
MPT

Remarks

Name MADHUMITA

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Madhumita

AP

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

SECTION - A

1. Health is not valued till sickness comes.
2. The only answer to climate change is "change"
3. Universities should be a place for 'creativity', 'out of the box thinking' and 'ideological disruptions'
4. Development means only human development; all other measures of growth are misleading.

SECTION - B

1. Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall
2. Death is not the greatest loss in life; the greatest loss is what dies inside us while we live.
3. Expect the best. Prepare for the worst. Capitalize on what comes.
4. We are good architects of future, if our coming generations are not victim.

Amartya Sen in his book, "AN UNCERTAIN GLORY" remarks that history of the world economic growth presents few examples if any of an economy growing so fast for so long with such limited results in terms of reducing human deprivations.

Recently, we became the "sixth largest economy of the world" surpassing even France, a developed country.

But still the contrasting picture of rapid economic growth and slow growth in living standards of poor at grass roots level is intact.

What's wrong with our concept of growth? What is development?

Can a country be really developed with its

vast majority of starving millions? Is

development only a scene of skyscrapers

dotting a few metropolitans with Bullet

trains and few billionaires? or it is

very good analysis

the Capacity building of human beings living

in the country who actively participate in

the growth process and sustain it in the

long run.

We measure growth in terms

of GDP growth rate. Past the Liberalisation,

Privatisation and Globalisation reforms, we have

constantly been growing economically, even

crossing a rate of 10% before the 2008 financial

crisis. But Also the per Capita income has

been rising, presently around 1,30,000.

Remarks

But has it made any difference to the lives of rickshaw pullers, rag pickers, domestic workers, migrant labourers etc. Can they ever join the mainstream economy and contribute towards National development?

excellent

UNDP recently published the "HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX". India's HDI is 0.640 greater than the South Asian average but last year it lagged behind even poorer economies of Maldives & Sri Lanka. It measures Per Capita income, Access to healthcare and access to education.

UNDP

On the healthcare front, it is a pity that we spend only about 1% of GDP. 67-78% of the total expenditure on health is 'OUT OF POCKET'. It further impoverishes

Remarks

the poor citizens. Besides, 8,40,000 infants die every year before completing the first year of their lives (WHO). In absence of effective public

health infrastructure, the citizens depend upon private sector. Public Private healthcare is four times more costly than public facilities. Disproportionate

burden of malnutrition is on women & children. India is home to the "largest number of stunted children" in the world. According to

"National family health Survey-4", 38% of our country's below 5 years children are underweight.

Malnutrition in childhood has "lifelong bearing on learning, education and physical development."

Can a Country be really developed with "unhealthy workforce?"

On the education front, both affordability and accessability of quality education is a major concern. None of our universities figure in top 200 of the "TIMES HIGHER EDUCATION WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS". ASER 2017 reports that 55% of class 8 students can't read simple english sentences. The erstwhile planning commission noted that 83% of our country's graduates are unemployable.

Education

Even after seven decades of rapid economic growth, we still have 8.4 crore of children in the age group 5-17, "OUT OF SCHOOL". UN estimates adult illiterates in the country at 28.7 crores.

Education

Can a country become a

Remarks

5

developed nation with its vast majority of illiterates and educated unemployed?

Human development is also dependent on the creation of socio-economic infrastructure; schools, hospitals, access to safe sanitation, roads in rural areas, 24x7 electricity etc.

As late as 2011, 50% of Indian households had been defecating in the open. Although, SWACCH BHARAT MISSION has done commendable work by constructing millions of toilets in rural-urban areas alike in the last 4 years, NITI AAYOG'S COMPOSITE WATER MANAGEMENT INDEX presents an

Remarks

- one paragraph should contain only ONE IDEA / CONCEPT.
- above you have mixed Swachh Bharat with WATER MANAGEMENT.
- They should be in 2 paragraphs.

alarming situation. If 70% of Indian households don't have access to piped water supply, how shall the use of these toilets be sustained in the long run? Further, can the 63 million Indians who lack access to clean drinking water or live in peninsular India where groundwater has depleted to 100 feet be expected to contribute towards "DEVELOPMENT of the nation" or for that matter their own?

No doubt, India has made considerable progress on indicators of human development given the level we started from. But our aspirations of becoming a development country, a superpower in the next ten years requires us to do more.

Remarks

from zero growth rates of GDP to under colonial rule to 8% this year; from negligible women literacy to 68.4% in 2018, from with significant reduction in maternal & infant mortality, We have come a long way.

These improvements also extend to food security aspect. Here National food security act has made "right to food" a legal right. However, Global hunger Index still noted 20 crore Indians going to sleep hungry at every night.

Also, from 55% of population being below poverty line to 22% in 2011-12, has been a remarkable

achievement. But as per Tendulkar Committee estimates of per day expenditure - ₹ 26 & ₹ 30

in rural urban areas respectively, is 22% of BPL population not living on a "DEPRIVATION LINE".

Can ill fed, poor citizens be rightly called citizens of a developed nation? or alternatively can a country with its vast majority of citizens lacking access to two square meals, a functional hospital, a school in the neighbourhood, and a usable toilet call itself developed or being committed to its cause?

Amartya Sen in his book, "AN UNCERTAIN GLORY" calls for redefining development. He says economic growth obviously should be a priority but it needs to be

good argument

Remarks

ensured that it is participatory. It should lead to visible improvement in living standards of the poor, vulnerable, disadvantaged and the marginalised. He also calls for attention to "What women can do for the Country?" as they comprise almost half of Indian population. They too should be allowed to contribute towards their own and nation's development.

Now, the question is has development in its true sense been understood in India? Have steps been taken to address the deficits in human development, socio-economic infrastructure, towards gender parity, child nutrition etc or ^{do} we still live in denial?

The answer is fortunately "Yes". A number of policy measures have been recently announced to address the deficits in human development indicators.

AAYUSHMAN BHARAT promises to provide health insurance to 10 crore poor families. This shall reduce out-of-pocket expenditure on health.

National health policy 2017 seeks to increase the expenditure on health to 2.5% of GDP by 2025. It entails establishment of hospitals in rural Areas and enhancing number and quality of healthcare professionals.

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION is already addressing Sanitation issues, reducing diseases related to open defecation.

On Education front, NATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL RANKING FRAMEWORK issues annual

As per WHO India needs to spend 4-5% of GDP on health. We are spending 2.7% of GDP. Health care needs more attention.

Remarks

rankings based on quality of education to promote competition and enable students to make quality choice of institution. SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN and RIGHT TO EDUCATION too are at work facilitating accessibility & affordability of quality education to poor children. ✓

SKILL INDIA, NATIONAL APPRENTICE SHIP PROGRAMMES are in operation to skill workforce & provide productive livelihood opportunities in the formal sector. ✓

Female friendly workforce workplace is being made available under Maternity benefits (amendment) act 2017. It ensures women too contribute to growth process. ✓

Thus, Economic growth and Human development are not mutually exclusive.

Remarks

12
 Try to organise your ideas. When you write Education that part of Ed. should be completed in 1 or 2 paragraphs. Do not put Education 2/3 para. Health deal in a big paragraph ~~not~~ NOT IN ANYTHING IS OK but DISEASES

The question is how do we spend the proceeds from rapid economic growth. We must spend the funds on "capacity building of human beings" so that the process of growth is sustained in the long run.

We thus can fulfill Pandit Nehru's vision as outlined by him in 13 Nov 1946, while reading out the objectives resolution:

"
 The ancient land attains its rightful place in the world and makes its full & willing contribution to the welfare of mankind."

very good

— India's GDP is \$ 2.57 trillion with

18

27 crore poor people

— ~~Sen Gupta Committee report says that most of the people in India do not earn even Rs 20/- a day.~~

Healthcare in 5th page again

in 13th page → 28

Remarks

13
 NOT IN
 PIECEMEAL

OUR GREATEST GLORY IS NOT IN NEVER FALLING
BUT IN RISING EVERY TIME WE FALL

Life on earth is full of challenges, we are put to test everyday. Sometimes we fail and fall. Whether we can stand again after falling to fight the challenge determines our destiny.

The history of motherland is the best story of falls and rises to reach the outlook of a Modern, developing, secular, united, technologically advanced, self sufficient, knowledge economy that India is today.

introduction

In the 19th century, India was a fallen country. It was under colonial occupation. Poverty, famines, illiteracy, diseases, religious

Remarks

orthodoxy, female infanticide, sati, ban on widow remarriage, divisions of religion, Caste and class characterised it.

All had accepted the above as necessary parts of social order. But then came Raja Ram Mohan Roy. He, challenged the status quo, declaring how handful of britishers had been able to colonise India because of the internal weaknesses. People gave him "death threats". His own mother disowned him. But he rose again to the challenge of "Atrocities against women". Not only did he get sati abolished in 1829 But inspired a whole generation of reformers like Dyotibha phule, J.C Vidyagsagar etc who further campaigned for women education & widow remarriage respectively. The first challenge in social reform had been won.

Very good

Remarks

2

Our freedom struggle too was a story of regular rise and falls. Gandhiji used a strategy of "STRUGGLE-TRUCE-STRUGGLE" against British in the long drawn, battles for independence. When the Khilafat-Non Cooperation movement in 1922 had reached its zenith in terms of mass awakening, he called off the movement. Every body thought Gandhiji was politically a "spent force".

But Gandhiji knew that violence like the Chauri Chaura incident on large scale shall only give British authorities an excuse to unleash violence on Indians. Masses won't be able to sustain their enthusiasm for too long. So, in 1930 He rose again to challenge the British in "SALT SATYAGRAH". This time British had to bow before Gandhiji and let the people

Remarks

manufacture salt for self consumption along with acceptance of other demands. ~~But British once again imprisoned him~~

When British declared Indian Participation in ^{World} War - II, Indian National Congress led by Gandhiji protested. British got arrested all leaders and claimed fall of popular resistance.

But masses guided by Gandhiji's message of "DO OR DIE" fought back with full force.

This time making British realise that "CALL FOR QUIT INDIA" was strongest. India was good ungovernable now.

This story of struggle for freedom had been full of falls but every time Indians rose to claim their rightful "SWARAJ" and finally "INDIA INDEPENDENT TODAY" was repeated in Amrita Bazar Patrika on 15th August 1947.

Remarks

But one more test awaited us.
Freedom came with partition. Our leaders
accepted defeat before the forces of hatred,
sectarian violence and Communalism. We fell
 but only to rise again. Determined to never let
 the Bloodshed, massacre and worst violence in
Asian history repeat, adequate safeguards were
 made in the Constitution. Right to equality, right
to religious freedom and adequate safeguards for
minorities were incorporated to ensure all
citizens are equal and can claim redressal
if ever aggrieved, rightfully. ✓

Despite occasional outbursts
of communal frenzy, harmonious-coexistence
of multiple faiths has been largely ensured
 in India. We are a proud "Secular Country" and

Remarks

the "largest functional democracy in the world".

Just when we conquered the colonial challenge, next test of "MAINTAINING UNITY AND INTEGRITY OF THE COUNTRY" Country awaited us. For a moment we fell to violent protests in Madras for linguistic re-organisation. The threat of another division of the Country loomed large. But our leaders rose to the challenge and allowed the carving out of "Andhra Pradesh" from Madras's Telugu speaking Areas. Thus preventing ^{further} split of the Country on linguistic grounds avoiding a "East Pakistan being imposed with Urdu by West Pakistan like situation which culminated in 'Bangladesh - a separate country'" after the liberation war in 1971.

On the economy front, Our Country fell to "Economic Crisis in 1991".

Remarks You can make this LPA reforms in 1991.

6 - The ERIL policy failed through and without any problem Govt opted for LPA reforms and rest is history.

Inflation was rising, foreign exchange reserves had slid to the bottom, default on external debt payments kept rising. For a moment it seemed, it's a dead end. The existence of "Free, Independent Economy" The Sceptics who had always doubted India's ability to survive as an Independent Country could have a hearty laugh.

But then we rose again. We opened our economy, allowed free flow of capital, privatisation of industries, establishment of MNC's in India, did delicensing, de-reservation, removed trade restrictions.

The challenge had been won. Indian forex reserves grew rapidly. GDP growth rate rose rapidly. Employment opportunities became

Remarks

available to Indians. Rapid growth of infrastructure - roads, railways, energy took place.

Today we can take pride in being the

"SIXTH LARGEST ECONOMY OF THE WORLD"

because of the strength to rise up to such

challenges despite such "threatening falls"

very good

Having achieved economic vibrance, India aspired for joining the ranks of technologically advanced nations.

The World laughed at "Bullock Cart Carrying ISRO Satellites."

The West challenged us in "SPACE TECHNOLOGY ADVANCEMENT"

Space Technology

closing all doors for help in developing

Cryogenic technology; for faster, heavier

payloads in to space.

Remarks

We almost gave up. But again rose to the challenge. Years of research amid failures and fallings, led us to finally develop

the cryogenic technology indigenously. ‡

Today, By launching foreign satellites for half the price of western space agencies, we are giving them a run for their money. Chandrayaan-1, PSLV's 104 satellites in single launch are world records set by ISRO.

Once having perhaps the largest population of the world's illiterates, we have made considerable progress since independence. Today Indian skilled personnel's presence in countries all over the world is a force to reckon with. World's begging bowl has rose to the

Remarks

challenge of becoming "THE GLOBAL SKILL CAPITAL" and conquered it!

~~We have~~ We as a Country have fallen to many challenges but every time stood up again to eventually conquer it. But still there are more challenges & tests to ^{be} ~~won~~ passed.

We have to win the fight against malnutrition, for 25% of world's stunted children live in India, 8,40,000 of annual new births die before completing first year of their lives.

Then, the battle for Gender equality, violence against women in public spaces seems formidable. Can we stand up to it?

Manuscript
the loss
with
Pakistan
too

Manuscript
first speech
after
17.11

Remarks

Problems of poverty, hunger,
lack of Access to sanitation, functional public
services, means of communication, electricity
 still persists. Can we stand up to this
challenge? ✓

Pollution & caused by rapid economic
growth and infrastructure is killing millions
pre-maturely every year. Can we rise to the
challenge of "sustainable development" ✓

The answer to all the
 above challenges is "Yes, we can". Realising an
eco-environment friendly life style, implementing
the right set of policies can make it
happen.

It is as true today as it was
 years ago — "Losers quit when they fail,"

winners fail until they succeed. " We too shall win. |

good

- define failure in a positive sense with suitable examples.

- failure symbolizes that human being has ~~at least~~ at least tried for something new
- failure encourages better thinking
- failure teaches self-improvement and rebuilding of oneself
- failure converts a person to a more humble person
- every individual should strive to achieve success

58

Remarks

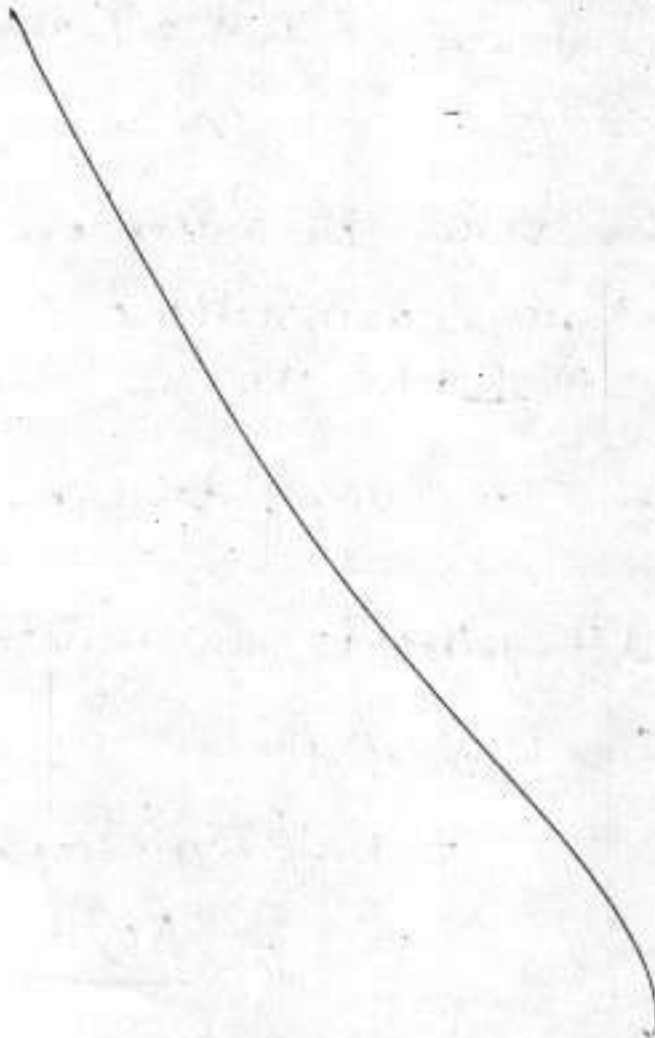
12

from page no. 15

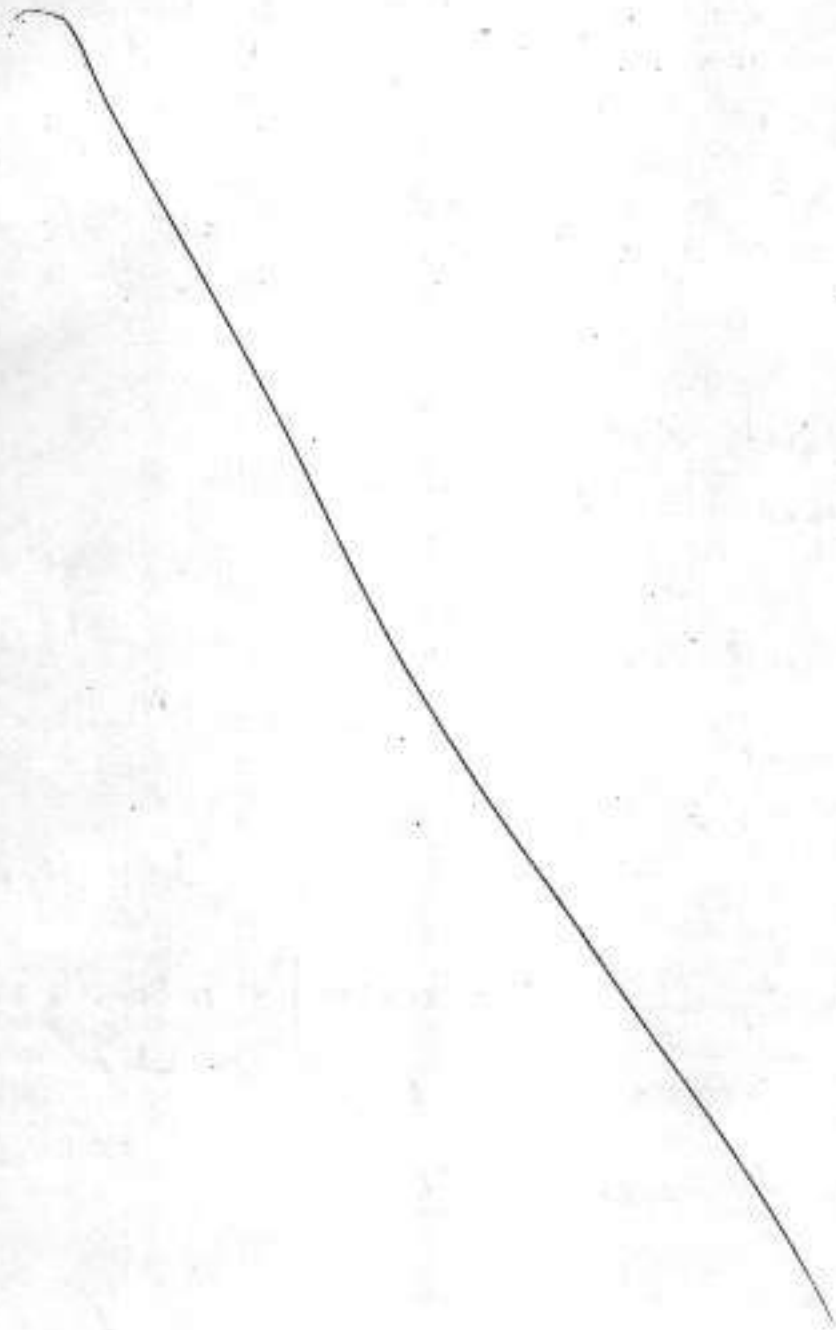
- development is a broad term that encompasses material, social, spiritual and mental an attitudinal changes.
- Economic growth is just a means to an end.
- Growth is a narrow concept than development
- development is an increase in living standards
- development is growth plus change.
- Economic growth is not penetrating to lower strata

Remarks

- ← UNDP in its Human development report said that the poorest 20% of the world's population has experienced a decline in its share of global income from 2.3% to 1.4% in the last 30 years whereas the share of the richest 20% rose from 70% to 85% during the same period.
 - ← UNDP has voiced its concern against the jobless, ruth less, voiceless, rootless and fortuneless growth in the ~~last~~ late 1990s.
 - ← development is Human development
-
- Gross National Happiness is more important than Gross Domestic product
- ← King Jigme Singye Wangchuck
 - ← BUTAN



Remarks



Remarks

Conditions STS

NCM

com

SIM

they freedom with
lunlition

(considerable only)

defeated by Communalism
hated
sectarian
violence

did we give up?
No - Constitutional
transition -

1953

Linguistic seog.

defeated by dis-linguistic challenge

→ further subdivisions - violent Polish Ash
death, did we give up? No we fought
back accepting demands only to "Preserve
unity & war"

Battle of Poverty

alleviation

1 Stagnant economy (LPG)

2 food insecurity GR

3 Space self sufficiency

4 illiteracy

little down
feared
self employ emp
still not emp did
not successful
"Subsided")

tribay

Remarks

IR

Trade front

Farmer

Participate He

chun for

Building

Extremism

major countries

→

BattleLife is a
fightLife is
too
hard.It's full
people w/
iteverydayLife on
earth is
constant
strugglePeople are
people, not
institutions
we put to
test every daySometimes
they fall,
Sometimes they
stay afloat.The real
champion is
one who
keeps on moving
living every time
life throws a
"challenge" &
confronts itConclusions↓
As a Country

Remarks

Our greater glory not in
never failing
never falling
 rising for
 everytime we fall

HR PESTICE

History Ancient
~~modern~~
 medicinal

Ancient →
medieval
modern
postmodern

Policy
Governance
Int R.
Social Justice

12
 15
 15
 11 1/2

25
Economy
 ↓
Internal Security
 ↓
Culture
Environment

Socially reformers

GS-1

GS-2

GS-3

Ancient

Placentalia
Amieent
 1. Palasthai
 2. Metasthai
 3. Chastasthai
 4. Nivasthai
 5. Kanyasulk
 6. Rigveda
 7. Samveda

new falli →
 some events we fall

meaning an

India freedom struggle

tribal movements

Santhals → inspiration to later movements

Remarks

Gandhi: method of struggle for independence



① accepted temporary defeat not again violent. He feared not but for long & to Govt that get excuse to unleash violent repression of the most brutal kind of Indians.



→ ultimately revealed 'India was now impervious to'
 British

② Post Independence economic urgency

Sought help from Germans Russians everybody denied. Self ^{intelligence, talent, spirit} Resilience, a financial outlays → developed on its own

again reinforcement today → we launch for those who denied us the technology US satellite PSLV 201

③ +

Remarks

① 2,40,000 die annually before completing

② last

128.7 crore illiterates

33 million

Child Labourer (UNICEF)

HDI

Per Capita Income (1,30,000) - not true picture
 access to education → 8.4 crore out of school (5-14 yrs.)
 Health facilities (2,40,000 die annually) + pollution, million of premature deaths

9-10.5
 1.0
 2 are 2018 figure is after 34.

↓
 55.04 anaemic women (15-49 yrs age group)

class 8 ASER ST. (can't read simple English sentences)

(2011 - open defecation)

less than 1% on Health as % of GDP

Dev growth

huge cost of environment
Under → Health impact
 - premature deaths

- ground water depletion

NITI Aayog composite water

qft Index - 70% households don't have

access to piped water supply - 70% water is contaminated

Remarks

future → Redefine Development as one that leads to material living std imp re-orient our policies -

Implement with renewed vigor and accountability.

only then " we can fulfill what J.N. Kher on 13 Nov 1946 " India - The ancient land attains its rightful & honoured place in the world & makes it full & willing contributor to the promotion of world peace & welfare of man kind

Remarks

Amartya Sen (UNCERTAIN GLORY)

India presents a stark contrast of rapid economic growth with ~~dismal~~ slow growth in living standards.

Poverty, illmen, illiteracy and inequalities continue to grow despite ~~spurt~~ economic growth

what is development

Is it increase in the number of highrise building ~~around~~ in rapid growth in GDP, technological advancements or leading to ~~loss~~ of life for few

growth does lead to improvement as Employment opportunities, live & Entrep. esp expand but only if the people are not ~~deprived~~ deprived from

Participatory growth

↓

making improvement in the living standards of poor at the grass root level

creating the oppo - by ill Health, lack of access to education and skills

Remarks

Human development

essentially building of humans at its heart. It is only the healthy, educated, skilled ~~person~~ human be citizens of the country who shall sustain the process of rapid economic growth.

Growth

development

Human develop

(A) LPG rapid growth
rural poverty

ADP 1990
Maha Sub U-Map
for UNDP

0.640
mid-level H.D.I
in 2013
was less
than Maldives & Sri Lanka

Remarkable growth to be outdone by even Bangladesh is being → social indicators — Immersion, MMR, IMR workforce participation by women

Rough work

Development

only human development

all other measures of growth are misleading

- ↓
- ① GDP growth rate
② per Capita Income } -

Human development → what is human development

↓
being real Assets of the nation

only educated, skilled, healthy, with all civil liberties shall sustain the freedom

Human development - expanding freedom,

enable them to lead the

kind of lives that they value

GDP growth per Capita Eco growth

Amartya Sen

Human develop

Remarks