

Roll No. _____

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).

Essay 1	Remarks
$\frac{59-60}{125}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structured - Relevant - Analytical - Effective in Communication
<p>Weakness -</p> <p>(i) given more space to why development is inadequate for peace and prosperity without as measured by traditional GDP derivatives. ^{Something about positive development was also required}</p> <p>(ii) The causation why it may fail to bring peace and prosperity may get a better deal - For ex -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) POV & Inequality - leading to poor standard of living and social tension (ii) Exploitation of natural resources beyond a limit would not only lead to inter-generational inequality but also natural disaster harming the weak, the poor and women & children more (iii) competition and commercialisation with consumerism may lead to exploitation, subjugation, marginalisation, alienation etc again leading to inhuman outcomes and extremism 	
<p>Essay 2</p>	<p>62/125</p>

Name Rinku Tyagi

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Rinku Tyagi

1. Invigilator Signature [Signature]

2. Invigilator Signature _____

SECTION - A

1. Good governance is the best means to make the Indian democracy robust and responsive.
2. The Indian democracy has fallen into the 'morass of power play' and the politicians have become 'gamers' rather than 'servants' of nation and its people.
3. The world is witnessing a large scale crisis of media credibility today
4. Development will lead to peace and prosperity, only if it is humane, just and sustainable.

SECTION - B

1. Many men go fishing all of their lives without knowing that it is not fish they are after.
2. Achieving life is not the equivalent of avoiding death.
3. People are not rational, they rationalise.
4. We can evade reality, but we cannot evade the consequences of evading reality.

Development will lead to peace and prosperity, only if it is humane, just and sustainable.

Development is defined as not only to have growth but also the effect of this growth on various domains of the subject in the respect of which the development is being defined as. Growth is increase in the certain ~~num~~ parameters which are being used and measured along with time. Growth does not always lead to development but it is also a precondition for development. Development may be defined in many contexts like Individual, Social, national, emotional, intellectual, moral, physical etc. When there is individual development, automatically there is Social and national development but

a developed nation can not always or necessarily be called as socially developed.

When we think of the development of the nation, we generally and mostly talk about the Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Product, Net Domestic product etc. It means we are taking the national development synonymous with 'Economic development'. Although it is necessary for a nation or society or individual to grow economically but this definition may mislead us toward many evils or even exaggerate the prevailing evils. like Inequality, Poverty etc. which is more harmful than beneficial. When we just care for the efforts to increase certain number like GDP, NNP etc. because this method of measure

Remarks

of growth lead to ignorance of the real core of the nation i.e. its population

Measuring the growth of the nation in terms of some numerical data and that too related with the economy only, having no inclusion of the indicators related to real problems and basic problems being faced by the masses of the nation lead to many problems and this is even more harmful because we are being misled by this concept even if the problems are getting worse. This method of measurement and the efforts just to increase these numbers create and exaggerate the INEQUALITY of gender, income and eq^u even the regional inequalities, poverty,

illiteracy, increase in the number of degree holders/educated persons, unskilled population who are not fit to do skilled jobs or in ~~the~~ formal sector, environmental degradation, faster depletion of the natural resources, pollution etc.

To eradicate, avoid and reduce these problems we have to rethink and revise the so called definition of development. We have to gather the ground level data about poverty, unemployment, diseases, education, happiness, pollution etc and make the appropriate policies targeting these problems and their causes ensuring the implementation and the commitments. We have to think the real meaning of development i.e. Human development, development which is just and sustainable

development. By 'human development' we mean that to achieve a certain level of condition for an individual which is essential for making that individual have the required place in the society and the world. For this to be having achieved, an individual should be healthy, educated, skilled, having basic minimum needs of foods, clothes and shelter etc so that she/he can aspire towards achieving her/his full potential for holistic development and lead the humanity as well as society and nation towards peace and prosperity. A nation may be having an economy of trillions of dollars but still its development is meaningless if it still has vast number of poor population, unhealthy people, unemployed youth, large number of

farmers committing suicide, women being treated as an object, large number of degree holders having no job and just a small fraction of population having large amount of money/property. It cannot be called as developed if all the resources are concentrated to few hands and there are people in the country having no facility of drinking water and even dying of hunger. Its measurement is misleading if it shows the country as 'progressing' in spite of increase in the number of malnourished children and children with stunted growth. Just and sustainable development means there should be justice as well as environment must also be cared for. Just to exploit the natural resources

Remarks

and pollute the environment in turn, can not be called as real development.

There must be a balance between people, economy and environment. All of these are necessity and can not sustain separately for long time. Development can not be 'real' at the cost of quality of air, water, land and natural resources. Importance of the human development and its measurement was first time understood by UNDP when Human development index was made keeping in mind the level of literacy, per capita income as well as the life expectancy. - Further it was also adjusted for inequality. Mehboob-Ul-Haq and team (in which Amartya Sen was also there) played an important role in it. Bhutan has the happiness index which shows its commitment towards the

real development in which the people are not only having the basic minimum needs but also the happiness and environment are taken care of. The success of the Montreal protocol and the commitment towards Paris agreement (overall) highlights that if environment is ignored, then it can also deprive the human beings and other organisms, of the things which are taken for granted. Some European countries always lead the indices of happiness and human development because they have social security, basic minimum needs, minimum number of unhealthy people, youth having meaningful jobs, children developing holistically and elderly being taken

care of.

Although India has also done a lot of things and a lot of efforts have been made in recent past to make itself reap the benefits of demographic dividend for example Skill India scheme, Ayushman Bharat scheme, Startup and Standup India schemes, RTI act, digitalisation of various records in the courts, push towards renewable energy harnessing (including International Solar Alliance), and commitment towards Paris agreement, FAME India scheme and many more. But recently Right to Education act has also been amended to alter the No Detention Policy for class V and VIII to decrease

the dropout rate as well as to increase the performance of the students. But still there are various problems in India that have to be addressed by collective efforts of parliament, executive judiciary as well as society. There are still large number of dropouts (although rate is decreasing), low teacher to student ratio, large number of untrained teachers, low Medical personell to patient ratio, low hospital to bed ratio, no or less number of hygienic toilets for girls in schools, colleges and even girl hostels. Various laws and schemes are there but, due to poor implementation, are not very effective. Lack of accountability and transparency also make the

Remarks

Laws and schemes ineffective. Vacancies in the judiciary are also a hindrance in the provision of justice. Justice is still costly and time consuming. 'Justice delayed is justice denied' seems to be an appropriate phrase in this respect. Either the budget spent on health sector is less or the allocated budget is not being utilised properly. Casteism is still prevalent in the country. All these problems need to be solved by gathering the real ground level data and then making policies after thinking and analysing the practical solutions of these problems. Transparency and accountability must be increased to make their implementation effective. Vacancies in the judiciary should be fulfilled as early as possible.

Quality Education should be imparted. Gender equality in which India is still lagging at international level must be addressed by the collective efforts of society, government and the political will. Regional inequalities must be addressed but first to provide the concerned state government the required financial resources, is not enough rather the concerned appropriated government should be encouraged for the efforts and then incentivised accordingly (Although NITI AAYOG has made efforts in this direction in fields of education, health and agriculture because these are either in concurrent list or state list). Rather than blame-game, the time

Remarks

has come that we should understand the gravity of these problems and simultaneously take the steps to address them.

Remarks

- Achieving life is not equivalent of avoiding death.

Life may be defined as the presence of the certain characteristics which if are present in an organism, anything, then it is called as alive. like to move, to breathe, to sense, to respond to some stimulus etc. But just because a person is alive, does not mean him/her to be living the life. So life has a broader meaning which is to continuously aspire/try to aspire towards the target set by us and goals defined by us, then achieve them, again set the next

good!

Remarks

goal and aspire towards that. When somebody loses this enthusiasm or is just alive without any goal, he/she is ^{like} ~~better~~ dead (even if he/she is alive).

There are some things which make us decide what the life is all about and what is the real meaning of life. Similarly there are certain things we think as the goals of life just because we presume the perceived happiness of others to be related to their wealth or the prosperity ^{so called} ~~or~~ status in the society. So we should not irrationally correlate the things or attributes. We should ourselves think and analyse what our own goal is and how to achieve that. We should not get easily swayed by

good

Remarks

the emotions or materialistic things
 Life has broader meaning
 and many attributes which are
 not limited to just being alive.
 We should have certain set goals
 which should be based on our
 own thinking and ability (Not just
 because somebody else has that
 goal). Then we should think big
 in our lives which means thinking
 beyond the restraints put by
 the prevailing circumstances. A tea seller
 thinking of becoming prime minister or a
 beggar thinking of the bread is not ^{good}
 thinking big. A poor student thinking
 to become scientist in future, is
 thinking big. A country thinking
 of freeing itself from a foreign
 imperialist oppressor is thinking

big. This allows us to think about our goals in a broad way and thus prepare strategies and doing actions accordingly in that direction only. It makes our resolve firm and commitment strong. We should not go after the perceived happiness, rather we should think rationally about what our own happiness is in because sometimes we keep on looking for the perceived happiness for a very long time to lastly find out that our own happiness was something else. Although we need money to fulfill the basic minimum needs without which we shall not be happy, but money is not synonymous.

Remarks

-mous with happiness. Real happiness lies in achieving our own defined goals and then set next goal(s) and again try. Only this gives us the real satisfaction.

Satisfaction is what makes us happy when we think big in our life. The efforts we make in achieving our goals also matter a lot because it is not the destination but the journey which is important. It means we should strive for success but our means should be good and pure. Achieving success using fair means is also possible. We have many examples of great personalities in this

Context of Mahatma Gandhi,
Martin Luther King, Nelson Mandela.

Although there are various restraints which create hindrance in living the life in real sense. A poor person having nothing to eat or drink can live life only if he gets these basic and needs fulfilled. Illiteracy, Ignorance, greed, hunger are among others are also difficulties which have to be overcome. But in spite of these restraints, there are great personalities whose ~~are~~ names have been written in history in golden words. Chandragupt (founder of Mauryan Empire) is also a good example. There are

also examples like Eklavya who trained himself without a teacher.
Sacrifice for a good.

Sacrifice also gives us great satisfaction whether it is in form of doing social services, fighting for nation's freedom, helping others, doing charities etc. (eg Bill GATES)

Ashvakra who defeated in debate the famous scholar BANDI and then forgave him. It is

not that we are going to succeed in the first attempt. We can have the failures but rather than losing hope we should learn from it and then try again (not repeating the earlier

mistakes). We can do this if our commitment is strong and resolve is firm. By this firm resolve even a small state of Japan had defeated the large Russian empire.

Dr. A. P. J. Abul Kalam Azad had been upbrought in a poor family of fisherman but his firm resolve made him the great (scientist) scientist. So rather than making an excuse of restraints, we should make these restraints our inspiration to achieve our goal. Lal Bahadur Shastri, a man born in a poor family became prime minister of India. Difficulties are also a part of life. Failure is a better teacher than success. We should not live

a monotonous life. We should not live just to eat or just to be alive - rather we should have a continuous enthusiasm in our life and move continuously towards the goals, achieve them, set new targets and then again try to achieve them. We should think beyond the constraints, learn from failures, have hope and enthusiasm, fair means, good spirit ~~and~~, pre-set goals, well planned strategies and rightful actions.

The write up is well-connected to the theme, yet you can better differentiate between

"Avoiding death" - as existential urge found in all animals

"Achieving life" - longing, aspiring, acting, hoping, dreaming, performing despite

Remarks

constraints, enduring, loving, giving

I think the above "key words" may help to argue better - yet this essay is written well and you deserve to be appreciated because you think & analyse.

<p>1. The first part of the question asks for the value of x when $y = 0$. This is the x-intercept of the line. To find this, we set $y = 0$ in the equation $2x + 3y = 6$ and solve for x.</p> $2x + 3(0) = 6$ $2x = 6$ $x = 3$ <p>2. The second part of the question asks for the value of y when $x = 0$. This is the y-intercept of the line. To find this, we set $x = 0$ in the equation $2x + 3y = 6$ and solve for y.</p> $2(0) + 3y = 6$ $3y = 6$ $y = 2$ <p>3. The third part of the question asks for the slope of the line. The equation of the line is $2x + 3y = 6$. We can rewrite this in slope-intercept form, $y = mx + b$, where m is the slope and b is the y-intercept.</p> $2x + 3y = 6$ $3y = -2x + 6$ $y = -\frac{2}{3}x + 2$ <p>From this equation, we can see that the slope of the line is $-\frac{2}{3}$.</p>	<p>4. The fourth part of the question asks for the equation of the line that is perpendicular to the given line and passes through the point $(3, 2)$. To find this, we first need to find the slope of the line perpendicular to the given line. The slope of the given line is $-\frac{2}{3}$, so the slope of the perpendicular line is the negative reciprocal, $\frac{3}{2}$.</p> <p>Next, we use the point-slope form of a line, $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$, where (x_1, y_1) is the point the line passes through and m is the slope. In this case, $(x_1, y_1) = (3, 2)$ and $m = \frac{3}{2}$.</p> $y - 2 = \frac{3}{2}(x - 3)$ $y - 2 = \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{9}{2}$ $y = \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{9}{2} + 2$ $y = \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{5}{2}$ <p>Therefore, the equation of the line perpendicular to the given line and passing through the point $(3, 2)$ is $y = \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{5}{2}$.</p>
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Remarks

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Remarks



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<p>Remarks</p>	<p>Score</p>
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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Development
Growth

which development we are after - GDP, Economic etc - Limitations

Human Development - meaning

Just & Sustainable development: Benefit - demographic dividend escaping

Examples: Economy - People
HDI / Inequality Index
IE - HDI
SWATAN - happiness system

Inequality - income, gender, regional
Poverty
↑ state of unhealthy people
↑ illiteracy
Educated
resources only degree holder
not fit for skilled profession (work)

Why some European countries always lead the happiness/edi

Social security
Education
Working condition
Health

Why India is lagging in Human development

Health - Budget (although always scarce)
Education - Budget - not properly utilized
Employment - Unskilled
Unskilled - not skilled - Informal Sector

Toilets of school colleges hostels

Teacher Student ratio
Lack of real understanding
Teachers teaching
Just scoring marks is goal of marks as performance indicator

What is being done

Ayushman Bharat
Change in RTE Act (amendment)
Skill India programme
Startup, Judicial - digitalised

What should be done

Health ↑ Budget
Properly utilized the allocated money
No. of colleges
Schemes are there - but lack of implementation
At lack of accountability & transparency

Renewable energy
Paris agree (NDC)

India - large population
different religions
difficult but with cooperative efforts & commitment

So ↑ accountability & transparency
Lacuna/loopholes in RTE act must be addressed along with solving the problems of vacancies
Judiciary - vacancies fulfill Political will

Life-def

Life is not what goals
Life's attributes: Hope, Enthusiasm, Spirit, Success by good/fair means - cf. Mahatma Gandhi

Restraints - Poverty, Illiteracy, changes, Ignorance, Greed
but not impossible - Thinking big - meaningful
I am not disabled
I am different
I am a half empty glass
I am a half full glass

But great examples

Kalam a poor boy
Lal Bahadur Shastri
Asha Mehta Mahabharata
Ashwakra - Acharya Bandi

Remarks