CHROME IAS

Giving Wings To Your Dreams !!!

GENERAL STUDIES MAINS EXAMINATION TEST SERIES: 2019 (ESSAY)

NAME OF CANDIDATE	AKSHAY DINKAR BHOSALE.
E-MAIL ID	**MOBILE NO.**
REGISTRATION NO.	**DATE:** 11/8/19
TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS	**PAPER: ESSAY-1** **MAX MARKS : 250**

INDEX TABLE

Q.NO.	MARKS OBTAINED	MAX MARKS

126

TOTAL MARKS:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. For rough notes rough pages are provided at the last of this booklet. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.

2. Write two essays, choosing one from each of the following Sections A and B, in about 1000-1200 words each

3. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

4. Word limit, as specified, should be adhered to.

5. Content of answers is more important than its length.

START TIME: 5.00   **END TIME:**

MODE OF EXAMINATION : ONLINE ☐   OFFLINE ☑

REMARKS: Good attempt. Polished. work hard into to get into the list. This year itself.

ESSAY-1

PARAMETERS	5	4	3	2	1
Structure/Organization					
Language					
Presentation					
Context					
Content					

SECTION 'A'

1. Trade War : Crisis of Economy or Crisis of Globalization .

2. Fake News : An Emerging Threat or a Temporary Aberration.

3. India Needs to learn the art of Water Management

4. Role of Education in making society Egalitarian.

SECTION 'B'

5. Silence is a Fence around Wisdom

6. Life can only be understood Backwards ; but it must be lived Forwards.

7. India live in villages but the villages don't seem to live in India.

8. The Inherent vice of Capitalism is unequal sharing of Blessings & the Inherent Virtue of Socialism is Equal sharing of Misery.

SECTION 'A'

ROLE OF EDUCATION IN MAKING SOCIETY EGALITARIAN.

Kamla Saroj, a scheduled caste women from a small village of Maharashtra went on to become a billionaire entrepreneur. She now sits with mana and manages men on equal footing, no matter whether they come from urban or rural area, belong to lower caste or higher caste. Recently, she was awarded with Padma Shri. When she was asked what brought her to this stage in life she answered it was EDUCATION.

Above story explains how education has brought a change in lifes of many like Kamla Saroj. Education has lifted many from poverty, blurred the caste discriminations, empowered the people politically and made them successfull entrepreneurs such is the wide ranging impact of education on society.

ESSAY-1

4

Education in India can be clubbed as family education, Academic education, Religious education, etc. The academic education can be further classified as school education, College and Vocational education. On the other hand egalitarianism means equality or being equal. Egalitarianism in society can be political, economical, religious and social too. Many groups in society aspires for equality - be it poors or marginalised, women or LGBT, tribals or untouchables.

Since ancient times role of education has of paramount importance in moulding the society. Right from Vedic age where rigvedas for where composed to medieval sufi literature to modern scientific literature all have been integral part of progress of society. It was the only education in ancient times which has segregated society on caste and class lines. The chaturvarna system

has its root in ancient education. But today this very concept of education has been used to remove inequality and segregation.

Today's Indian society faces inequalities on many fronts — rich and poor, upper caste - lower caste, men- women, urban- rural, etc. These (equalities) has given birth to the problem of Naxalism, Terrorism, Women rapes, alienation of tribals, non-acceptance of LGBT, etc. When society has so much darkness education can provide guiding light for achieving egalitarianism which provision??

Our constitution makers had consciously added provision for education in constitution. Further we made Right to education a fundamental right in 2002. The philosophy behind this was to used education to remove inequalities. We will see how this education removes inequalities.

Education in India starts
at family level which teaches us values.
These values can be of love, affection,
respect, compassion and empathy. These
value led education given at early
stage of life helps us to understand
and respect others. It help in shaping
our attitude towards other communities
and people.

Further academic education
while teaching us basic arithmetics
also helps us to critically think and
understand the surroundings. It helps
us in developing consciousness about
society, the problems & challenges
of society, the historical evolution.
Similarly, college education provides
you entrepreneurship and vocational
education. It makes you ready to
work on your own in society.

In political, terms education
makes you available the doors of
various political institution open. Indian
constitution provides ample opportunity

for all irrespective of his caste, sex, religion to be represented. But once you are educated, ~~those~~ and reach these institutions, you give ~~a~~ different shape to it. You are able to understand working of institution.

In _economic sphere_, education ~~teaches~~ brings entrepreneurial and innovative capabilities out of you. By learning vocational courses a person belonging to any caste and class can aspire to start his business. It provides everyone an equal access resources. It was education which led Kamla Saroj to become entrepreneur.

Education brings you in contact with happenings of the _world_. Be it the philosophies of the leaders or the new technologies. ~~Within world~~ Globalisation leads to flow of ideas across the world. The Rainbow revolution which began in the west had educated all the world about

LGBT rights. This has helped to acceptance of these community in India. Now, further education will provide them an opportunity to rise up the ladder.

To day with the help of books and pen, a tribal living in remotest jungle can aspire to become a political leader, a scientist, an astronomer, doctor or civil servant. Such is the power of education that it can wipe out the feeling of edu alienation among the marginalised. It has power to eliminate Naxalism & Terrorism. Malala Yousufzai said Terrorist does not fear a girl with gun but they fear a girl with book and pen.

Social caste and class hierarchies are blurred in educational institutions. Students from varied backgrounds sits and studies together about problems of society. Thus educational institutions acts as social churner. It is platform where

understanding of problems takes place
and solutions are proposed.

India has ample example
where education has brought social
equality. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
belonging to a lower caste went on
to become Father of Indian
constitution. It was possible because
of education. Today, women like
Chanda Kochar, Arunadhati Bhattacharya
are working at top post of banks
is because of education. Tessy
Thomas became Missile Women of
India because of education.

However, the same education
in India is in dismal state.
Poor infrastructure, poor funding,
low quality of teaching is denying
the opportunity for many to get empowered.
The pace of social egalitarianism
depends upon the pace of expansion
and development of education.

Basic education in rural India is lagging. Student drop out rates is very high among the marginalised section. Girl education is still far behind. There is disparity between access to education for different class of people. Rich can access quality education but poor cannot.

Solution to above problems lies in history also - Wardha scheme of education (1936) based on Gandhi's Ideas which talks about 'learning with activity.' Similarly Tagore's education based in Shantiniketan can be based in today. We need to make education accessible to everyone to realise the aim of education for all. Commissions like TSR Subramanian has recommended for increasing expenditure and augmenting infrastructure. Also we need to make education affordable at higher levels. For these government need to enlarge the scope of scholarships provided. Use of Technology in education can be a game changer because

it does not know caste, class, sex, religion, region, etc. It is accessible to all.

Thus, Education acts a ladder in the life many to climb up the hierarchy in society. Education is the light in tunnel of darkness. Education is the tool which would help in realising objectives of constitution — Justice, Liberty, equality and fraternity.

OK

Good

You can do better!

Quality
Data
Flow
organisation of content
Diversification of thought
process

SECTION 'B'

INDIA LIVE IN VILLAGES BUT THE VILLAGES DON'T SEEM TO LIVE IN INDIA

On my journey from Pune to Delhi, I came across 5 big cities, 15-20 towns and around 100-120 villages. While sitting in window seat in train, I could see the stark difference between villages and cities. The change from modern India to traditional India was visible. But I could also see how India living in villages is lagging behind the NEW INDIA. These sightings of my journey prompted me to ponder whether villages lives in today's INDIA.

Above journey ushered number of thoughts in my mind about the villages in India. We would analyse some of the points in following essay. First, we would see how India lives in villages. How villages have transformed over the years. Why today villages don't seem to live in India? We would

Good

Better approach

analyse reasons for it and try to find solutions for improving the village life.

From historical to modern times, villages has been the dominant form of settlements for Indians. History of evolution of India is the history of evolution of villages. From ancient grama, gona, vis they have been transformed in modern villages. At present India has around 6.5 lakh villages with around 60% of the population.

Village life in India is dominated by traditional culture. It has peculiar lifestyle of its own. From starting day early in morning to working in fields and attending religious chanting in the evening is the normal routine of many villagers. But has anyone wondered why it is said that India lives in villages?

Having 6.5 lakh villages with around 60% population itself makes India a village. Economic activities in

Villages is centered around agriculture which is backbone of Indian economy. India's ancient cultural and religious heritage can be seen in villages even today. From traditional food, dress pattern to ayurvedic medicines, religious education is even practised even today. Even Gandhiji has said that "If you want to see India, visit villages". If this is so then why today it is said that India villages don't seem to live in India?

Historically, after gaining independence India has progressed leaps and bound. Today India stands tall among the major nations of the world. But however this progress does not seem to trickle down to villages. With the skewed nature of development established by British which was devel carried further in post-independence too. This has led to emergence of rural-urban disparity leaving villages behind rest of the India

<u>Socially</u> too it seems that Villages does not live in INDIA. When the urban India has seen growth in inter-caste marriages, decline of caste affiliations villages seems to continue this segregation of society. Where in some modern parts of India we can see women running autorickshaws in villages they are still today confined to agriculture and household activities. Untouchability, communal rivalries are still prevalent in villages. [In today's India we can ◯ this caste and class identities are blurring while it is intact in ~~modern~~ Villages.

<u>Education</u> has progressed in India from 12% at the time of Independence to 84% today. But the Village education still lags behind the urban or city education. Primary schools in Villages are devoid of infrastructure, teachers, funds and now students have also started dropping out. Girl education is distant dream in many of the villages in India. Similarly on <u>health</u>

facilities too villages has to bear the tag of underdeveloped tag. Such is the condition that even doctors are not willing to serve in villages. Primary health infrastructure is in poor condition. Villagers has to travel 100-150 kms to the so called new India for curing even basic diseases.

In the economic sphere to we have gloomy picture of villages. Newspaper in draught years are flooded with news of farmers suicide. 50% of India's workforce is employed in agriculture which contributes just 17% to India's GDP. Agriculture sector is marked by low productivity, high input cost, low value addition and uncertainity of monsoon - the real finance minister.

Transport and communication facilities are fast developing in urban India but same pace is not seen in villages. Bharatmala is building highways on one hand but on the other still thousands of villages do not have

97 → 101.7 households electrified is our ability it as electrification.

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→ ...

all weather roads. It took 70 years for us to achieve electrification of all villages. Yet all the households of the villages have not been electrified.

When India is talking about Digital and smart cities, villages are still searching for mobile range for calling their relatives living in other villages. We need to ponder how can there be Smart and Digital India without Smart and Digital villages. When new India is talking about Hyperloop & metro trains there are thousands of villages where even state transport bus does not reach.

Politically, to empower villages we came up with 73rd amendment to our constitution. It was brought to give power to powerless. Despite giving so much power due to its weak functioning villages has been held back from development. Many states have 50% reservation to women but it has led to emergence of 'Sarpanch Patis'. Gram Sabhas have just become

the nominal gathering.

Having seen d various
dimensions how villages don't seem
to live in ~~India~~ let us see is it the
case of ~~India~~ villages only. Is it the case
that today's India does not have
any problems? We need to understand
that even todays India faces problems
of urbanisation, rapes, slums, poverty,
hunger and inequality. Also there
are certain villages which are far ahead
an can be seen living in India.

Anna Hazare's village Ralegaon
Siddhi is the case in point. It has
all the amenities of urban life along
with conservation of nature. Such
model villages are spread across the
nation which can be replicated. Villages
need to be sustainable too. Such
villages provide solutions to many
problems faced by India.

APJ Abdul Kalam's flagship
programme PURA - Providing Urban

ammenities in rural India would help in development of villages. Also we need to create jobs in rural areas to curb the migration. We need to take jobs to people rather than taking people to jobs. Food processing industry can be a solution to provide jobs. Augmenting rural infrastructure provides key to development of ~~region it ew~~ villages.

Thus, We need to strive to realise Mahatma Gandhi's vision of 'Village led development of India'. And also in future to become superpower as envisioned by Abdul Kalam we need to develop villages.

Run your font bottle
Could have looks like dranut in a hurry.

ROUGH WORK

India lives in villages, (Villages don't
seem to (live) in India)

(Intro) Journey Abd → Delhi → Crossed 6 states
4 Cities, 15 towns → around 100 villages. → I could
see stark difference → Cities & villages →

(Conclusion) → (Ma Gra) ↳ Village Panchayat.
Village Education.
(Const) → Village

From commitment to accomplishment

Digital & Smart Villages

Digital & Smart India

India
→ Services, Ag Mfg.
More contri
→ 31 T.
(Migration)

* Protest N Go's.
* Media attention

Urban
→ Inter caste
→ Dining
→ Intermingling
→

Economy
· Villages.
  Agri
  G contri → 17 T
  69% Rural.
→ No FDI
→ amenities Not
·
Politics 73rd, 74th
          Ammendment.
  local
* self govt
* Very less
  media
*

Societal
         Caste
         segregation.
→ Untouchability
→ Women
   ↳ Haryana

Best Practice.
① Hiwre Bazar } Ahead
② Ralegaon siddhi } than India.

Agriculture
small &
86 1. → farmers → suicides
                         No Village.

Education
                    dropout, quality.
English
school
          Health
₹ 20°   Doctors Not ready
                to work (NRLM)

Rural Infra
                    Rogers Hoods

soln. → (Ma Gra)
PURA, Digital Village,
Rural infra, food processing,
Primary education, Strengthen
local self govt..

(Agri) ↳

Role of education in making ~~Inter~~ society Egalitarian

Intro — Kamla Saroj → (SC) → education →
Padma shri → innovation & entrepreneurship.

Conclusion

Education
→ Value led
→ innovative
→ vocational
→ arithmetic

Egalitarian
→ Equality
→ No caste and class bias
→ to

→ Economic
→ Social
→ Political
→ Women
→ Marginalized section, Vulnerable.

Present society problem.
→ Communal riots, Naxalism
→

Tool to ride up the ladder
Role of education

Individual
→ Critical thinking
→ blurs the inequalities

You → sit in one class Study together.

Family education → behavior with neighbors
→

School education — Value inculcation
→ basic arithmetic's
Women tool to ride.

How
① Wardha school of education
② Shantiniketan
③
— x — x —
Dalit movement → historically

Political
① Reservation → upliftment.
→ Representation in administrative services

S&T
→ Fosters Innovation & entrepreneur
→ New ideas, solution

Examples
① B.R. Ambedkar
② More urban, new
③ Chanda Kochar, Arunadhati Roy
④ Sports education for women.
⑤

ज्ञानं परमं ध्येयम्.