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Triumph IAS

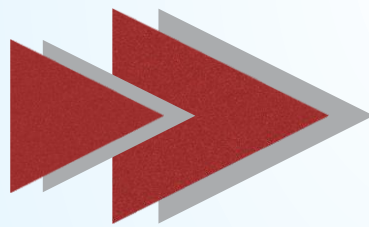
An Institute for Civil Services Examination & Expert Guidance for IAS

Innovating Knowledge, Inspiring Success

UPSC TOPPER 2018



P. PRAMOTH



AIR 139

**ESSAY TEST
PAPER**

**"Success usually comes to those
who are too busy to be looking for it."**

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"Write to Learn & Learn to Score"

ESSAY for IAS

UPSC - CSE Mains 2018

Under Personal Guidance of

VIKASH RANJAN

(Author, "Fundamentals of Sociology", "Applied Sociology")

Test No.	Test -4	Centre of Exam	ORN
Candidate Name	P. PROMOTH	Attempt No.	4
Date of Exam	10-08-18	Total Marks	124/250
Reg. No.		Total Time	3 Hrs
Class Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Distance <input type="checkbox"/> Online <input type="checkbox"/>	Signature of Candidate	P. Promoth

Note:- Please highlight the Main/core Sentence (THESIS STATEMENT) by making BLOCK in Every Paragraph. Take half an hour extra time but Must Highlight Key Sentence.

THEME : INDIAN POLITICAL SOCIAL & ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES WITH GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Write one Essay from each Section of the following Topics.

Section-A

1. Indo-China Relations in the Emerging Global Order.
2. Indian Media a Representative of Corporate Interest or Fourth Pillar of Democracy!

Section-B

3. Higher Education & its Issues, Challenges, Potential and Scope in India.
4. Are Indian Villages Caught in Conflict Between its Past and Future?

Signature of Examiner

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INSTRUCTIONS

Essentially an essay consists of three Major Parts:

- ❖ The Introduction
- ❖ The Main Body
- ❖ The Conclusion

The Introduction is intended to lead the reader into the topic and clarify what the essay will specifically deal with. It usually consists of one paragraph, but this depends on the length of the Essay and amount of background information the context requires. The introduction will contain a key sentence (or, if necessary, more than one) that represents the thread running through the whole essay. This sentence is called the thesis statement.

The Main body deals with the major ideas that support the thesis statement. Each main idea is presented in a separate paragraph ("One Notion, One Paragraph") and developed with supporting ideas in the form of explanations, definitions, or similar, and illustrated with examples where appropriate or necessary.

The conclusion brings the reader back to the purpose of the essay and draws all the points together before making a final comment on the result of the discussion / argument. Often this final comment will point towards some consequence the discussion may have for the future or make some observation about what the discussion has revealed on a general level.

Ultimately an Essay will show a progression from a general level (in the introduction) down to the specific (thesis statement and body) and back up to the general level again (conclusion). The reader will be expecting this so it gives your essay a sense of completion.

Get the Balance Right

You probably know that all Essays should have an introduction, body and conclusion. Less well known is that the balance of these elements is crucial. A good rule of thumb is:

Introduction: 10%

Body: 80%

Conclusion: 10%

If you get these elements out of balance you generally have a poor Essay.

Important: Have a Thesis (statement)!

An Essay is a waste of time to read if it does not have a thesis. It **MUST** have one.

This is something that most students have trouble with. A "thesis" means a personal point of view on a topic that you have argued for.

Often students are frightened about having their own point of view. However, there is nothing to be worried about. It does not mean that their point of view must be completely original; often they can find references in the library where other people argued for the same idea that the student shares.

Essay Topic :

INDO - CHINA RELATIONS IN THE EMERGING
GLOBAL ORDER

The epicentre of the world's social, economic and political power has been a dynamic one. Recorded history has taught us that this epicenter used to be in Persia. Then it shifted towards Greece before subsequently shifting to China, India, Western Europe, and finally resting today with the United States of America. Political thinkers around the world acknowledge this dynamism and argue with good certainty that the 21st Century will see an emerging global order where this epicenter of global power will shift base to Asia in general and India and China in particular.

write
in
short
para

It is in this context of change that the relationship between India and China takes stage.

Historically, India and China have been great Civilisations. Each enjoying prominence and influence over their global order. By the end of 16th Century their cumulative share in global trade was 50%. The Silk route had been the connecting nerve through which these two Civilisations traded, contacted and communicated.

India and China had mutually contributed to each others Society. The art of silk making, cracker making, paper making and tea cultivation were the Chinese contribution to India. Whereas the art of meditation, philosophy of Buddhism, the intricacies of martial arts and the method of rice transplantation were India's contribution to China.

Though prevented by the mighty Himalayas to have a free

Movement of ideas and persons, India and China did have individuals in the form of Fa-hien, Huan Tsang, Bhodhi Darma who acted as ambassadors of these two civilisations.

Post the 17th Century, when the Renaissance took over Europe and catapulted it to be the next power epicenter, India and China had their period of subservience and hibernation. The 20th Century saw these two civilisations take shape as nation states one being a democracy and the other a Communist state. Subsequent efforts by these two nations saw them emerge as economic and political powers and as it stands today China is the world's largest economy in Purchasing Power Parity terms and India stands third. They have the first and second largest population and command the largest and second largest standing army in world's history. Both these nations are nuclear powers with ability to strike at over 6000 kilometers beyond their borders.

Write in
short
para

The world in general and India-China in particular are getting ready to the impending change in the global order where India and China become the epicenters of power. But unlike the last time in the 15th-16th century a lot has changed, this time.

The 21st century has put India and China in direct conflict at multiple junctures. A shared border of over 1300 kilometers is rendered problematic due to claims and counter claims. The issues of Aksai Chin, Doklam and Arunachal Pradesh are the prominent thorns in the Indo-China border. These nations had already waged a war in 1962 over the question of territory. China's non-recognition of Pakistan occupied Kashmir as part of India and India's continued relationship with Taiwan has not helped in easing territorial tensions.

Beyond territorial issues, these two nations have employed diplomacy to create hurdles for each other's political progress. China has been unrelenting in

recognising India's Claim to the high Seats at UN Security Council and Nuclear Supplier's Group. On its Part India has kept the Tibetan movement and Felot Gong Practice alive to the restlessness of China.

Besides diplomacy, India and China have also used direct and indirect means to influence each other's immediate neighbourhood. Nepal, Maldives and Srilanka, which have been traditional Indian allies have had a marked change in their stands. Similarly Japan, South Korea and the ASEAN Countries have shown an Indian tilt at China's cost.

While the challenges are varied and multiple, India and China have learnt to co-operate in multiple junctures there by helping each other's cause and proving that they can work with each other inspite of their differences.

The Climate Summits have regularly seen India and China on the same page in standing against the imposing western powers. They have led the developing world's cause in claiming Climate Justice and Climate Equity. The 2012 Durban Summit, 2016 Paris Summit showcased the collective diplomatic strength of India and China.

In the field of global monetary and financial systems, the common grievances of India and China united them. Both the nations have sought a devolution of voting rights in IMF and the World Bank. They have stood up collectively against the hegemony of a few credit rating agencies. On their part, India and China led to set up the New Development Bank and the Asia Investment and Infrastructure Bank as an act of financial rebellion against global powerhouses.

The Creation of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation and the inclusion of India in it, Shows that China is willing to extend avenues of Cooperation. SCO will form along with BRICS, as a regular meeting avenue that can be used to Co-ordinate Joint efforts to advance mutual interests.

Thus, it is amply clear that in an emerging global order India and China have key roles to play. But their binary bilateral relationship has exhibited dual nature of Cooperation and non-cooperation. It is here that these nations will have to understand each others DNA. This will go a long way in enhancing Co-operation and removing non-Cooperation.

At its very core, Collectivism forms the part of the Indian and Chinese DNA. Societies, Culture and Practices of these two nations are founded on Collectivism. Both the

Nations see individualism as an alien concept. Both Mahavira and Confucius harped on collective wellbeing and collective progress.

It is this sense of collective co-existence that has to be built upon to answer the fundamental question of 'can two powers co-exist?' History has shown us that India and China can not only co-exist but also thrive without encroaching on each other's space.

India and China are the two sides of the same social construct. The 'Dyan' in India is 'Cham' in China, the 'vastu' in India is 'Fenshui' in China, they both have family centric values and believe in the idea of peace. It is true that the structure of state built upon these two societies vary to a great extent, but

at the end of all this is the umbilical cord of collectivism that connects these two societies.

As the Asian Century begins us, two of Asia's most prominent civilisations should look within itself to understand the other. The fundamental similarities should help India and China overcome the structural differences and revive the Panchasheel promises that Chairman Mao and Prime Minister Nehru made each other. For in the emerging global order India-China relationship is the lynchpin and a good relationship between them will help the world as a whole.

Rough work

Indo-China relations' in the Emerging global order.

What?
why India-China
without
role
opportunities
Challenges
over coming
Conclusion.

Can there be
two poles
China

History
Present
Future.
Mao
Zavenlai
Nehru.

Cultural war
Xi Jinping
doctrine

Opportunities
Challenges
Punchsheet.
21st Century
String of Pearls
Soft Power
Fen Shui - Fen Gong.
Yoga Buddhism

WTO
Climate change
IMF/WB
Asia
Trade imbalance.
NASS
Pakistan
Tibet
Border issues
UNSC membership
Japan
Democracy v. Communism.
Diffuse

~~What is the Emerging Global order,
Role of India & China.
Indo-china relations in global order.
unity v. fighting.~~

Essay Topic :

ARE INDIAN VILLAGES CAUGHT IN CONFLICT
BETWEEN ITS PAST AND FUTURE?

Today's Indian village is a contradiction. It is changing very fast in a very short span of time. It is confused about what it should take along with it from its past and and what aspects of its future should it bring into, for:

“Past is not always bad...
and the future is not always good.”

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It is this confusion that forms the core of the conflict that India's villages have with their past and their future.

70% of India still resides in her villages. It is the villages that reflect India in her true sense. As

India grows economically and changes socially, it has had its effects on her villages too. These villages are at a social, economic and political conflict of 'their good and bad of their past' with 'their good and bad of their future'.

Conflict with Past

Rootedness to its social, economic and political base is a feature of India's villages. This rootedness to its past has had good as well as bad effects on India's villages.

One such good effect of being rooted to past has been the ability of India's villages to preserve its forests. The women in Chamoli district of Uttarakhand were once conflicted between their past and future.

The Past dictated them to see trees as living social beings, while their future gave them commercial opportunity by exploiting those trees. In this conflict the women of Chamoli took to their Past and hugged their trees beginning the Chipko movement. They did not buy in to their future at the cost of their Past, the result of which is the preservation of the Garwal forests that today acts as the livelihood provider to thousands of families.

Thus, the Past offers wisdom to our villages. This wisdom has to be kept in mind whenever there is a conflict between the Past and future. But it is not always necessary that Past provides wisdom on the contrary it provides derogating traditions.

One such derogating tradition that the Past has given our villages is the practice of ostracising and segregating menstruating women.

The past had taught our villages that menstruation is 'polluting' in nature and hence menstruating women should be kept away from the household and religious chores.

Buying into this past has made the advocacy of menstrual hygiene that future brings ^{tough}. Here Indian villages should discard past and adopt future, this will result in improved health and self respect of women in our villages.

In the above conflict of past and future, taking the side of future will help our villages grow socially. Thus it could be amply seen that the past need not be always good and it need not be always bad. Whenever conflicted with its past Indian villages will have to make a prudent and purposeful choice. This holds true for its conflicts with future also.

Conflict with future

The future has thrown unique opportunities and choices to our Indian villages. These opportunities and choices are not without their conflicts as the future brings both good and bad.

One such choice that the future is bringing to our villages is 'plastic'. In the 1930's plastic was touted as the wonder material and it soon spread far and wide. But by the end of 20th century it was understood to be a curse due to its polluting nature. As our villages grow economically the intrusion of plastic will also grow. Plastic has its advantages of being cheap and easy to handle but our villages should take lesson from cities and make a prudent choice when conflicted with this question of adoption of plastic. It

will greatly determine the environmental future of our villages. Rural Areas in Himachal and Sikkim have already resolved this conflict by banning the use of plastic. Other villages would do good to learn from Himachal and Sikkim.

Thus the options that the future provide our villages need not be good and may conflict with its well being as in the case of plastic. But the future also brings positive change which when adopted can go a long way in helping our villages.

One such positive change is the advent of gram panchayat. The gram panchayat helps in the collective decision making in the village. It is based on equality, equity and participation. But it is in direct conflict with the traditional caste based khap panchayats. In this conflict the villages should choose gram panchayat over traditional systems as the past is based on

hierarchy and bias. The future here gives an opportunity to correct the mistakes of the past and to set up a society based on the equality of beings.

Thus just like with past, the future need not always be good nor always be bad. Whenever conflicted with its future, Indian villages will have to make a prudent and purposeful choice. The balance between the past and the future is what forms the key to a prosperous present and it is the present that greatly shapes India's villages.

Present

The present is where our villages are faced with the conflicts of with past and future. As goods, ideas and people move in and out of our villages, it is the state's work to guide our villages in

avoiding mistakes and work on
Strengths.

The government on its part has been taking administrative steps through schemes and programmes to help in the present to deal with the conflicts of past and future.

Important
The Krishi Paramargat Yojana helps in correcting the past mistake of utilising fertilizers and pesticides, by promoting organic farming in our villages. Similarly the Krishi Vikas Kendras help in bringing to our farmers the benefits of agriculture future by guiding and assisting them.

Similarly, the Suidha scheme helps in providing low cost sanitary pads to our rural women thus helping them in their fight against the past. The Sukanya Samridhi Scheme

helps in providing a secure financial future to our girl children thus preparing them financially for the future.

As the Mahatma said "India resides in her villages". It holds true even today. As the winds of change reach our villages it is natural to have conflicts between the past and future. Both, past and future have their share of bane and boons. They have to be understood through the prism of present and help Indian villages to emerge stronger out of this conflict.

Are Indian Villages Caught in
Conflict b/w its Past & Future?

Yes

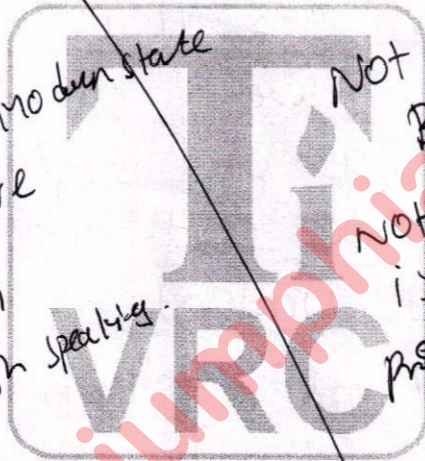
Caste
Cricket
Slow v. fast
Mestruation.

NO

Social
economic
political

Syntesis.

- ✓ Village Surpanch SC/ST
- ✓ Agriculture
- ✓ Trade
- ✓ Cheap v. Modern state
- ✓ Gas stove
- ✓ Ambition
- ✓ English speaking



Not necessary
Bad.

Not necessary
is good
Future

Present

What it should carry with
it from the Past
and how what it
should into the future.

64 I

Do not write in this space

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REMARKS : ESSAY-1

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Temporal Illustration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Sectoral Elaboration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Content-Knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Paragraph Alignment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Visibility of Thesis-Statement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ix) Visibility of Topic Sentence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(x) Novelty-Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(xi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(xii) Legibility- Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Overall Remarks:-

Intro - Good - Also describe what do you mean by Global order & reflect some dimensions of Indo-china relation in Intro.

Temporal - visible

sectoral - Satisfactory. Needs to add more spheres to discuss Indo china relation in emerging global order

Content - Good but add more content. Also add opportunities for both countries to strengthen bilateral ties & measures taken by both in this regard.

Present content in paras of more or less same size & scope to reflect topic sentence in full in paras.

Alignment => Conclusion Good

Also discuss challenges before both countries. bilateral ties.

Give suggestions to strengthen & harmonise. Indo-china relation

60%

REMARKS : ESSAY-2

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Temporal Illustration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Sectoral Elaboration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Content-Knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Paragraph Alignment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Visibility of Thesis-Statement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ix) Visibility of Topic Sentence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(x) Novelty-Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(xi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(xii) Legibility- Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Overall Remarks:-

Intro - Good. Reflected more features of Indian villages.
 Temporal - Good. Discuss some instances of simultaneous existence of tradition & modernity in Indian villages in past.
 Sectoral - Satisfactory - Needs to add more spheres to discuss Indian villages caught in conflict b/w past & future.
 Content - Good but needs to be more contextualized. Discuss with examples.

Faced by Indian villages due to which they are stuck b/w past & future. Also mention more interesting that would help to modernize villages joining them to world.

Conclusion - Sceptical. more comprehensive conclusion.
 Give your suggestions also.
 Reflected to pre sentence more in content.

how Indian villages are stuck b/w past & future in various spheres. Also discuss challenges.



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