



JOKTA ACADEMY

SCO-78-79, 2ND FLOOR | 0172-4044475, 9779464475

IAS/HAS

50

100

HAS MEGA MAINS TEST

Essay (Compulsory)

Name Neha Negi Roll No.

Test Essay Date 4 Dec 2023

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

निर्धारित समय : 3 घंटे

अधिकतम अंक : 100

INSTRUCTIONS

अनुदेश

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें

1. The Essay must be written in ENGLISH or HINDI.
निबंध हिंदी या अंग्रेजी में लिखा जाना चाहिए।
2. Write answers in legible handwriting.
सुपाठ्य लिखावट में उत्तर लिखें।
3. Word limit, as specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर निर्दिष्ट शब्द संख्या के अनुसा होने चाहिए।
4. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-answer booklet must be clearly struck off
प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका का कोई भी पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ का भाग, जो खाली छोड़ा गया हो, उसे स्पष्ट रूप से काट दीजिये।
5. Re-evaluation/Re-checking of Question-cum-answer booklet of the candidate is not allowed.
अभ्यर्थी की प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के पुनर्मूल्यांकन/पुनः जाँच की अनुमति नहीं है।

Write two essays, choosing one topic from each of the following sections A & B, in about 900-1000 words each.

निम्न भाग क और ख, प्रत्येक से एक विषय चुनकर दो निबंध लिखिये, जो प्रत्येक लगभग 900-1000 शब्दों का हो।

Remarks

Essay 1 = You understood the topic pretty well.

- Some changes are written to make essay more attractive have been suggested
- Your suggestions are of utmost importance (you have written very few)

Essay 2 ÷ Understanding is good

÷ Your suggestions you must include ÷

What needed to be done is very important

1. India as a rising sports power?

भारत एक उभरती खेल शक्ति के रूप में?

2. Parliamentary democracy has stood the test of time in India?

संसदीय लोकतंत्र भारत में समय की कसौटी पर खरा उतरा है?

3. We have enough for our needs but not for greeds?

हमारे पास अपनी आवश्यकताओं के लिए पर्याप्त है लेकिन लालच के लिए नहीं?

4. Rising GDP numbers and Indian problems: the paradox?

बढ़ती जीडीपी संख्या और भारतीय समस्याएं: विरोधाभास?

25

Rising GDP numbers & Indian problems: the paradox?

India has become the 5th largest economy & aims at becoming \$5 trillion economy by 2024.
The growth of an economy is reflected in its GDP & India's GDP growth is expected to grow by 6-6.8%. Acc. to IMF, India's economy will grow at a rate of 7.1% in 2023.

Though there is an increasing trend in our GDP yet our country lies in slumbers of problems be it social, economic & political.

GDP is the sum total of values of all the goods & services produced by its nationals.

$$GDP = \text{Consumption} + GNI + \text{Govt. expenditure} + \text{Savings} + \text{Investment}$$

When the production increases, it leads to economic growth which is a quantitative

Link Increasing GDP with the achievements made by India in multiple fields: Space, infra, Startups, infra etc

phenomenon. In India the rate of economic growth is more than economic development, which is a qualitative phenomenon meaning along with increase in GDP, there is increase in investments, infrastructure, reduced inequalities, ^{Education} etc.

Despite the rise of country in GDP numbers, there are problems!
← Add one connecting line that addresses the way

India is facing a lot of social, economic & political problems. Due to the unequal distribution of wealth, our country is facing the problem of poverty. It is said that top 1% hold 40% of country's resources & bottom 50% hold nearly 33% of the resources. Acc. to HDP of UN, there are 230 million poor people in our country.

Poverty leads to other socio-economic problems e.g. poor access to education, low skills, no job & thus it creates a vicious cycle of poverty. India is far behind achieving SDG 1 of zero poverty.

Though, India witnessed economic growth, the growth was Jobless growth means the people of India is suffering from unemployment. Acc. to CMIE, nearly 7% of Indian youth is unemployed. This is due to lack of jobs as the growth was unilateral that is tertiary sector grew more & labour intensive sector grew less. *less focus on manufacturing*

Yamuned ained Point of Poverty = 16.4% accord to

Talking about sectoral division of GDP, the primary sector comprising agriculture & allied sectors contributes approximately 23% to GDP, the secondary sector contributes 23% & tertiary contributes 56%. Now focus on tertiary sector, led to stagnation of agriculture sector & unequal development of manufacturing sector that promoted jobless growth. Do not write two paragraphs on Tertiary sector

India is facing the problem of skilled labour. 80% of Indian economy is unorganised & only 20% is organised. Acc. to a report, India only has 5% skilled labour while countries like Japan & S. Korea have 90% skilled labour.

The per capita income of India is increasing but we still see huge income gap & regional disparity. Some regions of India are well developed as compared to other parts e.g. plains are most advanced & developed than hills. As plains are more suitable for industries we see rural-urban migration, which is changing the demographic dividend of both source & destination. The migration is causing feminization of agriculture, overcrowding of cities e.g. slums (sharan).

Associate 7 Mental Health - Competition - society

sanitation problems etc. in the cities.

Our economy is growing but still India is facing problem of inflation. It is above 6%. Inflation leads to increase in prices, which affects the vulnerable section of the society.

Unequal growth is resulting into clashes b/w various groups, demand for separate state, secession tendencies like Khalistan, growing insurgency like Naxalism which hampers country's sovereignty & internal security.

India is still dependent on imports for its energy demands, which makes it vulnerable to global challenges. The recent - Russia - Ukraine war though turned out beneficial but India had to face some geo-political impediments. The energy mix of India indicates that we use 57% fossil fuel for energy production which releases harmful gases like CO_2 , CH_4 etc causing global warming & thus climate change & environmental concerns. India is facing climate change issues.

This Part and deforestation Part should be in 1 paragraph so that

The degradation, over-exploitation of natural resources, pollution due to industries leads to soil-erosion, prolonged monsoons, air pollution decreasing soil fertility, poor agricultural productivity, loss of biodiversity etc. Thus, though our GDP is increasing but yet we are at a loss in terms of environment.

This has created problem of health. Various diseases like breathing issue, zoonotic diseases etc. puts burden of individual as well as state's exchequer. India spends only 1.4% of its GDP on health, thus health care crisis is also one the problems which India is facing.

With the rise of GDP, there is an inflow of FDI, technologies means globalisation & then there arises problems of globalisation e.g. increase in no. of crimes like child labour, prostitution, trafficking, drugs etc.

Increase in GDP is a positive sign that our country is moving towards progress & development. It indicates development of industries, increase in per capita income, increase in living standards, increase in exports, consumptions etc.

India is working towards it's problems like for unemployment it has started programmes like MGNREGA, SATYANULM etc & provided skilling through Skill Development Mission which aims to skill 500 million people till 2022, The National Skill Development Mission provide training etc.

For poverty alleviation, schemes like Antyodaya yojana, PM-Amb Anna Kalyan Yojana etc are on. Acc. to the MORI report, India is among top 25 countries which has shown progress in poverty alleviation *but or following steps needed to little*

To rule out regional disparity, special packages, special economic zones etc. are created. India has shifted it's focus on renewable energy to eradicate environmental problems. Adoption of Panchayat is a key step towards it.

Should have focused 7-7 Points on what needed to be done $\rightarrow$ inclusive growth, manufacturing, infrastructure, investments in education, health

— GDP growth reflects the economic condition of a country & the increase in GDP brings India a step closer of becoming developed nation till 2045, it is aware about it's problems & thus country is working out to boost & achieve it's targeted economic growth along with eradicating the challenges. It is moving fast towards achieving all 17 SDGs.

End on positive note like:

It's good GDP has increased but govt should

It is so that it doesn't lead to the past situation

1. Is India really a nation for women?

क्या भारत वास्तव में महिलाओं के लिए एक राष्ट्र है?

2. Rising global turmoil and India?

बढ़ती वैश्विक उथल - पुथल और भारत?

3. Agriculture as a Profession for young generation?

कृषि युवा पीढ़ी के लिए एक पेशे के रूप में?

4. Climate change is simply, the greatest collective challenge we face as a human family?

जलवायु परिवर्तन एक मानव परिवार के रूप में हमारे सामने सबसे बड़ी सामूहिक चुनौती है?

Is India really a nation for women?
 X Yuccese Quote X

India is a vast country having 3.28 Million km² of area & a population of nearly 140 crores. Half of India's population is women. They form an integral part of our society. Women act as second wheel of the society that helps in maintaining balance and leading to social, economic & political development of a nation. But nowadays, with rising gender inequality, there arises a question that is India really a nation for women?

Looking back at history, women used to enjoy equal rights & they held a very high position in the society. The early vedic texts mentions women with words like Archarya etc. They used to enjoy high status & were given equal chance to education, participation in

assemblies like Sabha, Samiti. One can take inspiration from scholars like Lopamudra, Apala etc of the early vedic age. But with passage of time, during later vedic period, the position of women deteriorated, they were considered burden & denied education.

It is believed that the frequent invasions led to subjugation of women & emergence of practices like pardah, sati, tauhar etc. The women fell prey to the growing patriarchy & male dominance. The role of women started changing they were given the work of house-maker & confined to homes.

during the colonial period, it was Gandhiji who brought women out of the houses & thus they participated in national struggle like Non-cooperation, Civil disobedience etc. Some of the famous women of that time are Savitri Khanna, Aruna Asaf Ali, Kanaka Barua etc.

In the current scenario, the women in India is still facing the burden of centuries old mind-set, social customs, patriarchy etc. hampering their capabilities & talent & often leading to crimes against them.

At the societal level, women have to face the patriarchal mindset, male dominance, they lack any freedom. The male-son preference in Indian society leads to female foeticide, infanticide etc. The sex ratio of India is skewed 943/1000.

This shows gender disparity in India. The women are denied education, right to property which leads to economic dependence of women.

Acc. to the Gender inequality index released by World Economic Forum the rank of India is 127.

There is a concern regarding women safety in our country. The no. of rape cases is increasing day by day. Acc. to a survey, 20 girls are raped everyday within India. The Nirbhaya case of 2012 reveals how unsafe women are in our society. They face domestic violence. Acc. to National Commission of Women (NCW), the rate of domestic violence against women is increased by 2% during covid times.

At the economic level, women face discrimination. They have to face the brunt of glass ceiling, employers generally hesitate employing women because of the physical disadvantage; pregnancy etc. Along with this, women face sexual harassment at workplace. Only 2% women have land in their name

Add → How Covid exposed vulnerability of Indian Society

Women suffer both in formal as well as informal sector. The low wages, bad comments, safety concerns discourage them from taking active participation. The labour force participation of women in India is only 31.6%.

Talking about the political front, Indian women are still lagging behind other 3rd world countries. Only 10% women are there in the parliament. The no. of women ministers as compared to male is very low. The women are generally denied tickets by the political parties. There is a gender discrimination. India should take the example of Rwanda, where the parliament has approximately 60% female MPs.

Though in India women still face various social, political & economic problems but there is always a silver lining. Nowadays, we see change in society. Women are now involved in various economic activities e.g. Falgun Karyai (CEO of Nykaa), they are leading by example. gnd connect

With the concerted efforts of govt & a holistic involvement of civil society, we see an upward trend in the status of women in Indian society.

Women are now involved in decision-making be it in a family or in the govt. The 33-1. Reservation bill is a watershed movement in seeking political empowerment. In our society, girl is still revered as 'Shakti', 'Idoli' etc. It is in our cultural heritage that women is considered as 'grah-laxmi'. The child sex-ratio of our country is increasing & various provisions & laws for women safety is bearing fruits.

Women are actively participating & running the society equally with men e.g. now women pilots in Indian Air force, Surekha Yadav became first locomotive pilot of Asia, permanent commission of women in Army, more women entrepreneurs, More participation of women in sports e.g. names like Deepa Malik, PV Sindhu are apt examples.

Yes, we can admit that there is regional disparity among women also e.g. rural-urban divide but through govt's continuous efforts, this divide is also blurring. Initiatives like Lakhpat Sidi, cooking women hostel, Stand-up India etc. are providing equal opportunities to rural women to come to forefront & display their capabilities.

Indian women are making all of us proud at global level. Names like Mamika, Kalkana Chaudh, Prityanka Chopra signifies that women are given equal chance in our society.

Country like India, where people are guided & united more by spiritualism & where the women is revered as 'devi' is definitely a nation for women. Though we have been engulfed by some bad influences, but there is a reckoning & change in our society.

To fight against the evils of society that hampers women safety, a joint step & collective effort is needed between govt. & society. Acc. to Ambedkar, "A society's progress is measured by the progress of women of that society". The Indian woman is progressing & India offers an apt environment for it. We can collectively make India a more desirable & healthier place for our women.

You again missed your 5-6 suggestions if they are very important