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**Triumph IAS**

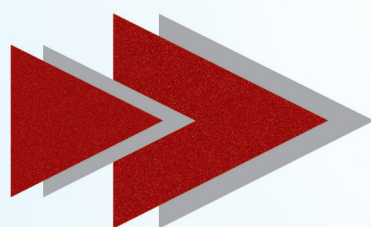
An Institute for Civil Services Examination & Expert Guidance for IAS

*Innovating Knowledge. Inspiring Success*



**UPSC TOPPER 2018**

**KANISHAK  
KATARIA**



**AIR**

**01**

**ESSAY TEST PAPER**

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

23-B, 3rd Floor Pusa Road, Metro  
Pillar No. 115, Old Rajender Nagar,  
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# Triumph IAS

An Institute for Civil Services Examination & Expert Guidance for IAS

Innovating Knowledge. Inspiring Success

“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	ONLINE (JPR)
Candidate Name	KANISHAK KATARIA	Attempt No.	1
Date of Exam	29   9   2018	Total Marks	/250
Reg. No.		Total Time	3 Hrs
Class Room	<input type="checkbox"/> Distance <input type="checkbox"/> Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Signature of Candidate	

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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Essay Topic : .....

INDO-CHINA RELATIONS IN THE EMERGING GLOBAL ORDER

Change is the only constant in the world & it is manifested in the ever-changing dynamics of the world order. Self-interests, personal profits & developments are what drive the present day world order. In the backdrop of such dynamics, India-China relations are also witnessing constant changes & evolution.

After the period of colonialism & world wars, the world embarked upon a journey of globalisation with more inter-country trade & movement of people. Cold War saw the efforts of expanding ideological influences of communism & capitalism. However in the recent past, the global order is shifting towards protectionism & the balance of power is shifting from the west to the East. Established global leaders like USA &

UK are ceding space to newcomers like India & China who are propagating the idea of a multipolar world. With these changes, Indo-China relations have also undergone constant shifts

Being regional neighbours, India-China share relations from ancient history - Silk Route was a medium of trade & commerce through which people exchanged goods & ideas. Till date, accounts of many ancient kingdoms are best understood by the writings of Chinese travellers. Even, religious exchanges in form of Buddhism was observed.

India & China have both suffered from similar horrors in the past. Afghan invasions in India & Mongols in China inflicted a lot on damage on both the societies. They also share the similar imperialistic past where colonial powers exploited the resources & people

for private gains.

The period of revolution & fight for independence in both the countries also overlaps.

They achieved independence in the same period of 1947-1948 & together embarked upon a path of development, albeit with differing ideologies of Socialism & Maoism.

As the World order shifted towards cold war, differences also began to emerge. Despite the bonhomie between Nehru & Mao, both countries

engaged in the 1962 Indo-China war which has had lasting impact on the relations ever since

Suspicion & insecurity crept into the relationship

which was only to be partially diluted post 1980s through trade diplomacy.

In recent years, the economic & military might of China & its assertion has led to

certain apprehensions which are manifested in the form of Doklam Crisis & String of Pearls. Recognising the need for mutual trust & , both the countries are now focussing on resetting their ties.

As the world is becoming increasingly inward looking, there are plenty of avenues for India & China to build their relationship & move forward in a shared future.

Economy has been the biggest ice-breaker in the relation with India-China trade being one of the highest in the world. Both the countries are in top-2 of fastest growing economies driven by strong domestic demand & presence of labour. This provides a platform for both the countries to lead the world in this era of change.

Cultural relations provide an additional dimension to cooperate. Similar fast fronts acts

as a key to present & future talks. The social structure of hierarchy in Hinduism & Confucianism is a marked similarity between the two countries. All this helps in better people to people exchanges & track-2 diplomacy. Migrant workers find it easy to acclimatize to the new culture.

Geographical proximity gives an added advantage which is not available in other relationships like Indo-US or Indo-Russia or Indo-Japan. Sharing of rivers, in borders boosts trade & exchange. Common infrastructure development helps mutual as well as regional growth in South Asia which is critical given the paradigm shift in global order which is being observed.

The peak of Indo-China relationship is most visible at the international stage where both countries support each other in numerous

Both India & China are proponents of a multi-polar world, as against the unipolar US-dominated order post Cold War. The current changes in the global order hint towards this direction with a fall in US influence. Both India & China have supported each other at the WTO meets against the exploitative practices of the western world and are together claiming for their fair share in the world economy.

The same stand is visible in the Climate Change negotiations where both demand for common but differentiated responsibilities. They have been jointly successful in asserting the rights of the developing world.

Other forums like BRICS, SCO, ASEAN point towards their increasing convergences in the isolating world. They provide leadership to the



developing world - specially Asia & Africa and help them achieve their developmental goals. The initiatives like New Development Bank help countries undertake project work.

Despite all the convergences, there are a few points of contention which threaten to derail the mutual development process. Such instances are visible at different level - Domestic, Regional & International.

Many political scientists convey a feeling of insecurity & apprehension in the steps taken by China ~~side~~. This creates unnecessary & unwarranted friction. Every action is seen through the prism of a zero-sum game implying Chinese gains are equivalent to Indian losses.

At the economic front, there is a need to balance the deficit in trade. Loss of domestic jobs & revenue is a significant side effect of increasing

trade. Also China is being blamed for indulging in Dumping practices which are detrimental to Indian industries.

There are fears ~~for~~ so of losing ~~the~~ sovereignty over Indian land. Incursions in Arunchal Pradesh in 1962 have planted a seed of doubt which continues till today and are accentuated by Chinese aggression in other regions like South China Sea and Doklam.

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is also a threat to Indian sovereignty & territorial integrity and India has constantly boycotted the Belt & Road Initiative of China.

Chinese policy of appeasement through economic might in the neighbourhood is a cause for fear, specially the events in Sri Lanka & Nepal. Many Indian neighbours are getting attracted towards China <sup>due to</sup> for its aid of investments. China-Pakistan bonhomie & the policy of encirclement have led

to certain amount of friction in the relationship.

Difference in the political structure is also a point of divergence. On one hand India follows the tenets of Democracy, on the other China has a one-party communist structure. The Chinese actions in Xinjiang against Uighurs, muslims & in Tibet against Dalai Lama in the past have received Indian displeasure.

At the International stage, Chinese blocking India's membership in NSG, preventing naming of Pakistani Terrorists, aggressions in South China Sea are a signs of friction. The apparent India-USA-Australia-Japan & the Russia-China-Pakistan axes threatens the future relationship.

However, the changing world order as seen in EU crisis, BREXIT & other events like Trade Wars, Refugee crisis provide a platform for to both

the nations to remove their apprehensions & lead the world towards a brighter future.

The 21<sup>st</sup> century is being felted as the 'Asian century' which can only be a made successful when the 2 two Asian giants shed their differences & focus on the historically strong relations dating back to the Silk Route age.

The idea of Panchsheel ~~is~~ was demonstrated during the diplomatic easing of the Doklam crisis. It provides a template for the future negotiations. Any sign of military conflict needs to be removed as soon as possible and more emphasis on multi lateral collaborations needs to be made in order to lead the world as a whole & not leave anyone behind.

The idea of 'Vandevan Kuttumbham' needs to be spread around the world.

Essay Topic : .....

## HIGHER EDUCATION AND ITS ISSUES, CHALLENGES, POTENTIAL AND SCOPE IN INDIA

Education is a means of empowerment. Apart from providing intellectual skills & boosting honing cognitive abilities, it acts as a bridge through which individuals enter the real world to undertake economic activities & engage in intellectual discourse.

While Primary & Secondary education provide a sound base, it is the quality of Higher Education which determines the overall strength of intellectual mind.

Without Higher Education survival becomes difficult. It enables the people to fulfill their true potential.

But the framework of higher education in India is marred with numerous challenges & issues which need to be ironed out.

The growth of higher education has been peculiar & undergone several changes from ancient

times. Education was restricted to the wealthy  
classes - specially the kings. The earliest universities  
in Taxila & Nalanda were patronised by the  
ruling classes.

Religion was the subject of the masses  
& most of the education was imparted in  
temples & madarass. There was no clear distinction  
between primary & higher education. For most of  
the society was rural & there wasn't any need  
for specialisation. Over time, guilds were formed  
where artisanal training was provided to enable  
workers undertake craftmanship. Similar structures  
evolved in religious teachings with the advent of  
Guru-shishya & Pit-murid & traditions.

Secular & Modern education was introduced by  
the Britishers, albeit with the aim of producing  
workers for their companies & administrative ease.

Few Indian reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Syed Ahmad Khan setup colleges for people after understanding importance of education. At the same time many reforms were tried by Britishers but all pointed towards 'anglicisation of the masses' rather than a concerted effort to boost literacy & employability. Other schools like Aligarh Muslim School, Shantiniketan etc were setup in the backdrop of freedom struggle.

Post independence, the INC took forward its educational policies to setup colleges like IITs in different parts of India. They were seen as Temples of Modern India by J.L. Nehru. Over time other colleges like AIIMS, JNU, NTS were setup. Private colleges like BITS, St. Stephen's, VIT etc also came onto the scene. Together they dreamt of taking Indian higher education to a new height & challenge the leading institutions & universities across the world. However, all is not so bright

in the system, which is grappling with many issues right from infrastructure, quality of education, teachers & students & other administrative challenges

### ISSUES IN HIGHER EDUCATION :

It is difficult to pinpoint particular aspect which is causing troubles, for the ~~etc~~ issues are multidimensional in nature.

Primary Education is the precursor to & of Higher education. The inefficiencies of primary education are clearly reflected in quality of students in higher education. After the no-detention

policy, 8th class students can't solve 2nd class problems. It is too much to ask him to excel in the cut-throat environment of higher education.

Getting entrance in a quality university is becoming difficult day by day. Students have to sit through various examinations which are



often a source of controversy due to paper leaks or question ambiguities as seen in NEET exams. The number of seats are limited & many states often opt for reserving seats for students within the states thus leading to exclusion of many. Cutoffs in universities are touching nearly 99-100% which increase pressure of students. Coaching industries have sprung up which exploit students & parents for monetary gains.

After admission students face the challenging environment in the colleges. There is a lack of quality infrastructure - both accommodation & for education.

Colleges do not have funds to upgrade the infrastructure.

Educational standards are also falling by the day. Most of the time focus is on rote learning & mere theoretical knowledge. Research element is lacking

& the syllabus is also outdated & not in sync with the industrial demands.

Adding to the misery is the quality of faculty

in the colleges. Best quality gets drained out to foreign universities. Those who stay focus less on research & more on teaching. Many of them engage in off-campus consultancy to earn more. The quality of research is also degrading. There are less number of patents & journals as compared to other countries.

Administrative issues are also present. There is lack of support from state funding. Colleges have to resort to fees hikes which put burden on marginalised students. Faculties also receive less salary & incentives to stay in India, private investment is lacking as well. Government steps to promote inclusive education through affirmative action fails as many seats remain vacant.

### CHALLENGES IN IMPROVING HIGHER EDUCATION

The biggest challenge faced by the government is to balance Primary & <sup>Higher</sup> Secondary education.

Most of the funds are directed in primary education schemes. This gets accentuated by the fact that more students prefer government colleges whereas during primary schooling they go to private schools.

Presence of multiple regulators like UGC, NAAC, AICTE make it difficult to efficiently manage higher education. The standards are falling as a result. Global rankings of Indian universities is also poor which hinders hiring foreign faculty & attracting foreign students.

The number of students have increased multifold but the quality & strength of faculty remains low. It is a challenge to increase the pupil-teacher ratio. The soft infrastructure around the universities & colleges is lacking which disincentivises many interested faculties.

Adding to the challenges is the burgeoning of Engineering colleges as compared to other streams.

As a result : quality of engineering students  
declines & at the same time other streams  
get ignored.

### SCOPE AND POTENTIAL IN INDIA

Despite the plethora of challenges & issues  
there is a huge potential of higher education  
in India, which if fulfilled will bring  
huge economic & intellectual gains to India

There is adequate domestic demand &  
the phase of demographic dividend augurs well  
for the sector. The gains can be exponentially  
multifold if the potential is fully tapped.

As most of the world is now looking  
inwards, specially the policies in the US, there  
is reverse brain drain. The returning faculties  
& students can be incorporated in the system.  
It'll solve dual problem of faculty strength & quality

Advent of new disruptive technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Biotechnology etc provide new fields to study & diversity. The private sector also has huge interests in these fields. A sustainable policy by discussing with appropriate stakeholders will help a lot in achieving the potential.

Schemes like Make in India also provide a scope for vocational education in India. Interested students can be directly given hands on training in industrial equipments rather than forcing them to sit through tiresome theoretical courses.

The government has also boosted its efforts to support the sector with a variety of new schemes, laws & regulations. The National Institute Ranking Framework promotes competition

among the universities. It will help attract students, faculties & investments. Fellowship schemes are launched to promote research in the universities. International faculties are also invited for part-time teaching. Returning Indians are given topps to take up positions in the universities.

New schemes like Institutes of Excellence, & invitation to foreign universities is also being done.

The dream of becoming a global leader is incomplete without achieving intellectual excellence.

The destiny of India can be made only through strengthening the education sector, of which higher education is a vital component. Although there are number of issues & challenges which need to be tackled, the overall trajectory of the sector is in right direction. The initiatives & schemes will take India towards bigger fulfilling the dream.

# 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Content-Knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Visibility of Thesis-Statement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ix) Visibility of Topic Sentence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(x) Novelty-Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(xi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(xii) Legibility- Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Overall Remarks:-

→ Intro - good - can contextualize by highlighting the concerns of Indo-Ch

→ Temporal - good

→ Sectoral content - good well elaborated a explained - you have scope to count on demographic burdens a cooperation for demographic dividend ⇒ cooperation for poverty alleviation, disease a disaster protection etc -

**REMARKS : ESSAY-2**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 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

Temporal - visible

Seed of content - v. good

please count on - HE & Women

Alignment - good  
 HE a Tribal  
 HE a Minorities

Novelty - visible  
 HE a Agriculture  
 farm etc

continuity 2  
 flow - good



# ESSAY *for* IAS

CLASSROOM & TEST SERIES-2019

*Under Personal Guidance of*

## Vikash Ranjan

**Batch  
Starts  
28<sup>th</sup> June**

**1**

Knowledge Matrix Approach

**2**

Consolidation of Concepts & Facts on  
Temporal & Sectoral Scales.

**ONLINE/  
OFFLINE**

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# ESSAY *for* IAS

## Test Series-2019

Under Personal Guidance of  
**Vikash Ranjan**

**21** June  
Batch Starts

### APPROACH

“Write to Learn, Learn to Score”

### OBJECTIVE

Inculcating Writing Competency in Essay for IAS, which is Different from Essay in English, Essay in School and College.

### FEATURES:

**Total Number of Tests- 18**

- Total Number of Class Tests- 6
- Essay –‘Learn to Score’ Discussions\*- 6
- Self Practice Tests- 12
- Personal One to One doubt clearance sessions with Vikash Ranjan sir.
- Focus on developing **Knowledge Matrix** for Essay

Online/  
Offline

Admission  
Open

ONLY  
100  
SEATS

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