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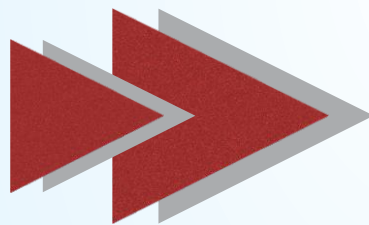
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**ESSAY TEST  
PAPER**

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

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# 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	Bradeep Singh	Attempt No.	1
Date of Exam	12/08/18	Total Marks	/250
Reg. No.	1764	Total Time	3 Hrs
Class Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Class Room	Distance	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Distance	Online	<input 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?

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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.



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Essay Topic : .....

Indian Media a Representative of  
Corporate Interest or fourth Pillar of  
Democracy!

India has completed 70 years of  
a successful Democracy. But what's that  
which has contributed the most in this  
success? Some say, it's Democratic  
values of Indian Society, some say, it's  
the historical tradition and evolution of  
democracy, some say it's the Public aware-  
ness, but I say that It is the Indi-  
an Media which has made the Dem-  
ocracy a success in India. It has helped  
Society imbibe the democratic values by  
acting as a linkage between values and  
Society.

There are 4 pillars of Democra-  
cy i.e., Judiciary, Executive, Legislature  
and Media. It shows the importance  
of media in a democracy. It has the  
power to shape the minds of the  
masses.

Indian Media has successfully

Proven to be the fourth pillar of democracy through Information flow, putting check on state, spreading awareness, Creating Movements, building consensus on issues and integrating the Society. However, with some exceptions, it has also been corporatized and thus shifted its path.

Going back to the history, we find that media had its presence in early days also, though not in the same form as it is today. Ramayana, Mahabharat were the mediums of communication. Kautilya's Arthashastra talked about state & its functions. Though the accessibility was not to all but it spread awareness. In the freedom struggle too, it had its role. The National Movement could never be possible without the press. Whether it's Mahatma Gandhi's Young India, or Raja Ram Mohan Roy's Sambad Kaumudi, it was the press that raised social awareness. Anand Bazar Patrika, Amrit Bazar Patrika, to name a few, exposed the British motives.

After Independence, the Media had the most important responsibility i.e., to spread the democratic values in the newly democratic nation. And it did it well by acting independently of government. However, during emergency, it proved to be a controlled machinery. The then IB Minister L.K. Advani remarked on this, saying that, "you were told to bend, but you started crawling". However, with globalization, its role also changed and new forms of media emerged viz. Social Media, electronic media.

However, the scope of media is not only limited to newspapers, or television channels, it also includes, Books, social networking sites, cinema and even Art is also a medium to express thoughts.

Freedom to express thoughts have been provided in Article 19 of India's constitution. Perhaps our forefathers better understood the importance of freedom to say what one thinks. Freedom of Press Act has also been

enacted to allow free flow of information. Because, it is important to establish democracy in the nations.

Indian media has successfully acted as a linkage between state and people. People need be aware of the happening and the policies of the state. Then only, democracy can function at its best. For instance, Parliamentary proceedings are live today and public can watch their representatives and can judge accordingly. So, it promotes a two-way communication between people and state. Further, it brings prevalent issues at the forefront of the society.

Mass media and social media, both raise the concerns and issues related to public concerns in front of state.

It helps in building public faith in democracy that their voice is being heard. For instance, child trafficking was prevalent in West Bengal, media got eye on this and spread it. State immediately took action and lowered it. Issues are also raised in society to create public view on the topics like communalism, poverty, etc.

It has also been said that Media acts as the Mirror of Society. It truly reflects the status of Society and the fallbacks. Thereby, it helps the Public as well as State to correct the shortcomings. Prevailing Casteism, untouchability, Temple entry issue raised by Media shows the Social Status of Society. State acts as per the inputs provided by Media too. Thus, it strengthens the democratic character of Society.

For a democracy and thus state to succeed, it is important that the laws and Mechanisms enacted to better the Society, reaches to the masses. Media acts as a communication tool and successfully spreads legal awareness. For example → The recent amendments in the SCST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was transmitted to the masses and even illiterate ones. This shows the quintessential Role of Media in the functioning of Social Democracy.



Moseoney, Media has compelled the Political mechanism to be corrected. Today, political parties field mostly clean and honest candidates. And even Public has been made aware and Public wisely decides upon their vote. Media has caused Social awareness which rejects corrupt politics. It acts as sanitizing mechanism to justify the cause of democracy. Social Media has provided an additional impetus to its Role.

Social Media has emerged as a tool of Governance as well as Governance Redressal. Today, Government is using twitter to solve the problems of common citizens. For instance, Ministry of External Affairs & Railways resolves the problems within minutes. Public can track the performance of the concerned ministers on the websites. Further, Public views is sought on every legislation through the tools such as People's Legislative Research (PLR). But the Role of Media is not only limited to governance, it is also

the most crucial element of Democratic movements.

Public Resentment and Dissent is expressed through Movement shaped by Media.

When Democracy fails to address the issues of Public, it causes dissent which further causes dissent.

But for movement to succeed, it is important that its objectives are clear in the minds of people. This task is successfully done by Media.

For example → Anna Movement for Lokpal in 2011 was made possible only through the awareness created by Media.

The fourth pillar, namely, acted as the pillar and democracy i.e. people had the victory.

Lastly, It Integrates the Society and yields it into a nation which is significant for the existence of democracy.

India is a diverse country and its critic has predicted for balkanisation of democratic India.

But Media, through providing avenue for releasing the dissent and frustration, providing voice to every one successfully.

Integrates the nation. Thus, Democracy's existence in India is based on the pillar i.e., Media.

Indian Media has successfully transformed the society into a democratic society, however with some notable deviations. It has also raised the concerns like Paid Media, Corporatization of Media, Run behind TRP, Glorification of criminals, & increasing political influence

Firstly, Media today shows the news for which it is paid most. Political Parties, Corporate houses take advantage of it and further its interest. Media houses are mostly owned by big corporate houses and therefore, it becomes convenient for them. Public and Democratic concerns are held on corner side.

Secondly, Corporatization of Media i.e., ownership, influence and interest of only corporates are promoted. Half the time as news channels, half the

Space of Newspapers, the official sites of media houses are filled with advertisements. Today, Journalists are found in the newsroom in the day and in corporate parties in night. Issues and content are decided by the Business houses.

Thirdly, Rapid run behind TRP has sidelined the core issues of democracy.

Today, Cricket is more important than poverty because TRP is not gained in the later. 'Saas-baas serials' are more important than the prevailing values in the society. Glorification of hyper realities is at all time high. This is a threat to Democracy.

Fourthly, Newspapers, Newschannels, Social media unknowingly glorifies the criminal activities. For instance Dancing MLAs with Gun, life of politicians in Prison are given more coverage than the movements like Bachpan Bachao Andolan which is shaping the democracy among childrens. This also

needs an overhaul.

If challenges are complex, then solutions should also be transformative. The Media need to be **DEMOCRATIC MEDIA**. Then only, it will be able to stand true to its meaning i.e., fourth pillar. For this, sensitisation of Media personnels towards social issues, promoting Journalism ethics, changing the Public Demand, Separation of Media from Corporates → Community owned Media through public funding and enacting proper Regulations too, is the need of the hour.

Indian Media has been the Corner stone of Democracy in India. It has always protected the society from Dictatorial Tendencies of leaders But today it needs a complete overhaul. Global Experiences shows us that where the Press is free, the country is prosperous. we also need to imbibe the importance of Media in Democracy and make it truly democratic.

As Ravindra Nath Tagore says.

"where the mind is without fear  
where knowledge is free, where words  
come out from the depth of truth,

into that freedom of heaven, My  
father, let my country awake"

Essay Topic : .....

Higher Education & its issues, challenges, potential and scope in India.

Dinesh is a 17 year old boy from the Banda District of Uttar Pradesh. His father admitted him in Government school at the age of 6 but as he became 14, due to improper facilities in school, lack of financial avenue for higher education and absence of incentives of higher education such as Employment & placement, his father dropped him out of school. And Dinesh joined his father in farming.

It is a paradox that as India aims to solve its Demographic Divide and, its population is still unable to get quality education. Dinesh is present in every village, in every district of India. This calls for a careful analysis of the status of higher Education in India.

Higher Education is the education attained after the class 8<sup>th</sup> and

goes on till the student studies i.e.,  
 University, Ph.D, D.Lit, etc.

Higher Education has the huge  
 Economic, Political, Social and Human  
 Development Potential<sup>and scope</sup> but it faces  
 several issues and challenges as well  
 which needs a thorough examination.

Going back to history, Education  
 has always been at the centre  
 of Indian Society. In Vedic Age,  
 Gurukul System was prevalent  
 which promoted equality through  
 Gurur-shishya Parampara. But  
 with advent of Caste and social  
 rigidities, some sections were deprived  
 of educational opportunities. Although  
 educational systems kept progressing.  
 India gave the world the first  
 university - Takshila University.

Middle Ages saw rise of Religious  
 Education in the form of Madrasas.

But the transformative change  
 came with the arrival of Britishers.  
 Macaulay Minute rejected the Vernacular  
 Education and promoted colonial  
 form. They introduced the three-tier

Systems of Education → i.e. Primary,  
Secondary and university level.

After Independence came various initiatives and schemes, Education Policies but the status at ground remained same. Although, Primary Education was focused upon, and it yielded results but Higher Education remained a dream. Higher Education's status in India is attributed to various Issues and challenges.

Higher Education faces various issues in the form of Dropout Rates, Privatization of Education, No Retention Policy, Administrative illnesses, Inter-state disparities & facilities in Government schools and Rural-Urban Divide.

Firstly, Dropout Rates after class 8 is very high among students.

Due to Government's focus on Primary Education, Higher Education has lesser incentives. Article 21A promotes Educa



cation of child, DPSP does the same, Article  
 51A makes the fundamental duty for  
 parents to send their children aged  
 between 6-14 years to schools. Right  
 to Education grants the Right <sup>more</sup> to  
 Primary Education, ASER Report reve-  
 aled that 60% Enrolment rate is  
98% in Primary Education but 55%  
 Dropout is in higher education.

Further, Privatization of Educatio  
n has created a divide in the  
 population. The private schools suck  
 the blood of parents in the form  
 of unbearable fees. Also, More  
Privatization has caused lesser govern-  
 ment's role in education and this  
 is the reason of exclusion of poor  
 students.

No Detention Policy is also a major  
 issue which has been debated rigoro-  
 usly. Recently, Government gave the  
 states the autonomy to decide upon  
 it. Till now, there has not been  
 any bar on the education till class

gth and this has caused moral hazard  
of and disincentives for students.

Administrative inefficiency, is another  
or cause of the challenges to higher  
Education. Corruption is prevalent in  
Mid-day Meal, Government school's  
facilities are not up to the mark,  
Teacher's Recruitment is not done reg-  
ularly and properly, and all these  
lead to greater dropout.

Moreover, Inter-state disparities  
as well as Regional inequalities have  
also been the factors behind the linger-  
ing higher education. States like Maha-  
rashtra, Tamil Nadu have far more  
resources than the states like Bihar  
and Jharkhand. For Instance, Kerala's  
Literacy Rate is <sup>nearly</sup> 100% while Bihar's  
is 65%. - This spells out the hard  
reality.

Also, the Rural-Urban Divide  
within states and regions cause the

Mid-day  
Meal  
schemes  
&  
M.E  
?

deprivations of education. Urban areas have more schools, with better facilities and resources and greater accessibility. But the failure of government in providing education to all has widened the gap.

Higher Education also faces challenges in the form of Technological Inequalities, Social boundaries, financial crunch, Regulatory Mechanisms, and lack of Political will.

Technology has today the major role to play. It can bridge the gap between Rural and Urban Areas through the use of ICT. Online classes, Repository of information as Internet, Digitization of Books, etc. have not been penetrated into Indian Education. It remains a traditional system with focus on physical Interface more.

Also, Research & Development in the technical fields have not been successfully promoted, we have fewer.

Universities in Top rankings in Global list. Not even a single university has been able to touch the mark of 200. China has more than 40 universities in the list. Adequate focus has not been given.

Focus is more on Rot Learning which is making machines rather than learned individual. Practical Education has not been the concern of India's Education system.

Moseover, Social bondations have hindered the growth of learning among individuals. Caste Rigidities and Practices like Untouchability are prevalent today also. For instance, it has been in the news that parents of higher caste students demand the cook in the school to be of higher caste. The system needs Social transformation today.

Financial crunch of the state is also one of the factors creating backwardness in higher education. Government needs funds to build Infrastructure

chance to enhance the quality of education

But, Higher Education System has huge potentials <sup>and scope</sup> in India namely. Social, economic, political, and human development.

Socially, It has the ability to promote the social mobility among lower castes & classes and providing equality of opportunity to all. It leads to women empowerment like we have Chanda Zaveri as the millibaire women. It removes the caste barriers and promotes ethical values in the society.

Economically, Higher Education provides avenues of employment and financial upliftment of individual. It has a multiples effect on the society as a whole and uplifts the lower rungs.

Politically, it gives voice to the excluded and suppressed people to come out and have their representation

Potentials  
Scope

in democracy. It enlightens the individuals which help them to enjoy their political rights to the fullest.

Also, Higher Education secures overall human development by inculcating moral principles, etiquettes, ethical standards and most importantly it converts human into human resource. Therefore, Higher Education has an important role to play in reaping the demographic dividend of countries.

Therefore, to promote the potential of Higher Education, Government has taken following measures as the tool to upgrade the system.

Right To Education Act, 2009 provides free education, text book, dress with the promise to ensure 3T → i.e., Tiffin through Mid Day Meal, Teachers through Teacher Eligibility Test and Toilet through Infrastructure.

'Operation Blackboard' has been



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Indian Media

social

→ fourth pillar of democracy → why  
① → Politically → Given the voice to people → express dissent

Constitution  
→ Freedom of Speech & Exp

② Socially → ~~formation~~ awareness  
① Mirror of society in which people see themselves

Censor

① → Constitutional Freedom of Speech & Expression  
Corporate Interest →

Political Influence

① → Corporate houses are running and controlling the media

Social

② → Paid Media →

Emergency

→ you were told to bend but you started ~~creeping~~ crawling

State controlled media can not shape

Higher Education Introduction → Akash he completed but as he attained the age of 16, on history → Dictionary has been focus and slight has been because the local statement → Janta + is needed  
Structure → Thesis → has transformed the Indian democratic landscape

Emergency → crawling

M. G. Ranjith → Modern history → J. L. Nehru → National →

To conclude, Higher Education has the power to empower the powerless. It has immense potential to benefit all aspects and spheres of society provided it is built with greater care. The aim of India's Higher Education should be the knowledge, not of facts, but of values, and also empower every Dinesh to achieve his endeavors. As a wise man once said "Education is the best weapon you can use to change the world."

Give Quote added to H.F.

not education

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Essay Topic : .....

Higher Education Commission of India has been constituted to replace University Grants Commission to allow better regulation. It has been given the regulative powers and granting powers have been separated.

Further schemes like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, Padhe Bharat, Badhe Bharat, Institutions of Eminence to create Global Institutions in India have been launched to strengthen the higher education system in India. National Education Policy has been launched to recommend measures such as Teacher Licensing, Licence evaluation, increasing the expenditure from 1.5% to 2.5% of GDP, etc.

Further Higher Education can be strengthened through Universalisation, localisation of education, Universalisation or to promote education for all and localisation to provide education as per the local needs. Indian Education Services can be created to have better Administration.

68 ±

Legibility = Score for  
Improvement

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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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 Remark:-

- Intro - Good; Also define term Media & mention some modes of media.
- Temporal - visible
- Sectoral - Good
- Content - Good. Also mention some measures taken to ensure ethical & biasless functioning of Indian media. Also discuss challenges faced by Indian media.
- Suggestions = Good.
- Paragraph = Reflect topic sentence in paras.
- Conclusion = Good but reflect topic sentence in Conclusion also.

67 I

Legibility - Needs Improvement

**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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 Remark:-**

Note: Please use word limits to complete essay in given space.

Intro - Good; Define H.E appropriately & mention scenario of H.E in India (Quality & Quantity wise)

Temporal - visible

Sectoral - Good to Satisfactory. Add more spheres to discuss scope of H.E in India

Content = Good; Mention more relevant initiatives to promote H.E in India. Give your suggestions also.

Alignment = Good. Topic sentence = visible

Conclusion = Good to Satisfactory



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