



ESSAY

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|-------------------|---------------|-------|------------|
| Name Of Candidate | MANAN AGARWAL | | |
| Roll No. | 19100 82934 | Date: | 07/09/2022 |

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

| INDEX TABLE | | | INSTRUCTION |
|--|------------|----------------|---|
| Q. No. | Max. Marks | Marks Obtained | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. 2. There are TWO Sections. Each Section has MULTIPLE topics printed in English & Hindi. You have to write on 1 topic from Each part 3. One question in each part is compulsory. 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. 5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> |
| Q.1 | | | |
| Q.2 | | | |
| Total: | 250 | | |
| Evaluator's Discretion: | | | |
| Total Marks: | | | For Student Only |
| | | | Start Time 09:00 AM |
| | | | End Time 12:00 PM |
| | | | Mode Of Examination: Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. | | | For Office Use Only |
| | | | ECN CODE: |
| | | | EG: |
| | | | Evaluation Date: |

MARKING SCHEME

| <i>Parameter/Criteria</i> | <i>Aspects Considered</i> | <i>Total Marks</i> | <i>Essay 1</i> | <i>Essay 2</i> |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Basic Format</i> | Introduction + Conclusion | 10 | | |
| | Body | 15 | | |
| <i>Content</i> | Data/Facts/Interpretation/Analysis | 25 | | |
| <i>Organisation</i> | Flow of ideas/ Absence of Deviation from the topic | 25 | | |
| <i>Language Skills</i> | Punctuation/Grammar/Sentence Formation/Spellings | 25 | | |
| <i>Examiner's Discretion</i> | Perception/ Innovation/ Engaging | 25 | | |

| <i>Parameters</i> | <i>Very Good</i> | <i>Good</i> | <i>Average</i> | <i>Poor</i> |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| <i>Coherence</i> | | | | |
| <i>Language</i> | | | | |
| <i>Handwriting</i> | | | | |
| <i>Pre-writing</i> | | | | |

| <i>Very Good</i> | <i>Good</i> | <i>Average</i> |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 120 and above | 100-120 | Below 100 |

SECTION - A

1. Happiness is nothing more than good health and a bad memory.

प्रसन्नता अच्छे स्वास्थ्य और बुरी याददाश्त से ज्यादा कुछ नहीं है।

2. One can evade reality but one cannot evade consequences of evading reality.

कोई वास्तविकता से बच सकता है लेकिन वास्तविकता से बचने के परिणामों से नहीं बच सकता।

3. Civilization begins with order, grows with liberty and dies with chaos.

सभ्यता व्यवस्था से शुरू होती है, स्वतंत्रता के साथ बढ़ती है और अराजकता से मर जाती है।

4. Listen with curiosity, speak with honesty, act with integrity.

जिज्ञासा से सुनें, ईमानदारी से बोलें, सत्यनिष्ठा से कार्य करें।

1. HAPPINESS IS NOTHING MORE THAN GOOD
HEALTH AND A BAD MEMORY

As Rizwan walked up to the post-match presentation ceremony, his teammates and opponents applauded in respect and awe. The 18-year long career in international cricket had seen Rizwan go from an overnight success to being tagged as a betrayee ("Gaddar") for alleged betting links.

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He fought his battles both in the courtroom and on field to exonerate himself.

After getting the clean chit, he made his comeback with renewed passion. He had shattered old world records and secured his place in history. Even at 38, he looked fitter than his younger teammates.

The loud cheer from the crowd on his final match indicated his place in their hearts.

When the presenter asked, "After a long journey which knock ^{most} ~~what~~ makes you happy?", Rizwan replied with his usual calm smile, "Happiness is nothing more than good health and bad memory."

Happiness has different meanings to different people. To some it may be joy, or pleasure or even contentment and satisfaction. To others it may be a feeling

of bliss derived out of ignorance as it makes them go care-free. However, all would agree that good health and bad memory is a basic constituent of happiness.

By good health, we mean absence of disease or injury as well as physical, social and emotional well-being. It leads to absence of bodily pain and suffering. It promotes full utilization of individual's potential and ability to express oneself in the way they like.

By bad memory, we mean not remembering our past tragedies or ill experiences. It helps us focus on the good part of our life and forget the painful part. For example, Rizwan's bad memory of

distrust by his countrymen. They may have called him names but he chooses not to remember it. Similarly, not making notes of a friend's unkept promise helps sustain the friendship. As it is said that when a friend does something bad make note of it in sand while when they do good, note it in stone.

Through combination of good health and bad memory, we can ensure a tension-free mind. Infact, it is key to achieving state of mindfulness, that is, living in the present not worrying about the past or future. It helps us focus our energies on the task at hand without worrying too much about

what may happen or what had happened earlier.

Further, good health and lead memory also imply appreciating what we have rather than scribbling about what we lost. For example, a citizen of United States may not appreciate the liberty and freedom enjoyed ^{by her}, which is craved for by someone in Afghanistan.

In the present age of rising materialism and mindless quest for wealth, this philosophy holds immense significance. The idea of retiring at 40 and till then working very hard may not yield happiness. It may lead to physical injury, mental stress or social isolation. We need to balance our

work with good health to stay happy.

Moreover, the present age is also marked by a sense of transactionalism.

We do to others as they may have done to us. For example, India-US trade relations under ^{former} US President Trump. This sense of paying back in the same coin is mutually destructive as "an eye for an eye will make the whole world blind." So, need to develop "bad memory" of and avoid transactionalism.

It also leads ^{us} to feeling of revenge and retribution, especially in the criminal justice system. The idea of capital punishment needs to be looked at with a "bad memory" to ensure societal happiness and respect for human rights.

We now come to question of developing these qualities of good health and had memory to stay happy. The key to good health lies in our habits.

Be it the habit of eating fruits, taking stairs instead of lift, avoiding junk

food, ~~eating~~ ^{drinking} plenty of water, etc are key

to good physical health. Good mental health

is developed from a sense of detachment

from the fruits of our actions (Nishkama Karma).

A "had memory" of filtering out the bad out of life requires looking at the broad picture rather than the nitty-gritties.

A sense of faith in Theory of Karma also assures that good will happen to us if we perform good deeds. Also a sense ~~and avoid~~ that we

all go through ups and downs in our life and a memory of past failure should not be allowed to define our future.

Going beyond good health and ^a bad memory, there are also views of happiness. For example, Gandhiji said, "Happiness is when what you think, what you say and what you do are in perfect harmony". This implies that consistency of character and integrity leads to peace of mind and guilt-free conscience thus assuring happiness.

Aristotle has equated happiness with intellectual pleasure and wisdom. He says the quest for knowledge and application and understanding of the same

would lead to happiness. This would imply that happiness is something more than just good health and a bad memory.

Also, it is possible that ignorance of a bad memory may deny us the sense of proportionality in our social interactions. We may forget the good deeds done by a close friend and not appreciate his loyalty. We may also forget an act of fraud done by a scamster and get repeatedly caught. We may fail to repay debt due to a bad memory hampering our social image.

It is also important that as part of life's journey, we keep learning from our mistakes. This needs us to have a good memory. A bad memory may lead us to committing same mistakes again and again.

This may deny us happiness in the long-run due to economic, social and mental impacts.

It is also believed that happiness is not the destination rather it is a journey. Happiness is in the struggles of life and that is why Jefferson used the phrase "pursuit of happiness." By merely looking at good health and a bad memory we may be avoiding true form of happiness.

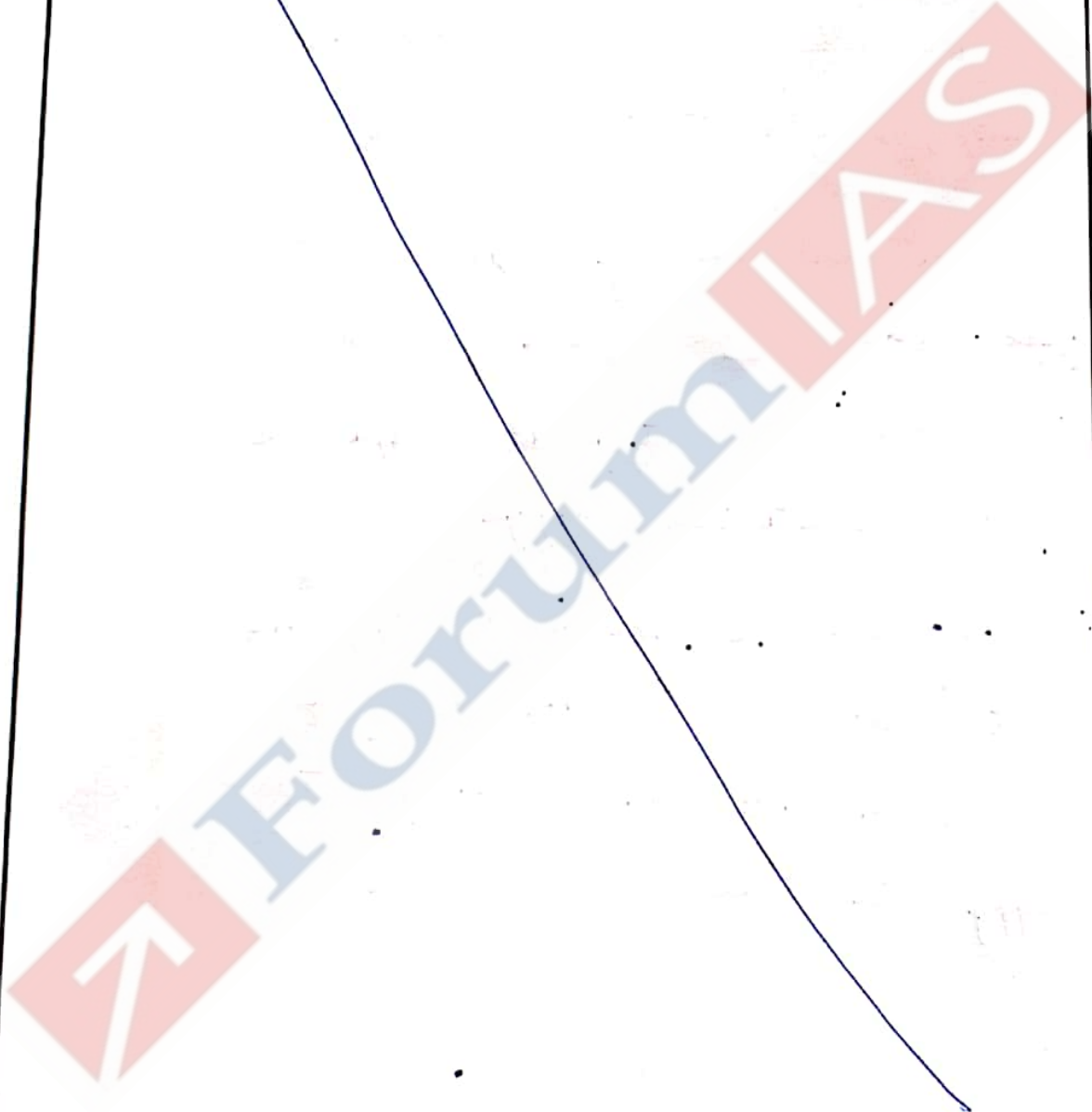
Having looked at various dimensions of happiness, it is clear that a single definition of happiness does not suffice. There are various interpretations as per the context. While good health and a bad memory

certainly contribute to happiness and for some it may mean all the happiness there is. It is also possible to be happy even without good health if we appreciate what we have - our loved ones, our material possessions, etc.

A bad memory helps us to ignore ~~past~~ past evil and only focus on the immediate moment. It helps us lighten the historical baggage.

Therefore as shown by Rizwan, we must take a broader view of things and count our blessings to stay happy in life.

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ROUGH

Happiness
bliss
contentment
satisfaction
pleasure

Good Health
|
absence of disease, pain
physical - functionality
emotional - access, w/s, reg
mental
↓
state of mind
free of stress, anxiety, ~~pressure~~ tension
mindfulness

Bad memory
|
of past failures
ill experiences, tragedies
promises unkept
betrayed by loved ones
avoid transactional
not cry over
appreciate what we have rather not to
gratitude

H. is in the myth
↑
Cauter-View
↓
a self-centred opinion

bad M ≠ proportionality; remember good deeds, ~~delete~~ owed to find
also derived from hard work, success after failure, need to learn from past mistakes
service of o/s. (MKG)
wisdom (Aristotle)

Why are these imp. in present? steps
↳ mindless pursuit of wealth
↳ habit of taking revenge

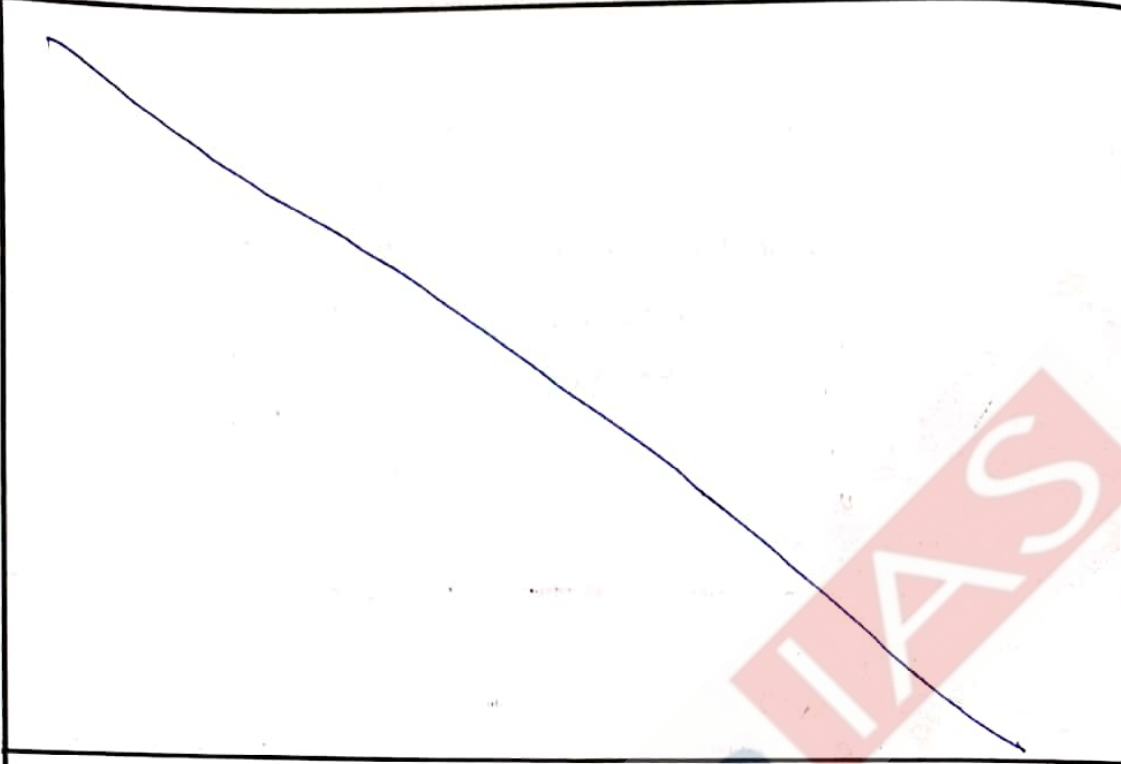
develop sense of detachment
look at broad picture
avoid day-to-day worries

Why is "H" imp.?
↳ drive action
↳ stay motivated
↳ ultimate aim of life

"Ignorance is bliss"
"Count your blessings"
"We suffer more in imagination"

How to develop qualities?
↳ habits → good health
↳ diet; social co.; books

Concln: Middle Path a Golden Mean b/w pleasure { good h. } and pain { bad m. }
(Buddha) (A.)
↳ struggles
↳ trials & tribulations



Feedback

Feedback to be provided in terms of (1) Introduction (2) Sentence Constructions (3) Paragraph Formation (4) Legibility (5) Deviation from Topic (6) Coverage of dimensions (7) Simplicity / ease of reading

SECTION - B

1. Science gathers knowledge faster than society gathers wisdom.

समाज द्वारा संग्रहण किए गए बुद्धिमत्ता की तुलना में विज्ञान ज्ञान का संग्रहण तीव्र गति से करता है।

2. Energy drives economies and sustains societies.

ऊर्जा अर्थव्यवस्थाओं को संचालित करती है और समाजों को बनाए रखती है।

3. Those who wish to reap the blessings of liberty must undergo the fatigues of supporting it.

जो लोग स्वाधीनता के आशीर्वाद का फल भोगना चाहते हैं, उन्हें इसका समर्थन करने की थकान से गुजरना होगा।

4. Research is formalised curiosity and creation of new knowledge.

अनुसंधान औपचारिक जिज्ञासा और नए ज्ञान का सृजन है।

2. ENERGY DRIVES ECONOMIES AND SUSTAINS SOCIETIES.

As Ram stepped out of the car, he could not believe his eyes. The village he had left 12 years ago had changed so much. Back then, the village remained out of touch of national electricity grid. 5 years ago, as part of rural electrification, his village saw the power of

energy.

Since then, farmers had set up irrigation tubewells, cold storage infrastructure and access to e-NAM. (National Agricultural Market). The primary health centre (PHC) was upgraded into state-of-the-art health and wellness centre with modern diagnostics and treatment. The cottage industry was now mechanised generating jobs for the village youth. The village school now boasted of digital classrooms, adequate lighting and ventilation systems and a 24-hour library. Seeing this, Ram said to himself how energy drives economics and sustains societies.

In this essay, we will discuss the various forms of energy, how they

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drive economics, sustain societies, present challenges, some of government steps and the way forward.

Of the many forms of energy, one is electricity. It can be derived from combustion of fossil fuels - coal, petrol, diesel, natural gas, etc. or from renewable sources - solar, wind, hydropower, biomass, etc. It can also be generated from the nuclear energy in radioactive fuel like uranium, plutonium, etc.

Other forms of energy include the energy of human body, mind and soul. Its manifestation is visible in our thoughts, actions, ambitions, etc. The progress of human race is largely attributed to this human energy that has helped

us go from the bottom of the oceans to the far points in the Universe.

Ever since the invention of the steam engine by James Watt in the 18th century, energy has played key role in driving economy. Be it the ~~invention~~ of Railways, or the extraction of coal from deeper mines or the swift sailing ships.

The energy trapped in coal ushered in the 1st Industrial Revolution.

It drove economies of the European countries that produced much more goods at a scale never seen before. It sustained the societies by providing them cheaper industrial goods such as textiles. It also led to fast rapid imperialism

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witnessed in the 19th centuries, growth of slave trade and exploitation of colonies.

The 2nd Industrial Revolution of early 20th century introduced electricity to humans, along with internal combustion engines. Automobiles, such as Ford-T, replaced the horse-chariot on the road.

Soon, the Wright brothers would ensure humans could fly as well. Further, space travel became a reality by the middle of 20th century with Yuri Gagarin as first man to space.

This led to greater inter-connect
edness of global economies and society due to faster means of transport and communication.

World trade, finance, investment, grew to unprecedented levels. The world witnessed a rise in the MNC culture with new jobs

such as BPO (Business Process Outsourcing), IT sector, Knowledge Process Outsourcing, etc.

While quality of life in developing economies improved due to poverty alleviation and creation of jobs, their societies witnessed new trends of globalisation.

There was homogenization of culture in the form of McDonaldization, use of English language, greater prevalence of Western movies, etc. New social values of individualism, over collectivism, risk-taking, etc. have emerged.

At national level, ~~At~~ the developments in the energy sector are crucial to driving national economies. Be it the use of mechanized agriculture through cheap fuel for harvesting, irrigation, pesticides spray by drones, etc.

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Or the development of industries that derive investment and create jobs, from basic industries like iron and steel to light industries like clothing, paints, etc

The sustenance of societies is closely linked with availability of energy. For example, use of firewood to cook has now been replaced with LPG as cooking fuel. This saves precious time and labour of women in gathering wood besides being safer for lungs.

The invention of electric pumps has saved the effort of collecting water from wells, river or handpumps. This has also improved access to clean drinking water leading to socio-economic benefits.

The access to energy is also crucial for improving learning outcomes

as noted by a NITI Aayog report. It helps improve children attention in classroom due to better lighting and ventilation. Also, allows use of audio-visual aid for better understanding.

Energy also helps sustain health of societies. It allows use of modern equipment for check-up, cold-chain for immunisation program, functioning of ICUs, sterilisation machines, etc. Mental health is improved by better comfort level due to cooling or heating with energy.

The proliferation of renewable energy such as solar, wind, hydel has led to remarkable changes in economy and society. While schemes like Rooftop Solar and PM-KUSUM has helped promote

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access to energy even in remote locations, the development of cheap hydro power is aiding industrial activity in Himalayan states.

It is also pertinent to note some of the destructive forms of energy as well. The forest fires, thunderstorms, landslides, supercyclones, tornadoes are all forms of natural energy that may have devastating impact of economies and society. Nature's fury was witnessed in the Kedarnath floods (2013) as well as Nepal Earthquake (2015).

At the level of Universe, the formation of blackholes, supernovae, stars and galaxies are also different manifestations of energy. Even these are crucial since most of the rare earth minerals like neodymium that power our economies today have their origins

in one of these supernova.

The proliferation of energy and its wide-spread usage has created some challenges for humanity as well. The burning of fossil fuels has increased the concentration of carbon dioxide from 280 ppm (1850) to 420 ppm (2020) as per IPCC. This has led to warming of the Earth and associated consequences.

The access to energy itself is unequal with many developing countries facing shortages of energy ~~and~~ as developed ones use it extravagantly. This has led to "energy poverty" in world.

Further, in India, the highly subsidised supply of electricity to domestic and agricultural consumers has led to

ailing financial health of electricity distribution companies with total debt of over ₹ 4 lakh crore in India. This raises questions over fiscal sustainability of energy access for all.

The Government of India is cognizant of the dual challenges of ecological and financial sustainability of clean energy in India. Therefore it has launched initiatives like Green Grid Initiative - One Sun One World One Grid - to promote global energy security in clean and affordable manner. Further, recent step to revamp debt burden of discoms has been taken.

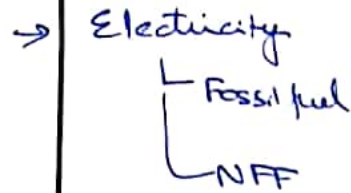
Going forward, there is need to develop solar energy as the "third crop" of farmers to realize the

mission of "Annadata to Urjadata" (farmer to energy-giver). There is huge potential in new forms of energy like hydrogen energy, methanol and ethanol from food waste, conversion of stubble residue into biofuel, etc. The steps to promote electric vehicles (EVs) must be continued to drive the economy forward in a sustainable and green manner in line with SDG 7 on access to clean, reliable and affordable energy.

As Ram realized, the power of energy is huge, it is upto us how we tap it and utilise it.

ROUGH

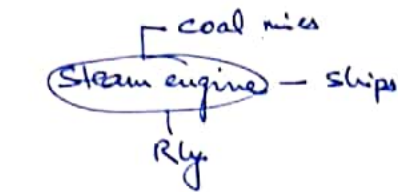
Energy



→ Individual

→ Power of masses

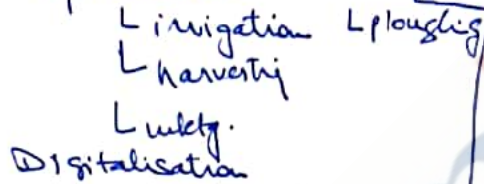
drives economies



Industries



Agriculture



Biomass



FF. → Coal
petrol, diesel
LNG, CNG
crude oil

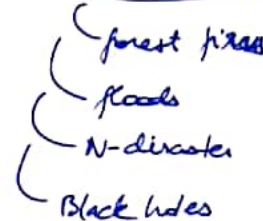
Govt Steps

SAUBHAGYA

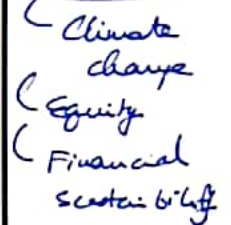
Roof Top Solar
OSOWDG, ISA
PM KUSUM



Destructive



Challenges



Way Forward

"Solar as third crop"

"Stability → fuel"

H₂ Energy
Methanol
Etc

Feedback

Feedback to be provided in terms of (1) Introduction (2) Sentence Constructions (3) Paragraph Formation (4) Legibility (5) Deviation from Topic (6) Coverage of dimensions (7) Simplicity / ease of reading