

ForumIAS

ESSAY

Name Of Candidate Mukul Jamloki

Roll No.

Date:

08-09-2022

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

| INDEX TABLE | | | INSTRUCTION |
|---------------------|------------|----------------|---|
| Q. No. | Max. Marks | Marks Obtained | <p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWO Sections. Each Section has MULTIPLE topics printed in English. You have to write on 1 topic from Each part</p> <p>3. One question in each part is compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> |
| Q.1 | | | |
| Q.2 | | | |
| Total Marks: | | | |
| Remarks: | | | <p>For Student Only</p> <p>Start Time 5 PM</p> <p>End Time 8 PM</p> <p>Mode Of Examination: Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>For Office Use Only</p> <p>ECN CODE: EG: Evaluation Date:</p> |

**SECTION - A**

1/ Patience, persistence, and perspiration make an unbeatable combination for success.

धैर्य, लगन और कठोर परिश्रम सफलता के लिए एक अपराजेय मेल बनाते हैं।

2. Knowing others is intelligence, knowing oneself is true wisdom.

दूसरों को जानना बुद्धिमत्ता है, स्वयं को जानना सच्चा ज्ञान है।

“Success is 1% inspiration, 99% perspiration.”

— Thomas A. Edison

On a winter evening in 2003 in Barcelona (Spain), a young man of 16 made his senior team debut for his football club. He could dribble past his opponents with such ease and could win the ball in the blink of an eye, so much so that he was instantly ~~compared~~ compared to his compatriot Diego Maradona. The comparisons didn't stop, and the young man became an overnight success. However, he didn't accept this tag and instead questioned the possibility of someone achieving what he had done, simply overnight.

This young man was Lionel Messi who went on to achieve every possible piece of silverware in football club competitions. He made one sit up and take notice of the hours and years of patience, persistence and perspiration that had gone into achieving and becoming what he was, before being billed an 'overnight success'. However, this same gentleman failed to replicate his form and ability in national colors, leading to personal disappointments and perceived national shame and humiliation.

Therefore one must realise that "patience, persistence and perspiration improve and enhance the process, which if luck permits, certainly leads to success." In this essay, one shall first understand the actual meaning of patience, persistence and perspiration, and success itself. Subsequently, one shall observe that a combination of these qualities may still lead to failures. One shall understand how to inculcate these qualities in today's era among people.

History gives us the earliest lessons on the significance of patience, persistence and perspiration. The Great Wall of China and the Pyramids of Giza are an example of the same. The former helped to secure the Chinese kingdom against the foreign invasions while the latter qualifies as one of the most impeccable demonstrations of the limit of human endeavour. At the same time in India, the Mauryan Empire came up with the patience, persistence and perspiration of countless individuals. It unified India but after 150 years of glorious rule, eventually succumbed.

What's patience?

The Holy Bible describes patience as one of the most important attitudes that elevates the stature of human being as compared to any other species on this earth. Patience gives one an ability to absorb any pressure or allurements, and not act in a haste. Patience not just enhances the decision-making ability but also ensures one doesn't regret

that decision later. For example, Bismarck faced several obstacles in the process of the German unification such as Austria, France, Britain, etc. Instead of going all in, he tackled every opponent patiently when he was having the resources for the challenge, and ultimately succeeded by displaying patience at the most critical junctures.

Patience also means being aware to agitation or allurements and stick to one's pre-decided plan of action. Patience requires and asks for strict adherence to ~~one's~~ one's principles.

For ~~examples~~ example, Gandhiji faced a tough choice during the national movement over the question of ~~non~~ violence. He stayed firm on his principle of 'satyagraha' and 'ahimsa'. Eventually when he realised that the situation demanded it, became ambivalent towards violence during the Quit India Movement of 1942-44. The patience of Gandhiji made the movement a huge success in the long run.

Patience is an essential behavior trait that indicates high moral character. It's particularly helpful in dealing with people around us and improve our interpersonal relations. It's one of the hallmarks of an individual having high emotional intelligence. Sachin and Binny Bansal initially didn't get many takers for their idea of an Indian e-commerce venture. But they stayed patient, didn't lose hope and tried to connect with a number of venture capitalists. Their efforts finally succeeded as they founded in Flipkart Inc.

The case for persistence

Persistence is a moral quality that motivates one to continue making efforts inspite of failures and setbacks. It tries to detach the efforts from the results of the effort. For example, Lord Krishna in the Mahabharate asked Arjuna to fight the war without thinking about the outcomes of the war. Thinking about the outcomes only clouds the view and decision-making of the individual. Persistence eventually helped Arjuna succeed.

Persistence enables an individual to take a long term view and call on a subject as opposed to a short-term decision. Hence, it privileges wisdom over intelligence. For example, during the American Civil War, the US President Abraham Lincoln was persistent in his efforts to unify the nation, with or without the emancipation of ~~that~~ African-American slaves. Despite initial setbacks, his efforts finally bore fruit when he could actually defeat the Confederacy and also emancipate the slaves.

Similarly, persistence leads to gradual but eventual accomplishment of one's goals. There might be situations when all might seem to be lost, but only persistence guides one to enlightenment. India's Covid-19 vaccination campaign is an example of this. Starting on 16th January 2021, going through the deadly second wave & subsequent multiple waves, it succeeded in making 200 crore-plus vaccinations within 20 months from launch, thanks to persistence.

How does perspiration fit into the picture?

Perspiration is an aspect of moral quality that inspires one to put in human endeavour to progress. It relies overwhelmingly on effort, and shedding one's blood and sweat. For example, India on independence found itself grappling with a shortage of electricity and water for surface irrigation. It was at this time that projects such as the Bhakra Nangal and the Damodar Valley came up as Temples of Modern India, that took the perspiration of hundreds of engineers and workers to resolve India's crunch problems.

Perspiration also involves putting in efforts till the very last moment and not taking a break even in the most adverse circumstances. For example, the Odisha State Disaster Response Force made the most dedicated efforts to reduce any casualties from the cyclone Fani in 2019. It was their perspiration that bore fruit when not even a single life was lost to the cyclone which was the most powerful since the 1999 super cyclone.

What does success encompass?

Success is both an event and a process, and its definition varies from individual to individual and across situations, cultures and surroundings. For example, getting admission into an IIT might be a mark of success for an urban-living student while for a rural student, getting admission into any government engineering college might be a success. Similarly, for any rural student, like the CAG of India, the definition of success varies. A CBI enquiry on its report may be a success for it, while members of the PAC asking tough questions of the Executive might also be counted as its success.

When it comes to a society, then success might mean the increase in female labour force participation or the decrease in child malnutrition. For a society, in essence, the entire gamut of socioeconomic justice constitutes the definition of success. However, for a nation, the definition of success might be

different. For example in India, the affirmative action for the SCs and STs, in conjunction with the steps taken to secure their dignity and freedom such as the Prevention of Atrocities Act (1989) constitute success. This is because through this instrument it's able to uphold the provisions in the Preamble about upholding equality of status and opportunity.

What else is needed to succeed?

The Bhagwad Gita asks humans to work without the expectation of a reward. Hence the combination of patience, persistence and ~~perseps~~ persepiration may also fail if the situation isn't conducive enough, and turns adverse. In such a scenario, there's no option but to keep trying and wait until the situation becomes conducive enough. Hence, luck does play a role but only such. After a point, luck does favour the patient, the persistent and the one who perspires.

For example, patience, persistence and perspiration may fail due to a series of uncontrollable events. Neeraj Chopra hurt his back during practice and couldn't defend his title in 2022 Commonwealth Games. Similarly, the concept of gig economy works on the efforts of millions of skilled workers who are agile and adaptable to their work profiles. But they don't have any social security or insurance which jeopardies their livelihoods due to financial or economic crises.

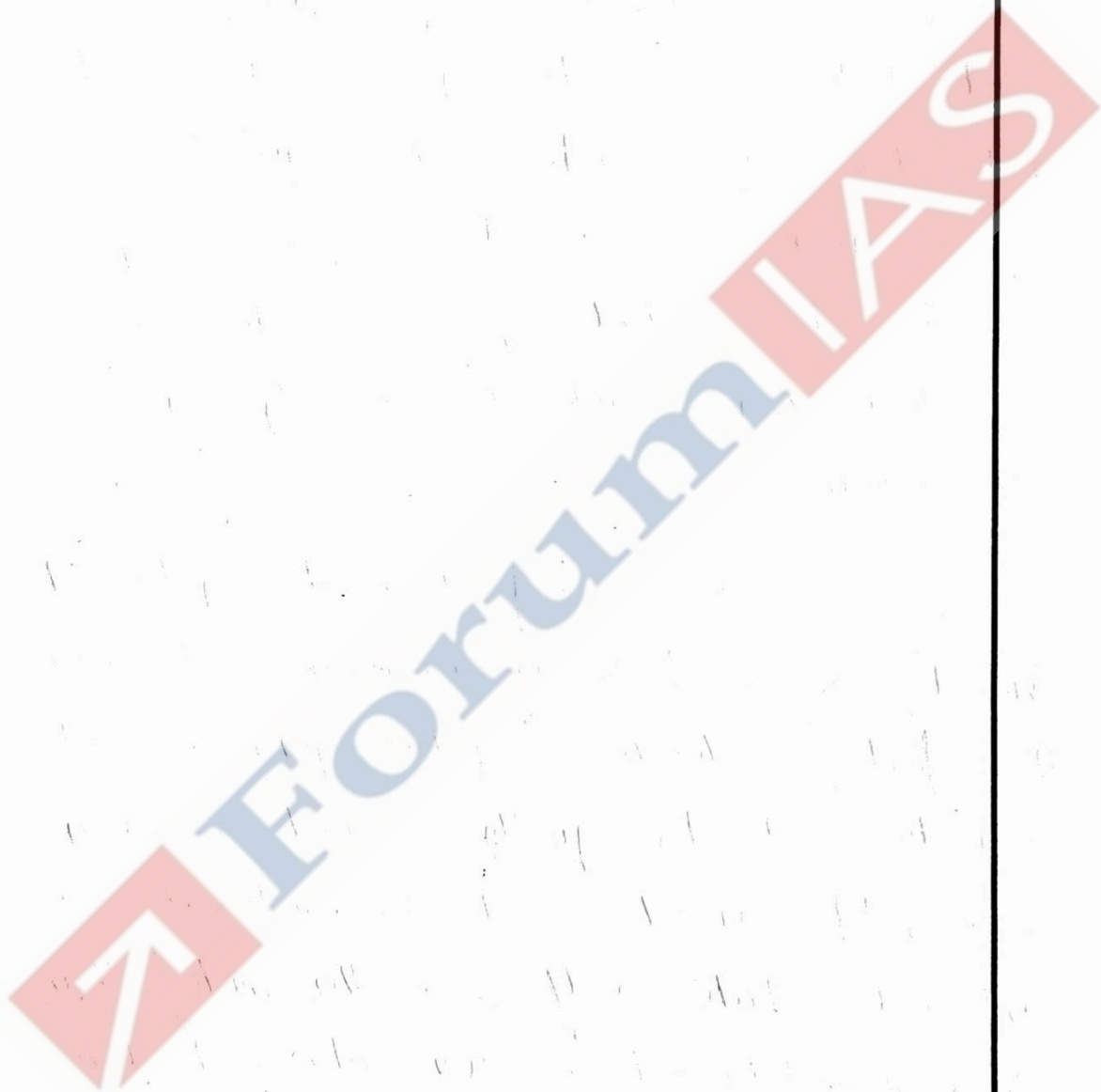
Similarly, the ISRO's Chandrayaan-II mission failed to succeed despite the patience, persistence, & perspiration of hundreds of its sincere employees. Nobody can forget the tears of ISRO chairman K Sivan Rao after the failure of the mission. Moreover, Indian leaders spent a lot of patience, persistence and perspiration during the freedom struggle. Their efforts finally bore fruit with the British granting independence. But they failed to ensure their goal of a united India because of the Partition plan which was a British ploy of Divide and Rule, totally out of the control of the Indian leaders.

Need to inculcate the right spirit

No matter the final consequences, the young generation and peoples' attitudes must be reformed to work on inculcate and imbibe the values of patience, persistence and perspiration. One cannot think that 'luck' may be a factor in the final outcome and therefore these qualities are not unconquerable. These values improve the process and make it 'excellent.' If one could achieve that, then they would inadvertently lay a path to success.

Sports is one of the most popular and evident domains of human endeavour that proves the effect of combination of patience, persistence and perspiration. But it's equally relevant in every human field, evident or not. One must not lose heart and detach oneself from the fruits of their labour. Derivless action never fails and when it meets the sought opportunity or what we call luck, it leads to certain success.

"Lehnon se darr kar nauka paar nahin hoti,
Koshish karney waalon ki kabhi haar nahin hoti."



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**

✓ The most valuable of all capital is the one invested in human beings.

सभी पूजियों में सबसे मूल्यवान वह है जो मानव में निवेश की जाती है।

2. Massive poverty and obscene inequality are the social evils of contemporary times.

अत्यधिक गरीबी और कठोर असमानता समकालीन समय की सामाजिक बुराइयाँ हैं।

“Education is a refuge in adversity, and a jewel in prosperity.”

Amarbya Sen and Mahbub ul Haq in the 1990s invented a new framework to rank countries in terms of the human capital development. They called it the Human Capital Index, which measured the competencies and achievements across three parameters: health outcomes, education outcomes and economic market outcomes. India itself is a glowing example of successful culmination of efforts in improving the human capital formation. Since independence, the life expectancy has increased from 40 to 70 years, the extreme poverty has reduced from 60% to less than 10%, and illiteracy has improved from sub-20% to more than 70%.

Human capital, therefore, alongside economic capital, social capital and environmental

Capital remains the most important ingredients to achieve the UN-backed Sustainable Development Goals for the 21st century. In this essay, we shall understand the importance of human capital, and why it's the most valuable of all capital. Subsequently, we shall understand the importance of other forms of capital. Finally, we shall learn about sustainable development and the strategies to achieve it.

Estimating the value of human capital

Education is one of the most important constituents of human capital. Periodic ASER surveys point to the widening rural-urban gap among education outcomes, for example. Good education promotes innovation, curiosity and a culture of asking questions. Good education goes beyond mere rote learning and builds a solid foundation for higher education in interdisciplinary research. A good education system creates citizens to drive the nation's growth, for example Japan and Singapore. India needs to improve the access to quality education to people of all backgrounds.

Health is the next important ingredient of human capital. Good health complements other constituents of human capital, such as, healthy students wouldn't fall sick and miss school and college, and hence it wouldn't adversely affect their education outcomes. Good health enables individuals to contribute the maximum to the economic growth of the nation. Good health includes not just physical well-being, but mental and psychological well-being as well. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana and the Ayushman Bharat programme are some of the instruments to contribute to good health in today's times.

Similarly, skills and training which improves the labour market outcomes, is the next important constituent of human capital. It enables them to constructively participate in the economic growth, negotiate their emoluments and remain dynamic learners through the process of the fourth industrial revolution. An increase in per capita income complements other components such as education and health, by improving the disposable income. Kaushal Vikas Yojana and training farmers and services sector employees can improve this component of human capital.

Moreover, moral capital forms an important constituent of human capital in today's era. We as a world are suffering from issues such as corruption, radicalisation and extremism, lack of environmental ethics, etc. Therefore, there's a need to inculcate values of equality, justice and universal brotherhood among the people. Misguided men shall only create misguided missiles. The other components of human capital shall fail to improve the status of humanity, until the moral compass isn't reformed to point towards the north.

What about social capital?

While human capital focuses on an individual, social capital focuses on the society. An enabling and tolerant society provides a conducive environment to an individual to grow and prosper. For example, women need to be empowered politically, educationally and economically and the attitudes towards them must change so that they could use their human capital to transform their ^{lives} and those around them.

Similarly, social capital comes to the rescue when the society faces challenges such as crimes, disasters and issues of common interest. For example, women-led water user groups in Madhya Pradesh ensure that natural aquifers get recharged during rains by adequate building of check-dams. Or the social audit of schools in Meghalaya that is community driven and involves people's ideas and wisdom about the way to manage school education. Social capital enhances collective decision-making and ensures that changes brought about ~~are~~ are more acceptable to the people, leading to SDG-4C (gender equality).

Economic Development (Capital) to the rescue

Economic capital refers to physical infrastructure such as highways, roadways, etc. and digital infrastructure such as critical infrastructure like transport-booking systems like IRCTC e-booking.

Economic capital enhances the quality of life and standard of living of citizens. Economic capital also enhances the capability of people to increase the multiplier effect of people's efforts on the economic strength of the nation, such as faster mobility via metro rail.

Similarly, economic capital refers to inclusive economic systems, achieved through accessible and affordable financial and commercial systems. For example, the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana led to the opening of 50 crore new savings bank A/c out of which 66% were belonging to women. Inclusive economic systems increase the resilience of people against distress such as caused due to Covid-19 pandemic, where social security benefits were directly transferred to people's bank accounts. Hence, economic capital is essential to achieve SDG-6 (Clean energy).

Environmental Capital

The Lancet Health Report points out that India loses more than 1 million people to premature death due to the ills of air pollution.

In such a scenario, the significance of environmental capital in the form of clean air, water, soil, etc. has increased tremendously. Clean Environment over land forms the essential balance for co-existence of humanity with nature in harmony. It also acts as a vanguard against peak ~~at~~ weather ^v disasters.

Similarly, environment capital in the form of maintenance of quality of the oceans is also essential. Global warming has led to steady increase in the temperature of the seas, leading to bleaching of coral reefs and increase in ocean acidity. This is harmful for fishermen communities, tourism and coastal ecosystems. Eco-friendly development initiatives along the coasts alongside efforts to curb greenhouse gas emissions can help us to achieve the SDG-15 of life below water.

A novel approach to development

In the beginning of the 20th century, development across the world was conceived to be economic growth in the form of increase in GDP and increase in trade flows. This myopic definition of development instead created great power rivalries leading to the two World Wars that caused widespread death and destruction. As a result, there was a realisation to define development in more humane terms.

Under the guidance of multilateral organisations such as the UNO, the WWF, the IUCN, etc. the world came to realise the importance of human development in harmony with the planet. It was the Brundlandt commission that defined Sustainable Development in 1987 as the "development that meets the need of the present generation without ~~comprom~~ compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their needs." Human Capital was increasingly emphasised as one of the pre-requisites for inclusive development.

The UN-mandated sustainable development goals (SDGs) brought to light the relevance of social, economic and environmental capital to achieve the SDGs in their essence. Hence, only human capital ~~is~~ was incapable of changing the planet for better but needed complementarity of other forms of capital. The ~~15~~¹⁷ SDGs hence focus on development of all forms of capital, and not just human capital.

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Capital formation is a critical challenge faced by governments, societies, institutions and individuals across the world. Governments need to increase budgetary spending for education, health, development of infrastructure, environmental conservation, etc. The private sector participation must be attracted, alongside sensitisation and awareness creating drives by the state for the people. The state must cooperate and coordinate with all members of the society to jointly take stock of progress and chalk out plans for capital formation.

At the same time, there are certain challenges being faced such as: climate change, inter-nation rivalries such as; the new Cold war between China & US, rise of terrorism - extremism radicalisation, climate disasters, the emergent technological disruption caused by state and non-state actors, etc. These challenges are the biggest impediments for the achievement of SDGs through capital formation.

As a middle-income country like ours, India needs to urgently focus on human capital, social capital, economic capital and environmental capital. Otherwise India may get caught in a middle income trap and not be able to bring its citizens out of poverty. This capital formation can emancipate people from the troubles in the education sector, manufacturing sector, agriculture sector and the research & development. This shall enable India to achieve the goal of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' and 'Viksit Bharat.'

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