

⇒ Use given space properly, don't leave so much space unused.

# 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 2019

Under Personal Guidance of

## VIKASH RANJAN

(Author, "Fundamentals of Sociology", "Applied Sociology")

Test No.	TI5098-2	Centre of Exam	New Delhi
Candidate Name	Ayushi Jain	Attempt No.	03
Date of Exam	08/08/2019	Total Marks	/250
Reg. No.	3563	Total Time	3 Hrs
Class Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Distance <input type="checkbox"/> Online <input type="checkbox"/>	Signature of Candidate	Ayushi

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 SOCIETY CULTURE & CIVILIZATION, PHILOSOPHICAL

Write One Essay from Each Section of the Following Topics.

### Section-A

1. An Eye For An Eye, Only Turns the Whole World Blind.
2. The Composite Culture of India Represents the Unity in Diversity.

### Section-B

3. Simplicity Is the Ultimate Sophistication.
4. Casteism, Communalism, Regionalism: Detrimental to India's Development.

Signature of Examiner



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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 : .....

"The composite culture of India represents  
the unity in diversity."

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space unused)

Tan Gana Mana

Adhinayak Jaya hai,

Bharat Bhagya Vidhata

Punjab, Sindh, Gujarat, Maratha, Dravida,

Utkal, Banga .....

Space

The national anthem of India,  
as mentioned above, it itself recognizes  
India as a land of diversity by mentioning  
the different lands an Indian can belong  
to. And despite this, India is one nation.

Indian diversity is famous round the  
globe with nearly all religions of the  
world, have their representation in

in this land of Mother India.

India have already remained  
a melting pot for cultures starting from  
the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC with the invasion of  
foreigners such as Indo-Greeks, Shungas,  
Shakas etc. India provided a place to  
everyone that came in its abode and  
kept their diversity intact, with the maintenance  
of its unity. Clearly symbolizing -  
"The composite culture of India represents  
the unity in diversity."

Later during the medieval period, the  
establishment of Mughal empire, a new  
Islamic culture was introduced to India.

Akbar through his instruments like  
IRADAT KHANA tried to understand those  
different cultures through their religions,

India became a united mix of the then present native Indian culture and the Mughal culture.

Also, if we look at our freedom struggle, it also assimilated people from different cultural background be it peasants, labourers, factory workers, zamindars, princes and so on. We provided a united front on the face of imperialists and the rest is history. It is a classic example of our culture being united despite diversity.

Space — ?

Even the "BHARAT PARV" Fair, organised at the India Gate before Independence day, gives a glimpse of our composite culture. We get to see the diverse cuisines, art-forms, craft-works — bangles of Ferozabad to pottery of Jaipur to Pashmina of Kashmir etc. But all under

the banner of BHARAT provide an idea  
of unity amidst diversity.

We see around 28 states and  
each has its own language, prominent  
culture, some dominant religion, strict  
ideologies etc. Even we have racial-discrimi-  
nation as well in the form of Mongloid,  
Dravidians, pristaloid puvian elements etc.

But, as a India as a union of states  
unite their culture and give a composite  
picture despite diversity.

India  
We have representation of  
nearly all the religions of the world in India.

But we have our own different festivals.

But, events like "Us Graon ki Ramlila" or  
it happens in Uttar Pradesh, where muslim  
youth play the characters of Ram, Sita and  
Lakshman gives us a united picture. Also,

Each  
religions  
community

use this space also

the rituals like "Phool waalon ki see" in Delhi, clearly shows that we are united despite the huge religious diversity which we have. Even we celebrate many festivals together for example - Holi and Diwali have become more a common festival for all.

Even the small nuances of our daily life, have adapted to diversity of the country. Sarees preferred by Hindus, Achkan-Salwar introduced by Islamic cultures, western dressing by the westernization and modernization. All these have been amalgamated into one composite culture, where one doesn't shy away from wearing saree for the work and salwar-kameez in the evening for a party. Does it not show that Indian composite culture is a reflection of unity in a diversity?

At the same time, the artistic side of the country is also full of diversity. We have different forms of music - like

Hindustani, Carnatic, folk, bhut, pop etc.  
We have different dance styles and also diversity in painting styles as Pahari style, Rajasthani style, Mughal miniatures, and the contemporary style of today. But, we have given due respect and regard to each one of them. Cooking also is diversified. But, in the same home one can have "litti bhata" in the morning and "Dosa-sambhar" in the evening. It epitomizes our composite culture as unity in diversity.

Not just mainstream culture, but also the culture of the tribals, provides a stroke of diversity. They have their customary laws, their own primitive culture. But the concepts like tribalization of caste and also declaration of "Tribal Festival" as a national festival gives a glimpse of unity. They now work at par with others, especially in conservation of environment for example - Khari Camel conservation by Maldivi tribes. It truly represents our culture as united amidst diversity.



Even at the smaller level of such a family, we have different structure like joint family, nuclear family, live-in relationship, single parent families etc. And also because of education and modernization, different occupations can be found within the same house. And in the same city, we can find all sorts of people from different strata from rickshaw puller to a billionaire. And, in cities like Delhi, it has become an abode for the job seekers from different parts of India. But, we live together representing unity in diversity.

Different political parties showing adherence to different ideologies like rightist, leftist, socialist, marxist, etc. But, all have been assimilated in our country's Democracy. Our constitution, is itself a harbinger of unity by its provisions for protection of interests of all sections be it religious or linguistic minorities or vulnerable groups like SC/ST (OBC/EWS) etc.

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Class  
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Good  
but  
link  
with  
Composite  
Culture

Space

India also accepted migrants, subjected to violence in their own lands like Chakmas, Hayongis, Poreis etc. But, not everything is glittery on all fronts. We can also find certain glimpses of conflict life because of the diversity.

Caste system is one such concept, which divides us on caste lines. Some are allotted very low status such as untouchables and shudras, while some other such as Brahmins and Kshatriyas very high. It also leading to "EthnoCentricism" and also giving rise to communal tensions as could be seen in Babri Masjid (1992) case, Godhra case (2002), Muzaffar Nagar riots etc. Are we falling prey to diversity?

Other like rich-poor divide, women subjugation under patriarchal setup, and the growing intolerance which can be seen in growing fundamentalism and the lynching cases such as

Phule Khanda lynching Bhule lynching is because of the fake news spread on social media regarding nomads kidnapping children. Therefore, fake news, post-truth, in technology itself is used maliciously to disturb the unity.

Also rejection of tribal rights, call for homogenisation of culture, McDonaldization of food habits also hinders the unity by trying to homogenise the diversity.

And also, the growing tendencies of separation regionalism, sub-nationalism to some extent proving our 'unity in diversity' of culture a MYTH.

But, we should work for a brighter future by addressing these challenges by proper implementation of constitutional and legal measures for the safeguard of all. Providing moral education to increase tolerance in the people. We can use NOKIAD NATAK to showcase our cultural unity. And also people should realize

Challenges

Suggestions

the work of organizations like AMAN and  
EKTA organization during the communal tensions  
as happened recently in Chandni Chowk in Delhi.

There is a need to inculcate the  
sense of CULTURAL RELATIVITY in the public,  
and for that political will is also required.

Digital literacy and measures to check  
fake news should be taken for example as  
taken in Atali Village in Maharashtra in the  
form of "Police Patil".

India was, and India is a land  
of diversity and it will always remain.

It is a period of transition, and some  
obstacles in the path of unity are inevitable.

But India must lead in the path of  
attaining unity despite huge diversities  
because that defines the identity of India.

And as Rajiv Gandhi, rightly said.

"We have diversity of language,  
We have diversity of culture,  
We have diversity of religion,  
But we are all ONE."

Use space properly b/w the paras

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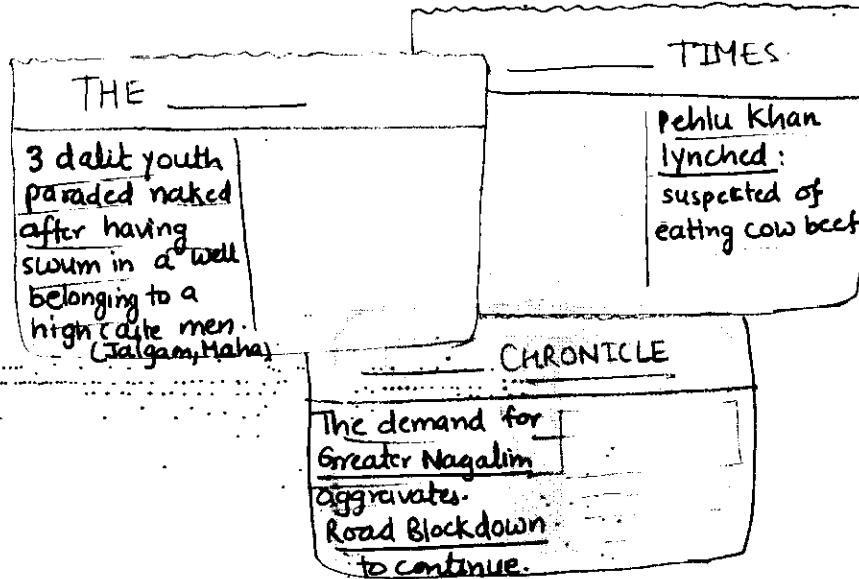
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Essay Topic : .....

"Casteism, Communalism and Regionalism:  
Detrimental to India's development"



The above three newspaper snippets show three different headlines, related to three concepts of Casteism, Communalism and Regionalism. Casteism refers to the belief in caste system which associated a particular status depending upon birth, while Communalism refers to the situation when one community don't find other community in sync with its course of development and sometimes resorting to violence.

to settle scores. Regionalism on the other hand refers to the tendency of giving one's region more importance, above the nation's goals. They may be united by a geographical region, culture, language etc. All the above three hinders the normal functioning of the developmental process. Thus, leading us to ponder upon - If Casteism, Communalism, Regionalism; Detrimental to India's development!

- Space -

The above concepts are not new to India. Casteism had its beginning in the later Vedic period, also mentioned in Munshi Premchand's short stories of the 1930s. The reference to the Chandal by Fakir during the Gupta period, showed its continued prevalence.

Communalism, gained force during Aurangzeb's, and also Britishers used "Divide and Rule" policy to gain control over us. And, finally the 1947 partition of India and Pakistan was also on communal lines.

- Space -

use space properly

Regionalism was prevalent even during the Britishers, where princely states put efforts to had control over their particular region. Due to huge diversity of culture in India, regionalism to some degree may arise, but it is detrimental when it surpasses nation's interests.

In this, essay, we will first look at how these forces of casteism, communalism and regionalism take their form on nation's stage and then how they are detrimental for India's developmental and finally some solutions to tackle these detrimental forces.

In the contemporary world, due to advent of modern education, modernization etc these force should have left ground. But, we are now witnessing their resurgence in different forms like Casteism, despite constitutional provisions modern jobs education etc can be seen in people's behaviour.

Sentence ?

→ Space }

For example → COMMENSALITY (Inter-dining), is still prohibited in rural areas, ENDOGAMY is still prevalent among educated youth. Honour killings, if married outside the caste, and prevalence of KHAP panchayats, kangaroo courts etc gives life to CASTEISM. OCCUPATIONAL FIXITY also is alive, which is based on birth.

COMMUNALISM, results in COMMUNAL CLASHES disturbing peace in the region. It gives rise to RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM as could be seen after the lynching of Mohammad Akhlaq. And the most important is the loss of precious lives, which hinders the overall setup of society.

REGIONALISM, takes up different forms such as call for SEPERATISM. Which also results in isolation of the region - It results in extreme sense of pride in one's specific attributes of commonality and sometimes take violent forms against the other community.



Now we will look at their effect on India's development. Casteism results in lack of SOCIAL ENDOXIOSIS the concept introduced by Dr B.R. Ambedkar. It stops the exchange of ideas, culture etc between different castes.

Thereby, decreasing cross-learning, which will affect the wholesome development of India.

The three <sup>fundamentals</sup> concepts creates disturbance in the peace and prosperity of the region.

It creates sense of fear which may act as a hurdle in getting EDUCATION for example during communal or caste related clashes, school remain closed for days. And also the communities OUT OF FEAR also, don't send their children to school. In this way, they are detrimental to India's development.

They create Law and Order situation in most cases, which makes the GOVERNANCE ISSUES prevalent in the area. The provision of BASIC needs such as health facilities, food supplies, water etc difficult. And the

disturbance  
L&O  
situation  
not  
create

lower party among the clashing parties, is highly suppressed. Thus, without even the basic supplies, India's development will be hampered.

It also makes the region inaccessible to outside world for example during the recent road block by Naga forces. This makes the implementation of the welfare programmes difficult. The economic losses are immense. During violent clashes, loss of property and infrastructure takes place. Focus needs to be shifted to the rebuilding of that infrastructure than developmental programmes.

Legally also, the law needs to be strengthened, which will encompass the rights of these people and also to avoid such instances in future. Thus, the precious parliamentary time is shifted to the handling of casteism, communalism and regionalism. Thus, they are detrimental to India's development.

## Casteism and Communalism

prevents equal opportunities of development  
for all. They put status attached allotted  
to one at the time of birth above talent.

And, this occupational fixity and decreased  
status mobility, cause economic losses to the  
country. In this way, they are detrimental  
to country's development.

Not just materialistic loss, but  
also the cultural fabric of the country is

harmed. For example, the subjugated  
communities will go for Sanskritization  
(to attain higher status), or modern education

(to attain more economic power). Or  
in some cases, they try to totally  
the system for examples the Neo-Buddhism  
adopted by Mahatma. Thus, it is detrimental  
for the cultural development of India.

It also results into various  
health and psychological issues for examples  
mental illness can be found in the

people residing in these regions. It also hampers the ideological development of the country by leading us to SEPERATISM from our cultural identity of "unity in diversity".

Thus, posing a hurdle in country's development

It also results in politicization of caste, and also of religion and also of the regionalism.

Thus, hampers the development of democratic values in the country. Finally it also

deteriorates India's bonage in the world arena.

The international image of India which is epitomized by the culture of Buddha & Mahavira and also of the reign of Akbar, is now degraded by these concepts. Thus, posing a challenge to India's world image development

Also, the universal human rights are also violated usually. And also acts as an obstacle in attaining the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for example: SDG goal 1

itself i.e. No Poverty may not get fulfilled, if there is prevalence of communalism, casteism and

regionalism remains prevalent.

Let us look at the solutions we can go for we must try to educate the generation and also try to inculcate moral education and the concept of CULTURAL RELATIVISM. Informal talks must be promoted, to find out the root cause of the issue. For example → the lack of economic and employment opportunities are the reasons behind REGIONALISM type issues - Implementation of constitutional and legal measures should be strict. Curriculum in school should be improved to tackle such issues.

Suggest

Faith in Law and order to be increased by speedy decision making.  
Behavioural changes to be brought on the base of PARAMHANSI MANDALI where at the upper caste people accepted food cooked by lower castes. We must try to cater to the insecurities of the people.

Done

Finally, intelligence and administrative setup should be advanced & EMPATHETIC enough to handle these situations beforehand and also empathetically.

→ Spaul  
We must promote Vivekananda's concept of tolerant religion & also the Mahatma Gandhi's idea of caste tolerance and also the vedic concept of Vasudhava Kutumbakam to handle the casteism, communalism and sepo regionalism respectively.

Finally, I hope, my country will emerge as envisioned by Ramendra Nath Tagore -

"Where the mind is without fear,  
where the head is held high,  
where knowledge is free,  
where the world is not divided  
up into fragments by narrow domestic walls  
into the heaven of freedom, my father,  
Let my country awake!"

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The Composite Culture of India represents the Unity in Diversity

- 1) Punjab, Sindh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh
- 2) India gate → Bharat Parv
- 3) Asaram ki Ramlila

Helthy part

1<sup>st</sup> BC  
Shakas  
S

Aceva + Dada  
Khana

Freedom  
- mam  
- educ  
- ...

Evident from	Threats to unity	Sol <sup>n</sup> .
2) Celebration of festivals diff eg: Diwali 3) Diff Religions eg: Phost wale ki... 4) Edu <sup>n</sup> curriculum 5) Tribals - Customary eg: Chattergah Tribal festival at por → ceremonial of env. Mahabharat → charai Camel 6) Diff Culture & Fashion Achkan, Kallia 7) PWD → Suganya Bharat 8) Renaissance → ENS R to Edu <sup>n</sup> to all same 9) In the same city	1) Political CPI Naga Socialist Leftist Rightist Cultures 2) Music dances Paintings 3) Architecture Cooking Same food 4) diff language → 23 scheduled Hindi → <del>diff words</del> 5) Families → JF Nuclear Employment → modern 6) So many states diff culture, etc - Racial division - difficult - festival 7) Constitution 8) Migrants - Chitana, Hajari, Parali, Maynusa Teela 9) Minority Communities	State system Ethnic Conflict Lying Religious fundamentalism Political right Homogenous McDonaldization Implementation legal... Intolerance ↑ Gate Nether, Pench + Purna Digital Literacy
	Women Subjugation Religious divide Regionalism Communalism Communalism Homogenous McDonaldization Implementation legal... Intolerance ↑ Gate Nether, Pench + Purna Digital Literacy	Cultural Relativism Amang Ekta Sammelan Sursy Kund mela Political Will Strict laws Moral Edu <sup>n</sup> → Tolerance Awareness generation Nekkad natak Digital Literacy Police

India  
Taj Mahal  
Tolerance  
Nekkad natak  
Patil  
Araki

Punjab, Sindh,  
We are all one → Rajiv Gandhi

Casteism, Communalism, Regionalism: Detrimental to India's Development

- Intro
- ① Caste: Jalgaon Dist → 3 clashes
  - ② Communalism: Pehlu Khan lynching
  - ③ Regionalism: Greater Nagalim

Social Endosmosis (BR Ambedkar)

↑ FORMS → Modern Edu etc → Resurgence

Temporal	Casteism	Communalism	Regionalism	SPM
<p>1970 Communalism 1947 partition</p>	<p>① Modern society also ② Communalism &amp; Endogamy exist ③ Khat panchayat etc ④ Occupational activity ⑤</p>	<p>① Clashes ② Disturbance to peace ③ Fundamentalism ④ Jihad type Hudya ⑤ Long peacetime liva</p>	<p>① Isolation of the region ② More problems ③ Violence • impact due to deficit in eg. income • Economic section to handle</p>	<p>⑤ Root cause ① Implementation ② Curriculum ③ Moral Edu/Edu ④ Faith in law order ⑤ Casteism the inimical</p>
<p>Regionalism 1947 partition Honor killing (Nidanga) against Casteism</p>	<p><u>Social Endosmosis</u> Social → Edu → health Vulnerable subjected Political → of Caste ↓ for political gains Legal → dev → yeha - new laws - 2000 manpower to be deployed here</p>	<p>Sanskritajalp Homogenization Economic: - Talent - Birth Low life &amp; populs Cultural detrim Unity → Separation World Image ↓ Universal Human Rights FURT Abrogation - Del provisions.</p>	<p>Not get developed Social Div → not good children to anchor - mental illness Both the community supports → Growth both. Union SDC goods</p>	<p>"Paramhansa mandatis" ⑥ Informal meetings ⑦ High profile ⑧ Intelligence &amp; training</p>
<p><u>Conclusion</u></p>				

Rabindra Nath Tagore

Acadhi → Ahimsa, Satya, Saty, Tyag [Caste system]

Acid → false sense of pride

Vivkanda → idea of religion



Ex 1 on content

Conclusion => Good to Satisfactory

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**REMARKS : ESSAY-1**

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

In Intro  
Language  
clear is  
conclusion

**Overall Remarks:**

Intro - Satisfactory. Also define terms Culture, Composite culture (CC), diversity and expression "Unity in diversity"

Temporal - visible

Content and Context - content is good and contextualized. Discussed dimensions and subdimensions to reflect CC reflects unity in diversity are good but needs to add more subdimensions to meet demand of Essay in a better way.

Ponder upon more diversities in India like Geographical diversity, diversity in Agricultural practices, linguistic diversity and discuss factors of CC which bind these diversities together

Also mention. Some steps taken to preserve CC like PRIDAA Scheme, Project Mausam, Global Linguistic Park in Punjab, Protonya, Kamlesh Mahotkar & Dr. Bharat Mohan Prasad, etc

Steps to add more. Alignment = Good. Topic. The work noble but try to link with topic. Students for

Discussed Challenges are good. Steps to add more. Alignment = Good. Topic. The work noble but try to link with topic. Students for

Discuss challenges to check them for services like military, parents, sect of employment opp. provides, job security, Rationing, foreign exchange etc. # Given suggestions are good

66

Alignment = Good - Topic sentence  
 Conclusion = Satisfactory visible  
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 Showed also be corrected

Also mention instances that would help to check them for services like military, parents, sect of employment opp. provides, job security, Rationing, foreign exchange etc. # Given suggestions are good

REMARKS : ESSAY-2

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Temporal Illustration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Sectoral Elaboration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Content-Knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Paragraph Alignment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Visibility of Thesis-Statement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ix) Visibility of Topic Sentence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(x) Novelty-Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(xi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(xii) Legibility- Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Overall Remarks:-

Intro - Good to Satisfactory Also  
 define fundmt and mention how  
 C.I.R are manifested in society  
 and hampers dvt to better establish  
 the given statement.  
 Temporal - visible  
 Content and context - content is good  
 and contextualized. Discussed  
 Subdimensions to reflect how C.I.R  
 are detrimental to India's dvt are  
 good but its better to discuss  
 impacts of C.I.R on dvt  
 separately for

better clarity &  
 coherence in content.

Also discuss  
 causes of C.I.R