

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Section A

3. Education is not Preparation for Life; Education is life itself.

In his bestselling book Sapiens, Yuval Noah Harari makes a very interesting point. He says that thousands of years ago, there were many different species of humans living on the Earth. Now, we have only one - Homo Sapiens - us.

Why did this happen? He says that among all the species, we were the ones who had the most developed cognitive abilities. We ~~learn~~ learned, adapted, imagined and created - activities which gave us an edge over others and ensured our survival. The point

one can derive from this is simply that ~~the~~ learning and education for humans therefore, was and continues to be life itself, necessary for our continued existence.

To put it in its most basic form, education means acquisition of knowledge.

In today's society, it happens in various ways.

We learn things on our own initiative, ~~and~~ taught principles by parents & family and also learn formally in the environment of schools, universities, etc. It is a process that is never-ending and we learn something new everyday.

As societies developed, there has been ~~an~~ a tendency to consider education as a means to a definite end — getting success and achieving desired objectives of money, fame, power or all of them. It is being said that education prepares you for life and pushes you on path of growth.

There is no denying the fact that this is true. Education is definitely the guide using which one can advance in life. But this reduces its importance ~~and~~ scope into very narrow boxes. If one only looks at it as means to an end, one ~~risk~~ his future as education is an essential

end in itself. This can
be understood in many
different ways

At a personal level, education
satisfies our curiosity
and inherent desire to
know. It has already
been mentioned that we
have advanced cognitive
abilities. Acquiring knowledge
stimulates our brain,
gives us a purpose and
keeps our mind healthy.
It's akin to using engine
oil to smoothly run
motors.

It also expands our capacity
to think & understand.
It is not necessary that
education always have

Some practical application.

Philosophers have spent years thinking about ~~also~~ abstract concepts. Any thought, issue, puzzle or concept helps us approach things differently and stimulates new thoughts - something essential for ~~a better~~ life. ~~as~~ Humans need to ~~acc~~ keep their mind occupied and have purpose to lead a good life and that is what education gives them.

Not only at an individual level, education also facilitates

social interaction, another factor essential for life.

Man is a social animal.

He/she lives and thrives in the company of others. But living in

Society requires some guiding principles which are provided by education.

Education in its true sense provides a teaching of values and good conduct. It tells us how to be good human beings, understand others and live in harmony in society. An individual is happiest when he/she is involved in a community and has inter personal relationships, something facilitated by education. It thus gives us life in its true sense.

Moreover, education gives us an understanding of

the world outside, whether that be at local, national or international level. It gives us ability to contribute to some task and ~~be~~ which then adds to our feeling of satisfaction and self-worth which are necessary for a meaningful life.

Education thus creates an Overall environment for humans to thrive and live happily. It does not simply give them tips on how to face life but actively facilitates their existence and provides a meaningful life. Its importance therefore, cannot be understated in any manner.

Unfortunately, there has been a tendency to do just that. Most people see education as means to get a job. This reflects in the kind of education gets that gets provided and the way it is approached.

This can be seen in India as well. There is a focus on rote learning in schools and colleges, ~~Procedures~~ Procedures are designed to facilitate narrow technical skills for getting economic remuneration later in life.

There is no importance
allatched to creative or
critical thinking or
a broad liberal arts paradigm.
Instead, people are coerced
into a system of blind &
mind numbing reproduction of
facts.

There is little focus on
value education as well.
People are not being taught
how to be better human
beings, they are only being
taught how to be good
workers. This is
translating into breakdown
of societal relations,
lack of trust and empathy
and an increasing use
of violence to solve even
the smallest conflicts.

The understanding of education as an economic resource also pushes people into things they dislike. Parents force children to choose careers which will bring them more advancement, regardless of whether it is something the child is interested in or not. A parent would want his child to become an engineer or a doctor, even if ~~was~~ the child was a brilliant artist and wanted to be one.

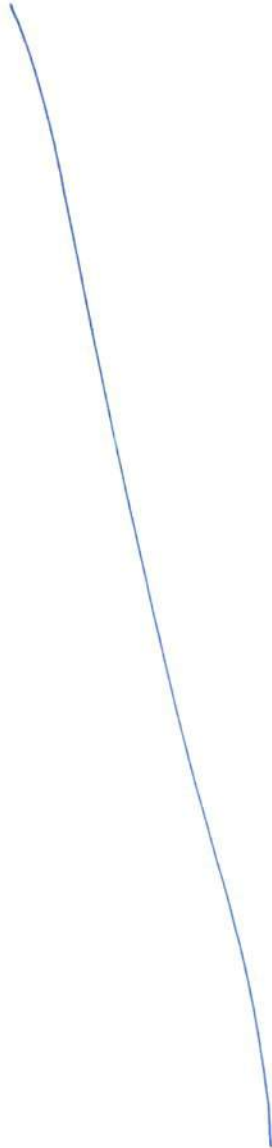
This tendency means that there are numerous people today who are ~~in~~ doing something they don't like, stifling their creativity and hence leading a meaningless life.

There is a need to understand the true meaning of education and its true purpose. This is not simply to provide ~~a~~ employment but to enrich a person's life.

Each individual perceives, adopts and acts in different ways. They learn differently* and would develop on different paths. Education should thus be a facilitator to the process of a meaningful life of a person's choosing rather than a cage to trap people in uniformity.

This fact needs to be adopted in education systems today. Schools &

Colleges, especially in India, need to promote Creativity and Critical thinking. Full freedom should be given to a person to choose what activity stimulates him/her the most and an option be given to pursue it. Education should thus ~~not~~ not just train someone for life but also allow them to enjoy the process of learning and meaningfully live the education they are getting.



Section B

5. The end of Law is not to
abolish or restrain, but to
Preserve and Enlarge Freedom

Political philosophers have debated the existence and rationale of a state ~~since~~ ^{and laws} since time immemorial. The dominant theory that has emerged in this regard is that of social contract.

According to the social contract theory, man was living unregulated in the state of nature. But this was not the state of perfection. There was no way to resolve any conflict or develop. In this light, individuals came together and gave up some of their freedom to the state.

to regulate and punish them. They believed this would protect them and actually enhance their freedom.

This theoretical concept is widely accepted because practical experience shows that laws made by the state have done exactly this.

Freedom or liberty is an essential condition for human survival. People have to be free to carry out activities as they wish to and do what they want for their happiness.

However, this liberty cannot be also absolute. People live in a society and their respective freedoms often come in conflict. If one person got absolute freedom,

this would mean total denial to another of his freedom. This is where the law steps in. Laws ensure that both ~~persons~~ persons get the necessary ~~for~~ freedom to lead their life meaningfully but also checks that one does not excessively curtails other.

In that famous adage of a person's right to swing his umbrella on the street extends till the tip of the other's nose, it is the law which ensures this protection.

Absolute liberty is not feasible in any society. Apart from the general issue of conflicting rights, there are more complex problems. Societies are not equal and power differences are seen in all fields.

In such a situation, it is extremely easy for the powerful to dominate others and take away all their liberties. It is the law which stops this from happening and provides a mechanism to preserve the freedoms of those not in position of strength. It also helps in achieving their freedoms in the spirit ~~that~~ ~~enlarging~~ through positive beneficial mechanisms, thus enlarging the scope of their liberty.

This essential function of law can be seen in operation in all

spheres of life

In the political sphere, all persons need civil rights to live and survive in society. They need the freedom to express their views, participate in decision making and control their future.

However, many persons may be excluded from this process due to the organization of society and were excluded in many countries. ~~B~~ African Americans did not have voting rights earlier in America and were slaves, women were denied right to vote in many countries.

Dominant voices may crowd out the vulnerable and minorities.

The law in this sphere ensures that each person gets the right to express his or her views and get basic political rights regardless of discrimination. The law has facilitated Universal Adult Franchise, freedom of speech is a Fundamental Right in India. etc. This ~~shows that~~ bolsters the enhancement & protection of rights.

Another aspect of the law is the protection of Citizens from state itself. States can get oppressive and undertake arbitrary actions. It is the law that provides protection to citizens' rights and enforces mechanisms of accountability.

~~Now~~ The ~~purpose~~ purpose of law is not only to expand political rights but economic rights as well.

The dominant mode of economic organization in the world today is capitalism.

While this has greatly expanded production and increased incomes, it has also led to inequalities and concentration of wealth.

If left unchecked, the rich will always exploit the poor to maximize their gains. Quest for profit would lead to de-humanization of labour. The rich would live in luxury but the ~~po~~ other sections of population would not get basic needs.

met like food, shelter, clothing and would be exploited with inhumane work conditions. This would curtail their economic liberties of fair wage, decent standard of living.

The law in this sphere, ~~then~~ then, ensures an equitable distribution of resources as far as possible and checks any exploitation. Provisions for minimum wage, work hours, CSR ensure that economic rights are not invalidated.

The law also promotes substantive measures for vulnerable like subsidized food & housing, promotion of their work etc. to enlarge their ~~or~~ scope of their rights to provide a level playing field.

The social sphere is another arena which benefits greatly from the rule of law. As has already been established, societies ~~can~~ have power differentials and some people are always marginalised. In patriarchal societies, women face discrimination, violence etc. Racial, caste and religious minorities face persecution and risk of losing their cultural identity.

The law steps in here to provide protection to vulnerable sections to protect their practices and their freedom to indulge in them. It also provides opportunities to ~~a~~ these sections to advance in life through special

mechanisms like reservations,
protective legislation etc.

The law therefore plays
an important role in
protecting vulnerable. It
also equally enhances the
rights of ordinary
Citizens in reference to
each other. It is the
law that ensures that
people can walk freely
on street without an
expectation of a crime being
committed against them,
that they can acquire
and enjoy resources
to their full extent.

It can be seen that
the law is an

instrument that while imposing restrictions, actually enhances the freedoms of all. For this to work in practice, there is a need that firstly the law itself be fair, just & reasonable and secondly that it be implemented well.

~~Let~~ This can be understood by looking at India.

The Indian legal system is based on the idea of rule of law and provides a system of fair laws. The Constitution provides basic rights

to citizens. and many other laws protect and enforce rights of citizens, provide protection to vulnerable sections like SC, ST, women etc.

The law has therefore helped to tackle ~~some~~ social evils, discrimination and create an environment for a developing state.

However, some issues are still faced as there are gaps in the implementation mechanism. People are not fully aware of their rights, the state authorities

don't implement laws
in their true spirit, punishments
either take too long to
come about or are ineffective
due to procedural delays.

These are issues which
affect the achievement of
true spirit of the laws.
There is a need to
effectively implement the
available legal mechanisms
so that people can
enjoy their freedoms to
the fullest extent.

Despite a few shortcomings,
the Indian example
shows that laws are
necessary to realise and
enforce rights of citizens.

At first glance, it may appear that law is only to restrain freedoms of individuals. However, in theory & practice, it actually provides a mechanism to create an environment where everyone's freedoms can be enjoyed and preserved to their most-meaningful extent, thus leading to a peaceful & harmonious society.
