

Sir/Madam,
Kindly mail me the checked copy at
navneet95mann@gmail.com - I won't able to collect it.

Roll No. _____

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

- Regards.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Both sections are compulsory.
- Attempt one essay from each section.
- Each essay carries 125 marks.
- Write each essay in about 1000-1200 words.
- After finishing the first essay, attempt the next on a fresh Page.
- Any page left blank in the answer-book must be crossed out clearly.

(Examiner will pay special attention to the candidate's grasp of his/her material, its relevance to the subject chosen, and to his/her ability to think constructively and to present his/her ideas concisely, logically and effectively).

Name NAVNEET MANN

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Navneet Mann 65+70

1. Invigilator Signature [Signature]

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Remarks

① 65/125

② 70/125

135/250

SECTION - A

- ① *Equality is the soul of liberty.*
2. *Ethical is what the people in power make it to be.*
3. *Tomorrow is arriving faster than it ever did in human history.*
4. *Humanity suffers when science becomes only business and politics only a means to get power.*

SECTION - B

1. *Population needs to be stabilized for sustainable development.*
2. *Smart cities cannot be smart until people become smart.*
3. *Bureaucracy is a Giant Mechanism Operated by Pygmies.*
- ④ *Democracy cannot succeed unless those who express their choices, are prepared to choose wisely.*

Section A - Q1

Equality is the soul of liberty.

India's struggle for Independence was not just a fight against foreign rule, but had a much ^{larger} bigger picture. As Gandhiji suggested it was a "Dharam Yuddha" - fight of good over evil. The 'good' in this 'yuddha' was 'swaraj' or freedom. Swaraj was not just limited to liberty or freedom from colonisers. It had a deeper meaning. From Gandhiji to Aurobindo Ghosh to Dr. Ambedkar, the idea of liberty was rooted in equality. The end was to end all forms of exploitation against Indians - foreign or domestic. This would ensure liberty along with equality and thus, a life of dignity to each Indian.

Remarks

The ideas of liberty and equality have entered into regular parlance since the advent of modern era. In the Ancient and Medieval Eras - be it India or elsewhere - only one person had rights, that is, the king in the general sense. With the importance of 'Divine Rights' of the King, the right to liberty and equality of the common man was an alien concept.

It was with the emergence of the Enlightenment, a new age was ushered. The doctrine of the rights of the King gave way for the rights of the common man. Rule of King was replaced by the Rule of Law. Central to Rule of Law were the ideas of liberty and equality.

Liberty in the most general sense, implies absence of restraints or interference. It recognises the man as an autonomous being.

Remarks # mention can be made of French revolution and its message of liberty, equality & fraternity

who is capable of taking his own decisions. It was necessary in the early times of the modern era to give liberty to the emerging capitalist class to grow.

The idea of liberty derived its essence or soul from equality. It was opined, be it the King or the common man - all are equal. All have the same status under the law. No one enjoys special privileges. The father of liberalism, John Locke held that "God has created everyone free and equal, and no one ought to harm the other in his life, liberty, health or possessions."

Though the above conception of liberty rooted in equality heralded a new age of modernity based on rights, yet this conception ended up having some unintended

consequences.

The modern era's most significant development was the Industrial Revolution. It brought with it the 'wealth of the nations' as suggested by Adam Smith. But the pertinent question is whether this 'wealth' was equally shared among all. This ~~brings~~^{brought} in the inherent contradiction of the idea of liberty and equality. The narrow conception of liberty and equality had ended up justifying extreme exploitation of the worker class at the hands of the capitalists. The worker movements like the Luddite Movement showed how liberty had not guaranteed equality.

This conflict brought a shift in the paradigm. It was with the emergence of socialism, socialists like Karl Marx and Engels argued that 'liberty' as construed in the capitalist

Societies did not provide for equality. It only gave the 'haves' the unbridled right to exploit the 'have-nots'. This led to the emergence of a new concept of liberty/~~freedom~~. It was freedom from necessities. It could be guaranteed only in a socialist society. This conception of freedom provided for absolute equality that is, social and economic equality, not just equality in the moral sense as given earlier. The developments like the Communist Revolutions in Russia, China, Cuba, etc. were guided by this vision. ✓

However, this vision was to be challenged again since change is the order of nature. The establishment ^{and working} of Communist states in Russia under Stalin and later in China under Mao, showed that in the quest for absolute ~~the~~ equality, the most basic civil liberties

of the masses was being isolated. In the Stalin-ruled USSR, one witnessed the 'Purges' and thus, the rise of totalitarianism. In such states, thus, both equality and liberty could not be guaranteed.

This brings one to the present conception of liberty and equality. Today liberty not just means absence of interference. It means having the capacity to do what ^{building} one wants to achieve. Liberty as capacity has its soul in equality. Liberty can be guaranteed only when all are on a level playing field. In the present times, liberty is possible only when the disadvantaged sections of the society have 'free and equal' access to all resources. This brings true in the case of dalits in India and even African-Americans in USA.

Today Liberty is giving voices and choices to the people.

Grassroot democracy & people participation shall lead to empowerment to exercise the choice even by the poor & down-trodden.

Remarks

The present idea of liberty based on equality for all is based on the conception of society like a chain - society is like a chain where the weakest member is as important as the strongest member.

In the present times, large sections of the society suffer from various forms of inequalities - based on caste, colour, gender, race, economic status and even sexual orientation.

This denial of equality not only deprives them of equal liberty but also a life of dignity.

There is no natural force which by itself will undo these inequalities. This brings in the role of the society at large, especially the advantaged sections. The so-called advantaged sections must realise that their advantages derived from their talent is based

Para (a)
Remarks - What about inequalities/disparities between the regions/nations?

on a misconception. This misconception is based on the belief that their ^{achievements} ~~efforts~~ are based on their efforts alone. They should not forget the role of luck. They should realise that it is not the fault of the disadvantaged sections that they were born so. It is a matter of luck. Thus, a John Rawls suggests that society should provide for fair equality of opportunity. For instance, this is guaranteed in the Indian Constitution under Article 16.

In this sense, the State cannot ignore itself from its responsibility to 'remove the hindrances' of all so that they have access to maximum equality liberty and fair equality of opportunity. Art 39(b) and 39(c) guarantee this by providing for equitable distribution of wealth and preventing concentration of wealth.

The welfare conception of state emerged out of the negative fall-outs of the force and open economy.

para (a)

(a) The present concept of the duty of the state is not just to perform policing functions that is, maintaining law and order. Rather today, it has the role of ensuring right to equality and liberty for all. Today the state has to provide for affirmative action and welfare provisions. This will ensure that the downtrodden sections of the society do not remain confined to the periphery. Rather with equality, they come at the centre to enjoy liberty. For instance, the various initiatives of the government like PDS, Aadhaar, etc. are aimed at providing liberty to all through equality for all.

Equality and thus, liberty can be provided for at the domestic level due to the presence of a common authority - the state. However, the same cannot be held true

at the international level which is anarchical.

* Relevant perspective

At the international level, nations still are engaged among the competition of unequals. The North continues to be advanced in all spheres - political, economic, technology, military. While the South continues to suffer from poverty and deprivation. This inequality leads to denial of equal liberty to smaller, weaker nations to participate in the international arena. The WTO talks, climate change negotiations, UNSC Reforms show how unequal status leads to denial of liberty for all in the global space.

In this sense, what we require today is 'Humane Governance' as suggested by Dr. Amartya Sen. It ensures capacity building for all. When nations or people

Remarks

* Where is Corporate or Private sector in such governance. Analyse.

* What about 'good governance'? Is it not about congruence between liberty & equality?

participate in equal capacity only then they will be able to enjoy the fruits of liberty.

To ensure that the soul of liberty continues to be rooted in equality, ~~one~~ there is a need to provide for justice. Justice provides for fairness. It will ensure that competition is fair for all - women, Dalits, Blacks, weaker nations. This will provide for fair equality of opportunity and thus reinforcing the bedrock/soul of liberty. Therefore, by bringing in the idea of justice with equality that is, equity, the status of liberty can be further fortified.

Overall a good essay
good writing skills, better command over language.
Topic properly grasped and presented.

You can mention or add few examples or brief analysis w.r.t SDGs.

Remarks # Liberty - Equality in relation to right to freedom
one's own religious practices freely. Particularly in the
backdrop of rising intolerance against certain sections. practice.

Section B - Q4)

Democracy cannot succeed unless those who express their choices, are prepared to choose wisely.

"The law is the expression of the general will. All citizens have the right to contribute to it personally, or through their representatives, to its formation. All citizens being equal in its eyes..."

- Article 6 of the Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen

The French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen recognises the civil and democratic rights of all citizens. It has served as a source of inspiration

Remarks

Good. But the introduction should introduce your acquaintance with the theories and concepts related to democracy.

for many - the UN Declaration of Human Rights and even the Indian Preamble. The intend was clear - to establish rule of people that is, democracy as shown during the French Revolution in 1789. However, a decade down the lane, the outcome was a stark contrast. France had descended into the 'Reign of terror'. Instead of 'Rule of people', one saw the 'Rule of the Guillotine'. This volte-face cannot be attributed to the capacity of the masses themselves. People desire democracy but they should also have the capacity to deliver democracy.

The origin of 'democracy' can be traced to the times of Ancient Greece. It is derived from the Greek words 'demos' - meaning people and 'kratos' meaning power. In India one can see the emergence of

Remarks

Good - A historical background is mandatory.
 * Information should be accurate.
 * Edit about USA's War of Independence - 1776

Buddhist sanghas as the earliest manifestations of democracy. It was in the modern times, democracy has emerged as the most dominant form of government organisation. Free and fair elections and competitive party system form the soul of democracy.

In this respect, one can say that today we live in the 'age of democracy'. The number of democratic governments in the world have never been so large. This in turn, shows the success of democracy as an ideal model of political organisation today.

The success of democracy can be understood in multiple ways. For an individual voter democracy is a success if the government of the day is cognisant of his/her needs and aspirations. This is extremely critical,

Remarks Benefits of democracy, participation of the masses in the fear of alienation.

Equality before law
- In Indian Constitution
u/A 14 it is ensured

for instance, for a person from the vulnerable sections. for a woman, democracy is successful if she gets the opportunity to participate as an equal to a man. for a Dalit, democracy is successful if he is guaranteed a level playing field to the 'forward sections'. for a person from the LCBTQ community, democracy is successful if it guarantees him/her the right to privacy and sexual orientation.

At the societal level and even for the government of the day, democracy is a success if the state is able to ensure rule of law. Democracy is successful if it provides to all - the right to equality and liberty. for instance, the Indian Constitution provides for fundamental rights and Directive principles. These work 'harmoniously' to ensure social, economic and political democracy.

Dicey's concept

Remarks

Good

In this context, the success of democracy can only be guaranteed by the role of the ^{most} important actor - the citizen.

The citizen by exercising his/her power to vote does not only ~~exercise~~ exercise his/her right but also fulfills a duty. This

is the duty towards the nation and society at large. By exercising the right to vote, a citizen reposes his faith in the state.

This adds to the legitimacy of the state and gives it the ability to govern. This fortifies democracy. For instance, in 1947, India made a 'tryst with destiny' when the Indians reposed their faith in the government of the new Independent India.

Moreover, by exercising their franchise the citizenry ensures the rule of people and prevents the rise of despotism. ^{→ authoritarianism}

Remarks Role of voter in democracy - intelligent political choices make democracy meaningful.
 Hindrance → illiteracy, lack of information, economic inequality

However, by providing for a popularly-elected government in itself doesn't guarantee the success of democracy and the complete elimination of despotism.

Democracy turns into failure when the citizens fail to exercise their ^{pertinent} role.

This can ~~exercise~~ ^{be seen} when the masses adopt a parochial attitude or are self-interested. They are not affected the success or failure of democracy. This leads to a 'doomsday' for democracy. One can see for instance, in case of multiple African states. After decolonisation, democracy was established. However, people continued to be invested in their tribal affiliations. This led to the fall of democracy in the "Third World". More recently, one can see the declining voter turnouts in developed countries like Belgium and Australia. This decline of social capital leads to decline of democracy.

However, the problem becomes more potent when masses participate but they end up participating 'too much'. That is, excessive people mobilisation cannot be watched by the state's capacity to evolve. In this scenario, one sees the rise of 'tyranny of majority' and 'political decay'. Thus, mobocracy leads to decline of democracy.

Mobocracy leads to denial of the rights of the minority. Majoritarianism is let loose. This leads to denial of basic rights and liberties of the disadvantaged sections. In this context, Dr. Ambedkar opined in his "Grammar of Anarchy": "How ~~can~~ long can you deny liberty putting democracy at peril." good!

The worst impact of mobocracy and descend of democracy is the rise of

Remarks Role of propaganda in democracy, its negative impact. ^{false}
 But propaganda leads to Polarisation,

totalitarian regimes that is, the despot. It was seen in the Nazi Germany. Hitler came to power not on his own with the support of the majority of the masses.

In this content, one can attribute the failure of democracy lack of adequate capacity with the masses. Democracy does not succeed when those who choose are not prepared to choose wisely. This preparation at the most basic level is the awareness of the citizenry. Citizens develop awareness if they are literate and have some basic understanding of the role and duties of the elected government. Value based education rule.

Literacy though an important criterion in ensuring that the electorate is prepared well to choose wisely, is not the only idea required. One can take

Remarks Literacy, inclusive growth. Most important measures to improve democratic functioning.

the case of India. The West was sceptical of the success of democracy in India at independence. For the West, a poor Indian was ~~so~~ more invested in getting a 'rice bowl' rather than voting.

However, as history shows this has not been the case. India has not just survived as a democracy, but India is regarded as one of the most successful models of democracy in the world.

The lack of literacy in India, was offset by a more important value - the democratic culture. Democracy should not be seen just as a form of government, rather as a way of life. A democratic culture ensures tolerance, pluralism and inclusivity. These are essential ends based on which the

Remarks

- o Role of media, bureaucratization of politics
- o Plz. check Transparency International's Reports & Indices on it

success of a democratic government is judged.

In this, along with literacy what is more important is that all actors in a democracy - be it the citizenry, the government or the political class - should value democracy. Democracy should be valued and nurtured for it is. This ensures the success of democracy.

This rings true especially for India. For Indians, democracy is not just an electoral system that is, a means but an end in itself. Development of India as a nation is inextricably linked to the success of Indian democracy. This notion is best epitomised in India's Preamble:

" We, the people of India, having

Remarks

Talks also about criminalization of politics, environmental ethics, ethical leadership, sustainable development - at length.

solemnly resolved to constitute India
into a sovereign, socialist, democratic republic

... and give to ourselves this Constitution.

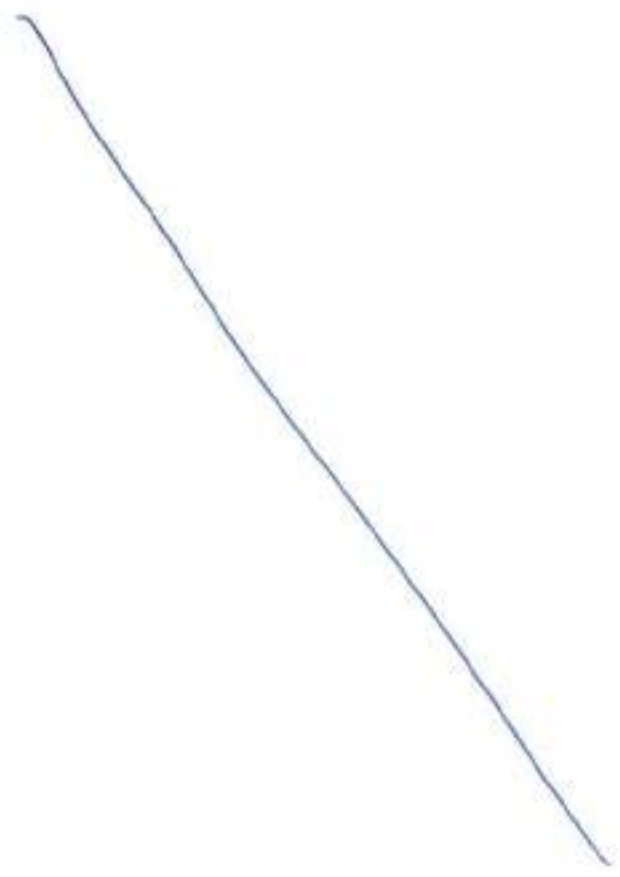
-
- o More grassroots democracy, its effective management.
 - o Enabling legislation guaranteeing enabling constitutional guarantee
 - o of inclusive growth in every part.
 - o of ethical leadership — Gandhi & Mandela
 - o An informed mass — RTI
 - o False propaganda, diverse policies
- 70
 excessive polarization of mass → communalization of policies

Need - Transparency, accountability, politics in public life, rule of law, vigilant, educated and economically self-reliant mass

- o Political will

Remarks

Overall good. But need to diversify
More examples.



Remarks



Remarks

Handwritten scribble or mark in the center of the page.

Remarks



Remarks

Democracy cannot succeed, unless those who express their choices, are prepared to choose wisely.

Success / failure of demo

Q1) What is democracy?

↳ origin ↳ basic meaning

↳ need of edⁿ / awareness / 3rd ind ↳ demo culture / failure

- mobocracy
- tyranny of majority

Q2) When democracy is success? ↳ means - diff. meanings - as means - as end

Q3) Role of electorate in demo. (imp) ↳ political - benefit for one, society, nation



Q4) Fall of demo. due to lack of role of electorate ↳ incorrect role of electorate ↳ consequences / eg

Q5) Causes of -ve role of electorate

- lack of awareness.
- demo culture: people don't value demo - only as an eyes - x way of life

Q6) Steps req. ↳ broader meaning of demo not fun of govt ↳ Role of political class / state ↳ Role of people.

Q7) conclusion ↳ preamble.

- Liberty 4 demo
- Armed forces (S/E/P)

tyranny of majority ↳ Dalit problems

How eq. is necessary for liberty?

1:15

Equality is the soul of liberty.

Till 10:30 AM

John Locke Summary

Q1.) ^{0.5} origin of idea of liberty & eq.
 modern times is dark ages

limited view of lib & eq. (lib w/o eq) (eq ≠ soul of lib)

eq → lib (eq ≠ lib) (Eq w/o lib) - Marx/Engel / Kuddler / Mint / Green / Locke

present view (lib) (eq = soul of lib) John Rawls

Intro
Candhi / Ghosh
idea of swaraj + eq.

till 9:30

Q2.) Imp of eq of soul of lib (explain 3 ans)

Q3.) At intl. level → (nukes weapons, war, etc.) - only liberty, no equality

Q4.) At national level → Gov/Admin (center centric gov) → Eco. benefits (Art 34b)(c)

Q5.) societal level → women - vulnerable sec. caste / race / tribal etc. → - society is like a chain

Q6.) individual level - dignity - Cap. app of Anantya Ben.

Q7.) conclusion - Role of justice / equity