

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate**Remarks**

- 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 PRATIBHA VERMA

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Pratibha Verma1. Invigilator Signature (Signature)

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Give only limitation in both the essays — that you are not giving enough depth to each dimension you pick up.

Depth does not mean more space rather try to treat holistically.

Don't be in hurry to move from one aspect to another.

Other thing very good.

59/159
17/11

SECTION - A

1. When we cannot make life better on earth, what is the guarantee that dreaming about flying cars, humanoid robots and populated cities on Mars would make it any better
3. Man's emotions are the slaves to his thoughts, and he is the slave to his emotions
2. The greatest dishonesty is when our insides don't match up with our outsides
4. Winning isn't everything, it's the only thing

SECTION - B

1. Privatization is not always the best economic policy
2. Urbanization is not only simply expanding the area of cities
3. Inequality is a poison that is destroying livelihoods, dignity, peace, and amity
4. No matter where you stand politically, it is important that you should participate in the process of politics

The Greatest dishonesty is when our insides don't match up with our outsides.

In India, cleanliness is valued next to god. It is a daily ritual to wipe and wash our bodies, and our homes and it is practiced religiously. But when one steps outside the boundaries of home, they find heap of garbage on road, rotting food and waste and stinking water bodies. In a country where cleanliness is essential value of society, it is surprising to see Ganga and Yamuna, two most worshipped rivers, at top in the list of most dirty and polluted rivers of the world.

This deviation from the scenery of our insides of homes from outside is the manifestation of how committed we are to value of cleanliness. Therefore it is great dishonesty that our insides don't match up with outsides.

good introductory

Remarks

Our insides doesn't just refer to homes, it is our belief, thoughts, aspirations, emotions and convictions. If they are not manifested in our actions, behaviours, conducts, expression and initiatives, then we are not honest to ourselves. We betray our culture, socialisation and values.

excellent

This point as it needs to be explained more clearly. It will get on the point.

The mismatch between our insides and outsides is manifested at various levels. In our daily lives, we perform chores that reflect our true selves.

In era of hyper-competition and globalisation, everyone is pursuing wealth, property and new fads. One who aspired to be a singer, is doing MBA. An aspiring athlete is in engineering college and a poet since birth is sitting in corporate office.

their ideas are ambitious does not match their profession due to various reasons

Due to increasing commitments and reduced family time, people are sacrificing

Remarks

of democracy, they are being dishonest to citizen who trust in them. &

Corporate houses claim to be the source of trickle down growth and increasing prosperity. Yet contrary to their claims they pollute environment, exploit resources, concentrate wealth and become source of great inequality.

Their actions doesn't match up with the promises they make. This results into class division, erosion of social capital and unrest in society.

At national level, politicians constantly switch parties and defect to ruling parties for positions of power and favour. They betray their parties and voters both. They reject the ideologies, once they held dear and act in a manner that does great dishonesty to the beliefs and ideology.

Judiciary, on multiple occasions has directed executive, departments and government to be more transparent, accountable and follow

Remarks

RTI Act. Yet it openly defies the act by excluding itself, keeping secret the process of appointment and removal of judges and violates separation of power doctrine even after declaring it fundamental feature of constitution. It is a great dishonesty that inside functioning doesn't match up with judgements.

CBI believes in its motto of "industry, integrity and efficiency". Yet its actions, political partisanship, and inefficiency betrays the very notion it promises to follow.

At international level, countries follow their permanent interests. And USA that promises to spread democracy, protects minorities and religious freedoms in other countries, openly, fails to deliver on the promises inside their own home. Genociding, hate speech, sexist remarks are common practices in a country that claims to be democratic. Its attack on India about declining religious tolerance and media freedom lacks credibility, gives campaign

Remarks

such as # Black & White Matter question their authority
China's offer of more economic freedom
connection and shared prosperity through its
Belt and road initiative loses any weight in
backdrop of its authoritarian rule inside country
and exploitation of Xighis muslim and denial of
freedom to Tibet and Hong Kong.

Therefore, the great dishonesty becomes
 the root cause of exclusion poverty denial of
rights, injustice and corruption in society. dishonest
 It eats up the core of individual, families,
 institutions and nations. It impacts the foreign
 policy and national objective at macro level. corruption

To understand the other picture we
 look at the example of Buddha who achieved
balance between outside and inside world
through meditation. It brought peace in his
 life and through his messages, he changed
 lives of Ashoka among many rulers. Even today
 # Buddhism is looked upon as religion of peace.

Remarks

Buddhism
achieved
balance between
outside & inside
world
religion of
peace

Gandhiji Gandhiji ~~is~~ balanced his thoughts and
 action and truly shaped the non-violent path
 of India's freedom struggle. He himself cleaned
 toilets and did the most menial jobs to uphold
 his principle of non-violence by respecting the
 dignity of untouchables & women.

It was his drive to "be the change" that
 he inspired a generation and his values
 find place in directive principles of state policy.
 Even now his principles hold importance in
 # solving problems of inequality, injustice and
 world peace.

Nelson Mandela, APJ Abdul Kalam,
Kailash Satyarthi, Warren Buffett are people
 who act as they believe. Mahendra Singh Dhoni
 became one of the most successful captain
 because he followed his dream of cricket and left
 his job.

Infosys continues to be the example of
greatest best place to work for because it
 respects its ideals and values society & employees.

Remarks

TATA SONS

Election Commission enjoys credibility due to its practice of independence in election process. Bhutan is one of the happiest nations and a negative emission is manifestation of its values of symbiotic relationship with nature *organic farming* *excellent*

Nordic countries are one of the most happiest nations because they practice democracy in its true sense both at home and at international level. ~~the highest women representation as~~

To achieve the balance between inside and outside, there is need to revisit teachings of our philosopher. Buddha said - 'You become what you think'. So to become what you want ^{one} should know it first.

The education of constitutional values, go Gandhiji's ideas and democratic principles is the first step.

QWP
Remarks # *Very good understanding. But you are too quick to move from one aspect to another.*

Socialists agree and as faculty, teachers, peers should play their part in inculcating constitutional morality.

The root cause of this great dishonesty *money* is the mindless chase of wealth, power and privileges. Education system should teach students not to value privileges but principles.

The leadership should present examples that we desperately need today! They should collectively restore *ethics* in politics by *legislation*; eliminate corruption by business process engineering and practice ethics in international relations.

59
Gandhiji rightly said "Be the change you wish to see" in the world. To eliminate this dishonesty, one should start with self and start practicing what they preach.

Remarks
- *debate honesty & integrity*
- *hy-po-cry & constant denial*
- *continuity well maintained*
- *good content*
- *good examples*

--

Remarks

--

Remarks

SECTION B

PRIVATIZATION IS NOT ALWAYS THE BEST ECONOMIC POLICY.

Privatization is cornerstone of capitalist economic policy. It refers to private ownership of assets, resources, property and mode of production. Once regarded as panacea of all economic problems, privatization led to the Great Depression of 1929, Global financial crisis of 2008 and East Asian financial crisis, among others. These episodes in economic history of the world, forced us to question is privatization always the best economic policy?

In this essay, we will look at the performance of privatization as economic policy and explore the various alternatives to it. Upon comparison of these models and policies, we will try to establish what is the best economic policy, if there is any.

Remarks

Before industrial revolution in England, modes of production and ownership varied from being feudal in Europe, to collective ownership in India and other Asian countries. Industrial revolution, led and catalysed by private individuals altered the very nature of production. It shifted labour from home to factories and from villages to cities. Thus began the era of privatization, and capitalism.

Private ownership is driven towards motives of profit. Pursuing profits inherently drives increased innovation, and improves efficiency by deriving maximum output for least cost. Therefore, Adam Smith in Wealth of Nations writes that by acting in self-interest, free market participants achieve maximum efficiency. And it drives growth of the nations, generates jobs and leads to overall prosperity.

Private initiatives led to discovery of steam engine & mechanization of agriculture which ushered in first industrial revolution. It was privatization of trade in 15th century Europe that led to discovery of new worlds. These traders established trading

Remarks

companies in various ~~land~~ nations. One such private company "East India Company" brought immense wealth and prosperity to England. As a spin off, ~~the~~ England became one of the most progressive and democratic nation freed from feudal mindsets.

Privatization drives urbanisation by attracting workers from rural areas. It improves standard of services by creating demand. Higher minimum wages improve standard of living. reduces inequality in society and creates the platform for urbanism, globalisation and penetration of modern, rational, humanistic and secular values in society. ~~which~~ further acts as impetus for innovation. Therefore it is no surprise that cities have become sandbox for testing new technologies such as automation, intelligent transport, internet of things and machine-to-machine communication. Pvt. effects

Privatization helped accelerate research in vaccines, medicines and healthcare. It improved life expectancy, threat of deadly diseases and ~~reduce~~ containment of AIDS, TB, and elimination of

Remarks

Pvt. in health care

polo.

Privatization induces innovation. It catalysed information and communication technology. Today it is present in every walk of life, from governance to healthcare, from education to space mission.

Telemedicine, Tele-education, Tele-law etc. are direct outcomes of it. The Platform of Digital India and Smart City was created by this. Pvt.

It was companies such as Facebook, Google, Whatsapp that brought revolution in how people interact. Social media helped small businesses grow, began increasing their market access. It became platform for other businesses as well.

New employment and gig economy of Uber, Ola, Zomato etc. is result of this. Amazon.

Paytm and other e-commerce firms are improving logistics efficiency and supplying ~~cheaper~~ products at reduced cost to consumer.

Today we are at the cusp of fourth industrial revolution. It brings greater connectivity, faster mobilization and faster communication. ~~the~~

Remarks

IR-1, 384

Community

Private companies & startups are dedicated to make it a success. Innovation in Artificial Intelligence, Robotics, Quantum computing has great potential to increase productivity in Agriculture through Precision Agriculture. It can improve healthcare by autodetection of disease, continuous care and targeted drug delivery.

Put growth in all sectors

It has great promise in achieving inclusive education, sustainable cities and efficient transportation in future and raise income, employment and GDP of economies.

However, Privatisation has not always benefitted economies. Free market theory failed in 1929 during great depression. Privatisation is no panacea.

Privatisation

East India Company brought great riches to India. It exploited our nation and merely transferred wealth from India to England. Drain of wealth led to economic ruin by de-industrialisation and commercialisation of agriculture. It was this experience of capitalist economics that guided our freedom fighters to chose the path of socialist economy.

Remarks

East India Co. Exploitation drain of wealth

Colonialisation, led primarily by private traders and later by nations themselves to provide raw materials and market to their private industries, resulted into two world wars. It shattered all the economies ranging from USA to Europe to Japan and Russia.

Colonialisation

Capitalism creates competition, but it is not always sustainable. To drive down cost, workers are exploited and paid low. It creates economic inequality in society by concentration of wealth. Oxfam Report of 2018 pointed that 1% individuals own 73% wealth in India. This points inequality leads to unrest and protest and disrupting the economic activities.

Capitalist economies have created huge problem of pollution by unsustainable use of fossil fuels and exploitation of other natural resources. Ozone depletion, global warming, sea water rise, erratic weather and climate change can directly be traced to the individual's greed of profit.

climate change

Private organisation form pressure groups and lobby for their interest influencing domestic

Remarks

and international policy. Trade wars, tariff barriers, various sanctions by USA on other nations is direct result. Donald Trump, himself a businessman, previously, publically denied climate change and marched towards protectionist agenda.

Private companies are not free from corruption and inefficient production and practices.

Vijay Mallya, Mehul Choksi, Mishra Modi have not just betrayed their companies, employees but also the nation.

Privatization of hospitals, education and social infrastructure has created inequality in access, quality and affordability of essential services. Big infrastructure projects driven by profit, supplant indigenous and hikats and further accentuates alienation.

Privatization of economy creates environment for prosperity and ignores negative externality. It does not aim at redistribution of prosperity. Therefore various countries such as RSSR and China adopted socialism. They advocated state

Remarks

ownership of resources and production, and promised shared prosperity.

But marred by corruption, inefficiency, loaded with bureaucracy it resulted into failure and fall of USSR. China as well adopted

"Socialism with Chinese characteristics". It allowed privatization yet with great state control. This model brought prosperity for 3 decades but now it is also growing going through slow down and decreasing growth rate. *less corruption & inefficiency*

India, at independence, decided to adopt a mixed economy with certain characters of capitalism mixed with socialism. It was influenced by the idea of Keynes that state intervention is required for economies to function well. Policy of import substitution, nationalisation and Mahalanobis growth strategy brought limited success. At the same time, it allowed private companies but in restricted environment by licensing and reserving exports-import environment

Remarks

Interimly flaws developed and resulted into Balance of payment crisis in 1991. India then adopted New industrial policy of 1991 and allowed policy of liberalization, privatization and globalization to take shape.

Since then India has become one of the fastest growing major economies with 6th largest GDP in the world. Privatization has allowed it to dominate in services and pharmaceuticals industry. New sectors such as biotechnology, telecommunications and e-commerce are generating new jobs, providing platform for better service delivery among others.

Government even decided to privatise public sector units through strategic sale, disinvestment and divestment to bring better technology, management & expertise.

Agriculture has benefitted by better seeds, mechanisation and technology immensely. India became the nation that brought most

Remarks

LPG reforms
27 Nov
7th Aug-2010
Kangana

number of people out of poverty in last decade.

Due to privatization, government was able to re-prioritize and focus better on social sector and infrastructure. Today, gross enrollment at primary level is 98%, sanitation and toilets available to 98.5% and household and 100% villages are electrified.

Though privatization has created problems it certainly aided in development of nations. Therefore we see that privatization alone is not the best economic policy. But with sufficient

state control that provides its necessary guidance and applies timely brake, it has immense potential in achieving growth and sustainable development.

Therefore, privatization as an economic policy has to fit in the broad policy of achieving sustainable development goals. It

mixed economy will keep balance between priv. and govt. agencies
less scope for exploitation by priv. players
Ex: Electricity like here need E
be under govt. mg

Remarks

Remain the loss in Railways and Transport division etc

has to complement the social and human development policy. In short, privatisation can bring more harm than good. But in partnership it accelerates the capacity of state exponentially.

Corporate social responsibility, public private partnership, social and development bonds are examples of this. Ajit Puri, Warren Buffett and Bill Gates, some of the wealthiest people have become beacon of hope. They are taking initiatives to bring social and environmental equity.

They are complementing state's expenditure in education, healthcare, pollution containment, health and vaccination.

Privatisation is thus a great enabler. It pursues prosperity but going forward it should understand that "poverty anywhere is threat to prosperity everywhere".

Remarks

The best economic policy is, therefore, "privatisation with goal of shared prosperity".

Very good

- dis investment in India
- Why govt. decides to privatize the 100% profit organisations like Dredging Corpn of India
- total privatisation in any sector may lead to monopoly.

- continuity will be maintained
- good control and ^{with} examples
- right approach

59

Remarks

Remarks

Greatest dishonesty is when our insides don't match up with our outsides

inside → thought, emotions, beliefs, conviction, reason.

outside → behaviour, expression.

edu → conduct

inside → how Nation social relⁿ

outside → Records, IK, Manifestation.

input → output

Introduction →

Be the change you wish to see.

When insides = outsides

When insides ≠ outsides

- ① Buddha
- ② Nelson Mandela
- ③ Kalam

Gandhi / Ambedkar / Nehru

How to match it

→ Root of dishonesty

Power / money / Privilege / ethics

Corruption / inequality / exploitation
all problem lead to trust is

"Man is slave to his thoughts"

what you think you see

What we can achieve

Gandhi's idea of satyagrah

Constitution

Solution

- ↳ Eduⁿ → morality
- ↳ socialisation
- ↳ leadership
- ↳ broken design
- ↳ IR ethics

Conclusion

↳ what you see

↳ Taliban

Examples

① Individual level
↳ Utter / Achar ≠ thought
↳ hypocrisy → different treatment

② Family →

③ Society → Villages, Clans, castes, Business/corporates, Media

④ Nation → USA → Religious freedom, minority rights, Democracy, Colonisation, war, man's burden
China

⑤ global → Terror / Jihad, UNSC, UN

Compare impact of the both

outside ≠ inside

Be the change you wish to see.

Remarks

⑥ inspiration → Executive (input & output) direction

(what you think you become)
Man is slave to their thoughts.)

Remarks

Rough work

Privatization is not always the best economic policy

↳ How it is / How is not / Alternatives & their impact / What is best

Introduction

Private

How it is / How is not

- calculation
- Social inequality
- Pollution
- economy
- Political
- TR
- corruption
- health / social infrastructure

Best economic policy yet to be discovered

SDG best policy is sustainable development. Poverty anywhere →

Privatization

defn →

degree → complete → constant

How it benefited

- ↳ Innovation
- ↳ growth
- ↳ job
- ↳ prosperity
- ↳ trickle down effect
- ↳ economy + efficiency

Result

- research
- IT
- ICT
- Urban & infra
- Agriculture
- Industry
- census

- scientific innovation
- social media
- AI
- Robotics
- economy
- Telemedicine

Alternative → Japan / or / China

Socialism → USSR / failed

Mixed economy → India

↓

NEP 1991

Our policy - lacuna

↳ government / dir / rep

(much more needs to be done)

CSU

CS Partnership

AI sector

earth has enough for everyone's good & → SDG policy

Remarks

Tech / IT