

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

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 PRATIBHA VERMA

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Pratibha Verma

1. Invigilator Signature [Signature]

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

**Remarks**

### 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

"Equality is the sole of liberty"

Last year, in Navtej Singh JAhalar vs Union of India case, Supreme court decriminalised homosexuality under section 377. It created grounds for LGBTQ section to have equal protection under law, equal access to constitutional rights and equality of status and Opportunity. A whole section of citizen, against whom very existence there were laws, now could come out in public and celebrate the liberty to express their colours of rainbow, without fear and threats. Thus, equality became the source of this liberty.

The concept of equality goes back to the French revolution of 18th century, which was inspired by Renaissance thinkers. The struggle between three estates and overthrow of king and clergy by the Third estate was

Remarks

X Good  
Topic  
the  
of

aimed at creating an equal nation that with equal political rights and equal economic and taxation responsibility. And the consequent equality became the soul of liberty of people from ~~the~~ undemocratic restraint and exploitation.

The French revolutionary thought of equality, liberty and fraternity imbibed the winds of leaders of independence struggle all over the world. American "Bill of Rights" says "all men are created equal". In India Karachi Resolution of 1931 adopted fundamental rights saying "All men and women will have equal rights - economic, political and social."

Therefore, at the centre of Independence, that is liberty from foreign control, lies the notion of "equality". In post-independence, India adopted goals of equality and liberty as one of the foundational goals of our democratic polity.

Remarks

quality b/w whom  
and in what  
respect?

In order to understand these methods to achieve liberty, we need to look at what constitutes equality and how inequality hinders liberty.

Economic equality refers to equal access to productive resources such as land, equality of wages for equal work, minimum concentration of wealth and equal social security. By providing equal access to above, [dignity of labour] is restored and people become free of exploitation from rich and powerful and are at liberty to develop ~~not~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~early~~ <sup>fully</sup> themselves fully as per their own ~~aspt~~ aspirations ~~linked~~

In our nation, social inequality in form of caste, class & gender ~~and~~ continue to exist.

It restricts mobility of Dalits, women and landless poor, inhibiting their capacity to realize their potential, speak against injustice and exploitation.

The plight of manual scavengers, this lack of freedom to access education and other jobs takes away their liberty, which is caused by absence of equality.

These 3 sections have different problems - you can explain ~~them~~

Remarks ✓

The political inequality promotes corruption, criminalization, vote bank politics, Niegism and brings about majoritarianism. Absence of choices and avenues for minorities to exercise their political rights leads to xenophobia as witnessed in USA, Europe and other parts of world. Women, children and weaker section lack representation. Thus their demands remain unfulfilled ~~and~~ which hinder their liberty to develop their potential. → could add an example

The environmental inequality has created grounds for disasters, climate change, and global warming. With rich nations and companies having covered most of the benefits, ~~to~~ tribals, indigenous people and poor African nations who were dependent upon forest and natural resource find themselves powerless and without livelihood. Which further creates grounds of exploitation and curbs their liberty to live as per their culture and customs.

↳ Link with imposition of

western notions of development

Remarks

It leads to cultural inequality as well and tribal and indigenous people are forced to live at the mercy of government, NGOs, foreign donors and forced to adopt ~~and~~ technology, economy ~~and~~, lifestyle and religion against their will. The missionary activities try to exploit such vulnerability created due to inequality and hinder cultural liberty. it  
inequality  
of  
differences?

The inequality in terms of infrastructure and access to services ~~leads~~ leads to economic distress and migration of rural folks to cities, where they lose their liberty to engage in activities of their choice & live in ~~the~~ suspectful and clean areas. The proliferation of slums, sans of the soil phenomena, increased mob lynching of poor migrants and exodus of ~~North~~ students of North east student is indirect consequence of failed attempt of equal and balanced regional growth.

Remarks

There may be other factors like resources, commercial

Equal protection of law and rule of law is essential component of equality. In absence of law, state uses its power to curb free speech and criticism and hinders ~~liberty of thought and expression~~

Therefore we see that inequality in any form becomes the root cause of absence of liberty. It was the absence of liberty only that created grounds for Arab Spring, Sudan and Venezuelan crisis. Today world is reeling under the pressure of refugee crisis due to the absence of liberty in their home country.

Hence liberty is required for a nation to develop and achieve its potential for economic growth. Liberty creates the ground for harnessing of demographic dividend of a nation by providing equal opportunity for women, men, children, young and aged population. Liberty leads to healthy development of social discourse and helps in achieving

Remarks

→ can explain it briefly -

democratic ideals.

One of the happiest regions in the world, as it <sup>because</sup>  
Nordic nation, values equality and liberty. <sup>of equal</sup>  
 These nations, today feature at top in every <sup>and</sup>  
 social and economic indicator. <sup>liberty</sup>

~~too much in one paragaph not so obvious~~ Liberty creates the ground for healthy, have developed?  
educated and happy individuals, who value  
 their constitutional goals, natural priorities and  
 exercise these political rights wisely. They  
 promote sustainable consumption. They value  
 empathy and fraternity. Therefore liberty  
 of individual must be kept in the centre of  
 national development priorities.

Liberty comes from equality and leads to further reduction of inequality. However equity does not mean, equal financial resources to all citizens and equality of income. Such notion of equality resonates with ideas of socialism that aims equality in soritude and restraint.

This was a significant departure and you could have explained

Remarks

~~doesn't happen in capitalism~~ The failure of socialist economy ~~for~~ such as USSR is example that such equality only hinders liberty of innovation & thought, and promotes corruption & concentration of economic & political power.

Thus equality refers to equality of status and opportunity to develop people's potential as per their will. In this context, government become enabler rather than provider. They facilitate equality through education, health, skills, ~~negative~~ legislations to curb discrimination and exploitation and by affirmative action as one of the 'tools'.

equality of status should be achieved by treating all sections <sup>as</sup> equal citizen and removing the discrimination against LGBTQ, Dalit, tribals, women) and manual scavengers. ✓ go that enough?

The go In India; equality is engraved in the Idee of directive principles of state policy

Remarks

In pursuance of this, government has launched Right to education Act, 2009,

Sarvodaya Shiksha Abhiyan for providing equal education (at primary level) -

Program such as Agnishwar Bharat, Tele-medicine, ECHO clinics etc. are enabling equal access to health resources. Tele-law

PIL and social interest litigation has brought revolution in equal access to justice.

Various judgement such as VISHAKA guidelines, SABRIMALA judgement has enhanced liberty of women at workplace.

Further government has enabled enhanced economic affirmative action based on economic criteria for creating equal opportunity. PM Kanshi, Vikas Yatra, MUDRA, STAND UP R-START UP India are furthering the agenda of equality in India.

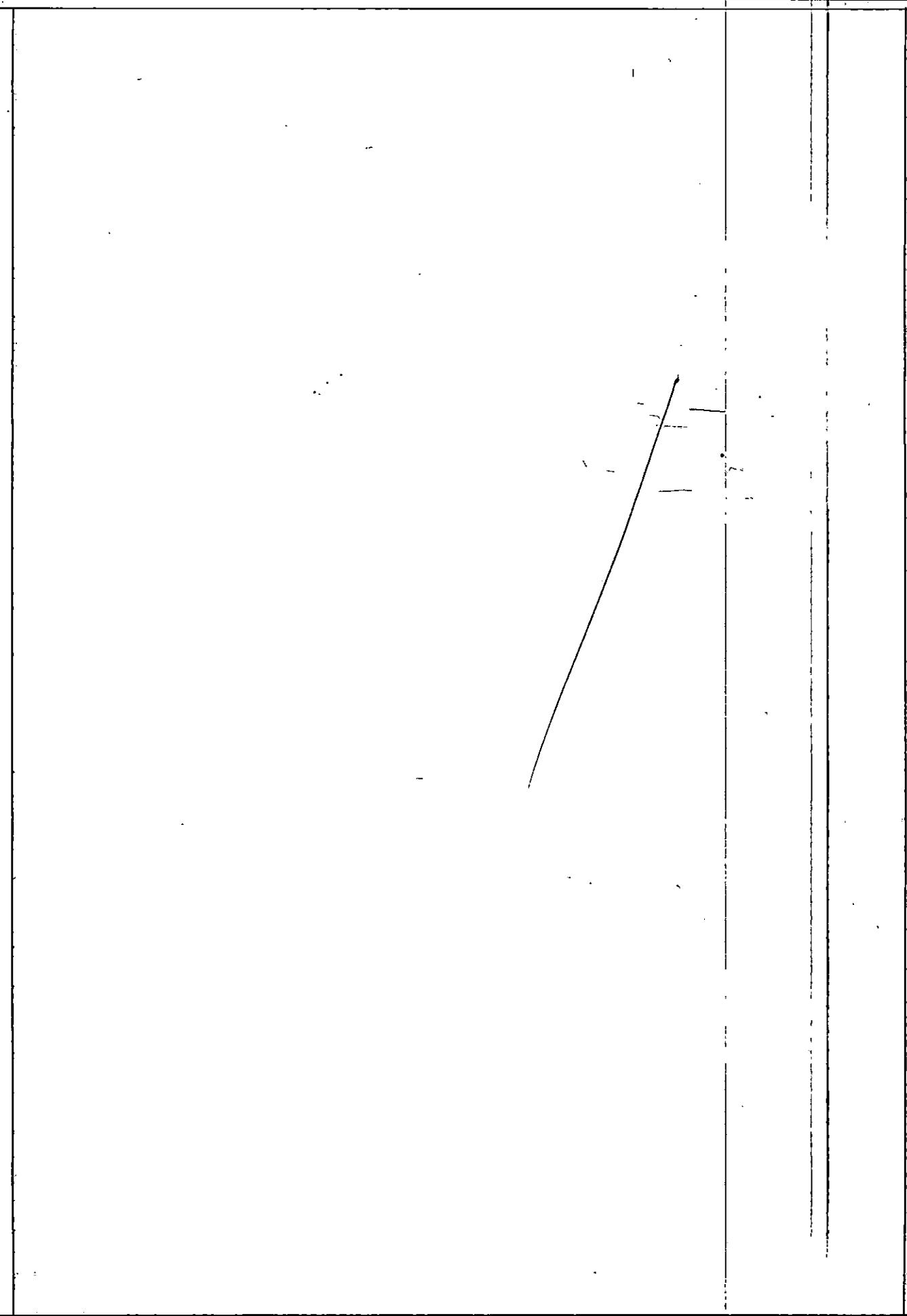
Thus, India is one of nations that remains committed to liberty through equality leading to idea of New India.

A The core mantra of this ~~dear~~ path remains the protection of ~~as~~ unalienable rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness that is being realized by "SABKA SATH, SABKA VIKAS".

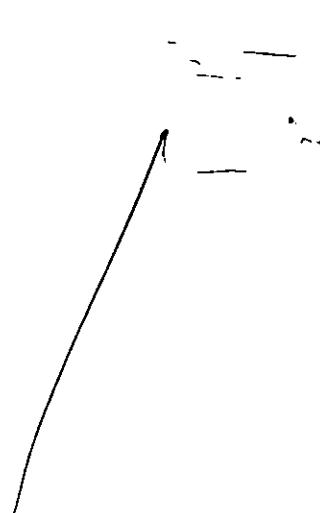
(5) you have 'stated' more and 'explained' less -

- critical engagement with link between equality and liberty is needed -  
explains how formal equality is meaningless -

Bring capitalist/liberal notion of equality and freedom -



*Remarks*



Remarks

Section B

"Smart Cities cannot be smart until people become smart"

The Prime Minister of India recently added a new dimension to his vision of "New India", to create a 5 trillion dollar economy by 2022. The picture of "New India" is also envisioned in shades of a future knowledge economy, a 3R-based (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) economy, a powerhouse for electric vehicles, "AI garage" (artificial intelligence) and many more. At the heart of this picture lies the goal of eliminating poverty, reducing inequality and promoting a sustainable consumption pattern for intergenerational parity.

One would think, how could India possibly integrated such isolated goals in one picture. With cities being the engines of economic growth and pioneer to ~~post~~ Industry 4.0, the answer lied in Prime minister's vision of redesigning and re-innovating cities as "Smart Cities".

Remarks

There is no universal definition of a 'Smart city'. In layman terms, smart means intelligent, fashionable? apt and neat. Clubbing it with the concept of city, one could imagine picture a city that is built around modern technology, apt infrastructure, attractive landscape and user friendly services. Acceptable enough ✓

However smart city goes beyond such parochial view. An "economically smart" city includes modern financial infrastructure, well paid jobs and a balanced mix of services and industry. A "infrastructurally smart" city would have, intelligent transportation, modern drainage & sewerage, waste management system and easy connectivity. At the centre of it, lies "data", collected through 'concent & control centre', thus over analysed through big data and machine learning and helping in decisions through Artificial Intelligence, thus creating a "data smart" city.

A 'socially smart' city will have appropriate availability of health and education services that is inclusive and enables equal opportunity for all to develop including marginalised sections. without discrimination. equality must be part of discourse?

An 'environmentally smart' city reduces and minimizes negative externality to ecosystem and integrates the elements of ecology, cultural and landscape and heritage monuments into the planning and functioning, securing ample space for all. Has government expressed this intent?

A 'politically smart' city enables participatory governance and decentralised decision making. Through use of social media and internet, catering to demands of citizens and redressing grievances is one of the aspects. It ensures that voice of voiceless is heard. or voices with exclusionary effects?

With existing inequalities in our society and incoming threats due to Industry 4.0, it is need of the hour that we transform our

urban areas on the lines of such smart city.

It is estimated that by 2040, 80% of India's population will live in city or urban areas. Therefore due to increasing population and rural to urban migration, pressure on already limited resources will be tremendous. It has a potential to further deepen the chasm.

~~such cities will~~ between have and have nots, gated and slum communities, middle and lower class of society.

Further, the preamble of our constitution requires state to pursue the goal of justice,

liberty, equality and fraternity. By creating ~~smart cities~~, the constitutional goals could be ~~achieved~~ fulfilled through empowerment and equal opportunity to all.

The sustainable development goals requires creation of sustainable cities for communities that consume and produce responsibly, contribute to innovation and infrastructure, mitigate climate change ~~and~~, preserve life on land and

Remarks

Is it this development-model resource-intensive?

Create strong institutions for peace and justice.

India's IND commitment under Paris agreement involves reducing emission intensity of GDP by 25 to 30% and promote renewable energy.

~~To~~ In order to achieve two, smart cities needs to be realized on ground.

Moreover, smart cities will raise the standard of living, provide easy access to service with world class infrastructure that will prevent brain-drain & attract global talent. It will boost development of Industry 4.0, cyber physical system and world class universities which through positive externality will set in motion the vicious cycle of growth desired for goal of 5 trillion dollar economy.

Realizing the potential of new cities for new India, a modest beginning was made through launch of "Smart cities Program", five years ago. A total of hundred cities were selected

for integration of modern technology and service through retrofitting, redevelopment and new greenfield projects involving integrated command and control centre, urban spaces, intelligent transport and sewage infrastructure among others, with a total outlay of 50,000 crore.

However, five years later only few cities have some accolades to add. Barring Pune, Ahmedabad, Vadodara and a few more hardly any of the hundred cities have completed the projects to fulfil this vision.

A careful analysis shows that the plans of smart cities misses "people" from the framework. Rather than being "demand driven", smart cities are being imposed in top-down fashion.

It focuses more on smart infrastructure that creates smart people be it designers, planners, managers, administrators or residents.

The failure to integrate slums, migrants, weaker sections such as women, children and

what exactly  
smart people  
mean

Remarks

differently abled, the smart projects such as digital payments, metro, card based travel would encourage inequality to flourish and further marginalize them.

The area based development in already prosperous part of cities would enhance insensitivity of rich towards weaker section, rendering them "un-smart". There is need to sensitize them about reducing waste as well for sustainably smart city. Further, there is need to include local and indigenous designer and planners for smart cities that understand the demand and issues of area better than multi-national architecture firms. More private participation through special purpose vehicle (SPV) will not create smart cities. Rather there is need to educate and train public functionaries from lower level administration such as urban local bodies, and municipalities.

The training of operators such as drivers, Traffic police, Customs, attendants, at front

Remarks

desk, cleaners and waste collectors should be kept in centre. ~~and~~ Without smart operators, smart cities would crumble under their own weight.

Also there is need to create smart decision maker at top level of governance, who could continuously use data and Too insights collected and employ it for unpreceded and seamless innovation, to meet the dynamic changing need of smart cities.

The government recognises the need of "smart people for smart cities". Therefore various programs are such as Digital India for increasing broadband access, service delivery, PM Jan Dhan Yojana for financial education, Digi Shala for digital education is being conducted.

The metros are being expanded in other cities for giving a taste of intelligent transportation to people. Electric buses are being introduced.

Remarks

The 'computer service centre' are acting as agents of ~~for~~ spreading digital reach and education to villages who in future could be city dwellers. Financial innovation such as UPI, BHIM, Rupay & Aadhar QR is making people financially smart.

*(Illustrated)* However, more needs to be done, especially at the level of upper and lower-level bureaucracy and decision-makers. Their skill with data driven decision making is need of the hour.

further functional and digital literacy should be universalized as per Draft education report by Kashmiryanjan committee. In social domain, tele-education, tele-medicine should be promoted to reduce strain from city hospitals.

→ do we have enough technological outreach?

RURBAN mission must aim at making villagers and semi-urban people smart, who will one day become part of smart cities. Further it must provide smart services in villages,

thus creating "Smart Villages" that would drive the engine of India's economic growth in parallel. Do smart cities create growth also?

The new infrastructure should cater to the demand of weaker sections & slum-dwellers and must address their basic needs of water, and sanitation first. Swachh Bharat Mission and Smart Cities should complement each other and bring about behavioural change in people.

At last, smart cities should be reorientated themselves to demand-driven, people-centred development focusing on least developed areas of the city first rather than injecting more money to already prosperous areas.

A city is the reflection of people living in it. Smartness comes from the people; not from static surroundings. Only through creation of smart people, could cities become smart and in turn create a "smart nation".

Remarks

(55)

Again, more focus was on examples and less on linkage and explanation -

devote a section to list major problems with Indian model of urbanization -

socio-spatial, cultural traits of our society that make urban spaces not smart -

Avoid dumping of keywords out of context and without enough explanation -

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

### *Remarks*