

Roll No. _____

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).

50 + 50 = 100
Marks

Name SWEETA SUMAN

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Sweeta Suman

1. Invigilator Signature 

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Remarks

1. Purpose.
2. Arrangement of key ideas.
3. Better & effective dimensions required.
3. Do more work more with previous yrs. upsc topics.
4. Read hints for dimension & analysis.

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*
2. *Man's emotions are the slaves to his thoughts, and he is the slave to his emotions*
3. *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*

ESSAY - 1.

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.

Let us begin with a story of two teenagers and two children, Sheetal and Tanya. Sheetal is on earth, 90 years from 2049, and at the same time, Tanya is on Mars. Both of them are studying in schools, in their history textbooks about how they came to the present day.

While Sheetal is studying how on earth, humans faced a major crisis in 21st century. It ~~helps~~ teaches her how humans, initially divided and regional, later took steps to correct the environment, with sustained efforts and a long time, they were able to see their efforts come to fruition. They are still struggling with the effects but the national and individuals are all taking steps to further better the conditions.

Tanya on the other hand, is on Mars and she learns how in ^{the} ~~the~~ last 10 years, humans have been moving from Earth to Mars.

Each day on Mars is a struggle as scientists try to figure out ~~the~~ the characteristics and features of atmosphere, soil, interior of Mars.

It had been an initiative of Earth entrepreneurs to colonise Mars, and they were able to. But only the affluent portion of people were selected. They are still a large population on earth which struggles with the natural calamities worsening day by day.

There is hardly a ray of hope and it is upto the scientists to figure out better the ways of to live.

Remarks

In the above story, we face the two scenarios which are very likely for humans on earth in future. Both of them gloomy and tell us how things can turn out for our future generations.

- Historically, tracing the steps of humans on earth, we know how early human beings ~~are~~ evolved for a living. They started as distant relatives of apes, and developed into sentient beings. They ~~to~~ evolved into Homo sapiens, the species who changed the face of the earth. They slowly tried to understand the earth and were privileged to have speech, ~~power~~ as a tool to communicate. They developed into a civilization ~~to~~ and developed tools to harness the nature.

The early man ^{worshipped} nature as it was a mystery to them.

MAYNORSKI an anthropologist explains how magic evolved into religion to ~~be~~ followed by science.

- We reached the phase of Industrial revolution in 1750s, when European scholars gave theories like "MERCANTILISM" and "UTILITARIAN THEORY" — propounding how humans ~~can~~ can grow only with full exploitation of resources around us. These theories were followed to the dot by the European nations and it led to massive industrialization and change in the face of the earth. Tall stone buildings, unending roads, houses in the glass buildings, skyscrapers, bigger airplanes — all are manifestations of this change.

- Economically, comparing the part and the industrialised world, we see how the Tribals ~~are~~ used to produce for sustenance, lived

On the minimum, happily surviving in the family they had. They worshipped nature and considered all natural events to be either gifts or wrath of the mother earth. Life was simple.

In the industrialised world, smoke ^{was} billowing from the chimneys, labour migrating from villages to cities. The labourer had no attachment to the produce, As Karl Marx says, capitalism alienates the labourer from his own produce.

We have been growing since the 1750s at an unprecedented rate, initially in countries like Britain, France, Germany, USA, and later in countries like China, India, Brazil, South Africa. Although, the developed countries have amassed enormous amounts of money, only to set precedent for the developing countries, it has had repercussions on many other levels.

Socially, we see the difference from the past. The communal harmony present in the society in villages has been replaced by the individuals inventing to earn more. Day by day, we are inching towards a future that is uncertain.

We had received the earliest warnings in Britain in 1950s, when the great smog had covered London, but the only solution the people or government took was to wait and let it subside. No substantial steps were taken. Subsequently, there have been many environmental events.

In the 20th century, we started seeing the effects of anthropogenic, i.e., man-made factors on our environment.

growing population, growing pollution, increasing temperatures, incidents of natural disasters on rise have all been an indicator of changes on earth. The earth has been reacting to them and we are seeing the repercussions.

- At an institutional level, we have taken certain steps like different summits - starting from Rio Earth Summit, 1992. It led to many organisations and individuals to take steps. Different pollutants and factors have been targetted for eg, example, KYOTO PROTOCOL to curate the Greenhouse gas emissions, MONTREAL PROTOCOL to curate the chlorofluorocarbons depleting our ozone layer.
- Recently, in 2015, Paris Climate Deal was signed by many nations for earth's issue-resolution and to decide how different nations will pay their share.

climate change

- Though, not on a political level, nations like USA have resigned from the deal and have many people in power denying that there is any effect on the environment due to human efforts.

USA not interested in Paris pact due to diff. in norms

There are capitalists who deny climate change, to avoid work on their economic progress, on the other hand, to counter them,

there are many activists, individuals and organisations like Greenpeace, Leonardo DiCaprio, Scientists and activists like the 16 year old Greta Thunberg. All of them are rising early day to tell the world that we indeed are in danger, our earth is in peril and there are urgent steps that are to be taken.

Study Numerous studies of our earth have shown us how "climate change" has led to mass changes in the past, but this time, it is different. This time, we have the effect of anthropogenic factors and billions of lives of humans, flora and fauna at stake.

Environmental studies like the one by World Footprint Network give the "Earth Overshoot Day". It shows how in many days, we are consuming the resources on earth, for a year. The day is inching closer to August and it shows how we are overexploiting the resources available. Similarly, WOM and Ramsar Convention talk about the effect on our flora, fauna and natural resources. Our fellow species are becoming critically endangered, closer to becoming extinct, and it is upto humans they they survive. Scientists and conservationists are working for them, but are their efforts enough?

Warming conditions
melting of ice

Scientists, on the flip side, have also considered the option of colonising Mars or moon. Entrepreneurs like ELON MUSK or RICHARD BRANSON are working on the same with full throttle, but is that what we want?

Colonising Mars and living there is a very romantic idea, and has been ventured many a time in the sci-fi novels, comics and movies, but what if actually come to that? It is one thing to consider the idea for entertainment, and it is another

to consider moving billions, if not millions to another planet altogether.

→ If we actually consider the possibility of colonising Mars, the one question that comes to the fore is — WHO WILL GO? and HOW WILL THEY BE SELECTED?

→ Earth already has many social classes; on the one hand, we have billionsaires and their mansions, on the other, we have the "UNDERCLASSES" or in either class or homeless, the poor who cannot even imagine what they will eat the next day; is it

→ it right to think of thinking of going to another planet? It is a brutal reality that when it comes to choosing between the rich and poor for Mars, the poor will not even be considered as a part. They will miss out on survival because of being born in "absolute poverty"; they will miss out on a chance to live because their state is not able to come to their rescue; they will lose all hope or actually be unaware because their representatives could not rehabilitate them.

→ Here, it has to be mentioned that poverty is not only of money, rather poverty can be of power, thought, or even perspective. Politicians — or capitalists who deny "climate change" and its effects are suffering from poverty of mind — when they cannot think beyond money.

→ On a personal level, we have to ask ourselves some questions.
 First, what will we tell our kids? will they even exist, given that population ~~and~~ may be decimated by space crunch? Even if we decide go to Mars, who will go? what if we are ~~&~~ once to be left behind? what if we reach the Mars but are barely ~~scraping~~ scraping through? Why is this injustice of taking ~~so~~ only a few - justified? Is that what we want to teach our future generations?

→ In India, we are taking different steps like Tiger Project, elephant Project, Gangotri Naulani Ganga to counter the ill-effects on our environment. It is also a ^{matter of} shame that 14 out of 20 most polluted cities in the world are in India, with Delhi and nearby cities always on top. It is a matter of urgent importance that we work to correct the effects, else time will seep.

→ The IPCC report _(15/18) shows how ~~tho~~ even the 1.5°C target, i.e., controlling the increase in global temperatures to 1.5°C over the pre-industrial levels, is not going to be enough. Our biodiversity hotspots like ^{the} Himalayas, or the western Ghats are at great risk. and we have to question ourselves, "WHEN WILL WE STOP?"

(2) - development of science & technology is also very much important. The technology helped us in booking Rail tickets for home itself, 17 returning Remarks which consume paper and time had been solved, fast communi- cation, high speed transport, climate warming technology what not.

→ In hindsight and foresight, we have to ponder on what we want

As Gandhiji had said, "we have enough for everybody's needs but not enough for everyone's greed"

we can dream ^{all} about the flying cars, humanoid robots and all the future tech in cities on Mars, but before we dreaming,

we have to ask ourselves, what if Mars turns out the same as earth? what if ~~it's~~ it's not the problem of earth or Mars,

but ~~it's~~ us? If we cannot ^{take} care of the only living planet - i.e., earth, how is it going to work with future technology on Mars?

→ Although, we do like entertainment and comics, but unlike comics, we do not have a multiverse of many earths, where we can swap between the planets.

CS

In the end, we have to recall the story of Tanya and Shetal, and how would we want our kids to live?

would it be on earth and we have corrected the course,

or Mars, where we ~~are~~ have lost the only chance we had?

- Central theme of the essay had not been debated properly
- poor intent and the problems on earth not identified properly

① In contrast solving the problems on earth, the main plan to build colonies on Mars: - the problems are

- POVERTY
- CASTE
- SELFISHNESS
- INEQUALITY
- CORRUPTION

- ARMS RACE
- CORPORATE FRAUDS
- ~~POLITICAL CR~~
- CRIMINALS IN POLITICS
- DIS-HONESTY ETC

Remarks



Essay-2

Urbanisation is not only simply ~~the~~ expanding the cities

Handwritten had said,

"Happiness is when what we think, ~~we want~~ of doing, what we hope to do and what we are doing are the same".

Urbanisation has been explained by many theories and scholars, and it is considered by many to be attached with modernisation.

Historically, urbanisation can be traced to Industrial Revolution in Europe when population exploded, industries emerged and people moved from villages to settle in the cities. The populated area with new technology, new means of production, new living area and the changed landscape ~~can~~ could be termed as an "urban" area.

good introduction

Industrial revolution was the product of a chain of events, starting from Renaissance, new thought, & scientific effects in Europe. Starting from 14th century, when scientists worked to explore earth and other celestial bodies, it gave the spirit to question, ~~to~~ explore and innovate. It led to many inventions like steam engine and thus, the discovery of lands hitherto unknown.

from tribal societies and their primitive communisms, to modern societies and industrialisation, we have come a long way from the past. The path to the present has traced through various events and catalysts. Effects like the utilitarian theory, mercantile theory, and "lesse-faire" theory by Adam Smith have exhorted the nations to walk to be more urban and modern.

→ Economically, it has translated to more production of goods and services, their trade, being converted into income for the capitalists, entrepreneurs and the governments.

Colonialism in the 19th and 20th century was also a product of the same modernization. The idea of "urbanization" as prevalent in Europe, thus, translated to all the nations and all over the world.

→ In the societies, there have been many changes due to the modernization, while, on the one hand, we have come from all the way from no forms of communication to letters to telephone to video conversations, only imagining holograms to communicate & with each other.

We have mobile phones, technology, social media, different websites and applications for both good and bad.

write it has helped us connect better, learn new things, also through web interface of learning, connecting and attending lectures through video conferencing, it has also affected our social relationships. To explain on the changes, "urbanisation" has also led to changes in our modes of entertainment, changes in our families, and even human interaction.

Entertainment — has changed various forms. It was envisaged in a different form due to movies on big screens. In the 20th century, we have a long way to see three-dimensional pictures. The mobile phones, to initially serve a purpose of communication has been converted into a multipurpose device. It has become ingrained in our lives in such a way that it is difficult to imagine our lives without it.

entertainment

communication

living together
relate your
point to
urbanization

Family — structure and the social relationships have also transformed. From living in a joint family in the past, we have reached a point where nuclear families have become a norm. Today, even not marrying, subsequently living alone or with friends without marriage, is also acceptable in the society. The relationships have also changed, where earlier we could not live without our parents, we have come to

a point where we live in different cities, if not different continents. It is, again, the technology that connects us. It is social media like WhatsApp that connects families.

Human interaction or relationships have also changed. From only being close to our community, family and relations, we have changed to be close to our friends who we meet in different cities, events, websites or even countries.

Some relationships have also become socially acceptable to a restricted level; e.g. ^{for} example work relationships can today be ~~now~~ imagined to be only formal.

relationships

We have also progressed to be more accepting of different social relationships like homosexuals; transgender or simply the LGBTQ, as it is known. It has come to such a level that divorce are acceptable, nuclear families are on the rise and old age homes as institutions are growing.

On an institutional level, there are many innovations today. We have old age homes, mental health institutions ~~and~~ on a daily basis, which cater to the dependencies in the society. On the other hand, with the changing lifestyle,

changing lifestyle

we also have gymnasiums (gyms), wellness centres, psychotherapy centres which help in ~~as~~ keeping up with the changed lifestyles.

While urbanisation may only seem to mean a "modernisation,"

we also have to think of the effects on the of "revivalism"

Institutions like Yoga centres, transcendental meditation are also on the rise showing how urbanisation does not only

mean growing the number of cities, but returning to one's roots and incorporating the positive features of old lifestyle.

Today, more and more people in the cities run to the mountains and oceans for recreation. The tourist destinations and holiday packages offer a refuge from the hustle and bustle of urban life.

More and more members of the youth and women have emerged, offering to teach a different way of life. On the one hand, where they provide an opportunity to unwind and get away from the "on the run" lifestyle, ~~the~~ on the other hand, they try to make money themselves.

Urbanisation can also be called to being "consumerism"

of the society, where everything is commodified and has a price. From talking to your parents on the mobile phone,

to spending an ~~hour~~ hour in a park or ~~at~~ recreation centre, everything is charged. Even the movies or shopping for different items are presented as methods to relax in the modern society. The recreation centres have become a business place of their own.

If we take into account the case of environmental and effects of urbanisation, we observe drastic changes.

At one point, we ~~not~~ only had to walk and we would reach a river in the older times, but today, we see tall buildings in every direction we look. The sunset that we enjoyed are to be paid for in exotic locations.

Our animals, flora and fauna in the biodiversity have come to be threatened and institutions like IUCN have to be established ^{to} ~~just~~ make us realise that these animals and plants are threatened.

On the one hand, we have the World Bank's Love of Doing Business, on the other, we have the "Red List" by IUCN or the Assessment Reports ~~or~~ by IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on climate change) showing the two sides of the same coin.

Although we can imagine completely different things like spending more money to reach a destination, we have confined the natural resources and biodiversity to a limit. ~~so~~ they have been located and confined into national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.

While, the Human Development Index calculates the progress on ~~an~~ one parameter of income, we also study the report of "Adverse effects on The Hindu Kush region".

On a political level, different countries are competing on the Gross Domestic Product, Per capita income, Ease of Doing Business. It shows how nations are fighting to be more modern, often at the expense of other nations.

In the international relations, and needs, terms like "Trade War" have taken precedence. Harmony ~~is~~ present among

humans has been converted into competition among everyone. From peaceful relations and trade during the Indus Valley civilisation, we ~~are~~ facing protectionism in nations today.

We sometimes tend to forget that we all are human beings and we all belong to the same species.

while urbanisation has the boon of connecting people better, it has also led to the persistence of things like commercialism, regionalism and racism.

→ On an individual level, while we are breaking new barriers everyday, we are also forgetting human ethics and values.

Means are no more important and only the end is to be achieved.

→ On the condition of women, we have reached new levels. There

have been many innovations and benchmarks achieved. More

number of women are educated and working, gender gap

is coming down from before, surrogacy, in vitro fertilisation

and technology like these allow women who could not

reach child birth before, and also for unconventional relationships

like same-sex couples, single mothers, fathers.

→ Not everything is as positive and women are also the victims

in many cases. Even after almost two centuries of urbanisation

women have a glass ceiling. ~~but~~ this ceiling obstructs

their growth with gender pay gap, feminisation of

occupation or sexual violence. Women are also the

victims when men leave them to migrate and they are

left with the whole family to fend for.

In case of India, urbanization was brought by the Britishers who modernised the nation by industries, plantation, English education, administration and English values. Since independence, India itself has made many efforts to be more modern in terms of GDP growth. The government is taking steps to reach the poor, alleviate poverty and facilitate development for all. It has been a mix of responses as where on one hand, we have metropolitan cities like Delhi, Mumbai and Bangalore, we also have places like Dharavi in them showing how these places show how ~~affair~~ beneath every urban/modern element, there is a face of reality in the form of "rich-poor divide".

It is ~~use~~ surprising that 1% population controls 60-70% of the resources.

In conclusion, it has to be understood that although urbanization has been transformation, it ~~use~~ has led to expansion, ~~it~~ does not just mean expansion of cities. It has many aspects and also both positive and negative repercussions.

— No depth in the essay

— poor material

— Except a point or two nothing is important

— migration takes place from rural areas to urban in search of employment

Challenges of Urbanization

- over crowding
- poor living standards
- sanitation
- pressure on transportation and infrastructure
- climate change
- inequality, deprivation and exploitation
- crime & police
- corruption
- drinking water & sanitation
- education and health
- socio-cultural activities 1/2

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Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

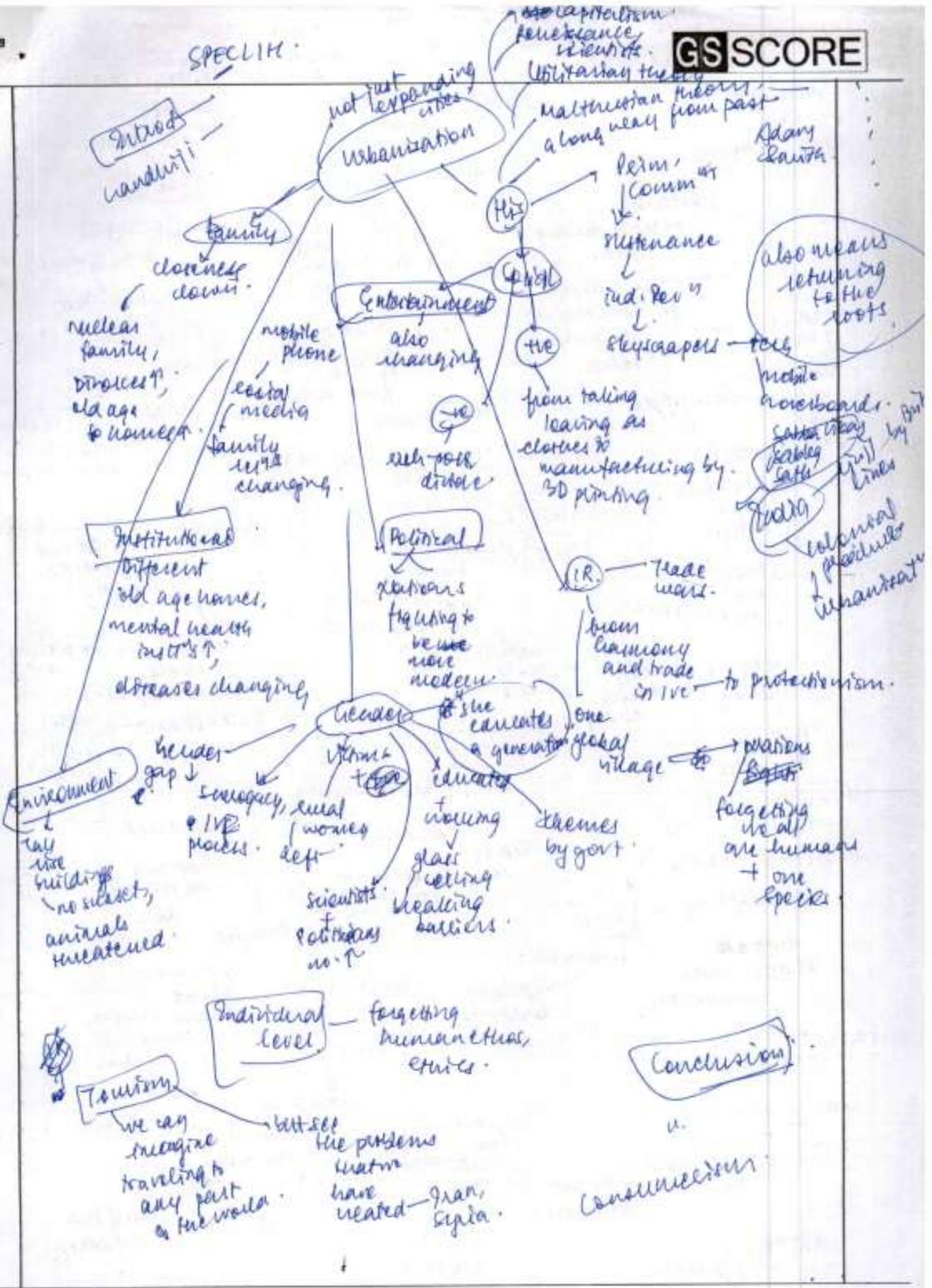
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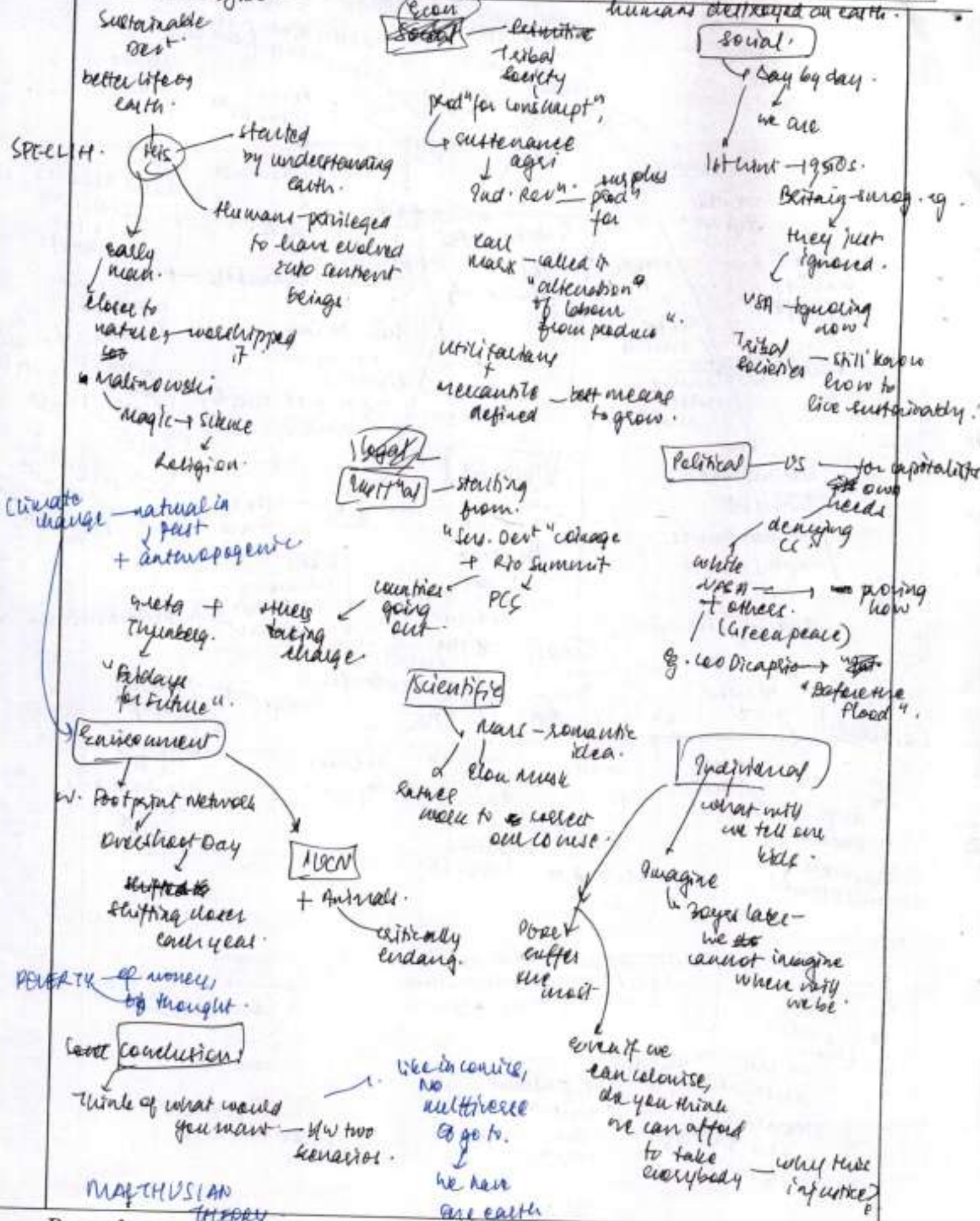
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