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# SNIPPET - 365

CSE (Mains) - Ethics & Essay



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## ESSAY

### ***Sunrise industries: can this be the next big thing for India?***

#### **Structure of the Essay:**

##### **Introduction:**

- The meaning of sunrise industry should be clarified with a lucid example.
- Do give an idea of what all is going to come in the body of the essay.
- Also clarify your stand to the question asked in the topic.

##### **Body:**

- Mention various sunrise industries in Indian context.
- Briefly explain in each case why it is apt to classify it as Sunrise industry.
- Discuss the futuristic importance of each one of them in the Indian context.
- Mention the possible threats to Indian economy due to the sunrise industries.
- If your stand is that it's the next big thing, then do negate those threats.
- Mention the bottlenecks for these Sunrise industries.

##### **Conclusion:**

- Write down the measures that need to be taken by various actors viz. government, civil society, citizenry to fully reap the potential of sunrise industries.

#### **Content of the Essay:**

##### **Definition of Sunrise industry:**

Sunrise industry is a colloquial term for a burgeoning sector or business that is just in its **infancy** but shows promise of a **rapid boom**. It generally has plenty of “**buzz**” surrounding them as public awareness about the sector increases and investors get attracted to its long-term growth prospects. Examples include e-commerce, cloud computing etc.

##### **Characteristics of Sunrise Industry:**

1. High growth rates
2. Numerous start-ups
3. High degree of innovation
4. Abundance of venture capital funding.

##### **Various Sunrise Industry in India**

- 1. E-Commerce** – e-commerce encompasses a range of economic activities such as retail, travel, tourism, food and beverages etc. It is going to be driven by growing Internet population, smartphones access and increased online shoppers.
- 2. IT Industry** - Global technology spend will increase, not decrease in future, and this will create a lot more opportunities for the Indian IT industry. According to Nasscom, The Indian IT industry is likely to grow 7-9 per cent in next decade. There is going to be a net addition of nearly 1.5 lakh jobs to the industry every year.

- 3. Food processing Industry** - In today's world, time has become extremely precious, and a fast-paced world has got habituated, in fact, addicted, to a ready-made culture. Thus, growing youth population, which is also going to be more urban, is more likely to shift to Ready to Eat Food.

Further, The food processing industry connects the farmers with their consumers, adding value on the way.

According to reports, during 2009-13, India's exports of processed food and related products increased at a compounded annual growth rate of 21.9% to \$36.1 billion. Further, the Indian food industry is estimated to grow to about \$200 billion by 2015.

**Mega Food Parks** have set a great precedent for public-private partnerships where the private sector invests in infrastructure, while the government brings in technology and knowledge to help farmers earn reasonably, without suffering losses.

- 4. Tourism** – Diversity of culture, varied geographical and climatic conditions provides immense opportunity for tourism sector in India. Realising this, the government has also started schemes like Swadesh Darshan, which has prepared thematic tourism circuits like Ramayana circuit.
- 5. Cloud Computing** - Cloud Computing and its increasing usage among Indian enterprises is expected to create **over a million new jobs** by 2022. Its annual growth is forecast at 17 per cent. It facilitates other sectors of the economy as well by permitting an increase in IT innovation, which, in turn, supports business innovation that leads to accelerated development schedules, faster project completion, shorter time to market for new products, and lower operational costs.
- 6. New and Renewable Energy** – Under INDC, India has pledged to increase the share of non-fossil fuels to 40% in its energy mix by 2030. India has set an ambitious target of 175 GW of renewable energy by 2022.

Certain other newer source of energy like **hydrogen fuel, biofuel** are also witnessing high level of research and they can be the next big thing in fuel basket.

- 7. Electric Mobility** – E-Rickshaw has already started replacing conventional rickshaw in most of the cities across India. Government of India targets to completely shift to electric vehicles by 2030 under FAME India Mission. This industry is also driven by increasing level of air pollution in various Indian cities.

#### **Threats from Sunrise Industry:**

1. Its rapid emergence may push into obsolescence a competing industry sector that is already in decline. E.g. e-commerce can make brick and mortar shops obsolete.
- 2. Structural Unemployment** – Any sunrise industry shall require a new skill set and the people from competing industry may lose job as there would be a mismatch between the skills they possess and skills required in these new industries.
- 3. Life Style Changes could be detrimental** –e.g. Processed food could be tastier but less nutritious. Smartphones and other IT revolutions may induce sedentary life style.



### **Bottlenecks for sunrise Industry:**

1. **Viability** - The buzz they generate at the onset may be based largely on speculation for the possibilities the industry represents, rather than any tangible business activity. E.g. mobile industry remained unviable for a major part of second half of 20<sup>th</sup> century.
2. **Short Life Cycle** – e.g. The **compact-disc industry**, which was a sunrise industry in 1990s, but it became sunset industry within a decade.
3. **Failure to Meet global standard** - e.g. lack of phytosanitary measures in Indian food processing industry.
4. **Chalta Hai Culture of India** – “Old habits die hard”. Sunrise Industries will require new set of standards and skills.
5. **Poor Quality of Higher Education** – None of our universities feature in global top 100 universities list. Around 80% of our engineering graduates are not employable. So, there is lack of skilled workforce to be employed in fast changing sunrise industry.
6. **Lack of Digital Infrastructure** – Most of the sunrise industries are related to digital infrastructure in one way or another. Internet Penetration in rural India is still as low as 20%.
7. **Lack of Physical Infrastructure** – It makes trade and logistics costly in India. E.g. logistics consists 25% of the cost of manufacturing firm in India while it is less than 15% in case of China.
8. **Complicated Legal Structure** – e.g. Flipkart was first forced to shift its headquarter to Singapore and then it was sold to a Walmart. Lack of autonomy in operating e-commerce business is being considered a prime reason for this exit.

### **Steps Needed:**

#### **1. By Government**

- a. **Infrastructure** – Road, Rail, Ports are facilitator to any industry.
- b. **Quality Education** – We need world class universities to avoid brain drain and also provide skilled workforce to sunrise industries in India.
- c. **Ease of doing business** – Although we have improved 30 points in World Bank's ease of doing business ranking in 2017, we still perform very poorly in many areas like contract enforcement.

#### **2. By Corporates**

- a. **Skill Training to Youths** – Indian IT industry measures like Infosys and TCS has adopted inhouse training model to create the skilled workforce needed for IT industry. Other Sunrise industries need to do the same.
- b. **Venture Capital Investment** – Venture capitalists need to support entrepreneurs in these sunrise industries
- c. **R&D** – Companies in India need to invest more in R&D because most of the sunrise industries are based on latest tools and technologies.

### 3. Citizenry

- We need to be progressive towards latest scientific developments.
- We need to ward off “chalta hai” culture
- Human Resource Development should be a priority in every household.

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### ***Smart city without smart citizens is a myth.***

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#### **Structure of the Essay:**

##### **Introduction:**

- Briefly explain Smart city and smart citizens
- Establish the correlation between the two and show how smart city without smart citizens is a myth.
- You can write an anecdote, including your personal experience, to show this correlation.
- Give a sketch of what all is going to come in the essay.
- Clearly state your stand on the topic. It is advisable to take a stand in favour of **this topic**.

##### **Body:**

- Take examples from different dimensions to show that Smart city without smart citizens is a myth.
- Give examples, fact, data or case study to support each of those dimensions.
- Certain extracts from movies and stories can also be quoted to make the essay an interesting read.
- In every dimension, one to one correlation must be established between absence of smart citizenry and failure of smart city.
- Write what would be akin to smart citizen in a smart city.

##### **Conclusion:**

- Give your suggestions as to how citizens can be developed into smart citizens.

#### **Content of the Essay:**

##### **What is Smart City?**

A smart city is an urban area that uses different types of **electronic data collection sensors** to supply information which is used **to manage assets and resources efficiently**.

A smart city uses information technologies to:

- Make more efficient use of **physical infrastructure** (roads, built environment and other physical assets) through **artificial intelligence and data analytics** to support a strong and healthy economic, social, cultural development.
- Engage effectively with local people** in local governance and decision by use of open innovation processes and **e-participation**, improving the collective intelligence of the city's institutions through e-governance, with emphasis placed on **citizen participation and co-design**.

3. Learn, adapt and innovate and thereby respond more effectively and promptly to changing circumstances by **improving the intelligence of the city**.

The government of India has set a target to develop **100 smart cities**. It's a retrofitting and urban renewal program being spearheaded by the Ministry of Urban Development. However, a smart city would remain a myth if there is lack of smart citizenry.

### **Need of Smart Citizens**

1. **Awareness about smart solutions-** Then only citizens can fully utilise the smart solution and services. For example, energy -saving cannot be achieved merely by installing smart meters in housing units. Consumers needs to be made aware of differential tariffs and ways of saving energy.
2. **Behavioural Change** – In the above example, in order to reduce energy -consumption, consumers need to make an effort to **change the whole family's daily energy usage behaviour**. This would include shifting to -energy-efficient appliances, reducing TV time and switching off -electrical appliances when not in use, especially during peak periods.
3. **Kuch nahi ho sakta is desh ka syndrome** – This sense of negativity restricts citizens ability to take initiative. Rather than filing an RTI and fixing accountability on the contractor, we simply criticize the government and all and say that nothing shall happen in this country. It may become a reality if we keep behaving like that.
4. **Criminalisation of Politics** - If the citizens of this country make wrong political choice, they can't achieve right destination. 34% of MPs have criminal antecedent. They are not expected to make a crime free society. A crime ridden city can't be termed at smart city.
5. **Corruption** – Our cities' pathetic roads are a good example. You cannot drive for two minutes without having to slow down on a bumpy stretch. Year after year, crores of rupees of public money are spent on filling potholes and fixing broken stretches, which reappear in no time.
6. **Communalisation** – If citizens keep suspecting people from other religion, the communal harmony is not possible. A city witnessing lynching incidents like the one in Dadri or Alwar, that city is bound to be stupid city rather than smart city.
7. **Patriarchy** – A smart must belong as much to women as to men. But our cities have very skewed sex ratio. In case of Delhi, it is 868 and it is only 818 for Chandi garh. The reason is patriarchy due to which men migrate to city in large numbers in search of job. Women are considered as not fit for outdoor jobs.
8. **Illiteracy** – It is the foremost barrier in using various smart services and solutions in a smart city.
9. **'Mera Beta Engineer banega' Attitude** – Every child is different and it has aptitude to excel in different walk of life. If we push everyone in same direction then there would demand supply mismatch in terms of skills required in a city and skill available. Further, the optimum potential of a city would not be realized unless there is optimum mix of citizens with diverse skill set.



**10. Unemployable Graduate** – 80% of engineering and up to 90% of management graduates are not employable in India. They can neither optimally design the smart city nor effectively utilize the smart technologies.

**Smart Citizen of a Smart city**

- 1. Aware Citizen** – Aware about governance, about the functioning of Municipal Corporation, about the budget of different layers of the government.
- 2. Citizen participation:** Citizen Participation ensures citizen satisfaction, which in turn ensures maximum efficiency of the proposed technology. Good governance is always measured by the extent to which it involves its citizens in the overall decision-making process. The participation of citizens has become simpler through online Government portals. Such participation reduces the conflict of opinions and makes implementation easier. **MyGov.in** is an excellent example of ICT integrating and increasing the efficiency of citizen engagement.
- 3. Joint engagement of citizens and government:** A smart city acknowledges that policies alone are not enough to reach their goals. It solicits support from its citizens and local stakeholders to bring policies into action. Citizens are called upon to jointly take responsibility and engage in the process. Building social capital is essential to ensure that smart citizens acquire the capabilities and skills to meet the challenges of the future. Only then does a city become 'future ready'.
- 4. Tech Savy Citizens** – That uses cashless medium for transaction; that pays bill online; that uses latest technology to find shortest route and avoid road congestion.
- 5. Entrepreneurship** – Citizens should not be risk averse. Rather they should take risk. They should not only be job seekers rather they should strive to be job providers.
- 6. Accountability Ensuring Citizen** - The citizens should cultivate a culture of asking for accountability. They need to account the politician for promises made in the election. They need to put the bureaucracy accountable for every penny spent by them.

**What needs to be done?**

- 1. Develop a culture of transparency governance** – RTI Act needs to be strengthened. The vacancies in CIC and SIC should be filled on urgent basis.
- 2. Develop optimism among citizenry** so that they look forward to solutions to the problem that country is facing.
- 3. Promote citizen engagement platform like mygov.in** for every tier of governance.
- 4. Tools of direct democracy** viz. referendum, right to recall, right to reject should be given to citizens. This will create a sense of empowerment among them.
- 5. Focus on Quality of education** – RTE should move beyond physical infrastructure to quality output.
- 6. Value Education** should be included in curriculum of schools as well as colleges.
- 7. Family** should focus on inculcating values rather pushing their children towards materialistic desires.
- 8. Smart phones for students scheme** can be launched on the line of bicycle scheme. This will increase digital literacy.

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## ***Extreme poverty anywhere is a threat to human security everywhere***

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### **Structure of the essay:**

#### **Introduction:**

- It may contain simple but broad definition of poverty or any anecdote or any interesting fact or quote which can show the linkages of extreme poverty and threat to human security
- It should also give the glimpse of what is to be followed in the essay.

#### **Body:**

Broadly it will have following parts

- (If started with anecdote/fact/quote etc) then it may start with definition of poverty in widest sense
- In subsequent paragraphs, the candidate must show the linkages between extreme poverty and how it impacts human security everywhere **in multiple dimensions** with concrete examples/facts.
- Next arguments can be made as to how poverty alleviation can bring positive changes

#### **Conclusion:**

- Conclude on a positive note by suggestions for poverty alleviation and importance of it for everyone's prosperity.

### **Content of the essay**

#### **Quotes:**

- "Poverty is the worst form of violence."- M K Gandhi
- "Poverty is the parent of revolution and crime."- Aristotle, Greek philosopher
- Poverty definition: In most simple terms, Poverty is the scarcity of resources. Poverty is a multifaceted concept, which may include social, economic, and political elements. Extreme poverty refers to the complete lack of the means necessary to meet basic personal needs such as food, clothing and shelter

#### **Facts:**

- Nearly 1/2 of the world's population-more than 3 billion people — live on less than \$2.50 a day. More than 1.3 billion live in extreme poverty — less than \$1.25 a day.
- India has been ranked 37th out of 103 nations in the 2017 global Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI), according to a new report by the Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative.

Different dimensions showing threat to human security by extreme poverty

#### **Regional poverty source of conflict:**

- International poor regions: Afghanistan, Congo, Somalia
- National poor regions: North East, Bastar, Chattisgarh
- Both hotbed of terrorism and insurgency/naxalism and thus threat to other regions of country and world





### **Historical precedent:**

- Background of Germany in terms of high unemployment, inflation and massive poverty and hunger and rise of Fascism in such circumstances and later threat to Europe and World
- After decolonization, many poverty stricken regions in Africa and rise of book harams, ISIS etc

### **Moral paralysis and crimes:**

- Poor youth taking up organized crimes, drug/arms/human trafficking ; e.g. Mexico, Golden crescent and golden triangle amidst poor regions ::
- This money later fund terrorism e.g. Taliban opium cultivation

### **Economic vulnerability:**

- Poverty leads to decreasing of demand. It increases vulnerability to Recession e.g. 1930 Great depression was the result of greedy capitalism. It latter threatened the whole world by massive unemployment ,hunger, fall in currency etc
- Abject poverty has made china's investment led growth model unsustainable in the face of global slowdown

### **Inequality led crisis at both national and subnational level:**

- 49% of population depends upon agriculture which contributes only 18% of GDP; 17 states have agricultural income below Rs 20000 per annum
  - New farmers movement and trouble to people
  - it is leading to rural urban migration and consequent problems in urban areas like Slum etc ( rural poverty making problem to urban areas). Similarly sons of soil doctrine led clashes because of intense competition for meager resources
- Forced migration at international level leading to source of conflicts e.g. Syria and Europe, Rohingya crisis

### **Health crisis:**

- Poor are more vulnerable to communicable diseases. it may threaten other regions e.g. Ebola, Polio

### **Environmental degradation:**

- Poor access to technological resources leading to environmental degradation like jhum cultivation, **Haryana stubble burning** and smog in Delhi
- Access to polluting source of fuel leading to green house gas emissions and indoor pollution

### **Case study** of poverty alleviation at one place leading to prosperity at wider level .

- AMUL cooperatives and white revolution
- Kudumbshree SHG in Kerala

### **Efforts needed:**

- National efforts
- **Doubling of Farmer's income.** A study made by Montek Singh Ahluwalia brought out clearly that agricultural growth and poverty are inversely related; E.g. Rural



poverty ratio in Punjab and Haryana declined to 6.4 and 8.3 per cent respectively in 1999-2000. **Implementation of M S Swaminathan committee** recommendations like raising of MSP etc

- Speedy **Development of Infrastructure to generate employment opportunities** for the poor and to raise their productivity; It will consist of building of roads, highways, ports, telecommunication, power and irrigation
- **Accelerating Human Resource Development** :It requires greater investment in educational facilities such as schools to promote literacy, technical training institutes and vocational colleges to impart skills to the people. It also demands healthcare by public investment in Primary Health Centres, dispensaries and hospitals. **The experience of East and South-East Asian Countries and Kerala in our country** shows that poverty can be significantly reduced through investment in human resource development
- **Direct Attack on Poverty** – Special Employment Schemes for the Poor: e.g. Success of MGNREGA in reducing rural poverty
- It will require implementation of schemes like SarvaShikshaAbhiyan, Ayushman Bharat, Make In India, Skill India, MNRGA, Start up India, Encouraging MSMEs among others.
- At international level:
- **Sustainable development goals** implementation
- Paris climate deal and climate finance
- Financing of development projects by multinational banks specially refinancing micro finance

**Can be used in Conclusion :**

- Philosophy of VasudhaivaKutumbkatam
- Wipe Every tear from every eye

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***An eye for an eye only ends up making the whole world blind***

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**Structure of the essay**

**Introduction:**

- It may contain simple explanation of the quote along with identification of the author (if you know). It may also have any anecdote or any interesting fact which can show how an eye for an eye has ended up making the whole world blind.
- It should also give the glimpse of what is to be followed in the essay.

**Body:**

Broadly it will have following parts

- Here candidate must show the how the attitude of an eye for an eye has made the whole world blind **in multiple dimensions** with concrete examples/facts.
- How this approach might give result in short run but is a failure in the long run
- Way forwards along with case studies to show the effectiveness of the it

**Conclusion:**

- Conclude on a positive note with a vision towards peaceful mutual co-existence

**Content of the essay:**

**Quote:** It is given by Gandhi ji to highlight the disastrous consequences of vengeance. Different dimensions showing the horrible consequences of the attitude of an eye for an eye.

**Historical precedents:**

- Avenging the death of the Austrian prince pushed the Europe into world war 1.
- Hitler avenging the Versailles treaty led to the growth of Nazism which later fueled 2<sup>nd</sup> world war
- Clashes after partition in India between Hindus and Muslims
- Different theatres of conflicts in cold war era due to mutual antagonism (e.g. Cuba, Vietnam, Korea)

**Societal perspective:**

- At individual level, degradation of personal friendships, family relations among others (e.g. instances of family feud leading to killing of even family members)
- Regional clashes: Water disputes between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu leading to violence in states against Tamils and Kannadas respectively
- Communal clashes to teach other community a lesson (Muzaffarnagar riots, cow vigilantism leading to breaking of law etc.)
- Mob violence (based on fake news killing of innocent persons)
- Caste based violence (punishing Dalits for "polluting" the upper caste)
- Ideological clashes: Patriarchal/rigid attitude not accepting inter caste/ inter religious/ inter village marriages and often leading to honor killings
- Degradation of social capital and harmony

**Politics:**

- Justifying various actions that are against the spirit of the constitution based on what the previous ruling party did e.g. Imposition of President rule in 9 congress ruled states by Janta party in 1977 and again imposition of President rule in those 9 states when Indira Gandhi came back to power.
- Hostility between different organs of state (e.g. Executive sat on MOUs for judicial appointment for long after SC struck down Judicial appointment constitutional amendment).

**International relations:**

- Support to extremism in other's countries in turn fuelling the extremism (e.g. Pakistan supported terror groups, USA supported Taliban against USSR, Russian support to Syrian President)
- Perpetual conflict zones due to mutual reciprocal hostility (e.g. South China Sea Dispute: countries raising stakes in south china sea in response to Chinese aggressive claims;

- Nuclear arms race against each other and consequential threat to world peace
- Supporting organized crimes in enemy country like Hawala, Fake currency, drugs/human trafficking in turn funding the terrorism e.g. Taliban cultivate opium which finds market through organized crime networks

### **Economics**

- Tariff wars between the countries in turn obstructing the free trade at global level

### **Failure of vengeance in the long run:**

- Revolutionaries in India started with the motto of striking terror in the heart of British by adopting violent means. They avenged the death of their comrades. They had short term success but ultimately they themselves realized the inadequacies of their method. For example, Bhagat Singh later renounced violence based method.

### **Way forward:**

- Need of values like justice, compassion, forgiveness, non-violence, believing in vasudhaivkutumbkam among others.
- There should be conscientious realization of the mistake and heartfelt remorse coupled with suitable amends

### **Case Studies**

- **Indian Freedom Movement** led by **Gandhi** based on non-violence and Ahimsa
- **Ashoka** realized his mistake after Kalinga war later became the messenger of Dhamma.

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## ***Power corrupts the few, while weakness corrupts the many***

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### **Structure of the answer:**

- **Introduction:**
  - ❖ You can start with an anecdote or any suitable quote
  - ❖ You must clearly what do you understand by the given topic.
  - ❖ A glimpse of body can be given in the introduction
  - ❖ You should clearly state your stance on the given topic in introduction itself.
- **Body:**
  - ❖ Give examples as to how power corrupts the few while weakness corrupts the many.
  - ❖ Examples should be given from diverse fields.
  - ❖ Analyse why it happens. Give arguments and do substantiate your argument with fact, data example or case study.
  - ❖ Give counter-argument if you do not completely agree with the topic. Do substantiate these arguments as well.
- **Conclusion:**
  - ❖ In the light of the content of your body, clarify your stand on the topic.
  - ❖ Do give suggestions as to whether people should power or not.



## Content of the Essay:

### Relevant Quotations:

1. Power Corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely.
2. "The world suffers a lot. Not because the violence of bad people. But because of the silence of the good people." (take violence here as corruption)
3. With Great Power Comes Great Responsibility.
4. Knowledge is Power.
5. One bad fish can spoil the whole pond

### Examples Supporting the Topic:

1. Both bribe taking and giving are corruption. Bribe taker is corrupt due to power and bribe giver is corrupt due to weakness. S/he is helpless. Definitely, bribe takers are a few and bribe givers are too many.
2. Politics – Politicians are corrupt due to possession of power. But voters are corrupt due to their weakness. They take money/alcohol/gifts during election because they are weak. They feel that they can't change the system. Their one vote can't make any difference. So, why not make some money. Thus, leads to collusive corruption on part of many.
3. Take the example of 'Hindi medium' movie- where the principle of the institution was corrupt, due to which people in the mass adopt various corrupt means to get admission. And to serve that chain, many people participate in corruption starting from peon, tea shop, a big businessman, etc.
4. Example of Organised crime, can be used to demonstrate that when those in power indulge in corrupt practises, then how, who don't have power, keep quiet and become part of the system due to their moral corruption.

### Reasoning /Arguments behind this phenomenon

1. According to pyramidal nature of society, the number of people at the top of the pyramid is less than the number of people at the lower level. So, naturally power corrupts the few because power is possessed by few only.

If a system is corrupt, all those who are following that corrupt system are guilty. They are also corrupt in the sense that they are reason for perpetuation of corrupt system.

2. Power is not as much the reason of corruption as the **weakness in one's moral fibre**. It is a person's inability to resist the easy money through corruption that is the prime cause of corruption. And this is weakness, not power.
3. However, moral weakness sometimes also gets manifested by lack of power too. For example - In a company, if some corrupt practises are being done by those who are in power, then people of lower rank do not show enough courage to highlight it and keep silent due to lack of power.
4. Hatred, malice, rudeness, intolerance, and suspicion are the faults of weakness. The resentment of the weak does not spring from any injustice done to them but from the sense of their inadequacy and impotence.

5. Sometimes situational crisis makes masses weak and thus indulge in corrupt practises unknowingly. For example – Sometimes due to poverty, a poor person might indulge in illegal selling of his organ, which is crime and not allowed. But due to his situation, he was not having any other option.
6. Power is very much needed, but if power becomes corrupt, then it might corrupt the masses, by triggering their weakness due to lawlessness or weak enforcement mechanisms. For example – If a King with power is corrupt, then there are chances his officers will in turn be corrupt and thus due to lawlessness and for personal benefits masses will also become corrupt. (Sadam Hussain, Muammar Gaddafi).
7. Power per se does not corrupts, it is the misuse of power of which corrupts. It depends upon the values and principle of an individual who holds that power, about how he uses it. Here Power might come from position or power might be intrusted by masses onto one person (Gandhi ji became powerful, due to acceptance of his leadership by people)

#### **So, what should be done?**

1. We should focus on removing weaknesses. We need to inculcate the capacity for self-help.
2. Capability Approach by Amartya Sen should be our model of development.
3. We should impart people the technical, social, and political skills which would enable them to get bread, human dignity, freedom, and strength by their own efforts.

*(Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day; teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime.)*

4. Empowering masses with legislative tools- about their rights, protecting them against the wrongs done by those in Power. For example- Whistle-blower protection act. We should empower people with their rights and all the necessary mechanism to entertain those rights.
5. Inequality at all levels- be it of class, caste, power, etc should be reduced, so that people don't get indulged in wrong practises due to their situations. For example- reducing income inequality, will reduce poverty. Thus, poverty induce corruption/ crimes will reduce and people will not take wrong path.
6. Value based education and the role of society also becomes crucial in imparting values, which empowers an individual with the values of integrity, honesty- which gives moral strength.

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### ***Water scarcity: Natural or manmade?***

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#### **Structure of the Essay:**

- **Introduction:**

- ❖ You can start with any anecdote that contextualize the essay topic well.
- ❖ Or you can simply explain the essay topic with background as to why this question is relevant now
- ❖ Or you can start with any quote to begin your essay
- ❖ Your introduction must also include the brief outline of your essay and as well as a thesis statement to reflect your opinion on the question

- **Body:**

- ❖ Write in brief about water scarcity
- ❖ Give arguments in favor of how the water scarcity is natural
- ❖ Give arguments in favor of how the water scarcity is man made
- ❖ Give balancing judgment
- ❖ Recommendations to counter the challenge of water crisis

- **Conclusion:**

- ❖ Envisage the future of water scarcity and how it can be mitigated by participation of stakeholders.

### **Content of the Essay:**

#### **Relevant Quotations:**

1. We never know the worth of water till the well is dry.-Thomas Fuller
2. "The third world war is at our gate, and it will be about water, if we don't do something about this crisis." - Rajendra Singh, known as the "water man of India"
3. All the water that will ever be is, right now
4. The Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's needs, but not every man's greed.

**Definition of Water scarcity:** It is the lack of sufficient available water resources to meet the demands of water usage within a region

#### **Relevant Facts:**

1. Currently, 600 million Indians face high to extreme water stress and about two lakh people die every year due to inadequate access to safe water.
2. By 2030, the country's water demand is projected to be twice the available supply, implying severe water scarcity for hundreds of millions of people
3. There would be a loss of over ~6% loss in the country's GDP in business as usual approach. (NITI Ayog report)
4. By 2025, an estimated 1.8 billion people will live in areas plagued by water scarcity, with two-thirds of the world's population living in water-stressed regions.
5. Compared to today, five times as much land is likely to be under "extreme drought" by 2050.

Arguments in favor of water scarcity being natural

- **Location factors:** Certain regions like Sahara desert, Thar desert etc are perpetually water scarce regions due to various geographical factors (continentality, sub tropical high and offshore winds)
- **Climate factor:** Pattern of monsoon and its variability for instance create water scarce regions e.g. Drought hit Maharashtra
- **Growing demand supply mismatch:** growing population in urban areas and resultant demand supply mismatch. For instance In 1950, the world's population was about 2.5 billion people. By 2000, global population had reached just over 6 billion. During this time, population growth in urban areas increased from 29 to 47%. By 2010, more than 50% of the global population will be urban dwellers.

### Arguments in favor of water scarcity being man made:

- **Unsustainable Agriculture:** The data published by the Central Water Commission indicate that agriculture alone **accounts for about 85 per cent of all water use**, mostly drawn from groundwater.
  - ❖ **Exhausting water resource beyond carrying capacity:** Unsustainable cropping pattern with water intensive crops in Maharashtra (Sugar cane) and Punjab and Haryana (rice cultivation) leading to depletion of ground water table.
  - ❖ **Inefficient modes of irrigation :** e.g. unlined canal leading to seepage, surface irrigation leading massive evaporation loss
- **Contamination of groundwater/surface water:** Discharge of industrial waste without treatment , discharge from mining, sewerage etc leading to up to 70% of India's water supply being "contaminated".
- **Not utilizing existing resources well:** Although India receives an average rainfall of 1,170 mm per year, it is estimated that only 6-7% of rainwater is stored.
- **Wastage of water:** e.g. leakage of pipes providing water, keeping tap open while shaving etc.
- **Non-maintenance of water supply infrastructure leading to proliferation and inefficient water storage:** Siltation in dams, eutrophication in canals etc
- **Encroachment on wetlands:** resulting into loss of water recharge of groundwater and inadequate maintenance of soil moisture
- **Deforestation** leading to increased run off, soil erosion and less rain water retention
- **Climate change driven water crisis:** Recent estimates suggest **that climate change will account for about 20 percent of the increase in global water scarcity**
  - ❖ Increased frequency of extreme climate events like droughts: e.g. Capetown crisis
  - ❖ Increased occurrence of El NINO and consequent drought in India
  - ❖ Melting of glaciers and resultant impact on future supply of water from rivers originating from glaciers

### Historical lessons:

- The Indus Valley Civilization had a well-managed canal system and tanks to store water.
- In ancient India, there were different types of indigenous water harvesting e.g. Bawoli, Tankas of Rajasthan

### Recommendations:

- Educate to change consumption and lifestyles: Daily habits change having lesser water footprints
- Invent new water conservation technologies
- Recycle wastewater: e.g. to use in gardening in house
- Improve irrigation and agricultural practices: Micro irrigation like drip and sprinkler irrigation, ecological cropping pattern
- Appropriately price water to curb wastage of water by consumers



- Improve water catchment and harvesting by Integrated watershed development approach
- Look to community-based governance and partnerships
- Improve distribution infrastructure like pipelines, canals etc.
- Address pollution by enforcing regulatory measures
- Climate change mitigation
- Population growth control measures

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### ***Technology is a useful servant but a dangerous master***

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#### **Structure of the Essay:**

- **Introduction:**
  - ❖ You can start with any anecdote that contextualize the essay topic well.
  - ❖ Or you can simply explain the essay topic with background as to why this question is relevant now
  - ❖ Or you can start with any quote to begin your essay
  - ❖ Your introduction must also include the brief outline of your essay and as well as a thesis statement to reflect your instance
- **Body:**
  - ❖ Give arguments as to how technology is a useful servant in multiple dimensions
  - ❖ Give arguments as to how technology is becoming master of humans and how it is leading to undesirable consequences
  - ❖ Give your analysis which may include acknowledgement of the fact that technology is a tool and its end result is only a consequence of what humans make out of it.
- **Conclusion:**
  - ❖ Conclude by suggesting a way out of situation and envisaging the future with technology

#### **Content of the Essay:**

##### **Relevant Quotations:**

1. It has become appallingly obvious that our technology has exceeded our humanity–Albert Einstein
2. Humanity is acquiring all the right technology for all the wrong reasons–R. Buckminster Fuller
3. The human spirit must prevail over technology–Albert Einstein

##### **Technology being useful servant**

- **Industrial revolution:** revolutionized production system around the world based on technological innovation like steam engine, power mill etc.
- **Agriculture:** High yield seeds in Green revolution, Genetic Modified cotton making India a net exporter of cotton; drones for assessment of crop damage under PradhanMantriFasalBimaYojana

- **Health:** Nano-technology for targeted drug delivery
- **Education:** Swayam portal for dissemination of knowledge, Tele education
- **Politics:** Electronic Voting Machines for casting of votes leading to minimizing of booth capturing and increased efficiency
- **Security:** Unmanned Aerial Vehicles for supervision in geographically difficult terrains, damage assessment in disaster etc
- **Governance :** Direct benefit transfer in PAHAL saving money and improving targeting of beneficiaries
- **Wildlife Management:** Thermal imaging, RFID tags to control poaching
- **Disaster Management:** Forecast of cyclones like Phalin helped in saving many lives
- **Criminal Justice System :** Police: online filing of FIR
- **Social Media:** Use of Twitter by Minister of external affairs to redress citizens' grievance

**Technology becoming dangerous master:**

- **Addiction of smartphones/social media:** leading to depression, anxiety and loneliness in real life
- Abuse of technology leading to
  - ❖ Fake news/rumors spread through social media leading to rising hatred and mob lynching
  - ❖ Weapons of mass destructions creating fear to human survival: e.g. nuclear technology misused in Hiroshima/Nagasaki
  - ❖ Mass surveillance programs leading to invasion of privacy e.g. Prism of USA
  - ❖ Cyber-attacks, cyber bullying etc. e.g. Wannacry, Blue whale game
  - ❖ Climate change due to unsustainable exploitation of earth : increased frequency of extreme events like floods and droughts
  - ❖ Big Data analysis leading to targeted programs aimed at changing perception of people (e.g. Advertisements)
- **Technology creating Frankenstein monster**
  - ❖ Ultrasound machines: misused to detect sex of child and later female foeticides
  - ❖ GM crops destroying local biodiversity
  - ❖ Use of plastic in every sphere of life and consequent threat to environment and life.
  - ❖ Designer baby by applied genetics

Ultimately technology is a tool which should not be allowed to become master of human mankind. The end consequence of technology depends on the use we put it to. It will require prudence, values of sustainability, justice and equity to make it a true servant of humans. It will require that all stakeholders should come together and work towards mutual prosperity and sustainable peace. The success of Montreal protocol in reversing the ozone layer depletion is a testimony to what we as a whole can do.

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## ***The climate is a common good, belonging to all and meant for all***

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### **Structure of the Essay:**

- **Introduction:**

- ❖ You can start with any relevant quotation that conveys the meaning that the climate is a common good.
- ❖ Another way of starting the essay could be to explain the context of the topic and clarify what exactly you have understood from the topic.
- ❖ You can elaborate what is meant by common good.
- ❖ Introduction must also give a glimpse of things to come in the body.

- **Body:**

- ❖ Give Argument as to how climate is a common good.
- ❖ Clearly establish how climate belongs to all and is meant for all.
- ❖ Give illustration of both positive as well as negative implication of such an understanding related to climate.
- ❖ Write how failure to understand that climate is a common good has created problems for mankind.

- **Conclusion:**

- ❖ Write call of action for different stakeholders related to climate.

### **Content of the Essay:**

#### **Relevant Quotations:**

1. A little of the earth belongs to those who are living,  
A little to those who are dead,  
But a large part belongs to those who are yet to be born!
2. "We do not inherit the Earth from our ancestors—we borrow it from our children."  
It means that the climate belongs to past, present as well as future generations.
3. The Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's needs, but not every man's greed.

#### **Relevant principles**

1. Polluter Pays Principle
2. Common but differentiated Responsibility.

#### **Definition of Common Good:**

The common good is that which is shared by and beneficial to all or most members of a given community. It is shared by collective and not owned by any individual person or entity. There is no exclusive right over a common good.

#### **Constituent of Climate:**

1. Air
2. Rain
3. Sunlight
4. Pressure
5. Temperature



It can be argued that all of these are common good that belongs to all and has meaning for everyone.

### **Implication of Climate being a common good**

1. **Climate Change is affecting all** e.g. erratic monsoons, frequent extreme events like floods, droughts and cyclones.
2. **Universal impact of Global Temperature rise** by 0.5°C above preindustrial era.
3. **Sea Level Rise** -> inundation in coastal regions -> migration towards inlands -> Migrants problems like slum development, infrastructure shortage etc.
4. **Increasing level of pollution** in urban and industrial areas are causing health issues for all section of society.
5. **Urbanization induced climatic changes affects nearby rural areas also. E.g.** Deforestation for urbanization often leads to reduced rainfall.
6. **Reduced Agricultural Productivity due to climate Change** – Food Security of everyone is compromised.

### **Interaction of one section of humanity with the climate has impacted all.**

1. Developed countries' have emitted most of the present CO<sub>2</sub> in atmosphere. But its impact is being felt by all
2. Rich people consume more and have higher ecological footprint. But it is the poor that suffers more from vagaries of the nature.
3. Deforestation in Himalayas -> Siltation in rivers flowing through Northern plain -> Flooding in Northern Plain

Deforestation in Himalayas -> Anomaly in Monsoon patterns -> drought in Peninsular India

How humanity has failed to appreciate that climate belongs to all

Based on **Ecological Footprint**, 4.8 Earths would be required if the whole world live like USA. It means the people of developed country are consuming resources and in turn impacting climate that is meant for others.

### **Recent Lessons Learnt**

1. Paris Climate Deal to stop global temperature below 1.5°C above pre-industrial level. All countries have adopted Intended Nationally Determined Contributions. Mention INDCs of India.
2. Sustainable Development goals meant for all nations of the globe.
3. National Action Plan on Climate Change

### **What is the lesson from this understanding?**

1. We should not allow climate degradation in any part of the world because that is going to impact each one of us.
2. Developed countries should stop the practice of shifting their polluting industries to developing countries.
3. We must not indulge in **Conspicuous Consumption**.
4. Go for sustainable Development.



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5. 3 Rs – Reduce, Reuse and Recycle so that resources are available for all.
6. Safeguarding several constituent of climate viz. Anti-pollution measures, Afforestation etc.
7. Participative Development engaging all section of society as climate belongs to all and development is intricately linked to climate.

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### ***Women empowerment in India: a distant dream***

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#### **Structure of the Essay:**

- **Introduction:**
  - ❖ You can start with an anecdote that shows the perspective of Women empowerment. A more suitable anecdote would be the one that shows that women empowerment is only partially achieved and full realization is still a distant dream.
  - ❖ You can also start by clarifying as to what women empowerment means to you.
  - ❖ You must clearly express your opinion on the topic in introduction itself.
- **Body:**
  - ❖ Give examples of women empowerment in India from different fields.
  - ❖ Write examples of limited success of women empowerment in various fields.
  - ❖ Give reasons for lack of women empowerment or challenges in the path of women empowerment in India.
  - ❖ Do cover all the dimensions of women empowerment that you mentioned in the introduction.
- **Conclusion:**
  - ❖ Give suggestion as to how women empowerment can be realized in India.
  - ❖ You can also briefly write the importance of women empowerment for India that India will miss if it doesn't follow the steps suggested by you.

#### **Content for the Essay:**

In the modern India, the woman has always been a second grade citizen, no matter what the discourse of our mainstream discussion could be. There are several places across the country where harmful customs of the ancient world coexist with modern appliances and thought. However that may come as hardly any surprise to anyone who has lived in India – the dichotomy of society is something that can only be explained by a refrain from an old Bollywood song: **“It happens only in India!”**

Yes, it is only in India that glaring and brutal gang rapes occur frequently in a state that is headed by a woman Chief Minister. Gender discrimination is the least of worries for women in India, known otherwise as the fourth most dangerous country in the world for women. Other instances of violence against women has an astonishing and grim variety to it – with acid throwing, domestic violence stemming out of dowry, rape, harassment and an assortment of others.

### What is Women Empowerment?

- In the simplest of words it is basically the creation of an environment where women can make **independent decisions** on their personal development as well as shine as equals in society.
- Women want to be treated as equals so much so that if a woman rises to the top of her field it should be a commonplace occurrence that draws nothing more than a raised eyebrow at the gender. This can only happen if there is a channelized route for the empowerment of women.
- Thus it is no real surprise that women empowerment in India is a hotly discussed topic with no real solution looming in the horizon except to doubly redouble our efforts and continue to target the sources of all the violence and ill-will towards women.

### Crimes Against Women

- The crimes against women fly directly against orchestrating women empowerment in India. A report on the crimes against women by the National Crime Records Bureau comes reports that a crime against a woman is committed every three minutes.
- According to the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES), 65% of Indian men believe women should tolerate violence in order to keep the family together, and women sometimes deserve to be beaten. It also reported that 24% of Indian men had committed sexual violence at some point during their lives.

### Challenges of Women Empowerment in India:

#### 1. Education

The gap between women and men is severe. While 82.14% of adult men are educated, only 65.46% of adult women are literate in India. Not only is an illiterate women at the mercy of her husband or father, she also does not know that this is not the way of life for women across the world.

#### 2. Patriarchy

The view that the future generation of a family is carried on and preserved by boys-only has degraded the position of women in society. Similarly, it is noticed that majority of the women are lacking in the spirit of rebellion. If careful attention is not paid and major steps are not taken, the situation will become extremely critical.

#### 3. Poverty In The Country

About a 23.6% of the country's population lives on less than 1.25USD per day. The **GINI index** keeps rising slowly over the years, indicating that the inequality in the distribution of wealth in the country is increasing, currently hovering a little close to 33.9.

Due to abject poverty, women are exploited as domestic helps and wives whose incomes are usurped by the man of the house. Additionally, sex slaves are a direct outcome of poverty. According to police estimates, a shocking 300,000 women and girls have been trafficked for exploitative sex work from state of Andhra Pradesh only; of these just 3,000 have been rescued so far.

If poverty were not a concern, then the girl child will be able to follow her dreams without concerns of sexual exploitation, domestic abuse and no education or work.

#### 4. HEALTH & SAFETY

The health and safety concerns of women are an important factor in gauging the empowerment of women in a country. However there are alarming concerns where maternal healthcare is concerned.

The maternal mortality rate of India stands at 167 per 100,000 live births. While there are several programmes that have been set into motion by the Government and several NGOs in the country (e.g. **Janani-Sishu Suraksha Yojana**), there is still a wide gap that exists between those under protection and those not. The empowerment of women will be a myth without a guarantee of their health and safety.

#### **Actions taken to Empower Women:**

##### **1. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)**

The fifth SDG is on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. It has to be achieved by 2030. India achieved target of MDG of equal primary and secondary schooling enrollment.

##### **2. Beti- Bachao beti Padhao Scheme:**

The scheme is launched to address the issue of decline in CSR in 100 gender critical districts and to provide convergent efforts to ensure survival, protection and education of the girl child.

##### **3. Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS):**

It aims at providing supplementary nutrition, immunization and pre-school education to the children.

##### **4. SABLA Scheme:**

It aims to enable the adolescent girls for self-development and empowerment, Improve their nutrition and health status, and to educate, skill and make them ready for life's challenges.

##### **5. National Commission for Women:**

The National Commission for Women (NCW) is a statutory body of the Government of India, generally concerned with advising the government on all policy matters affecting women.

##### **6. NARI Portal:**

The NARI portal will provide information to women on issues affecting their lives. The portal summarises over 350 government schemes and other important information.

#### **The Way Forward:**

India as a country is still recovering from years of abuse in the time of the Raj and more years of economic suffering at the hands of the License Raj. It is only now that globalisation, liberalisation and other socio-economic forces have given some respite to a large proportion of the population. However, there are still quite a few areas where women empowerment in India is largely lacking.

To truly understand what women empowerment is, there needs to be a sea-change in the mind-set of the people in the country. Not just the women themselves, but the men have to wake up to a world that is moving towards equality and equity. It is better that this is embraced earlier rather than later, for our own good.



Swami Vivekananda once said “**arise awake and stop not until the goal is reached**”. Thus our country should be catapulted into the horizon of empowerment of women and revel in its glory.

We have a long way to go, but we will get there someday. We shall overcome.

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***Rude people don't understand soft language***  
( लातों के भूत बातों से नहीं मानते )

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**Structure of the Essay:**

- **Introduction:**
  - ❖ You can start with an anecdote that clearly depicts the topic.
  - ❖ In case, you do not fully agree with the topic, you should choose an anecdote that establishes the stand chosen by you.
  - ❖ You must clarify what ‘Rude People’ and ‘soft language’ means to you. You should enlarge the scope of the essay by giving wider meaning to these terms.
- **Body:**
  - ❖ In various fields of life, show how this argument is valid or invalid.
  - ❖ Give examples and case studies to prove your stand.
  - ❖ Your stand could be in support of the topic or against it or you can choose a gradual response. The content of the essay would be given based on a stand that different situation demands different course of action.
  - ❖ Show the application of your stand in various fields.
- **Conclusion:**
  - ❖ Write what a person should learn from your stand related to the topic at hand.

**Content for the Essay:**

**Related Quotes:**

1. Fire doesn't extinguish fire.
2. If someone slaps you on one cheek, turn to them the other also. – Mahatama Gandhi/Bible
3. Straightforwardness with the straightforward, crookedness with the crooked.
4. When the mind is disturbed – give it a little time and it will settle down.

**Related Anecdotes:**

1. **Gautam Buddha and Anguli Mal Story** – There was a dacoit named Angulimal, who had killed 999 people and cut their fingers and made a garland out of those fingers. One day, he spotted Gautam Buddha as his 1000<sup>th</sup> target. He chased him to kill. But Buddha remained calm, cool and composed. Angulimal asked him to stop. Buddha said that he had already stopped and when he would stop. Buddha asked him to break 10 leaves from a tree to show that he is powerful. Angulimal did that easily. Then Buddha asked him to join these leaves back to the tree. Angulimal said that it was not possible. Buddha questioned him that if he can't join something who had given him the right to break. If he can't give life to a person, how can he kill anybody? This changed the mindset of Angulimal and he gave up violence and became a Buddhist monk. Thus, rude people do understand soft language.





2. **Mythological Story of Bhrigu Rishi and Lord Vishnu** – Once Bhrigu Rishi was very angry with lord Vishnu and he kicked him with his legs while lord Vishnu was sleeping. Lord Vishnu woke up and rather than retaliating he asked for forgiveness. He said that his body, especially chest, is very hard and it must have hurt the soft foot of Bhrigu Rishi. It melted the anger of Bhrigu Rishi. Thus, Soft language does work on rude people.
3. In a scene of the **movie Yeshwant**, a journalist comes to Police Inspector (**Nana Patekar**) to complain about the loss of his bag. Nana Patekar calls a person, who had stolen the bag and brings good food for him. After feeding him, he asks about the bag. That thief acts ignorant about the bag. Then Nana Patekar slaps him hard. He immediately gives information about the bag and brings that bag as well. Nana Patekar then turns to that journalist and says that the rude people don't understand the soft language.
4. **Story of Varadraj** – He was a very poor student. His teacher evicted him from the Gurukul. On the way back to home, he stopped at a well to have lunch. He saw that with recurrent movement of rope over the wall of the well, grooves have been created on the rock. He realized that hard rocks can also be molded with persistent movement of soft rope.

करत-करत अभ्यास के जडमति होत सुजान, रसरी आवत जात, सिल पर करत निशान।

“Rude people don't understand soft language” should not be our first course of action. We should adopt the Indian dictum of “Sham-Daam-Dand”. First, we must use soft language (sam = Samjhana), then we should use economic tools (Dam) and if these two don't work, we should go for penal action (dand).

### Scope of the Essay:

#### 1. Rude People-

- a. Naughty student, who is not interested in study or who does mischief in the class.
- b. People involved in crimes like thieves, rapists, murderer etc.
- c. Terrorist
- d. Rogue Nations that are detrimental to international peace.
- e. People perpetuating social evils like patriarchy, casteism, communalism etc.

#### 2. Soft Language-

- a. Diplomacy
- b. Persuasion
- c. Dialogue, Debate, Discussion
- d. Apology

### Examples:

1. **Iran** – It didn't stop its nuclear programme when the world leaders requested it to do so. Soft Language didn't work. So, economic sanctions were placed. Then it led to Iran Nuclear deal.



2. **Taliban** – Even economic sanctions didn't work. So, invasion was made. Rude people didn't understand soft language.
3. Many **Naxalites** have left the path of violence when government is offering job and compensation in case they surrender and join the mainstream. Soft language is being understood by rude people.
4. **India's Freedom Struggle** – Moderates used extreme soft language. In Gandhian era, the unconstitutional tools like civil disobedience was also used but within the confines of truth and non-violence. Non-Cooperation was a mean of economic sanction. And During Quit India movement, people did come on the streets and gave voice to their anguish against the British rule.

**Application:**

1. Teachers should never use penal action because a child mind is too soft.
2. In democracy the soft language is the way to go.
3. For criminals, reformation should be the objective and if there is no sign of reformation or remorse, penal action is the way to go.
4. Terrorists are usually brain washed and in most cases, persuasion is not likely to work. So, they need to be dealt with first hard language (arrest, detention) and then soft-language should be applied to bring about a change in attitude.
5. In international arena, Sam, Daam, Dand should be applied in gradual order.
6. To address the social issues, soft language is the best tool. Religious tolerance can only be achieved by meeting of minds. Patriarchy can be addressed only with the change in mindsets. Hard language should only be used as a matter to avoid extreme situations like containing riots. But hard language can't address the root cause of social issues.

So, there is no one-size fit all approach. Depending upon the situation rude people can understand or not understand the soft language. So, we should also apply various tool depending upon their likelihood of success.

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### ***Capital punishment : Still relevant in civilized world?***

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**Structure of the essay:**

- **Introduction:**
  - ❖ It may contain any anecdote or any interesting fact or quote which can contextualize the essay topic i.e. relevance of capital punishment in civilized world.
  - ❖ It should clearly state the stand of the candidate.
  - ❖ It should also delineate the scope of the essay in terms of what is to be followed briefly.
- **Body:**
  - ❖ The body will depend upon the stand taken by the candidate. Broadly it may have following parts.
  - ❖ Brief discussion on justice, capital punishment and civilized world.

- ❖ Arguments in favor of the capital punishment.
- ❖ Arguments against the capital punishment.
- ❖ Countering the arguments made against candidate's stand.
- ❖ Comparative analysis across the world/societies to prove one's stand.
- **Conclusion:**
  - ❖ Conclude by recommending the reforms in justice system and the importance of doing one's bit and how it is relevant in problems being faced by our planet.

**Content of the essay:**

- **Quotes:**
  - ❖ "Many that live deserve death. And some that die deserve life. Can you give it to them? Then do not be too eager to deal out death in judgement." – J.R.R. Tolkien, The Fellowship of the Ring
  - ❖ "Criminals do not die by the hands of the law. They die by the hands of other men." (George Bernard Shaw, Man and Superman)
- **Facts:** More than 140 countries have either abolished or have put moratorium on capital punishment
- **Justice:** Fairness in protection of rights and punishment of wrongs; the quality of being just; righteousness, equitableness, or moral rightness
- **Constituents of the civilized society:** Rule of law, democracy, respect for the human life, human rights/fundamental rights of the people, dignity of the individual
- **Arguments in favor of the capital punishment**
  - ❖ Demands of the retribution against the crime committed by people.
  - ❖ To act as a deterrent against heinous crime and thus decreasing the crimes in society.
  - ❖ "Demands of the collective conscience of the society"- as per Supreme court.
  - ❖ State giving a statement against threats to national security and integrity e.g. capital punishment for terror acts.
  - ❖ Impossibility of the reforming of an individual in certain cases.
- **Arguments against the capital punishment in civilized world**
  - ❖ Right to life is a fundamental constituent of the human rights which are quintessential in a civilized society (discuss this in bit more detail with respect to the demands of the civilized society).
  - ❖ Irreversibility of the capital punishment: To err is human, thus an error on the part of the judges cannot be corrected later once execution is done.
  - ❖ Questionable safeguards: For example many countries have made provisions for the Presidential pardons as a measure of last minute correction however it leaves much to subjectivity i.e. personality of the President e.g. Contrast of President Mukherjee and President Pratibha Patil in pardoning of the death sentences.
  - ❖ Non objectivity in awarding punishment itself: SC has held rarest of the rare doctrine test for awarding capital punishment however it cannot be objectively enforced as the crimes have different socio-economic background.

- ❖ Deterrent: No studies have proven that death sentence acts as deterrent.
- ❖ impossibility of the reform of an individual is not a valid argument as it does not take in to account human will.
- ❖ “Collective conscience of the society”: Societal demands of the death penalty may at times be born out of emotional outburst- justice cannot be based on that.
- ❖ M. Gandhi: Repeated such demands for the capital punishment may lead to Gandhian quote becoming true “An eye for an eye makes the whole world blind”.
- **Can be used in conclusion**
  - ❖ **Real causes need to be addressed:** Counter terrorism measures in case of terrorism, swift and assured punishment coupled with value education respecting women dignity in case of crimes against the women
  - ❖ **Reforms in criminal justice system desired:** Judges (increasing their number etc), Police reforms (separation of investigation from other police functions, reducing political interference etc.), jails (to be made centers of reforming individuals rather than a camp for incarceration);
  - ❖ **Steps towards a civilized society:** Reforms starting from the individuals, families and other societal institution to inculcate respect for the human rights, rule of law, justice among others

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***The greatest threat to our planet is the belief that  
someone else will save it.***

---

**Structure of the essay:**

- **Introduction:**
  - ❖ It may contain any anecdote or any interesting fact or quote which can contextualize the essay topic.
  - ❖ It should also delineate the scope of the essay in terms of what is to be followed briefly.
- **Body:**
  - ❖ It can have following parts.
  - ❖ Showing with examples how escaping one’s responsibility has led to catastrophic results for the planet as a whole.
  - ❖ From more macro perspective at global level, one can move to more regional level to argue for similar trends.
  - ❖ One can show how individuals who have realized their responsibilities have contributed to mutual peace and prosperity.
- **Conclusion:**
  - ❖ Conclude by envisaging importance of doing one’s bit and how it is relevant in problems being faced by our planet.

**Content of the essay:**

- **Quotes:**

- ❖ “You cannot escape the responsibility of tomorrow by evading it today.” - Abraham Lincoln.
- ❖ “We are made wise not by the recollection of our past, but by the responsibility for our future.” - George Bernard Shaw
- ❖ “You must be the change you wish to see in the world.” - Mahatma Gandhi

- Examples that show how escaping one’s responsibility has led to catastrophic results for the planet as a whole

1. **Climate change:**

- ❖ Earlier polluting actions of nations to fast track their growth without regard to global warming due to green house gas emissions leading to climate change
- ❖ Evasion of responsibility of the industrial societies to contribute towards common but differentiated responsibility e.g. USA pulling out of Paris deal
- ❖ Similar other environmental problems like desertification, water/air pollution etc. due to shifting of responsibility to others

2. **Terrorism:**

- ❖ Divide over good terrorism and bad terrorism in some countries
- ❖ lack of united efforts towards ISIS, Boko haram, Syria civil war etc
- ❖ Non acceptance of Terrorism convention propounded by India;
- ❖ All of it has led to growth of terrorism threatening the global peace
- ❖ Refugee crisis threatening peace of world: as countries have not shouldered responsibilities

3. **At national and individual level**

- ❖ Following should be linked to threat to nation/planet to complete the argument
- ❖ Politics
- ❖ Good people not participating in election
- ❖ citizens not holding government accountable for their actions and omissions

4. **Economy**

- ❖ Citizens not paying taxes, agreeing to pay in cash and thus contributing to black money.

5. **Society**

- ❖ Persistence of patriarchy, casteism, communalism due to “chalta hai” approach as citizens do not resist these practices

6. **Environment**

- ❖ open burning of waste, open defecation, littering around, keeping the tap open while brushing the teeth/shaving etc.

- **Successful case studies** of realization of one’s responsibilities and tackling imminent threat to mutual peace.

- ❖ Montreal protocol and Ozone depletion.
- ❖ Sant Seechewal who revived a dead river in Punjab.
- ❖ Kailash Satyarthi fighting against the social crimes like child labor.



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***Weak can never forgive; forgiveness is the attribute of the strong!***

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**Structure of the Essay:**

- **Introduction:**
  - ❖ It is best to start this essay with an anecdote.
  - ❖ The anecdote must clarify the topic. The examiner must get a clear idea about what you have understood about the topic.
- **Body:**
  - ❖ Give arguments in support of this quote.
  - ❖ Examples from different field should be taken to substantiate the topic.
  - ❖ Students should be careful that you just not have to show instances where forgiveness has produced great results. Rather you have to show that weak can't forgive; it is the strong who forgives.
  - ❖ Forgiveness should not only be considered in literal sense. Rather it should be given wider interpretation.
  - ❖ You can give some arguments against this quote as well
  - ❖ Every argument must be substantiated by a suitable example, case study or data.
  - ❖ Write the application of this quote in contemporary context.
- **Conclusion:**
  - ❖ Based on the arguments and discussion done in the body, summarise your stand on the topic.
  - ❖ Do suggest course of action for various actors in the society based on your stand on the topic.

**Content for the Essay:****Relevant Quotes:**

1. Kshama shobti us bhujang ko, jiske paas garal ho,  
uska kya jo dantheen vishheen, vineet, saral ho.  
क्षमा शोभती उस भुजंग को जिसके पास गरत हो  
उसको क्या जो दंतहीन विषरहित, विनीत, सरल हो।  
रामधारी सिंह दिनकर
2. An eye for an eye will make the whole world blind.
3. If someone slaps you on one cheek, turn to them the other also. – Mahatama Gandhi/Bible

**Examples:**

1. **Treaty of Versailles** was penalising on Germany. Allied powers didn't adopt the attribute of forgiveness. It proved that they were insecure (weak) of another rise of Germany. Their weakness was exposed in the way Germany rose under Hitler. They were not able to contain his expansionist policies. The lesson was learnt and Axis powers were forgiven and it has saved the world from **3<sup>rd</sup> World War**.



2. **Gautam Buddha:** Once a person came and abused Gautam Buddha a lot. He remained calm and composed. When that person left, one of his disciples asked him why he didn't retaliate. He replied that if someone gives you a gift and you don't take it where the gift remains. It remains with the donor person only. Similarly, when that person gave me abuses and I didn't accept that, those remained with him only. It clearly shows that Buddha had the attribute of forgiveness and his strength needs no explanation.
3. **Our legal system is based on this principle** – There is rarest of the rare doctrine for death penalty so that even if there is an iota of opportunity of reform, that person should be provided that opportunity. There is pardoning provision in our constitution to forgive a criminal in case she/he has remorse and she/he wants to reform himself/herself.

Further, we have adopted **reformatory justice system** rather than retributive justice system. It shows the strength of the state. State today is fully capable of penalising criminals. Still, it forgives and gives a chance to reform to every criminal.

#### **Wider Interpretation of Forgiveness:**

1. **Democracy** – the strength of masses lies in forgiveness. E.g. people of India forgave Mrs. Indira Gandhi despite the excesses of Emergency.
2. **No big brother attitude of the government** – Despite having the majority, the incumbent doesn't start settling the score with its opposition or previous regime.
3. **Tolerance** – Forgiveness can be seen as tolerance when we, despite not agreeing to someone's opinion, allow that person to express his/her opinion.
4. **Pluralism and Secularism** – The strength of the religion lies in accepting the fact that other religions are equally true and different religions are different path to the same goal.
5. **Humility of an Individual** – When a person remains down to Earth, she/he understands that to err is human and everyone is equally capable.
6. **Patient Personality** – We often get agitated due to fault of our friends, colleagues and family members. If we start forgiving them, we shall develop a patient personality.

#### **Alternative Arguments**

Strong is one who has the capability to penalise but she/he forgives the guilty initially for few mistakes. However, she/he awards due punishment after the guilty make repeated mistakes. e.g. Lord Krishna forgave Shishupal 100 times but penalised him when he committed the mistake of abusing him for 101<sup>st</sup> time.

If there is a uniform policy of forgiving only, then this attribute is mistakenly considered as weakness. E.g. Pakistan had started considering India a weak state when India was not retaliating even after regular terrorist attacks. So, India has to penalise it through surgical strike on terror camps in PoK.

#### **Application**

1. **Individual Level** – cool, calm, composed, patient personality.
2. Death penalty should be removed, as it removes the possibility of reform by way of forgiveness. State shall become strong if its erring citizens are reformed rather than executed.

- 3. Social Issues** – Problems of intolerance, communal riots would be solved if we start understanding that our strength is shown not by retaliating rather through forgiveness.
- 4. International Level** – The threat of nuclear war can be eliminated if countries adopt the attribute of forgiveness to show their strength.
- 5. Humanitarian Crisis like Refugee crisis, Human Right violations** have root of cause of one section showing strength to another through punishing another. They should adopt this approach of not penalising and forgiving.

Thus, the world would be a better place to live if various stakeholders understand the fact that forgiveness is not weakness and it is an attribute of the strong. However, forgiveness should not be stretched to a limit that the guilty start considering it as a weakness.

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### ***When will India become a developed nation?***

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#### **Structure of the Essay:**

- **Introduction:**
  - ❖ You can start by simply defining the characteristic of a developed nation.
  - ❖ Wider meaning of development should be given. It will define the scope of the essay. Development can't only be in terms of GDP or GDP percapita.
  - ❖ Alternatively, you can quote an anecdote to show how India is currently and what should be the scenario of a developed India.
- **Body:**
  - ❖ There could be multiple ways of attempting this essay. However, certain things must be included in the essay.
  - ❖ It must be written what are the obstacles for India in the path of becoming a developed nation.
  - ❖ Historical background can be given as why India is a developing nation and how much it has already travelled on the path to become a developed nation.
  - ❖ The recent advancements made by India in various fields should also be enumerated.
  - ❖ In this background, it can be speculated if the desired level of development is expected to be achieved sooner or later.
  - ❖ It must be mentioned how India can become a developed nation soon.
- **Conclusion:**
  - ❖ It will depend on the content of the introduction and body.
  - ❖ One conclusion could be that the desired level of development in various fields shall be achieved at various time intervals.

#### **Content of the Essay:**

##### **Relevant Quotation:**

1. Rome was not built in a day.
2. If development is not engendered, it is endangered.

- There is no simple answer to the question that has been asked. As the development of a person depends not only on the money in his pocket, development of a nation doesn't depend solely on its per capita income, GDP or economic development.
- What would be the characteristic of a developed India?
- There is no universally accepted definition or single parameter to find out the state of a country's development. Therefore, a developed India would be mosaic of development in various fields viz.

- 1) Social and cultural development
- 2) Human development
- 3) Political development
- 4) Development of governance system
- 5) Economic development
- 6) Condition of nature and natural habitats

Based on these parameters let's see when India can become a developed nation and how.

**Parameters of development can be divided into two parts :-**

- 1. Those for which we need money and financial resources :-** like employment, poverty eradication, houses, roads, trains, broadband services, hospitals, electricity, police stations, etc.

To achieve status of a developed country as per our growth in these sectors, it is good to assume that when our country will achieve the level of per capita income of 7-8000 \$ with a normal level of inequality, it will have sufficient resources and facilities for calling itself a developed country. (On the basis of state of development of the countries like Russia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Bulgaria, Brazil, China, Belarus etc.)

At present, India's per capita income is 1820\$, let's consider two scenarios to reach at the level of 8000\$ per capita income (as per present value of dollars and with present medium level of inequality in India):-

- a) High growth scenario** – If India grew at the rate of 9 % for a period of 20 years , then India's per capita income will be 8200\$ ( estimating population in 2036 to be around 158 crore ) .
- b) Present growth scenario** – If India continued its present trend of growing at the rate of 7.5% per year , for next 24 years , then its per capita income will be 8100 \$ ( estimating population in 2040 to be around 162 crore ) .

After looking at above analysis, it can be clearly understood that even though we can enjoy the fruits of growth of India from now itself, a developed India is at least 20 -25 years away from us.

- 2. Those which are related to law or policy making and thinking or mentality:-** like gender equality , communal harmony , progressiveness of society , quality of people's representatives, accountability of judiciary , equality of opportunity etc. These factors completely depend on efforts initiated by people and politicians.

If notable efforts are made and sincerity is shown, then most of the major negative elements of Indian culture, society, governance systems, judiciary etc. can be removed within a period of 15-20 years.

(It has been a common observation that economically developed countries where people are well educated and have access to knowledge of different point of views and opinions about important issues have more transparent systems, more open culture, and absence of significant gender discrimination or communal violence. Therefore they have relatively more developed societies, cultures and belief systems). Few people may complain that 15-20 years is a very long time.

But reality is that laws and governance systems can be changed significantly within 4-5 years, but it takes a much longer time to change the mindset and opinions of society and people about any crucial issue, be it religion, caste, gender, politics or anything else.

We must also remember that any significant change in society or culture will occur in 15-20 years, only if sincere and regular efforts are made at every level, otherwise we will have to wait even longer, till when? No one knows!

**Truth is not very exciting every time, but it always has some powerful message hidden behind it.**

Let's hope that Indian economy keeps growing at the rate of 7.5 % per year for a long time and Indian society and people make some sincere efforts to improve its social and cultural values, then,

**'Most probably' India will become a sufficiently developed country by 2035 or 2040 having very high level of economic, social, cultural, human and environmental development.**

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### ***The future of India lies in its villages.***

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#### **Structure of the essay**

- **Introduction:**

- ❖ Write general significance of Villages, its importance or any definition of village life, what it means to you etc.
- ❖ Since the essay topic is Gandhiji's quote on villages, you can even start with anything connected to it.
- ❖ It should also give the glimpse of what is to be followed in the essay. (Thesis Statement would be better)

- **Body:**

Broadly it will have following parts

- ❖ Discuss major dimensions/segments in rural development and how it drives future of India
- ❖ You can also discuss Gandhi's notion of Swarajya and rural devt.
- ❖ Briefly discuss rural v/s Urban debate in driving future
- ❖ Write about issues with rural Development.
- ❖ Govt. strategy and schemes of rural development.



• **Conclusion:**

- ❖ Conclude on a positive note by suggestions for rural development and importance of it for Nation's prosperity.
- ❖ Better to use dominant Idealistic model/ Govt model used for rural development.

**Gandhiji - Ideal Village**

An ideal Indian village will be so constructed as to lend itself to perfect sanitation. It will have cottages with sufficient light and ventilation built of a material obtainable within a radius of five miles of it. The cottages will have courtyards enabling householders to plant vegetables for domestic use and to house their cattle. The village lanes and streets will be free of all avoidable dust. It will have wells according to its needs and accessible to all. It will have houses of worship for all, also a common meeting place, a village common for grazing its cattle, a co-operative dairy, primary and secondary schools in which industrial education will be the central fact, and it will have Panchayats for settling disputes. It will produce its own grains, vegetables and fruit, and its own Khadi.

**Quotes :** The soul of India lives in its villages. – Mahatma Gandhi

**Facts :**

**Importance of rural areas.**

- ❖ According to the latest Census (2011), India has more than 6 lakh villages while there are around 7000 towns and urban centres.
- ❖ 70% population in rural India.
- ❖ The Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) sector in rural and semi-urban India is estimated to cross US\$ 100 billion by 2025
- ❖ Rural FMCG market accounts for 40 per cent of the overall FMCG market in India, in revenue terms.

**Rural-urban divide**

- ❖ The Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) for rural India reveals that in 75% households, the monthly income of the highest earning member is less than Rs. 5,000. And more than 80% rural people are without a salaried job.
- ❖ About 70% of the population lives in rural areas and about 50% of the overall labour force is still dependent on agriculture that is not productive enough.
- ❖ 75 per cent of the broadband connections in the country are in the top 30 cities.

Why rural development is future/Important for Progress of nature.

- 1. Source of raw material-** Inputs like Agricultural raw material, minerals, ores etc are provided by Villages. Eg: PepsiCo contract farming for Potato.
- 2. Labor Supply-** Real estate, Textile industry,
- 3. Skilled man power-** Though rural areas accounts for 70% of population, but proper education and skilling is required make them ready for skilled employment.
- 4. De-Urbanization-** Urban areas in India are congested causing Pollution, Crimes etc.
  - a. Eg: Population density of Delhi -11297 but rest of India 382. Healthy growth of cities demands lesser population in urban centers, which can only be possible by creating vibrant villages to stop rural push.



- 5. Regional imbalance-** In India southern states are more developed in terms social and economic indicators compared to national average. But states of North east and Eastern India lags behind. Example: NITI Aayog releases “Healthy States, Progressive India” Report indicates that Kerala, Punjab & Tamil Nadu ranked on top in terms of overall performance, but States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh are in the bottom of list.
- 6. Inter-state regional disparities** need to addressed to prevent demand for new state formation, issues of regionalism , so that internal security is not threatened.
- 7. SHG:** The SHG movement in India has the potential to create rural entrepreneurs so that employment can be generated at rural level. Most importantly SHG has brought Women into the entrepreneurial activities. Thus SHG alone has the potential to get million of Indian women into the main stream economic activities . This can be a transformation in bringing women empowerment in India. Thus SHG’s are potential tool to establish gender equality in society.
- 8. Co-operatives :** Cooperatives are playing important role in financial inclusion as well as providing credit at rural areas. The credit needs of Agriculture and allied sectors are mostly provided by Co-operatives in India. Its needless to say growth of agriculture is need of the hour to ensure farmer welfare so that urban-rural gap is bridged.
- 9. Agriculture:** Agriculture is even essential for Food security in the nation so that country need to have to depend on import for food products. Thus well developed agriculture at one hand creates a well developed rural areas on the other hand creates demand for manufactured, FMCG products which drives economy. Moreover self-sufficiency in food products creates better bargaining power in multilateral forums.
- 10. Local governance:** The PRI experiment is largely successful in India. This is the single most important tool used by policy maker to provide voice to the voiceless. PRI’s have made our democracy from Representative to Participative. PRI’s have brought Women into Political arena. Hence a better rural governance creates better infrastructure at rural areas which would boost economic activities.
- 11. Secession tendency:** The under-developed nature of North East has created Secession tendency in India. This has further aided the Security threat to India Secessionist forces are being promoted/used by our neighboring nation to destabilize India
- 12. LWE/Naxalism:** A well developed rural industries can provide employment to all in rural areas itself. This prevent younger generation taking arms against Govt. This would save huge amount of resources diverted to for tackling issues of militancy, Naxalism, terrorism etc.
- 13. Tourism :** Any attempt to develop Tourism industry would demand quality infrastructure in-terms of road, rail, airways, waterways. So the central or State govt alone cannot create such huge scale of infrastructure and sustain it. Participation by Local govt and rural community is of paramount importance. This can only happen when villagers are educated, has capacity to contribute to the nation.
- 14. To preserve and protect culture-** Villages are the place where we still see the celebration of festivals, promotion for traditional/classic dances, puppetry, etc.





**15. Food processing industry-** Growth and development of this sunrise industry , highly depends on the quality of raw material supplied by the rural areas.

**16. MSME-** The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises occupies a strategic importance in terms of **output** (about 45% of manufacturing output), **exports** (about 40% of the total exports). The significant portion of this industries are located in rural areas. So any attempt to increase export would necessarily involves promotions of MSME in rural areas.

**17. Tackling Climate Change:** Egg: social forestry , afforestation.

**Is future of India lies only in villages ?**

- It is often quoted in economic lexicon that Urban centre's are ENGINES OF GROWTH. Urban areas house vast skilled population. Examples: Doctors, Engineers, CA etc.
- Urban India could house 35% of India's population and contribute 70-75% of its GDP by 2020, Barclays said in a report. India's urban sector presently constitutes 63% of India's GDP (up from 45% in 1990) and has been its key engine of growth acceleration in the past decade. With only 31% of India's population currently urbanized, along with high population density and low GDP per capita, India's urbanization trends have scope to significantly accelerate.

**Still work in progress:**

Despite the Govt efforts from decades , rural areas face following issues.

**Roads:**

Many of the poor communities are isolated by distance , bad road conditions, lack of or broken bridges and inadequate transport. PM gram Sadak yojana is being implemented to provide all weather roads in rural areas.

**Water:**

The health burden of poor water quality is enormous. It is estimated that around 37.7 million Indians are affected by water borne diseases annually, 1.5 million children are estimated to die of diarrhea alone and 73 million working days are lost due to waterborne disease each year.

**Education, Literacy Particularly women:**

There is a wide gender disparity in the literacy rate in India: effective literacy rates (age 7 and above) in 2011 were 82.14% for men and 65.46% for women. The low female literacy rate has had a dramatically negative impact on family planning and population stabilization efforts in India.

**Poverty:**

Poverty stood at 38.2% in 2009-10 and reduced to 29.5% in 2011-12. This is in contrast with the Tendulkar report as per which poverty was at 29.8% in 2009-10 and decreased to 21.9% in 2011-12.

**Employment:**

Unemployment is a big problem in rural India. Youth are being migrated in search of better employment in urban areas the aged remained in rural India. Agriculture land remained same but population is growing.



### **Migration to urban:**

Economic Factors, Lack Of Income Generating Opportunities In Rural Sector, Urban Job Opportunities, Social Factor, Health, Education & Finance Factor, Lack of available infrastructure are some of the major factors for migration in rural India.

Govt Schemes/Approaches.

- 1. Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Sadak Yojana (PMAGSY):**
- 2. Bharat Nirman Yojana:**
- 3. Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY):** This programme was announced in June 2009 with an objective to make the country slum-free.
- 4. National Rural Health Mission:** It was launched to make basic health care facilities accessible to the rural people.
- 5. National Rural Livelihood Mission:**
- 6. National Food Security Scheme:**
- 7. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushal Yojna:**
- 8. Roshni: Skill Development Scheme for Tribals:**
- 9. Swachhh Bharat Mission**
- 10. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS):**

### **Conclusion:**

Adarsh Gram yojana concept

Rurban concept of Abdul Kalam .

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## ***Universal Health Care - Can India achieve it?***

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### **Structure of the essay**

- **Introduction:**
  - ❖ You may start with some incident like Gorakhpur hospital tragedy or some other anecdote providing comparison with India v/s other country.
  - ❖ It should also give the glimpse of what is to be followed in the essay.
- **Body:**

Following dimensions can be covered:

  - ❖ UHC meaning – Affordability, accessibility and availability.
  - ❖ What are lacunas in Indian health system – could go sector wise - primary, secondary and tertiary.
  - ❖ What government is doing about these lacunas?
  - ❖ Way forwards along with case studies to show best practices.
- **Conclusion:**
  - ❖ Conclude on a positive note with a visionary road towards UHC.

## Content of the essay

Different dimensions

- **UHC:**

- ❖ Its meaning and various aspects.
- ❖ Why should we aim for UHC – socio-economic reasons. Use data to show importance of health in economy. WHO – India loses 3% of its GDP every year due to available health hazards.

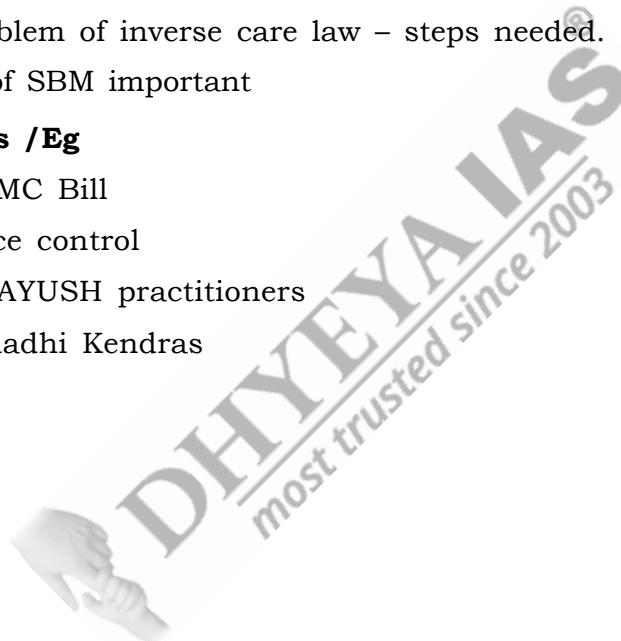
- **Lacunae which must be rectified to achieve UHC:**

- ❖ **Inadequate Outlay for Health** According to the National Health Policy, the Govt. contribution to health sector constitutes only 1.3 percent of the GDP. This is quite insufficient. In India, public expenditure on health is 17.3% of the total health expenditure while in China, the same is 24.9% and in Sri Lanka and USA, the same is 45.4 and 44.1 respectively. This is the main cause of low health standards in the country.
- ❖ **Inverse care law - Rural v/s Urban Divide**, has not divided, Social and regional inequality.
- ❖ **Shortage of Medical Personnel** only about 7 doctors per 10,000 population in India, the same is 25 in the USA and 20 in China.
- ❖ **Lack of and faulty Medical Research**
- ❖ **Expensive Health Service** In India, health services especially allopathic are quite expensive. more emphasis should be given to the alternative systems of medicine.
- ❖ **Lack of Emphasis on Culture Method** it has completely neglected preventive, pro-motive, rehabilitative and public health measures.
- ❖ **Need for Effective Payment Mechanisms** high out-of-pocket expenditure. According to the World Bank and National Commission's report on Macroeconomics, only 5% of Indians are covered by health insurance policies.
- ❖ Lack of Basic Primary Healthcare and Infrastructure
- ❖ **Underdeveloped Medical Devices Sector**
- ❖ **Shortage of skilled human resources**
- ❖ **Unregulated private sector** Given the quality of care available, few patients visit public sector hospitals. new institutions set up in the past decade, encouraged by commercial incentives, have often fuelled corrupt practices and failed to offer quality education.
- ❖ **Fragmented health information systems** Getting quality, clean, up-to-date data is difficult in the health sector.
- ❖ **Irrational use and spiralling cost of drugs**
- ❖ **Weak governance and accountability** There is no clear ownership of the idea of universal health coverage within the government.

The Lancet study identified inadequate public investment in health, the missing trust and engagement between various healthcare sectors and poor coordination between state and central governments as the main constraints why universal healthcare is not assured in India.



- **Steps taken by government to make UHC true for India:**
  - ❖ Affordability – meaning, what government has done to make health affordable.
  - ❖ Availability – meaning , what government has done to make it available
  - ❖ Awareness – meaning, what government has done to make public more aware
  - ❖ Accessibility – meaning, what government has done to make health more accessible.
  - ❖ Could discuss various points of National Health Policy, 2017
- **Way forward**
  - ❖ Compare with California model of healthcare system
  - ❖ Insurance model of Brazil
  - ❖ Creating awareness about cleanliness
  - ❖ Solve problem of inverse care law – steps needed.
  - ❖ Success of SBM important
- **Case Studies /Eg**
  - ❖ Recent NMC Bill
  - ❖ Stent price control
  - ❖ Allowing AYUSH practitioners
  - ❖ Jan Aushadhi Kendras





# ALL INDIA MAINS TEST SERIES - 2018

*with Face to Face Evaluation*

## Modus operandi of the All India Mains Test Series

### 1. Copy Evaluation in front of the student

- A student can schedule his/her test according to his/her own convenience.
- After writing the test, S/he can book half an hour slot with the faculty.
- At that predetermined slot, his/her copies would be evaluated in front of him/her.
- The student can discuss his/her strengths and weaknesses based on the feedback provided by the faculty.
- A Student would be knowing the rationale behind high or low marks awarded to him/her in any particular question.
- Based on the assessment, the faculty would suggest him means of improvement.

### 2. Performance Tracking

- As far as practicable, the same faculty would be evaluating the answersheets of a particular student for each tests.
- Thus, Focused and personalised guidance would be provided to each student.

### 3. Discussion Class by Faculty

- Discussion class would be organised 1 week after the scheduled date of the test.

- Subject faculty of the topic concerned would be taking the class.
- If any student fails to attend that class, video of the same shall be provided.

### 4. Answer Hints shall consists of

- Structure of the Answer – It shall be indicative of the ideal framework of the answer like what should come in introduction, body and conclusion. It shall be aimed at enriching the answer writing skill of the student.
- Model Answer – An standard answer shall also be provided for every question. It shall be aimed at enriching the knowledge of the student.

### 5. Questions as per UPSC Pattern

- Questions would be designed to improve candidates' lateral thinking and multidisciplinary approach apart from the factual knowledge.
- Comprehensive coverage of complete GS Syllabus
- Special emphasis on issues related to current affairs.

### 6. Snippet: Mains Fact File

- It shall consist of value added material like facts, data, graph, diagram.
- It shall be provided free of cost.

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|---------|-------------|-----------------------------|
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| 17 Sep. | GS-3 & GS-4 | 9 AM - 12 PM<br>2 PM - 5 PM |

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