

Roll No. _____

ESSAY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

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

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

RemarksName Rohit Vyas

Mobile No. _____

Date 12/10/16Signature Ruyas

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

SECTION - A

1. Most of the luxuries and many of the so-called comforts of life are not only indispensable, but positive hindrances to the elevation of mankind.
2. Money is the barometer of a society's virtue.
3. The price of anything is the amount of life you exchange for it.
- ④ 4. To improve is to change; to be perfect is to change often.

SECTION - B

1. Censorship is at odds with a knowledge economy.
2. Smart Village, not city is the need of India.
- ⑤ 3. The global refugee problem and cry against emigrants in various parts of the world have demolished the myth of a global village.
4. Banking is a tug of war between profitability and credibility, but the Indian banks have disappointed on both these counts.

Remarks

↳ To improve is to change, to be perfect is to change often.

Change is the law of nature and nothing is permanent in this transient world. Change implies difference in situation temporally and spatially. Change is often equated with improvement and vice versa. Improvement in social, economic, political, cultural, environmental and international aspects require change. But change is not always in the positive direction so improvement vis-a-vis change has to be seen from both micro and macro perspective i.e. from individual as well as institutional point of view.

Individual

Improvement can be equated with change only if change results in positive outcomes for an individual.

The changes can be in various aspects like social, cultural, economic, political and cultural life of an individual.

When the relationship of an individual with his/her broader society is healthy and empowering than the changes would result in improvement. For e.g. recently in Una, Gujarat the narrative on beef eating and cow slaughter changed and resulted in atrocities committed on depressed sections of society. Such changes cannot be termed as improvement for individuals. On the other hand schemes like Stand-up India is aiming to bring economic empowerment of weaker sections. Such changes can be termed as improvement.

Per Perfect situation is highly desirable but difficult to achieve but to excel socially an individual need to undergo constant change in the positive direction. For e.g. - achieving higher education, continuously contributing towards welfare of fellow human beings.

Economic changes in the lives of individuals have potential of giving both dividends and setbacks. If changes result in rapid economic growth and development and increase in per-capita income then such changes can be classified as improvement. For instance after economic reforms of 1990s in India there has been growth in the lives of many people but at the same time if the change is not managed properly which seems to be the case after economic reforms, then it results in growing inequality. According to ~~W~~IMF Gini coefficient of India has increased since 1990s despite high growth rates.

In this context to be perfect, continuous attention on skill development, vocational education etc is required. These continuous changes result in increase in competence which further results in economic empowerment of individuals.

Remarks

With the advent of globalisation lifestyle of people have been changing at tremendous pace. Considering this from material perspective these wide spread and drastic changes have resulted in improvement of life.

But looking it from holistic perspective we find that these changes have resulted in externalities like climate change, depletion of resources, pollution etc. Thus on one hand improvements in science and technology, luxury goods, automobiles, gadgets and electronics have taken place at the same time negative externalities have potential to impact long term growth and development.

Thus sometimes perfect conditions and situations desire continuous changes in our habits, lifestyle, traditions etc. whereas they demand stability and status quo in other areas.

From political perspective improvement in life of an individual means greater enjoyment of constitutional and legal rights and greater fulfillment of duties and responsibilities. For e.g the narrative around development is changing towards rights based approach. Government is changing the way it treats citizen. Instead of treating them as beneficiaries, government is increasing considering people as participants in governance process. Such changes results in political empowerment of people.

In political sense, to be perfect is to have participative democracy instead of representative democracy. Changes in this direction like 73rd and 74th amendment acts, MyGov platform etc. are taking individuals and citizen to that direction.

Institutional

Changes at institutional level esp. at societal, national and international level results in improvement when they are planned and deliberately brought about through right means and right intentions.

For instance at societal level we are witnessing changes in gender stereotypes of people. Now the discourse on gender related issues is becoming more inclusive. Be it rights of women or that of sexual minorities, changes are turning into improvements. For e.g. - Government is bringing rights of transgenders bill in parliament. Also maternity benefits acts have already been passed by parliament. Such changes are necessarily improvement.

From societal perspective, being perfect can be equated with an equitable and egalitarian society. To

achieve such state continuous and periodic changes through structural and behavioural reforms are important.

From national perspective, changes in the past have transformed the present in unimaginable ways. Changes have resulted in improvement in the situation of the people in general and society in particular.

For instance our freedom struggle was a movement for change. Its success has resulted in improvement in lives of the people nationally. At the same time change in communal narrative during freedom struggle also resulted in partition of the country.

Status quoism has huge costs attached with it. For instance our failure to undertake economic and administrative reforms resulted in bad governance, crony capitalism etc. Economic reforms of 1990's vindicates that changes in the

right direction results in improvement

Some changes at national level have further complicated situation rather than improving them. The discourse on prohibition, beef ban etc have not necessarily resulted in any improvement. Similarly the governments attempt to change the situation by initiating dialogue with Pakistan, have instead of any improvement, have further aggravated the problem.

From national perspective being perfect entails status of a developed superpower, low poverty, hunger, malnutrition eradication etc. Thus changes here should be in policies, programmes and schemes on the basis of evaluation. With technological growth, the need to change continuously is imperative esp for a developing nation like India.

Remarks

Internationally, changes have more often than not have deteriorated the improvement process. Due to pulls and pressure of local political politics, nations engage in zero sum games. Problems like global recession, climate change, international terrorism, etc. are result of changes in the world. Recently to improve the local economies, western countries have resorted to unconventional monetary policies which are affecting other countries.

Changes when driven by multilateral bodies with consensus of all the stakeholders have potential of resulting into improvement. Externally imposed changes seldom lead to improvement. NATO intervention in Libya and US attempts to bring regime change in Syria are cases in point.

But at the same time changes brought through mutual support and cooperation have potential of solving intractable problems

For instance recent Paris agreement to fight climate change.

Improvement is constant and never ending (ICAN) is Japanese business philosophy which necessarily entails change. But the change should be always in the positive direction keeping utilitarian principle of 'maximum benefits of all' in mind. Individuals improve both economically, politically, spiritually, socially through a process of change which aims at empowerment. Similarly institutions viz. society, nation, world improve through changes in structures and processes.

To achieve perfect state or excellence constant and never ending change process should be followed both individually and institutionally. Changes should be incremental or radical but they should

be empowering and forward moving.

Remarks

Section B

3) Global refugee problem and cry against emigrants in various parts of the world have demolished the myth of a global village.

The process of globalisation had demolished the barriers between people and nations and have virtually erased boundaries. As noted economist Thomas Friedman has said that the world has become flat. The world was envisaged as a global village where borders exists only on maps and there is seamless movement of goods, services, ideas, capital and people.

But the global refugee problems and cry against emigrants in various parts of the world have raised questions on the idea of the world as global village. The refugee problem

Remarks

Though quite old have hogged attention all over the world due to its spontaneous increase in number of refugees from Northern Europe and West Asia into Europe.

The problem has its root in western foreign intervention in oil rich countries, repression by autocratic rules and regimes, persecution of religious minorities, civil wars, displacement due to terrorism etc.

The ~~at~~ hue and cry against emigrants is due to fear of demographic change, scarcity of jobs due to global economic slowdown, terrorism, rise of right wing parties etc.

Causes of the refugee problem

Foreign Intervention - In a bid to change unfavourable regime and carve out spheres of influence. Western countries have intervened in the domestic politics of the countries esp in middle East and

North Africa. Historically colonial ambitions and Sykes-Picot pact have been responsible for fragmented countries in the region along ethnic lines.

For e.g. - In Syria, in the hope of toppling Assad regime, US supported rebels which resulted in civil war and widespread displacement of people. More than 1 million people have been displaced from Syria alone most of which end up as refugees.

Religious Persecution — Persecution of religious minorities by majority communities have resulted in refugee problem. For instance persecution of Rohingya Muslims in Rakhine state of Myanmar by Buddhist majority has resulted in their exodus from their home country. Systematic discrimination against minorities result in not only refugee problem

but also terrorism, for e.g. - emergence of LTTE in Sri Lanka.

Sectorian Violence - Sectorian clashes when supported by state apparatus result in large scale displacement of people. The conflict between Hutus and Tutsi in Rwanda have resulted in genocide and millions of Tutsi ending up refugees in neighbouring African ^{as} countries. Similar violence on the basis of language and culture was unleashed by the then East Pakistan on its Bengali population which resulted in more than 10 million refugees in India.

Terrorism - When a terrorist organisation occupies state apparatus, it results in degradation for people. For instance occupation of large swathes of Iraq and Syria by Islamic State and its imposition of Sharia on people have resulted in large scale migration of

people. The problem has been further compounded by targeted killings of Shia Muslims in the occupied territory.

Refugees emigrate from their home countries to protect themselves and their families. They naturally turn to countries with better prospects, or countries with relative stability.

For e.g. - War against terrorism in Afghanistan has resulted in most of the Afghan refugees taking shelter in Pakistan.

But the present cry against global refugee problems have several reasons for instance.

Economic - Due to global economic slowdown, jobs have become scarce and natives fear increased competition for jobs and other resources from refugees. This vitiates the political

discourse even in progressive and developed countries. Most of the refugees take up unskilled and semi skilled jobs which have potential to replace locals due to low wages.

Also economic resources of the nation are diverted towards upkeep of the refugee population which further strains the budget and put burden on native tax payers.

Social - Fear of demographic change fuels the cry against refugees. Growing Islamophobia have further added to the problem, and have resulted in cases of racial attacks and hate crimes. Anti-social elements and pro-Nazi groups esp. in Europe try to instill fear in the minds of local people. Change in discourse in European countries on issue of cultural diversity is vindicated by recent Burkini incident in France.

Security - Terror attacks perpetrated by Islamic State (IS) in France and Belgium have mobilised public opinion against refugees. Terrorists in order to gain access to Western European countries are exploiting the routes taken by refugees. Media portrayal of a particular religion and associating terrorists with religion is also changing public opinion against refugees.

Political - The rise of right wing parties in Europe is both the cause and effect of the cry against refugees. The global economic downturn has resulted in rise of these parties which are capitalising by fear mongering. Similar trend was observed after Great Depression of 1930 when Hitler rose to power and blamed Jews for German problems. Similarly the

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right wing parties are blaming refugees and immigrants for economic problems.

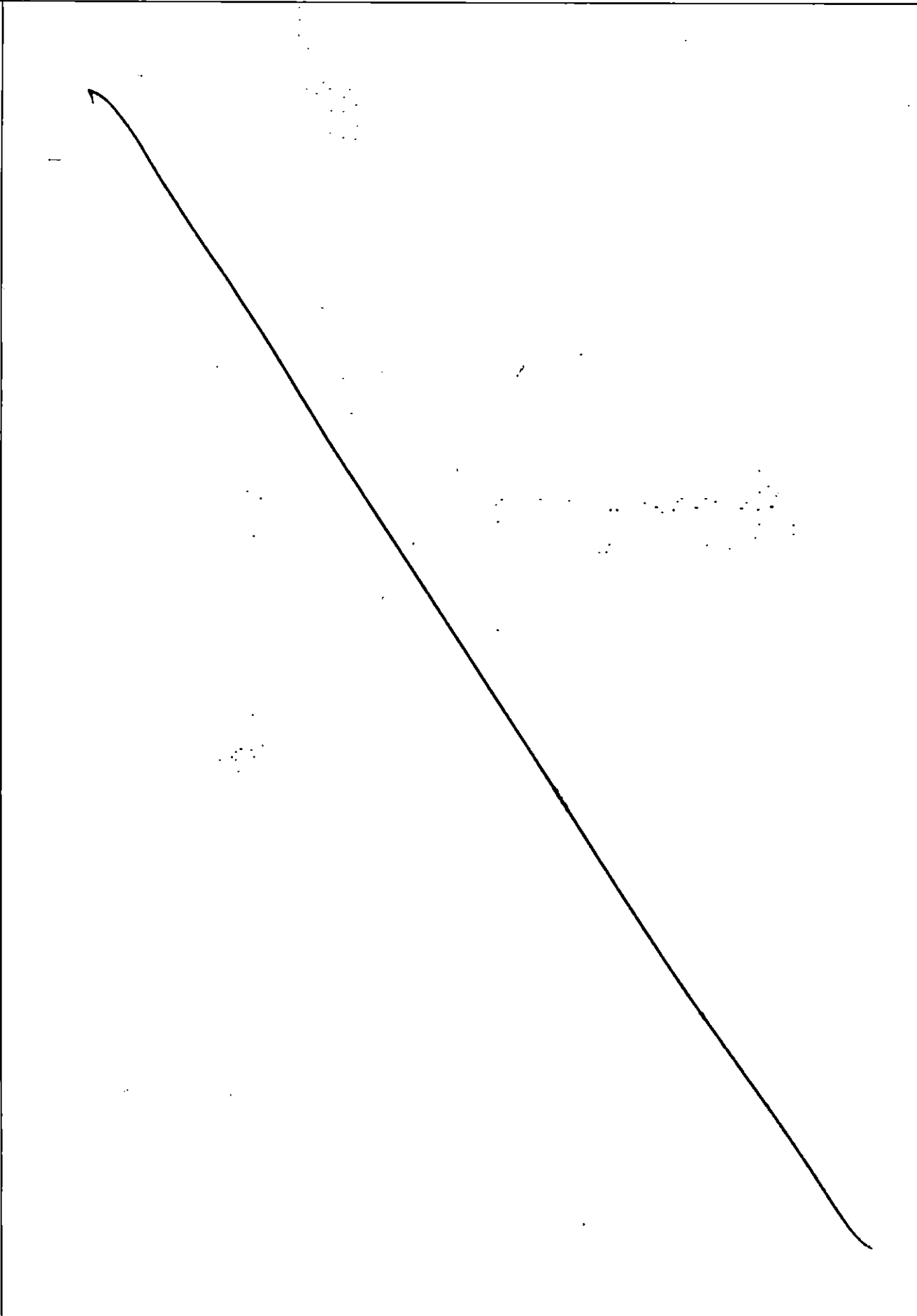
Although the cry against refugees are at their peak it would not be right to say that this has demolished the idea of global village. The process of globalisation has brought irreversible changes. Also the present problems faced by world today like climate change, terrorism, global economic slowdown etc require concerted efforts on part of all the stakeholders. Global cooperation is required to solve these global ~~scope~~ problems.

Refugee crisis should be looked at from humanitarian perspective. The dead body of Aylan kurdi and the subsequent relaxation and concessions offered by countries to refugees

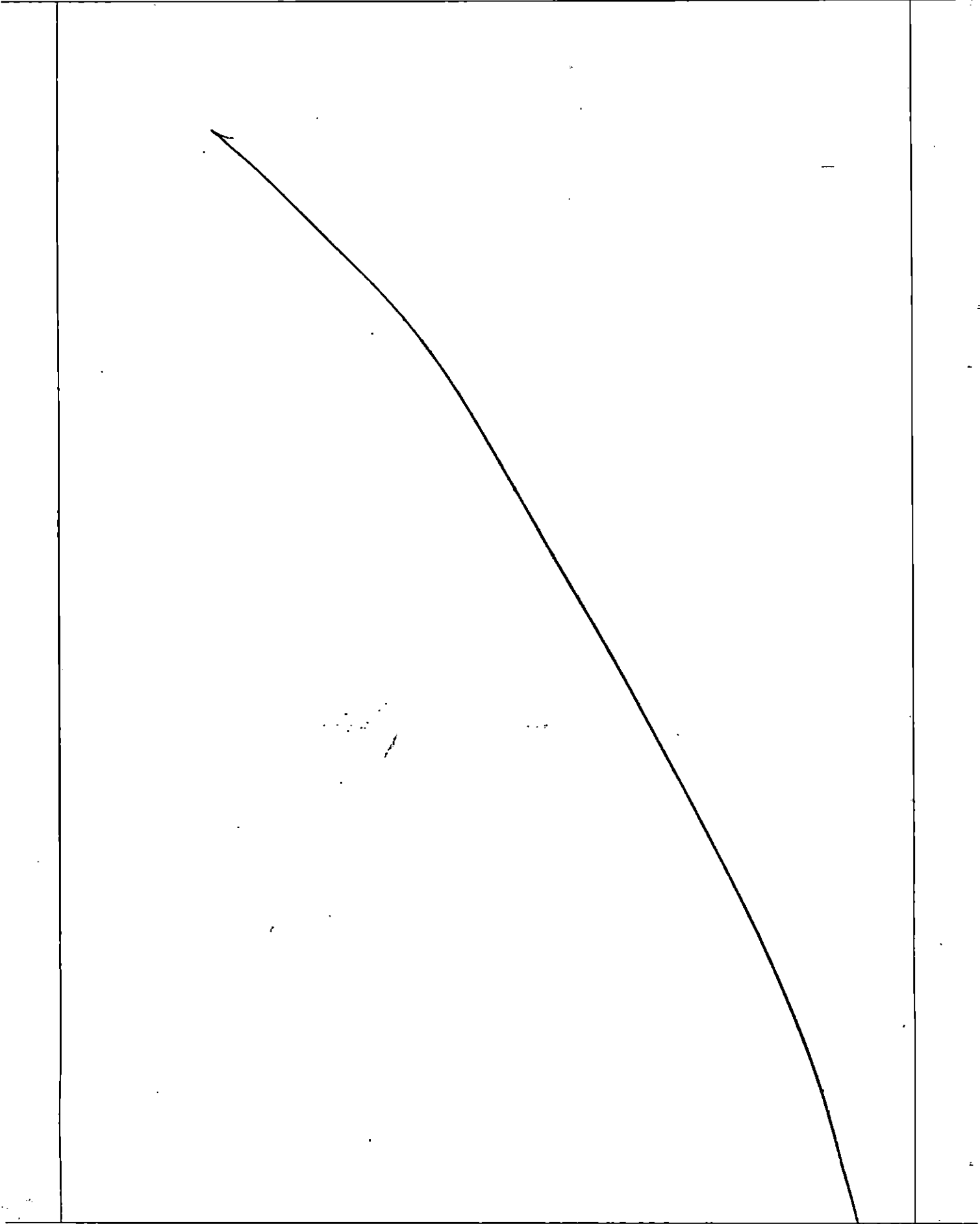
Vindicates that the ~~the~~ idea of world as a global village is still intact.

The world should take a leaf from India which despite stressed economy supported Bangladeshi refugees. The Sanskrit dictum enshrined in ancient scriptures - *Vasudhaiva kutumbakam* (the world is family) should be cherished and upheld.

End.



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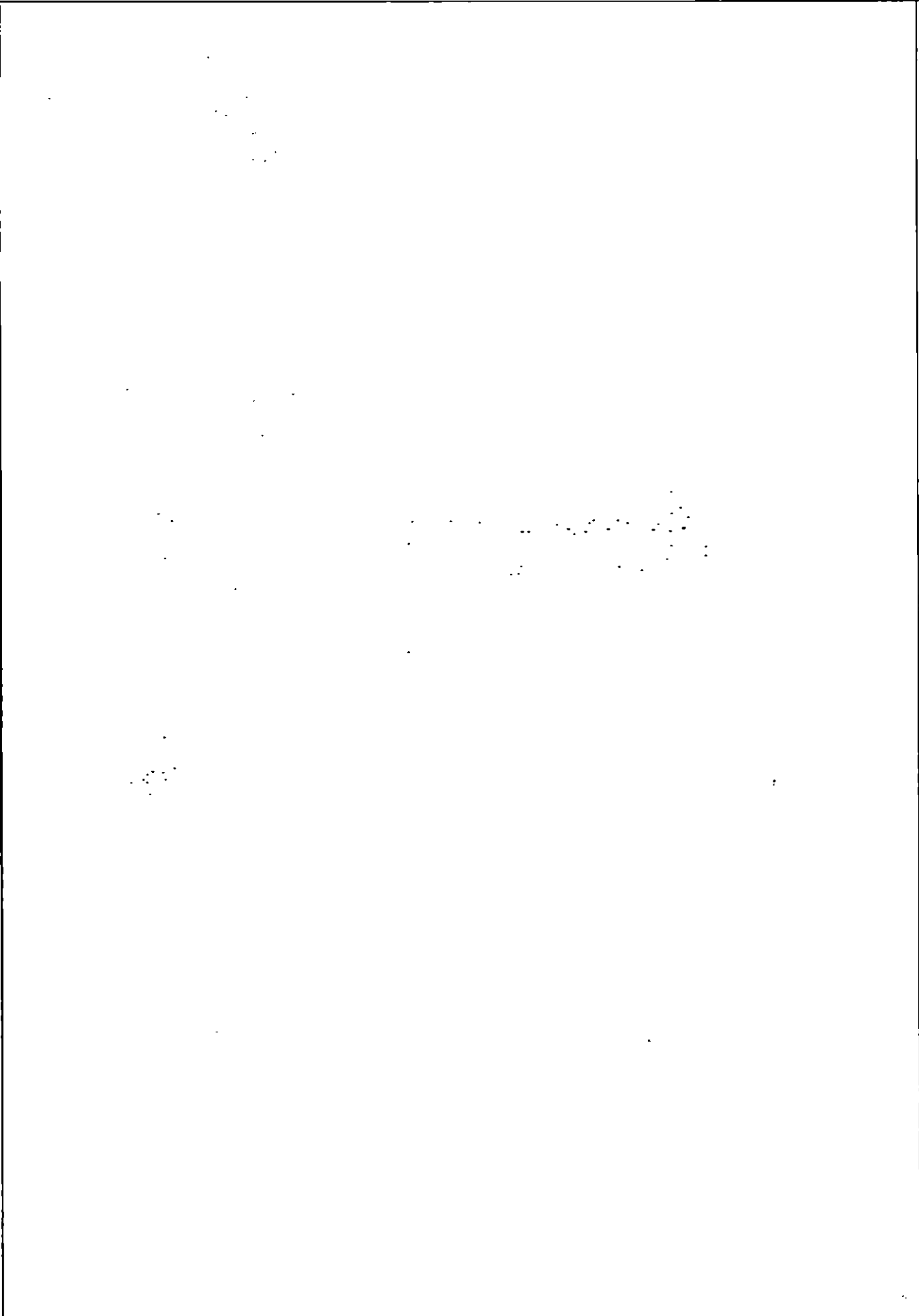
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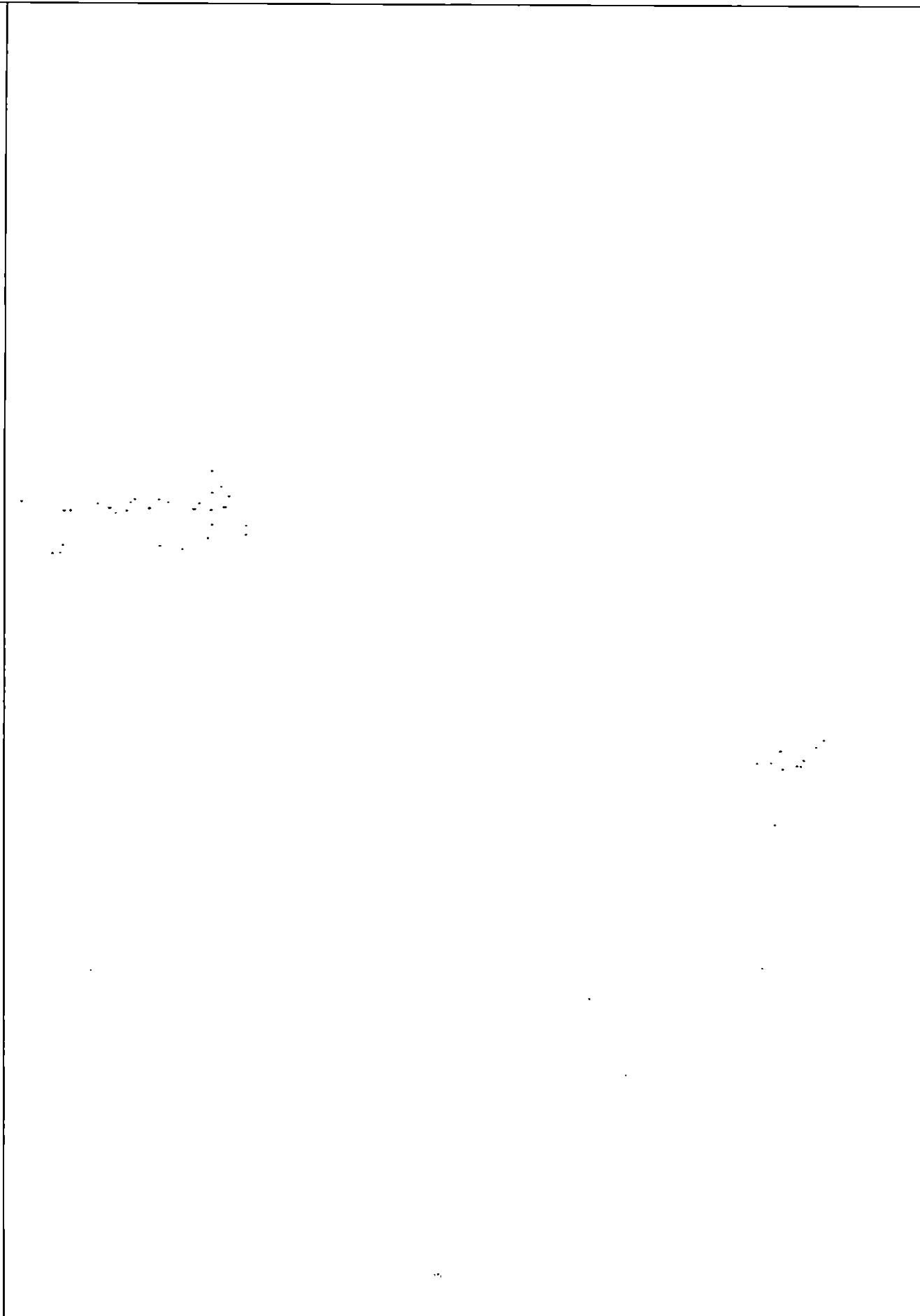
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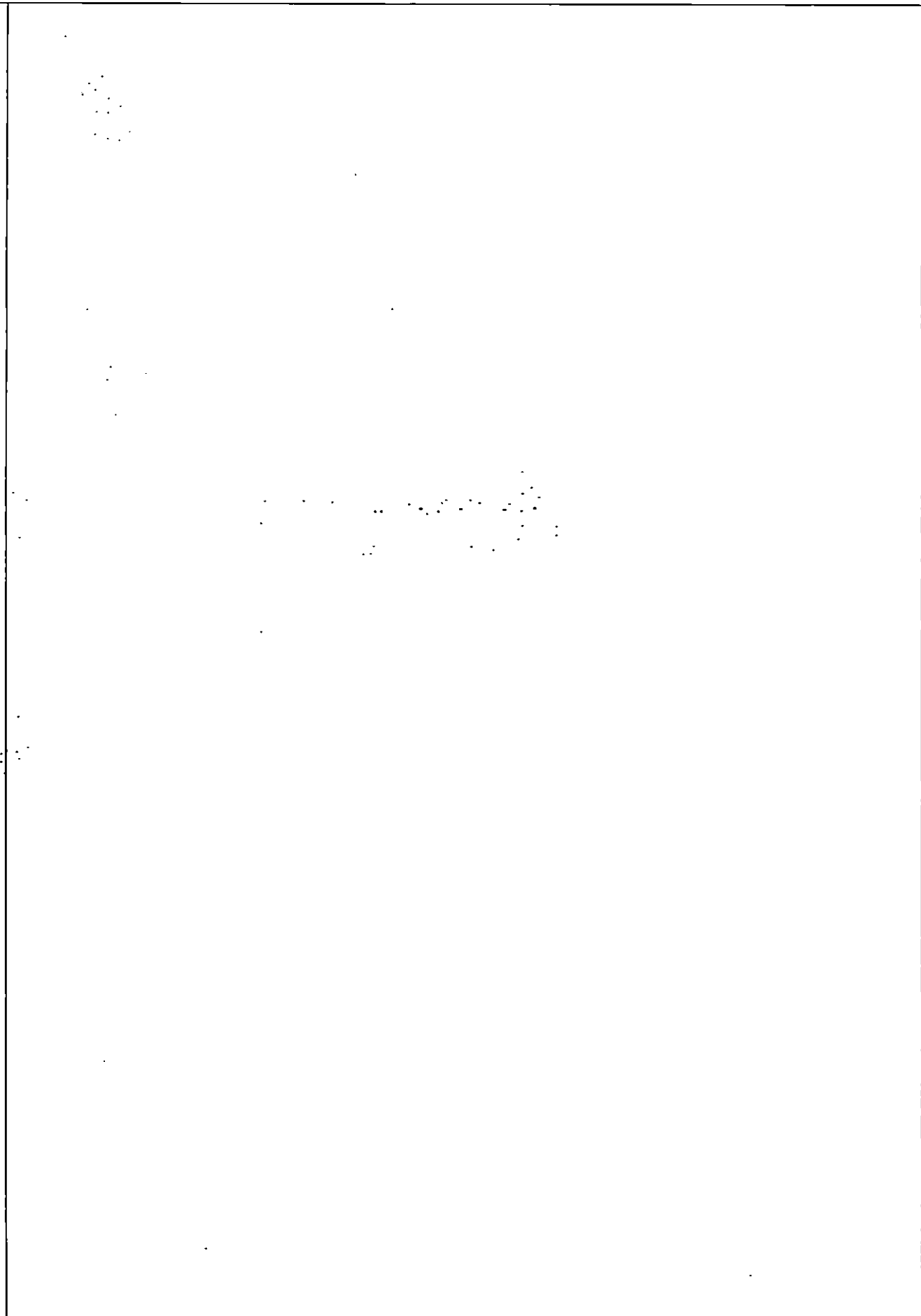
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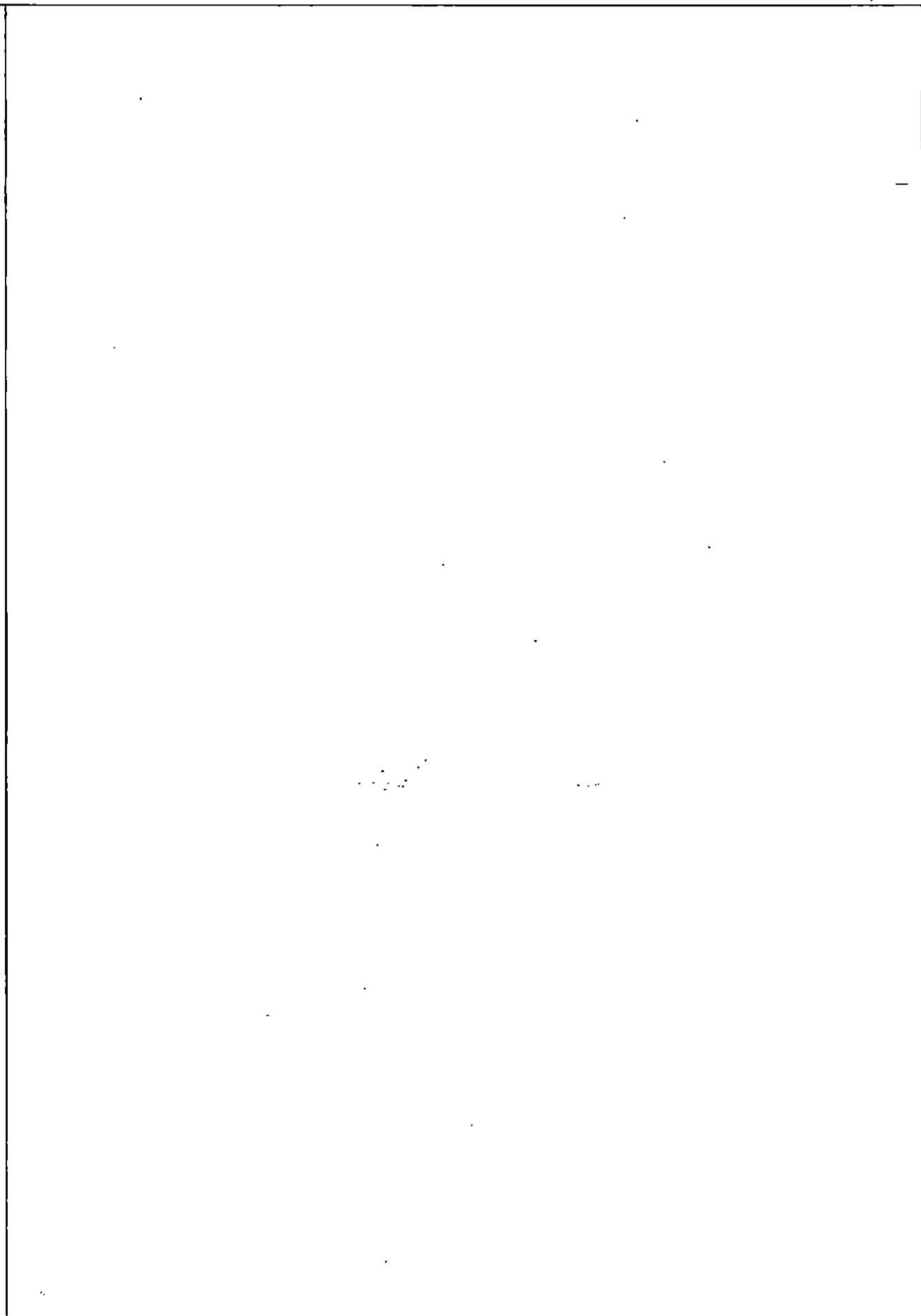
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Remarks

Improvement \rightleftharpoons change.

to be perfect \rightarrow change often

\rightarrow not necessary
only +ve change

economic reforms
status quoism has
cost attached
 \downarrow in poverty.

-ive change

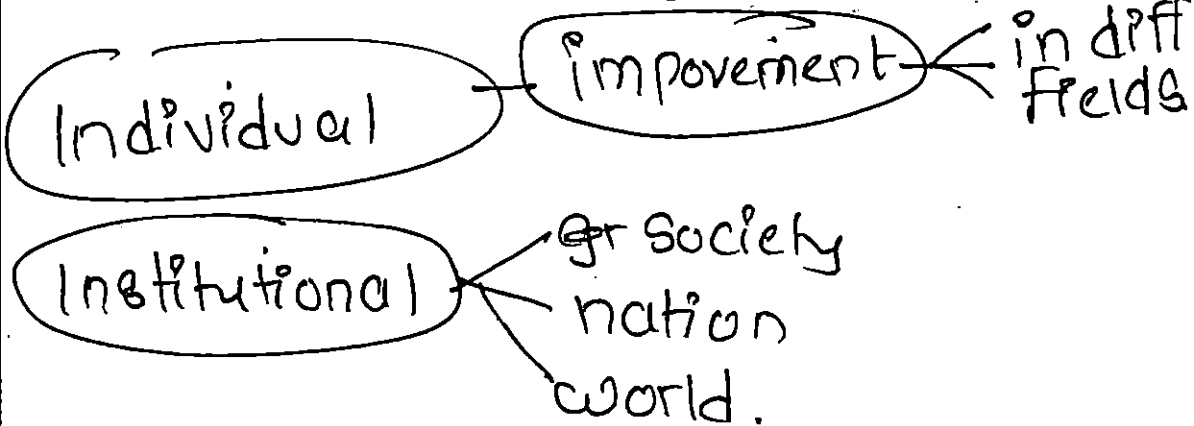
- nuclear proliferation
- unsustainable use of resources

LEAN

Improvement
is const and
never ending

Perfect

\rightarrow necessity of change.



Change not only for the sake of change
 \hookrightarrow only if it leads to improvement.

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Remarks

Refugee problem ← reasons

social
pol
eco

Cry against emigrants

demolished myth

global village

→ protectionism
Combined with
eco downturn

[Aylan kurdi]

→ Hitler/Nazi
example

Indian ex

Bangladesh
problem

rise of right wing
parties in Europe

Trump.

Foreign interventions
Froy Sykes Picot
agreement

Competition for
jobs and resources

Terrorism

Belgium terror
attacks.

↳ Vasudhaiva kutumbakam

one world.

What unites us

↳ Ind

disagreement

↳ even internal migrants
face discrimination.

Economic

Security

Change in demography.

Globalisation

cultural reasons

Remarks

Conclusion - Vasudhaiva
Kutumbakam.