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SUBJECT:	ESSAY	Test Code:	1	7	5	2
Name of Candidate	ASHUTOSH KUMAR					
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	6	5	7	1
Center	LUCKNOW	Date				

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Section A

- Q1.) If you want to move fast, walk alone.
But if you want to walk far, walk
together.

Life is a big journey. Just like every other journey, it is also made up of multiple ~~so~~ journey and goals. There are some goals that have to be attained quickly and for them it is important to walk fast or else the goals may be missed. Sometimes opportunities open up themselves for a small time and then it becomes necessary to walk & grab those opportunities fast.

However some journey are long. They require incredible amount of patience, testing, efforts. Many times the roadmap of the journey itself is not clear and we have to

figure things out as we go along.
In such a situation, it becomes very
difficult to sustain journey alone.
~~The~~ It is beyond the mental, physical
and emotional capacity of one man
to embark on long ambitious journeys.

In such case it becomes impor-
-tant to walk together. It becomes
important to walk along with our
co-travellers, coordinate with them,
take care of each other. Only then
can ^{we} meaningfully realize long
term goals. Only then can long term
journeys be attained meaningfully.

Be alone to be fast-

Always the swiftness requires
decisiveness of action. When the
goals have to be attained quickly, pres-
-ence of multiple people, multiple plans
becomes a hurdle. Multiple ideas can
confuse or distract a person.

Conflicting ideas can hinder goal visualisation. Multiple people can deviate a person from his path. In such situation being alone has multiple advantages. It helps a person to focus on his/her inner strengths.

Being alone helps a person to have clear thoughts and clear vision. Being alone ensures that decision making process becomes fast. The execution of plan becomes swift. By working alone, ^{or organisation} person, can rely on his/her work ethics.

Historically, we can see that mass movements are inherently slow. To hasten the process of freedom movement, Indian revolutionaries adopted different programme. They started relying on "individual ~~work~~ heroic action". This helped in creating fear in colonial rulers. The annulment of Bengal Partition in 1911 was result of this fear.

like rise in ~~an~~ our economy, RBI used to have multiple targets like inflation, exchange rate, growth etc. Since 2016, RBI has been tasked with inflation control alone. This has improved effectiveness of our monetary policy. Inflation has come down from 10% (2010) to 6% (2021).

Even in governance, this concept hold true. India has embarked on mission to improve ease of doing business. It involves reducing delays in approvals. For thing "single portal" and "single window" portals like PARIVESH are launched. One single portal makes approval process fast & convenient for business.

Even in working in PSUs we can see the difference. ISRO is considered best and quick among all PSUs because it reports only to one ministry i.e. Prime Ministers Office.

Other PSUs face many challenges due to presence of multiple ministries. This impedes their performances.

Similarly for development of cryogenic engine, India faced strong resistance from USA & Russia from 1990s. India decided to work alone on an indigenous cryogenic engine and was able to attain success within short time span of few years. —

Similarly security of the country requires us to take quick decisions in case of hybrid & modern warfare. To ensure this swiftness "integrated theatre commands" are being envisaged. In such commands, a single commander can plan & use all personnel & assets. This improves efficiency, enhances effectiveness & ^{reduces} decision making & response time.

This was also evident during Taj Hotel attack in Mumbai 26/11. Till multi-

ple agencies like Police, MARCOS were involved, India could not respond effectively. Later it was decided that only a single agency i.e. NSG commandos would lead operation. This brought us decisive victory in dealing with the terrorist attack.

Even in environmental domain we have seen example of Mr Payeng who is called "Forest man of Assam". ~~He~~ working alone for 15 years, he was able to re-generate a large forest on an abandoned island of a size of a district. This would have been difficult if many persons' would have been involved. Unobstructed, he was able to realize his vision swiftly.

Even in spiritual endeavours, yogis in Himalayas go for alone, reclusive life of meditation. Those who want to move fast on spiritual path have to quickly see a reclusive life.

If you want to walk far, walk together

Long journeys are arduous. Sometimes we fall short of standing up to rigorous tests of long goals. In that case, the group or collectivity helps us.

By walking together, we can have strong resilience to withstand any difficulties. Collective efforts helps us in analysing all pros and cons of our decisions. It also helps in informed decision making, building consensus on different issues. When we walk together we have to ensure collective well-being of all. This in turn ensures our physical, mental, emotional & spiritual well-being.

History shows us the example of Gandhiji. To attain long and far goal of independence, he relied on strength of masses. He focussed on

bringing mass movements against colonial rule through his weapon of satyagraha.

Post independence, we needed a Constitution for a modern and vibrant India. Today we are celebrating 75 years of our independence only because of visionary Constitution by our Constituent Assembly. That Constituent Assembly took into account concerns of all sections of society and polity.

Similarly for a just and prosperous society, we need participation of all sections. Neglect of any social group can lead to riots, revolutions, social unrest. Hence it is said that if as society we want to go far, we need to take care of concerns of all - women, SC, ST, divyangs, old and sick people.

Recent COVID virus has shown the importance of "One planet, one health".

approach. It has been said that "no one is safe unless everyone is safe". Hence there is a need to ensure universal health coverage if we want to ensure a strong recovery from pandemic.

Furthermore, ^{long-term} economic growth also requires focus on all sections of society. Agriculture, manufacturing, MSMEs & Services Sector needs to be integrated in holistic way to ensure \$5 trillion economy goal is achieved.

In recent times, sixth IPCC report has highlighted the case of impending climate crisis. Global temperatures have already risen to 1.07°C . To achieve goal of Paris Agreement to attain low carbon economic growth, we need cooperation of all. India's climate initiative of "One Sun-One world-One Grid" envisages a common roadmap to clean energy.

by taking along & integrating energy systems of all countries.

India is also facing a "water crisis". As per NITI Aayog report, 600 million people face a water stress. To achieve a long goal of "water secure India" we will have to work collectively. Realizing this government has launched "Atal Bhujal yojna" which envisages community participation to make India water secure.

Similarly, UN has come up with idea of "Sustainable Development Goals" for humanity. These goals are huge milestones to be achieved. Their effective pursuit requires a "cross-sectoral approach", a collective action ensuring "No one is left behind". It is said that a 'chain' is as strong as its weakest link. Only collective action and inclusivity can take us far on road to progress.

Need of a harmonious balance

Depending on different circumstances, we need to learn to be alone or to work in a collectivity. To walk fast, being alone helps us a lot. Hence it is necessary that our education system promotes habit of focussed, dedicated and committed pursuit of excellence in atleast one sphere of life. In this case students can learn to critically introspect themselves, understand their true motivations and find out their true strengths & weakness. This can help each student to quickly blossom into a successful yet unique individuals.

Like wise, to walk far, we will need a collectivity. Here again children need to be exposed to ideas like joint projects, teamwork. This will

improve their communication, coordination and collaboration skills. It can help them to develop into social beings full of empathy, kindness and ability to bond with each other.

Similarly workplaces need to be transformed. To ensure healthy employee productivity, an individualised goal & performance markers should be prepared. At same time, strong teamwork, bond should be promoted to ensure a healthy coordination among all.

This can ensure that humanity as whole progresses and each individual flourishes. This key balance of being together and yet having capability to be alone with oneself should be new goal of a transformed human in 21st century.

Section B

Q7) Is inequality inevitable driver/ outcome of growth?

GDP Growth refers to rise in the value of goods and services in an economy. The growth of an economy is an essential measure and marker of increasing economic prosperity. However the relation of GDP with inequality is a matter worth examining.

Let us see case of Libya during Gaddafi's rule, it witnessed unprecedented growth rate due to oil boom. However this growth rate widened the economic inequality. This was primarily because the petro-dollars were cornered by Gaddafi and his top generals.

On other hand, let us see the case of Norway, Sweden. They witnessed a similar oil boom in 1970s.

However all the wealth earned was parked in national sovereign wealth funds. It was used to invest in health and education sector. Today their social security system is a benchmark for the world. These nations ~~are~~ consistently top on world Happiness Index, Human Development Index.

In this essay we shall first examine why growth may lead to inequality sometimes. Next we will bust the myth that inequality is inevitable outcome of growth. We will show how growth itself can be driver of a equitable society. Then we shall examine ways to make growth more "inclusive".

Why growth may cause inequality?

Economic growth in many cases leads to economic inequality. Let us take case of India. Since 2000,

India has witnessed high growth rate of more than 6%. However Oxfam report show that top 10% population owns 73% of national wealth. This inequality occurs due to several reasons.

First, different sectors of economy witness different growth rate. For eg: growth rate of service sector is more than 10% while agri-growth rate is around 4%. This difference starts creating inequality.

Second, service sector which accounts for about 54% of economy employs only handful of workforce. On contrary, agriculture which contributes 17% to economy employs 45% workforce. This heavy dependence on agri-culture leads to disguised unemployment leading to wealth and income disparity.

Third, not every individual in country possess skills and capability

to participate and take advantage of growth. For eg: 19% children are stunted in India which affects their productivity in future. 25% people are multi-dimensionally poor as per National MPI report. They find it hard to tap new economic opportunities due to low skills, poor health & educational capability.

Fourth, growth inevitably leads to some amount of trade-off with ecological quality. This affects lives of Scheduled Tribes who are dependent on nature for their livelihood.

Fifth, economy, powered by growth, Artificial intelligence, machine learning usually benefits only upper, elite, highly skilled workforce. Ordinary labourers, farmers are not able to reap much of the benefit. It is for these reasons, growth sometimes leads to inequality.

Growth as driver of equity

Economic growth itself also has many advantages. It increases amount of resources and overall pie of economy. This in turn makes it easier for state to work for enhancing capability at grassroot level. There in lies the inclusive and equitable impact of growth.

Recent MPI Report points out that India lifted 271 million people out of poverty between 2006-16. This has been made possible by high growth rate of more than 6% under PM Awas yojna, more than 1 crore houses have been built ~~under~~ for weaker sections of society.

High growth rate has improved nutritional security of children. Recently launched PM Poshan has expanded mid-day meal scheme to 21 lakh children across India in bal-vatikas. This will help in their learning outcome & health security. An outlay of

₹ 1.3 lakh crore was envisaged for PM Poshan 2.0. This amount is result of high economic growth of 11% witnessed in 2021-22.

Similarly COVID ^(Micro, Small Enterprises) crisis had adversely affected MSMEs, which are essential for livelihood of small income households. Under Atmanirbhara Bharat strategy, a 10,000 crore Fund of Fund was envisaged to catalyse growth in MSME sector.

Growth in MSME sector helps in augmenting income of poor households, boost manufacturing & exports from India. It also helps in further driving up India's growth rate. Clearly high growth rate has ~~acted~~ acted as enabler in boosting growth of MSME sector.

High growth rate has helped in ensuring farmers well are in India. PM Kisan scheme, which envisages ₹ 6000 annual income support

For farmers has been revolutionary step. It has enhanced farmers investment support. Similarly ₹1 lakh crore Agriculture Infrastructure fund has been set up to provide cold storage facilities for farmers and improving marketing infrastructure.

Growth rate has also been key driver of gender empowerment and justice. In India, many steps have been taken for enhancing girls access to education, jobs, skills & finance. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao has enhanced girl enrolment in secondary level.

Government's thrust to women led startups has led to their high performance. Concessional credit under PM Mudra has given ^{them} support. Recent success of Nykaa startup is testimony to women led growth & growth for women.

High growth rate has enabled

greater employment generation for unskilled women under MGNREGA. Women were significant beneficiaries under PM Gaurangi Rozgar Abhiyan.

Growth rate has helped in ensuring greater socio-economic justice for SC & STs. Standup India Programme has been launched to enhance growth process within SC/ST youth. Government is also providing support to SC ST youth via public procurement, scholarship support.

Growth has also been important to enhance universal health coverage. Under PMJAY, bottom 40% population has been provided with Rs 1 lakh insurance per family per year. This is instrumental in ensuring a affordable, reliable and quality healthcare for all.

Similarly high growth rate has been instrumental in ensuring healthy and productive ageing for elderly. Assistive devices and appliances

Provided under NPOP programme has been instrumental in ensuring dignified life for all.

In recent times, the growth rate is transforming into sustainable growth which is leading the transition for low carbon economy. The growth itself has become a key for decarbonisation.

Recently in Glasgow summit PM Modi announced India's climate ambition under framework of "Panchamrita". India is moving towards 500GW of renewable energy. This is helping in ushering in clean and sustainable future.

Similarly the ~~gas~~ next growth is going to come from gas-based, methanol-based economy. This growth will significantly cut down carbon emission intensity of our GDP.

At same time investment into into eco-friendly business like sustainable fashion, eco friendly

building with help in making more cleaner and sustainable economy.

Growth rate is also powering up growth in circular economy and waste-to-wealth technologies. This growth will create employment opportunities and will help in formalising large no. of informal rag pickers.

Growth in sustainable and organic farming is helping in increasing incomes for farmers, biodiversity conservation and better consumer food choices.

Digital growth is also powering up sectors like e-commerce, tele-medicine, tele-consultancy, robotic surgery. All of these technologies can create new business opportunities for small businessmen in Tier II & III cities. A large no. of semi-skilled jobs are being created for delivery personnel. Digital Growth has ushered in jobs in gig economy.

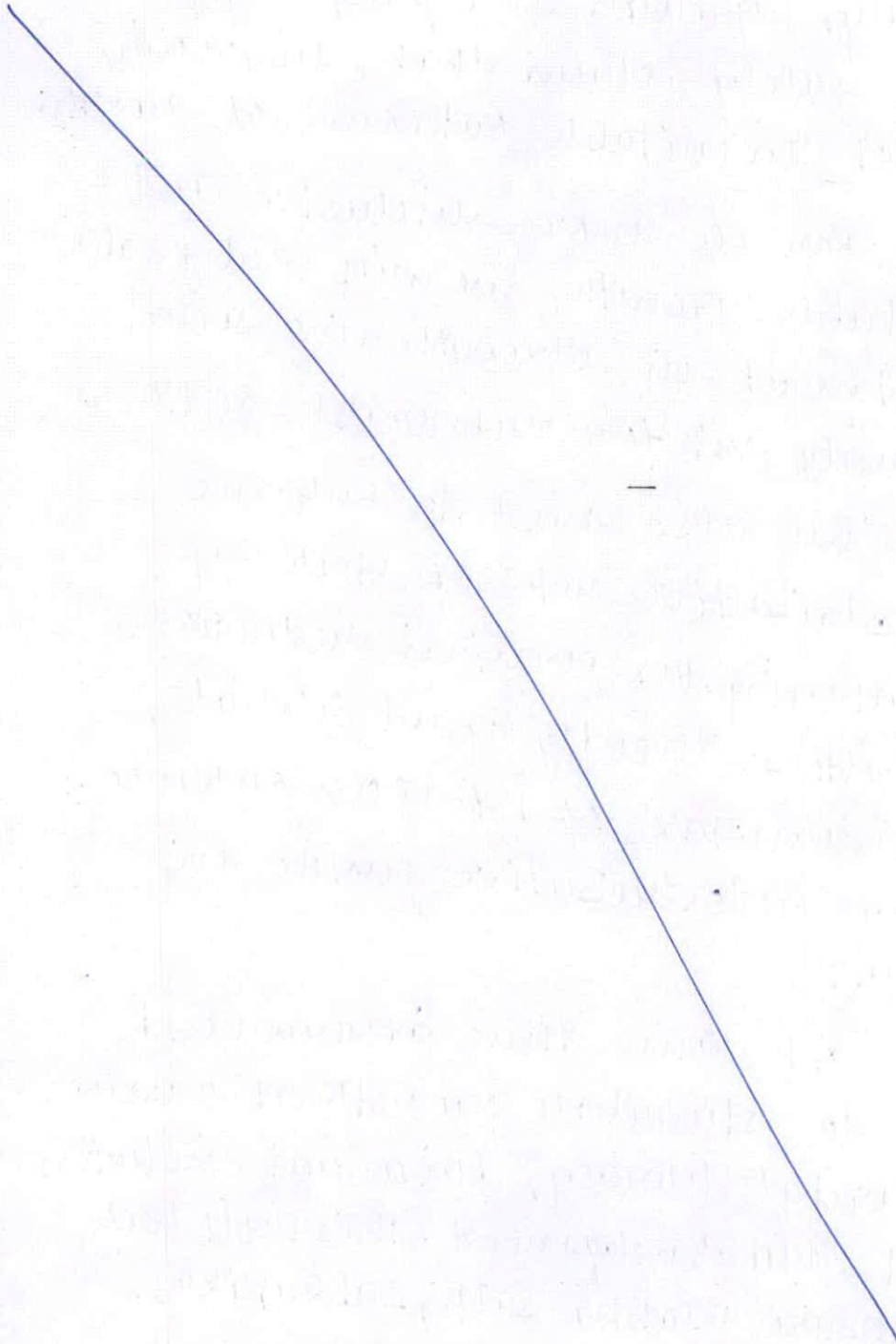
Now that we have seen immense potential of growth as driver of equity, growth and prosperity, we can safely claim that inequality is NOT inevitable outcome of growth.

For a more inclusive and equitable growth, we will need greater investment in strengthening social security net for vulnerable section.

We also need to enhance redistributive role of state by strengthening tax evasion reduction capabilities. Recently agreed Global Minimum Tax of 15% can enhance greater redistributive justice in growth.

At same time government need to stimulate growth at grassroot by digital literacy, financial inclusion and skill development. This will help to ensure "Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayaas"

(Support of All, Growth of All, Trust of
all, Effort of All).



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is inequality an inevitable outcome of growth?

Intro: Growth = increase in value of GDP

However inequality is not inevitable outcome

Growth: ~~induced~~ inequality

- 1) growth leads to inequality. First different sectors of economy witness different rates of growth. eg in India growth rate of service 10%, agri - 4% → leads to inequality in incomes.
- 2) ~~similarly~~ ~~study~~ ~~ex~~ growth in IT boom.
- 3) workforce. IT sector employs small section of workforce - max revenue. agri - 50% workforce
- 3) not every individual has capacity to take advantage of growth. MPI - 257, Stunting - 19% → affect high women STs. Illiteracy in high women STs exacerbates inequality.
- 4) Growth leads to environmental destruction - affects coastal community, farmers, fishermen
- 5) today's job fuelled by AI, productivity is "jobless".

we can have growth which is inclusive ~~inclusive~~ equitable growth. The idea of "inclusion farmers, women, children, SC, ST, elderly" → needs of poor, growth → provides more resources which can be distributed across deprived section of society. ~~foodhouse~~ ~~p, fuel~~

- 1) Poverty - 271 millions ~~skill~~ ~~uplift out of poverty~~
- 2) MSMEs boosted - Atmanirbhar package → employ 110 crore people. ~~opportunities for msme's~~ ~~reducing unemployment~~
- 3) ~~farmers~~ ~~welfare~~ - PM Kisan Int. Support ~~work~~ ~~farm insurance~~ ~~support~~ ~~₹1,00,000 crore~~
- 4) ~~gender empowerment~~ ~~women~~ → ex-gratia grant during COVID. PM Jan Dhan ~~MANREGA~~ ~~Payments~~ ~~women led startups~~ ~~sising Nykaa~~ ~~more jobs for women~~ ~~→ PwS~~ ~~govt procurement~~ ~~women~~ ~~women farmers~~ ~~strengthening~~

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Inequality 10% - 173% global wealth

- 5) SC / ST → entrepreneurship, Standup India, public procurement scholarships.

vaccinⁿ → pharma growth

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6.) Health → universal health coverage
Am JAY. → 50% per person - bottom 40%.

7.) elderly → Health aging, productive aging, dignified
life - PM Vayashree sauman Assitive
hearing devices.

8.) Sustainable growth → env. clean energy - solar
target with largest clean energy, coal gasificⁿ,
gas based, methanol based. green H₂, new technologies
better ~~monitoring~~ Green mobility → electric vehicles.
eco-friendly business - sustainable fashion.
ecofriendly buildin
sustainable agri, fishing.
circular economy.
waste to wealth.

Conclusion → Inequality is not inevitable outcome. Aroun can
become driver of
equitable
society, just
society,
caring solid
ushering in inclusive rights-based Green inclusive
rights based development. But there is need for
strengthening governance institution for redistribution
justice → 1.) enhance capability of tax administ^r
2.) curb tax evasion.
2.) global minimum tax rate.

2.) policy design → robust, data driven,
evidence informed.

same time → enhance growth potential at grassroots
Tier II & III cities, rural areas. better subsidy
targeting, financial inclusion, digital literacy
prog, skill development → support PPOs
MSMEs,
women led startup
SC/ST

These can ensure growth more broad based
Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka
Prayas.

Section

If you want to walk fast
walk alone

If you want to go far, go walk
together.

Intro

economy → RBI only /
target → inflation targeting /
better achievement.

fast growth rate
by focusing on service
sector alone.

boom

Environment

Governance → ISRO reports
only to PMO, other PSUs
have to look to multiple
ministries → relatively
popular, fast changes → single
window

1) If you want to
walk fast, walk
alone.

Why alone → presence of
multiple people, multiple
ideas → may distract.

- ① may deviate from goal.
- ② conflicting ideas hinder goal visualisation.
- ③ too many cooks spoil the broth.

Int: → US wanted GWOT 9/11.
Rather than quickly
invaded. within 1
week. → it's spectacular
success
example of fast.

Science & Tech → ISRO cryogenic
engine →

alone → we can have clear thoughts.
clear vision, no unnecessary
deviation, decision making fast,
execution swift, personalised
work prog. ethics.

Security → Taj 26/11 attack,
fast only NSG, single
point coordination.

~~ethically~~ →

alone → students = always prepared
liberation → alone

fast on path of
spirituality
reclus life - on Himalayas

ex: → ~~History~~ → mass movements
slow
→ revolutionaries → heroic action.
→ went alone.
→ struck fear.

Security → development → quick.

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→ choose

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Political → political parties decide
to run for election without
coalitions. → coalition run
govt → policy paralysis, delays.

Env: Mr Payeng → Assam's
Forest man
alone

If go far → walk = why? diversity of views - analyse all
together

- History → Gandhi → mass movt far.

- economy → MPC multiple members
better inflⁿ targetting far ahead.

- Society → resilient → inclusive secularism,
inclusivity, harmony.
↳ SC, ST, women, minority, disabled.

- Geography → far in water security, ^{integrated} watershed
mgmt
Call stakeholders.

- Health: whole of society approach.
↳ one Health: integrated.

- env: cross-sectoral approach: agri, transpo, energy,
consumption

- int: UN take along all - SDG goal - leave no one behind.

- chain as strong as weakest link.

- consti - makers assembly take along.

- laws: inclusive → consult with Parliament, Aam
laws.

- democracy = Lee Kuan Yew vs Amartya Sen. debate
- all voters.

Growing food: we need both alone in some
situation too

- informed decisions
- consensus oriented
- take into account
needs of all.

- resilience to tackle
cope up with all
disasters.

- better
mental social
physical
well
being.