

खण्ड-A / Section-A

उम्मीदवारों को
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- Q.1 Reason has always existed, but not always in a reasonable form.
तर्क सदैव अस्तित्व में रहा है, परंतु हमेशा युक्तियुक्त रूप में नहीं।
- Q.2 The opposite of poverty is not wealth.
गरीबी की विपरीत स्थिति केवल दौलत होना नहीं है।
- Q.3 To forgive is to set a prisoner free and to discover that the prisoner was you.
क्षमा करने का अर्थ है अपने भीतर के एक कैदी को मुक्त करना और यह पता लगाना कि वो कैदी आप ही थे।
- Q.4 A man who wants to lead the orchestra must turn his back on the crowd.
जो व्यक्ति ऑर्केस्ट्रा का नेतृत्व करना चाहता है उसे भीड़ से मुँह मोड़ लेना चाहिए।

THE OPPOSITE OF POVERTY IS NOT WEALTH

World Bank defines Poverty as inability to spend \$1.9 per day per person. That is if a person is not able to afford expenditure worth \$1.9 per day he is below poverty line.

On contrast to World Bank, Oxfam have released Multi dimensional poverty Index.

In its index poverty is measured is measured on three broad parameters health, education and standard of living.

This shift in poverty measurement

highlights the essence of topic that opposite of poverty is not wealth.

This essay shall attempt to understand what is poverty, what is opposite of poverty and why wealth is not opposite of poverty. Subsequently arriving at a conclusion.

What is poverty

Poverty as a concept is understood in different dimensions such as for economics it is related to level of expenditure or per capita consumption.

However, a general understanding of poverty is lack of something it can be resources, status or any other thing that one lacks.

with this as our understanding of poverty we shall understand what is opposite of poverty and before that dimensions of poverty.

Dimensions of poverty can be explored as lack of healthy life, lack of quality education, lack of peace, lack of status, lack of empathy and lastly lack of time.

Therefore, opposite of poverty is healthy life. If wealth is lost nothing is lost but if health is lost everything is lost. Similarly real wealth is not gold and silver but the health of an individual. A healthy individual is capable of fully developing himself into able bodied hence increasing his chances of success in life.

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Similarly, opposite of poverty is quality education. Education liberates a person's mind. It is with this education people like Dr BR Ambedkar have achieved success for not only themselves but for society as a whole.

Likewise, opposite of poverty is presence of peace. The Middle East despite having rich resource deposit lack peace and hence, there is prevalence of poverty.

Similarly, opposite of poverty is food security. During covid times the food program of India under NFSA helped migrant labour.

Moreover, opposite of poverty is presence of social status. Pierre Bourdieu while studying social stratification assigned importance

to social status in preventing exclusion and poverty.

Opposite of poverty is also presence of ethics and morality. A society who is low on moral is prone to be corrupt.

And corruption ultimately leads to poverty due to individual needs over societal requirements prioritisation.

Likewise, opposite of poverty is also presence of time to act. A delayed reaction to upcoming car on wrong side can lead to accident which can cause an individual to suffer affecting his prospects of growth. For example Climate change.

While we understood so far what poverty is, what are the dimensions of poverty. It is here we should inspect why

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opposite of poverty is not wealth.

We all know Kushanas as Devaputra and controller of Silk trade route who also had considerable territory in Indian subcontinent. While they had all the riches and wealth of the time, they were deprived of status of Kshatriya as they did not belong to the Varna system because of their origin.

Similarly during COVID-19, despite having wealth many people lost their lives due to poverty of health.

Likewise, despite affirmative action of status many Dalits and tribals still face poverty of status even though they have earned wealth.

Similarly on a national level, though

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India is emerging economy becoming recently the 5th largest economy, still more than 20% of its population is poor in one or more dimensions.

Similarly, the global pie of GDP of the world as a whole is increasing but there is inherent disparity between regions and nations.

Therefore, it is certain to an extent that opposite of poverty is not wealth. But is it always true? ~~Are~~ poverty and wealth always on diametrically opposite sides?

Like nothing is true black or true white, everything is grey. Similarly sometimes opposite of ~~wealth~~ is poverty is wealth.

For example to achieve the goal of health and education one needs

wealth to invest in human capital.

Similarly to achieve peace, wealth is required to procure self defence equipments like armoured and weaponry.

During corona, the wealthy individuals had better chance of survival than those who lacked it.

But still to equate poverty as absence of wealth or opposite of poverty is wealth will be a narrow outlook. Because wealth can still not buy morals and time and ethics.

Therefore, the penultimate goal of removing poverty should be a balance between redistribution of wealth and other social welfare measures.

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How to remove poverty

It is imperative to redistribute wealth that is currently unequally distributed as highlighted by Inequality Report.

This can be achieved by progressive taxation, Global minimum corporate taxation and undertaking of CSR activities by companies.

Similarly, nations and society need to invest in human development by ensuring food security, better healthcare services and quality education for all.

In international sphere there is need to ensure peace and collaboration between countries and within global institutions like UN and WTO and tackle climate change.

There is need to focus on ethics and morality in both national and international

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relationship to counter situations like refugee crisis.

The crux of this essay can be understood in the evolution of India's poverty measurement that began from Lakshminarayana Committee then 2010, Tendulkar Committee both based on monetary aspect of poverty to the recent adoption of NITI Aayog's Multidimensional Poverty Index which has monetary standard as one of its component but not the sole component. That is the opposite of poverty is not wealth. And the larger goal should be to achieve sustainable development goal of NO POVERTY.

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खण्ड-B/ Section-B

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- Q.5 International Trade is a good indicator of National Security.
अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा का एक अच्छा सूचक है।
- Q.6 It is not that we use technology, we live technology.
ऐसा नहीं है कि हम प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करते हैं, हम प्रौद्योगिकी को जीते हैं।
- Q.7 There is more to life than simply increasing its speed.
जीवन में केवल अपनी गति बढ़ाने के अलावा और भी बहुत कुछ है।
- Q.8 Nature is neither a servant nor a master, but a necessary partner.
प्रकृति न तो सेवक है और न ही स्वामी, बल्कि एक आवश्यक सहभागी है।

IT IS NOT THAT WE USE TECHNOLOGY, WE LIVE TECHNOLOGY.

Technology has been omnipresent throughout human history be it spears made of ^{stone} Paleolithic period or Artificial Intelligence of current century. Similarly humans at different span of times have not only used these technologies but lived these technologies. This essay shall attempt to explore various dimensions and attempt to arrive at an apt conclusion.

Before we begin our journey, we first need to understand what is technology?

An elementary understanding of science helps us in understanding technology as application of scientific theories.

For example, the rocket technology works on the scientific principle of conservation of momentum.

Now that we understood what is technology it is imperative for us to look how have we used technology.

FLIPPING THROUGH PAGES OF HISTORY

The earliest recorded history belongs to upper paleolithic period and subsequent stone ages. It is here we have the technology of stone tools being used for agriculture and hunting.

Subsequently, Harappan civilization gives us the rich account of technology being used in laying of drains, construction of houses and grainaries.

Fast forwarding to later ancient period, we saw technology of minting coins, weapons, boats and sculpture making being used.

A major breakthrough was seen in the realm of technology by the invention of steam engine and spinning jenny.

These technologies gave birth to what is known as generations of Industrial revolutions and industrial societies.

In contemporary times, technology have ~~again~~ again shifted gears and have resulted into Artificial computer intelligence, self driving cars, chatbot and the revolutionary social medias.

Through this evolutionary perspective we saw how we used technology.

For example, social media is used to share, create and connect with loved ones. Similarly, the technology of rocket is being used to explore unknown places.

However, the use of technology is one side of the coin it is also necessary to see the other side of coin of how we live technology.

LIVING TECHNOLOGY

The Caves of Bhimbetka have recorded history of paintings, however on a closer inspection of the themes it becomes clear that the technology ^{of painting} was used not only for recording or leaving imprints. Rather, it was used to live the painting technology to show daily lives of the people at the time.

From pin to computer, everyday objects that we use are nothing but some sort of technology. One wakes up to the sound of alarm clock in mobile phone. First thing one do when getting up from bed is check notifications in mobile phone.

These all instances highlight that we not only use technology, we live technology.

Similarly on individual level, the technology of mobile phone and social media have been integrated in daily routine.

Facebook groups and whatsapp communities have become integral part of close communities where they can share information and stay close to each other.

On the national front, technology have strengthened the sense of community and solidarity. For example, live telecast of cricket and football match is watched by every individual irrespective of age, caste and creed.

Likewise, the forces of globalisation have utilised and is living technology through trade by shipping technology and spread of e-commerce worldwide.

Thus, it is apparent that not only do we use technology, we live technology.

However, is the relation one way or is technology also using us?

Antithesis: THORNY ROAD

Technology as a sociological concept has been closely read by Marxist scholars.

They connect technology with increasing alienation which they criticise for reducing being to social being only and reducing its creative side.

Similarly, history of technology is also seen as conflict ~~is~~ between thesis and antithesis giving rise to synthesis.

For example the iron technology is sometimes attributed for the decline of Harappan civilisation by the hands of Aryans. Though this study remains inconclusive.

Similarly, Medieval period warfare saw synthesis of Indo-Islamic architecture.

It is also due to technology of Britain^{IR} that India and substantial part of the world became colonised.

Subsequently, in present times technology is creating new challenges like data

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leak similar to WIN leak, deepfakes of individuals, warheads being used to disrupt lives of people such as in Ukraine-Russia conflict and ~~middl~~ middle Eastern conflict.

Then what lies ahead of us? Should we abandon technology and return to the start of circle of life?

"Change is the only constant". It is now a known fact that neither human nor technology are gonna remain static. Both are like growing tree and hence, they need mutualism for growth and survival of Both.

For this to happen, there should be veil of ignorance while developing technology so -that it is

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not subjugated for individual interest over larger society.

Similarly, humans also need to use and live technologies that do not harm their and others survival. For example one should use social media to connect with loved ones and friends. Using social media to conform to peer pressure of likes and followers will disrupt life.

Likewise, using of technology to integrate political life via use of EVMS or e-vigil app should be aim and not using technology to disrupt political fabric of life like Cambridge Analytica.

Similarly, technology should augment economic life of individual but not replace individual rendering him feeling useless.

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from sending a ship from one continent to other we have come to an age where we have send a spaceship from one planet to another. All of this have had consequences for human life. Therefore the future should be one where there is

maintain ability and responsibility
in how we use tech and how
we live the tech. ?

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NEXT
IAS

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folklore
volcano
info domain

Rough work

we live tech

we use tech

sales - easily shows weapons
Horroper: real world, lovely designs
broad not of person

amiral: sculpting
highly
other 2 words
greatly
edit
more

middle - press living
Rahly
Rifab
translation
unity
into
stomach
fender

modern: mobile - would at tip
ship tech - evolution of days
culture

evolve
↑
Hump
↓
seal
+ weight
+ trade
middle
↓
living
+ books
modern
↓
architecture
is
computer
+ I
economy use
educ +

stone
+ agri

amiral
sculpture
- temple
- ship

IT industry
Park

Challenges

work related
- Cambridge analytical
- doppel, fake news, social media
- solent lake
- blue whale game

very forward

help at time

Section A

(Intro):

~~2010, ~~Indonesian~~ committee~~

WB: \$210 expenditure / day / capita or poor

recently often released M01 → health, edu & std of living

Space for Rough Work

[That opposite of poverty is not wealth]

This essay shall attempt to explore dimensions of poverty and understand why and arrive at a ^{subtle} conclusion

What is poverty

Factor economic: absence of capital
social:

(Why wealth not opposite of poverty)

eg: middle eastern countries
oil → but still not all wealthy

② India.

Poverty of

- Place
- Health
- edu
- time (Stephen Hawking) (patient in hospital)
- life (nationalism / identity)
- status (house)
- emotion / ethics (company)

intro: History of man is history

anecdote

Paleolithic - wanderer

invention of plough, stone tool to use → line of settled farmers

Space for Rough Work

Fast forward to forward

History of human is closely associated with the level of technology
not ~~synthesised~~ ^{thesis} ~~with hypothesis~~ and synthesis

use of tech

capital - machines, road, rail, IR, etc.

- 1) Economy
- 2) Social life - Printing press, agriculture - tractor, use of mobile to connect

- 3) Political life - voting, discrimination, etc.

0

Affect / -ve

How we live tech

individual level → social media → how we live life

community - whatsapp, FB

nation - telecast of shows, sports, achievement in space, bridge as nation

int'l - trade via shipping tech, e-commerce

