

खण्ड-A / Section-A

उम्मीदवारों को
इस भाग में
लिखना मना है।
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

- Q.1 Gender Equality is not a "women's issue" -it's good for men too.
लैंगिक समानता सिर्फ "महिलाओं का मुद्दा" नहीं है - यह पुरुषों के लिए भी बेहतर स्थिति है।
- Q.2 Is UCC, the unity that we aspire in our diversity?
क्या समान नागरिक संहिता वही एकता है, जिसकी हम अपनी विविधता में आकांक्षा करते हैं?
- Q.3 Problems of 21st century are problems without passport.
21वीं सदी की समस्याएँ सीमाविहीन वैश्विक समस्याएँ हैं।
- Q.4 The more we are developing, the more unhealthy we are getting. Where does the real problem lie?
हम जितने अधिक विकसित हो रहे हैं, उतने ही अधिक अस्वस्थ होते जा रहे हैं। वास्तविक समस्या कहाँ है?

Problems of 21st Century are problems without passport

The year 2020 witnessed the emergence of a tiny microscopic virus from the ~~the~~ Wuhan city of China. This tiny virus within a span of few weeks reached to every part of the world, Thanks to Globalisation! It disrupted the lives of every global citizen. Nationwide lockdown were imposed, no transportation activities, industries were shut down, migrants were forced to return to their origin and what not.

The pandemic Covid was a crisis of once in a history but it was not the first time that humans have witnessed such pandemic. The 20th Century witnessed the pandemic 'Spanish flu', however the reach and impact was much lesser than the present Covid crisis. This is not because 'Spanish flu' virus was weak, it is because the 21st Century world is much more interconnected and interdependent. Today the problems of world are not localised, they are global and affects every citizen. problems of 21st Century has no boundaries and needs no passport to move across border unlike humans.

Today not only India but the whole world is gripped with multiple issues. The 3C ^{issues} ~~concerns~~ of Conflict among nations, Covid and Climate change are engulfing the whole world. The

menace of terrorism, religious chauvinism, economic domination, revolutions for the self rule and political instability are some of the many issues. These issues may have emerged in some or other parts of world, but have their influence all over the world. Let us discuss!

Today the whole world is interconnected and interdependent. This is attributed to the phenomenon of globalisation, ~~between~~ which has connected the humans in every sphere of life from economy to culture to values. For instance, the trade between the ~~same~~ countries, import and export of commodities and exchange of political and liberal ideas like rationality, equality and justice shows the interconnectedness in every domain.

Globalisation has not been the new phenomenon, it is there since ancient time ~~where~~ when traders developed the silk route to do commerce with European countries. However,

Impetus to globalisation was given by European travellers Columbus and Vasco de Gama who discovered Americas and India respectively. It was followed by the Industrial revolution which necessitated the need to have global presence in order to harness the natural resource and develop a market like India.

Globalisation brought many good features with it like access to resources and market for economic empowerment like today every country do. It resulted into flow of liberal ideas like humanity which shaped the Indian national freedom struggle by our leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Mahatma Gandhi.

However, with due course of time, it proved as a double sword. Today globalisation has resulted into proliferation of new problems.

The problem of rising inequalities throughout the world has been a cause of worry. As per Oxfam report, world's one percent of richest have more than 50% of global wealth.

Similar problem we see in India as well. The rising inequalities due to dominance of developed world over the economic system and various technologies, developed countries' exploitation of natural resources in developing nations like India and African nations resulted into fuelling their industrial revolution but leaving other nations marginalised. This problem depleted resources in countries like India and were left with poor development which is seen in "today's world in terms of inequalities".

Not only the economic inequalities, we are witnessing the growing gender inequalities in 21st Century. The reason is not only the globalisation, but the advent of technology which has exaggerated the role of globalisation. In "today's world", women are now marginalised, they are facing increased instances of sexual and physical violence, their commodification and objectification has led to their marginalisation. For instance, today, ~~they~~ they are shown as

Object of hyper sensitivity and faces the challenges of glass ceiling, involvement in informal sector and growing feminisation of agriculture. India has 1085 women in agriculture over 1000 men, since they are left behind to look after agriculture by the men who have moved to outside to look for employment in this globalised world.

Women also have been the centre of orages of climate change. Climate change is the new reality in 21st century. we are witnessing the increased temperature, sea level rise, increase in intensity and frequency of extreme natural events like cyclones and floods.

Today, all global population is facing menace of climate change, however, they all are not responsible for this. The huge emission of carbon by the western countries has resulted into global average temperature rise, however, it impacted

the whole world especially the nations who are islands and share the marine boundary like India. This shows the clear violation of environmental justice. India being the historically less emitter of carbon have seen the increasing super cyclones like niagva and have been the fifth most vulnerable country to climate change, as said by IPCC.

Not only the menace of climate change, the problem of terrorism which originated in few parts of world have engulfed the whole world. Today, the terrorist attacks like Easter attacks, 9/11 attacks and 26/11 attacks shows the global presence of terrorism.

It is being used as proxy method to sustain the war by rival countries like Pakistan, however, affects the whole world.

Apart from it, the conflicts within the country and between the countries impacts the whole world. The Russia-Ukraine war, resulted into halt of essential food and energy supply to the world.

The disruptions in global supply chain impacted the industries production capacity which resulted into shortfall of supply and rise in demand. The halt of wheat, fertilisers and natural gas from Russia and Ukraine increased global inflation. The India was not untouched to it, it witnessed the rising inflation and shortage of imported food supply.

With the advent of technology and proliferation of internet in the world, the new emerging threats like digitisation of crimes, cyber terrorism and cyber warfare are posing a greater challenge.

Today, it is possible to sit at one corner of the world and affect the lives of citizens at other parts of world. The instruments like

social media gives avenues to connect and share, at the same time scope for misuse and crimes like child pornography. The cyber attacks on various

critical infrastructure like Kudankulam Nuclear Plant and ATMs show the gravity of this emerging problem.

The problems are many and they are globalised. Therefore, global problems need global solutions.

Firstly, the world need to follow the humanistic principles like human dignity and co-existence with peace. Though, we ~~have~~ guided our missiles but misguided the way, there is an ample scope to guide the man in order to tackle 21st century problems. Ethical principles of India like vaudhey kutukikabam will help to face the challenge of inequalities and growing conflicts.

Secondly, international collaboration and reforms in existing multilateral organisations to equip them to deal with new problems of 21st century. Reforms in institutions like united nations and world health org. are needed to cater the emerging threats of new pandemics ~~and~~ and conflicts between the countries. ~~the~~

Third, the inclusive development and policy formulation by taking all stakeholders

उम्मीदवारों को
इस भाग में
लिखना नहीं है।
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

Into consideration such as underdeveloped countries like PNG and Ghana to deliver the principles of climate justice. There is a need to reinvent the ideas like common but differentiated responsibility (CBDR) principles ~~and~~ sustainable development to ensure intergenerational equity.

Fourthly, regulations and ethical guidelines to be followed by all data companies globally in order to face the problem of data privacy and make the world digital and cyber safe world. Ethical guidelines to IT intermediaries released by India may be a beacon of light.

Finally, we need to individually accept our responsibility to tackle new challenges like E-waste management. In the world, the most ironical problem is that we do not take it as problem to generate the waste but responsibility of others to manage the waste. We need to be light for our own lives to create a better livable world.

Today, world is celebrating the spirit of Vasudhev Kutumbham from the dias of 920 which foster the theme of one world, one family, one future.

India stands firm before the world to ensure climate justice and being vocal for global south who has remained marginalised. world needs to learn

from efforts of India which strives to bring the peace, stability, equality and inclusivity in the world and prays for the world in

following words:

Sarve Bhadrani pashyantu, Sarve Santu Niramaya.

these by, means, All be happy, healthy and prosperous!



खण्ड-B / Section-B

उम्मीदवारों को
इस भाग में
लिखना मना है।
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

- Q.5 Our Tryst with Space
अंतरिक्ष के साथ हमारा मिलन
- Q.6 Is Internal Security always an Internal Challenge?
क्या आंतरिक सुरक्षा को हमेशा एक आंतरिक चुनौती माना जा सकता है?
- Q.7 Sports, the toy of humanity
खेल, मानवता का खिलौना है।
- Q.8 Is Economy becoming the end rather than the means?
क्या अर्थव्यवस्था साधन के बजाय साध्य बनती जा रही है?

Is Economy becoming the end rather than the means?

In the early months of year 2022, a war erupted between the Russia and Ukraine. In a media statement, president of Russia mentioned the reason to wage the war was 'to arrest the Eastward expansion of West'. Though it is the culmination of confrontation of two ideologies capitalism and Communism which are basically means to achieve the economic development.

However, if we closely observe

the course of war, we find that the means are becoming the end in itself. Both sides are adamant to their ideologies of Capitalism and Communism and it is not a new matter, we have witnessed the same during cold war. The economic sanctions put by USA, domination of SWIFT payment network and blocking oil and gas supplies by Russia clearly shows that economy in itself is becoming an end in itself.

Economy has been at the centre of human development since the time immemorial, however it was perceived only as a means to achieve the goal of human development.

human development is function of many phenomena like culture, history, society and of course the economy, all these are means to achieve human development which may be perceived as an end.

But if, economy itself is perceived as the end that it clearly underwrites the overall human

development, therefore it is necessary to understand about the importance and limitation of means and ends in human life. ~~why~~

The debate between means and ends has been the part of human life since beginning and has conceptualised many philosophies

throughout the world. means are the ways by which we strive to achieve a result or an end.

For instance, climbing a rock is a means to achieve the end of being victorious over mountains.

Arjuna Sinha who has distinction of winning over all highest mountains of world is the shining example.

Similarly, Exploitation of natural resources like Coal to drive the wheels of economy is a means, however if the same continues irrationally then it becomes an end and proves destructive not only to nature but also to human life.

Gandhiji rightly observes that greed based production and not need based production

has become the end to human society.

Corporates are maximising their profits with unlimited and non judicious exploitation of natural resources to becoming more and more wealthier. Their end is 'becoming' the profit maximization. Apart from it, the unethical practices like merger of giant companies like OYO and MMT to dominate the whole market shows how corporates turned the means of economy into an end.

Multinational Companies influences the national and international order. In fact, these companies are a tool to have economic domination of one country over others. The increased dependency on USA and European countries ~~for~~ to carry out trade and commerce in the interconnected world like SWIFT platform for international transactions is exploited to further the economic gains like recently west imposed various ~~countries~~ economic sanction on multiple countries.

The debt trap policy of China is a

way to further its political and economic interests. Consider the case of Pakistan and Sri Lanka, where it invested hugely and trapped these countries economically. The motive of China is not only to have its establishments for political purposes but to further its vested interest like exploitation of natural and critical resources, safeguards its energy supply which runs its economy.

This politics of economy is also evident in our political system. India is witnessing growing criminalisation of politics as mentioned by Association of democratic reforms. The horrifying incidences of catching the politicians with unaccountable money of 100's of crores shows how politics has been used as a means to achieve the end goal of ~~self~~ having lavish economy.

Not only the politicians, but ~~the~~ many voters who write the fate of future India, are seen driven by the economic gains. Easy

luring by freebies and the monetary benefits determine their vote which harms democracy of india badly. Here, they use the elections as opportunity to fulfill their economic ends.

Apart from politics, in the administration, the means of corruption shows the end goal of economy. Irony is that, society sanctions the corrupt practices as it increases the economic and political influence. The goal of human capital in the society is being reduced to goal of economic capital.

In the society, education plays a very important role. As Margaret says, we should teach our children how to think and not what to think, implies the role of educational institutions. However, the commercialisation of education industry has endorsed the goal of economic benefits and has deprived of value and inclusive education.

Similarly the unethical practices in healthcare industry violates the principles of medical ethics and Hippocratic oath. Healthcare professionals serve to achieve the noble end of good health of humans and other beings. However, the practices like prescribing Branded medicines only, treating a patient unnecessarily and carrying out sex determination shows how healthcare industry puts its economical interests over any other principles.

In this era of transition where economic means are becomes end, there is a need to understand and internalise the importance of means in human life.

Gandhiji mentioned the 7 sins which were based on means and end. He emphasised the importance of means as visible in his withdrawal of noncooperation movement to achieve the goal of independence. He was very vocal and determined towards means of non-violence and truth.

We find Philosophical basis of means and end in the Bhagavad Gita, where the concept of Nishkama karma suggests that one should focus on duty and means to do that duty has to be ethical so one should not need to worry about the results or end.

Our legitimate and ethical means brings a prosperous and powerful result. The means of economic development provides the employed opportunities, it removes the poverty, increases the standard of living and enables the human development. Good means will result into equality and inclusivity but making them as end will result into inequalities and disparities.

Consider the case of Bhutan, where need based production ensures the equal distribution to ensure the equality, at the same time conserves the environment. On the other hand, in developed world where Richest 1% holds more 50% of global wealth shows level of inequality perpetuated by the economic exploitation.

~~Then~~ Having discussed the importance of means, there arises a question that ~~are~~ ^{does} ends holds no importance! Ends holds equal importance however, just like means the ends also has to be ethical and shall ensure the development of human being. Consequentialist theory suggest that if means are good then ends will be good.

Let us consider the case of Government implementing many free schemes and policies like PMKISAN to uplift the status of poor in the society. The means are good and end is noble, here the ends holds equality importance. However, if the same schemes are used as freebies to have the political edge then ends become corrupt.

Therefore, there is a need to strike the balance between the means and ends. Ethical means to achieve the ends of sustainability, equality, justice and just world order is demand of the day. The principles

of fairness, equality and justice along with human dignity has to be followed. Economics is central to human development, however need to be used as an ethical means to serve the humanity.

Ethical capitalism needs to be practiced which follows the principles of social responsibility and idea of trusteeship of Gandhiji. This ensure the rightful means of economy to build an equal and prosperous world.

Similarly, our politics, Administration and society shall followed the Constitutional morality and ethical principles of our scriptures like Kausajya, commerce with morality and politics with principles which paves the path for becoming a developed but Equal world.

Problems are many, however, their lies a ray of hope in the end of tunnel. There

Comes the time in the life of society or nations where it redefines itself. There is a need to redefine the economy as a means and not the end. The time has come to redefine it. It needs support and equal participation of whole world to redefine it and make this world a more inclusive, equal and developed society.

"Let ~~us~~ all the people to develop
Let all the people to grow
Let all the people to prosper!"

उम्मीदवारों को
इस भाग में
लिखना नहीं है।
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin



The problems of 21st c. are problems without passport

Space for Rough Work

Intro ⇒ 2020 ⇒ seem Covid

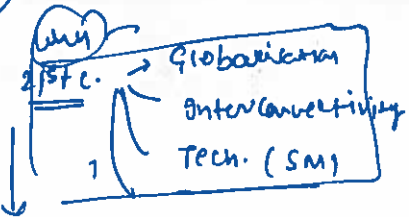
origin - within

engaged world
↓ war

men needs

passport but
problems not

↓
It has no boundaries
domino effect!



Problems

Inequalities
Gen/Revolt
Cyber warfare
Economic dominance

Gender discrimination
child Issues

Eldest pay gap ceiling

Migration Issues
Political issues

Revolt

Religious extremism

Terrorism

2

Intifada

3

Climate Change

10

Tech.

eg - R-U war

Covid

Globalisation

Supply shortage

weat. fertiliser

NEXT QUEST

Quoted

The problem is how not to see
waste seen as their problem
on p. 8 or so
Wide missile misguided men
There has come

global issue → global sol?

Space for Rough Work

Is Economy becoming the end rather than the means.

End

Circular Economy

Means v/s End? → Why this debate?

(Need)
End for Whom? → Poor → poorest developing

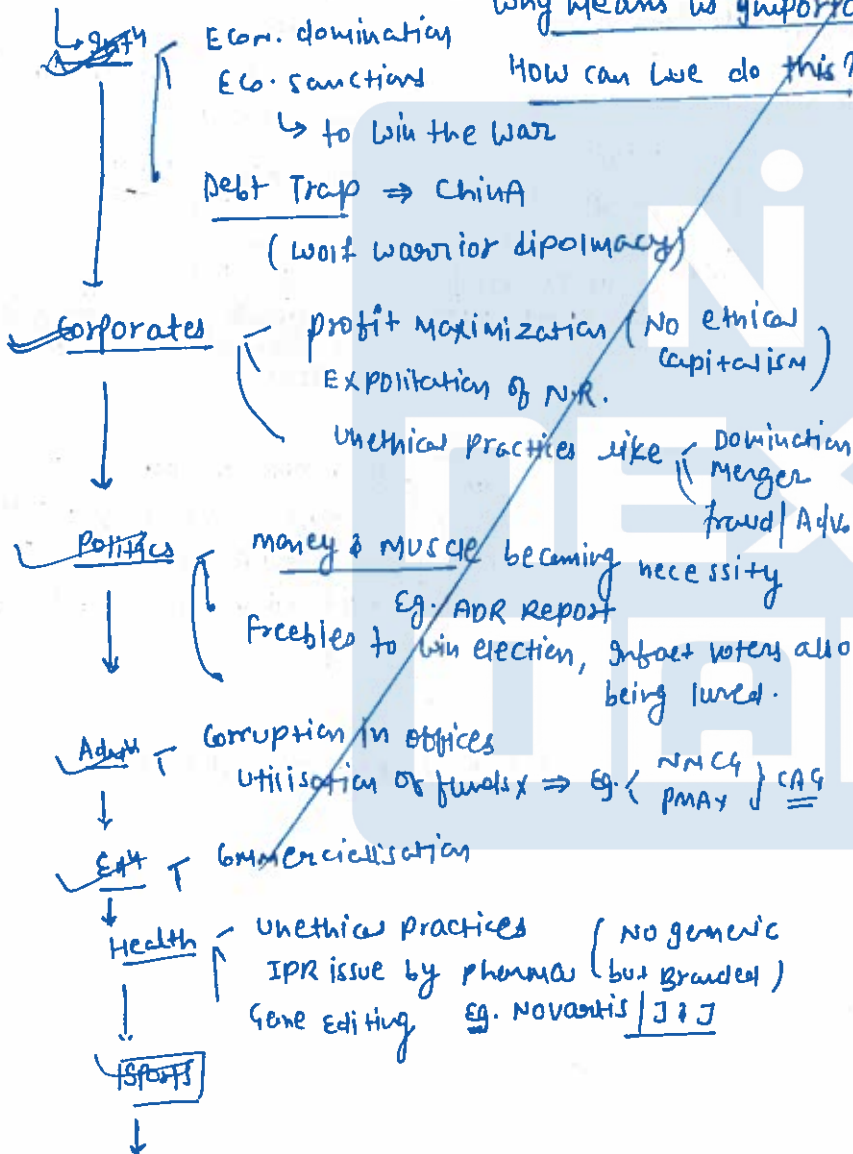
Why Economy being end?
How it is becoming?

Are end not good?

Why means is important?

How can we do this?

changing global order → protectionism



Means → to achieve Sustainability
Equality
Inclusivity
Let all people & land grow

Gandhi

NDA
Nishankar → 11