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SUBJECT:	ESSAY	**Test Code:**	1 9 9 2
Name of Candidate	THARUN PATNAIK MADALA		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	**Registration Number**	9 9 6 3 0 6
Center		**Date**	3 1 1 2 2 1

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks :

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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 :

① If you want to walk fast, walk alone.
If you want to walk far, walk together

As the COVID-19 pandemic showed its rage, almost entire scientific community was focussed on the seemingly only weapon - vaccination. As the first vaccinations started to roll out, every First World country pressed hard to vaccinate its people. They chose to 'walk alone' in this fight in order to 'walk faster' that is protect their citizens. But, the poor vaccination percentage in African and Asian countries led to emergence of variants of the virus thus streching the fight against COVID-19.

This situation shows how by choosing to walk alone, countries were able to walk faster but only for a temporary period. If they had chosen to walk together, then they would be able to cull the variants thus walking far.

This essay attempts an in-depth analysis of what 'walking fast' and 'walking far' mean. Later, the discussion moves on to how 'faster' and 'far' require 'alone' and 'together' respectively. Then, a discussion on which option to choose and how is discussed.

What is 'walking fast'?

'Walking fast' is attempting to quicken up accomplishment of a task by infusing efficiency and efficacy into the task. It is taking quick and effective decisions in a short time to address the urgency of the problem at hand.

'Walking fast' is needed in times of short-term crises or urgent adversities or disasters. It is needed to plug the holes in the event of impending crises. Thus, 'walking fast' is a much needed step during shortage of time and options.

Further, 'walking fast', if successfully undertaken, buys you time in order to undertake long-term

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and structural measures in accomplishing the task. To illustrate, in times of disasters like earthquakes, thunder strikes, one must find safety for himself before helping community at large as Australia have done during COVID-19.

What is 'walking far':

'Walking far' is undertaking long-term, structural and long lasting measures in an attempt to accomplish a task. It is holistically addressing the problem at hand even if it takes longer periods of time to find success.

'Walking far' is required to

effectively mitigate the problem or the disaster and to ~~sol~~ chalk out long term action plans in fighting the adversity.

If 'walking far' is positively undertaken, it will give robust foundations in achieving the task. To give an example, 'walking far' is required in huge, long-term problems such as climate change where it is required to find long-lasting solutions.

Faster - Alone; Further - Together :

Walking faster needs quick reactions and decisions. There is minimum scope for confusion, miscommunication and mismanagement. There is also little time to consult and discuss. Hence, arises the need for singular decision making and action.

Further, the increase in the number of players decreases the efficiency due to the information being passing around. The shortage of time also impends any scope for consultation and communication. Thus, to walk faster, one must walk alone.

To illustrate this, during the 1960s, India was facing a food crisis. Indian scientists came up with the concept of 'Green Revolution' to face it. To achieve food security faster, India concentrated Green Revolution in Punjab, Haryana and Western UP alone. Here, India had to walk faster, hence, it concentrated only on a few places to increase efficiency.

On the other hand, for 'walking further', we need robust information and strategy. This can be achieved only by wide consultations discussions, participation. These will increase the diversity of opinion, potray various perspectives leading to a clear and robust road-map.

Further, this will result in emergence of clarity of roles and path being undertaken. This will result in long-lasting journey built on pillars of confidence, consultations resulting in the journey being 'further'.

To illustrate, Climate change is a huge and long-term problem. Countries of the world realised this problem and its magnitude. Subsequently, there was an understanding that mitigation of climate change commands the efforts of all the nations and for longer terms. Thus, this resulted in formation of UNFCCC and the subsequent 26 annual conferences of parties.

Having seen how walking faster needs walking alone and walking further needs walking together, let us see which approach to choose an how.

Choosing either of the approaches

It is essential to realise that neither of the two approaches are inherently wrong. It is not wrong to walk faster by being alone. Same applies for walking further. But, the circumstances in which an approach is chosen determines whether it was a mistake or not.

To elucidate, 'walking alone' must be chosen only when there is a short term problem at hand that needs immediate action. 'Walking further' must be chosen only for long-term problems which give us enough time for a decision.

To illustrate, after the World War-II, when countries realised that war is a perennial and long-term problem, they chose to walk together by establishing a inclusive 'United Nations'. This was absent post World War-I which led to countries scampering for faster results leading to establishment and failure of one-sided 'League of Nations'.

In another illustration, post globalisation, countries tried to spur growth by extremely free market initiatives. This exacerbated inequalities in their economies. Realising the need to 'walk together', countries later concentrated on 'inclusive growth'.

It is not wrong in wanting to walk alone or walk together. But it is essential to understand what ~~a~~ situation is a sprint and what situation is a marathon. COVID-19 pandemic is a marathon. By choosing to walk alone, First World countries have jeopardised the fight against COVID-19 by restricting vaccinations. If they had chosen to proliferate vaccines across the world, there would have been a long step towards destination.

That being said, it is upon the country & individual to take stock upon the situation and act accordingly. They need to assess the circumstances in order to undertake the perfect response. The world poses situations of both kinds alike, it is the right choice which makes a man & country stand out among others. Adversity reveals the real character. This determines whether we walk faster & walk together.

SECTION -B

7) Is inequality an ineitable outcome of growth?

About seven years ago, an interesting debate spurred up in the economic - academic circles of India. The face off was between Nobel Laurete Amartya Sen and renowned economist Bhagawati. Sen argued that adressing inequalities is the way to growth while Bhagawati argued that spurring growth will reduce inequalities. This debate revolves around the age old growth - inequality question. Dubbed as the Sen - Bhagawati debate, this debate perfectly divided economists on the issues of relationship between growth and inequality. This debate didn't yield a clear answer as both sides equally reinforced their arguments.

This brings us to the statement of our essay. As a part of this essay, an attempt will be made to estimate the relationship between growth and inequality by understanding the fundamentals of growth and inequality. Following it, it is seen how inequality is inevitable but how various measures can bridge it, closing the discussion with a path towards 'inclusive growth'.

A,B,Cs of growth and inequality

Growth is a very broad and

subjective term. It can be discussed across various dimensions like social growth, economic growth, political growth et al. The current essay restricts itself to view growth from socio-economic perspective only.

According to this perspective, growth means the increase in social and economic parameters. For a country, growth may mean the increase of economic variables like GDP, GNP, per capita income, exports and imports etc. For an individual, growth may mean increase in ~~exo~~ income, freedom from liabilities, freedom of economic choice etc.

But, is growth an absolute number? Would you consider India to be growing well if India's GDP grows by 3% and China's by, say, 6%? Would an individual be happy if he/she increased wealth by 10% while his/her peer doubled their wealth? These questions bring us to the concept of inequality.

Inequality is the difference in the relative positions of two entities or individuals. It is the gulf between rich and the poor, between the privileged and the marginalised, between the upper ~~echeo~~ echleons and the lowest sections. Economic inequality is the difference between the wealth of richest and the poorest. Social inequality is the difference between social positions of two sections of the society. Inequality is a result of one section outperforming another section.

This brings us to the question of whether inequality is inevitable as a result of growth. Is growth, which gives opportunities to develop, a leveller of positions? Or a source of inequality due to the unequal distribution of opportunities.

Growth: a source of inequality

Growth is a ready result of capital formation. This capital formation is a result of

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investment which is obviously a forté of the rich. Thus growth directly accrues to the benefit of the rich.

But this view is countered by the proponents of 'trickle-downeffect' where the benefits of growth trickle down to the lower sections. However, the instances of America show the opposite. In USA, the wealth of top 1% of the country increased by atleast 30% in the last 10 years while the minimum wage stayed put at $7.5/hr.

Likewise, growth is fuelled by economic freedom. As the economic freedom increases, the opportunities in the economy increase thus boosting the potential for growth. However, these opportunities are disproportionately accessed by upper echleons of the society. In India, post-1991 reforms, there has been an explosion of inequality. So much so that, Oxfam report of 2020 says that top 1% of rich hold 4 times more wealth than the bottom 70%.

Further, growth doesn't take social disabilities and vulnerabilities into concern. It is solely guided by market forces. This results in disproportionate access to socially better-off communities. In USA, there is no person of colour in the top 20 richest people. Even in the top 1000, people of colour are less than 3%.

These arguments show how inequality is almost an inevitable result of growth but on the other side of the coin, growth can act as leveller of inequalities.

Growth: Leveller of inequalities:

Growth gives economic opportunities for the poor. Though the opportunities are lesser than upper echleons, the absence of growth denies them those opportunities.

Further, growth induces a rush for efficiency and efficacy. This results in the recognition of meritorious decisions and gives scope for development of inventions based

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purely on merit despite the social and economic background of the person behind it.

Further, growth causes economic spur resulting in the increase of government's fiscal freedom. This will widen the scope of government to undertake social and inequality bridging measures.

Apart from this, growth also gives impetus to social mobility by providing avenues of development for the poor. An evidence of this can be seen from the fact that India reduced percentage of the poor from 44% to just 23% in 20 years after the enactment of reforms of 1991.

Likewise, growth provides platform for small businesses run by lower and middle classes to grow and expand themselves rapidly. This will accrue benefits to lower sections of the population.

Growth: a double edged sword

With the rise of globalisation and integration of economies, a country can't shy from prioritizing growth. In the race to establish oneself, every country undertakes different strategies for growth such as: export-led growth, growth-led exports, complete market freedom, state-controlled growth, mixed model etc. This led to different societies and economic models such as the American model, Chinese model, Korean model and Asian Tigers' model.

However, it is ineitable that pure concentration on growth results in exacerbating of inequalities. Indian government, being wary of this fact, put forward the concept of 'inclusive growth' in its eleventh and twelfth five year plans.

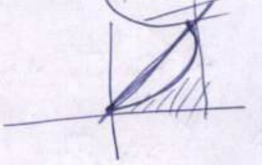
By this concept, growth is freely allowed at the same time underprivileged sections are given sufficient impetus to run the race of development. This is evident from the initiatives like Jan Dhan Yojana, Start-Up India, Stand-Up India, PM MUDRA Yojana, which concentrate on helping lower sections to stake their claim in race of growth.

It is understood that growth results in inequality. But, it should be realised that the scope for exploitation and unequal access in growth are what really gives rise to inequality. Thus, as Sen-Bhagawati debates go on, it is inherent to model economic growth on inclusivity lines thus giving true meaning to the slogan 'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas'.

Rough Work

Is inequality an inevitable outcome of growth?

Palmaratio



1,2 Anecdote : Sen - Bhagawati debate

4 ② What is inequality Yes | Leveller or source

3 ~~8~~ 5 ① What is $\boxed{\text{Growth}}$

→ unequal opportunities

③ How inequality is → chance for rich to enjoy riches

5 6 7 8 inevitable outcome of growth

~~[illegible]~~ wealth

④ No inequality is not inevitable

exploitation Growth gives opportunities 2013

8 9 10 ~~[illegible]~~ Reduces social hindrance

1% 73% ~~[illegible]~~ social mobility Growth : Leveller or Reinforcer

Oxfam report

Sen Bhagawati debate

Meritorious Merission

12:20 Eg for individuals: America

UK/Europe

India

Communist model failed

Growth Leveller or sou

11:05

Conclusion : $\boxed{\text{INCLUSIVE GROWTH}}$

12 Palma 12th Fyear plan.

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why growth gives inequality:

→ Concentrated capital formation

→ Doesn't take social inequalities

→ Growth doesn't concentrate on social disabilities and vulnerabilities

→ Growth happens due to investment which is there in richer people

fast → Trickle down effect

P : League of Nations → fast
United Nations → far   bad

E : Industrial revolution
Climate change.   bad

S :

S : climate change : one countries
all countries

T :

L :

E : fast/alone : Chernobyl   bad / good
far/together : clear debris on the top

growth - inequality

Inclusive growth

Green Revolution

COVID : fast/alone : vaccinate internally
far/together : stop variants   bad

If you want to walk fast, walk alone.
If you want to walk far, walk together.

1 2 Anecdote → COVID vaccinations

3 4 What is walking fast?

What is walking far?

5 6 7 $\boxed{\text{Walking fast – alone; Walking far – together}}$

8 9 10 How/When to choose what:-

11 12 Conclusion

Faster

Illustrate

short-term crises

There

India → faster deployment

faster alone

APJ

Walking fast

alone

walk faster

above

illustrate

chimate

Walk fast

floods

To illustrate

illustrat

1
2 50
3 55
4 1:00
5 5
6 10 15
7 15 20
8 20 25
9 25 30
10 30 35
11 35 40
12 40 45.

10

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