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SUBJECT:	ESSAY-4	Test Code:	770
Name of Candidate	SIDDHARTH DANGI		
Medium Hindi/Eng.		Registration Number	22835
Center		Date	

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Q. No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained

Total Marks Obtained:

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।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

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6.

All the Best

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NATIONAL INTERESTS HOULD COME SECOND TO THE INTERESTS OF HUMANITY

"Vasudhev Kutumbukam", the old age Indian teaching talks of all of humanity as a family. This idea also ~~tests~~ stands the test of scientific enquiry since even the evolutionary study tells us that we all probably trace our origin to common ancestors in Africa.

Then throughout the history, humans kept on grouping and segregating themselves. We all grew apart in ethinicity, our location on globe and in many other ways. But we were never divided in a strict or established

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manner. Many global empires like that of Alexander and Mongol empire kept uniting us.

But things began to change somewhat from the 14th - 18th century period. A phenomena that most people believed started from Europe spread like a wildfire and created the modern 'nation-states' that we see in today's world.

Nation States and National Interests

Nation states or more commonly known as countries owe their origin to various ~~regions~~ reasons. Various countries like France, Germany are united by common language,

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countries like Israel and Saudi Arabia have religion as binding factor while India is bound by its common history.

These counting units help in organising the administration of a place more effectively, cater to needs of small groups and so on. Hence, they are formed with the common understanding that decentralised governance is the best form of governance.

Citizens are the most crucial aspect of this concept of nation state. They are the one who forge it. They can break it as in case of present day Syria or come together as in unification of Italy.

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Hence, the citizen of a country are expected to have a sense of belonging and work for national interests.

To understand what national interests mean, we can glance upon the fundamental duties enshrined in our Constitution. They encourage us to respect the national symbols like flag, anthem, render service to nation when called for and so on.

Pursuing national interests in the duty of a citizen and there are many good reasons to believe this. first is that pursuing national interests help us preserve the unity of the country.

Second, when every country pursues its national interests, it introduces a sense

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of healthy competition that is good for humanity. For example, Cold War is usually remembered as a bad memory. But it was Cold war rivalry that helped usher tremendous growth in space technology.

Pursuing national interests also help bring accountability in governance. In ancient and medieval ages, kings used to fight over kingdoms but it was the common 'junta' that usually suffered in this. Thus by categorising the population into nations, concrete and long term sustainable growth can be achieved.

Pursuing national interests also helps us bring diversity in our human family. For example, out of national growths various economic models have come up

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like capitalism and socialism. But the economic crisis of 1929 and soviet collapse of 1990s has shown that no single model is good and the best elements of diverse models in form of mixed economy serves us best.

Good Person before Good Citizen

All said, we might start coming to conclusion that nation states and national interests should stand supreme for our optimal growth.

But a closer study brings doubts in our minds - Has the pursuit of sectional interests been taken too far!

The two world wars are said to

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children of nationalism when the quest for more and more territory brought almost entire humanity to war era.

Colonialisation which was due to aggrandising nationalism of European nations is said to be the prime reason for wide present day 'North-South' divide. Places like Africa, South and southeast Asia stand much behind their counterparts in west.

Mad race for economic development has led to exploitation of resources to such an extent that human existence is at question. Also, even after gauging the effects of climate change, we are not ready to do enough since we fear hurting our national interests. Developed countries want developing to halt their development, developing want developed to own responsibility.

The pursuit of national interests has divided people who were neighbours not long

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back. India-Pakistan, South Korea - North Korea, they all owe their mutual tensions to their national interests that run counter to that of other.

Terrorism in west Asia also derives its strength from regional rivalries and global rivalries like US-Russia and 'national interests' of Sunni Saudi Arabia running counter to that of Shia Iran.

All this make us question the basic framework of modern polity and if we are too divided to even recognise the common interests.

The answer lies in modern global institutions like UN. Their very existence proves that we are increasingly

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realising the importance of such institutions. WTO for trade, UNFCC for climate change, more and more such bodies are being promoted to put human interests over global ones.

Way forward

Recognising the importance of putting the interests of humanity before national interests, we look for ideas to implement this.

First is to design a global ethical framework that needs to be followed. Such a framework should include parity in decision making, compassion towards the weak, addressing injustice in all parts of the globe and a global accountability mechanism for assessing national actions.

Globalisation should lead to 'Globalism'

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where countries not only are interconnected but exist as one big family.

The rich nations need to take the first steps in this regard. Mahatma Gandhi once said that it is the "responsibility of rich and abled to help the poor and destitute." Then only we will be ~~abla~~ able to solve the issue of global warming, climate change which pose greater threat to small island nations than the big countries.

for terrorism, we need to realize that "terrorism anywhere affects democracy everywhere". Hence countries should stop discriminating between good and bad terrorists and adopt a

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common and neutral stance.

The refugee crisis in Middle east and everywhere else needs global cooperation. Africa which is the 2nd largest continent but also the poorest requires global health research, financial help to solve its many problems of outbreaks of disease, poverty etc.

But the call for humanity does not imply that we should stop pursuing personal growth. Just that personal and national interests should not run counter to global interests and there should be harmony between personal and global goals.

To conclude, it is important that realisation of our interdependence is developed and that we start thinking beyond our national boundaries. It is only when we start thinking that we start believing ourselves as one. And when

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we start believing, it is only then that we will be able to act on the problems that humanity faces and that threaten not only you ~~you~~ or me but everyone.

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STARTUP PHENOMENAN : A BUBBLE OR SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS

United states of America is often called the superpower of the world. It has the most modern and lethal military, is a political giant and an economic behemoth. But more than anything else, its a 'land of dreams' and this is what attracts people. Startups with their innovative and economic potential, play a role in this.

But what is a startup! Simply put, any idea put into implementation in form of a firm or company is a

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startup. It can range from Palantir for technology and security to as simple as watsapp for messaging. Some experts even claim that anything new coming around us is a startup in some form.

But a better differentiation from a traditional company of a startup is desirable for any further analysis. Startups are mostly involved with an idea and revolve around it. The question is what you bring on the table. Traditional firms usually are firms opened in existing and traditional areas like steel making or automobile industry. But what separates Tesla from General Motors is

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that Tesla aspires to bring about a radical change with its 'electric car', not just a car.

Another feature of startup is that it is usually started by a bunch of people with little capital, experience or other such required qualification. for example, Rahul Yadav who is known as the founder of the website Housing.dot was neither a programmer, nor a property dealer.

This flexibility involved with startups is the reason it is called the "door with gateway to unending possibilities where sky is the limit". Startups help a normal person from ordinary background turn into a millionaire. Thus they are a very good route for social mobility.

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Startups help create job and this is why they are also necessary for the society.

Innovation involved with startups brings convenience to human life like online cab booking at Ola or online food delivery at Food Panda.

India is witnessing a type of revolution in this regard. With third highest number of startups expected to increase upto 10000 and multiple "unicorn club" companies, India has become a startup hub. Even the government is investing in the phenomena with its Startup India campaign.

But it is this euphoria around startups that force us to think harder

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to whether these are sideeffects to all this. And the result is that infact there are concerning issues which requires attention.

Startups - A ticking time bomb?

The flexibility associated with startups is their strength. But it frequently becomes their death sentence too.

The pace at which startups are blossoming and all too many in same sector pose a threat to their existence. After success of Myntra, many clothing startups came up but most have disappeared now after failure. Similarly in US, the success of Google's search engine led to creation of many more.

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most of which could not stand up for even one year. The failure of such startups pose a danger to their investors that is the Angel Investors and Venture Capitalists and hence the financial market as whole. With the government entering the field, the concern extends to hard earned money of taxpayers.

Another more concerning issue with the working of startups that survive. Most of these do not have a profit generating model and depend on continuous investments. Amazon is still called the 'strangerboy' of US stock markets. All that these firms create is market value, something that

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can disappear with a single bad news as in case of many American startups which lost more than 90% value after a news about their malpractices.

The next issue is with the dream itself. The possibilities that startup offer is luring many talented youth who keep waiting for success. This leads to stress in form of anomic depression (in form of mismatch between aspirations and achievements) and waste the potential of country's most skilled workers.

So should they be stopped?

Definitely not! Despite the above vulnerabilities, the overall experience of humanity with startups has been positive atleast upto now.

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Apple, Microsoft, Facebook are companies with valuation over 100 billion dollars. Back in our own backyard Infosys, Flipkart, Snapdeal, Micromax have achieved huge success. All these firms started as Startups and are successful now generating loads of employment.

What is needed is adequate caution, right direction and required inspiration for them. India's 'Startup Campaign' is a very positive step in the direction. Although it does have a financial component, it is more involved with facilitative help in form of relaxed regulations, incubators etc.

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Startup is complemented by standup to align it with social goals too.

Also, encouraging private investors to invest is a better idea since they have the ability to absorb the risk and the 'invisible hand' of market force to guide them.

Also, government needs to ensure that bogus companies and 'clickbait' firms which are there to earn fast money are properly checked and not allowed to grow. Even traditional firms see losses, closedown like Kingfisher airlines hence a similar outlook of possibilities outweighing risk should be adopted with startups.

To conclude, it is important that we have the ability to use the best of ideas in the worst form and such

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negative perception should not become hindrance to growth. Startups should be taken up with lots of optimism but also a pinch of caution for them to aid in our overall development.

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