**VISION IAS**

**SUBJECT:** ESSAY 2018

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<tr>
<th>Name of Candidate</th>
<th>SRUSHTI DESHMUKH</th>
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<tr>
<td>Medium Hindi/Eng.</td>
<td>ENGLISH</td>
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<th>INDEX TABLE</th>
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<td>Q. No.</td>
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<th>INSTRUCTIONS</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).</td>
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<td>उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं पूरा आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रमाण-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।</td>
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<td>2. All questions are compulsory.</td>
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<td>सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।</td>
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<td>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</td>
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<td>प्रश्न/पाठ के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।</td>
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<td>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.</td>
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<td>प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख अपने प्रश्न पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का सपाट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (स्पष्टतः) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्देश स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लेखित माध्यम के अन्तर्गत अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे उत्तर पर अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।</td>
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<td>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</td>
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<td>प्रश्नों में स्पष्ट सीमा, जहाँ निर्देशित है, का अनुशासन किया जाना चाहिए।</td>
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<td>6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</td>
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<td>उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को सपाट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।</td>
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Total Marks Obtained:

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1/8-B, 2nd Floor, Building- Apsara Arcade, Near Gate-7 Karol Bagh Metro Station, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi – 110005

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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.  
3.  
4.  
5.  
6.  

All the Best
India is a young and developing society in the 21st century world. It is among the fastest growing economies and poised to be the most populous country, soon taking over China. India presents massive opportunities for investments due to large consumption market, while also hosts a diverse population united across caste, language, religion and topography.

But we face our own set of challenges of abhorrent inequalities, abject poverty, poor productivities etc which any society in transition generally faces.
In this socio-economic background, it is only Innovation & Entrepreneurship that offer possible way out for our people.

While Innovation concerns itself with new ideas, new approaches towards solving problems or enhancing convenience; Entrepreneurship denotes utilising these ideas to establish remunerative business set ups i.e. putting Ideas into practice.

This essay seeks to analyse the position of Innovation and Entrepreneurship in India; what role can they play in India’s development strategy. Taking note of the constraints which they face, solutions, success stories and approaches of Government and civil society are also recognised.
In the 21st century Age of Disruption, economy is about the resources between our ears. While human capital is seen driving the growth story, INNOVATION is a common currency. It's a very broad term covering nearly all aspects of human life.

Scientific innovation coupled with technological aspects is the key to master natural processes. New technology like Machine learning, Artificial intelligence, Big data analytics, has the potential to enhance productivity and fuel growth.

MSMEs in India can enhance their outputs using robots like BRABO (by TATA) and other COBOTS which ensure precision and efficiency. 3D printing production also promises in design aspect activities. Our Institutes of Technology must be made Temples of Innovation.
to address our requirements for growth.

India’s demographic dividend which will make it youngest country by 2020 with avg age of 29 yrs is an opportunity in itself. This Youth Budge can be channelized to innovation direction by adequate education, training and skilling initiatives.

Recently exhibited political will in this direction can bring tangible results from Sawa Shiksha Abhiyan to PM Research fellowship. From institutions of eminance & autonomy to universities to programmes like GIAN and VAJRA to attract our scientific talent back to India are all steps to harness & better equip Indian research set up.

Some early results are seen in Pharma sector where Indian generic medicines are sought after everywhere & Indian software industry which has highly
skilled and global oriented workforce. These green shoots must be taken forward just as the [Space sector] is being nurtured.

Innovation in space technology, Mission to Mars at low cost, trials with GSAT, Aditya prospect has shown how India can prove its innovation prowess.

But besides these advanced sectors, India faces some core developmental challenges like sanitation, farm distress, food wastage, resource/energy constraints, water crisis, health sector loopholes and many more. These are holding back our growth prospects. But we must recognize that it is in these sectors that innovation is most required and where entrepreneurship can become tools of empowerment to better the lives of common people. Many technocrats from around are turning back to villages to use innovations in data analytics.
weather based technology, satellite data etc.
for predictive & scientific farming methods.
These "Farmtechs" start ups provide warnings
of impending floods or droughts, provide
doorstep delivery of fertilizers & quality seeds
or take up Aquaponics themselves.

"EduTechs" are bridging gaps in
education system by app based learning,
video lectures and connecting classrooms to
remote places. Govt. SWAYAM, MOOCs are
such platforms in Tele education.

The Start Up India, Stand Up India
scheme were also meant to support new
people to take up new businesses, curb
unemployment and provide credit support
using MUDRA Yojana. Start Up Village Entreprenuership
programme, Atal Startup Gramin Express
Yojana & NREI are also similar steps.
The self Help Group initiative in India drove
the idea of entrepreneurship to every home
and specially to womenfolk. SHGs are indulged in processing of local products, eg. Chattisgarh SHGs sell mangoes to Mother Dairy and tamarind to businesses. All women dairy cooperatives/SHGs recorded 10% yearly growth (NDDB report). This shows that entrepreneurship can grant opportunities for women to get financially independent & hence socially empowered.

In today's times, Digital technologies offer growth prospects and Governance innovations. Jan jhan- Anshar and Mobile are reshaping ties between citizen and states. Better targeting of beneficiary, ensures transparency and accountability while also enhancing public service delivery efficiency & delivery of services eg through Common Service Centres is providing Entrepreneurship opportunities to rural youth.
These innovations can be a learning experience even for other developing and small countries of Africa, Asia-Pacific etc. and bolster South-South Cooperation.

The development needs of energy are also driving innovation, especially at national level by International Solar Alliance. Youth, experts, scientists, and entrepreneurs can come together for climate financing, developing low cost technology solutions for harnessing solar power. Even waste management, faecal sludge systems in urban areas, e-waste management, using renewable powers like temperature difference of oceans for desalination of water are the right directions of innovations & start-ups.

Though these challenges offer innovation opportunities, innovation & business itself faces challenges in India on many fronts.
Funding of Research remains a bottleneck as our GERD (Gross Expenditure on R&D) remains poor in comparison to China, Israel, South Korea, USA etc. Also, it's mostly concentrated in public sector, whereas private sector is found wanting in its research contribution.

While research/journal publications are rising year on year, patents are being filed but our Patent office is too sluggish, facing backlogs and inadequate staff. This can be a roadblock for solid innovation. India has to shell out huge revenue for imports of medical equipment, spare parts in automobiles or even in defence sector for crucial equipments.

Universities and labs lack a crucial symbiotic linkage and professors are no longer innovators/researches unlike in China, US (Oxford, MIT etc).
This prevents students from joining the innovation bandwagon right after studies, and along with it, Fellowships and scholarships, research lab quality also pose challenges.

On entrepreneurship front, the regulatory burden, multiple clearances are required. Credit Availability in tier II/Tier III cities is suffering due to NPA crisis and Micro, Medium sector faces resource crunch. Labour law multiplicity, rigidity also hinder expansion. Women face special challenges due to lack of support, confidence, capital etc. Even SCs, STs, OBCs, PWD face difficulties due to poor networks of business which prevent realization of full potential.

Lack of IPR awareness and procedural delays also act as challenges for innovation. Brain drain has been persistent issue coupled with economic policies like Invested duty structure handicap innovation potential.
The burden of youth bulge, with 30% of Indian youth as NEET (Neither in Education, Employment nor Training) is a challenge in itself. Ensuring entrepreneurship would require adequate quality education and encouraging youth policy ecosystem.

Initiatives like Start Innovation Mission, Women Entrepreneurship platform by NITI Aayog can help nurture innovation. New IPR policy for awareness, GI tags to local special goods can boost employment, tourism etc. Greater fellowship opportunities, coupled with increasing Ease of Doing business can boost investments. Innovations must not be limited to technology but also in political & governance set up. GST Council is seen as innovation in itself as a consensus based body at apex level. These and other intellectual innovation like aspirational dist programme, promoting Corporate Social Responsibility,
and Civil Society Corporation can boost overall administrative delivery of services.

In the field of Entrepreneurship, "Social Enterprises" are the future of Business in 21st century. Such businesses that incorporate social, economic needs of society and account for best environmental practices will be sustainable and benefit entire society.

With regard to Innovation and Entrepreneurship, NITI AAYOG suggests developing and boosting 3 "SHAKTI" for success—

1) ICCHA SHAKTI - Motivation & encouragement by policy support to people for innovation
2) GYAN SHAKTI - Knowledge & Ecosystem nurtured by education, training & experience building
3) KARMA SHAKTI - Hands-on experience for start-up and operational support in lifecycle.

These approaches can step by step enhance our competitiveness to harness the power of innovation & entrepreneurship to tackle our developmental challenges and transition India to a "Knowledge Society."
On a warm summer morning, workers set out with their tools straight to the factories. The smoke from burning coal smoors rising high. Few vehicles and trendy cars making their way through roads. Shops on streets lining up for customers. The cinema too getting ready to put up a 'black & white' show. There are also some poor kids selling newspapers while some labourers laying bricks.

This portrayal of an EARLY CITY, today seems to be taken over by a new identity, what brings to our mind today when we talk of a city? Skyscrapers of Shanghai, bustling streets of Kolkata, official lanes of Delhi, high rise software park of Bengaluru, busy bazaar of Hyderabad and even Dharavi slums of Mumbai.
Cites have been undergoing changes in the 21st century. These changing identities speak volumes about the history of past, cultural currents of today and the attractions of future, which lend a unique identity to a city, its own flavour of speciality!

The growing interconnectedness and linkages due to Globalisation, constant updation in technology, growing urbanisation, industrial development and modernisation is causing transformation in every aspect of human life. And hence, not just demographically or morphologically, the identities of our cities are changing structurally in the 21st century.

On the economic front, the changes in economics of production and sectors are bringing changes. Much of value and wealth now lies in tertiary sector or the service
industry, quaternary and quinary activities. These have relegated the industries of manufacturing and factories to the periphery of a city. In nearly all parts of the world, Middle Class has seen a huge expansion with the coming of new & ample job opportunities in various fields. The consumerist culture is spreading far and wide. This has caused the spate of shopping complexes and malls where people line up each day. This has in turn created new jobs for guards, front desk workers, salespersons, delivery boys and many more.

The Technological Revolution along with 4th Industrial Revolution is driving the fad for ‘SMART CITIES’. Even in India, the flagship govt programme seeks to create intelligent urban spaces, using modern technology, infrastructure along with
ensuring basic facilities like sanitation, electricity, public mobility, health and education services and affordable housing.

Recently Naga Raipur and Bhopal got an Integrated Command & Control Centre to manage traffic congestion, water supply, electricity monitoring, police control etc.

Cities are testing ‘sandbox’ for new technology and innovation. Naga Raipur got its fleet of buses and taxis running on e-power while CNG, biogas buses in Kolkata are coming soon. Proposals for high-speed rail, hyperloop system, pod taxis beyond metros are being promoted. Even the governance structures of public service delivery are changing with digital connectivity, e-services, e-govt, Aadhaar, biometric identity etc.

Beyond the material aspect and what meets the eye, the cultural identity of cities are undergoing changes too.
The influx of migrants from both rural areas and nearby lesser developed regions is causing a change in the demography. Cosmopolitanism is becoming the hallmark of cities where people from different cultures, ethnicities, languages, religion and caste share common work and living spaces. They eat together, travel together and enjoy Sunday movies in some theatre. These portraits of growing linkages are breaking erstwhile barriers.

Cities have long been hubs of aspiration where people come from far and wide to fulfill their dreams of better life and identity. This is becoming more of a norm, as also a need. Due to existing infrastructure, cities host best quality education and health centres that act like magnets for growing youth population & those in distress.
The consumerist mindset has also pushed up recreational spaces in cities. The areas of leisure are a boom in themselves. City hosts music concerts, luxury spa, holiday resorts, art galleries and iconic tourist places. Joining the Creative Cities Network of UN, Chennai followed league of Jaipur & Varanasi by making a mark in Global Creative landscape.

An assessment of cities’ identity is inevitable without a comparison with rural setting. Do rural villages continue to be “sinks of localism and dums of ignorance and communism”? Probably they have urbanized too. As much as cities change, they carry an imprint on rural spaces also. We must also recognize, that the changing identity has also some dark underlayers to it. “Change” is not always for the good!
The inequalities that a city hosts are growing in themselves. The people who occupy posh lanes in suburbs living contrasting lives to those who tolerate the stench of open drains, dilapidated houses, no electricity and poor water availability. This points to the 'OTHER' side of the changing identity of a city. The bleak discrimination faced by different Americans in New York still continues while the slum and class divide in city deepens everyday.

India ranked a poor 98th in WEF's Inclusive Development Index showing that all the wealth generated in expanding cities and agglomerations has not been paying equitable benefits to city dwellers. Those who succumb to biting chills on streets in Delhi are worse off than those who stay back with their paternal in villages.
The "MAL-IDENTITY" of a city is also highlighted in the grotesque incidents of crime that often hit the headlines. In its deep underbelly, the changing identity of city, host underworld networks of trafficking, drug abuse, kidnapping, sexual harassment/exploitation, cyber bullying, suicides, murders and robbery.

Due to stressed 24x7 schedules and increasing depression, crime rates of cities have also shot up in recent times as NCRB reports. Families are undergoing changes, live in relationships, less commitment to marriage, social media's attractiveness; is driving the "TOGETHERNESS" out of family. Rather a strange Individualism backed by selfish desires is seen dominating. The social structures have deeply harmed the women facing dual burdens, the children forced in creches, and the
elderly in 'day care or 'elder shelters'. The changing identity of cities speaks volumes about the socio-economic transformation.

Beyond that, the cities are today facing massive challenges on the Environment front. Cities are energy guzzlers and in doing so, they contribute to burning fossil fuels, ozone depletion and global warming. Urban heat islands are becoming new challenges for city planners. Congestion mounted due to vehicles and concrete jungles are driving up the air pollution levels and NOx, SOx, PM 2.5/10 make air unbreathable.

The waste management systems have not kept up with the pace of changes in city. Consequently, Bellandur lake flare up, darkening Yamuna and mounds of waste in Ghaziabad are evident.
They not only put up a bad spectacle but also threaten health of inhabitants and quality of their life in longer run. Poor environment, deforestation and deteriorating natural landscapes can undermine all material & cultural gains that cities have made.

So, the brief analysis shows that cities' identities are undergoing massive changes both positively & negatively. Even in this backdrop, some identifiable attitudes of cities continue to be their hallmarks even today.

The political centres like Delhi, continue to attract distressed farmers from around India, the economic centre to spaces like Jantar Mantar. The economic centre of Mumbai, continue to harbour and attract 'Bollywood dreams' even in 21st century.
The New York’s Times Square continues to be the pulsating space for activists, some against companies while some for LGBTQI rights. This illustrates that despite changing identities, cities continue to have their uniqueness and taste of special attitudes.

As more and more of the world gets urbanised, “change is going to be the only constant.” Hence, the communities, govt and nations need to gear up to adopt and adapt to these changing faces. The local governance needs to be strengthened by providing accountable administrative structures with citizen participation in deciding priorities for development.

Civil society and citizens must be taken as stakeholders to allow smooth transition of spaces into “urbane spaces.”

Call us: 8468022022
Visit us: www.visionias.in
Sustainable consumption and production patterns must be embedded in our lifestyle that accounts for a near-global impact of daily activities. Modern technology can then be used to create shared identities and common spaces for the growing population. It is our responsibility to make the cities of 21st century more resilient, adaptive, inclusive and sustainable.