

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.

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4.

5.

6.

All the Best

When we are no longer able to change a situation, we are challenged to change ourselves.

It was time of intense struggle to get freedom from the clutches of the Britishers. In this phase of 1940s, Muslim League passed resolution to create separate nation called Pakistan in Lahore session. The congress and Mahatma Gandhi was devastated to hear this plan to separate brothers who enjoyed moment of happiness and shed tears into each others sorrows for centuries. But, alas, they were no longer in charge to be able to change the situation. With disappointing reluctance, they had to change themselves to adopt the plan. With this, both separate countries adopted India Independence Act

and embarked on separate journey.

similarly in our life, we are faced with many situations where we are not able to change it. There can be many situational factors, like in the event of earthquake you can't change the situation, but only to hold yourself and change the attitude towards the situation, and help others and your family.

In this essay, we will first look at many situations from diverse fields where one is not able to change situation, but change himself/herself. Then we will analyse certain causes for situation being unchangeable. Thereafter we will look for the way to change ourselves, and to make change last longer.

Ashoka was an ambitious ruler in ancient India. He wanted to conquer large territory to expand his empire at unprecedented level. In this pursuit he, initially, adopted 'policy of bherigosh' or policy of war. During conquering Kalinga, he committed utmost violence.

Post-war scenario portrayed scenario when he was in deep pain to see river filled with blood. In such situation neither he can reverse the killing of so many people nor he can stop the blood flowing in river. He decided to change himself. He, thereafter, adopted policy of 'Dhamma' (or righteousness) to win hearts of large number of people, and to conquer by sending missionaries of Buddhism.

similar was the case of Arjuna from the great tale of Mahabharata. In the midst of war caused by greed for empire by Duryodhana, neither he can show his back to the right cause he was fighting for nor he had strength to fight his brothers and relatives. In such circumstance only thing which he could do is change his attitude towards the war. At the moment Lord Krishna showed him the path of changing Arjuna's attitude to fight for the right cause and do 'Nishkarm Karma'.

Apart from other examples, India's social problems like untouchability posed great challenge to constitutional makers for how to

solve it. Despite emphasis on changing the problem situation by Mahatma Gandhi through his constructive work, Dr. Ambedkar's legal and social movement, Jotiba Phule's unwavering campaign, no one was completely successful. At the time of forming constitution, the makers of it adopted rigid measure by changing their moderate attitude to hard attitude by enacting Article 17 in constitution. The article inspired enactment of strict law like SC/ST prevention of atrocities act to deter those who indulge in the crime. Thus, in the face of unchanged attitude of masses towards untouchability, constitution makers changed themselves to adopt harsh measures to solve the problem.

In the field of polity, we can see many situations when in the midst of unchangeability of situation, we had to change ourselves. For example, to update constitution with contemporary situations, parliament adopted constitutional amendments. Sometimes judiciary resisted changes made in constitution, especially in part III. In Golaknath case, Supreme court held that Article 368 doesn't empower parliament to make changes in part III, as fundamental rights are sacrosanct, Parliament adopted 25th Amendment to give itself such power explicitly. Then, Supreme court couldn't change situation and had to respect separation of power. In Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973), it changed itself and maintained basic structure can't be changed, but changes could be made otherwise.

In the field of governance, 2nd ARC observed 'corruption grows in womb of bureaucracy'. It indicated 2nd ARC's view that country's governance setup is not able to change corruptive attitude of bureaucrats. In such unchangeable situation, 2nd ARC recommended to change civil servant's attitude to inculcate values of integrity, transparency, accountability, etc. Here situation can't be changed instantly, but changing civil servants and their attitude can solve the issue of corruption.

In the field of diplomacy, India was posed with challenges in maintaining diplomatic relations with Israel and Palestine simultaneously. Though India is not able to solve Israel-Palestine conflict, having

Prospective relations with Israel was the need of the hour. We changed our attitude to look at the problem and adopted 'dehyphenated diplomatic policy' to balance our national interest with our ideological cause.

India faced economic crisis in 1991. With the existing industrial policy, we couldn't change the situation and left with very less forex reserve to last for a fortnight. World bank and IMF offered help with certain conditions. In such worst and unchangeable situations, we adopted the New economic policy to open our economy to the world. We changed ourself.

In the 1980s, scientist started to realize unsustainable use of resources.

and industrial emission poses great
danger to planet's survival.
They detected massive ozone hole
in Antarctic area. At the moment
they couldn't change the situation
instantly, but to look for solution
by changing ourself. Governments across
the world adopted concerted efforts
at Rio Earth Summit, 1992 that
were aimed at tackling unsustainable
use of resources, climate change and
biodiversity loss.

Having discussed many situations
where we have to change ourselves
in the midst of our inability to
change situation, it is pertinent to
look why situation becomes
unchangeable?

firstly, there can be agents who resist the change against efforts done by a benevolent change agent. As have been seen in case of partition of India, muslim league fanned so much discontent among sections of muslim in undivided India that getting independent and whole India was no longer possible.

secondly, situation by its nature can be unchangeable. It is the case with Ashoka in post Kalinga war, economic crisis of 1991 for India and India's ^{diplomatic} policy with Israel and Palestine.

Thus, above two factors render situation to be unchangeable. In this circumstances we are challenged to change ourselves.

In conclusion to this write up, we can see certain way in which we can change ourselves to ~~then~~ change situation by solving it or accepting the new normal.

first, if situation by itself is unchangeable, ~~they~~ then we need to change our attitude towards the situation. Attitude must be amended in positive way to bring in optimistic way to solve the problem. We can adopt this solution to tackle climate change, wastage of resources, etc.

secondly, if situation is work to the great extent that one is not able to change it completely, then we should try to make efforts at individual levels. As pointed out by

Mother Teresa that she can't
change whole world, but can
cast a stone to create ripples,
Such ripples created by individual
efforts would be further amplified
when others join the pursuit
of bring in change.

Thirdly, we need to accept
that situation is out of our
hand and we had to adjust with
new norms. It is helpful in
the situations like COVID19 pandemic.

Change is the rule of
nature. So, we are no longer
exception to it. In the unchangeable
situations, we must become
the change we wish to see
in the world.

Gentle persuasion succeeds where force fails.

In the midst of racial discrimination, humiliating behaviour by senior officers and constant subjugation, Sepoys of HMS Talwar rose in revolt against the Britishers. Popularly known as RIN revolts—were last nails in coffin of the Britishers. Sepoys were not deterred by force of colonial masters. They were not suppressed, but ended by gentle persuasion by Sardar Patel and Mohammed Ali Jinnah. Truly, gentle persuasion succeeds where force fails.

Persuasion is method of changing belief, attitude or behavior

of the target group. It can be achieved by putting forward logical ideas, bringing in evidences and authoritative data and emotional appeal to the target group.

Force, on the other hand, is method of taking harsh measures through the means of legislations, military actions, threat, violence, etc.

In this essay, first we will look at various examples to justify the saying 'gentle persuasion succeeds where force fails.' Then will analyse factors leading to failure of force in bringing change, and elements of persuasion making it effective in bringing success.

Indian freedom struggle is the best example where gentle persuasion became successful against force as means. Here, forceful methods like that were adopted by revolutionaries, however brave and commendable, were easily suppressed by Britishers.

On the other hand, Gandhi's idea of Satyagrah - which is not bowing to the wrong people by taking right and non-violent methods - represent persuasion. Unwavering struggle through non-violent means made the Britishers tired and feel humiliated to adopt wrong means for unlimited time. At the end, British PM, Ramsay MacDonald, had to accept right cause of

freedom struggle and had to with-
draw from India. Hence, persuasive
method of satyagraha succeeded when
forceful method of ^{violent} revolution failed.

If we look at social
problems of India, we find that
law as force to deter social
problems from occurring failed,
partially. For example, prevention
of child marriage Act couldn't
prevent India from becoming a
country with largest number of
child brides.

In this scenario we can
find examples of persuasion being the
solution. Take the case of 'Bachpan
Bachao Andolan'; Kailash Satyarthi
persuaded certain people from
practising child marriage and save

their children's future. Here,
clearly persuasion succeeds when
force by law is failed.

Similar is case with
parenting in our daily life. When
a child do certain deeds which
he/she shouldn't do, there are
two measures to deter him. We
observe in daily life that forceful
method like punishing him fails
to the great extent, as it doesn't
change child's attitude. But persuasion
becomes successful when a child
understand his mistake.

In the field of traffic rules
following, Chennai police found
great extent of violation. Despite
existence of heavy punishment against
traffic rule violation, they remained

undeterred. Chennai police adopted means of gentle persuasion whereby they gave garlands to traffic violators to make their mistakes. Results were marvellous, traffic violation declined. Garlands, an embodiment of persuasion, defeated efficacy of forceful traffic rules.

Similar is the case with poaching of Hornbill in North-East. Wildlife Protection Act couldn't deter the poachers belonging to Naga community. Now Naga leaders persuaded community to conserve Hornbill as part of their family. Hornbill festivals by Nagas act as present example when persuasion succeed over forceful Wildlife Protection Act.

Having seen certain example,
it is pertinent to ponder over
characteristics of force which
make it ineffective to bring
success.

Force by very nature evokes
reaction and resistance, thereby
making it ineffective method to
give success. Take, for example,
efficacy of Treaty of Versailles,
Germans were imposed heavy fine,
humiliation and legal responsibility
of war. Instead of deterring
Germany from future war, people
were made to believe by Hitler
that they were humiliated. As a
result Germany rose again to
fight World War-II. Thus force
as used in Treaty of Versailles, failed
to prevent a war.

Apart from that, force fails as it bring changes in scenarios while causing discontent and disappointment. This can be easily seen by taking example of revolutionary activities in freedom struggle. Bomb thrown by Khudiram Bose on cart of vicious judge mistakenly killed two innocent British women. Britishers got cause to justify suppression of revolutionary activities. Thus cause for freedom by revolution failed to carry agenda.

On the other hand, if we look at characteristics of persuasion, they cause change from within. Let's analyse factors making persuasion as a fruitful tool in bringing success.

Firstly, persuasion by very nature changes hearts and minds of the target group. It provides opportunity to the target group to understand their mistake. This is visible in example of Satyagraha as means of freedom struggle.

Secondly, persuasion provides an opportunity to amicably reach the solution. For example, a petty disputes can be easily solved by Lok Adalats as it provides an opportunity for both disputing parties to negotiate and arrive at acceptable terms.

Thirdly, persuasion counter a problem by logical arguments. It's evidence based method.

to solve the problem makes it succeed over forced methods. For example, showing long term vicious results of child labour in perpetuating poverty to a farmer who is sending his daughter on farm instead of school, can open his eyes.

Fourthly, persuasion presents persuader's ethos and beliefs to the target group. It would make them believe benevolent efforts made by him to tackle certain problems harming them or causing them to realize less benefit.

Thusby, above characteristics made persuasion succeed over force. Though, in certain circumstances force seems to have

war.

Dropping of nuclear bombs on Japan ended World War-II and put an end to inhuman imperial men-by Japan and others. In this example force succeeded in creating deep fear for continuance of war. But such examples are limited in numbers.

In conclusion, we can say that persuasion act as effective changing agent as it adopts right means to change certain person, force's failure is largely attributed to its deterring nature. Sometimes, however, force through right means like legitimate laws, actions etc can provide

Window of opportunity to the
persuader to bring success at
the moment.

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