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VISION IAS HYD 29 SEP 2017 RECEIVED

SUBJECT:	ESSAY	**Test Code:**	9 2 9
Name of Candidate	ZEBA		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENG	**Registration Number**	1 8 6 1 0
Center	HYD	**Date**	29-09-17

INDEX TABLE

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।

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

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CHANGE WORKS BUT ONLY IF YOU WORK AT IT

'The world is changed by your example, and not by your opinion'

- Paulo Coelho

Life is guided by only one fundamental truth, that Change is the only constant. Inspite of being an oxymoron and an overused cliche, it continues to define the trajectory of human existence. Change replenishes our bonds, revitalises old spirits and brings in a new social order.

History is replete with examples of how an individual, a group or a thought changed the status quo and brought in a new perspective. In a society marred with casteism, ritualism

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and Brahmanic superiority, Buddhism, Jainism brought in the much needed change that was needed for an egalitarian society. ~~in the~~

When Indian society was reeling under British supremacy and suppression, when traditional methods had failed to mobilise material and non-material resources against the British, a humble, bespectacled man in khadi emerged and gave the slogan of 'Be the change you want to see' and led India on the path of Independence. Gandhi, today, stands symbolic of the perseverance and passion that accompanies a change.

Even across the world, we see various examples of individuals like Nelson Mandela, Martin Luther King, institutions

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like UN, ILO and thoughts of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity and Humanism that time and again changed the status quo for the better

However, this change doesnot occur in Vaccum, further a change is always accompanied by the will and vigour to fight for it, ~~doggy~~ unput-downable determination and persenerance to achieve these lofty goals. ~~Do~~ The values accompanying the change must not only be practiced in letter but also in spirit.

The mantra that 'change works but only if you work at it' ~~holds~~ is all the more relevant in the present day world across our individual life; social, political, environmental

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~~sourr~~ surroundings; economic, administrative set up and the international world order.

At the individual level, we often complain of a meaningless existence, failure to achieve our goals and an increasing sense of discontentment. However, this is only a result of our attitude. A change in our attitude can decide our aptitude. It can change our outlook towards work and life. However, this is possible only if we cultivate productive habits, meditate, fix our goals and work towards it. For example, we can never achieve a change in our lifestyle and stay fit, if we don't make efforts for that morning jog or evening gym session.

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At the social level, is perhaps where 'change' is the most needed. ~~While we complain of growing issues of~~. While we take cognizance of the severity of issues like child labour, poverty, casteism, gender based violence around us. There are only few ~~noble~~ leaders like Kailash Satyarthi, who tirelessly work to eradicate child labour. His recent campaign '100 million for 100 million' is an effort to galvanise 100 million youngsters as agents of change to lift 100 million children from child labour.

At the political and governance level, which is marred with corruption, cronyism, red tape and ritualism, 'change' ~~is a~~ change is the need of the hour. Media channels and social media is inundated

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with phrases like 'change the system' that captures the citizen's anguish with the current state of affairs. However, this change can occur only if and when every citizen, institution and state works in harmony to ensure zero tolerance towards corruption through legislative rules and their compliance. A civil service ~~Servant~~ aspirant is often filled with idealism to change the system, however, this idealism must continue on the field as well, only then can we have honest and righteous officers like Durga Shakti Nagpal, Ashok Khemka, E. Sreedharan. etc.

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Further, 'Change' ~~is~~ an effective tool of prosperity and productivity in the economic sphere. ~~From~~ From a foodgrain import dependent country in the 1960s to a foodgrain exporting country today, India has indeed come a long way. This was possible only ~~from~~ through effective implementation of Green revolution and emphasis on the agricultural sector by the state.

Also, Verghese Kurian, the man who led 'White Revolution' in India showed us the sheer power of an individual with a vision in mind. There is increasing emphasis by the present government to ~~to do~~ reinvigorate the agriculture sector and enable such Verghese Kurians through SHGs, Cooperatives, financial assistance etc to double agricultural income by 2022.

Although, a change in the economic

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sphere cannot be bereft of the manufacturing and ~~sealo~~ service sector, which also require support.

We, as ~~a~~ Indian society have often complained ~~of~~ about the regressive, derogatory content shown in our movies, particularly in Bollywood; However, this trend has recently seen a change with content driven movies like Newton, Dangal amassing viewership over typical masala potboilers.

This is a good sign of the progressive change that awaits the entertainment industry. However, both the filmmakers and audience must continously make efforts to support such movies.

Further, with various reports coming in that highlight the increasing pollution levels in the air, water, soil around us,

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It only becomes opportune that we become 'change agents' ourselves instead of waiting for ~~an~~ the ~~external body~~ state to act. We must adopt a proactive attitude instead of a reactive attitude.

~~By segregating waste at homes we can stop soil pollution~~, by When individuals start segregating waste at home, industries start treating their waste before disposal, vehicle owners get a regular pollution check → ~~we shall automatically~~ we shall eventually achieve the change - 'of a pollution free society.

The need to continuosly work for the change we strive to achieve ~~becomes~~ ~~gets further~~ gets magnified further in the context of nation building.

We, as citizens need to come out of cocoone and take ~~an~~ up

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enthusiastic and responsible role in the process of nation building

This holds true even at the international context, where there is constant effort to move towards a just and humanitarian world where every individual is treated equally and refugees deserve a meaningful life.

We also need a cleaner world, which has been ~~ett~~ enthusiatically endorsed by India at the Paris Summit and through the International Solar Alliance.

However, not every change is desirable, since some might even disrupt the current order for worse. For example, the current wave of protectionism, xenophobia taking over the world in contrast to a globalised and egalitarian order

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can gravely injure the world order. Further, a change is effective only when it happens in totality. Otherwise it can have an inconsistent impact leading to confusion, anomie and conflicts. Therefore, every change in structure/pattern must be evaluated and weighed before it is carried out.

Therefore, a change can be actualised, only if every individual & group is given the agency to execute it through required legal protection, a conducive social set up and an emancipatory quest to achieve the unforseeable. Only then can we fructify the Government's mandate of Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikaas and give birth to many more ~~Sam Pitrodas, Kailash Satyarthi~~

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Sam Pitrodas in the education sector,
Yash Pals in the educator sector,
Sam Pitrodas in the telecom sector and Kalams in India's rocket ~~space~~ technology.

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CULTURAL ELEMENTS OF DIVERSITY IN INDIA ARE KEY TO BUILDING A NATIONAL IDENTITY

Jawaharlal Nehru, in his seminal work 'Discovery of India' spoke about the vibrant enigma that India is ~~with all~~ because of its diversity and multiplicities. Other than him, many scholars have been, time and again left enamored by India's rich diversity.

India, often addressed as the cradle of civilisation, has always considered its cultural diversity as an asset. It gives it the vibrancy and valour that has now become synonymous with India. Apart from the physical diversity of its geography, it is also blessed with a flourishing cultural diversity/plurality across religion, language, region,

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Ethinicity, race/colour, food habits ~~and~~ dressing preferences and music & dance. Therefore, it becomes important to understand how it has effectively managed to accomodate its diversity over years, the difficulties faced in doing so, the challenges ahead and ~~the~~ its experience vis-a-vis other nations.

RELIGION

India, is predominantely a Hindu population state, however it has a sizeable muslim population ~14% (census 2011) (2nd largest in the world after Indonesia) and christians, jews, parsis, Jains, Sikhs.

Soon after the gory episode of partition, that accompanied with itself Hindu-Muslim animosity,

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it became important for India to protect its religious minorities (particularly muslims) and refrain from being called a Hindu state in response to Pakistan's muslim state hypothesis.

Therefore, India adopted a 'secular' state model based on positive relation between religion and state. (Art 25). This model has not only survived all certain cases of ~~through~~ these years ~~and~~ through inter religious conflicts and ethno-centrism but has time and again re-strengthened itself.

~~This is in contrast to the divisive model of erstwhile Pakistan, who couldn't accomodate its~~

This is in contrast to the divisive model of Srilanka that couldn't recognise the Tamil minority and gave undue advantage to Buddhism and their language, Singhalese which eventually led to a civil war.

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~~Although, certain skirmishes like~~

Although, certain incidents like Dadri lynching, Godhra riots, Ayodhya issue continue to disturb the socio-religious fabric of India, adequate steps must be taken care to ensure that majoritarian feeling of syncretism is not overpowered by minoritarian led fundamentalism and communalism. → Many instances of harmonious relations can be seen - i.e when a Muslim girl wins a Bhagwat Geeta recitation competition

LANGUAGE

The Indian state officially recognises 22 languages in the Eight Schedule of the constitution. However, there are many other local languages, dialects in India apart from these 22. This shows the linguistic plurality present in India.

The major conflict regarding language and linguistic

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identity came to fore soon after Independence when Southern states like Andhra Pradesh demanded division of states on linguistic lines. Soon after, the State Reorganisation Committee was set up which divided India on linguistic lines into 14 states.

Soon after this, the question of national language arose, with particular aggression from the Southern non-hindi speaking states. Therefore, it was decided that both Hindi and English would continue to be India's official language.

Both these incidents show remarkable maturity on the part of our leaders in handling such emotive issues with objectivity. and thereby protecting India's national ~~identity~~ integrity. Further, it is not a rare sight to see a Punjabi from southern India talking in Tamil. This spirit of 'Unity in diversity' is also the hallmark of the All India Services

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A stark comparision can be drawn with Pakistan, that was not able to accomodate its Bengali population that drew differences with its Urdu speaking population. This eventually led to its Partition in 1971 into Pakistan and Bangladesh.

ETHNICITY & TRIBAL POPULATION

India's biggest strength perhaps lie in how it has assimilated and integrated its native ethnic ~~po~~ and tribal population through constitutional instrumente like Art 15, 16, 46, schedule 5 and 6, PESA. The Indian state has taken cognizance of their distinct habitate and culture and given them considerable financial, administrative autonomy and aided their development through protective discrimination.

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This is in stark contrast to the treatment meted out by Burmese authorities on Rohingyas in the Rakhine state of Myanmar leading to gross human rights violation. & 'ethnic cleansing'.

And although, certain instances like the Mass exodus of N.E. civilians from Bangalore couple of years ago and derogatory remarks such as 'chinki, chinese' pose a threat to our ethnic minorities, care has been taken by the state to reprimand such actions.

DRESSING AND FOOD HABITS

From ~~the~~ Southern Kanchipuram, to Assamese silk, to Rajasthan's Chikankari - the Indian textiles weave a story of their place of origin and culture. Further, there are no laid down statutory restrictions when it comes to one's choice of dress. However, ~~this~~ right

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such ~~acti~~ values of liberalism are absent in countries like France (Recent Burqa Ban) and Saudi Arabia (where every woman must cover head).

~~A~~ Recent episode of dadri lynching might pose a threat to the freedom of one's dietary habits, however, it must be remembered that it is the work of certain vigilante groups and that the state strongly condemns it.

MUSIC AND DANCE

From Hindustani to Carnatic and from Kuchipudi to Manipuri, India has a rich, colourful and vibrant ~~plu~~ cultural heritage.

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RECENT TRENDS

Through westernisation, modernisation and globalisation, a new cosmopolitan culture is emerging particularly in Indian societies. The Indian society has adapted to these changes and also led to traditionalisation of modernity.

Therefore, it can be seen that although India has a rich cultural plurality of religion, language, ethnicity etc, they all get subsumed under their national identity and have infact played a key role in enriching it and adding to India's soft power and hence, they are key to the process of national identity. India's strength therefore, lies in its 'UNITY IN DIVERSITY'.

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INTRO → Nehru - discovery of India

Body → cradle of civilisation, cultural diversity is asset, vibrancy – ( ), has given it a multicul look. The national flag symbolise the 3 main religions and their confluence → soft power,

adv
- soft power
- tolerance

3 aspects
- +ve
- -ve
- wrt other countries

R L E

Tribals caste

dress food → dietary habits

Gender

Syncretism

- NE
- Tribals
- Caste

(Myanmar)

Recent Trend
- Western
- globalisation
  - Kalam
  - Manmohan

(Pak)

Srilanka.

COLOUR / RACE | Trad / vs Mod

Lang.
Relig
Regn

Region

J&K etc.

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CHANGE WORKS BUT ONLY IF YOU WORK AT IT

Intro → Prashant Nair → clean up river.

1st → Gandhi - 'Be the change you want to see'
↳ why change matters? & how it affects.

HISTORY < India - Budhi, National Mov, World →

→ not only a noble idea but also the courage, perseverance to follow it.

- Agri - GR, White Revolutn
- Gender
- Lifestyle change.
- Mentality change.
- India. Nooyi

ACROSS
- Family ; Caste ; Tribe ; Edu.
- Bureaucracy → Aspirants
- World Order - demo.
- Envi ⇒
- charity begins at home.
- Tech
- governance.

Soc → Kailash Satyarthi.

Ind - Consum. lifestyle
Soc - Unidlabor
Poli - Gov, MKSS
Envi - Bureauc. corporate
Int
Movies → Newton
Sports
Eco

Agri → White Rev. - White Revolutn

-Ve → If not completed → can cause shoddy job poorly done, disability, disrupt social patterns, lead to anomie ⇒ Further, not every change is desirable ⇒ → give new agency

Nation

Conclu → Universal values of humanity.
→ Give individuals agency to change, take ownership of their actions, analyse their move, recognise the posture & • enabling legislations.

- MKSS GOV
- Verghese Kurian
- Saulabh Shanchatya
- Edu.
- proactive