

ESSAY 2020Test Code - 1458Medium - EnglishSection - A

④ Nothing strengthens authority so much as silence:-

In capital city of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal there was a mysterious case of death of a 25 yr old woman - Sumitra along with her daughter - Vinutha 2yr old at her house, by food poisoning.

After investigation the police found out that, Sumitra ^{has been} ~~was~~ ^{was} tormented past 5yrs, since her marriage by her husband and in-laws for extra dowry. Initially she was severely beaten in the first year of her marriage, but she and her family-parents preferred to remain silent on the issue on the stakes of prestige.

Her parents solved the issue and promised to remain silent. After few years death of Sumitra and their grand daughter have shaken their feet off the ground. They expected that their silence instead would give their son-in-law a ground of mercy towards their daughter. But it all turned around and took to her death.

In the above case study, we have noticed how in the institution of marriage, when equal rights of the wife are not respected by her husband, and instead her parents ~~make~~ ^{advise} her to remain silent to continue the ~~family~~ ^{family} resulted in loss of her life itself.

Thus, silence in no means can help an authority / institution to run successfully, as no one can remain all perfect in all dimensions.

In this essay, we shall see ~~how~~ what an authority means, ~~what~~ ^{how} a silence can be interpreted in varied situations with different people. In what way silence strengthens authority, whether it is always harmful, its impacts and at last how can it be limited for a successful institution.

Let us start the essay by understanding first what an authority means to be - ☺-

What does authority mean?

Authority can be an institution or an organization a body which has been recognised in the society with specific duties and responsibilities.

It has a role to play in society. It can influence the people around and stimulate (or) deprecate them to either lose (or) win their battle towards their goals.

Individually, authority could be parents to a child (or) school teacher for a student.

In a society, authority could be the ruling Government to recognise the rights of their citizen and fulfil their responsibilities. As well as guide their path with laws and Acts.

Globally, authority can be a multilateral organisation which guides for common good of nations - For example like the WTO - for trade, WHO - for health and United Nations - for peace and security.

Thus, authority though has role to play, takes its power to decide the path of the members, by ~~sa~~ making them sacrifice certain rights. So, it becomes the duty of the organisation to respect people's rights and at the same time help them to prosper.

Silence - how can this be interpreted?

Silence is to remain calm in relation to any/certain issue. It can also be interpreted as to remain passive in certain events.

Socially silence, is to sacrifice one's liberty. The right of an individual ^{her} to take his/^{her} decision and to do as per his will.

For example, when you remain passive in terms of your choice of study, your parents take the chance of choice making away from you, taking your silence as agreement to their decision.

Culturally, silence can be interpreted as irrational acceptance of ageold traditions. For ex! - Birth of a Girl child is interpreted as birth of Goddess Laumi at the same time as "Paraya Dhan" [wealth of others].

Politically, silence is has been interpreted as lack of opposition, lack of Right to Freedom of Speech - Article (19), lack of right to make public protests/assemblies. It can be the most harmful tool when adopted by the ruling party Government, for example in times of "Emergency" - when the Fundamental Rights of citizen were silenced in 1970's - is predicted as black period in history of our democracy ;.

Economically, silence is to remain in status-quo, to not give space for new innovations (a) investments. It is harmful for growing economy. For ex! - In recent Economic survey 2019-20 - it was estimated that liquidity crisis was due to apprehensions by the in market, Public sector banks, in relation to loans to be lent with suspicion.

Technologically, silence is to avoid reasoning, it is to avoid questioning of the very existence and need to improve our society. For ex The discovery of Higgs Boson Particle, discovery of Geothermal energy and climate resilient technologies.

How will Silence strengthen Authority? In what ways? :-

Silence results in making of a authoritarian regime. Silence act as a breeding ground for authoritarianism? Silence and passiveness of the individual sacrifices his/her rights to the organisation. This inturn makes the organisation more irrevocable. Thus the strong organisation inturn would strive for more power, suppressing the individuals and their rights. This further results in greater passivity. Thus, silence and authoritarianism inturn make a vicious cycle.

Silence, strengthens the organisation in terms of autonomy in decision making. For example, when - Environment Appraisal committee fails to list a project under public hearings it can result in more protests in turn and result in failure of project; with Government making rules officially to jump over public hearings.

It can make an authority more financially unrestricted - for example - In the Ministry of Coal - Coal gate scam - when Private bidding was not given, the public choices were accepted passively by the civil society. However with the CAG's report - the Coal gate scam was revealed.

Silence, can bring a culture of superiority within a department. For example the traditional bureaucracy was interpreted to be neutral and ~~non~~^{un}questionable. This resulted in Red tapism, master-servant mindset and news with corruption.

Is silence always harmful? :-

For no reasons generalisation of an issue is agreeable. In the similar manner silence in all dimensions cannot be harmful.

Silence at times can result in autonomy and innovation in an organisation, it can be a reasonable restriction to protect the collective rights of society in terms of security and defence related matters. It can be a way to demonstrate the public protest. For example - the method of Satyagraha and Ahimsa as adopted by Gandhiji. So, its use in certain occasions, to certain optimum degree can be useful.

How can silence be turned into a tool of questioning - Future ahead :-

Silence as can be interpreted in various ways, can also be ~~used~~ changed into various forms to shift the passive citizenry to Active citizenship.

In 21st century, silence can be turned into questioning by institutionally encouraging the citizen - with laws like - Right to Information Act, Information Technology Act, Data Privacy rules etc.

The growing social media and multilateral Geopolitics - is keeping an eye on the institutional authoritarianism and rights of the individual.

In the event of a very recent Kashmir Internet shutdown - for more than three months, the

International Telecommunication Union and EU have been vocal over the rights of Kashmiris.

The ways adopted by people to remain active also have changed - taking the issues of transnational immigrants to Twitter handle, using the international platforms by nations like International Court of Justice to represent the

Rohingyan silence over the oppression of Myanmar Government. Thus, people are not just vocal of their rights, but also of their neighbours.

To flourish the culture of reasoning and questioning, the authority providing the space itself could be the best solution rather than people protesting for it. For example, how democracy is said to be imposed on the people of Bhutan - in the words of Bhutan Prime Minister Tsering.

It should also be remembered that silence in no ways can be useful in the present society where the growing consumerism makes people losing values.

Thus, questioning instead should be framed in the minds of children as their primary right to flourish a rational society and prevent ^{societal} public mishaps like that of Sunitra.

SECTION-B

8) Tourism in India: a potential game changer

In Ancient India, the movement of Arab traders to India from West Asia was favoured by the Southwestern monsoon winds and retreat by the North Eastern winds. This made them name the winds as "Mausun" (or) "season" / winds moving temporarily with changed directions in an area. Similar, innovative discoveries and inventions were the use of blue crystals - lapis lazuli, meshwork on the walls of Taj Mahal, Indo-Greeks culture of using "Pudari" in theatres, use of Gowns and shoes in warfare, even the present use of paper and printing press were all the results of movement of curious minds from the native nations to India.

They brought their practices, culture, cuisine, warfare along with their curiosity to see the diverse CULTURE of State Nation of India.

In this essay we shall know about the Tourism - its journey, types, potential of tourism as an industry, issues associated, challenges needed to be crossed along with the success achieved so far. We shall atlast find out the ways, how can we make tourism boom with our efforts put forward.

Tourism - Emergence as a sector

In the pre-independence era, tourism was mainly restricted to traders and historians who made their foot fall in order to earn their living and introduce and their culture to our Nation. Many historians like Xuan Tsang, Francois Bernier, Ibn Batluta were all famous.

They made records of our history which now serve as a source to become aware of our rich diversity and certain evil practices.

It was thus, never treated as a separate source of economy, though kings encouraged foreign trade. Later in post-independence era, with the emergence of small democratic nations around.

with increasing Globalisation, a search for diversity and a want to preserve one's culture has emerged as a need. Thus, tourism which was a part and parcel of trade/economy now emerged as separate industry itself.

The trend of increasing subsidized air travels, Globalisation, multilateralism, Government's focus to use tourism as a source of economic bonds - to create soft power resulted in - International tourists, destination weddings, focus on rebranding Indian nationals by "know your India programme", ~~etc~~ medical tourism etc.

The status of industry to "Tourism sector" resulted in credit availability, emergence of Tourism sector service startups, infrastructure layouts, increasing pink collar jobs too in various forms of Tourism.

Tourism - DECODED:-

Tourism doesn't just include the travel to high hill valleys in the weekends @ ⁱⁿ the hot summer season. It does now also include Medical tourism, religious tourism, cultural tourism, environment tourism, study tourism, adventure sport tourism.

India stands in the top 3 nations in the world in Medical tourism with maximum tourists from Bangladesh as per Economic survey - 2019-20. Low Medical treatment costs, competitive drug pricing is making this to happen.

Cultural tourism - for example is the form of Portuguese / Dutch - tourist spots in Goa and Puducherry. Religious tourism - in the form of 'tour to various temples in North, South India, Deccan. Tour to the Buddhist and Jain viharas and Ajanta Ellora caves.

Study tourism - in the form of short term courses in film, yoga, Ayurveda, Unani medicine, dance forms like Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Manipuri by many foreigners.

Adventure sport tourism is an emerging outlook which has been started already with river rafting, paraggliding at kayaks of Uttarakhand, Kerala and Rohtang passes respectively.

Why Tourism - is a SUNSHINE INDUSTRY?! -

Tourism has always been a source of rich cultural interconnection with the tourists.

It not only removes the prejudices associated with the foreigners (or) Indian citizens staying in the far hinterlands - like that of Northeast, but also forges a idol of "HUMANITY" with in the minds of local people.

Socially, it thus serves as a source of peace and social capital. It helps us to share the cultural heritage with tourists from within and outside. It thus creates awareness, which inturn creates respect and tolerance for other's culture. Foreexample, Ek Bharat Sheesht Bharat to unify two states to combineely achieve certain standards inturn creates respect mutually.

Politically, the interconnections between people create economic bonds which in turn turn into soft power. For example - the Indian citizen from Puducherry can get easy visa from French Government due to historical colonial connect. Organisations like Commonwealth nations, Projects - like Mausam are all to reconnect the historical underpinnings to reach the goals set together.

Economically, it creates livelihood to millions in the form of local tourist guides, hospitality services - which in turn will result in development of basic infrastructure in certain tourist areas like - Sikkim, Manipur, Uttarakhand etc.

In growing globalisation and consumerism, tourism itself turns as an open chance of advertisement to global market - for example the GI tagged saarees of Kalamkari in Andhra Pradesh, ^{cuisine} Haleem in Telangana and Khadaenath chicken in Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka - ^{Aromatic} coffee beans etc.

Last but not the least →
Individually, Tourism promotes a culture of tolerance towards others customs, creates scientific temper, sense of responsibility to preserve the rich biodiversity.

THORNS IN THE PATH of Success for TOURISM

Issues in the process of reaching the full potential of Tourism stand diverse. The most important being, able to maintain the balance between preserving the culture and growing homogenous globalisation.

In spite of possessing the highest demographic dividend, focus on tourism services is still lagging. It is resulting in lack of technical human resources - in the form of guides, with expertise in various languages of our and foreign nations.

Issues related to internal security and external security prevailing in the most diverse areas. For example - issue of Terrorism and Pole, prevailing continuous cease fires in Ladakh and Jammu,

Prevalence of extremism in Jharkhand and Chattisgarh forests, secessionist riots in the North East with JLP limitations.

Multimodal connectivity to the hinterlands also stands as an issue. Expenditure to develop tourism in a welfare state with highest no. of poverty ridden people is another issue. It thus, is resulting in overall resource crunch.

CHALLENGES TO BE CROSSED:-

In spite of immense potential awareness regarding Tourism as industry and opportunity for local bodies to develop their resources in this path has been undermined.

Sustainable focus on preserving the culture, biodiversity along with developing tourism is missing. For example, uncontrolled encroachment and tourist hotel constructions in Uttarakhand hills resulted in Floods in 2014.

Language and connectivity as major barriers in the traditional educational courses between students. For example, students from North East cannot study with ease in South India, when compared to North (or) West India.

SUCCESS ACHIEVED SO FAR BY TOURISM SECTOR :-

The status of Industry itself is the biggest achievement to Tourism sector. As per Economic Survey Tourism services stand 3rd in the 2019-20 terms of Exported services.

Various initiatives in the form of "Know your India" for Airmithya nationals, "Study In India" with saving forex reserves.

Schemes like - PRASAD scheme; religious and heritage circuits are all found to be successful with increasing tourists both from across states and nations.

Recent initiatives as proposed by Government in terms of Kothal maritime museum, Thakhand tribal museum - makes those sites as

Sites of National importance for Tourism as per Budget 2020-21.

Online initiatives like Heritage museums portals, art portals with rich paintings collection of great artists like Rabindranath Tagore, Amrita Sher-gill - are the new initiatives in Tourism 2.0.

TOURISM AS SOLUTION FOR TOMORROW

Tourism 2.0 thus needs to be ensured with institutional capacitation in the form, National Tourism institutes to skill the human resources, sustainable clearances for hospitality of tourists, using the "Sui-generis" mode of districts to engage and create awareness regarding the tourism potential.

Government has to focus on increasing the public private modes of maintenance of tourism spots - which in turn can turn as Green and Blue economy when used wisely at the forests and beaches -

Advantages of International Organisations
like World Tourism Organisation, UNESCO
World Heritage sites has to be taken to fill in
the crunch of both financial and technical
resources to maintain viability of tourism.

The important Indian sayings like -

"Athidhi Denobhava" [Guest is equal to God]
and "Vandaiika kutumbakam" [world is one
family].

~~has to~~ can be realised in true spirit when the
full potential of tourism thus is achieved.

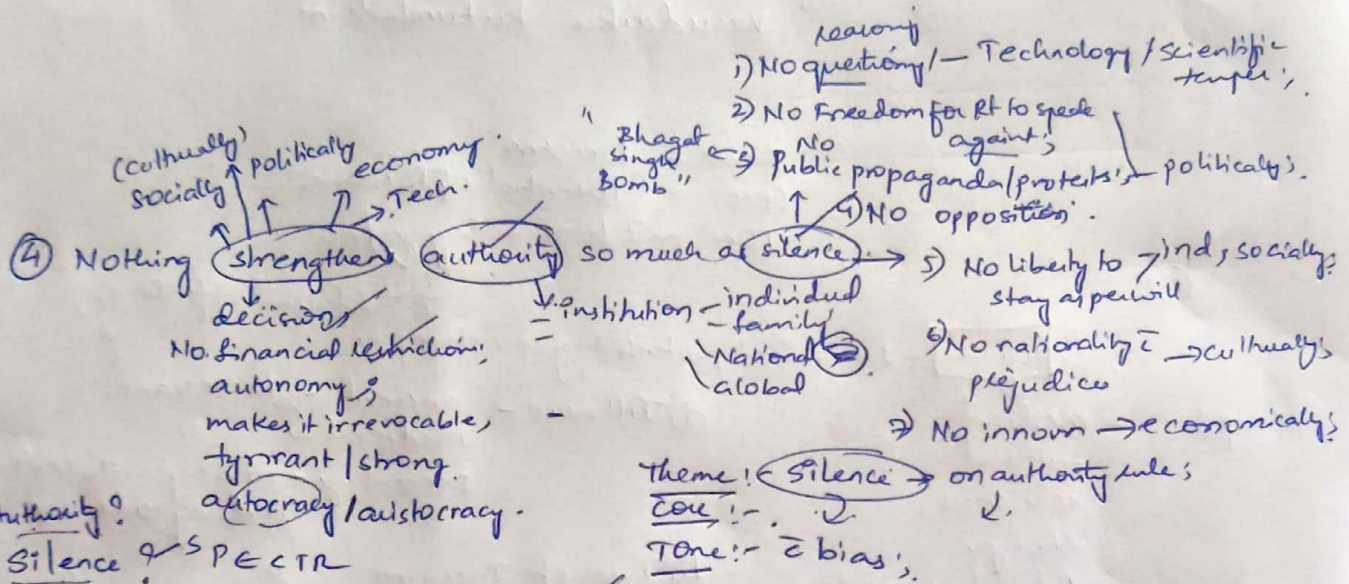
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Quotes:- 1) "Silence of a saint is more harmful than, speech of a bad person".

2) Silence is the breeding ground for authoritarianism.

3)

3) *Small / Infrequent / Int. change*



a) Authority?

b) Silence & SPECTR

c) In what way, Silence strengthens authority?

d) Is this always true? Why silence is not harmful always?

e) What can it result in? - when it is harmful.

f) How can it be limited.

g)

Intro:- Sexual Abuse / harassment case study, Domestic violence -

In the capital city of MP, Bhopal, 22 yr old Sumitra's son - Akhil - victim of sexual abuse.

② by his own uncle - at age of 6 yrs; After the mishap, however is prestige as issue - they remained silent, moving away from them.

① Later they after 10 yrs. noticed the same person, being caught in a sexual harassment case of a 20 yr lady. at his office working under him.

Introduction - Modi & Xi Jinping - meet at Mahabalipuram 3

- Mahabalipuram foot fall (↑) more than 2L, 2019 //

- Tourism //

"Atthidi devo bhava"

"Varudaika kutumbakam"

Theme - Tourism

Core - Potential of Tourism

Tone - C bias - Say yes/no

⑤

8) Tourism in India is a potential game changer

Top 3 - medical,
cultural,
religious,
study,
Adventure sports,
nature

Trade tourism, Infra.

a) Till now - ancient historians;
medieval

percentage - as a separate sector and
industry to develop

b) Types of Tourism:

c) Potential to impact

economically

socially

cultural

politically - GR.

Individually

d) Issues

e) challenges

also Budget 2020

↳ marathi
lothal museum

Thakurani tribal
museum //

UN
Creative
cities
network

f) success so far achieved;

g) How to go about in future :-

Nation state
State Nation

