



VISION IAS

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SUBJECT:	ESSAY	Test Code:	1	7	5	3		
Name of Candidate	N Chetana Reddy							
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	9	7	1	7	7	3
Center	Online	Date	1	4	1	1	2	1

INDEX TABLE				INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
				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 than 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।
Total Marks Obtained:				
Remarks :				

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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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.

3.

4.

5.

6.

VisionIAS

All the Best

Jaihb is the bird that feels the light
and sings when dawn is still dark

There was once a young man with a dream. When he told people about his dream, they looked in disbelief. What he dreamed of achieving was impossible, they said. Despite this, the young man persevered. He went from door-to-door looking for people who were willing to invest in his dream.

After tremendous effort, he managed to secure investment but there was a bigger challenge awaiting him. As he went about building his dream, he encountered numerous setbacks. The first three attempts ended in a disaster. The failure costed him millions of rupees and dented his credibility. The future had never looked bleaker for this young man.

Yet, ~~the~~ he managed to muster faith and decided to try for a fourth time. The result? It was a stupendous success - he had achieved what no one else had before him.

The man being described here is none other than Elon Musk and his dream was to build the world's first private space company - SpaceX.

When Elon Musk's first 3 launches failed, the night seemed very dark indeed. However, like a bird which feels the light at dawn and starts to sing, he found the faith to persevere & tasted success.

POWER OF FAITH

Faith refers to the belief in oneself. It involves hope and optimism about the future. It is what drives us towards our goals even in the

face of great difficulties.

It is often said that night is the darkest just before dawn. Similarly, we often endure difficulties and challenges in life which may lead us to believe that all hope is lost. However, we fail to realise that we may be at the cusp of success which is not too far away.

In these difficult moments, faith is like a bird which senses that sunrise ~~is~~ will soon happen, and begins to sing. Faith helps us to persevere through the challenges and find success.

When Mahatma Gandhi announced the Quit India movement, the repression from British was swift and harsh. Leaders were jailed, nationalist organisations outlawed and press censored. Without leaders to provide guidance, the movement

seemed to have ended even before it started. British rule, it seemed, would continue for many more years.

Yet, Gandhi did not lose faith. He gave the call of "Do or Die" to the people of India. The people reposed the trust Gandhi had placed in them by rising to the occasion and organising mass protests.

The popular upsurge led the British to realise that they had no choice but to give ^{freedom} independence to India. This eventually led to India's independence in 1947 - On the night of August 15, "when the world slept, India awakened to life & freedom". The dawn had indeed arrived!

Around the same time as Quit India movement, there was a pell of darkness over Europe. World War II

was underway and Hitler was making rapid advances. Poland, France, Belgium and others had fallen and now Hitler looked to defeat Britain. ^{The} German Blitzkrieg had left the Allied soldiers distracted & hopeless.

It was during three ^{dark} times that the PM of Britain - Winston Churchill gave his famous speech. Through his words, he stirred the people of Britain and gave them hope that light was not far away.

Rejuvenated, the Allied soldiers fought back and saved Britain from falling into German hands. Slowly but surely, they managed to defeat Nazi Germany and end the war. The "faith" that Churchill held onto managed to change the tide of war!

It is not just countries but also individuals whose faith helped them navigate the darkness before dawn.

Thomas Edison, the inventor of the light bulb, was devastated when a fire destroyed his life's work. All seemed lost, but Edison decided not to give up. Painstakingly, he rebuilt what he had lost and went on to become one of the most celebrated scientists of all time.

Similarly, India's olympic medalist - Neeraj Chopra found himself in a difficult situation when the pandemic disrupted his training for Olympics. However, with the help of government, he shifted abroad to resume his training. This little ray of hope helped him clinch India's first ever medal in athletics.

The recent COVID19 pandemic proved to be the biggest test of faith. The unceasing cycle of infection, surge, deaths and illness led to a shadow of darkness across the world.

However, the scientists, governments and private companies came together in these dark times to find a solution. After months of painstaking research, rigorous trials and hardwork of experts, there was finally a breakthrough.

The development of a COVID19 vaccine in less than a year while earlier vaccines took decades is a testament to the power of faith in human abilities.

Holding onto faith

In spite of the above discussed instances where faith showed the path, more often than not, people tend to

give up faith easily. Be it in sports, academics, work or even personal life, we tend to be overwhelmed by pessimistic thoughts.

Often, people around us may also destroy our faith due to their "naysaying". This tends to demotivate us from pursuing our dreams.

Moreover, the challenges we encounter along the way tend to reinforce the belief that we cannot achieve our dreams.

Therefore, in such situations we need to hold on to our faith. We need to remind ourselves that challenges are not the end of the road. ~~It~~ They are only barriers and if we persevere, we can see the light at the end of the tunnel.

Yoga, meditation, surrounding ourselves with positive people and positive thoughts can help us repose faith in ourselves and avoid negative thoughts.

In conclusion, it is worth reminiscing the words of Confucius - "The man who thinks he can and the man who thinks he can't are both right". The former holds onto faith and believes that success is near while the latter gives up midway. ~~It is our choice~~ Hence, like a bird let us hold onto our faith that ^a/_n new dawn is near.

⑥ International cooperation and multilateralism are indispensable

Smartphone - a ubiquitous appliance that we all use day in and day out. However, have we ever stopped to wonder how this gadget in our pocket is made?

The design for the smartphone may have been developed in Silicon Valley in USA. The chip, which is the "brain" of your smartphone may have been manufactured in Taiwan. The other components such as the screen, speakers, camera, etc. may have come from Japan. Then, all these components may have been shipped to China for assembly. From there, the smartphone was probably shipped to the retail store from where you purchased it. Are you facing any issues using it? No problem, because ~~is~~ a customer service executive from

India is ready to help you with it.

This long journey of the smartphone from conception to customer was made possible due to cooperation between multiple countries.

The story of the humble smartphone illustrates the importance of international cooperation and multilateralism in today's world which is the focus of this essay.

In this essay, we will examine how international cooperation and multilateralism evolved, why they are indispensable today, the challenges they face and what future holds for them.

Evolution of multilateralism - across time and space

Aristotle famously said "Man is a social animal". Since pre-historic period, humans have shown tendency

to cooperate with other humans for purposes of hunting, gathering food, defending themselves from wild animals, etc

However, this cooperation was mostly on a small scale. Early humans banded together in small groups of 20-30 ~~which~~ under a chief which gave rise to earliest tribes.

As settled agriculture emerged, the first villages came into existence. As surplus increased, cities were born and then came kingdoms and finally empires.

However, even at this point, humans remained largely ignorant about cultures, beliefs and lifestyles of people of other parts of the world.

This changed with the emergence of "Renaissance" in Europe. Voyages were undertaken to distant parts of the world and people of hitherto unfamiliar cultures came together.

However, the result of this "coming together of the world" was not cooperation but conflict & competition. The Europeans, convinced of the superiority of their culture, dominated, subjugated & colonised the natives. There was also intense rivalry among the Europeans themselves to acquire more and more colonies at the expense of others.

This eventually culminated in the outbreak of a world war which led to death and destruction on a scale hitherto unseen. The future of humanity looked very bleak indeed.

However, the end of the World War II led to a realisation that international cooperation was indispensable if humanity had to live in peace & harmony. This led to birth of various multilateral institutions such as the United Nations, World Bank, IMF, etc. Thus, multilateralism was born and has grown over the years with groupings like G7, OECD, NAM, BRICS, SCO, etc. coming into existence.

International Cooperation - Sine Qua Non for peace & prosperity

International cooperation has played a major role over the years in achieving collective goals of humanity. It has helped to reduce, if not altogether prevent, disputes and conflicts. It has succeeded in mobilising support to fight against small pox -

one of the deadliest diseases known to humankind and successfully eradicate it. It has also built consensus to phase out Chlorofluorocarbons - a key ozone depleting substance through Montreal Protocol. These success stories of multilateralism notwithstanding, the importance of multilateralism has only grown today.

Climate change, for instance, is a pressing issue that threatens the future of humanity as a whole. No one country ^{hope to} can tackle this problem by itself - a collective response is needed.

Similarly, COVID-19 pandemic is another global challenge that requires international cooperation. Through forums like SAARC and G20, India has been advocating joint efforts for vaccine development, manufacturing and distribution.

Another major issue being tackled by multilateralism is that of nuclear disarmament. The proliferation of nuclear weapons is a reflection of "zero-sum" view of power of countries like USA, Russia & China. It is only through collective, non-discriminatory and verifiable disarmament that the world can be free of nuclear weapons.

Even in the arena of trade, WTO's role as a multilateral institution to promote a free, fair & rules based trading order is vital to reduce barriers to trade.

More recently, in the arena of space, a "Race to Space" has kicked off with countries looking to outrun the others in building space capabilities. Instead, a cooperative approach can help the world reach new frontiers in space much faster.

Thus, while the indispensability of international cooperation for a peaceful & prosperous world is widely recognised, multilateralism has suffered a "crisis of credibility" in recent years.

MULTILATERALISM IN CRISIS

Even before COVID-19 pandemic began, multilateralism was facing several internal and external challenges.

~~But~~ External challenges emanated from parties and ideologies which emphasised on a parochial mindset towards world politics. In USA, "America First" ideology led to US withdrawing from multilateral fora such as WHO, UNESCO, Paris Agreement, etc. In Europe, "Brexit" led to UK withdrawing from European Union.

Internal challenges, on the other hand, were a result of the decay within multilateral institutions.

The tepid response of WHO to the COVID19 pandemic and allegations of being biased towards China dented its credibility. Similarly, the inability of WTO to prevent US-China trade war and growing protectionism adversely affected world trade. More importantly, the lack of reforms in UNSC have made it ineffective in dealing with new challenges such as terrorism, cybersecurity, etc.

The COVID19 pandemic only accelerated this decline of multilateralism with emergence of vaccine nationalism, countries closing down borders and raising trade barriers.

Is this the end of the road then for multilateralism & international cooperation? The answer is, No!

Reformed multilateralism - Need of the hour

There is an urgent need to reform multilateralism so that it can keep with the needs of a 21st century world. India has shown the path towards this through its N.O.R.M.S framework.

N.O.R.M.S stands for New Orientation for Reformed Multilateral System. It focusses on reforming multilateral institutions like UNSC, WHO, WTO, etc to make them more representative, transparent and accountable.

For ^{states} ~~instance~~, there is a need to expand the permanent membership of UNSC to reflect geopolitical realities of 21st century. Countries like India, Brazil, South Africa, etc need to be provided representation in it.

Secondly, there is a need to secure reliable funding for institutions like WHO so they can remain independent and do not become pawns in global power politics.

Thirdly, there is a need to give more powers to UNGA which is a truly representative body and enable it to become an effective forum for international cooperation.

Thus, international cooperation & multilateralism need to be revitalised and strengthened. ~~It is~~ There is a need to come together for shared well being of humanity as

"Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" - The world
is one family