



## 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

"If you want peace, prepare for war"

Perhaps the greatest threat to humanity in the 21<sup>st</sup> century is the threat of Climate Change. The IPCC reports suggests that global temperature have risen by 1.1°C since the industrial revolution and will cross the 2°C mark in the coming decades if emissions continue. The UNFAO report suggests 100 million people will slip into poverty due to climate induced food security ~~they~~ threats. Millions of people living along the coastline will become homeless and will become climate refugees. All these and many other impacts of climate change are going to cause

"Threat to global peace" The unwillingness of countries to accept refugees will push them to illegal activities like drug trafficking, smuggling, etc. Widespread poverty will lead to increased conflict over the limited resources again "threatening peace and security".

"Therefore, if we do not have peace,  
we must prepare for war", a war against climate change and many other threats that plague us today.

The essay will cover the following aspects. Firstly, we will see what we mean by peace and preparing for war.

~~First~~ Thereafter, we will look at various threats to peace against which we need to "prepare for war". Subsequently, we will see "how can we make preparations for the war". Finally we will also look at "India's preparedness" for such a war and what more can be done.

One understanding of peace is an absence of conflict. However, peace is much more than this. Peace is about justice. It is about ensuring an equitable distribution of resources. Peace is when all sections of society are able to get equal opportunities and realise their fullest potential. Peace is about freedom. It is not something which

can be ensured via brute force and  
iron hand of the law but by ~~destroying~~  
organic means where people trust each other.

① To prepare for war is to fight  
against the threats to peace. But a war  
here is not ~~only~~ <sup>only</sup> ~~limited~~ <sup>about</sup> to use of force  
and weaponary but a war which is guided  
by values of justice, equality, love, compassion  
and integrity.

Threats to peace : Across space and time

In recent times we have seen a  
growing ~~and~~ trend of communalism. The riots  
in Delhi in 2020, various mob lynching incidents  
across country are all disturbing the  
peace and harmony of our country.

Therefore, "if we want peace, we must  
prepare for a war against communalism to  
be fought by ensuring equitable distribution of  
resources among all communities and making sure  
that the rule of law is upheld."

Similarly, India also faces a growing  
trend of regionalism in various parts of  
the country. This includes demand for Corkhaland  
in West Bengal, Bodoland in Assam,  
Bandelkhand region in Madhya Pradesh, etc. If the  
regional aspirations of people are not  
satisfied it can be a "serious threat  
to peace" as we have seen in the  
case of Assam. Therefore, ~~we must~~ "in order

to ensure "peace we must prepare for a war against regionalism". The war is to be fought by accommodating the regional aspirations of people ~~within~~ within the constitutional scheme as done in the case of Telangana, Jharkhand, etc.

The tribal community of India has been a victim of historic injustice. Their forest lands were taken away by the British which continued for long in independent India. As per certain reports, tribals constitute nearly 40% away the displaced despite being just 8% of total population. This has been treated poorly as many tribals are being lured by Left wing extremists (LWE). Therefore,

if we want peace, we must prepare for a  
war against injustice done to tribals. This  
can be done by ensuring proper socio-economic  
development of the tribal regions along  
with implementing the Forest rights Act and  
PESA (1996) Act in letter and spirit.

Our society has historically been divided  
on the lines of caste. Caste violence as per  
NCRB report has increased by 35% in  
the year 2001 with the scheduled caste  
being worst sufferers. Such acts of violence  
are a grave threat to social harmony and  
therefore "in order to ensure peace", we  
must "prepare for a war" against caste  
discrimination. This can be done by an one

hand by properly implementing laws like SC, ST (Prohibition of Discrimination Act) and at the same time ensuring Economic Empowerment via land rights, credit support, education scholarships to lower caste.

In India, despite 75 years of independence poverty still remains a big challenge. As rightly said by former UN Chief, that "poverty anywhere is a threat to prosperity everywhere". As per

Niti Aayog's Multi-dimensional poverty index, nearly 27% households are multidimensionally poor. Poverty deprives people of their freedom and dignity and ~~they~~ <sup>poor people</sup> become easy preys to terrorists, mafia, criminal gangs, etc threatening peace.

Therefore, we ~~are~~ "must fight a war against poverty in order to ensure peace". This can be done by promoting inclusive growth and doing away the various social, economic and political determinants of poverty.

Having looked at the various threats to ~~poverty~~ peace and few ways to prepare for war, let us further ~~div~~ look as to how can we prepare for a war.

One major cause of all these threats is to inequitable distribution of fruits of development. Therefore, to prepare for war, inclusive growth is the way ahead.

Economically, we need to ensure proper redistribution of wealth. At the same time

Investment in income generating activities like Self help groups must be prioritized. India has launched various schemes like MANREGA, NRLM, etc for the same. To fight regional imbalance, there is a need to promote industry in the backward regions. In India we have special provisions under § 973 (i) to provide grants for development of such regions.

At a society level, we need to encourage community efforts at the level of local government. India has well functioning system of Gram Panchayats. More powers need to be devolved to them to make them effective forms of self governing

institutions.

At an administrative level, we need to bring in bureaucratic reforms, reduce corruption, promote digitisation and transparency.

India has taken steps like Mission Karmayogi, Prevention of Corruption Act, Digital India initiative, ~~for the~~ Right to Information Act

for the same. Further reforms in line with increasing citizen centricity by ~~bring~~ effective implementation of Citizen Charter and social audit ~~to follow~~ must be followed.

To Conclude, in the present times with fast changing world, the threats to peace

are rapidly increasing. It endangers all  
the progress humanity has made since  
centuries. Therefore, it is high time  
that "we must all prepare for war  
in order to ensure lasting peace". Because  
only a peaceful world can be a prosperous world.

"A self that goes on changing is a self that  
goes on living"

Post independence, there was widespread  
demand from various sections of society  
for linguistic reorganisation of society.

The initial committees like the Dhar Commission,  
JVP Committee refused to accept the demand.

Thus, they "refused to change" as per needs of  
time. However later the Fauz Ali Commission  
accepted the demands and India was  
reorganised on linguistic basis. Finally  
we "changed". Contrary to this, we  
have the case of "Sri Lanka" which

Even after repeated demands from Tamils refused to grant rights to the linguistic minority. ~~They~~ They imposed the Sinhalese language and declared Tamilians as stateless. Thus, ~~so~~ they "refused to change".

Today, India is a thriving democracy on its path to a Skillion economy on the contrary Sri Lanka was caught with civil war for years and recently with a deep economic crisis. The two examples rightly shows that a "self that is India that goes on changing is a self that goes on living".

This essay will cover the following aspects. Firstly we will look at what do we understand by

Changing. Thereafter we will see how changing  
leads to survival and helps one live on.

This we will try to illustrate using examples  
from various walks of life. Subsequently, we will  
briefly see whether changing is always helping  
in living or are there exceptions. In addition to  
it, we will look at what are barriers  
to changing and finally we will see  
what can be done to promote changing  
as per the needs of time.

To change oneself is to adapt to  
the changing circumstances of the time. It means  
to be open to new ideas and thoughts and  
be willing to inculcate them in one's attitude  
and behaviour if one finds them beneficial.

It means to be tolerant and respectful to contrary ideas and be willing to take from one's beliefs in one's own and collective self interest.

Changing self is a living self: How change leads to living?

The environment around us is constantly in a state of a flux. It includes both the natural environment where change is happening in the form of climate change and man-made environment which is changing due to rapid

technological advancement. In this fast changing world, if one wants to stay relevant, one has to change. For example, the skill set of that was relevant 15-20 years back will become irrelevant in the age of

Artificial intelligence therefore we will have  
to "change if we want to go on living"

In the domain of International Relation,  
India came up with the Non-Alignment Movement (NAM)  
in the 1950s. But the NAM was more  
relevant for a bipolar world order.

Today the world order has changed.  
With the rise of emerging economies, we  
are in multipolar world order. Therefore,  
keeping in line with the change, India replaced  
NAM with strategic autonomy and

multiple alignment. Today India has taken  
the role of a global balancing ~~country~~ power  
by engaging with rivals like USA & China

via Quadr and 800 respectively. It is "because  
of India changed, India goes on living and  
thriving today"

In the world of business we have the  
case of companies like Nokia, Motorola, etc who  
failed to "change" and hence perished. Contrary  
to that companies like Samsung changed by adopting  
the android operating system and are  
"going on living today"

~~Today~~ today, the world is facing an  
existential crisis due to threats of Climate  
Change. Multiple IPCC assessment reports  
have shown the impending threats that humanity  
will suffer including widespread food crisis,  
climate induced migration, disasters, etc. Therefore,  
if the world does not look to

the challenge and "decides to change, it might  
not go on living"

Similarly in Economics too, in 1991 India  
faced a deep Balance of Payment Crisis.  
Instead of holding on to the past, India  
decided to change and transform its  
economic system by doing away with  
license raj. Today, India is one of  
the fastest growing economies of the world  
proving that a "self that goes on changing is  
a self that goes on living"

In history, we have lessons from  
life of Gautam Buddha. He was born in  
a wealthy royal family. He enjoyed all

comforts of life. But when he saw the suffering of the old man, he was immediately moved by it. He "changed" by abandoning his royal life and set out to find cause of suffering and in the process became Buddha from Siddhartha. Today the "Buddha" goes on living in the hearts and minds of billions across the world.

In addition to this, in the legal field too, the Supreme Court of India has seen many transformative changes in its judgements. In the Colo's death case, SC declared that fundamental rights can never be amended making the constitution rigid. However, in the famous Kesavananda Bharti case, the court "changed" and came up with the enigmatic "basic structure" doctrine.

The doctrine has ensured that our Constitution  
~~and democracy~~ ~~remains~~ remains a "living  
document as per the needs of the time"

Having looked at how changing self  
goes on living, it is also to be  
noted that changing always ~~may~~ to  
adapt to circumstance may not be right.  
For example, if there is growing corruption  
in the society and if citizens change  
to adapt to circumstance believing that corruption  
is normal, then it will hinder progress. Therefore,  
one must change only when such leads  
to positive outcomes and ~~also~~ brings overall  
good.

## Challenges in Changing : The barrier

As individuals we are brought up in a certain environment which creates our values, beliefs and morals. These values often tend to be rigid and are difficult to modify even in the presence of counter evidence. Moreover due to inadequate education which focusses on rote learning and not on critical thinking, people tend to become dogmatic and intolerant towards views of others. This also prevents change. Similarly, a culture of conformity prohibits people from questioning authority figures leading to a herd mentality. At a national level poor leadership and lack of investing investment in building capacity of citizens makes it difficult for citizens to imbibe new ideas and change.

Changing for the good: The way forward

It is important to develop critical thinking among the children from the very beginning so that they question existing beliefs as well as remain open to new ideas.

This can be done at the level of family, school, media, etc. Values of humility and tolerance should be imbued from the very beginning.

Showing children role models who by changing helped to transform the world can be a good step.

At a society level, we need to mobilise communities towards collective goals.

It is important to build harmony by doing away with fissures like caste, gender, religion, etc. so that people when exposed to new ideas remain receptive and quickly adapt them. This

was well illustrated by the success of Swacha  
Bharat Abhiyan where people quickly changed  
their attitude due to community efforts.

Finally at national level, we need to promote  
good governance so that there is trust between  
government and citizens and ~~then~~ accepting.  
Changes becomes easier

To conclude, be it the linguistic reorganisation  
of states, be it 1991 reforms or the present  
climate crisis or the present global threats to peace  
India has changed for the good and thrived.  
As it is rightly said that "change is the  
only constant". So let us all be open to  
change because it is only a "self that goes  
on changing is a self that goes on living"