

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

Section B:

1. Knowledge is one which liberates.

"Give a man a fish, you feed him for a day, & Teach a man to fish, you feed him for life." goes a Chinese proverb.

Education has long been the only constant in this changing human life cycle. And it is education that has kept the wheel

moving. Knowledge is not some study of existential facts or objects, rather it is an experience which truly opens our mind to new possibilities & eyes to newer realities.

Knowledge is like a sword that cuts through the thick gloom of ignorance. It is an experience that lifts individual & out of a narrow mindset

thereby promoting growth & individual development. Since ages, Knowledge has proven to be the ultimate tool that has ensured human survival & 'has been instrumental

in separating us from the rest of the living beings.

The brain may seem to be of finite proportions, but the capability of the human brain is seemingly endless, which can be seen from the very fact that we have come from discovering fire to actually controlling & modifying it from various sources to further its benefits.

Physically we may be one of the weakest in the animal kingdom, but our ability to learn & apply our knowledge is what separates us from the rest. The stone age man was driven by the need to survive in hostile environment. But among all the animals which roamed the earth, only man was capable to observe & replicate the phenomena of creating fire, which preserved its status as the alpha creature.

Similarly, the discovery of wheel literally caused a revolution as it was the keystone to human civilization. The knowledge of humans to observe, replicate & improvise

existing phenomena is what has kept the civilization running. The wheel was instrumental in agglomeration of settlements, which led to trade & commerce. Also as the people came in contact they developed a common language or a medium of instruction to ensure better inter relationship. Thus developed languages which has in many ways preserved our cultural legacy. These cultural contacts furthered the rise of civilization.

And it was the rise of civilizations that furthered our shared knowledge & experiences & thereby leading to betterment of the humankind. It was knowledge and its variable uses that led to rise of newer occupations & specializations that paved the way for a barter economy & ultimately our present day economy.

Knowledge always has been like a river that cannot be stopped completely if always finds its way.

The various civilizations for instance the Chinese were prosperous due to their knack for innovation & quest for knowledge. Most of the modern day items we use come from that legacy.

Coming to modern times, knowledge has emerged as the sole requisite towards realizing supremacy of the human kind. It is always believed that people & power bring revolutions.

~~But~~ Prima facie it may be true. But contextually if we see many revolutions in modern world, knowledge has been the ignition behind it.

When the darkness of ignorance spread throughout Europe in 14th century due to regressive attitude of the church, it was knowledge that cut through it & led to realizing that realization that stagnancy would always lead to destruction of civilization. Thinkers & philosophers like Socrates, Plato, Aristotle etc.

were the forebearers of this knowledge revolution against the church, ultimately which laid the foundation of modern day Europe.

The American revolution was the first of its kind it upholding the rights of man as supreme anywhere in the world.

It was driven by writings of revolutionaries like Thomas hobbes, Thomas Jefferson etc.

The spillover effect of American revolution lead to the French revolution which gave us the modern values of liberty, equality & Fraternity; values which are at the bedrock of every democracy & republic in the world. People like voltaire & Rousseau used their pen & as swords, thereby mobilizing the people against the tyranny.

Similarly, the glorious revolution in Britain or the Russian revolution in 1918 were driven by man's need to constantly challenge existing facts and improve.

However the use of knowledge & its skewed distribution has always,

put the world to the brink of annihilation
due to the subjugation of the weak &
poor. The colonial era & the cold war
era is a testament to that. ~~the~~ Possibly
the worst demonstration of the power
wrong knowledge may provide was in
the nuclear bombing of ~~the~~ Japan in 1945.

This knowledge is truly said to
be a double edged sword.

If viewed in the
Indian context, Indian civilization was considered
to be one of the most progressive civilizations
of all time which can be seen in the
excavations at Indus valley. The vedas are
a living embodiment of our rich knowledge
& heritage. Also a language like sanskrit
which forms the base of many languages in
use today is an example of the knowledge
base we once possessed.

However, as the
knowledge started stagnating, our progressive
systems & institutions, fell out of our needs
& demands, leading to a regressive society.

The once progressive varna system which ~~was~~ signified a self-sustaining & independent village level economy turned into the regressive caste system. Such has been its impact that we are yet to get rid off this mess.

Our stagnancy in knowledge & reluctance to accept & modernize as per newer knowledge from outside sources proved to be our undoing. As Al Baruni said that the Indians were always suspicious of individuals from outside & their arrogance & know it all attitude was demeaning to others. Thus our very attitude proved to be our undoing as superstitions & wrong beliefs led to repeated invasions & subjugations by foreign powers. The other civilizations developed on the knowledge preserved by Indians and progressed relatively faster than us.

The British rule led to revival of modern education, thus leading to opening up of new avenues of knowledge. It was this knowledge that created our new class of leaders, leaders who were

humble & visionary enough to realize the
pitfalls in our culture. They had the courage
to remove these and educate people about
these. Thus modern knowledge was used
by many nationalist leaders from Gandhi
to Rajaram Mohun roy; from Nehru to Vidya
Sagar. to liberate India from the clutches
of backwardness & foreign subjugation.

In Post Independent India,
focus on knowledge as the ultimate power that
would liberate us from the bondage of
poverty & ignorance was realized by Nehru
which led to the foundation of ~~the~~ modern
temples like the IITs, IIMs, CSIR etc.

But as time went by, stagnancy creeped
in such systems ~~to~~ which led to
the subsequent brain drain.

Today education
has deviated from its goal of empowerment
& enlightenment. Commercialization of education,
focus on targets has led to a new
breed of learned ~~the~~ illiberates. The
various reports like Annual Survey of Education
Report, by NGO Pratham ~~is~~ is an example

of rot in our system.

However as the focus once again seems to be back on outcome oriented learning as the means of empowerment to the marginalized & the minority.

The current focus on making employable & empowered ~~individuals~~ citizens is visible in the ~~current~~ skill India mission, Nayi Manzil schemes etc which aims to inspire confidence through quality vocational education.

The youthful demography of our country indicates that an empowered citizenry will power india into the top in the 21st century. And only proper knowledge can provide it. As far as the problems in India are concerned, only education & knowledge about ~~it~~ can inspire self confidence in the alienated groups. True knowledge can liberate individuals from ~~indoctrination~~ indoctrination campaigns by terrorist organizations & channel their youth into a productive force. The Naxalite movement for instance aimed to bring a change in lives of the marginalized

By use of weapons. But instead of
children of Naxalites are being liberated
by giving them coaching for competitive
exams like IIT JEE or NEET in Chhattisgarh.

These campaigns have led to the weakening
of naxalite movements in the country.

Similar is the case with ~~the~~ insurgency in
northeast. as education has helped them
escape their regional & psychological isolation.

Great minds like Buddha, ~~Ashoka~~,
Mahavira, Prophet Mohammed have time &
time proved that knowledge is the ultimate
means & end that leads towards salvation.

People like Gandhi & Mandela have underlined
the epithet that Pen is mightier than
sword which can bring down biggest of
the empires. thus ultimately signifying that
Knowledge is the ultimate breaker of
chains & liberator of the oppressed.

Section A:

1. Live simply so others may simply live.

Raju, a semiliterate boy from a small village in Akola, Maharashtra arrived in Mumbai, the megacity like millions of others to live his dreams. Like any other aspiring boy, he wanted to get rich by drenching himself in the ocean of wealth that is Mumbai. At first, all seemed magical, but reality soon dawned on the poor Raju that behind every gleaming tower there lies a small ~~uberty~~ slum which struggle to survive everyday. The gulf between his reality & ^{his} dreams was enormous.

Like many others he too gets swayed by ostentatious display of wealth by his peers at the small garage he works at. Fascinated he asks some the key to make a hefty earning. He is told that they steal parts from the garage and sell it in black market which earns them this much money. Swayed by luxuries, Raju tries to

do the same, he succeeds and so begins his knack for stealing, ultimately transforming him into a robber, once he steals ~~the~~ money from an elderly couple who have saved it for their medical treatment.

The elderly lose all of their savings, rendering them helpless while Raju splurges every thing on illicit activities. Both suffer & die ultimately.

The story signifies the greed in minds of the people today & the limits they are ready to go, to ~~to~~ achieve them. This greed stems out from relative deprivation, ~~or~~ relative deprivation stems out when someone in the peer group acquires a material or ^{non}material possession, and the other does not. The modern society today is all about relative deprivation. In positive terms, it is what has kept the society progressing. The growth that we witness in terms of money & technology is a result of the competitive nature of

the human being.

Historically, human needs have always overpowered his means. This has led to a continuous struggle to strive for more. Thus when we ~~can~~ realize that how long we have come from being hunter & gatherers for subsistence to now producing food in labs.

The ancient times were dignified by self sustenance with little greed & well being for all. The small sizes of population meant that everybody was content with the things available. But as the populations increased, the size of family increased & the need to save & accumulate increased. The tendency to plan for future also stems out from this.

As the agrarian systems developed in the world, the specialization of occupations too developed. These occupations were such that, every part of the society depended on each other. These systems ensured self sustenance in villages.

However as the importance of occupations increased relative to other, that led to stratification in the society. These various strata ultimately evolved into hierarchy on basis of wealth accumulation. Thus inequalities came to the fore.

Natural inequalities gave rise to social inequalities which ultimately led to economic inequalities. In societies around the world such systems were ~~not~~ visible. For instance in India, the self-sustaining Jajmani system transformed into the exploitative caste system which led to prosperity of few & poverty for many. This system has increasingly worsened by tendency to the rich to indulge in luxuries, while the poor strive to survive.

In cities such instances are easily visible. E.g. outside restaurants where on one hand we see people having expensive food while the beggar sitting outside it strives to get

even a single piece of bread. These instances can also be seen in metropolises where some people sleep on the footpath as they do not have any place for shelter while some have multiple bungalows. This income divide has perpetuated poverty especially in India.

Human kind has always strove to be better in everything & utilize every possible resource available in nature to his own benefit. This may have led to many good outcomes but many times it has led to devastating outcomes.

The quest for oil led to a scramble for west Asia by the colonial powers in the early 20th century. The result is due to their own greed middle east was mindlessly divided into zones of influence. Its ramifications today are visible in the form of ethnic clashes, crushing poverty and an islamist insurgency giving nightmares to the region & the world.

Similar is the case of Africa, where a scramble for rich natural reserves & slaves for their plantations led to the colonization of the continent. The region suffered horrific human rights abuses & here poverty was perpetuated which led to tribal & ethnic clashes & civil war like situations.

The subjugation of India was driven by the lust for Indian wealth & the improving living standards of the rising British middle class. Their luxuries led to drain of Indian wealth & perpetuation of poverty in India. They were instrumental in institutionalizing poverty by changes in crucial land use patterns.

Thus history is testament to exploitation of many to satisfy the needs of the few. Also in modern times, the neo colonialism in terms of FDI, FII & monopolization of technology by the developed countries has furthered the divide between haves & have nots.

The corruption in developing countries like India & China is a great example where crony capitalism, monopolization & cartelization point to a fact where the needs of few outweigh the needs of many.

The destruction of the environment and its flora & fauna is out of human greed to live a luxurious life. The poaching of elephants for ivory, Rhinos for horns, exotic birds being captured as pets are examples of this disturbing trend. Demand for exotic species as a status symbol is particularly evident in developing countries.

Thus as the world forgets its responsibility towards the environment the bill is being paid by the poor for the indulgence of the rich. The apathy towards the poor & their struggles & by the government is a signal to the deficit of values in our system & a pointer to potential destruction of the civilization as

a whole.

~~Unless a change in~~

However we see a ray of hope in initiatives by people like Bill gates, Mark Zuckerberg, Azim Premji etc. who have pledged all their earnings in getting the world rid off glaring problems & synchronize their energies to making the world a better place.

Unless we change our lifestyle or bring limits to our needs and aspirations, we would be on our way to realizing Gandhi's following words.

"It is enough for every man's needs, not for one man's greed."

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1 - There is enough for every man's need but not
for one's ^{man's} greed. - Gandhi"
Simple living, High thinking

Knowledge.

Teach Give a man a fish, you feed him for one day,
teach a man ——— ——— for lifetime.

Such is the value of a proper educⁿ.

in life. educⁿ is the light that removes the shadow of ignorance. educⁿ → Precursor of revolⁿ.
— change.

Great Minds have always been at the fore front of any revolⁿ.
Be it Buddha, Mahavira, Prophet, etc.
These men have led to settlements, nomadic, hunting & gathering, & gathering, & gathering.
Stoneage → Fire } Rise of civilizⁿ.
later ages → wheel. }
liberated it from.
trade & contact.
led to settlements, nomadic, hunting & gathering, & gathering.
language → connect ppl / Rise to civilizⁿ.
Specializⁿ → New occupⁿ.
Globally → Chinese. } Thinkers behind
Renaissance. } it.
French ; Am ; Ind ver.
India → vedas. → stagnancy → caste → Backwardness.
eg: GITA.
indep. Mobilizⁿ ← confidence ← Mod. ← Colonial ← Subjugⁿ.
rule

Contemporary → focus on marks ; jobs (objective rote).
ASER focus on quality ???

Demography → Vocational educⁿ → skill India.

Terrorism, radicalizⁿ ; Maoism → eg: girl → Medical China.
Rajpur - IIT JEE etc.