



VISION IAS

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SUBJECT:	ESSAY TEST 1	Test Code:	2121						
Name of Candidate	SIVACHANDRAN B								
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1	1	8	4	5	2	9
Center		Date							

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 :				

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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

If the only tool you have is a hammer, you tend to see every problem as a nail.

Draupadi was reading out the story of little Suppandi to her friends. These children were fifth graders, and were around 10 years of age. In the story, Suppandi was taught about the importance of washing his hand before eating. He was advised to wash his hands with soap. Suppandi had learnt his first lesson in cleanliness. The next time, Suppandi was tasked with washing the fruits that his mother had bought in the market. Unfortunately the

only thing Subbandi knew about washing was that it was something to do with a soap. He washed the fruits with soap! That cleanliness was associated with soap was the only hammer (piece of knowledge) that Subbandi, this led him to see every ~~problem~~ task of washing was something to be done with soap (problem is only a nail to be driven in). ~~The children~~

Subbandi in the above story may appear to be a simpleton, but this story of his is very relevant for us in our current living, where ~~it~~ there is an increased frenzy to achieve singularity, oneness, uniformity & standardisation in everything.

And, this overemphasis on achieving uniformity or oneness leads to oneness of culture, oneness of knowledge, oneness of skills, oneness of perspective, oneness of ideas, be it in a corporate, social organisation or the society as a whole. This oneness, absence of which was the single important factor in the progress of human society from stone man to the modern digital man, if overdone will lead to a retrograde movement in our progress to ~~use~~ welfare.

ONENESS OF CULTURE:

Culture can be defined as the way of living and a multicultural society brings the idea of multiple ways of living

to the forefront.

India is a multicultural society.

This multiplicity has provided variety of solutions to problems that have always cropped up in the society.

The modern rule of law envisaged, laws & courts to enf. interpret the same. However this brought with it the problems of judicial tendency, rigidity in procedures and inaccessibility due to the costs involved. The culture of local deliberations, discussions and amicable settlement of disputes therefrom have led us to the idea of 'Lok Adalat' to settle disputes. ~~The~~ Any attempt destroy such

Cultural diversity who have locked us up with heels of modern judicial system.

Similarly the Japanese Culture of Continuous improvement and diligent working led them to the concept of 'Kaizen': Continuous improvement leading to cost reduction and quality improvement. This led the Japanese corporations such as Toyota to face the might of American Corporates such as General Motors. Any attempt to replace the culture of diligence and frugality from Japanese way of living with the culture of extravagance or luxury would have ~~led us~~ deprived us of such a progressive business concept.

Human progresses, so does problems.

The progress achieved by problems can stifle the former progress unless variety of culture exists to provide variety of solutions.

ONENESS OF IDEAS:

As the Europeans landed on the African coast, the era of slave trade began. The European traders made a huge profit through triangular trade that happened in the ~~time~~ among Africa, America and Europe. The ~~compo~~ main component of this trade was the trade in human beings (slave trade).

Germany attacked Czechoslovakia and then Poland. This caused the entire world to take sides against each other leading to the World War II. Countless lives were lost, many were orphaned, riches were plundered and ~~of~~ natural resources were exploited.

The idea in the triangular trade was profit. Had we blindly subscribed to the profit maximisation motive, human society would never have become civilised. The idea of humanism that saw every human being as unique and an end in themselves led the world to shun this cruel practice of slave trade.

The idea behind Germany attacking Poland was that more territory meant more welfare and the idea behind Allied powers launching war against Nazis was that force can only be repelled by force. However, the coming of the ideas of trusteeship, need based living and non violence : Products of the Indian national movement, radically changed the global way of dealing with conflicts.

ONENESS of KNOWLEDGE:

The famous Pancatantra story! Four students set on a travel from a Ashram. On finding the remains of an animal they decided to reconstruct it and give it life. The thing was that each of them had knowledge about only one aspect and didn't see the full picture. While one built the bones, the ~~other~~ second muscles, the third the ~~skin~~ ^{skin}, and the fourth gave the life. The lion that came alive devoured all the four. Their short sighted ~~and~~ knowledge led them to their peril.

Therefore it is very important to have a navigated knowledge base to have a longer vision in the pursuit of welfare.

ONENESS OF PERSPECTIVE:

Earth is a beautiful planet with variety of life, physical features, phenomenon and so on. Leaving alone the physical features, phenomenon & life forms (except human beings), we are still left with a highly heterogenous population. Women, children, Men, Elderly, Transgenders etc each having their own problems and challenges.

In order to bring a fruitful solution to all their problems we cannot follow a straightjacket solution to problems. We need to understand all their perspectives separately to identify solutions for welfare.

This awareness has led to us to build or strive to build more representative and inclusive institutions of

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governance @ governance and problem
solving.

MULTIPLICITY, VARIETY, HETEROGENEITY: THE ROAD TO
PROGRESS AND WELFARE:

Bringing about greater awareness and
versatility to our perspectives, ideas,
knowledges, ~~past~~ skills, body of
knowledge and culture would lead us
to securing welfare.

This welfare is secured not
only to human beings but, ^{also} to the
broader environmental components.

This heterogeneity can bring
us broader consensus, participative democracy,
greater contentment among people and lead us

unto the path of sustainable development.

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THE ROAD AHEAD

"If everyone is thinking alike, then no one is thinking".

- Benjamin Franklin.

This quote of Benjamin Franklin sums up the importance of heterogeneity in views and ideas.

India being a multicultural and a diverse society has the potential in showing the world ^{the path towards} sustainable development by ~~it~~ providing innovative solutions through its variegated culture and knowledge pool.

The new initiatives such as the New Education Policy, building ~~a~~ a knowledge based ^{society} ~~and~~ ~~is~~ leader calls for tolerance are right steps in this direction.

5. Gentle Persuasion Succeeds where force fails.

India attained independence on 15th August 1947. Since then, several schemes, policies, initiatives, programmes, institutional mechanisms made their debut in field of cleanliness and hygiene. Despite, such efforts not much progress was made in the promotion of sanitation. The one feature that was common to all these initiatives brought about thus far: Imposition. The idea of cleanliness ~~was~~ was forced and thrust upon people. People didn't find any connect between these schemes and their inner conscience. Force failed as an instrument in bringing the change.

~~Fortunately~~

MORAL SANCTION: GENTLE PERSUASION OVER FORCE!

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As the human society moved towards refined civilisation, several ideas and concepts started to emerge. One among these was humanism. Humanism, inter alia, envisaged providing liberty to people.

This exhortation to provide liberty was rooted in the ~~fact~~ idea that human beings were unique and ^{were} end in themselves, capable of making progress, utilising their mental and physical faculties to the fullest potential in service to themselves as well as society. Thus liberty and not force was the path to progress.

Any attempt to emphasise force over gentle persuasion as a path to change, progress or development would entail equating the six senses of human beings to the five senses of animals.

GENTLE PERSUASION SUCCEEDS WHERE FORCE FAILS !

How!

Gentle persuasion appeals to the inner conscience of people. Rather than making them blindly do what they are told to they are made to imbibe what is to be imbibed in its truest sense.

While force cause frustration, narrow egotism and resentment gentle persuasion appealing to people conscience would lead to the willing and voluntary acceptance of change.

Forcing ideas would lead to the death of initiative, innovation and creativity among people; while gentle persuasion help in the sustenance of the above leading to sustained growth, development and welfare.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE!

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India is a multicultural, multi ethnic country. The divide and rule policy of the British ~~has~~ ~~used~~ wrecked a havoc in the social fabric of the country. People were totally divided. Any attempt to force union ~~of~~ would have proved counter productive. But, Gandhi's model of gentle persuasion through Ahimsa, Satyagraha appealed to the conscience of the people, made them realise the need to unite in their fight towards British.

Gentle persuasion was not only successful in internal union but was also successful in the reformation of external mindset. The British were tied, not physically, but mentally through the ideals of Ahimsa. This restrained them from violent retaliation.

The same was the case with Ashoka. The war against ~~the~~ Kalinga made Ashoka ~~to~~ understand the folly of war and force. This made him to turn towards Buddha. He decided to adopt the path of peace. Despite such adoption Ashoka's fame and name spread to several parts of the world: Central Asia, China etc. This was possible due to replacement of ~~beaighasha~~ with Dhammagostha.

These historical ~~ere~~ happenings show the might of gentle persuasion over force.

ORGANISATIONAL:

Despite the strict implementation of the ~~to~~ called scientific principles of Taylor and Fayol organisations world over

were struggling to survive due to poor efficiency of workers.

In the Taylor and Fayol models of management the sanction behind worker productivity or efficiency was force, i.e., inefficiency was punished through low wages.

This was replaced with the later concepts of human social man and social psychological approaches of Mayo and Mary the Parker Follett respectively.

The sanction behind these models were persuasion & satisfaction of peoples needs rather than force. This led organisations to adopt the organisations that adopted this mode saw revival in their fortunes.

EDUCATION:

"No Country is really developed unless its citizens are educated".

- Nelson Mandela.

This quote of Mandela shows the importance of education in the progress of a nation.

Education involves stoking up the spirit of inquiry and curiosity to learn in the minds of young children. Such an effort would lead to innovation and creativity and thereby leading to the generation of solutions to the varied problems facing society.

Forcing minds leads to learning of facts, while gentle persuasion leads to creation of facts.

True education therefore is only possible through gentle persuasion and not through forcing ideas and facts.

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT :

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The World Bank in its World Development Report of 2015 had outlined the importance of trust and good people behaviour, that emanates voluntarily and not through force, in promoting economic development.

Persuasion helps in bringing about self control and restraint. This helps in doing away with legal contracts and enforcement mechanisms that involves large expenditure and time wastages.

The progress that India failed to achieve in the arena of sanitation, (referred to as) through 'forced' schemes, was achieved ^{with} ~~within~~ in a span of ~~less~~ four years through the Swachh Bharat Mission: A massive behavioural campaign the sanction

behind ~~at~~ which was gentle moral and scientific persuasion.

Another area where India has largely benefitted through these persuasion campaigns is in women empowerment. The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign of the government has led to the sex ratio improving in the favour of female population and has also resulted in the school enrolment ratio of girl children.

LEGAL PERSPECTIVE!

"Every law is an encroachment of liberty".
-Jeremy Bentham.

The sanction behind laws are coercive in nature.

This coercive nature of laws and

its inefficacy in the Indian scenario can be gauged from the high judicial tendency before the courts and the high undertrial population.

Despite having stringent laws against ~~the~~ sexual assault against women, the case of harassment and assault against women have not come down.

This shows the inefficacy of force in bringing about peace and welfare of society.

PERFECT ALIGNMENT!

To bring changes for good through gentle persuasion rather than through force is in perfect alignment with human nature.

Human beings by their inherent nature are more inclined to do things voluntarily and out of own volition than through force.

Thus any attempts at changes should be based on gentle persuasion and not through force.

WAY FOR INDIA!

India has a rich social and cultural heritage. and gentle persuasion, love, affection rather than force acts as the bedrock of our heritage.

Indians are largely moved in their social and cultural heritage. Thus, ~~any effort~~ India has huge potential to move towards progress and peace through gentle persuasion rather than through force.