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Code : EY1906/02

Name of Candidate : K. SHASHIKANTH

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Registration Number : NIAS1900003503 Date of Examination : 13/08/19

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☒ Saket ☐ Online ☐

CSE (Main) Test Series - 2019

Test-02

ESSAY

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 32 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

SUBJECT/PAPER

ESSAY

Invigilator's Sign. :

(For filling by Examiners only)

	Page. No.	Marks	Section Total	Signature of Examiner
SECTION 'A'	6			
SECTION 'B'	17			
GRAND TOTAL				

Observations : SECTION 'A'

Observations : SECTION 'B'

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any leaves from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last four blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

The ESSAY 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 essay written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

निम्न खण्ड A व B प्रत्येक से एक विषय चुनकर दो निबन्ध लिखिए, जो प्रत्येक लगभग 1000–12000 शब्दों को हो:

Write **two essays**, choosing **one** from each of the following Sections A and B, in about **1000-1200** words each: 125 × 2 = 250

खण्ड—A / SECTION—A

1. नीतिपरायणता ही सुशासन और शांति की नींव है।
Righteousness is the foundation of good governance and peace.
2. वसुधैव कुटुम्बकमः भारत की सांस्कृतिक कूटनीति का स्रोत।
Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam: The Source of India's Cultural Diplomacy.
3. ज्ञान की उन्नति और प्रसार ही सच्ची स्वतंत्रता का एकमात्र संरक्षक है।
The advancement and diffusion of knowledge is the only guardian of true liberty.
4. लैंगिक-समता युक्त दुनिया को प्राप्त करने के लिए सामाजिक नवाचारों की आवश्यकता होती है जो महिलाओं और पुरुषों दोनों के लिए काम करते हैं।
Achieving a gender-equal world requires social innovations that work for both women and men.

खण्ड—B / SECTION—A

1. अन्तरात्मा के मामलों में, बहुमत के कानून का कोई स्थान नहीं है।
In matters of conscience, the law of the majority has no place.
2. जो सेवा बिना आनंद के प्रदान की जाती है, वह न तो सेवा-प्रदाता और न ही सेवा-प्राप्तकर्ता को मदद करती है।
Service which is rendered without joy helps neither the servant nor the served.
3. तकनीक के साथ भारत का अभिसार।
India's tryst with technology.
4. पूर्णतः सफल वह व्यक्ति है जिसने स्वयं को गढ़ा है।
The true success is the person who invented himself.



खण्ड-A / SECTION-A

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4. लैंगिक-समता युक्त दुनिया को प्राप्त करने के लिए सामाजिक नवाचारों की आवश्यकता होती है जो महिलाओं और पुरुषों दोनों के लिए काम करते हैं।

Achieving a gender-equal world requires social innovations that work for both women and men.

- ③ The advancement and diffusion of knowledge is the only guardian of true liberty.

In 1799 in France,
history 'was re-written after the empire
ruling kingdom was overthrown. People
fought against the repressive, authoritative
bourbon kingdom and the king Louis XVI.
It was carried out by people under the
writings of famous thinkers and philosophers,
who advanced the thinking of public,
and also diffused revolutionary knowledge



in to the minds of the general public. Such knowledge led to revolution, resulting in the famous - 'fall of Baskille fort', which indicated the fall of the empire. At the end of the revolution, people gained liberty, which was free of constraint and repression. Thus, the advancement and diffusion of knowledge is the guardian of true liberty.

Liberty means a political phenomena of exercising one's own thought without any oppression, any restraint. It helps individuals to attain their best potential and realise their potential. It also means to be free in thoughts, expression without any hindrance to attain one's full potential. It can also be seen in Indian Constitution's preamble that guarantees liberty of thought and expression, so that one can attain their full potential to contribute to nation building.

Knowledge is the information, education and skill that one possesses to live in the society. It includes cognition about various elements and aspects of the society. Knowledge is said to be divine, as it drives one in a right path to attain divinity in the end. Knowledge is attained through education, socialisation, enculturation, personal experiences etc.

In order to attain liberty and exercise it in meaningful manner, it requires knowledge about liberty and the society in which we live. So, for liberty to be gained, sustained, exercised and not mis-used, knowledge becomes essential. It can be seen that liberty will improve knowledge and in return, knowledge improves, grants liberty. So both reinforce each other and collude to make the society a better place to live with differences.

True liberty means right gain and exercise of liberty without any external hindrances and obstacles. With right knowledge and the right exercise of liberty one gains true liberty. It can be attained when knowledge is continuously advanced, and disseminated to the people regularly. It leads to discussions, debates, deliberations in the Society which is also a sign of true liberty, which in turn again strengthens and reinforces societal liberty.

From here on, we shall try to understand how advancement and diffusion of knowledge will be the guardian of true liberty. We shall look at from various aspects of the Society. Then we shall look at mediums through which such advancement and diffusion of knowledge happens. We shall also look at what happens if knowledge is not diffused and not advanced.

Transgenders are the most vulnerable section in the Indian society. They are stigmatised for their gender, leading to lack of dignity, liberty and livelihood to the transgenders. But, the Supreme Court in PUCL case, Navtej Johar case have clarified about their Right to life (Art-21) and Article 14 - Right to equality. Here, by advancing knowledge about transgenders, diffusion of knowledge about them is leading to mainstreaming of transgenders. Eg: Transgenders employed in Kochi metro, Odisha jail department. Thus it has led to upholding true liberty of transgenders.

Further, homosexuals are also discriminated under Sec. 377 of IPC. The Court declared it as unconstitutional, as it is against dignity and liberty of homosexuals. Now, with Court's judgement, information on social media is available to understand the behaviour of homosexuals, because it is not a disorder, but a natural biological tendency.

This led to acceptance increasing in the society gradually. Thus, advancement and diffusion of knowledge is the guardian of true liberty of homosexuals.

Similarly, tribes of India are deprived of their liberty. Tribes are most vulnerable population in terms of displacement, encroachment, lack of education and health etc. To improve their lives and provide them liberty, the government enacted Forest Rights Act, PESA act, 5th schedule, 6th schedule provisions. This knowledge about their rights and entitlements have helped them protect their culture and uniqueness. Eg: Denial of Vedanta mining in Niyamgirihills, using their knowledge of PESA act. Thus, advancement and diffusion of knowledge is the guardian of tribal liberty.

It can also be seen that women are very vulnerable in India due to patriarchy and poor assertion of rights by women. In order to overcome this, many

Provisions including gender budgeting, women entrepreneurship, women sports etc. are promoted. There is also advancement of knowledge regarding women at classroom level, society level and institutional level.

Eg: JNTU Hyderabad university made gender education mandatory in all engineering courses. This will lead to gender/women dignity, gender equality, gender sensitivity. Thus, advancement and diffusion of knowledge will be "guardian of women liberty".

Moreover, poverty is the worst form of violence says Gandhiji.

Poverty, related with hunger are the twin issues that lead to morbidity and mortality of individuals, depriving of their liberty.

So, advancement of knowledge about types and forms of hunger and poverty are studied and came out with schemes and programs.

Eg: Food Security Act, MGNREGA (wage work), etc. The advancement and diffusion of this knowledge about schemes, will lead to

upliftment of people, thus enabling them to exercise their individual liberty.

Having seen the above arguments, we will see the issue of environment. India and world are facing issues of climate change and global warming. This is due to human actions and man's greed. To solve this, advancement of knowledge about mitigation of ill effects of climate change should be studied, researched. Such knowledge must be advanced further and diffuse to influence behaviour of people to shift to eco friendly practices like cycling, walking to offices. Thus, advancement and diffusion of knowledge will guardian environment liberty.

Offlate, baba culture is very prevalent in India leading to exploitation of people and threatening their liberty.
Eg:- Dera baba - sexual exploitation of women.
In such cases, diffusion of knowledge about such fake babas, their crimes will advance the knowledge of people.

thus protecting people from any such threats. Thus, advancement and diffusion of knowledge will guardian individual liberty of people.

Having seen the various facets of liberty, now we shall see what are the various ways, means and mediums through which knowledge is advanced and diffused. The main sources of diffusion are Television media, print media and social media. In the recent times, social media has emerged as the storefront of media, disseminating and diffusing knowledge.
Eg:- sting operations of fake babas, fake beliefs.
Thus through these mediums, knowledge is diffused to help individuals attain true liberty.

Now, let us see what happens if knowledge is not advanced and diffused. In such situations, power will be concentrated in the hands of

few, leading to monarchy, anarchy.
It will also lead to repotism, Crony Capitalism.
It will breed inequalities - economic,
social, political leading to chaos in
the society. It also degrades the liberty
of individuals, leading to their subjugation.
Thus, their Constitutional rights will also be
denied, perpetuating to violence and Maoism
like movements, threatening law and order,
peace in the society.

But, it must be understood
that knowledge is the prime agent in guarding
liberty. Likewise there are many other
agents that guard liberty like strong
democratic institutions, providing voice to the
weakest, participative politics. There must
also be inculcation of ethics, morality
and values in people to respect others
liberty. People must be made to realise
that 'in the good of the society, lies the
good of the individual and their liberty.
Free speech, bottom up policies will go
long way in guarding liberty of society and
individuals.

For liberty to thrive in society, all the agents/state holders must play their role effectively. Every individual must protect and uphold integrity of liberty of oneself and others. At Societal level, the whole society must preserve its inclusive character and uphold liberty of all citizens. Government must educate, empower citizens and advance knowledge through regular debates and discussions. It must also diffuse knowledge regularly to guard true liberty of people and society...

True Liberty for every citizen will further empower society, eliminating social maladies and transform India and world. Such liberty will also avoid revolutions like French revolution and make society inclusive, sustainable and build a new India, which will provide -

"Food for every mouth,
work for every hand,
spark in every eye,
joy in every soul"

खण्ड-B / SECTION-A

1. अन्तरात्मा के मामलों में, बहुमत के कानून का कोई स्थान नहीं है।
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③ India's tryst with technology

Scenario 1 - It was in 1960s, Indian agriculture was not mechanized, where the output was very low. With 2 continuous years, drought, agricultural production was very low. It was so low that India had to import wheat, rice from USA under PL-480 program. It was coupled with low economic viability, poor technology, high unemployment. The food grains received were of poor quality, humiliating India.

for its dependance on USA.

Scenario 2:- It is 2019, India is the largest producer of rice, one of the largest producer of wheat, fish, vegetables etc. Now, India exports services to USA, which is very critical to USA. This transformation is coupled by technology in all its forms embraced by India.

The above 2 scenarios, show how India embraced technology to become the 'back office of the world'. Such embracing of technology led to complete transformation of India across many sectors, making India- 6th largest economy of the world.

Technology is the application of science and scientific principles. It is the practical usage of scientific principles. Science gives the theoretical aspects and its application in the product form or application form is the technology. The level of technology depends on the level of scientific research.

Scientific advancements, Research and development.

India after independence, was freed from the clutches of British empire. But it was left with low level of technology and low technical expertise. This led to sufferings, deprivation in the initial phases. Then India embraced technology gradually since independence. As Nehru said - At the stroke of midnight, India becomes independent, and meets its trust with destiny, in the same way India also started its trust with technology.

India's trust with technology ranged from agriculture to banking to commerce and other areas. It was gradual and was mostly dependent on foreign technology, due to the poor scientific base in the nation. However, gradually it was able to embrace technology in all the sectors of the economy and transform the digital landscape of the country.

However, technology in India has seen both positives and

Negative Outcomes. In the subsequent discussion, we shall try to understand the advantages and challenges faced by India, due to its teyst with destiny.

Initially, let us look at the positive aspects of technology in India. Then, we shall look at the negative aspects of technology. Then, we shall look at various steps to be taken to strengthen / improve digital infrastructure and technology in India.

At the time of independence, Indian agriculture was poorly mechanized, with low level of technology. India embraced 'Green Revolution' - which was driven by technology in seeds, irrigation, harvesting etc. For ex: high yielding variety seeds, mechanized motors etc were used. Later, research in agriculture department / field brought in many new inventions that made India, the largest producer of food grains in India. Today, precision agriculture, soil health card are used, assisted by technology.

Thus, Indian agriculture improved with India's tryst with technology in agriculture.

Further, it is said -

"Health is wealth", India embraced technology in health sector. Today, India has one of the best medical technology in India. It is also famous for Medical tourism. It has led to increase in life expectancy to 69 years. With advent of telemedicine, e-health facilities health services are also provided in far flung areas. National health Registry, as a online repository of files of patients are stored for easy interoperability. Thus, India's tryst with technology in health sector, led to India becoming "Swasthya Bharat".

Moving ahead, the education sector in India transformed with embracing of technology. At the time of independence, literacy rates were very poor, that has now reached 74 percent. To improve quality of education, e-classes, tele education, Smart classes are provided. Eg:- Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas have Smart classes in all schools.

Such technology has made India a knowledge economy, making the world dependent on India for labour. Thus India's tryst with technology in education has led to educated India.

Moreover, technology played key role in transforming Indian economy. India has transformed from cash based economy to less cash economy. Thus curbing fake notes, illegal transactions etc. The increased digital wallet payments like PayTM, PhonePe etc have led to ease of access and ease of payments to the citizens. Digital payments has also led to increasing tax collections. Thus, India's tryst with digitising in economic sector transformed Indian economy.

Further, Indian economy embraced technology in services sector providing huge employment and contributing almost 60 percent of GDP.

through services sector of which technology plays key role. The transformation of Companies due to automation, robotics has led to increased production and productivity of Companies. The technology has also improved Connectivity, thus easing Business processes and thus leading to ease of doing business.

On the environment front, technology helps in monitoring the flora and fauna of the Country. By Satellite data, camera traps, drones etc. forest wildlife is protected and surveillance is conducted to avoid wildlife poaching, smuggling etc. The recent Tiger Census, puts tigers at 2962 in number, credits the increase to technology as one of the key contributors. Further, due to technology, emails became prominent, online digital notes became prominent. It led to low demand for papers, thus avoiding deforestation, and saving plants.

On the Security front, technology plays key role as Cyber warfare gained significance in 21st Century. And, use of technology for border surveillance has made borders Safe. E.g. Laser borders.

Having seen the positive impact of technology of India, now we will try to see the negative impacts of technology in India.

Technology especially social media led to threat to women, through Social media Stalking, Harassment, nude chats, Extortion etc. They are made victims. It has led to suicide of women due to social shaming. It has also led to child pornography, due to which many children are kidnapped and pushed in to flesh trade.

Cyber crimes have become the modern form of crimes, due to which online phishing, pharming, malware, spyware are increased. This leads to various issues like cyber theft, theft of sensitive information. It is also a national threat. Eg:- The ministry of home affairs site was hacked and was uploaded with hail Pakistan slogans.

Technology in digital space has led to digital divide in the country. This led to marginalisation of people, leaving out them in schemes etc. Eg:- Lack of ATMs under Jandham, to promote online transactions.

Technology in digital space has led to fake news on social media, due to which many people are made vulnerable. Eg:- Munzargarang riots was due to a fake whatsapp message between two communities.

Technology is a double edged sword. It needs to be carefully handled. In order to make it more safe and inclusive, all stakeholders must take steps.

Government must improve technology infrastructure to embrace it deeper. It must be backed by stringent laws. Research and development must be promoted in all streams of technology. Schemes like Aatmanirbhar Mission, MANAK, INSPIRE are in right direction to encourage younger talent.

Technology has the power to transform lives of people and the nation. Schemes like Digital India, Skilled India, Common Service Centres, etc. will help India harness technology and solve the social problems in India. Such technology backed India will turn into a New India by 2025.

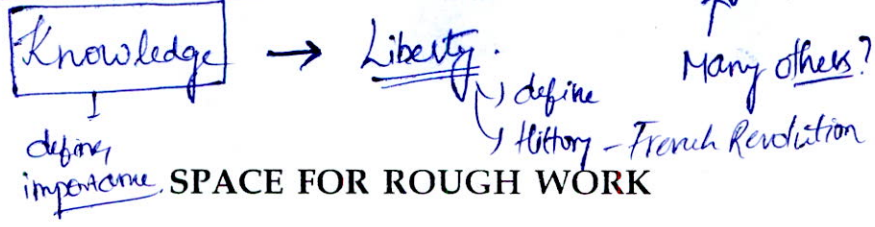
Which will be young, new, aspiring,
ambitions to become super world in the
near future..

Candidates
must not write
on this margin



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

The advancement and diffusion of Knowledge is the only guardian of true Liberty.



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

INTRO - "Illustration"

Knowledge → True Liberty
(Awakened) (Info.)
↓
Emancipation

① FRENCH REVOLUTION
King Louis XVI
Thinkers, philosophers → Knowledge (advanced & diffused)
Fall of Bastille → End of monarchy → Rights to people (Individual Liberty)
Society (Societal Liberty)
∴ Ad + Diff of knowledge is the only guardian of true Society.

Body

- ① Definitions (Knowledge - Literacy)
Liberty → Absence of Constraints/Limitations
- ② Relation b/w them. → Why is it imp?
- ③ Connecting para → How Ad + Diff of K → True Liberty
Consequences:-
 - a) Poverty → New schemes → upliftment
 - b) Hunger - schemes, govt initiatives, citizens initiative (op. Subramani)
 - c) Education - MOOC, online, distance
 - d) Employment → Startups, Entrepreneurship
 - e) Women empowerment (JNU H → syllabus)
 - f) Transgenders (Nartej's case)
 - g) Homo Sexuals (Sec. 377) - No discrimination
→ true liberty.
 - h) Rural.
 - i) Tribes → FRA/PESA/S/G scheduled → Culture
↓
True Liberty
 - j) Diplomacy → India's sovereignty + liberty upheld
eg:- Kashmir issue (bilateral to internal issue)
 - k) Environment → Env ethics in the era of C/GW
 - l) Superstitions →
 - m) Baba Culture → busted out.

Mediums of Ad + Diff of knowledge
1) Print, TV, electronic
2) Social media → Deep penetration.

What happens if knowledge is not Ad + Diff
→ Monarchy, Anarchy
→ Subjugation → caste, religion etc. prevails
→ Denial of rights
→ Crony capitalism, Nepotism → Income inequalities
→ Secular fabric
→ Ideals of Ad + Diff degrades.
→ No Liberty → Rich part culture = degraded/destroyed.
(fall of civilization)

Other guardians of true liberty.
1) Strong institutions
2) Democratic practices
3) Bottom up approach.
4) power to the common man
5) Ethics, Morality, value education.

What needs to be done
1) Individual → educate oneself
2) Society → Advance, diffuse knowledge breaking
Caste, Communal barriers.
3) Civil Society →
4) Govt. / Govt's power
→ spread →