

ESSAY

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time allowed: Three Hours

DTVF/19(JS)-ESY-E4

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

Name: ANKIT MISHRA

Mobile Number: _____

Medium (English/Hindi): English

Reg. Number: IP-19/1399

Center & Date: Delhi (18/8/2019)

UPSC Roll No. (If allotted): _____

प्रश्नपत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

(प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पहले निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को कृपया ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें)

प्रवेश-पत्र में प्राधिकृत माध्यम में निबंध लिखना आवश्यक है तथा इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू. सी. ए.) पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर करना आवश्यक है। प्राधिकृत माध्यम के अलावा अन्य माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तरों को अंक नहीं दिये जाएंगे।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर निर्दिष्ट शब्द-संख्या के अनुसार होने चाहिये।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए किसी पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ के भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिये।

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 answers written in medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit, as specified, should be adhered to.

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

	निबंध विषय संख्या (Essay Topic No.)	अंक (Marks)
खंड-A Section-A		
खंड-B Section-B		
सकल योग (Grand Total)		

मूल्यांकनकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)

Evaluator (Signature)

पुनरीक्षणकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)

Reviewer (Signature)

खंड-A / SECTION -A

1. सोशल मीडिया : सामाजिक कम व्यक्तिगत ज्यादा।
Social media : More personal than social.
2. भारत में सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण की प्रक्रिया में आरक्षण का योगदान तथा इसके विरोधाभास।
The role of reservation in social empowerment in India: Contribution and Contradiction.
3. भूमंडलीकरण के दौर में संरक्षणवादी नीतियाँ अल्पकालिक हितों की पूर्ति से ज्यादा कुछ नहीं हैं।
Protectionist measures in the era of globalization are nothing more than the fulfilment of short-term interests.
4. जलवायु परिवर्तन : करे कोई भरे कोई।
Climate Change : Done by someone and paid by someone else.

Social Media : More personal than social

The evolution of human being, right from the beginning, from an amoeba to present day complex human being is very interesting. It evolved from simple unicellular animal to complex multicellular Human. Immediately after becoming a complex organism, it started to socialize. Even during the era when human being was dependent on hunting and gathering for its survival, it formed

groups, which was a kind of socialization.

Famous scientist also explains "Maslow" also explains in his 'hierarchy theory' about the need of "society" and "socialization" for human being. In his theory, he puts various requirements of human being at different levels according to its priority. Here, he puts 'society' at second level immediately after the 'Basic needs' of food & shelter.

In this regard, the pertinent question is, what is meant by being social? and, why be social?

Being social, is that tendency of human being where it interacts with other fellow human beings and depend on each other for leading a good life. As far as, the

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question, 'why be social?' is concerned, the answer is that, every human being wants to lead a good and safe life, and being social is a prerequisite to it. Probably that's why it is said that -

"Man by nature is a social animal"

However, in the recent years the nature of socialization has changed dramatically, especially after the introduction of social media.

Social media is any such media where we connect with people via internet. Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram etc are some of the examples of social media. These platforms have brought thousands of people together, virtually helping them to socialize. However, the nature of socialization ^{through} of these platforms ~~has~~ ^{is such, that it} prompted to ask

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the question whether, "Is social media really social?"

Social Media has lot of anti-social consequences. These days it is not an uncommon thing, where, people have thousands of friends on facebook, and they don't have time for their family. Is it really a socialization? Earlier people used to spend time with family and friends. But, now that space has been taken by social media.

Earlier, people used to visit their neighbours in free time. This thing was helpful in developing cordial relations between people. Now-days, it's a very rare phenomena. Even in rural areas, where people interact more with neighbours, the situation is changing. There also, people now resort to using social media

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rather than visiting neighbours. Empty parks and playgrounds can also be seen, as people are more interested in social media, rather than meeting people face-to-face

Social gatherings and functions like weddings, Birthdays etc were the occasion for which people used to wait eagerly. Now days, people don't seem to be much interested in attending such functions. ~~They~~ Even if they attend such functions, they spend their time using social media, sitting in some corner. It's one of those rare cases, where people chat with people who are not there, rather than interacting with people who are present there. This is definitely not socialization. Rather it is escapism from the society.

Earlier, People used to visit their friends and relatives on festivals.

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Meeting and greeting each other on festivals, exchanging sweets etc was a way of developing bonhomie and Comradric. Social media has affected this thing also. Now, people don't visit or even call each other on festivals. Rather, they send text messages. These messages lack emotions and are just a formality. This is another such area where social media ~~is~~ is really not 'social'.

Social Media also has privacy and security features. Though, in one way it is good as Right to privacy is a fundamental right (in India), but at the same time it is also an obstacle in completely knowing each other. Here, again social media is less social and more personal.

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Socialization, as we know in traditional terms is a way of getting happiness. However, socialization through social media does not always bring cheerfulness. There have been various reports in this regard, which repeatedly talked about relation of social media and happiness. Those using more social media are prone to be less happy and more frustrated, aggressive and depressed.

Despite, all the demerits, social media ~~also~~ has certain merits also. And, here it seems to be really 'social'. By social media, it is possible to interact with people with whom otherwise it would not have been possible. For eg. By social media an Indian can even interact with a Japanese, Chinese, European, African or any foreigner. A North India person in Delhi may have a South Indian friend

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in chennai. When these distant people interact with each other, they exchange values and learn new things.

One can find numerous pages, blogs etc on social media. These open new dimensions to human mind and broaden its horizon. In a way, this is also a socialization.

Social media has also served as a useful tool in getting in touch with our old friends and relatives. Now days it is very easy to find a person whom one may not have been in touch for a very long time, like our friends of nursery or primary school days. Thus, here social media acts as a mean of socialization.

People also share their very personal details on social media like photographs, hobbies, interests etc. It is very common to see daily

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updates like, 'travelling to ...',
'listening to ...', 'Reading ...', etc

This is also a way of connecting with the people. Thus, social media in this regard, is social.

Social media has also been very useful in match making. It is not rare to listen that social media friends later become life partners. Indian cricketer Shikhar Dhawan found his soulmate on facebook. Similarly cricketer Yuvraj Singh found her partner Herzel Ahech on facebook.

Social media has become so much social that, we can even know about the interests, hobbies, allergies, heights and weight of the people by it.

Social media is also used in fund collection and donation. for eg. fund collection for flood relief.

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drought relief, etc are done by social media. ~~these~~ This way we are reaching out to people at distant places. This is also a way of socialization. Recently spiritual teacher 'Sadhuguru Jaggi Vasudev' used social media to campaign for tree plantation along the river Cauvery and collecting fund for the same.

Social media has elements of both - 'Being social' as well as 'Being personal'. But, a deep analysis of the issue shows that it is more personal than social.

On social media, we may have thousands of far friends. But, the reality is that we hardly talk to ~~them~~ most of them. They are there just as a number. Also rather than chatting to people,

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most of the people only stalk others by looking into their profile. Also, social media has less of reality and more of show off. for eg. It is very common thing to see these days when people do photo editing like showing themselves below Eiffel tower, though they may have never ~~been~~ gone outside India. Similarly, Eating on a Roadside dhaba, and updating status like, "Having dinner at Hotel Taj!"

Thus, though social media sometimes seems to be social, in reality it may not be. Also, it is very evident that social media has deteriorated the attachment to family values and human emotions. We may also

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be witnessing a situation, where if we ask a person that "what is your most valued possession?" —

The person may reply — 'Laptop'
This is a situation where we value a machine more than human, emotions, feelings, family, friends, nature etc.

Thus, though social media has got a word "social" in it, it is actually more personal than social

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खंड-B / SECTION -B

1. एक सुखी जीवन प्रकृति से प्रेरित एवं सहजता से संचालित होता है।

A good life is the one inspired by nature and conducted with ease.

2. व्यावहारिकता आदर्श की पुष्टि करती है।

Pragmatism affirms the ideal.

3. मूल्यविहीन शिक्षा व्यक्ति को चतुर शैतान बनाती है।

Education without values makes man a cleverer devil.

4. विकसित होते भारतीय समाज का द्वंद्व।

Conflicts in developing Indian society.

Conflicts in developing Indian society

In 1950, India got its Constitution, a holy book for a newly born nation. After, almost three years of efforts this daunting task was completed. This holy book starts with its 'Preamble' and the Preamble opening lines of the Preamble reads as,

" We, the people of India ... "

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These opening lines are an indication of the aspirations of founding fathers of India. Clearly, they wanted to develop 'India as a nation' and 'India as a society' which is meant for all. They wanted to develop India, on the principles of participation of all, inclusion of all.

Approximately 70 years have passed since that event. In due course of time India has come a long way. But, it still continues to have certain conflicts in its developmental story, particularly in its developing society.

First and foremost conflict is between progressive approach of 21st century and medieval era approach. ^{we} India as a society has progressed a lot. we have adopted many best practices from across

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the globe. We are living in an era which believes in merit of human being and capacity of human being. But, it is dichotomy of Indian society that caste system is still prevalent in India. This system is not only inhumane and cruel, but also contradicts the philosophy of equality.

News reports regarding suppression of SCs and STs by the is still very common.

Contradiction to the philosophy of equality is also seen with regard to women. On one way, we are promoting gender equality and trying to give girls and women their due share by inducting women into Combat roles, initiatives like 'Beti-Bachao: Beti-Padhao' etc, at the same time no. of women MPs is still below 15%. In more than 70 years of India's Independence,

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it got only one women as PM,
only one wome as President,
only one wome as ~~Finance~~ ^{Foreign} minister
(except Ms. Indira Gandhi, who had additional portfolio of foreign ministry)

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Indian society has a
long tradition of fraternity and brother-
hood. These elements are the very
core of Indian culture, as well as
they are also mentioned in preamble
of Indian constitution. However, recent
few years shows very contrasting
picture. Mob lynching in the
name of cow vigilantism, religious
extremism, Jingoism, chauvinism
have plagued the Indian society
for past few years.

India has done lot of
development in scientific arena.
India's success in the field of
space research is a glaring example

Indian flag is already on Moon and Mars, and India is all set to launch a human-space flight by 2022, and its own space station after that. India is also a pioneer of three-stage nuclear energy generation research. India's success in IT sector is amazing. The importance of scientific temperament is so much that it got a place in fundamental duties of Indian Constitution. The first PM of India, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru paid special emphasis on scientific temperament. However, dichotomy of Indian society is that the still we come across cases of witch-hunting and superstition.

India is also aspiring to become a \$5 trillion economy by 2022. It is already in top seven economies of the world in nominal GDP terms. But, again the contrast

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is that, India has got the biggest
slum of the world, 'Dharavi' in
Mumbai. India has also got the 2nd
highest no. of poor in the world,
only less than Nigeria. India, still
has lot of malnourished population.

side-by-side India has also got
a very high no. of obese people
this shows the inequality in
terms of availability of food and
economic resources.

India is the largest
democracy of the world. At the
time of Independence, India faced
challenge of disintegration. Many
foreign experts also prophesied
at that time that India will be
 balkanised in due course of time.
That fear is no more there. India
has a flowing political
system with strong judiciary,
which does not buckle down

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to pressure. However, the pendency of cases raises the question mark on Judiciary. Poor are the worst sufferers of this, because its the poor for whom democracy becomes meaningless if they can't approach courts for their grievances.

~~the~~

Indian society has mostly been inclined to spiritualism. Spiritualism is at the centre of Indian culture. However, in last few decades, things have changed a lot. With development, increase in disposable income, exposure, contact with outside world etc. the element of spiritualism is getting slightly diluted.

India is said to be mainly residing in villages. However, with the development, urbanisation increases. India is

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also witnessing the same. Though still $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of India's population lives in villages, yet, the percent age of city dwellers is increasing with time. This has manifested itself in form of cultural shock and cultural conflict.

With migration from village to city, family structure is also witnessing a change. Villages generally have joint family while cities have nuclear family. When a village dweller migrates to city, he develops career oriented approach. This thing mostly dents the family values.

Indian people are known for brotherhood and compassion from the ancient time. It is the land of lord Buddha and Mah Lord Mahavir, who taught us the

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Compassion. However, modern Indian Society seems to be missing on these values. Nowadays, it is very common to see that people don't even help a road accident victim. The situation is so sad that Indian government had to brought good samaritan law to encourage people to help people of road accidents.

Any society, as it develops it is bound to develop certain contradictions. Because, social change is not a instantaneous phenomenon, rather a gradual phenomena. In the the phase of transitions, conflicts do appear, as is the case with Indian society. However, Indian society

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has always overcome its short-
comings in gradual manner, and,
it will do so in future also.

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