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SUBJECT:	ESSAY SIDDHARTH SINGH DANGI	Test Code:	7	6	9
Name of Candidate	SIDDHARTH SINGH DANGI				
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENG.	Registration Number	2	2	835
Center	ORN.	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:				

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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

Terrorism anywhere threatens democracy
anywhere

Terrorism in general is defined as the use of force or power to get one's political or personal demands accepted in an illegitimate way.

It has been associated with mankind all throughout its history. During the medieval times, the forest people in Europe were termed Sarbanic and blamed to be using terror to create influence. More recently, during the Cold War era, "civilised" people of the capitalist world called the communists revolutionaries of Latin America and Cuba like Fidel Castro terrorist.

Hence, the definition of terrorism has changed through the various phases of history

and from people to people.

But terrorism in the present context is mostly used for a more specific phenomena of rebel groups against national government and its people. It has grown much larger in proportion and the consensus is that it has its hotspot in 'Middle-east' that is Western Asia.

Major terrorist attacks in the last two decades like the 9/11 attack on Twin towers, London Bombing the most recent multiple bombings in France have greatly increased the discussion around the issue. Hence, the gravity of the issue requires us to properly assess its impacts specially on democracy, which is the accepted political standard in the modern world.

Impact of terrorism on democracy

Democracy is defined as rule of the people, by the people and for the people.

People are expected to play the role of electors of their leaders and those leaders are expected to rule in a people centric manner.

It is this fundamental aspect of democracy that is threatened by terrorism. Terrorist try to assert their power without getting the mandate from the people. Hence their basic aim of rule of the unelected goes against spirit of democracy. The Taliban reign in Afghanistan upto 2001 is a perfect example of such a condition.

Next is the administrative hurdles created by terrorism. Even if they are not able to establish their rule completely,

they prevent the elected government from functioning. Fear of terrorist always hangs around the neck of administrators. Important and critical infrastructure works are disrupted. In the extreme situation, it can lead to a condition like one prevailing in Syria or Iraq where administration has lost complete power and this has led to utter chaos.

Terrorism also leads to deprivation of basic rights of the people. Story of Malala Yousufzai is internationally known who had to bear a bullet for fighting for her right to education. Deprivation and injury to minorities are even more severe as evident from the treatment of Yazidi people by ISIS.

The deprivation extends to cultural sphere of people. In most cases, terrorist

groups have an agenda of their own and cultural and societal change play a role in it. Such a change is usually thrust on the people. This leads to loss of cultural heritage, diversity and so on.

The destruction of Bamiyan Buddha by Taliban and Palmyra idols by ISIS are very popular yet painful examples.

There are also many not so visible impacts of terrorism. First is the diversion of productive human capital towards these activities. This leads to loss of constructive abilities of society and further reduces its immunity to terrorism.

According to report by UN Human Rights Commission, Syria has lost a major part of its productive labour and it may take a generation or so to revert back even if normalcy comes to the country.

Another effect is the growing influence of army over elected government. Such threats increase the role of army and people start seeing as the primary role due to its operations against the terrorist. The 'Zarb-e-Azab' mission of Pakistan Army against terrorists in its north-west has restored the strength of its army to times of Yaya Khan and Ayub Khan.

World - A global village

"No one can live in peace when a large section of society lives in despair, poverty and chaos". With globalisation, the world has changed into a global village and no part of it is untouched.

Hence, terrorism which is said to be aggregated in one region affects other parts of the world too.

The San Bernadino attack in US which was undertaken by one of its own people show the ^{futility} ~~futility~~ of west to isolate itself from terrorism in middle east. With the growth of 'lone-wolf' attack, securing ones boundaries is not enough and the issue at a whole needs to be handled. Cyber-terrorism and propaganda helps break the geographical boundaries. Apart from the visible destruction, terrorism also creates gulf between the people of the same country itself.

Growing Xenophobia, Islamophobia is leading to backlash attack which leaves citizens from a minority community as the strangers in their own country. Despite

living in a country that promises them power, their own society denies them this.

The hijab ban in France also brings to light the restrictions imposed as a result of fear of terrorism. This discrimination in cultural practices occurred in a country which is known as the birthplace of 'liberty, equality and fraternity'.

Fear of terrorism also increases the government control over the people leading to increased surveillance, restrictions as seen in US after the 9/11 attack. Such a surveillance impacts the life of all, even a person who has never been a part or witness to a terrorist activity.

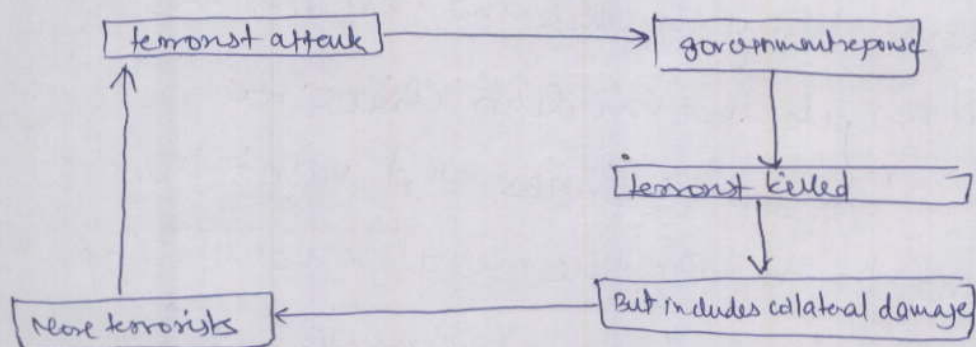
Many in India also attribute majority communalism to fear of activities similar to Islamic countries. This leads to notion like to keep the Hindu birth rate over Muslim, create distrust hence is an anathema to inclusive growth of the country.

Finally, terrorism leads to many within the developed country question the role of their leaders in terrorism elsewhere. Many thinkers and experts in US attribute the modern chaos in Asia to American activities and want their government to take the moral responsibility for it. It leads to many youth getting disconnected from their own elected government and look at everything with suspicious outlook.

way forward

The present efforts at tackling terrorism focus mostly on bombing, arming rebels and such extreme steps. But most such steps have a very short term impact if any. They are rarely able to kill the ideology behind terrorism and the destruction further increases terrorism.

The situation is something like this:



Hence, a long term and persistent effort is needed. It is said that "Rome was not built in a day".

Similarly, tackling terror requires us to target root cause like North-South divide, poverty, lack of education and sense of discrimination. The results of such an approach may come slowly but will be long lasting.

Employment generation will also play a major role. "An empty head is a devil's head" hence lack of opportunities push people into extremist ideas.

A very important part of tackling terror is avoiding generalisation and hate retaliation against innocent people of a community for crimes of other. A lot of extremism in west breeds from the apathy of society towards minority communities.

Religious doctrines and leaders with moderate view can be put forward to disown the ideology of terrorist groups.

Also, global cooperation and consensus on the issue is needed. The global powers of Russia and US need to come together rather than trying to outsmart each other. Also, the distinction between "Good and Bad terrorist" needs to end a Comprehensive definition of terrorism to be adopted as suggested by India in global forums.

"Educating a man in facts and not in values creates a menace for the society" - Roosevelt. This message holds

great importance hence moral education right from early age will go a long way in tackling violence. Focus on emphasis on family bonds and values will deter a person from taking the solitary path of terrorism.

Conclusion

The fight against terrorism is a fight of entire humanity and no one can live peacefully by just bolting their door. A realisation of the above fact itself will lead to change in mentality which will make the destruction of terrorism inevitable.

If basic science has to thrive, then India needs to revamp its thought process.

Science is defined as the discipline that aims to understand the phenomenon happening around us and use this understanding for further welfare.

Science has played a very big role in growth of human being. Our earliest understanding of fire and agriculture helped us move towards a settled life.

It has further improved our life standards using energy, modern discoveries, innovative solutions to problems like long term communication and so on. Science has now entered every aspect of human life.

Science and India

Apart from above stated advantages, there are many areas that India can use science for. The issue of meeting the needs of its huge population of food, health needs innovative solutions to increase crop productivity, improved medicines etc.

The demographic window requires us to create new jobs to avoid demographic dividend turning into demographic nightmare.

New challenges in form of climate change require us to develop renewable energy sources, adaptive measures etc.

Finally, the general prevalent atmosphere of superstition, religious obscurantism

can only be removed through development of scientific temper as suggested in our constitution. This is also needed so that we do not fall back behind other countries because "when a new technology rolls over, one is either part of the roadroller or the part of road" and we surely do not want to be left behind.

fault, not in the stars but in our
very own mentality

Despite the obvious, above stated advantages, India lies very behind in the field of basic sciences. A country of over billion people has been able to produce handful number of ~~Nobel~~ Nobel laureates, all generally feature in the lower half of innovation indices and very few patents come from our domestic population.

The fault for above mostly lies in our thought process. The first aspect of this is the long colonial rule. It not only changed our financial condition but our thinking too. It bred an idea that still leads us to believe we are weak, dependent and followers. This is the first reason why a country which was leader in sciences in ancient age in form of contribution of Aryabhatta, Varahamira, Brahmagupta has lost its former glory.

Next is the Indian education system which encourages rote learning, uniform education for everyone and discourages innovation. This becomes more evident when we see people of Indian origin do very well when educated outside like

the mathematician and Fields Prize winner
Manjul Bhargava.

Education also suffers from lack of
required infrastructure, quality basic
sciences colleges which are handful like
IISc. There is hardly any spirit for entrepreneurship.

The economy of the country also
does not drive the growth of basic
sciences. Investment on research and
development is mere 1% of GDP. Our
companies have historically depended on
government protection rather than
competition. This has led to condition
where India is leader in generic medicines
but depends on imports for 80% of basic
ingredients that is Achne Pharmaceutical
Ingredients (APIs).

Property rights environment where there is
lot of piracy also slows down basic

sciences. Privacy is taken to be a normal thing and even a right by many.

Our social norms also encourages and awards obedience over enquiry and free spirit. Ramanujan, the brilliant mathematician always feared and was insecure about his own ideas hence used to hide them in his ceiling rather than bringing them forward.

Widespread poverty is also reason for same where people give almost entire effort to fulfilling basic desires leaving no room for innovation. Even the bright students who get into good colleges like IITs want to get hefty packages than going into research which pays much less.

Final cause can be attributed to reducing
morality and weightage to moral education.

Concern and compassion towards other's
problems encouraged people to go for
innovation. But such an inspiration is
not widespread in the country.

way forward

The first step towards a change involves
the change of attitude of the society
towards basic sciences and innovation.

This will require encouragement from
parents, teachers and the education
system itself. The continuous and
comprehensive evaluation system is good
to discourage rote learning. But its proper
implementation in word and spirit needs

teacher training as pointed out by the
TSR Subramanian committee.

Expenditure on R&D needs drastic
increase from 1% to at least 3% and
this will require participation of
private sector for securing this participation.
improved IPR environment, conducive
conditions are required.

At the level of higher education,
entrepreneurship should be encouraged.

SETU, AIM and Startup India campaign
~~is~~ ^{are} welcome steps in this direction.

To ensure that such a spirit does not
leave the women and backward classes
untouched, Startup has been ~~comp~~ supplemented
with Standup India campaign too.

New basic sciences colleges in form of IISER have helped increase the avenues for study of basic sciences. Further, the IMPRINT campaign which aims to connect IITs, IISERs and IISc for R&D should be taken forward.

Any step towards future should always be taken with past in mind. India should exploit its traditional knowledge in terms of herbs, medicine and yoga in future innovation. Last year's Nobel laureate winner for medicine took inspiration from the traditional knowledge of how hahne Japanese culture to find cure for malaria. This should be replicated in India too.

Finally, the education and society needs to encourage moral and ethical value that inspires one to work for the betterment of society. "Neversatity is the mother of all innovations" and if need is

felt, results will follow.

Everyone should reflect on their doings and evaluate if it is leading to the betterment of poorest of the poor that we have met as asked by Gandhiji.

Conclusion

Hence, the thought process of the country needs an overall change for basic sciences to thrive rather than tid-bit reforms or piecemeal reforms. The government, intelligentsia and the society needs to come together and resolve for such a change to come.

