

VAJIRAM & RAVI

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UPSE CSE 2025

AIR - 662

Overall Performance

Essay 1



Essay 2

VAJIRAM & RAVI

Evaluator Code and Signature:

Essay 1:					
	Parameters	Below Average	Average	Good	Excellent
Introduction	Context building; Thesis Statement; Scope				
Body	Presentation (Handwriting etc)				
	Macro Dimensions				
	Micro Dimensions - Arguments				
	Supporting examples/facts				
	Objectivity				
	Content Relevance				
	Continuity/flow in writing				
Conclusion	Overall Summary; Vision; Tone etc				

Essay 2:

	Parameters	Below Average	Average	Good	Excellent
Introduction	Context building; Thesis Statement; Scope				
Body	Presentation (Handwriting etc)				
	Macro Dimensions				
	Micro Dimensions - Arguments				
	Supporting examples/facts				
	Objectivity				
	Content Relevance				
	Continuity/flow in writing				
Conclusion	Overall Summary; Vision; Tone etc				

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions













SECTION-A (ESSAY-I)

TOPIC - 'Reform is not a one-time act but an unending negotiation with change'

In the buzzing heart of India's Silicon Valley, two colleagues RAMESH and SEJAL began their careers in 1970s as computer engineers. While Sejal embraced change by continuously upgrading her skills. From the early internet days of 1990s to mastering coding, Artificial Intelligence and Machine learning. Whereas Ramesh believed human skills were irreplaceable and stayed glued to routine tasks.

Two paths diverged, one embraced reform, the other resisted change. Fast forward to 2025, Sejal now stands as top-ranking engineer with enviable career, while

Ramesh, laid off during Covid-19, and struggle to find employment.

The story of Ramesh and Sejal mirrors a deeper truth in ever evolving world. Where those who reform with time rises, while those who resist fade into irrelevance.

In this essay, we shall dig deeper into how Reforms are negotiation with change. What are leivls of one time reforms? How sometimes one time acts are necessary. What led inertia to reforms. In the end, finding a sweet spot of reforms with change.

Reform, by its very definition implies improvement in response

to changing environment. But the mistake lies in assuming it to be a one-time intervention.

In reality, reforms are like flowing river - dynamic, adjusting to terrain and time, rather than a stagnant pond.

REFORMS : A HABIT OF CHANGE

Philosopher Plato's Allegory of cave reminds us that those who remained chained to outdated perception never see the light.

Reforms, then, is the process of breaking those chains.

Reforms are not a destination, but a journey. Just like our constitution which is a living document due to Article 368.

Our Constitution makers knew

drafting constitution is not a one off exercise. It need to keep evolving with time. From Basic Structure doctrine to Right to Privacy, our constitution is a testament to unending negotiation with change.

Similarly, 'KAIZEN' Approach in Japan emphasizes continuous improvement instead of knee-jerk reforms. Toyota success is an evidence to how small, sustained changes can lead to transformational results.

Moreover, even global climate efforts reflects this mindset from Kyoto Protocol to Paris Agreement. Changes in approach like common but differentiated responsibilities, rising global finance etc.

It reflects how reforms are not a one time act. We have to keep moulding with complex changes happening in our surrounding.

But what is the problem with one time reforms? They might bring unprecedented change in the society. Let us find out!

PERILS OF ONE TIME REFORM

One of events in society without continuous efforts to change with time, do more bad than good.

When reforms are treated as checkboxes, they often end up changing surface behaviour without altering deeper attitudes. For instance,

SC/ST (Prevention of atrocities) Act was passed as safeguard for SC and ST communities. But Thorat Committee highlights how this one time act did not bring any significant change and marginal communities still faces discrimination and Untouchability.

Not to forget, one time reforms can be more detrimental than being facilitator. Remember 'Demonetisation' reform in 2016. Aimed at rooting out black money, suffered due to lack of planning and turned into a disruptive shock rather than a structural reform.

Similarly, failure to match steps with changing times make one time reforms a dead letter in dynamic, challenging and complex environment. Just like 'NOKIA' once a mobile giant, reminds us single stage success is futile without adapting to technological shifts.

Above instances, reflect that without continuity, reforms become obsolete, irrelevant and even harmful.

But this is just one side a story. Throughout history some decade defining moments need one of acts to bring disruptive changes.

ONE TIME ACT - A NECESSARY EVIL

Some moments do demand bold, one time reforms action. These are inflection points that trigger large scale change. After 'Nirbhaya Case' India introduced fast track courts and stricter rape laws, showcasing that certain shocks require firm and immediate legislative reforms.

This principle find further resonance in Post-apartheid SOUTH AFRICA's truth and reconciliation commission. which was a unique one time reform that helped heal a divided nation.

However, this bring us to critical juncture. when

Where it is evident that a society need a reform but still follow status-quoist approach.

INERTIA TO REFORMS

Despite the obvious need for continuous reforms, societies often resist change because of lack of public support like Uniform Civil Code facing roadblocks due to public sensitivities.

Another cause is fear of retaliation and regime like North Korea's Kim Jong Un strict approach against any modern change with time.

On the top of it, social and cultural resistance against reforms. Deeply • ingrained

practises like corruption or patriarchy resist reforms in the society.

MARRYING REFORMS WITH CHANGE

To make reforms meaningful and lasting it need an unending negotiation with change. Reforms must ensue in sync with social realities. It can be done by Pragmatic reformism as given by CHANAKYA. Balancing At risk of deepfakes with At benefite like CHATGPT with practical policy making.

Furthermore, Public Participation to promote Discourse ethics of HABERMAS like Mygov. in

bring long lasting change in attitude and not just behaviour.

Moreover, to continuously check on after effects of reform and its test against time. Feedback Loops and re-valuation is sin-quo-non.

Ride sharing platforms like Ola and Uber continuously adapt based on customer feedback

REFORM OR PERISH

Charles Darwin 'Theory of evolution' suggest not the strongest of species that survive but the one most adaptable to change. The world

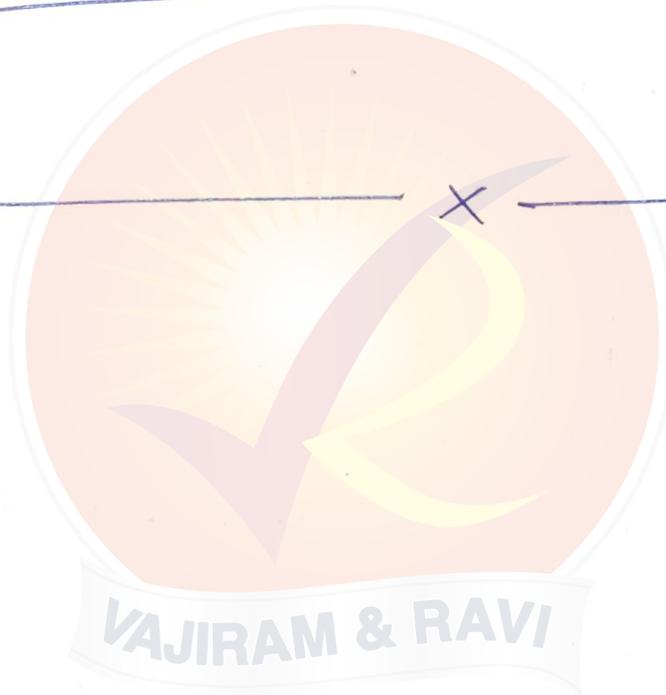
today with AI revolutions, climate emergencies and socio political churn demand constant reinvention

To reform is to remain alive.
To stagnate is to silently perish.
Reform, then, is not an event.
It is a habit. A negotiation.

An unending dialogue

therefore,

MOVE, ERR, ADAPT OR VANISH



Section - B (ESSAY-II)

TOPIC - 'The world is too interconnected to allow for isolated prosperity'

Year 2020, was an eye opener for entire world. A tiny virus [Covid 19] even thousands times smaller than grain of salt, brought the world to its knees. Emerging from small city in China, WUHAN. Within months entire humanity was marred by the virus. No one was spared, ruler or ruled, rich or poor, celebrity or fan. It overwhelmed hospitals in Italy, crashed economy in USA, disrupted supply chains in India and bringing global aviation to halt. Even countries tried complete restrictions on travel. But AAs, it was of no use.

This exposed how tightly

Women our world has become. The pandemic was not merely a health crisis, it was a crash course in the profound truth that prosperity or peril of one corner of the world ripples across all others.

In this essay, we shall look into interconnection of world in both prosperity and despair and how it affects humanity. Furthermore, explore isolated islands of prosperity. At the end, ways to make world a better place.

World has been interconnected since time immemorial. From ancient civilisations like Indus Valley trade with Mesopotamia to china silk route connecting Asia to Europe. Later, with

the zeal of colonialism. Slave trade, raw cotton, World wars, etc. mirrors the interconnection in late 18th and 19th century. But it was since the advent of Globalisation and World wide web that whole world is connected like a global village

INTERCONNECTION AND SHARED PROSPERITY

In the era of globalisation, climate crisis, economic dependencies and digital connectivity, no country can thrive in isolation

The prosperity of one is increasingly dependent on the cooperation, well being and stability of others.

Just like, India being 'VISHWA BANDHU' shared India digital stack with

entire world. Once a national innovation, is now being adopted in countries like France, UAE, Singapore and Bhutan. Millions of people enjoying fruits of Indian UPI.

Shared prosperity is further evident in manufacturing of iPhone's by Apple Inc. Rare earths from Africa, chips from Taiwan, assembly in China and India, final packaging in Vietnam and customers across globe. This is a testament to modern world and sharing prosperity.

Moreover, not just economics but socio-cultural interconnection is engulfing the globe. Korean

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pop culture (K-pop) resonates in India, Indo-western dressing fuse ethnics with west, Bollywood films find fans in Egypt. America is filled with Indian doctors, leaders and students. Cultural cross pollinat-ion not only foster understanding but also generate global brotherhood.

A similar pattern is evident in transfer of wealth from developed to developing countries. India received over US \$100 billion remittances in 2023 from Arabian peninsula, gulf countries, America and Europe. This highlights labour of one nation pourses the livelihood of another.

INTERCONNECTION IN DESPAIR

Everything is not hunky dory in this interconnected world. Where prosperity is shared, crises amplify thousand times more.

Just like, climate change knows no border. The G20 countries are responsible for more than 70% GHGs emission (IPCC). But it is island nations like Tuvalu and Maldive that faces risk of extinction due to rising sea levels. One nation's industrial growth means another's submergence in this connected world.

Not to forget, recent global tumultuous events like

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Russia - Ukraine war, Israel - Hamas conflict, Pakistan cross border terrorism affect not just two nations that are involved but the entire globe. The risk of Nuclear conflict and full blown World War III is ticking clock. Global inflation, fuel prices, food security, all are at risk. It reminds us how conflict anywhere affect everyone.

Furthermore, Poverty and civil war, Intra-country issues also have trickle down effects on globe. Illegal migration from Africa, Asia to Europe and America through Donkey route affect well to do nations as well. Therefore human crisis in one part of nation affect another country

in some corner of world.

ISOLATED POCKETS OF PROSPERITY

But is everything really so interconnected? Are there no evidences of isolated Prosperity? Crisis in one part of globe affect other in similar way? The answer is a clear, NO!

Sorrow and happiness of one and another are not same. In 2024, India witnessed the world's most expensive wedding of Ambani's family, On the other hand, over 80 crore Indians were depended on free food grains for even two meals a day. This highlights isolated prosperity is the ocean of poverty.

Moreover, even at the global level. Someone is enjoying vacation in Americas, and on the other hand millions are starved in strict Shariya nation of Taliban ruled Afganistan. Does it affect the well off? Really, in the short-term, NO.

Furthermore, the world is divided by Brandt line between global North and global South. Highlighting the stark inequalities of Income, resources Standard of living in one part compared to other part. Even oxfam reports, top 1% controls over 50% of global wealth.

But, even if still some nations may seem to prosper in isolation, such prosperity

is often unsustainable, unequal
or morally bankrupt.

BRIDGING GAPS : PATHWAY TO SHARED PROSPERITY

Recognizing the interconnected-ness of fate, countries and individual must build systems based on equity, empathy and compassion.

For this Gandhiji's 'Trusteeship Model' can be a guiding light. It ^{urges wealthy to} see themselves as caretaker of wealth for the the public good.

On the top of it, Indian ethos of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'

reminds us that global peace and prosperity requires inclusion of all.

Furthermore, multilateral

forum like BRICS, United Nations G20, etc must not serve only elite interest but also become channels for development, peace-building and sustainability.

To sum up, The world must move from 'competition among nations' to 'collaboration among civilisations'. We can no longer build walls and expect to stay untouched by fires raging behind. India as a 'Vishwa Guru' should show torch on the path of inclusive interconnectedness by following 5'S Approach of SAMVAD (dialogue) SAMRIDHI (prosperity) SAMMAN (respect), SHANTI (peace) and SAHYOG (cooperation) Therefore, the global village

can only thrive when every house
is lit. So, either all prosper
or none prosper for long.

