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SUBJECT:	ESSAY-4	Test Code:	7	7	0
Name of Candidate	NIDHI BANSAL				
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	1	4	3
Center	ORIN	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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Karol Bagh, Delhi – 110005

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

SECTION - A

1. The solution to global climatic problem will come from cooperation and not from obligation.

Today we talk about sustainability, whether it is development or business growth. For sustainability, everyone should cooperate. The cooperation comes with voluntariness, not coercion, else this cooperation itself will not be

PTO

Section A.

1. The solution to global climatic problem will come from cooperation and not from obligation.

The success of Montreal Protocol in curbing the ozone layer depletion with cooperation of all nation-states and business leaders. This signifies how cooperation alongwith moral obligations, can provide solution to all crisis in society.

One of such crisis ~~is~~ in present world is global warming that is creating numerous climatic problems viz. sea level rise, risk of extreme floods and droughts, high temperature threatening food and human or wildlife security. Recently, Living Planet Report by ~~the~~ World

Wildlife Fund warns that two-third of wildlife will extinct by 2030.

To tackle above problems, coercive obligations are not the answer, as coercive solutions are not best and sustainable. For example, strict obligation on health department to provide healthcare to poor, lead to creation of poor quality hospitals.

The need is for cooperation at individual, institutional-family, community, business, civil society, national, regional and global level to address global climatic problems. No doubt, ~~this~~ there will be challenge to this cooperation, but again with cooperation, these challenges can be tackled. We also need moral obligations to sustain cooperation. To start with, individual level cooperation, everyone should

cooperate to bring lifestyle changes.
One need to stop chasing conspicuous
consumption, as it lead to
mad-race for unsustainable resource
consumption. Thus Indian Prime
Minister calls for Climate Justice,
where everyone gets its due share
over climate. Cooperate to not
waste food, water and energy.
This will reduce pressure on
natural resources, and improve our
climate by reducing greenhouse gas
emission.

The individual cooperation
should get replicated at family
and community level. Indian
family tradition to reuse the
discarded objects - clothes, footwears
mobile etc by other members ~~is~~ can
be replicated in all families of
world to tackle climatic problems
that arised due to excessive

wastage and usage of resources.

Even communities like Delhi's Residential Welfare Associations that go for water recycling, waste segregation and recycling etc. voluntarily, will solve climatic problems. But if such steps are coercively enforced, then it leads to poor recycling and create more problem. For example, mandatory recycling of waste by Delhi municipal corporations generated more pollution because of bad technology adoption.

Not only urban communities, rather also tribal communities cooperative social forestry as envisaged in National Forest Policy of India is helping in increasing ~~urban~~ forest cover which is bio-diverse. On the other hand, ~~if~~ obligation on forest department for afforestation led to monoculture.

plantation of non-native trees, that created biodiversity problems. For example sowing of eucalyptus, and pine forest, are causing forest fires in Uttarakhand.

Community cooperation need to be scaled up by civil society cooperation in tackling climate problems. Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, World Wildlife Fund, IUCN, IPCC, Greenpeace etc are organisations that voluntarily cooperate with states to tackle climatic problems of heat-related diseases, wildlife protection, and advocate for reducing greenhouse gas emission. Barefoot College of Rajasthan is training numerous women of entire world in solar (clean) energy. They are called "Solar Mamas" in Africa.

People's cooperation can sustain if finance is available. During Paris treaty negotiations, business leaders of world pledged to cooperate for evolving green technology to address climatic problems. They promised to pool their resources and knowledge to combat climate change. On the other hand, obligatory Renewable Purchase obligations in India could not succeed. But cooperation shown at Paris meet by business leaders will tackle IPR issues, technological barriers and finances to adapt and mitigate the climate change.

Business leaders can sustain their cooperation if nations of world cooperate by easing trade rules. Brazil can encourage its flexi-fuel industries to share their knowledge and technology with other nations to develop hybrid vehicles. This will reduce emission,

and to tackle climate change.

The sharing of weather data, best practices in disaster management (for example, SAARC disaster management action plan), etc will help other nations to adapt and mitigate climate changes like floods, droughts etc.

While obligatory financing by developed nations under Green Climate Fund (\$100 billion per year) did not see much progress, the establishment of International Solar Alliance with cooperation of 122 nations gives hope to tackle climatic problems arising due to fossil fuels.

The non-success of Kyoto Protocol in curbing greenhouse gas emission is due to lack of voluntary cooperation by western nations. As a result, many nations - Russia, Canada etc opted out. On the

other hand, Montreal Protocol with full cooperation of nations: succeeded in ozone layer protection.

The next big cooperation was evident in 2015 Paris Climate Conference. Under it, all nations pledged to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, voluntarily. The Intentionally National Determined Goals (INDCs) of all nations symbolises ~~coop~~ how Cooperation, not obligation (Kyoto Protocol) can tackle climate change.

However, this cooperation faces challenges - when individual or national priorities are at stake. India couldnot commit to freeze coal-use due to local development needs. Business leaders due to competition may jeopardises with environment. For example, pollution caused by mining industries in tribal belt of India. When rich individuals or nations demand for same action

from poor nations or individuals, then cooperation is challenging as latter cannot match up with capability of former.

Nevertheless, the cooperation can be ensured if people or nations are sensitized about humanitarian values, that seek for development of all. The need is to evolve global citizenship concept, so that national interests can be merged with global interest.

In this cooperation, obligation has important role. To ensure effective cooperation, the obligations, whether explicit (action plans or targets) or implicit (moral) is required. Kigali amendment to curb HFC emission is perfect example of happy blending of cooperation and obligations (binding nature). Obligations can direct the people or nations toward cooperation. Millenium Development

Goals (MDGs) though obligatory, but helped in improving socio-economic status of developing nations, with their active actions and cooperation.

Indian government has also taken steps like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (cooperative cleaning) and solid waste, e-waste and construction debris management (obligatory cleaning) to tackle climatic problem of emission of polluting gases from wastes. This symbolises role of both cooperation and obligation.

However, we should strive for cooperation and moral obligation, not coercive obligation to tackle any global problem. The need is to popularise the Indian concept of "Vashudeva Kutumbakam" (global village) that strive for global cooperation, with moral obligations toward each other nations. Grandhian principle of Trusteeship,

where rich hold property on behalf of poor, can help in realising rich nations, their responsibility toward poor nations for tackling climatic problems. This is reflected in Loss and Damage Principle. This will ensure voluntary cooperation, not coercive obligation, of rich nations with developing nations in making Earth and global society, adaptable to climate change.

'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikash'
(cooperation of all, development of all)
as envisaged by Indian PM Modi is best suited to tackle ~~the~~ global climatic problems and to ensure sustainable development of all.

Section-B

4. You cannot escape the responsibility of tomorrow by evading it today.

Parents who neglect the socialization and health or education of their child, in his/her childhood, will be hold responsible for poor ~~a~~ cognitive and physical development of child in adult age. They will be responsible for not giving moral values to child, when he/she indulges in juvenile delinquencies, crimes, drug abuses, etc.

Like child development which should be at right time, in right manner, else it create human disaster. A society also need to be nurtured and progressed ~~at~~ at right time, else it brings crisis in society in future. Then

all stakeholders, whether government, civil society, family, community, business leaders etc are to be hold responsible for these crisis.

The best example of neglecting current development, that brought global catastrophe is world war II. When Hitler was taking extreme steps - attacking other nations, annihilating Jews etc, then western nations remained silent. This led to world war II where all nations including US and Europe got adversely affected. This, these western countries are as responsible for world war II as Hitler was.

In Indian context, the neglect of modern development in other western nations at the time of Renaissance, by Indian rulers, put India far-behind in socio-economic development. This gave opportunity

to Britishers to colonise India and rob it to maximum. Thus, Indian themselves particularly rulers were equally responsible for colonization of India.

In present context, if we continue neglecting the integral (academic and moral) education of our children, then we will ~~be~~ be hold responsible when Indian educated students donot suit for employment in modern industries, or when they indulges in juvenile crimes (high rape cases by juveniles - NCRB report). Indian society as whole, will be responsible for converting our demographic dividend into demographic disaster, due to poor schooling, teachers and curriculum.

Even if education is ensured today, but not health to our citizenry. Then whole community is blamed when Ebola, Zika and TB spreads like epidemic. WHO lamented the neglect of medical fraternity to not develop ~~z~~ Ebola treatment and vaccine, ~~when~~ even ^{after} nearly 50 years of its occurrence. It led to death of lakhs of people in Africa.

The educated and healthy society is also questioned when it ignores the 'other-half' i.e. women population of society. The poor participation of women in socio-economic (labour force, diverse professions - military, technical etc) and political (Indian Parliament has just 11-12% women) spheres due to lack of incentives creates

gender-divide in society and
fuels prejudices and stereotypes.
Thus society has to be hold
responsible when women faces sexual
harassment, domestic violence,
dowry deaths, school dropouts. This
is because society failed to
empower women and sensitize men
since childhood.

Women's condition is
pitiable even in rural areas, where
she is either domesticated or put
to do hard labour - fetch water,
fuelwood etc. If society or
government emphasis only on Smart
Cities, not on smart villages,
then former will be non-sustainable.
Rural-urban migration due to push
and pull factors will pressurize
Smart Cities, and deprive rural
from human resources. Thus government
will be responsible for increasing slum
population and rural poverty.

Also Since agriculture is main stay of rural economy and also of food security, its neglect today will bring famine tomorrow. Government or society will be held responsible for not extending timely seeds, weather forecasts, irrigation, fertilisation, and advise to its farmer.

Agriculture employs large population of India, but this job is not sustainable enough. The need is to create jobs in manufacturing and service sectors to absorb large pool of Indian labour force. otherwise, when students or labour unrest occurs due to job insecurity then government and corporates will be held responsible.

Job security should be complemented by national and human security. The

increasing use of ICT (information and communication technology) in governance, business, education and health, throws new challenge of cyber security. The ~~a~~ cyber attack on Antsix website of ISRO is an example. The neglect of securing our cyberspace will invite cyber warfare. For example, Stuxnet virus attack on Iran by USA and Israel.

Similarly, the fueling of terror groups by USA and Pakistan in the name of self-determination but in actuality for self-interest, will create monsters like Al-Qaeda, ISIS, and LeT, that not only threatens other nations but also USA and Pakistan. These nations are to be hold ~~set~~ responsible for rise of terrorism.

Besides state-sponsored terrorism, the silence of liberal Islamic scholars ~~to~~ is equally

responsible for not stopping
radicalisation of youths. The
true interpretation of Islamic
teaching is not extended by them.
They will be blamed for rise of
Islamophobia in society.

Human security is not
sustainable if our environment
is not secured. The ruthless
exploitation of natural resources
in past is creating global
warming, wildlife extinction, pollution
problem in present. The lack of
willingness to combat climate change by
world nations; will be responsible
when in future, climate refugees
problem knock their doors.

Thus the need is
for timely action to avert
above problems. There is need
to overhaul the education system
to emphasise values, skills and
academic knowledge. This should
be extended to all irrespective

of caste, class and gender. This will lead to economic development, social harmony and equality in society (New National Education Policy)

The need is to invest in both traditional and modern health system to ensure quality health care to all. The creation of AYUSH ministry, National Health Mission, WHO's action plans to combat diseases are welcome step.

To ensure gender equality, the right opportunity in all spheres should be extended to women. Panchayati Raj Institutions in India, Self Help Groups, laws like Prevention of Sexual Harassment at workplace Act, allowing women in combat forces, creation of UN Women for women rights advocacy are some welcome step in this regard.

To ensure economic security, Start-up India mission, Make in India Skill India mission should be implemented earnestly. The need is to turn our youths into job-creators from job-seekers. Global cooperation to ease visa rules should be encouraged for free labour movement (Trade Facilitation in Services at WTO).

Since majority of Indians live in villages, the need is to create modern smart villages for inclusive development of society. RURBAN, Housing for All etc are ~~we~~ good step in this regard.

National security should not be compromised from cyber attacks. The need is for global cooperation to evolve international cyber rules, as cyberspace is 'common goods' and is beyond one's territorial jurisdiction.

To tackle terrorism, the world nations should shed

their narrow interest and adopt Comprehensive Convention on Terrorism as envisaged by India. Cultural groups should take up responsibility to liberally interpret religious texts and promote pluralism in society.

And to ensure human sustainability of Earth and environment, the need is to adopt ethical care and responsibility toward other living beings. Earnestly implement Paris Climate Treaty, to tackle climate change.

Thus all should realise their responsibilities of today and work on it, else tomorrow's problem will be detrimental for all. For this, all will be held responsible.

The need is to realise parental role by all individuals towards society, ~~which is~~ like a child

Thus, only when all
stakeholders realise their roles
and responsibility towards society,
just like parent realise the
role of proper child ^{socialisation} ~~realisation~~,
then only we will realise the dream
of our 12th Five Year Plan for
inclusive, rapid and sustainable
development of our society.

