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SUBJECT:	Essay		**Test Code:**	2	1	2	3		
Name of Candidate	Kashish Dakshi								
Medium Hindi/Eng.	Eng	**Registration Number**	1	0	6	5	3	9	2
Center	Jaipur	**Date**	2	3	0	8	2	2	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks :

INSTRUCTIONS

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 that 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।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

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All the Best

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Section A

2. There never was a good war or bad peace

In context of the Ukraine war, ethics of war and its utility in maintaining peace have come to light. All wars are justified on grounds of national interests and doctrine of necessity. It is argued that wars help balancing power and their necessity is pleaded on grounds of greater outcomes & desirable consequences.

"To maintain peace, prepare for war" is the idea that drives many nations today to amplify their military capabilities and maneuver resources towards defence.

Let us find out whether war can be ethical and whether peace

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can be maintained without frequent wars.

For most part of human history man has known war and has engaged in numerous battles to secure varied interests. The cause of any war lies in conflicting interests and the perception that these conflicts are irreconcilable unless one party defeats & dominates other.

However time and again it is proved that no war can be the end of all wars and no war can achieve such desirable outcomes which maintain peace forever. History is testament to the same and analysis of same is required to prove this hypothesis.

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At dawn of civilization and collective ~~dig~~ living, humans had already known war. Nature maintains balance through wars & same is witnessed through behaviour of the animal kingdom.

Most apes and primates are known to engage in war to establish their dominance & secure their territorial & habitual interests.

However, it was evolution & progress from this natural law where "strength is might" that helped humans become civilized, social animals.

The idea of a "social contract" given by many thinkers like Hobbes, Locke and Russeau lies in this acceptance of progression from natural to legal order.

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It was recognised even by early human settlements that progress is possible only in peace, in absence of threat of physical injury & threat to life and property. It is only then, can human focus their energies towards development.

However, still our collective history is replete with numerous examples of wars which only resulted in death of millions, destruction of property, institutions and cultures.

From tribal wars to battles between early nation-states, we continued believing in the idea of war for peace which finally culminated into World Wars.

In the process of dialectically analyzing these lies the truth

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in understanding nature & consequences of war.

The First World War was caused due to dynastical enimity; the personal rivalry between the Austrian-Hungary Empire with Germany translated in a war that involved all major powers of that time and took lives of billions of soldiers & innocent civilians.

This tells ample about how leaders who initiate and engage in war view their people and ordinary civilians; it is only when you view people as merely "means" to achieve your vested interest that you can justify the favourable outcomes for a few.

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World War I led to the signing of treaty of versailles which humiliated Germany, attempted to destroy all of Germany's prowess & economy with the idea that this shall maintain peace & will keep Germany subdued.

However, as history is proof, this outcome cannot be achieved. In the aftermath of World War I, most nations involved in war suffered great damage to life & property. There is no winner of a war and same was dipicted by the Great Depression of 1928 which engulfed the global economy. Not only the lives of billions were destroyed but most economic & social development that was achieved till then was regressed.

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It showed humans that wars are essentially degenerative & regressive in nature.

The outcomes of World War I also led to sowing seeds to a second war accompanied by a holocaust, mass genocide and the worst war crimes and crimes against humanity that the world had witnessed.

Wars leave humans lost and in immense trauma which makes them susceptible to being swayed with negative emotions of hatred, revenge and destruction.

As Hannah Arnest beautifully quoted while covering the Nuremberg Trials of Nazi criminals of war that "evil had become banal."

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The collective conscience about this banality of evil caused by wars led to development of multilateral, international organisations like United Nations.

However, immediately began the Cold War between the Soviet Union and United States of America & with that began an "arms race". A race towards building of nuclear armament and weapons of mass destruction.

United Nations was ineffective then and is toothless now in face of the mass extinction that humanity stands at today because of our inability to realize and internalize the evil of war.

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However, all is not lost as in periods of peace between wars, humans have also come to understand the virtues and values of peace.

In the aftermath of the II World War began massive developmental programmes and foreign assistance to underdeveloped and developing nations. It ~~led~~ led to fall of imperialism and acknowledging idea of sovereignty and integrity of sovereign States.

It is through peace that innovation is ushered and scientific achievements in health are possible. Peace allows focusing nations resources to development of social capital and its human resources.

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Humans should internalize the concept of "Vasudeva Katumbakam" and understand the oneness of all being with nature.

Today we are also grappling with a war with nature and ~~over~~ our environment. Due to modernisation, rapid industralisation and mindless emission of toxic green house gases, a war with the environment that sustains us has began.

Climate change, loss of nature & loss of biodiversity is a tripple threat that we are fighting to reverse. In such situations, we are forced to introspect and think about what peace truly entails.

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"Peace is not mere absence of violence but presence of justice." - Nelson Mandela's quote makes us understand the need to define peace as broadly as possible.

A good peace is where holistic growth and sustainable development is possible. The international global community needs to progress from an anarchic society where interests of every nation are pitted against the world, to a community that is integrated and works together for peace and growth of all in harmony with nature.

Examples when global community stood united against injustice like collective sanctions imposed multilaterally against apartheid in south Africa; against war crimes & destruction of

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environment during Persian Gulf crisis, sanctions for crimes against humanity in Serbian war — such instances should help us understand power of collective resolves.

When G8 countries contributed 600 million for development of schools and hospitals in Africa and most recently the commitment of developed nations to contribute 100 billion annually for adaption & mitigation measures to fight climate change in developing & underdeveloped world — such instances awake us into realization of the value of peace and how peace can be achieved through collective & cooperative effort.

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Today when the world is closer than it ever was owing to globalisation and digital revolution; when the global community has capability of being mobilized collectively in just a few clicks on devices in our hand - we are best poised to work towards genuine peace.

By learning from lessons of past and sustainably utilizing technology, needs of all can be fulfilled. Rigveda's message of dual purpose of human life : "atmano mokasharthaṁ jagat hityacha" i.e. emancipation of soul lies in welfare of all is achievable and should be guiding light into our collective future.

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Section - B

7. He who will not economize will have to agonize.

In beginning of 2010, two global companies - Ford and Tesla were beginning their respective ventures into electronic cars, after two decades, Ford is in a debt of 700 millions and the owner of Tesla. Elon Musk, is the richest man in the world.

Economizing resources is the key to success and splurging resources the pathway to ruin. This is the law that world of economics depends on. This mantra and not adhering to it - consequences of both are quantifiable.

It is owing to this that the pioneer of luxury airlines &

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beverages: Kingfisher and its owner Vijay Mallya went bankrupt & is an economic fugitive today.

So let us understand what economizing entails. Economizing comprises various stages of planning and implementation and dynamic mechanisms based on real-time feedback loops.

Economizing resources is an all-pervasive phenomena not limited to economics, profits and losses of companies alone. Economizing resources is fundamental necessity of all biotic and abiotic constituents of nature; fundamental necessity of every individual, family and of nations and collective world order.

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To economize means to firstly layout and take note of your current situation, accounting for all that is available. This is followed by planning on how best to utilize these available resources to reach certain desired, pre-determined goals.

But limiting economizing to these two steps is an unjust oversimplification owing to the innumerable approaches that exist to these steps.

From economists like Adam Smith who were liberal and believed in forces of free market economy to John Maynard Keynes who believed in command economy & power of public investments, there exist multiple ways to economize.

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But failing to follow these simple steps of planning and implementation can lead to widespread agony & misery.

We can analyze the importance of economizing & consequences of not through successively studying examples of a family and of nations.

The smallest unit of society; family works on concept of economizing.

A family that respects saving resources & investing in education & health of its members, insulates itself from crisis & shocks caused in unforeseen emergencies.

However, a family that does not save and invest resources but rather believes in spending all in hand to meet short-term needs or desires is more vulnerable to unforeseen emergencies & disasters.

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This same example translates in functioning of nations. We take two examples of China and Sri Lanka to under consequences of economizing and not following prudent planning on the other hand.

At dawn of 21st CE, China was determined to move towards global domination & challenging USA to become the next superpower. Owing to this agenda, China started planning its economy and amping up its capabilities.

China invested immensely in building infrastructure and manufacturing abilities. Today, China is the industry of the world. It is the II biggest economy of 27 trillions. With its ambitions, Belt and Road Initiative and integrating itself

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in all major supply chains, China has become invincible & an economic superpower.

It has caused fear in all present global powers and same is evident from the shift in global focus to Indo-Pacific with multiple alliances & groupings like Aukus & Quad to counter China.

On the other hand, we take Sri Lanka which is now suffering from the worst economic crisis it has faced.

Sri Lanka's crisis too was caused because of imprudent practises & lack of economizing resources. The corrupt maladministration of Rajapaksas, tax reductions by Gotabaya, shifting abruptly to absolutely organic agriculture and hit on tourism due to Covid-19; left Sri Lanka in the same position

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as that of a family which does not economize and is left vulnerable in face of emergencies & unforseen events.

It is owing to economizing that India too today is a global leader and was able to build after the ruins imperialism left us in.

India constituted Planning Commission immediately after independence which laid out broad policy goals, areas of focus and strategies of implementation which contributed to India's economic development, success of green revolution in achieving self sufficiency in foodgrains.

According Economic Survey 2022, India's planning & managing of supply side and demand side factors is what helped India

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insulate itself against global inflation; extremely high prices of food & fuel.

By employing dynamic planning based on real-time monitoring of consequences and feedback loops, India employed dumbell-strategy of economizing resources to insulate the vulnerable and simultaneously initiating the Atmanirbhar Bharat Mission.

Hence, economizing is the key to secure ones future and this needs to be inculcated in our global mission against climate change & global warming.

Only through economizing - planning, implementation of policies & monitoring outcomes can we achieve the aim of Paris Agreement of limiting global temperature rise

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to below 1.5°C - 2°C from pre-industrial levels.

Economizing is also essential to innovation and scientific discoveries.

It is only through planning of investments can success in scientific missions be achieved as research requires a huge amount of investments.

Here, taking example of ISRO is significant. ISRO accomplished its Chandrayaan Mission in a budget smaller than used for making the movie - "Gravity."

ISRO, through indigenous technology, innovative measures like employing gravitational momentum of Earth in launching satellites to outer space, has achieved enviable feats putting India with USA.

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Russia and China in her achievements in Space Technology.

Economizing resources therefore is a lesson for every individual to protect themselves from agony and misery and to achieve unimaginable success by simply planning & managing their resources adequately.

Taking from lessons of "Arthashastra" - employing resources for pursuance of dharma and inculcating virtues of satya, suaca, samyog and samprajnata can guide us in planning and economizing.

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