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SUBJECT:		Test Code:	7	6	8
Name of Candidate	CHAHAT BAJPAI				
Medium Hindi/Eng.	Eng	Registration Number	2	2	8
Center	ORN	Date	2	4	10

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:				

1/8-B, 2nd Floor, Building- Apsara Arcade, Near Gate-7 Karol Bagh Metro Station, Pusa Road, 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

REVISITING THE ANCIENT GLORY - CAN IT SHAPE INDIA'S FUTURE?

India is a holy land, which is birth place of several philosophers and thinkers like Buddha, Mahavir whose teachings continue to hold relevance even till today. Their ideas were not confined to Indian subcontinent but spread to far off lands like Japan and South East Asia.

Today world is facing multiple challenges like terrorism, violence and climate change. Our contribution of India on these issues has been limited, but possibilities are immense if we revive our ancient philosophies like humanity is divinity, peace, love for all living creatures etc and advocate them on global platform.

Within our country we are facing multiple challenges like wide income disparity, communal riots, overburdening of modern institutions like judiciary reducing their effectiveness, rising new health disorders among others. A look at the past can offer sustainable and long lasting solutions to many of these problems.

Also not only they will be more affordable but Indians will be able to adapt to them more easily due to cultural linkages.

Learnings From The Past

India is one of the oldest civilization. The evidences of well-planned and governed human settlements are as old as 2000 B.C. Thus definitely there

existed deep knowledge ~~and~~ in all spheres like governance, medicine, mathematics, education etc.

Today India is lagging in field of innovation, despite being pioneer in it once. It was an Indian philosopher, Aryabhatta, who first proposed heliocentric model of the solar system. Also ancient texts show several developments in field of medicine and surgery especially during Sushruta and Charaka.

Indians are also accredited of contributing decimal number system, zero, Pythagoras theorem and several developments in geometry. These achievements should not only make us feel pride in our past but also act as motivation to continue the legacy.

Ancient India was structured into 4 varnas, depending on the tasks performed by them. This varna system was not rigid and discriminatory like present day caste system. Thus a clear knowledge about origin of caste system can help make in behavioral changes.

The society was very cultural. Elders and teachers were given respect on par with God. People lived in joint families and closely knit villages. These provided not only financial security but also mental strength. Breaking of these norms are leading to rising number of suicides and depression cases. Thus instead of adopting western norms like clubs to promote social circle we can encourage joint families.

Earlier though king was the central head, but village panchayats were empowered and performed several vital functions like justice delivery. Today India judiciary is overburdened and losing credibility due to high cost and delays. Thus we can encourage decentralised institutions for dealing with local civil and criminal matters. Lokadalats have been implemented by government in this spirit.

Presently, our education system is also facing various problem like rote learning, exam driven studies. Earlier the emphasis was not only on teaching science and mathematics but moral education was also a crucial component. The 'gurur shishya parampara' also show importance of personal attention to students.

Also in the field of health care we are facing multiple challenges like affordability, quality and increasing number of drug resistant diseases. Yoga which emphasised on harmony of mind, body and soul can be a solution. In fact, today it is being recommended by world-class therapists.

India can also increase research in any ancient system of Ayurveda as modern scientific sanction will increase its credibility.

Indian practices have always emphasised on reuse and use of local materials. These are extremely importance for environmental sustainability and curb effects of climate change.

Before 16th century, India's GDP was highest in the world along with China. It was better known as 'golden sparrow'. Today also our strength lies in handicrafts which constitute 40% of India's export. We must ensure quality checks and encourage our MSME sector.

~~Cultures~~ Culturally, we had very advanced music, dance and architectural forms. Today when youths are driven to the west, these can bind them to the roots of the country.

Should past dominate our future?

It is said that customs and

religion become fossilized if they are not dynamic. Similarly if past was in manuscripts, future lies in ipads and laptops.

Thus there is need to pick up selectively from the past. Like yoga, Ayurveda can be revamped and adopted but practices derogatory to women like sati needs to be abolished.

Though, India was a 'land of philosophies', but all kinds of ideas emerged here. Among them empathy and love for human beings need to continue but superstitions and tantricism needs to be given up.

Also in the name of revamping our ancient glory, we must not circulate any false achievements about the past. Like National Science Congress was criticised of publishing a paper claiming ancient India had high-tech missiles and aircrafts. These might ~~comp~~ lead to disenchantment of youths and discrediting of Indian past in the international circles.

All facts must be well supported through ancient texts and manuscripts.

Way forward

Today India is composed of almost 15% muslims in our total population. Revivalism of the past should not be used as a political gimmick and must not

be carried forward with objective to impose majoritarianism. We must be guided by a crucial component of our past which teaches tolerance and sarva dharma sambhava. This can also go a long way to counter communalism growth in the country.

Our foreign policy can be well shaped to reflect the ideals we believe in. When missile strikes, and warfare is failing in Syria and Yemen, non violence and the philosophy of 'hate the sin and not the sinner' can yield results.

Within the country, top 1% of the country's population is consuming 50% of the country's resources. This large

scale inequality can be tackled through the philosophy that renounces is supreme. In ancient India, the yogi or bhikshu who left his riches and wandered was most revered.

Youths of the country can be attracted and educated towards our dance forms and music through SPIC MACAY, sarafeliya and other such initiatives. This will also help in preserving our culture.

Finally when crime against tourists is increasing, the idea of 'atithi devo bhava' is a beacon light to educate people about reverence of Indians ^{guest} tourist in Indian culture.

Conclusion :

It is rightly said that 'old is gold', but equally old things might lose their lustre and needs to be replenished.

Today India is making efforts to become a global superpower. But we must understand that in present context when superpower is synonymous to military might, and it is virtually impossible for us to excel countries like USA, Russia ~~and~~ in defence technology.

But where there is a will, there is a way. Our rich diverse culture can lead us to become a global soft power.

CORRUPTION FREE STATUS : CAN INDIA DREAM OF ACHIEVING IT ?

Visit a government office to get a ration card, birth certificate or may be just to get a form attested. Until unless you have some political connections or a relative sitting over in the bureaucracy, you will need to pay a price for all services you avail. These costs are generally not to meet the expenses incurred in fulfilling the task but simply to fill the deep pockets of the clerks and officers.

In India, any government official is designated as a 'public servant' which means they are servant not only to the

PM of the country but even to a beggar with torn clothes and nothing to eat. But it seems, once holding the post, they tend to forget it.

Corruption is a term used for a situation when a public servant takes some pecuniary or materialistic benefits other than his/her defined salary, to carry out the tasks assigned to him/her. It is as severe problem as poverty and malnutrition for a country like India which has scarce resources at its disposal.

What is the present scenario?

The question that whether India can dream of achieving a corruption free status is misstated as there can be wide gap between

dreaming and actually achieving it. Even an elephant can dream of flying one day despite having a body design suited for being a terrestrial animal. Thus a more credible question will be can India become corruption free one day? For answering it we need to take a look at present scenario of corruption in India.

Presently almost 10% of GDP is lost in bribes, leakages, policy paralysis and delays in government functioning. These problems are deep rooted and ailing the entire system from a small village panchayat to head offices in New Delhi.

A developing country like India with almost 30% population living ~~be~~ without basic minimum requirements cannot afford such huge cost. Our limited resources are not getting utilised efficiently.

Corruption is widening the gap between rich and poor as benefits are not reaching the targeted while diverting to those who are already well to do. This can give rise to social tensions and further marginalisation of minorities and dalits, as rightly pointed out by Sachar committee.

Corruption erodes the trust of citizens in the efficiency of government functionaries. They start finding 'contacts' in the government even to get basic

services due to the belief that nothing operates without bribes. More seriously, it manifests itself in tax evasions as citizens do not feel that they receive services proportionate to the tax they are supposed to pay. Also it has been a major cause of brain drain — when highly trained and educated work force decides to leave the country to settle elsewhere.

Also the investors who start withdrawing due to complicated procedures and policy paralysis. This harms the country as entrepreneurs can create employment and efficiently utilise country's resources.

Another major challenge is of expanding bureaucracy. As rightly said by Max Weber,

"bureaucracy is expanding to cater the needs of bureaucracy". With rising incidents of corruption, additional public watchdogs like CVC, CBI and Lokpal and Lokayuktas are created.

Thus the present scenario of the country is not very bright rather it is much pessimistic. But silver lining is that successive governments has accepted the problem and taken several steps to curb it.

What steps are taken?

If we will analyse the steps taken to curb corruption, possibly the most significant^{that} will come out is Right to Information Act 2005. This act makes it an obligation of government

departments to put maximum possible information voluntarily in public domain. Also any common citizen, can file an RTI application to get any information. This move has not only enhanced transparency but also created possibility of social audit.

Several other initiatives like DBT, aadhar has diluted the role of government officials.

Recent implementation of 7th pay commission has drastically increased the salaries of government officials. In fact, in lower functionaries class C and D - government salaries are way higher than private sector. This is in consonance with consumerism of globalised world which is a major motive to seek bribe.

Also several stringent legal provisions like Prevention of Corruption Act 1988, CVC, Lokpal Bill etc act as a deterrent due by creating fear of law and imprisonment.

Other notable efforts include use of digital technology like ebiz platform to facilitate businesses, mygov platform to seek opinion of public on policy matters, has also helped refurbish the tarnished image of the government.

With all these efforts in place, the idea of dreaming about corruption free status is not hollow but supported by concrete realities.

Way forward

Several countries like Norway, Denmark which are known for their corruption-free image can act as our role model. We can adopt technological and policy solutions adopted by them.

A unified anti-corruption bureau comprising CVC, CBI and local police can be constituted. Also a strong lokpal bill covering even the highest political functionaries is the need of the hour.

Persuasion and motivation of government officials can needs to be continuously enhanced by regular seminars showing the real poverty situation of the country. There can be various posters like 'No Bribe Please' in the

offices.

Also citizens should be encouraged to speak up by providing them immunity if they have pay a bribe for getting a basic service. Media can play a crucial role by naming and shaming the officials and also carrying out sting operation like Tehelka in defence deal.

Most importantly, the cases relating to corruption should be settled timely in administrative tribunals or courts. This will build a trust of people that their small vigilance can make a difference.

Political parties and local political functionaries must restrain from influencing the functioning in government offices and they must be given autonomy and ^{complete} responsibility.

in their functions.

Local officials must be sensitised that they are the 'face of the government' and their action can make or break the reputation of the government.

Conclusion

Bureaucracy and political parties are inextricably linked to democracy. Also democracy has its own demerits, which make it prone to ills like corruption. But as rightly said by Winston Churchill that "democracy is the worst form of government except others" in order to strengthen it, we need to strengthen its roots which lies with social and economic well being with the people. Through enhanced vigilance of people, India can not only

dream of a corruption free status,
but truly achieve it and that
too very soon.
Then we can act a role model
for the whole world !

~~Loss~~ → Way forward →

- not to be imposed in name of revival →
- minorities feel alienation.
- Foreign policy → peace and non violence
- communalism → sarva dhama samabhava
- townships → atthisti devo bhava.
- inequality → highest position for women

Not to continue →

- practices derogatory to women sati.
- Religion get fossilized if not dynamic.
- superstition / tantric

Intro

spiritual land of great philosophers like
Buddha, mahavir.
golden sparrow
place, humanity is divinity, love for all living
nature
sn la

Learnings from past

Innovation

science → Aryabhatta → heliocentric

medicine → sushruta, Charaka

maths
astronomy → decimal no. system, zero, pythagoras
theorem, geometry (bijaganita).

Governance → village level model, judiciary
overburdened, decentralisation -

Education → moral, guru-shishya → personal attention

Society → very cultural → joint families → depression

Health → yoga, Ayurveda, AYUSH

Land of philosophers → buddhism, jainism

Environment → emphasis on use of local materials,

reuse tendency →

Economically → before 18th century GDP highest in
world focus on handicrafts (still 40% of total exports)

Culture → dance, music, architecture

Conclusion → old is gold

Today superpower synonymous to military
might. India cannot certainly excel countries
like USA, Russia → in nuclear arms
But can rise as a superpower soft power.