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SUBJECT:	Essay	**Test Code:**	1	2	5	4		
Name of Candidate	VARUNA AGRAWAL							
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	**Registration Number**	8	4	7	0	3	1
Center	OLD RAJINDER NAGAR	**Date**	2	8	0	8	1	9

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained

Total Marks Obtained:

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. 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.

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5.

6.

All the Best

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SECTION - A

4. Gandhi : Reminiscing the man, forgetting the ideals.

A young boy was sitting beside his ailing father with a letter in his hand. His mind was in turmoil for he had committed a sin. He had lied to his father. He was not caught but the guilt was eating him alive. He didnot have the courage to speak so he had written his confession down. On reading the same, his father was bereft and started crying. The father later smiled at the boy, relieving him. It was the first lesson to repentance that the boy had learned. It was also this lesson that would later guide him to a life of truth. And it will be through this life of truth that this boy would later help India in attaining its freedom from colonial British Empire.

The boy was Gandhi and this year is the year of celebration of his 150th birth cenetary. While we celebrate the

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birth of the great leader, the father of our nation; it is imperative that we delve deep into his life and the ideals he lived with and propagated.

This essay attempts to throw light on the lessons that Gandhi taught us. It tries to understand the discourse that India has taken post-independence vis-a-vis preaching Gandhi's ideals. The essay further implores the need for remembering and applying Gandhi's ideals to our life and nation-building. In this attempt, it will also put forth a roadmap towards achieving the world based on Gandhi's ideals.

The ideal life - according to Gandhi

'Seva Paramo dharma' (service to others is the foremost duty) was the principle that Gandhi emphasised for everyone to follow. According to him only when every individual lives his life in service of others can a sustainable world be created. The

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practised the same principle by serving mankind, nation, upliting downtrodden and preaching the need of peaceful discourse. It is unfortunate that the world of 21st century has forgotten the same while reminiscing the man himself.

Today, every individual is driven by self-progress, even at the perils of others. This is evident by the fact that we live in a world which, though produces enough food to fill every belly, still has 30% of its population sleeping hungry every night. The numerous cases of passerby neglecting to help injured person lying on a busy road is nothing but a vivid testimony to the growing self-centred nature of world.

Another ideal that Gandhi practised and preached was the importance of truth and non-violence for a fulfilling life. He led this country to its freedom based on this sole conviction in ~~towards~~ the path of truth and non-violence. While today the chapters of

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his life adorn the books of history and moral science, society moves towards a violent path marked by deceit and lies.

Thus, it becomes prudent for crime rates to rise and conviction for those crimes unnecessary in such society. While individuals lament the growing terrorism in world, they donot shy from using same violent means when put in a difficult situation. Further it becomes a society which claims all rights without undertaking any responsibility. A society which is polar opposite to the ideal of Gandhi for whom duty preceded before any right.

While Gandhi's ideals seem to be failing to be implemented by individuals in personal and public life, it is more important to understand as to the implementation of same by the nation who revers Gandhi as its father.

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Gandhi's India v/s Present India

For Gandhi, India could only achieve true independence if it was able to propel its citizens towards sustainable living. For that, he underlined certain important aims that should be kept in mind across various sectors.

Firstly, Healthy India. Gandhi said, 'the true wealth lies in the health of a person, not in gold or silver.' He emphasised that for a nation to progress, its inhabitants should be in perfect health. While India tries to show its place in world, it struggles through the aim of achieving healthy India. Vast inequality in terms of accessibility, affordability puts India with a population with 35% wasted, 38% stunted and 50% anemic people.

Secondly, Educated India. For Gandhi, education was not limited to educating mind with information, it went further to build a person's character. Education that nurtured

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peace and harmony in society was essential. The present educational system of India fails in all accounts. It is unable to provide quality education to all. Further, even the educated are perpetrating such atrocities that goes against the very character of nation that Gandhi aspired for. Evidence of same can be seen from wide corruption prevalent in the country and the gross apathy towards it.

Thirdly, Gandhi chalked a path for India's development which is rooted in rural development. He believed that Swaraj could be attained only when our villages are prosperous and self-sufficient. However, with growing unsustainability of agriculture leading to farmers' suicide, the path seems to have been forgotten.

Lastly, Gandhi understood the importance of environment and nature when he said that 'Earth has enough for everyone's need but not greed.' Development for him meant a convergence with environment protection. While the world fears the crisis of global warming,

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India stands high in the list of contributors towards such global warming. Contribution that comes from rising greenhouse emissions coming from coal plants and increasing deforestation.

The above analysis paints a gloomy picture for India. It shows that while India does remember Gandhi on all International and National platforms boasting his credentials, in practice it fails to adhere to most of the principles that Gandhi stood for.

However, it is not all lost for India. India hasnot thoroughly forgotten his ideals and while it hasnot achieved the desired goals, it has certainly put efforts towards them.

The silver lining in cloud

In order to cater to the vast needs of its population, India has undertaken a system of primary and secondary healthcare centres. It has implemented schemes like National Health Mission, Ayushman Bharat, PM Surakshit

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Matri'a Yojana, Poshan Abhiyan et al to make its citizens live a healthy life.

Further, it has recently come forward with Draft Education Policy, 2019 which would develop quality and character in our education system. This would complement the Right to Education Act that aims to achieve basic education for all.

Furthermore, with target of doubling farmers' income by 2022, a renewed focus has been put towards rural development. Through schemes like PM Gram Sadak Yojana, Saubhagya, ~~et~~ DDY - Grameen Kaushal Yojana et al, India is slowly but surely moving towards the desired goal.

Moreover, in order to attain sustainable development, India has signed Paris climate Agreement and is also propelling forward International Solar Alliance to help meet the desired INDC targets.

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Such steps by India while are admirable, still leave much to be desired. In order to build a nation fulfilling Gandhi's ideals India needs a much comprehensive framework.

Towards Better Future

In order to truly uphold Gandhi's ideals, it is essential that Indian society be reformed. The growing intolerance towards diversity, hatred and violent nature needs a much needed reformation. Our leaders as well as the administrative functionaries, including the education system needs to focus on the evils of society. To rid of these evils requires us to achieve equality at all levels, which needs to be supplemented with respect and service for mankind.

Gandhi once remarked that, 'The biggest challenge for a man is not to remake the world but to remake himself.' thus it becomes essential that every individual who wishes to reform society first start with personal

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reformation. Only when every individual believes in the principles of truth, non-violence, and compassion for all and also practices them in their daily life, will society be reformed.

A nation that traces its origin in Gandhi's struggles and an individual that revers Gandhi as father of his nation must act together to help build a world which is peaceful and just. Gandhi always maintained that an ideal world will be when -

"Sarve Santu Sukhina
(May all be Happy)
Sarve Santu Niramaya
(May all be without diseases)
Sarve Bhadrani Pashyantu
(May all have well - being)
Maa Kashit Dukhbar Bhave"

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SECTION - B

5. Evolution of India's foreign policy : changes and continuity

It was at the stroke of midnight on 15th August, 1947 that a young nation was born in a world filled with diversity. A world which on one hand had capitalism with its band of nations coursing the way for development and on other hand had communism trying to make such development more equitable. A world which was full of numerous small nations who even if pooled together could not meet the might of those handful few who had marched far ahead in the race for progress.

In such a world, when independent India formulated its foreign policy, it was in a very different position than the present India which is already 72 years old. Moreover, the world of 1947 is also not similar in many ways to the present world.

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In this essay, we'll trace the path of Indian foreign policy development. Firstly we'll analyse the policy in cold war era and later a comparison to post cold war foreign policy will be drawn. In the process, we'll try to understand the changes and continuity that India followed in its foreign policy.

India - an infant till 40 yrs later

A nation which had just attained freedom from the exploitation of colonism was sceptical at its best when it framed its first foreign policy. With Jawaharlal Nehru at its helm it formulated a policy of non-alignment and gave birth to Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) with few others in the 1955 Bandung conference. The policy of NAM was to shape India's role for the coming years.

NAM essentially comprised of two major principles. Firstly, the sovereignity of every nation should be respected and secondly the equality of all nations in the global sphere. It was

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with these principles in mind that India established its foreign relations. Thus, it became imperative for India to support decolonisation. In this it first helped Indonesia in securing its freedom and later played an important role in African decolonisation.

The policy of NAM also put India in a distinct sphere during cold war era, where most of the world was divided between US camp and USSR camp. In order to achieve strategic autonomy, India's foreign policy maintained a neutrality towards both camps, though with a slight tilt towards USSR.

Further, being a developing nation in the world of a stalemate war between two developed nations, India had its task cut out. In order to achieve global influence and lead the path of development, India joined the group of other such developing nations called G-77. This was in consonance with its policy of Panchsheel that was the bedrock of Nehruvian

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foreign policy.

India's foreign policy saw its first shift during the reign of Indira Gandhi. It was a period where India was facing both internal and external threats in form of radicalisation, separatism and Pakistan respectively. Thus India's foreign policy took a turn when India involved itself deeply with creation of Bangladesh out of erstwhile Pakistan. This was in strong contrast to the past policy of non-interference and peaceful negotiation. Further by operation Smiling Buddha, India announced its change towards a strong stature in the global world.

This change was however not to last for long and with the advent of Rajeev Gandhi took a steep u-turn. India returned to establishing peaceful relations with its neighbours, starting with China with whom relations had turn hostile since 1962. India also led the movement for disarmament in order to shield the world from nuclear catastrophe.

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Another shift took place post 1990 when the cold war ended and USSR disintegrated. It was also a period when India became an open economy. Different considerations shaped the foreign policy thereafter.

India - a growing nation till present

Post 1990, India introduced LPG (liberalisation, privatisation, globalisation) reforms which also brought a change in India's foreign policy. While till now, India was not an active participant in trade talks, it joined the multilateral trade world with the signing of Marakesh Agreement and birth of world Trade Organisation (WTO).

From here onwards, trade and economy become the foremost consideration in undertaking any foreign policy decision. However in doing so, India didnot change its core beliefs. It still led the movement of developing world and was able to formulate with help of others Doha Development Agenda.

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This period also saw India's rising aspirations to become a global superpower. It was this aspiration that was announced by operation Pokhran through which India became a nuclear power. India also put a renewed focus on its neighbourhood to establish peace. Hence this period saw extensive talks with Pakistan despite growing terrorism sponsored by Pakistan. It also was a period where border disputes were resolved, and progress was made to stablise its position of India as a security provider in Indian Ocean region.

India's foreign policy witnessed success in form of India - US nuclear deal and the trade concessions given to the developing countries via WTO. This further moldered India's foreign engagement to be multi-lateral and broader in nature. India also spearheaded various regional institutions like SAARC and BIMSTEC which established a platform for healthy discussions for neighbourhood problems.

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A recent turn in foreign policy happened with the advent of NDA government. It can be understood from two main policy changes. Firstly, for the first time India undertook preemptive strikes against Pakistan in order to resolve the issue of state-sponsored terrorism. Unlike in past, India has not undertaken discussions with Pakistan to resolve the issues till the time terrorism is stopped. Secondly, India has moved beyond its immediate neighbourhood to widen its influence.

With policies like Act East, India has incorporated South East Asia and East Asia as an immediate priority. It has also joined Shanghai corporation organisation (SCO) to engage with Eurasian countries. Other platforms like IBSA, IORA, et al are also utilised for same purpose. India has also managed to build a common understanding towards India's role in global world. This has been evident from the recent changes in terminology from Asia-Pacific to Indo-Pacific.

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A different version of NAM is also witnessed in present foreign policy of India. India has referred this as de-hyphenation of relations which first saw its beginning in strengthening of India - Israel relations without affecting the relations of India - Palestine.

Another shift is seen with India joining Australia group, Wassenaar Agreement, MTCR and aspiring to join Nuclear Supplies Group. Where in past defence technology was a domestic affair or bilateral negotiation, by joining these groups India has taken it on multi-lateral level.

This period also saw the addition of one another element in India's foreign policy. It was in lieu of climate change and global warming that India streamlined its approach towards environment. Thus India undertook pro-active measures under Paris climate conference and also established International Solar Alliance along with France. India's foreign policy took a leadership role in environment discourse while maintaining a balance with India's development needs.

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Thus, from the above discussion it is evident that India's foreign policy has evolved with time. It can be better understood as below.

India's foreign policy - a story of modulation based on core beliefs.

Throughout the evolution phase, India's foreign policy has remained true to certain core principles. These are sovereignity and equality of all nations, strategic autonomy, maintaining peace and harmony while ensuring development for all.

With changing times and geo-political situations, these core principles were remodelled to better suit the reality. Thus in pre-1990 world while India focused on decolonization, post-1990 it focused on ensuring trade interests of developing and least developed countries. While in pre-1990 era, peace and harmony was to be established through bilateral negotiations and United Nations, post-1990 now India taking

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active part is military and security skills which are multi-lateral in nature. This is further evident from the fact that despite being a nuclear power, India has not abandoned its agenda of nuclear disarmament ~~provide~~ provided it is non-discriminatory in nature.

India's foreign policy has always been deeply influenced by its immediate neighbourhood. In Pre-1990 world while it was mostly focused on Pakistan, in post-1990 China and its rising footprint in India's neighbourhood was added to the equation. This thus gave way to the unique formulation of Quad (a grouping of India, USA, Australia and Japan) which is essentially seen as counter to China.

Throughout the discourse, India has tried to preserve its strategic autonomy while establishing economic, political, cultural and security related relations with other countries. India's foreign policy emphasises the responsibility that India has undertaken to achieve a more equitable and just world.

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In future also, India's foreign policy can be predicted on the basis of its core beliefs. While the geo-political and socio-economic realities change, these core beliefs will be suitably modified to establish India's position as a leading country and a superpower in this world.

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