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ESSAY COMMENT SHEET

Name of Candidate	Aashna Chaudhary				
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	7	7	8
Test Code	1753	Date	8	7	7

INDEX TABLE				INSTRUCTIONS	
Q. No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	- 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)। - All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। - The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। - 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। - Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। - 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:					
Remarks :					

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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.

5.

6.

All the Best

Destruction breeds Creation

The effects of COVID 19 on Indian lives and economy are immense. Indian economy that was already facing a slowdown in the preceding years was met with a severe blow. The first quarter of 2020 (April-September) with withered a 23% decline in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the sharpest fall in the world. However, the measures taken during this seeming destruction proved effective in the structural shaping of Indian economy. The growth projections are real GDP growth of 10.5% ~~and~~ and a 15.4% growth of nominal GDP, making India the fastest growing large economy.

This shows that what has been destroyed will be created - the second time with a better perspective, more awareness, cognisance of limitations of the earlier structure and better resources. Indian freedom struggle that began in 1857 with the 'First War of Independence' crumbled due to the

absence of a robust leadership and well
less verified their shortfalls in the
mass movements under the leadership of
Mahatma Gandhi. The suppression of Moderates
and Extremists led to the rise of a new
leader - a new beginning.

Destruction: Faults in a Structure

A structure crumbles only under pressure
and a structure that crumbles under
pressure ^{either} never had a strong base or
its pillars could not survive the
ravages of time. The poem "Ozymandias"
reflects the impact time can have on the
man-made structures that only few can
survive.

The Global Biodiversity Outlook (5th Report)
studied the implementation of the
Aichi Biodiversity Targets that were to
be completed by 2020. It was found that
none of the 20 targets was achieved. This
failure of Aichi Biodiversity Targets can
be attributed to the inherent weakness.

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They lacked specificity and were too general in nature. They were also non-binding and failed to ensure commitment.

Indian economy in 1991 faced a crisis due to the inherent structural weaknesses, when overcome, was little impacted by the Asian Financial Crisis (1997-98) and Global Financial Crisis (2008).

Causes of ~~Def~~ Destruction

Destruction can be caused by two factors: positive and negative.

Positive factors are directed efforts towards bringing about a change - with the new replacing the old. A National Awakening is the greatest example of such change.

The French Revolution and the storming of Bastille were events that followed from the French coffee houses upon the reading of works by philosophers such as Rousseau and Montesquieu. The French ideals of "liberte",

"Egalité, fraternité ou la mort" (Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, or death) were a positive development that not only shaped France but many modern democracies.

The negative factors refer to sudden events that lead to the crumbling of the existing structures. For example, the 2008 Mumbai attacks revealed the vulnerability of Indian Coast Guard via a negative development. A severe blow to the country came when it was least prepared. However, resulted in a long-term positive development with the establishment of National Investigation Agency and a three-tier coastal security structure - Marine Police, Indian Coast Guard, Navy.

The Test of Strength

The interplay of the positive and negative factors lead to the testing of strength of the existing structures.

A stable structure maintains its strength even when faced with destructive forces. For instance, the Indian Constitution has withstood time and various challenges facing the country—the Emergency to the abrogation of Article 370. The stability of the Constitution comes from its organic character.

In order to survive, a minimum amount of flexibility is required. The structures that are too static are bound to be destroyed. A pine tree with a strong trunk but no flexibility gets uprooted by the actions of the wind while the small plants with soft, flexible trunks are left untouched.

The Emergence of 'The New'

Like a phoenix rises from its own ashes, creation results from destruction. The destruction of the old and the creation of the new is the law

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of nature. Old cells are destroyed and new ones formed, the dead leaves fall to form litter and aid in the growth of the plant and the new leaves, the snow melts to give rise to new fauna and flora.

The cultural forces adopt this law of nature and find the creation of the new in the destruction of the old. For instance, the destruction of the Abbevilian and Acheulean industries gave way for the microliths of the Mesolithic period, which, in turn, led to iron, copper and bronze tool industries for the benefit of mankind.

The decision for the new Parliament building echoes the same rationale.

Contemporary India : A Result of an
Interplay of Destructive and
Creative Forces

The polity of India is marked by various phases - merchant guilds, monarchy, the Colonial administration, democracy and Universal Adult Franchise, the Congress era, the coalition era, majoritarian politics - one created on the other of the other.

The geography, in the similar manner, is shaped by the creative endogenic forces and destructive exogenic forces. The erosional and depositional features result from such forces.

Society and economy have also undergone various changes - women empowerment debate today resulted from the destruction of social evils like sati, widow remarriage, etc. In the similar manner, free market developed from various forms of state control.

Destruction and Creation: A Conclusion
Thus, destruction is a necessary evil

that exposes the vulnerability of the existing reality and prepares ^{ground} for a new reality. The structural reforms and higher capital expenditure with an increased expenditure on "Health and Wellness" entailed in the Budget 2020 Budget 2021-22 reflects the new reality. India's enhanced stature and role in the post-COVID world due to its effective policy response, vaccine diplomacy, a call for reformed multilateral order and United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is the new reality and the policy decisions should reflect this new reality to maintain the stability of India's ~~pos~~ position and only improve it further.

"Faulting is essential for the creation of rift valley and block mountains."

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International Cooperation and Multilateralism are indispensable

The recent pandemic has shown the importance of international cooperation and multilateralism. A global emergency facing the world has revealed the need for combined and concerted efforts. The grants approved in G20 council meet, loans granted by multilateral development banks, the role played by World Health Organization though a little late.

There have been various aggressive tendencies on the part of China in the recent years - the nine dash line ^{issue} in South China Sea, the Doklam Crisis in 2014, the democracy issue in Hong Kong and the stand-off with India. Multilateral alliances and international cooperation are indispensable for countering such aggressiveness by any country having hegemonic tendencies and a greater clout in the world affairs.

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Issues : Nationalism and Closed Boundaries

The growing feeling of nationalism has various negative effects, one being isolationism and retraction from the global order.

There is a growing feeling of nationalism in the world responding to events like U.S.-China trade war, disruption of the working of World Trade Organisation (WTO) to promote national interests, stringent immigration laws, etc.

Closed boundaries in the name of 'protectionism' is another challenge facing the world today. United States move to take away the 'developing country' status of countries like India, Turkey in the name of protectionism poses a challenge to the multilateral order.

The multilateral order being influenced by a handful of countries and the weakening of European Union as a third pole of power after the Brexit deal are other challenges facing the multilateral

and multipolar world

Relevance of cooperation

International cooperation is indispensable for growth, productivity, prosperity and profits. It is an integral part of development.

Prior to the Green Revolution, India had a "ship-to-mouth" existence. When the leading agriculturists and researchers including M.S. Swaminathan opened doors for import of technology from Mexico (High yielding dwarf variety wheat developed by Norman Borlaug), India achieved self-sufficiency in a couple of years.

Climate change efforts such as Paris Climate Agreement, 2015 are an important development in international cooperation for the 'betterment of all'.

Sustainable Development Goals are more likely to be achieved because they have a global angle attached to them.

The phasing out of chlorofluoro carbons under Montreal Protocol and its universal adoption show the power of international cooperation resulting in development.

The cooperation is integral to the maintenance of supply chains in the world.

Examples of Multilateralism and International Cooperation

The Indo-Pacific concept has entered the geopolitical parlance with countries like India, USA, France, Germany supporting it. This shows the immediacy of international cooperation to save the democracy.

BRICS initiative comprises of countries like Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa to counter the Western powers' hegemony over multilateral structures. ~~Asian~~ New Development Bank, an outcome of BRICS meeting in Fortaleza in 2014, acts as an

effective counter.

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is an important regional body for the comprehensive development of South Asian countries. However, the tensions between India and Pakistan have rendered it ineffective.

BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation) is another multilateral body for addressing the needs of technology, connectivity and economy in the region.

Challenges
Protecting Interests in a Multilateral World

However, there are various concerns associated with a multilateral order, where the developing countries may end up being dumpyards of developed world. The '90s initiative in the first-world countries 'Not in My Backyard' led to the transfer of hazardous and chemical

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waiter to the developing world.

The United Nations' Security Council (UNSC) is dominated by the P-5 nations that have veto powers as well viz. France, UK, USA, Russia, China. The concern is that these countries are not reflective of the changing world order.

The concern associated with unfavourable trade balance is a major reason for India keeping out of Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).

The multilateral order also puts up balancing pressure for countries. India's participation with USA as a QUAD Member and the involvement in Malabar Exercise has shifted Russia towards China and Pakistan. USA's Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (CAATSA) also pose similar problems.

Prioritizing interests in a multilateral world

Thus, it becomes the need of the hour for countries to push through their interests in the challenging multilateral order. This can be done through diplomacy, forming relations with like minded countries, credible deterrence, responsibility and soft power.

India's Vaccine diplomacy, Operationa Sanjeevani, Vande Bharat Mission, supply of Hydroxychloroquine are the responsible acts leading to its increased importance in the world order. India's Nuclear

Doctrine and 'No First Use' Policy establish credible minimum deterrence, in line with Ramdhani Singh Dinkari's line "Khamna Shobhti Vsi Bhujang ko Tienne Gahal Ho" (lit. "Benevolence defits him the snake who has poison in it")

International Cooperation and Multilateralism

A Way Ahead

A reformed multilateral order with a greater representation is the need of the hour. This reform could be brought about in a phased manner - beginning from expansion and representation in UNEC.

The demand for converting G7 into D10 with the inclusion of India, South Korea, Australia should be needed to.

Diversifying supply chain can help the countries attain greater self-sufficiency. Hence, more initiatives like India - Australia - Japan Supply Chain Initiative are needed.

Events such as Pramukh Bharatiya Divas and bodies like International Council for Cultural Relations should be focused upon.

Self-sufficiency should not be anti-thetical to international cooperation.

rather enforce international cooperation.

"Global problems require global solutions"
should be the mantra ahead.