

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

Gandhi: Reminiscing the man,
forgetting the ideals

TIMES magazine has
put Gandhiji on second pedestal
as the biggest figure of human
history just after Jesus Christ.

In India, Arundhati Roy asserts
that Gandhiji is the second most
famous & respected person after
Gautam Buddha. He gave a new
direction to Indian society to
achieve excellence. His contribution
to freedom struggle not only
helped us attaining freedom but
also provided a blueprint for
India's future.

Gandhiji's ideals are
based on Vedic and Upanishadic
values. He has combined Indian
values and modern values to
come out with ideals which -

-multifaceted applications in our daily life. According to him, we have to keep our souls alive and enlightened to achieve a sustainable and cooperative society.

However, it seems that we are celebrating his figure and his personality without giving due thought and following his ideals. prevalence of huge income inequality, instances of mob lynching, use of money & muscle power to win election, increased consumerism etc are the manifestations of declining Gandhi's ideals.

For instance, Gandhi's has become a part of our daily life yet we do not incorporate his ideals in our actions. we daily use Gandhi road and yet throw garbage on the road, we daily use currency with Gandhi's -

photo and go for consumerism & materialism, we celebrate 2nd october as non-violence day and yet commit violence in our actions, thoughts & deeds. Hence, it seems that Gandhi's Ideals are not gaining currency in our society.

→ Gandhi's Ideals: Agents of change

Gandhi wanted to bring about swaraj in our society. It is the Indian version of liberty which imposes restraint on the person's actions. His swaraj is not just about transfer of power but has wider connotations. He has divided swaraj in three parts - viz - political, economic & cultural.

political swaraj means empowerment of all living in the villages. He wanted our villages to become self-sufficient and gave the theory of earthen circle

-of power which keeps individual at the centre of all developments. Economic swaraj intends to achieve equitable development of all with a healing touch of justice. It promotes trusteeship mode development which is present in our society as corporate social responsibility. Moreover, it says that the work of a barber and a lawyer are same, hence all deserves equal respect.

Cultural swaraj intends to encourage people to respect our own cultural values. If we do not our culture, no one will respect us. It further says that we can accommodate good values from all cultures without diluting our own culture.

Similarly, his ideal of Sarvodaya also has wider application. It aims to achieve upliftment of all. Gandhi's has held that we-

- Can achieve Samadaya through antodaya. It will provide life of dignity and respect to all people of our society.

Satyagraha has been celebrated as the best mode of public mobilisation. It prevents use of violence and promotes peaceful processions and demands.

Satyagraha instills a sense of change in mind & heart of evil doers.

Non violence has been regarded as the best invention by Gandhiji. It is a positive side of a person's soul. It promotes love for other despite of suffering pain.

Martin Luther King, Nelson Mandela etc leaders have employed this mechanism to achieve their goals. Hence, Gandhi's ideals are all encompassing to bring about change in our society.

The Dream of Ram Rajya

Gandhiji has held that achievement of Ram Rajya will end the matasyanyay. He always propounded that politics and ethics cannot be separated as it would lead to death trap. He has been a staunch advocate of village republics which are

self-sufficient so as to achieve equitable development. Gandhiji wanted to keep the powers of the state limited in order to prevent it from becoming tyrant.

However, the present model of political processes are not following Gandhiji's ideals. Use of money and muscle power in elections are promoting violence. Election of leaders with criminal background

(437-17th LS-ADR) has been undermining the democratic values. Villages are not self-sufficient, power has not been devolved to them which hinders good governance and goal of Ramrajya. Political parties are lacking intra-party democracy and have become victims of nepotism & dynasty. Gandhiji has compared parties to prostitutes in his book 'Hind Swaraj' due to unethical practices followed by them.

Trusteeship model of economy

Gandhiji has exhorted about promoting equitable distribution of resources so as to achieve satyagrah. He has discarded western model of development and has called it as satanic. Western model is based on materialism and consumerism which leads to utilitarianism.

He held that if India follows western model of development, 9 more earths will be required. Utilitarian mode of development is not sustainable as ~~is~~ evident in the form of global warming.

Moreover, he wanted to reduce inequality by appealing to the conscience of the capital-holders to contribute to the poor. He held that we need to promote production by masses instead of production for masses.

However, in contemporary times, globalisation has led to promotion of consumerism & materialism. Spiritualism has become a thing of past. As per oxfam report, there is huge inequality in our society as 1% population is holding 72% of country's wealth. At present, 22% of Indians are living below poverty line and farmers are distressed.

Unsustainable use of resources has not only promoted skewed growth but also has led to global warming & climate change.

— Swraj in social domain

Gandhiji has propagated to denounce evil practices like untouchability so as to achieve a cosmopolitan society. He wanted to promote religious harmony the way it was done by Ashoka & Arjuna. He highlighted the Indian value — Sarva dharma sambhava to ensure all religions flourish in our society in a coherent manner.

Gandhiji brought women to the fold of national movement and termed them as the agents of change. He held that women emancipation & empowerment is mandatory to achieve a sustainable society. Marginalised and weaker sections should —

- receive special attention so that society becomes a place for mutual cooperation & growth.

However, recent incidences of mob lynchings, hate speeches, trolling of women on social media etc have become contradictory to what Gandhi's ideals have held. Religion has become a means to get votes in elections, it enhances & deepens the faultlines and distorts social cohesion. Women NFR is just 23% which shows that women are not receiving the due they deserve. Feminization of poverty and agriculture further manifest the tradition of ungandhian ideals.

Sustainable development: SILVER BULLET

currently, the world has been fighting to avert the major crisis due to climate change.

climate change is an impending peril which poses severe -

- challenges to human existence and is causing sixth mass extinction across the world.

Gandhi's ideals like sustainable development, spiritual life would have prevented this crisis. But it is to be noted that we are not late. If we accommodate his ideals in our life we can avert the challenge of climate change. Change must start from ourselves, we cannot change the world without changing ourselves. Thus we need to change our lifestyle.

Achieving order in Global order

persuance of narrow national interests by states have trumped wider public interests. Today, global order has been facing multiple challenges like Nuclear war, terrorism, refugee

crisis etc. These challenges have caused immense problems to the common people. The earth has become an insecure place to reside. present trade war between China & USA and cold war between USA & Russia has created further challenges to the world.

Gandhi's would have been disappointed, had he been here. His ideals of non-violence, mutual-coexistence, swaraj etc have been neglected outrightly.

2nd October is celebrated as the non-violence day globally but many does not practice this in their thoughts, actions & speeches.

Hence, it appears that Gandhi's ideals have been overshadowed by his personality as people are reminiscing his name and not his values. Such -

- trend has created various challenges for the world at large and for India in particular. Gandhi's ideals will help achieving peace and prosperity in the society. They can resolve all global challenges in an amicable manner.

Thus, the right time to follow his ideals was 50 years ago, the second right time H. now: we cannot afford to commit a historical blunder by neglecting his teaching as it would lead to our impoverishment. His ideals will help ending anarchy (Arajakta) and matarganyay and will help achieving a sustainable and peaceful world for all.

SECTION-B

Evolution of India's foreign policy: changes and continuity

India is a civilizational country having a very long history. From Indus valley civilisation to present era, India has faced various ups and downs and yet it has been managed to ensure its survival over the ages. Indian foreign policy has always aimed to place India at the centre of the world as India has always remained at the centre from Mahabharat to Kautilya's Mandala.

Morgenthau has said that foreign policy is a means to achieve national interest and to protect it in all circumstances. Indian foreign policy has been aiming -

- to protect its geo-political, geo-economical and geo-strategic interests in a delicate manner.

Pt. Nehru says that country's culture & civilizational values influence the policy to a large extent. Hence, Indian civilizational values play a significant role in our policy making process.

Rautilya's Arthashastra and Kamandika's Nitishastra help us deepening & broadening our understanding about India's foreign policy evolution. Right from the beginning India's policy has been to protect its interests and to promote peace and prosperity in the global sphere.

Evolution of our foreign policy can be traced back to Indus valley civilization (IVC) period. At that time, we had -

- trade relations with Gulf countries like Dilmun (oman) etc. But the major shift and shape of the policy came during Mauryan period. Chanakya's Arthashastra remained the keystone of the foreign policy. His policies like 4-fold policy, Sadgunya Siddhant, Mandal Siddhant, his analysis about neighbours and neighbour's neighbours remained the guiding principles.

At that time, we had good relations with Alexander as his ambassador Megasthenes visited India Mauryan court. Ashoka sent ambassadors to Srilanka and other countries to propagate peace.

Further, during Gupta reign, Fa hein, a Chinese ambassador visited India. Gupta rulers had good relations with west Asia & -

-china. chola rulers like Raja Rajendra had their presence in South east Asia. This period saw use of means like war, treaties to promote and protect the national interest. This period made India the single superpower of the world.

Further, during medieval period, India witnessed various invasions as we were not united and there was not central authority. Alauddin Khilji had averted mongols from attacking India. Similarly, Mughal rulers established good relations with India's neighbours and its extended neighbours.

When British rule was established in India, we lost our right to make the foreign policy. This period was very suppressing and exploitative.

Now, British interests became India's interests. However, when Indian leaders came forward and constituted Indian national congress ^(INC), our right started coming back to us. INC had good relations with other colonies and they aimed to end imperialism and colonialism. Finally, when India became independent, the major shift in foreign policy was seen.

Post independence, India aimed to achieve a place in the community of nations, the place it deserves. Pt. Nehru emerged as the chief architect of Indian foreign policy. India joined UNO to promote multilateralism. When it became clear that bloc politics had started along with cold war, India went for Non-alignment and started -

- Non-Alignment movement (NAM). It intended to ensure that newly independent countries do not become clients of blocs and remain independent.

Further, to ensure peace in its peripheries, India adopted 'Panchasheel' based on Buddhist principle. India held that it will maintain a 'principled distance' and not 'equidistance'. We aimed to end colonialism, Racism and Imperialism. India emerged as the leader of third world countries.

However, at this point of time, India appeared too much moralistic. It seems that it forgot that pragmatism is the currency of international politics. As a result, China attacked India in 1962 and we lost the war as we were not prepared for it. From here, India started assimilating pragmatism in its policy. India started focussing on its peripheries.

In 1971, we signed Treaty of peace & friendship with USSR which had a clause of mutual assistance. When Pakistan went for misadventure in 1971, India bifurcated it by making East Pakistan - Bangladesh. Like Munroe doctrine, India started concentrating in its regional sphere. Rajiv Gandhi tried to break ice with China in order to resolve border disputes.

Moreover, when India liberalised its economy in the wake of disintegration of USSR, its relations with Africa, south-east Asia, etc started ascending. In a unipolar world, India went for coopting with west to preserve its national interests. We launched policies like look east, look north etc and organisations like BIMSTEC and RBSA.

In 1998, India crossed the rubicon and acquired-

- the nuclear weapons to avoid blackmailing Terror China. with 9/11 incident, US hegemony was challenged and world started becoming multipolar, India started engaging China on one hand and containing it on the other hand. India helped Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bhutan etc under Gujral doctrine.

with advent of Modi as the PM, changed the paradigm of Indian foreign policy. India has adopted neighbourhood first policy to enhance relationship with neighbours. with respect to Pakistan, we have balal doctrine which focuses on containing Pakistan through measures like surgical strike, air strikes.

Further, India has become an active player in Indo-Pacific. PM Modi has said that India will maintain its strategic autonomy. we have launched initiatives like SAGAR, Blue -

- economy, IDRA etc and have coopted with QUAD, USA, Japan etc to ensure inclusive and open Indo-pacific.

Hence, Indian foreign policy has been evolving continuously with some changes and some continuities.

→ Foreign policy: changes

Firstly, we have blended our moralism/idealism with pragmatism to ensure that our interests remain intact. Now, India goes for active participation in the global issues.

secondly, instead of relying on soft power, we are using smart power which is more sustainable & useful. Our actions like surgical strikes, Hot pursuit etc manifest this change.

thirdly, we are going for deft balancing in our foreign-

-policy. we have stopped looking at world in binaries. our relationship with Russia and USA is good, we have been able to manage good relations with Israel, Saudi Arabia, Iran simultaneously.

Fourthly, we have a balanced focus on the world and on the region. for instance, we have been participating in UN, etc in an active manner while at the same time, our approach towards BRICS, BIMSTEC, neighbours etc have been productive

lastly, we have become assertive about of integrity and sovereignty in order to avoid phases like that of medieval period. India stood and confronted China in case of Doklam

Since, change is the law of nature, we keep on changing our foreign policy to suit the time and demand so that our interests are fulfilled.

Foreign policy: Continuity

Firstly, we have been able to maintain our strategic autonomy despite of global order.

Initially, we went for non-alignment to ensure independence of our policy and now we go for multi-alignments to achieve the same goal.

Secondly, India has been aspiring to achieve the central place in the world order, it wants to be at the centre of Mandala. To achieve this, we are aiming to achieve permanent seat in UNSC, India has been a natural leader of developing countries.

Thirdly, it has been our policy to help poor and small countries. India provides help during natural disasters - ex - Nepal. We have established South-South Cooperation fund to promote development and welfare in developing regions. We have spent almost \$3 Billion in Afghanistan to achieve the same

Fourthly, Indian values of like peace and prosperity remain at the centre of its policy. our nuclear doctrine says that our interests are best served in a nuclear free world.

Lastly, India has been working extremely to ensure that world remains multipolar where all states are treated equally with dignity so that to goal of cosmopolitan world is achieved.

Thus, Foreign policy of India is guided by the principle of vasudhaiva Kutumbakam and cosmopolitanism. our constitution in Art 51 aims to promote peace, prosperity and mutual cooperation in the world. therefore, Indian foreign policy has been continuing to provide the place India deserves in the comity of nations.

Roughly

Gandhi: Reminiscing the man, forgetting the ideals

Reminiscing the man } celebrating as a person
to } Naming roads, schemes after his name.

ideals

- Swaraj } political
 } economic
 } cultural

- Sarvodaya - 'unto this last' - Antyodaya.

- Satyagraha - Janagraha - Janadiklan.

- Nonviolence - ↓ Hatred, ↑ love

political sphere

- PRI = self sufficient
- Ethics = politics.
- Partless democracy.
- Ramrajya.

- Money & muscle power
- Unethical practices
- No intra party demo
- Party = voting machines

Eco sphere

- Trusteeship
- Sustainable use of resources
- Spiritualism instead of materialism

- crony capitalism
- ↑ consumption
- ↑ inequality - poverty

9 ethics : utilitarian

↓ Casteism

Social

- ↑ Untouchability
- ↑ religious harmony - Sarva dharma Samabhava.
- women empowerment - educate a woman.
- Mutual cooperation
- vasudhaiva kutumbakam.

Education sector
Rote learning.

Ecological

- Respect motherland - sustainable devt.
- climate change = ↑ hardship

Global application

- Have own self interests trumping wider development = Realism.
- ↑ Terrorism, ↑ Refugee crisis, ↑ cyber crimes due to neglect of ideals.

12 Oct = Nonviolence day

↑ Cooperation - Law of aggregation.

Intro:

Times magazine - 2nd biggest figure India - Gandhi

India - After Buddha - 2nd figure.

- He manoeuvred Indian national movement & provided delivered independence

His ideal are based on Vedic & Upanishadic values = synthesis of spiritualism & pragmatism = wide applications - change from within.

It seems we are forgetting his exhortations & celebrating his figure

Arunhati Roy = Gandhi as Mahatma ↓

we daily use Gandhi Road & throw wrappers on it, use LHR with Gandhi photo to promote consumerism, Read about him w/o combing his teaching. Gandhi is in our daily life but only as a person.

conclusion

- India cannot afford to forget Gandhi's ideals nor does the world if we want to have a peaceful & sustainable world. Will help avoiding Anarchy / wars etc

Evolution of India's Foreign Policy: Changes & Continuity

- India: civilizational country.
- 20120 - long history - From Indus valley to present - many ups & downs - India has been able to manage its existence over ages.
- Foreign policy to enhance to protect national interests - Geo-eco, Geopol. - Some - tradites. Arthashastra - Hithashastra = ↑ all understanding about evolution of our policy - Rested on protecth of national interest + peace + prosper

evolution

- IVC - trade with cult
- Maurya - Megasthenes - Indica
- Alexander - Nicotol
- Gupta period - china - west Asia.
- medieval period
- British era - Helping colonies to attain freedom
- post independence - New spirit & encouragement

- Nehru - Architect of FP
- fights - NAM - Pakistan - independent existence - 1962 war - pragmatism - UN
- 1971 - VSSR treaty - PAK ↓
- Regional hegemony - monroe doctrine.
- Rajiv breaking ice with china
- Border dispute ↓

- LPG - Globalisation = unipolar = India = west.

↓
Eco ↑ - Geo-eco ↑ - Africa, Look East, Look North

↓
Ajmal doctrine - Nuke to ↓ black mailing

↓ 9/11 - unipolar ↓ = multipolar = BRICS, IB SA, BIMS

↓ Ind - china = Balancing

↓ Afghan

↓ Modi

- Neighbourhood first
- Doval doctrine too Pak - Balakot
- Global power - not a spectator
- Indo-pacific - Netsec pr - SLOC
- Strategic autonomy - इतिहास सङ्ग्रह - SAAR, IDRA, Shu, GUAD
- ending historical hesitation - Israel, USA, west Asia, central Asia - SCO

↓
Deft Balancing
diasporas.

→ changes

- Leaving pure idealism
↓
pragmatism
- From soft to smart power
- Deft balancing = no binaries
- Balance b/w region & world
- Asserting demands + protesting over border

Continuity

- Strategic autonomy
- Goal to become a global player - central-Mandal
- Helping poor & small - SSCDF
- Peace + prosperity = Nuke doct
- Ending unipolarity
- Non discrimination
- Cosmopolitan view

→ Thus, Foreign policy of India = vashudhaina Kutumbakam - Art 51 - peace