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SUBJECT:	ESSAY.	**Test Code:**	7 6 8
Name of Candidate	Praveenchand		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	**Registration Number**	3 0 5 6 6
Center	ORN	**Date**	0 9 1 0 1 6

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।

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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

(2)

Revisiting the Ancient glory – can it shape India's future?

Niranjani, a tribal girl from Dandakaranya area of chhattisgarh. Her day starts with biomass collection, then moves onto filling pots with water procured from lake, after 5km travel. From then she goes onto collect medicine for her mothers ailments, from inadequated staffed primary health centre. finishing there, she moves to school. She loves Education, but like many; discrimination has been common occurance to her. Nevertheless, one day she asked her teacher, "Mam, during Ashoka if society is compassionate and tolerant, why naxalites causes violence?, she also wonders if charaka samhita can prove permanent cure to her mother's disease. She

also dreams of studying in Nalanda.

Like Niranjani, Ancient India has fascinated scholars, inspired social reforms under Raja Ram Mohan Roy, others and provided cultural roots in struggle against colonialism. Can this history shape India's future, where in dreams of millions of Niranjani's are to be fulfilled?

Swami Vivekananda had said, "Education is the manifestation of perfection already in man". This powerful liberating force had rich glory (Vikramashila, Somapura, Taxila, and Nalanda) in Ancient India. But presently Indian Universities are behind in world rankings.

Our Guru-shishya Sampradaya (Gurukul System) inculcated life-skills

with focus on skill and values as well. Whereas, Annual Study of Education Report (ASER) shows dismal state of affairs.

T. B. Macaulay may have fulfilled wishes of his masters in westminister, with his 1835 minutes. But Indian Education system underwent sea of changes. Recent focus on Skilling India is manifestation of deficits in Education and also hampering Job creation.

But, if we look at our roots, we had world class universities, our philosophical systems (Sankhya, Nyaya, Yoga, Vedanta, etc and Upanishads) has rich repository of wisdom, our gift to world 'zero' has transformed Mathematics, Buddha and Mahavir, who promoted scientic temper, Egalitarianism are products of this.

At present state of our development, as highlighted in draft National Educational Policy (2015) : without strengthening our Education, we Just can't fulfill dreams of Niranjani. Taking inspiration from ancient glories, our focus must be oriented for regaining that in present context. This requires training ~~of~~ brains for manefesting scientic temper, critical thinking, inculcating values of tolerance, compassion, that are promoted by Ashoka. India hasn't produced great thinkers of calibre of Buddha, Ashoka in recent times. By reforming present system with due attention to equity, values, quality we can regain that glory.

But, this also requires sound

healthy population. Thanks to westerni-zation of diet, Globalisation. New non-communicable diseases are facing huge disease burden. Proliferation of medicine usage with lack of awareness leading to drug resistance. Recent National Health Accounts show that out of pocket expenditure (OOPE) is ~69% and spending on preventive care is just 9%.

Whereas, in India's ancient glory, our forefathers are self-reliant. We had Sushruta, Charaka, Vagbata and traditional system, that present Government is promoting, AYUSH. Ancient knowledge is recently protected under Traditional Knowledge Digital Library to prevent bio-piracy.

Many scholars supports traditional medicine. It is low-cost, Environmental friendly and preventive. World has recognised importance of Yoga in current lifestyle. Hence, Ancient glory has lot to offer to preserve our Human capital and fight Emerging diseases.

However, WHO and health Experts raised issues on Homeopathy and some other systems. Their Efficiency and Efficacy has to be scientifically proved inorder to validate them and identify any adverse affects. Govt Started SATYAM project in this direction.

As health is not isolated, but determined by social and Economic determinants (Income, Environment, water,

Sanitation, etc). Especially Urbanisation (unplanned and unregulated) has been throughing slew of challenges : slums, insanitation, congestion. A country path to Structural transformation (Agriculture → Manufacturing) depends on "Cities performing task of growth Engines" focus is utmost.

Our ancient glory has many lesson to offer. Indus valley people built planned cities with proper liquid waste management, grid-type roads, arranging windows, housing face winds to reap the cleanising effect. This now we call 'Green buildings' for sustainable development.

If our Smart cities, AMRUT programmes are to be successful, we

must incorporate aspects of Energy efficiency (utilizing natural light and save Electricity), planned green pavements (Green Highway project, urban forestry), Promoting ~~By~~ bicycle lanes, Efficient Solid and liquid waste management (Swachh Bharat) are very crucial, and ancient glory has many lessons to offer.

Given, global challenges of climate change and sustainable development. For India's human Security, adaptation of traditional practices can bring positive changes.

For Examples, In Dholavira (IVC) and Lothal, rockcut dam (water-shed management) ~~had~~ ~~it~~ was practiced. Ancient clay dolls (Terracotta), ~~Jar~~ pots harbingers

of sustainability, soil fertility was considered as Goddess by IVC people.

Whereas, in present, inefficient crop practices: (excessive fertilizers and pesticides), declining water-tables are posing food in-security. Similarily mindless consumerism in the form of plastic usage, etc are clogging drains, polluting ground waters, causing eutrophication of lakes.

For achieving our commitments to COP-21 in paris and achieving many sustainable development goals (education, health, hunger and poverty) we have to examine our traditional life-style, where focus to reduce, reuse and recycle was prominient.

But, world is interconnected more now, as compared to Ancient period.

Yet, ~~it~~ we can make many observations to maintain strong relations with countries.

During IVC, they traded with Mesapotamia, Sumaria and Egypt. IVC's prosperity is reinforced by its trade relations. Similarily, Sangam age rulers promoted Roman trade, contributing to prosperity of Kaveripattanam, Muziris.

This ancient wealth of cultural interconnections (propelled by trade) is rich source of diplomatic capital and contributes to India's soft power.

Project Mausam, Spice route are such initiatives to counter our adversaries (China's MSR and SERB).

But, in modern democracies, unlike in Ancient, political democracy is utmost important. Can Ancient India

offer lessons here? Yes, Republican experiment in Vajji is infant new but preambular ideals. For attaining many of forementioned goal, we ought to promote decentralization through panchayati.

Sanghas in ancient period are testimony to collective, root-level democracy. Similarly, political democracy needs quick Justice dispensation, ancient systems, though had suffered from discrimination issues, but basic structures can be taken for deburden our courts from ~3.2 crore pending ~~system~~ cases.

However, ancient glory also suffers from many ills. Glorying without rationality might promote pseudo-tendencies. Our caste system is relic of ancient past, product of vedic culture. Women had been subjugated.

untouchability, social stratification, land alienation have deep root in ancient history. Moreover, people from some part like North-East, J&K doesn't share similar culture, as of other parts. this has been resulted in difficulties to national integration and state has to resort to AFSPA type acts.

We can also observe root of discrimination, such as Exodus to Assam from Bangalore, racism against Africans as relic of past. So we need to be careful in glorifying past.

We need to pick secular aspects such as architecture : composite cultural elements like Ellora, Ajanta, literature: rationality based - Upanishads, Darsana system, Arthasastras technological advancement : Aryabatta, Sulbasutras, Egalitarian political ideas: Vajji republic, ideals of Buddhism, Jainism

Further, our history is example of assimilation (Aryans → Kushans → Turks, etc). Such inspiration is required to deal humanly with refugees (Citizenship bill, 2016).

As emphasised in Anekantavada philosophy of Jainism (multiple perspectives of truth), and Rig vedic idea - "Let noble ideas come from everywhere", our path to future shall to based on present context with historic inspiration of composite cultural elements with focus on egalitarianism. Then only aspirations of millions of Niranjani's for health, education, equality of opportunity, justice can be realized.

Certainly ancient glory in abridged form (removing social evils) can truly ~~be~~ ~~path~~ shape for India's future.

(2) Smart Cities or Smart villages: what does India need?

World Bank report observed that 50% of India's population would reside in urban areas by 2050. planned urbanisation augemented through Smart Cities and AMRUT is crucial for our social development.

But, we also should note that 50% still resides in rural areas with low quality infrastructure and vast dependence on agriculture. So, we cant just focus on 'one eye' (Smart cities) other eye (Smart village), is equally important for attaining sustainable development and provide equal opportunities to all, as mandated by our constitution.

Smart cities and Smart villages basic objective is to improve quality of living.

History is testimony to the fact that smart cities can't be divorced from smart villages. Because, essential supplies (food), ~~water, etc~~) have to be distributed from villages to towns, as urban people's major occupation would be non-agricultural. Indus valley cities were supported by surrounding villages, ~~Sir~~ India's second phase of urbanisation (Pataliputra, Allahabad) during Magadha has majorly vowed to surplus productivity of iron-based machinary tilled land. Similarly, famous cities like Sans Francisco are clutter of villages.

In present times, focus on urbanisation without commensurate rural development has created serious problems. uncontrolled Rural-Urban migration has put limited urban resources on pressure. Resulting in unplanned city growth

and phenomena of urban sprawl. (outward growth of cities, without much institutional arrangements.).

Such growth reflects in reclamation of lakes, inadequate capacity building of civic bodies, below par civic facilities. For example: Recent Chennai floods, which is manifestation of unregulated urban development.

on other hand, this growth pattern also doesn't benefit unskilled/semi skilled migrants. They break their cultural, social-capital in rural areas expecting better lifes. But, unfortunately endup in slum areas, where sanitation, hygiene, safety are in deficient. Moreover, source areas of migration loses valuable human capital.

While, migration to urban areas is boon for many to escape from

discrimination, Enjoy better facilities for Education, health, income. But, without Smart villages, it leads to uncontrolled growth, causing aforementioned challenges.

Undoubtedly poverty alleviation in our country, must be accompained by Smart cities and Smart villages. Smart cities would provide necessary wealth by performing as Economic growth Engines, by utilizing urban agglomerations. This wealth is required for public Expenditure in social infrastructure.

But, without partnership between Smart cities and Smart villages, our goal to uplift 21.9% BPL indians (Tendulkar line) and double farmers income by 2022 would be prolonged.

Because, many studies noted that

agricultural growth at 4% per annum (as envisioned in Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana) can uplift double the poor, as compared to any other economic-development led interventions.

Smart Villages, will have better information dissemination support in the form of community service centres (CSC), Extension support for strengthening land-lab link, better quality infrastructure — Health, Education, roads, supply and storage linkages, and skill development (like SHGs).

These facilities, helps in farmers income by adopting efficient cropping patterns, marked-based linkages ~~to~~ can improve, like food-processing, contract farming, ~~income~~ Moreover, smart

Villages will help rural indians to diversify their incomes. All these will culminate in supporting poverty alleviation through capacity and capability development rather than dole approach (welfare-model).

At the same time, ~~the~~ these smart villages will complement smart cities. Rural development, ~~or~~ as mentioned above will help deburden urban areas. By improving linkages with rural-urban by removing bottle-necks in rural infrastructure, it will help in openining new markets for urban industries, and also creates jobs in supply chain (rural areas). Hence there is two-way interconnection between smart-cities and smart villages. This connection, in macro economic scenario will also propel structural changes in economy, & creating more jobs in manufacturing

and breaking shackles of 'Jobless growth paradigm'.

This link also has significant gender ~~social~~ dimension. Recent McKinsey Global institute report highlighted that Indian Economy can growth 1.4% higher GDP Each year if labour force participation Rate (LFPR) is Equitable.

But unfortunately, as shown in labour Bureau report, women LFPR is ~24.5%. Major reasons are social obstacles (patriarchy, security, etc), non-availability of suitable Job in service & manufacturing sectors for women.

Smart village - smart city paradigm will help in generating women-centric Job such as care services, textile industries: via relocation to tier-II areas, etc.

Smart Villages, will have focus on Skilling, Education for women, thus improving literacy ratios and their social-capital. (current 65%) further, it Ensures that women get opportunities in near by areas (Education, Employment), which can break social barriers on women movement and freedom, Helping to improve secondary Education Enrolment rates and ~~tab~~ LFPR.

through CSC's, e-medicine, e-Education can be easily made available. This will also improve IMR, MMR, ~~and~~ and help curbing malnutrition, thus Effectively achieving sustainable development goals.

Even in political sphere, we can Just Embrace one (Either smart city or ~~vil~~ village). Because, accountability

tend to be higher in Gram Sabhas as compared to Nagarapalikas (as envisioned in 73rd and 74th amendment). Low population in rural areas, better social connection between ~~rater~~ rural dwellers is main reason for this.

But in urban areas, Municipalities and corporations serve millions. Area and ward Sabhas are not Effectively constituted in urban areas, so accountability and citizen participation is lower. Moreover, unregulated growth puts civic bodies on burden and they can't Effective serve public services.

By reinverogating, third layer of fedaralism, Smart-Cities - Smart village link through District planning Committee and Metropolian planning committee can help in reducing democracy deficit

Model of Smart villages can become role-model for other Grampanchayats and help in coordinated development along with urban areas. This will also help in Effective public service delivery by reducing leakages using technology (JAM, CSCs, Digital India pillars).

Further, considering digital divide, as highlighted in world Development report themed digital dividends, we must equally focus on both Smart cities and Smart villages to attain digital Equality and improve digital literacy, both are subset of Justice and Equality.

As India focuses on Smartness, prime focus will fall on

open defecation, Environment pollution (in the light of climate change (CC)).

Our goal to 'cleanliness' as set by Swachh Bharat primarily hinges on adoptation of functional toilets in rural areas. Smart City - Smart Village link can be effective in bringing behavioural changes through citizen-Participation, I E C. Technology will be very effective for attain this goal. Hence Smartness in both cities and villages is primary.

Similarly, city can be smart; if adjoining villages 'burns stalk' in agriculture fields (as in case of Delhi). This will lead to Environment degradation, health externalities via Particulate matter. Likewise, water consumption pattern's have to be coordinated for both agriculture - industry - household usage.

otherwise, vulnerability to droughts, as in Marathwada, Latur and federal challenges as recently seen in Sutlej-Yamuna link canal and Cauvery dispute will raise.

Even from ethical perspective, government is equally duty bound to improve standards of living in both village and urban areas. otherwise probity and legitimacy will hamper.

Recent Government steps like Rurban Mission, Community Service Centres under Digital India, National optical Fibre Network, Smart Cities, AMRUT, are steps in right direction to give proportional attention to Rural-urban areas.

A National development is

based on better resource planning, Equitable distribution and sustainable policies. Both smart villages and smart cities are "soul" to India's 21st growth paradigm inorder to alliviate internal problems of poverty, gender issues, development - Environment balance.

With this approach, India can fly on these two wings inorder to climb global superpower status as well.

Technology
Digital divide.
Delivery, public service welfare

water availability (Cauvery Example)

Environment → ODF
→ Delhi stubble burning Example

Corruption free status

Smart Cities - Smart villages

Safety

Historical perspective:

Ethical dimension
- Magadha, IVC Examples
- Villages → cities.
- Sanfrancisco → clutter of villages.

Social dimension
- → women issue.
- → Rural-urban migration.
- → {Structural changes in Economy}.

Equity
- → Poverty alleviation.
- → Improving farmers income by 2022.
- → Women Employment, LFPR.

Economy
- → yes strongly for sure.
- → they are Engines of growth
- → But they cant Exist alone without smart villages } provide urban challenges here.

Political issues
- → villages population level are low
- → Direct participation

Smart Sabhas
World Sabhas
Local Sabhas

Not Pseudo-scientific temple } connect with Renaissance

Great thinkers

literature (Sanskrit), philosophical system.

Social } Education } world famous
Now not Even in top
Teachers Guru-shishya sampradaya.

Health } Sushruta, Vagbata.
Now IPR issues
focus on AYUSH
life style diseases.

Nirvanjanni

Tribal chi Gayatri A } Toda tribal girl

liberal arts (Music, Art) Architecture.

Apra Apral Soft power → IR important.

Sangam Niy

Ashoka : Tolerance, Compassion. AFSPA - stratification

"Value's"

Damna

Communication } → JLK. NE. } We need Integration

Afrian racism Exodus

Truth } सत्यमेव जयते } ⇒ Four lions?

Chanakya Arthashastra

Economy } Urbanisation: } IVC. Smart cities
Transportation.

Recycle, Reuse } climate change.

IR + Trade } → Sangam, IVC, Roman Empire.
→ Muziris } Project Mausam
Chinese over reach.

we have cultural great bonds.

WTO TTIP

Justice delivery. ← Political } → Republican Experiment
Gram Panchayat raj

colonialism scientist

But
- caste.
- women.
- Inequality

Refugee Problem

MDM

Technology

② Revisiting ancient glory — shape India's future?

Glory → IVC: urbanisation, Natural worship, Trade/ with world (Meluka), Art.

→ yes, challenges by 2030 40% will live in urban

→ climate change → coherence with Environment.

→ (WTO), rule based trade, Emergence of TPP / TTIP.

Rig vedic age — vedic: Sam ved → Music; literature; Philosophy: 6-system of philosophy.

Buddha, Jainism → women, social progress

Art forms: Ajanta, Ellora, Sanchi Stupa.

Sangam period — Society: caste system, untouchability, women, Sati

Kushans → Assimilative nature ⇓ migrant crisis ⇓ refugee problem

Ashoka: Tolerance ⇒ Intolerance; Animal welfare ⇒ Bangaroo. example FD.; welfare state ⇒ Now more important. Mid way through

Gupta: Golden age — composite culture → Sanskrit development

Technology ⇓ Aryabhatta, Sulabasutras.