Time Allowed : 3 Hours
समय : 3 घंटे

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Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

ESSAY / निबंध

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ADITYA PATHAK
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	191015953+

Medium/माध्यम	English ☑ हिंदी ☐
Date/दिनांक	01/08/2025

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र : KAROL BAG

*Center Code : For Online – 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh – 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. – 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
Q.1		
Q.2		
Total Marks/कुल अंक		

Remarks/टिप्पणी :

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर–पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।

2. Write **two** essays, choosing **one** topic from each of the following Section A and B in about 1000 - 1200 words each.
खण्ड A व B प्रत्येक में से **एक** विषय चुनकर **दो** निबंध लिखिए, जो प्रत्येक लगभग 1000 -- 1200 शब्दों का हो।

3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
एक प्रश्न/भाग द्वारा किए गए अंकों की संख्या इसके सामने इंगित की गई है।

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.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।

5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाना चाहिए।

6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा गया कोई भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ का भाग स्पष्ट रूप से काट दिया जाना चाहिए।

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Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
18:35	21:30

Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☑

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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MARKING SCHEME

Parameter/ criteria	Aspects Considered	Marks Allotted	Essay 1	Essay 2
Basic Format	Introduction	10		
	Body	15		
	Conclusion	10		
Content	Topic interpretation	10		
	Quotations and ideas	10		
	Analytical skills	10		
Organization	Flow of ideas	10		
	Absence of deviation	10		
	Ease of reading	10		
Language skills	Language and sentence construction	10		
	Grammar and spelling	10		
Examiner's discretion	perception/ innovation/ engaging	10		

Parameters	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor
Coherence				
Language				
Handwriting				
Pre-writing				

SECTION – A

1. True leadership lies in serving not ruling.

   सच्चा नेतृत्व शासन करने में नहीं, बल्कि सेवा करने में निहित है।

2. Democracy is not just the right to vote, it is the right to live in dignity.

   लोकतंत्र सिर्फ मतदान का अधिकार नहीं है, यह सम्मानपूर्वक जीने का अधिकार है।

③ Growing regional aspirations and demand for greater autonomy: A challenge to Indian federalism.

   बढ़ती क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षाएं और अधिक स्वायत्तता की मांग: भारतीय संघवाद के लिए एक चुनौती।

4. The ballot is stronger than the bullet.

   मतपत्र गोली से अधिक शक्तिशाली है।

Article 1 of the Constitution describes India or Bharat as a Union of States. Further, as Dr B. R. Ambedkar had elaborated, India is not an outcome of an agreement between the states. Thus unlike the US which is an outcome of 'coming together of states', India is a political entity formed due to 'holding together of states'. This has imparted the Indian Polity a quasi-

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federal character with a strong centre.

The idea behind a quasi-federal structure is to <u>balance national priorities</u> with the <u>demands</u> and <u>aspirations</u> of various <u>regions</u>. This was considered important by the Fathers of Indian Constitution, given the <u>post-independence</u> socio-economic & <u>political</u> structure of India.

However over time <u>different regions</u> have grown & developed at <u>different speeds</u>. States in the <u>western</u> and <u>southern</u> regions have experienced faster <u>growth</u> in social & economic indicators than states in <u>Northern & Eastern</u>

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regions. This imbalance in growth has led to renewed regional aspirations & demands for autonomy, thereby straining the already fragile federal structure.

Political Autonomy

In recent times, States have raised concerns about increasing centralisation of power. This has been exacerbated by a 'One nation, one Everything' Policy of the Central Government. This 'one-size-fits-all' approach to growth and welfare has raised alarms about gross neglect of regional differences in needs and aspirations.

Further, the nature of Indian

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democratic polity has transformed from candidate-centric to party-centric. This has created a sense of alienation between the voters & their representatives. MPs defer more to party whip than to the demands and aspirations of their constituents. This too has created a perception of centralization of governance and policy making.

As such, there has been a recent uproar over delimitation based on the existing populations. This is seen as

a punishment for adopting population control policies when other states were not steadfast in a similar commitment. This not only creates fractures between the centre and the states but also distrust among States.

Similarly, partisan acts by governors have created constitutional crises in many States. When a Governor delays important bills and appointments, he is seen more as a 'Centre's Agent' than a 'Head of State'. This usurpation of popular sovereignty by unelected officials undermines regional aspirations thereby giving rise to demands for greater political autonomy.

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Economic Disparities

The model of state-led planned development followed by India post-Independence failed to bring about balanced regional development. Regional inequalities further worsened after the LPG reforms of the 1990s. This has created a skewed pattern of growth in favour of some states.

Increasing Centralization in the economic sphere is manifested in the steep rise in the share of cesses & surcharges in Centre's Gross Revenue. Their share has increased from 7% in early-2000s to nearly 21% in the early-200's. As such, states have

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raised concerns about a significant fall in their share from the divisible pool. This has created tension between the Centre and States, with the states consistently accusing the Centre of acting in an biased manner.

Further, the persistence of Centrally sponsored schemes (CSS) in central government expenditure has led to an erosion of states' fiscal autonomy. Under CSS, states have to spend money as per Centre's guidelines and in alignment with Centre's priorities. This 'one size fits all' approach does not take into account specific regional aspirations.

These frequent clashes between the two political centres weaken the federal structure by sowing distrust & fanning existing tensions. The Central Government accuses States of not supporting it in national development, while the states counter by highlightiy the biased & apathetic attitude of the centre. This, at times, spills over from the political domain to the legal domain, with both parties approaching the Supreme Court to resolve differences.

Cultural Identies

Centre's idea of 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat' is an admirable idea. It points to unity in diversity & a sense of common brotherhood. However,

irrespective of the noble intention, this idea of 'one India', and the way it has been promoted has raixd eyebrows in certain states. The perception that a State's unique culture is under threat from Centre's directives has long-lasting adverse consequences.

This is reflected in the debate around the 3 language Policy. Despite no compulsions in the choice of language, there is widespread perception in the Southern states that, the Policy is intended to promote the use of Hindi. This is seen as a direct affront from the Centre on their linguistic identity & culture.

People in these states have vociferous-ly

demanded the roll-back of this policy.
If the Centre does not communicate
in clear terms, the implicit flexibility
in the 3-language Policy, the debate
will be worsened by political polar-
ization. This has serious negative
implications for the federal structure
which stands on mutual respect &
constitutionally -prescribed autonomy.

National Security Concerns — An issue
which required unconditional cooperation
and coordination has been mired in
political tussle over jurisdiction. The
recent amendments to the BSF Act
led to a war-of-words over who polices
the border. This not only creates
potential implementation issues with

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respect to internal security but also challenges the federal equilibrium.

[Way Forward]

The Centre must regularly convene meeting of bodies with representation from States. This includes the Inter State Council, the National Integration Council & NITI's Governing Council. Such meetings can be utilized to create a shared vision of development and to resolve Centre-State and Inter-state disputes

Further the Centre must consult States prior to formation of bodies which deal with both Centre & States. This includes the Election Commission, Finance Commission, CAG & other

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Constitutional bodies such as NCSC/ NCST & NCBC. This will ensure <u>states' greater participation</u> in the <u>polity</u> and <u>governance</u> of the country.

On their part, <u>states must</u> give <u>due attention</u> to <u>concerns raised</u> by the Centre. Every <u>request</u> from the Centre must not be seen as a <u>threat</u> to states' autonomy. <u>Regional parties</u> must focus on '<u>positive politics</u>' & not <u>politics of otherization</u>.

[Conclusion] India can achieve the dream of <u>Viksit Bharat @ 1947</u> by effective <u>coordination</u> & <u>co-operation</u> by states & Centre. This is possible if the Centre <u>acknowledges regional aspirations</u> & states are willing to <u>align</u> their <u>objectives</u> with the <u>national objective</u>

FEEDBACK

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SECTION – B

1. The great aim of education is not knowledge but action.

   शिक्षा का महान उद्देश्य ज्ञान नहीं बल्कि कर्म है।

2. The global south must redefine development through cooperation and justice.

   वैश्विक दक्षिण को सहयोग और न्याय के माध्यम से विकास को पुनः परिभाषित करना होगा।

3. There is no health without mental health.

   मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के बिना स्वास्थ्य संभव नहीं है।

4. If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich.

   यदि एक स्वतंत्र समाज अधिकांश निर्धनों की मदद नहीं कर सकता, तो वह कुछ धनवानों को भी नहीं बचा सकता।

The <u>post - World War II</u> order was designed to <u>prevent future conflicts</u> and <u>promote consensus</u>. Ironically, as time passed, it <u>divided the world into two halves</u>. These two halves were <u>demarcated</u> by the imaginary. <u>Brandt Line</u>. The <u>Global West</u> prospered rapidly, largely due to <u>access to better technology</u> & human resources.

The Global South languished, finding it hard to exit the hardships caused by the centuries of colonialism & imperialism, inflicted largely by countries from the global West. However, for long, their concerns were ignored or they were patronisingly advised to adopt the Western Model.

However, in the recent past, countries of global south have come together in the quest to learn from each other and follow a development path which suits their needs & interests. This newfound confidence & approach to development will benefit substantially through co-operation & justice.

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Geopolitical Alignment

Countries in the global south have to come together to effect large-scale reforms in the existing multi-lateral structures. These structures have for a long time acted to serve the political and economic interest of the Global West at the cost of the Global South

Cooperation among Global South is required to ensure that UNSC does not become a playground for the big powers to fight a proxy war. This would require a bold demand for ending of veto power & expanding the size of UNSC with greater inclusion of global south countries.

Further, Global South countries will

have to pursue justice on two fronts. One, they need active co-operation amongst themselves to seek justice for the centuries of colonial & imperial exploitation by the Global West. Two, as a lesson from history and from their own experience, they must strive to ensure justice for all in their respective territories. This would entail respecting the rights of the indigenous peoples & local communities (IPLCs) and to give due representation to minorities.

MID – ESSAY REVIEW

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Economic Partnership

Countries of Global South will have to
move from a state of economic
isolation to a state of active cooper-
ation in each others' growth stories.
This has more growth potential than
confining economic relations with
advanced countries. Countries with
similar socio-economic conditions are
in a relatively better position to satisfy
each others' demands for goods &
services.

In addition to co-operation by
linking of markets, countries from the
Global South can benefit by sharing
of best practices in production & processes.

This exchange of ideas will allow them to learn from each others' successes & failures & make required course correction at the suitable time. An example of such exchange would be the Digital Payment Ecosystem or UPI developed by India. This has the potential to revolutionize payment systems in developing countries.

Further, countries of the Global south can co-operate to demand a fair & just trading order. This includes opposing inclusion of any non-economic or non-trade criterion in the WTO Rules. This will help in creating a level-playing field for all which would benefit the Global South the most.

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As highlighted by Amartya Sen, Justice can redefine development, by placing emphasis on capability development of all. This includes a dynamic skilling system, an inclusive social security architecture and active government support. For achieving this, countries of the Global South will have to innovate country-specific & less-expensive solutions.

[Environmental Justice]

Countries of the global south are facing a deep predicament. Their per capita and aggregate contributions to the current climate crisis are very low. In contrast, the impact of the climate crisis on these countries is highly

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disproportionate. Further, the poor & the marginalized in these countries face a double burden — one of being poor, another of being in a poor country.

As such, countries of the Global South have an incentive to co-operate & demand for Just Environmental Transition (JET). This demand must be firmly rooted in the theoretical principle of 'Common but differential responsibilities - Respective Capabilities' or CBDR-RC. This will also conform to environmental ethics as those who have polluted the least must be required to pay the least.

Despite multiple promises & reminders, the Global West has failed in its mandate

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to provide adequate financial resources
and transfer of technology to the
Global South. This has hampered their
ability to adapt to & mitigate the
impacts of Climate Change. This
in turn has compromised their socio-
economic development objectives, thereby
leading to high levels of poverty.

Global South Countries must cooperate
to jointly demand timely and adequate
financial transfers. This will also
be in line with International Ethics
which requires higher income countries
to shoulder greater responsibilities for
the global good.

Cultural Cooperation

Global South countries must strive to either reignite historical people-to-people connects or to create new connections. This will allow a better understanding of other cultures, their consumption habits & their preferred modes of recreation. This in turn would allow a smoother integration of economies & cross-border trade .

Further, People-to-people connections would boost tourism in host countries thereby leading to diversification & resilience of incomes.

India's Role

Recently India hosted the III Voice of Global South Summit (VoGSS) to give platform to the Global South

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countries to voice their concerns & deliberate on Issues. India being the largest democracy & the fastest growing developing country can play a crucial role in facilitating co-operation & ensuring justice in the new paradigm of development.

India has utilized the Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Progamme in sharing its development experience & expertise with other developing countries. It has used its G20 Presidency to include the African Union into G20. Further, it has promised financial & technical support for extending

India-made DPI in developing countries.

Conclusion   Countries of Global South may be individually in a position of economic & political disadvantage. However, together they can be a force to reckon with, given their population size & economic potential. As such, the most optimal outcome for these countries is to co-operate with each other and pursue justice as an explicit goal of development. This can be achieved via improving trade ties, people-to-people ties & collectively demanding the reform of the existing world order.
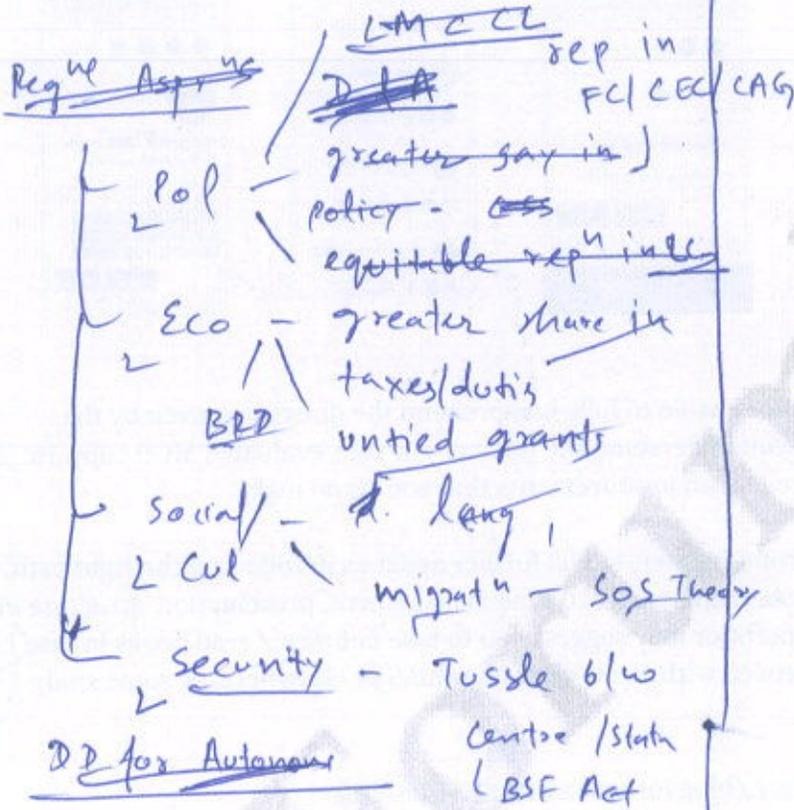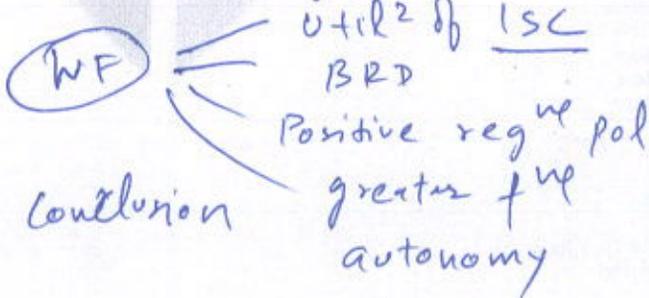
Growing reg^nl aspirations &
dd for autonomy.
<u>Challenge</u> to Indian
Fed^m . ~

<u>Intro</u> - India's q-fed → to
balance ntnl priorit^s w/ reg^nl
dd - AOT USA - CT

<u>Reg^nl Aspn^s</u> / <u>LMCCL</u> rep in
                    FCI CEC/ CAG
                    greater say in)
            policy -
    Pol < equitable rep^n inll
    └ Eco - greater share in
    /\ taxes/duties
    BRD untied grants
    └ Social/ - d. lang,
    └ Cul \
         migrat^n - SoS Theory
    └ Security - Tussle b/w
                Centre / State
                └ BSF Act

<u>DD for Autonomy</u>

    - RA

    - Pol greater

(WF) ← util^2 of <u>ISC</u>
        BRD
        Positive reg^nl pol
Conclusion greater f^nl
            autonomy

<u>Global South must
redefine freedom through
          devt
co-op^n & justice</u>

<u>Intro</u> - VoGS Summit →
                Post-WW2 - Order
<u>Brandt Line</u>
    └ need for S-S co-op^n
      & J

Pol GP ← devt
         co-op^n wrt
    MC reforms &
    J for eco coloni^ty
              Imperial^m

Eco - shan of BPs
    - dinh of markets
    WTO reform shani^
                    of DPI

Envt ← JET
    CBDR - RC
    Adequate transfer

Social/ - P to P connects
Culture   Cinema/ song

<u>India's Role</u> - lead
of GS - IMEC
        G20/ G7

Conc^n

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