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ESSAY

Name of Candidate	FARHAN IRFAN JAMADAR					Test Code		2322		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number		1	3	6	5	6	5	9
Centre		Date	1	3	0	8	2	0	2	3

INDEX TABLE			General Instructions							
Section	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	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 इत्यादि)। 2. Write two essay, choosing one topic from each of the Sections A and B, in about 1000-1200 words each. खण्ड A व B प्रत्येक से एक विषय चुनकर दो निबन्ध लिखिए, जो प्रत्येक लगभग 1000-2000 शब्दों का हो। 3. Do not write answers in bad of illegible handwriting. Such answer may not be evaluated. उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गन्दी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तरों का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है। 4. Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answer. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc. उत्तर स्याही से ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें। हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है। 5. Do not write answers in a medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language, i.e., authorized and unauthorized media together, for writing answers. प्रवेश-पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली-जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें। 6. Write answers at the specified spaces (right below the questions) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified spaces in the Booklet shall not be evaluated. प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।							
A	125									
B	125									
Total Marks Obtained:										
Important Instructions										
1. The ESSAY 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 a medium other than the authorized one. प्रवेश-पत्र में प्राधिकृत माध्यम में निबन्ध लिखना आवश्यक है तथा इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर करना आवश्यक है। प्राधिकृत माध्यम के अलावा अन्य माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तरों पर अंक नहीं दिए जाएंगे। 2. Word limit, as specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों के उत्तर निर्दिष्ट शब्द-संख्या के अनुसार होने चाहिए। 3. 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 छोड़े गए किसी पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।										
Remarks:										
			Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?							
			Recommended				Strongly Recommended			

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④ The best way out is always through

A backward class boy, always used to face discrimination in his school. He was always asked to sit on the last bench. Other students too didn't talk with him. He was never appreciated for being outstanding in school. Still he managed to study hard and became lawyer. Also, brought many changes in society for well-being of backward class. Now we know him as the "father of Indian Constitution" - Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar.

Though he faced a lot of inequalities, he didn't just hold back but decided

to go through the situation, face the hurdles and act upon. Due to his actions on undoing and facing the situation, untouchability has been abolished, lower class are getting their rights and education.

Not only Ambedkar, every person on this earth goes through varied types of situation or problems. The way one treats the problems also varies. Some might face the situation to get through it, some decide to keep safe distance from it. But to greater extent, best way out will be to get through it.

Just like when Alexander invaded India through Khyber Pass. Gandhara was ruled by Ambhi and Porus. Ambhi without going through it,

surrendered. whereas Porus fought the war but got defeated. Alexander asked him about how he wanted to get treated. Porus replied, "Just as how one king treats another". Alexander was impressed and restored Porus's empire and left India.

Porus by facing the situation chose best way out as he got back his kingdom while Ambi who surrendered got nothing in return.

It has always been beneficial to take stand for yourself without worrying about the results. Rakhura bai fought for her conjugal rights going against the norms of society. Successfully got the rights by passage of act by Britishers. Best way for her was to face the undoing and to get what one woman

desires.

Post-independence, when India was facing crisis of food shortage, rising poverty, inequality, malnutrition. Former Prime Minister asked people to give up their one time meal to ensure everyone gets the food. This was not the best possible way out as was the bringing of Green Revolution in India. Not only it ensured food security but boost in India's economy was at peak.

Besides food security issue, India being a diverse country was becoming difficult for governance through centralised way. Each state was demanding its own-independence. The best way that Indian government sought at that time was by passing 73rd and

74th constitutional amendments to give local governments their power to function as per their needs. It was the best possible way out to withhold nationality in the minds of people.

It is necessary to pave the path and bring peace in society. A peace can never be integrated without education of human being. The time when every nation was progressive in technological field, India was facing poor literacy - less than 40%. The best way to get India through illiteracy drum was done by providing free education. The result is India having literacy rate of 77%, even 100% in case of state - Kerala.

Being merely educated does not make a person capable to resolve

the problems. If he is not aware of how his every activity is contributing to environmental situation and still being ignorant is also futile.

With rising depletion of Ozone layer, international forums were conducted and soon Vienna convention was rolled out. Due to abiding oath of every country, decline in ozone depletion has shown positive results. Ignoring the ozone depletion could never have worked out. It was to get through the forums and bringing out individual country's law.

It was not easy for every individual country having different cultural, economical, social, geographical condition to enact and adopt the

law easily for common problems. likewise not every solution can be easily enacted and not always it is going to give positive results. One has to go through different challenges like - established societal stereotypes, values and norms that had been followed for a long.

To face these challenges, one needs a positive set of mind. Its the helium gas which makes the balloon to go up. same is the positive attitude which will make the person go up by facing every hurdle.

To go through the problems, one needs to have courage. Courage will not make his hold loose over the path. Abraham Lincoln had the courage which made him win Presidential

elections despite losing more than eight times.

One has to get out of his comfort which would be the best possible way through. Nelson Mandela gave up his comfort life and was jailed for longer period to fight for the rights of coloured people.

Looking at the other side of coin, it is not necessary always to face the situation at that particular time itself. If possible one can escape from it, if it is meant to bring peace in society.

"An eye for an eye, makes whole world blind". This Gandhiji's quote implies us the same. Not always one

has to fight ultimately getting blind.
when World War II left Japan
devasted by nuclear attack of America.
Instead of taking revenge on America,
Japan escaped from situation. It got
back revived its economy and is now
the biggest technological hub of the
world.

It would always be beneficial to
face the situation on right time and
avoid it when possible. Society at
large cannot exist in egalitarian
outlook. Every person has different
individualistic background. Some may
agree to us, some might not. You
cannot probe the situation in war.
Best way out would be to look for
positives and let it go.

This is more evident from changing situations of India where every country with its changing interest is dealing diplomatically with other. In such case India cannot risk its imports from other country. The best way out for India was to bring Atmarikbhar initiative to reduce its reliance on other.

It is equally important to do the situational analysis before one face it. Facing the situation will make you gain different experience. It will make you rise stronger. Best possible way out is going through it as fearless fighter.

"Winners make it happen,
losers let it happen."

⑦ We build too many walls and not enough bridges

Revolt of 1857, the first war of India's independence which gave impetus in the minds of people to revolt against the British rule. But was a failure. One of the reason was the wall of isolation ~~walls~~ build by provinces, which lacked integrity.

Rani of Thansi was a fearless female fighter. But she called for "I will not give my Thansi" rather than "I will not give my Bharat".

similarly every wall was built by each ruler, where they were fighting

in different compartments and not by building bridge between them to rose against British rule collectively.

British rule cleverly understood this loophole and again employed the policy of 'divide and rule' but it was later the efforts of great leaders like - Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru etc who united masses and successful gave India her independence.

Every person is mostly self oriented who thinks on individual level. He builds wall surrounding him, thinking pessimistically. It does not brings always good deeds. One needs to have interconnect or interpersonal orientation towards other to enhance

the notion of collectivism.

We as individual always are busy in ~~us~~ isolating ourselves from the society as well as history. It is rightly said that - "We learn from history that we don't learn from history".

History as a subject is included in every school, college's curriculum. It is not a memorising exercise. It is to embrace the teachings of our great leaders. Reformers like - Jyotibai Phule, Jyotiba Phule, Dr Karve fought for the rights of girl education. Still we have build walls of patriarchy where women have only 89% of enrollment rate. Need is to bridge the gap between present and past.

In society too, where government is promoting inter-caste marriages by giving 10 lakhs to bridge the gap between different castes in India. Still people are reluctant to build the bridge and rather busy in building caste walls. This leads to impediments in building up communal harmony in society.

Building up walls has negative impacts on personal health of individuals too. It impacts one's mental health. Isolation is becoming major factor behind increasing suicide rate. Ultimately this leads to poor social development in the country.

Though globalisation has

led to inter-connectedness among the countries in terms of social, economical, political, cultural factors. Still countries are busy in building walls of their individual country's interest and reluctant to build bridges among them.

Migration walls are build by the countries to protect their own crisis and not orienting themselves towards the notion of humanity. USA's policy of H1B1 visa, building the walls to other citizens from taking employment opportunity in their IT sectors.

It is also more evident from building walls in food security crisis.

Russia - Ukraine war crisis has reflected ugly faces of food supply shortages. where oil supply passage was blocked, wheat exports from Ukraine was stopped leading to high inflation in global economy.

Dealing with environmental climate crisis too, every country is building walls of their own technological interventions and reluctant to transfer technology to developing country. Developed countries has build the wall of advanced industrialisation hub where pollution consequences are faced by developing country too. Bridge should be employed to create connect of climate-resistant technologies and not of pollution.

Now there is bridging gap of loss and Damage fund to

other small nations too to bring out
them from differentiated climate crisis

Thus, bridge serves to integrate
the society as whole. There is need of
bridge to enhance collectivism.
Just as constitution of India serves
as bridge to connect every state with
other. There is no system for constitution
of each individual state, it exist
as one for India which takes care of
individual freedom through fundamental
rights, protects the interest of women
and minority.

India's religion ^{system} too is based
on secularism model. Where each
religion is respected by state. Unlike
western secularism where every religion
has build wall with state and citizens

are not allowed to propagate it.

India's education system was based on western lines. It created wall of segregation between education and cultural values of state. To resolve this, India enacted New Education Policy, introducing vernacular language education. This led to bridge the gap between different languages of country and with that of overall development of youth.

In economic sphere too, pre 1990s, India build walls of trade ~~between~~ with other countries. This lead to poor economic performance of the country. To tackle this, India came up with LPG reforms of 1991,

which opened and served as bridge between India and other countries. Results were - increased India's foreign reserve, increased GDP and thus lead to healthy economy.

Looking at the other side of coin, sometimes walls serve as the ~~be~~ solution to some major problems. It act as protection barrier. India tightening its international borders, building up of fences on Radcliff or Mac-Mohan line → to make a wall with neighbours like Pakistan and China, who are claiming territories of India. It has helped to protect our sovereignty.

Some states have wall of Inner line permit like - Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland etc.

It has been built to protect tribal interest which has been threatened from long.

On societal level too, there has been positive discriminatory wall for protection of interest of backward class. It is visible in form of reservation for SCs and STs, protection of minorities. All these forms of wall exist to priority equity over equality.

An individual too sometimes build the wall from society. One has to do it for introspection i.e. to know whether one is on the right path or not. Also to be aware of self potential that one possesses. Thomas Edison was partially deaf, left the school and build wall from social

being. He enhanced his own skills, conducted thousands of experiment and lead to invention of bulb.

One needs to know the situation where wall is to be build and where bridge is to build. It varies from situation to situation. Not always building wall will make you leader if you don't take others with you. Not always bridging gap will turn your enemies into friends. You must be critical of the gap and must find optimistic solution to promote a sense of collectivism in society.