

## SECTION A

Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav: 75 years of Independence.

I chanced upon my grandfather's diary the other day. He was a learned man and used to regularly write in his diary. I ~~remember~~ remember reading about the time India got independent. He had written — "India has emergent independent from colonial rule. People have been talking of Nehru ji waving the national flag in Delhi. However, I don't see any changes in our lives. Riots between Hindu-Muslim brethren still continue. There are reports of a war with Pakistan. I continue to spend the days in the fields and the darkness of the night at home, still afraid to venture out after nightfall. On the contrary, prices have risen and our savings are dwindling."

① Verbatim: in Hypothetical way to avoid

② → Topic sp. specific content

→ Philosophical story

③ Negative start to a topic so position

Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

He went on to write about many such issues he was facing. However he ended the note by saying - "In spite of all these challenges, I find myself excited, looking forward to a new future under Gandhiji, Nehruji. I have heard we can cast our votes now. What a splendid time to live in."

After I was done reading, I quickly pulled out my phone, took a few pictures and sent it to my friends and uploaded them on social media for the world to see. Very soon, notifications from Facebook, Twitter, Instagram started coming.

It has been 75 years since India achieved independence. Today's India is very different from the newly-born country which struggled to mark its identity on the world map. Once a golden civilization, India had become entirely impoverished by

the time the British left.

We developed our own Constitution. We took inspiration from different constitutions and developed something entirely unique. Through regular amendments and checks and balances among the different organs of government, we have ensured our Constitution remains relevant even today.

Just after independence, we adopted an isolationist foreign policy. Worried of global integration after years of imperialism, we shut our borders. Today India is confident enough to shed its colonial fears and adopt a policy of strategic autonomy. India is a member of major multilateral organizations and groupings, - UN, QUAD, MTCR (Missile Technology Control Regime), SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organization), etc.

India was a largely agrarian society, and we still lacked food security. We had to import wheat from USA at high prices. Today, India is one of the largest exporters of wheat, highest exporter of milk and our food security has drastically improved. We have made strides in the service sector. MSMEs are the crown jewel of our economy, contributing about 30% to India's GDP. Poverty has reduced from 70% population below poverty line (BPL) in 1947 to about 21% population in 2011.

PM Nehru established 'temples of modern India' — the various IITs, IIMs, dams, like Bhakra - Nangal dam, DRDO, ISRO, IISc, PSUs like HAL, BHEL, etc which have been instrumental in India's growth.

Today, these institutions have given us Sunder Pichai, CEO of Google, Dr APJ Abdul Kalam, hundreds of flourishing startups, the Brahmos missile and Tejas aircraft, to name a few.

Ambedkar's dream got fruition through the passage of PESA, 1996 to provide greater autonomy to tribal regions. Affirmative action through reservation to vulnerable groups in education, government employment allowed for more equitable development. Today, we have a Dalit woman, Draupadi Murmu, as our President, which highlights the social transformation. Pramila Bisoi, another tribal woman from Odisha, has become the Lok Sabha MP.

The glass ceiling which obstructed

women empowerment has been cracked, if not entirely shattered. Initiatives like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao have been instrumental to check sex-selective abortion and promote women education, Chhavi Rajawat gave up an illustrious career to return to her village in Rajasthan as Sarpanch.

There has been huge changes in our administration as well. The bureaucracy in India used to be associated with corruption, the government with red-tapism. It was an era of license-raj and inspector-raj. Rajiv Gandhi introduced computers and brought a digital revolution in India. The incumbent government has brought strides in implementing e-governance through UMANG, CPCGRAMS, eGRAM Swaraj, GeM portal, etc along

the lines of minimum government,  
maximum governance.

From top-down approach of Planning Commission, to a more consultative and collaborative bottom-up approach of NITI Aayog, democracy has become more participative and the spirit of federalism is realized. ✓

We have braved through multiple shocks, like the 1962 war with China, 1971 war with Pakistan, Emergency period, Balance of Payments crisis, 2004 tsunami, the Global Financial Crisis, etc. Where many post-colonial democratic governments have fallen, India has remained as an island of democracy. ✓

Independence was not the end, but the beginning of our struggle —

a struggle to do our ancestors proud and re-establish India's lost glory. And in this struggle, every single Indian has been a participant. The

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav aims to celebrate this 75 years of struggle, or rather a mahotsav for a maha-struggle.

However, it is also a guide for India's future. India, today, still faces a lot of challenges, which we must overcome, as stepstones in our Amrit Kaal.

Environmental issues like global warming has changed climate and rainfall patterns; floods, droughts, urbanization and deforestation are recurring issues.

COVID-19 was a major shock which saw a united effort by all to fight against the deadly disease. However, there are emerging issues like anti-microbial



resistance, other zoonotic pathogens, which are concerning

Increasing regionalism and ethnic conflicts influenced by the non-state actors and political agendas have undermined peace and fraternity. Women empowerment is still a major challenge due to prevalence of rape, domestic violence, honour killings, etc.

Technology development has brought new-age challenges like cybersecurity, cyber-harassment, trafficking of drugs, and humans, which India must tackle now.

India's demographic dividend is being under-utilized due to structural issues in education, health, skilling, employment. This might lead to a demographic disaster ✓

Challenges are a constant in any country. What matters is how the country remains firm and determined to tackle them. In times of doubt and demotivation, we must remember the promise we have made in our Preamble.

We are the people of India, and it is our duty to ensure liberty, equality, justice and fraternity. The onus is on us to maintain our unity and integrity. ✓

Swami Vivekananda had said —

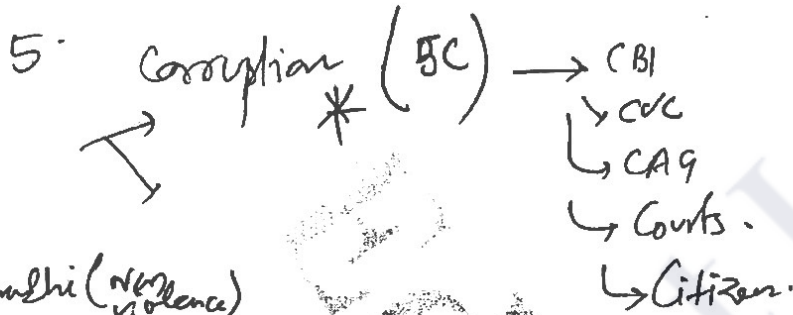
"You can do anything and everything."

We are all indispensable cogs, turning the Great Wheel of our nation. It is our responsibility to brighten India's path ahead, so that we celebrate many more such milestones in future. ✓

# EDUCRAT IAS'S MENTOR'S INPUT

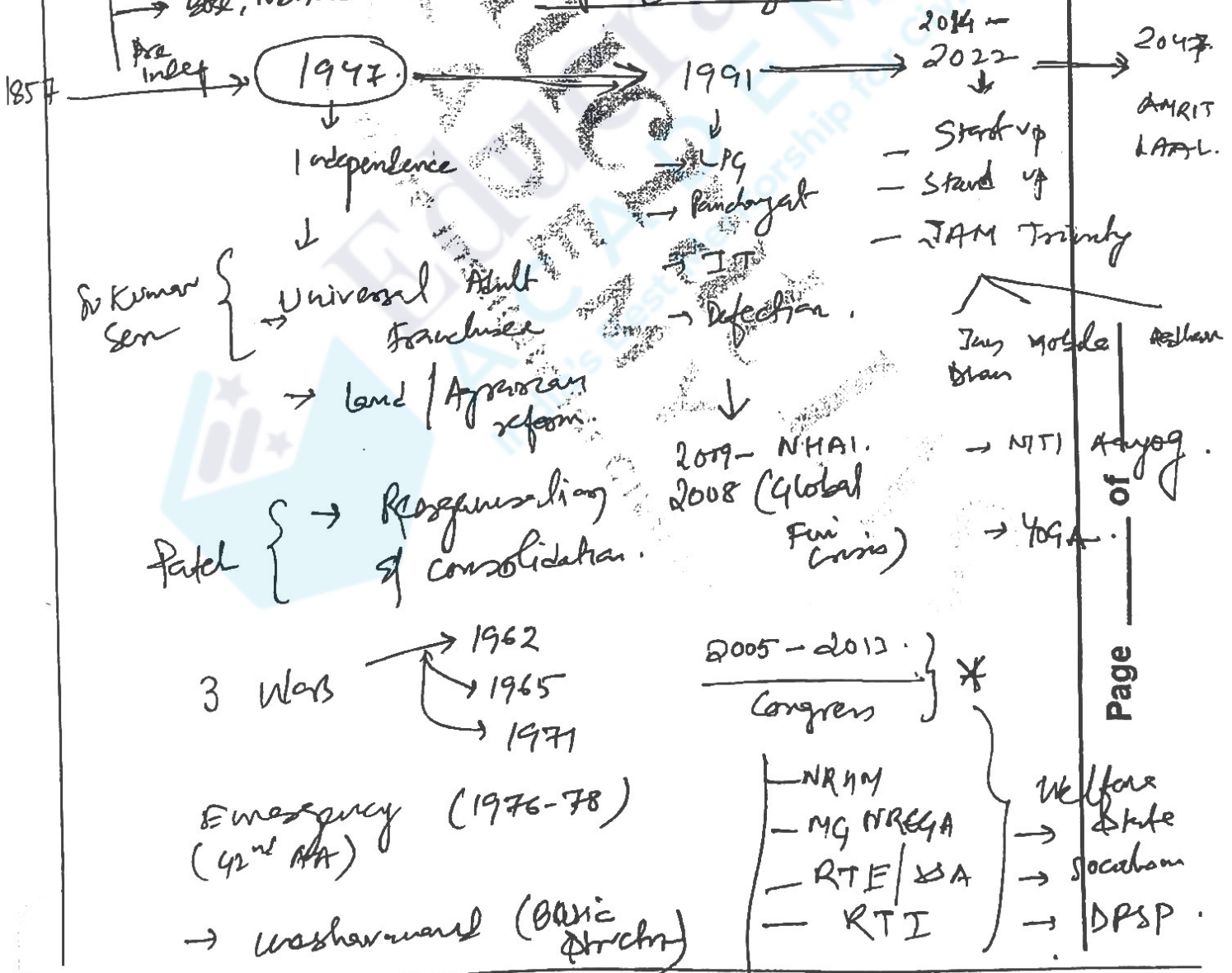
## AZADI KA AMRIT MAHOTSAV

1. Har Ghar Tiranga.
2. Violence awareness week.
3. PANCH PRAN
4. AMRIT KAAL - Vision 2022-2047. 2022



Gandhi (non violence)  
 ↳ Swachh Bharat  
 ↳ Bose, Nehru

B. Narsing of Kanhya Path.



Page      of

1. Do not start GS topic with a <sup>Essay</sup> story
2. Make content more coherent, logical flow.
3. Talk of relevant steps taken by govt in celebration of Azadi.
4. Enthusiasm of participation of Citizen, civil society, media, Private org in the 75th Anniversary celebration.
5. 3 aspects are important.

1947  
- 2022

As discussed  
in previous  
page.

2022.

All activities  
of govt in  
celebration.

2022 - 2047

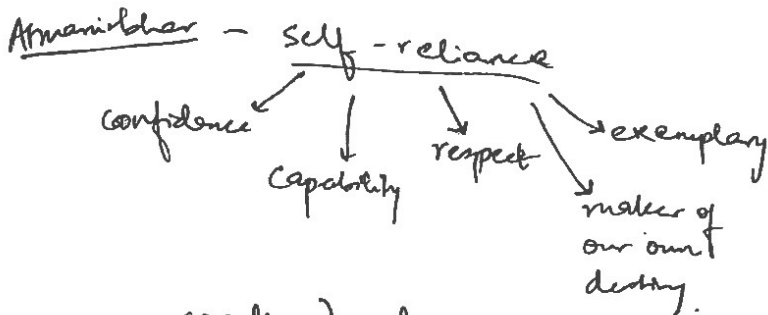
Vision of  
challenges  
Ahead.

Atmanirbhar Bharat - Goal of a self-reliant India

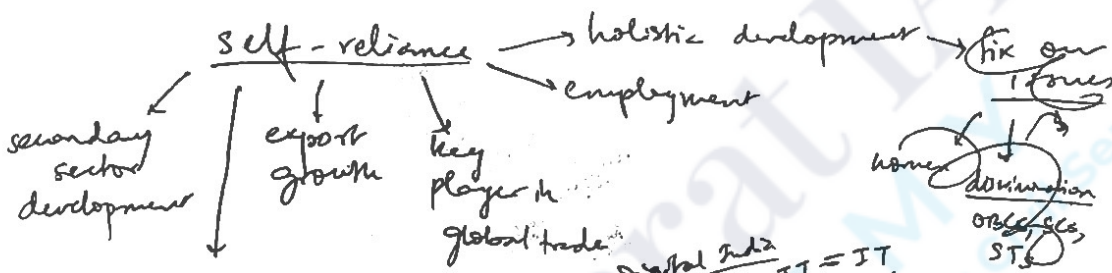
Story of bullock cart  
struck in mud

← God appeared  
asked him to help  
himself

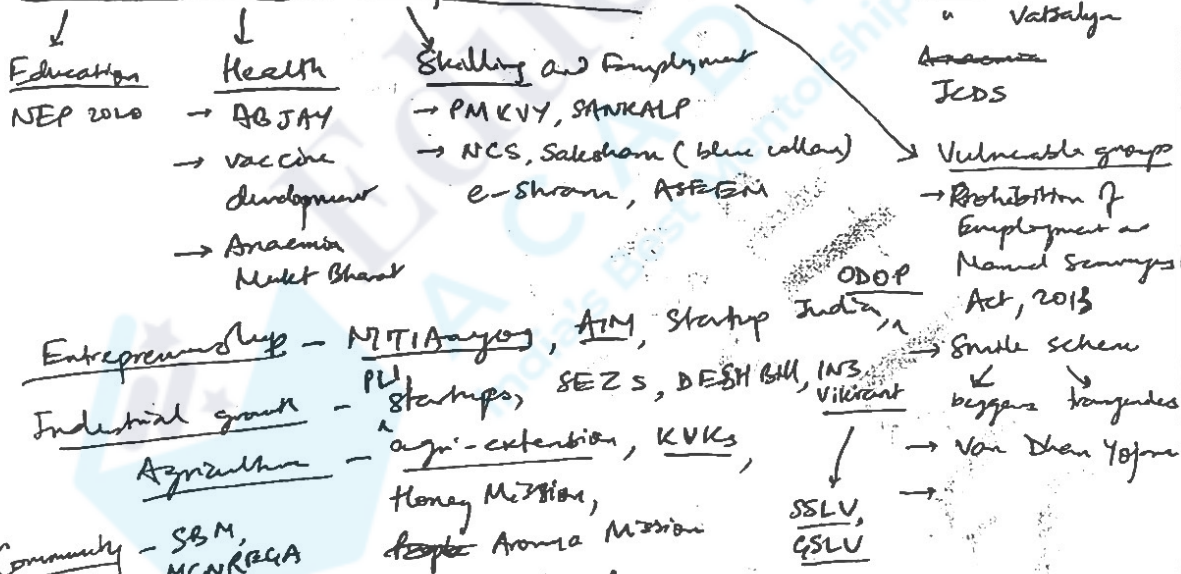
'Not I, Not It'



realized during COVID - supply chain disruption



How is India becoming Atmanirbhar



Key message - Is Atmanirbhar enough? → ethics, community development, empathy, needs

Atmanirbhar ≠ protectionism.  
not going back to pre-LPG  
Make in India for the world.

local to global  
Ek Bharat Shiksha Bharat

Page 01  
internal develop

## SECTION B

Aatmanirbhar Bharat: Goal of a Self-reliant India.

There was a farmer who was taking his crops to the nearby city to sell them. He had laden his bullock cart and was passing through the forest. He had a good harvest and kept dreaming of his profits after the sale along the way. He did not notice that he has veered off the road and suddenly he realized that his cart is stuck in the mud.

He kept urging the bullock to move, but to no avail. He realized his predicament — getting stuck with crops in the forest, while the sun is about to set. He tried to shout for help, but there was no one to hear his cries. After a while, he started praying.

Suddenly, God appeared in front of him. Overjoyed, he asked for a wonder and wished for help to move the cart.

He was shocked when God refused any aid. He kept on imploring and pleading, but his pleas fell on deaf ears.

Angrily, he got down from his cart and tried to demonstrate how he needed someone to push his cart. He took a piece of wood and used it as a lever behind the wheels. He gave the cart a slight push to show how he cannot do it alone. To his surprise, the slight push and the lever was all it needed to free the cart. ~~end~~

The man realized his mistake. He thanked God for not helping him, which helped him understand his lesson — a lesson of self-reliance.

Atmanirbharta can be understood as self-reliance. Our Prime Minister has highlighted it as India's goal for the future.

A blueprint for the future

Self-reliance in a person, as well as a nation, develops self-confidence. We become more aware of our strengths and weaknesses and can work on them to improve our capability.

Self-reliance earns us global respect. We serve as an example to others and become the makes of our own destiny. British economic policies of dependence on British requirements destroyed our prosperous, flourishing self-reliance.

Indian khadi was replaced by Manchester cloth and we lost our strengths.



While different govts have been focusing on growth and development in India with the world, the supply chain disruption and global shock due to the Covid-19 pandemic jolted India to make Atmanirbharta our policy.

We realized the importance of self-reliance for the development of India's manufacturing sector, increase our exports to make India a key player in global trade. We aimed to develop resilience against such shocks in future, by become truly independent.

The National Education Policy - 2020 aims to revamp our education system. Through focus on EECE (early child care and education), vocational education, foundational literacy and numeracy, we aim

to improve educational outcomes for the children — the future of our country.

The Atmanirbhar Bharat — Jan Arogya

Yojana aims to make healthcare universally accessible. India has emerged as the largest exporter of vaccines and has saved lives globally during the pandemic. Interventions like Anaemia Mukta Bharat aim to reduce IMR, MMR and allow everyone to achieve their potential.

Atmanirbharta requires productivity. Through initiatives like PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, SANKALP scheme for training and skill development, as well as schemes to connect employers and employees, such as

National Career Service, Saksham portal, e-Shram portal, we are trying to maximize the utilization of our demographic dividend:

India plans to provide everyone the scope to excel in Atmanirbhar Bharat.

The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers Act, 2013 restricts employment

as safai karamcharis and aims for their rehabilitation. The recent SMILE scheme

focuses on rehabilitation of beggers and transgenders, while PM Van Dhan Yojana

provides livelihood opportunities to the tribal people. No one should be benefit of the fruits of Atmanirbharta.

Women form about 50% of the population, yet glass ceilings have stymied their growth. Initiatives like Beti Bachao

Beti Padhao, ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme), SERB - POWER aim to make the

India of the future as a Nari - Sashakt Bharat.

Digitization has brought many opportunities. The motto of Digital India is IT (Indian Talent) + IT (Information Technology) = India Tomorrow (IT). India's digistack has initiatives like COWIN, Aarogya Setu, Digilocker, UPI, RUPAY, One Nation One Ration Card, etc. which are unique and are being sought for replication globally.

One of the most important elements of self-reliance is entrepreneurial mindset. NITI Aayog's AIM (Atal Innovation Mission) is instrumental in development of India's startup culture. Through Startup India, incubatorial growth, tax holidays, mentorship, etc. India has become the 3rd largest startup ecosystem in the world.

India is giving due focus to labour-intensive manufacturing sector as well through production-linked incentive (PLI) schemes, development of SEZs through the DESH (Development of Enterprise and Service Hubs) scheme Bill. India has achieved major breakthroughs in space research through GSLV, PSLV and SSLV development, and holds the record for the most cost-efficient Mars Mission.

The recent commissioning of INS Vikrant is another feather in our cap. We are now among a group of few elite nations who have capability of developing aircraft carriers.

Food security has drastically improved through agricultural innovations. Agricultural extension through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) to hasten the 'let to land'

process, initiatives like Honey Mission,  
Aroma Mission for crop diversification  
and increased remuneration and exports  
have been instrumental in the goal of  
doubling farmers' income.

Self-reliance can only be  
achieved when every individual becomes  
self-reliant. This was demonstrated  
in the Swachh Bharat Mission, when people  
from all walks of life incorporated  
hygiene and sanitation in their lives.  
Through social audits, eg in MGNREGA,  
people ensure accountability of initiatives.

Atmanirbharta, and a few other things

However, self-reliance is not enough  
to be India's goal in Amrit Kaal.  
Self-reliance becomes redundant unless we  
develop ethical values, moral principles,

empathy and compassion. Fraternity for unity and integrity of the nation are indispensable as well.

Atmanirbharta should not be confused with protectionism. We do not aim to close our borders and go back to a pre-1991 India. Atmanirbharta is empowerment — India's empowerment for global empowerment. We aim to Make In India for the world. Self-reliance is a track to allow us to journey from local to global.

Atmanirbharta is a dream — a dream of millions of Indians to escape the shackles of centuries of colonial rule and emerge as Ek Bharat, Shrestha Bharat, Viksit Bharat.

- 1) Intro - defining topic "
- 2) Why focus on self-reliance "
- 3) Movement towards self-reliance "

<u>Pre - Atmanirbhar</u>	<u>Current situation</u>	<u>Future</u>
1) Food security ✓	1) Food security - doubling farmer income	
2) No manufacturing ✓	2) Skilling programmes and employment - Digital India + 5G, AI, semi-conductors, PLI	
3) Import substitution, export promotion	3) Not growth, but development	
4) <u>Women issues</u> ↓      ↓      ↓ education health employment	4) Education, health, Planning, entrepreneurship, <u>MICE tourism</u>	
5) <u>underutilization of natural resources &amp; HR</u> ↓      ↓      ↓ electricity cuts    coal imports    brain drain	5) Supply chain & integrations assemble in India - logistics infra	
	6) <u>Global initiatives</u> ↓      ↓      ↓ CDRI    ISA    CCIT ↓ OSOWOG → Reduce crude oil imports	
<u>Future</u> → Women participation → New-age skills →	7) Defence → 2025 target, Tejas	
	8) <u>grassroots democracy</u> ↓      ↓      ↓ PESA    5th, 6th Schedule    social audits	



1. In qs, avoid general definition of the topic. The definition should always be contextual or India specific
- a. Don't define the word itself

Structure.

1. The elements of self reliance or back of it in the agenda of national movement.

2. The need for self reliance comes from colonial exploitation of India's rich cultural & industrial heritage. (labour)

Colonial history

3. Define domain of wealth, colonial exploitation, one way free trade - All of this leading to weak industrial capacity, self helps dependence of foreign inputs - goods, tech, capital etc.

(dependent on foreign goods)

Swadeshi  
Boycott

Colonial rule = Dependence on foreign.

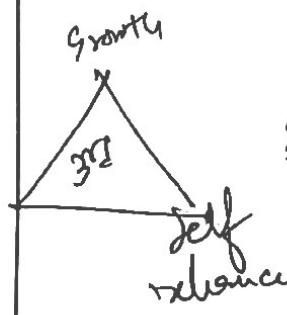
4. Import dependence vs. Import substitution

Export pessimism vs. Export centric leader

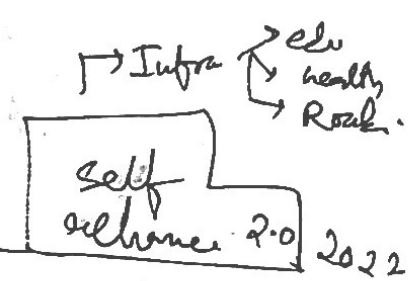
↓  
Pre-Independence

↓  
Nehru.  
- Industrialisation  
(2nd FYP)

5. Five Year Plans. (1950 onwards)



3rd FYP - clearly states self reliance with growth is the goal.



1947

Self reliant

(1991)

India 1.0

↓ 1991

self reliance 2.0 2022

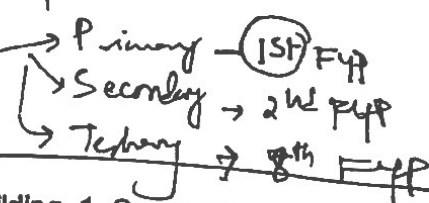
- Nehru - Edu. Invest.

- Focus on Agr.

- White Revolt

→ Green Revolt

↳ Sector



Mamushan Rev. Model.

↳ starting  
↳ stand up  
↳ JAM  
↳ AI

↳ Bottom up

↳ Geopolitical power yet self reliant

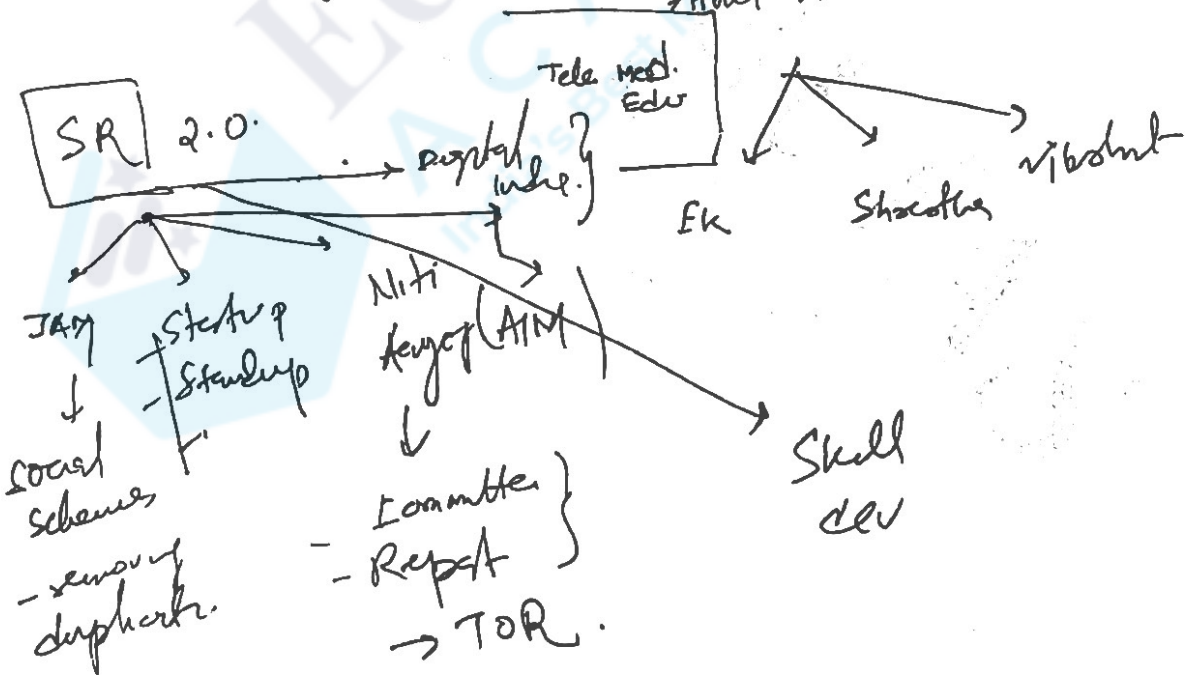
Self reliant  
2nd C  
Industry C.  
ED self reliant  
India

Self reliance

1947 - 1991 - when it is discussed, highlight the failure of PYP during this period.

When a jump was taken from agriculture to services skipping Industries leaving the industrial base weak & hollow.

\* 2014 - India witnessed a renewed effort towards making it self-reliant (self-reliant 2.0)  
Atmanirbhar Bharat



# How to make Industry Strong

FODD.

MUDRA

ECGS

SEZ

PI

ESHRAM

GATI  
SHAKTI

Skill  
dev

PM Kausar

Yojans

Handal vikas

Kendra (KVKs)

Skilled Labour of  
Human Capital Intensive