

GIS SCORE

IAS MAINS 2019

Roll No. 17903

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Both sections are compulsory.
- Attempt one essay from each section.
- Each essay carries 125 marks.
- Write each essay in about 1000-1200 words.
- After finishing the first essay, attempt the next on a fresh Page.
- Any page left blank in the answer-book must be crossed out clearly.

Remarks

(Examiner will pay special attention to the candidate's grasp of his/her material, its relevance to the subject chosen, and to his/her ability to think constructively and to present his/her ideas concisely, logically and effectively).

Name PRATIBHA VERMA

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Pratibha Verma

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

SECTION - A

1. *Identity politics a sick game*
2. *Women's increased participation makes politics and governance more human*
3. *Prevailing disregard towards national and international institutions is the prime reason of chaos and anarchy in the world* ✓
4. *Nations whose nationalism is destroyed are subject to ruin* ✕

SECTION - B

1. *Geopolitics of natural resources will always be relevant*
2. *Water crisis: causes, conflicts and resolution*
3. *Food security: India's vulnerability and way-out*
4. *Changing pattern of India's foreign trade*

Section A

Prevailing disregard towards national and international institutions is the prime reason of chaos and anarchy in the world.

Recently USA, under leadership of President Donald Trump, withdrew from Paris Agreement.

One of the biggest contributors to greenhouse gas emission went against the UN framework of climate change and its principle of common but differentiated responsibility and disregarded its obligation towards the survival of earth and human species. In absence of USA's commitment and leadership, now the fight against climate change lies in limbo with a bleak future. Good example to start with.

The disregard towards national and international institutions has become a prevailing trend today. It has deepened the faultlines between communities, states & nations. ~~and~~ As a result conflict and contentions take place of cooperation and consensus and dampen the democratic spirit once ushered by these very institutions;

which has created the grounds for chaos and anarchy.

In this essay, we would delve into how this prevailing disregard is diminishing peace and international order. ~~Also~~ We will also look into how institutions themselves have caused the citizen and members to disregard their authority.

However ~~disregard~~ is not always bad when it is

A would be better if you first highlight the importance of establishing institutions & creating a system depends on institution.
 towards a repressive institution. Therefore there is need for both institutions and members to find a balance between order, rule of law with ample ^{space} ~~space~~ *requires explanation*

for dissent
 and disregard.
 It is said that, "success of a democracy
depends on institution". Keeping this in mind, India's

constitutional assembly created Parliament, Judiciary and executive as three ~~as~~ foundational institutions.

Though ~~not~~ world's biggest democracy in many success stories to retell such as the vibrancy, participation of people, one of the highest growth rate in the world among many others. In 2017 OECD survey - "Government at a Glance" - 73% of Indians posed faith

In India's governance ^{Parliament over the period has} seen an increase in legislative ^{gridlocks & disruptions}
 However it faces various internal contradictions

in this success story and hides the ground realities.

India's law makers (MPs & MLAs) disregard the institution of Parliament by violating code of conduct

and ethics. Today slogan, chavay such as "In correct

Shri Ram during oath taking is considered normal of continue with
 against the ethos of Parliament. These slogans were correct

heard again on the streets of Tharshand where be
 a you was lynched by a mob. continued

The frequent walkouts by MPs from parliamentary sessions and disruption of speech has hampers the functioning of Parliament. and laws and budgets are being gillotined and passed without debate and discussions. The disregard of Parliament by leaders creates a negative culture of that get replicated and adopted in society.

The new channel debates between party leaders that is filled with showing and real substance is an example of how chaos is spreading.

The executives often disregard the institution of bureaucracy that is steel frame of our nation. They Indulge in corruption, form nexus with criminal and politicians, give up their values of impartiality and neutrality. It creates a sense of mistrust between citizen and government. In response, the citizens protest and often it gets violent. The chaotic protest during Nishchaya movement displays the result of disregard of duties of executives. Increasing former protest, civil society movements for corruption and good governance is just the consequence of this.

The disregard by government and executive towards judiciary's orders and judiciary's disregard towards Parliament's effort to create transparency in appointment of judges has led to chaos. With pendency of cases increases and high vacancies in high courts, our justice delivery system is crumbling under its own weight. On one hand, it has led to increased number of crimes and on the other increasing tussle between judiciary and government.

Give effective and brief examples.

Remarks

This very tussle once contributed to emerge-
 ny in India, that saw anarchy in Indian
 democracy like never before. States disregarded
Prakash Singh Judgement of 2001 for Police reform
 and today Police is one of the corrupt institution.

In economic sphere, disregard of gover-
 nment towards RBI's autonomy led to chaos.
Similarly single handed decision of demonetisa-
 tion without consulting other institutions disrupted
 India's growth and today almost all sectors of
 economy are suffering. Companies disregarded
 nation's laws on corporate governance. Failure of
Satyam, Kingfisher, PNB Scam, IL&FS Crisis are
 just the consequences of this.

Similarly anarchy seems to have entered Media
 the media also. The journalists, authors keep institutions
 disregarding the ethical ~~pro~~ guidelines of Press Council of India
 and indulge in fake news and yellow journalism. It has media today instead of journalism. It has media today instead of journalism.
 becoming fourth pillar has become Fifth column news
 of state.

On International level, USA's disregard towards

10
Refer
to the
back

WTO and actions of raising tariff barriers - has
unhered in era of protectionism and trade war. USA
has also withdrawn itself from global compact
on migration and Paris agreement. Thus world's
three biggest challenges of trade, climate change
and refugee crisis lie in state of anarchy with
no definite direction.

disregard of institutions On the environmental front, nations disregard
UNFCCC Kyoto protocol. Thus GHG emissions continue
to increase. Recent IPCC report highlighted that
we have already warmed the earth by 1°C above
pre-industrial levels. It also established direct
links between 2018 Kerala floods and climate change.
Increasing sea level rise, extreme weather events
and disasters, and resulting chaos is result of
disregard to international institutions.

~~The trend set to~~

China disregarding UNCLOS on South China
sea issue, and Britain rejecting International Court of
Justice ~~argument~~ decision on Diego Garcia, is
fueling the conflict between nations.

Today, world's most problem of terrorism,
refugee crisis of Rohingya and Middle East, extremism

human right violations ~~and~~ find their genesis in disregard to ~~the~~ national and international order. Be it BREXIT, HONG-KONG protest, or Pakistan's deep state having dominance over their governance, this anarchy is fuelled by lawless disregard to institutions:

However, this disregard is not one sided. Institutions have also failed to provide space for dissent leading to development of mistrust.

Judiciary has opaque and ~~non-transparent~~ non-accountable nature of operations. Both parliament and judiciary ~~disrespect~~ violate separation of power doctrine, thus leading to mutual disregard.

Nations disregard WTO & UN because it tilts in favour of developed nations and does not provide flexibility on principle of equity. Failure of Katowice summit to arrive on consensus was result of disregard to principle of equity by UNFCCC. good

~~the~~ The world's financial institutions such as IMF and world bank act as 'just pass of sitting ducks' and do not check protectionism that in turn contributes to its disregard.

→ The discrepancies in their rules & biasness in their treatment for

Other factors that has created this culture of disregard is 'misuse of power by institutions, rising inequality between nations and community, increasing pressure on resources and ~~material~~ moral bankruptcy due to failure of education system. The democratic values of these institutions has failed to penetrate to heart of citizen and its members.

anti-establishment
protest
revolution
* French Revolution of 18th century took place against all institution of church and king that failed to create equality and provide liberty and justice. Similarly glorious revolution of England, struggle for independence in India and other colonies are examples of how disregard is not always wishful. Today Hong-kong residents protesting against china. In Sudan, chaos has overtook in demand of democracy. Arab Spring and struggle of Venezuela for good governance ~~these~~ are chaotic but they demand basic human rights. Therefore not all disregards towards nations

Remarks

Analuse no difference

Asking for

But this is fundamentally different from French Revolution

institutions are not necessarily bad. Similarly, india's demand for UNSC and WTO reform is not a disregard but initiation of debate that seems to create a better rules-based order in world. relevance + importance in changing

Therefore, as we see that disrespect, chaos and anarchy has had a global order pattern of cyclic occurrence in history that one needs to restore the balance in the world. these institutions need to evolve necessary reform

The need of the hour today is not blind following and reverence towards institutions of ingenuities but respect towards the ideals of it. needs to be restored. The ideals of Justice, Liberty, equality and fraternity should never be disregarded even if it leads to disregard to national institutions.

Both institutions and citizen should come forward in upholding ideals of democracy, participation and equality in order to create a true "New India" and "global village" for all.

Both institutions and nation are composed of people so first step should be ~~the~~ to ~~reter~~ change education system that acts as an equalizer between all actors and conducts of propagation of democratic ideals.

Ultimately, in a democratic world order it is the people who have ultimate responsibility. To move from chaos and anarchy towards peace and shared prosperity, citizen need to initiate the change. Let us become responsible, institutions will have to follow. In words of Mahatma Gandhi "Be the change you wish to see in the world".
for comment on page 10.

Rise of Nationalistic politicians around the globe → espousing our country first & displaying hostility towards Globalization.

eg Trumps - ramping up protectionist trade policy
Bolsonaro's politics & felling of Amazon fire

→ Trust in international institutions has dwindled & these are failing to accommodate aspirations of the people of developing countries.

→ Arguments regarding Need of reforms are missing & its important to highlight these to

Section B.

Geopolitics of Natural resources will always be relevant.

In year 1885, Berlin conference took place at the height of new imperialism. All the European power, including newly emerged nations of Germany and Italy participated in what is popularly remembered as "scramble of Africa".

Africa, one of the last to untouched places by colonialist power, thus became

victim of geopolitics of natural resources and search of market. Africa's richness in terms of its lush forest, minerals, metals and productivity became the cause of its exploitation by foreign powers.

The availability of natural resources has always guided the direction of migration, trade and economic development. It is no surprise that world's most densely populated areas were also rich in natural resources.

Since time immemorial, men have migrated across continents in search of food, water, shelter and protection. The natural resources provided by earth ~~per~~ sustained their existence. Ancient civilizations

A good example start with

such as Indus valley and Mesopotamia traded their natural resources and maintained friendly contacts. Aryan migration to Gangetic valley took place over centuries for natural resources offered by India.

Kautilya in Arthashastra emphasizes upon duty of king towards prosperity of the subjects and territory. Towards this end, kings invaded

and acquired new kingdoms to gain access to resources offered by nature. It was this factor that led to Magadha and Pataliputra (rich in grain, water & food) becoming the centre of geopolitics.

The tripartite struggle of Pala, Pratihara and Rashtrakuta over Kannauj (situated alongside Ganga) is yet another example.

Till first Industrial revolution, villages and community were mostly self sufficient.

However mass production accelerated the demand for more and more resources to be fed into newly invented machines. Coupled with capitalist model of economy, profit maximisation and thus emergence of consumerism fuelled the race to natural resources.

✓ Explain the meaning of the term
Geopolitics and its scope in International politics **GS SCORE**

Mahatma Gandhi said, 'earth has enough
for everyone's need and not for everyone's greed'.
Today, it is this greed that has placed the
West Asia in centre of world's geopolitics.

Post 1973, energy crisis, west asia became
major oil producing ~~or~~ region in the world. Since
then it has seen conflicts, violence and prosperity
running together. Today, it holds interest of all
major developed and developing economies and
has become the center of world's great game.

India's status of "Sone ki chidiya" attracted
attention of many. Throughout medieval history,
Dutch, French, portuguese and English have
fought over the access to its produce. But once
completely colonised by English, it only became
the source of raw cotton, indigo, tea and plenty
of other resources that fuelled the prosperity of
Britain.

The race to economic power & prosperity goes
through natural resources. The dissatisfaction of Germany
from Africa's scramble and greed to acquire more

will
formulate
the
answer

Also
analyze
how
has
shaped
the
sphere
of
international
politics

led to first world war. The treaty of Versailles concluded between victors sought to cut Germany's access to its coal and iron producing region of Ruhr. This blatant attempt fuelled the ~~growth~~ emergence of Hitler and yet again the world borne the brunt of geopolitics of natural resources.

History is full of such anecdotes, but so is present. Today world is demarcated into nations that claim sovereignty over the resources within their territory. Therefore ruling over the scope of conflict and war, and opens the path of trade and cooperation between nations to harness them. ^{highlight the political aspects which were result of such Geopolitics}

Coal, once backbone of world's energy system, continues to be at the centre of geopolitics, but for different reasons. ~~Since~~ Due to its contribution to climate change, the more developed nations such as USA & EU push developing nations for phasing it out. ^{Cold war had its resource linked conflicts over access to}

Petroleum has been the source of cooperation and conflict, both. India's relation with Iran, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and other gulf nation is solidly built upon the trade of oil. However, it is the access to this

resource only that has attracted USA & Russia to interfere over and over again. Iraq invasion by ~~the~~ USA, Iraq-Kuwait war, emergence of ISIS and their control over petrol wells, terrorism, and Saudi Arabia's attack over Yemen, are just few of the chapters of this book. Further major powers continue to fuel the unrest in Venezuela, an oil rich region by not allowing a settlement between internal parties.

The support of USA and Russia to competing parties in Syria and Afghanistan and thus perpetuation of unrest is yet another example of how geopolitics of natural resources provides the concerns of human rights.

Today, Oceans and its abundant natural resources have become new arena of geopolitics. China's aggression towards of resource rich South China Sea, and opposition of Philippines, and Vietnam proves this fact. Recently China released "Polar White paper on 'Polar Silk Road' through Arctic Sea". On the other hand, Donald Trump offered to buy Greenland to gain access over Arctic's resources.

US's withdrawal of its troops from middle east could be catered by shale gas extraction technology

The nations continue to claim more exclusive economic zones in ocean. The feud between Mauritius and Britain's arbitrary claim over Diego Garcia Archipelago is yet another example.

The access to Uranium, key resource for nuclear energy and weapons, holds prominence in diplomatic dialogues. India's quest to gain resources from Kazakhstan, Namibia etc. and China's veto to India's membership in Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) is a major source of contention between the two.

Today, water, a key natural resource is attracting attention of neighbouring nations. China's quest to diverge Brahmaputra's water is pushing India and Bangladesh towards cooperation. Further its actions are concerning South Asian nation as well. ~~Access to water of Indus created conflict~~ Despite Indus Water Treaty, this remains a topic of thrust between India and Pakistan. Similarly India's relation with Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan are guided by the availability of water or lack of it.

With arrival of 4th industry 4.0,

Nations are competing to gain access to rare earth minerals. India is building ties with South American nations of Chile and Bolivia. But with China's success due to abundance of rare earth metals, most nations including India is making efforts towards deep ocean mining.

The race for natural resources has now reached to space. Major space powers are working towards mining asteroids and moon for resources, deficient on earth. It has also opened space for cooperation of nations.

Meanwhile in all this madness to get to the top, world's most precious natural resources, forest and biodiversity face the apathy of citizen and nations. ~~The However now~~

This naturally forces us to question why are natural resources become so important. Aside from capitalist model of production, that focuses on volume, & population explosion in last century has increased the demand. Coupled with consumerist lifestyle of middle class of all nations

During course of climate change, Gracjal

the factory model of production has become the sink of natural resources.

Because of a nation's ^{particular} ~~linear~~ model of production and consumption does not focus on recycling. Further efforts of nation's economy are concentrated to increase GDP and not sustainability in hope of trickle down effect and elimination of poverty.
By its reference situation

There is also the ethical angle of ignorance towards conservation and ensuring livelihood security of indigenous and local people. Rather focus remains on accumulation of maximum wealth and prosperity, which has guided by moral bankruptcy.

The mad rush to GDP maximization has created problems of ~~the~~ mass climate change, global warming, and sixth mass extinctions. Sea level rise, disappearance of biodiversity and frequent disasters are normal today.

But just as problem due to geopolitics of natural resources deepens, new arenas open up. In 1987 Brundtland report and 1982 UN world

charters for nature released the agenda of sustainable development and conservation of natural resources. Since then Kyoto protocol and now Paris agreement under UNFCCC has led geopolitics to shift to renewable resources of nature i.e. air, sunlight, and water.

Now instead of fighting over oil and coal, nations are cooperating in building alliances to harness sun's, wind and oceans unlimited energy. International Solar Alliance (ISA) led by India and France is prime example of emerging geopolitics between solar resource rich nations.

India is reorienting its import dependent relations for access to natural resources to one of cooperation dependent. With Bolivia to harness lithium reserve and with Russia to exploit oil reserves. Further cooperation with Africa for renewable resources has opened up. ~~It is~~

About 37 nations are today cooperating to build fusion reactor to reduce reliance on fossil fuel, under ITER project.

Though geopolitics over conventional resources still continues to be relevant, the demand for natural capital conservation is also becoming a trend. ~~but we don't see much instances like this to call it a trend~~

Recently EU objected to Brazil's apathy towards Amazon fire and threatened trade sanctions.

This generates a hope of positive turn in our state of affairs.

Now the need is to countries to come together and shift this focus from linear production to a circular economy. Geopolitics should now focus upon recovering resources from used products rather than exploring and exploiting more from earth, and depleting it completely.

Sustainable development goals agreed at UN general assembly stresses upon responsible consumption and production. Therefore, next big cooperation should be in the arena of 3R - Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. In long term,

this will create a better world by reducing inequality and creating intergenerational parity. After all, in words of Mahatma

Gandhi "We have not inherited this earth from our ancestors but borrowed it from our children".

comments given with the essay (Cold war comment)

✓ Good examples have been given but highlighting the underlying arguments derived from these examples is very important which was missing in the essay.

58 ✓ The angle of Globalization and Geopolitics was missing

argument → A political form of globalization led to an encroachment of national sovereignty in Europe. (Euro & Lisbon treaty (2007))

(eg) :- Argument 1 -

① Geopolitics is dynamic, not static. It reflects international realities & global constellation of power arising
→ to be followed with examples like world war II, I etc.

② Geopolitics is not geographic determinism but based on assumption that geography defines limits & opportunities in international

GIS SCORE*Remarks*

Remarks