

ESSAY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Both sections are compulsory.
- Attempt an 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.

(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).

Remarks

60+55

26/10/2016

[Signature]

Name Harshvardhan Agarwalla

Mobile No. _____

Date 22/10/2016

Signature [Signature]

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

SECTION - A

1. The new global order: A trade-off between industrialization and environment?
- ✓ 2. The Presidential election in the USA is the most global elections of all.
- ✓ 3. Water diplomacy in the era of globalization.
- ✓ 4. Military Nationalism is the strongest form of nationalism, but it has its own flip side.

SECTION - B

- ✓ 1. The best of mankind is a farmer; the best food is fruit.
- ✓ 2. Knowledge is the most democratic source of power.
- ✓ 3. Human has changed from being predator to prey, however, the instincts haven't changed much.
- ✓ 4. Everyone should stay in school until the age of eighteen.

Remarks

Water Diplomacy in the era of Globalisation

Water is an essential requirement for our existence. It is ~~the~~ a part of the Biosphere where human life can sustain. 75% of the earth is covered with water, which gives it a blue colour when looked at from the space.

In this era of globalisation, trade has become more integrated, within the country and outside. The basis of globalisation is efficient and sustainable use of resources. Here, water stands all the more important as it can be regarded as one of the most important resource to mankind.

Such is the importance of water in the era of globalisation that much

Remarks

of today's diplomacy floats on it and around it. The essence of this diplomacy is to sustain and develop political and economic ties.

~~It is worth mentioning that globalisation is not just about integration of a nation with other nations, but it also encapsulates the concept of integration within a nation, among its states or provinces or regions, to help develop political and economic relation.~~

India has been gifted with a long coastline of 7500 kms which opens to Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea, which are a part of Indian Ocean. Such is the importance of India in the Indian Ocean is reflected in the name given to the water body. But with this importance comes great responsibilities, and such responsibilities have their own sticking points.

Remarks

India and Pakistan, ~~earlier~~ born out of a single nation, share the waters of river Indus. It is the lifeline to the agriculture and livelihood of the northern-most state of India and the fertile region of south-west Pakistan. To ensure a balanced usage, an Indus Water Treaty was signed in 1960. Under it, a Commission each in India and Pakistan is formed which regularly communicate on various aspects of Indus water sharing. It is a bulwark of the stable and successful diplomacy at the highest level between the two nations which have witnessed frequent disruptions in diplomatic channels due to territorial and terrorism issues.

Sri Lanka is the closest nation island to India. It is more of a BLUE ECONOMY, where most of its economic activities are directly or indirectly dependent on

water bodies and its resources. One of the most important economic activity to Sri Lanka is fishing. There have been regular instances of fishermen from Northern Sri Lanka and Southern India crossing their territorial waters in the Indian Ocean and entering into each other's waters. Such instances have led to conflicts, arrests and killings of fishermen. India and Sri Lanka have engaged at the highest levels to sort out this problem. Fishermen Bodies have been formed on both the sides, to engage in regular talks on this matter.

A peaceful Indian Ocean is necessary to ensure smooth trade development because a large chunk of world trade takes place through Indian Ocean. To protect the trade, which in turn ensures globalisation, nations have taken various strategic steps.

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India has built various strategic and economic ties with island-nations, like Seychelles, Mauritius and Maldives, to protect its interests in Indian Ocean and prevent the dominance of other major powerful nations like China. In this regard, India has provided these nations with patrol-vehicles to keep a check on pirates and their illegal activities.

The Andaman & Nicobar islands, to the south-east of India, separated by the waters of Bay of Bengal sea, is also one of the strategic defence base of India in the Indian Ocean. It is vital to protect the interests of India and its allies.

Importance of such strategic steps is evident from the fact that oil, which is the most important ~~important~~ import item of India as

well as China, come from the west Asia and middle East through the Indian Ocean. Having realised the importance of oil in their economic growth, both nations have engaged into oil diplomacy.

China has parked its submarines in the Gwadar port of Pakistan, resulting into an active intelligence by the Indian Coast Guards and the Indian Navy. China, to protect its interests in the Indian Ocean, has also engaged with Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Myanmar to develop and use their ports. Though the situation alarms India, but constant high-level diplomatic talks between the two nations have kept the rising tension below panic level.

It is evident that oil diplomacy has resulted into water diplomacy. The issue of South China sea and the

focus on Silk Route Initiative is considered to be an off-shoot of this oil diplomacy.

China's claims on islands in South China Sea; based on historical reasons, have forced the neighbouring countries like Vietnam, Brunei, Indonesia and Philippines to take the head of the diplomatic channels to settle down the dust. It has resulted in a frequent face-off between 'historical claims of China and support to free trade on international waters' by the global community.

China's push to Maritime Silk Road Initiative, a part of the One Belt, One Road initiative, has made it one of the most important issues which China talks of while engaging with the nations in Asia, Africa and Europe. If it takes off as planned, it can take the earth, especially South Asia and South-East Asia, to an

Remarks

altogether new level of globalisation.

Water, and its important role in trade, has been established time and again. But when the diplomatic channel failed to settle the water conflicts, it have resulted into ugly face-off, sometimes war.

It was evident with regard to the Suez Canal, as well as the annexation of Crimea by Russia to keep its hold in the Black Sea.

It is worth mentioning that globalisation is not just about integration of a nation with other nations, but it also encapsulates the concept of integration within a nation, among its states or provinces or regions, to help develop political and trade ties.

To give boost to this part of globalisation, the recent diplomacy on water is worth mentioning, the

Remarks

Cauvery water talks among the State of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala; the Mahanadi water talks among ~~the~~ Odisha, Chhattisgarh and the Centre, and the Bettwa - Yamuna Link Canal among the Centre, Punjab and Haryana.

Water diplomacy, in the era of globalisation, has more positive aspects than ever thought of. It supports trade and transport. It is a source of energy generation and sharing. Post-led economic development is possible. Infrastructure on water projects generate employment. Water talks are ~~not~~ bundled with other diplomatic and political talks.

It is for these reasons that India and Myanmar have engaged themselves on Kaladan Project; India and Bangladesh are striving to finalise on Teesta Water Treaty; Bangladesh has allowed usage of its part by North-Eastern Indian states for its trade and development; India

has engaged with Nepal and Bhutan to develop hydro-electric projects. It will develop the two small nations and help India to meet its energy shortages; India is using bigger ports of Singapore and Sri Lanka to import oil in big containers;

In the international arena too water has found common ground among the nations. Trans-Pacific Partnership, Trans-Atlantic Trade Agreement, BIMSTEC and North Atlantic Treaty Organisation are a result of it.

With the rise in trade-integration, globalisation is set to take pace. Water and its importance will support this manifestation. Diplomacy on these lines will get deeper and more complex.

The water-diamond paradox is as old as the advent of economic. It states that diamond is very expensive but it has little real utility but on the other hand, water is cheap but

Remarks

is of great utility.

The paradox holds truth. The water, though holding on to its utility, is no more cheap. Its real value has increased manifold, which may not be visible extrinsically, but is known to one and all.

V. Gov

① ~~#~~ Just two things: -

(a) Resource, distribution, conflict & use at different instants.

(b) Resource → link to national interest.

(c) How to address conflicts

② Supreme articulation of analysis

60

Knowledge is the most democratic
source of power.

Knowledge, in the simplest terms, refers to know and understand about a particular topic. It is a source of empowerment.

It was the willingness and the thirst to know about the miseries of mankind and the solution to get rid of those miseries that led to the advent of Buddhism and Jainism.

It ~~made~~ enlightened Buddha and Mahaveer, the most desired position that man wants to reach where he witnesses an end to his desires.

Today, knowledge is a more democratic object. That is to say, there is liberty and equality in the availability and access to knowledge. Source like internet,

Remarks

media and libraries have made its reach wider and have given many broader aspects to understand this knowledge. ~~It does not~~ This has also resulted in a scientific approach being applied to the information available. Science, applied to knowledge, has result in fields like psychology, sociology, philosophy and other diverse subjects.

It does not mean that knowledge was not available earlier. It is just that now it has witnessed a wider ~~and~~ reach and a scientific approach to its understanding and enrichment.

Knowledge, with its democratic availability, gives power to the ~~every~~ knowledgable.

Knowledge of metals gave shape to the most advanced civilisation of ancient mankind, the

Indus Valley Civilisation. On the other hand, lack of knowledge of environment and climate led to its downfall.

Knowledge of iron led to Vedic Civilisation. Forests were cut-down and plains were made available for agriculture. Economic, trade and transportation interests arose. Territories came into existence, which gave shape to the concept of 'States'.

These historical underpinnings press upon the point that knowledge is power.

There are various fields or subjects where knowledge is available, such as the knowledge of science and the knowledge of the economy. Knowledge, in each of these subjects, can be used either in a constructive manner or in a destructive manner. Its use will accordingly decide whether the

Remarks

power it yields is good or evil.

Knowledge of information and computer technology (ICT) is of immense importance today. It is readily available and accessible.

ICT is in itself the means through which the knowledge is gained and is also the end where this knowledge is applied.

Its constructive use has been witnessed in the areas of cloud computing, software development, governance, business process re-engineering, communication, and other innumerable number of areas. Government has wielded great power through ICT. Digital India, direct benefit transfer, aadhar scheme and 'my gov. in' are some of the means through which governance has become effective. Government is

Remarks

gaining the confidence of the people. With the trust of the people, it gains more power. It is a never-ending cycle.

ICT has made some of the software companies the biggest multinational corporations (MNCs).

Google and Microsoft are the best example. Microsoft is the most widely used operating system on computers. Google, with its cloud computing, search engine and email business, has gained prominence in the world of internet. So much so is its influence that it is said that 'Google is the answer to every question on earth'.

E-commerce is another dimension where knowledge of ICT has helped them become big establishments ~~and~~ without the commitment of big ticket investments. They are gaining

Remarks

more power to influence the markets.
The existence of brick stores is being threatened.

Apart from the constructive use, knowledge of ICT can be put to destructive use which yield evil powers. Cyber crime and cyber terrorism are the most prominent.

Recently through use of ICT, hackers were able to hack steal millions of data of millions of yahoo accounts. It is said to be one of the biggest cyber crime. Also, ISIS has been using ICT as a medium to manifest its agenda to terrorism.

Along with ICT, the knowledge of science and technology has been an area of focus. Study on the subjects of health, biotechnology, nanotechnology and nuclear power has given its seeker great power in today's world.

Remarks

In the areas of health, the knowledge of disease and its medications has made a nation dependent upon the other. For example, Africa depends on India for cheap generic medicines. It has given rise of concepts like compulsory licensing.

In the areas of biotechnology, creations like genetically modified plants has made a nation's economy influenced by a MNC. For example, use of BT-cotton has made India's cotton agricultural economy dependent on Monsanto, the MNC which supplies BT-cotton seeds. There cannot be a more better example where knowledge on a particular subject has helped a company influence an economy. Such is the power of knowledge.

On the other hand, the knowledge of nuclear power has given rise to nuclear states. There are some of

Remarks

the most powerful states (like USA, Russia and China) in every field, be it military, politics, ~~or~~ economy or world trade.

The knowledge of resources has changed the balance of power since ancient times. With the knowledge of coal, Britain stepped into an era of industrialisation. With the knowledge of oil, Middle-east gained importance in international politics. The knowledge of solar energy helped Germany make a mark in the world of energy. With a command over rare earth metals, China has its own influence. Nuclear resources are influenced by Canada, Kazakhstan and Australia.

One who has command over knowledge, has command over power.

Remarks

As individuals, we have equated knowledge with education. But education is just a means to gain knowledge. - Rather I would say, education is the most important means to gain knowledge. Education empowers an individual and increases his/her capacity to intake that knowledge.

With education comes understanding; with understanding comes true or real knowledge; with real knowledge comes real power.

~~The~~ We are moving towards a knowledge-based economy. Developments in the field of biotechnology, nanotechnology, 3D printing and virtual reality ~~are~~ will manifest this knowledge. But who will gain how much power out of this knowledge will depend upon his 'willingness' to acquire

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his democratic source of power.

As I had stated earlier, it was the willingness and the trust of Buddha and Mahayana, ~~not~~ to acquire knowledge about the miseries of ~~material~~ that help them get enlightenment. The greatest power that an individual desires...

① Not effeminately written.

② Your focus is on knowledge and ICT - etc...

③ It is not a balanced essay

④ First discuss essence of knowledge & power

⑤ You are also ~~repeti~~ repetitive essence of ideas.

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Remarks

