

GIS SCORE

ESSAY MOCK TEST SERIES 2016

Roll No. _____

Essay 2

65

125

Essay 1

60

125

Good

ESSAY

Excellent

Max. Marks: 250.

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

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

Please see inside for value addition.

Keep your natural flare. There is no intellectual flow. Deficiency lies in - small fonts, lack of visibility of arguments (good paragraphs) and sometimes (like in first essay) just bring out some important dimensions.

10/11/2016

Take care. Hey you are very good, believe me! Just overcome presentation or structural defects, it may be rewarding more!

1. Invigilator Signature _____

Name VARUN JINDAL

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

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

"fierce national competition over water resources has prompted fears that water issues contain the seeds of violent conflict" - Kofi Annan ✓

In this era of globalisation, there is increasing interconnection between nations, people, economics, politics, societies and world is said to have become a global village. Our actions in one part of the world have repercussions on the entire humankind. Trade, investment, human resource flows have been increasing. There is an increase in standard of living and consumeristic culture. Human needs and aspirations are increasing. Although it has led to increased prosperity and development, at the same time this increased contest for available resources. One such resource - essential for survival is water. Increasing competition and demand for freshwater resources and its limited supplies have triggered tensions and conflicts. A recent example is the agitation in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu over Canary water supply, on international level, there is conflict among countries like China and India on the construction and diversion of Platopatia rivers into dams by China. As Kofi Annan says, it has sometimes led to fears that water might be next frontier of war among countries. On this essay, we have analysed the challenges posed by

Remarks

conflicts over water to diplomacy and how they can be resolved.

Water - the ~~basis~~ ^{essence} of life is important and indispensable for all ~~types~~ ^{types} of activities, even for mere survival.

Not only we require water for drinking purposes, but also for agriculture, irrigation, industry, business, and every activity we can conceive of. Source of water useful to us is only freshwater sources like rivers, rainfall, ponds, tanks, groundwater. Rivers, be the main source of surface water and responsible for recharging groundwater all variety transboundary and flow across nations, ~~even~~ across continents. Thus, an important subject of diplomacy and negotiations between nations has ~~been~~ ^{become} water diplomacy. To share water resources and to use them in a judicious, fair manner

Before the second half of 19th century, when the needs and requirements of people were limited and water resources abundant, there was limited attention paid to water diplomacy and river sharing and management. But with the emergence of international law, and globalisation, which led to rapid socio-economic transformation, more attention and importance was paid to bilateral treaties being negotiated on river sharing. This was the time after WWII, that new nation states and newly independent countries were

emerging, which in some cases, were able to thrust out and negotiate bilateral treaties of Indus Water Treaty of 1960. With increasing international cooperation and coordination and globalization which fostered more interaction, more agreements and treaties were formalised. But still most of them remained bilateral in nature, often tempered by geopolitical calculations and equations while stronger nations were usually able to claim a more disproportionate share. But there were many rivers or countries for which no such treaties could materialise eg India - China on Brahmaputra.

But with increasing demands on water resources due to increasing population, standard of living and more diversified economy, agriculture, industry, the water resources are coming under strain. Along with increasing demand, there is increasing pollution from different sectors making available resources unfit and unusable for use. Increase in extreme weather events, like floods, droughts and cyclones etc due to change in weather patterns and climate has only intensified the shortage.

In this environment of increased demand and supply shortage, this has exacerbated tensions and conflicts among nations and within nations over claims to water resources. This coupled with lack of adequate bilateral agreements to share resources in equitable manner and lack of international level and policy frameworks

Remarks

to resolve disputes has even sparked the threat of water wars. For example, Indus Water Treaty 1960, although one of the most successful water treaties in world, is under strain with increasing demand for power in India and Pakistan refusing to revise it. Recently amid escalating tensions due to terrorism, Pakistan even threatened conflict if Indus Water Treaty were to be revoked. Similarly, the division of water by them by building dams on Brahmaputra will have serious economic, social, political ~~and~~ consequences downstream in India and Bangladesh due to which there is increasing tension which can't be managed in absence of any treaty or agreement. Moreover, countries are increasingly using water as a negotiating chip in extracting concessions in other fronts in diplomacy with a view to holding humanity to ransom for narrow national interest or for military and strategic ends. Thus, many analysts and experts have opined that our water would soon give way to water wars with increasing threat being posed by climate change. Another threat emerging is that of climate refugees who will be produced in millions if sea levels continue to rise and there is submergence of coastal areas and low lying islands. In the absence of any overarching global mechanism to manage and resolve these water conflicts and refugee problems, the potential for catastrophe and wars and destruction are only increase but in spite of this, not

photo

photo

Remarks

E requests attention is being paid to water diplomacy in a fair, equitable manner and there is no mechanism to resolve such conflicts either bilaterally and multilaterally. This increases the uncertainty, unpredictability, thus confounding the situation. The situation is pretty ironic. On one hand, there is wastage, inefficiency and injudicious usage of water resources and lack of public appreciation about conservation and regulating the needs, on the other, countries are trying to garner and grab as much resources as possible from others even leading to conflict and war.

This threat and potentiality of conflict and violence over a ubiquitous and basic resource as water must spur us into action. Currently, we have international mechanisms like UNFCCC, UNCLOS, etc. to manage global commons and to promote sustainable development. We have recently delineated the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are applicable international commitments to action. To these must be added an international legal framework governing the use and sharing, management of water resources and trans boundary rivers based on equity, fairness, justice and need based use and allocation. It must have provision for need based, judicious, efficient use and promote conservation of water because as Gandhi said, "Nature has enough for man's need, but not for man's greed."

Remarks

A watershed and scientific approach must be adopted to management of transboundary rivers, rather than dividing them along artificial man-made borders. There must be mechanisms for arbitration and dispute resolution and enforcement of orders in order to protect interests of all stakeholders and to avoid building up of tensions and resulting in conflicts. This is a long winding process for which appropriate public mobilisation and public opinion must be created. ~~blame only~~: then will political leadership be compelled to act. Politicians must lead from the front and be driven by larger values of equity, humanity, peace and take moral leadership to make world a better place. At the same time, nations sharing rivers must come together bilaterally and multilaterally to come to agreements regarding scientific use, sharing and management of resources as it is in parties' interests. At national level, the govt must attempt to increase awareness about the conservation and judicious use of water. There must be change in crop patterns, use of industry, to use resources according to availability only. New technologies to conserve and judiciously use water must be developed and adopted. Nations also need to pay attention to developing the capacity and skills of diplomats and super to undertake win-win negotiations and promote water diplomacy for a better future. Water is a resource

low
II

Remarks

on which the survival of humankind depends and all out efforts must be made to ensure that humankind doesn't destroy itself fighting for it. We must always remember, "Future depends on what we do in the present" and must heed this call for action.

60
125

May be 1-4 marks variation downwards!

The write up is very crisp, to the present and analytical.

~~Attacker~~
inadequacies in descriptions

But water diplomacy should not remain confined to territorial riverine resource and drinking, potable, industrial and agricultural requirements.

Water diplomacy can be seen in the context of waterways and for trade and marine or naval power. From the Suez crisis to South China Sea and from Bay of Bengal to the Middle East there are claims and cross claims for resources and transit routes often turning to war like situation.

And one more suggestion - you should consciously have separate paras (or underline) to highlight important points explicitly

Indian Ocean, ~~states~~ not India's ocean claimed by China and "String of pearls" thesis - all show how water has entered into international diplomatic domain. China's "Maritime silk route" and control of ports in South Asia, Australia Africa and Europe show how world power depends on control of waters.

Remarks

(pt see inside)

Knowledge is the most democratic source of power

"Knowledge is power" — Francis Bacon

The pursuit of power and control over one's life and life of others and control over environment, have motivated and driven men from times immemorial. Be it the ancient kings like Ashoka fighting in battlefields, or the common people protesting against or demanding administrative reform, they are driven by a quest for power and control. There can be many sources of power — namely, muscle, violence and force, ~~the~~ socio-economic privilege or ~~the~~ knowledge. Which of these is the most effective and desirable form of power? which is the most equitable and democratic? which path to power can be adopted by the common people and the ~~multitudes~~ so as to enhance general welfare and public good and make the world a better place. These questions have been analysed in this essay.

As Francis Bacon said, knowledge is one of the most effective forms of power. Knowledge broadens our mind and widens our horizons. It makes us question the status quo and is often the spark of changes or demand for changes. Knowledge helps us understand the world around us and our place in it. It helps us to fashion our way and efforts so as to achieve the

Excellent!

Remarks

opportunities available and leads to advancement. Knowledge is essential to economic advancement. Having education and skills help to find better quality jobs and utilize the various opportunities available in market. Knowledge is also instrumental in choosing what profession suits us and to do good at that profession. // Economic // Para empowerment is directly linked to knowledge. Social outcomes in field of health - maternal, child, feeding practices, lifestyles and access to health facilities. Even learning outcomes in education are linked to awareness and knowledge of parents and their ability to give direction to child's energy. Awareness about the social and economic policies of government and citizens' rights is directly linked to public participation in governance. // Knowledge and awareness of citizens' effectiveness of government services and leads to social awareness. It is important for educating public opinion and to exert pressure on government to respond to their hopes and aspirations. // Knowledgeable people are confident, assertive and are less likely to be oppressed and treated. It helps in getting effective redressal of grievances through courts, police and administration. It promotes political participation and empowerment. Knowledge also promotes - tolerance, unity, brotherhood,

very good exposition but they must come out explicit

Remarks

Excellent

In society as people understand each others customs and respect differences among them. It promotes peace, stability, equity, justice, fairness in society as everybody is empowered and thus one person can't take advantage of or exploit the other person. Knowledge coupled with values is the foundation of a peaceful society. Thus, source of economic, political, social empowerment for people is through knowledge.

Very relevant and thoughtful observation

One importance of knowledge to power is demonstrated by the fact that whenever dictators come to power, the first thing they do is to curb the flow of information and knowledge to citizens and disinformation is promulgated to glorify them and their rule. e.g. Hitler, Mussolini. Knowledge is instrument of change. When people become aware of their socio-economic plight or disadvantages and injustices, they are mobilised to get justice. In the Indian freedom movement, it became a mass movement only after knowledge about exploitation of British rule and about alternative systems of democracy and nationalism was imparted by activists in general populace. The tide for freedom though could not be controlled by British even with violence, force and military superiority they enjoyed, which demonstrates that knowledge is much more potent method of power and assertion than violence and much more democratic.

Remarks

Violence is a method and path to power, although widely used in ancient and medieval times to enter and acquire kingdoms and to sustain the rule. The emergence of democracy as the most accepted political system and the most popular and desirable system, has made this obsolete. Even all the times when rulers could sustain themselves through resorting to violence and state repression, it has been demonstrated through overthrow of dictatorial regimes in Libya, Egypt, Tunisia etc. recently. It is knowledge and popular mobilisation that has triumphed as an instrument of power against violence. Violence is also essentially and fundamentally undemocratic. It is an instrument that can be used only by a small minority to subject a majority. If everyone indulges in violence, it is chaos and disorder and leads to total breakdown. The Parable of old man that "pen is mightier than sword" has been demonstrated over time. If we see today, the most powerful people in the world today are not capitalists, or criminals, but people of democracies in whose name the governments have and get legitimacy and the leaders who lead them. As Gandhi has said, "Non-violence is the law of our species, just as violence is law of the brute". Violence is intrinsically against human values and human rights and civilization.

It is a historic privilege of a certain individual and group to use force to power is also intrinsically undemocratic.

Remarks

Good point!

and comes at the expense of other people and general population. It is inherently unequal as it creates classes and distinctions and thus disempowers a group of general people by the virtue of their birth. Knowledge on the other hand, is easy to gain, can be made easily equally accessible to everyone. ^{Power} ~~Power~~ of internet and ICT has democratized access to knowledge and has empowered people. Although no inequalities in access to education, information remain but these are not insurmountable. They can be remedied through universal provision of public education, skills development. Education still remains the best bet for social mobility. The example of a so-called rickshaw puller clearing the prestigious civil service examination is one example which is only possible through access to knowledge and education. PM Modi rose from a poor family of tea sellers to become the Prime Minister only because of his ability and knowledge. These instances demonstrate that knowledge remains the most democratic and equitable way of power.

Excellent

But still there are many challenges in the access to education and knowledge for all people. India has literacy rate of about 75% only. Even most of the literate people can't be said to be knowledgeable in true sense. Knowledge has a flip side too. As the

Remarks

As we had said, "To educate a person in mind and ^{v. good!} ~~in~~ words is to educate a man to society", a ^{Edgy} ~~man~~ ^{idea!} who has knowledge without ethics, an ~~advantage~~ ^{advantage} and ~~exploit~~ ^{exploit} those without knowledge, thus ~~empowering~~ ^{empowering} them. Thus, knowledge along with ethics must be emphasized upon. ^{needed some example of} ~~mis-uses~~ ^{mis-uses} of ~~mind-based~~ ^{mind-based} and ~~motivated~~ ^{motivated} knowledge, such as ~~tool~~ ^{tool} and ~~most~~ ^{most} ~~democratic~~ ^{democratic} doctrine of ~~terrorism~~ ^{terrorism}.

Knowledge is a great ~~empowering~~ ^{empowering} tool to empowerment. It helps us ~~utilize~~ ^{utilize} opportunities and leads to ~~advancement~~ ^{advancement}. It leads to ~~social~~ ^{social}, ~~economic~~ ^{economic}, ~~political~~ ^{political} empowerment and promotes ~~justice~~ ^{justice}, ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~fairness~~ ^{fairness}, ~~equity~~ ^{equity}. It is the most ~~equitable~~ ^{equitable} and ~~reasonable~~ ^{reasonable} way to ~~social~~ ^{social} mobility and empowerment even for the most ~~marginalized~~ ^{marginalized}. Access to knowledge must be enhanced through ~~enhancing~~ ^{enhancing} access to ~~education~~ ^{education}, ~~skill~~ ^{skill} development and ~~improving~~ ^{improving} the ~~learning~~ ^{learning} ~~outcomes~~ ^{outcomes}. Investment in ~~infrastructure~~ ^{infrastructure} and ~~better~~ ^{better} standards of ~~curriculum~~ ^{curriculum} and ~~teaching~~ ^{teaching} needs to be emphasized. People should be ~~made~~ ^{made} aware of ~~their~~ ^{their} rights, ~~entitlements~~ ^{entitlements} and ~~opportunities~~ ^{opportunities} through ~~media~~ ^{media} outreach, ~~NGOs~~ ^{NGOs}, ~~civil~~ ^{civil} society ~~activism~~ ^{activism}. Systems must be ~~reformed~~ ^{reformed} to encourage ~~positive~~ ^{positive} disclosure of ~~information~~ ^{information} and ~~increase~~ ^{increase} participation of ~~people~~ ^{people} in ~~administration~~ ^{administration}. RTI, ~~citizens~~ ^{citizens} charters, ~~social~~ ^{social} audit, ~~right~~ ^{right} to ~~service~~ ^{service} etc are ~~good~~ ^{good} initiatives which ~~not~~ ^{not} be ~~expanded~~ ^{expanded}. Democracy, in the ~~full~~ ^{full} spirit, ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~only~~ ^{only} ~~materialia~~ ^{materialia}, if all people are ~~empowered~~ ^{empowered}.

Remarks

And also ~~skill~~ ^{skill} and ~~empowering~~ ^{empowering} people to get their ~~deserved~~ ^{deserved} share from ~~market~~ ^{market} economy (capability: or entitlement approach of A.K. Sen)

with ~~in~~ knowledge. The debate and discussion and of
 of expression must be promoted and encouraged, and
 protected. The lights of knowledge can dispel all
 darkness and help in realising the dream of an
 empowered India and a developed India.

"I will keep the lamp of knowledge burning to lead
 the vision - a developed India" - M. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

Excellent!

65
 125

Why cannot you write in
 a little bigger font?

Remarks