

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

## 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).*

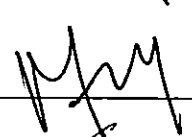
### Remarks

Name Rohit Vyas

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 7/11/16

Signature R. Vyas

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**

## Section A

1) The new global order: A trade off between industrialisation and environment

One after another the panchayats voted. The assembly of people gathered to decide fate of a project mooted by a giant industrial conglomerate was not full of C-suites but of poor tribals belonging to Dongarsa Kondh, fighting to protect their Niyamraja. After all 12 village gram sabha voted the fate of industrialisation was sealed.

But in stark contrast to tribals of Niyamgiri hills, poor tribals of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh continued their Jai Satyagraha standing waist deep in waters of Narmada to protest against construction of big dams.

The two situations presents a new global order or global scenario where industrialisation is competing with environment. The competition

Remarks

has become a two person zero sum game whose roots lie in the process of industrialisation which began in Britain in contemporary times marked by Industrial Revolution in 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Industrial revolution resulted into rapid industrialisation of the world which resulted in technological developments that changed the way humans engage in productive activities. Beginning with cotton textile and coal industry, the process of industrialisation spread rapidly across the world. The desire for material comforts fueled the fire of industrialisation.

The large scale industrialisation was a turning point in human history. Industrialisation fueled technological developments and large scale improvements in living standards. During ancient times the life style of human was simple and primitive.

not too relevant

Ancient human beings were living in era of environmental determinism where environment and nature decided the decisions made by humans. Early humans resided near rivers and were dependent on ~~forests~~ and animals for their other needs. But with time humans began to understand nature and started moulding it according to his/her needs.

Industrialisation changed that and now we are entering in an era where human beings have completely bent nature to its will. Scientists are referring this as anthropocene era.

In anthropocene era, environmental concerns have been relegated to the need for growth and development. The development model popularised by developed countries after WWII was based on heavy industrialisation. Bearing some societies human have

Remarks

treated environment as a means to an end. Environment ~~is~~ has been regarded as source for raw materials that will fuel fires of industrialisation.

Be it woods for furniture and paper industry, coal for power plants, minerals for electronics industry; environment became a passive participant in the process of industrialisation.

Human beings have excavated deep mines, cut down dense forests to quench the thirst for rapid industrialisation. But environment did not only remain source for industrialisation but also became sink for the effluents and emissions resulting from process of industrialisation.

The current global attention on climate change, environmental pollution, ozone hole, space debris etc have questioned

the very process of industrialisation. It appears that ill effects of industrialisation are outweighing the its benefits.

The recently concluded Paris Agreement have put spotlight back on competition between environment and industrialisation. A competition which industrialisation seemed to have won. For instance developed countries are increasingly cutting their industrial emissions. The process of environmental stewardship began from Rio summit in 1992 and continues to expand.

Numerous agreements and conventions are in place today to protect environment. Such convention to combat desertification, Montreal protocol, convention on biological diversity. etc.

The global discourse across the world is shifting towards protecting environment even at the cost of industrialisation.

provide details

How

Remarks

specify

discuss them

Various civil society organisations and non-governmental organisations are taking up cause for environmental protection. For e.g. - Greenpeace, WWF, IUCN, Narmada Bachao Andolan etc. But in their enthusiasm some organisation totally oppose all kinds of development activity which have a bearing on environment.

Some civil society organisations have been protesting against constructions of Kudankulam nuclear power plant, dams in Arunachal Pradesh etc. In this regard, initiatives have been taken by people themselves elsewhere to protect environment against industrialisation.

Industrialisation process when impact livelihood of local people become target of environmentalists. Most of the industrial projects like dams, power plants are planned keeping utilitarian perspective in mind, in the process



ignoring genuine concerns of local people. For e.g. — Attempt by Vedanta to mine Niyamgiri hills while ignoring cultural sensitivities of tribals.

Movements like Chipko and Appiko signifies that environment is not treated as only means by some communities. Many tribal communities shun industrialisation and live in harmony with their immediate environments. Even government has realised the role of tribal in protecting environment by designating some patches of forests as sacred groves.

Gandhiji <sup>also</sup> was against process of industrialisation, especially one based on heavy machinery. Instead he advocated self dependent independent republics villages. He feared that industrialisation would result in job losses and destruction of environment.

Remarks

But today industrialisation has become a necessary evil, which cannot be avoided. At the same time concerns for environment cannot be neglected anymore as anymore delay in ~~re~~ protecting environment may result in irreversible changes in the climate of earth.

What is important is to ensure a ~~harmony~~ and balance between industrialisation and environmentalism.

Today concepts like Green budgeting, Green GDP are in vogue. Many countries are shifting towards clean energy sources ~~to~~ like solar, wind etc. to minimise the negative impact of industrialisation.

To remove poverty, industrialisation is necessary but what can be controlled is the pace and direction of industrialisation. In ancient Indian scriptures our environment and earth is treated as mother. It is time we genuinely

respect environment like a mother.

too General approach

Lacks a structure & scientific approach to a topic, that requires data & logical analysis.

you completely failed to capture spirit of topic  
refer hints.

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How Industrialization affect nature

- Data & extent of climate change
- Sustainable development
- International Co-operation with facts on Kyoto & COP-21.
- role of Society & individuals

Remarks

### Section B

2) Knowledge is the most democratic source of power.

One individual belonging to untouchable caste, changed the course of history and scripted the biggest constitution of largest democracy of the world. This is unthought of even today when Indian society is ~~caste~~ still caste ridden.

In a short duration of couple of years an Yoga Sadhak became owner of a multi billion rupee FMCG empire.

The above two cases depict the role of knowledge in catapulting Dr. Ambedkar and Acharya Balkrishna to an elite club of individuals who despite humble origins changed the lives of countless people. The only wealth they possessed was knowledge.

Remarks

ज्ञानं विद्या सा विमुक्तये

That is knowledge which liberates

Power is the ability to influence others. It is about inducing others to do what one desires. It is also about being a change agent in society. Power when thought of in negative connotation is exercising authority over others and bending their will to one's interests.

Power can be derived from caste or religion one was born into, class, ethnicity, region, personality and knowledge. During ancient times Brahmins exercised power due to their caste status whereas during colonial period Britishers exercised power due to their class and their emphasis on racial superiority. But the power<sup>so</sup> exercised is not democratic as the ability to exercise

Remarks

such power is restricted due to limitation of caste, class, race or nationality.

Dr. Ambedkar despite belonging to Mahar (untouchable caste) was able to exercise power on the sheer basis of his legal, economic social and political knowledge.

On the other hand Acharya Bhal Krishna on the basis of his knowledge of Yoga and Ayurveda was able to establish Patanjali Ayurveda in competition with global giants.

*repeat* The above two examples vindicate that knowledge is the most democratic source of power. It can be acquired by anybody whether Brahmin or Dalit, Rich or poor, Indian or foreigner. Thus it knows no boundary of class, caste religion, region etc.

Power derived from other sources tends to corrupt as said by Lord Acton

Remarks

but power derived from knowledge imbues a person with humility and humbleness. This is also in line with our ancient scriptures -

विद्या ददाति विनयम्।

Knowledge has a liberating influence on people. It helps in differentiating between right and wrong. When knowledge is not source of power than a person may have authority but he/she may not necessarily exercise power.

For e.g. - despite military and bureaucracy under its control Britishers could not influence Indians and could not protect their colony because they had authority and control but no power.

True power comes from knowledge ~~know~~ But knowledge here is not limited to formal education. It is much broader than that and includes

Remarks

knowledge of situation, people, place etc.

For e.g. - Gandhiji was well aware of situation of Indians. He travelled throughout the country and interacted with many people. His knowledge of India and Indians was reason, he was able to exercise power without having any authority.

But knowledge does not only give power but helps in earning name, fame, wealth, which in turn also become secondary sources of power. Other sources of power on the other hand cannot ensure all these things.

Knowledge acquired through formal education helps a person gain rightful enviro employment and make a mark for himself/herself. It also helps a person broaden his/her mind and expand opportunities for further growth.

Remarks



Society also puts premium on knowledge over other sources of power as they may not stay relevant in due course of time but knowledge is ~~an~~ eternal. It stays with a person till his/her death and is the most trusted companion.

Knowledge also gives dignity and helps in inculcating self-esteem. It increases confidence of individuals to take on ~~many~~ challenges. For e.g. Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, on the ~~basis~~ of his knowledge earned respect of one and all and helped contribute to the growth and development of nation.

Knowledge though a democratic source of power ~~may~~ be used for undemocratic or nefarious purpose.

Brahmins in ancient India monopolised knowledge and captured power thereby excluding large sections of population from mainstream.

repetitive

Remarks

knowledge of nuclear fission led to development of nuclear weapons which have capability of destroying world many times over. Thus, knowledge in ~~wrong~~ hands can be detrimental.

India has always put premium on knowledge. In fact ~~the new draft~~ new education policy envisage making India a knowledge based economy and society. India has always emphasised on using knowledge for welfare of humankind.

Despite being a poor country right after independence, India wielded great weight in global affairs which was evident after stellar role played by India after Korean crisis. This is due to Indian knowledge which goes back thousands of years back.

Remarks

The tradition of Shastrath resulted in mutual respect for knowledge from different streams. Thus knowledge as democratic source of power has a rich legacy in India and for this reason India was called Vishwa Guru.

To gain the rightful place among world leaders India should cultivate and harvest knowledge. At both global and individual level knowledge helps in nurturing soft power. Knowledge helps in exercising transactional influence as explained by Douglas McGregor.

Access to knowledge should be democratised for all sections of population both nationally and globally so that it can become a true and genuine democratic source of power.

again partially address the topic

discuss

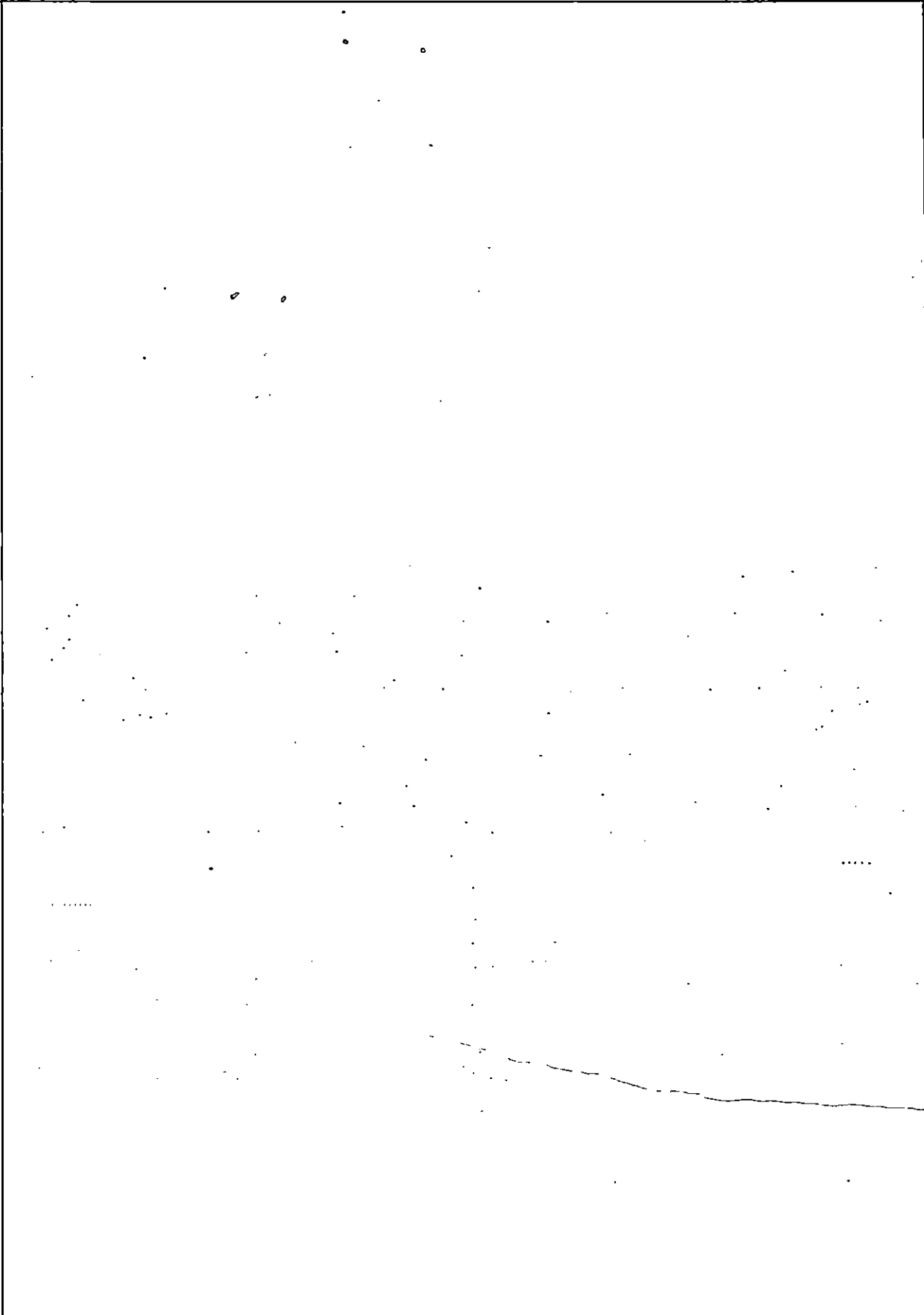
- 1 → What is power & its role in society?
- 2 - How one can achieve it?
- 3 or what are different sources of power?
- 4 → know ledge as source of power
- 5 → How it is most democratic?

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Remarks

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*Remarks*



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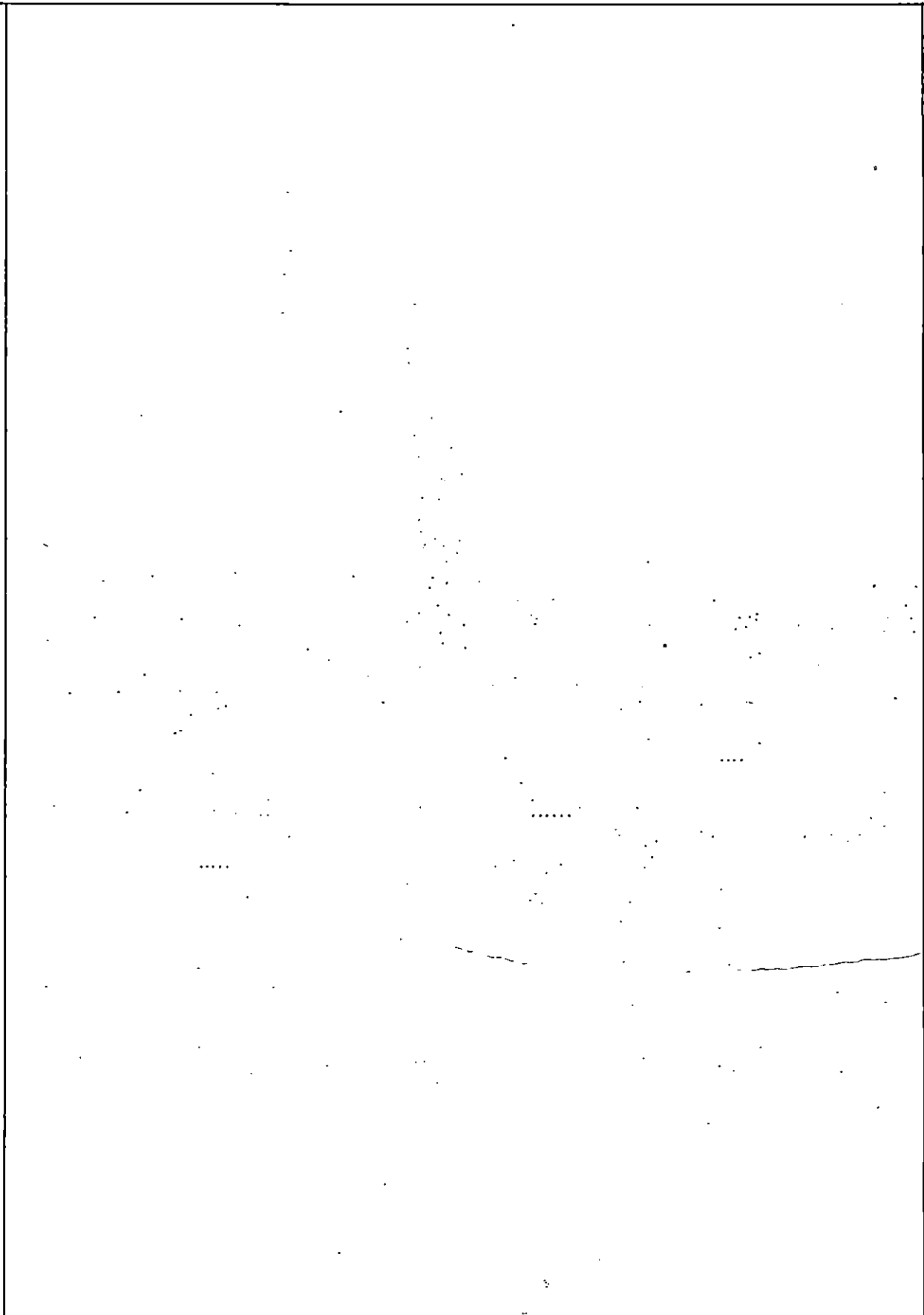
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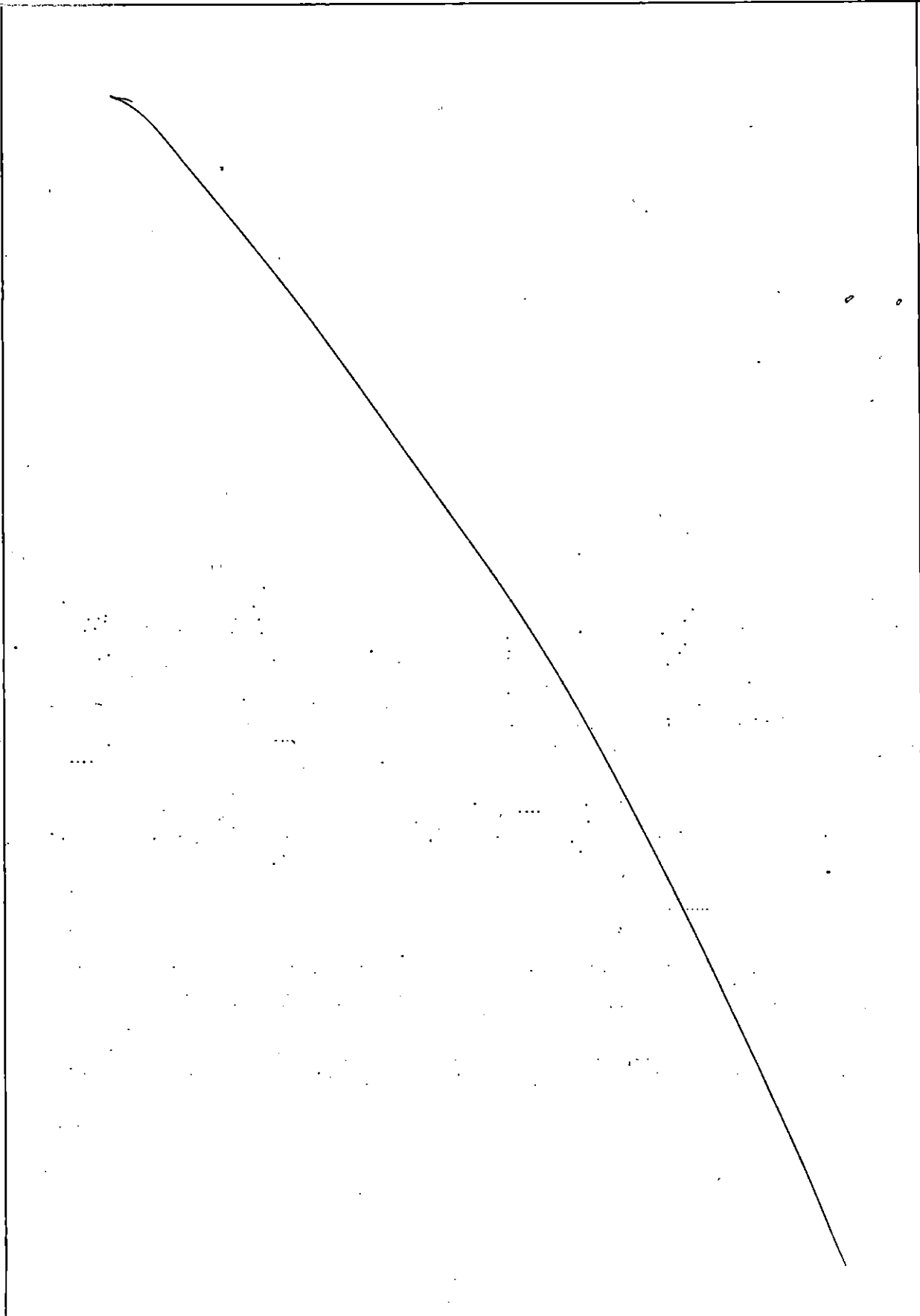
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