

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

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name JAGDISH CHELANI

Mobile No. _____

Date OCT - 24, 2016

Signature _____

[Handwritten Signature]
24/10/16

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

THE NEW GLOBAL ORDER: A

TRADE - OFF BETWEEN INDUSTRIALIZATION & ENVIRONMENT

The world today is fast changing. It has adopted multiple identities in form of... expansion of Communications dissolving national boundaries in a globalised world. With the changing world, has there been a flow of ideas, cultures and increasing patterns of consumption. A precursor to this can be seen in the world of early 18th Century when Britain took on the band wagon of INDUSTRIALIZATION. INDUSTRIALIZATION soon recognised as a revolution changed the way people live and continues to do so. It enabled

Remarks

~~man~~kind to come out of a world of
Karl Marx; 'Earlier it was a problem
 of Scarcity, now it became a problem of
 surplus,' highlighting glaring impact of
 industrialisation to the lives of people.

It provided for larger no. of choices
 and a way to advance human life.

China, holding the torchlight today,
 saw the upliftment of 753 Million
 people out of extreme poverty on the
 back of its 38 yrs of industrialised life,
 a march unprecedented in history. But,
 like the philosophy of Yin and Yang,
 it came with its own difficulties.

Industrialisation in a globalised world
 caused several concerns for human kind.
 It divided the world into WEST &
EAST. It created the background for

Remarks

Colonialism & colonial expansion. It created room for separation among races, creeds and others. It hegemonised the power to govern in the hands of few in the WEST over largely ^{under-}Developed and Developing world. The technological prowess resulted in large losses of lives in Wars. It skewed nature of Global economy into Rule-makers & Rule-takers. And today, not devoid of its problems. Shows the degradative potential of the world we live in. Its degradative potential has expanded to alarm the world of its potential to harm our environment, the sustaining unit of life. If Industrialisation was a clear take away of Past, it today strikes a discord with a strong opposition from Environment.

Remarks

'Environment' has become the buzz word today. With the advent of the Stockholm Conference of 1972 has there been a soul-searching in global community. It culminated into The Earth Summit of 1992 at Rio de Janeiro or UN Convention on Sustainable Development. Rio Summit lay emphasis on sustainable use of resources in a way which provides for future generations as well. Rio Summit - a logical successor of first Global Conference at Montreal - providing for Montreal Protocol, 1987, highlighted that Global Community needs to advance cause of environment with seriousness. Montreal Protocol for a first time provided for all encompassing ~~Consensus~~ Consensus on phasing out CFCs (Chloroflouro Carbons) to protect Ozone layer. This was the

Remarks

first clash and victory of Environment legis-
-lation over Industrialisation. It woke
people with renewed understanding what
unthoughtful actions can lead to. With
Development of humankind, large loomed
the threat of Global warming & Climate
-at Change.

The growing concern of Global warming
and Climate change resulted in the
Conclusion of Paris Climate Summit & Deal.
Riding on the back of inevitability of
Climate hostility, ~~security~~ ^{threat} to food security,
increased / rising sea level, the Summit
grew in importance and necessitated global
consensus on a issue of concern to limit
Carbon ^{Temp} level to 2°C rise of pre-industrial
levels. The increasing threat has been to
the level of existence for some Island
nations which may face extinction amid

rising sea levels. The decade 2011-20 is also themed the UN Decade for Biodiversity as threats of Climate change and global warming caused due to unthoughtful or unsustainable industrialisation has caused 40% Global biodiversity loss. Industrialisation has also resulted in harmful breathing problems with concept like 'Most Polluted Cities' being brought in. China followed by India herald ~~as~~ ^{with} most populated cities with need for breathing stations in ^{Beijing} China in short runs. Al-Gore, the Nobel Peace Prize Winner documents the unbridled man-made caused tragedy of increasing carbon levels causing global warming, which continues to be a large threat. Countries of G77 grouping for climate negotiations ~~for~~ ^{have shown} their apparent failure to meet ^{balance between} development demands of their

Remarks

nations & new Climate Commitments, For these developing & under-developed countries the 'Global North' should be held historically responsible for increased environmental threat as they have largely emitted Greenhouse gases in their industrialised phase & continue to do so. The countries of 'Global South' continue to suffer inequality on the table for negotiation. Thus industrialisation running on Capitalist economic system has not only created Inequality, as highlighted by Thomas Piketty, the Nobel Winner, in his book 'Capital in 21st Century', but also created a North-South divide between the Developed & the Developing world. Some Countries ^{including India} have worked to adopt the challenge ~~and~~ ^{to} worked towards a harmonious construction between their

Remarks

Commitment to development & their Committee
 -nt a healthy and sustainable environment.
 India submitted its Intended Nationally
 Determined Contributions to Paris Summit
 on Oct 2, 2015, the Birth anniversary
 of the Father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi.

Gandhiji, was an ardent critique
 of Western Industrialized economy & western
 modernization. Like, Marx believed
 the Industrialisation alienates man from
 himself, so did Gandhiji. Gandhiji adopted
 the view that Western modernisation is
Satanic in its nature. Supreme Court of India
 also holds Right to Healthy environment
 as a Fundamental Right under Right to
life and ^{Personal} Liberty (Art 21). The Constitution
 lays emphasis on protection of Environment
 and wildlife and biodiversity both in

Remarks

Directive principles of State policy & fundamental duties. India in Paris Summit adopted an ambitious target of reducing emission intensity by 35%, and has moved to propose a Green alternative in International Solar Alliance for renewable energy production & usage. Intending a 175 GW ambitious aim for renewable energy by 2022, India sets a global precedent for the need for Harmonious Construction between Industrialisation and Environment. Thus highlight that there remains no inherent struggle between the concepts of Development & Environmental Commitment or between Industrialisation and Environment. In this light the global environmental activism pushing further the boundaries stands as a new point of thought.

Environmental activism ensures to see

Remarks

our lives as human beings as integrated self with Environment & that the two need to harmonize for sustainable and meaningful existence. Growing voice for Animal right activist like Group 269 of France or environmental scientists have given ~~the~~ both the philosophical and scientific dimension to the debate. Today, there needs for raised awareness around environmental issues and political mobilisation needs to cover such issues. In India, where the trend is rather new, the recent catastrophes like Uttarakhand flood & Chennai floods are a wake up call for sustainable & planned economy. We need to sustainable utilize our resources.

The time today has come where we need to develop global awareness around

Remarks

Issues of environment & industrialization.
 Where Industrialization has given some the
 life of luxury that they live, it has
 caused misery for others. In this light,
 one can say that it is not the way
industrialisation is, but what we have
made of it, and a similar fate for
environment would be disastrous. There
 needs harmonious construction & reconstr-
 -uction between Industrialisation &
 Environment & Nations-states, Political
 parties, International & National NGOs
 and Civil society needs to be aware and
 come together to make it. It needs to
 be remembered, that if we ought to
disturb nature beyond its capacity, it will
destroy us. Thus we need to be proactive
 and progressive towards a sustainable
 future.

Remarks

You are too
 much concerned with
 Gandhi & Marxian
 analysis & this makes your
 discussion needlessly theoretical

approach is highly normative,
 i.e. what is ought to happen

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Remarks

Knowledge Is THE Most DEMOCRATIC SOURCE OF Power

What is knowledge? This question of Upanishadic traditions holds several answers but continues time - abundant for search of a meaning. To answer this a great many sages and scholars have emphasised on the need of Objective of any knowledge. The knowledge of science is essential to a scientist and so on. But that bears another question - How does it differ from Education or khidam? - another Upanishadic question with timeless varying answers. On the other hand, the institution of power remains widely debated among scholars. It drifts in meaning from Marc to Weber to Gandhiji.

Remarks

Max Weber in his essay 'Politics as Vocation' defines three forms of authorities - which he defines as entitlement of legitimate power. While some have seen 'Knowledge as Power' like Foucault, a French political philosopher, other like Karl Marx lay emphasis on matter over ideas. But, barring few exceptions it's generally felt that it is Knowledge which shapes the world. It has shaped the Geo-political, historical, economical & scientific realities of our time, making it the most acceptable & thus the Most Democratic source of power.

Knowledge, with advent of Technology earlier in the West, today has created a WEST - EAST & a NORTH -

Remarks

- SOUTH divide separating nations into Developed and developing world. It gave way to Colonialism and colonial exploitation.

Countries like India to this date follow under the shadow of Colonial Legacy.

According to Ram Chandra Guha, India today knows itself through the lens of British.

The concept of 'White man's burden' further propagated the making of a 'Governed mentality' of racial superiority of English & inferiority of Indian & other colonial people. Edward

Saïd, in his book - 'On Orient-

alism', highlights how East knows itself through West with its prejudices. West brackets countries into its own understanding without really understanding.

Remarks

Much does not differ within India & Indian society.

The Indian society with its 'Varna System' categorised, what ~~was~~ was once for Categorisation of labour, now into labours.

'Brahmins' who were at the top hierarchy were tasked with the study of ancient texts, epitomising the supremacy of knowledge and understanding over physical strength ^{or} economic prowess. This inculcated in Indians a disregard for material life and today influences partially in a way ~~as a~~ way towards a 'knowledge economy'. But, today in this

^{light} ^{themselves} ^{also} the Government of the day have accorded extra-judicial powers around the Globe.

UK's Project PRISM & US's exposure of droneing by agencies present a glaring

Remarks

example of emphasis laid on knowledge about their subjects & other - affecting to govern their nations inferring right to privacy in the process. Nations have also expanded globally to assimilate information to become hegemonic power around the globe.

US with a 1000+ bases outside its territory is able to create a network of information stations which relay the information. China with its 'pearls' in Indian Ocean region is aiming for the same. Alongside, the space programmes of Geo-mapping give nations distinctive advantage over their adversaries and provides an edge strategically. 'Know your enemy' was what Sun Tzu, the ancient Chinese military General wrote in his book 'The Art of War', too.

Remarks

thousand years ago. It still holds importance in this modernised world. The ~~student~~ ^{scholars} of international theory also are ~~The western scholars of International theories think the developing world as politically insignificant~~ Gramscian, a Marxist scholar, has given the concept of 'hegemony' which can be equated with Joseph Nye's - 'Soft Power'. It is a control over thoughts to conform to certain ideas.

Foucault in his theory of 'knowledge is power' highlights how power is more complex in its nature. It is like blood running through capillaries. As for a spectator, the Magician holds the power of magic, similarly knowledge today in this fastly globalised world holds the key to power.

Remarks

Max Weber recognises ^{sources of power} three forms of ^{or} authorities - Politico-legal, Charismatic and Dynastic. ~~but~~ In present day polity, it is who holds the knowledge of How to rule, will rule. ~~But~~ In this fast-paced world with the expansion of portals of knowledge there is a large bubbling of knowledge.

In these times, it has become difficult to keep up with ~~ever~~-expanding dimensions of knowledge available. ~~Nothing~~ News channels, general applications on smartphones, newspapers, etc have evolved the dimensions of knowledge to a different ~~level~~ and thus this creates a need for adaptation to changes in every day life. These increased ways

Remarks

Dissemination of knowledge has also given rise to some threats. Reports of successful online recruitment strategies of terror group ISIS, of fundamentalist gaining ground in a liberal democracy, of killing of liberal scholars in Bangladesh, all pose great threat to human future.

Bans on books pose another impediment to dissemination of knowledge, & so do bans on movies. These forms have created the medium of representation for constructed truth, which pose a threat today. Thus as Marc Kheber describes, that Capitalism creates 'false consciousness'. These present the ethical problems with knowledge. Increasingly, knowledge has also been identified with science. But it is important to differentiate education from

Remarks

knowledge to a limit possible.

Thus, knowledge is self-empowering.

Knowledge provides perspectives, know-how.

Gandhiji increasingly emphasised on the knowledge of skills thus integration skill-
-inclusive education. This for Gandhiji

provides for empowering self. For

Gandhiji true salvation / freedom comes
only as liberation from needs. This

Gandhiji calls 'Swarajya'. The Ancient

tradition of India laid emphasis on kn-
-owledge of supreme almighty, of ultimate

reality to attain salvation and amalgamate
with 'True being'. Thus knowledge +

-enables human beings to be conscious of
their human existence and live a purp-
-useful life. While west devotes litera

Remarks

Thus knowledge been all encompassing of not only external attainment of power but also internal self. Knowledge provide gateway to understand the very nature of power & in process attain it. It has impacted Geographies, Histories, and continues to impact politics. While west devoted literature on external pursuits of power, The Indian view remained largely of self-atonement. The eternal wisdom of ages of Ancient India still forms what India as a nation stands for. Thus, today with expansion of frontiers of human experience, the economies such as India ride high as 'knowledge economy' to prosper & grow. And as Foucault

Remarks

illustrated 'Knowledge is Power', it today can be re-phrased as 'Knowledge is the most democratic power of power'. Other powers such as direct warfare, economic coercion, Diplomacy or Divisions or and Chanakya/Kautilya describes - शान्ति, युद्ध, दंड, शिष्ट (Saam, Daim, Danda, Bheda) totally have become either inadequate or insufficient and unsustainable. Knowledge in this age of Information Technology has become the most widely received and the mostly widely accepted Democratic power of power. As, it is well said '(Knowledge) (Pen) is mightier than (War) (Sword)'

mostly irrelevant & again needlessly quotes subject experts too much.
 Essay shall be more general & useful for this exam.

Similarly lacks proper approach



The essay required discussion on power - why it is needed

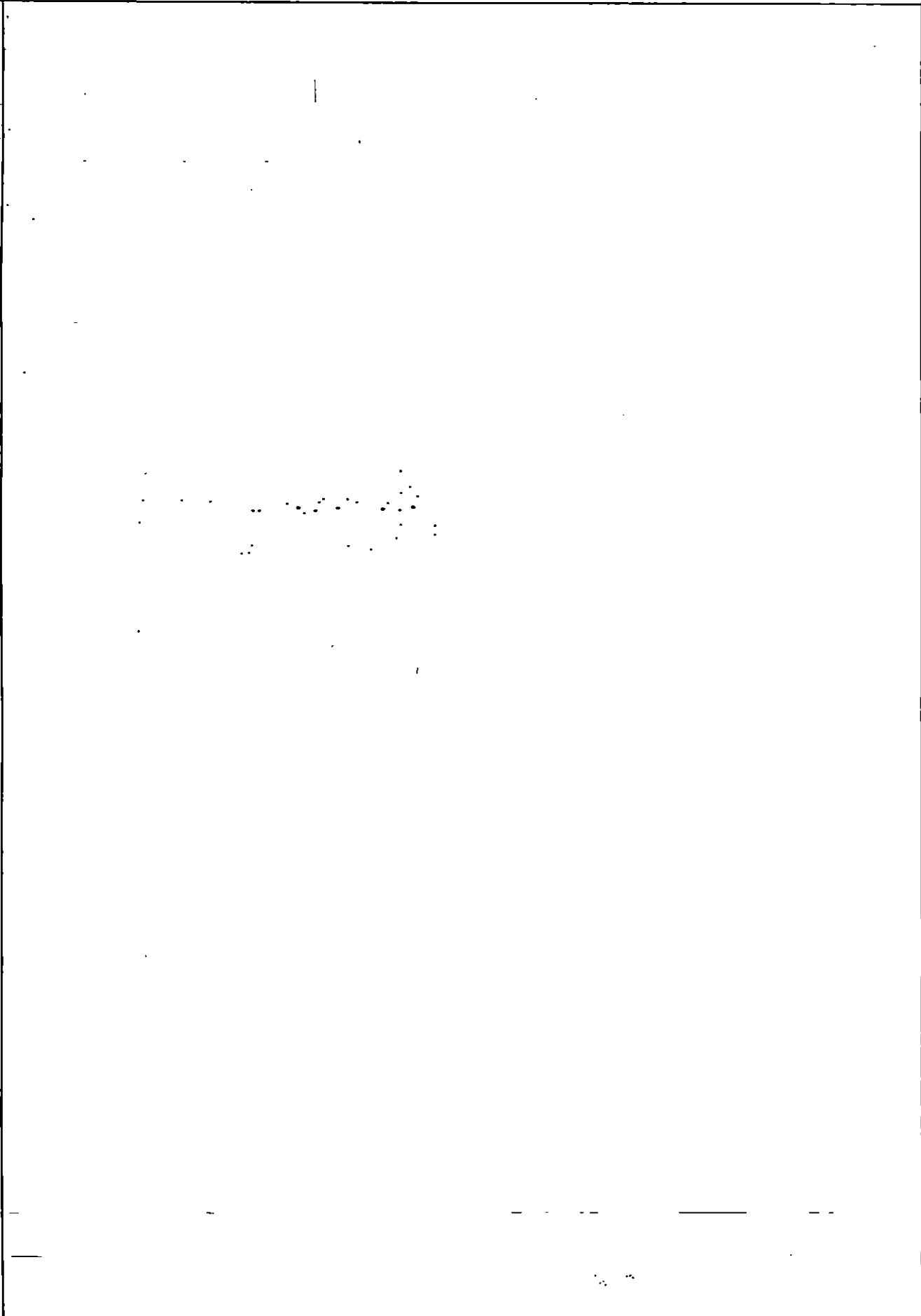


What role it plays
 sources of power



How knowledge is most democratic

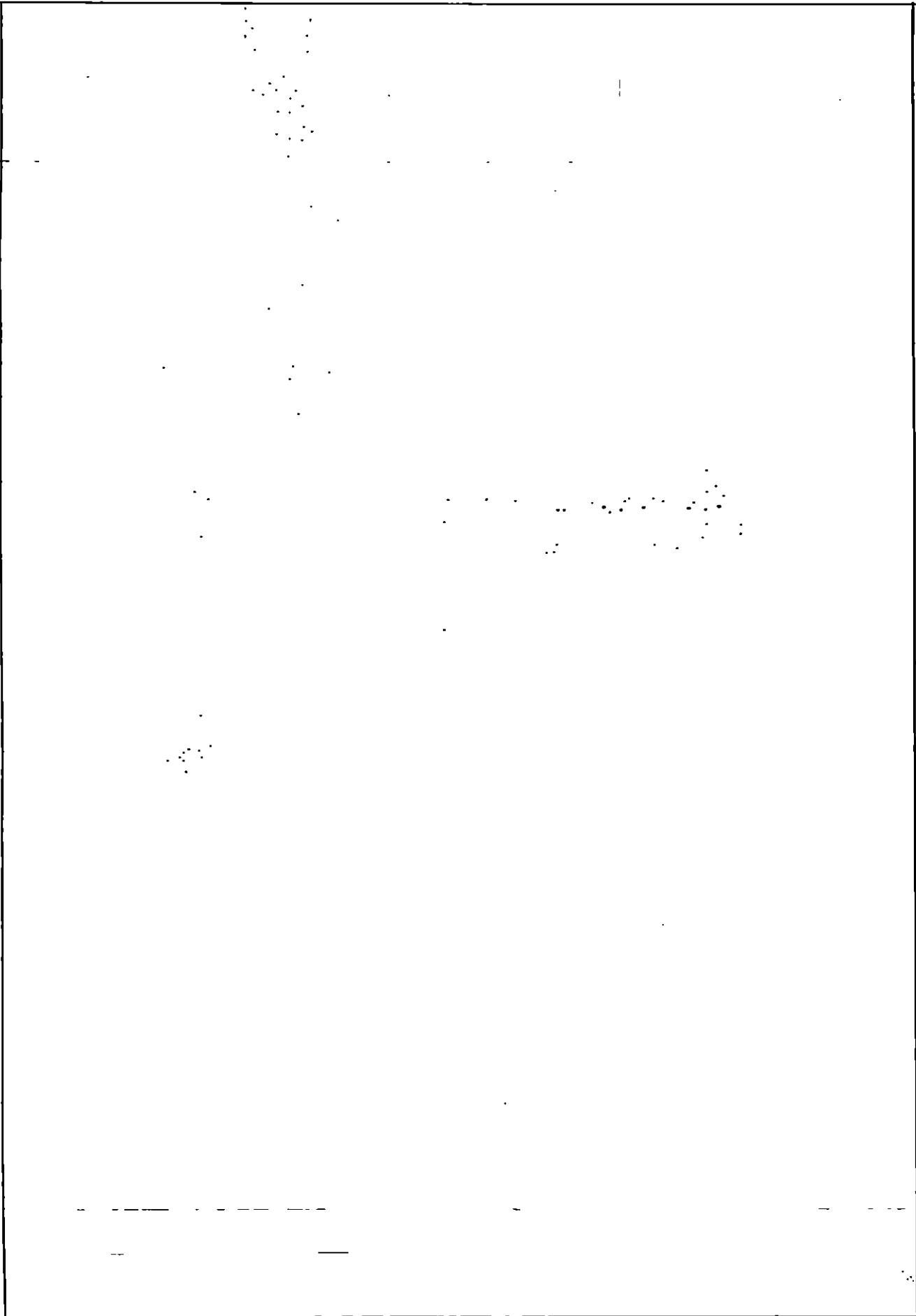
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Remarks

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Remarks



Remarks

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Remarks

Power | knowledge \Rightarrow UK Prison Project

~~1~~ Data Collection

Edward Snowden | WikiLeaks

Press \rightarrow enjoys power | knowledge of events.

Philosophy — Supreme knowledge.

Idea vs matter debate.

Knowledge \uparrow
 movies, Bollywood,
 soft power.

Role of Teacher

Knowledge most

Power

Power & Authority

Authority

What is knowledge?

Power

Authority in context

Education or Wisdom?

Governed mentally

Max Weber

Geographically - West vs East

History - British history of India

Edward Said's On Orientalism

Society - Brahminism

A

Politically - Lawyers? Politically?

IR

Theories of American Foreign Policy.

Governance?
enrichment

Political - Focus

Knowledge is power

Gramsci - Hegemony *

Economy

Ethical

Sci Tech - Green

economic war

Internal security

Information
Check points

US - Global Super power

New Global Order: Industrialisation vs Env.

Intro - Fast changing world. | North-South divide.
Multiple definitions

Hetered debates b/w Environment & Industrialisation
Raised concerns. Chennai floods

1: Industrialisation - changing force

A revolution - ~~changed~~ people out of extreme poverty. | China - 753 M.

2: Concerns raised - North-South divide, ↑ inequality (Fiketty), Environmental Degradation. | Climate Change

3: Environment - busy world → Paris Climate Summit | First of
UN leads on biodiversity.

Most polluted cities

Effect on Planet,

Al Gore - Nobel Peace

International play. + but need of the hour.

Remarks

India peak emission — 2040
2.5 - 3.0 Billion C Sink.

China — ~~2.7°C~~
2027 | 55 Countries
55% — Paris

UN Sec-gen | Pope | Prince UK.

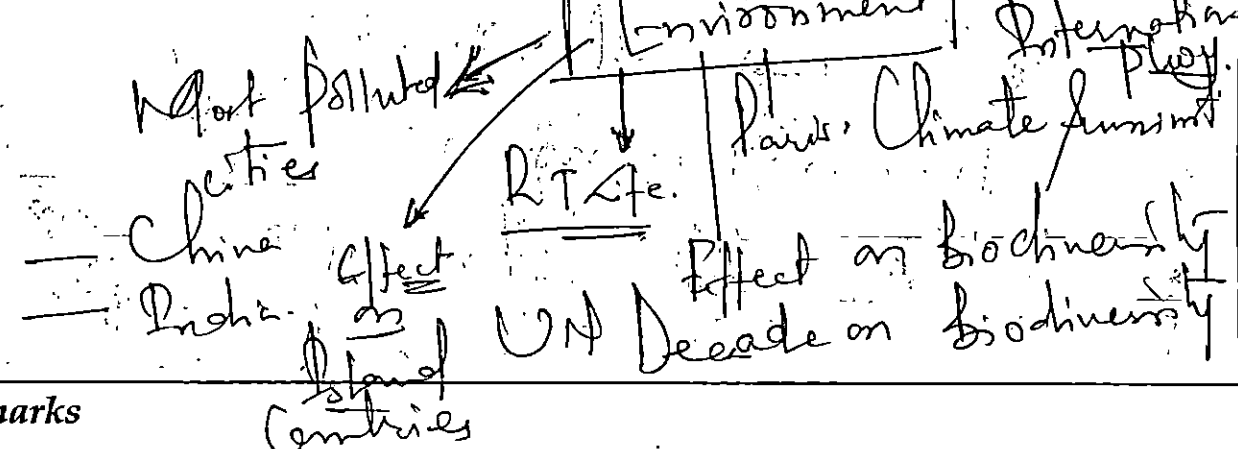
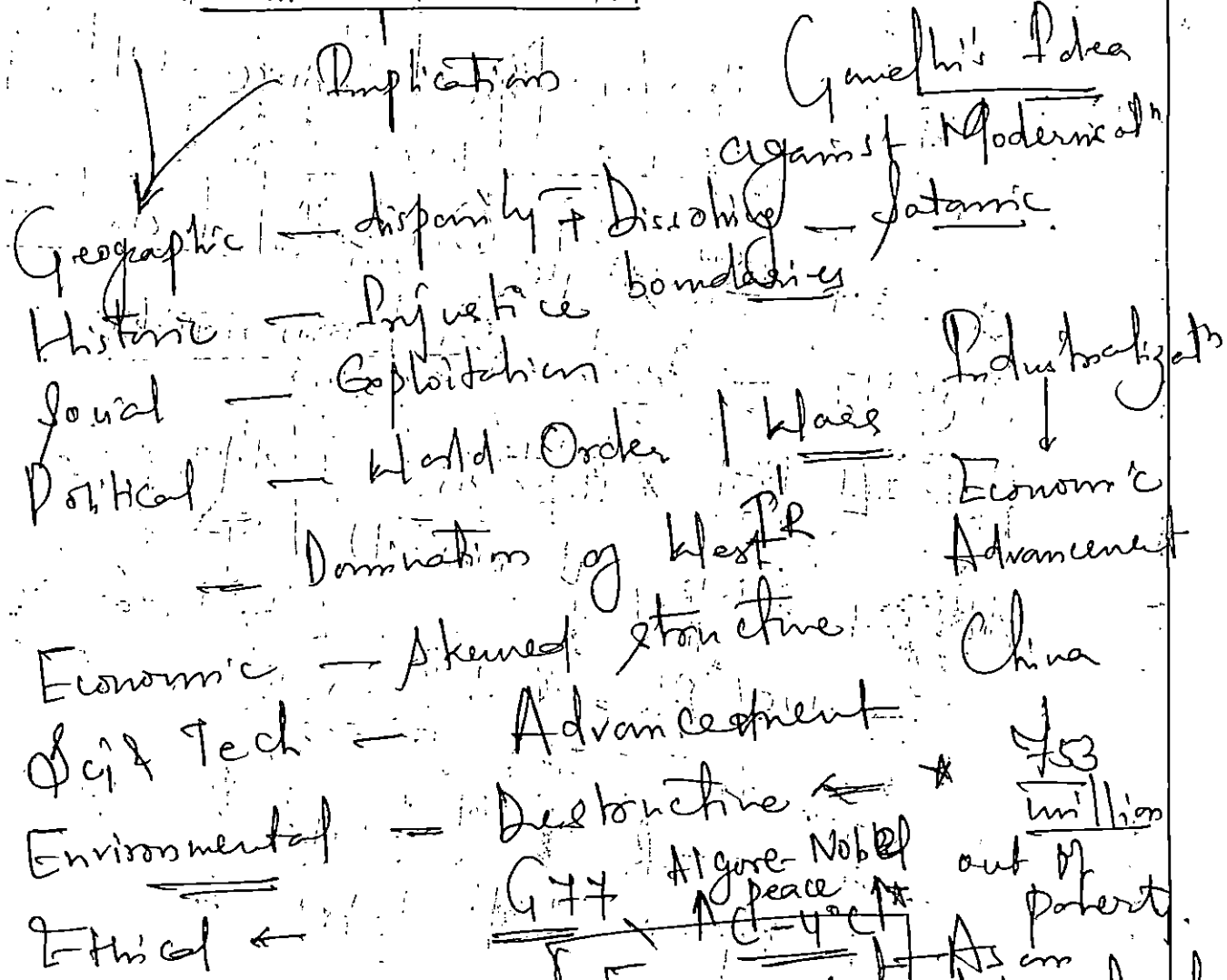
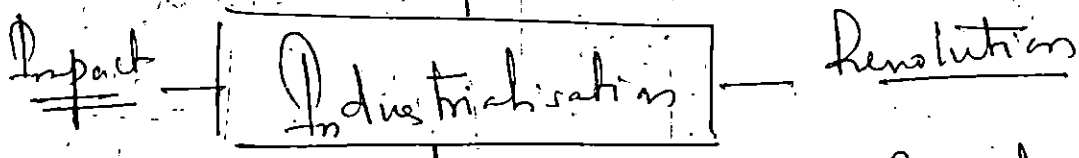
New Global Order: Industrialisation
X Environment

Old
Industrialisation | WTO
(Environment) | Trade Laws
Largest emitted — US, China, EU, India.

- 4) India — Right Life — Art 21.
Gandhi's idea of modernity — mechanization.
- 5) Growing environmental activism
Green Parties | Animal rights.
Political mobilisation.

New Global Order Trade off b/w Industrialization & Environment

Historically - 1st & 2nd



Remarks

Island Countries