

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 HARSHIT SAINI

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

Date 23/10/16

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

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

"There is enough for a man's needs but not enough for a man's greed on the mother earth" - Mahatma Gandhi

It's high time that we realise our responsibility towards the environment, as pointed in above by Gandhi's words. In this regard, the new global order of political and environmental institutions such as United Nations, emerging powers centres of the world such as China and global NGOs such as World Wildlife Fund (WWF) have to take the lead in agreeing and consensus building towards the decision to whether there is a trade-off between industrialisation and environment or not.

Not necessarily being a economic problem but this debate of tradeoff has underlying dimensions of social costs, human ethics, environmental responsibility in which the global leadership of the new emerging order have to take & lead. It is a universal truth that the path of sustainable development should be the way ahead for the mankind, still, the topic is hotly debated from family to global earth family circles given the inherent costs involved in achieving the same. Till then the mother-earth waits for its children to overcome the infighting and find the way forward.

Remarks

Firstly, let us consider the trade-off between industrialisation and ~~environmental~~ environmental concerns in the current global new economic order. The new economic order is characterised by the economic institutions such as International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank popularly known as Washington twins. These, historically, had imprised over the western model of development which was followed by the countries of western Europe and United States of America.

Consequently, due to the massive industrialisation done in the 20th century without any regard for the environment, has led to the current global outcry about ~~the~~ global warming, endangered biodiversity and damage to our ecosystems. This model of development was also propagated as the best model of development for the newly independent nations after the colonial era. Thus, Marshall Plan can be considered as one of the manifestations of such view.

The consequences of such blatant exploitation of resources without any regards to development is all endangering the existence of humanity now. The Ever China, the global manufacturing hub is facing environmental problems ranging from black clouds over Shanghai to acidification of its rivers. The idea that each country should produce its best product and trade the rest

Remarks

which also serves as the founding principle of World Trade Organisation (WTO), has led to the shifting of low end manufacturing and environmentally polluting industry towards the less developed countries of Asian and African continent. For instance, South Asia has become the global textile and cloth manufacturing production base due to cheap labour and lax environmental regulations. Therefore, it can be easily seen that the global economic order whether new or old has been to push for economic growth at the cost of environmental degradation of some countries.

Due to the new emerging economic order which comprises of China, India and other southern countries has led to the realisation that this economic exploitation in the garb of development must be continued for long. According, we may have to rethink about the endless pursuit of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) growth numbers. Bhutan has served as a prime example of sustainable development model. For instance, it has not utilised its 10% of the water/hydroelectric energy capacity. It has not compromised on the goals of eradication of poverty, hunger and removal and all round healthy development of its population by providing economic opportunities to its people. Same should be done for the countries

Remarks

when choosing the paths for their development  
 it is possible to achieve the average growth  
 and reach sustainable development goals (SDGs  
 from hereon) of 2015 while respecting the  
 environment and preventing its degradation.  
 For example, in agriculture in order to take the  
 maximum out from the soil, we have Indian  
 farmers have used excessive fertilisers, pesticides  
 and insecticides. This was followed in green  
 revolution of the 1960s and has continued  
 till today. Now, we are realising the  
 how this approach has played, soil productivity  
 is on all time low, water table levels  
 have declined to less than half of the levels  
 which had after independence and rivers  
 as polluted as ever. The result is that there is  
 agrarian distress leading to the water crisis  
 after back-to-back droughts <sup>Farmer</sup> pesticides followed  
 the suit. The global agricultural companies  
 have given an incessant push for fertilisers  
 rather than organic farming. Thus, there is a  
 need for new global order of agricultural  
 companies which are not geared towards profit  
 only, but rather consider sustainable  
 development model as their path by promoting  
 environmental friendly and directing the  
 research towards the same. India's state of  
 affairs by becoming a 100% organic state  
 has shown the way of agricultural development  
 which is environmentally sustainable.

Remarks

The new global political order in which the North-South cooperation has re-emerged the debate on the trade-off between the industrialisation and environment. The Paris Climate Deal (2015) which calls for global greenhouse emissions reduction, alternative fuels for energy production and environmentally sustainable lifestyle with low carbon footprint has restored the faith in the political order with new and old global players that we can agree on a common point which is of importance to all of the world and build a common consensus. Though, the treaty would come into force only when 55 countries with cumulative GHG emissions of more than 55% sign the agreement, it has shown that new global order has been a leader in deciding trade-off between industrialisation and environment towards the latter. In this regard, recent legal agreement (an updation of Montreal Protocol) on the phasing out of HFC-23, signed by 196 countries stands out as it is legally binding treaty.

~~On one~~  
 On one hand, we have Paris climate deal and on the other, we have agreement on sustainable development goals which calls for poverty reduction, hunger eradication, women empowerment and diffusion of economic prosperity, it can be inferred that one is not possible

Remarks

without the other. The industrialisation is required for achieving SDGs as it will lead to economic growth and the afterward, trickle down effect and even redistribution of economic gain. This is true especially for the emerging economies of India, Brazil, Vietnam and less developed nations where there is still widespread hunger and poverty and the it won't be possible without a certain amount of compromise at the cost of environment as these countries have to industrialise to serve its citizens and provide them <sup>with</sup> basic living needs so that their right to life is not violated. Thus, the transfer of technology, finance and investment from the developed to the developing and least develop countries is required so that the environmental (goals) i.e. intentionally declared contributions (INDCs) are not compromised and responsibility of the state towards its citizens is also fulfilled. Here, the principle of common but differentiated responsibility (CBDR) becomes crucial when considering the responsibility of each countries the environment.

The economic development with industrialisation has to be done but without any disrespect to the environment. That is the air pollution of the chimneys of the industries, the land degradations due to the

Remarks



hazardous wastes and their collection due to the release of industrial effluents have to be taken care. The nuisance of air pollution can be judged from the intensity with Govt. of Delhi government and the consequent raise of awareness levels. Similarly, the industries have to be responsible and should, in every possible way go for waste treatment as the only path of development is sustainable development in the wake of new global order. Actions are required. At the individual level, eco-tenant movement has shown us the way. Similarly, green federalism is used by a country when its provinces fail to perform their environmental duty.

In this regard, global economic institutions can take a lead by providing more emphasis on green accounting and green GDP. The carbon trading mechanism has to be revitalised after accounting the loopholes of the framework. Green bonds has to become mainstream mode of investment. In this regard, the new global order can take the lead as the emerging economies will be the one doing majority of pollution. Politically, the new global order can put more incentives towards achieving the SDGs and Paris climate deal. The ozone hole reduction serves as the fine example of that. Humanity can pick the threads from time and start the knitting.

(58)

Remarks

Very descriptive & provides details but lacks proper analysis

discuss the role of society & individuals too

The best of mankind is a farmer; the best food is fruit

The Indian Human Development survey in its 2016 report states that every one in four person part of working age group is either depressed and not satisfied with her work. Others point out that this figure may a little higher. In the 70th year of an independent country, this a shocking figure for a country where the international researchers Amartya Sen and Mahabub ul-Haq found that every third person in the country was found to be living <sup>under</sup> poverty line and but was still considered <sup>happy</sup> living up to the term of "happy poverty." A country which took pride in its maintenance of kinship ties ~~Man,~~  
~~at its~~

man in its full form is a creature being. man shows his creativity by performing labour. He performs labour ~~even~~ without the tools and use that to transform the nature and produce. This is called production. In this production process, man transforms <sup>nature</sup> ~~itself~~ and in the process gets transformed as well. By this labour, a man shows its care and affection towards fellow beings as well. Thus, it has been said that best of mankind is a farmer who performs the labour on the field and

Remarks

the resultant product of the labour which is the fruit is the best ~~that~~ food.

The labour production process of the farmer starts from the stage of understanding the fields, and weather patterns and nature of soil. Farmer sets his goal of producing a particular crop. He prepares field by clearing the encroachment. He sows seed and provides nutrients in the form of manure. Water is the essential element in this growth process. In the plant crop is diseased the farmer provides remedies in the form of pesticides, insecticides and fungicides. There may be added support in the fencing of the land, and hard wood support in order to prevent the crops from the destroyers such as animals. Finally, the harvesting is done and farmer reaps the fruit of his labour. This fruit is the best food because it has been produced by the farmer by his own hand. The field is left and provided nutrients for the next cropping season. The fruit reaped is raw. It is the product of his hardwork. That is why it is considered the best food. In the same way, a worker performs his labour, gains knowledge, becomes a part of the production process which is in sync with needs of the nature, recharges the resource provided and then finally reap the fruit of the success. Solitaires,

Remarks

may be get diseased due to avoidable or unavoidable circumstances. But a man should not get hopeless and learn its mistake as a side to ~~provide~~ the better <sup>the</sup> next attempt. This cycle of natural goes on until the man dies. Therefore, the cycle of labour is also applicable to a company and a ~~the man~~ country as well.

~~A man~~

A man

A man ~~goals~~ is to do labour. It is his way of showing his affiliation towards other fellow beings. This labour can be in the form of intellectual to thinking and writing such as research work in the form of finance, biology or disrupting technology. Or simply a manual labour. The parameters to be judge are that a man should not remain idle and perform the labour; learning through means and giving back to the society in a positive way. A researcher like a biologist starts from learning the trade of science in his early childhood which is the seed. The seed is cleared by friends and parents. The goal is learn biology and the ultimate goal is to be appreciated from the peer group which may be in the form of a noble prize.

Remarks

NOT too relevant

or simply a pat on the back by a colleague. This is the fruit which a person works day in and day out. The biologist performs research in his life and one day comes when he invents or discovers a medicine or a pattern which may change the life of human race. Darwin laid it through his theory of evolution of human beings. Fleming saved millions of life through the discovery of penicillin shots. Similarly, the case of other professions can be analysed. Each stage of the production process is thus important in a person's life. Human race could not have survived without the fruits reap by other human beings. Be it the discovery of fire in the earliest times or the discovery of lithium-ion battery which runs our phones, laptops and even cars in case of Tesla. Even the designing of Yoga pants is considered important because the liberation it has provided to women, worldwide. Therefore, it is said that a man should set his goals of labour, try to excel in that production process and contribute back to society through their achievement. That sweet is the best food and the sweetest a person eats.

Remarks

### A company:

The goal of a company is to facilitate the production process by allowing a man to perform his labour. A company may be geared towards profit making solely. But what is more important is that how it does it. Profit making <sup>model</sup> is not inherently good per se till the product has positive externalities, the workers are satisfied with their contribution in the production process and a larger goal of producing something new or even a change in production process which makes the process efficient.

In this history of mankind, companies such as General Electric by Thomas Edison, which had a largest number of patents at one time, Ford motors which introduced the concept of assembly line production or Google which has simply revolutionised the lives of people across the world especially in terms of how the information is stored, indexed and searched. The internet disruptive startups are changing the way towards socio-economic innovations, such as global internet access, reducing medical costs, (Tuberculosis test kit, Anti-retroviral therapy for AIDS patient), cloud computing

Remarks

— access to information anywhere, electric motor cars of Tesla which are the most efficient automobiles in electric segment.

Thus, ~~each~~ <sup>a</sup> company performs labour ~~and~~ and has a lifecycle during that lifecycle company's product and giving back to the society in the form of corporate social responsibility. This is similar to the case of a man.

As a corollary of the above cases, it can be said that a country also goes through the production process which may not be necessarily be economic production. The fruit for the country is poverty reduction, food security, economic equality and social empowerment to all the citizens.

Hence, the best part of mankind is a farmer which is also true for the case of a country whose best food will be the well being of citizen. In the same way, a company's who is responsible towards its labour, environment and client is the best of the companies and its <sup>best</sup> food is the economic success as well as social recognition. Therefore, not only a man, a company and a country makes the mankind and helps humanity in tasting its best <sup>food of</sup> fruit.

Can't justify this statement.  
best of Mankind can't be used for any sub-group on basis of race, etc. of profanity

Remarks

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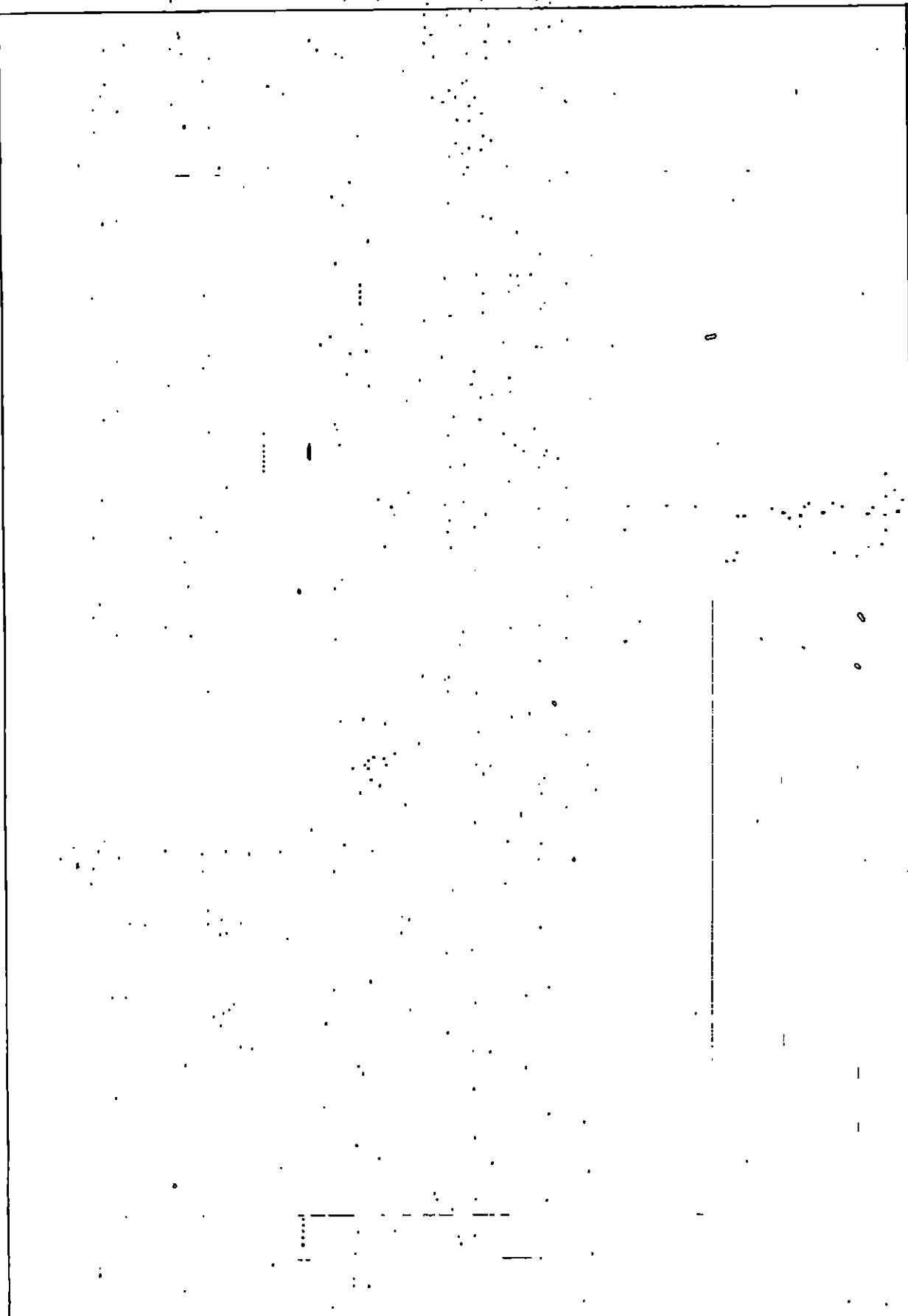
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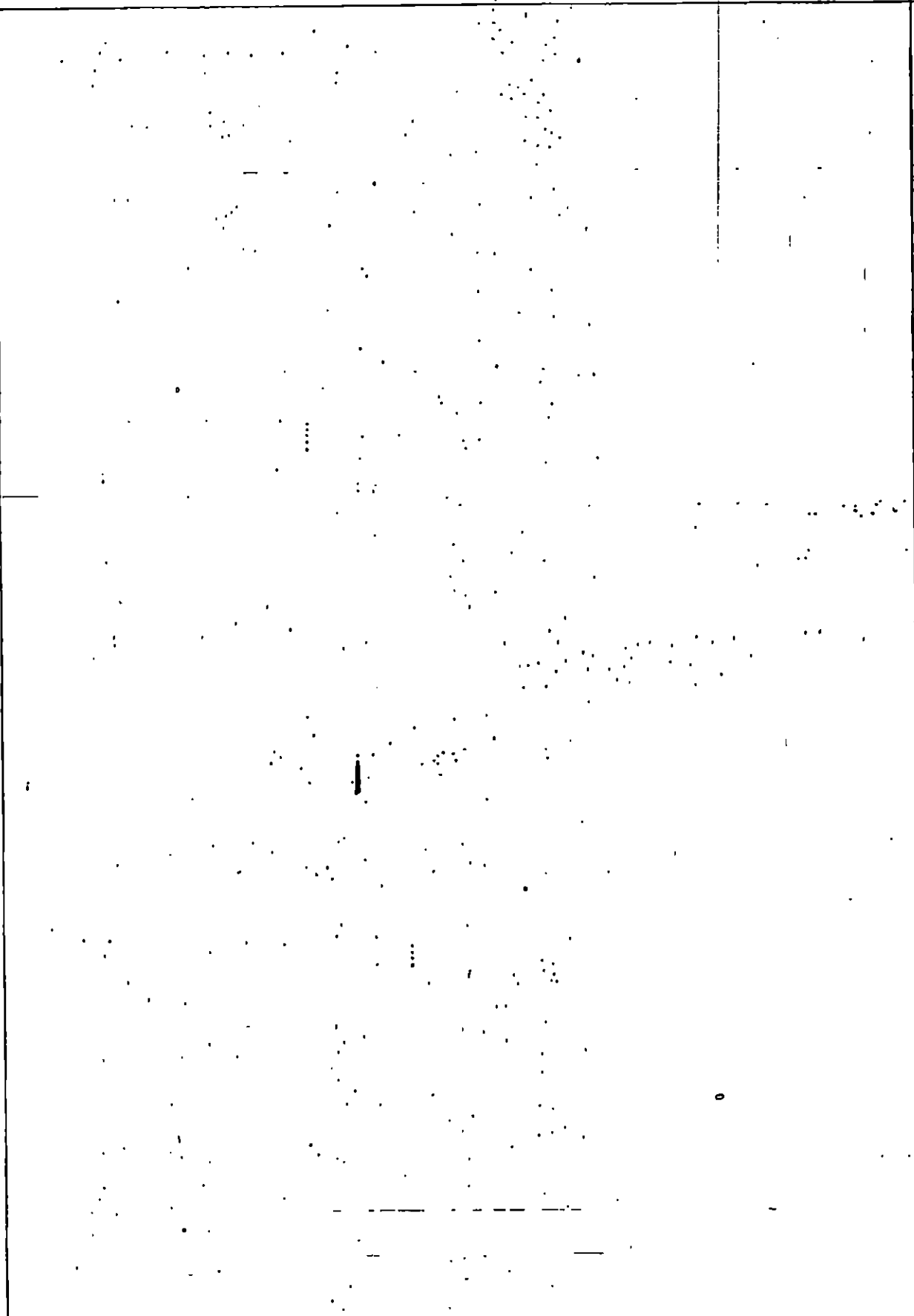












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