

GS SCORE

TEST - 07

Roll. No. IAS-8969

Essay

Time Allowed: 1½ hrs.

Max. Marks: 125

Instructions to Candidate

- Attempt one essay
- The test carries 125 marks.
- Write the essay in about 1000-1200 words.
- 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

~~#~~ First two ~~aspects~~ dimensions of your were essay was good. Last part excellent in term of idea, but more depth required

your essay ends abruptly, this may cost you 5-10 marks alone.

6/10/2017.

1. Invigilator Signature

2. Invigilator Signature

Name Mounica Devagala

Mobile No. _____

Date 4/10/2017

Signature M. Mounica

1. Environmental crimes are more serious through their additional costs.
2. People 'over-produce' pollution because they are not paying for the costs of dealing with it.

The very nature of environmental crimes is such that its effects surpass temporal and spatial boundaries to affect all organisms irrespective of their contribution to the crime in the first place. Environmental degradation and anthropogenic pollution have led to climate change which is termed as the biggest challenge of 21st century.

Environmental crimes were for long not even a part of legal parlance. That is due to the very nature of the crime -- the perpetrator cannot always be pin-pointed. This is also attributed to the

idea that environment/nature is largely a common pool resource without a proper ownership, the crime is difficult to pin-point. In this background, this essay tries to assess the nature of crimes and direct loss derived from it in the social, economic, biodiversity and other domains.

However, it is important to highlight another major characteristic of environmental crimes - i.e. Externalities. Environmental crimes produce externalities and are therefore even difficult to prosecute.

This essay after viewing the nature and direct loss of environmental crimes will assess the externalities caused in the social

Remarks

financial, psychological, geopolitical and other paradigms.

V.P.W. / ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES AND THEIR
DIRECT COSTS

Anthropogenic causes are considered the major cause for the changing temperatures and weather patterns and the larger phenomenon of climate change. Global warming is caused by increased carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions.

Air pollution is directly affecting the health of the people. WHO reports state that more than 90% of India's urban areas have beyond safe limits pollution.

Not just air pollution, water pollution and land degradation are also

Remarks

direct consequences of human activity.
Water scarcity and poor quality of land
 cause severe agricultural distress in a
 country like ours, where more than 50%
 of the population depends on agriculture,
 this distress is ~~is~~ turning to be the
 largest socio-economic challenge.

Not just pollution of these fluids,
solid waste pollution is also a becoming
 a major threat to the the growth trajectory
 that we envisage for ourselves in the
 near future. Hazardous chemicals being dumped
 by big multinational companies in perishable
 regions is not new. Mercury pollution by
Hindustan Inhibitor Limited in Kodaikanal
 has caused serious health problems for the

Remarks

Op correct
Do some critical
analysis
 i.e
Developing for
whom &
at what cost

existing and future generations of the people. These were some of the direct consequences of environmental degradation, where we are able to point out the culprit to some extent. However, there are far-reaching consequences of environmental crimes in domains that might surprise us!

EXTERNALITIES CAUSED BY ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES

The saddest part of the environmental degradation is that it is committed by the most affluent and its consequences are borne by the most vulnerable people and biomes.

- The increased frequency of disasters like cyclones, storm surges and

Remarks

flood-drought couplets are attributed to the changing climate. Some of the small island states (SIS) face extinction in the next couple of decades due to rising sea levels.

Within a nation, some of the most environmentally stressed and rich areas are also the most vulnerable. For example, historically tribals have suffered first at the hands of the British and then the corporates who want to explore mineral resources there. Coal mines are left open without any efforts to clean up the pollution caused. This causes a number of health disorders for the tribals.

Environmental crimes cause loss of land and resources coming out of it, for

Remarks

most people land is not an economic but a living entity. Loss of land is not just economic depopulation but a form of psychological depopulation. This sort of fatalism and learned helplessness is what leads to the high marginalization of the tribals. Some of the well known consequences of this marginalization and alienation are left wing extremism and insurgency.

This form of marginalization leads people to migrate. The new term 'Climate Refugees' has been coined to being International focus to the far reaching adverse effects of environmental crimes.

Remarks

This vicious cycle of environmental degradation and depletion forces us to mull over this issue in a more holistic manner.

RELOOK AT DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE PRISM OF ENVIRONMENT.

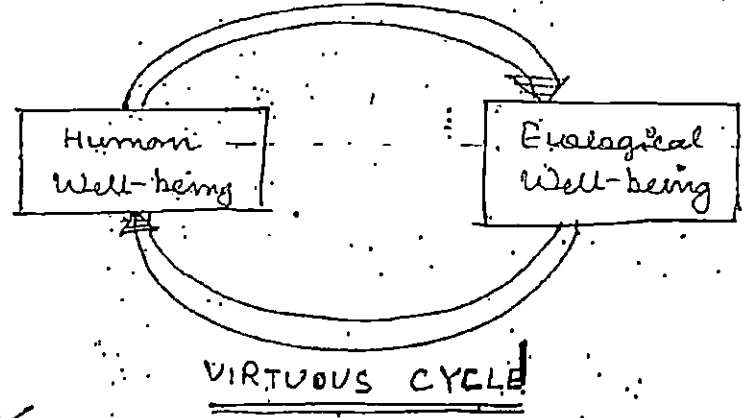
We have seen both the direct costs and the externalities caused by environmental crimes. We see multiple approaches to deal with these. However, a majority of those approaches are rather piecemeal - each catering to a specific issue. A more holistic view taking into account human well being and ecological conservation is imperative at this point.

Remarks

First two parts are very good. In that respect, we have a lot to learn from our ancestors. Last part is very important. I will add some more points.
 i.e. Role of Institutions

+ what if it's
 more
 what is
 from
 of
 such

The concept of sacred groves, nature
worship etc have to revived to bring
 back the reverence for nature. Environment
 crimes being of international / cross-
border nature, more robust & adaptation
funds and 'Loss and Damage' frameworks
 should be designed as part of United
 Nations Framework Convention on Climate
 Change (UNFCCC).



Poor conclusion
 and a
 to bring

To sum up, a multistakeholder
 and a comprehensive approach is required
 to bring back the balance of 'PRAKRUTI' AND
'PURUSHA'

Remarks

60

Environmental crimes are more serious through their additional costs.

temporal / spatial

social, economic.

Water pollution

↳

land degradation.

Toxic chemical pollution

↳ HVL case.

⇒ Direct costs of Environmental crimes

- ⊖ Global warming → Economic loss
- ⊖ Water pollution
- ⊖ Mercury / oceanic

⇒ Externalities caused Environmental costs

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------|
| ⊖ Psychological | ⊖ Disasters | → <u>Climate Refugees</u> |
| ⊖ deprivational | ⊖ Rehabilitation / Migration | |
| ⊖ Disasters | ⊖ Social losses → <u>invol. ownership</u> | |

⇒ Reform: Way Ahead.

- ⊖ Spiritual: Mangroves
- ⊖

Remarks

Legal domain CBDR
loss and damage
Adaptation fund
paying for
 pollution → carbon tax.

traditional knowledge
 mainstreaming
 → loss of livelihood and identity.

left wing extremism

Reforms: Way Ahead
 Reform direct or indirect or structural
 approach.
 ↓
 Holistic (comprehensive) approach. People and
 environ
 ment.

Nagoya proto "Prakriti & Purusha"
Stockholm can coexist in balance.

→ ozone depletion

→ Legal/Justice
 → eco.
 → Pol
 → Socio.
 → Interna
 → Psychological
 → spiritual
 mangrov.

Remarks