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ESSAY COMMENT SHEET

Name of Candidate	Anirudha Pandey									
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English				Registration Number	1	0	8	3	4
Test Code	1753				Date					

INDEX TABLE				INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
				1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
				2. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
				3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
				4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
				5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
				6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

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6.

All the Best

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Answer Sheet

NAME → ANIRUDHA PANDEY .

REG NO → 108343 .

TEST NO . → 1753

DATE → 7/11/2021

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Answer Sheet

Answer Sheet

Destruction breeds creation. If some
thing falls apart that leaves
room for a new beginning.

The World War II
led to enormous destruction, loss
of life and property. one-third
of Europe's population and 45%
of its manufacturing capacity
is estimated to have perished
during World War II.

Despite this destruction,
there was a silver lining.
This was realisation of futility
of war and creation of
European steel and coal
community in 1952 to ensure
perpetual peace through econo-
-mic interdependence. This
led to formation of EU, absence
of any future world war and
emergence of EU as the
largest trading bloc with
highest GDP.

Answer Sheet

Seen In an objective way, destruction caused by world war II, led to creation of EU. This demonstrates that destruction can breed creation. So How does destruction breed creation? what are pre-requisites for new creation? Are there any exceptions to this rule of destruction breeding creation? what is the way Ahead?

When we look at the history, we find that 9/11 attacks wreaked havoc in USA. However, this destruction led to start of Global War on terror. PB Mehta held that Global war of terror not only avenged 9/11 attacks by encounter of Osama Bin Laden but also crippled the ability of terror organisations to pose existential threat to liberal democracy.

Answer Sheet

In terms of Health,
COVID-19 caused unprecedented
destruction with millions of
death, decline in global GDP,
technical recession in India.
However, it was the destruction
of COVID which led to creation
of COVAX Alliance, Patent pool.
Moreover India launched Aatma-
nirbhar Bharat, PLI scheme
to turn adversity into opportunity.

In terms of Education,
McAulay's report, 1934 led to
destruction of Guru-Shishya
parampara and traditional
education in India. However,
the English education reco-
mmended by McAulay led
to development of Indian
National Congress (1885),
increased nationalist consci-
ousness of the masses and
drain of wealth theory.

Answer Sheet

In terms of Women's Security, Nirbhaya case in Delhi "shook the conscience of the nation" according to Supreme Court. However this destruction led to creation of Nirbhaya Fund, One stop Centre, National Database on sexual offenders, Himmat App and installation of highest number of CCTV cameras in Delhi.

In terms of Racial Discrimination, the Civil war in USA (1861-65) led to collateral destruction in USA. However it also led to emergence of a United USA, advancement of Industrial revolution in USA, Right to Equality for Black population. The combined effect of all this was creation of USA as preeminent super power by 1914.

Answer Sheet

In terms of [Regional Aspirations], Mizo National Front under Laldenga led a violent separatist struggle against India from 1960-1987. However, destruction during this violence led to Mizo Accord, 1987, surrender of Arms by Laldenga and creation of Mizoram state. This in turn ensured peace and economic progress. Today, Mizoram is model state for resolution of disputes.

Even when we look at [Geography], we find that destruction of old leads to creation of new. It was destruction of Tethys sea that led to creation of Himalayas. Similarly, destruction of Gondwanaland led to creation of India, Australia.

Answer Sheet

Even in terms of Economy it was destruction of mixed economy & state socialism of 1950's to 1980's that led to LPG reforms of 1991. This in turn led to rise in India's GDP from \$300b in 1992 to \$3 trillion in 2019 with 27 crore lifted out of poverty between 2004-05 & 2015-16.

Similarly, it was the destruction caused by Food crisis during 1965 India-Pakistan war due to suspension of PL-460 Programme by USA that proved to be the trigger for Green revolution in India. This in turn led to India's transformation into food surplus country with \$30b annual food exports.

Answer Sheet

Even in terms of Internal Security Kargil War 1999, 26/11 attacks in Mumbai caused heavy destruction. However, Kargil review committee's (2001) recommendation led to creation of Integrated Battle Groups, Integrated theatre command, Post of Chief of Defence Staff (CDS). Moreover, 26/11 attacks led to creation of NIA.

In terms of Environment, use of Chlorofluorocarbon in refrigeration, cooling led to destruction of Ozone layer in Antarctica. However it also led to Vienna Convention (1985), Montreal Protocol (1987) and Kigali Amendment (2016). As a result, not only ozone layer is close to restoration but even HFC's are scheduled to be phased out by 2040's.

Answer Sheet

In terms of innovation, it was the destruction caused by World War II which motivated Alan Turing to invent world's first modern computer to decipher secret German messages. This in turn led to 4th Industrial revolution, AI, IoT, CPS, Machine learning etc.

Hence, it is clear that destruction breeds creation.

However it is not always guaranteed that the creation will cause a positive change.

Sometimes, such a creation may make a bad situation worse. For example - Destruction caused by 20 years of civil war in Afghanistan led to return to power of Taliban with concerns ~~of~~ over gender equality, security of religious minorities & safe harbour for terrorism.

Answer Sheet

Moreover, Good creation is possible even without destruction. Hence we should not voluntarily seek destruction in the hope of creating something better. For example → USA's attempt to destroy communism in Vietnam led to 15 years of violence.

These concerns beg a question: what is the pre condition to ensure that destruction leads to creation of something new, something better. The answer is provided by Gandhi; who held that we should analyse the causes of destruction, learn from our mistakes and try not to repeat them. He gave the example of Hitler who refused to learn from destruction caused by World War I & catapulted the world to World War II.

Answer Sheet

With teachings of
Gandhi in mind, we can
only hope that whatever
destruction mankind faces in
the short term may lead
in long term to :-

Sarve Bhavantu Sukhina
(May everyone be happy)

Sarve Santu Niramaya
(May every one be healthy)

Sarve Bhadrani Pashyantu

Maa Kacchet Dukh Bhagbhavet
(May none have misery of
any type)

Answer Sheet

International Co-operation and
Multilateralism are Indispensable

After the End of World War I, US President Woodrow Wilson delivered his famous 14 point speech in which he called for Multilateralism & international co-operation through League of Nations. However, USA itself did not join the league fearing a compromise of sovereignty. OE -ropean nations simply ignored the league. The result was World War II.

Joseph Nye has contrasted this situation with cold war. According to him, it was presence of International co-operation & Multilateralism through United Nations (UN), IMF & World Bank which prevented Cold War from turning into a hot War.

Answer Sheet

This comparison clearly demonstrates the indispensable role of international co-operation & multilateralism. So why is international co-operation & multilateralism indispensable? How can it be achieved? What are some pitfalls we need to be wary of?

The world today is facing the existential threat of Climate Change. IPCC has highlighted the need to achieve net zero by 2050 and reduce emission by 45% by 2030 to avoid climate catastrophe. However Garrett Hardin used concept of tragedy of commons to explain why no nation would act independently against climate change hoping others to act first. This dilemma has been resolved by international co-operation through UNFCCC.

Answer Sheet

Similarly, the challenge of migration and refugees have led to Brexit, Trump's plan for border wall, Xenophobia and Islamophobia in Europe.

In this context, International co-operation such as Global Compact on Migration can help balance national interests with human rights & dignity of migrants.

Moreover, Fareed Zakaria has warned the world that not so peaceful rise of China can lead to emergence of bi-polar world (USA & China). This will traish Global vision of multipolar world order.
c. Rajamohan suggests multilateralism in form of QUAD, AUKUS, Build Back Better World (B3W), Supply Chain resilience initiative to uphold multi-polar world order.

Answer Sheet

Moreover, Terrorism poses a transnational threat that exceeds boundary of any one nation. For example - US, Al Qaeda, Lashkar-e-Taiba. To tackle these transnational actors, any single nation's effort will always be insufficient. Global co-operation in form of CCIT (Convention to combat International terrorism), UNSC sanctions is need of the hour.

Furthermore, the world faces challenge of nuclear proliferation to countries such as North Korea, Iran. Global collaboration in form of JCPOA, Trump-Kim summit, economic sanctions can help prevent proliferation by carrot (economic concessions & aid) & stick (sanction) approach.

Answer Sheet

Closer home, India faces trust deficit issues with its neighbours due to big brother small neighbour syndrome. This leads to bilateral irritants such as Kalapani dispute with Nepal, Teeeta Water dispute with Bangladesh & fishermen issue with Sri Lanka. These disputes can be addressed through bilateral co-operation such as Land and Maritime boundary agreement 2015 with Bangladesh.

Similarly multilateralism is indispensable for regional economic development. ~~Ex~~ Intra EU trade of 65% and Intra ASEAN trade of 25% ~~ex~~ of their total trade explains the reason behind economic prosperity in these regions. In contrast Intra SAARC trade is only 5% leading to mass poverty & poor export competitiveness.

Answer Sheet

Moreover, Global co-operation is necessary to prevent Army Race and security dilemma.

This can be achieved by frequent communication to ensure confidence building and transparency. For example, SALT (1991), START (1992), New START (2012) treaties have helped reduce nuclear arsenal of USA & Russia.

Global co-operation is also critical to avoid conflicts over use of Global Common such as space, Arctic, Oceans and Antarctica. For example Adherence to UNCLOS can help resolve contesting claims in South China Sea. Similarly Space Treaty can prevent colonisation race for space.

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Answer Sheet

Global co-operation can also prevent wars between neighbours by preventing differences from turning into disputes and maximising areas of cooperation. For example + Border talks between India & China in backdrop of Galwan Valley clashes to avoid full scale war.

Global co-operation can also help achieve mutually beneficial (economic gains) by building Regional Value chains & integration into Global value chains. This is what India is trying to achieve through India - EU BTIA talks, India - US ~~the~~ Early Harvest trade deal talks and attempt to join APEC.

Answer Sheet

Finally, Global co-operation can also help ~~achieve~~ resolve historical disputes by mediation from third actor. This is evident from recent Abraham accords between Israel, UAE, Bahrain which was later joined by Morocco. USA played the role of facilitator to reduce bitter pain of Israel - Arab war (1948), Yom Kippur war (1967).

~~Not~~ Despite its multifarious benefits, international co-operation doesn't enjoy universal support. Realists such as Jon Mearschimer point out that offence is the best defence and war is the best method to resolve differences. This view was supported by Kautilya who urged the king to attack a militarily weak state.

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Answer Sheet

In such a situation, certain reforms are needed to further strengthen international co-operation. Firstly, UNSC membership reforms are needed to reflect Geo-political realities of 21st century. India with 2nd largest population and 5th largest GDP deserves its rightful place in the comity of nations.

Secondly, Joseph Stiglitz ("Making Globalisation work") has highlighted need for Quota reform in IMF, World Bank to give developing countries their due share. This will ensure that policies of these institutions reflect interests of developing nations and not of MNCs in developed nations.

Answer Sheet

Thirdly, we need to build confidence and remove paralysis in WTO. This will help avoid Trade War like situation and also achieve rule based trading. For this, Developed & Developing countries need to work together.

These reforms can help strengthen institution of global governance and achieve the Indian world view of Varudava Kutumbaram (the whole world is one family) and Yatra Visvam Bhavati Eknidanam (where the whole world meets in a single net).