

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.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

1. 'Destruction breeds creation' If something falls apart, that leaves room for a new beginning.

It was the year 1947. India experienced destruction in many respects, destruction of people and property due to the riots, destruction of political order and colonial government as India earned her freedom. But from this destruction, was created a new stronger, independent India as we can see today. The partition allowed India to rid itself of divisive forces while destruction of colonialism, led to installation of a ^{Parliamentary} democracy that took India on a path of order and development. Thus, we realise how destruction can breed creation. And when something falls, room for new beginning is created.

Let us take a minute to note that destruction means destroying of a current system or order, while creation

involves emergence of something new.
Understanding these terms helps us
~~and~~ note how creation and destruction can
be related. This relation can be
understood as follows.

Destruction of a system/entity
takes us back to square one - "a clean slate"

And thus, this allows us to create a new
system to replace older system. It is important
to note that new beginning can often be
better when lessons are taken from previous
destruction. Let us now analyze in detail,
with this understanding, how true our
assertion holds.

History provides us with a
good starting point. World War 2 had
brought about immense destruction.
Yet from this destruction, and with the learning
that such wars in the future, could eradicate
humanity, emerged a new better order.

This order was the recognition of human rights declaration and the creation of new international institutions like the United Nations. This creation has done a good job in resolving conflicts via dialogue and preventing another world war. Thus, destruction here has bred creation by making room for new beginnings.

What about today's world?

Indeed, one of the best instances today can be noted from the coronavirus pandemic. The pandemic overwhelmed the health institutions. This destruction of health systems allowed countries like India to gain lessons on important aspects of health sector. Thus, India fought back from this destruction creating new health systems including upgraded testing infrastructure for conducting more covid tests. recognition of concept of one health.

In addition, economic packages were announced to upgrade capacity of hospitals. Now, digital health mission is helping ensure seamless, continuous health services.

Another area where ^{we} can note the relation between ~~use~~ destruction and creation comes from the arena of disaster management. Countries like Japan due to their geographical location, have experienced immense destructions due to the earthquakes. However, they have used destruction to breed creation. Newer technologies were developed for creating stronger buildings to replace destroyed ones. Thus here too, the earlier destructions made way for a new beginning.
Moreover, let us now look at a newly emerging strategic arena - the cyber space. The cyber space has

witnessed immense destruction in recent past due to attacks such as the wannacry ransomware attack which not only crippled UK's shipping services but also affected several corporations in countries like India. This destruction has led to push for creation of strong cyber-security infrastructure. Quantum systems involving Quantum cryptography with foolproof security is an example of how destruction breed creation and made room for new beginning.

In the economic sector too, there is destruction happening in the form of job destructions due to emergence of Artificial intelligence. ~~But~~ This destruction of jobs has been noted in various reports such as by McKinsey. However, this destruction has been replaced by a new creation of jobs with different skillset.

requirement - such as on big data,
machine learning. Thus, the earlier
destruction has created newer opportunities
for upskilling of current workforce.

However, it is worth stopping
and noting if destruction always breeds
creation? The answer is NO, not
always. A clear instance of this comes
from our environment. Thanks to the
shameless destruction of environment by
us through deforestation and pollution;
we are moving towards destruction of earth.
There is no creation here, we are not
making room for any new beginning by
this destruction.

To drive the above point home,
we can take the case of nuclear wars.
The destruction that will be caused by
nuclear wars will not provide any
room for creation. It will only lead to

MAD or mutually assured destruction.
Perhaps, in this context Einstein's words
stand relevant. He said that I do not
know with what weapons world war 3
will be fought, but world war 4 will be
fought with sticks and stones.

We must also note another
aspect in the relation between destruction
and creation/new beginnings. Destruction
while leading to creation or new beginning
may not always lead to an improvement.
This can be understood by taking the
example of Afghanistan. The destruction
of the democratic government by Taliban
and installing a regressive regime
shows how destruction breeds creation and
new beginning but not always an
improvement over the earlier order. Thus,
preventing such regressions is a major
challenge.

Another challenge that exists in destruction breeding creation is the skills and ability of the human capital. To create something new in place of ~~destruction~~ destroyed systems, we need capable humans who are skilled and healthy. In their absence, creation will not be possible. This is especially important for India as India can reap demographic dividend by creation of growth only if workforce is skilled and healthy.

Not only the workforce, the established governments too have a critical challenge at the national/international level. Creation in positive direction or an improved creation results from innovation. Hence, if countries do not invest in research and development, then "destruction will NOT be able to breed creation properly in the right direction".

for a new bright beginning

So, thus bring us to the realization,
that we need destruction to not just
breed creation for new beginning, but,
we need destruction to breed better creation
for better beginnings. Then, to realize this,
what should be the way forward?

To start with, we need laws
and political mechanisms in place for
2 purposes - One, to prevent irreparable
destruction i.e., like climate change,
where there will be no creation in its place,
and second, to cooperate and help usher
in better, positive creations as we
saw previously in case of creation of
United Nations post world war 2.

In addition, another
important way ahead is to learn the
lessons from previous destructions so

we can ensure ^{new} beginnings are better so that people can lead better quality lives. Lessons could be providing to help create tele education, e-health and work from home systems are good examples in this regard.

And not to forget, people need to be educated, skilled with investment in research and development sector.

Only then can we be sure creation can be ensured and that too in the right direction. India has undoubtedly made a good start in this regard as seen from initiatives like Startup India, Standup India, Atal Innovation mission, National Quantum Mission etc.

Thus, in conclusion, we must remember, destruction, ~~then~~ must be allowed to create room for a

better beginning keeping in mind the lessons of the past. With skilled people and improved technology and supportive governments that also cooperate at international stage, we can ensure sustainable development. Destruction ~~and creation~~ must be channelised to lead the way for a better life of all. We have the path laid out for us, thus in the words of Robert Frost

"... I have miles to go before I sleep
I have miles to go before I sleep."

SECTION - B

International cooperation and multilateralism
are indispensable.

When the covid pandemic first emerged, there was a sense of panic and everything seemed doomed. It was amidst this chaos that international cooperation and multilateralism in health sector became stronger, took charge and showed how they are indispensable today. How? Various groups of scientists, governments at international level shared data on structure of virus, efficacy of medicines and created vaccines. India too played a leading role in delivering vaccines, medicines to other countries saving lives.

To understand how indispensable (if at all), international cooperation and multilateralism are, first we must understand their meanings.

International cooperation happens when countries together engage in activities for peace and progress in international arena.

Multilateralism is simply the term for ^{international cooperation} interactions between multiple governments.

Thus, World Trade Organization is an example of multilateral mechanism of international cooperation.

Now, that we have understood their meanings, we can note why they can be indispensable in today's world.

The reason is, with there being more than 190 countries each having their own different culture, political system, economic objectives, political aims combined with complex problems like the covid pandemic, it is IMPERATIVE that countries cooperate

to not only avoid conflict but also to find solutions to difficult problems. We all remember the last time international cooperation

broke down, there was 2nd world war which caused widespread destruction

To start with our analysis, history again provides us with an instance that highlights importance of multilateralism and international cooperation

During the cold war era, a 3rd world war or nuclear war was prevented thanks to international cooperation ^{dialogue} between US and USSR in 1980s and also the emergence of Non-Aligned movement ^{led by India} that played a key role in not joining either US or USSR blocs and thus helped in de-escalating tensions. In its absence, there would have been chaos.

In today's scenario too, we see the assertion holds. In the economic sphere for instance, different countries are in different ^{economic} situations. Japan, Western Europe for example has abundant

capital but an ageing population.
On other hand, India, Africa has surplus
of labour but are short on capital.
Thus, without each of these countries /
regions cooperating internationally, their
development will be endangered. They
can support each other such as Japan
providing capital to India for infrastructure
like bullet train; Western Europe attracting
Indian labour with jobs. Hence
multilateralism and international cooperation
ensures win-win scenario and thus is
indispensable.

In the political sphere too,
we observe something similar. Only
international cooperation and multilateralism
can help ensure dialogue and prevent
war by allowing mediation. A case in
point is that of Abraham Accord between
Israel and UAE brokered by USA. This
instance of cooperation and multilateralism

has the potential to end decades of violence and wars in middle east region between Israel and Arab states. This again highlights the indispensability in ending deadlocks and wars.

A very important sector that deserves to be analyzed in this regard is environment. Climate change is happening as noted in latest assessment reports of UNFCCC at rapid pace. We can only control this with international cooperation and multilateralism where all countries come up with rules and enforce them collectively as seen in Paris Pact. Thus, without international cooperation and multilateralism, Earth will end and humanity will be threatened with extinction.

Another fascinating field where we can observe our assertion to hold true is the space sector. Space

is crucial in providing internet services like broadband / wifi etc, mobile internet etc. In addition, space also offers field of research that can help understand universe better like blackholes, big bang etc. Thus, for exploring such a vast field, unless there is international cooperation and multilateralism, we can't progress far enough. In addition, with several thousand satellites orbiting, cooperation is ~~necessary~~ ^{indispensable} to prevent collision and catastrophe.

Thus far, we have clearly seen that international cooperation and multilateralism are indispensable. But, is that always the case? The answer is No, because unless international cooperation ^{multilateralism} ~~is~~ ^{and} upholds the principle of fairness,

objectivity and justice, we cannot
expect such mechanisms to be beneficial
and hence countries will drop out of them

And, this is where challenges arise to
them and
their indispensability

WTO and United Nations are
good examples in this regard. In WTO,
there is deadlock as countries like
USA are trying to push their agenda
like stronger intellectual property rights
disregarding the genuine cases of developing
countries like India. Due to these
deadlocks, now WTO is being bypassed
and countries are forming regional
pacts.

United Nations too is losing
its credibility as countries like China
are opposing reforms to make UN
more democratic. This is because

China is giving priority to its own selfishness and violating principle of fairness. This is due to the fact that China doesn't want to cede political space to India as it sees India as threat.

~~This~~ And, related to this is also the challenge of balancing national interest versus international obligation.

Forums of international cooperation and multilateral mechanism thus often lead to suppressing voices of smaller nations. The case of small Island developing states in Pacific Ocean are also a case in point. They are among the most vulnerable nations due to the sea level rise. Yet, developed nations like USA are not doing enough to support them in their adaptation and their voices are going unheard.

Thus, the question arises, what should be the way forward? How do we ensure international cooperation and multilateralism, which are indispensable ideally, can be strengthened to inspire trust of all nations and to ensure they function with fairness and transparency?

One way ahead to start off with is to enhance the dialogue between nations with transparency and push for reforms in bodies like UN.

Developing countries will have to take the lead as ~~developed~~ countries like USA are unlikely to act unless persuaded.

The next idea is to evolve a universal code of ethics and code of conduct that every nation must adhere to

in international arena to ensure fairness and objectivity in actions with such codes, only violation can be immediately recognized and condemned to put pressure on violating nations.

The next way ahead is to acknowledge ^{the potential} ~~the~~ and support the authority of institutions like WTO without trying to sideline them. Any regional trade pacts must be made, not with an aim to replace global bodies, but must function within the rules and regulations formulated by such bodies. This will ensure such global bodies don't lose relevance, rather the drive for reforms will help get strengthened.

Another useful tool that will help in success of international cooperation and multilateralism is diplomatic sanctions. Rogue nations like North Korea, terror supporting nations like Pakistan must be isolated so that international cooperation ~~process~~ processes are not sabotaged by them. A good example here is how Pakistan has been put in grey list to ensure the ^{international} economic aid received is not diverted to terrorists.

India, herself, has led from the front in the international sphere. India helped in cooperation between North and South Korea by bringing a truce in 1950s. Today, India has built institutions like Int'l Solar Alliance (ISA)

to help fight climate change jointly.
India has supported democratic
processes at UN and responsibly
acted as UNSC member showing
her credibility and strengthening cooperation
and multilateralism.

Thus, there is no doubt,
international cooperation and multilateralism
is indispensable. But, principles of
fairness, transparency themselves are
indispensable to their functioning.

Thus, with the right reforms, the
nations will be able to work together for
peaceful progress in all spheres.
This will be key to achieving sustained
development goals as well. Thus, to
conclude, we must recall words of great
Rabindranath Tagore where he longs for a
world where the head is held high and
world is not broken into fragments by
narrow national walls.