

TEST CODE: 32007

FIAS – MGP2020 – ESSAY I

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ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------|------------|
| Name Of Candidate | VIDHU SHEKHAR | | |
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| Mobile No. | | Date: | 25/11/2020 |

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

| INDEX TABLE | | | INSTRUCTION |
|------------------------------|------------|--|---|
| Q. No. | Max. Marks | Marks Obtained | <p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are TWO Sections. Each Section has FOUR topics printed in English and Hindi. You have to write on 1 topic from Each part.</p> <p>3. One question in each part is compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>5. 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.</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> |
| Q.1 | | | |
| Q.2 | | | |
| Total Marks: | | | |
| Remarks: | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Start Time | | End Time | |
| Mode Of Examination : | | Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| ECN CODE: | | Evaluation Date: | |

MARKING SCHEME

| <i>Parameter/Criteria</i> | <i>Aspects Considered</i> | <i>Total Marks</i> | <i>Essay 1</i> | <i>Essay 2</i> |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Basic Format | Introduction + Conclusion | 10 | | |
| | Body | 15 | | |
| Content | Data/Facts/Interpretation/ Analysis | 25 | | |
| Organisation | Flow of ideas/ Absence of Deviation from the topic | 25 | | |
| Language Skills | Punctuation/Grammar/ Sentence Formation/Spellings | 25 | | |
| Examiner's Discretion | Perception/ Innovation/ Engaging | 25 | | |

| <i>Parameters</i> | <i>Very Good</i> | <i>Good</i> | <i>Average</i> | <i>Poor</i> |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| Coherence | | | | |
| Language | | | | |
| Handwriting | | | | |
| Pre-writing | | | | |

| Very Good | Good | Average |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 120 and above | 100-120 | Below 100 |

SECTION - A

1. Women Empowerment: An unfulfilled dream.
महिलाओं का सशक्तिकरण: एक अधूरा सपना।
2. India's agrarian distress: Is farming a dying occupation?
भारत का कृषि संकट: क्या कृषि एक नुकसानदायक सौदा है?
3. Changing paradigms of federalism in India.
भारत में संघवाद के बदलते प्रतिमान।
4. Has the era of deglobalisation begun?
क्या वि-वैश्वीकरण का युग शुरू हो गया है?

Has the era of deglobalization begun?

Globalization is a process that involves intensified cross border exchanges of people, capital, goods, ideas, technologies and legal processes. The current phase of globalization began post world war 2 but got accelerated post USSR collapse. The belief in the new globalized world was so profound that it ~~at~~ led to political scientists like Francis Fukuyama to declare it as 'end of history' and this stage is the pinnacle of human civilization.

However in recent years significant are threatening globalization, with many arguing that we are now witnessing the beginning of era of deglobalization. This essay seeks to examine this question from both the side and how we'll witness though not deglobalized world.

GLOBALIZATION FACING THE HEAT

The fundamental tenet of globalization was the spirit of laissez faire (Free market). This approach brought unbridled prosperity to the USA and other developed western countries. However with the emergence of developing countries such as China and India on the big table, there is emerging a backlash.

This was witnessing in last few years of trade war between USA and China. USA with its ultra protectionist

rhetoric of 'America first' also pursued a mercantilist approach with its NATO partners as well as India (hiking tariffs on import and arm twisting for access to export markets)

With the emergence of several large trading blocks such as RCEP, EEU etc and rise in bilateral/plurilateral agreements the global economic order witnessed further upheaval. All this was ~~further~~ accompanied by the near dysfunctioning of WTO.

The WTO has been rendered helpless to uphold rules based trading order, the hallmark of globalization. It earlier failed to check currency manipulations and FTA violations by China and now it is unable to even resolve disputes between members due to absence of quorum in dispute appellate body (Blocked by USA).

This economic tug of war between countries also manifested in restrictions in labour movement. USA was the first one to clamp down on its H1B visa regime, similar measures were taken by UK, Australia etc.

Another region which saw backlash against globalization was the EU. UK exited EU, alleging that EU membership was draining its resources without commensurate returns. It also expressed concerns over the relaxed labour movements which it accused of leading to influx of illegal migrants. EU was often touted as a model example of regional integration and UK's exit has rekindled far right politics advocating protectionism

The backlash against globalization has been also strengthened in light of extremist activities. The 'lone wolf' attacks by migrants has led to

outcry and demand for restrictions against migrants. This most prominently visible in France where beheading of a teacher by immigrant elements has caused a chain reaction of polarising events.

The era of deglobalization is further gaining traction due to deterioration of relations between several major global players. China-India relations are "profoundly disturbed" in words of S Jaishankar post Galwan incident. Similarly the US-China and US-Russia relations are worsening day by day. With the emerging China-Russia-Iran axis, experts are claiming emergence of a new cold war.

hastly but most importantly the Corona Virus has completely turned globalized order upside down. While the movement restrictions are of temporary nature, it is reshaping countries policies with inward orientation. In India it

is manifested in 'Atma Nirbhar' Plan while several countries like Japan, Australia are also looking to restructure supply chains to reduce Chinese dependency. China's initial inept handling of Corona further choked tensions in global order.

Having looked at the various events and factors driving deglobalization let us examine the other side of the picture.

GLOBALIZATION: AN IRREVERSIBLE PROCESS AND UNDENIABLE REALITY

Globalization has been a part of as long as humans evolved civilization. Even 5000 years ago Harappans were trading across 3000 km with the Mesopotamians. Whether it is the silk route connecting Eurasia or the transatlantic slave trade in the middle ages, globalization was

omnipresent.

In the current context, globalization has influenced our lives in unimaginable ways. Cultural globalization has altered behaviour with USA innovations of MBA ^{degree} becoming global degrees, it's hollywood being globally admired and American brands flaunted in third world countries as achievement of upward social mobility.

The internet has dramatically altered the lives with enabling near instantaneous transmission of messages. Companies are acquiring truly multi centered character via remote working from home by employees. Events in one country has repercussion in diff parts of world. Further with advent of Bitcoins, even financial system seems to be ~~go~~ going global in true unbounded way.

Another aspect which makes deglobalization impossible is the nature of emerging challenges. The issues of climate change, sea level rising, air pollution etc can only be tackled with global cooperation. The fact that USA's exit from Paris Accord didn't influence any other country highlights that global cooperation is still on track in this scenario.

Further the challenges of extremism, money laundering, cybercrimes etc require consensus of all countries. The active role played by FATF in tackling laundering and terror financing is testament to fact that global cooperation is necessary.

Moving to an often overlooked aspect driving globalization is the changing demographic structure. With developed countries like Japan, EU members etc ageing and India and

African countries witnessing increase in working age population, migration is inevitable. ~~The demand~~ However this demand would often be of skilled labour with stringent condition, yet it cannot be denied that is bound to happen.

Another factor which necessitates globalization is the regulatory structure in new emerging areas. AI (Artificial Intelligence) is pushing computer's cognition to near human level while at the same time raising concerns of emergence of super computer threatening humanity itself. Similar apprehensions in regulation is visible when it comes to genome editing. The recent case of edited babies in China requires truly global oversight.

lastly the most important factor which will ensure globalization is principles of demand and supply. No country can be self sufficient.

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and there will always be areas of competitive advantage and areas of deficit (following Ricardo). Trade and flow of goods/labour/capital and consequent ideas is bound to happen

GLOBALIZATION: TAKING A NEW SHAPE IN CHANGED CONTEXT

Based on the above two sides of the argument it can be said that post 1991 form of globalization is definitely witnessing transition. The US-NATO hegemony which marked it is on wane and taking shape of barriers in trade and labour mobility.

However it cannot be termed as deglobalization. The new global order is likely to be marked by multipolarity, with US and China being the two strongest poles. Now

instead of one way dumping of goods by certain large manufacturing countries (like China), trade would likely be on more balanced and equitable terms.

Mobility of labour will likely continue. However additional safety layers might be added in the wake of pandemics and illegal migrations. The cross flow of ideas/cultures/innovations is likely to accelerate as developing countries are bridging the digital divide fast and digital way becoming central in ordering our lives.

Moreover there is near unanimity in the consensus to tackle emerging challenges as discussed previously. Countries like Saudi Arabia, Brazil etc which used to be on the margins have now emerged as key players in shaping global order.

Thus globalization is a part of humanity itself and is a reflection of social nature of human beings. The need of the hour is to unite at collective level across nations to strive for higher goals of humanity to create a just, fair, inclusive and equitable world

SECTION - B

1. Happiness is when what you think, what you say and what you do are in harmony.
आनन्द तब होता है जब आप क्या सोचते हैं, क्या कहते हैं और क्या करते हैं की संगति हो।
2. Consideration for others is the basis of a good life and good society.
दूसरों के लिए सोचना एक बेहतर जीवन और अच्छे समाज का आधार है।
3. Our greatest ability as humans is not to change the world, but to change ourselves.
मनुष्य के रूप में हमारा सबसे बड़ा सामर्थ्य दुनिया को बदलने में नहीं, बल्कि खुद को बदलने में है।
4. The virtue of justice consists in moderation, as regulated by wisdom.
न्याय का सद्गुण संयम में निहित है जोकि बुद्धिमता द्वारा विनियमित होता है।

② Consideration for others is the basis of a good life and good society

The unprecedented corona pandemic has brought about a profound change in our lives. Suddenly a behavioural change observed across individuals and entities. Individuals who were busy living their lives in highly individualistic and competitive way are forced to reckon with social distancing and are reaching out to their friends and relatives long forgotten. Political parties which did not look eye to eye are now developing bipartisan consensus on tackling corona, MNCs are collaborating in the race for developing

the vaccines while at global level countries are coordinating to help bridge deficit of PPE kits, medicines etc.

This seismic shift in the relationships across the spectrum has once again affirmed the belief in the saying that consideration for others is the basis for good life and society. This essay seeks to examine the affirmativeness of the saying across space and time.

~~At the fundamental level one may wonder~~

A Peek into the Past

If one glances over history then it is replete with such examples. In fact the very existence of society is a manifestation of consideration of other. Complex social organizations arose only in human beings because they had the cognitive abilities as well as ethical core to care for individuals

who are beyond their immediate family.

In Indian history the most successful and admired kingdoms have been the ones premised on tolerance and pluralism. Ashoka's dhamma which propounded benevolence, compassion and respect made him immortal in history. Similarly the Gupta Era is called Golden era not only because of economic aspects but also because of negligible crime, plurality of faith and excellence in all round social sphere.

Coming to the medieval era, the reign of Akbar stands out only because he had the wisdom of realising that consideration and respect for all religions (Sul-e-khul) can only make his reign peaceful and prosperous.

Fast forward to the colonial era. The reason why Indian freedom struggle was inspirational for people across the globe because it was also a moral victory. It was not a majoritarian

drive but rather involved considerations of all marginalized sections like the Dalits, tribals, women. It reformed the society along the way which is why social stability is reflected in the Indian society even today despite such diversity.

~~The~~ The societies where considerations of others were missing also showcase why it is important. The British empire succeeded to a large extent due to lack of trust between the kingdoms. The society itself was decaying marked by rampant casteism, superstition and ethnic strife.

In the modern era Nazi Germany created a new low in terms of moral ruination due to its absolute disregard for other races (except German Aryans), countries and rules. Thus German society was marked by constant fear and terror. Similar was the scene in other authoritarian regimes like Stalinist USSR, Mao's China or Pol Pot's Cambodia.

CONSIDERATION OF OTHERS : A MASTER KEY TO GOOD LIFE AND SOCIETY

At the fundamental level, consideration of others is about building social trust and social capital. Immanuel Kant said "It is rational to be altruistic because it is irrational not to help someone knowing you might need help tomorrow". Thus the social network created helps in the time of distress by providing social security, moral support and helps lead a fulfilling life.

This importance of consideration of others is recognized and legitimized by various religions. In Hindu Dharma an individual has to repay debt to teachers, parents and friends (Rinā). In Islam charity is one of the fundamental tenet in terms of zakat. Similar is the case with Christianity's emphasis on humanitarian services.

Thus by considering others and

helping them one is also fulfilling his divine obligations. In the social sphere consideration of others is essential in eradication of ills like caste discrimination, dowry, communalism etc.

These social problems are manifestation of greed and individualism and the desire to maintain a hierarchy of haves and have nots. This differential of power is direct consequence of ignoring empathy and results in Brahmin degrading untouchables, Husband abusing wife or Hindu-muslim clash over cultural issues.

Coming to the professional lines, consideration of others is often overlooked. It is felt that within organizations, employees are in a zero-sum game where one can succeed only at the cost of other's loss. However this results in poor work culture and decline in coordination of employees. In the top performing companies like Google there

is maximum flexibility afforded to employees. Management is highly considerate of their needs, work environment is stress free and high degree of trust is there amongst employees. This results in a virtuous cycle of prospering employees propelling a prosperous company.

Moving on to the ^{realm of} governance, consideration of others is the bedrock on which good governance rests. The administration has to now not look at citizens as subjects to be governed but individuals who need to be empowered. The policies have to be driven by ideals of Gandhi's Tolstoyan and consideration of the most deprived and excluded has to be kept in mind.

The challenge of poverty plaguing our society for decades can only be tackled if administration is not merely formulating and executing schemes mechanically but rather taking into consideration of the impoverished and opting decentralized approach. The recurring security of

Naxalism and insurgency (of North East) can only be tackled if it is looked at from more than law and order issue. The genuine considerations of livelihood, land deprivations and exploitations have to be addressed.

If we come to the global world order then it has to move beyond the ~~ex~~ exclusive nationalism to consider of other nations. The emerging crisis of climate change is affecting global commons thus can be tackled only if developed countries show magnanimity and adopt common but differentiated responsibilities (CDBDR) approach.

Similar is the case with dealing with terrorism and extremism. Countries tolerate and even promote terror activities in other countries to promote their national interest. Case in point is Pakistan cross border support to terror, Iran in Israel etc. However it ultimately haunts the nation promoting terror itself as seen in

the case of Pakistan, becoming victims of its own homegrown terrorists.

Thus having looked at how consideration of others is important, now let us examine how to cultivate pluralism and empathy.

CULTIVATING EMPATHY

Any significant change in the attitude towards others has to begin at home. Parents are the first point of contact for the child as well as role model. They have to demonstrate the efficacy of empathy by ~~do~~ performing charitable activities, helping their kin in times of need and teach positive moral lessons to the child.

Education has to play a key role in inculcation of ethical values in the child. The curriculum should invoke critical thinking and encourage child to question the ills of society. Learning should be activity

based to foster team spirit and spirit of camaraderie especially with the weaker students. ✓

Moving to religion, it plays the crucial role in directing the moral compass of the society. Thus reformation by phasing out decadent customs as well as advocating no brotherhood norms should be the priority. Activities like untouchability, gender inequality derive part sanction from religion thus religion's role is instrumental!

Coming to administration, the public servants should revert to serving the public instead of rigid rule adherence. Discretion should only be used in efforts to further the considerations of the disadvantaged. ✓
To cultivate no social behaviour code of ethics should be brought as recommended by 2nd ARC.

At the global level the corona pandemic has already served as the wake up call from the blind pursuits of national interest. Emerging challenges of climate, environment and security etc require considerations of planet as whole. Forums like UNSC, WTO, should reflect this changing dynamics and need reform, to ensure long term sustainability.

CONCLUSION : UPHOLDING HUMANITY

In times when the world is seemingly becoming smaller and nearer, we are often found guilty of lacking any consideration beyond immediate kin.

The lives of the greats who are immortalized and the societies which reflected crests of human civilization all had social capital in common. Humanity as a whole has to transcend the barriers of class, religion, region

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(Don't Write anything in this)

and nations. We have to collectively strive towards societies and nations founded in peace and justice. ~~Can~~

Confucius famously said "I hear I forget, I see and I remember, I do and I understand". We have all ~~seen~~ heard and seen of the difficulties and sufferings of our brethren, now is the time to act. And together we shall.

Consideration of others is the basis of a good life and good society

Intro

Dimensions

Why consideration of others
→ historical perspective → philosophical basis
↳ human society origin → religion → tribal societies
↳ Eg: Ashoka, Gupta, Akbar.

→ Absence of social capital
↳ British colonialism → GFC
↳ WW2 ↳ Capitalism
↳ materialism ↳ pollution

→ Consideration of others not parochial
↳ regionalism ↳ terrorism ↳ genocide
(Pakistan)

→ How good life and good society
↳ social security net ↳ harmony

↳ tolerance ↳ crime ↳ pollution
In professional lives ↳ work culture ↳ disease (eg corona)
↳ team spirit ↳ caste dis (eg tolerance inter-caste marriage)
↳ efficiency

* At political level → means over ends (eg trump)
↳ public trust ↑

At international level → climate change (COP26)
↳ WTO
↳ UNSC

↳ Extrajurisdictional (eg US indifferent to climate change)
↳ pollution

(Don't Write anything in this)

How to ensure

- At spiritual level : religion → At political level
- At educational level → At corporate level (CSR, philanthropy)
- At administration level (CoE)

Feedback

Feedback to be provided in terms of (1) Introduction (2) Sentence Constructions (3) Paragraph Formation (4) Legibility (5) Deviation from Topic (6) Coverage of dimensions (7) Simplicity / ease of reading