

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	SHAMBHAVI MILERA		
Roll No.	1310038503	Date:	24-12-21

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
Q.1		
Q.2		
Total Marks:		

INSTRUCTION	
<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWO Sections. Each Section has MULTIPLE topics printed in English & 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> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>	

Remarks:

For Student Only		
Start Time 02:45 PM	End Time 05:45 PM	
Mode Of Examination:	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
For Office Use Only		
ECN CODE:	EG:	Evaluation Date:

MARKING SCHEME

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

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

<i>Very Good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Average</i>
120 and above	100-120	Below 100

CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS

ELUDES CLIMATE JUSTICE

"If Mankind poisons nature,
Nature will in turn poison
Mankind"

Rachel Carson in her book the silent spring brings this powerful quote, which indicated the ill effects of chemical pesticides like DDT which have a high residual toxicity.

But this argument is very much valid in the present context of climate crisis we are facing. All over the world, extreme weather events like floods, droughts, glacier retreat, sea level rise, permafrost thaw, ocean acidification have become common place.

This is all being attributed to human recklessness with the environment.

It's not that climate change is altogether new. It had been part and parcel of

The earth's existence. Eg. the changes in atmosphere during cambrian period made the earth a livable planet.

But the issue arises, because of the rapidity of the changes. The recent IPCC 6th assessment report indicates that earth has already warmed by more than a degree celsius since industrial times. And we are set up for an even warmer earth. (More than 3°C rise by 2100 if business goes as usual).

Hence, urgent actions are needed to combat climate change. It is necessary for our very survival. World came together at the Rio earth summit 1992 to tackle this challenge together by formation of UNFCCC. It aimed to reduce the overall green house gas (GHG) emissions which are the main culprit.

But with negotiations, some differences between developing and developed world. Questions are being raised that whether the climate change negotiations elude

Climate Justice? In this essay, we will ponder over this question by a holistic analysis of the major issues on the negotiations. Further what can be done for true climate justice will also be looked upon.

What is Climate Justice → To begin our discussion, we must understand climate justice. Climate justice is assigning responsibilities to nations in the climate domain.

As the Global North, is majorly responsible for the present climate crisis; climate justice would be more responsibility to be shouldered by it.

IPEC 6th assessment report indicates that developed nations are responsible for historical emissions of the carbon dioxide (CO_2) they released in past affecting the present climate due to the high residence time of 150-200 years.

But this climate justice is eluded due to the actions of the developed world. Why is it so, let's see.

Dilution of CBDR → CBDR - Common But differentiated Responsibility is the basic principle of climate justice and UNFCCC.

Global north is historically and cumulatively responsible for high emissions. US is still the second largest emitter. Also as they have both technological capabilities and funds with them, they have more responsibilities - though climate is common all nations have some responsibilities.

Kyoto protocol (COP-3) strictly adhered to this principle of CBDR. It divided nations in Annex 1 and Annex 2 countries with different targets to achieve. Also mechanisms like clean development mechanism (CDM) in annex 2 (developing nations) may benefit.

But COP 21 - Paris agreement 2015 diluted CBDR. It made the approach BOTTOM UP from top down. Climate change was branded as everyone's responsibility. And nations had to submit NDCs (Nationally determined contributions) which were voluntary targets with no proper monitoring mechanism.

Climate Equity → Climate Equity is elusive too. The carbon space available to rest of the world excluding (China + developed nations) is only 20%. IPCC Report indicates only 400 billion tonne emissions are available to keep temperature at 1.5°C which will exhaust in next 10 years - if business as usual.

With such low carbon space, the developing nations are being forced to reduce emissions even further. They are not even adhering to the promise of 100 B\$ climate fund, promised during Paris agreement. Technology sharing is also nowhere in sight.

Climate denialism → It is not the only issue, but developed world is also often engaged in climate denialism. Leaders like former US president Trump termed it a hoax. - literal denialism, some others though accept but deny any human hand in it and some deny any negative implications due to it. It is like the ostrich attitude of burying your head in sand to deny the upcoming disaster.

Climate and carbon colonialism → With scientific reports, climate change is slowly accepted. But still developed world is deploying bullying tactics to keep developing nations on line and make them perpetually dependent on Global north.

For example, Norway, a major natural gas supplier is lobbying with donor agencies to stop international funding of natural gas projects in poor nations like of Africa.

Also decarbonization is being put as a condition by donor agencies to provide development funds. This was widely accepted by G7 nations through cornwall consensus.

Not only this, but the rich firms are buying cheap lands in poor nations - engaging in land and resource monetization. They will then sell the carbon credits at high prices.

To drive the electric vehicle push, rich nations are engaging in mining of rare earth metals in Africa and Latin America. The situation of labours there is what is in today's parlance - modern slavery.

Loss and damage | → The developed world is also not ready to negotiate about loss and damage, which occurred in poor nations, due to climate impact. Here too they are denying their responsibility.

Warsaw international mechanism introduced this idea but still the recently held glasgow pact - developed world only agreed to 'discuss' about it with no concrete commitments.

Only mitigation → What about Adaptation?

Global north is pushing the narrative of mitigation - to reduce impact of climate change. But Adaptation to the present reality of climate change is being neglected.

The adaptation fund is only about 15 B\$ on the 100 B\$ promised, with climate induced food insecurity, disaster etc. The need to focus on adaptation is very high.

Pushing Net Zero | • Developed world is pushing a net zero emission target by 2050 for the whole world. But developing world has to focus on its economic growth. It has millions of people to lift out of poverty.

For this net zero, the cheap source of energy coal is being targeted. There was a lot of hue and cry when 'phase out' of coal was changed to 'phase down' during recent negotiations at Glasgow.

but we must understand, that firstly the per capita emissions of developing world is very low. India emits \rightarrow 2.5 - 3 tonne while a person in US emits \rightarrow about 10 tonnes. A person in US emits as much as 800 people in Ethiopia.

secondly, cheap energy is needed to drive the economy and coal is irreplaceable upto some extent. As an African leader said - "Africa can not forgo its development for western climate goals".

coal is not the only polluting source, what about other fossil fuels like petroleum and natural gas. Developed world has singled

out coal, while neglecting other fossil fuels.

Short term v/s long term targets

Developed world is pushing the Net zero targets of 2050. But as indicated by stance of India, short term targets, specially commitments upto 2030 are more significant.

by long term commitments, present leaders can evade scrutiny conveniently. We must focus on present & near term future rather than on abstract long term target.

As Greta Thunberg, the young climate activist said - "98% of solutions are so impossible to find within the system, then maybe we should change the system itself." This shows the need to derive solutions out of negotiations.

climate change has to be tackled on war footing. And for it climate justice is a must. Though we have indicated in the essay, how developed world by

passing the buck to nations like India and China is going against climate justice.

But, still everyone coming to the negotiating table is a huge success on itself.

Justice can only be realized by striving for it. Hence combined agendas have to be pushed by the global south to demand their rights.

But, we as a species also owe to the nature. Hence not just pushing for accountability but also assuming responsibility is important. India has shown the way forward by its new Panchamrit targets.

Also a push for collective solutions through platforms like International solar alliance, one sun, one world, one grid, coalition for disaster resilient infrastructure, helps in furthering concrete actions.

Climate justice also entails compassion for the most needy. Climate Refugees rights have to be recognized and respected.

The small island states or most vulnerable or their very existence is threatened. They have to be supported through India-led platforms like IRIS - Infrastructure for Resilient Island States.

Gandhi's talisman → that Action is just which favours the most vulnerable is the key to realize climate justice. We must respect nature, otherwise as Rachel Carson's statement shows - our whole existence would be a threat.

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

OUR DEEDS DETERMINE US AS MUCH AS

WE DETERMINE OUR DEEDS

Crowned prince Ram was called upon the night before his coronation to his father and king Dasrath's chambers. He was ordered to leave his kingship rights in favour of his younger brother and was exiled to 14 years of forest life.

Ram graciously accepted the king's command with equanimity and a smile. His deeds were the reason he was seen as Maryada purushottam and was seen as God's incarnation.

This aptly indicates that, we as free willing moral agents determine our own actions, but those actions in turn define us. our actions give us an identity. They lead to not only others but our own self perception.

our actions or the reflection of our inner personality. They indicate our morals and values. And these very morals guide our behaviour. Both are mutually reinforcing.

Good deeds will eventually make us a good person and bad deeds a bad person. These good and bad deeds are again our own choice and determination.

In this essay, we will try to explore this idea from a varied perspective and establish its validity by looking at multiple examples in different domains.

FEROCIOUS KILLER TO SAINT → REFORMATION THROUGH DEEDS:

Let's begin, by seeing this relation through an individual's perspective. Arjullimaal was a ferocious killer. He was feared by all. He was so brutal that he wore the fingers of his victims as a necklace. Such deeds was his own choosing and he became an abhorrible person. His identity

become that of a thief and killer who was inhuman.

But when he realized his deeds, through his divine meet with the Buddha, he was overwhelmed with shame at his own identity. He chose to change his ways, become benevolent and peace-loving by reforming his ways. And today he is revered as a saint. His deeds which were his own choosing changed his whole personality.

THROUGH A NATION'S LENS → COLONIALIST TO

EPITOME OF PEACE

Now, let's look at this phenomenon from the perspective of the country of Japan.

Japan became industrialized and powerful and then aimed to rule the world. It started expansionism through wars. Its own action as a hegemon even snited USA to the second world war and it ended up being a victim of the nuclear bombs attack.

But Japan was an enlightened nation, it realised its wrong deeds and its determination of an aggressive power. It mended its ways, and completely dismantled its armed forces. It cried in bringing peace and development to the world through schemes like official development assistance. Today it epitomises peace in the world. Its own deeds determined its both negative and positive transformations.

INDIAN CASE OF INDEPENDENCE
- FROM DIVIDED TO DEMOCRATIC :-

Indian story also proceeds on a similar note. We were a divided nation. Divided in terms of Region, caste, gender etc. Our own choosing of religions of the science and dwellings onto superstitions made us weak. We, a civilized nation become a slave of another.

But, later our own deeds, our realization of this slavery and resultant transforma-
tion in actions to forge a national
identity, eventually led to freedom struggle.

our fight against oppression not only led to our independence, but we chose democracy as the way forward. our deeds only liberated us and today have given us the prestige of being the largest democracy.

STORY OF GROWTH THROUGH LIBERALIZATION

Now, moving forward, let's see how our deeds in the economic realm, make us today the fifth largest economy.

India faced an economic crisis in 1991. And chose to change the economic system through liberalization, privatization and globalization. (LPG Reforms).

As much as India chose as course of action, these actions too led to our economic transformation from a closed to an open economy. They are responsible for the average economic growth of 6-7% since post two decades which led to lifting millions out of poverty.

our action determined our position as one of

the fastest growing economy and a G20 nation

BHUTAN'S PATH TO HAPPINESS

Bhutan, a small south Asian nation chose happiness to be indicator of its prosperity over economic growth. It favored Gross National Happiness (GNH) over GDP.

one of its pillar was ecological sustainability which led to Bhutan reserving almost half of its land area under forest cover.

This has led to the Recognition today of Bhutan as only one of two carbon negative nations. When nations are pledging to become Net zero, Bhutan is already way ahead of the curve.

This shows how Bhutan's action led to its determination as an epitome of environmental sustainability, proving our premises in the environmental domain too.

WHO'S CREDIBILITY AS PIONEER OF GLOBAL HEALTH

World Health organization's lackadaisical approach during the critical phase of

COVID crisis led to questions being raised on its credibility. It was its own choosing of delayed declaration of COVID-19 as a pandemic, which led to its loss of Reputation.

But it learned its lessons well and showed a proactive approach in the later phase. For example - declaring omicron variant as a public health concern timely. This has again revived confidence in its functioning.

DEEDS OF A LEGENDARY SPORTSMAN

India made its mark in the world cricket in 1983 with its win of the world cup of cricket. This had been made possible by efforts of Indian team captain Kapil Dev. He himself worked extremely hard and motivated and led his ^{team} efficiently.

His actions determined his position in not only national but international cricket arena. Also it was not limited to him but his deeds also determined India's rising position in world cricket.

MOVING TOWARDS GOOD GOVERNANCE

India is rapidly moving towards governance reforms by adopting e-governance. eg. making procurements transparent and inclusive through GEM portal. These actions are defining us a nation which values transparency and accountability.

By reducing corruption in the administration our deeds will determine our image as a nation state which focuses on the well being of its citizens.

INDIA'S LEADERSHIP ROLE

Lastly, let's look at how India's action during cold war paved its way to become a leader of the third world nations.

India chose to adopt Non alignment (NAM) when world was divided in two politico military blocs. This gave an option to the third world to pursue its own independent priorities instead of aligning with any block.

The campaigns of NAM like decolonization,

enhanced the image of India as a leader of the developing nations. An image that we still carry and value.

These different examples showcases how one's deeds or one's choosing and they in turn determine one's identity.

one's actions leads to creation of an image in front of significant others. These others too affect our own perspective and make us create a self image.

This image can be constructive or destructive is a matter of our own choosing. We are rational beings, endowed with Reason and free will. We choose our own actions. As philosopher Sartre says - "Man is condemned to be free".

When we act from our lower impulses and passions, chances are there that we may choose wrong. Our wrong choices make us go down a slippery slope. It will eventually determine who we are, determine whether we respect our ourselves or not.

But when human crises above his super-
sed. He acts from necessity of his own
Free will and Reason, then only he can
be moral in his deeds, as philosopher
Kant argues.

moral actions will lead to moral conseq-
uences and make us a good human.

A good human is essentially our true
nature and is making of our own good
deeds. As Gandhiji says "Be the change
you want to see in others".

This eventually leads us to the conclusion
that we can become like Lord Ram,
by choosing morality over material things
and rise to status of Godly beings or
become like Ravana who eventually will
perish.

Feedback

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