

TEST CODE : 4 2 0 6 3

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate: Shivani Jerngal Date: 23/12/21
 Roll No. 1910071059 Maximum Marks: 250

Time Allowed: Three Hours

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	
Q.1			<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><u>1 hour 20 min + 1 hour 40 min</u></p> <p>-----</p> <p><u>3 hours</u> </p>
Q.2			
Total Marks:			
Remarks:			
For Student Only			
Start Time <u>12:00 PM</u>		End Time <u>3:00 PM</u>	
Mode Of Examination:		Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>	
For Office Use Only			
ECN CODE:		EG:	Evaluation Date:

Note: Discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

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SECTION - A

1. India requires a decentralised public health system that socialises the cost of healthcare.

भारत को एक विकेन्द्रीकृत सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है जो स्वास्थ्य देखभाल की लागत का सामाजीकरण करे।

2. Solution to India's poverty puzzle – alleviation or eradication.

भारत की गरीबी के दुष्चक्र का समाधान – उपशमन या उन्मूलन।

3. Climate change negotiation eludes climate justice

जलवायु परिवर्तन समझौता जलवायु न्याय को दरकिनार कर देता है

4. No more multilateralism but 'selective multilateralism'.

अब बहुपक्षवाद नहीं बल्कि 'चुनिदा बहुपक्षवाद' है।

Climate change negotiations eludes climate justice

Ramesh worked in a coal power plant located near his village. A father of four, he and his forefathers had been workers in the power plant ever since it was opened. Earning a decent amount, he was planning to marry off his eldest daughter as soon as she finishes her graduation next year. He had taken huge loans for from

the bank in the belief that his salary would be sufficient to repay it.

However, one day the labour union leader informed that the factory was closing down. Government had decided to phase down coal gradually and ~~his~~ the power plant where he worked was one of the earliest targets. Devastated with his loss of job and the mounting loans, he committed suicide. While the entire globe was chanting slogans of climate change negotiations, there was no climate justice for him.

This essay will deal with the issue of climate change and trace its evolution over the course of human history. Then, it will focus on the recent tempo regarding climate change negotiations. Further it will

analyse, how these negotiations are far from climate justice and what is India's position in this.

Before moving on, it is pertinent to mention what climate change is. Climate change can be referred to the sum total of the environmental changes and climate vagaries occurring in the nature. Some examples of it being rising sea levels, fluctuating weather patterns, water scarcity, to name a few.

What are the reasons behind climate change? The broad categorisation can be natural causes and anthropogenic causes. The former refers to nature's own way of climate change in the course of formation of earth and appearance of life. The glaciation and post

glaciation periods, thousands of year's ago are some of the natural events in the life of earth.

The natural changes can be explained scientifically through the

Milankovitch cycle, changing distance of earth from the sun, hitting of asteroids on the earth surface and

So on. These natural causes of climate change have driven the extinction of certain species in the past such as dinosaurs and the megafauna of the ice

Age.

While the natural causes are expected with time, the climate change that we are witnessing at the moment is anthropogenic in origin i.e. caused and exacerbated by humankind's ruthless exploitation of earth's resources. Mahatma Gandhi

has rightly said that the earth has enough for everyone's needs but not for anyone's greed. This can be seen through the ongoing sixth mass extinction, thanks to the climate change.

How did we reach here? Our human ancestors had a symbiotic relation with ~~human~~ nature, far from exploiting it for their trivial needs, ancient humans feared nature.

Slight climate vagaries and geographical events such as lunar eclipses, excessive rains and drought were considered divine entity's way of furnishing the people. Hence, no one really ventured into mass exploitation.

However, situations took a 360° degree, as humans gained technological advancements. Slowly and

gradually, the fear of natural wrath turned into anthropocentrism - which was based on the belief that human beings have the right to exploit nature. This was reflected in the indiscriminate industrial revolution of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as well as the "Texan cowboy economy" and "grand capitalism ideas" in the twentieth century.

The results are catastrophic. The Bible talks about doomsday - floods, droughts, so on and so forth. However, one does not need to wait till the actual end of the earth to witness this human tragedy. It is easily visible in all spheres of life.

At the individual level, climate change has disproportionately affected women, children and elderly. This is further an issue of concern, if these

groups belong to ethnic minorities. climate change induced droughts has given rise to the concept of "water brides" in Maharashtra.

This individual problem when becomes a global concern leads to problems like climate refugees.

According to UNICEF, children in the African and South Asian region are worst sufferers of climate change and form a large part of the refugees.

At the national level, climate change has sounded a death knell for small island developing countries such as Maldives and Vanuatu. It further leads to poverty and unfair access to resources by such country.

Having said so, climate change also has negative ramifications for flora and fauna. The melting of ice at the polar regions due to

global warming and ozone hole depletion has rendered the population of polar bears, sea walrus and penguins at a threat.

Considering all these visible changes, some activists such as Al Gore wrote extensively about climate change and need to prevent it. This culminated in formation of United Nations Framework Convention of climate change (UNFCC).

Thanks to the rising awareness and political will, UNFCC today boasts of successful measures like Montreal Protocol, Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement etc.

The recent COP 26 held at Glasgow was another such conference held to work towards climate change mitigation. Amidst all the hullabaloo of net zero and ambitious targets, what stood out was the issue of climate injustice.

In the starting of this essay, we saw how climate mitigation strategies were unjust to Ramesh. However, this is not just restricted to one person and can be seen in different realms.

The most important facet of climate injustice is the gulf between the global north and global south. The former has historically been responsible for advancing the climate crisis. Rather than accepting their common but differentiated responsibilities, the developed countries are nudging developing countries to 'phase out' on fossil fuels.

This is in utter disregard to the fact that while the developed countries like European Union and USA has exploited resources to the fullest in the past, they are not allowing the same space for the developing countries who are looking forward to economic needs.

This climate injustice has taken the form of climate colonialism. Today in the lieu of offsetting their carbon usage, companies from global north are buying cheap lands in African nations. This is in the pretext of developing climate mitigation strategies. However, a closer look will highlight the grave injustices being met out on Africans in this new scramble for cleaner fuels.

Another aspect of climate justice is the absence of women or feminist voices in climate negotiations. As mentioned earlier, women are the worst sufferers of climate caprice, however they are strikingly missing on the high table of climate diplomacy. According to Eleanor Roosevelt, "women are like a tea bag, you do not know how strong they are unless you put them in hot water". This highlights the need for women in climate dialogues.

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Another peculiar aspect is the utter disregard of the views of children in climate negotiations. A few years ago, when Greta Thunberg (teenager climate activist) was voicing her concerns regarding climate change, former USA President Donald Trump mocked her. According to him, "Children should go on a picnic, rather than worrying in matters of elders. The youth will inherit the world we leave for them and thus asking them to 'Chill!' is grave climate injustice."

Having said so, there is a silver lining that comes from our own country. India, realizing the serious problem of climate injustice has become a vocal leader of the global South.

In the recent COP 26, India read out a statement for "phasing down" of carbon based fuels rather than abrupt

phase out. India has also been pushing developed countries to live up to their ~~promise~~ promise of monetary aid to developing countries. This will not just ensure climate change mitigation but also climate justice.

Moreover on the domestic front, the recent Padma Awards to women like Tulsi Gowda ("encyclopedia of forest") also highlight the value of local community level participation in climate justice.

Lastly, it would be apt to conclude by quoting Marshall McLuhan — There are no passengers on spaceship earth. We are all crew.

This climate change negotiations should be just and must include everyone on an equal footing. Only then we will ensure that people like Ramesh don't become victims of climate injustice in the name of climate diplomacy.

Climate Change negotiations elude climate Justice:

INTRO: Ramesh → coal factory → since generations }
no justice ← factory closed

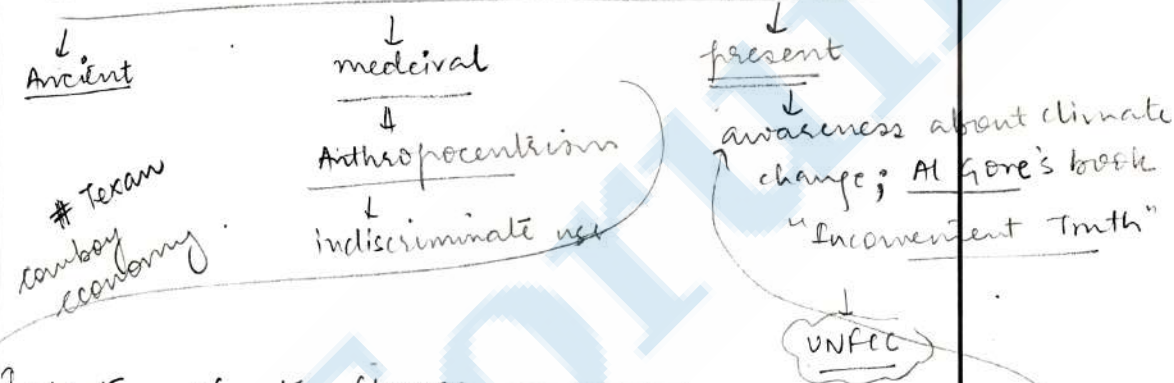
What is Climate change?

Factors behind climate change { natural
Anthropogenic

Climate change events in the past

- Ice Age → post Ice Age (extinction of Neanderthals)
- Current Climate Change → 6th mass extinction

Humankind's relation with nature and climate



Impacts of Climate Change

- Individuals: - women, - tribals, - children (air pollution)
- nations: - Maldives, - Vanuatu
- globe: - climate Refugees
- flora and fauna: - Himalayas, - Arctic

UNFCCC formed as a platform → instrumental in Kyoto; Montreal
Success stories → Recent COP 26 → Net Zero, NDC etc

But it eludes climate justice as seen in story of Ramesh.

Climate Negotiations { global, South, women, elderly } → not included.
Greta Thunberg mocked by Trump

• Historical injustices → CBDR

• Climate colonialism

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Indian culture has always been in sync with nature → Vasudai

Industries

funding issues

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Kutumbakam → worship nature

(Don't Write anything in it)

In developing countries

invadas

Gandhi Quote →

• Companies making business out of carbon markets

India has become a voice for global south in ensuring climate justice

→ IRIS → OSOWOG

• Push for phase out without any alternative through tech transfer / funding

Vanilla Islands:

• Solar energy → job opportunities

"There are no passengers on spaceship earth - we are all crew"
- Thus climate negotiation should be just etc.

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

SECTION - B

1. Morality is the herd instinct in the individual.

नैतिकता व्यक्ति में समूहगत वृत्ति है।

2. Excellence is not a skill, it is an attitude.

उत्कृष्टता कौशल न होकर एक अभिवृत्ति है।

3. What people believe prevails over the truth.

लोग जिसपर विश्वास करते हैं वह सत्य पर प्रबल होता है।

4. Our deeds determine us as much as we determine our deeds.

हमारे कर्म हमें उतना ही निर्धारित करते हैं जितना हम अपने कर्मों को निर्धारित करते हैं।

Excellence is not a skill, it is an attitude

When guru Aronacharya decided to take a test of his students - the Pandavas, he set a difficult task in front of them. Each of the Pandava was expected to hit the arrow at the eye of a fish which was hanging from the top. The catch was that, they had to look into water to see reflection of the fish and then hit the target.

Now, guru Arjuna had trained all five of them equally. However, only Arjuna managed to hit the bull's eye. When the teacher asked his students what they saw, everyone started describing the entire setup. Only Arjuna responded that "I see the eye of the fish". It was no surprise that only he managed to hit the target.

This anecdote from Mahabharata, highlights the fact that excellence is not a skill, it is an attitude. In this essay, we will explore the concept of excellence. We will see what it means to different people. Then we will see why excellence is often related to skill and how it is not always true. Lastly, we will ascertain the relation between excellence and attitude.

Excellence may be defined as the ability to be outstanding or extremely good at something. There are various metrics to measure excellence.

At an individual level, excellence may be perceived as accumulation of money and fame. Today when we look at Mukesh Ambani and his massive conglomerate we can say that he has an excellent business acumen.

At national level, excellence of a country can be ascertained through its tangible strengths such as economic growth, military strength or technology. The United States of America has the biggest defense budget (upto \$700 bn, as per SIPRI Report). It is then considered that USA has an excellent defense system.

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Excellence is often linked to skills and thus it is pertinent to understand the concept behind it.

Skill may be defined as an expertise or the ability to do something well.

It is the trait of a person to be proficient. Just like excellence means different things in different spheres, skills also have diverse connotations.

In our opening story we saw the relationship between excellence and skill. Arijuna was a skilled archer and hence excelled in the test. This

synergy can also be seen in another historical incident. The East India Company is said to have excelled in their ambitions of expanding their global footprints on the bedrock of a skilled navy.

Having said so, it is important

to highlight that it is not just skill that determines excellence, but rather the attitude that plays a huge role. Attitude can be defined as the way of thinking or perception about things and circumstances in one's life. There are various instances that highlight this.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was born in a Salit family at a time when untouchability in India was rampant. Despite facing hardships in attaining even the basic education, he had an attitude that considered the education to be paramount. He could have easily succumbed to the pressures of the society. However his attitude ensured that he not just attain knowledge but also excel in the field. Today he is remembered not only as the chairman of the Drafting Committee but also as an excellent scholar.

History, further down the lane, has even more such patterns. Early humans were not much different from other species on earth. However, their inherent curiosity about their surroundings enabled them to discover fire, invent tools, pottery etc. It ensured their excellence in the animal kingdom.

In contemporary times too we can see that excellence is due to attitude. But before that, it is paramount to know why attitude matters. As said earlier, attitude is a predisposition about something. If attitude is not present, excellence will remain oblivious, despite having the skills.

When we talk about the supremacy of British naval forces, or during medieval

ages, we often wonder if they succeeded only because of their skilled navy. The answer is that it is partially true.

Around the same time, both Mughal dynasty and Chinese empires had superior naval forces. But their attitude was inward oriented. While the Europeans were curious about the world beyond their realm, all other contemporary empires had the attitude that they already have enough knowledge about the world. Thus, a negative attitude can inhibit curiosity and innovation and can impede excellence.

A positive attitude on the other hand ensures that despite the hardships, one strives to be the best version of themselves. At an individual level, we saw this in the story of Dr. Ambedkar. Other

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than this, we can also witness it at the level of a nation.

Japan was devastated in the aftermath of Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings. It faced large scale destruction of life and property. After the world war II ended, it could have very easily submitted itself to the fate of times. However, Japanese being dextrous people had a strong attitude to overcome their past. Their optimism is now reflected in the fact that it is one of the largest economies of the world.

Attitude is also a major player in excellence because it ensures that one learns from their mistakes or shortcomings. A beautiful example of this is India's coastal state Odisha. Despite facing severe

cyclones during the 1990s, Odisha is today an excellent role model for disaster management. It was possible only through the attitude of learning from what life through throws at us.

Moreover, excellence also finds root in attitude because it creates an ability of self introspection. Today we remember Ashoka not because of his skills in warfare, but for his attitude that was reflected in his policy of "Shammagoshia over Berigoshia". He excelled as a ruler because of his attitude that made him realise that there can be no peace in presence of war.

Also, if right attitude is missing, then the skill or talent present, goes wasted. For instance, China discovered gun powder centuries

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before ~~it was~~ deployed as a weapon. Their skill was wasted because they used this gun powder only to create fire crackers. On the other hand their adversaries like the Mongols, excelled in the use of it.

Through all these anecdotes and examples, we have seen that excellence is not a skill, it is an attitude. Having said that, it is also necessary to underline the fact that skills are equally important. Skills along with correct attitude can bring in excellence beyond imagination.

Humans at the present have an attitude and desire to travel in space, however the skills at the moment are missing. This is inhibiting excellence in space tourism and

humankind's quest to colonize Mars.
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So, the right amount of skills, sprinkled with flavours of veracious attitude can bring in excellence in the long run.

Our constitution and the fundamental duties, expect citizens to be curious and have a scientific temper. Moreover our history has way too many examples of people with right attitude excelling in their respective domain.

One must take inspiration from Arjuna and his excellent attitude and skills. This will bring forth brilliance and higher sense of greatness and merit.

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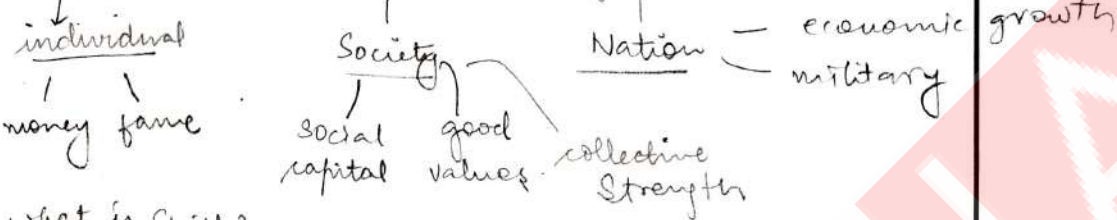
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Excellence is ^{not} ~~the~~ skill, ^{it is an} ~~not~~ ^{attitude}

INTRO: Arjuna → fish story

What is excellence? - trait

excellence can mean diff things to diff people/metrics to measure excellence



What is Skill?

Ability of a person to acquire proficiency. Just like excellence means diff things to diff people, skill can be varied.

Arjuna was a skilled archer;

Excellence is often linked to skill

- Arjuna ; ~~but~~ reality Britain EIC → skilled navy

But it is an attitude.

Ambedkar → Attitude to get better edn

A very pertinent example

Coming back to story of Arjuna → same teacher but diff attitude

Historical examples

↓

early man succeeded because of curiosity that reflected in attitude

William and Oliver ^{us} Right

↓

not just skills but attitude

* Bangladesh example → attitude to overcome poverty (\$ 2000) per capita

Odisha → Disaster Management

Indian Constitution & unity in diversity

food security

Anti-thesis :-

Skill but no attitude

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(Don't
anymore)

to make fire crackers -> because they found it useless

* Mughal Army highest Navy but
no desire -> Because they
thought they knew everything

wasted talent

attitude but no
skill
• want to reach
moon
no skill at all

Indian culture

- Constitution fundamental duties -> Scientific temper
- Role of edⁿ system
- Role models

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