

GS SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

TARUN BANSAL

AIR - 204

(CSE 2022)

ESSAY

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GS SCORE

ESSAY MOCK TEST - 5

Roll No. 19237

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Both sections are compulsory.
- Attempt one essay from each section.
- Each essay carries 125 marks.
- Write each essay in about 1000-1200 words.
- After finishing the first essay, attempt the next on a fresh Page.
- Any page left blank in the answer-book must be crossed out clearly.

(Examiner will pay special attention to the candidate's grasp of his/her material, its relevance to the subject chosen, and to his/her ability to think constructively and to present his/her ideas concisely, logically and effectively).

Name TARUN BANSAL

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature _____

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Remarks

57 x 62
119

57
62

119

SECTION - A

1. *Identity politics a sick game*
2. *Women's increased participation makes politics and governance more human*
3. *Prevailing disregard towards national and international institutions is the prime reason of chaos and anarchy in the world*
4. *Nations whose nationalism is destroyed are subject to ruin*

SECTION - B

1. *Geopolitics of natural resources will always be relevant*
2. *Water crisis: causes, conflicts and resolution*
3. *Food security: India's vulnerability and way-out*
4. *Changing pattern of India's foreign trade*

“Nations whose nationalism is destroyed are
Subject to ruin”

India is world's fastest ^{growing} major economy, 6th largest economy in terms of GDP and a major leading power that is shaping world politics. On the other hand, Pakistan that was born out of partition of Subcontinent is facing serious economic crisis, has become haven for terrorism and is on verge of collapse. The difference in trajectory of both nations is based on the idea of Nationalism they relished and propogated.

The 'idea of India' was based on Secularism, a life of dignity for all where every citizen enjoyed liberty, equality, fraternity and justice whereas 'idea of Pakistan' was based on identity politics, privileges and narrow construct of nationalism that led to its partition and formation of Bangladesh. This shows nations whose nationalism is destroyed are subject to ruin.

✓ good work

In the essay, we will analyse the meaning of Nationalism, its evolution to present Modern Nation, how destruction of Nationalism threatens Existence of Nation, Challenges nation face today and Way ahead for Nation building process.

Sri Aurobindo Ghosh, the prophet of Indian Nationalism described Nationalism in spiritual terms of presence of Universal Spirit. He urged Indians to make Nationalism as a religion for independence of India. This makes one curious what does nationalism actually mean.

Nationalism can be said as a feeling of oneness among people of different race, ethnicity, caste, religion or gender. Based on shared geography, history, culture, common challenges & opportunities. It acts a bin binding thread that passes through heart of people and invokes common feeling of love, tolerance, compassion and brotherhood for each other.

Modern Nation States are based on Treaty of Westphalia, 1648 that for the first time gave Concept of Nation State on basis of same ethnicity.

However, nationalism is not a modern or recent phenomena and goes back to the ancient times

Be it Athenians fighting for their motherland against Spartans or Mauryan Kings in India against Alexander, the feeling of oneness made them unite against foreign invasion.

However, with the time the nationalism and united feeling got weakened due to various ^{such as?} factors that led to disintegration into smaller empires and kingdoms. This destruction of Nationalism led to Colonisation of rest of the world by European powers ^{good} where Nationalism acted a ^{earlier} uniting force for expansion and imperialism.

In response to this, National leaders of Colonised Countries ~~also~~ re-awakened the spirit of

Nationalism after inspiring from Western ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity. They instilled the feeling of national consciousness and unity by exposing exploitative policies of colonial rulers.

For example, Indian freedom struggle saw role of Aurobindo Ghosh, Tilak, Gandhi, Bhagat Singh in re-awakening the spirit of nationalism.

Today, we see increasing nation crisis across the world like in Syria, Yemen, Sudan, Algeria, Myanmar.

This political crisis is due to lack of feeling of nationalism, people divided on ethnic lines in name of religion, tribe, race, gender, caste.

Nations where nationalism is weakened or destroyed are suffering from civil wars, internal conflicts and are vulnerable from external threats. For example, Sri Lankan Tamil Eelam Civil War was an apt example of divide between Sinhalese & Tamils.

The recent Hong Kong protest in China is reflection of lack of Nationalism due to authoritative regime that forced integration and not respecting autonomy of the region. Another example, is African Nations like Congo, Sudan, Algeria where ethnic conflicts have led to deployment of UN peacekeeping forces in these countries.

All these countries are suffering from poor socio-economic growth, regional imbalance, lack of development and are in ruins and facing serious existential crisis. There is growth of transnational terrorist groups like ISIS in these nations which further threaten their existence.

Afghanistan, has been suffering from instability since its formation due to both internal & external factors. Lack of National identity and stronger tribal allegiance has divided society and led to emergence of radical groups like Taliban.

So, today we see many nations witnessing nation building crisis. The challenges that threaten the nationalism have grown and become more complex in contemporary world. These are not limited to developing nations but also developed countries where we see matured democracy.

The rising inequality and concentration of wealth have divided people into 'HAVES' and 'HAVE NOTS' as highlighted by Thomas Piketty Report. This has led to protests and weakening of nationalism as seen in Yellow Vest movement in France, Naxalisms in India, insurgency and crime in society.

Further, Nationalism is weakened by Communal tensions and sectarian forces that disturb social harmony and unity of a Nation. ^{lead to} vested interest, propogating racial, communal rhetoric that undermines nationalism.

Even, Political Corruption and nexus between politician, bureaucrats and Capitalist lead to loss of faith in state and concept of Nationalism. This encourages formation of parallel government. For example Patilgadi movement in Jharkhand.

Creates an atmosphere of doubt & mistrust in society

Discrimination based on Caste is another major factor that destroys Nationalism. As held by Dr BR Ambedkar, that India cannot emerge as nation until half of the population that faces discrimination gets ^{life} of dignity and socio-economic rights.

Nationalism can be nurtured and developed by acting simultaneously on multiple fronts. To strengthen, Nationalism, state needs to enforce Rule of law, ensure everyone enjoys social, political and economic rights and gets liberty of thought, expression, belief and faith.

Similarly, at Societal level, efforts to
 ✓ Organise Communal harmony festivals, Celebrating
 goes National festival like elections, dialogue, discussion
 and debate for ways to Strengthen Nationalism.

It is said that journey of thousand
 miles begin from single step. So not only
 efforts of state and society but individual
 efforts like paying taxes, respecting Constitutional
 ideals and institutions, circulating values of
tolerance, Compassion, brotherhood and empathy (57)

Can act as Cornerstone for a strong nation.

well written essay. Explore the other side
 of the argument (as well - dangers of narrow
 nationalism (as in the USA, UK etc) and the
 threats it can pose to its own residents
 & the global order.

Water Crisis: Causes, Conflicts & Resolution

"Water Water everywhere
Not a drop to Drink"

- The Ancient Mariner

The above lines from beautiful poem, 'The Ancient Mariner' reflects the grim situation of water resources on the Earth. Our Earth is covered with two-third of Oceanic water, yet only less than 1% of fresh water for utilisation purpose is available. On one hand we see floods in various part of the Country, on the other hand we see gloomy situation like 'Zero Day' of Capetown, dry Shimla and Water Train in later region of Maharashtra.

The world is facing serious Water Crisis seen in form of severe water scarcity, receding glaciers, rising sea level, extreme weather events like drought and floods at the same place in different intervals. This makes us realise the importance of water in human life and sustenance of biodiversity on Earth.

Water is an integral component of life that makes our Blue planet habitable and helps sustenance of life on Earth. The quest for search of life and water has been major objective of mankind's space exploration be it giant leap of Neil Armstrong or latest Chandrayaan-2 Mission of India. Water is essential for drinking purpose to quench the thirst of all species including flora and fauna. The importance of water and its conservation has been highlighted in various ancient text, literature, poems and play from time immemorial.

Ancient Civilisations like Mesopotamia, Harappa and Egyptian payed huge importance to water and its conservation as seen from water reservoir at Dholavira. Aryans used to worship Indra, the water god for their survival. Water crisis has been the reason for perishing of many civilisation and culture. So, it is necessary to understand the cause of such crisis for survival of human race.

Water Crisis is caused by both natural and anthropogenic factors. Some of the natural causes include change in rainfall pattern, earthquake + El Niño, changing course of a river and climate change. However, human intervention and activities have worsened the situation.

Anthropogenic activities have increased greenhouse gases emission resulting in extreme weather events, global warming, receding glaciers and sea level rise. The human greed has led to exploitation of natural resources of water like overuse of groundwater impacting water table, contamination of water through sewage and industrial effluents, encroachment of natural water bodies like wetlands, lakes, ponds and rivers impacting ecological flow of water cycle.

Gandhi rightly said that there is enough for man's need but not greed. Human action has led to arsenic and Chromium contamination of ground water, inefficient use in agriculture, domestic chores, industry is also major factor of water crisis. Agricultural runoff cause phenomena of eutrophication and algae bloom that makes water unfit for consumption.

+ perception
water is unlimited
↓
cheap pricing
↓
wastage

Water has been lifeline of human civilisation and when this get disturbed it results into myriad conflicts that can be felt at societal, national and international level.

Water crisis creates social

tension seen in form of violence, protest and disruption to normal life as seen in cases of Chennai Water Crisis, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh violence. It also impacts environment and wildlife as seen in increased human-animal conflict due to water scarcity in the region.

Further, at national level,

We can see water crisis becoming a political battlefield as seen in interstate ^{river} disputes between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka over Kaveri river, Satlej-Yamuna river canal causing tension in Punjab, Haryana and Delhi. Water crisis turns into an emotive issue leading to political tension and conflict

It is said that nature follows no boundaries and water is one such component that resonates at international level as well. Water crisis has been a cause of irritant between nations sharing river boundaries. Geopolitics takes over the issue causing conflict as seen in India-Pakistan conflict over Indus river water utilisation and construction of dams. Non cooperation over Brahmaputra river water data sharing during Doklam standoff and diversion of it through dams by China causing problems in lower riparian countries like India and Bangladesh.

Water crisis has potential to turn into major conflicts and war in the region. Gen Kofi Annan, former UN Secretary held that future wars will be fought over water. So, it is imperative for the mankind to find a sustainable solution for the looming crisis over the world.

It is said that journey of thousand miles begin from single step. So, solution for water crisis needs to be driven at individual level and effort from each of us.

We need to adopt 3R policy of Reduce, Reuse, Recycle water. Small steps like use of tap water instead of shower, reuse of greywater after treatment in gardening and agriculture, generating water awareness and conservation can have multiplier effect on conservation efforts.

People's movement or Jam Andolan is the need of our.

Similarly, at national and political level adoption of agro-climatic farming, use of drip and sprinkle irrigation to improve water efficiency, checking and controlling contamination through enforcement of law, punishing encroachers and adopting rain water harvesting and revival of traditional methods like Johad, Tankas can turn the wheel in right direction. + river interlinking
nahir chah recession
dahas

Further, international collaboration

by celebrating Water's Day, sharing best international practices like Israel's Desalination & water efficiency and sharing technology and funds can resolve the crisis. We need to think global and act local.

It is necessary for mankind to remember that "Man belongs to Earth and Earth does not belong to man". So, Sustainable water management practices can help in restoring the natural hydrological cycle and bring prosperity; peace and development in the world.

Good

62

Covered all relevant aspects well. Good number of examples given.

Data points / statistics will strengthen your arguments.

Essay is short - Plan your rough work & time properly.

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Remarks

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Remarks

7

Remarks

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Remarks

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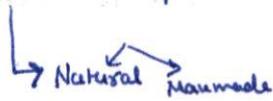
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Remarks

Water Crisis: Cause, Conflicts & Resolution.

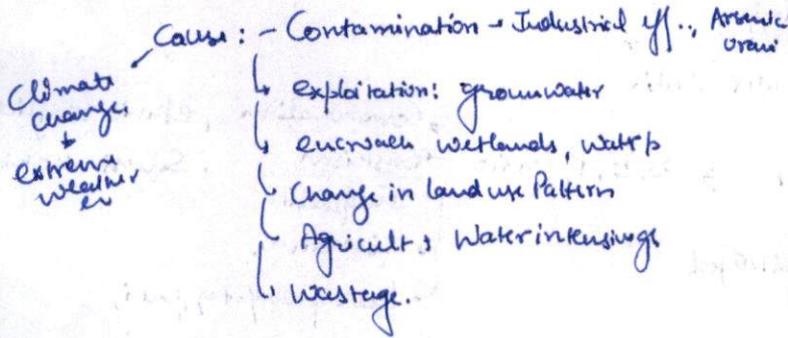
→ 21st Century
Farm War.

- Zero day Cape Town
- Chennai Conflict
- Shimla
- Water Train Lagos.



NITI Aayog

Gandhi → enough for
man's need
not greed.



Ancient
Mesopotamia → Water water
everywhere not
a drop to drink.

→ Water → essential for
human life

Conflicts: Interstate Conflicts - TN, Karnataka

↳ **Intercountry:** China-India
India-Pak

- ↳ Societal conflict
- ↳ Political conflict
- ↳ inter conflict

Resolution: - Water use efficient

Ind
Socet

- Recycle, Reduce, Reuse.
- Traditional Water Harvesting
- Consumption
- Water management

↳ Water Scarcity &
Water floods.

People's movement → Jal Shakti Abhiyan
Best Water Practice - Israel.

- Rationing
- Interlinking

Nations whose Nationalism is destroyed are Subject to ruin

Amitabha Ghosh

What is Nationalism? → feeling of oneness bcz of Nation
National Building

→ Evolution? Treaty of Westphalia

→ Threats to Nationalism → S, E, P, Enviro

- Communalism, ethnic conflicts
- Casteism, Secessionist trend
- Inequality
- Terrorism.
- Lack of empathy, patri,

→ Examples of Nation destroyed or endangered.

→ How to develop Nationalism.

ruin

- destroyed
- devastated.

Nationalism → binding force
↳ Connecting thread.

- Syria

- Yemen

→ S. North Africa → Sudan → North / East

→ democracy
decentralisation.

Social: Inequality, discrimination
Communalism, Casteism

Political: Corruption, Criminalisation.

Eco: Conc. of wealth, harm & humnols

Justⁿ examples

- * Sri Lanka → Tamil → eelambitar
- * Rohingya → Myanmar
- * Sudan → 2 parts
- * Syria, Algeria, Congo.
- * Hong Kong Protest

Time frame → Roman federation →

↳ Ashoka

↳ Mughals

↳ Indian freedom struggle.

PREAMBLE: Justice, liberty, equality
fraternity & dignity.