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## 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

2.] Are We Entering an Era  
of De-globalisation?

The Meheras are a typically hardworking family from New Delhi. Mr. Mehera has an import-export business. He is worried by the day due to increasing uncertainties in global tariff laws. Mrs. Mehera who works at a BPO is equally anxious as her company is laying off employees and moving operations back to home country. Their son, Rahul wants to pursue higher studies abroad and is wary of the uncertain visa policies. The Meheras are unaware that

they are part of the era of in-ward looking politics of the world.

Their uncertainties and worry bring questions to our mind. Is the world shrinking back? Is globalisation dying? or is it just a phase of low and high?

Globalisation refers to the economic, social, political integration of nations. It entails the continuous flow of products, technology, information and even people across national borders.

## Exiting the era of Globalisation

Before we address the question about de-globalisation. we need to look at what has been the recent past.

Global integration is a universal and an ancient phenomenon. But it grew rapidly after Industrial Revolution 3.0 i.e. the Information Technology Revolution. The world was led by western nations like USA, UK, Canada, Europe in general. There was economic trade, free flowing FDI and other investments. Lucrative educational and job opportunities led continuous movement of labour, students, etc.

Similarly, several international fora and dialogue developed. The United Nations, World Trade Organisation became the bulwark of internationalism. Several regional fora like ASEAN, EU emerged and also sub-regional fora like BIMSTEC, SAARC also emerged. But slowly a few things started to

retrace their steps back to starting points.

## Traces of De-globalisation

The first debate of "De-Globalisation" began to take centre stage with "Grexit" i.e. exit of Greece from European Union in mid-2012. Then came the famous "Brexit" (Britain's exit from European Union). Both cited reasons of loss to domestic economy, pressure of regional obligations and threat to national interests.

Another major event in this regard cited by most diplomats and economists is the "rise of Trump Administration" in USA which has always been a ~~holder~~ of globalisation. Then there was a Rightist wave sweeping the

globe. Conservative governments being formed in most developed countries and emerging market economies. J. Bolsonaro in Brazil, B. Netanyahu in Israel, Narendra Modi in India.

In addition, the economic policies also reflected the similar trends of protecting domestic economies. The on-going Trade war of US-China and also on a smaller scale between US-India reflect the same. The Trump administration's "Make America Great Again" entails that global trade has been highly unfavourable to her and America needs to focus on its interest more than others.

Following the suit, the world also saw backlash in visa liberation. Here, developing countries like

India, China, Mexico faced hardships. ~~From~~ These countries have been the highest earners of remittances which was now threatened. This was due to the perception that foreigners were "snatching" jobs away from the nationals. The H1B work visa restrictions of US aimed to build "America for Americans". But this a unanalysed statement as America itself is constituted by immigrants.

Consequently, in the international fora and platforms, just such inward-looking policies were dominant. Several countries exited Kyoto Protocol like USA, Canada. USA also existed from Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), Paris Climate Deal, UNESCO, Iran-Nuclear Deal, etc. similarly, India also existed



from RCEP citing losses to domestic economy.

These policies led to weakening of respect for international law and international organisations. China did not honour the verdict of Permanent Court of Arbitration in South China Sea and questioned PCA's authenticity itself. This degeneration of international mechanism can prove fatal to the weaker or less powerful countries.

Seglobalisation also manifests through the lack of proactive response for refugee crisis that the world is facing. Europe has shut door upon African refugees; Asia has shut door on Rohingya muslim refugees; and Latin America shut out for climate refugees. This problem worsened during

during the COVID-19 Pandemic. Not only countries but also federal units like states in India shut themselves out from migrants. Could we say this is "internal De-Nationalisation"? —

The manifestations are varied and very serious. Let us look at the reasons for it.

## The "WHY" of De-globalisation?

Globalisation has failed in some aspects. Like it has heightened inequalities between nations. It has led to international "Haves" and "Have-nots".

In many fields like Business, trade, people have faced uncertainties. The high quality standards of EU have left India agro

exports helpless.

Similarly, India became the "Backend office" of the world. This came at the cost of bypassing development of manufacturing sector. This led to educated unemployment, lack of innovation and entrepreneurial skills. The Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, made in India and Assemble in India of the present government aims at <sup>reversing</sup> the very cause of hap-hazard development.

In addition to this, the global organisations and international law could not prevent this backlash.

The undemocratic set up of UN, WB, IMF makes it a tool in the hands of a few dominant countries. And their reaction world affairs becomes the agenda. This why de-globalisation

as led by dominant countries now become a norm for all. But not all is lost in this process.

## The Flip Side of De-Globalisation

Despite reverses faced by globalisation, there is not a complete retracing because globalisation is a permanent phenomenon. It was a reality during ancient times and it is a reality even today. ~~and~~

There have emerged newer leaders that are taking centre stage. India, South Africa, China are emerging as new bulwarks of internationalism. India's role in climate deals, WTO trade negotiations, and diplomacy have reinvigorated

sub-regional and regional dialogues.

Likewise, newer spheres of influence have emerged that strengthen global interaction. Examples like climate change, defence cooperation in ~~technology~~ SCO's RATs, defence exercises like Malabar, Rudra, Shakti. Similarly technology-based interaction eg: space deals, mineral exploration, satellite launches have strengthened cooperation.

There is further scope for global community to utilise social media for developing a cosmopolitan culture. Tourism also could be a game changer, that would increase cultural interactions between nations.

## The way forward for the world

The globalisation or global integration is the reality. De-globalisation is a ~~to~~ trough of low in the massive wave of globalisation. Waves of high and low are also a natural phenomenon.

There is more to globalisation that can be explored as we have seen. Some other variants like "Glocalisation" i.e. global amenities in local features has not only kept globalisation alive but also added regional touches to it.

The fields of sports and entertainment have proven to be a great integration force. Such forces need to be banked upon

to enhance the benefits of globalisation. Likewise efforts could be made to reduce the backlashes. As history is witness to the fact that global interconnectedness and international cohesion is beneficial to all the participants.

In conclusion, the quote by Ratan Tata could be a guiding line for today's world.

"If you want to walk fast  
then walk alone.

But if you want to walk far  
then walk together".

## Section B

8.] Tourism in India : a potential game changer

Name the country that has the highest mountain along with the deepest seas. Name the country where pristine forests exist along with natural deserts. Name the country that has been a birthplace of not only major religions but over 200 languages. Name the country where cultural heritage has blended with modernity so beautifully that it has formed a strong nation with deep cultural roots.

To our surprise, the answer to



all these questions is just one country and that is INDIA. The country has been an untapped reservoir of novelty and wonders that can be a basis for tourism to grow in India.

History has been witness to the richness of India that has attracted several travellers like Ibn Batuta, Francis Bernier, Tavernier and many more. Some came for knowledge, education some for religious inquisitiveness and some to witness the richness of the "Golden Bird". But India has always been an area of interest in terms of travellers and tourists.

## Current Standing of India

The WEF's travel and tourism index ranked India at 36 out of

140 nations which is laudable. Tourism industry has been growing phenomenally at 7% annually. While the sector employs 45 million people while contributing to 9% of GDP. This shows that Tourism can be the "Next Big Thing" for India.

## Potential as a game changer

India has unique elements that need to be harnessed and promoted to make tourism in India a "unique experience". Let us consider

each potentiality for tourism in India

One sector that has tremendous potential is agro-tourism and

Rural-tourism. Most developed countries have large mechanised farms that lack human touch. But on the

contrary, Indian agriculture is a way of rural life. It is embedded with family system, rural lifestyle, role of women. It presents harmonious living with nature. Tourists can be taken to farm-houses, involved in a farmer's daily activities, experience rural cuisine alongside. This will be a good retreat away from urban busy hectic lives.

on the similar lines,  
Eco-tourism and wildlife tourism if done sustainably could be a game changer. India has the largest population of tigers, one-horned rhinos, it is the last home of asiatic lions. Also, India is blessed with varied forests and grasslands. wildlife photography and hiking have become a new past-time for many across

the world. India could set up inter-ministerial dialogue of MOEFCC and Culture and tourism to liberalise eco-tourism. The Kenyan model and South African wildlife tourism serve as sustainable eco-tourism examples.

Similarly, Tribal tourism and "Back to Nature" themed are another untapped regions. The Northeastern states, Himalayan states as well as Central India have several tribal areas that have established contact with modern societies and are ready to introduce us to their culture, lifestyle, naturism, festivals, etc. Eg: Naga Hornbill Festival, Loktak festival, Zulu festival by African Zulus settled in Gir, Gujarat are fine examples of tourist potential.

Along side this, naturopathy and Yoga retreats have been a

budding field. Several retreats and Ashrams have developed on this line. Auroville in Pondicherry, Osho Ashram in Pune, ISCON temples in several cities have been popular among western countries. The busy lifestyles and varied every day pressures are released in such yoga retreats.

India's global image stands for peace, non-violence and harmony. Such promotion of such aspects for tourism could enhance this arena.

Similarly, medical tourism has developed for the affordable therapy and surgeries that Indian hospitals offer. There is potential here as it earn foreign exchange for India and employs skilled labour, semi-skilled like paramedics, nurses etc.

Likewise, educational tourism is a sphere where India faces a deficit as most nationals prefer Europe and US for higher studies. But here too, India could improve upon its traditional image of "Tagat Guru". In the lands of Nalanda, Taxilla, we can continue this tradition, of knowledge acquisition. Promoting student visas for especially African, Asian and Latin American students. Providing security of tenure, safety norms, sensitisation of personnel and friendly relations with these nations.

Another emerging field in tourism is Business Tourism. It includes hosting meeting, expos, congregations, exchanges, etc. Singapore and Malaysia are forerunners in this field. Dubai, Doha are also tapping in this by establishing

massive hotels, auditoriums, expo-like infrastructure, etc. India too can harness this. It has able infrastructure like airports, 5 and 7 star hotels. It needs more amenities suitable for business activities.

Apart from the modern types of potential areas the conventional arena also are important. Monumental tourism like Taj Mahal, Jaisalmer Fort, Hawa Mahal, Gateway of India, Temple complexes at Mahabalipuram are still important tourist sites; this is reflected as Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh have the highest tourist footfall of domestic and international tourists.

Following suit, an important game changer is Domestic Tourism.

Domestic Tourism is skewed toward the above mentioned regions. The

rich diversity has to be experienced by all Indians. For the same government initiated a scheme "Dekho apna Desh", to encourage Indians to visit lesser known tourist spots.

## Contributors to Tourism

The government has been the biggest promoter. Incredible India campaign has been the publicity driver. secondly, educated youth trained by vocational tourism courses could be the biggest contributors. Role as tourist guides, tour planners could become a professional sector, which is currently unorganised.

In addition, women could become the main stakeholder in rural, agro, medical, handicraft



Tourism in India.

Following the suit : Way Forward

Several countries like UAE, Malaysia, Maldives, Thailand have made tourism their chief economy. India could emulate their best practices for tapping its much larger diversity.

Similarly, tourist security is a biggest concern in India. Developing multi-lingual helplines, guidebooks, "May I Help You" desks at strategic locations could improve the concern. Accessible India campaign has the potential to promote India as favoured destination for differently abled.

Tourism depends on goodwill and publicity and promotion. In this regard, use of technology like

social media campaigns, use of blogging and vlogging by influencers. India could employ "goodwill ambassadors" like sports star, movie stars even popular activists to promote tourism.

Training, vocational education and soft skill training could completely revolutionise tourism. It will make Indians tourist-friendly. This is in line with traditional ethos of "Athidi Devo Bhava".

Along with soft infrastructure hard and primary infrastructure is equally important. Roads and connectivity; ports and airport construction in smaller pockets are sine qua non for tourists to

reach there. Likewise, temporary facilities like drinking water, public toilets, regular monitoring are equally important.

Tourism to become the game changer in India needs the cooperation and integration of all stakeholders like ~~for~~ central government to the local bodies, from foreigners to localites, and from people to entire administrative machinery. Indeed, with the right steps, India could become the most preferred destination for tourism in the world. And again the lands that have held richness will become and regain its position as the "Golden Bird" of the world.





- Era of Globalisation - what was? previously.
- Trends of Globalisation
- Why this is ~~the~~ happening?
- Impacts?
- Impacts on India.
- Despite / Flip-side of the story.
- What should the world be?
- Conclusion.

The Mehra's are a typically hardworking family of Delhi. Mr. Mehra has his import-export business which is increasingly threatened by US tariff laws. Mrs. Mehra works at a BPO that is currently laying off employees as the BPO is ~~the~~ moving out of India back to home country. Their son wants to pursue higher studies abroad is ~~high~~ very worried due to the growing visa restrictions. The whole family is affected by policies played out at a much higher scale.

- Globalisa<sup>n</sup> refers to eco, so, pol integra<sup>n</sup> of Nations.  
It entails spread of products, tech, info, jobs.
- Deglobalisa<sup>n</sup> is a process of diminishing interDe.  
and integra<sup>n</sup> b/w Nations.
- Characterised by decline in eco trade,  
investment.
- highlights the trends of economic  
trade protectionism.

## → Indicators

- 1.) Trade barriers
- 2.) Trade protectionism
- 3.) Immigration control.
- 4.) Brexit.

## Impacts

- eco
- social → gender mobility.
- old biases kick in
- people.
- ↓ respect for international  
citizens.

The Mehra's are a typical family living in <sup>Delhi</sup> Mumbai. The Mr. Mehra is facing <sup>problem</sup> ~~threat~~ of sustaining his business ~~due to~~ heavy tariff load. to his US-based company is moving out of India to home. His son who wants to go abroad for studies is uncertain of visa restrictions. Mrs. Mehra who works at a BPO is faced with backlash due to pandemic.

- From what?
- From where?
- 2010s onwards.
- Features

- From what?
- From where?
- 2010s onwards.
- Features

- Features

- in ward looking pol.
- non interference.
- participa<sup>n</sup> at int fora.
- Refugee crisis
- COVID-19
- rights wave : across the world
- Atma Nirbhar Bharat

- climate change
- WTO
- UNESCO
- respect for global laws, treaties

- Despite these changes we also see  $\rightarrow CH$

a growth of new players

- CH → GER → AUS.  
IND → JAP.

- new arenas of cooperation

- newer forms of globalisation

- defence
- maritime.
- aggro homies
- space.

eg: entertainment, sports, e-commerce, tourism.

- globalisa?
- partial global?

- Scope for India : bd Globalisation.

- climate change
- leader of developing Cs
- bank on its demo dividend
- at the same time resilient against de-globali<sup>n</sup> forces.