

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

"THERE NEVER WAS A GOOD WAR
OR A BAD PEACE"

Indian ancient philosopher and statesman Chanakya had emphasized the need for negotiations and diplomatic routes to maintain peace and reserve the war as the last option.

War and peace are the two extremes of the state of relations between nations. They are inherently considered to be antithetical to each other.

In the context of War, there are two viewpoints. Some consider it

good to bring about rapid solutions and serve vested interests, while others regard it as an absolute bad in any circumstance.

The war can result in short-term gains for the winning nation. These can range from territorial gains to the establishment of supremacy through force. For instance, Russo-Japan War of 1903-04 resulted in Japanese territorial gains in China.

However, in the longer-run and when we consider the broader perspective, war brings advancements to neither of the parties. It causes mutual destruction and harks mutual interests in long-run.

For instance, the World War I brought economic recession in both the winning as well ^{as} the losing powers. It severely damaged the European economies and societies.

So, there is a never a good war as it results in bad consequences for different participants in various dimensions and spheres.

As highlighted above, the war causes economic damages in terms of loss of livelihoods, infrastructure, inflation, unemployment, low growth rates etc. This leads to economic recession in extreme circumstances.

The war also leads to hunking of society. It causes insecurity, fear,

disruption of social infrastructure like health, education and a disproportionate impact on the most vulnerable sections of the society.

The war leads to forced displacement, increased poverty and inequalities and rupture of societal and community bonds. The ongoing Russia-Ukraine war is a case in point where millions of people have been forced to leave their homes and settle elsewhere.

Further, the war leads to political instability and causes reduction in decentralization of powers through an over-centralization of polity. The Sri Lankan civil war is a good example of this where war led to

an over-centralized polity through constitutional changes by the political elites.

In the similar sense, war also leads to consequences in the cultural sphere. It leads to erosion of indigenous cultures and traditions. Taking the example of Sri Lankan civil war again, in 1983, the Tamil library in Jaffna was burnt to ground leading to extinction of Tamil literature and art books. This was only a beginning of the long process of erosion and suppression of Tamil identity and culture in the island.

Also, in the environmental context, the war leads to destruction of natural ecosystems, air pollution and contributes to greenhouse gases-led

Climate Change. It also ~~diminishes~~
diminishes the scope for climate
and environmental cooperation among
nations pre-occupied with war.

For instance, the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war has forced the European nations like Germany, dependant on Russian gas imports, to reorient their focus towards non-renewable sources of energy. This has reduced the scope of enthusiasm and commitments in Europe towards climate change mitigation.

Further, we can't ignore the ethical dimensions of a war. It leads to loss of human values, tolerance and leads to mutual suspicions and hatred. It also

leads to severe damages to the most marginalised sections like tribals, minorities, women etc., due to reckless decisions of political elites.

So, it may be attested that there is no good war. It is rather more obvious from various instances of historical wars.

While the 7 Year War between Britain and France led to gains for the British in India, they ultimately suffered in the form of American Revolution (1765-83) due to the increased stamp duties to recover seven year war expenditure. Also, it led to mutual hostilities between Britain and France and a war for European supremacy.

World War II led to Allied victory.

and the establishment of global governance institutions like World Bank, IMF, United Nations. But it also resulted in start of Cold War between USA and USSR and led to rapid nuclearisation of the world.

In fact, war in any form is not a good proposition. Cold war, for instance, led to damage of global peace, fear and insecurities. Also, it led to arms and space race which coupled with huge nuclear weapons, deteriorated the global order and peace.

The proxy war of Pakistan against India through cross-border terrorism may have resulted gains for it in

the initial years in the form of various terror attacks and Jammu and Kashmir militancy of 1990s, but it slowly has become the victim of that same strategy. As a result, its society has polarised and there has been a serious rise in terror incidents in Pakistan.

In a similar sense, the tariff or trade war also causes mutual economic damages as it is actually a war of retaliation which has no end.

For instance, China-US trade war through mutual imposition of tariffs has resulted in a wide economic protectionist sentiment and a damage to the rules-based free, fair trade.

Now, on the other end of the spectrum peace may also be construed as good or bad. It may be considered bad if we think in terms of narrow, vested interests and ignore the global peace prospects. For instance, China's repeated refusal to negotiate on recent LAC crisis indicates its tendency to not overlook its hegemonic ambitions in Asia and world.

However, this view of peace is narrow and short-term focussed. In the long run, peace ensured through diplomatic channels, cooperation and negotiations, even at the cost of giving up of some national interests, would result in mutual benefits and good consequences.

Peace, for instance, results in sustained economic growth and prosperity for all the nations. It leads to reduction in poverty, inequalities and ensures a facile environment for inclusive and sustainable growth.

Also, it ensures social peace and harmony. It reduces the scope for polarizations and social conflicts. It ensures good health, education, sanitation etc. opportunities for all.

For instance, resolution of Cuban Missile Crisis (1962) led to mutual economic growth for USA and USSR and ensured global peace.

Also, India-China Border Peace

and Tranquillity Agreements (1993) led to economic cooperation and social growth, justice in both the nations.

The resolution of conflicts and establishment of peace also has political benefits. It ensures credibility of politicians in domestic sphere and leads to facilitative conditions for decentralisation and participatory governance.

Also, it leads to equitable and inclusive participation and cooperation among nations in multilateral institutions. This ensures upholding of multilateral, rules-based order.

For instance, the end of Cold war led to boosting of global governance, globalised rules-based trade in the next two decades.

So, from our discussions, it is clear that war is never good and peace is never bad, whatever be the means, intentions or sacrifices made.

However, in various cases, war is necessary to establish peace and resolve the aggression of aggressor. For instance, the peacekeeping forces of UN aim to establish peace as per UNSC directives. Also, India's Operation Cactus and Bangladesh War or Indo-Pak war of 1971, resulted in peace in Maldives and East Pakistan respectively.

So, while in extreme cases or to establish peace or goodwill in the larger interests of humanity, the war is good as it results in good

Consequences in the end. But it can't be considered as a regular policy tool and must be resorted to only in extreme circumstances.

Similarly, at times, deliberate peace when there are gross human rights violations or a threat to global order is there, can result in what we can call "bad peace". For instance, Western nations' silence on Pakistan's Operation Searchlight in 1971.

In such cases, peace is bad, it must be broken to yield the place for a "good war" and thus ultimately establish a "good peace".

So, in general, there is never a good war or a bad peace but

there can be exceptions and exceptions
are not a rule. Nations must
ensure refraining from war in any
form, be it all-out, low intensity,
proxy, trade, etc.

On the other hand, the real weight
has to given to peace and global
order through diplomatic cooperation
in various global governance institutions
and mechanisms. It results in wider
and mutual growth and prosperity.

Hence, understanding the vices of
war and the virtues of peace at
an individual, national and internati-
onal level can result in advance-
ments of humanity as a whole
and ensure "Sabka Saath, Sabka
Vikas" in global sphere in a true
sense.

Section B

"ABILITY WILL NEVER CATCH UP WITH THE DEMAND FOR IT"

The relation between demand and ability has always been of a "tends to". When the ability tries to match and fulfill the demand, the demand readjusts itself to some higher value, thus forcing the ability to be ramped up further and creating a vicious cycle.

The truth in fact is that the ability itself causes the increase in demand, when it is in the

process of increase. This is because ability increases the spending, purchasing power and desires of people, which further reinforces the demand.

In the historical context, the demand for good life, industrial revolution's raw materials, export markets demands, led to colonialism in 18th and 19th centuries.

It caused the European colonizers to ramp up their ability to exploit resources of colonies. This improved life standards in Europe and led to urbanization, which caused a further increase in demand.

This in turn, led the colonizers to look for new colonies in Asia,

Africa and Americas. Infact, this was the prime reason behind the scramble for Africa in late 19th century.

likewise, in modern economic scenarios, the demand for goods leads to increase in factory production which leads to demand of labour and thus reduces unemployment, increasing incomes and purchasing power.

With greater purchasing power, the demand of consumers increases further and thus forces the factories to enhance their ability of production. Thus, it becomes a self-reinforced cycle, until disturbed by some external factors.

Similarly, the demand for public investment leads the government to increase in fiscal resources through tax, non-tax revenues and loans or borrowings.

The development of infrastructure and assets through public investment leads to increase in incomes, employment, leading to a reinforcing rise in demand for more investment.

Also, in the context of global trade, global supply chains always remain behind the actual demand for goods. For instance, oil production remains unable to meet the boom in demands post COVID waves, leading to rise in oil prices and a phenomenon of global inflation.

In a similar sense, the demand for resources always remains ahead of the actual production and supply due to resource constraints.

For instance, the rise in coal production leads to increase in energy supply, leading to a pick up in economic activity. This, in turn, leads to further increase in energy demands and thus leads to a sustained cycle.

Also, due to rise in population, demands, greeds of humans etc., the availability of land and water resources always lag behind the actual demands. As Gandhiji said, "The earth has enough for

everyone's needs, but not for everyone's greed".

This greed ^{for} ~~for~~ resource exploitation is also evident in climate negotiations under UNFCCC. The developed nations are reluctant to admit their responsibility of ~~slowly~~ yielding the carbon space to developing economies.

Further, in the dimension of Research and development (R&D), demand for leaner, efficient and innovative products leads to increase in ability to innovate through R&D.

But since the products become cheaper, efficient, the ability to produce needs to be ramped up to

match the increased demand. Also, the demand for new technologies increases and calls for the need to match the ability again.

For instance, due to rapid advancements in technology, the demand for electronics items and their sophistication remains ever-increasing, thus keeping the manufactures on the edge.

Further, in the biotechnology sector, the demand for new crop varieties in agriculture is always on the rise due to impacts like climate change, pest attacks, need for bio-fortified crops etc.

This leads to development of new crop varieties by using the

biotechnology applications like gene editing.

Similarly, in healthcare sector, demands for precision medicine, personalized healthcare, new drugs due to anti-microbial resistance etc. always beats the best of health capabilities.

For instance, the COVID pandemic has further boosted the healthcare needs, hygiene, precision care etc., forcing the health and pharma sector to upgrade their capabilities.

Also, in the context of ever-increasing global tensions, new defence technologies etc., the demand for defence weapons are always on the rise.

As soon as a technology becomes accessible to all and gets redundant, there is research, development and production of new, tech-savvy defence weapons. For instance, the recent development of hypersonic missiles, upgraded nuclear warheads etc.

In space sector as well, the demands for geospatial solutions and the space race, has caused the boosting of space abilities by nations. The old focus on space missions as prestige for a nation, have been replaced by space-based solutions, space situational awareness and space as new dimension of warfare.

On a similar sense, in governance

arena, demand for public services is
met by training, capability building,
e-governance, RTI Act and Citizens'
Charter etc.

This has led to rise in welfare
in terms of health, education and
overall human capital, leading to
increased incomes, and purchasing
power and the awareness among
citizens to participate in governance.

To match this scenario of rising demand
of public services, the government in
India, for instance, is exploring the
use of data, artificial intelligence,
cloud computing etc. to boost its
abilities.

Also, the rise in new-age
technologies ~~have~~ such as AI, Blockchain,

big data etc., with all their benefits, have also resulted in administrative and legal challenges. By the time a law comes up on a ~~new~~ technology, a new technology comes up to challenge its effectiveness. So, the new technology creates demands for new laws and regulations, which when developed, again falls short due to increased legal demands with the introduction of some new technology.

So, it is quite clear that there is always a lagging relationship between ability and demand. The ability can only be increased to approximate its value to the

actual value of demand.

However, this should not create
pessimistic attitude in any sphere
of human lives. We need to
continuously focus on innovativeness,
research and creativity in order to
ensure maximum fulfillment of demand.

Hence, in the context of continuous
human evolution and development,
the process of ever-upgradation
and boosting of abilities is an
absolute necessity, to avoid
demand - supply imbalances which
may result in chaos, recession,
redundancy and an overall
degradation in quality of human
lives.

Also, there should be a focus on control of greed-driven, destructive demands for resources like land, water and mineral resources. This should actually be coupled with new abilities for production like non-renewable sources.

Thus, an optimum mix of ramping up of abilities and an emphasis on demand cuts and sustainable lifestyle, can ensure sustained co-existence of humans with our natural environment.

Rough work

VISION IAS™

Don't write
anything this
margin
(इस भाग में
कुछ ना लिखें)

War, Peace

- Meaning
- Antithetical
- Consequences of both

Good v/s bad war

→ May result
→ Good in short term,
→ Bad in long run

- ↳ Economy
- ↳ Society
- ↳ Political, cultural
- ↳ Environmental
- ↳ Global peace
- ↳ Ethical perspectives

- Myth v/s Reality
- Ashoka's Kalinga war
- 7 Year war
- WW I, II
- Korean war, Vietnam war
- Cold war
- Taif war
- Proxy war
- Small conflicts
- Russia-Ukraine war
- Civil war

→ Seeks narrow, vested interests

→ Ego satisfaction, global balance of power

Good v/s Bad peace

Benefits

→ Mutual interests
→ Long run gains

- ↳ Economy
- ↳ Society
- ↳ Pol.
- ↳ Political
- ↳ Ethical

- Explain
- Ashoka's peace
- Great Game
- 1990s
- Cuban missile crisis
- Shimla Agreement (1972)
- Peace & Prosperity (1993)
- India-China relations

→ Hanks ego, satisfying interests
→ Superiority complex, hegemonic
→ tendencies

→ Short-term, narrow
→ perspective

→ Long run

However

