



# VISION IAS

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|-------------------|-------------|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUBJECT:          | Essay       | Test Code:          | 1 | 7 | 5 | 3 |   |   |
| Name of Candidate | Utsav Anand |                     |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Medium Hindi/Eng. | English     | Registration Number | 8 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 3 |
| Center            | Online      | Date                | 0 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |

| INDEX TABLE           |          |               |                | INSTRUCTIONS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-----------------------|----------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q. No.                | Page No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|                       |          |               |                | 1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).<br>उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                       |          |               |                | 2. All questions are compulsory.<br>सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|                       |          |               |                | 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.<br>प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|                       |          |               |                | 4. 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. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.<br>प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे। |
|                       |          |               |                | 5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.<br>प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|                       |          |               |                | 6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.<br>उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Total Marks Obtained: |          |               |                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Remarks :             |          |               |                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

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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.

①

Destruction breeds creation. If something falls apart, that leaves room for a new beginning.

On a fine morning of 9<sup>th</sup> August, 1945, the second atomic bomb was dropped on a already weeping Japan. It marked the end of World War-II. But for most of the world, it also marked the end of the mighty Asian power, that is Japan.

Fast-forwarding the story to 2021, to everyone's surprise, Japan is the <sup>3<sup>rd</sup></sup> largest economy of the world, flagbearers of peace and harmony, world famous for work culture and values.

How did the Japanese manage to create something so brilliant out of a destroyed nation? Are they a

Have example of such a creation after destruction? In this essay, we will be discussing the various aspects which will draw parallels between destruction and creation.

The nature around us runs on a definite set of laws and rules. Humans have been trying to study them in forms of Physics, Biology, Spirituality etc. In midst of all these studies, the one fundamental law of nature which is agreed upon by all branches of study- "Destruction is inevitable".

The nature and quality of destruction can vary from object to object, event to event. A plastic can may take 1000 years to be destroyed, whereas wood

can be burned down in a few minutes.  
Destruction can be of a large magnitude  
like that of dinosaurs due to asteroid  
hit. smaller magnitude destructions  
include transformations from one form  
to other. This opens up space for  
creation of new objects & subjects.

Creation is the logical next step  
of destruction. The word "beginning" has  
a sense only when something has  
"ended". A plant is created when a  
seed is destroyed and a seed ~~grows~~  
can work when the fruit is destroyed.

Thus, creation is not just an  
aftereffect of destruction, rather they  
both fuel each other to sustain the  
nature and laws of nature.

## DESTRUCTION - CREATION : Time tested relationship

The relation between destruction and creation can be experienced all around us across all spheres of life. History has been the witness that a new order can't be built unless the older ones are brought down.

The political systems have shown an evolution around the world. The studies of Karl Marx show how primitive communism was destroyed to give way to aristocracy. It was followed by feudalism and its destruction gave way to capitalism. He also predicted the destruction of capitalism to give way to socialism & communism.

Social sphere is the greatest beneficiary of the destruction - creation cycle in modern times. The ancient caste evils, social evils like sati needed to be uprooted to ensure a liberal democracy to function. Efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and others ~~are~~ are a living proof of that.

Economic exploitation of the labour force was an issue for ages. The growth of labour class movements around the world destroyed the original tensers of capitalism and founded benevolent capitalism.

The destruction of hard power in the military sphere gives an opportunity to new powers to rise. For example,

USSR's might was destroyed in 1990s and it led to rise of other emerging powers like China and India. Even the international diplomacy took a turn towards Smart Power from Hard Power.

The modern world issues of environmental degradation has been addressed by creating new diplomatic channels like UNFCCC, UN-CBD. Even new innovations like efficient electric cars and solar panels are a result of our reckless destruction of the environment. Creating new ways to fight the issues, thus can also be a method to avoid complete destruction.

Academically, the education system around the world have evolved in accordance to the changing global requirements. Destruction of ancient, spiritual education system led to science and astronomy based medieval education. In modern world, technological education has taken a front seat.

The philosophical teachings of Vedanta and Buddha also focus on destruction of older body to give way to a new body. The famous saying of Buddha - "ALL THINGS ARE SUBJECT TO DECAY" sums it up.

The relation between destruction and creation also opens up the inevitability of destruction after creation and not

just a creation after destructions

### DESTRUCTION - CREATION : THE CYCLE

Every creation of a new object or event has an eventual end which further opens up the opportunity of new creations. That is the very nature of human evolution and also the nature's evolution.

The technological innovations are a perfect example of this continuous cycle. The models of atom discovered were all destroyed over time finally leading to the current Schrodinger's model. Computers were built with a purpose to solve problems quickly. Had it been possible to reach the current status of computers, if the

original model had not been destroyed.

The freedom struggle movement of India also presents a perfect picture of this cycle. Various ideas were created, tested, destroyed to ultimately reach the pinnacle of independence. The moderates, extremists, Gandhian ideology, the communists all were part of this cycle.

### CREATION WITH CAUTION

As it is clear that destruction and creation are inevitable laws of nature, the question remains for us is what is our role? Are we supposed to be mere spectators of this force of nature or should we

be active participants of this?

The answer lies in the nature of new creations after each destruction.

We have seen across geography that destruction of old global order or social order tries to evolve into something better. The destruction of conservative mindset of people led to liberal rights of LG, BTQ + community and the destruction of nazism led to sustained world peace.

Our aim should be to ensure this forward looking, positively evolving and inclusive creations are to follow the destructions. Only then will this lead to fulfilling the true laws of nature.

The primary requirements for such creations are a value based education system. It helps the people to find meaning to life and their objectives in life. Only when people are truly aware of this, they can contribute positively in creations.

Secondly, learning from mistakes is the silver bullet. Not just our mistakes, but also mistakes of others can be a great lesson. What happened to Hitler and Fascist forces can be a lesson to democracies and the world.

Thirdly, scientific temperament is a must <sup>in</sup> a fast evolving world. If we lack it, we will eventually

be leading ourselves to a deadly  
destruction rather than creation.

Vaccine hesitancy around the world  
is a living example of what happens  
when science is not the guiding  
force.

Finally, taking cues from the  
tenets of spirituality can a good  
way forward. However hard we try,  
science can't give us answers to  
every of our questions. The moral values  
and answers to other-worldly questions  
as given in religion, can help us  
lead a creative life in this world.

Keeping in mind that we need to  
take these teachings in a positive  
& constructive way.

The aim of our lives <sup>should not be</sup> to ~~be~~ be  
stagnant. We need to keep moving  
forward. At every step we have to  
just ensure that we are BUILDING  
BACK BETTER than what we had  
yesterday.

⑥ International co-operation and multilateralism  
are indispensable

Four decades back, the burning issue in front of the world was the widening of ozone hole over the Antarctica. Scientists claimed it to have long term consequences on human life. However, the world proved the nature wrong through a successful implementation of Montreal protocol - the most successful evidence of international cooperation.

Let us look at another similar incident. Sci reports of IPCC have aggravated the dangers posed by climate change. In spite of this, lack of international cooperation over multiple

issues have kept ~~it~~ the issue becoming deadlier every day.

In this essay, we will be discussing the importance and nature of international co-operation and multilateralism in current world, the challenges associated with them and the poor solutions for sustaining development and world peace.

### MULTILATERALISM : The ORIGIN

Multilateralism refers to co-operation among different powers across multiple sectors to solve the issues pertaining to common development and security.

It is not a new feature in global politics, although the shape & size in current world is very expansive.

In ancient times, multilateralism was mostly in terms of trade. Different empires used to co-operate to ensure flow of goods. Be it Indus Valley civilization trading with Mesopotamian or Guptas relation with Roman empire.

In medieval times and modern times, security pacts and trade pacts became common. Medieval Europe co-operated over colonies and monopoly of trade and so on.

However, the relations in all these cases were mostly bilateral & a multilateral order couldn't build on. In modern world, the issues of the world have led global powers to co-operate giving rise to multilateralism.

## MULTILATERALISM : NEEDS AND EFFECTS

It is a globally accepted fact in today's world that global order can be sustained only with co-operation and not with conflicts.

Political systems are dominated by democracy around the world. Threats to democracy in one region is a threat to democracy everywhere. This is quite evident from the Cold War days when Communism was spreading legs. Thus, political cooperation is a must.

Economic theory of capitalism is based on liberal and free trade. It can only be sustained if nations provide for such trade. WTO and other organisations like WB & IMF

work together to ensure multilateral economic co-operation.

Security is one of the prime objectives of any nation-state. But in the current global order, power is not balanced. We can't expect small nations of Africa to face the Chinese in case of any conflict. Only through bodies like UN, G-20 etc. can the peace and security of the world be maintained.

Modern world problems like Environmental degradation need modern world solutions. CO<sub>2</sub> emitted in USA has the same effect on world as CO<sub>2</sub> emitted in China. Unless world comes together on these issues through UN-CBD, UNFCCC etc., the world

would be leading towards disaster.

Technological innovations make the life easier. However monopoly over technology of some countries have made the world more dependent on each other. India cooperates with China for hardware, on US for software & they both depend on India for work force.

New explorations like space and Oceans opens new opportunities for cooperation. Being part of Common Goods, outer space and High seas are covered under ambit of multilateralism. International Space Station is a "flying mini" example of such co-operation.

lastly, social issues around the world have become more and more integrated and have found common voice. #MeToo campaigns, LGBTQ+ demands have become global issues and dealt with at both national and international level.

These all aspects of international cooperation are just a tiny sample of the opportunities in the current positive world. Globalisation has been the engine driving multilateralism with the fuel of technological innovations. The issues in the way of multilateralism are thus the same ones as the issues faced by globalisation.

## MULTILATERALISM : NOT A SMOOTH RIDE

The current global order <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ riding  
on multilateralism and reaping out  
its benefits till the 2008 financial  
crisis. This crisis has put a brake  
on the speedy developments of international  
co-operation.

Firstly, the trust of nations on the  
benefits of globalization has been  
shaken. A crisis in US had a  
domino effect all around the world.  
This has led to nations being  
more inward looking. Policies like  
BREXIT, Atmanirbhar Bharat,  
America First etc. are ~~an~~ examples  
of such trust deficit.

Secondly, developed and developing

world are having a hard time  
cooperating with each other. The  
issues of climate justice, agricultural  
subsidies, intellectual property rights  
have divided the world between  
Western bloc and India-China led  
Developing bloc.

Thirdly, pre dominance of hard  
power through nuclear arms have  
kept the world divided on ~~on~~  
nuclear disarmament. Countries don't  
want to trust that nuclear arms  
will be used to maintain world  
peace.

Resurgence of bipolar world  
with China and USA dominating this  
time have caused fears in nations  
like India. Nations want to build

their own capacities and thus priority of global issues take a back seat. It is evident from the recent stand of India on usage of coal at COP-26.

Fifthly, ethical issues are different in different nations. Multilateralism has led to destruction of idea of cultural relativism. Labour issues, death penalty etc. are often used by European Union to question India's stand. Differences in culture makes it ~~harder~~ <sup>harder</sup> to co-operate when the issues are politicised.

Finally, growth of civil society organisations and their usage to open a third front of war is a growing concern in developing world. A recent report of ~~IB~~ IB showed that 2-3%.

of GDP is wasted due to such obstructions.

Thus, multilateralism has its share of issues just like any other ~~the~~ modern concept. We need to work out a solution and an environment where international cooperation can still be the guiding light.

MULTILATERALISM : For a better tomorrow

The global powers need to be brought on the same page regarding the benefits of international cooperation.

This can only be done through building back the trust which was lost in 2008.

Forty, international organisations need to take the lead in creating

an atmosphere of co-operation. This will need a revitalisation of organisations like UN, WTO. Their statement of purpose and organization needs an overhaul representing current world issues and order. UN-SC reforms can be a good starting point.

Secondly, global issues need to be identified for cooperation. Environmental degradation, piracy, digital divide, world health are the issues which can be only a win-win @ a

lose-lose. Co-operation was seen during COVID-19 and the results are also in front of the world.

Thirdly, economic integration can be the path to peace and harmony.

EU and ASEAN nations have shown how economics can be the driving force of cooperation.

Fourthly, the trust between the developed and developing world can be re built through investments of developed countries in clean and sustainable development of developing countries. It will serve multiple goals of trust building, SDG goals, poverty reduction, employment crisis & overpopulation.

Finally and most importantly, ethics in international relations need to be incorporated. It ensures uniform, stable & predictable relations. It will be the key to sustainable relations of the future.

In today's world, Multilateralism is not a luxury of technological innovations, rather it is a necessity for humanity. The ideals of "VASUDEVA KUTUMBAKAM" can only be truly materialised when nations cooperate. The world needs to show that Montreal Protocol was not the last co-operative development, rather the first of many such developments.