

खण्ड-A / Section-A

उम्मीदवारों को
इस भाग में
लिखना नहीं है।
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- Q.1 You can't serve data on a hungry man's plate.
आप किसी भूखे आदमी की थाली में डेटा नहीं परोस सकते।
- Q.2 AI is overcoming our mental limitation but not expanding our mental horizon.
ए.आई. मनुष्य की मानसिक सीमाओं को नियंत्रित रहा है, किंतु मानसिक क्षितिज का विस्तार नहीं कर रहा है।
- Q.3 We are using environment for politics, not politics for environment.
हम पर्यावरण का उपयोग राजनीति के लिए कर रहे हैं, न कि राजनीति का उपयोग पर्यावरण के लिए।
- Q.4 The worst form of inequality is to try to make unequal things equal.
असमानता का सबसे बुरा रूप है असमान को समान बनाने का प्रयास।

Q.3:

WE ARE USING ENVIRONMENT FOR POLITICS, NOT POLITICS
FOR ENVIRONMENT.

Febrse, A well known historian/philosopher once
said - "There are nowhere necessities but
everywhere possibilities" and it is the man
who decides to choose among these possibilities
of nature.

Here in the statement it is clearly
evident that how man tries to dominate
nature (environment) for his own self
interest (politics) for instance the mountain

ecosystem may be differently used by tribals and capitalists. For tribals it may be their transhumance eg. Gaddis and Bakarwals and on the other hand for capitalists it may be a destination for tourism.

However one may wonder why the same tribals or capitalists may not use political set ups to reduce negative impacts of Thinning, shifting Cultivation OR Tourism induced forest fires respectively.

Hence in this essay we shall discuss how we are using environment for politics and why it necessitates the same while also arguing for politics not being used for environment. We shall also try to give a way forward to balance between environmental and cultural determinism i.e. the priorities for future development.

To start with let us explore how we are using environment for politics. One instance worth mentioning is the ECO-CENTRIC political approach where the environment rests in the centre of politics. For example, the politics on Joint Forest Management (JFM),^o conversion of land around National Parks, sanctuaries to Eco sensitive zones, sacred grooves like Kadaur in Karnataka is used to gain support for political interests.

Yet another approach is TECHNOCENTRIC approach which is used by the developed and developing countries where technology ~~is~~ like Biorock to conserve corals; MSTRIPES, Electro-fencing; VIDs for animal conservation is used for political achievements without considering the sideeffects like that of the death of cheetahs reintroduced from Namibia due to VID infections.

As Politics is associated with different groups, Eco FEMINISM as a branch of politics is used by different political groups to show the exploitation of women & Mother Earth.

The same groups emphasize the importance of social-ecology through NGOs, civil society organizations to give effects to protests by the people. For example local protests in the Kudankulam Nuclear & Jaitpur Nuclear power plants fuelled by politics of the time.

This politics of environment not only influence at the national and international level but also leads to territorial boundary & inter-state boundary disputes. For instance Cauvery water dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu; OR Indus water dispute between India & Pakistan stands at the centre of their politics.

Yet another instance where environment is aggressively used for political gains is the issue of Intellectual property. India is fighting several cases like Haldighati (patent for turmeric) neem against USA to conserve its policy of IPR in the biological diversity front.

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Now the question arises as to WHY environment is increasingly used for political gains. The answer to this may not be as simple get some of the reasons which can be illustrated are:

Firstly, the tussle for scarce resources which are not infinite leads to politicisation of natural resources. For instance politics on fossil fuel by OPEC countries by regulating its price is well known.

Secondly, the narrow interests promoted by few countries puts the other countries at stake. For example, US opted out of UNFCCC without considering the vulnerabilities of the small island nations V20 which are at the

verge of subsidence due to sea level rise.

Thirdly the power dynamics among the developed and developing countries decide which environmental agenda is to be prioritised. For instance, the ozone hole was discovered as late as 1980's but the Montreal Protocol, Vienna Convention & Kigali Amendment took no time to reduce the ozone hole and ban CFC's as ~~the~~ it was the developed countries of the temperate belt like Britain (London smog) and Canada, USA (Polar vortex) which were most impacted by Ozone depletion. On the other hand there is no Consensus on the Kyoto & Paris Agreement goals yet the brunt of which is faced by poor & developing countries.

Fourthly the nations are coming up as per their local vulnerabilities. For instance CDRI and IRIS to create infrastructure backed by only those countries which are

vulnerable to climate induced disasters like, sea level rise; Island submergence; coastal water intrusion and climate refugees.

Moving further another dimension which is crucial to discuss is the political buzzwords which are not used for environment-Conservation.

To proceed with, THE COLLECTIVE INTERESTS is not promoted to deal with global problems which needs global solution like that of Arctic melting; climate change, melting of polar ice caps and cryosphere, Amazon Rainforest fires etc.

Also the political tool of POLICY FORMULATIONS; DEBATE DISCUSSIONS WITH PUBLIC is not adequate to protect biodiversity and atmosphere. For instance the lack of representation of local communities, NGOs in UNFCCC-COP meetings. Moreover the meetings like CMS & COP are held once in year, such is the bridge between policy tools and environmental conservation.

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The politics of COMMON BUT DIFFERENTIATED RESPONSIBILITIES sounds similar to Affirmative action or positive discrimination towards developing countries but- we still should analyze how much work has been done under the CDM-mechanism or contributions towards Green Climate Fund (GCF) in that case.

Yet another political tool of lobbying, propagandizing or Electronering is hardly used to preserve the environment. We could hardly find a mention in the election manifesto of the political parties that after getting into power they would work towards tree plantation drive or Afforestation to conserve the environment- OR we can question ourselves that- do we decide our vote on the basis of Environmental protection?

However these are not the only cases. To understand the virtuous cycle between politics and environment we should analyze how politics has created a positive spill over effect on the environment too.

The movements for environment like Chipko movement in Garwal Himalayas, Apirko and Silent valley movement in western Ghats show case the will of people (politics) to conserve mother earth. Another movement under Medha Patkar to 'Save NARMADA' led to ^{political} mobilization of the masses to rejuvenate the ecology of Narmada water shed.

Similar movements like Pani Panchayat by Rajendra Singh "The water Man of India" is well known to conserve the environment.

Apart from the Community mobilization movements various other political initiatives like Supreme Court in M.C. Mehta Case where the court held that Right to clean Environment is

a fundamental right under Article 21. and the inclusion of Article 48 to conserve environment and fundamental duty Article 51A(g) in constitution are the political tools to safeguard our natural heritage.

Hence having studied all the aspects of environment vs Politics the way forward is to make a balance between development and environmental objectives and use the symbiosis of politics and environment for the benefit of each other and humankind.

For this sustainable development approach keeping in view the needs of present generation while also thinking about the future generation needs with adequate Environmental Impact Assessment & Social Impact Assessment of the projects is required.

This can be done through devising policies like POLLUTOR PAY PRINCIPLE;

CARBON TAX, and ecosystem based approach where the nature and man are considered as a single unit, as given by Kant in his concept of Ganzeist is organic unity of man and nature.

More over the value system is to be inculcated with environmental protection through school curriculum; Educational camps projects under New Education Policy to link policy with environment conservation.

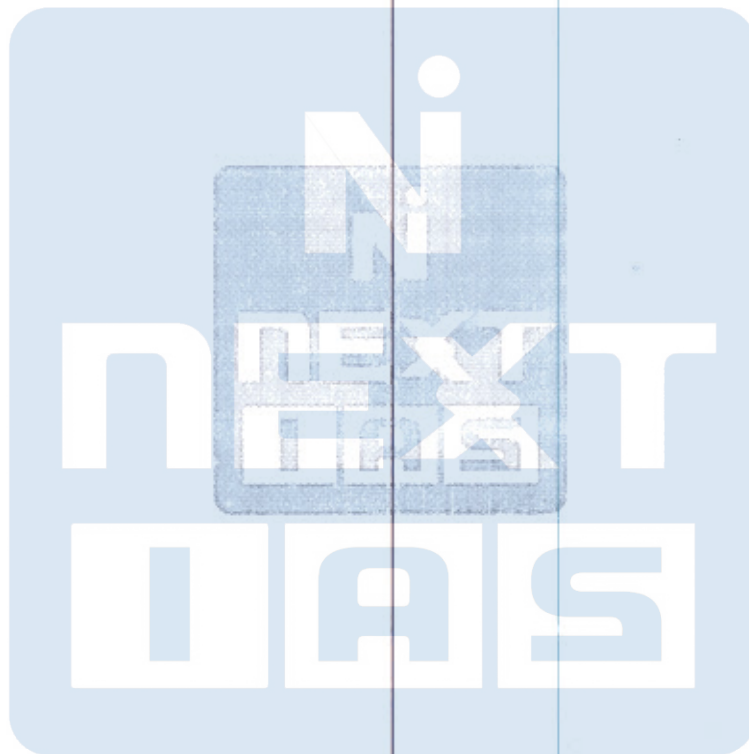
[Hence] understanding the "Limits to Growth" (D.H. Meadows) it is high time to switch towards LifeStyle for Environment (LIFE) as envisaged by Indian political leadership in G-20 to promote idea of Vasudair Kutumbakan & to proudly convey that:

DHARTI SUNEHRİ AMBAR NEELA
HAR MAUSAM RANGEELA...
AISA DESH HAI MERA.....

by understanding that though there are possibilities

provided by nature but we have to choose the best among them all in the form of Eco-Tourism & COMMUNITY RESERVES.

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खण्ड-B / Section-B

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- Q.5 Existence is a science, living is an art.
अस्तित्व एक विज्ञान है, जीना एक कला है।
- Q.6 If the truth shall kill them, let them die.
यदि सत्य से किसी की मृत्यु होती है, तो उन्हें मरने दो।
- Q.7 The only way to go beyond things, is to go through them.
हालातों से परे जाने का एकमात्र तरीका उनसे होकर गुजरना है।
- Q.8 Dream for the best. Be prepared for the worst. Enjoy life in between.
सर्वश्रेष्ठ के लिए सपना देखें। सबसे बुरे के लिए तैयार रहें। इसके बीच के जीवन का आनंद लें।

Q.8.

DREAM FOR THE BEST. BE PREPARED FOR THE WORST.
ENJOY LIFE IN BETWEEN

During the initial years of India's independence, the political leaderships under PM. J. L. Nehru had the dream of Non-Alignment (NAM) to safeguard its autonomy from the Colonial powers. This directed India's foreign Policy to NAM in the 1968 Belgrade Conference. But at the same time the unexpected PL-400 crisis hit India's population severely there was no other option but to accept the IMF reforms. Taking

me from this India now tries to enjoy life in the form of strategic Autonomy where it promotes multi alignment for global peace & security.

The above incident explains the need to dream for the best, be prepared for the worst and to enjoy life in between. In this essay we shall discuss several similar instances which require the same thoughtfulness. Moreover we shall also discuss as to WHY we should dream for the best & the ways through which we can prepare ourselves for the worst and then conclude with importance of enjoying life in between.

To start with, the dream of successful DEMOCRACY for India has been rooted in the past struggles. But to fulfil that dream to become largest democracy in the world, India has gone through several worst phases like, Emergency of 1975, political defections of Aja Ram Gaya Ram and curbing dissent. But India enjoyed the journey by opting the middle path

of checks and balances, Freedom of speech and expression as fundamental right but with reasonable restrictions.

As a successful democracy forms with a pluralistic society. So did India desired to become a PLURALISTIC society with secularism and social cohesion along with fraternity and brotherhood. However, in its path, it has to be prepared itself to tackle the worst forms of Communalism, hatred, violence, discrimination. For instances Delhi Riots of 2021 OR Hathras Gangrape case on the basis of caste lines. Enjoying life in between, as a nation India promoted positive form of socialism with social reforms to reduce poverty, inequality and as a society to inculcate tolerance for other others while exercising one's own rights.

India's dreams in the economic front is also visionary to become the 3rd largest economy by 2030. In this dreaming of

the best. India prepared itself by LPG reforms; Banking Reforms and opening up of the economy to face worst crisis like Black swan events, Fed tightening, Russia-Ukraine War; trade wars etc. India has kept itself in between by balancing economic growth and development to exploit comparative advantage and become part of Global value chain to promote its MSME's and Labour Intensive sectors.

Dreaming in the era of technology is in itself a best dream to exploit IR 4.0 and promote Cashless economy to become tech giant of the world. However the worst of this which needs to be prepared for is the digital Apartheid, cyber threat, mental health & isolation along with creation of biological races in the form of designer babies. etc To enjoy the benefits of technology it is necessary to generate awareness, inclusion, choose ~~LESS~~ CASH over Cashless, and create digital infrastructure like optical Fibre Network & Bharatnet to balance dreams and worst case scenarios.

Similarly in the environmental front one may have the best dream of CLEAN ENVIRONMENT, Sustainable development Goals or to achieve Aichi Biodiversity targets. However the worst that the nature could bring is climate change nature induced disasters (eg. 2004 Tsunami of Indian ocean) or the 6th mass extinction associated with anthropogenic causes should be better prepared with. In this dream, we can enjoy the journey with co-operation, Co-ordination through Common but differentiated responsibilities CBDR, balancing environment & development through circular economy; Life cycle approach.

After having discussed various case points the question arises, WHY to dream for the best. The answer to this surely lies in the fact that:

Firstly it helps in clear GOAL setting. For instance India dreamt of becoming Net zero by 2070 through its PANCH PRAN climate goals.

Also the SDG goals set up by the UN for 2030 is the manifestation of dreaming for the best of society.

Secondly, while we dream for the best, it helps in the SWOT Analysis of our strength, weakness, opportunities & threats to achieve the dream. For instance, during the freedom movement the strength of satyagraha and the weakness of inadequate political mobilization was well analysed by leaders like Gandhi, Nehru and Patel.

Thirdly dreaming for the best helps us analyse our potential to achieve the goal and creates trust in our self and our wisdom. For instance the dream of "India is Bharat" under Article 3 led to integration of 565 princely states to make India one political unit.

Fourthly dreaming for the best helps us keep progressive and positive in the developmental process and brings out innovative ideas.

For instance Japan's dream of fighting the disasters and incapacilities of Volcanic level

led to development of Coastal structures to Build back better under Sendai framework and technologies like Aqua & hydroponics to become self sustainable in food production.

Hence in dreaming for the BEST, one must understand that preparing for worst is *sine qua non*. But what can be the ways or How one can prepare for the worst? The answer to this can be analysed as below.

Preparation for the worst cases require planning in the first hand. The plans can be in the form of Five year plans; Multilevel planning like Panchayat / Block development-plans OR plans for disaster simulations etc.

Preparation for the worst also requires training & Capacity building. This can be done through initiatives like PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Rural Self Employment Training under R-SETI, Mission Karmayogi, IGOT Platforms etc.

Moreover it requires strong value system to face the worst form of crisis and courage of conviction to stand adversities like that of whistle blowers in case of corruption; hate speech propaganda or standing against chilling effect on freedom of speech and expression.

Role Modelling apart from above, also acts as a tool to prepare ourselves for the worst cases ~~seen~~ looking at examples from history, society who stood like during the worst forms of crisis. For example, countries came up with BASEL and other reforms to fight global financial crisis OR the India's case to deal with COVID-19 pandemic is a case to study.

Hence it is advisable to keep best dreams & be prepared for the future worst but enjoy life in between as the dreams

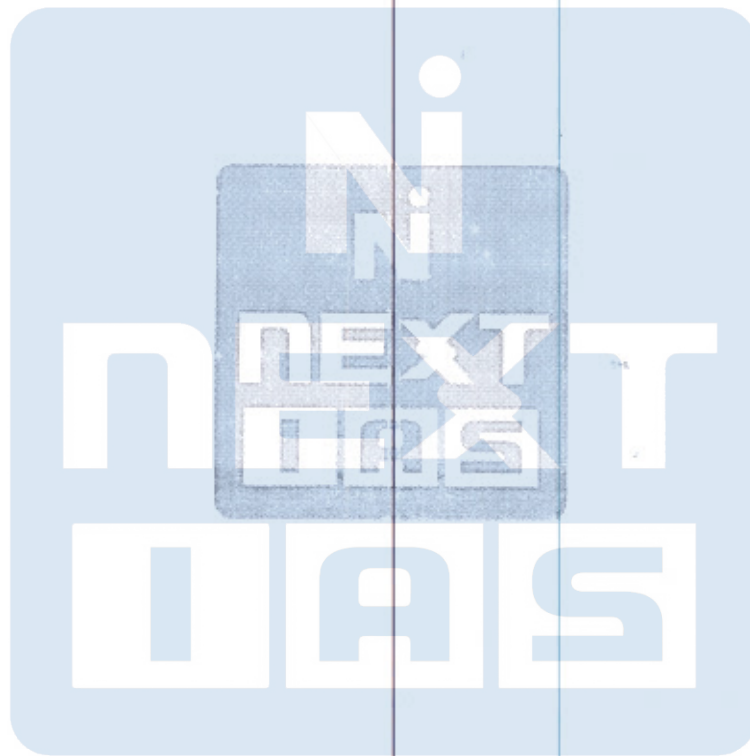
and worst may happen in the future but the present which is in our hands should not be compromised. We can take inspiration from Enlightened Materialism of Nanak & Madhyam Marg of Buddha to enjoy our life in between without focussing too much on extremes of future.

To Conclude, while dreams are important as it keeps our vision alive and preparation for worst helps us achieve the dream with sustainability but equally important is the life to be enjoyed in between as:

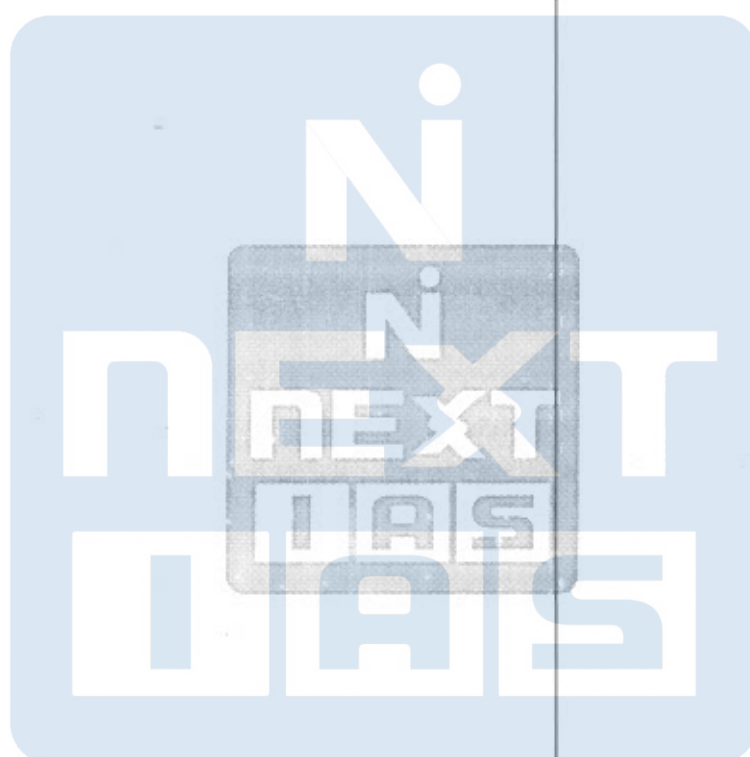
HAR GHADI BADAL RAHI HAI ~~DHOOT~~
ROOP ZINDAGI ----
CHHAW HAI KAHIN, KAHIN HAI
DHOOP ZINDAGI ---
HAR PAL YAHAN JI BHAR JIYO .
JO HAI SAMA'N KAL HO NA HO.....

ie the life changes at every moment- , the
moments of today may not come tomorrow.
Hence live your life to the best at present.

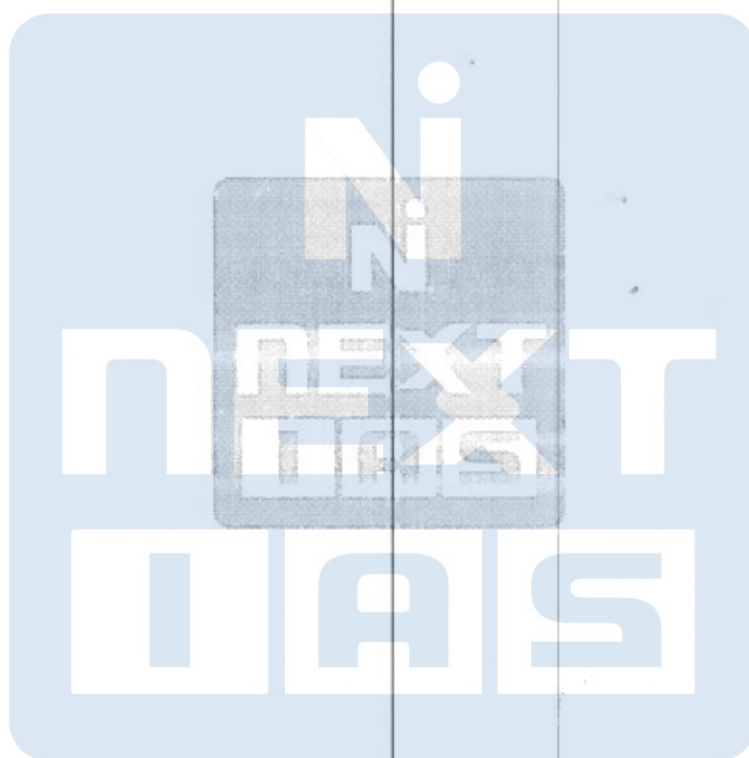
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Space for Rough Work

Q.3 We are using Environment for politics; not politics for Environment

Man V/s Nature < Determinism
Possibilism

How we are using Env for Politics

- Eco-centric Approach
- Techno-centric Approach
- Eco-feminism
- Social ecology
- Landscape/watersheds/^{Boundary} Disputes

eg sacred grooves,
Tribal Rights,
- Tiger politics/cheetah
- Chipko, Apikko,
Silent-Valley movement
- IPR wines - Haldighoti
Tradⁿ Khates
- Narmada Bachao
Andolan

Why Env for Politics

- Scarce resources
- Narrow interests
-

Disasters - Local specific
case → Ozone depletion

Politics not used For Environment -

- Collective interests
- Policy debates/discussions/deliberations
- Lobbying/propagandizing/Electromerit

- Global problems
- developed vs
developing
- Dev V/s Environ
- CBD
- UNFCCC/UNCED/UNCED

Some Cases where Politics used for Env → Better Outcomes

- M.C. Mehta Case - Public Trust Doctrine
- FR, DPSP; FDs

WF < Environment for Healthy Politics → sustainable development
limits to Growth.
G20 - LIFE, ° Vasundhara Kutenbaker.

Dhati Sunehri Ambhar Neela

Space for Rough Work

Q.O. Dream for the Best. Be prepared for the worst.
Enjoy life in between

Intro
↓
Strategic
Autonomy.
How

BEST

WORST

BETWEEN

Pol. - Democracy - Emergency; Defection - FoSE with Reasonable Restraints

Soc - Pluralism / Inclusive development - Inequality / Violence, - Size of pie; development employment; Reduce poverty Social Cohesion, well being.

eco - Largest Economy - Black Swan Events
Red fighting; Russia Ukraine Trade War CPA - Crisis - Economic growth with development; Global Value Chain; MSMEs; Comparative Advantage

Tech - Global Hub. Tech Giant - Tech Giant - IR 4.0. Cashless economy - Cyber threat; data protection; digital Apartheid Mental Health - Biological Races. - Less Cash Economy; Awareness / Inclusion; Infrastructure (DFN)

Env - Clean Env. SDA; Aichi. - Climate change - Disasters. - Pollution; Forest Fires; - Cooperation; balance; Sustainable dev; Circular Economy; Sendai P/W.

/ **ENJOY LIFE in BETWEEN** → Present; In our hands; Madhyam marg. → Indian Panchangit Chak, Nepal

WHY to dream for best → Goal Setting → SWOT Analysis → Stakeholders

How to prepare for worst → planning. → Training Capacity building → Values System - Courage of Consequence. → A & Role modelling.

→ enlightened materialism sustainable development Madhyam Marg → * KAL HO NA HO