

Essay 1

We have global communication.
Yet, confrontation is more
common than dialogue

In the 1980s, during the Cauvery
row, Karnataka is believed to have refused
to release water to Tamil Nadu. The
then chief minister of Tamil Nadu, Mr.
M. Ramachandran paid a surprise visit
by landing at the house of then CM
of Karnataka Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde.
He welcomed CM for breakfast.

Mr Hegde offered him a glass
of water and Mr Ramachandran had few
hiccups. And he replied -

“Maybe my hiccups are representative
of Chennai's state today. Will you offer
it water too”

The two laughed together and Kamalata released the water very next day. Sometimes, just one dialogue is enough to create a smooth flow of relationship between neighbours. Isn't that one of the biggest misses in today's scenario?

A scenario where global communication has become all pervasive. With the rise of technology and its integration with the globalized world, whole world has become connected. Also called a global village.

Yet the irony remains that instead of utilizing this opportunity to foster bonhomie, fraternity through dialogue and diplomacy, all the world gets is confrontation and conflict.

To understand the deeper connotation of the current scenario, we need to grasp as to what is meant by global communication and its significance? How are confrontation and dialogue different? Why confrontation is more common than dialogue? Are there cases where dialogue failed and consultation succeeded? And how do we go forward?

Global communication creates global village

In the era of globalization, Global communication is a method to communicate freely and openly. It transcends the national boundaries and connects the countries to form a global village.

Some of the methods include institutional setups like IMF/World Bank/World Trade Organization, others are institutions of global governance like UNCTAD/UNCTAD etc. Rise of technology has created global companies like Twitter, Facebook that promote people to people contact through sharing of information.

These methods have reduced the distance between people. The resultant connectivity has made interdependence more prevalent and opportunities more abundant.

Such opportunities come handy in the times of crisis where their benefits is what helps the global community. COVID-19 was a case in point.

While COVID-19 was an outcome of such global communications where the spread of zoonotic disease was enhanced manifold due to movement of people. But the quick remedy also lay in faster sharing of information. Without much data availability on its spread, countries were able to coordinate, take pre-emptive measures and reduce loss of ~~it~~ lives to an extent.

In the hindsight it also created a confrontation ground among countries and institutions like World Health Organization. Alleging that the dialogue mechanism of such institutions — to share quick information, warn countries of an impending crisis and help in mitigation failed. It calls in to question as to how dialogue and confrontation differ from each other?

Confrontation and dialogue :
antagonistic to each other ?

Confrontation is often a medium to dominate an opponent through direct action, or an offensive retaliation. Direct action is often a frontal attack, militant action or a proxy war. For instance, Pakistan's proxy war of bleeding India by thousand cuts.

On the other hand, an offensive retaliation is done to protect oneself and safeguard own autonomy. India's no first use doctrine exemplifies this.

Dialogue is a relatively peaceful process, guided by the ideas of debate, discussion and deliberation. It provides a cushion against confrontation in the times of global communication.

While the dialogue provides sense of a peaceful resolution of a problem. Yet confrontation is more common than dialogue!. Why is it so?

One, it provides quick results.

In the era of fast-power (speed), soft power (dialogue) often takes a back seat. Confrontation has a proven track record in gaining political mileage (mobilization of votes) and display of strength.

Further, confrontation provides a sense of hegemony. The expansionist policy of china raises the issues in South China sea, its famous Anti Axis Area denial strategy to counter USA in Indo-Pacific. It has brought the famous

Thucydides trap into action where a war is likely when a great power's position is threatened by a rising power.

It is also attributed to a sense of ego satisfaction where confrontation is needed to remain relevant. Social media has further created a false need of attention. The sadistic stunt by Ponomorov to fake her own death to cerical cancer was a misuse of global communication. It undermines the need of dialogue in form of awareness on social media against such health urgencies.

Rather confrontation is often resorted to subdue the internal crisis and give a facade of progress. China's incursions on India's territory in Galwan is often attributed to rising domestic vibes against the ban of all forms of communication.

Dialogue: a treasurehouse of peace and growth

In sharp contrast to confrontation, dialogue provides an avenue of long term growth. India's rise in stature in 1950s was also due to its peaceful disengagement of war between North and South Korea through dialogue.

While it is not so known in the global communication parlance as internet was not available back then. Yet, such dialogues remain in the global history as they set a precedent for the future.

Another such precedent is the success of Indus Water Treaty. It has stood the test of time, albeit some recurring issues, even among two hostile neighbors.

Additionally, dialogue process also acts as a deterrence. If any commitment is made in a dialogue process, the non compliance of it can jeopardise the moral high ground leading to shame via global communications.

It's globally known how USA exited Pari Agreement leading to a global hue and cry. And yet when it chose to come back, the global environment community took a sigh of relief through re-admission of 2nd largest greenhouse gas emitter.

Dialogue also helps in re-engaging with the past mistakes through accounts of history and learning from them. One such learning is often cited by Lt Gen Raj Shukla, coming from Kautilya's Arthashastra —

66

If you lose shastra,
you lose your culture

If you lose shastra,
you lose your country . 33

This debate of Shastra (simples) vs
Shastra (weapon) leads to discussion
and deliberation over indigenization of
weapons and focus on Atma Nibhan

Bharat.

Desperate times ! call for confrontation
over dialogue

Having discussed the importance
of dialogue over confrontation, it also
becomes essential to look at the exigencies
of time and take an appropriate judgement.

Because exigencies of time often
bring on unwelcome guest in form of
an impending crisis. While COVID-19

required global dialogue, research sharing and mass production of vaccines. It also needed an immediate action of confrontation with the virus to stop its spread. The lockdowns globally were aimed at buying time from the massive global spread.

Similar is the case with global war on terrorism. While the dialogue continues to happen on global communication platforms of UNGA, UNSC, a timely and swift action is needed to confront the evil forces of terrorism.

Such confrontations also happen when the prolonged process of dialogue fails. The governments have been asking the global big tech firms to comply with the sovereign laws of land. Yet their monopolistic tendencies

through shrewd use of monetary might
lead to predatory pricing, issues of surveillance
and threat to citizen privacy. A
confrontation then is ensured to
uphold the legitimacy of governments
through laws like Personal Data
Protection Bill and open network for
digital commerce (ONDC).

~~Dialogue is the~~
Need for a balanced future of
global communications

It is by now evident that
confrontation and dialogue are the
popular means of global communications.
what then becomes the way forward
to navigate in this complex era?

First is to uphold the principles
of diplomacy, dialogue and persuasion.

As they are time tested means and have
a far more success rather than
confrontation. A success that is
sustainable. As Sun Tzu said

“To win one hundred victories
in one hundred battles is not
the acme of skill.”

To subdue the enemy without war
is the acme of skill”

To strengthen such skill processes,
reforms in our global communication
processes is needed. As PM called

for 5 S reforms at UNCTA assembly

- Samman, Samvad, Sahyog,
Samniddhi and Shanti on the

way forward.

Till the time such reforms are
mixed in the process of dialogues, more
global alliances with equal say

participative decision making and transparent processes can be the guiding light. India's historic G20 presidency with inclusion of Amazon union amidst the call for Vasudev Kutumbakam is symbolic of such participative alliances.

At last, a balance between confrontation and dialogue is the way forward in complex global communications world. Such was the response of India

in 1971 Bangladesh liberation war.

Confrontation with the enemy and dialogue with the Mukh Vatinis. And today,

after almost fifty years of dialogue, a similar confronting situation has arrived.

It needs a calibrated response amid primacy of national interests.

Perhaps, confrontation and dialogue should move in a loop. A loop of

managing divergences and forging convergences!
(confrontation) (dialogue)

Section B

Topic 4

we may all have come on different ships,
but we are in the same boat now

CoP26 at Glasgow was a milestone as more than hundred countries committed to reduce temperature rise to maximum 1.5°C from pre-industrial levels. But it also was different as the statement from Tuvalu's minister caught everyone's eyes. He stated "we are sinking" while delivering his speech standing knee deep in water, exemplifying the challenges faced by the country.

closer to Tuvalu, lies Marshall Islands. It had gone to International Court of Justice to stop India, Pakistan and Britain from pursuing nuclear arms race. As the country still suffers from the effects of being used for nuclear tests by United States in 1940s.

The above instances highlight how two different countries suffer differently due to the circumstances they have been in. Yet the outcomes will impact not only them but humanity as a whole. Because challenges of climate change, inequality in all its forms is border agnostic. Thus, reflecting that even though we may have come on different ships of part, yet we are in the same boat of challenges.

In this essay, we shall see how we have all come from different ships and its manifestations? Why do we find ourselves in the same boat of problems and challenges? Are there any instances of differences present? And what should be the way ahead for a balanced and equal growth?

Coming on different ships: A trajectory
of destiny and uneven growth

We have all come on different ships
depicts the circumstances of everyone, which
have been far from equal. It is evident
from the annals of history as how few
countries have grown at the expense of other.
The struggle for Africa had the objective
of maximizing drain of wealth, leaving it to
be called a dark continent.

The same historical connotation has
also led to widening economic inequalities
which could be attributed to the divergent
growth patterns. The different ships of
capitalism and socialism has led to the
modern day division of developed vs developing
countries. While India pursued a mix of
both, its shift towards services from agriculture
led to pre-mature deindustrialization resulting
in laggard manufacturing ship. On the other

hand, China's manufacturing ship has let it to become an 10 trillion dollar economy.

Just like countries have come on different ships, family's growth also impacts an individual's growth. Differences in education, financial health, economic status all have a bearing on the growth possibilities.

This growth of individuals in form of wisdom, values also impact society at large. It was the different approach of Raja Ram Mohan Roy that led to banning of sati. Slavery was ^{also} banned in 1833, yet the greed of British led to export of indentured labor from India to Africa.

The differences had also crept in the realm of gender. While India adopted universal adult franchise giving women right to vote at the onset of independence.

It took over hundred years for USA to do the same. Similarly, over 33 countries have granted right to marriage to LGBTQ, yet many countries including India are still debating its impact on the society at large.

Are we in the same boat now?
A contemporary reality check

Many come from different ships of varying trajectories, it's said that now we have arrived in the similar situation — many both positive and negative outlooks.

The beginning of 21st century has led to increased economic integration with many economies able to lift poor out of under-development. India has shown exemplary improvement by lifting over a crore out of poverty. In the gender parlance, women have been achieving greater heights with Indira Arogya

breaking the glass ceiling and achieving higher echelons of power. Arani Lekhora, Manu Bhaskar, Pv Sindhu have achieved milestones in their sports fields. While Gunaa Saxena became the first woman pilot in airforce in 1999, 27 years later we have Anomika Rajver becoming Indian navy's first woman helicopter pilot.

Expanding the share of growth, Supreme Court had decriminalized homosexuality in Nankaj Johar case — a beginning to provide equal growth opportunity to all. similar growth potential has been given to African Union by including in G20 (G2) and reforming the global geopolitical boat.

Yet the same boat also contains the shadow of climate change — with increasing global warming and sea level rise which will not differentiate between any one. It will further create inequality with

climate refugees, who are scrambling to get to the shores of Europe and United States, thus landing up on the same boat of environmental vulnerabilities.

Terrorism and its rise also has equalized the countries with its impact enhancing wide scale damage and destruction. The hastily created borders will not be able to stop the rise of global terrorism, even as countries debate on the definition of Good and Bad Terrorism.

The incapacities of borders to restrict ~~the~~ not only the flow of people but also the rapid spread of COVID-19 virus shows how a tiny virus can impact all equally. All the growth in economy, shielding of technological exports laid base at the maintenance of virus.

All of this shows that humanity as a whole has been suffering from modern day problems. The differential growth becomes

irrelevant when the violence against women is seen in a developing country like India and or in a fast growing city of Paris ahead of the global event of olympics.

Yet the size of the boat differs

Even though we all may be in a same boat of problems and opportunities, but the size of such contrasts may vary significantly across countries, spanning width and breadth of time.

This evident from the climate crisis where it would equally ^{impact} everyone, yet the technologies to deal with the repercussions may shield some more than the other. For instance, Kenya has accused Norway of its detrimental due to transition away from coal. Without adequate share of such technology, it will perpetuate dependence on few countries → leading to a modern form of colonialism

Similarly, when the world has been forced to take sides in the geopolitical arena of crisis, be it Ukraine Russia or Israel-Hamas. It forgets the disproportionate impact of the weaponization of supply chains on poorer economies with high food, fuel and fertilizer cost.

The very concern was highlighted by Mr. S. Jaishankar in his book Why Bharat matters? where he says - "While there is advancement of technology and promise of science, world politics is moving back to the future". Roe vs Wade judgement on abortion shows the same conundrum where all the progress made on women right to reproductive autonomy has gone in vain.

Broadening the pie - accommodate all in the boat

To reduce the differences in the world and provide a level playing field, it

becomes essential to reduce individual differences, promote unity and enhance acceptance. Because human survives on interdependence. As Erik Erikson says -

"Life does not make any sense without interdependence, we need each other.

And the sooner we learn that, it's better for us all.

At the societal level, promotion of laws & order, communal living is needed to bridge differences. BR Ambedkar questions in his Grammar of Anarchy - "Can the workmen put forward their collective interest before their self-interest and that of cred?" The answer to this will reduce societal conflicts, promote tolerance and inclusivity.

Such inclusivity often comes through better integration of technology which is

fair, equitable and cost-effective. World Bank
had lauded India's efforts in expanding the
coverage of Direct Benefit Transfer. What
Jan Dhan Accounts did in 8 years, it would
have taken traditional banking 48 years to
achieve 77% of bank account holding.

This level of societal outreach is
needed at the global level. Countries need
to adopt common but differentiated responsibilities,
adhere commitments to their INDG goals,
and provide support to low income countries,
if we have to ride the same boat of
reducing climate change.

mission life propagated by India
reflects our ethos of living in harmony with
environment. It encapsulates nudge behavioural
economics by changing the way we live
which not only promotes equality among
humans, but also considers all life, be
it animal or flora & fauna, because the

universe encompasses everything. And
the circular pattern needs to be in
balance for an equitable growth.

It calls for a greater global order
change where the international organizations
are more inclusive, representative bodies
promoting collective benefits to all. A new
institutional paradigm can ensure that
we are indeed in the same boat of
equality, justice, dignity and harmony.

Intro

① To value & minister speech in Col 26

② cut to FABIC meeting
marshalled leban → who went to LCJ
to stop India, Pak, British capital shifting
facility to stop nuclear arms race

③

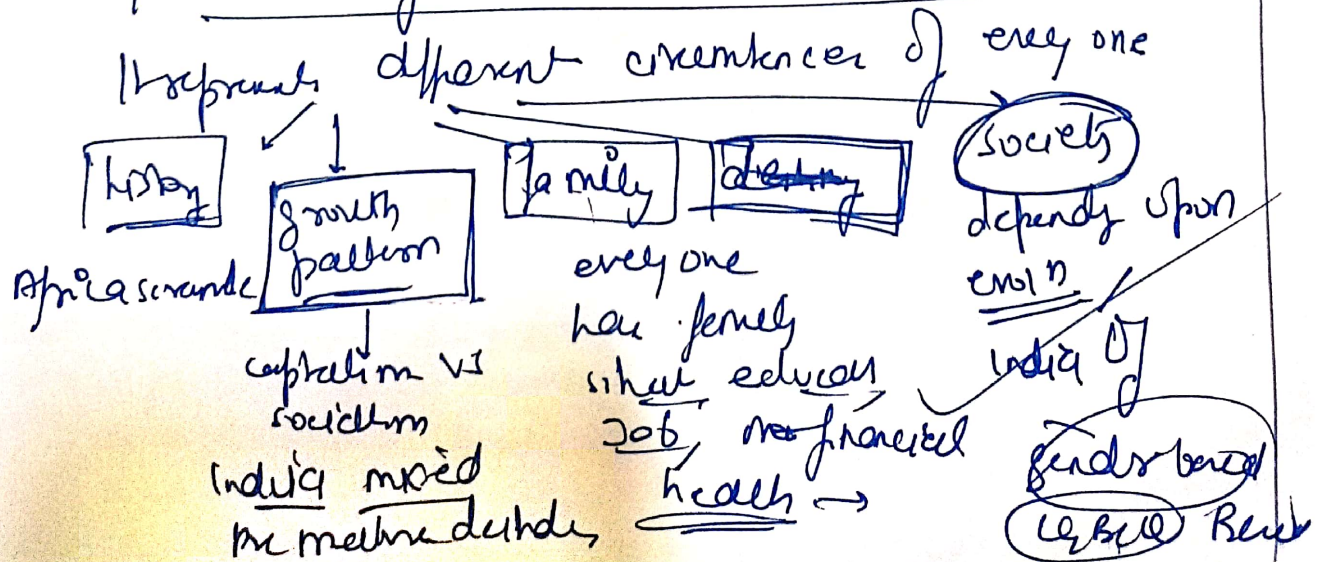
The above cases highlight how we have here
also come about from different circumstances,
opp & home ones. Yet we all collectively face
the challenges of future WA which would have
impact on all what

④

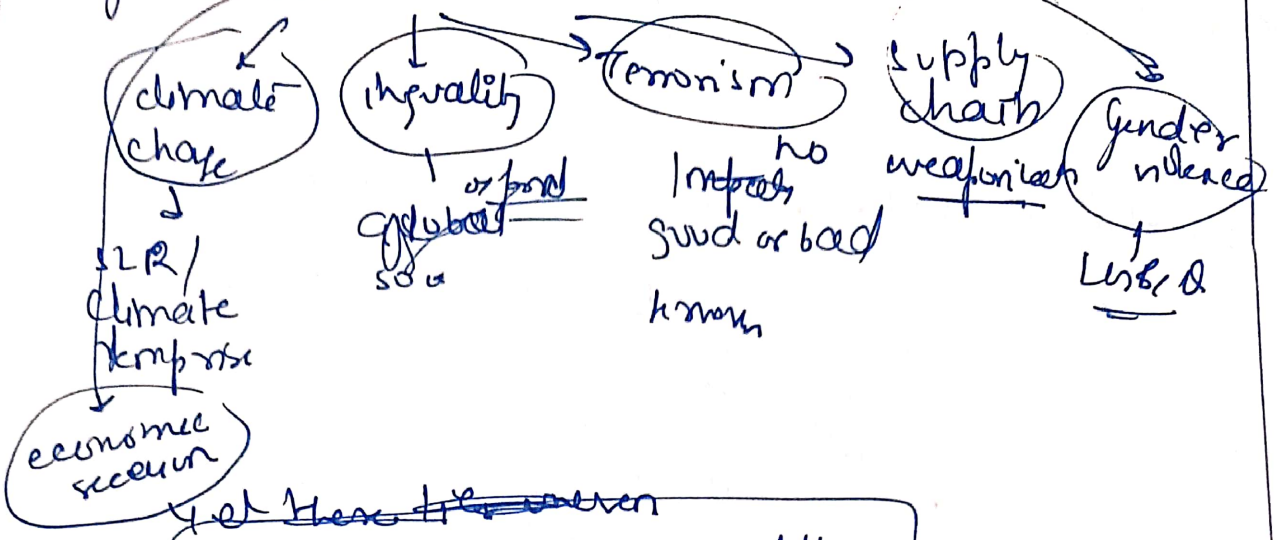
In this way, we shall see how
we have all gone for different steps? Why are
we in the same boat now? Are there
or different boats or influence of inequality
differences that still exist? what show
what should be the way forward? -

⑤

summary of different steps: a trajectory of
destiny and uneven growth

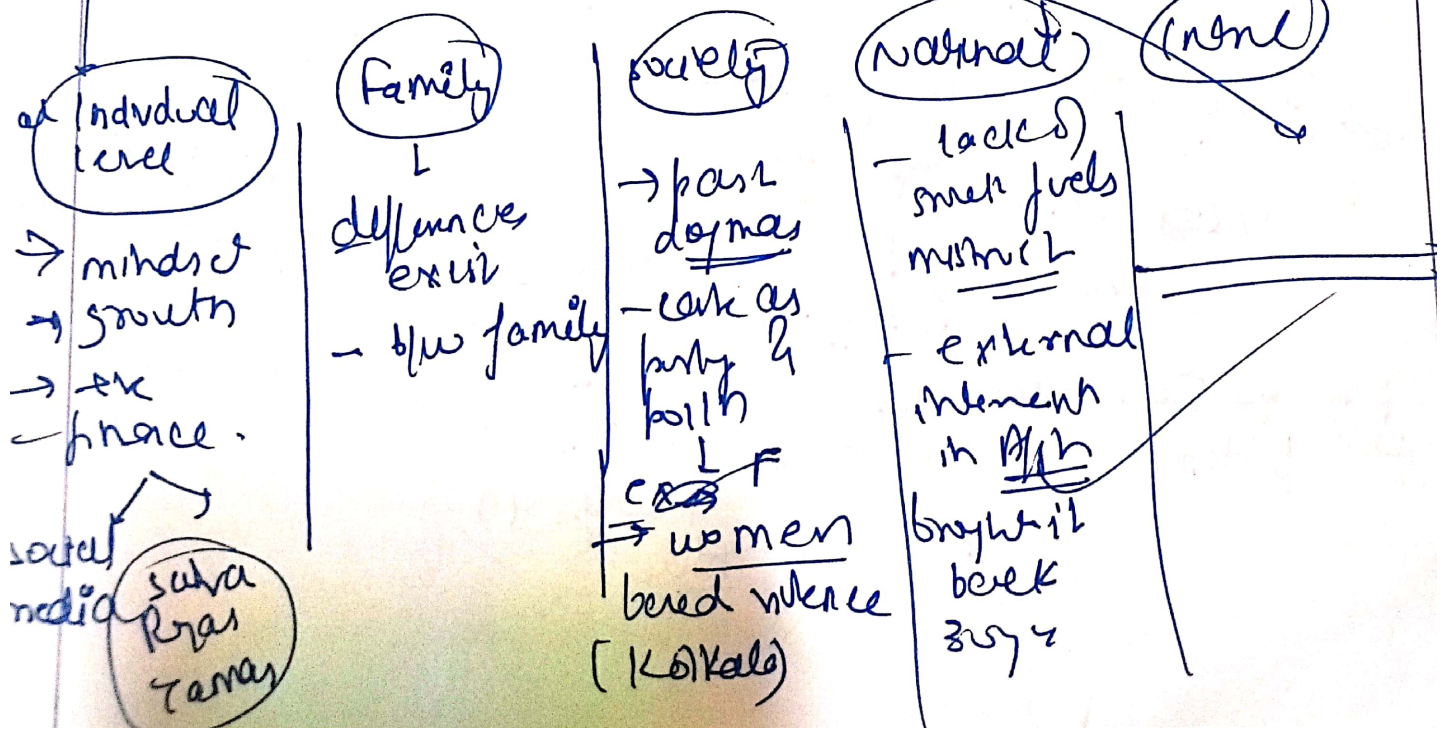
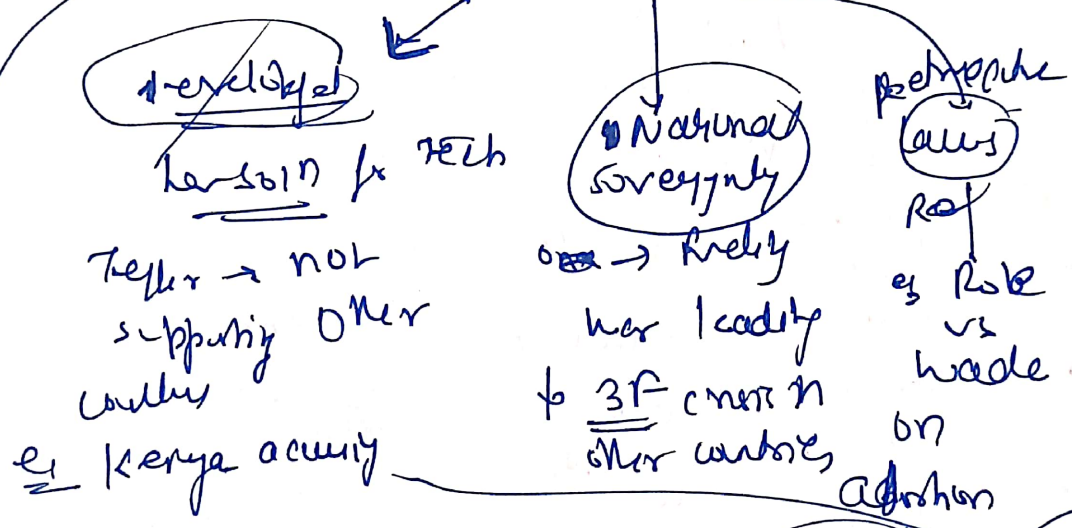


why the same boat now



yet the size of boats differ

when everybody has problems but they may / may not have solutions



What the lakes to face

→ what about those who cannot have boats

or Alas Boats may become emblem by word as they can't reach in the waters caused by over industrialisation

Plans

Broadening the pic → accommodate all in the boat

PRM bedding

Individual differences

bonhomie, unity, acceptance

Societal law & order
directly
bureaucracy
LABOR

unconcern for envts

CBDR etc

INAC
mission
etc

Unlikely effort for reforms
representative bodies to
accept everyone
in equal.

interdependence
evolution of
politics
SLIM
situation

equation same
pedestal

compromised
capitalism

↓
ESR, ESG

BBPR

UN, WTO

global economy

BBP, Adhas

Limpa 4G

Adhas

life and interdependence
emk
emk