



## 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:

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All the Best

## CAN Environment Protection and Economic Development go hand in hand?

It was December of 2017. The denizens of Delhi were choking again. The sulphurous smell in the air, burning of eyes, coughing was back to haunt everyone. People feared going to work. Children didn't go to school. The old suffered the most. The city had come to a halt. It was paying the price for pursuing development at the cost of Environment..

The burning of crops in the north-western states was mostly responsible but what couldn't be ignored was the <sup>obnoxious</sup> ~~burning~~ fumes of burning garbage mountains on the

outskirts of city. What could also not be ignored was the swarms of cars. in a bonnet-to-bonnet traffic jam. Were they not emitting anything? Did the smoke part of "smog" (smoke + fog) come only from outside? Can Delhi or for that matter any part of the Earth achieve economic development without environment protection? In this essay we will see that environment protection & economic development have to go hand-in-hand.

The city of Delhi is not unique. The smog of Beijing, which made the skyscrapers invisible <sup>fresh</sup> are in everyone's memory. The city had come to a halt. The ravaging of resources by the capitalist model.

of development became a cause of concern for a group of people who came to be known as "The Club of Rome". Its report "Limits to Growth" in the 1970s that if status quo of environment disregard for economic development continues, the growth will come to a halt. The resources would be over (oil, fossil fuels, minerals etc), there will be no food & humanity will suffer.

The Club of Rome was not the first although. Way back in 18<sup>th</sup> century, a british sociologist, Robert Thomas Malthus was perturbed. He was the first one to give a call for sustainable development as we understand today. From Malthus to Limits to Growth to Environmentalism movement to Sustainable development goals,

The world has rightly come to realize that economic development and environment protection have to go hand in hand.

However, what we should distinguish between is economic growth vs economic development. While economic growth is just a measure of growth in GDP or similar economic parameters, economic development is a much broader term. It not only incorporates economic growth but also other socio-economic consequences which leads towards human development.

In order to elaborate the above point, we can take the example of Inclusive Wealth-Index of UNEP. While the wealth would just include assets (economic)

in traditional terms, this index also talks about the natural and human capital. One would be higher in this index if all the three indices are higher & will then be more economically developed.

However in the past, environment protection was ignored. The idea was that let us have minimum economic growth, then environment can be managed.

The result was for everyone to see. The hole in the ozone layer caused by emissions of CFCs posed a threat to complete biodiversity of the earth. The wake up call it was! Not waiting for final evidence & adopting the "precaution principle", Montreal protocol was adopted.

The protocol called for complete elimination of CFCs.

and their replacement by HFCs. The world ~~talked~~ in spoke in unison (the only universally agreed treaty) & the hole was plugged to a large extent.

But we could not have achieved this if we didn't have the technology, the resources to research and replace the CFCs with HFCs.

The western developed countries with more resources did the job for rest of the world. The economically poor or developing world asked for assistance & time to phase out Ozone depleting substances. What is evident is that environmental protection could happen better when there was economic development. They indeed go hand in hand.

Similarly the Los Angeles water crisis, the Chennai water crisis at home are both the examples of complete disregard for nature. Encroachment upon lakes, non-ecological cropping patterns, wasteful water use tendencies have wreaked havoc on people. Gandhiji famously said "There is enough for everyone's need but not for anyone's greed".

Both of the above cities are economically developed but the water crisis have halted their development. Acc. to the Composite Water Management Index of Niti Aayog, the water scarce areas have done well in efficient management of water. There are villages in Rajasthan which have not faced water scarcity despite low rainfall because of traditional water harvesting structures like baolis, kuan etc.

Water scarcity is just one of the many ways by which nature presents its fury. The deforestation and extreme carbon emission has led to Global-warming & as UN Environment & IPCC says in its report, the world will suffer consequences like never before. The rise of temperature by 3°C above pre industrial level by 2100 is inevitable with status quo. The rising sea level, increase of extreme climate events like floods, storms, droughts, extinction of species will obviously not provide the ideal environment for economic development. Environment protection has to go hand-in-hand.

The impact of ignoring environment are not just on economic activities. World Bank's South Asia Hotspots ~~have~~ report

has defined hot spots as region which will face worst consequences with respect to GDP growth, human & overall development with changing climate. In India it has identified Vidarbha in Maharashtra & Chhattisgarh as hotspots — the most poor and deprived areas. Needless to say poverty and hunger will only rise.

The droughts and famines occur only in Africa currently. Has it ever occurred to us, why?

Its not because of selective nature's fury but its because of poverty.

How do they safeguard themselves from environmental consequences with lack of resources.

The Small Island Countries, Bangladesh, India and other such regions face submergence due to global warming & tops the "Climate Vulnerability Index". These

regions i.e. S. Asia - & Africa <sup>lag</sup> ~~suffer~~  
the most in Human Development Indicators.

Ignoring environment by whole world  
will cost these sections the most.

The energy crisis of  
the world with depletion of resources,  
the water crisis, the disasters  
induced by climate have all found to  
affect the vulnerable sections the  
most. Its the women, the children,  
the indigent, the old who pay  
the cost. Their own development  
is hampered with no adequate food,  
poor nutrition & poor capacity to  
fight the adversities.

Therefore its high  
time that we adopt a sustainable  
approach, that we start respecting  
the nature. Bhutan recently refused  
signing the BBIN corridor Motor

Vehicle agreement as it will increase traffic movement in the area. Their regard for environment, their emphasis on "Happiness" (the only country with Gross National Happiness) is for world to emulate.

Similarly, when the Amazon forest were being cut down, the world choked. Known famously as the "Lungs of the Earth", they had to be protected. But Brazil's economic development could not be halted. The way was found out. Brazil was paid to not cut the forest. A compensation was provided. Similar models need to be thought of. With Arctic resources expected to be unveiled with melting of ice, we all need to come up with a plan to do it sustainably.

The way forward is therefore ~~very~~ simple. What Inclusive Wealth Index shows, what the environment ministry's report shows is that we need to measure ~~more~~ the environmental cost of development & then try to minimize it. A country should be called developed only when it preserves its resources (natural), add less to global carbon footprint and still provide for socio-economic development of its people.

WWF's Earth Overshoot Day this year fell in August. i.e. we utilized the whole resources for an year in just eight months. How will we grow in the next 4 months? We don't realize this as the cumulative impact would be felt much later or like we feel in Delhi today i.e. in a piecemeal way. It's time

The global community strive to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. There is no other option. As UN Secretary General says, "There is no plan B, as there is no planet B".

Delhi was closed down in the peak tourist season. Its offices were closed. The economy hit a road block. The poor, the old, women everyone suffered. But 2018 winters were better, we didn't see smog, there were no accidents, no shut downs & no choking. We had realized, through a tough way that economic development & environment protection have to go hand in hand.

## SECTION B.

Elections remind us not only of the  
significance but the responsibilities of  
citizenship in a democracy.

The Association for Democratic Reforms came out with its recent report lately about the composition of newly elected 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha. To the dismay of everyone, 33% of our elected MPs ~~there~~ were found to have criminal charges against them. 12% of them being charged of serious criminal cases such as murder & rape. Criminalization of politics again became a focal point of discussion. But what was forgotten was the word "elected".

The criminals who adorn the seats of our temple of democracy were chosen by the citizens of India. Who owns the responsibility then? Needless to say, this report is just a reminder of our responsibilities as a citizen. In this essay we are going to see how elections remind us not only of the rights but the responsibilities of citizenship in a democracy.

### Democracy Democracy as a form of government.

political system Democracy is a type of ~~govern~~ government where the govt is by the people, for the people & of the people. In such a system, a selected few chosen by the people ~~own~~ are given the responsibility of governance, to maintain law and order and to take decisions

on behalf of the citizens. to promote for efficient utilization of resources + assets for overall development.

Therefore, the most crucial decisions affecting our lives and that of a country as a whole are taken by representatives chosen by us, i.e. the citizens of the country.

## The Power of one's vote:

The most important right of a citizen in a democracy is the right to vote. It is the most powerful tool in one's hand to control the ~~most~~ occupiers of seats of power. Recently, American President Donald Trump called off the retaliatory attack on Iran after its drone was shot down. The calling off was defended by <sup>avoiding</sup> loss of lives in Iran.

but the real reason was not involving US into another war. The people of America disapprove of any future war as their country has suffered the most severe consequences both in terms of economic loss as well as loss of lives of soldiers.

Back home, a similar show of citizens power was on display during the election in 1977; i.e. just after Emergency era. The voters turned out in high numbers to bring down the govt which has caused immense harm to the polity, constitution & their freedoms. The subversion of democracy was rejected and first time an opposition came such strongly in power.

Such is the power of the citizens. that they bring down the most powerful with just a ballot paper or by pressing button on EVM.

## The Rights of Citizens & Elections:

Democracies thrive on elections, elections which are fair and conducted in a fearless way.

In India they are made a fanfare.

Election Commission awareness campaigns through SVEEP, social media activities and excitement, the political rallies, the publishing of manifestos, all show a treatful display of courtship period between the political parties and voters.

Voters demand many things such as infrastructure, education, loan waiver, environmental protection, scholarships, good health and even the right to reject which are heeded to by the parties & the Election Commission.

Voter's demand to reject  
 a candidate was heard by Supreme  
 Court & citizens got NOTA button.  
 Similarly Election Commission through  
 its efforts try to reach every  
 single voter. Single consti. voter  
constituency in Gir forest, Junagadh  
 in Gujrat, polling stations in  
Ladakh, mobilization of whole  
 state machinery for fearless &  
transparent elections are all  
 such initiatives to ensure that  
citizens rights are ~~not~~ respected.

Citizens also borne  
 all odds to fulfill their responsibility  
to vote. The voters in "Red Corridors"  
 came out in high numbers  
 despite Naxal warnings & the voters  
 of J&K particularly Kashmir valley  
 came out to vote to show their

faith in Indian democracy. While the people in north east India faced adverse weather & terrain, there were also stories of the pregnant women, the oldest person coming to exercise their right to vote & fulfill their biggest responsibility.

However end of elections does not imply end of responsibilities of the citizens. They just begin their.

Elections as reminder of responsibilities of citizenship.

During elections, citizens come to realize both their responsibility as well as right to vote but this excitement then wanes with time.

The issues facing the world democracies today like climate change, joblessness, diminishing world growth, wars & conflicts, subversion of minority rights etc are all a creation of humanity. Citizens tend to blame the govt and its policies but in democracies they forget, that govt was chosen by them.

Similarly in India, the issue of corruption, high inequality, poor infrastructure, gender-inequality etc are all a manifestation of non-fulfillment of responsibilities by citizens also. We have failed to enforce accountability. We have continued to bring the corrupt and criminal in power. Nearly 40% of us don't even come to vote, just to press a button.

While we ask for many things from the parties vying for power, we forget our responsibilities as citizens - our responsibility to obey the law, to not pay bribe, to use our right to protest against bad policies, to keep the environment clean, to maintain harmony in society, to not feed to communalism, to not do mass lynchings, to save our children, to respect our women. etc..

During Elections, we raise issues & make our choices for better present & future. but as politicians forget us ~~after~~ occupying seats, we also forget our responsibilities. as an aware, responsible citizen.

The Privileged "citizens" of democracy.

The citizens of a democracy forget that they are privileged.

There are political systems like that of North Korea, China elsewhere the people don't have rights & are forced upon with responsibilities like to raise only one child, to work only for the states and also forced with famine & poverty for no fault of theirs.

Even in monarchies, the autocrats control people's lives even in their most personal space like what to wear, what to eat and whom to worship.  
(Eg: Saudi Arabia & Iran).

We, the citizens of

democracy. are fortunate to choose our own future. We are fortunate to decide who sits in power & govern us & especially the power to pull them down. Many in Arab-Spring states couldn't do it and many can't think of doing it. The Tianmen men square Protest is still fresh in our memories & the people of Hong Kong are today fighting to preserve it.

Therefore it's in our hand to change the trend we see about criminal MPs in ADR Report. It's time that time of the year, the election time when we are again reminded of our responsibilities and we shall strive to fulfill them.

Quotes: State of Liberty & Personal State of Responsibility. E.

World example: There are countries like monarchies, North Korea, China, Russia etc where the people's will are not heard. Where there is tyrant of few. When people don't have power to decide the future & present of their lives, there the citizens are forced to be responsible. Liberty they are one child policy, sterilisation during an emergency, rape, discrimination, violation of women equal rights are forced & they are seen as ~~state~~ people. have no rights but only responsibility.

We are fortunate to be a part of democracy. There is state of the people - we are free to decide who sits in the par. It is in our hand to change the pattern in ADIR report, to stop crimes in politics.

But what is this 'street cry'. Coming of people's demand areas, in J&K, fighting against weather in NE are examples of how people have faith in democracy. But we forget that as the past we should demand accountability.

# VISION IAS

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Reflect of that  
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① Trump's evocation calling off an attack on Iran was a political move. The ordinary people have seen their soldiers suffering in Afghanistan & Syria for his adventures.

② Similarly in our country, ~~the demand~~ high voter turnout just after Emergency in 1975 in 1977 was a show of disapproval of the Congress regime then. The country demands renewal of constitution & liberty etc. Such is the power of people's vote. That power is our fear of it.  
The fight for democracy

Rejuvenation in Hongkong, its umbrella movement is a show of how much they value democracy, the right to protest, the power to bring down regime the confidence of changing govt as what defines a nation's true path of development.

## BREXIT:

But what if we don't fulfill our responsibilities and as a citizen; what if we don't

The country face various issues today. Corrupt Extremism Patron Corruption Pollution High Unemployment Poor performance and many others.

The policies of the govt are blamed but that govt was by us. Why didn't we utilize the opportunity to force the parties to come up with clear manifestos.

Local level  $\rightarrow$  accountability etc Education Participatory

29

We should follow the law, not pay bribes, use our freedom under the constitution to protest & bring down govt when they <sup>change</sup> <sup>vanish</sup> <sup>or do</sup> <sup>defection</sup> like

# VISION IAS

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## Section B

Electors remind us not only of the rights but the responsibilities of citizenship in a democracy . . . .

Example ① single voter constituency in the City Forest in Jharkhand ①

Example ② ADR report says that 33% of our current MPs face severe criminal charges. The criminals who today adorn the seats of the temple of our democracy, were chosen by us, by the people of India.

we not equally responsible for criminalization of our politics.

Such scenario reminds us of not only of our rights but also our responsibility as a voter.

Intro

Start ADR  
↓

Define Democracy  
↓

Problems facing the country -

Waste the issues facing the democracy today: climate change, jobs, employment, wars & conflicts, while suffrage movement in down. But responsibilities more now also important.

### Define Democracy:

Therefore the most crucial decisions affecting our lives & that of country as a whole are taken by the representatives chosen by us.

By the people for the people & of the people

Here a select few

chosen by the people take decisions on their behalf to protect them, to maintain law & order & to take decisions on their behalf to provide for efficient utilization of resources for economic development.

The impact is multi fold

① ~~Raise~~ The South Asian - Hotspot report says that Vidarbha & Maharashtra

→ max impact

The poorest will be affected

↑ Hunger, ↑ Poverty.

② Least developed countries → small island

Countries → face submergence

③ Women, Old and children suffer the most  
Gender Equality → severe consequence of disaster →

④ Energy crisis  
⑤ Water crisis  
Children → food nutrition → Those who can pay only will be able to buy.

Examples of where societies have prospered with env. protect<sup>n</sup>.

① Bhutan → 1331N ignored for

② The Chennai water crisis  
Env. protect<sup>n</sup>.

✓ compared to where rainwater harvesting is adopted in Raj village.

③ ✓ Brazil Amazon forest → payment to prosper

④

① Inclusive wealth index → natural capital

WAY FORWARD:

② - SDG attainment of goals → focused

the principle of Paris Agreements → Precautionary approach is to be followed

Can Env. Protection & Economic development go hand in hand?

Intro: Delhi Example.

Intro para -2: Beijing, West, Env.

Intro para 3: Limits to Growth, model of Club of Rome

Set the platform that what

Intro we require therefore is Sustainable development

Intro para 4 Differentiate bet<sup>n</sup> economic growth &

economic development ↓ Just GDP

social & political also overall development

Economic development would therefore require not just economic growth but also an env. to enable one to grow

When we have ignored the env. we have paid the cost

Example:

Floods Annual (1)

Assam, Brahmaputra (2)

Atarabharat (3)

Deforestation (4)

(5)

Encroachment  
Reclamation of Lakes → California water crisis

Ozone Hole → Montreal Protocol

Int. Global Warming → UNFCCC summit

Deforestation → Amazon → lungs of the globe

Whaling → Extinction of marine species

There has to be environmental protection for economic development.

Arctic & Antarctic Melting

Quote: There is enough for everyone's need but not for anyone's greed.

500: There can be no planet B as there is no planet B

# VISION IAS™

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

A journey of a thousand miles begin with a single step.

Starting: Grandujji's Champaran or Ishwari Chandra vidyasagar's Widdow Remarriage. or Malala Yousofzai or Alvar Nayanar / Buddha. Kabir's social reform Hindu Muslim Unity

How to cover..

- GS1 → History
- GS2 → Polity, IR
- GS3 → Scientific achievement
- GS4 → Environment

Can Env. Protection & economic development go hand in hand?

Example: The citizens of Delhi were choking. The smog has engulfed the city. Couldn't go to work. The city's development activity halted for a day... Bottom line -

Env. Protection & Economic development will go hand in hand. ~~The~~ economic development cannot go.

Link this to Beijing, link this to.

LIMITS TO GROWTH, ~~known~~ by Club of.

Rome :

Link this to the Environmentalism movement in the west.  
see Malthusian Report.