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SPACE FOR TEACHER'S REMARKS

1. Understanding of questions:

2. Structure of answer:

3. Content of answer:

4. Presentation:

5. Any other remarks:

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Write TWO Essays, choosing ONE from each of the Section A and B, in about 1000-1200 words each:

2 x 125 = 250

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ESSAY TEST – V

Section - A

1. But for Indian culture and civilization all ancient cultures declined in course of time.
2. Should India engage or confront with China.
3. Reaching the decreasing prices of hydrocarbon rates to the people.
4. Now is the time of Eastern India: M S Swaminathan.

Section - B

1. Women out numbering men in voting percentage.
2. Drug menace: the possible way out.
3. The declining bird population: would we go to the jungles to see the sparrows.
4. Indian efforts in unconventional energy.

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SHOULD INDIA ENGAGE OR
CONFRONT WITH CHINA

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Diplomacy is one of the most dynamic fields in the world. It has been correctly said that nothing is off the table in diplomacy. Engagement and confrontation are fundamental tools of diplomats.

As famously suggested by Chanakya in Arthashastra, "Saam, Daam, Dandh, Bhedh," all methods should be openly used to preserve national interests.

The question of engagement and confrontation as policy tools is especially important for India. It has a unique geopolitical location,

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sandwiched by large and unpredictable neighbours - Pakistan and China.

China has emerged

as a point of critical concern

due to its ~~unique~~ unique economic,

military, strategic and geopolitical

position vis-a-vis India. These various

factors govern that India must

follow an engagement policy rather

than any diplomatic confrontation with

the neighbour.

China has emerged

as an influential economic power

It has the second largest economy

in the world with over \$10 trillion

in GDP (2015). This makes it almost

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essay.

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5 times larger than India in dollar terms. China ~~also~~ commands a healthy trade surplus, also largest in the world. This provides China with tremendous "hard buying or purchasing power." Any small changes in the Chinese economy have cascading effects on the world ^{small} economies. The recent ^{small} devaluation of Yuan had led to falling of share markets in India by over 2% in ✓ a single day!

This economic power also extends far beyond its borders, in places where India has strategic

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and economic interests. For instance, China has large investments and trade agreements with Africa, West Asia, Sri Lanka, Australia & South East Asia. India has purchased oil fields & agricultural lands in Africa. It has investments in mines in Australia, and in ports in Indo-China (Myanmar).

Clearly, Indian & Chinese economic interests overlap at multiple levels across the world.

In addition China commands a position of larger bargain due to its deep pockets. This calls for a

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policy of engagement. After all, economy thrives in stability, & a confrontational approach will threaten such stability.

China has ^{also} emerged as the ^{country with} largest military force in the world. It has second largest

defence budget, after the US. China is also pioneering military technologies such as satellite warfare and stealth submarines.

India has, on the other hand, fifth largest military force in the world. ~~Its~~ ^{Its} defence budget is seventh largest, far behind that of China. A military

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Confrontation could lead to heavy losses for both the countries. However, the bitter truth is that with greater military budget, larger army & better technology, ~~at~~ China could have an upper-hand. In fact, military stand-off would derail economics of the two countries in an irreversible manner.

Conversely, Indian and Chinese military engagement carries a huge potential for both countries to gain. India & China both face the problem of terrorism in their territories. India has witnessed attacks

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In Mumbai (2011), Hyderabad (2014),
and more recently in Pathankot
and Uri. China also faces hostile
terrorism in its Digihyu region
in Xinxiang province. Much of terrorism
in both countries is financed &
operated from foreign countries.
An engagement regarding ^{plugging such} financial
transactions and common policy on
exterminating training camps of
terrorists could benefit both countries
tremendously.

This will also open
opportunities for India to open
negotiations conversations on border disputes

high
re
Ethnic
group

linking

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with China. Chinese claims on Arunachal Pradesh, Chinese occupied Kashmir and sectors in Uttarakhand could be better discussed & resolved through engagement. Cooperation on ~~the~~ Strategic fronts such as the military is a powerful tool of engagement. Contrarily, confrontation would only worsen Beijing's hostility and rigid stance on these border disputes.

China controls some
of the major rivers passing through
India. It has built multiple dams over Brahmaputra, and poses a direct threat to water security of the North east region, and even

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Bangladesh. India's Brahmaputra basin provides livelihood to millions of farmers, fisherman & forms a critical life line of the region. It also hosts a wide array of wildlife & ecology, directly dependent on the river for its survival. ✓

While international water treaties are in place, India must be wary of China's position with respect to ~~its~~ its water from Brahmaputra. An engagement ~~with~~ with China ~~on~~ on water policy, and infrastructural plans on Brahmaputra is the only way to gain information and stay alert. Confrontation could lead to

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an aggressive approach by China on water issues, which India stands to lose more from.

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Most importantly, it is ~~is~~ critical to notice that India's internal peace depends largely on peace on its borders. Having ~~two~~ two aggressive and confrontational neighbours - China & Pakistan, would directly hamper India's overall political, economic, military as well as peace-sustaining interests. Field Marshal Manekshaw once remarked that we should deal with 'menaces' one at a time. Therefore, an engaging and constructive approach towards

China will better serve our national interests.

It is also important to highlight that Chinese policy also thinks of India in terms of engagement and not confrontation.

The Chinese State owned newspapers have routinely published various editorials about common interests that Indians and Chinese share in the 21st century. Infact, scholars at Tsinghua University have indicated that the "Asian Century" can only come ~~to~~ to fruition if Chinese & Indians collaborate,

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cooperate and coordinate at all levels.

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The Chinese economic interests are deeply aligned with that of India.

China can address large emerging consumer demand in India, while India can help develop the Chinese software markets. Additionally, the new economic institutions - New Development Bank (NDB) and AIIB have India & China as largest stakeholders. This makes it imperative for both sides to engage rather than confront.

Moreover, the new international pet projects of China, such as the Silk route and [OBOR] one-belt-one-road rely heavily on

have along

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Indian support to be successful.
Further, there ~~are~~ are ~~various~~ platforms for
engagement in energy exploration,
space technology development, education,
& most importantly poverty eradication.

Various convergence points

between India & China make it
imperative that India engage with
its large neighbour. Chinese interests
are highly aligned with that of
India in the globalized world today.
China would find it only a win-
win situation to cooperate & work
with India on such multitudes of
issues. This also means that India
must not be blinded by its

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depart.

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engagement policy. It must freely build its military & economic power to ensure self-reliance. After all, one that commands rules of engagement is one with the bigger stick. India must use multidimensional diplomatic efforts to discuss all issues with China. Better communication would dissolve misunderstandings of the past and enhance engagement. A better India and a better China would lead to a powerful & friendship that could define the 21st century. The key to this lies in holistic engagement.

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A) You can write good. Make a Plan

B) See the model paper

C) Preparation is important. Write your views & on advice with the conductor.

INDIAN EFFORTS IN
UNCONVENTIONAL ENERGY

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Energy is the most valuable resource in the 21st century. Without energy, the entire world economy would come to an immediate halt. However, questions have been raised over production of energy from conventional sources, such as coal, ^{gas} and nuclear power. Exploitation of fossil fuels such as coal & natural gas is threatening human existence due to climate change. ^{Despite being clean,} Nuclear power has shown to be a dangerous source due to

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damage caused in leaks such as that in Fukushima (Japan). do not write in this space

The world is fast shifting to unconventional or renewable sources such as solar, hydro & wind energy.

They provide safe alternative to nuclear & do not threaten climate change like burning of oil & coal. do. In fact Japan & Germany have closed down all their nuclear plants & majority of coal thermal plants. They are rapidly moving to 100% unconventional energy driven societies.

~~India~~
As world's fastest growing economy, India has large energy

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needs of its own. In fact, India is the fourth largest producer & consumer of energy in the world. This has also led to India becoming 3rd largest emitter of carbon in the world (absolute terms) due to heavy dependency on coal power. 85% of energy / production in India is done with coal-fired power plants.

This massive carbon emission is having irreversible effects on its environment, and health of its people. Indian

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Cities are highly polluted & it has emerged as a top cause of early deaths as per Medical Council of India (MCI). This has caused India to rethink its National Energy Policy.

India has ambitious plans with regards to energy production from unconventional sources.

In the recently concluded Paris Climate Summit, India has highlighted its efforts in achieving large demand of energy from unconventional sources. It has committed to achieving

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at least 40% of its energy-mix
from unconventional sources. ~~Set~~

The first target is a massive
175 GW of energy from unconventional

Sources by 2022. Solar energy
dominates in this at 100 GW
production by 2022.

Solar energy is a
natural choice for India. India's

Bhadkal village in Rajasthan gets
highest solar ray intensity in the
world. The Tropic of Cancer passes
through India, and it receives
uninterrupted solar energy 365

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20 days a year in most parts. India has identified this & made many strides & efforts to tap this potential.

The National Solar Mission

has been launched to guide solar energy development in India. It focuses on various aspects — design & manufacturing of solar cells & modules, installation, service, repair, human resource development, grid connection and incentives for various stakeholders.

The Mission has provided grants for setting-up of solar design & manufacturing units across the country.

It has envisioned an entire ecosystem

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of Research & Development in solar technologies in existing and new institutions. Various tax benefits have been outlined for solar power plants and manufacturers as well. Excise & custom duties have been waived off on a line of

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items.

Moreover, solar parks where human resources could be developed

are set-up. This has boosted employment potential as well.

Design, development & hands-on manufacture by this new talent pool will help develop large solar power fields in India.

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Government has also poured much funds & incentive plans in grid development for solar power. ~~Conventional power plants~~ are

Distributors of electricity are required to purchase a minimum amount of energy from renewable sources. Additionally, home owners with solar-roof installations will be given electric bill subsidies and tax benefits.

A new smart grid is also envisaged to enable conventional & unconventional energy to flow without interruptions.

Above all, India has

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taken on ~~the~~ ^{global} stage by
establishing International Solar Alliance
(ISA) at the Paris Summit 2015.

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The new alliance will include hundreds
of tropical, solar-rich countries.
It is based in India & will
spearhead international funding,
research & expansion of solar
power. This has combined ~~domestic~~
efforts ~~of~~ the National Solar
~~mission~~ Mission with international
footprint of the ISA. India's
solar efforts have thus propelled
it at the forefront of ~~the~~ the
~~unconventional~~ unconventional energy movement.

Write small
paragraphs
One idea: One
paragraph

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India also has ambitious plans in the wind energy sector. India already produces a large amount of energy from wind turbines in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Rajasthan. However, large capital costs, environmental hazards such as deaths of birds due to tall wind turbines & land acquisition have put hold on fast development.

of ~~the~~ wind power.

India is now pushing efforts in off-shore wind power generation, which addresses ~~the~~

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above mentioned difficulties of wind power. The Wind Energy Institute (WEI) has estimated wind energy potential of over 650 GW in India just from off-shore development. To harness this, India is engaging in technology transfer efforts to locate off-shore wind turbines across coastal areas. Germany and India have signed definitive agreements to achieve this. ✓

Finally, India has pushed tremendous efforts towards hydro-energy generation. The down-sloping rivers in the Himalayas offer

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large untapped potential. In addition, India is working on capitalizing on wave-energy across 7500 km long coast line.

India is already building multiple dams with 50 MW - 1000 MW capacity in North-East. It has also signed agreements with Nepal & Bhutan for hydro-power development.

These projects face some difficulties due to their ecological impacts. In this regard, comprehensive rehabilitation and resettlement policy has been developed for people impacted.

Wave energy from the

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sea offers an innovative way to harness the power of the sea without impairing the environment. Indian research efforts with Israeli start-ups & government sponsored research institutions are opening new avenues in this cutting-edge field. /

The multiplicity of Indian efforts in the unconventioned energy fields is apparent. The real challenge lies in quick implementation of these efforts to fructify into tangible outcomes. India's thirst for energy is only going to increase

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with greater economic development,
higher living standards & industrialization.
The key is in developing private
partnerships as well as efficient
institutions to carry-out the various
plans outlined so far. This will
ensure energy security of India &
reduce its overdependence on fossil
fuels. It will also free it from
worries of climate change, which
can adversely impact India's ^{society} ~~society~~
& economy. Efforts are undeniably
strong; a concerted action by citizens

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A) The structure
of the energy
policy should
be the 3rd
and 4th
of the 3rd
and 4th

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Should India engage or confront with China?

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meaning of engagement & confrontation
 ↓
 diplomatic discussion, talks, forums, academic exchanges to find points of common benefit.

↓
 direct & hostile approach to resolve various issues.

- can lead to great economic benefits
- security benefits
- resolve border issues amicably
- discuss issues such as water, trade deficit,

↓
 greater military strength
 better infra.
 control over water supply in NE
 NSG

International issues →
 CPEC, South China Sea

how to engage

③ Chinese culture & mindset

- hierarchical
- secretive
- very respectful
- however closed culture
- however open to change & new ideas
- responsive

① Show them multiple areas of common interest
 Environment.

② Renewed Panchsheel

- partnership in infra building
- partnership in resolving terrorism
- partnership in energy exploration
- partnership in poverty & removal

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"Nothing is off the table in diplomacy"

→ Sam, daam, dand; bhed
→ National interest

Last point-

④ Chinese culture (hierarchical)

② Greater military power, better infra

③ Control over water supply

① Economic imbalance \$10 trill econ, \$2 trill.

→ China has a much larger economy, huge ~~balance~~ trade surplus, massive purchasing power.

→ Enables it to exercise great sway in other parts of the world such as Africa, West Asia

eg: CPEC

→ hence cannot confront, but engage to find points of common econ. interest.

Complementarities → Infra projects in India
POINB later. = Software abilities of India
NDB, AIIB

engage Chinese is a mutual benefits. Showcase opportunities offered by India & complementarities of India & China

② Military power of China is huge
→ 2nd largest defence budget

→ largest army in world (India 5th largest)

→ Confrontation could lead to a standoff. That no one will gain from.

→ SOUTH China sea

→ Indian Ocean region

→ India should bolster its position.

③ Water Supply

→ NE & lower riparian states

"3rd world war over water"

④ Cannot afford two hostile neighbours at the same time

Indian efforts in unconventional energy 35 GW

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India produces 95% of its energy needs from conv. sources such as coal & nuclear.

Solar →
Hydro → 50 GW
Wind → 10 GW

85% → coal
→ Pollution, climate change, health hazards, depletion of natural resources.

Biomass

175 GW by 2022
30% of elec. by unconv. renewable means

Paris Agreement

→ Int'l Solar Alliance

40% lower carbon emission intensity.

→ world Wind Energy Institute

→ offshore wind.

Hydro

- taxes
- depreciation
- subsidies
- land acquisition
- Regulatory approvals
- Protection