

TEST CODE : 3 2 0 3 4

FIAS – 2020 – EGP Test #4

# ForumIAS

ACADEMY

## GENERAL STUDIES

|                   |                 |  |                     |
|-------------------|-----------------|--|---------------------|
| Name Of Candidate | SUCHITER SHARMA |  |                     |
| Email Id.         |                 |  | Roll No. 1910077464 |
| Mobile No.        |                 |  | Date: 19 Nov. 2020  |

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

| INDEX TABLE           |            |   | INSTRUCTION  |
|-----------------------|------------|---|--|
| Q. No.                | Max. Marks | Marks Obtained  |  |
| Q.1                   |            |   | <p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are TWO Sections. Each Section has TWO topics printed in English and Hindi. You have to write on 1 topic from Each part.</p> <p>3. One question in each part is compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>5. 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.</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> |
| Q.2                   |            |   |  |
| <b>Total Marks:</b>   |            |   |  |
| <b>Remarks:</b>       |            |   |  |
| Start Time   3:00 pm  |            | End Time   6:00 pm  |  |
| Mode Of Examination : |            | Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| ECN CODE:             |            | Evaluation Date:  |  |

2nd Floor, IAPL House, #19, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi – 110005

## ForumIAS

### MARKING SCHEME

| <i>Parameter/Criteria</i>    | <i>Aspects Considered</i>                             | <i>Total Marks</i> | <i>Essay 1</i> | <i>Essay 2</i> |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Basic Format</i>          | Introduction + Conclusion                             | 10                 |                |                |
|                              | Body  | 15                 |                |                |
| <i>Content</i>               | Data/Facts/Interpretation/<br>Analysis                | 25                 |                |                |
| <i>Organisation</i>          | Flow of ideas/ Absence of<br>Deviation from the topic | 25                 |                |                |
| <i>Language Skills</i>       | Punctuation/Grammar/<br>Sentence Formation/Spellings  | 25                 |                |                |
| <i>Examiner's Discretion</i> | Perception/ Innovation/<br>Engaging                   | 25                 |                |                |

| <i>Parameters</i>  | <i>Very Good</i> | <i>Good</i> | <i>Average</i> | <i>Poor</i> |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| <i>Coherence</i>   |                  |             |                |             |
| <i>Language</i>    |                  |             |                |             |
| <i>Handwriting</i> |                  |             |                |             |
| <i>Pre-writing</i> |                  |             |                |             |

| <i>Very Good</i> | <i>Good</i> | <i>Average</i> |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 120 and above    | 100-120     | Below 100      |

SECTION - A

- ✓ 1. Democracy is not so much a form of government as a set of principles.
2. Capitalism works better than it sounds while socialism sounds better than it works.

Asha Devi is 104 yr old lady whereas Sunit is 25 yr old boy. Asha devi is a poor lady, lives in backward district of Jharkhand, affected by Naxalism. Sunit, on the other hand is a tech savvy individual, works in an IT company and lives in Mumbai.

Asha is very excited as because after 2 days she will vote. Everytime when there are elections Asha devi becomes enthusiastic because elections for her is may to express herself and day when she might be heard.

Sunit, is not much interested in elections. He will vote for second time but has no hope that he will be heard.



Finally election day arrives and both went out to vote. Asha devi voted for the candidate who according to Asha will listen to her demands whereas Sunit voted for "NOTA" as he had no hope and is hopeless.

The story drives us towards same meaning from two different characters.

Although Sunit is hopeless and Asha devi is hopeful, no matters who will win or who will form government. The thing here is that during the whole process democratic principles were upheld.

Asha devi participated in free + fair elections and exercised her right to choice for different political candidates whereas Sunit exercised his right of not voting for any candidate while being part of free + fair elections.

Therefore, democracy is not about form of government but about a set of principles which are free and fair elections, participation in elections, right to dissent, right to vote, etc.

How democracy is not about form of government? Democratic structures is not uniform throughout the globe and it differs. Democracy can be direct as in case of Switzerland when population exercise control over themselves with tools like Referendum, Initiative and Recall.

It can be Indirect, like in India, U.S.A, etc where people elect representatives who exercise law making powers, etc on the behalf of people of the country.

It can be Presidential form of government where head of the state is President like in U.S.A, etc or it can be

Parliamentary form of government where head of the state is Prime Minister.

It may be centralised where powers rest more with center or may be decentralised where people exercise powers at ground level <sup>through</sup> Panchayati Raj Institutions or Urban Local Bodies.

Whatever is the form of <sup>democratic</sup> government it rests upon democratic principles.

Forms of government in different countries may differ but basic foundation of democratic principles upon which it rests remain same throughout the globe.

What are different set of democratic principles? Free and fair elections are of utmost importance for democracy to be robust. It wins confidence of citizens and builds trust between government, citizens and other stakeholders.

Protection to minority communities promotes multiculturalism and prevent communal clashes. It strengthen social fabric of society and promotes healthy growth of nation.

Participation in democracy is something which is very important. It can be promoted with the help of awareness campaigns, devolution of powers to grassroots democratic institutions etc.

Protection to vulnerable communities, such as poor, women, Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes, tribals etc is very important.

Strong institutions such as Judiciary, Legislature and executive should be there to uphold democratic principles and also to prevent their violation.

These principles are of utmost importance for proper functioning of democratic governments.

What if these principles are not upheld?

It will lead to despotism, will reduce confidence of citizens in government and will violate the basic concept of democracy.

If minority communities are not protected it may lead to communal clashes as were recently seen in Delhi.

If vulnerable communities are not given due benefits of democracy it may lead to internal security problem as seen in Naxalism, Terrorism in J+K and North east insurgency.

Violation of democratic principles will bring trust deficit among government citizens and various other stakeholders and may lead to political instability as was seen in Pakistan which suffered many military coups.

Therefore for democracy to function properly it becomes very important



that democratic principles should be upheld.

Why democracy is criticised? Plato in his book "Republic" recounts that Athens has Ecclesia which is a republic body consisting of representatives elected by people. It has some thousand members for decision making process and what it does is that makes bribery more expensive.<sup>4</sup>

Similarly, "Steven Levitsky" say that democratic principles are not undermined directly by a coup or something else. There is a gradual process where democratic principles and finally there is death of democracy. Leaders will try to control various institutions through amendments in the constitution and this will hurt their independence. And finally these institutions will be made subordinate to the wishes of a democratically elected leader. Democratically elected government, will

therefore transform into Authoritarian regime.

Many countries such as Germany, Soviet Union etc were some sort of democracies but later on leaders usurped whole power, like Hitler in case of Germany and Stalin in case of Soviet Union, and transformed democratic governments into authoritarian regimes.

Democracy is often criticised for being the rule of majority where minorities may not get their due benefit in political representation.

It is often tagged with slow development as was seen in case of India versus China. In early 1990s both India and China were similar in political, social + economic aspects but now China has surpassed India in all these aspects and now China has turned out to be the manufacturing hub of the world.

Democracy may not give stable governments and coalition government may not effectively deliver development.

Although, ~~go~~ democracy is criticised for being slow, unstable, and rule of majority. It may not be true in all cases.

Presidential form of government is stable form of government. U.S.A despite being democratic country is most progressed country in the world and Upper house i.e. Senate provide equal representation to all states.

Similarly, In India after 2004 elections trends have shifted towards stable central government. India is able to eradicate poverty, hunger, malnutrition etc and has progressed long way in development sector. Representations are provided to SC, ST, women and OBC in political process. This shows

India being Inclusive and sustainable democracy and upholding democratic principles. But India still has to go long way ahead.

Mahatma Gandhi says-

" I view democracy as something, which gives weak, the same chance as the strong "

This quote clearly shows the nature of democracy being Inclusive and participative.

For the form of government to be successful it is very much necessary that democratic principles should be upheld.

If democratic principles are held, then only nation can progress. Democracy is something which provides every individual with equal opportunity

for WPs / her overall development.

" Finally, candidate for whom Asha devi voted, won by narrow margin of 47 votes. Asha devi is very happy now. The candidate is known to be honest and is serving poor, old and destitutes like Asha devi from last 20 years. It might be the reason that many such old and poor like Asha devi, went out to vote and helped an honest and compassionate candidate to win election "

Reinhold Niebuhr says -

" Man's capacity for justice makes, democracy possible but man's inclination towards injustice makes democracy necessary "

— 0 — 0 —





Feedback

Feedback to be provided in terms of (1) Introduction (2) Sentence Constructions (3) Paragraph Formation (4) Legibility (5) Deviation from Topic (6) Coverage of dimensions (7) Simplicity / ease of reading





SECTION - B

1. The only true wisdom lies in knowing you know nothing.
2. Good fortune happens when opportunity meets preparation.

On 6 January, 1915, Gandhi ji came back to India. Everyone was very enthusiastic about Gandhi ji's participation in Indian freedom struggle. They wanted Gandhi ji to take command as early as he can. But, Gandhi ji decided not to participate. He decided that first of all he will tour whole country and analyse whole conditions prevailing in different parts of country. Although Gandhi ji had tested his weapons of non-violence, truth and Satyagraha against the same opponent in South Africa but he <sup>still</sup> decided not to directly join National movement without analysing the social, economic and

Political conditions of the country. During his tour, Gandhi ji participated in small - local scale movements like Champaran Satyagraha, Khedra satyagraha and Ahmedabad mill strike. All this helped Gandhi ji to strengthen his non-lethal weapons and adjusted them according to local conditions.

During his one year tour, Gandhi ji realised that capacity to win freedom rest with the potential of masses and his this one year journey shaped whole course of Indian National movement.

So, only true wisdom lies in knowing you know nothing. And individual with this trait can adjust himself / himself in society and can progress rapidly towards his / her goal.

The same fact holds good for Cricketers. All good partnerships and high scores rest upon the fact that batsman know nothing about pitch. Batsman, which starts slow, analyse pitch conditions and field arrangement can score better than that batsman who just come and start hitting on first ball. Rapid hitting might help that batsman to score more in less balls but that partnership will be of short duration only.

Therefore, only true wisdom lies in knowing you know everything.

What happens if a person knows that he know nothing? It helps individual to get benefits which are sustainable and are helpful in long run. It will make individual a good listener, adaptive to changes, being emotionally

Intelligent, compassionate and honest.  
Mahatma Gandhi example best suits here.  
Several times, we encounter specially  
abled individuals demanding money from  
us often when we stop on traffic  
signal. We many time ignore that  
why can't they do something else and  
pretend ourselves that we know everything  
about them. But in actual, if we  
want to know about know we must  
mimic their physical conditions i.e walking  
on one leg for a day, walking for the  
whole day with eyes closed etc then  
we will realise that we know nothing  
about them.

At political level, when leaders respect  
the fact that they know nothing, helps  
them to respect many views on table,  
will promote consensus and give rise  
to better decision making making.  
When first elections were held and

cabinet was formed Dr Ambedkar who lost election and many other leaders who were not members of Congress, were given a place in Cabinet. This shows how Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru respected different views and this points towards the fact that even Pandit Nehru respected the view that true wisdom lies when we know nothing.

Same concept can be extracted from the Rawls theory of Social Justice where he suggested that for policy decisions to be best civil servants have to work behind the "veil of ignorance", this veil ensures that civil servant do not know about interest of any community and should make fair and sustainable policy. Therefore, this veil of ignorance will ensure wisdom in policy making process by letting civil servants assume

that they know nothing.

Wisdom in knowing that we know nothing ensures that individual is able to understand emotions of others with motive to chalk out solution for the individual in problem.

This helps an individual, society and country to learn from everywhere and keep evolving with changing needs.

Therefore, it ensures nation to be receptive to new ideas, which can be used for overall development of a nation.

What happens if a person thinks that he knows everything? This makes an individual become arrogant, non-receptive to new ideas, promotes self-destructive behaviour and make that individual cruel.

This can be understood from the

example of Duryodhan who dragged Kauravas, Pandavas, and other Kingdoms of India into Mahabharata. Duryodhan, ~~was~~ although had knowledge and power but the arrogance that he only knew everything led to massive war - Mahabharata. Duryodhan's arrogance isolated him from truth and Dharma (duties). He disrespected everyone and at the end he met destructive death.

Hitler is another example which shows that ~~how~~ arrogance about the fact that an individual know everything can lead to World War II. Hitler wanted to eliminate Jews, who according to Hitler were reason for Germany defeat in World War I. Hitler urge to eliminate Jews and establishment of pure Aryan race led to Holocaust and World War II. Finally, he met destructive end where he did suicide.

These examples clearly indicate that why it is very important to be wise and understand that true wisdom lies in knowing that we know nothing.

In context of countries it holds true for U.S.A, who pretends that she know every thing. This attitude of U.S.A has led to global instability.

U.S.A intervention in West Asia and U.S.A consistent failures to control situation and bring peace clearly show U.S.A actually know nothing.

Similarly U.S.A failure to control + eliminate Taliban and to bring peace and stability in Afghanistan points to the fact that U.S.A has no knowledge of Afghanistan's internal affairs.

U.S.A recent withdrawal from Paris agreement shows, how countries like U.S.A who are actually responsible



for global climate change blames other countries for the same and this clearly states U.S.A actually is arrogant and have no knowledge about environment.

Although U.S.A present herself as most powerful nation, the recent corona virus outbreak showed how powerful countries like U.S.A are not able to handle corona outbreak which was easily managed by small countries like Cuba. This shows U.S.A even has no knowledge about its internal affairs.

On the other hand country like India, knows how to respect sovereignty of small nations and help them in difficult situations. During corona outbreak, India navy led mission to various Indian Ocean countries like Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius etc which shows despite India has most knowledge but still believes that she know nothing.

How this concept (true wisdom lies in knowing you know nothing) can shape the destiny of our nation? This wise concept when employed at individual, social, political, organisational and national level can help everyone to live in harmony, promote toleration and mutual respect for everyone.

It can help in building sustainable societies where they work to get more and more knowledge, will be more compassionate and receptive to new ideas.

It can help transform present education based on competition into education based on values.

At political level it can ensure participation of all stakeholders with diverse opinions and ensure consensus oriented decision making.

The reason that our constitution is flexible and new ideas can be accommodated easily can be pointed towards the fact our constitutional makers acknowledged that they know nothing about future, society will change and so shall our constitution without disturbing basic democratic principles.

Therefore true wisdom lies in knowing that we know nothing and then only society and nation on an whole can progress towards bright future build on inclusive and sustainable society.

— 0 — 0 —





Feedback

Feedback to be provided in terms of (1) Introduction (2) Sentence Constructions (3) Paragraph Formation (4) Legibility (5) Deviation from Topic (6) Coverage of dimensions (7) Simplicity / ease of reading

---

## IMPORTANT : We've made some changes to MGP

---

Dear Friends, We have brought some changes to you send your copies to us.

1. **Upload your copies on the academy portal itself.** Now you **no longer need to submit your copies by email to us.** You can login to your account and just upload your copy on your academy.forumias.com portal. Read more at <http://support.forumias.com/how-do-i-send-my-attempted-mgp-copies-to-forumias-academy/> or Google "forumias how to upload mgp copies".

2. **Please compress your files.** If you are going to submit copies online, and we need to quickly download them, please use a compressor like PDF compressor to ensure that you file size is within the range of 7-10MB. This will help us hasten your copies. We recommend using the free windows software. Available here : <https://www.pdfcompressor.net/>

3. **Support :** We have streamlines support for MGP / MGP copy Delay / Mentor Calls. You do not need to any longer send us emails for support. You can raise a ticket with respect to any issues that you are facing, and we will resolve your issue within 3 working days. You can raise a ticket at <http://academy.forumias.com/mytickets> . In case your issues are not addressed, you can email us at [student@forumias.academy](mailto:student@forumias.academy)

**\* It is advisable to raise a ticket after the copy has been evaluated**

4. You can see all the good copies of your Tests at

MGP 2019 : <http://blog.forumias.com/goodcopies2019>

MGP 2020 : <http://blog.forumias.com/goodcopies2020>

5. Help us help you by doing these (1) Use your real name when you create an account on <http://academy.forumias.com> (2) Update your real name by visiting <http://one.forumias.com> (3) Raise only one ticket for all your needs at <http://academy.forumias.com/mytickets> . Re-open old tickets even for new issues.

# ForumIAS

ForumIAS, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, IAPL House, 19, PUSA Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.