

TEST CODE: 32007
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FIAS - 2020 - MGPE7

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	PREETAM KUMAR		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910045064
Mobile No.		Date:	17/12/20

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).2. There are TWO Sections. Each Section has FOUR topics printed in English and Hindi. You have to write on 1 topic from Each part.3. One question in each part is compulsory.4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.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.6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
Q.1			
Q.2			
Total Marks:			
Remarks:			
Start Time 1:00 PM		End Time 4:00 PM	
Mode Of Examination :		Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>	
ECN CODE:		Evaluation Date:	

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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/ Analysis	25		
<i>Organisation</i>	Flow of ideas/ Absence of Deviation from the topic	25		
<i>Language Skills</i>	Punctuation/Grammar/ Sentence Formation/Spellings	25		
<i>Examiner's Discretion</i>	Perception/ Innovation/ 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. Women Empowerment: An unfulfilled dream.
महिलाओं का सशक्तिकरण: एक अधूरा सपना।
2. India's agrarian distress: Is farming a dying occupation?
भारत का कृषि संकट: क्या कृषि एक नुकसानदायक सौदा है?
3. Changing paradigms of federalism in India.
भारत में संघवाद के बदलते प्रतिमान।
4. Has the era of deglobalisation begun?
क्या वि-वैश्वीकरण का युग शुरू हो गया है?

Women Empowerment: An unfulfilled Dream

Aradhya, a girl from poor family was mere 15 years old when she was married, she bore her first child at age of 17 years, she had no idea how to raise the child. Her Body mass Index is low and ~~#~~ so is the child's making her prone to illnesses, she is pushed in a vicious cycle where she will bear many children by end of her productive years but will have no agency over her body or her life.

This is not only the story of a poor girl Aradhya but of many like her throughout India which forces us to wonder, have we really fulfilled the dream

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of women empowerment.

Empowerment is simply enhancing the capabilities of someone so that they can achieve their true potential. But women seems to lack both the capabilities and the freedom to make choices. It was not always so.

In Harappan times we do find worship of Goddess Earth, during vedic times they were part of sabhas and samitis, they were allowed to get education, choose their own partners and terms like Ardhangini are found in vedic scriptures.

Gargi, Maitreya, Lopamudra were some highly educated vedic scholars. But in later vedic times

things started to change, their political powers were taken away. In Janapada period they were not allowed to get education, scriptures like Manusmriti further entrenched these norms. In Gupta period they witnessed incidents of sati and by the end of medieval times all kinds of evils were imposed on them ranging from child marriages, Purdah system, polygamy to miserable widow life.

Nineteenth century reformers dreamed of empowering them and made some successful strides in this directions but nothing much changed, soon women empowerment became a goal and dream of freedom fighters like Gandhiji, JL Nehru, BR Ambedkar etc and after Independence many measures were taken in this direction.

But this still remains an unfulfilled dream if we ~~any~~ analyse different statistics available today. Beginning with their birth, women starts facing the brunt of Patriarchal society.

child sex Ratio is only 917 and has been declining for the past three census (1991, 2001, 2011), this is due to son-meta preference of Indian society as pointed by Economic survey (2018).

If they survive this then they face discrimination in getting nutritious and healthcare due to apathy ~~to~~ towards girl childs. with this poor health, they are engaged by the family in household chores and are denied education though they may be enrolled in schools

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even their schooling is not over when 42% of girl child are married under the age of 18 this leads to poor health of mother and the children they bear causing the menace of malnutrition in India

women are not given right over their own body and thus leading to violation of reproductive and sexual healthcare, this is due to the concept of soil and seed theory.

Some women who dare to opt for job opportunities against all odds face another set of challenges, this is why the Labour force participation of women in India is mere 22-23% (LFPR (2019))

They get only 67-70% of salary of their male counterparts for the same work. Despite all this they are further prone to sexual harassment at workplaces

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young rise to movements like #MeToo and #TimesUp, back home they face the double burden with their housewife and mothering roles.

Glass Ceiling prevents them from reaching top of the ladder like USA also hasn't had a female President yet.

This barrier also extends in political realm where parties are hesitant to give tickets to female candidates and as a result only 14% women are there in 17th Lok Sabha while it is worse for state legislative assemblies which have only 8-9% of female representation.

This prevents gender sensitisation of government policies and thus leading to perpetuation of this gender inequality.

Judiciary which has given many women empowering judgements also tends to believe in empowerment as long as its not in their house, only 2 female judges out of 34 judges of Supreme court while it is 78 for the Highcourts which have a sanctioned strength of 1079 judges and only J&K High court currently has a female chief Justice

~~Compelled by this~~

In recent times, the rise of ICT has led to challenges like ~~sex~~ abuses in cyberspace for women, they are prone to morphed porn images, stalking and harassment

while the added burden of climate change is estimated to fall disproportionately on women.

Compelled by these the government and judiciary have taken many steps, judgements

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The repealing of Triple Talaq by Supreme court, holding section 497 of IPC unconstitutional and empowering Sabarimala Judgement (now under review though) have opened the doors for women to assert their rights.

Governments have taken many legislative measures like Equal Remuneration Act, PCPNBT Act, Prevention of sexual harassment at workplace Act (2013), maternity Benefit Act (2017), Dowry Prohibition Act, Prohibition of child marriages Act, Domestic Violence Act naming a few

Many executive measures too have been taken by government like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao scheme, Matru Vandana Yojana, MGNREGS, Sukanya Samriddhi scheme etc. But a lot still needs to be done

Towards a bright future :-

Government has to ~~act~~ attack on the patriarchal mindset of the people as this is the major hurdle preventing women to express themselves. For this ICT campaigns or attacking Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral ~~model~~ aspects of Attitude can work as done during Swachh Bharat Mission.

Secondly we need economic empowerment of the women for this they must be encourage to get education and then schemes like NRLM for SHGs creation can be a direction.

108th Constitutional Amendment Bill which proposed to give 33% reservation to women in Lok ~~Sabha~~ Sabha should be revisited.

Additional menstrual leaves for all women employees as is being done by Bihar government and recently by Zomato can be a good

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Provisions for males too so that
discrimination in hiring ~~can~~ will reduce

Given a chance, women have proved their mettle like Margaret Thatcher, Angela Merkel as world leaders or Saina Nehwal, PV Sindhu in sports and Arni Chaturvedi and Shawna Kant in sports while some like Indra Nooyi (CEO Pepsico) and Kiran Mazumdar Shaw (CEO Biocon) have broken the glass ceiling too.

As Vivekananda has said
~~Not a bird~~ "It is not possible for a bird to fly only on one wing" similarly if we are to be sustainable then we must empower our women
For long women have endured the wrong and darkness but it is time to right this wrong and remove this darkness as has been said in our Upanishads too as:

Asato ma sadagamaya (From unrighteousness
to righteousness)
Tamaso ma Jyotirgamaya (from darkness
to light)

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. Happiness is when what you think, what you say and what you do are in harmony.

आनन्द तब होता है जब आप क्या सोचते हैं, क्या कहते हैं और क्या करते हैं की संगति हो।

2. Consideration for others is the basis of a good life and good society.

दूसरों के लिए सोचना एक बेहतर जीवन और अच्छे समाज का आधार है।

3. Our greatest ability as humans is not to change the world, but to change ourselves.

मनुष्य के रूप में हमारा सबसे बड़ा सामर्थ्य दुनिया को बदलने में नहीं, बल्कि खुद को बदलने में है।

4. The virtue of justice consists in moderation, as regulated by wisdom.

न्याय का सद्गुण संयम में निहित है जोकि बुद्धिमता द्वारा विनियमित होता है।

Consideration for others is the basis of a good life and good Society

Hoss Rudolf a Commander of Nazi army under Hitler during wwII is estimated to killed lakhs of Jews in concentration camps with no consideration or a thought about the life of others, he had no Compassion and ~~was~~ eventually paid by being sentenced to jail for rest of his life, living a miserable life.

on the other hand was Colonel Rommel, though said to be a good friend of Hitler, he refused to kill jews under his command and even rebelled against Hitler, he was empathetic to the pain of others and is therefore celebrated till today in Germany.

while the first destroyed the Society the last built the new

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Foundation of the society. This raises the point that a life lived for others, having due consideration for others is indeed a good life

According to Plato and Aristotle a virtuous life was good life and a virtuous life did certainly contained values like Justice, tolerance (temper-ance) as virtues stated by them

Similarly Mahatma Gandhi, Vivekananda have talked about "Sevitra-Narayana" which is service to mankind and such service will not only help one realise his true self but also lead a good life.

while a good society is the one which has peace and harmo-ny in it, as Gandhiji talked of Ram Rajya, in which a man does not exploit other~~s~~ men. There is coordination among people, feeling of tolerance

and fraternity, as advocated by B R Ambedkar, prevails in the society.

A good society is necessary for the realisation of true human potential by all its members, it is necessary to enjoy the happiness of life by all, as it is impossible for a humans to progress in a war-ravaged and violent society say like current situation in Yemen

Thus it is important to live a life with consideration for others and this has been emphasised by the life of many great personali-tities. They have lived a good life which still inspires generations and make societies grow.

Nelson Mandela who dedicated his life for the rights of blacks in south Africa lived a significant part of his life in

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at all possible hardships but he knew that a good life is not the one with physical pleasures but the service to others, for a morally right life, and in the end he was able to establish a democratic and peaceful south Africa

The same compassion for others was also exhibited by Raja Rammohan Roy, father of Indian Renaissance, even after facing huge backlash from the conservative section of society, he did not fear for his own life rather he persevered to get the Abolition of Sati Act (1829) passed and worked ~~a~~ single-mindedly for the emancipation of women.

Similarly ~~HR~~ Justice HR Khanna knowing the consequences of his actions in ADM Jabalpur (or Habeas Corpus case) decided to stand by his integrity and considering

for the lives of the most vulnerable and innocent who were being jailed without any crime. He is still revered and has his sculpture in the halls of Supreme Court while not many judges have this honour

It is the considerations for others only that moves persons like Manoj Bhargava who has donated 99% of his wealth (in billions) and the like of Bill Gates who personally invest their time too along with money for the welfare of poor and establish good societies

Not all are privileged and therefore who are privileged need to take their aspiration into account, this was shown by OP Choudhary, the DM of Dantewada district in Chattisgarh, which had a literacy rate of 54% (against India's 74%). He undertook progra

-mmes like Choolo Asman, Nanhey Parinde where by the best faculties from Kota, Rajasthan taught the children from this poor district. He also opened district library for making books accessible to all, and his efforts have paid well according to some surveys

Consideration for others not only extends to human beings but also to the environment, activists like Medha Patkar have been fighting not only for displaced people but also for the wildlife in Marmada valley

The Bishnoi Community of Rajasthan also shares the same love for nature ~~and~~ today when they undertake community vigilance to protect poaching. Amrita Devi Bishnoi is particularly famous for opposing the felling of trees by hugging them with no consideration for her own life in 1700s

Though Aristotle believed in the innate benign and selfless nature of humans, Thomas Hobbes held the view that humans are inherently selfish and would do anything to fulfill their self-interest. And the Pursuance of this self interest only at times has led humans to do great harms to society

Indira Gandhi, though a great leader and compassionate towards ~~poor~~ poor, was driven by personal well-being rather than consideration for others which led to the darkest chapter in the history of Indian democracy. the emergency, it hurt her image as well led to chaos in the society

People like Vijay Mallya, Nirav Modi driven by pleasure, duped banks and innocent people of their hard earned money

but they themselves, ~~the~~ now live a life of fear of extradition which is a no good life at all by any measure.

Acts of Mir Jafar during Battle of Plassey (1757) for his narrow personal interest led to subjugation of Indian society by the British for 200 years, destroying even the basic harmony of society.

Even today some narrow minded politicians for electoral victory destroy the harmony and fabric of society by indulging in divisive politics of communalism and casteism.

Similarly at international stage countries act as single entity and the parochial national interest like debt trap policy of China not only hurt the ~~society~~ long term interest of China but also causes havoc in international community.

Thus we need people to have empathy, compassion, tolerance towards others to have a good life and good society. This can be achieved by emphasising of value education, as socrates believed that no one knowingly does any wrong.

we also need strong laws which can be enforced in the cases of say vijay mallya, ~~which~~ these laws would force morally corrupt people to have consideration for others too.

Role of socialisation through institutions like family, media, schools is essential as values are not sustained in isolation and need ~~an~~ reinforcement from institutions as held by second ARC

Finally the impact of Role models on people and especially children should be recognised, people like Bhagat singh, Gandhiji are epitome of sacrifice for others

Only a good life and good society lead to sarvodaya. one must be ready to make sacrifices for others only then could we achieve a society as envisaged by our upanishads:

Sarve Bhavantu Sukhin (may all be happy)

Sarve Santu Niramaya (may none have disease)

Sarve Bhadrani Pashyantu (may all have well-being)

Maa Kaschit dukh Bhag bhavet (none have misery of any sort)

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