

TEST CODE : 4 2 0 6 4

FIAS – MGP 2021 – Essay Simulator Test #4

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GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Devesh chaturvedi		
Roll No.		Date:	11/01/2022

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION							
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWO Sections. Each Section has MULTIPLE topics printed in English & 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> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p><i>What else should I improve upon.</i></p> <p><i>A dont want to write in traditional quote, based story based essay. Tell me if my essay is relevant?</i></p>							
Q.1										
Q.2										
Total Marks:										
Remarks:			<p>For Student Only</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Start Time </td> <td>End Time </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mode Of Examination:</td> <td>Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>For Office Use Only</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>ECN CODE:</td> <td>EG:</td> <td>Evaluation Date:</td> </tr> </table>	Start Time	End Time	Mode Of Examination:	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>	ECN CODE:	EG:	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>
Basic Format	Introduction + Conclusion	10		
	Body	15		
Content	Data/Facts/Interpretation/ Analysis	25		
Organisation	Flow of ideas/ Absence of Deviation from the topic	25		
Language Skills	Punctuation/Grammar/ Sentence Formation/Spellings	25		
Examiner's Discretion	Perception/ Innovation/ Engaging	25		

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

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

SECTION - A

1. Cryptocurrency - boon or bane?

क्रिप्टोकॉरेंसी - वरदान या अभिशाप?

2. "Artificial Intelligence will be the best or worst thing ever for humanity"

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता मानवता के लिए अब तक की सबसे अच्छी या सबसे खराब चीज होगी

3. India at 75: soft state or strong state.

75वें वर्ष में भारत : उदार राज्य या शक्तिशाली राज्य।

4. 30 years of Economic Reforms- reforms are only a necessary condition and not a sufficient condition.

30 साल के आर्थिक सुधार- सुधार केवल एक आवश्यक शर्त है न कि पर्याप्त शर्त।

Crypto currency - boon or bane

Ever since the COVID era has began, the people confined at home are searching for new avenues of technological aspects. From the tiktoking culture to the junior coding culture at white hat junior, Netizens surely are busy. A well known tweet of Mark Zuckerberg where he envisioned to launch a new cryptocurrency on facebook (Now Meta) back in 2015 has

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brought cryptocurrency and the era of digital currency to the front fold.

Today, we shall endeavour through a write up about cryptocurrency, how it evolved and what it actually is that is making people crazy. Also its has its own set of good and bad traits - like every other technology. We shall discuss the same and also understand a way forward for this 'double edged' sword technology.

Cryptocurrency in a layman terms is a 'secured currency' in the layers of complex codes called as cryptography - which makes it difficult to both access or manipulate. It is often linked

with a 'digital signature' of an individual owning and is safe inside a blockchain activated 'digital wallet'.

The evolution of this technology goes to a Japanese scientist and cryptographer who got too fed up and angry at Japanese bank who took all his asset at house mortgage. He created a 'digital jewellery box' which contained a certain number of coins called as bit coins and they can only be ~~dis~~ found or 'mined' by a complex code solving.

This code solving is popularly called 'mining of bitcoin' which provides it a unique identity of being unique to individual and secure

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with a highly complex code. This 'simple yet sophisticated' technology has a lot of merits and analysts consider it a boon for next generations.

USHERING A TECHNOLOGICAL ERA

While speaking World Economic forum meeting in Davos in 2021 - A Viral Bhatnagar a crypto-legend of India told that the biggest USP (unique selling point) of crypto currency is that its safe, secure and can't be touched without the owners permission. The unique advantages of privacy and anonymity offered by crypto-coins are the reason that people nations are running towards

It. there is no unnecessary burden of keeping 'one eye open' for the government. Media over ones spending and such level of confidentiality is making corporates like Microsoft, Siemens, Tesla etc to accept payments in Etherum and e-lira - a successor of Bitcoin.

Another wonderful aspect is the latency in fund transfers has is reduced to almost 0.001 seconds which ensures a long faster cash transmission. The El-Salvador has legalised the Bitcoin to ensure funding in stock market with little time lag. This also reduces the technological fatigue aspects of 'digital

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transfers which are riddled with multiple accessibility and internet problems.

Not only the safety and reduced latency aspect, the emerging 4th Industrial revolution is spearheaded

by trinity of artificial intelligence, blockchain and crypto currency. It has further helped in technological innovation sector to boost entrepreneurship. Recently -

New Zealand introduced 'crypto-tokens' to new startups to enable them to become unicorns. A similar steps can be followed in India too.

Similarly - highly liquid ^{it} assets can be quantified at the blockchain level to secure a large amount of assets and 'hedge risks' in case market falls

or collapses. This also ensures that no-one can illegal occupy or sell your property and easier selling of property too possible.

If the cryptocurrency has too much to offer and sounds very promising as well - what is stopping nations to not pursue it? What is the darker secret of this currency that even technologically driven world is abhorring free usage of cryptocurrency - we shall now analyse.

THE DEMONIC SIDE

While the above 'hunky dory' picture has surely decent take into account the instability in the price of the cryptocurrency. The prices are

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so unpredictable and prone to hyperinflation (upto 500,000%) to steeping disinflation (a negative million percentage) - just because its not backed by any central currency.

A non-asset backed currency can ~~live~~ leave millions poor at poverty if the ~~case~~ currency fails.

Similarly - the crypto market is heavily speculative and investors get no protection over their investments.
 considering Dogecoin - which started at 150\$ a coin reached upto \$75000 a coin and later fell at merely 1cent a coin - all in a months end. While people became millionaires out of this short stint - but countless people lost

a lot of money as well.

Another major aspect - as noted by Elon Musk in his tweet about the pollution aspects of data mining. The Mckinsey analysis tells that 'a year of mining ^{consumes} produces as much as energy to ~~run~~ London for over a month. Also the carbon pollution too is increasing as the intensity of mining increases as it needs super computers to extract coins.

On the same line, as the asset protection aspects are heavily prone to be misused by fraudsters and money launderers - as the crypto assets are not owned by any single entity and its decentralised and untraceable. This has also increased the issues of

theft of crypto, earlier treated as completely safe. This has been done by reversing the source code called as 'remining'.

contentious bone that Joint parliamentary committee has mentioned is the problem of

illegal trading, buying and selling and involving in nefarious activities in the deep or dark net.

As per McMillan's

Internet fraud report - over \$25 billion

transaction are done via crypto but not

one of it can be traced to any individual.

which raises the security and moral concern.

Having analysed both pros and cons - it clear that this pervasive

technology is a 'loose cannon' - capable of

both 'strategic support' and 'security concern'.

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The question of way forward arises. Either to completely ban - as recommended by SC Garg committee by 25 crore punishment or recent crypto management Bill 2021 which has an iss provision of centralised digital currency. Both these have problems - a complete ban is not feasible in technological era and centralising a digital coin goes against 'digital ethics'

To conclude, the only way forward seems, as suggested by Card sagan - 'technological capability' development. It proposes to build a Robust framework for its usage.

Also pilot project shall be started on trading sites to back it with financial security so as to curb inflation.

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An academia industry linkage seems to go a long way to carry out research to make crypto currency safe.

Whether we like it or not the crypto currency are the future. There is a need to mould ourselves in the technological arena and welcome the good aspects of technology with a open heart. As it has rightly been pointed out by Jurial Noah Harari's 'Homo Deus'

'Technology shall leave mankind useless, unless mankind makes technology usefull'.

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 greatness of humanity is not in being human but in being humane.
मानवता की महानता मानव होने में नहीं बल्कि मानवीय होने में है।
2. Compassion and tolerance are not a sign of weakness but a sign of strength.
करुणा और सहनशीलता कमजोरी का नहीं शक्ति की निशानी है।
3. Human needs dictate individual behaviour.
मानव की आवश्यकताएं व्यक्तिगत व्यवहार को निर्धारित करती हैं।
4. Success is not a public thing, it's a private thing.
सफलता कोई सार्वजनिक चीज नहीं है, यह एक निजी चीज है।

Human Needs dictate Individual behavior

In a recent Malayalam classic -

The Great Indian Kitchen shows story of 2

daughters of middle class farmers. Villagers

say that both the daughters are well
gifted in cooking. As the movie forwards,

and both his daughters are married to

different men. On one hand - the

older daughter is happy to satisfy the

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her cooking abilities to her family only and feed good food to husband and in-laws. ~~On the~~

On the other hand the old younger daughter - inspired by 'Master chef' don't want to be limited to her home and wants to explore the culinary industry.

Two different individual, two different needs and resultant of it two different behavioral aspects towards the same thing - cooking. This clearly shows an ingrained relation between desire and action.

In this essay - I shall analyze about the needs - its constituents and how they guide the behavior.

We shall also see the dichotomy of needs and behavior at negative level as well ~~and~~ and further what a human should do to balance them.

^{Very well} ~~is~~ renowned anthropologist - 'B. Malinowski gave the Theory of Needs where he explains needs as functional desire which must be fulfilled in order for human survival. He gives three basic needs - the primary, secondary needs and third integratory needs which are guided by human behavior.

Primary needs commonly called as 'roti, kapda, makaan' which are considered to be the most basic of human desires for his survival. His actions are further guided as hard work.

goal oriented behavior in order to provide for his family. Another primary need is sexual gratification also called as Kama aspect which is necessary for survival of human beings and continue his progeny.

The food and sex needs are driven by a aspirational behaviors in order to achieve primary satisfaction. When we move towards secondary needs it comprises mostly of ego satisfaction (as per Maslow's hierarchy of needs) components and behavior of person too alters.

Here the person seeks recognition and for that he seeks education to become knowledgeable and be an asset

for a society. He acquires wisdom, courage, values as a result of direct and indirect socialisation which shapes guides our behavior. For example in patriarchal society - the men after attaining education generally tend to have a dominant behavior in order to promote & provide 'protection' to females.

Also in the job sector, the recognition, promotion aspects changes attitude of person. For instance a corporate culture person may overpatronise his boss for the desire of early promotion. Contrarily, an administrator may be strict and promote performance based promotion as per his need of efficiency.

Finally the super integratory needs - are those which work at emotional and supernatural level.

Consider a teenage and a old women in a family and we shall see a generational gap. While the teenage aspires for love, support from family or boyfriend as she desires freedom.

On the other hand, an old women has an aspiration of nirvana (or 'swarg-prapti') and she tends to be more religious and prays for health, security of her family members.

Hence the principles of life, attitudes and behavior certainly changes when the needs of human changes.

Having analysed the 'supposed' need guiding the human behavior - often this dictation leads to negative connotations as well. Further

has collapsed, nations have fell when the need of an individual over powered his behavior.

THE FLIP SIDE

The famous Buddhist precept Sum Jalaka rightly talks about the 'intense desire' being the cause of sorrow for humans. As the person overly gets his needs it transforms into greed which breeds negative behavioral attitude - ie - corruption, moral erosion and mercenary aspects for life. the person

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is never satisfied with what he has.

~~Author~~ Author aspect of this is 'Overambition' while having ambition is a perfect thing - overambition leads to vulnerability, restlessness and attitude of 'aur chahiye'. The Harshad Mehta scam is a classic example of this

~~Similarly~~ Similarly, intense 'desire of sex' is one of the critical problems of the nations. Simon De Beauvoir in her book 'The second sex' points the 'rising misogyny' behavior in the world is often due to rise of women condition and voice - which has reduced the incidences of sex. But it has also increased the

problem of rapes, ~~power~~ prostitution and 'sexual beggary' - first because the need overpowered the mind.

Finally the biggest problem that emerges is at individual level which perpetuates at society. Individual

shallowness and hypocrisy tries to justify the abhorring actions like job war, attacks in order to 'contain

communism' or 'secure democracy' (you guessed it correctly - the great USA).

The rising consumerism in the world has led to deep seated inequality and

the world is in trouble because of

'differential needs' and 'contrasting behaviors'.

So the big question arises -

after we have analysed both the

aspects of need is to how must we manage our needs and behavior so as to not create a chaos.

A GOLDEN MEAN

The Japanese classic 'Ikigai' focuses on Japanese hill people who always eat food which keep their hunger at half level. They never eat fully - as they may get laziness and they won't be able to live longer.

Like the Japanese culture we must also aspire to just satisfy only our basic needs and give up materialistic attitudes for life.

It doesn't mean surviving on one meal or living a saint life but living a high quality life which doesn't have fanciness - ie - 'saada jeevan', 'uccha nichas'.

To counter world inequality Gandhiji has also pointed that 'the rich must live simply - so that poor can simply live'.

To conclude, I will be stating the obvious - that the journey of human life to become 'humane' is ideally a sustainable management of his needs and his behavior must always be such as to aspire for 'mental excellence' and not

led be bogged down by a 'bhuka-bhogi' or a consumeristic attitude.

_____x_____

