

TEST CODE : 4 2 0 6 1

FIAS – MGP 2021 – Essay Simulator Test #1

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

KIRANMAYI KOPPISETTI

Roll No.

1910042872

Date:

29/12/2021

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
Q.1		
Q.2		
Total Marks:		

Remarks:

INSTRUCTION

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
2. There are TWO Sections. Each Section has MULTIPLE topics printed in English & 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.

Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.

For Student Only

Start Time | 7:30 AM

End Time | 10:30 AM

Mode Of Examination:

Online Offline

For Office Use Only

ECN CODE:

EG:

Evaluation Date:

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. India's missing women

भारत की गुमशुदा महिलाएं

2. Social media- a tool for engineering consent

सोशल मीडिया- सहमति को निर्मित करने का एक उपकरण

3. Are big tech undermining state sovereignty?

क्या बिग टेक राज्य की संप्रभुता को कम कर रही है?

4. Federalism in India - a paradox.

भारत में संघवाद . एक विरोधाभास के रूप में

Federalism in India - a paradox

India has been described by many political scientists as a Quasi Federal Nation. This is owing to the fact that Indian union was divided into states for administrative convenience and Not formed by coming together of states.

What is Federalism?

Federalism refers to devolution of fiscal, administrative and judicial powers to the provincial or local governments so that each level of

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government deals with its own subjects and doesn't interfere with other levels of government. USA is considered best examples of federalism.

Why Federalism in India is called a paradox?

Strong Centre India is called Indestructible Union of destructible states. Throughout the history of independent India, India has seen acquisition of territories, division of states, merger of states, elevation of Union territories to states etc. Recent case point is that of Repealing of most provisions of Article 370 and creation of two Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

While in United States, the states are indestructible. They are free to join or secede. In India, states do not have right to secede. This makes position of states weak

Emergency powers

Due to reasons of war, external aggression or armed rebellion, National emergency can be imposed by the centre under which, Centre can make any laws on state subjects and becomes all powerful.

By imposing President's rule, state's existing Government is suspended and all powers are taken over by President. These make strong centre.

Single constitution

India as a Nation, has single constitution and states are not allowed to have separate constitution. There was an exception given to Jammu and Kashmir till recently which was now taken away by Art 370 amendment.

In USA, states can have their own constitutions.

Single Citizenship

Unlike in USA where there are state and central citizenships, Indian constitution allows for only one citizenship. This ^{is} to check divisive tendencies and promote the concept of fraternity. Any person acquiring foreign citizenship (or) acquiring Indian citizenship by fraud will be deemed to be a Non-citizen.

Centre's power to make laws on State List

Schedule 7 of Indian constitution provides for 3 lists - Union list, State's list & Concurrent lists, having subjects on which respective governments can legislate upon.

While both Centre and state can make laws on subjects in state list, Centre's laws override those made by state.

Centre can also legislate on state

subjects in extra ordinary circumstances like during operation of National Emergency (or) President's rule, when 2(or) more states pass resolution to that affect, (or) for fulfilment of International obligations

The residuary powers which are not mentioned in the Schedule are given to Centre making it strong. In USA, residuary powers rest with states

Limits on financial powers of states

Centre has more powers of taxation with respect to states. This is to ensure re-distribution function so that there is balanced regional development. This is effected by Finance Commission formed as a constitutional body which provides formula for vertical and horizontal devolution

after scientific analysis of various parameters like area, population, forest cover, income distance etc.

During operation of financial emergency the powers increase further.

Governor representing Centre

Governor, though a constitutional body forming the de jure head of state, is a representative of Centre in the states. There have been many instances where incumbent governors were removed and new governors installed, while party in power changed at the Centre. This is to ensure strength of Centre and to ensure that state policies are inline with Centre's.

All India Services

Indian Administrative Service,
Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service have been constituted

as all India services where officers are appointed by the centre but they are under dual control of states and centre. They implement policies of the state, but controlled by the centre increasing Centre's Influence on states.

Integrated Judiciary

Indian system of courts is integrated where appeals from subordinate courts go to high courts and from there to Supreme Court. All courts function for enforcement of central as well as state laws.

In case of USA, federal court deals with federal laws and state's courts deal with state laws.

3rd tier of government not fully empowered

The local self governments were given a constitutional position in 1992. But

they lack real empowerment. They suffer from lack of funds, capacities. Many functions have not yet been devolved.

All the above provisions of the Constitution has resulted in Strong Centre and hence India being called Quasi Federal Nation. But India also espouses value of Federalism.

Provisions supporting Federalism in India

Division of powers

There is clear cut division of powers in the constitution in Schedule 7 which provides for 3 lists.

Centre cannot make laws on subjects in state list except in extra-ordinary conditions. States can also enact laws on subjects in Concurrent List.

Dual polity

There is a Central Government at Centre and state Government at provincial level. Each level is formed after conduction of elections at each level by Election commission of India which is an independent constitutional body.

3rd tier of Federalism

Federalism has penetrated further in Indian constitution when through 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment acts, constitutional status was given to local self governing bodies.

Also, some tribal areas and scheduled areas have been given great autonomy under Schedules 5 and 6 to ensure federalism in true spirit.

Bicameralism

Indian states have representation at Centre through, Rajya Sabha which is called House of elders, where interests of states are represented.

It is an effective body to check legislations passed by Lok Sabha, has more powers with respect to creation of All India Services etc.

Taxation powers

States have got various taxation powers like stamp duties, state GST, entertainment tax etc. State's taxation powers could be given to Centre only if more than half states agree to it by passing an enabling resolution in their respective legislatures as was seen with Goods and Services Tax.

States' representation in bodies like NITI Aayog and GST Council make these bodies represent federal interests.

Supreme court in Paulo Coelho case has observed that Federalism is a part of Basic structure of the constitution.

Success stories of Many states

Though Centre tried to ensure redistributive functions, some states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Telangana have fared better in social indicators like Health, education, GDP growth than other states like Bihar, Jharkhand or Chattisgarh etc.

This shows that states are able to function independently to make themselves stronger.

Holding of powers with respect to land, police, agriculture, health

These subjects belong to state list and hence state's have a major role to play in these areas in their respective territories.

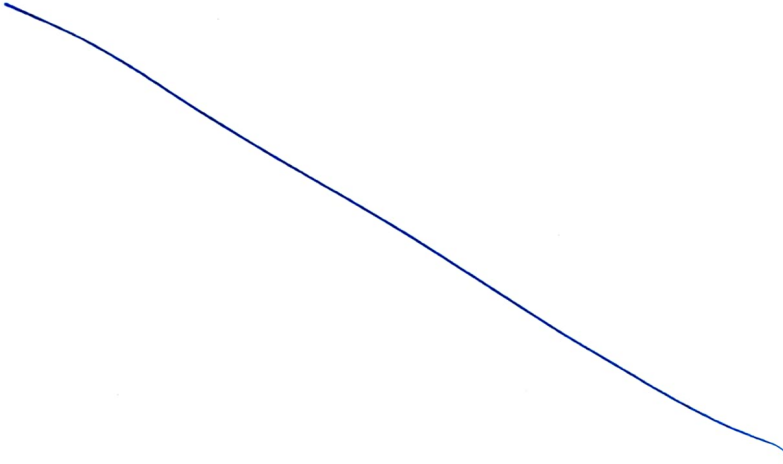
Undermining of Federalism — Is it true?

Presidential rule has been imposed in many states time and again for reasons of not adhering to Centre's directives. Most of the times, the reasons were political more than operational.

Implementation of GST also has impacted the revenue of many states. The policy of One Nation - One Tax goes against the spirit of Federalism. But, it promotes Cooperative Federalism.

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Despite many provisions in constitution which create a strong Centre vis-a-vis states, we have followed the principle of Gandhiji's Sarvodaya and tried to empower the lowest of the governments through constitutionalisation, empowering women through reservation etc. Though Indian federalism is called a paradox, ours is an example of emerging cooperative Federalism.



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

1. Leaders become
ability to emp
नेता अपनी श्र
कारण होते

2. Fools
बुद्धि

3

SECTION - B

1. Leaders become great not because of their power, but because of their ability to empower others.

नेता अपनी शक्ति के कारण नहीं, बल्कि दूसरों को सशक्त बनाने की अपनी क्षमता के कारण महान बनते हैं।

2. Fools multiply when wise men are silent.

बुद्धिमानों के चुप रहने पर मूर्खों की संख्या बढ़ जाती है।

3. It's not what we profess but what we practice that gives us integrity.

यह वह नहीं है जो हम दावा करते हैं बल्कि हम जो अभ्यास करते हैं वह हमें सत्यनिष्ठता प्रदान करता है।

4. Wars are poor chisels for carving out peaceful tomorrow.

शांतिपूर्ण कल को बनाने के लिए युद्ध एक कमजोर उपकरण है।

The world has recently witnessed the overtaking ^{and replacing} of democratically elected Government in Afghanistan by Taliban. This was in response to withdrawal of troops by USA and allied forces nearly after 2 decades of presence, to defeat Taliban, as a revenge to the twin tower attacks of 2001. What USA has done was exhibition of power, to crush Taliban. There was not much emphasis on empowering democratically elected

government.

On the other side, if we compare the role of India, in Bangladesh Liberation Movement, she sensed the instability in her backyard due to undemocratic ways of Pakistanis, interfered in the matters and took to full scale war, to liberate Bangladesh, so that the country is now headed by a democratic government. Bangladesh has seen great progress in many social indicators in the recent times.

The two examples show that Leaders become great not because of their power, but because of their ability to empower others.

Historically, India is home to many examples of the above statement. During the Mauryan Age, when Emperor Ashoka conquered almost entire India

after Kalinga war, he was in depression. He got the power; but was feeling powerless. He then resorted to Dhamma philosophy, through which he tried for empowering the people by rich ethics and societal values. He undertook many social activities like construction of roads, guest houses, planting of trees. It is for these empowering ways that he is remembered as a great leader; not because of wars.

In medieval India too, we see that Mohammad Bin Tughlaq was a great visionary. His introduction of token currency, agricultural loans were new concepts which present day generation is ^{still} using. But he was greedy for power. His greed for keeping entire country under his control made him shift the capital from Delhi to Devagiri.

This was a huge failure. He did not empower his subordinates. He did not listen to advice and was always suspicious over them. This greed for power, made him illfamous despite the visions that he had.

During the Indian National Movement, while MA Jinnah wooed the minorities to call for a separate Nation for his personal gains (to become the leader of the Muslim Nation), he ended up in dividing the country into two. On the other hand, we can see the role of Gandhiji, how he empowered masses, peasantry, women etc by his techniques of satya, ahimsa and satyagraha, to fight for freedom by themselves. He never had interest for power.

In the current day, India is enhancing her power ^{greatly}, but she will become a true leader only when the local self governments are empowered by devolution of funds, functions and functionaries.

International Leaders

In the 18th and 19th centuries, there were many revolutions which resulted in polity in current form.

American War of Independence was fought against the British imposition of taxes without taking responsibility. It sought to empower democratically elected people by freeing herself from British hegemony. It is this empowerment that led to establishment of world's oldest democracy.

The success of Northern states

in American civil war was also on account of trying to empower slaves (by freeing them from slavery)

French Revolution and the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity were a huge success as these principles sought to empower the common people and subdue the abuse of power by monarchies.

Thrust for power by leaders

There was rise of Fascism and Nazism in Italy and Germany in the inter war period. This was an attempt to make their Nations greatest. Racial superiority on which these philosophies developed, is an exhibition of power. There were communal holocausts and eventualities which led to World War-II. This

shows, how thirst for power makes bad heads of Nations.

Nations aspiring to become global powers

Post cold war era, there was a Unipolar world, with USA being greatest power for some time. But in the name of ensuing democracy, and rule by law, she waged wars on Vietnam, Iraq and Afghanistan, all of which were huge failures. There was no attempt at empowering these Nations.

In the current day, we see many Nations aspiring to become global powers. But they are forgetting that real leaders are those who empower others. We can see Donald Trump's America first Policy. He wanted to make America a great power. But the inward looking policies, Protectionism

etc go against empowering other Nations. Hence, he failed as a global leader.

China has secured great economic and military strengths in the recent times. But through its One Belt-One Road initiative, she is trying to impose her hegemony rather than empowering smaller Nations. This can be seen in Debt Trap Diplomacy of China

India aspires to become a global leader

India is trying to evolve as a global leader by being a responsible player in the regional politics.

She aims to be a Net Security Provider in Indian Ocean Region by initiatives like SAGAR (Security and

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Growth for All in the Region) and forming alliances for free and Open Indo Pacific Region.

India has open (or) porous borders with Bhutan and Nepal. It has Treaties of friendship with both the countries. India is trying to empower them by construction of Hydro Power plants through Joint Ventures and other support in the form of Disaster Aid, Economic Aid etc.

India played most important role in Bangladesh Liberation Movement.

Recently also, to help the crisis in Bangladesh due to incoming Rohingya refugees, she unveiled "Operation Insaniyat" to provide aid and assistance.

To fight the Arakan army in Myanmar, India launched Operation

Sunrise to aid Myanmar armed forces. There is also a free Movement Regime across border to empower the local communities

India also tried to empower Maldives by construction of libraries, hospitals, supply of waterbottles during need etc.

In the war ridden Afghanistan, India undertook many activities to empower the democratically elected government. There were training programmes for the police forces, construction of Salama Dam, Parliament Complex, Zaranj-Delaram Highway etc

India also aspiring to gain power

While empowering the adjoining Nations, India also is seeking to enhance her own powers and strengths

India has been one of the fastest growing economies in the world till recently. Post economic liberalisation, great growth has been achieved in the country. Millions of people have come out of poverty.

Militarily also, India is enhancing her capabilities greatly. She has become a Nuclear power, tried to reach moon by Chandrayaan, developed tests like Anti Satellite Test etc which demonstrate, how we are becoming a military power. By No first use policy, India is also elevating her position as a responsible power.

India is trying to spread her soft power also across Nations. Through spread of Yoga and giving

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impetus to Ayush system of medicines, through International Solar Alliance, through Bollywood, Tollywood movies like Bahubali, through Indian cuisine, India is spreading her soft power across Nations.

But true leaders are those who empower others. India has to try to convert this increasing power into empowering power by making the society inclusive, the benefits of economic growth to reach all, to fight for cause of Climate change and global south in the International fora.

"If you want to feed a man for a day, give him fish. If you want to feed him for life time, teach him

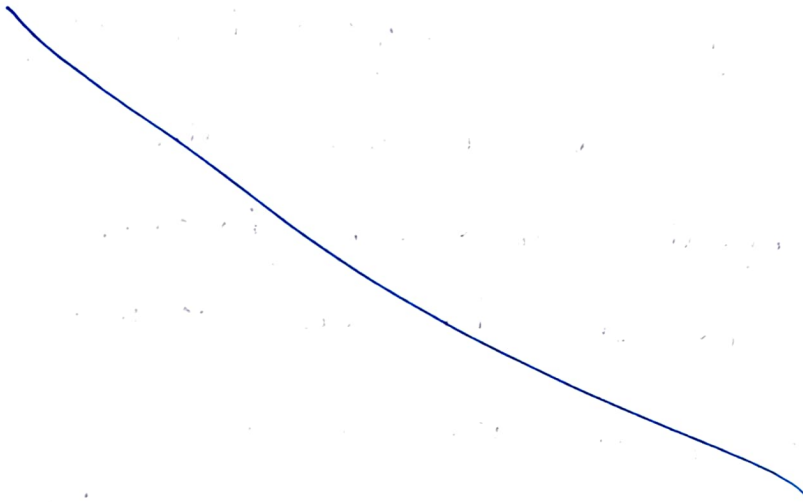
how to fish - Confucius"

This saying reflects how one becomes leader by empowering others.

We have great leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Abraham Lincoln, Nelson Mandela etc in the world.

They became great not because of holding power. But due to their causes for empowering people.

India's aspirations to become a global power will be fulfilled only when she gives up big brother attitude and tries for real empowerment of the neighbours and of the world.



Feedback

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