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TEST CODE :	4	2	0	6	3

FIAS – MGP 2021 – Essay Simulator Test #3

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Patil Abhijeet R.		
Roll No.	1910026182	Date:	25/12/2021

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 | 3:30 pm		End Time | 6:35 pm	
Mode Of Examination:		Online ☑	Offline ☐

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ECN CODE:	EG:	Evaluation Date:

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Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

SECTION – A

1. India requires a decentralised public health system that socialises the cost of healthcare.

   भारत को एक विकेन्द्रीकृत सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है जो स्वास्थ्य देखभाल की लागत का सामाजीकरण करे।

2. Solution to India's poverty puzzle – alleviation or eradication.

   भारत की गरीबी के दुष्चक्र का समाधान – उपशमन या उन्मूलन।

3. Climate change negotiation eludes climate justice

   जलवायु परिवर्तन समझौता जलवायु न्याय को दरकिनार कर देता है

4. No more multilateralism but 'selective multilateralism'.

   अब बहुपक्षवाद नहीं बल्कि 'चुनिंदा बहुपक्षवाद' है।

[P.T.O.]

SECTION- A

2. Solution to India's Poverty Puzzle: alleviation or eradication

" You cannot build a prosperous world with ~~hun~~ empty stomachs and human miseries."

— Norman Borlough

According to the recent World Inequality Report, India is a poor country with deeply entrenched inequality. NITI Ayog's Multi Dimensional Poverty report has observed that around 25% of Indian population is multidimensionally poor - which is around 350 mn people! When we are celebrating 75 years of independence, how come 35 crore of Indians are struggling to get basic necessities? Despite huge funding, extensive planning why are we not able to

do away with poverty?. It calls for finding the right approach to fight with poverty i.e. alleviation or eradication.

Though the numbers of poor can simply be expressed in terms of percentage, the poverty puzzle of India is very complex. It is due to the large population about 17% of world population occupying nearly 2.5% of world land area. The poverty is the outcome of ~~vo~~ interplay between various socio-economic, religious and political phenomena.

The prevalence of poverty even after 75 years of independence shows the failure of successive governments to understand and curb the phenomenon. Beginning from the adoption of socialistic model of economy, followed by the 'Garibi Hatao' slogan in 1970s, India's stigma remained. Various

Committees like Lakadwala, Rangarajan, Tendulkar came up with different estimates of poverty. Though we succeeded to pull out large number of population following 1991 reforms – 270 mn taken out of poverty as per multi Dimensional poverty report of World Economic forum.

Despite this India is home to largest number of malnurished children. People lack access to basic necessities like water, sanitation, electricity etc. All these evidences make us ponder upon the most fundamental question whether we should aim to alleviate poverty or eradicate it.

Poverty alleviation can be understood as providing people with necessary conditions for development as a human being. These conditions may include financial resources, social

infrastructure, economic opportunities etc. On the other hand poverty eradication is achieving a state free from absolute as well as relative poverty. It includes a society where there is equitable opportunity, access and distribution of resources.

Thus poverty eradication is the dream of our constitution makers envisioned in the principles of Liberty, equality and justice. But the road to poverty eradication is long and full of challenges. Thus we should plan to eradicate poverty through poverty alleviation.

Poverty Alleviation needs to fulfill the needs of those who lack necessary resources. Amartya Sen gives idea of development as the reduction of unfreedoms which constraint

opportunities of an individual. Thus poverty alleviation will be expanding the choices of people by capacity Building.

The approach to such capacity building can be through provisioning of necessities like access to quality food, clean water, quality education, affordable housing and welfare to those who are at the bottom of pyramid. Economists Abhijit Banerjee suggested incentive based approach for effective government intervention in the social sector. It focuses on identifying the sectors of society and sections of ~~socie~~ population to bring out transformation.

Such very important sector is agricultural sector and rural population. Between 2013-18, when economy was growing at 6-7% per year, the

growth of agriculture sector was only 2.8%. Thus to achieve the objective of poverty alleviation, focusing on agriculture is inevitable. The mission of doubling farmers' income must be accompanied by creating jobs in rural economy. Thus it is necessary to establish food processing industries, small scale manufacturing in rural areas.

A society cannot realise its full potential when half of its population does not contribute to the economy. Our female labour force participation rate dropped to 18% from 26% between 2003 and 2018. Women Empowerment not only talks about equality in society but unleashes their economic potential which eventually leads to gender justice. Thus to alleviate poverty, it is necessary to create conducive work environment for

women: The recent amendment in the Maternity Benefit Act is a step in that direction.

Health, education, nutrition and skill are the important pillars on which the program of poverty alleviation is built. India is blessed with demographic dividend with 65% of the population between the age group 15-59 yrs. If we want to pull out our people from vicious cycle of poverty we must work on providing quality health and education. The new Health and education policies mandate to increase the expenditure to 3% and 6% of GDP respectively.

Despite being graduated from colleges, our youth is unemployed. The challenge is the large gap in the skills required by industry

and possessed by the candidate. Therefore government should strive to achieve collaboration between the industry and academia in order to import relevant skills. Also we must adopt futuristic strategy to ride over next Industrial revolution.

The primary culprit of failure of poverty alleviation programmes in India is the faulty implementation. The famous 1 rupee – 1 paisa analogy of Late Prime Minister point out towards the corruption in administration. To overcome this challenge we must first of all identify the beneficiaries of schemes properly. It involves extensive data collection, objective selection and proper targeting. Use of digital technology can act as boon for this problem. The implementation of Jan-Dhan,

Aadhar, Mobile (JAM) has resulted in saving thousands of crores of government funds and ensured the last mile connectivity.

There are many reports highlighting our rapid march towards alleviating poverty. But we should not be contained in only alleviating poverty. We should eradicate the poverty. It is a greater goal which ensures equality of all in the society. When the difference between the richest and the poorest (economically) reduces in the society, that is the progress towards eradicating the poverty.

According to the Oxfam report, top 9 billionaire in India possess the wealth equal to the bottom 50%. For achieving eradication of poverty we should focus on proper distribution of

wealth. Economist Joseph Stiglitz points out that inherited wealth and invested capital grows faster than the income. Hence he suggests imposing wealth tax and inheritence tax.

The role of social and political insititutions is also important in eradicating poverty. In China the community landholding supported by state resulted in significant poverty reduction. Bangladesh's model of Grameen Bank is also a success story. In Kerala the remarkable success of Kudumbasree - an NGO and SHG programme has yielded very good outcomes.

In the entire process, role of government becomes crucial. While facilitating the entry of private

players, it should follow pro-business policy rather than pro-crony policies.

Afterall, it is necessary to sustain the results of poverty alleviation for long time to achieve the poverty eradication. This needs the environmental, political and social sustainability. The dream of poverty eradication should not limit us to mere rise in income but it should become a vehicle of social transformation ensuring a just and sustainable India. We must aim to achieve the India on 100th anniversary which has -

" Food for every mouth,
work for every hand,
spark in every eye and
joy in every soul. "

Normal Bunge

Glob. Ineq. Report Soln to India's poverty puzzle
alleviation or eradication

① Intro - Quote,
② Poverty puzzle → Large popn, multidimensional, rooted in social structure
failure of govt.

③ Alleviation vs. eradication
Alleviation → SDG 1
eradication → relative concept
~~SDG 1~~

④ Alleviation → Amartya Sen - Capability, & Untreedom
↳ targeted intervention.

⑤ Abhijit Banerjee, Govt. schemes.

⑥ Farmers, rural - NAFIS report
2.8% (2013-18)

~~⑦ Education, skill~~ Gender justice - time poverty

⑧ Health, Edu, Nutrition

⑨ Effectiveness - of interventions

⑩ Poverty eradication - relative deprivation. → Nehru
Global example - China
Grameen Bank → Muh. Yun.

⑪ →

⑫ Eco. Interventions - Joseph Stiglitz

⑬ Social mobility, endusmosis - Ambedkar

⑭ Gl. value chain integration, P social security

⑮ Sustainable → Social, political, Env.

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Feedback

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

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

SECTION – B

1. Morality is the herd instinct in the individual.
   नैतिकता व्यक्ति में समूहगत वृत्ति है।

2. Excellence is not a skill, it is an attitude.
   उत्कृष्टता कौशल न होकर एक अभिवृत्ति है।

3. What people believe prevails over the truth.
   लोग जिसपर विश्वास करते हैं वह सत्य पर प्रबल होता है।

4. Our deeds determine us as much as we determine our deeds.
   हमारे कर्म हमें उतना ही निर्धारित करते हैं जितना हम अपने कर्मों को निर्धारित करते हैं।

[P.T.O.]

SECTION - B

3. What people believe prevails over the truth

" The real danger is if you listen too much lies, you are not in a position to identify the truth. "

- Chernobyl (webseries)

In today's world with the flood of facts, social media, newschannels it has really become difficult to single out the true fact. On the top of it, the social narrative of truth is emerging which is trying to trump over the truth. This social belief system is so strong that many times it prevails over the truth. The recent rumors of India's independence given on 99 yrs

lease is a great example.

When the facts are not in our favour, ~~it~~ the belief system plays crucial role in writing our destiny. Chinese philosopy of Taoism in one of its percepts says that when a weak person puts hard work and self belief, he/she can beat even the strongest in the world. India's win in 1983 world cup final against the world champion West Indies was the result of believing in ourselves.

The beliefs of people are generally shaped by the perceptions, experiences and social practices. In many tribal communities, they believe in the natural forces, worship the trees, lakes and animals. This stitches the bond of cooperation and respect between them. The animals like leopard,

bear are supposed to be violent and dangerous to human life. But when social-worker Dr. Prakash Amte fed them from childhood and saved their lives, the result evaded the prevailing truth. The wild animals became his life-long companion.

Sometimes truth can be hurting and traumatising. In such situations the only option remains is ~~too~~ to build strong belief system. The faith in good future on the face of adversaries is the only hope for human. The protagonist in the book 'The Alchemist' faces the harshest of the situation just in the hope of achieving a goal – treasure. We come across many miraculous medical recoveries which defeat the 'truth'

sentenced by medical science.

Also the nature of truth may not always be absolute. The truth may change from person to person and from time to time, Mahavir gave the philosophy of 'Anekatavada' which emphasises on the relative nature of the facts. Buddha gave theory of 'Anischa' (uncertainty) which believes nothing is permanent and change is the only constant.

But does this mean truth is just a narrative and we can believe and do whatever we want to? The answer is negative. We cannot justify any act without the yardstick of the truth. No social endorsement of an evil can undermine the significance of truth.

In 18th, 19th century people of India used to believe crossing a sea is a sin and it can bring bad fortune to them. This not only restricted our movement but made it easier for invaders to rule India. The social belief of Sati was a dark spot on our rich heritage.

The deep damage is caused by the following the discriminatory caste system. India is still facing the adverse effects of such social hierarchy. India's rank in social mobility Index is 76 out of 82 countries which is shameful for us. The belief that women are weaker than men has paralysed our society - India's economy is losing its potential due to low female labour force.

If people's opinion is considered without verification, it would undermine the Justice in the society. The criminal justice system is based on the assumption of innocence until proven guilty. This helps to prevent tyranny of state machinery and upholds individual dignity.

Today the media ~~has~~ is not following unbiased, fact based reporting. The vicious cycle of TRP, viewership and revenue has resulted into the corporatisation of media houses. The sensationalisation of news and media trials has dragged out society far away from the truth.

If we neglect truth for what we believe, it may be detrimental to our progress. In medieval time in Europe people used to believe

that the earth is flat. But it is only due to the truth seeker scientists like Copernicus, Galileo who broke the established belief system. This departure from the prevailing belief system led a long way towards air and space travel, satellite technology for human ~~so~~ civilisation.

The adherence to such untruth belief system is not yet ended. In the COVID pandemic we have seen a parallel infodemic fuelled by the social media. Many times recognising the truth is beyond the intellect of ordinary people. At such times, the reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy, Savitribai Phule show the path of truth and justice to the society.

Many, times it is the political interest and narrow gains of the political class which undermine the value of truth. The crucification of Jesus was the attempt to silence the truth. Similarly the recent non-believers in climate change are out of financial and political interest. But the truth is bright as ~~er~~ the light and we can see the devastating impacts of climate change around us.

Therefore we must strive to build a society based on critical thinking and scientific principles. The children in schools should be encouraged to ask the questions. The citizens must seek the accountability of political class.

The democratic system around the world is at the risk due to the post-truth phenomenon. When a particular fact gets processed in such a way that it favours or harms a certain group or individual, it departs from truth. The radical and extremist religious groups are using technology to spread the fake facts and destabilise the societies.

It is the duty of civil society and media to ensure truth reaches to every citizen. Truth has intrinsic as well as intrumental value to achieve justice in the society. In the virtues of ethics, Aristotle identified truthful life as one of the virtues.

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Our Indian philosophy is based on the principle of truth. The 'Nirgun' philosophy of Hinduism detaches God from any description or attributes and emphasises on pure truth. Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore in his Geetanjali prays to God to create a society where 'words come out from the depth of truth.'

Therefore irrespective of social belief, truth is the ultimate virtue. Though some aspects of truth may vary with situation but truth ~~never~~ should never be undermined. A person in the pursuit of truth always becomes victorious. As they say truth may have to struggle but truth is never defeated.

Gandhiji was ardent follower of truth. But still he aptly recognised the limited capacity of human to understand the truth. In his one of the essays while highlighting this transformative relation he says –

"When you come across two contradictory opinion of mine, consider the later one as true."

Thus the quest of truth is limitless but the ethical. That is why we must always uphold our motto "Satymev Jayate" (truth alone triumphs)!

What people believe prevails the truth

↳ Intro - Chernobyl

① perception → social mindset

② media - filter bubble, eco. chamber.

③ social → caste system, slavery - white supremacy.

④ Reason - courage of conviction, blind faith, fear,

⑤ truth - Anekatavad - relativism

⑥ Religion → Belief system

⑦ Chinese philosophy - Hard work & India won 1983 WC.

⑦ ~~Belief - not~~ sacrosant

why detrimental → social, Justice, ↓ progress.

⑧ way forward - 3 para - end with satyameva Jayate, Earth is flat

↳ Nitigun

Gandhiji

↳ Sci. thinking

critical analysis

Duty of media, intelligentia

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