

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Utsav Anand		
Roll No.	1910088130	Date:	10-12-2021

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>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>							
Q.1										
Q.2										
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Remarks:			<p>For Student Only</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Start Time 5:00pm</td> <td>End Time 8:00pm</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 5:00pm	End Time 8:00pm	Mode Of Examination:	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>	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 दुष्क्र 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 'चुनिदा बहुपक्षवाद' है।

③

Climate Change Negotiation eludes Climate
Justice

Four decades ago, an environmental crisis emerged in the form of widening Ozone Hole over the Antarctica. It was a global issue with a potential to affect all of mankind. However, with great co-operation and negotiations, Montreal Protocol was enacted and it was a great success. We are in a similar situation

today with climate change as the most
talked global issue around the world.

However, the negotiations this time aren't
going in a direction as the last time.

Climate justice has been the central -
core of negotiations and it seems to
have eluded.

In this essay, we will be discussing
how the climate change Negotiations have
let down the justice aspect and what
can be the possible solutions for the same.

UNFOLDING CLIMATE - JUSTICE

Climate - change refers to the
changing global climate with respect to
various parameters like average temperature,
rainfall patterns and extreme events.

International community has been trying to get to the root cause of the current climate crisis. IPCC reports have been the guiding light for the same.

According to IPCC, the current changing climate is primarily driven by anthropogenic causes with CO₂ being the prime reason. In the latest 6th report of IPCC, 2°C rise in global temperature has been announced as inevitable. The most obvious question in front of the world was - who is responsible for the current levels of CO₂?

Tracing back in time, CO₂ release increased due to rise in fossil fuel usage around the world. However, the nations who exploited the benefits of

Industrial Revolution, were obviously the ones who used fossil fuels the most.

Be it steam power generation or automobiles, industrialised countries of the West and Japan of the East share the maximum blame for unsustainable CO₂ levels.

The other source of increasing CO₂ levels was the decrease in carbon sinks, that is cutting of forests. Again, the blame lies with the same nations as forests were cleared for urbanisation, for fuel and for industries in these nations.

Having the fair share of blame, the morality of justice places an obligation on the same nations to come up with solutions, to decrease their current usage and to help the developing

nations combat Climate Change. This moral obligation is Climate Justice.

In this process, international cooperations emerged in form of UNFCCC, UN-CBD and other conventions. They provide a platform for negotiations among all the nations to combat climate change and ensure climate justice. However, thirty years have passed and climate justice still remains a dream.

CLIMATE JUSTICE : NO-WHERE CLOSE

The negotiations at the international platforms have mainly focused on combating climate change. All the nations agree that they need to decrease CO₂ emissions but the historical facts have not been able to put pressure on the Western world.

Politically speaking, the rise of USA and its allies in the global world order has roots in the Industrial Revolution.

Hence, the justice in terms of political position of countries like India is not addressed in the negotiations. US takes a front seat in discussions only due to the CO₂ emissions it did in the past.

Economically, the richer nations seem to have fully exploited the benefits of industrialisation. In name of combating climate change, they tend to put restrictions on developing nations economic development. Clustering this with Washington consensus, it represents economic imperialism

In the field of technology, the developed world is in a better position

to innovate solutions for this crisis.
But their willingness to share the
technology with developing world at
affordable prices is questionable. Climate
change thus also puts technological
justice into talks.

Climate justice not only denotes
the justice among nations, rather
also the social justice associated with
climate change. The vulnerable sections
like women, elderly, children will
face the most burnt of extreme climate
events. However, negotiations have put
a blind eye on these aspects as
developed world is not concerned about this.
Climate change negotiations also
have led to neglect of other equally

important issues. The health crisis as seen during COVID-19 is a ~~result~~ ^{result} of injustice with respect to availability of medical resources. They have been not in limelight and thus are an indirect effect of climate injustice.

Geopolitically, climate negotiations have led to change in power dynamics. Countries like China and India represent the developing world and US represents the developed world. However, the needs and requirements of smaller nations ~~to~~ of Africa often get neglected in these power talks. They have equally been a victim of climate injustice.

Above all, the negotiations have just led to perpetuation of already existing injustices in the world. The rich have become richer, the vulnerable have become more vulnerable while the negotiations just keep pushing the deadlines.

Climate change negotiations have undoubtedly not been successful in addressing climate justice. However, the effects of the negotiations can't be denied.

CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS : The silver lining

The countries have been trying to address the issues since the start of the UNFCCC negotiations. Firstly, it was accepted that

all nations don't have an equal blame to share and hence they don't have equal obligations as well.

thus, came the concept of Common But Differentiated Responsibility (CBDR).

It has been guiding all the negotiations, like timeline to reduce CO₂ emissions have been different.

secondly, parallel conventions are in operation to deal with climate injustice holistically. UN-CBD ensures access to genetic biodiversity in an equitable manner. Conventions on Trans-

Boundary waste Transport protect smaller countries from harmful materials.

Similarly, Adaptation funding and reports target vulnerable sectors.

Thirdly, financial help through multiple windows like Climate fund, \$100 billion fund by global developed world every year etc. have helped the developing world to some extent to build capacities.

Fourthly, the recent COP-26 was used to address the usage of coal in developing and developed world. India proposed the continuing usage of coal and it was accepted but reducing. It shows the global commitment to address economic requirements of the developing world.

Finally, the net-zero targets have a huge variance across nations. Developed world is aiming to have net-zero emission by 2050, while country like India has a target of 2070.

Towards A PERFECT BALANCE

It can't be denied that climate change is a win-win (or) a lose-lose game. International cooperation is a must in combating this menace of climate change. The issues need to be addressed diplomatically to ensure that justice is secured.

The promise to invest in clean technology of developing world need to be adhered to by the industrialized nations. Funding has not been regular & is a major roadblock going ahead.

Training the work force around the world to newer paradigms of economy should be a priority. Only then we can ensure justice in a true sense.

Ethics in negotiations need to be further emphasized to ensure that the talks of justice are not just on paper, rather every stakeholder believes in the concept of climate justice.

Finally, negotiations need to take place in an environment of trust and a common goal of combating climate change. Any vested interests will only stretch the negotiations and not address climate justice.

Mahatma Gandhi famously said that the "Earth has enough for man's needs but not for his greeds". The current condition is a perfect manifestation of man's greed. To combat the existing crisis and ensuing

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that justice is not only a principle
of Plato rather a value to be adhered
to , ~~the~~ needs to get together.
world

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. 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।

③

What people believe prevails over the
truth

After the World - War - I was
over, Germany was shattered. It was
in a deep crisis - both identity and
economic. In midst of this, Hitler rose
as the saviour of people. He made
the people believe in his divine
duty to rule Germany and bring back
its glory. He also made them
believe that Jews were the reason of

their current crisis. And Hitler did
succeed in making people believe.

Evaluating today, we know that
people were subjected to permanent
propaganda and not truth. They chose
to trust what they believed rather
what was true. Human life is
full of clashes between beliefs and
truth. In this essay, we will be
unfolding what truth and belief is and
the consequences of their clash.

UNFOLDING TRUTH AND BELIEF

Truth is something which is
eternal and doesn't change based on
the subject. It is not an emotion,
neither a perception. It is rather an
objective thing.

Belief, on the other hand, refers to a perception which a person has based on the information or knowledge he/she possess. It is subject to change depending on both the person and the knowledge.

From this understanding, it is evident that belief and truth are two very separate entities. A person can believe that Earth is flat because it seems flat. However, truth doesn't depend on what seems or doesn't seem. The Earth is round and it is true.

NOW, as both are different, they can often claim. Religious beliefs often claim with scientific truths. But, evaluating the response of people

in such a clash, it is often seen that beliefs prevail over truth. ~~It~~ ~~may~~ Why does it happen? What makes beliefs so strong that the eternal truth can't stand before it?

The primary reason is related to human psychology. Beliefs are generally formed based on immediate evidences.

The evidences may not have a co-relation with the belief but human mind can't contemplate that. For example, a student ~~is~~ prays ~~before~~ ⁱⁿ a temple before every exam and he scores well. Although praying may not have a direct relation to his performance, but belief has already been found.

Secondly, it is easier to accept what one sees and hears, rather than

doing a deep research to find the truth. A whatsapp forward has a greater effect on mind than a research paper or even an article of 500 words. It is evident from the fact that even a judge calls for eye-witness and not truth-witness.

Truth and belief, thus, often claim giving way to belief. Across history and geography, it has been witnessed.

BELIEF TRIUMPHS TRUTH

The triumph of belief over truth is well understood by people of all generations. This has been used and often exploited ~~is~~ for vested interests.

Political leaders often try to play with the emotions and beliefs of the people rather than promoting the truth. It helps them keep power for long. Be it Mussolini of Italy or Stalin of Russia, they made people believe in their divinity.

In the economic sphere, the current capitalist society has given rise to new instruments like stock markets. Although it is an efficient way to raise money, the speculative gainers work on beliefs rather than true potential of companies. It often deteriorates the market.

Social beliefs are the oldest evidences of triumph of belief over truth. Practices like sati, dowry etc. were believed by the society to be the right thing & moral thing to do. The society did not care ~~about~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ questions such practices in the light of truth.

People's belief in the current level of technology has nothing to do with truth. Teenagers and even adults remain engaged with social media for hours, believing that they are networking for good. However they don't want to see the ugly truths of echo-chambering which these platforms subject to.

Man's belief that he is not the reason for the current levels of environmental degradation has brought us to the edge of climate collapse. Even presently, human's beliefs have totally clouded the truth of climate change, evident from Donald Trump's speeches.

The belief to conquer the world has blinded, even the greatest of the great - Napoleon, of the truths of human capacity. Over-indulgence in any activity believing that nothing is unconquerable eventually only boosts our ego and doesn't change the laws of nature.

Religious beliefs are another set of dogmas which prevents people from pursuing the real truths of life. Even the great Bhakti saints had emphasised on the need to pursue the true ideas of NIRGUNA, NIRAKAR & NIRAMAYA God.

Thus, beliefs have a long lasting and an expansive impact of human life. Beliefs are not always good and may even lead to good consequences.

Technological innovations have largely been a result of belief in the possibility of a solution. Man has sent rovers to the Mars, have generated fusion energy, have

made a machine think and have studied the human body to the level of cell — this all only due to the belief in values of perseverance and innovation.

Belief also helps to attain calmness in life. Truth is that we are going to die one day but the belief is that we will contribute our best until we die. If the person only looks for the truth, he would only become a non-contributing individual. As Bhagwat yeeta correctly says that we don't have control over outcomes doesn't mean we will not act. And this act can only be possible with belief.

The question which still remains is how can we make beliefs more close to truth. Is it even possible?

BELIEF - TRUTH SYNCHRONIZATION

Human potential can truly be achieved when what he thinks, what he says and how he acts are in sync. We have them in sync, it is important that we know what is true.

Firstly, our beliefs should be based on rational free will and not influenced by external forces.

External forces try to manipulate our beliefs for their vested interest.

Secondly, we need to have knowledge. By knowledge, it

does not mean the regular education, rather an ability to differentiate between right and wrong. Such an ethically competent knowledge can be achieved through value-education.

Swami Vivekananda was a big proponent of this and his ideas about truth can be a good starting point.

Thirdly, scientific temperament is a must in today's world. With every new day, new facts and truths about the universe are unfolded. Only if we can contemplate the knowledge of our outside world, then we can look for truth inside us.

Finally, the ability to look inside.
Yandhiji used to say that God
resides within every man. Thus,
to realise truth is to realise own
self. If we can have a proper
understanding of ourselves, we can
differentiate between beliefs which are
ours and those which have been
imposed on us.

It is true that belief prevails
over truth in general. That is the
very nature of humans. We don't
have much control over that. But
we can surely strive to bring
beliefs and truth as close as
possible. This will make ~~the~~ the
world a more rational and peaceful

place to live .

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

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