

TEST CODE : 4 2 0 6 1

FIAS – MGP 2021 – Essay Simulator Test #1

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GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Piyush Kumar Rai		
Roll No.	1910041967	Date:	10-Feb-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>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
Q.1			
Q.2			
Total Marks:			
Remarks:			
For Student Only			
Start Time 3:00		End Time 6:00	
Mode Of Examination:		Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>	
For Office Use Only			
ECN CODE:		EG:	Evaluation Date:

MARKING SCHEME

Parameter/Criteria	Aspects Considered	Total Marks	Essay 1	Essay 2
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		

Parameters	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor
Coherence				
Language				
Handwriting				
Pre-writing				

Very Good	Good	Average
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

Recently, Central government has amended civil services rules and asked state governments to maintain a reserve list of civil servants for central deputation. However, state governments have objected the move by central government that it is against the autonomy of state guaranteed by federalism.

So what is federalism?
 what are its features? and
 how it works in case of India?
 We are going to answer these
 question in this essay along with
 its paradoxical nature.

Federalism is a mode of
 political organisation that unites
 separate states within a united
 overarching political system. Simply
 states perform administrative jurisdiction
 independently under a central government.

In this context,
 Indian federalism has seemed
 as paradoxical since its inception.

India adopted its
 federal features from both
Canadian and American constitution.

Office of Governor has been
 taken from Canadian constitution.

It provides central government power to control actions of state government. While like American constitution, state have autonomy and authority to legislate and execute action within their respective field.

Article 1 of Indian constitution define India as a 'Union of states' unlike 'federation of state' as in American constitution. This is because of the central government supervisory role over state affairs via office of Governor. Ivor Jennings calls it federation with a strong centralising tendency. This complex relation leads India as a paradoxical federation.

Seventh schedule of the Indian constitution provides for three list - center, state and concurrent list. These list provide jurisdiction for state and center. Also residual power is with central government unlike America where it is with state government.

Other features of Indian federalism includes independent judiciary, zonal councils, Inter-state council. Further 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment act added provisions of Gram Panchayat and Municipality for strengthening federalism through democratic decentralisation. However, major control of local governance is with state governments.

Considering these complex interdependent features of the Indian federalism, it is still evolving. It has benefitted public on one front but also several challenges have also emerged over time.

First, political challenges that have emerge includes growth of regionalism. Regional parties have emerged strongly across nation. For example Trinamool Congress in Bengal, DMK, in Tamil Nadu and so on. This has increased tussle over issues like Citizenship Amendment bill, GST issue. It has lead to growth of populist program, growth in party politics. This lead to inefficient administration and growth in communal activities across nation.

Secondly, administrative challenges have emerged in federal system. Centers increasing control over CBI and Enforcement Directorate (ED) appointment and tenure and its misuse over state authorities has engraved paradoxical nature even more. Further increase of BSF jurisdiction upto 50 km inside border area has been also criticised by state governments.

Thirdly, GST has helped in simplifying indirect tax regime. But delay in payment of Compensation cess to states has also challenged efficient economic federalism. Abolition of planning commission to place NITI Aayog has also being criticised. Planning commission was considered to

be efficient tool for economic federalism implementation. NITI Aayog's centralised administration has been questioned by state governments,

Other challenges includes disparity in fund allocation among state, growing north-south divide for example Uttar Pradesh has 37% multidimensional population while Kerala has just 0.2% multidimensional poor in their state as per Global Multidimensional ^{Poverty} Index.

However despite several challenges, India is also moving towards strengthening its federalism. As Granville Austin termed India as cooperative federalism, India has progressed towards cooperation for achieving stable, efficient mode of administration.

First, legislative measures like local governance to increase people participation in efficient governance process. PESA Act has brought tribals in governance. Cumulatively local governance has strengthened participation of women, schedule caste, schedule tribes in governance.

Further a sunshine act - Right to Information has helped in increasing transparency and accountability while Lokpal and Lokayukta act has helped in reducing corruption strengthening federalism.

Secondly, administrative measures like introduction of Good Governance Index, Sustainable Development India Index has helped

in strengthening competitive federalism
in the country.

Similarly, judicial measures
like federalism as a basic feature,
constant checks and balances over
each others jurisdiction and executive
actions has strengthened our
federalism.

Now, in the modern
world several new challenges
have emerged in form of
cyber attacks, right to privacy,
growth in protectionism, currency wars.

Tendency of deglobalisation has
also emerged. This has also
questioned administration of Indian
paradoxical federalism.

Hence, India has to
adopt new strategies to combat

such challenges. Strengthening democratic decentralisation, more autonomy to states, fostering competition among states can prove crucial for fighting such challenges.

Further, international issues like global warming, climate change need to be tackled with cooperation and united approach among states as well as among states and central government.

Thus, as BR Ambedkar has termed Indian federalism as federalism for the development of every section of society. Indian federalism has evolved itself to fight new challenges and it will continue to do so in future.

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. 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. 7

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. 7

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।

Wars are poor chisels for carving out peaceful tomorrow

20th century faced one of the greatest turmoil period of human history. Several wars were fought at different fronts for carving out peaceful tomorrow.

India fought for its independence from colonial government. Similarly, countries of Africa fought

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for their freedom and equality of race. Europe also faces turmoil for its political ambitions. This ultimately led to World war I followed by World war II.

So people expected that the end of the world war II will bring a peaceful tomorrow not only in Europe but also across whole world. But what happened next was the beginning of new war - Cold war which further intensified armed race, violence, attacks and wars such as Cuban Missile crisis, Vietnam war, Arab war.

This shows that wars are the poor chisels of peaceful tomorrow. It does not guarantee a peace and harmony

int the future. In this essay we will discuss - why war occurs? what factor contributes to war? and what are the impact of war?

First of all war is an act of aggression leading to violent activities contributing loss of human, animal life.

Historically, wars were fought for many reasons including political dominance, resource capture even for money and women.

Alexander fought for its dominance over world.

Chandragupta Maurya, Ashoka, Samudragupta fought for their territorial expansion of their reign.

Alauddin Khilji fought for women -

Padmaravi and so on. But, in modern time, European fought mainly for their economic interest to capture resources, markets. So in modern history nature of the war also changed. On one front Europeans were fighting for their economic interest within themselves like - Anglo-French struggle, Anglo-Dutch struggle. While on another front third world countries fought for their independence, equality, freedom and liberty.

Now, knowing that wars can be helpful in achieving freedom and independence, settling disputes. So war should be promoted or should be minimised?

The peace and harmony that comes after a war has a very high cost.

Firstly, economic cost of a war is huge. End of the world war I led to great famine and economic depression in not only in Germany but across whole world.

Secondly, environmental cost contributes in loss of biodiversity, forests. Other impacts involves health issues. After the Hiroshima and Nagasaki nuclear blast, its harmful radioactive radiation still affects health of the people of Japan.

Thirdly, war leaves a unwanted legacy which involves constant race of dominance in future. After the Cold war, USA

and USSR both started to see oneself as a global superpower. This capitalist versus communist struggle resulted in space war, proxy wars in Korea, Vietnam, Suez crisis. The world divided into two groups. Communist struggle took a shape of communal violence across the nations.

Quality of life, due to economic, environmental crisis goes down. India, China faced famines. Labour class position deteriorated. Poverty and inequality increased across globe. As per world inequality report top 10 percent of the world holds 60 percent of the global wealth.

Further, traces of war can be seen in form of new strategies. In the present world currency war, trade war between USA and china are affecting the global and regional peace in Southeast Asia.

Cyber war, malware attacks are infringing privacy of individuals. Data theft, cyber bullying, fake news are common in the present time affecting peaceful society.

So now what should be the alternate solution for the war? The one answer can be - promotion of idea of Nasudhariv Kumbhakar which propogates for entire earth being a single family.

Grandhi's idea of truth and non-violence can be helpful in achieving solution through mediation and communication. Afghanistan crisis, Israel-Palestine crisis can be solved through non-violence. Nelson Mandela also used idea of truth and non-violence and was successful in achieving independence for South Africa.

Further, currently world is facing inequality and growing poverty in third world countries. Secessionist tendencies due to low education and development are causing threat of wars. The principles of Sarvodaya, service of man kind can be utilised for their development.

Sustainable development can be utilised for combating crisis of climate change and global warming. These crisis have contributed in aggression of war in Congo and other part of Africa.

Similarly, idea of engaged Buddhism propogate by Thich Nhat Hanh, which advocates for interdependence of objects, can be used for inclusive development.

To conclude, wars were fought for multiple objectives including dominance, resources, freedom. & One one hand wars are helpful in achieving desired objectives but at the same time it leaves its bad impacts, which further

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(Don't Write anything in this)

takes shape of another crisis. It has happened over history.

Thus was are the poor chisels for carving out peaceful tomorrow. Instead principles of cooperation, integrity, collective sustainable development can be utilize to minimise prospect of future crisis.

In the present world new prospect of crisis in form of cyber attacks, internet based, space based have emerged. These can only be tackled with promoting ethical principles in society.

