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FIAS - EGP 2022 - Batch 6 - Essay Test #1

ForumIAS

ESSAY

Name Of Candidate

Kumar Sushant

Roll No.

1910104682

Date:

06/07/2022

Maximum Marks: 250

Time Allowed: Three Hours

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. 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: 250			
Remarks:			
For Student Only			
Start Time 02:00 PM		End Time 05:00 PM	
Mode Of Examination:		Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>	
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>
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				

Very Good	Good	Average
120 and above	100-120	Below 100

**SECTION - A**

1. Geography may remain the same, history need not.

भूगोल एक समान रह सकता है, इतिहास नहीं।

2. One cannot change the world alone but can cast a stone across water to create many ripples.

कोई अकेले दुनिया को नहीं बदल सकता, लेकिन पानी में पत्थर फेंककर कई लहरें पैदा कर सकता है।

3. Youth is a blunder, manhood a struggle, old age a regret.

यौवन एक भूल है, प्रोढ़ावस्था एक संघर्ष है, बुढ़ापा एक पाश्चाताप है।

4. Talent develops in quiet places, character in the full current of human life.

शांत स्थानों में प्रतिभा विकसित होती है, मानव जीवन की सम्पूर्णता में चरित्र।

One cannot change the world alone but can cast a stone across waters to create many ripples. The history of humankind has been a history of change. It has witnessed changes in every field from economics to politics. The conception of agriculture, the scientific advancements and the birth of Internet has been possible only because there were people who wanted to change the way things functioned. Without change, this illustrious and illuminating world couldn't have been possible and without it, the future may also not be as enthralling as we may expect it to be.

Change in World Connotes a Variety of things. It may be a change of structure in terms of economy or it may also mean a change in technology. For example, the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in every domain of human life may signify a change. Similarly, change in economic structure like from feudalism to Capitalism may also signify change.

Change in perception and conceptions can also be regarded as change in world. For example, Slavery was a Common phenomena in Ancient Greece but in modern world, it is the most abhorred phenomena. Now, human rights are of Paramount importance which didn't even exist in ancient world.

However, all the above mentioned examples and various other accounts of change also depicts a peculiar picture. We can observe the fact that the changes never happened in a span of few years. Artificial Intelligence took years of research to fructify while the change from feudalism took a few centuries. It didn't happen overnight. Hence, it wasn't the product of efforts of a single person for a brief period of time. It took continuous efforts for over centuries to bring change in the world.

Regardless of the fact that changes occur after a very long time, human history also presents us certain examples that shows that those changes can only be brought if people work towards it. Only with the individual and heroic efforts, we can initiate a change. A person belonging to LGBTQ community can't just sit today implying that changes don't come in a day. He/she will have to make efforts to bring or even initiate the process of change.

Most evident of the impact of individual efforts has been the Social Sphere. Our society has been shaped by various motivated individuals. One such example would be Martin Luther King Jr. The fight against discrimination and racism fought by him was one of the most remarkable deeds in history. His quotation that "Injustice anywhere, is a threat to Justice everywhere" still motivates millions of people. Institutional Racism has still been a matter of debate in America. The killing of George Floyd, in 2020 in USA triggered debates on Racism. This shows that the discrimination of racism hasn't have completely stopped but the efforts of people like Martin Luther King Jr. made people fight for their rights.

Another related individual who brought changes in Social Sphere was Nelson Mandela. He continuously fought against Apartheid in South Africa and even brought

Positive changes. The recent hearings regarding S2N in South Africa regarding racism in cricket reflects that South Africa is still dealing with racism but the efforts of Mandela aroused the Consciousness and Confidence of Blacks to come out and are for their rights.

In the Indian Context, the group of illustrious individuals including Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, B.M. Malabari, Raja Ram Mohan Roy should be mentioned for their contribution to Social Change. They stood against the menace of child marriage, female foeticide, not allowing widows to remarry and girls' education. It is not that the menace of child marriage has been eradicated. According to the National Family Health Survey Report of 2020, 23.8% of females have been married between the age of 18-24. However, the conception that such acts are heinous and inhuman couldn't have developed until the social reformers would have taken steps. It may have been possible that access to education for girls would have taken several more decades to fructify.

Another individual that made an eminent impact on social life was Mahatma Gandhi. He valued the importance of non-violence. According to him, history records only a few instances of disruption & war while ignores the majority of time period that marked silence.

Establishing peace has been the cornerstone at world stage since world wars. Gandhi's idea of "an eye for an eye will make the whole world blind" holds importance and asserts the importance of peace and harmony.

It is not only the Social Sphere that has been impacted by individual efforts. The Economic Sphere has also been significantly affected. In 17th 18th Century, when industrialization started spreading in Europe, exploitation of workers grew immensely. William Blake's poem "Chimney Sweeper" provides a grim picture of a child working in hazardous factory and dreaming that something supernatural would liberate him. Karl Marx, being affected by this exploitation made efforts to change it.

Marx's analysis of history and the concept of "alienation" where workers are alienated from their work and society, attacked the exploitative economic system. He continuously vouched for "real freedom" of individuals i.e. freedom from necessities. Even though his ideas of communism never became a reality, still no one could deny the fact that his efforts showed the dark side of capitalism and led to evolution of concepts like "welfare state" where people were given rights (social & economic) and capitalism became humane.

Similar to the situation of early industrialization, the effects of the neo-liberal policies in the 1980s and 90s led to discontent. It was observed that the gulf between countries and within countries is increasing. The concept of development was reduced to mere income. Other aspects like drinking water, education facilities and healthcare was completely. The efforts of individuals like Mahbub-ul-Haq and Amartya Sen led to the inculcation of "human development". The entire concept of development was changed and it was made more holistic. Though even now, majority of countries in Africa and Asia lag behind in Human Development, the consciousness of looking at development in a different way, keeps us going in positive direction.

Another important dimension of efforts of individuals has been the conception of Feminism. In 18th Century, no scholar or thinker, was in favour of giving political or rights to women. Mary Wollstonecraft made the first effort with the book named "A vindication of the Rights of Women". She logically argued for the inclusion of women in the field of education as well as having equal political rights. Only because of her efforts, movements regarding rights of women started gaining currency throughout the world. Not only political rights,

Later feminists gave a new conception of "patriarchy" unravelling the age old subjugation of women in the "private" sphere. In the 21st Century as well, the effects of Patriarchy hasn't ended. We do witness the cases of marital rape, downing and killing the female foetus. But the efforts of feminists made us aware about what was happening wrong.

The effects of those little contributions by so many individual feminists like Carole Pateman, Simone de Beauvoir, led to the inclusion inculcation of issues of women in every sphere. Even the Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) number 5 mentions to bring gender equality. The political sphere promises to bring more women representatives and women are being promised "equal pay for equal work".

Another community that has been impacted by social rules are the LGBTQ community. They have been deprived of basic rights and are expelled and discriminated in the society. Only with the efforts of dedicated individuals, they were able to decriminalize homosexuality by a Supreme Court order. Their continuous efforts have created the consciousness that they are also human and deserve equal respect. Without those efforts, their life would have been more miserable.

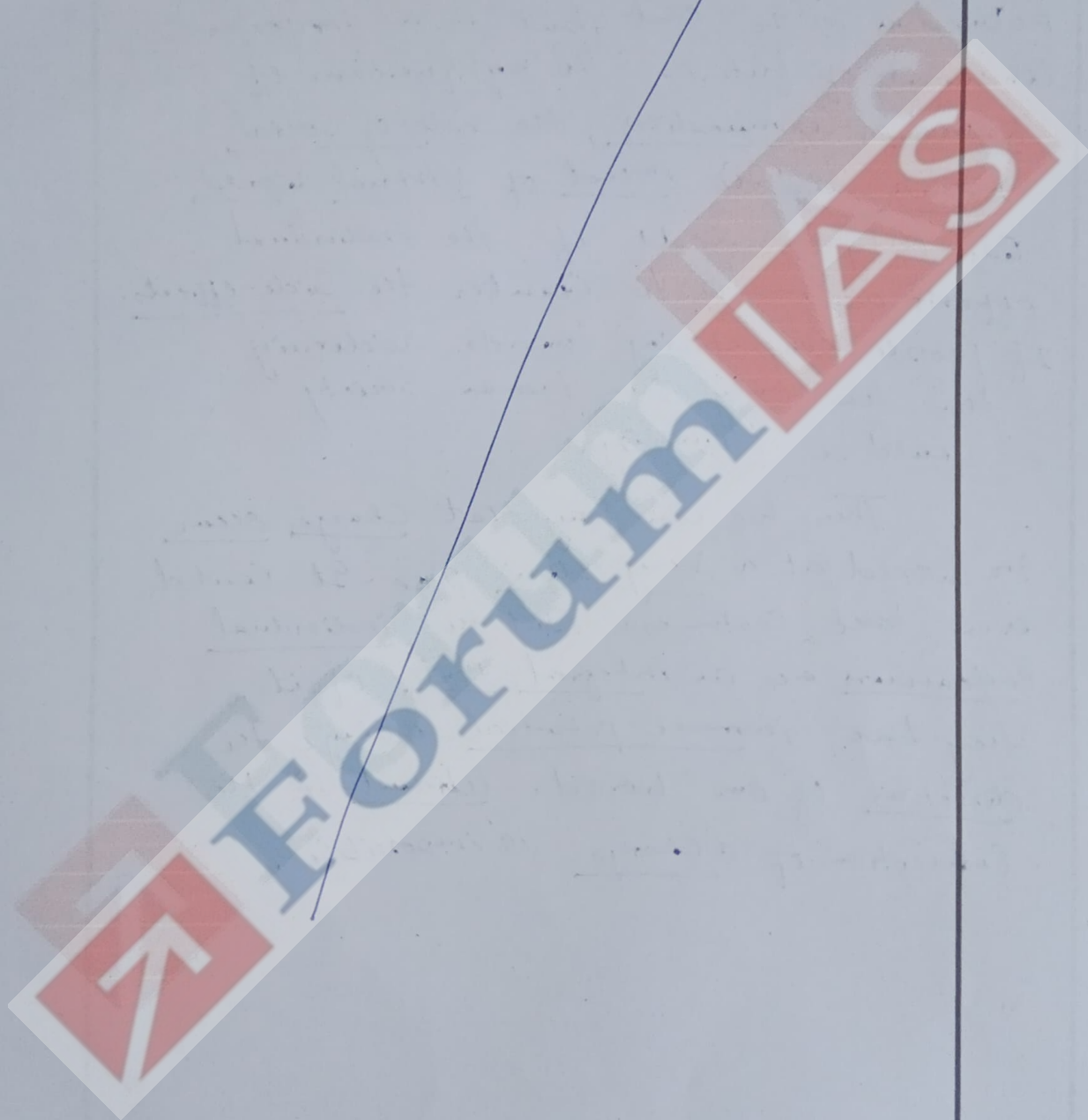
Apart from all these issues, one arena where individual efforts brought much-needed consciousness has been the arena of Environment. In name of development, the destruction of our home and the base of our existence was being destroyed. The impact of Chipko Movement in 1970s brought that consciousness in our country. It isn't that Environment has become the central focus on the concept of development, but the agreement that it is an integral part came due to the impact of a single movement. Other movements like Narmada Bachao Andolan have also played that role. The Concept of Sustainable development (1972) and Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) are a few outcomes of those efforts taken by several people throughout the world.

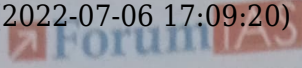
Additionally, in the field of governance as well, the importance of individual endeavours can bring tremendous change. The Gedchiroli administration took a unique step by introducing Khichdi, Ladwa and other dishes in meal of students. The results were exhilarating ~~extra~~ exhilarating. Around 50% of the students came out of misery of undernourishment. This effort by single administration could become an example for others to follow.

This could help us to address the issue of malnutrition which has impacted millions of kids in this country.

Finally, individual "ripples" hasn't only helped us in the past, but is an important component of future. The eq. questions of hate, communism, the role of social media and the impact of virtual world can only be dealt if the individual efforts are made to counter the side-effects. If people keep striving towards addressing them, then only our human society could be flourishing.

Thus, we can say that changes occur in world at a very slow pace. It could even take centuries. But the individual endeavours are an integral part of it, they have immense potential to change the direction of our world. Without it, the conception of a change is impossible.











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. Feminism is not just equality but full humanity of women.

नारीवाद सिर्फ समानता नहीं बल्कि महिलाओं की पूर्ण मानवता है।

2. Peace cannot exist without justice, justice cannot exist without fairness, fairness cannot exist without development, development cannot exist without democracy, democracy cannot exist without respect for the culture and people.

न्याय के बिना शांति का अस्तित्व नहीं हो सकता, निष्पक्षता के बिना न्याय का अस्तित्व नहीं हो सकता, विकास के बिना निष्पक्षता का अस्तित्व नहीं हो सकता, लोकतंत्र के बिना विकास का अस्तित्व नहीं हो सकता, संस्कृति और लोगों के सम्मान के बिना लोकतंत्र का अस्तित्व नहीं हो सकता।

3. Federalism is a play between Central unilateralism and state autonomy.

संघवाद केंद्रीय एकपक्षवाद और राज्य की स्वायत्तता के बीच का एक खेल है।

4. Patriarchy arises out of the same constellation that engenders casteism, racism and communalism.

पितृसत्ता उसी सोच से उत्पन्न होती है जो जातिवाद, वंशवाद और सांप्रदायिकता को जन्म देती है।

Federalism is a play between Central Unilateralism and State Autonomy

The development of modern Nation-state led to various questions on the idea of authority. Whether authority should be located in a single entity or the authority should be distributed to various sub-units were pertinent questions. This led to development of various ideas which includes federalism, Confederation, state autonomy and Central unilateralism.

Out of the above mentioned concepts, the most popular and acceptable has been the system of Federalism. It has been adopted in very many countries which includes the USA (oldest democracy of the world), India (largest democracy of the world) and Switzerland. It has emerged as a viable solution to the issues that emerged from the other schemes devised for distribution of power and authority.

The concept of Central Unilateralism envisages a polity where all the powers are vested in the Central. The subordinate are given powers ~~devised~~ devised by the central government. England is one such country which has adopted this country. In England, all the powers has been handed to centre.

On the other spectrum of Central Unilateralism, has been the concept of State Autonomy. Under State Autonomy, the Centre is responsible for only a few mentioned issues like Communications and foreign Policy. The Government of India Act, 1935 envisaged provincial

autonomy where States weren't ~~too~~ dependent on Centre and power of Centre was limited. The Maratha Confederation can also be considered as a such kind of system.

However, both the scheme of governments have faced several issues. The conception of unilateralism leads to disappointment among various groups who remain unrepresented. For example, in the USSR regime, the Central Command regime of Moscow led to disappointment from ~~some~~ countries like Ukraine, Belarus, Poland and other Countries. Not only disappointment, the groups which aren't adequately represented face alienation. Their grievances and issues are left unaddressed.

The concept of State autonomy is also fraught with similar difficulties. It has been observed that provincial autonomy leads to a threat of to national unity, even social cohesion between people and sense of belongingness also creates problems in the functioning of the country. This couldn't be a long term and viable solution.

Even the Concept of federalism hasn't produced a single method. Different Countries have adopted according to their own Circumstances. This has led to many models of federalism. The American model has distributed Subjects and powers in a rigid manner while the Indian Constitution has formulated a federal System with unitary bias.

Due to its unique form of federalism, the Indian Constitution has been described as "quasi-federal" by K.C. Wheare. However, Scholars like Morris Jones call it "bargaining federalism". The Indian Constitution has distributed more Subjects in favour of Centre (57 against States 57 Subjects). Even the area, name and geography of State can be changed by Centre unilaterally. Due to this unitary tendencies, it has been classified as a different form of federalism.

Thus, federalism as a concept appears to be a manoeuvre between the powers of states and Centre. The forms of federalism do differ, but only in the nature of change of configuration of relation.

The Concept of federalism has immensely benefitted India in many ways. Socially, federalism has been able to satisfy the demands of diverse groups. The balance between powers of Centre and States has helped to avoid alienation and accommodate (UCC) differences. For example, Uniform Civil Code is a contentious issue in a multi-religious Country like India. Allowing states to formulate policies around UCC could help to accommodate the differences in an amicable manner.

Politically, the idea of balance between central unilateralism and state autonomy has helped to bring stability. The demand for linguistic states could be met only because of the nature of federalism envisaged in the Constitution of India. Demands for states to have sufficient rights have also been met.

Culturally, federalism has helped to maintain the diversity of the Country. The Tamil Nadu government has the power to prescribe the Syllabus (Education is in concurrent list) for its students. It could help in nurturing the regional

Uniqueness in the Child. He could also be Persuaded to understand and learn in his mother-tongue. The millions of Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam speakers are example of this.

Economically, federalism has given opportunities to state to focus on their own model of development. Though Planning Commission did play a strategic role, but states were able to play a significant part. The present economy of \$3.1 trillion is possible because of the structure of government.

However, this concept of federalism is also fraught with difficulties just like any other form. There has been a danger of development of sub-nationalism. The example of Punjab turmoil during 1970s and 80s and idea of independent Khalistan is an example of this.

The Indian model is designed in such a way that certain provisions are always going to be a term of Convention. For example, the recent reforms

between Centre and States on deputation of IAS officers. Other issues like financial dependence of States on Centre, role of governance, the issue of inter-state river dispute has also remained active in the Indian politics.

Even in Country like USA which has a more rigid system of federalism, contention issues have remained. For example, the removal of a state from the union has been a bone of contention between Centre and States.

However, in the present world, which is becoming diverse and multicultural, any other scheme other than that of federalism may not suffice to meet the requirements of a polity. Instead to try to formulate a new form of distribution of authority, it would be better to focus on renovating the existing idea of federalism.

In the Indian Context, various reports like that of Sarkaria Commission

Punchhi Commission and National Commission on the Working of Constitution have recommended such solutions that could help to mend the issues and formulate a harmonious relationship. The idea that governor can be elected by the Inter-State Council (Punchhi Commission) or he can be elected on advice of Chief Minister (Sarkaria Commission); role and powers of governor and revisiting the three lists depicting the Subjects can have positive impact on the polity.

The road ahead for Federalism would be determined by the way in which we reconceptualise it. With the evolving Society, if we keep addressing the nuances and weed out the issues, then it could become a tool for unification and maintenance of diversity throughout the Country.

Thus, federalism is a concept that tries to find out the "middle path" between Central unilateralism and State autonomy. The "middle path" has been determined by different countries according to their needs. However, the necessity of federalism has not been a question. The importance of the concept of federalism is similar to what Winston Churchill said about democracy:

"Democracy is the worst form of government, but it is the best form of government until we find something better."











Feedback

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