

RECEIVED

14 AUG 2022

ForumIAS
ACADEMY

RECEIVED

ForumIAS
ACADEMY

TEST CODE : 5 1 5 3 1

FIAS | MGP 2022 | C-12 | Essay Test #1

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	MANASVI SHARMA		
Roll No.	1910039158	Date:	14/08/22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
Q.1			2. There are TWO Sections. Each Section has MULTIPLE topics printed in English & Hindi. You have to write on 1 topic from Each part	
Q.2			3. One question in each part is compulsory.	
Total:	250		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
Evaluator's Discretion:			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.	
Evaluator's Discretion:			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.	
Total Marks:			-----	

Total Marks:			For Student Only	
			Start Time 2:00	End Time 5:00
Evaluator's Discretion:			Mode Of Examination: Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
			For Office Use Only	
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			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

✓ 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, प्रौढ़ावस्था 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।

GEOGRAPHY MAY REMAIN THE SAME,
HISTORY NEED NOT.

AUGUST 5th, 2019 saw the biggest change in India's Constitutional history when the special status of the State of Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370 was revoked forever. The Indian citizens of

Jammu and Kashmir would finally bid good riddance to ages of oppression, discrimination, terrorism, fear and lack of development.

The same piece of geographical land, the Crown jewel of India was again, undisputedly re-integrated with whole of nation but this time without any special status. This event marked an inflection point in political, economic and social history of J&K and whole of India setting it on a path of perpetual peace, prosperity, progress and development.

This essay aims to justify and explore the old adage that history keeps changing and evolving although the characters, geography and physiography may remain the same.

MARK TWAIN famously claimed that "India is the birthplace of civilization..." It is this same Indian subcontinent that has given birth to four great religions of contemporary world i.e. Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism; hundreds of languages and thousands of dialects; scientists, astronomers, doctors and mathematicians of

early civilizations contributing to evolution of contemporary science, for example heliocentrism and discovery of zero, vedic cure for many diseases such as cancer, earliest model of atom etc.

This ancient Indian history has evolved to modern day values over centuries, where it celebrates the status of being the largest democracy of the world with foundational ideals of liberty, equality, fraternity, promotion of scientific temper etc.

But this path of historical evolution also saw decades and

centuries of depredations, discrimination, & neglect from foreign invasions ~~and~~ especially under British Raj. To correct the historical injustices committed on the people of India, the Indian Constitution was prepared as a charter of liberation and prosperity of all especially the most marginalized sections of society.

Landmark events such as affirmative actions for weaker sections, constitutional recognition of local self government institutions, Green revolution, LPG reforms, decriminalization of sec 377, 497 of IPC etc. have brought political, social and economic revolutions

revolutions in India, thus changing its perception from land of shake chas mere to the most vibrant democracy of the world.

Although, it has been established justifiably that history ~~do~~ keeps changing and evolving but it is also pertinent to explore the mutual impact of changing ~~to~~ history and geography.

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY: Two sides of the same coin.

History and geography, one cannot be understood without the other. Therefore, it is famously

said that - History must be studied geographically and geography must be studied historically.

In the fast changing and globalized world this understanding is all the more relevant. Technological changes have blurred the geographical boundaries, wherein change or events in one part of the world has ripple effect in other parts of the world as well. For instance #metoo movement started in USA but had profound impact on all countries of the world including India. It started an era of empowerment of women and strengthened their voices against

abuse and harassment, stating clearly and boldly that historical injustices against women will no longer be tolerated, as respect and dignity is a fundamental right of all.

Similarly, globalization has also made the world a smaller place - a global village. Thus, it would require convergence and collaboration of all nations, communities, private organizations and all other stakeholders to counter or solve global challenges. IPCC 6th Report has highlighted that the world is progressing towards a 2.4°C temperature rise by the end of century.

Containing this peril of climate change requires an effort from all stakeholders, because earth is the same home for all humanity.

Geographically, earth will remain for next many billions of years but whether humans will stay or till then depends upon them overcoming their historical differences and act in a collaborative and harmonious manner.

International organizations and multilateral forums attempt to harness this stakeholder synergy to bring about lasting changes in the whole world as one. Despite their historical differences for example, European Union, an

area which has been largely responsible for two world wars, has overcome these differences and formed an economic alliance called European Union, which now represents one of the strongest economic forces on the planet.

But on the contrary, Indian subcontinent, which has largely been united for all of history, is one of the ~~the~~ least integrated geographically contiguous regions of the world. Spread of terrorism in Pakistan and Afghanistan, insurgency in Myanmar, ideological differences created between India and Nepal, Sri Lanka due to Chinese chequebook

diplomacy and a general trust deficit has made the Indian subcontinent disintegrated.

It is in this context, former Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee famously quoted that -
we cannot choose our neighbours
but we can choose our friends.

A macro-level understanding of this quote can be that we do not decide the geography in which we are born and operate in but we are not bound by the history of the region. We decide who will be our enemies and friends, and when enemies can become friends and vice-versa.

Upon partition, Gandhiji advised the then PM Shri Jawaharlal Nehru to give maximum possible resources and leverage to Pakistan as he hoped that one day both will be integrated again. But despite ~~the~~ sharing the same geography and history, Pakistan became a terrorist sponsor state and India became the fastest growing economy of the world. Thus, it is us who choose to write their own history.

Despite sharing the same Indian subcontinent with Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, it is India which celebrated this year of 2022, ~~as~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ 75th year of

Independence as an Aspirational
Global power and with a vision
and goal of celebrating its 100th
Independence day as the Jagat Guru
i.e. an established global leader.

The Indian geography would still
remain the same but its social,
political, economic and cultural
history^{that} will decide its ultimate fate.

— x — < — < —

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।

PEACE CANNOT EXIST WITHOUT JUSTICE
.... DEMOCRACY CANNOT EXIST WITHOUT
RESPECT FOR THE CULTURE AND PEOPLE

Both India and Pakistan became independent at the stroke of mid-night of 15th August, 1947. Both the nations shared the same history, geography, culture, ethnicity & race.

Despite such high levels of similarities, their global standing in their 75th year of independence is almost ^{completely} divergent.

India is a vibrant democracy, which respected its diversity and invested in development of masses by becoming a welfare state. Its independent and autonomous institutions ensured fairness and justice for all as a Constitutional value, and thus it finally attained the status of premier flag-bearer of peace and prosperity.

On the other hand, Pakistan, established itself as a military dictatorship, wherein only

single religion will be recognised, thus attempted to thwart all forms of diversity to establish a homogenous state. With the power of sword and gun it established terrorist havens, corrupt leaders and institutions filled their own pockets rather than welfare of masses.

Thus, Pakistan today finds itself as a sponsor as well as victim of state sponsored terrorism, mentioned in FATF grey list and with highly volatile economy, almost entirely dependent on foreign aid. Thus, unable to provide peace, justice, fairness and development to its masses.

This essay aims to explore

how the value and ideals of democracy, development, fairness, justice and peace are all intrinsically intertwined and in-turn depend upon how well are the people and their culture respected and valued.

Anti-Apartheid, Arab Springs, Black lives matter are separate global events spread across time and space in history. Seemingly distinct, they all have one thing in common i.e. they represent a cause of certain sections of people who are fighting for the recognition,

respect and justice for their own cultures. They faced historical injustices and discrimination, depriving them from the fruits of development and rights and immunities of democracy.

This clearly shows that respect and recognition of individual cultures and people is the first and most essential step towards overall development. A contrasting example between India and USA would further illustrate this.

Blacks in USA did not get voting rights till 1970s, whereas, Indian constitution gave equal social & political status to all since its

independence. Thus, there is a clear cleavage in USA's society between white and black but no such fissures are visible in much more diverse Indian society.

This has been made possible because of the vision and foresight of Indian constitution makers.

~~There~~ A lot of their time and intellectual capacity was invested in ensuring unity despite diversity against the USA's version of unity with uniformity.

Constitutional safeguards etched within the constitution such as Right to Freedom of religion (Art 25-28),

Right to preserve and protect cultural and linguistic minorities (Art 29-30),
Right to Equality (Art 14-18) and right to freedom (Art 19).

These constitutional rights were accorded to all citizens without any pre-requisite or distinction between race, caste, class, ethnicity etc.

Thus, Kantian categorical imperative i.e. humans must be recognised and respected not as means to some ends but as ends in themselves, is applicable in India in its entirety.

Thus Indian state which is sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic is a developmental state which focuses on fairly distributing the benefits of welfareism while ensuring

peace and justice in society.

But India too faces developmental deficits, internal security challenges and social issues which can be traced back to neglect of certain sections of society.

Naxalism, the biggest, singular internal security threat is largely occurring due to the feeling of alienation of people of these regions and large developmental deficits.

These people have been neglected for far too long and the top-down approach to development has failed due to dis-connected with masses.

Taking advantage of this situation,

anti-national elements mobilize these people to spread violence against state by fuelling their discontentment.

A similar example is growing incidents of communalism in the nation. Feelings of relative deprivation and certain laws & rules targeting religious practices, have vitiating the peaceful atmosphere of Indian democratic polity.

Upholding and implementing democratic spirit is far more important than mere existence of democratic institutions. But apathetic bureaucracy and lack of grass-roots connect in policy making increases disconnect between citizens and govt. A prime

example of it can be the rehabilitation process of tribals displaced during developmental works. This process is usually riddled by lack of empathy on part of policy makers and executive, thus, this development becomes exclusionary and devoid of justice and fairness principles.

Manifestations of these activities has led Indian youth to the extent of being recruited by ISIS through social networking sites, thus ending up disturbing the peace and tranquility of the nation.

Thus, as a solution to

Such issues one has to again look back to providing respect to cultures and people.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar provided a template to achieve this in what he called "Social endosmosis". i.e. without fraternity and cohesion in society, no development can be achieved. This fraternity starts from recognition and acceptance of individual difference. Shri J.L

Nehru replicated this model when he proposed TRIBAL PANCHSHEEL wherein, India's vast & diverse tribal population must develop along their own genuine and not in a homogenising manner.

73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments led to constitutional recognition of 3rd tier of democracy thus deepening democracy by decentralizing the development process and giving control of resource to indigenous and local people. This has brought participative governance which is perceived as just and fair as people themselves become the agents of development.

This principle of respect for culture and people has also been applied in international agreements to achieve positive results. Eg. Common but differentiated responsibilities in UNFCCC address

to fairness in efforts towards emission reduction but taking due care of historical development processes.

India's maritime security vision of Security and Growth of all in the Region (SAGAR doctrine) is another representation of how recognising and respecting all nations how-so-ever small in the Indo-Pacific will be an equal partner in the growth, peace and stability in the region.

Taking this vision at global level, Klaus Schwab called for stakeholder capitalism to ensure that ~~because~~ all stakeholders i.e. indigenous culture, tribals, weaker sections of society along with govt, Multinationals

are all equal partners in developmental process. Without given each one their due, the development process remains exclusivary, and thus we need to ensure fair, just and equitable benefits to all in an inclusive and democratic manner.

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

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT : We've made some changes to MGP

Dear Friends, Now uploading your copies for evaluation has become simpler than before.

1. Upload your copies on the academy portal itself. Now you **no longer need to submit your copies by email to us**. You can login to your account and just upload your copy on your academy.forumias.com portal. Read more at <http://support.forumias.com/how-do-i-send-my-attempted-mgp-copies-to-forumias-academy/> or Google "forumias how to upload mgp copies".

2. Please compress your files. If you are going to submit copies online, and we need to quickly download them, please use a compressor like PDF compressor to ensure that you file size is within the range of 7-10MB. This will help us hasten your copies. We recommend using the free windows software. Available here : <https://www.pdfcompressor.net/>

3. Support : We have streamlines support for MGP / MGP copy Delay / Mentor Calls. You do not need to any longer send us emails for support. You can raise a ticket with respect to any issues that you are facing, and we will resolve your issue within 3 working days. You can raise a ticket at <http://academy.forumias.com/mytickets> . In case your issues are not addressed, you can email us at helpdesk@forumias.academy

*** It is advisable to raise a ticket after the copy has been evaluated**

4. You can see all the good copies of your Tests at

MGP 2020: <http://blog.forumias.com/goodcopies2021>

MGP 2021 : <http://blog.forumias.com/goodcopies2022>

5. Help us help you by doing these (1) Use your real name when you create an account on <http://academy.forumias.com> (2) Update your real name by visiting <http://one.forumias.com> (3) Raise only one ticket for all your needs at <http://academy.forumias.com/mytickets> . Re-open old tickets even for new issues.



ForumIAS, 2nd Floor, IAPL House, 19, PUSA Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.