

TEST CODE : 5 1 5 3 1

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

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

Shwam Kumar

Roll No.

1910096813

Date:

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:	250			
Evaluator's Discretion:				
Total Marks:			For Student Only	
			Start Time 2:45pm	End Time 5:45pm
			Mode Of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
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.			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>
<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

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, 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।

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

As the greats say 'Change is the only constant'. We have seen humongous change in our environment since our birth. This ripple of change will continue till the last day of earth cycle. During the dynamics of time change becomes the necessity but one can't completely change the world alone, but can perpetrate and prosper

gate the ripples of change. Doctrine of Anicca of Buddhism also propagates the philosophy of impermanence. There is an anecdote that a boy, ^{Gatish} aged 20, a Harvard graduate, observed in India that there is a huge number of car-accidents due to dogs or other animals on the road, leading to death of animals as well in some situation humans too due to accident. It ~~was~~ is a phenomena commonly observed by everybody but it is faced by bystander's effect and we ignore the problem but he took the problem seriously and invented radius-collar for ^{stray} animals. This innovation led to ripple of change across India, reducing the animal death on road accidents. He created ripple of change in road safety by his innovation. Though he couldn't change the whole world road safety but he created a ripple of change which is slowly but

steadily adopted by other countries;

→ Why is Change Necessity?

As world, its traditions, customs and nature of society are dynamically changing based on the development of new ideas, growth of rationality and inventions and innovations. Change is required from micro to macro level for keeping pace with the dynamically changing scenarios of the world;

Change is needed at the individual level for the personal growth and upliftment. It is required at societal level for the collective upliftment of society. Due to changing geopolitics, change is required at policy level to incorporate the geostrategic interest at international level;

→ Why one can't change the world alone?

Here world is perceived as a collective system which varies from society to the universe. To change the world in a complete sense is

a myth. world comprises of infinitely many diverse groups with diverse sentiments, beliefs, values. To bring a complete change across all the diverse group is an impossible task. First to reach to all those diverse group is a task with infinite complexity. Gandhiji tried to propagate the values of non-violence and Satyagraha. He ~~change~~ created a ripple effect on the mindset of people, but if don't completely change the world's view towards violence and acceptance of Satyagraha as tool for demanding independence.

Ripple Effects of change in Society

From the vedic period, due to efforts of Rishis and Munis like Vyasa, Kashyapa, Agastya, Vishwamitra led the development of Varna system. This Varna system was widely accepted in the Hindu society. ~~Later~~ this Varna system proliferated in caste system with the efforts of Brahmins. This caste division led to the development of various

Social ills in the society. Late post 18th century due to growth of intelligential and enlightenment of thoughts among educated led to development of idea of reform in caste system. Thinkers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy opposed the caste-system and idol-worship and propagated reforms in Indian society & Hinduism. It didn't completely change the reformed the Hindu religion but created a ripple of change and rise of other thinkers like Dezobis who advocated rationalism and reforms in the society.

Women of Indian society plagued with social ills like and disabilities. These ills and disabilities were Sati-Pratha, Kulinism, Purdah System. Later in 19th century various reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Iskwar Chandra Vidyasagar propagated reforms in society for women and their empowerment. Participation of Debi Chaudhormani in Sanyasi Revolt (1770s) marked

beginning of emancipation of women & created ripple effect of change required for women in society. Later Kadambini Ganguly was first women who gave speech in INC, in 1890. Sarojini Naidu again worked for emancipation of women and urged them to come out of Purdah system and participate in national movement.

How did Buddhism and Jainism develop?

During later-Vedic period, social ills like domination of Brahmins, caste hierarchy, untouchability (chandals) was on rise. This prompted the need of change during those times. Gautam Buddha (Siddhartha) took the bold steps of renunciation and propagated in the world ideals of Buddhism, this created a ripple effect of social change among lower varna and untouchables. This religious development of Buddhism and Jainism is also the manifestation of change.

which created ripple effect of change due to efforts of Gautam Buddha and Mahavira;

Ripple Effects in Indian Political Change

Post 1857 revolt, ripple effect of the revolt was idea of unification of people. Masses understood their cause of miseries. Moderates like Dadabhai Naoroji, G.K. Gokhale further propagated the idea of economic drain of wealth. ~~but~~ This indeed created a ripple effect among ~~indians~~ educated and middle class intelligentsia. This propagation of idea had its own ripple effect in further course of national movement. Later Gandhiji came to the scene, used the base created by moderates and united the masses of peasants class, students, women. He created a huge ripple effect of unification with his ideals of swaraj and non-violence.

How did philosophies change and creates its impact?

Over the course of time, world has witnessed

philosophers who disrupted the world with their ideas of society, ethics, governance and politics. Kautilya's Asthashastra is still ^{finds} ~~retains~~ its relevance.

Greek thinkers like Socrates changed the idea of philosophy with his dialogic method. Socrates' philosophy created a ripple effect and gave rise of philosophers across the world. Aristotle's virtue ethics gave rise to the idea of virtuous life and cardinal principles of virtue. This virtue ethics created ripple effect across the life of humans;

Modern philosophers like Bentham and Locke came up with an idea of utilitarianism which created a ripple effect and deviation of the world from deontological ethics, towards utilitarian ethics. It found its usage in governance and politics;

Constitution-maker and Ideals of Constitution, created ripple effect:

During those times of upheavals, faced

by India, constitution makers didn't lose. They kept their calm and formulated the greatest constitution of largest democracy. The ideals of constitution laid the ripple effects of social change like abolition of untouchability, Equality, Rule of Law, Universal Adult Franchise (Article 326), Free and fair election, Political Equality (Article 325). Directive principle (Article 36-51) of part IV laid the ideals of social and economic equality which created ripple effects in economic and social empowerment of citizens;

How did Ideals of Marx change the political system of world?

Ideals of Marx led to development of socialism with equal sharing of misery. It also propagated abolition of capitalism. These ideals gave rise to revolution by proletarians across the corners of the world. Growth of socialism in USSR, acceptance of socialism in Indian polity (added by 42nd constitutional amend.)

in preamble), Rise of communism in China with the rise of Mao Zedong were the ripple effects due to Marxist ideals;

* Scientific ripples created over course of time: Charak who was called father of Ayurveda created a ripple effect in medicine from nature, still it is used in medical science. Aryabhatta, Bagabhata, Bhaskara created ripple effects in science and mathematics across the world;

Indian science was rejuvenated post Swadeshi movement. Scientists J.C. Bose and C.V. Raman gave the impetus to the development of scientific temper across India and among Indian students. Later Kalpana Chawla gave impetus to the participation of women in science and technology.

Ripple of scientific changes was propagated by the great scientist Homi Jahangir Bhabha. He formulated the nuclear strategy of India.

which is still being followed. He gave India the confidence to move towards the achieving the capacity of nuclear power. It created a ripple effect in the whole world. India took steps under 'Operation Smiling Buddha' and Pokharan-II which made India a nuclear power. Missile Man: A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was the initial pioneer of missile technology in India. His contribution in ISRO created a ripple effect in India across various sphere like security, sovereignty, scientific development etc;

Technological developments have created ripple effect across all the walks of our life. Artificial Intelligence had marked its impact across all sectors of economy by increasing efficiency and optimising resources. Zuckerberg's experiment of web in Harvard dormitory created a ripple effect of social media in the whole world. Currently Facebook has more users than population any continent on the planet;

World needs changes with course of time. One person can't change the whole world, but it doesn't mean that we just don't take any steps towards the change we want to see. If we don't take step it is the failure of morality and values. If we fail to induce change in the world by taking appropriate steps, it may be the right time of change or the failure of society to accept the change. We should be like Satish, we need proactive, pro-social behaviours for propagating change in the society. Every change starts with the individual who perpetuates the change. First we change with our integrity, to create ripple effects of change across the society and its dimensions. As Mahatma Gandhi said "Be the change, you want to see"

one can't change the world bell-
can cast a stone to create ripples

i) Intro :- Buddhism → anica doctine & anatta doctine
↳ change why change 'is needed?

Anecdotes → Arista → later satis → Harvard graduate → Dog
collar removal → safety & before satis / Hyndman's effect

→ Rain Remota → *

ii) why one can't the change is necessary?

↳ changes → at Indus, social, National & International

iii) Why one can't change the world alone? eg:

Gandhi, Martin Luther King.

iv) Society → changes → Raja Ram, Servicia, Shrochanda,
↳ Religion

↳ Caste sys → Ambedkar, Plue le (from Medic to Present)

↳ women → Sarojini Naidu, Kadam Gandhi,
↳ Pati Debi Chaudhary (Uttarakhand Revolt)

v) Political changes → from moderate Nairoji to Gandhi
↳ Post Independence → from Nehru to Modi

vi) Intel changes due to philosophical thinkers like
Kant, Deutiem, Renaissance, Enlightenment Age

vii) Constitutional Ideals → propagated & discussed by
National leaders → ripples of change

viii) Marx & Ideals → changing the political
ripple in Govt & communism & socialism → (Mao)

ix) Indian in science post Swadeshi → J.C Rose,
C.V Raman → Participat of women in science

g: Rajbanshi Chandra, Tripple of scientific change
Homi Dhalke, Satish Dhawan, APJ Abdul
 # Technology change, post I.Revol → AI & FB & social media
by Zucker,
Tesla & SpaceX + Musk,
Conclusion →

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

**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, justice cannot exist without fairness, fairness cannot exist without development, development cannot exist without democracy, democracy cannot exist without respect for culture and people *

Democracy is the one of the most accepted form of government across the world. World has witnessed transitions in form of government from one form to another. Recently we have witnessed the transition of Myanmar

from democracy to military rule. Aisha an Indian was talking with Gailson of Myanmar. They discussed democracy and military rule. Aisha and Gailson mutually agreed on the harshness, lack of justice, rise of violence, ignorance of minority sections of nation as features of military rule. They also mutually agreed on the ideals of democracy in India as justice, fairness, inclusive society, less violence, incorporation of ideals of people of different sections and their culture in legislations. Lastly Gailson expressed his desire to stay in India for ever.

In recent times, post military rule in Myanmar, India has witnessed increased inflow of refugees from Myanmar in the northeastern states and border areas. This is indicative of their emotion of feeling safe in the Indian democratic territory than their own country military rule.

Democracy is a form of Government, 'of the the people, for the people, by the People' as said by Abraham Lincoln. People is the supreme originator of power in democratic form of government. Every ~~peo~~ society has people from diverse ethnic groups, religious groups, different political ideologies. Democracy requires to incorporate the ideals of different sections of society, and respecting their culture and beliefs. This will lead to successful movement of wheels of democracy. Democracy promotes inclusiveness, tolerance and coexistence as ideals.

Democracy of world like India, USA etc. has witnessed paradox of development. There is inequality in distribution of fruit of development. India has inequality in sphere of economy, political participation, social empowerment. Most of the democracies have written constitution which promotes ideals like Equality, Justice, Liberty, fraternity. India has witnessed paradox

of development based on gender. Women's development status is plagued with inequality, lack of empowerment. Democracies like India needs inclusive development with empowerment of SC, ST and OBCs, engenderment of development as propounded by UNDP; 'Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas' as propagated by honourable Prime Minister is the necessity of the time for the all-round growth of the nation and successful movement of wheels of democracy.

Why fairness is the necessity?
Development and fairness go hand in hand. fairness can't exist without inclusive and sustainable development. Development can't be inclusive without being fair. Fairness is quality of being impartial, objective. Fairness is the necessity in governance. As governance needs to be fair so that the fruit of governance is equitably distributed.

outed among the different sections of the society. We have witnessed the collapse of society which has been historically unfair towards its citizens; Pakistan has witnessed its collapse and disintegration into Bangladesh in 1971 due its unfair practices towards citizens of East Pakistan. They emphasised on excessive homogenisation of country without respecting the culture and traditions and demands of people of East Pakistan;

The world has witnessed the disintegration of 'Great USSR' into 13 countries. This was again a vibrant example of collapse of a nation due to over-centralisation, ignorance of culture and tradition of people, unfair and unequal sharing of power among different states;

fairness is the utmost necessity for inclusive, equitable development and

successful sustainability of democracy and sustenance of unity and integrity of a nation;

Why is Justice necessary?

Justice is one of the four cardinal principles of virtue as propounded by Aristotle. Justice is a principle which has its multidimensional value, it finds its expression in social justice, political justice, Economic justice. Social justice is necessary for development of social capital and empowerment and upliftment of down trodden of society. Indian constitution has propounded ideals of justice in Preamble, DPSP (Article 36-51). It includes social, economic and political justice. As justice is the necessity of social development. Fairness is the necessity of justice;

One can't be just without being fair. As fairness requires

Objectively, free from predispositions, these values gives rise to impartial and judicious decision making. This gives rise to the ideal of justice in society. Ideals of justice and fairness has its widespread application in democratic system of government. Justice and fairness is the necessity in legislation design, policy formulation. An unjust policy can't be successful and it also can't be accepted across the sections of society;

John Rawls's propagated his ideas on justice, which has its immense utility in our present democratic system. He propagated the idea of 'veil of ignorance', 'liberty principle' and 'difference principle' for inculcating fairness in decision making which will lead to promotion of ideal of justice.

Indian bureaucrats must follow the law's principle of justice for decision making, policy design and formulation. In the long run it will lead the sustainable, socio-economic development of society. It will also lead to give effect to the democratic ideals of constitution;

Why peace is the goal?

Peace is a state of mind which feels contented, satisfied without thoughts of negativism. Being peaceful is the characteristic of Sadhus. If the whole citizenry is in peace then it will lead the overall social capital of nation. It will increase the happiness index. Scandinavian countries like Finland, Sweden have highest happiness index. As these countries have right amount of development;

Peace in a society can

be promoted by equitable distribution of resources. Equitable & inclusive development can largely contribute to the growth of peace. Inequitable wealth distribution and glaring inequalities in a society is threat to peace. If peace is hampered by any means then it can be a threat to democracy;

Issues of security like terrorism and LWE (left wing extremism) are dual threat to both peace and democracy. India had witnessed in past time and again the threat of terrorism, which disrupts the peace and security in nation as whole. Mumbai terror attack (2008) had created a havoc on the peace aspect of mind. Growing LWE in Odisha, Dandakaranya has also its debilitating impact on peace and security.

Welfare of people. Peace and security are two sides of a coin. If one feels secure, it will lead to peaceful mind;

In comparison to all democracies of the world, Indian democracy has vibrant ideals contained in its constitution. In spite of the those ideals and directives, India is plagued with huge social inequality, economic inequality, gender divide, patriarchal mindset. According to Oxfam India report, 10% of rich Indians control nearly 77% of wealth. Caste division and its hierarchy is still prevalent in India. According to WEF Gender Gap Report India ranked 135 out of 146 countries. It is quite indicative of the existence of extreme gender divide in the country. It can't be said the democracy is far away

and its adoption can eliminate all the social ills and will lead to inclusive development;

Wayforward:

Democracies require to adopt inclusive practices for overall development of all sections of society. It needs to respect the culture and traditions of people and incorporate them in their policies. Democracies like India needs to learn the best practices of democracy from Scandinavian countries for equitable and inclusive development, which in the long run will promote justice and peace;

Democracy can be the best form of government of present times. It also needs several amendments in its ideals. Justice and fairness should be the given the priority for development

of society and social ideals. Nation's government should be devised on such lines that no Gallson should want to leave his home country and want to move to another country in need of freedom, security, peace, justice, development and fairness. All these ideals should be incorporated in every government system of the world, then only world can become a people peaceful place to live in. It will lead to rise of global social capital and mutual respect for each other.

India Peace Peace → Justice → fairness → development →

democracy → culture of people

→ Anecdote: There is a world of people ~~conflict~~ peace India democr.

& Myanmar → military rule → Aisha of India talks with

Garlon of Myanmar → discusses the pros cons of democracy

→ Justice (socially ~~emphatical~~ necessary) for peace → Gandhi

↳ social capital widening, divide, (Cardinal virtue)

↳ John Rawls's + principle of justice → liberty, difference princ
veil of ignorance

→ fairness → being fair → objective, impartial, veil of ignorance

↳ fairness

↳ Culture of people → & link with democracy

↳ importance → to incorporate culture

↳ success of democracy

↳ development in democracy? → paradox of development

Experiences → inclusive, sustainable & Sabka Bhatt Sabka Vikas

↳ fairness → develop of all → only through fairness

↳ veil of ignorance. why fairness?

↳ Justice → fairness is necessity for justice

Rawls's theory of justice. why justice?

↳ peace → goal of life, meaningful life

happiness, contentment, social capital,

success of society.

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

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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.

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