

TEST CODE : 5 1 5 3 3

18 AUG 2022

FIAS | MGP 2022 (C-14) | Essay Test #1

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

RUHANI

Roll No.

1910059018

Date:

13-8-2022

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. I did not know how to create sections in my second essay. Please guide on how to create sub-topics of sections in 2 nd essay.	
Total Marks:			For Student Only	
			Start Time 4 PM	End Time 7 PM
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.			Mode Of Examination:	
			Online <input type="checkbox"/>	Offline <input checked="" 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:

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. Patience, persistence, and perspiration make an unbeatable combination for success.

धैर्य, लगन और कठोर परिश्रम सफलता के लिए एक अपराजेय मेल बनाते हैं।

2. Knowing others is intelligence, knowing oneself is true wisdom.

दूसरों को जानना बुद्धिमत्ता है, स्वयं को जानना सच्चा ज्ञान है।

3. Humans are irrational creatures gifted with the power of rationality.

मनुष्य तर्कहीन प्राणी हैं जिन्हें तर्कसंगतता की शक्ति का उपहार दिया गया है।

4. Peace is the virtue of civilisation whereas war is its crime.

शांति सभ्यता का गुण है जबकि युद्ध इसका अपराध है।

KNOWING OTHERS IS INTELLIGENCE,

KNOWING ONESELF IS TRUE WISDOM

Ravana was an intelligent king of Srilanka as he had read all Vedas, yet he did not know himself and thus, lacked true wisdom. Had he known that his own anger and arrogance would lead to his own destruction, he would not have abducted Lord Rama's wife, Sita from the forest.

Similarly, in Mahabharata, Duryodhana knew that he had a very large army - the Kuru Sena, manned by intelligent people like Guru Dronacharya and Bhisim Pitamah, yet he did not know himself. Had he known that his deeds were not on the side of Dharma,

he would not have waged war against his own brothers. Lack of knowledge about one's own vices and greed for the empire led to death of many innocent people in the war of Mahabharata.

Thus, knowing oneself is more important than knowing others. In this essay, we shall first explore how we can build our intelligence by knowing others. In the next section, we shall unravel why knowing oneself is true wisdom. In the next section, we shall investigate why it is important to know both others and oneself. Finally, we shall explore how we can know ourselves as well as others.

KNOWING OTHERS IS INTELLIGENCE

The basic knowledge of people's thoughts, actions, beliefs and theories of the world is intelligence.

If one knows that kindness is a virtue, then intelligent people would incorporate that virtue in their behaviour. Thus, knowing Mother Teresa for her kindness, would inspire many of the 'haves' to help and be kind to the 'have nots'.

Knowledge about Mahatma Gandhi's strategy of non-violence and its ability to

force the British to leave India, has inspired intelligence. Today, we see that following in Gandhiji's footsteps, many protestors protesting against policies of the government, adopt non-violent methods to ensure that the government listens to their demands. Thus, knowing others and their strategies is clearly a sign of intelligence.

Similarly, knowledge about corrupt and totalitarian regime of Hitler also sharpens our intelligence. Knowing that dictatorships lead to destruction of a nation and that democracy is the best form of government, only helps intelligent people to work towards strengthening of democracy.

Knowledge about the economic growth models of different countries also helps a country to acquire intelligence. Knowing that China could reduce poverty by adopting a bottom-up approach through strengthening of agriculture, helped India to introspect its own approach of poverty reduction. Similarly, knowledge about the export-led growth model of the East Asian tigers, helped India to acquire intelligence regarding the importance of exports for growth.

~~It~~ In a similar vein, knowing about other countries' motives during Cold War helped India to act intelligently. USA promoted capitalism and Soviet Union stood for communism, but they had their own self-interest in including India in their respective camps. Thus, knowledge about their motives helped India to take the intelligent decision of adopting 'Non-Alignment Movement'.

Similarly, knowledge about China's Imperialistic policies of Belt and Road Corridor and String of Pearls strategy in the Indian Ocean, helps India to respond to Chinese designs intelligently.

Not only this, the mere knowledge that there is an arms race and nuclear race going on among different countries of the world, led to India building its own defence and nuclear capabilities. Thus, knowledge about others is a good way of enhancing one's own intelligence.

KNOWLEDGE OF ONESELF IS TRUE WISDOM

During the battle of Mahabharata, Arjuna was in self-doubt whether he should pick up weapons against his own brothers. That was when Lord Krishna imparted knowledge to Arjuna that he must know thyself and that the Dharma is with him, hence fighting a war against one's family is justified. The wisdom that Arjuna acquired from Lord Krishna helped him to win the battle, despite a small army fighting on his side.

The importance of knowing oneself needs great emphasis. We often see the social media timelines of actors and actresses. Even some of our friends flaunt their glamorous lifestyles and vacations to distant lands on social media. If one tries to imitate this just to keep up with the Joneses, one will find himself in a rat race which has no end. Objectively knowing whether social media bragging adds any value or happiness in one's own life, is a mark of wisdom and leads to responsible behaviour on social media.

Similarly, people in this world today are very prone to instant gratification. Insta marks, insta job, insta success, insta marriage — everything should occur instantly. Knowledge about one's own capabilities to make it and the knowledge that a great deal of effort is needed to make things happen, is true wisdom. Expecting results without efforts and resorting to free-ridership to get instant results is fit to be deemed as cheating with oneself.

Knowledge about one's own strengths and weaknesses helps one to regulate one's behaviour and actions accordingly. If a boss knows that he is short-tempered, everytime, when he feels annoyed, he would exercise self-control and moderate or tone down his anger.

On a national level, Knowledge about the potential of our own country to reap demographic dividends in future, can help impart wisdom to our nation's policies. Thus, investment in human capital and skilling would become the thrust of our nation's policies to convert this potential energy to kinetic energy.

Knowledge of one's own country's development needs impacts wisdom to a country's environmental and energy policies. India supports sustainable development but it cannot phase out coal usage completely as India still depends on coal for 70% of its electricity needs. Thus, despite being an ardent supporter of green energy, India knows itself and hence it showed its wisdom at COP 26 by promising to 'phase-down' coal rather than 'phase it out completely'. Thus, knowing oneself is true wisdom.

KNOW OTHERS AS WELL AS ONESELF

Prithviraj Chauhan, the King of Delhi, fought the first Battle of Tardain and won it and thereby, captured Mohd. Ghori as a prisoner.

Prithviraj knew himself that he was a great warrior and could win any war against any king. Hence, he forgave Ghori and set him free.

But Prithviraj failed to see the motives and envy of other kings of India who were jealous of Prithviraj's throne.

Thus, others colluded with Ghori and defeated Prithviraj Chauhan in the second battle. This story teaches us that one should not only know oneself but should also notice behaviour of others.

A firm in the business world could focus on only one's own product. But at the same time, it should take stock of the innovations being done by other firms to improve the product. Thus, focus on oneself as well as others helps to survive in the market.

Similarly, in research, scientists usually make discoveries or inventions in pursuit of their own knowledge. They focus on only oneself. But given the different climatic and pandemic problems the world is facing, scientists must focus on discoveries that solves the needs of others. Thus, a focus on both one's own needs as well as those of others' is needed to save the world from different emerging problems.

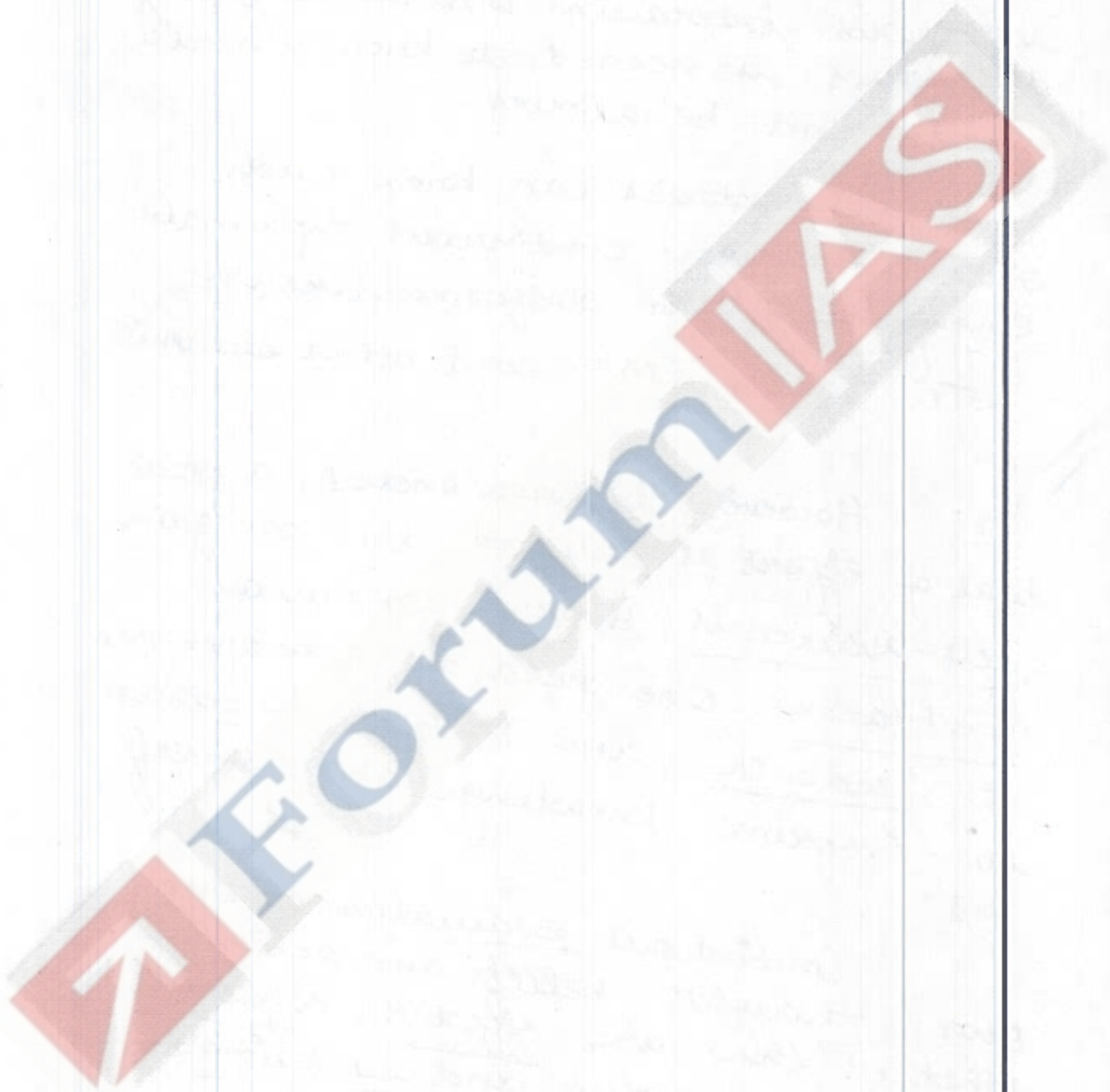
How To KNOW ONESELF AND OTHERS?

Knowing others, reading the minds of others needs great skill. Continuous interaction with others through dialogues is needed to know others' needs and behaviours.

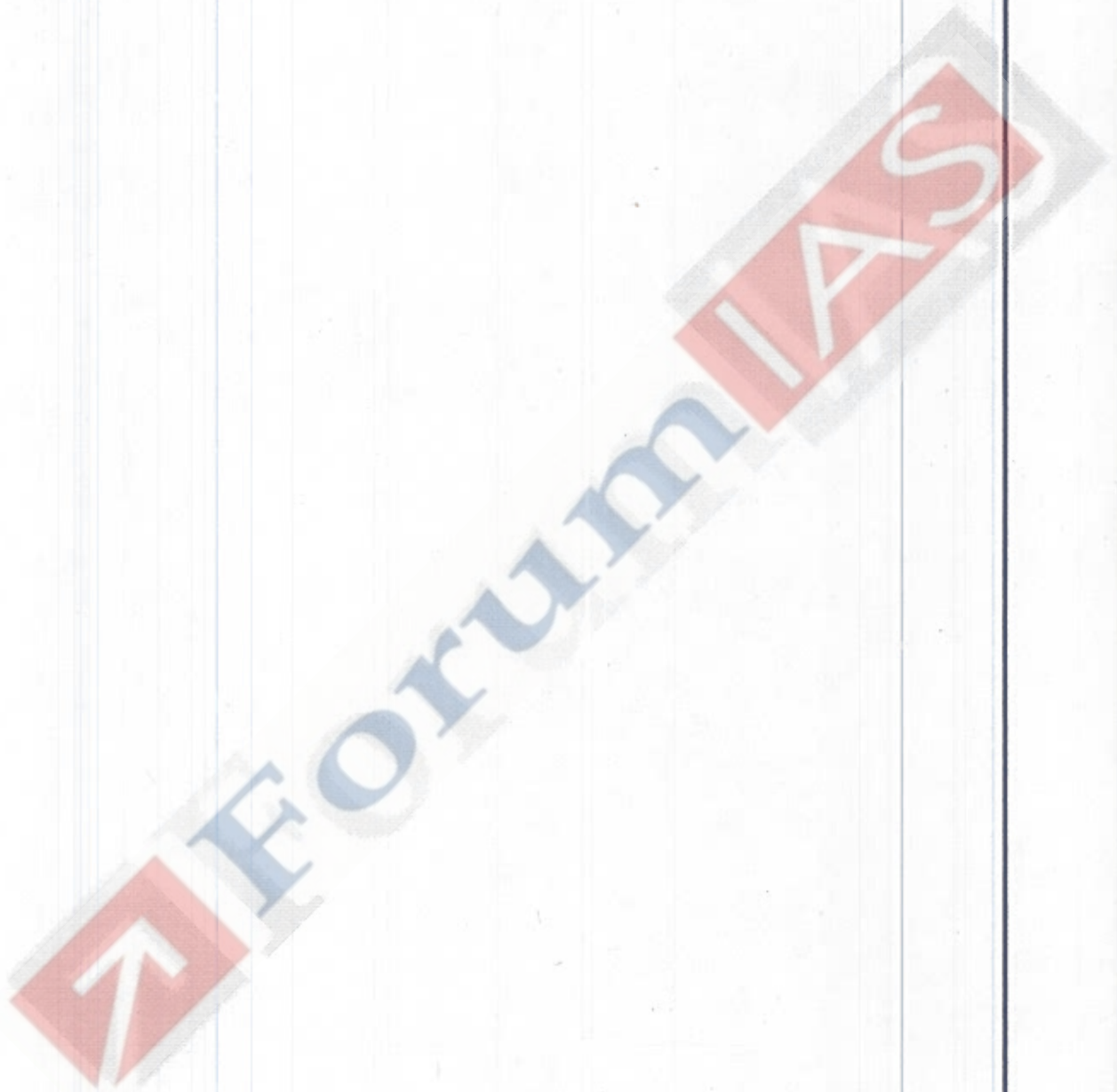
Countries can know each other through continuous diplomatic engagements on platforms like UN, WTO, G20, IMF and other summits.

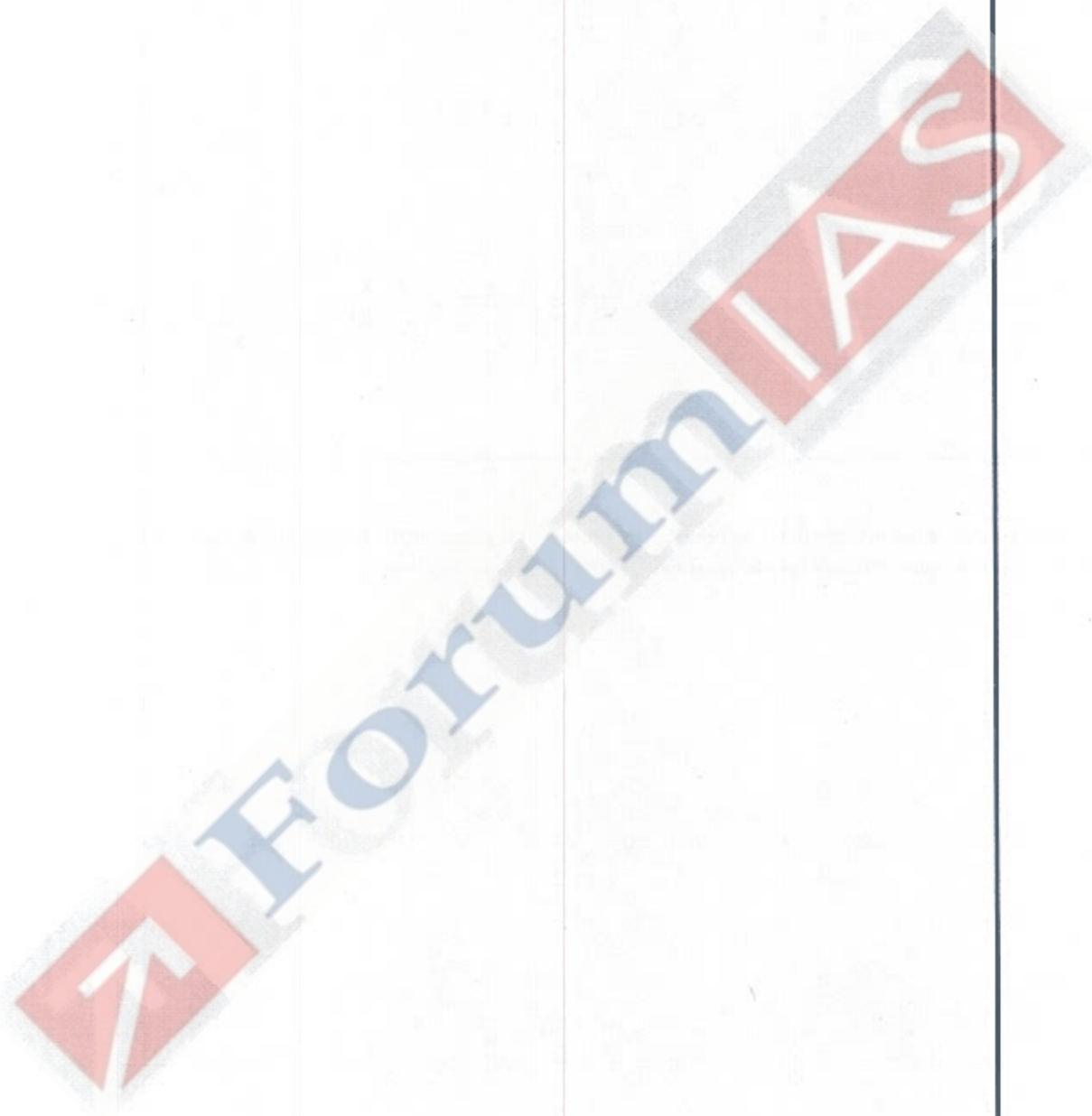
However, to know oneself, a great deal of effort is required. One can gain self-awareness through continuous meditation. One needs to be receptive open to feedback and receptive to criticism to improve knowledge about oneself.

Continuous evaluation of one's own thoughts, beliefs and actions - whether they are effective, efficient, relevant, impactful and sustainable, helps one to know thymself. We cannot control others, but we can control ourselves. Thus, it is rightly said that knowing oneself is more important than knowing others.









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. The most valuable of all capital is the one invested in human beings.

सभी पूंजियों में सबसे मूल्यवान वह है जो मानव में निवेश की जाती है।

2. Massive poverty and obscene inequality are the social evils of contemporary times.

अत्यधिक गरीबी और कठोर असमानता समकालीन समय की सामाजिक बुराइयाँ हैं।

3. Climate change is just not a political but an intergenerational justice issue.

जलवायु परिवर्तन सिर्फ एक राजनीतिक नहीं बल्कि एक अंतर-पीढ़ीगत न्याय का मुद्दा है।

4. Globalisation needs a new Asian champion.

वैश्वीकरण को एक नए एशियाई चैंपियन की आवश्यकता है।

1. THE MOST VALUABLE OF ALL CAPITAL IS THE ONE INVESTED IN HUMAN BEINGS

Adam Smith, the 'father of modern Economics' in his book, "The Wealth of Nations" observed that labour is the real wealth of the nation. Thus, a nation must invest its capital in human beings, who shall become a part of the workforce of the nation and lead to sustained economic growth.

It is common knowledge that capital is of 2 types - physical capital and human capital. Traditionally,

nations have focused on investment in physical capital. India itself adopted the Mahalanobis strategy of industrial development in its Second five-year Plan.

Thus, in the 1950s, the focus was to invest in physical capital, buy new machineries and equipments to set up heavy goods industries making steel, iron and coal. Industries like Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO), Steel Authority of India Ltd (SAIL) and other industries came into existence as a result of heavy investment in physical capital.

However, investment in human capital ~~was~~ remained low. Although a few IITs were set up, yet this investment did not trickle down to the masses. As a result, human development remained weak in India.

Amartya Sen defined 'humandevlopment' as the process of expanding citizens' choices, freedoms and opportunities while also ensuring their well-being at the same time!

In the economic literature, there is a famous debate between Amaritya Sen and Jagdish Bhagwati. Bhagwati contends that a nation must focus on growth through investment in physical capital and, ^{benefits of} this will ~~lead~~ automatically trickle down and lead to reduction in poverty. However, Amaritya Sen stated that a nation must focus on human development first and this will automatically generate sustained growth and reduce poverty.

Empirical evidence by economists like Solow, Mankiw, Jones and Paul Romer confirm Amaritya Sen's contention that investment in human capital indeed is the most valuable of all capital which can lead to high perpetual economic growth rates.

At this point, it is pertinent to discuss the growth of countries which have invested heavily in human beings. Let us discuss about East Asian tigers first. These consist of 4 countries - South Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong and Thailand.

These countries began their development process by investing heavily in health and education of its citizens. Hence, investment in human beings helped these countries to reduce inequality and generate high economic growth.

Similarly, countries like USA and other European countries invested heavily in R&D capabilities of human beings. This gave USA a tremendous edge in the area of science and technology ~~which~~ due to which the Country has a very qualified technical workforce.

However, Indian investment in human beings has been below average. At present, India invests 3% of its GDP in education, against a global average of 10%. India's investment in health is even lower — only 1.3% of GDP, against a global average of 5%. India's investment in R&D is below 1%, thus human capabilities in Research and Development (R&D) require a big push at this juncture.

A human being's basic requirement is food, clothing and shelter. Indian government has been investing in, ^{meeting} all these requirements. Under National Food Security Act, 2013, the Indian government is providing subsidized ration to the poor. The government is running PM POSHAN Abhiyan to solve the problem of malnutrition in India. Investment in nutrition of children is the top most priority of government.

Schemes like MGNREGA are providing demand-based employment to the poor, unskilled laborers. This wage guarantee program enabled the poor to meet his basic requirements of clothing and food.

PM-AWAAS Yojana is providing shelter to the poor. Thus, investment in food, clothing and shelter has been satisfactory. However, investment in health and education needs to be augmented.

Human beings have a basic right to health. Although PM-Jan Arogya Yojana is providing health insurance to the poor, yet according to NFHS-5 data, only 41% of people in India have been covered under health insurance. Further, creation of Primary Healthcare Centres in both rural and urban areas needs a greater push.

Despite huge investments in health sector, doctors remain reluctant to serve in the villages. In this regard, the 15th Finance Commission has suggested the creation of an All-India Medical Service to solve the inter-state disparity among doctors.

Investment in education also needs to be stepped up to improve the quality of human beings in the country and to reap demographic dividends. Digital divide is a real problem in the country and the government must take steps to improve access of students (especially from rural backgrounds) to digital education.

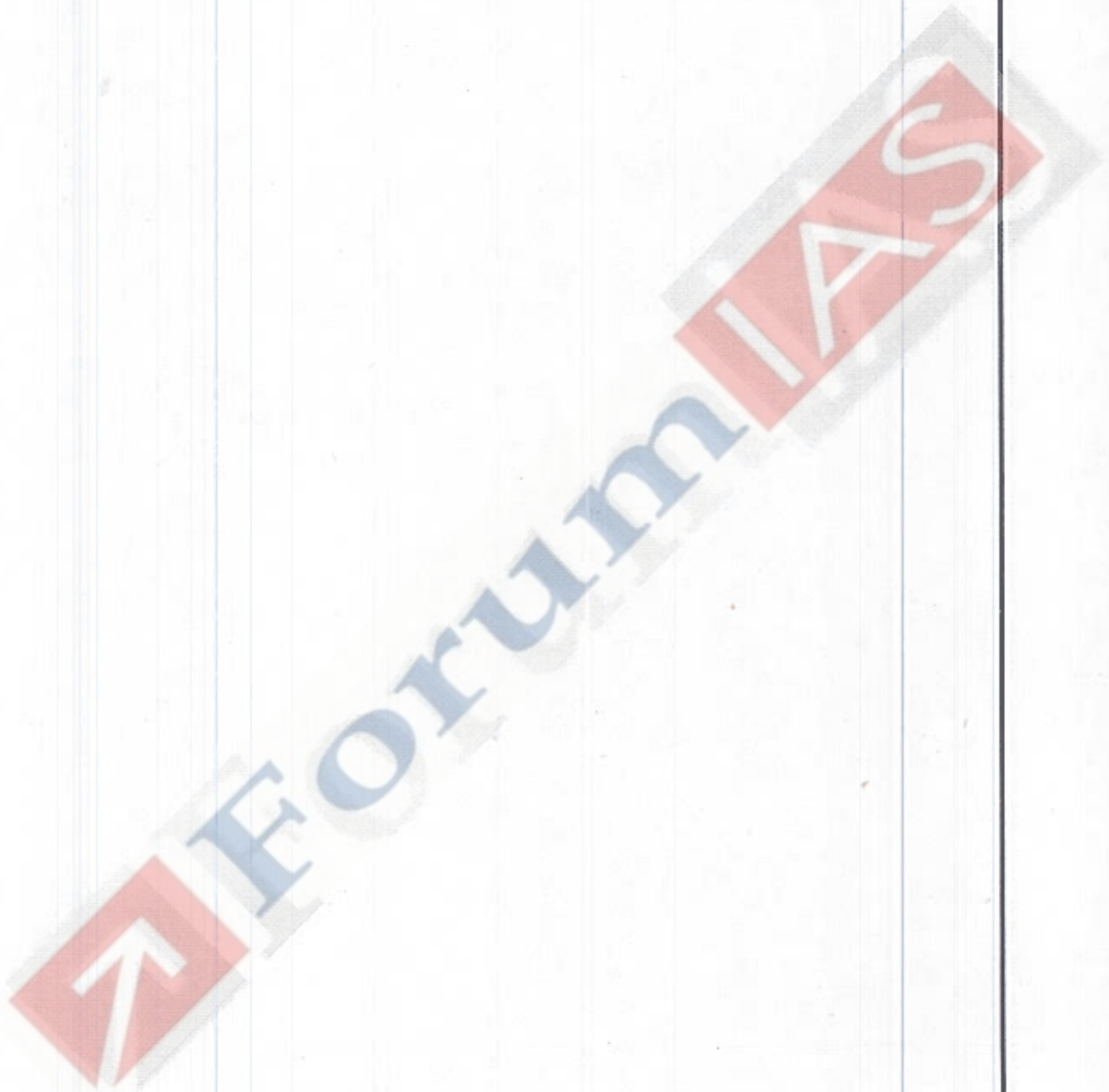
The gross enrolment ratio of higher education institutions is only 26% at present. The National Education Policy has set a target to improve this to 50%. Thus, government needs to incentivize students to pursue higher education and contribute to research & development.

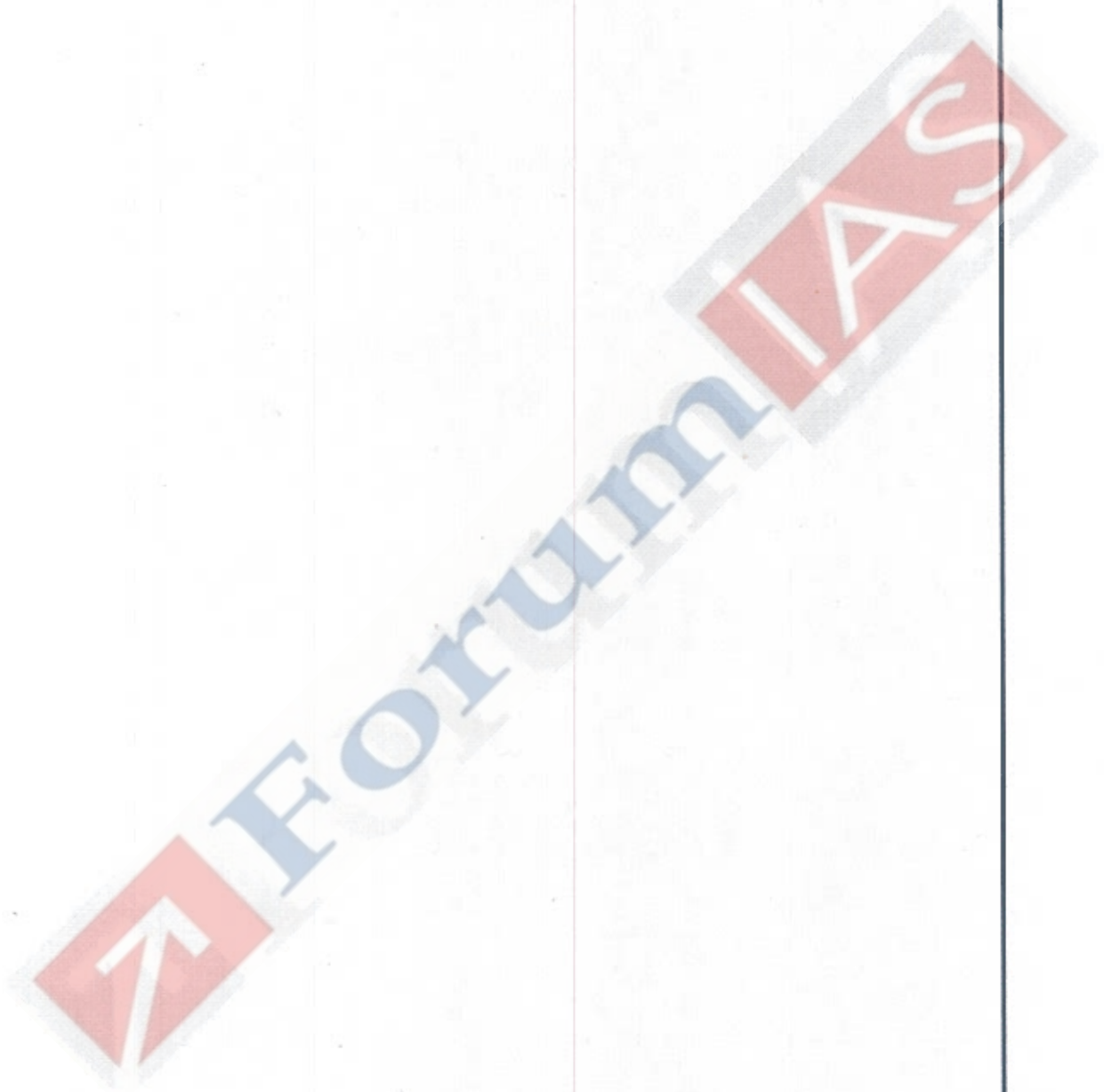
Investment in human beings also entails investment in electricity and water. Thankfully, this investment has borne fruit and due to schemes like SAUBHAGYA scheme, 96% of Indians have access to electricity. 96% of Indians have access to improved sources of drinking water and 70% of Indians have access to safe sanitation facilities as per NFHS-5, thanks to schemes like Jal Jeevan Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission.

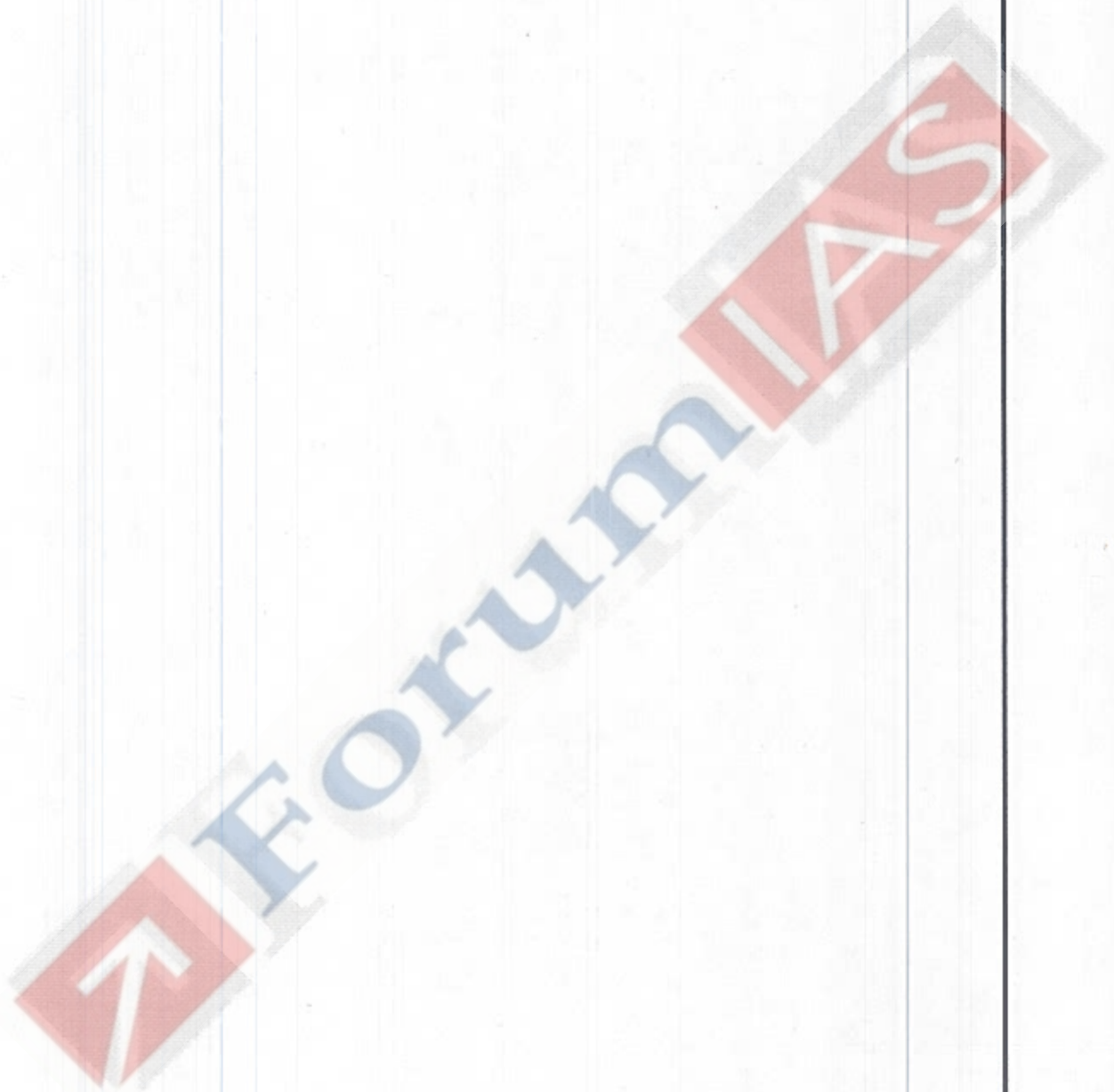
The government is cognisant of the fact that climate change can have deleterious impact on well-being of citizens. Hence, the government is increasingly investing in renewable energy generation so that harmful effects of global warming can be reduced.

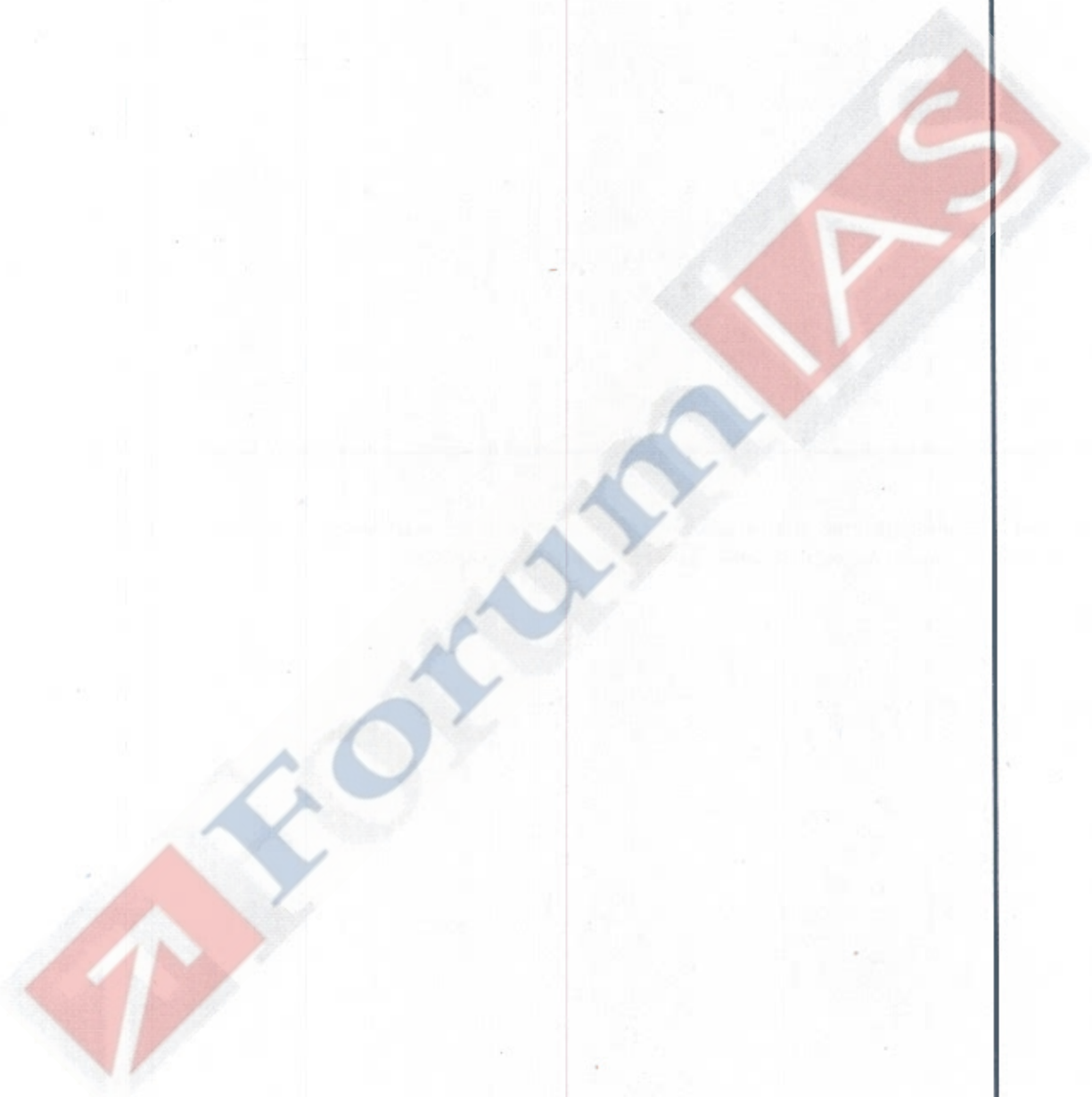
Investment in Judiciary and other institutions is also paramount in ensuring justice to human beings. Government has introduced 4 new labour codes and has provided social security even to the gig workers. All these investments in human beings improve the latter's standards of living and create value for the nation. Thus, it has been rightly said that the most valuable of all capital is the one invested in human beings.











Feedback

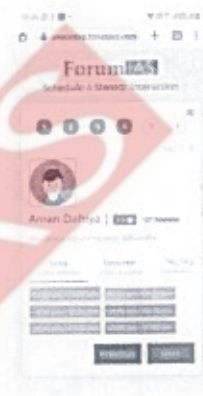
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