

TEST CODE : 5 2 0 7 5

FIAS - EGP 2022 - Batch 5Alt - Essay Test #5

ForumIAS

ESSAY

Name Of Candidate

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Roll No.

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Date:

01/09/22

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. 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>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
Q.1			
Q.2			
Total Marks:			
Remarks:			
For Student Only			
Start Time 21:00 hrs		End Time 00:00 hrs	
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>
<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।

KNOWING OTHERS IS INTELLIGENCE
KNOWING ONESELF IS TRUE WISDOM

534 BC, Lumbini, Poince

siddhartha was being trained in art of statecraft, diplomacy, governance, science, literature, poetry etc by best of the masters of kingdom. knowing and understanding all this knowledge made him a very bright and intelligent person.

But he always felt discontent, as if something is missing. As he looked out and

travelling in his kingdom, he felt that to truly understand how this world works, what is reason of all the sufferings etc, he must look the answer within..

Thus he left his kingdom, wandered in forests, meditated for years to be finally able to know himself, his true nature, nature of this world. siddhartha had attained wisdom and became enlightened, to now be called as Buddha (one who has wisdom).

Above story of evolution of siddhartha to Buddha, highlights how knowing 'others' shapes intelligence, but knowing 'oneself' makes us wise.

Let us first understand what we mean by intelligence and

wisdom in simple words. Intelligence refers to our aptitude, skill or knowledge base that is either inherent or is learnt in classrooms.

while wisdom, is ability to utilise the aptitude with right attitude. It is applied intelligence, a knowledge that is shaped by person's character. It requires reflection, an ability to look within and act as per values.

For example, It was intelligence of highest order that made Atom bomb a possibility, but it was human wisdom to use the same technology for clean energy production.

New that we've understood basic concept of Intelligence and wisdom, let us analyse from various perspectives how knowing others is intelligence and knowing oneself is true wisdom.

During Freedom movement, it was intelligence of early moderate leaders to know strength of British (Others) and wish for permanent union of India with Britain.

But it was our nationalist leaders who tried to know oneself, i.e. strength of masses and relied in their capacities, to struggle and ultimately win us Independence.

Similarly, Post Independence constituent Assembly members showed

intelligence by knowing other countries constitutions and adopting their principles to ours.

But knowing unique features and requirements of our nation other leaders showed wisdom by adapting these features as per country's culture and requirement.

(Eg) Parliamentary system of Britain was taken, but instead of monarchy, we chose to be Republic.

Similarly, In politics today, knowing demands of voters, and having ability to woo them helps politicians to win election, but true wisdom is to know country's priorities, thus not to promise extravagant policies or populist policies.

For citizens too, it is their intelligence to know 'Rights' available to them and what others should do to uphold them, but true wisdom is when citizens understand (know) corresponding duties that they have to perform to uphold rights.

In Administration, knowing problems of society needs intelligence, but true wisdom is to know one's capabilities and limitations of resources, thus necessity to prevent corruption and promote innovation, in governance. (Eg) IAS Armstrong gave very innovative approach to raise money to build rural roads through Facebook.

In Foreign Policy, intelligence is required to know other countries

world view, their policies, and plans. But knowing one's own national interest and pushing other countries such as to uphold them shows true wisdom.

(Eg) India's policy of strategic autonomy.

In Economy, knowing the path of progress taken by others ~~require~~ is intelligence, but knowing own situation and to act accordingly, so as to benefit to maximum extent, is true wisdom. (Eg) India refused to join RCEP as it was against Indian daisy business and MSMEs.

In science and technology, knowledge of subject matter is intelligence, but to use them in accordance to human value system shows true wisdom.

(Eg) Designed Baby by Chinese scientists

showed intelligence, but lacked wisdom of interference to nature's role.

In Environment policy, knowing situation of climate change, efforts made by nations etc is intelligent but to understand one developmental imperative and push west to recognised historic responsibility, for benefit of developing world is true wisdom.

(Eg) despite pressures from western powers India stood for coal phase down instead of coal phase out [COP-26].

In field of sports ~~too~~ and business too, knowing other's strength and weaknesses is intelligence but to know one's own capabilities, and back track for maximum advantage shows true wisdom.

(Eg) use of spin bowling against

opponents adept to play on ~~fact~~ ~~tricks~~.

Having seen the statement through various perspective may give impression that somehow, intelligence is inferior to wisdom and knowing oneself matters more than knowing others.

But this is, if any only partial truth. Intelligence very often is the foundation of wisdom and it is developed by knowing others, the world, people its challenges etc.

Thus it can't be neglected at any cost. What we need is to supplement intelligence with wisdom and knowledge of others with knowledge of self.

The question now arises, ^{while} how do we do that? It is others.

comparatively ~~easy~~ to develop intelligence through training, through studies, but to develop wisdom, there's no fixed path.

To know oneself and develop true wisdom, we need to keep in mind lesson given by our beloved father of nation. He spoke,

"I want culture/ideas/values from all over the world to blow by my house through open windows, what I don't want is to be blown off my feet by them"

meaning, that while we should be open to know others i.e. new ideas, ideas, values etc, we shouldn't leave what is ours i.e. the voice

of our own heart. Because this tone into specter, this journey within is what shapes tone wisdom.

Thus for individual to know oneself, value education, is important and this should begin when we're young. mothers, fathers, teachers play very important role into it.

For society to know itself and develop wisdom it needs to be open to new ideas and ready to let go decadent traditions of casteism, communalism, untouchability, orthodoxy, superstitions etc.

At last, for a nation to know oneself and attain tone wisdom, there's need that critical thinking and

rationality shape its laws, state and control to cooperate in larger national interest and not be held up by parochial mindset; Politics needs to be cleaned and institutions to be strengthened.

To conclude, we can say we should show intelligence of chasing targets like \$5tr economy by 2024, or super power status but we should do this by showing wisdom of sarva karm, sarva vikas, sarvodaya and principles of justice, Equality and liberty to all as mentioned in our Preamble.

Explain - our goodness lies not so much in doing good - -

Local Buddhi

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NA
Paisa



(Don't Write anything in this Area)

rough
knowing others is intellig
knowing ourself is wisdom

How to moderate Intel + wisdom

rights - Intel
duties - wisdom

1) Intel - Local Buddhi - intellig
Intel vs wisdom

2) Admin - under perform - Intel
wisdom - own capacity, limitat. and
innovate - Asom

2) explain intelligence
Aptitude, Skill, what
taught in class room

3) Foreign Policy - Athen - world view
aged of both wisdom - NI hold up

Wisdom - aptitude + attitude
- Applied intelligence
- knowledge + character
needs respect, respectation

4) Foreign Policy - Iran

from within (choice)
based on value

5) Communist (Region) castes - know one self

wisdom = top

6) Economy - capitalism + populat. burst
wisdom - Bottom up / STAT/BOIC/MSME - Latin

know Athen as intelligent

7) SDT - Dengue baby - measure ability
wisdom - value system, issues - compar
value

8) Freedom - Intellectual
moderate: reason, social
condition/nature - role of man

9) Enat - Athen - target - Latin - By word
wisdom - need - Policy goal - wisdom

10) SPIC - Concept - Mythology
IS it

11) conot - feature praise
work
original - copy under own
wisdom

Intelligence - NA at all - Foundation
wisdom - needs to be shape it

How to shape wisdom

12) Introspect - Electon - NA
know ourself as wisdom

1) handing windows, NA is sorted for fact

2) Success - duties of joint
and he teacher

2) econ - Not analysis

3) Aping - growth x middle - success
structure

4) Inclusive - Society
value education grow - not out means
main form - open to good talk

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5) wisdom - input - needs (Patience)
cooperation - (Caste State) - NA namay
growth

Preamble

Lead as



[Empty writing area for the answer]

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

[Empty writing area for feedback]



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।

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

In 1945, At the end of World War II, Korean peninsula was divided along 38th Parallel, thus North and South Korea were created.

The two parts of unified Korea, which was till now largely homogenous on developmental standards, chose different paths from here on.

while North Korea decided to invest its capital in upgradation of defence, in creating infrastructures for

for comfortable living of ruling class, in developing large propaganda machinery against western powers and focussing on glorification of its leaders, south korea took a radically brand new path.

South Korea decided to invest its limited capital on its human resource (citizens). It focused on modernisation of education system, upgradation of health infrastructure, Focus on technology and innovations, that are pro-poor etc.

within 7 decades, today we see stark difference in fate of two nations. While north Korea remains a backward nation, still struggling with issues like food insecurity, poverty

and providing basic amenities to its citizens. South Korea today is seen as developed nation with high per capita income, leader in technology innovation, has high life expectancy and above all rank much higher in happiness Index than North Korean counterpart.

This story of two Koreas prove the dictum that the most valuable of all capital is the one invested in human beings. Further in this essay, we'll analyse this from various perspective, see what are the challenges against it its possible solutions and way forward.

But first, let us clearly understand what capital^{investment} stands for. So, in economic sense, it refers to investments made in acquisition of

assets, which are used to further the business goals in long term. so it is a investment with vision.

Now let's see what happens when we invest capital in human beings. In human beings investment of capital goes on to education, health, skill etc which enhances person's capacity to act as a productive member of society, organisation and nation.

For example, when a child is provided healthy childhood along with good education and skill, s/he grows up to be a participant in economic growth, political processes, social rejuvenation etc and may turn out to be a factor which invests back capital to human beings, thus

creating positive feedback loop.

Investing capital in women has been reported to give have a multiplied effect. According to WHO, for a mother who has received 8 years of education, child survival rate would be 32% higher. Also, IMF reports, if women in India participate in labour market as much as men, GDP will increase by 36%.

In recent years we've witnessed a decline in Parliament across the world. One of the reasons cited for it is poor capacity of the parliamentarians to navigate complex issues. ~~Thus~~ similarly, At goansabha level poor capability of goam sabha members is reason for limited success of panchati raj efforts. Thus capital

investment in political actors, is to raise level of governance in nation.

Businesses understand this fact and invest capital in employees to re-skill and up-skill them. This not only improves productivity, but also reduces attrition, thus promoting good work culture of growth and innovation.

Governments also seem to be moving up to idea of human capital development to be able to achieve their goals. For example, Forest Rights Act, 2006 recognises rights of forest dwellers and invest capital for their welfare to protect forest ecosystem.

similarly, to achieve

mitigation from disasters, capital is invested in training of locals (Apadmitras) as well as NDRF/SDRF, along with other measures. Such effort has yielded high results by huge reduction in toll due to disasters. (Eg) Phailin cyclone v/s Odisha super cyclone (1999) case.

In sports, we see high investment of capital into athletes, which help them gain requisite training and skills and thereby show excellence and make nation proud. (Eg) India's improved performance in Athletics in global events.

Having understood, the value of capital that is invested in human beings, let us focus on the status of walking the talk. If we look closely, we find stark differences in such investment between developed and developing nations.

For example, USA invests 3.5% of GDP on education and 19% of GDP on healthcare, At same time, India spends only 2.5% of GDP and 1.3% of GDP in respective sectors. This status is more stark, if we factor, USA's economy is 8 times larger than India and population is about one fourth.

Such investments in ^{human} capital reflects on indexes like India's rank on HDI is poor 131 and that on HCI (Human Capital Index) is 116. While USA is present in top 10 of both ranking.

Now it is pertinent to look into challenges which are holding us from investing capital into human beings. One large population size.

which reduces per-capita investment.
 India soon will become world's
 most populous country (By 2024, UNFPA)
 Thus it become more pertinent

Two, limited means and
developing economy, which is still largely
 agricultural (~45% population involved in it)
 and nonless consumption.

Three, Political corruption
 and failure to make investment in
 education, health, skill etc as agendas
for election.

Four, factors like
 colonial legacy, Bureaucratic red
 tapism, orthodox society, high inequality
 impact of disruptive events like
COVID-19 etc further limit the
capacity of both individual and state.

to invest capital in human beings.

From challenges, we go to possible solutions to address these challenges, that if ^{applied} ~~taught~~ earnestly could create resources and conditions for capital investment in human beings.

First and foremost is to acknowledge Kantian principle that "each human is end in itself and not a means to end". Thus investment in human being is to enable them to live a life of dignity and to truly enjoy liberty, when s/he is having capability to do so [A. Sen].

Now, to achieve this target we can start from focusing

on capacity building of population through health, education, skill, immunizations, fair laws, social mobilisation etc.

A good inspiration could be Dehi model of education [38% of Budget on education], Tamil Nadu model of healthcare, Chattisgarh model of PDS etc.

Further focus on DBT, Aadhar linkages, digitisation etc can reduce leakages, thus improving state's capacity to invest into weakest of weak sectors.

A crackdown on corruption through empowerment of citizens and strengthening existing institutions and measures (RTI, social audit, citizen chartas etc) could also help to cooche / save capital for investment

on human beings.

There can be many more solutions like development of social infrastructure, employment creation, promotion of entrepreneurship, innovation etc; but most important perhaps is need of political will to drive these solution and citizen support by performing their duties.

Investment of capital in human being gives each country an option whether to reap demographic dividend's benefits or face demographic disaster and whether to walk on path of success and prosperity like South Korea or on path of decline and doom like North Korea. Choice is ours to make.

Postagoom - mem is measure of all things.

measured & economic

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know - mem is and in himself. should not be treated as

anything in this Area - happiness



happiness
NDI = 131
HCI = 116

roughly partitioned - need to raise capacity build

normative half based on VA in 2

not equal

scanned - mid day meal

Foreign Policy - retention, implementation, some culture, worth, a better

capital - Acquisition of capital asset, for me in

Sports - It is not stadium, high performance - but player - identity - shape

enact @ track rights - community rights for accommodation - all of us

Scarcity - resources - 10%

sex, teaming - small better trap would default large - moral aspect

isolation - mitigation - phantoms (10%) & super (10%)

locals - adjusting - what nations - Applied

Challenges NDI/HCI - 100% HDI

limited means - corruption - inequality - lack of leadership

SDG in a context like India - focus on health + income

changes - capacity building - digitalization - human development

digitization - human development - human development

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Climate change - has name - health, education, human

SDG goals - human

SDG goals, women, child, administration

Patagonia, life of dignity, justice to all rights, multiplica effect, Dignity, developed world, MSAs - AEA

women - reach a woman, child - future married couples, administration

Administration - depends on structure - paralytic

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Feedback

149310-52075-1910060325 provided in terms of (1) Introduction (2) Sentence Constructions (3) Paragraph Formation (4) Legibility (5) Deviation from Topic (6) Coverage of dimensions (7) Simplicity of reading

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