

TEST CODE : 5 2 0 4 1

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

ForumIAS

ESSAY

Name Of Candidate	Sweya Tyagi		
Roll No.	1910028796	Date:	27.07.22

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><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> <p>-----</p>
Q.1			
Q.2			
Total Marks: 250			
Remarks:			
For Student Only			
Start Time 10.30 am		End Time 1.30 pm	
Mode Of Examination:		Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>	
For Office Use Only			
ECN CODE:		EG:	Evaluation Date:

MARKING SCHEME

Parameter/Criteria	Aspects Considered	Total Marks	Essay 1	Essay 2
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		

Parameters	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor
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, 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.

From the Peloponnesian war in
300 century BCE to the 7 year war
in the 1700s to the formation of
the Triple Alliance & Triple Entente
leading to World War I and later
World War II - Europe has always been

in the grasp of war. The way that states and Nations come to be structured, There was a long march to peace.

But today, the first few steps seem to have been taken. The European Union of today isn't only taking on threats of war from Russia but fighting global problems of climate change, data protection, Chinese aggression and American bipolarity.

Victor Hugo's prediction that a day will come when arms will fall to the ground has finally arrived - liberating Europe from its geography.

This proves that "Geography may remain the same, but history need not."

In this essay, we will analyse how nations today are often both limited and liberated by Geography.

Second, we would see how these instances of threat have existed in history. Finally, we would seek to move forward from both.

Is history a prisoner of Geography?

It's often said that of the many variables in life we can change, one which we can't is our parents. In the life of nation - Geography is that parent

Since time immemorial, Geographical factors continue to influence the past history & future of civilisations. It is said that for Ancient civilisations, geography of water - was the deciding factor. Countries / civilisations that conserved water survived, while those who failed - fell. The Incae or the Babylonians fell to floods & drought.

Political threats too, were rooted in geography of kingdoms. Since the time of Alexander to the invasion of Ahmed Shah Abdali - The Panipat Syndrome or threats from the North-west continue to shape our civilisation.

Third, despite liberal scholar Francis Fukuyama declaring the "victory of liberalism" as the reason for fall of USSR,

For Geopolitical thinker

Harold McIndee - the fall of USSR

was the Revenge of Geography.

Lack of natural borders forced USSR to create satellites - the fall of which lead to fall of USSR.

Finally, economic success ~~was~~ ^{or the}

lack thereof has also been linked

to Geographical bounty. The Africom

Gold rush of the 18th century due

to Africa's resource curse is being

repeated today.

India's threat from Geography & History :

As India firmly travels on its path of becoming a Middle-income country by 2040 - It's imperative that we not only look to the future but also the past and supplement it with lessons from the unchanging - Geography.

India and the world today face plenty of threats from Geography. The first is of climate change. As per the IPCC's 6th report - India is among the five most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change.

Second, since the fall of the Indus valley civilisation is based on water-management among other factors - India's 75% districts facing water threat is a wake-up call.

Third, India has always been a nation that has survived on Agriculture. The fall of agriculture productivity due to various geo-climatic factors is a threat. Finally, India's fast threat from natural disaster also spell a bane to India.

Apart from these geographical threats, India also faces a few

historical threats.

Recent history of partition and the British Rule have increased the threat of communalism in India. The roots of many instances of communalism today go back in history.

Second, historical inequality against scheduled caste, tribes & women also hold seeds of discontent in society. Finally, ideology in Foreign & economic policy have also created substantial lack of strategic culture in India.

As Napoleon said: "History always repeats itself - first as a tragedy and second as a farce" - the time has come to take the right lessons.

Liberating history from Geography:

With the world on a new threshold of increased complexity everyday - it's unlikely that all lessons required can be learned from Geography and history. However, only a fool would ignore what history has to say.

Today, the threat of constant drought due to geo-climatic conditions in the

Vidharaba region of Maharashtra

have forced its residents to look

for ways of watershed development

creating models such as the Ralegaon

Siddhi & the Hiware Bazaar Model.

Further, the penitent syndrome of the past is giving way to the Hindukush hyperawareness of present. Forcing India to pragmatically engage with the Talibans today.

Third, the Revenge of Geography stands fresh in Indian mind. This is why consolidation of the Eurasian landmass via connectivity initiatives such as INSTC and strengthening neighbourhood security through Quad, SCO's RATs exercise are important priorities for India.

Finally, economically - India is concentrating on maintaining strong economic fundamentals and protecting Indian industry through initiatives such as Atmanirbhar Bharat - making use of our Geographical bounty.

Towards the Future :

As India marches towards the future, it is not only important that India learn to make the best out of its geography and learn from past historical mistakes, but also to take the right lessons going forward.

Thiruvalluvar, the ancient Tamil sage remarked centuries ago :

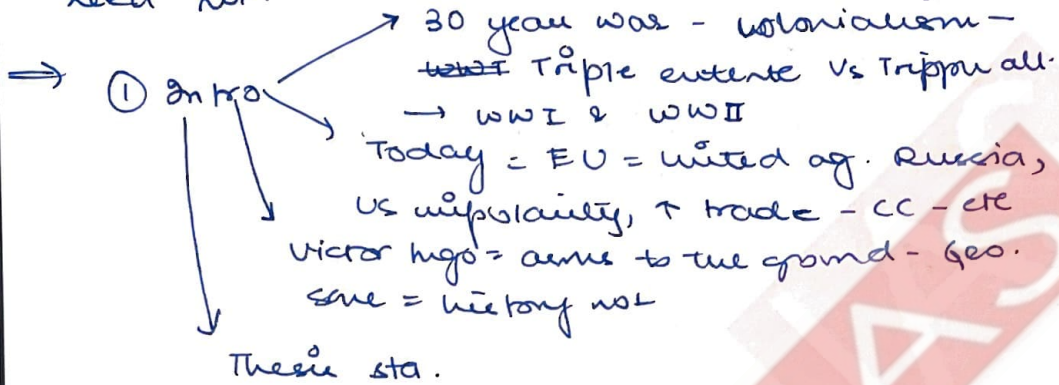
" A Nation that doesn't learn from its past has no future. "

Today, it's the one of every Indian that factors of Geography and history are controlled by "Sabka Vikal, Sabka Kartavya"
- (Every one's progress, Every one's Responsibility.)

—X—

Rough work

Q. Geography may remain the same. History need not.



- ② as history a
- Prisoners of geography : ① historical crises → fall of mesopotam = water.
- Pol: Painpat syndrome
 - ② Pol = Jihadist - GM
 - ③ Intl sphere - McIndell = Eurasia - remerge of geo.
 - ④ eco - resource curse.

- ⑤ Technologically - self sufficient - India = inward looking
- ③ liberating history
- ② History need not : 'Napoleon' quote -
- ① his learn from history - Great water conservation
 - ② Pol = hindukush hyper awareness - engagement w. Taliban
 - ③ Intl sphere - China - with Eurasia - MSR BRI & MSR
 - ④ eco = strong macro eco fundamentals - India - fighting inflation + free mil
 - ⑤ Technical progress - NEP = 6% = 2% to RD

II Today's India's lessons from past & present

① Threats of geo. → ① climate change ② Threat of water
③ unviability of agri ④ Disaster.

② Threat of history → ① Communalism ② casteism = inequality
③ ~~Religious~~ FP ④ lack of emphasis on actna.

conc. → learning wrong lessons from history = curse century of him = aggression = isolation

→ Today's past holds lessons - not all -
→ Their value are aste. for would grow

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।

Achna was very upset. The news that ~~had~~ her parents watch with Dinnee was replete with bad acts of injustice & unfairness & intolerance. She asked her mother if there existed a society that was any different - where its people were happy.

Her mother replied that there existed a society far away where the crime rate was the lowest in the world.

It had one of the lowest numbers of prisoners - all of who were reformed rather than retributed. It had one of the best human development rates and its Democracy accommodated diversity.

Anna was convinced that this was a fairy tale rather than a reality.

However, her mother replied that a country quite close to this, albeit with a few more flaws did exist.

Finland - a tiny post-soviet Scandinavian country was showing the world with its youngest female PM - what it meant to be a Peaceful Utopia.

Strong nations today have a different identity than they did in the past.
It's the existence of peace, Justice, Fairness, development and Democracy that lead to a strong nation. Not having the biggest economic heft or the largest nuclear Arsenal.

This is why in this essay, we will map how peace, Justice, fairness, development, democracy and peace form a continuum - the end product of which is a strong society - one which should build for India.

The story of our ideal society goes back deep in time. In 3rd BCE

in Athens, it was Aristotle who in his "Politics" argued that it was injustice - real or imagined that caused a Revolution - the fundamental disrupter of peace. Today, whether it's injustice faced by the kurds in Syria or the injustice faced by the pro-Democracy advocates in Myanmar - it's only when Justice is ensured that we can imagine peace.

This is why a strong Justice system is the first indicator of peace in any society. In India, due process of law has given people the confidence that Justice is ensured, thus peace ensues.

However, it was soon found out, it's not enough to have only institutions of Justice in place. These institutions should also embody the value of Fairness. Imagine a tiny pond where thousands of tadpoles are born - some due to flow of water, natural dirt, etc would be out while some would survive to become frogs.

This is why John Rawls, A social liberal philosopher argued that Justice is Fairness. And for this fairness, a pure procedural theory of Justice built on accounting for fairness

should be built. Thus, special provisions such as Affirmative Action for the disadvantaged such as guaranteed by Article 15(b) & 16(b) in India should be created.

However, Indian Social Economist Amartya Sen found an incomplete loop with Justice as Fairness as well. Sen not only wanted "Niti" or the right policies but also balance it with "Nyay" or Justice in opportunity. This for Sen could only be done if development was ensured alongside of Fairness - one which would increase the capability of normal citizens.

China development was taken grip across the world - where countries were trying to outdo each other to deliver good public service to their people. Nowhere in the recent times has the race to the top been more intense than in south East Asia.

Countries like Singapore under Lee Kuan Yew and Malaysia under Mahatma Mohamad have developed beyond recognition. Even

China having grown its per capita income from close to \$200 to \$12000 over the past 30 years.

However, a much harsher reality lies behind the gleaming glasses of skyscrapers that adorn their cities - suppression of free speech, minority rights & creative individual thinking - all of which are impossible to achieve without a democracy.

Democracy is not only a form of government but as a way to ensure associated living. Democracy is that safeguard that prevents the development from being cornered by the elite - rather ensure that the fruits of development are distributed across society.

The final obstacle in the race to the ideal society is of true democracy has space for all. The common thread of respect for everyone and their culture is what translates democracy from a mere headcounting principle to a weapon in the hands of the marginalised.

Now that we have accounted for what makes an ideal society, how can we ensure that these ideas permeate Indian consciousness and create development for India?

First step India needs to take towards peace & to strengthen our Justice system. This requires tackling of the 4 crore pending cases, strengthening Judicial infrastructure and carrying out Prisons and Police reforms.

Second, we need to ensure the base of Justice is society with equal opportunity for all but with an orientation towards Fairness. Whether it's an updated model of Affirmative Action or a system of Disadvantaged points at university - India needs to

ensure commitment to uplifting all.

Third, development measures aimed at increasing the capability of the individual - such as a strong healthcare system are required to create ripple effects across the quality of life of the people. A strong social security net of Universal Basic Income, Healthcare Insurance & Quality Education can propel India to new heights.

Finally, all of this stands insured by a strong multicultural democracy which is built on the

Ideals of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
and Respect for all.

As we transition from one of
the poorest countries in the world
at the eve of our independence
to overtaking our former colonisers
India is coming close to full circle.

However, we can only sustain
& strengthen this circle if we
ensure inclusive development for
all - built on ideals of peace,
Justice, Fairness, Development &
Democracy.

(Rough)

- ① Intro → vocabulary honest crime-peace; even
 counsel - chance to reform - fairness in
 verdict = equality = best HDI - strong Demo
 while ^{rehabilitate} ~~Habit~~ refugees - reality = friend.
 strong ratios today = foundation of peace
 rather than guns & armaments.
 Thesis etc.
- ② Peace w/o justice ⇒ Aristotle = resolution
 rooted in injustice - Real of magisterial
 rule of law. - Today, India evidence of law
 enforces peace
- ③ Justice w/o fairness ⇒ despite law - deeply
 unequal - people left behind - Tadpole theory
 - Rawls - Justice of fairness - pure procedure
- ④ Fairness - not only a procedure - Nyaya →
 niti - ∴ ↑ capability - sem = development
 - ↑ capability = quality of life
- ⑤ development = ↑ quality of life instruments
 w/o free speech = AP Shah quote - need for
 democracy.

⑥ democracy → tolerance + MC → not new
 leadership space for all - ^{space for} ~~Jaipal unda~~
 all - ~~Andhakar~~ : ~~dem~~ liberty + eq + fra
 ternity

⑦ Today's India - ~~existing~~ ^{optimal} justice system -
 ensure equality of opp w. fair AA - stronger
 development indicators - stronger ~~des~~ credit
 + security of ~~Revenue~~.
 Jaipal unda ⇒ Drapadi Meera.

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