

TEST CODE : 5 1 5 3 3

FIAS | MGP 2022 (C-9) | Essay Test #3

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate SRISHTI BHATT

Roll No. 35299

Date: 20-08-22

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. 2. There are TWO Sections. Each Section has MULTIPLE topics printed in English & Hindi. You have to write on 1 topic from Each part 3. One question in each part is compulsory. 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. 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. 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. ----- ----- ----- -----
Q.1			
Q.2			
Total:	250		
Evaluator's Discretion:			
Total Marks:			For Student Only
			Start Time 12:45 AM End Time 3:36 PM
			Mode Of Examination: Online <input checked="" 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
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		Evaluation Date:	

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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।

Peace is the virtue of civilisation
whereas war is its crime

"The most advanced Indus Valley Civilisation suddenly ended. No one knows how? Some scholars say it was due to flood while some argue that it could be aridity. One such account says, that probably it could be because of invasion"

The Great Harappan Civilisation: well known for its peace ended because

of invasion? wasn't its copper and bronze industry prepared with arms and ammunition? Is war always a crime while peace a virtue of a civilisation?

In this essay we will analyse the same. We will first see why peace is a virtue and why war a crime of a civilisation. Later, we will also look into some instances where war has been a civilisation's virtue. Finally we will see how civilisations can actually survive.

Let us first begin with what is a civilisation? A civilisation is a human society which has well developed social structure. The social structure comprises of

Political system, economic system
Philosophical discourses and cultural
renaissance.

Having defined a civilisation, let
us now see how human societies
become civilisations. As per Auguste
Comte, human societies move from
Savagery to Barbarism and ultimately
to a civilisation. He further discusses
the virtues of a civilisation.

So, as per him, a healthy
civilisation is egalitarian, peaceful.
It promotes freedom of expression and
places humanism at the centre stage
Whereas in Barbaric Society in,
there is constant battle for war
booty, territory and slaves.

Thus, all in all Peace is the most important virtue that separates a civilised society from any other primitive society. Let us now see the importance of peace as a virtue in a society.

Peace brings Order and Stability in a society. This is important for a healthy administrative and economic system. For example, Britain could industrialise in late 18th Century only after attaining Peace post Glorious Revolution which led to establishment of constitutional monarchy.

Secondly, Peace leads to efficient and optimal allocation of resources instead of put men and material

in the death Pool of war. The Great Indus Valley Civilisation was a culturally rich and economically self sufficient society when we see evidences in form of the Grainaries of Mohenjodaro or Bronge dancing girl statue.

Thirdly Peace creates rise of artistic fervours which justifies the true meaning of a civilisation. We all are well aware of the Great Taj Mahal which was built to honour love. This great artefact from Indian Civilisation was only possible because that was Golden period of Mughal Architecture where wars were fought seldomly.

Having discussed the virtue called Peace, let us now highlight why war is a crime of a civilisation.

As we saw, Comte, when he distinguished a Savage society ^{from} a civilised society, one major criteria was absence of war.

Thus, war in a civilisation, de-humanises it. It brings an end to the civilisation. In great epic Ramayana - war between Ram and Ravan ended the swarona lanka of Ravan including his brothers and even his son and future ruler.

Secondly, war leads to loss of men and revenue which is a crime on taxpayers money. For instance

Britain and France suffered the brunt of World War I so badly, that they were no longer considered the powerful civilisations. Not only this but their superiority got diminished amongst their colonies paving way to decolonisation.

Thirdly, internal wars within a civilisation becomes an external threat to its survival. For example, Maratha civilisation, during formative years of East India Company's rule was internally disintegrated which was taken advantage by invaders. The biggest examples were Marathic War Crises and internal corruption during Battle of Plassey.

Wars affect cultural developments of a civilisation. This may then

a civilised society to a barbaric one. The biggest example was Nazi Germany. In the name of Civilisational purity, this society committed the biggest crime against humanity by annihilating 6 million jews.

Having discussed why wars are a civilisations crime. Let us now see if war could be a virtue? The first reason is that some wars are fought against any subjugation. In this case wars can actually preserve a civilisation. The Revolt of 1857 was a national awakening of Indian civilisation against colonial subjugation.

Secondly, some wars are fought to for self defence. As APJ:

Abdul Kalam also highlighted that no civilisation could disaron itself when it is surrounded by threat. Had Indus valley civilisation known this fact, it would have had survived.

Shiadly, some wars are fought to preserve civilisation's culture. Lord Krishna, during Mahabharat told Arjuna that fighting against enemy is this Dharma to preserve the value of dignity of women, protection of his empire and civilisational peace.

Today we are a common civilisation. However, wars have become an everyday story. There are territorial wars like Russia-Ukraine, there are new cold-war which

are ~~strive~~ economic for instance
 US-China war. Civilisations are
 fighting in space, in water and
 even in cyber world for example
STUXNET was a cyber malware to
 destabilise nuclear industry of a
 nation.

In this Great Game for civilisati-
onal supremacy how do we restore
 its outmost virtue i.e. Peace. Firstly
Peace can be built by arbitration
 For example before destroying
 Ravana's Lanka, Shree Ram had sent
Angad as a peace messenger to Ravan

Secondly, role of supra political
Institutions is important to protect
Civilisational Peace. Organisations like
 the United Nation, World Trade Orga-
nisation must ensure protection

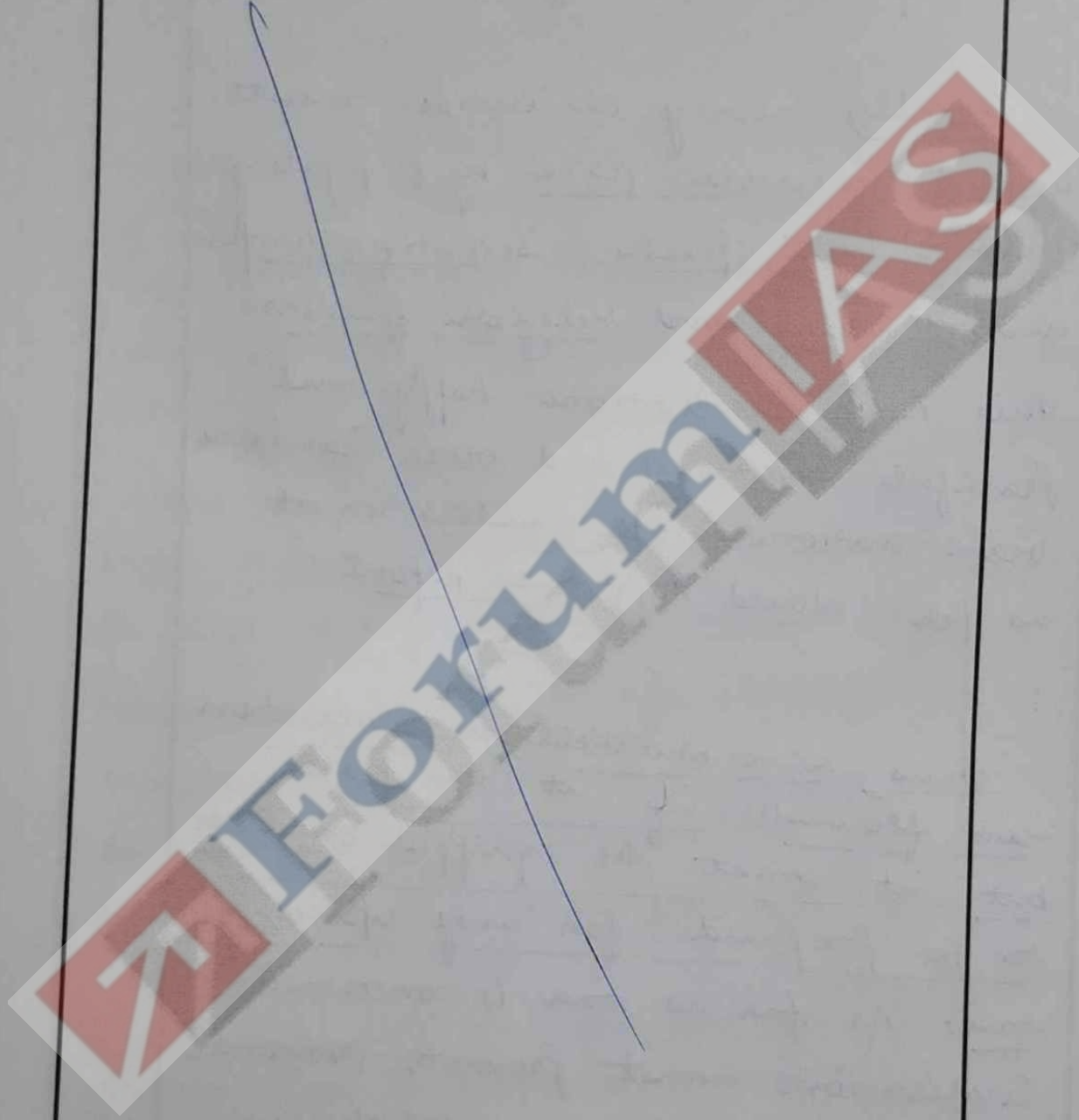
and preservation of all civilisations

Thirdly, every civilisation must ensure internal peace by propagating idea of free speech, scientific temper and cultural and religious freedom. This keeps civilisations happy and peaceful. Norway and other Scandinavian nations are masters in it as per World Happiness Report.

Thus, in a nutshell a civilisation can flourish if it has peace but it must be equipped enough to be prepared for any upending war. As far as war is concerned civilisations must promote external and internal harmony which can prevent it from committing war crimes.

Do
Peace -
Charak
Ma

(Don't
anything)



Dev. of A, A, L - Mughal Sultanate -
 Jehangir's time - Peaceful

Peace - Polysys
 Chanakya
 Manu

Golden Pd. of
 Aat
 Arch Lit.

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(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Eco - Bri European - 2R.

Knowing others is Intelligence knowing oneself
 is true wisdom

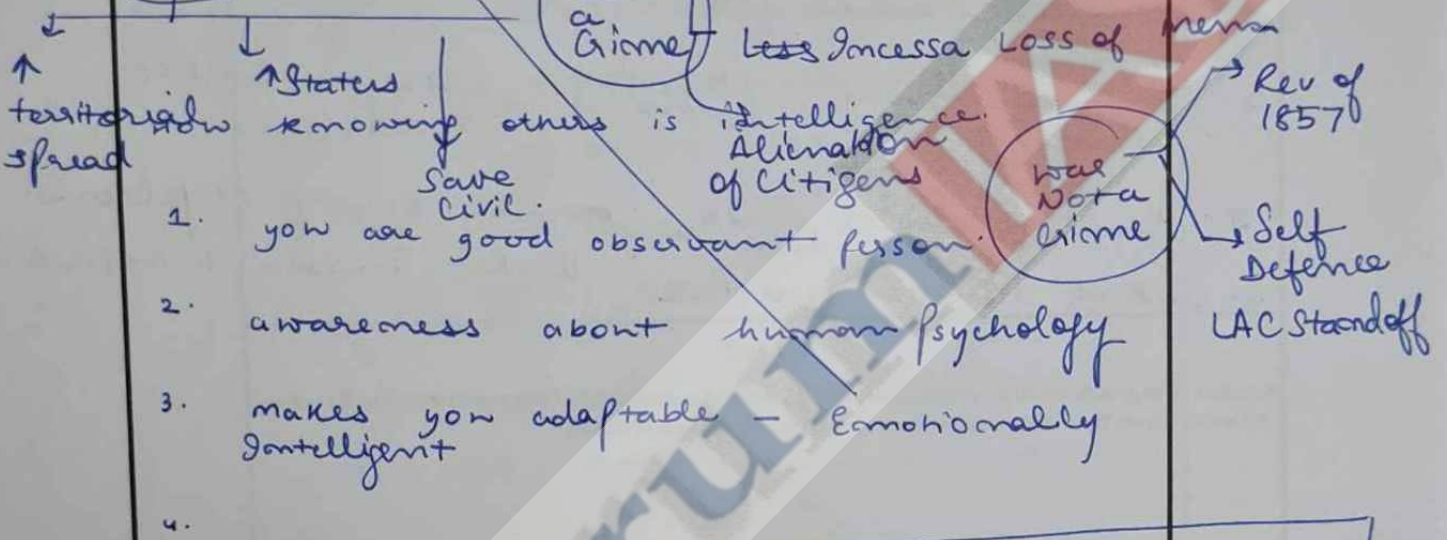
Why War is Crime

Why war

War
 a Crime

spend money on war

World End of war



Peace is a virtue of a civilisation whereas war is its crime

→ Civilisation

→ Evolution of civilisation -
 Savagery Barbarism

Herbert Spencer / Comte

Jopay war

btw diff civilisation
 diff. Manp

→ virtues of civilisation -

- Urbanised
- Peace & Stability
- Aat & Culture
- Political Sys
- Economic Sys
- Social system

Cold War

- Eco War
- Military War

→ most imp virtue is Peace

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Why + what is Peace

1. Stability - Eco Dev - Aone civilisa - Harapp
2. Egalitarianism - worth of Everybeing - Vedic civilis

self defence - Res UK's war

Civil wars

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Was a crime
Humiliation - Viet Nam.

was not a
crime

1. Ends a civilisation.
End. of IVC.

Rev 1857

1971 war.
territorial
society
Give
Birth to
more -

2. Earns Enemy - rough
Empire - Awangzeb...

3. Loss of money
Power Men - amole.
Germany → WW2 → end of
Jewish.

5. Impacts fuel & Philo dev

France During Napoleons
USSR - Incessant Atoms.

6. Lack of trust - Ind-Pak

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

(Don't Write anything in this)

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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 बुराइयों 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।

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

"A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was a son of a poor boat owner in Rameshwaram. He along with his family used to do petty jobs to get access to education. This investment proved wonders, when a poor guy from Rameshwaram gave flight to a Nation's dream and went on to become the President of India."

Hence, many scholars including Amartya Sen believe that, the most valuable investment is the one done on human beings. In this essay, we will see what are the outcomes of such investments.

Here, we will also find if any other capital investment can do wonders for humanity. In the end we will see how can we utilise this investment.

Let us first understand, what Capital is. Capital is an asset which is invested for wealth creation. As per German philosopher Karl Marx, capital in industrial society was the prime reason for worker's exploitation and alienation. However, this is only economic capital.

At recent times, Nobel laureate J Stiglitz has come up with a four fold classification of Capital. It is Health (Economic), Natural (Environment), Human and Social. Of all the capitals, human capital is the most valuable investment.

The first reason is, that such an investment gives gradual but promising profits. For instance, investment in women education can create a virtuous cycle of development. This can lead to reduced stunting among children (currently 21%) and even greater literacy level of the entire society.

Secondly, such investment can lift a family, nation out of

Poverty. The biggest example is Japan. For Japan, human resource was the ultimate resource. Post Meiji Restoration Japan invested in its people through health, education. It is this investment, that today Japanese economy is shining.

Thirdly, investment in human capital creates domino effect of research and innovation. Israel is a country that invests 10 per cent of its GDP in research. It is due to this investment, the nation boasts of agricultural productivity amidst aridity and even missiles exports.

Fourthly, human capital investment creates a healthy society. Here Kattangam, Kerala is a

live example. The district is the only zero poverty district with below national average infant and maternal mortality. The prime reason was its investment in right to food as a part of basic right

Another prime advantage of human capital investment is that it brings better governance and modern service delivery mechanisms. The recent Karmayogi initiative is a step to modernise bureaucracy and thereby modernise society.

At a much micro level, such an investment can prevent child labour where child is considered as an asset instead of an investment. This can ensure a

Promising future to many such budding Kalam Sahib and madam Sumita Williams.

So, we have seen how capital investment in humans can be most valuable and promising. Let us now see if any other investment can liberate and elevate humankind? The other three capital investments have an answer to this.

The first is, investment of wealth on economic system. This investment can create jobs and skilling opportunities for human beings. For instance, USA during economic depression, under its new Deal policy, started investing in infrastructure to create jobs and prevent recession.

The second investment is the one on Natural capital. "Preserving the ecology will preserve the society"

Otherwise climate crises is impacting humanity at its worst. WHO states that mortality due to climate change is more than mortality due to TB and HIV taken together.

The third investment is Social Capital. This has an impact on humanity when we see frequent forms of discrimination against different sections of society. NCRB highlights 52,000 cases were registered under SC/ST Act. Similarly absence of social harmony impacts the future generations. We are already seeing how children are getting affected in Russia-Ukraine crisis.

Thus, most valuable investments are those that keep human beings at centrestage and revolve around human welfare unlike ~~to~~ what Karl Marx said. Some steps to utilise this potential shall be discussed below.

The first is, Educational investment. Steps like New Education Policy 2021, Atal Innovation Labs and Higher Education Commission are in the right direction. Secondly, to ensure quality demographic dividend skill development as per industry needs can be taken up.

The third investment potential is health. There is a need to invest 2.5 per cent of GDP on health. Also Universal healthcare

Programs and Mission Indradhanush for universal immunisation can ensure longevity and health of human beings.

Fourthly, to ensure dividends out of humanity. Inter communal and International harmony is of outmost importance. Last but not least, adequate preventive measures must be kept ready to ensure human life as against acts of god like Covid-19.

Thus, we have seen that most promising and profitable investment is the one done on humans. It is equally important that such investment is inclusive so that many such APT Abdul Kalam can take their nations to wonderful heights.

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Climate change is just not a political but an inter generational jus.

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

→ APJ Abdul Kalam

→ Capital - J. Stiglitz - 4 Capitals

- Natural
- Wealth
- Human
- Social

→ Human Capital

→ Why → Human beings are creative
fire, wheel, axe...
Super comp.

2. Investment in

1. Edu - Nelson Mandela

2. Health - WHO - Ramaniya

3. Skills - PLFS... Demographic Dividend

4. On Women - ↑ 27% GDP - Swarna Williams

5. Housing -

Food Security - Jhaa Delhi... Deaths

6. Children - comp - Innovation - Start-up Business Blasted

7. Governance - Kalamayagi

Investment in other capitals also benefit humans

- Eco - Job creation - Infra → 9 int'l Harmony
- Social - Harmony { 52000 Cases Atrocities ...
Communal Harmony
Agee Flayed
- Natural Capital
 - DALY - Man-covid.
 - Nat'l Disasters

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