

TEST CODE 6 2 0 3 0 1

FIAS - MGP 2023 - Essay Test (FLT) #1

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे**ForumIAS**Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

ESSAY / निबंध

Name Of Candidate
परीक्षार्थी का नाम

ANANT DHANRAJ SINGH.

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

1910103861

Medium/माध्यम

English हिंदी

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

-

Date/दिनांक

09/09/2023

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

Q. No.
प्र.सं.Max. Marks
अधिकतम अंकMarks Obtained
प्राप्तांक1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।

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.
प्रश्न पत्र में दो खंड हैं। प्रत्येक खंड में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बहु-विषय मुद्रित हैं। आपको प्रत्येक भाग में से किसी एक विषय का लेखन करना है।

Q.2

3. One question in each part is compulsory.
प्रत्येक भाग में से एक प्रश्न करना अनिवार्य है।4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
एक प्रश्न/भाग द्वारा किए गए अंकों की संख्या इसके सामने इंगित की गई है।Total Marks/कुल
अंक

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.

Remarks/टिप्पणी :

उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।

6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाना चाहिए।7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा गया कोई भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ का भाग स्पष्ट रूप से काट दिया जाना चाहिए।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

11 PM

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

2 PM

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन Offline/ऑफलाइन

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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. The ultimate renewable energy is the human ingenuity.
मानव प्रतिभा सबसे बेहतर नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा है।
2. Human laws and natural laws mutually reinforce each other.
मानवीय कानून और प्राकृतिक कानून परस्पर एक दूसरे को सुदृढ़ करते हैं।
3. History should be understood as evolution of society.
इतिहास को समाज के उद्भव के रूप में समझा जाना चाहिए।
4. If one has seen further than others it is by standing upon the shoulders of giants.
अगर किसी ने दूसरों से दूर तक देखा है तो यह दिग्गजों के कंधों पर खड़े होने की वजह से है।

The ultimate renewable energy is
the human ingenuity.

Thomas A. Edison, the man who
invented electricity as we know it
today, was asked by a reporter
about the fact that he failed
to make an electric bulb 10,000
times and Edison replied that
" I learned 9,999 ways to not

make a bulb." The will to keep going was provided by Mr. Edison's ingenuity, which is inexhaustible.

Human genius when tapped correctly is an unending source of ideas, actions, discoveries, etc. The very concept of 'renewable energy' is a product of Human ingenuity. It is an inexhaustible and infinite source of energy that powers our daily activities and pushes us forward.

The combustion of this fuel of ingenuity creates the discoveries that change our lives. whether it was the discovery of fire by the

early Homo sapiens. which then became the main source of energy for them on the discovery of the wheel that significantly reduced the energy/effort required by them.

Human ingenuity is found at all stages of our existence as humans and along all levels and ages of society. The movie "The Boy who harnessed the wind" narrates a story of a teenager in Africa with no advanced tools or money, makes a windmill using spare parts to supply water to his drought prone village.

This clearly shows that ingenuity does not discriminate and is found everywhere. The transformations it powers can be village level as mentioned earlier or on a global level.

Some remarkable inventions driven by Human ingenuity may be the discovery of Anti-biotics by Alexander Fleming. This little piece of ingenuity has saved billions of lives, if not tens of billions to date.

Similarly, the discovery of steam engine by James watt revolutionised transport and Industrial activity.

The scope of this ingenuity is not limited to science. It has created supplies in all areas of Human activity. For instance, religion, the thoughts of Gautama Buddha re-energised and changed the social formations of 6th century BC.

Similarly, politically, the ideas of Jacques Rousseau, John Rawls and Jeremy Bentham continue to drive our thoughts to date. Ingenuity has both served to create change and fuelled that change for long periods of time. It is both a starter and a sustainer of change.

Ingenuity as a renewable source is more important than actual physical sources of energy. Take for example, the Chandrayaan 3 mission. While we all know the rover (Pragyan) is powered by sunlight through panels, what we fail to notice is that what got it to the moon is Human ingenuity of the scientists at ISRO.

Just as renewable energy powers our homes, ingenuity empowers our lives. To get through every day problems and to achieve our goals we all exercise problem solving capability. This requires us

to exercise our ingenuity in some form or the other.

This energy within us does not run out. We wake up everyday with a renewed vigour due to a full tank and go ahead with our tasks.

This does not mean that there are no negative aspects to this ingenuity based energy. Often, it is used to the wrong ends. Robert Oppenheimer, Father of the Atomic Bomb handed mankind the ability to destroy itself. Similar to the story of Prometheus, who stole fire

from gods and handed it over
to man.

On a more relatable scale, we
all exercise our ingenuity for
the wrong ends too. It can be find-
ing out clever ways to cheat on
an exam or to find ways to
conceal snacks into the cinema
hall. Our endless ingenuity is at
use here too.

This is where the renewable
nature of ingenuity plays a multiplier
role. Oppenheimer's invention was
added on to develop Hydrogen
Bombs by Richard Teller. Showing

how ingenuity can keep fuelling progress, sometimes in the wrong direction.

In conclusion, Human ingenuity as the unsatiable, inexhaustible source of energy it is can be compared to the sun. Just as the sun powers all life and our solar system. Human ingenuity powers Humanity.

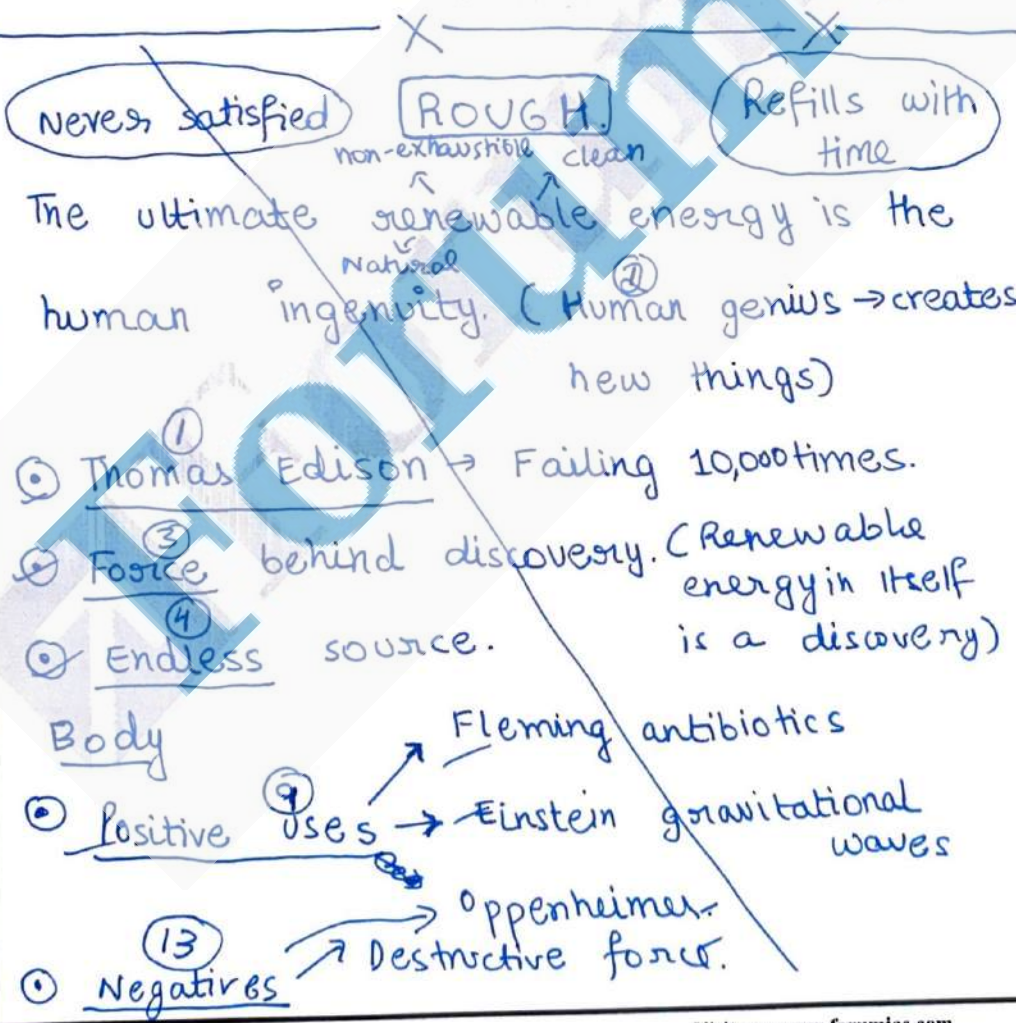
It is the powering force behind discovery and is found at all stages of Human existence from the caveman to the modern man. The presence of ingenuity does not discriminate on any grounds.

It is also found across all levels from an Individual to global. It has brought significant changes in Human civilisation through in-ventions.

Application of ingenuity transcends all fields of Human endeavour from religious to political. As an energy source, it is more important than physical energy itself. It also powers our daily lives. However, there are negative manifestations of it too, such as destructive weapons.

Human ingenuity continues to power change through new technologies.

such as AI, 6G, Drones, etc and will continue to do so. One thing is amply clear, ~~is~~ Human ingenuity is never satisfied.



⑥ Cave man → Fire & wheel

⑦ Ancient man → Society & organisation

⑧ modern man → Scientific, economic, political

⑩ Religion → Buddha energy, transport

⑪ ISRO sent CH3 to moon, it is powered by sun but its design is human ingenuity

Life → energy need to achieve → Ingenuity.
⑫

Analogy to sun
concl. ⑭

Ingenuity → Fuels progress
⑬

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. Is modernism at a crossroads with cultural and civilisational ethos?
क्या आधुनिकतावाद सांस्कृतिक और सभ्यतागत लोकाचार के दोराहे पर खड़ा है?
2. Man often enjoys the comfort of opinion without the discomfort for thought.
मनुष्य अक्सर चिन्तन के असुविधा के बिना विचार के सुविधा का आनंद लेता है।
3. The rise of populism in democratic societies is a threat to the rule of law and constitutionalism.
लोकतांत्रिक समाजों में लोकलुभावनवाद का उदय विधि के शासन और संवैधानिकता के लिए खतरा है।
4. It's time for us to turn to each other, not on each other.
यह हमारे लिए एक-दूसरे की ओर मुड़ने का समय है, न कि एक-दूसरे के विरुद्ध।

The rise of populism in democratic societies is a threat to the rule of law and constitutionalism.

Populism in democratic politics refers to basing policy and decisions on popular demand / pressure. It can also be seen as a system that aims to please the populace. An example would be when Ancient

Roman emperors/Caesars used to throw Games involving animal and gladiator fights to please the crowds. The real reason was to generally distract the people from more pertinent issues.

The rise of such populism in modern democratic societies is due to a variety of reasons such as the lack of ideology or lack of difference in ideology of parties. This leads to them trying to undercut each other and gain advantage through such populist methods.

Another important reason is the nature of population. A large proportion of illiterate members

can make a society much more susceptible to populism. Such as the case is with India, where large number of voters do not judge administrations on objective reasons but rather the amount of freebies that have been given.

Poverty is another driving factor. Poor people are more dependent on the government and hence, are more likely to vote for a government that provides them aid in form of cash transfers, free food or medicine, etc. All this creates negative impacts on society.

The challenges posed to rule of Law are many. As a principle, Rule of Law ensures that all are equal before the law and nobody is above the law. Populist measures have violated both these principles on certain occasions.

Let us take, the Maratha reservation issue for example. The Maharashtra government enacted a reservation policy for Marathas solely under popular pressure, without any data/facts to back it. It was rightfully struck down by the Supreme Court as unconstitutional.

similarly, some people get treatment as if they're above the law. This is exemplified when under pressure from popular organisations, the government has withdrawn cases of violence and damage to public property on many protesters. Example is the Farmers Agitation around Delhi that turned violent.

There are also instances where divisions in society are sown using populist measures that often lead to violence. The Cauvery dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu has led to many riots and deaths

due to political parties utilising the issue as a populist measure in both states.

Similarly, there are many challenges posed to constitutionalism as well.

Constitutionalism is the doctrine of abiding by the values and principles of constitution. ~~Abide~~ Exercising restraint both as citizens and as administrators according to such values.

One of the most important values is Equality. Populism leads to unequal treatment of people as it attempts to win favour of a section of the population. Often the majority

while neglecting the needs of others.

Another important value is freedom.
Freedom is the capability to choose.

Populism does not focus on enhan-
-cing capabilities as Amartya Sen
suggests; but rather on fulfilling
immediate needs and demands of
the short term.

Yet, another constitutional ideal that
is under threat from populism
is free and fair elections. Using
freebies the electorate is swayed
one way. The battle is no longer
on work done or policy but rather
on who distributes more cycles
and cookers.

We must be careful however, to not dismiss populism as a mere negative manifestation. There are positive outcomes too. Gandhi's Talisman - that is welfare of the most downtrodden is achieved often through populism.

Democratic governments are by the people, of the people and for the people (Abraham Lincoln). In such a scenario, catering to popular demand goes along with the functioning of democratic governments. Good decisions are also taken such as save silent valley campaign and chipko movement.

while appreciating its positive capability we must not forget that populism is a short term instrument used for political gains by parties. It is generally successful in illiterate and poor populations as they do not know any better and lack capability to make informed opinions.

Threats posed to rule of Law include unequal treatment before law and letting go of violators of law. Similarly, constitutionalism also faces threats against Equality, freedom and free and fair elections among many other issues.

Reducing the threat of populism requires holistic approach of capacity building and empowering the populace through capability based approach as suggested by Amartya sen. This includes education and awareness generation.

On the other hand, political parties need to exercise restraint in such populist measures as they not only drain the exchequer but also erode peoples trust in the fairness of our constitution and laws. The challenges are formidable, but where there is a will, there is way!

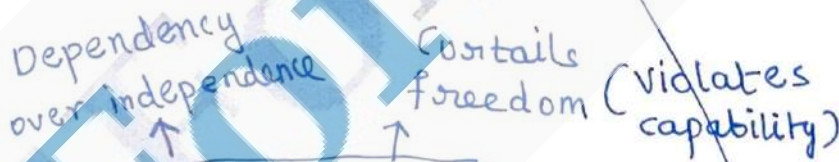
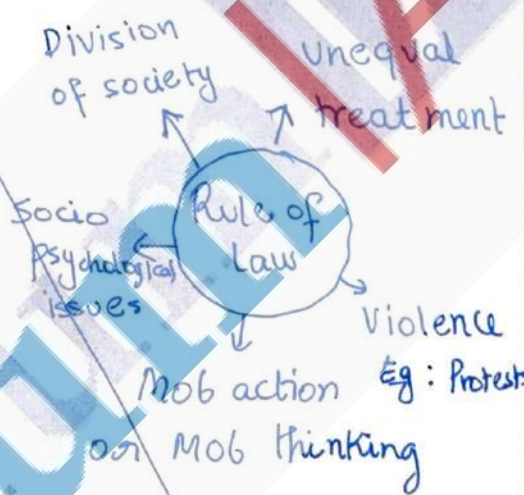
ROUGH

The rise of populism in democratic societies is a threat to the rule of law and constitutionalism.



① Rise of populism

- Lack of ideology & policy
- illiterate populace
- Poverty.
- Negative politics



Constitutionalism → Harms environment

Force is fair elections

Counter view

- Gandhian talisman
- Democracy of by & for people.

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