

TEST CODE : 5 2 0 7 5

FIAS - EGP 2022 - Batch 4 - Essay Test #5

ForumIAS

ESSAY

Name Of Candidate

Vipul Chaudhary

Roll No.

081910058845

Date:

6/9/23.

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
Q-1		
Q-2		
Total Marks:		

Remarks:

INSTRUCTION

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. 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.

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For Student Only

Start Time | 9:00

End Time | 12:00

Mode Of Examination: Eng.

Online Offline

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. 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 OTHER IS INTELLIGENCE,
KNOWING ONESELF IS TRUE WISDOM

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi is

not just known as 'Mahatma' or social reformer but also recognised as master strategist who led the one of the greatest spectacular mass movement in the world. story of Hemchandra inspired MK Gandhi to introspect himself and made truth as his creed and bharatdarshan in 1915, as suggested by his political guru, Gokhale, helped Gandhi to know conditions of Indians & techniques of British Raj to maintain hegemony. Hence, his technique of satyagraha was combination of intelligence & wisdom to attain

Independence in the peaceful manner and through silent revolution.

Gandhiji inspired to adopt path of combined force of intelligence & wisdom to attain desired goal. Here, question is how to acquire wisdom & intelligence, in a combined way?

In the Samkhya philosophy, Kapil muni emphasised that knowledge is the path for salvation. Knowledge is not just about superficial understanding of any subject & object but deep understanding of emotions, feelings & thoughts of oneself as well as others.

Generally intelligence is understood as ability to understand things in fast & efficient way. Earlier, IQ was the tool to analyse intelligence of human being in terms of objectivity. But Daniel Coleman in his

book "Emotional Intelligence: why it is more important than IQ" explains true intelligence is emotional intelligence, ability to understand feelings & emotions of oneself as well as others.

Coleman gives 5 components - empathy, social skills, self regulation, self management and internal motivation. Empathy and social skills help to know others but self discovery, self regulation are the way to know oneself and path for true wisdom.

wisdom is the true knowledge about self based on ages of experiences which drives human actions towards the salvation. "self" has been central theme of all Indian philosophy, opanisads highlight idea of 'Aham Brahmasmi' - I am the universe or God emphasise upon importance of knowing

oneself to achieve desired goal or salvation. Unlike subjects like mathematics or science, understanding or acquiring skills of intelligence or developing wisdom is not easy task.

Almost all philosophers believe that before becoming intelligent, you must try to develop wisdom in oneself. Socrates, father of philosophy, emphasised upon developing skills for true wisdom in the life. He suggested "know thyself", understand oneself and one's thoughts, feelings and emotions is the first step towards the wisdom.

Kabir in his doha: "Bura jo dekhane me chala, Bura na miliya koi," called for before knowing others, one must introspect ourselves and try to understand oneself. because whole universe lies in us. Hence knowing oneself is also way to know others in better manner.

Other than self discovery, another way to acquire intelligence & develop true wisdom is 'reading books'. It is said that when you read book, you read another mind. There are various religious books & non fictional books which highly emphasise upon wisdom and intelligence for human being.

Buddhism gave the '8 Fold path' for the salvation. Story of Buddha also tells the first know oneself and get Keivlya gyan and then we can understand or know others in very comprehensive manner.

In the Islam, idea of brotherhood and idea of love & compassion in christianity and concept of unger in sikhuism are eventually developed on basis of wisdom and intelligence. wisdom & intelligence have been foundational pillar of all

religions & philosophies because both are crucial components not only for personality development but also for establishing peaceful world. we can apply wisdom & intelligence in the all domains of human beings.

There is an universal consensus that happiness is the ultimate goal of life. Socrates believed practising wisdom and knowing ethics are the initial step for happiness. Tenzin Dalai Lama said if you want to be happy, practice compassion, if you want others to be happy, practice compassion.

The values like compassion, non-violence, love, justice are based on wisdom and intelligence. These both helps to strengthen inter-dependence between different species - human beings. It is also

It is the wisdom & intelligence that make the human being a special-unique species, which also convert human being into being human, guiding stars for humanity.

Wisdom & intelligence are also considered as foundational tools for the personality development and character building. Aristotle's 4 cardinal virtues like fortitude, justice, are emphasised upon knowing oneself and others. These both qualities are pre-requisite for leadership.

Various historians believed Akbar's ability of social skill and self-realisation helped to make him The Great Akbar. Even East India company had been successful to establish their rule because in combative wars, they understood the conditions of Indians and attacked on archaic heels of India.

If we go by Institutional approach, wisdom and intelligence have unprecedented impacts at governance levels. The idea of Inclusive Growth and sustainable development are the example of practical implication of Intelligence.

Governments' Flagship initiatives for women empowerment calls for capacity building within the women and generate awareness about their capabilities & rights. Recent demand for inclusion of women in judiciary and politics based on idea that women know and understand conditions and pain of other women & create inclusive society.

Adoption of democracy is not just for good governance but also for expression of one self through participating political activities. Civic Republicanism believes that active participation in political activities is best

way to express oneself to the government.

In the disaster management, Sendai framework called for community based disaster management which combined the traditional knowledge and collective spirit. Similarly, UNFCCC called for localisation of SDGs.

Maha Upanisad gives spectacular motto - 'vasudhaiva kutumbakam' - whole world is one family is the greatest example of combined use of wisdom & intelligence. It calls for inter-dependence not just between human beings but also between human beings and other species by understanding beliefs & emotions of other species.

Despite having marvellous significance all human beings could not develop wisdom and intelligence. and in the 21st century, it becomes ~~the~~ most challenging task where.

people have technologically outsourced the self discovery process and limited the Intelligence to the extent of IQ.

Present education system bows on rote learning instead of life long learning. In the age of internet, social media is making people insensitive towards others. For instance, people prefer to take selfie at accident rather than knowing & helping the victim.

Social media has become the arbiter of truth in the post truth era. Changing lifestyle, commodification of time, changing final goal of human beings from happiness to pleasure have overlooked the process of developing wisdom & intelligence for character building.

Hence, virtue ethics and its chief exponent, Aristotle firmly believed in character building, personality development through the wisdom and intelligence.

once Rumi said, yesterday I was cleaver, I wanted to change the word, today I am wise, I want to change myself. Hence, process of acquiring the wisdom starts with changing ourselves.

Amartya Sen's idea of capacity building is also based on spirit of acquiring ability to know one's capability and achieve desired goals. Thus, wisdom & intelligence would help to develop prosperous human development and eventually leads to sustainable development in the age of global uncertainty.

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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।

Massive poverty & obscene inequality are the social evils of contemporary times

In recent time, two Indian movies named Sherdil & Jai Bhim have proven eye opener for the present generation to highlight repeating cycle of massive poverty and obscene inequality even at present times.

In the Sherdil, people living in Pitblit Tiger reserve was demanding 'seperate zone' for poor people because people have been suffering massive poverty, they shocked when they got to know tigers are getting more protection & services than people. One of member of village decided to die or suicide by tiger, so that his family could get ₹10 lakh rupees!

whereas in Jai Bhim movie people belonging to lower caste in Tamil Nadu are being accused multiple criminal cases just because they belonged to lower caste. This shows one of type of obscene inequality at contemporary times. Although story of movie is limited to India but problems - poverty & inequality are not just restricted to India but there is globalisation of massive poverty & obscene inequality since the ancient times. Let's examine the existence and emergence of new forms of poverty & inequality.

Poverty and inequality are generally understood interchangeably, although both have different characteristics. Amartya Sen called poverty as the 'presence of deprivation' in terms of not just material form but also spiritual aspect.

Economists categorised poverty into

two types - Absolute poverty and Relative poverty but recently UNDP is measuring poverty in comprehensive way - Multidimensional poverty by counting 10 parameters of poverty.

On the other hand, Inequality is understood as discrimination in status, rights and opportunities to the people. Inequality is not just limited to social aspects such as untouchability but also account political, economic, ecological inequality such as carbon inequality. Hence, both poverty and inequality have been generating new & unique forms which are more extreme in nature.

But the question is when statistics of economic growth, GDP are rising, then why index of poverty & inequality are not decreasing? Is only historical reasons are responsible for this or any other factors play any role?

The main & fundamental reason for existence of massive poverty and obscene inequality is considered as the historical injustice. Blacks in USA, Dalits in India get lower position in terms of economic growth & highest share of poverty and inequality not just because of poor economic opportunities but also historical injustice! This also bounded people's attitude towards lower caste.

Poverty and inequality are not just because of absence of economic opportunities but various social dimensions such as (i) caste based: 50% of population of SC-ST are below poverty line (ii) religion based: In India, Jain community is considered as richest one (iii) Region wise - Africa is known as dark continent (iv) Gender wise - UN report highlighted women face more problems than man!

This highlights the existence of multiple forms of poverty & inequality at different levels of cond. The another root cause of these two evils are Lack of economic opportunities. Recently universalisation of free market economy is putting inequality and poverty into extreme forms. It makes rich becomes more rich & poor becomes more poor.

Thomas Pickety in his book "Capital in 21st century" highlights dark side of capitalism and feature of trickle down effect which led extreme inequality & poverty and massive exploitation of developing countries and created developing countries as hotpot of massive poverty & obscene inequality.

Generally political sphere is considered out of box for eliminating poverty and inequality but Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was chief exponent of government led reforms

to establish egalitarian social order. But the presence of corruption, governance deficit, political inequality, poor democratic decentralisation led to create 'poverty & inequality as 'new normal things'.

Recently UNEP highlighted ecological poverty i.e. rising climate change and extreme weather events could put over 350 million people into extreme poverty numbers. Our then pm Indira Gandhi once said poverty is the biggest polluter in the world. Hence poverty & inequality are caused by multiple factors but unfortunately they have multiple effects on multiple sectors.

Intergenerational cycle of poverty & inequality

Various global studies have highlighted one interesting thing that 'cause of disease is also symptom of disease' means historical

injustice & disadvantages continue with the poverty & inequality. This becomes more challenging when welfare state tied to positive intervention through reservation policy.

It is alleged that in India, reservation policy has made caste based discrimination as permanent feature. But this becomes more dangerous when upper caste people started to believe feeling of reverse discrimination. This create social mobility and feeling of distrust & intolerance in society.

Another impact of massive poverty and inequality is poor social mobility. Generally, it is assumed that children of poor family due to lack of cultural capital, may be poor & face inequality in future. WBF's Global social mobility index 2020 gave over 75 rank to India.

Recently published Global Gender Gap Report 2022 suggested that women

requires over 135 years to end gender inequality. Conditions of women are more critical in the developing countries. For instance, India got 135th rank and tagged one of the largest unequal country in the world.

Poverty and inequality are not just widened social discrimination but caused political instability. According to Aristotle, inequality is the root cause of revolution. Recently Sri Lanka crisis is relevant case study of development deficit and extreme poverty in the country could lead revolution.

Karl Marx also warned about inequality among have & have not and called economic sphere is the basic structure of two social evils. "Oxfam report titled "Inequality virus" show the top 10% of population control over 50% of global

Wealth - This economic inequality creates multidimensional problems such as job crisis, inflation, feeling of deprivation, political crisis etc.

Global inequality & poverty caused various global risks. For instance, as per Global Risk Report 2022, failure of climate change action is one of global risks caused by divergence between developed and developing countries. This divergence is also seen at dysfunctional role of WTO since Doha Dialogue. ~~See~~

Recently rising of refugee crisis and illegal immigrants (80 million) is caused by push factors like extreme poverty & inequality. Asia power up 2021 report highlighted rising power gap between two Asian giants - India & China - caused gulf war clashes.

poverty & inequality are also become threat to biodiversity. Poor people

usually prefer shifting cultivation which caused massive deforestation and recently published Carbon Inequality Report 2021 show the top 10% of population generated over 57% of carbon emission & 50% of carbon emission just be Europe & North America continent.

Hence, poverty and inequality have been affecting all dimensions of human life. In the SDG 2015-30 framework SDG 1, 5 and 10 are directly related to poverty & inequality but as per UNDP, poverty, first SDG, impacts all SDGs. Hence, elimination of poverty is first step towards moving towards sustainable future.

Turning problems into progress

Multidimensional poverty and inequality demands multi-pronged strategy to eliminate from roots. The first & foremost thing is what

Amartha Sen advocates, Capability Approach for the human capital & human resource generation. It is fundamental duty of every country is to strengthen education, health, skilling landscape not just for existing generations but for next generations.

UNDP suggests to adopt human centric approach for holistic planning to reduce poverty & inequality in society. For instance, instead of just promoting mass production & automation in industries, promote production by masses and labour intensive industries.

Nobel laureate Abhijit Banerjee proposed Randomised Trial Control technique by which government needs to adopt small steps and unboxing massive problems into small one. So instead of launching one scheme, focus on small dimension such as addressing job onsis, using inflation, promoting labour intensive exports, etc.

On the one side Davos Summit of WEF calls for The Great Reset to change existing exploitative nature of capitalism and shifting focus from economic development to human development. On the other side it advocates technology based solutions in the time of Industry 4.0.

Our pm said, In the techade, every nations must try to adopt suitable technology based solutions to address the global problems. For instance, JAM Trinity of Government of India is the successful case study of good governance and Spectacular strategy to eliminate poverty & inequality.

To conclude, it should be noted that massive inequality and poverty are not just social evils but becomes the virus for present generations. Hence they needs to be

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vaccinated as soon as possible. Multi-dimensional poverty & obscene inequality can only be addressed by multi-pronged strategy & multi-stakeholder partnership from regional to international level. In the hierarchy of sustainable development goals, poverty & inequality are at top position, thus, they must be eliminated to achieve other goals!

* Sarve Bhavantu Sukhin *

Feedback

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