

TEST CODE 8 1 0 4 0 2

MGP 2025

Time Allowed : 3 Hours
समय : 3 घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

ESSAY / निबंध

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	GAURAV PRATAP SINGH		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910086527	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	20-07-2025

*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 अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. 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. Write two essays, choosing one topic from each of the following Section A and B in about 1000 - 1200 words each. खण्ड A व B प्रत्येक में से एक विषय चुनकर दो निबंध लिखिए, जो प्रत्येक लगभग 1000 - 1200 शब्दों का हो।	
Q.2			3. 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			4. 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. 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।	
Remarks/टिप्पणी :			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाना चाहिए।	
			6. 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 :			End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
9:00 AM			11:25 p.m	
Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :			Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु				
ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :		EG/ईजी :		Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
		① ② ③ ④ ⑤		

MARKING SCHEME

<i>Parameter/ criteria</i>	<i>Aspects Considered</i>	<i>Marks Allotted</i>	<i>Essay 1</i>	<i>Essay 2</i>
Basic Format	Introduction	10		
	Body	15		
	Conclusion	10		
Content	Topic interpretation	10		
	Quotations and ideas	10		
	Analytical skills	10		
Organization	Flow of ideas	10		
	Absence of deviation	10		
	Ease of reading	10		
Language skills	Language and sentence construction	10		
	Grammar and spelling	10		
Examiner's discretion	perception/ innovation/ engaging	10		

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Very Good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Poor</i>
Coherence				
Language				
Handwriting				
Pre-writing				

SECTION - A

1. True leadership lies in serving not ruling.

सच्चा नेतृत्व शासन करने में नहीं, बल्कि सेवा करने में निहित है।

2. Democracy is not just the right to vote, it is the right to live in dignity.

लोकतंत्र सिर्फ मतदान का अधिकार नहीं है, यह सम्मानपूर्वक जीने का अधिकार है।

3. Growing regional aspirations and demand for greater autonomy: A challenge to Indian federalism.

बढ़ती क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षाएं और अधिक स्वायत्तता की मांग: भारतीय संघवाद के लिए एक चुनौती।

4. The ballot is stronger than the bullet.

मतपत्र गोली से अधिक शक्तिशाली है।

Democracy is not just the right to vote, it is the right to live in dignity.

The morning of 22nd August of 1975, for Narendra, started with a knock at his restaurant, where he used to work.

It was the newspaper delivery boy. Opening the editorial page of Indian Express took him by surprise. It was empty.

It was to protest against the censorship by government on content of editorials. Narendra was a worker of opposition party, undergrounded as a cleaner at a friend's restaurant to avoid arrest.

It has been 50 years to Emergency of 1975-1977, but the bruises it left on Indian democracy are still fresh. People like Narendra had right to vote, but had no dignity to lead a meaningful life. This is not what democracy means.

Democracy means governing with the consent of governed. Democracy means popular sovereignty, that is, the source of power for the governing body are citizenary of nation.

Democracy also means, debates-
discussions & deliberations on any topic,
be it political or non political. And giving
arguments in favour or against the
ruling dispensation without fear of
prosecution.

This shows that democracy is much
wider than just voting rights to citizens.
Take an instance of a manual scavenger
in some part of rural India. He has
right to vote but for him that right
is as good as having none, because
he is ought to earn his living by
compromising on his self respect.

Let us try to know, how wide
the concept of democracy is. whether
it can be explained in any sentence or
not.

If at all there is a suitable sentence to define democracy, it would be right to live & lead a life in dignity.
Dignity means having meaningful existence of human life.

Dignity is talked about with reference to democracy by Hon'ble Supreme Court in Mheeka Gandhi case. It opined, dignity of life for human is covered under Article 21 of Indian constitution. It means fair treatment by fellow citizens & by the state itself.

MID - ESSAY REVIEW

Exploring more on what constitutes dignity for a human. It contains all the 'human rights' as part of it. Very famous popular culture dialogue i.e. "Roti, Kapda aur Makaan" forms basis of human rights. That means right to food, shelter & clothes.

But this is just start for a meaningful life with dignity. It, as per scholar Amartya Sen, is living life as per own choices. By this, he means a person must have so much 'capability', that he or she could deny any forced work for living. This is called capability approach of development of any human.

Taking the lifecycle of dignified existence ahead, it also means all the

opportunities to grow as an individual. Article 14, 19 and 21, as per constitutional expert Justice G. D. Desai, is holy trinity of the constitution. This holy trinity includes right to equality before law, against discrimination, freedom of expression and Right to life.

These 3 rights also constitute in the dignity for an individual. Now, let us try to understand how these components are related to Democracy.

Starting with human rights, if one has basic necessities of life fulfilled, only then he/she will think of a life that is beyond just existing. This can be seen in highly developed - West.

Most of protests, activities, demonstrations against the governments are seen there. One prominent reason is they have moved beyond 'survival' in life. Per capita income & standard of life is well above world average.

Secondly, growth - both psychological & financial is also connected with the democratic rights & democracy as whole. As the cognitive abilities of a person grows, he or she will be more aware of their rights & duties as a citizen.

Also, financial growth helps reducing dependence on the government. For example - After independence, due to poverty a 'Mai-baap' culture was prominent.

Where citizens were treated as subjects & state was a parental figure. In this case, the sense of democracy is not demanded & experienced. It can happen when citizens are at par in standing & confidence to challenge state for justice - social, political & economic.

So, democracy is not an end it is a means & end in itself. All the discussed components of dignity help in keeping democracy as process alive. The process starts at voting, but is sustained when the citizenary is leading a life with dignity.

After getting a clarity on what dignity is & how it is an essential part of democracy, we can take

a look at how do we, as a society, be in a situation where democracy thrives despite threats of autocratic tendencies of leaders around the world. Turkey & Russia are examples of this.

First of all, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar rightly said - the sense & respect for democracy is not built in, hence it must be cultivated. This means having awareness of what is democracy, what is value of one's vote, what are rights available to a citizen and soon. Collectively it can be called as constitutional morality. That is respecting values of constitution & democracy.

When there is awareness, next comes courage & capability to take a

stand. For this, education, skill development, building capacity to be free from any dependence from government. Once livelihood is secured the parameters on which one judges 'dignity' & democracy also rise; to the required levels.

Another important aspect is 'strong institutions', in book 'Why Nations fail?'

author Daron Acemoglu opines that weak & exclusionary institutions are threat to democracy. In India, this aspect is taken care in constitution itself by giving independence & checks & balances to democratic institutions like judiciary, CAG, etc.

To sum up, dignity in life of any individual is cornerstone of democracy

While voting is also part of democracy, right to life with dignity forms central part of democracy. Further, to ensure democracy we need capacity building of individuals & also ensure strong institutions of democracy.

India has done above jobs fairly. It is like an island of democracy in sea of dictatorial developing countries. It is rightly said India is mother of democracy & we as Indians are inherently democratic in values like tolerance, et al.

These values & respect for democracy, by people of India has ensured. we remain democracy, even after emergency.

And same Narendra, who once was forced to hide is now prime minister of India.

n & justice

why?
(Don't Write anything in this Area/ इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)
~~Shashi~~
Shashi

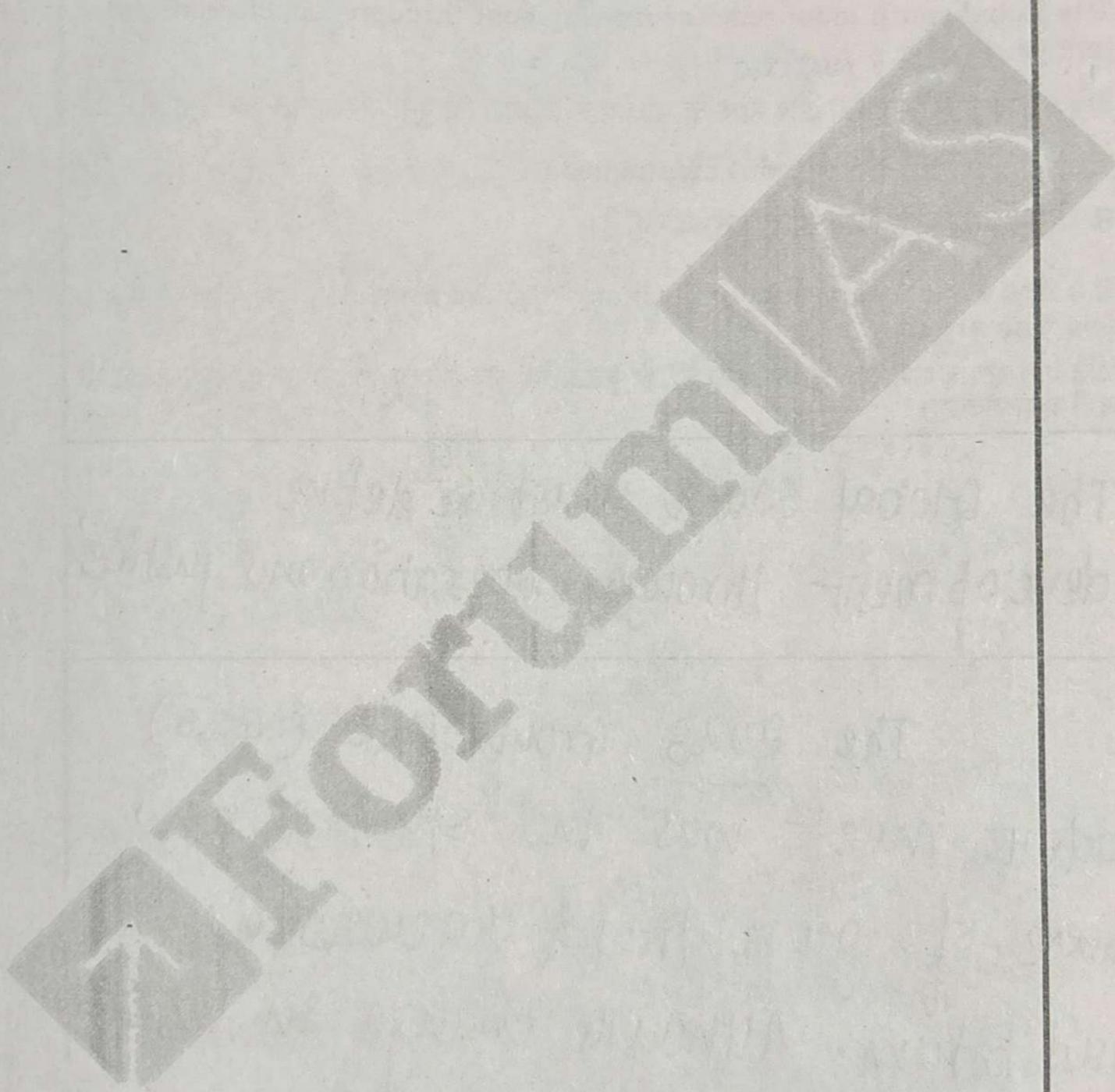
colle call for reform

No need for

70% of popn

a dance

FEEDBACK





SECTION - B

1. The great aim of education is not knowledge but action.

शिक्षा का महान उद्देश्य ज्ञान नहीं बल्कि कर्म है।

✓ 2. The global south must redefine development through cooperation and justice.

वैश्विक दक्षिण को सहयोग और न्याय के माध्यम से विकास को पुनः परिभाषित करना होगा।

3. There is no health without mental health.

मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के बिना स्वास्थ्य संभव नहीं है।

4. If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich.

यदि एक स्वतंत्र समाज अधिकांश निर्धनों की मदद नहीं कर सकता, तो वह कुछ धनवानों को भी नहीं बचा सकता।

'The Global South must re define development through cooperation and justice'

The 2023 Group of 20 (G20) leaders meet was the start of new phase of geopolitical & geo economic equilibrium. Although change in the dynamics was continuous, but acceptance & acknowledgement of same was seen in Indian presidency of G20.

Just before the G20 meet, there was a summit named 'voice of the global south' where agenda for global south was discussed. This got materialised into inclusion of African union, another prominent part of global south into the G20.

Before discussing further, let us first understand what is global south, term loosely used in debates of international affairs. It was first conceptualised by a German scholar, he gave an imaginary line - Brundt line. This divided the world map in North & South, North was more prosperous, while south was developing. Global south includes mainly Africa, South America, South Asia, and so on.

In today's context, Global South has more nuanced definition. UNCTAD defines Global South as countries having high population rate, low per capita income, largely agrarian livelihood & lack of integration into global supply chain. India also forms part of Global South, and its leadership of Global South is seen by initiatives for it like Vaccine Maitri during COVID-19 for poor countries.

Now, ~~what~~ there are chances of need to redefine development from the perspective of Global South. This is because Global South consists of around 70 percent of world's population and a very low say in global dynamics.

Firstly, let us understand need to re-define development. The first reason is its narrow definition. Current development parameter is highly concentrated on the gross development product (GDP). It narrowly interprets development in terms of economic activity.

At maximum, the economic activity can be measured to find out growth & not development. Development is wider and also constitutes way in which economic growth happens i.e. growth focuses on end but development focuses on means too.

MID - ESSAY REVIEW

Secondly current understanding of development ignores the 'Inclusivity'. For example, an African mines in Ghana produces gold, but it is called 'bloody gold' due to plight of locals due to pollution caused by it.

UN secretary General, Antonio Guterres said during COVID-19 - 'we all are not in the same boat', for divergence of global south & north. The difference of resources is caused due to narrow quest for economic growth in current capitalist world.

Having said that, how will the redefined development look like. And what all constitutes the refined definition of development.

Firstly, to make sense, the definition of development must include at least four capital development. These are, human capital, material capital, natural capital and social capital. These four aspects have been elaborated next.

Human capital, means value of human capabilities, such as health of human & skillset one acquires. These two cumulatively form human capital. This helps in personal growth & help one get opportunity to earn livelihood. An widespread human capital forms first quarter of development.

Natural capital, means increase in the environmental quarter on

earth. This constitutes forest, biodiversity, water harvesting, etc. In other words, while developing other quarters, a focus should always be on environmental sustainability and coexistence with our environment.

Thirdly, Social Capital means mutual trust & relationship between fellow humans. A study in Italy by Robert Putnam says better the social capital, better the opportunities & support for development. In India, the SHG model of development enhances social capital among participating members.

Finally, Material Capital comes in the process of development. It is similar to current aspect of GDP & economic activity, this should form quarter of it.

This new redefined form of development will ensure sustainability, longevity & inclusivity in growth. Resulting into a much more 'just', 'fair' world where all person have same value ~~is~~ irrespective of being citizen of developed Norway or developing Congo.

Now, how will this reform in the process & definition of development will be possible. The only way out is South-South cooperation, with a common aim of justice.

The need of cooperation arises due to unequal distribution of power and authority in global order. For example, institutions like World Bank

and IMF are dictated by USA & Europe. USA has a veto power, practically in the voting process of World Bank. Hence, no one country can change the current order alone.

Finland's Prime Minister Alexander Duff in his book on current global order says, Global South can become a ~~fourth~~ ^{third} pole, apart from West as first, China-Russia as second. But this can only happen where there is collective consciousness among Global South.

This collective consciousness can be historical injustice with the global south. This includes colonialism in 19th & 20th century, overstaying and

Economic colonialism after independence covertly. This means making development of developing world as raw material export & finished import goods centric. This makes global south's development dependent on the developed west.

Shashi Tharoor in his book 'The era of Darkness' states, British colonialism reduced India's share in Global GDP from 25% in 1600 to ~2% in 1900.

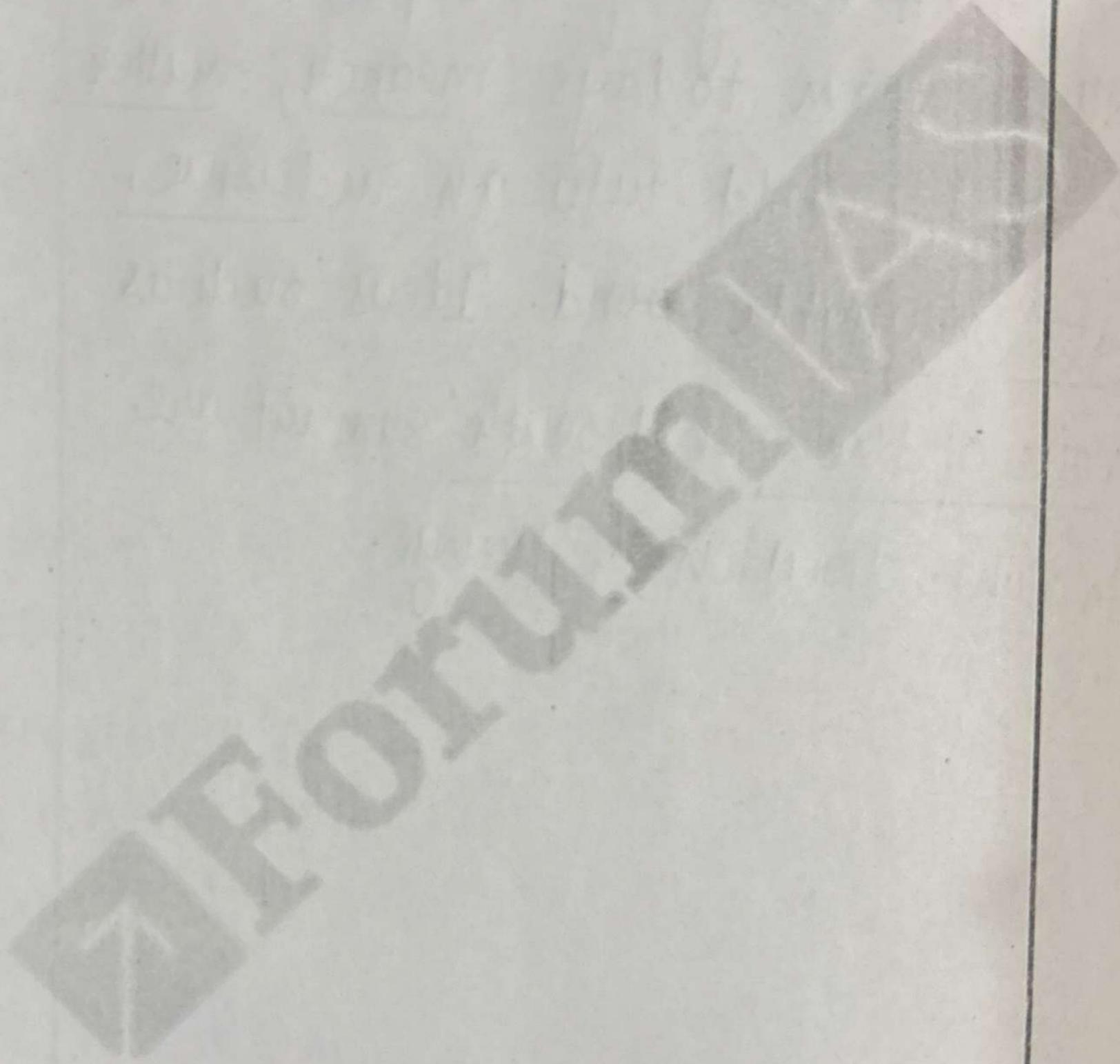
Apart from this climate justice also makes a part of historical injustice. Industrialisation & rapid climate change of 19th century is now haunting the existence of small island developing states, due to sea level rise.

So common goal & common history can become binding force for Global South. Way Ahead for Global South should be to make institutionalised efforts to redefine development. Formation & expansion of BRICS is step in right direction.

At individual level, India must play its part as leader of Global South by raising issues of Global South at international forums. Also, India, as per our Minister of External Affairs S. Jaishankar is a south-western power that is a bridge between Global South & West. So, India must use this leverage to solve issues of developing world.

To sum up, Global South needs to make efforts to rewrite rules of game & understanding of development. This will transform today's meaner, smaller & selfish world into an inclusive, just & equitable world. Ideas such as 'voice of the global south' summit are in right direction of change.

FEEDBACK



Anecdote: Emergency
 blank editorial pages
 institute, manwelsa

(Meneka Gandhi case)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Democracy is not just right to vote, but right to live in

dignity

- ① not livelihood
- ② human right
- ③ freedom to dissent, protest
- ④ basic food, shelter & cloth
- ⑤ existence
- ⑥ exist to grow
- ⑦ justice
- ⑧ fraternity
- ⑨ equity

↳ defn: rule by
 ↳ DDD

- ① fair treat by all, state
- ② Rights of state impartiality
- ③ GRM

transform
 egalitarian
 st-citizen self

D. Ambedkar
 w/f
 ↳ Constitutionalism
 ↳ sepⁿ of pwr - checks-balances
 ↳ citizen develop

(C.M) (B.R Ambedkar)

↳ Eng & Am have largely deval^d (C.M) & spirit of Democ^y.
 island of Democ^y in sea of dictatorship.

Flow: Anecdote → explain the topic → what is democ^y?

1 why not just right to vote?

1 But beyond this R to live w/ dig (M. Ghouse)

(67) Dignity what it is & how it leads to democ^y.

connect with the Anecdote

connect w summarise

what can be done to instill democ^y