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FIAS | MGP 2022 (C-11) | Essay Test #3

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## GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

Aakriti Sethi

Roll No.

191002694

Date:

17/8/22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

## INDEX TABLE

## INSTRUCTION

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
Q.1		
Q.2		
<b>Total:</b>	<b>250</b>	

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
- There are TWO Sections. Each Section has MULTIPLE topics printed in English & Hindi. You have to write on 1 topic from Each part
- One question in each part is compulsory.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- 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.
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

Evaluator's Discretion:

Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.

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Total Marks:

## For Student Only

Start Time | 3:25pm

End Time | 6:15pm

Mode Of Examination:

Online Offline 

**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

ECN CODE:

EG:

Evaluation Date:

**MARKING SCHEME**

<i>Parameter/Criteria</i>	<i>Aspects Considered</i>	<i>Total Marks</i>	<i>Essay 1</i>	<i>Essay 2</i>
<b>Basic Format</b>	Introduction + Conclusion	10		
	Body	15		
<b>Content</b>	Data/Facts/Interpretation/ Analysis	25		
<b>Organisation</b>	Flow of ideas/ Absence of Deviation from the topic	25		
<b>Language Skills</b>	Punctuation/Grammar/ Sentence Formation/Spellings	25		
<b>Examiner's Discretion</b>	Perception/ Innovation/ Engaging	25		

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

<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Average</b>
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।

Patience, Persistence and Perspiration make an unbreakable combination for success

"Karat Karat Abhyas Ke,  
Jadmati Hot Sujan,  
Rasi Aavat Jast Te,  
Sil par parat Nian"

The famous lines by Swami Vivekananda give an inspirational message to work hard, persevere and toil till you succeed.

We have always heard the

story of an ant in our childhood.

Being a small creature, it wanted to scale a mountain, everytime the ant moves ahead it falls down back. Other creatures made fun of the ant but as ant's nature of hard work, ant never felt disheartened and ultimately was able to scale the mountain.

This story has always motivated us to move ahead in life without getting affected by the failures. The three important traits that ant signifies here are patience, persistence and perseverance.

In this essay we will ponder upon the meanings of these three terms. We will also look into various examples where these three qualities have definitely led to success. We will also see what happens if



one of the quality is absent while other two are there and finally we will see how success is a larger concept and other qualities apart from these three will lead us to succeed in life.

### Patience, Persistence and Perseverance: Understanding the terms

As Bhagwada Gita taught us to work without thinking about the outcomes, it is patience.

Patience is when one does a work diligently, without hurrying and without thinking of the results that will come. Patience is also having faith on the object and on oneself. Patience is working again and again for the goals when the outcomes seems far to achieve.

Persistence, similarly mean the endurance and the repeated efforts with full conviction. Persistence would also mean having passion for the set goals and the <sup>inner</sup> drive to achieve that goal. Persistence is when after failures, the efforts are made with same zeal and courage as if it would be the first and the last time to do that.

And continuing the trend, perseveration is actually doing the hard labour along with the patience and perseverance. Perseveration is not falling apart of the obstacles on the way and not making excuses to do the work on repetition. Thus while patience and perseverance are psychological



characters, perspiration is physiological in nature.

Trinity to success : 3P

The world is full of examples who have shown that these three traits are a combination of success. We will look into these examples one by one.

Gita Phogat, whose father did everything required to make her an international player but somehow she failed to get the medal for the country. But her continuous efforts with same vigour and patience made her win medal for the nation in the Commonwealth games held in India.

Other sportspersons like Saina

Nehru, Mary Kom, Deepa Malik, MS Dhoni, Yuvraj Singh also shows that there is no replacement to hard work. Along with hard work, passion and patience should also come together to make <sup>turn</sup> the probability of success into a definite win.

As is rightly said that,

"Failures are not actual failures, but a way to and a learning of how success cannot be get"

Thus we must not be discouraged of the failures but learn from every failure to achieve success in other ways. That would come only when we will have the undaunting persistence, the



Courage to work hard every time and the patience to wait longer

ISRO's achievement of sending the cheapest mission on Mars (MOM mission) ~~was~~ is a success story in itself. The failed Chandrayaan-2 mission but the lessons for Chandrayaan 3 will make the organisation more capable, more innovative and more successful.

Taking the example from history, we have leaders like Nelson Mandela who have spent 27 years of his life in prison to see his countrymen as free from colonial rule, free from slavery and free from racism. His life is an example of patience, patience

of three decades to achieve the goal and the dream that he has seen.

Similar dreams were nightmare of the people with special abilities. But Ira Singhal (IAS topper) made all those theories of sympathy as myth and emerged victorious as the first woman and first person to top the civil services exam in India with disabilities. She worked continuously for more than 5 years to achieve this rank.

Like Ira did, so can others if they have the BPs with them. On the political front, we have a bright example of the USA's current president Joe Biden who was able to achieve the feat



nearing his 80's. He saw ~~his~~ many failures starting from when he lost local elections to the massive win of the Presidential elections.

"Thus success comes with time and time tests us for our abilities. One who persists wins the race"

Now we have seen that all the three connotations are a trinity of success, we will now see what happens when one is missing from the trinity.

3Ps :- One without other, a hard nut to crack

Examples of the three terms together leading to success are replete but there is other side of the coin too.

When we fail to have one without the other, we literally fail in our endeavors. For example, one person has all the patience and persistence too but there is a limit to the hardwork that one can put in. Then that half hearted efforts do not lead to success.

And this happens eventually, an aspirant starts preparing for civil services, he waits for all those years to get results, patience and persistence towards the goal remained same but the efforts decline after two to three years of preparation. That is the human mind <sup>and behaviour</sup> and the one who controls that mind achieves success.

Having persistence and perspiration



but not patience make a person quit early in his/her efforts. This happens because of short-tempered human behaviour who runs on things one after other but do not wait for the outcomes will all the consistent efforts.

"Patience is key to success"

This proverb suits the situation the most. And lastly, patience and persistence perspiration without persistence is futile. It gives the halfhearted efforts and thus halfhearted results. Doing the work without enthusiasm and without the hundred percent conviction is a futile effort.

Thus the three traits in combination are the key to success

but what is success? Is it only achieving the said targets or is something more? Let's look forward!

Success : A wider connotation,

Success is immeasurable and unquantifiable. One can not measure it with the benchmarks and the targets they have set. Sometimes all the these efforts, patience, persistence and perspiration also do not lead to success in achieving the said target. But that does not mean that this is a failure for life, success is learning through your failures.

One may not succeed in one's job but the lessons of hardwork, perseverance and courage goes on



till life which makes a person's life happy and accomplished. The main thing important is to learn from the life and make life more happier. Success is when you are able to give a smile to your parents face, success is when your children achieve great heights and success is when the society benefits from your efforts.

Thus positive living, happy living and the attitude of all time hardwork with patience make a life successful which is definitely larger than being successful in a project.

"Learn from failures, and work towards better future".

Patience, Persistence  $\Rightarrow$  Perseverance  $\Rightarrow$  success.

Vivekanand's quote  $\rightarrow$  कसत कसत अश्वास वाली

Intro: ~~Story of celeb/sports~~  
with Phogat  $\rightarrow$  Ant's story

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Body ① Meaning of statement

② How the combination of ③ only will lead to success

③ Failure of any one can be a reason for failure

④ Success defined in broader terms

↓  
Patience, persistence  
without  
periphrasis.

Examples  $\rightarrow$  ISRO  $\rightarrow$  org

$\rightarrow$  Nelson Mandela  $\rightarrow$  Indiv.

$\rightarrow$  Ira Singh  $\rightarrow$  Administrator

$\rightarrow$  Sports  $\rightarrow$  MS Dhoni, Gita Phogat, Saina Nehwal

#### 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 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 capital is the one invested in human beings.

Imagine a life without electricity without faster transportation like railways aeroplanes etc, without mobile phones to communicate. Imagine the society believing on mythological theories for planets, science was nowhere to be known. It is certainly not comfortable to imagine all this, but five centuries ago, this was the scenario globally.



Things changed gradually with more and more inventions like steam engine, a bulb (by Thomas Alva Edison), aeroplane (by wright brothers) and Telephone by (Graham Bell). It now started to make a difference between the oriental world and the new world. Europeans emerged as the pioneers of scientific revolutions, leaving the southern nations behind.

The reason was these countries invested on the human capital at the best opportunity time, while the southern nations did not. This gives us a hint of the importance of investing in human capital.

In this essay we will be discussing the meaning of the human capital, the reasons or importance of investing in human capital, followed by some



challenges that the nations face in utilising this potential. Then we will discuss the ways how human potential can be maximised before concluding.

### Human Capital - definition

A capital is something which is durable and can be used to produce other assets efficiently. Human capital in this way is the maximum potential a human can be utilised when they have maximum opportunities to do so. Human capital, in layman terms, is the investment on the health, education, skilling, training etc which enhances the potential capabilities of the humans.

when humans are skilled, they can make use of all the available resources at their exposure and turn these basic resources into



wonders. When the human capital is at the maximum heights, it can lead to demographic dividend.

Thus, understanding of the definition should pave the way to explore the importance of human capital.

Human Capital : Most valuable of all

"Wisdom is the most important virtue of human beings" — Socrates

As Socrates called it wisdom, it is also a trait of human capital. Good education, better health and skilling opportunities make the humans capable to use the other resources available within the reach.

Taking the example of China, who has invested on the education and health in large scale, post independence, is today the "hub of manufacturing". China's export surplus



due to efficient use of labour and resources have earned it such scale in the global markets.

However if we compare it with Africa, a continent rich with the natural resources but unable to exploit it due to limited human capital and funds available at their disposal.

Similarly, Japan with limited resources available is the world's leading manufacturer of automobiles, steel etc (though Japan has no iron resources). Japan's human capital is such that their labour is far more productive than other Asian countries.

If we take the Indian case, we can see a paradox in the form of RESOURCE CURSE in Odisha. Blessed with all natural resources, but still one of the most poor states.



with low literacy level, internal security challenges etc. As compared to Kerala whose education and health models are a learning for all. Kerala's initiatives like "Aerogyakeralam" for a decentralised health model and other education models show that how human capital can be used to its maximum.

Moreover educated and healthy people are resource than a burden on society's resources which are limited by nature. Only a trained person can effectively make use of the technology, big machines, artificial intelligence etc. Industry 4.0 is the case under examination where the human capital can convert it to boon or lack of it can turn into a demographic disaster.



Social capital also ensures the social peace, harmony, tolerance and mutual cooperation leading the world towards a brighter future. If all is so good with the human capital then why don't all the countries invest in human capital on priority?

### History and continuing inequalities

Once a hub for innovation, India, land of Aryabhata, first global university (Nalanda and Taxila), Brahmagupta, Charaka, Patanjali etc has now turned into a country with lack of research, lack of quality higher education institutes.

This was made possible due to the colonial past, Britishers exploited the India's potential to the fullest.

"As Mahatma Gandhi rightly said they have exploited us not only



economically, but also culturally, politically and spiritually too.

Apart from India, the Asian history of colonial past is testimony to the fact of low developmental levels of these nations. The imperialists destroyed the industries, restrained the scientific education and made the investments only where there self interest was involved. Thus a major factor in lack of human capital in Southern nations. Other challenges to human capital are also discussed as follows.

Human Capital and other challenges faced

Funds, functions and functionaries are three important 'Fs' which are essential to make any development



In most of the underdeveloped nations, one or all of them are absent, making it difficult for the development of the nations in all inclusive nature.

Lack of funds is the reason why these nations fail to develop. In India only 1.35% of the GDP is spent as ~~public~~ <sup>health</sup> ~~public~~ expenditure on the ~~education~~, while the global average <sup>education</sup> is 4.3%. Public ~~health~~ expenditure in India is very low too though the target since first five year plan has been of reaching 6% of the GDP.

Administrative challenge to manage the huge population along with the internal issues of traditional bureaucracy. Leakages from the

funds to beneficiaries, lack of transparency and lack of political will can be termed as ~~two~~ reasons for low capital development in India.

Moreover, the policies adopted post independence through 2nd five year plan focussed more on investing in the heavy capital. Education became the priority in 1986 when the education was added in the concurrent list and later in 2005 when the right to free and compulsory primary education was made a constitutional right through RTE Act.

Lack of skilling initiatives, unemployment have resulted into the failure of the government to provide inclusive growth for all.



## Silver lining in the cloud

Despite all the above challenges, that the investments on the human capital is facing, we should look at the vast potential that future offers us.

There is growing developments in the field of science through artificial intelligence, internet of things, virtual reality, augmented reality, metaverse etc. Complementing these with the vast labour force available to our disposal, the success lies in matching the demand and supply of labour force in these areas.

Youth bulge that India is witnessing now (65% population below 25 years of age) should be utilised



to the maximum possible potential. This can be made possible through investing in the human capital.

Investing in education and skilling most importantly. While 12 million Indians join the workforce each year, only 50% of them are employable. To cement this gap, India needs to skill the workforce in industry specific requirements.

The vocation skilling percentage in India is only 4% while for South Korea and Germany, it is more than 90%. We need to scale it to that level to make India the "Skill Capital of the World".

If skilling is accompanied by the increasing R&D, we will show the world the hidden talent



that our nation holds. Healthy people are resources of a nation. Thus health expenditure and infrastructure needs to be improved.

As <sup>respected</sup> Prime Minister said that

IT + IT = IT  
 (Information Technology) + (India's Talent) = India Tomorrow.

The 16<sup>th</sup> century were of Europeans, but the 21<sup>st</sup> century is of Indians (and Asians). We have proud diaspora at leading positions like Satya Nadella (Microsoft), Sundar Pichai (Apple), Kamala Harris (Vice President USA) and many more such people. The coming future is also of India, just right strategies and right approach needs to followed.



human beings.

Intro

Story < Odisha village

hotbed of Navalism  
lowest in social indicators  
Forum IAS

आता ही जग

Edin  
(Don't Write anything in this Area)  
Health

Body: Why is it most valuable?  
Aristotle's Virokananda  
Comparing with others

Dimensions  
AI Demographic dividend  
Eg of China  
South Korea  
Japan  
Meiji restoration

How it can be utilized to its max

History and the continuing injustice of low invest in H&E challenges

Colonial past  
Perspective post-independence

Other challenges

Global  
Current challenges in various sectors

Way forward

Some steps taken by India

Other future efforts required

Conclusion:

Abraham Bell  
Electricity  
Steam engine  
Aeroplane  
Human inventions  
Albert Einstein

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

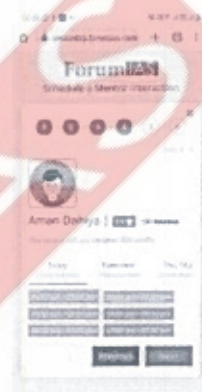


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