

TEST CODE : 5 1 5 3 3

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

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Mayank Madhav		
Roll No.	1910099099	Date:	19 th Aug.

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWO Sections. Each Section has MULTIPLE topics printed in English & Hindi. You have to write on 1 topic from Each part</p> <p>3. One question in each part is compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>	
Q.1				
Q.2				
Total:	250			
Evaluator's Discretion:				
Total Marks:			For Student Only	
			Start Time 10:30 am	End Time 1:30 pm
			Mode Of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" 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	
			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>
<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।

PATIENCE, PERSISTENCE, AND PERSPIRATION
MAKE AN UNBEATABLE COMBINATION
FOR SUCCESS

Few months back, India felt proud when a differently abled DM of Noida, Suhas Yathiraj bagged silver medal in Tokyo Paralympics. This success was a combination of patience for many years, persistent training and daily perspiration. This opened gates for all the 'Divyangs' in our country

to dream and then working hard to realize that dream. Hearing the story of Suhas Yathiraj makes us believe that - Patience, Persistence and perspiration make an unbeatable combination for success.

Patience or 'Dhairya' is the ability to be stable without seeking instantaneous results. Persistence is the ability to seek excellence by continuously refining your skills. Perspiration is sheer hardwork. A combination of all these 3 is what Swami Vivekananda calls "Arise, Awake & not stop till the goal is reached".

These 3 qualities are the 'Mantra' of success and our history is full of such success stories that inspire ~~use~~ us to realize our dream.

A past Full of Winners

Renaissance followed by enlighten-
-ment in Europe was a long
battle against church which
caused disenchantment against it.
It persisted for centuries to realize
how Europe is today - a fairly
liberal society with respect for
human rights.

Similarly, Vinoba Bhave led the
Bhoodan movement in India. His
patience, persistence and perspiration
gave him the success which led
to donation of over 4.5 million hectares
of land to the landless.

If it was not the patience,
persistence & perspiration of Sardar
Vallabhai Patel, integration of
Princely states into a newly born

wouldn't have been this smooth. Nelson Mandela and Mahatma Gandhi's patience, persistence and perspiration through their mass movements made decolonization process ~~each~~ easier. This effort clearly justifies what Tagore said "colonies are like fruit, they cling on to the trees till they ripen"

All of these stories makes us believe that this mantra of success always works. But we fail to realize that even after all of this, roadblocks always huddle our path.

Scissors that chop our wings

Irom Charu Sharmila called the "Iron lady" held fast against the "draconian" law AFSPA. This fast

went on for decades but yet the law still continues creating atrocities for the people.

This makes us realize that patience, persistence & perseverance may not always lead to success. And there are some other external factors that inhibit us from winning.

Annie Frank writes in her 'Diary of a young girl' the atrocities committed by Nazi Germany in their detention camps. Annie held on to her patience, persistence & perseverance for months but finally gave up her battle with life.

Grandhiji kept a 21 days long fast against the Kohat riots (1924).

But despite his efforts communalism

continued in India seeing many future riots like Muzaffarnagar, Bhagalpur and the tension continues.

Communalism is one such factor that inhibits our potential to succeed. Other factors could be regionalism which manifests in the form of Left wing extremism in many north-eastern states. The bomb blasts in Bradchiroli and Dantewara inhibit the potential of people living in these areas.

Another factor that acts as a roadblock is corruption. As Prof. Kaushik Basu says, in India we have "Sanskritization of corruption" where society thinks it as a convenient necessity. Fighting this

menance many braves like Satyendra Dubey and Manjunath lost their lives but still this virus has no vaccine.

Yet another factor that acts as a roadblock is the type of government that rules a country.

In the Book ~~How~~ 'Why Nations Fail' it is argued that nations fail when democratic institutions themselves are used to dilute democracy. Myanmar is a perfect example of this where Military Junta is inhibiting the potential of its citizens. But still people like Aung San Suu Kyi are fighting their battle as she said "Freedom & Democracy are dreams that you never give up." But still she has

become a 'prisoner of conscience'.

All of these present a very gloomy picture & makes us believe that patience, persistence & perseveration are just not enough to see the light of success. But to be realistic this is only partially true. what we need is appropriate external interventions to make us realize our potential.

A Nudge of success

John Locke in his 'Two Treatises of Government' writes that there are some natural inalienable rights that even the state can't take away. India, being a welfare state, follows John Locke's ideas and is not merely like Hobbes' 'Leviathan'.

We need this kind of a welfare state to provide people with an enabling environment so that their patience, persistence & perspiration is reciprocated through success.

A Dalit girl through her persistent hardwork cleared IIT JEE exam to secure admission into the prestigious IIT-BHU but didn't ~~had~~ have the fee to be paid. This could have hindered her success. In such a situation, Justice Dinesh Kumar Singh of Allahabad High court paid her fee, thereby providing the required nudge for her to succeed.

Similarly, the Government of India

has come up with multiple schemes to provide that thrust. PM MUDRA scheme for women entrepreneurs, SEED scheme for Denotified Tribes (DNTs), DAKSH scheme for skilling Dalits and SMILE scheme for transgenders.

All of these are the much required interventions to see the ~~sure~~ success of these vulnerable communities.

Proper community support is also required to support success of patience, persistence & perspiration.

IAS Laxmi's Bongaigaon model was successful in diluting malnutrition in Assam through community participation.

Bankatwa in Bihar saw 95% vaccination against covid within 48 hours. This was possible only because of collaborative efforts of District administration, NBROs, local politicians and religious leaders to ward off any vaccine hesitancy present among the people.

So, from all the above discussion we saw the significance of the 3P's i.e. patience, persistence & perspiration to see success. We saw some historical examples. We also saw few roadblocks that disrupts our potential and what are the ways to overcome those obstacles.

At last we must remember
"Rasthakavi" Ramdhari Singh Dinkar's
lines - "Manav Jab zor lagata
hai, patthar pani bann jata hai"

Keeping up with this thought
we can always taste the fruits of
success.

Patience + persistence + perspiration ⇒ success

Intro: suhas yathiraj : silver

Title 1: A History full of winners
(Hist.)

- Renaissance & enlightenment → Vinoba Bhave (4.5 m ha)
- Sudas patel → Nelson Mandela & Gandhi

Title 2: ~~Read books~~ ^{scissors} ~~are still there~~ ^{that chop wings}
(issues) → from charu sharmila → extremist (Maoists, Gadchiroli)

- Annie Frank (Diary of a young girl)
- Kohat riots (Gandhi 21 day long fast) (1924)
- corruption: Sanjay Ramdas; IBS Sushil Kumar Dubey & Manjunath
- Aung San Suu Kyi "Democracy & freedom..."

Title 3: ~~Sooner or later success will come~~
(Soln) → ~~from charu sharmila~~ → Anna Hazare →

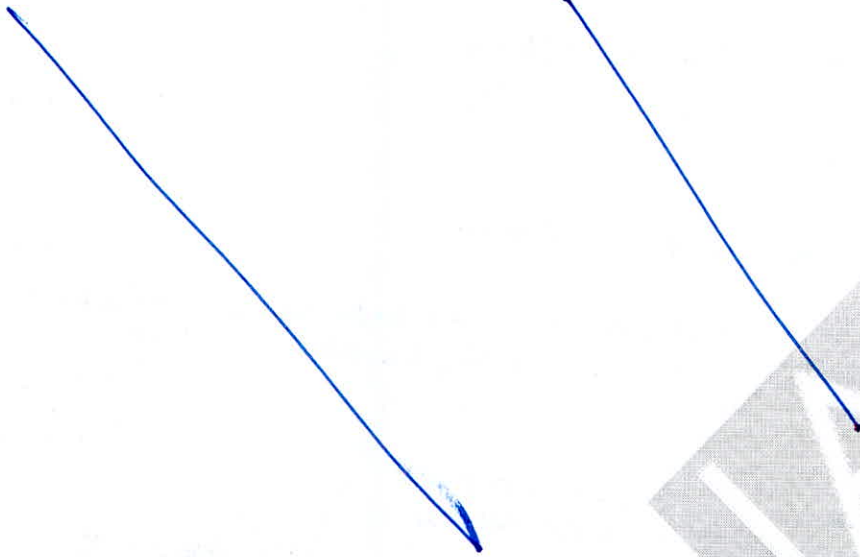
→ supported by appropriate interventions

Title 4: Nudge to realize your potential
(Steps) India ⇒ welfare state (Leviathan) : JPS & FR (John Locke's inalienable natural rights)
→ PM MUDRA → DAKSH scheme → SVANidhi
→ community success ← Bongaigaon...
→ Justice Dinanath Singh (Dalit) → reached IIT BHU w/ his SB
→ Bankatwa way

so we saw - - -

Concl: Jyoti Kumari (Nov)

~~"Arise, Awake & don't stop till goal is reached"~~
→ Ashtra Kavi Ramdhari "Manav jab zor lagata hai patthar pani bann jata hai"



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।
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।

MASSIVE POVERTY AND OBSCENE INEQUALITY
ARE THE SOCIAL EVILS OF CONTEMPORARY
TIMES

During covid-19 pandemic, where some were able to roam around in their air-conditioned BMW, we have people like Jyoti kumari who had to carry her ailing father on a bicycle all the way from Rajasthan to Bihar. Similarly few months back, the viral pictures of a tribal man

from odisha carried his dead wife all the night on his shoulders because ~~about~~ ambulance refused to provide service. All of these examples clearly manifests the statement - Massive poverty and obscene inequality are the social evils of contemporary times.

Mostly taken as an economics concept, poverty line is defined by world bank to be \$1.9/day income.

Similarly, inequality is measured through GINI Coefficient that ranges from 0 to 1. But more than merely an economics term, it is more of a sociological term where both of these are the true vermins of the society.

Both poverty & inequality are not a new-age phenomena but is a result of past which is continuing even today.

A Relic of Past

Pitrim Sorokin said - "An unstratified society with real equality of its individuals has never been realized in the history of mankind."

Both poverty & inequality were there since the concept of private property emerged among the mankind.

When the 1st Delhi Durbar was organized for Queen Victoria, floods of money was wasted by British to make the event a great success. Parallel to the Delhi Durbar, the Great Southern Famine was killing thousands of people. But since these

were poor & a "white-man's burden" nobody cared to cure their misery.

The book 'Homohierarchicus' talks about the caste system of India and how caste status usually overlapped with class status. Rich were the privileged upper castes while Sudras were mostly poor. This created a classic case of inequality & poverty co-existing. Women too were the victims of inequality in the past with systems like Sati & purdah taking away their liberty & the Right of self determination. It was only because of the efforts of Ishwar chandra Vidyasagar and Raja Rammohan Roy that the gap was reduced to some extent.

Tribes too faced the brunt of poverty and inequality with the Forest Act of 1865 disturbing, what ~~*~~ Prof. L.P. Vidyarthi calls, "Nature-man-spirit" complex. Laws like these made tribes poorer and deprived of their rights.

All of these form the basis of existence of inequality in our present times.

The Two India

Arvind Adiga in his book 'The White Tiger' talks about 2 India. One, which is rich and enjoys all the privileges of life. Second, which is poor, faces inequality and tolerates all the atrocities of life. Poverty & inequality manifests

in multiple forms.

First, is the intergenerational effect and a vicious cycle.

This causes generations of population not able to come out of the clutches of poverty & inequality & thereby lead a deplorable life.



Fig.1: The vicious cycle of poverty & inequality.

Second, is inequality based on gender.

Patriarchal bargain is the major cause of persistence of patriarchy in the society. We all remember old Bollywood films where Lalita Powar used to play that evil sasuma (mother-in-law). She made sure that her daughter-in-law is deprived of all her freedom and thereby making patriarchy perpetual. This

condition of women becoming a women's enemy is what is patriarchal bargain. This has caused inequality for women in contemporary times.

Third, is digital divide caused by poverty & inequality. As per Harvard's study internet penetration in India is only 45%. This leads to rich & privileged taking all the benefits of technological advancements while poor remaining deprived of it.

Fourth, is the wrath of nature hitting the poor & unequals more. Most of climate migrants due to global warming are the poor & underprivileged.

All of this presents a sad picture of the present day world. Hence

what we need to do ~~is~~ is to perform the desired interventions to seek positive results.

Babysteps of Today is a Jump of tomorrow

Government & the society has taken multiple steps to tackle these monsters of poverty & inequality.

Namath Basai Model, where youtube was used to teach tribal children in their mother tongue was hugely successful in retaining children in online classes. This reduced digital inequality. Similarly Project Samhati by Odisha government to remove the language barrier faced by poor students while accessing education.

Schemes like SVANidhi which provides ₹ 10,000 working capital for the street vendors will play a key role in bringing them above the poverty line.

Persons with Disability (PWD) form the major chunk of our population that faces poverty but more frequently inequality. Rights of PWD Act 2016 provides for 'Reasonable accommodation' for the differently abled people. Similarly Suganya Bharat Abhiyan will help uplift the blind people.

To tackle inequality & poverty faced by women, NRLM-Ajeevika yojana of poverty alleviation through SHG model is useful. Similarly, Permanent commission for women in

armed forces is the right step to reduce inequality. This justified Grandhiji's vision "To call women a weaker sex is a libel"

To uplift Dalits, we have established ~~AEC~~ NCSC under Article 338 of the constitution. Schemes like DAKSH will provide the required skill training to our dalit population to come out of the clutches of poverty & inequality.

But all of these steps will succeed when the society & the mindset of people reform.

change from within

Narayan Murthi talked about compassionate capitalism and this is what can bring many people out

of poverty & inequality. Altruistic nature of Wipro CEO Azim Premji who donates 67% of his salary to charity is a clear manifestation of this.

Politicians too need to start working "for" the people by leaving the lust for power. Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi & "Acharya" Vinoba Bhave can be the right role model to follow what Morris Jones called "saintly politics" which is welfare of people without any greed for power.

Corruption needs to go if true equality & removal of poverty is to be seen. For this value development is needed which can happen by 3 agents "Mother, father & teacher" as per Abdul Kalam.

Hence from all the discussions we saw the issue of poverty & inequality, its history & how to resolve them.

Lastly, what society needs to follow today is Brandhi's Talisman and Swami Vivekananda's 'Dagdria Narayan' to ~~the~~ eradicate poverty & make our society equal.

Poverty & inequality ~~Interment in historical class the best Capitalist~~

Intro: Jyoti Kumari; Tribal man dead wife.

→ SDG-1: poverty
SDG-10: inequality

Title 1: A relic of past (Pitram Sarokin)
(Kist) * 1st D.D (1866): Deccan riots & great southern famin.
* 'Homohierarchies' - Document
* Faxian: Ut's clappers

Title 2: ~~Multidimensional Root of spectrum of problems~~
The two India: (Arund Adija's "White Tiger")
(issues) ① Intergenerational effect
② Patriarchal bargain: EMA (44%) → Poverty, malnut...
③ Digital divide (45%: Harvad) unemploy. → disease
④ war & civil unrest

Caliya powatti Villains like play evil mother in town

Title 3: ~~Steps~~ Baby steps today, jump tomorrow
① Namath Basai ② Project Samhati ③ SVANidhi: Lok
④ Rights of PWD Act: Reasonable accommodations ⑤ Permanent Commission (Grandhi's Libel)
⑥ Dalit: DAKSH, Art. 338 (NCBC), 17 (UTS) → NABARD's SHU-Bank linkage Programme
SC/ST..1989

Title 4: Change from within
→ Altruism (Arim Premji) → compassionate capitalism (Anujay)
→ President Draupadi Murmu. (Visham sadan)
→ Sainly politics → Grandhi's Talisman
→ Corruption needs to go (APJ Kalam: F.M.T)

conclusion: V. Venkataranda's Daridra Narayan

Feedback

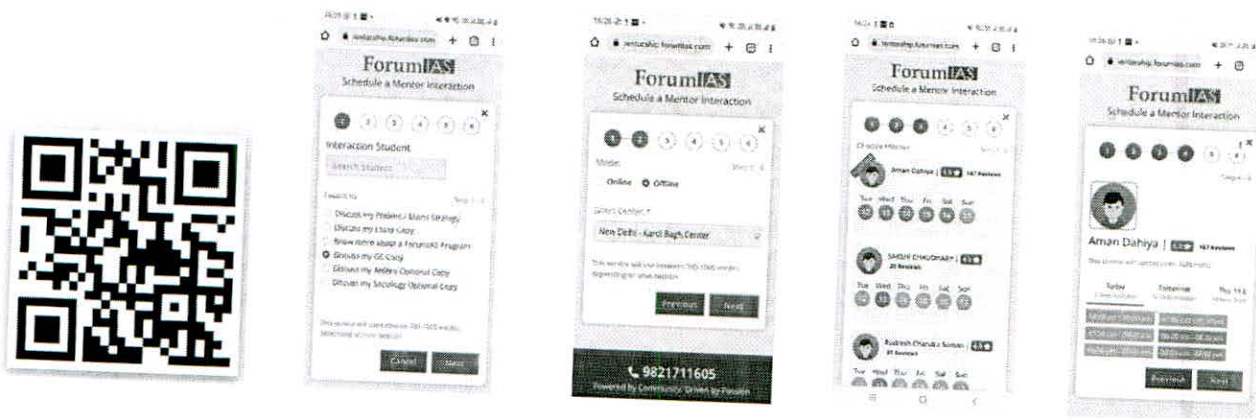
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