TEST CODE	6	2	0	3	0	4

FIAS - MGP 2023 - Cohort 13 - Essay Test (FLT) | #4

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

ESSAY / निबंध

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ANAKHA K VIJAY		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक		**Medium/माध्यम**	English ☑ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		**Date/दिनांक**	7.9.23

*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

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
Q.1		
Q.2		
Total Marks/कुल अंक		

Remarks/टिप्पणी :

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

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।

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।

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।

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.
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 : 10:00 am.	**End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :** 1:00 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 :** ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	**Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :**

ForumIAS

MARKING SCHEME

Parameter/ criteria	*Aspects Considered*	*Marks Allotted*	*Essay 1*	*Essay 2*
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		

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. Before the borders are broken the minds are invaded.

   सीमाओं को तोड़ने से पहले दिमाग / सोच पर आक्रमण किया जाता है।

2. Talent and passion are only useful tools if one has the work ethic to back them up.

   प्रतिभा और जुनून तभी उपयोगी उपकरण हैं यदि किसी के पास उन्हें सहारा देने के लिए कार्य नैतिकता है।

3. The opportunity of interfaith dialogue: modern solution for globalised world.

   अंतरधार्मिक संवाद का अवसर : वैश्वीकृत दुनिया के लिए आधुनिक समाधान।

4. The only impossible journey is the one you never begin.

   एकमात्र असंभव यात्रा वह है जिसे आप कभी शुरू नहीं करते हैं।

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4. THE ONLY IMPOSSIBLE JOURNEY IS THE ONE YOU NEVER BEGIN

In a remote village in Manipur, villager had no direct road connection to nearby town. They had to travel for hour to reach hospitals or market. A young IAS officer Mr. Armstrong Palme posted here, feel the gravity of the problem. His relentless efforts to get Government

funds for road failed. Locked to his mission of public welfare, the officer began the impossible mission of construction of a public road without state support. Using his social media handle, the officer single handedly collected more than fifty lakh rupees needed for the road. By sheer grit and determination of this officer, that village in Manipur has a road connection today. An example of a seemingly impossible task, completed to perfection.

The central theme of this essay lies in the oft repeated adage - "Nothing is impossible". In fact, what remains impossible are only journeys we never begin. Through the length of this essay we shall

explore why we are afraid to begin 'impossible' journeys and how we can succeed in undertaking them.

IMPOSSIBILITY AS A MYTH

The term 'impossible' means something that cannot be achieved. It is said to be beyond our power of attainment. But, historical evolution of mankind itself proves 'impossible is nothing'.

There was a time when it was believed to be impossible to cross the sea. This was shattered when sailors such as Magellan and Vasco de Gama sailed across the globe discovering new lands.

There was also a time when mothers used to tell children stories of how not to dream of the moon. Today, with the landing of Chandrayaan, even the once impossible moon has become reachable.

Furthermore, take the example of Wright Brothers. They were discouraged by all from flying. It was thought to be impossible as even bad omen. In the end, their courage won and today mankind has the aeroplane that has made distances shorter.

There are three journeys –

discovery of sea route, space exploration and invention of aircraft have one thing in common. They busted the myth of impossible and showed that only the determination to begin matters.

The very first step - of deciding to start on an impossible mission is key to destroying impossibility.

Chinese Philosopher LaoTsu said, "The journey of a thousand miles begin with a small step". But, often we are reluctant to begin. Why is that?

The main hurdle towards beginning is the fear of failure itself. Surrounding words of discouragement and lack of

Courage addr to this. Sometimes our our attitude of playing safe and not taking risks deter us from undertaking adventurous journeys.

To take an example, India became independent after centuries of colonial rule in 1947. Then, most nations doomed Indias attempt to be a democracy to fail. Due to poverty, high illiteracy, democracy was seen as an impossible journey for India. But, these doubts did not deter us. The vision of leaders such as Nehru, Patel and Sukumar Sen made the impossible journey possible.

Now, at that point of time, had our leaders doubted the capability of Indians, we may have lost our opportunity to become a

demoralize. Clearly, it is important to begin every impossible journey. But, how??

TAMING 'IMPOSSIBILITY': MAKING THE BEGINNING

The very first step towards impossible journeys is not external. It is deep, personal and internal. Self belief and confidence holds the key. Once we begin any difficult task with the conviction that we will succeed, the journey is already half done.

Such internal conviction must be constantly practised. Swami Vivekananda, for example showed the world true confidence comes from inner strength of character.

Similarly athletes such as Michael Phelps and Neeraj Chopra credit regular practice to be the reason behind their glorious success.

Once we begin, the next step is to set our mind to do the best. One must persist in the face of challenges to complete the journey. The same philosophy is contained in the Latin motto - "Carpe Diem!" or Seize the moment.

One successful example of this Concept in action is India's Swachh Bharat Mission. There used to be days when people defecating on railway tracks was a normal affair. Today, this has changed with UNICEF recognising India Open Defecation Free. The This humungous

task was achieved by a sustained journey. Government led action through the Gandhian vision of cleanliness. In villages, grand level Swachhagrahis trained to motivate communities to the goal and succeeded.

Thus, a vision to succeed with clear plan of action and robust execution are key to reading impossible goals.

But, this is not all. There is another secret to conquering impossible. This is seen in all the above mentioned stories - from India's democratic journey, to Armstrong's road miracle. That is, the power of collectives. Effective teamwork makes impossible tasks easier!

This idea must be extended to Indian mission to reach a $5tn economy. That difficult mission needs coordinated action from all sectors - agriculture, education, science and industry. It needs efforts of MSMEs, Cooperatives, big companies and women entrepreneurs. Perhaps that is why it is said that, "Unity is strength".

SURGING AHEAD : COMPLETING IMPOSSIBLE JOURNEYS

At this point, it is important to note that taking the journey we begin to completion is equally vital. That needs realisation that every journey is a work in progress. There must be the

humility to course correct, to re-invent and then, continue with the mission. Dr. BR Ambedkar began the mission of annihilation of caste. It achieved success as the Constitution abolished untouchability. But, this journey is still a work in progress - clear from today's rising caste atrocities. Just like this mission of social justice, every journey impossible at start needs continuous review and boost.

On the same liner is the difficult goal of world peace. Peace was an impossible goal during the World wars. But creation of United Nations made it a reality. Recent incidents such as Russia Ukraine war show us how world

Peace is a continuous struggle that needs sustained action.

To sum up, impossible factors disappear once we set out to realise our goals. This holds true for personal life, societies, nations and world at large. The word 'IMPOSSIBLE' itself can be re-written as "I-AM-POSSIBLE"! The only question we need to ask ourselves is,

"Can we do it?"

The answer – a resounding

"Yes, We Can"!!

FEEDBACK

SECTION – B

1. Science applied is the engine of humanity.
   व्यावहारिक विज्ञान मानवता का इंजन है।
2. Eyes cannot see what the mind does not know.
   आंखें वह नहीं देख सकती जो मन नहीं जानता।
3. Doubt is the origin of wisdom.
   संदेह ज्ञान का मूल है।
4. The relation between environment, resources and conflict is same as the connection between Democracy, human rights and peace.
   पर्यावरण, संसाधन और संघर्ष के बीच का संबंध वैसा ही है जैसा लोकतंत्र, मानवाधिकार और शांति के बीच का है।

1. SCIENCE APPLIED IS THE ENGINE OF HUMANITY

A young boy was sitting beneath an apple tree. Just as he was about to fall asleep, an apple fells on his head. The young boy grew up to be the great scientist- Issac Newton. This incident from his life is said to have

inspired Newton's discovery of gravity, the force that binds things together. This single scientific discovery powered numerous outcomes - ranging from space, study of universe, atomic physics, kinematics and so on. The discovery of gravity has transcended time to become an engine for the whole humanity!

The same holds for all other forms of applied sciences. This essay argues that application of science has benefitted mankind across time, sectors of application - all at multiple levels. It revolves around questions such as - what makes science so special? Is there a counter side to science? And, lastly how do we really

apply science for humanity?

SCIENCE APPLIED : EVER GROWING SCOPE

Science is the rational examination of a phenomenon. It has its theoretical basis in basic sciences of physics, chemistry and biology. Beyond study in labs, it has a practical dimension too. For example, genetics is the study of genes. In application it is found in genetic engineering of crops.

All through history, science has spearheaded humanity's progress. Perhaps, like an engine that powers a train (Quite literally, so!). Consider the discovery of steam engine by James Watt. It was responsible for

the Industrial Revolution in Europe. It chartered the course of human history leading to colonisation, better connectivity and by facilitating globalisation.

Next, let us explore how science has benefitted the whole human race with examples. In the medieval ages, small pox used a killer disease. But, this changed when Edward Jenner discovered vaccine to the disease making it curable. Here, science has become humanity's saviour. Is not the same reflected in COVID vaccines that saved millions of lives during the pandemic?

The power of the engine of science lies in the deep pervasive impact it has on our lives. It is so simple, direct and at the same time so sophisticated. The human body is a machine of science in action. Our eyes, ears, brain all work with scientific and anatomic explanation. Next, look at all the complex gadgets we use! Mobile phones, laptops, watches - all are products of science.

Another factor that makes science indispensible is its unlimited potential. For example, let us take the growth of space science. It began with the launch of space satellites initially limited to communication. Today, their use ranges

from education to defence and deep space exploration. Space science can be said to have made humans 'Universe explorers', taking the impact of man beyond Earth. Recently, explorations such as Aditya L1 to the Sun, Mangalyaan to the Mars show us this area of science holds unfathomed promise.

Equally important, is to explore how science has aided economic progress. Right from the invention of wheel, technology has facilitated industry. Invention of assembly liner powered factories in the west, making nations leading powers. Today, computer science and robotics have aided automation taking manufacturing to a different level altogether!

That said, the finest contribution of science is its ability to touch the lives of common people. Satellites launched by ISRO help farmers by providing weather forecast. Technology of internet in e-governance helps the poor get rations from ration shops. Truly, science is a 'master Engine' that has fuelled our collective progress.

But, is it all that rosy?

SCIENCE : THE DARK SIDE

When Oppenheimer invented the atom bomb, he is said to have exclaimed, "I am become death, destroyer of worlds". These words show how applied science

can be a dangerous double edged sword. Let us understand it better.

Primarily, science is value neutral in nature. It means that it can be used for good ends or for destructive means. The same nuclear energy that powers homes can take form as the destructive atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

Further, developments such as artificial intelligence have a risk of misuse. It can be used for autonomous cars and intelligent devices. On the same breath, it can power drones to attack innocent people. Another example being gene technology. Its danger lie in the creation of designer babies and biological weapons.

Sometimes, the dark side of science is directly visible. Perhaps, like the smoke an engine releases! Pollution from industrialisation is a child of science. Industrial discharge, medical waste, plastic pollute air, water, land. Even space is not spared - space debris is a direct result of thoughtless space exploration.

Equally important is to know how new challenges emerge at a faster pace due to rapid growth of science. Development of internet has created the concern of cyber attacks. Big Data creates the threat of data leaks. Creations such as generative intelligence (Chat GPT) create a real

possibility of human being replaced by scientific inventions. In fact, scientists such as Stephen Hawking have warned how AI may one day rule humans.

The question now becomes- should we be afraid of science? How do we ensure right application of science?

POWERING SCIENCE : FOR THE GOOD OF ALL

It is true that science as a force cannot be controlled by human. But, what we can control is the manner in which we apply it. For science to be safe, it must be rooted in values.

Values must guide science, mitigating the possible negative impacts science can have. The clearest reflection of this is seen in the life of Alfred Nobel. Rejected at the misuse of his inventions, the scientist donated all his savings for creation of Nobel Prize – to encourage responsible science.

In fact, scientists such as Albert Einstein and Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam have returned to the side of morality in science. Dr. Kalam facilitated the use of space science induced learning to create artificial limbs for differently abled. It reflects the value of compassion in science.

Furthermore, our approach to Science must be a collaborative one. It can be based on the African philosophy of 'Ubuntu' – all for one, one for all. Science must be applied to address Common challenges facing mankind. Climate change, for example can be countered by technologies of carbon sequestration and electronic vehicles.

This requires that our approach to science as such becomes more open and inclusive. Through Government polices, Science must become a way of thinking. From a robust Science curricula to Science clubs to women oriented schemes; we need to promote Science at all levels. That alone can make Science realise its fullest potential.

FEEDBACK

Forum IAS

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

The only Impossible (J) is the one you never begin

1) "Nothing is Impossible" –
- Courage + grit + determⁿ.
- never begin (fear failure

CAN – "Yes, I can".

2) Never begin – fear
- laziness
- attitude
- leave opportunity

Why? → Regret

3) Journey
- Social (J)
- Regret
- leaders do Impossible – VISION
- set Mind to do – SV

4) How to begin? 'Well begun'
- self realisation – Confidence + belief
- (I) world power ← ISA ← global (S)
- dream
- subconscious mind
- result

5) Beginning not enough
- excecution → (I) → S $tn → Collecting
- → Mandela
- (4) → SJ → BR (2) Enough?
- → UN → In progress (4)
- Completion → progress
- CC →

Patna

- → Neeraj Chopra
- → Phelps
- (4) → I am possible
- → W. Brothers.
- → Armstrong Rom
- → Carpe Diem.
- → Steve Jobs.
- → (I): democracy.
- → H. Keller.
- → INM (MG)
- → Sudha M
- → A. Murugan...
- → Manish Khanna.
- → SBM / Sati
- → Arunima Sinha
- → GR

SCIENCE APPLIED - Engine of humanity -multidis (date)

Intellectual (Think) (theory)

murder-uni

1) Applied science - R&D - Innovation - diverse - Comp, Rob, nano.

2) How is it engine?

→ historical : wheel, fire → Steam (J. Watt) powered

IR → Coln

Internet → technology → media

super Comput → challenges (CS)

→ revolution → health - vaccine (Jenner) cams

→ Industry → assembly lines

→ connect (plane) maglev

→ growth (benefits all)

→ Δ lives → direct Impact on lives

→ Gov

Comfort (mobility), Cooking (PT), pens.

← Dolly

- Biotech
- Archimedes
- Marie Curie
- Galileo
- Edison
- Raman CV
- Jag. Bose
- Newton
- Wright
- Stephen Hawk

Cat:

- Δ lives
- patent
- IPR

drug

3) Why?

- Ripple effect : spin off
- eg INSAT, GPS

ISRO

phy → space → ND

math

- Curiosity → mind (Galileo)

Values Rep

- power mastery (transcend)
  - Einstein GR → Universe

- future + Cond ↑ (Robotics)

- Basic to Complex
  - farmer → Software MNC.

4) Counter

⊖ Threat : pau ⊖ AI ⊖ NW (war) (bomb)

⊖ DDT ⊖ Cyber

⊖ pollution

Hoppenheim

5) WF - top (Z) - Indian - Values - APJ - Nobel

Religion.

- DPSP: awareness - Collab - NGOs.