

TEST CODE 6 2 0 3 0 4

FIAS - MGP 2023 - 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

Animesh Verma

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

1910115442

Medium/माध्यम

English  हिंदी 

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

1900

Date/दिनांक

10/09/2023

\*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  
अंकMarks Obtained  
प्राप्तांक1. 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. 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।

Q.2

3. One question in each part is compulsory.  
प्रत्येक भाग में से एक प्रश्न करना अनिवार्य है।

Total Marks/कुल अंक

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।

Remarks/टिप्पणी :

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।

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Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

9:45 am

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

12:45 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 :

## MARKING SCHEME

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

<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. 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।

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

Decades ago, USSR and US dominated the space sector with various missions. During that time, it was considered impossible that a nascent and poor country like India could conduct a moon mission, successfully.

Even many Indians believed so. Most didn't even bother to take the first step towards space sector. But

it was the efforts of Dr. Vikram Sarabhai that led to the establishment of ISRO. Recently (on 23rd August), India became the 1st country to successfully land a rover at the Moon's south pole.

Consider the situation in our neighbouring country, Pakistan. There also it was believed that they cannot reach the moon. It seemed impossible for them. Unlike India, they never really took a step towards space ~~sector~~ sector. And today, the the space sector of Pakistan is virtually non-existent.

The above two scenarios show how the only impossible journey is the one you never begin. As Pakistan hasn't yet begun, the journey to moon remained an impossible

one for them. However, the ISRO scientists did what was once considered impossible because of their courage, commitment and hardwork.

Let us understand the meaning of the topic. The topic says that doing things for the first time is the hardest. So hard that it may seem impossible to do that task unless we begin. Once we make a beginning things tend to get better and the impossible seems possible.

German shooter Kersky was poised to win gold in Olympics due to his sheer talent and hard work. But a mishap occurred and it blew his right hand. Now, the journey to Olympic gold seemed

impossible to him. He experienced sleepless nights full of fear and anxiety. However, later he took a resolute and started training with his left hand. Due to his immense hardwork & determination, he won gold in the Olympics (which was postponed due to WWII).

After understanding about the meaning of the topic, let us see the reasons why the only impossible journey is the one you never begin.

To take the first step is often regarded as the most difficult step. The 'fear of the unknown' makes us

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think that the journey is impossible. 'Fear' in our mind curbs our confidence and inhibits us from beginning. As a result, the destination is never reached and the journey seems impossible.

Psychology of the mind makes us think that way. As per social psychology, people tend to do things that they are most familiar with. This makes the journey seem impossible as it is never begun.

Lack of knowledge, practice and experience lowers our confidence and dissuades us from taking the first step. Lack of values like courage, risk taking ability, etc. also help in that cause.

Consider the case of Christopher

Columbus. He wanted to sail to far away places and discover new routes. However, no one was ready to support him and fund his project. During those times, sea journey was considered treacherous and it was considered impossible to discover further new routes. However Columbus took the first step and later he discovered a new land - America. He made the impossible journey possible.

After looking at the reasons, let us see how the only impossible journey is the one you never begin.

During <sup>late</sup> medieval times, it was considered impossible for women to take up administration, let alone being a ruler. Most women believed



in this and it always seemed impossible for them as they never took even the ~~1st~~ first step. But Laxmi Bai was different. She started training and later became the famous Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi.

During the colonial era, most people believed that it is impossible to ~~overthrow~~ overthrow the British. They did not even begin their journey.

But some leaders thought differently. Grandhiji believed in the immense capacity of the masses. He experimented during the three satyagrahas of 1917-18. The success of these satyagrahas emboldened his spirit and he organized greater mass movements. These steps ultimately

helped to free India on 15th August, 1947.

Sometimes, a long culture of social evils makes people believe that it is impossible to change the status quo. Fear of retaliation by the ~~majority~~ majority inhibited the people to even begin the journey.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar suffered the worst form of caste discrimination during his childhood. But he took a firm resolve to end caste discrimination. After years of hardwork, he ended caste discrimination ~~but~~ by prohibiting it in the Constitution (chairman of Drafting Committee) what was once considered impossible, caste system was successfully curbed by the constitution.

The field of technology and science has witnessed numerous miracles in the past few centuries. Nobody thought that we could be travelling by air, communicating over long distances, etc. But all these are a reality today.

Scientists questioned the limitations. Thomas Alva Edison took the first step towards electric bulb. After failing for more than a thousand times, he finally invented the electric bulb, which was once considered impossible.

Those who never begin and do not take even the first step, are left far behind. The fear only grows in their minds and the journey always seems impossible for them. Such people are not much

Successful and remain closed-minded. The fear even tends to consume them from within and lowers their productivity.

However, other people accept the challenge head-on. Dashrath Manjhi faced many problems while the crossing the mountain on his way to farm. It caused huge problem to other villagers as well. Manjhi took a hammer, a chisel and crowbars to construct a road. After years of hardwork, the mountain was reduced and a road was made. What other villagers believed was impossible, was made possible by Dashrath Manjhi.

Now let us look at the values needed to develop such an attitude, Man to make the impossible possible.

Virtues like Courage are needed

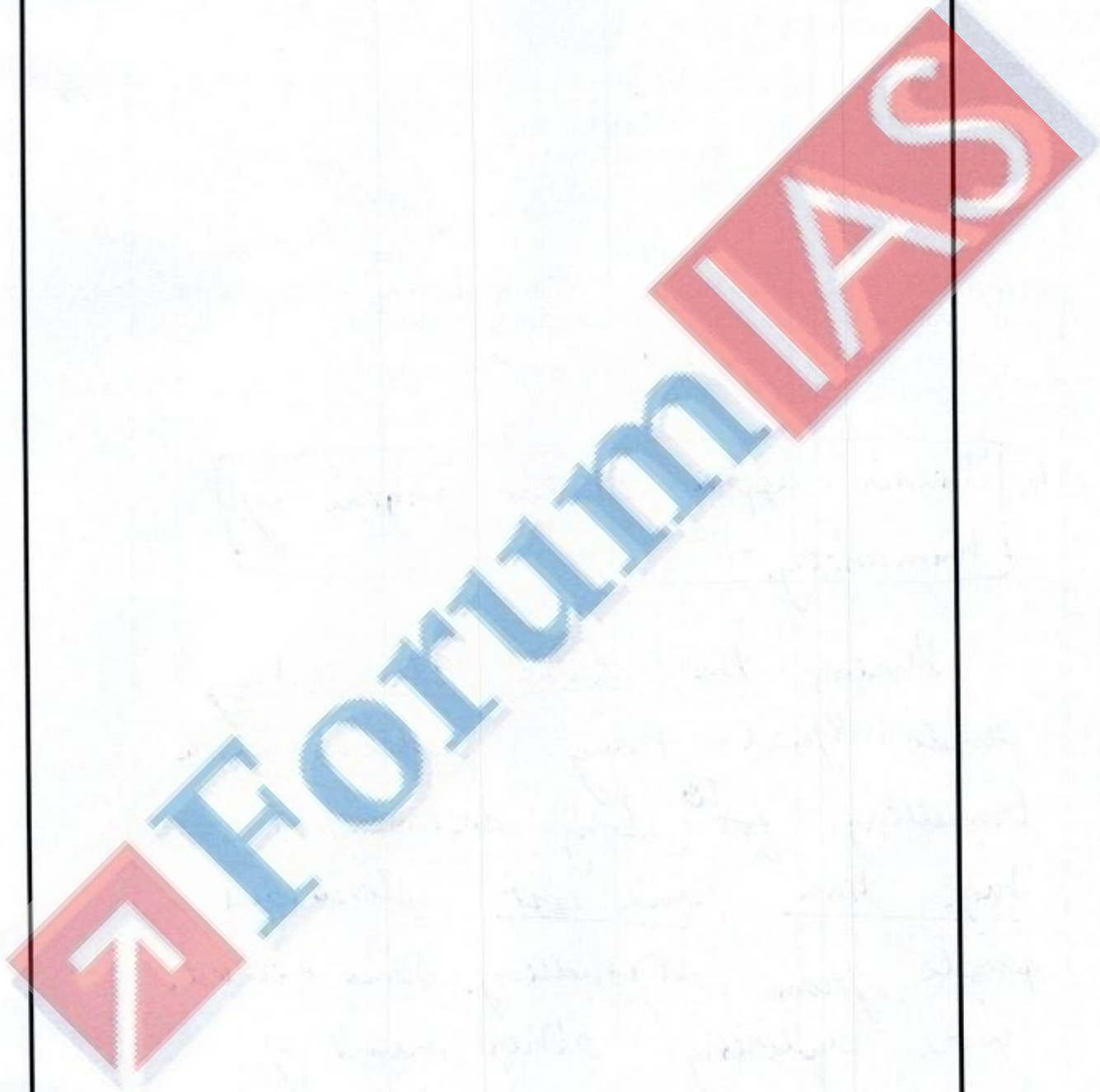
to take the first step and begin the journey. Courage helps to control our fear even in the face of adversity. Other values like open-mindedness can help us to improve and make us believe that 'nothing is impossible'. Optimism helps to us to look at the opportunity in every difficulty. Optimists tend to begin their journey and complete the 'once impossible' journey.

In today's world, some challenges remain which inhibits us from taking the first step. Lack of value education in schools and colleges, mass corruption, ill effect of social media and rising individualism makes us feel that the journey is impossible.

There is a need to come out  
of our comfort zone. We should  
remember that "a ship in harbours  
is safe but that is not what  
ship is for." We can try to intros-  
pect and increase our self-aware-  
ness. This will help us to see that  
only the first step / beginning  
is the hardest. Once we begin,  
success will come, sooner or later.

Like our ISRO scientists proved  
with the success of Chandrayaan-3,  
we should all take our  
individual steps and overcome our  
fear. We must remember that  
"all great things have their origin  
in something that is small." This  
can help us achieve self-actualizat-  
ion and unleash our full potential.

**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."

During the late 19th century people faced many problems while travelling for long distances. The huge time and cost dissuaded people from travelling. Some scientists were exploring other means of transport.

Two brothers in US took the challenge head-on. They were never



interested in theory. They had curiosity for applied science. They wanted to travel by air, but people laughed at their idea. After years of experiments and hardwork, they successfully invented and built the first aircraft.

This invention revolutionized the transport sector. People <sup>can</sup> ~~could~~ easily travel long distances at relatively low costs in a very short duration. The above scenario shows how science applied is the engine of humanity. The Wright Brothers applied their knowledge of science to transform the human life and make it better.

Before going into further details of the topic, let us

understand the meaning of  
applied science.

Applied science refers to the  
branch of science that deals with  
the real-life application of the  
theories of science. It helps to  
solve the real life problems and  
improve the living standards of  
the people. Some science projects  
help us to conduct further  
experiments and improve our  
scientific knowledge. That is, theoretical  
and applied science are linked  
with each other and have a  
feedback effect.

Consider the case of recent  
Chandrayaan-3 mission. Vikram was  
successfully landed near the moon's  
south pole which was once  
considered impossible. Now, the lander

and now are conducting further experiments on lunar soil. This will enhance our scientific knowledge about the moon.

After understanding the basic meaning, let us look at how science applied is the engine of humanity.

Applied science has helped to revolutionize the transport sector. From the invention of the wheel, to the use of Maglev trains, the speed of travel has increased manifold and consequently, the transit time has decreased greatly. This has helped increase mobility.

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of the people and promoted  
contacts between people of different  
colour, race, caste, religion, region  
etc. Hence, applied science has  
proven to be the engine of humanity.

Communications sector has also  
witnessed many revolutions, particularly  
during Industrial Revolution 3.0 &  
4.0. Earlier, people and birds were  
used as messengers. But now, with  
the advent of internet and social  
media, instant communication  
across the world is possible. This  
has helped in exchange of ideas  
from across cultures and  
geography. These days, online conferences  
are held to reduce time and  
costs involved.

The advent of e-commerce has  
promoted growth of the MSMEs. These

MSMEs which adopted online solutions witnessed a much faster growth (Economic Survey FY23). Also women SHGs have used the e-commerce sector to promote their goods. Many sell their products on Gem (Government e-Marketplace) portal, Meesha, etc.

Social sector indicators have vastly improved because of applied science. The advent of Online education and digital universities (Union Budget FY23) have greatly reduced the cost of education and improved access to quality education. Even the rural, poor people have been able to access quality education due to technology.

Applied science has had beneficial impact on the economic sector as well. The budgets are

prepared these days using  
scientific analysis and data.

Prudent budget assumptions are possible because of applied science and modern methods like e-budgeting are gaining popularity.

Science applied has also helped to curb illegal practices and promote public interest in the administration.

Consider the case of RTI portals. These platforms allow access to information for the individuals.

This increases transparency and accountability in the governance.

For example, RTI filed by activists helped expose the Adarsh Housing Scam.

Science applied also has benefits

In the biogeological sector  
scientific data and analysis are  
used to ameliorate the environment.

Consider the case of EIAs  
(environment impact assessments). EIAs  
help to reduce/minimize damage  
to the environment because of a  
development project.

Sports has also witnessed  
increased adoption of applied  
science. Latest technologies like  
DRS, spike-edge technology, etc. are  
used in cricket to improve fairness  
in the game and minimize human  
errors.

After understanding how science  
is applied is the engine of  
humanity, let us also look  
at the other angle. Sometimes,  
applied science can also be a

~~The~~ threat to humanity if not used properly.

During the 2nd world war, the US misused its scientific power and unleashed the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

This caused huge loss of life and destruction to property.

During the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict, many drones and missiles have been used by both sides.

This has only prolonged the conflict and increased destruction of life and property.

The use of AI (Artificial Intelligence) has some downsides as well. It has led to increased Automation and increased unemployment, depriving people of their right to livelihood. Further, the risks of AI singularity



and rogue robots pose direct threat to humanity.

The use of internet and social media has generated vast amounts of data. Cyberattacks and data piracy issues have become increasingly common these days. Recently, a telegram chatbot exposed personal data of patients registered on Cowin portal.

Social media has been misused by terrorists and other extremists. They indulge in online radicalization, recruitment, etc. to promote their vested interests and destabilize the society. Many crowdfunding platforms have also been used to finance terrorism (NIA report, 2022).

There are other challenges also

like lack of value education.  
Many scientists and engineers  
compromise with ethics so as  
to sell their products and make  
profits.

After looking at the challenges,  
let us see some of the measures  
that can be taken to improve  
use of applied science to benefit  
humanity

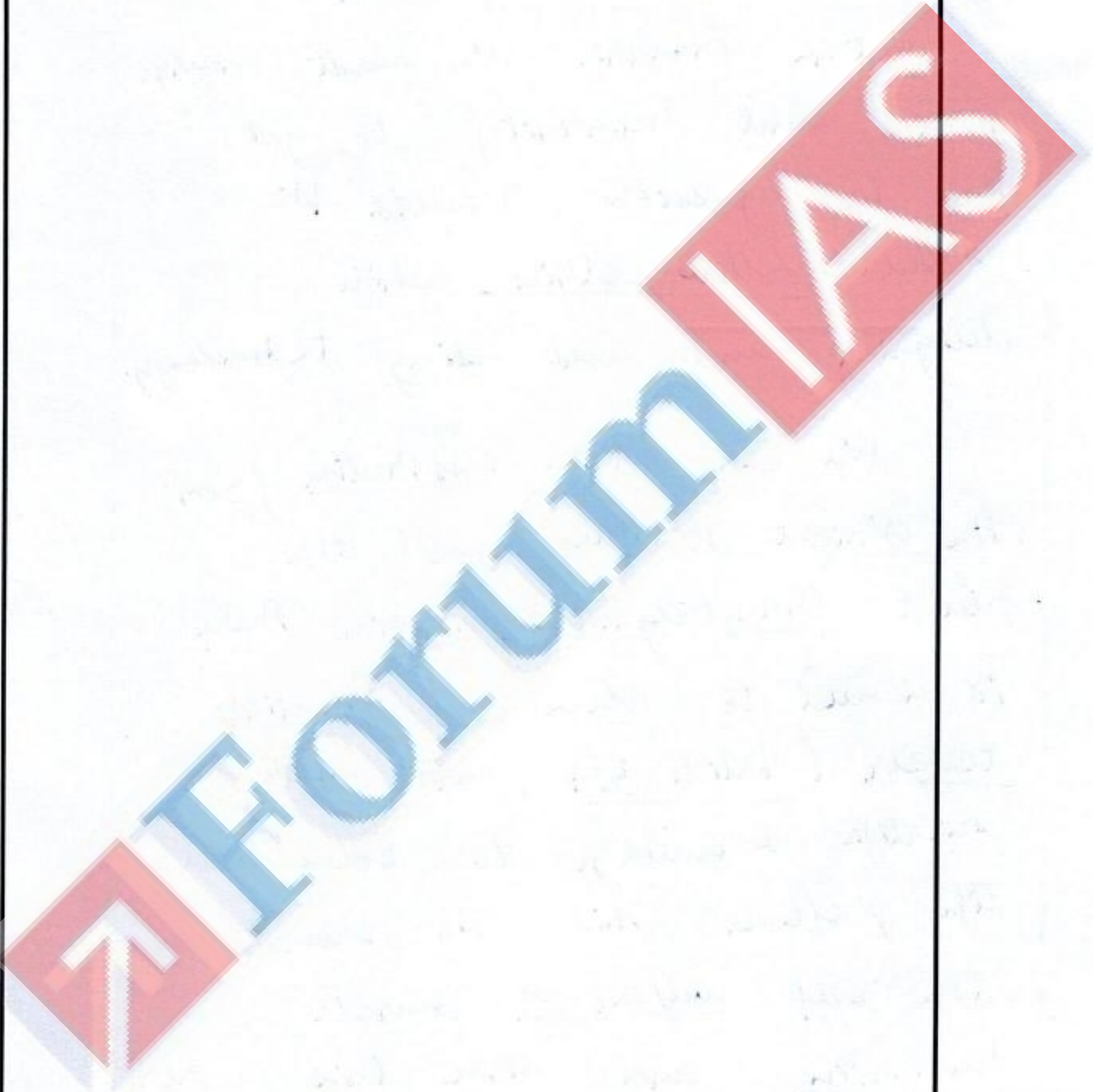
Laws and regulations must be  
made to prevent unethical use of  
applied science. Recently passed  
Scientific Social Responsibility guidelines,  
2022 must be followed by all  
researchers.

Further digital literacy must be  
promoted to increase access to  
technology. International platforms  
like G20, UN, etc. must be used  
to promote ethical use of AI.

'Science without humanity' is one of the seven deadly sins of Mahatma Gandhi. We must converge science and humanity to get the best possible results. We should follow ethics while ~~not~~ using technology.

We can take inspiration from the Wright Brothers and the recent Chandrayaan-3 mission. There is a need to develop scientific temper (Article 51A) and apply scientific knowledge to solve real-life problems. This can promote the welfare of overall humanity and make this world a better place to live in.

**FEEDBACK**



## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

## Section - A

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

- I: i) Chandrayaan-3 (23rd August); few decades ago → impossible  
 ii) Pakistan - much behind in space; not really took a step; seemed impossible for them.

B: 1. meaning: i) doing for the 1st time is the hardest. It  
 ii) see psychological effect - seem impossible

2. Why: i) fear of the unknown ii) psychology - choose which they are most familiar with. iii) least practice, experience & knowledge about such things; eg. Columbus

3. How: i) Women empowerment → Rani Laxmi Bai, ruler; others ---  
 ii) Indian freedom struggle → revolt of 1857 iii) caste reform -  
 Dr. BR Ambedkar iv) Edison - Science v) Nelson Mandela - anti-apartheid  
 vi) Dastar Manjhi

4. One you never begin: i) always remains a fear in mind  
 ii) not able to achieve big / succeed in life

5. Values: i) courage ii) open-mindedness iii) optimism, true attitude

6. Challenges: i) poor education ii) individualism iii) social media

7. WF: i) to reform education ii) go team spirit iii) yoga, meditation

C: "The ship in harbour ---"  
 out of our comfort zone; take small steps;

"Every great thing has its origin ---"  
self-actualization; Chandrayaan-3

## Section-B

## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

1. "Science applied is the engine of of humanity."

I: Wright Brothers; → Wright Flyer;  
↳ interested more in applied science rather than theory.

B: 1. meaning of applied science: i) Application based ii) solving real-life problems eg: aerospace (hand nayaag)

2. How: i) transport → air, land, etc ii) communication - 5G/6G increased connectivity b/w people

iii) e-commerce → SHG women empowerment

iv) education - online → affordable for poor as well.

v) T&A - administration - RTI portal; reduced corruptions.

vi) economy - scientific budgeting, e-budgeting

vii) sports → cricket PRS, chip in bats, etc. analysis

viii) environment → EIAs, ecocentrism; humane nature

3. Science - threat to humanity

i) WW2 atomic bomb ii) AI → singularity, rogue robot, unemployment.

iii) CCTV surveillance, data theft piracy iv) cyber attacks; radicalisation - social media.

4. Challenges: i) lack of value education.

5. Way ahead i) laws, regulation "man when perfected" - Plato

ii) values iii) SSR scientific social, 2022 iv) rule corp. EU AI regulation GDPR, etc.

C: "Science w/o humanity" → deadly sin  
Science → code of conduct <sup>ethics</sup>

Article 51A - scientific temper

↳ into Wright bro.

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