

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	BISWAJIT PANDA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910062261	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	online	Date/दिनांक	30/08/23

*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			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. 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 (म्यूसीए) 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 :			End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :		
3.00 pm			6.00 pm,		
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

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।

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

Virat Kohli now is probably the best cricketer in the world. He is known world over for his crickety genius. But let's take a look at, when he started his career. Ofcourse he was talented. But there were many others who were talented like him or

even more. He had the passion too, to represent India at the bigger scale, to win games for India. But that passion too is found in many. Then what it is, that set him apart, that made him what he is today. It is probably his work ethic, as mentioned by many of the commentators. We have seen how much importance he gives to fitness, to his discipline, to his diets that will make him excel. He once told, going to the gym is more important to him than ~~for~~ practicing in the nets. But he practises in the net with equal intensity, with equal devotion. This work ethic is probably the reason for which, Virat Kohli is a legendary Cricketer now.

This proves talent and passion are only useful only when they are supported by work ethic. Now before delving into details lets see what talent, passion and work ethic are and how they are related.

Talent is an individuals capacity to do certain things with proficiency. It's a sum of his intelligence and aptitude. It includes both psychological and physical traits. This provides a predisposition to the individual to excel. And one can be talented in various fields like academics, sports, politics, business etc.

passion on the other hand is the desire to strive for success. It's what provides the motivation and energy to work hard.

Thus both talent and passion are required for success. But what's most important is work ethic. Without it the above two are useless. Work ethic is the application of certain values, principles to one's field of work. It's these principles that guide the talent and passion in correct direction.

Before going to how talent and passion become useful when backed by work ethic, let's see how they can be useless without it, and can ~~be~~ even be used in counter productive way. Imagine

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of a student who is very talented. He has the passion too. He wants to become an IAS officer and serve the Country.

But he lacks a work ethic. He lacks discipline, he isn't punctual and doesn't go to school in time. Without doing hard work backed by work ethic, can he ever be successful just by day dreaming. The answer is no.

Not just academic it equally applies to every field like business organisation, government organisation, Sports, media houses, the scientific community etc.

We see how certain business organisations see new heights of success, while other organisation fail. These failures are mostly due to lack of work ethic. In our own government organisation,

public sector units we can see that various problems like lack of efficiency is attributed to lack of work ethic like disregard for punctuality, lack of discipline etc.

It's not that the employees aren't talented or that they lack the passion. It's the work ethic that make all the difference. Due to the absence of it, the talent and passion become useless.

As we have mentioned before, lack of work ethic not only leads to stagnation, it can even lead to counter productive result.

Let's take the case of Osama bin Laden. He was very talented. He was passionate too. But due to lack of work ethic, his talent and

passion were directed towards destructive acts like terrorism. Similarly in the organisational level lack of work ethic can lead to fraud, corruption & various wrong doings. For example

Harshad Mehta was very talented. He could read the pulse of the stock market. He was passionate too, to make his own prospect. But he lacked work ethic, which led to financial fraud.

The above event proves the fact that, talent & passion without work ethic are not only useless but also dangerous. Now let's have a look at what are the various dimensions of a good work ethic and how they can give positive direction & energy to our talent and passion.

One of the most important aspect of work ethic is punctuality.

According to William Penn.

"It's time what we need the most, but it's also what we use the worst".
Time is a resource. We need time

to use our talent & passion. Thus being punctual can lead to effective & efficient utilisation of talent & passion.

For example, let's take the case of S. Sridharan. For him punctuality was a core value. Along with his talent and passion of public service this is what made him a good civil servant. And now we can see the effect in Delhi metro, that 99% of the trains are on time.

Another important element is discipline. It's discipline what brings order and instills commitment in an

individual. It makes an individual to work harder and follow his commitment. Discipline also makes one to follow the rules and norms, to take right decision. Only when one has the discipline, he works hard to channelise his talent and passion, which ultimately makes him successful.

Further one need to have an attitude of striving for excellence. one shouldn't be deterred by failure and keep working as failure are the stepping stones for success.

Without such motivation, talent and passion will go into oblivion after a point of time. For example the great basketball player Michael Jordan used to stay on the field ^{after the match} when he thought

he committed a mistake or he didn't perform upto the mark. Then he would practice to rectify the error.

This attitude of Competition with one self. and self betterment is what makes one successful.

Beyond personal excellence, we should use our talent and passion for social excellence. It means one talent and passion should also lead to wellbeing of others and the society at large.

For this values like integrity, justice, Compassion for the vulnerable needs to be part of one's work ethic.

When one has a sense of making a contribution to society, that provides him motivation as well.

As we have seen a good work ethic is vital to make talent, passion work, there is a need to promote such a work ethic. At the individual level we should inculcate values like punctuality, discipline, hardwork etc. We should dream but we should also work to make those dreams reality.

Further at the organisational & institutional level certain measures can be taken that leads to the development of a positive work ethic. Our educational system should not just be about cognitive aspect of intelligence. It should include the emotional & motivational aspect of it. Values like competitiveness, discipline needs to be regained through

Value education.

Within organisation both private and government, the training should involve behavioural aspect apart from building skill.

Mission Karmayogi for the civil service is a step in the right direction, which seems to be install behavioural competency. Further the

institutional set up should be such that it rewards positive work ethic.

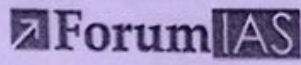
For example installing biometric attendance for recording reporting time in office and making this a part of appraisal.

This can make our organisation more efficient and will bring the talented & passionate employee to their best.

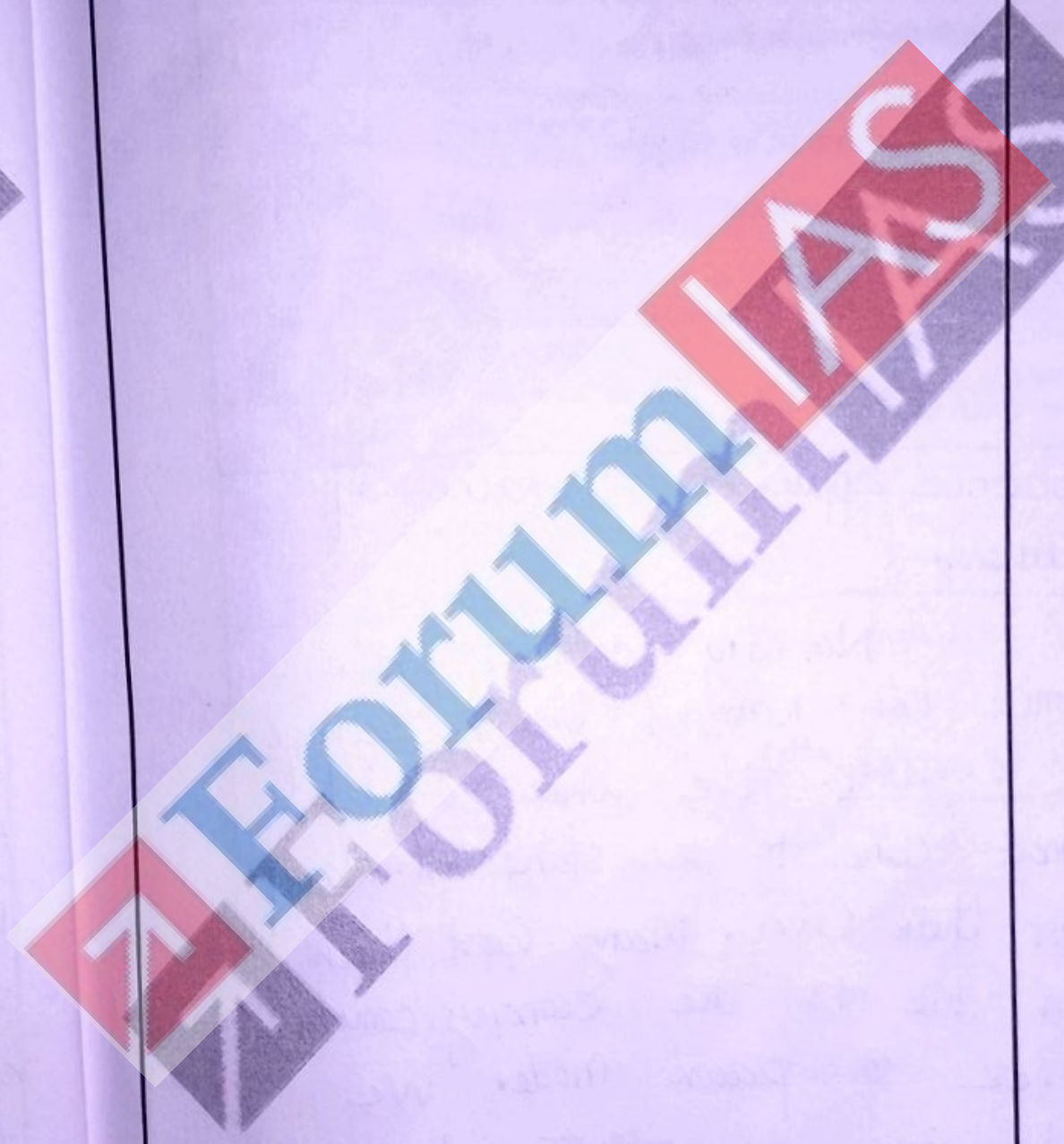
One of the fundamental duty in our constitution asks to strive for excellence. By adopting a positive work ethic we can stand true to this duty.

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पर कुछ न लिखें)

(Don't Write anything
in this Area/ इस
पर कुछ न लिखें



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।

Science applied is the engine of
humanity

Not long ago, the whole world was ravaged by the scourge of COVID-19. The whole world almost came to a standstill. Many lost their lives. Many lost their jobs, due to the economy coming to a pause mode. We had waves of migration where by the migrant people in cities started

taking the arduous ~~for~~ journey
 towards their village even while
 a lockdown was imposed. It seemed
 as if the existence of humans was
at threat. But this is when science
 came to the rescue. Our scientists
 applied science to make vaccines
 for COVID-19. And then vaccines
 were again administered through a
 platform called COVIN, which too
 was an application of science. Due
 to this intervention gradually the
 pandemic faded and life became
 normal again. The whole of humanity
was saved thanks to the application
of science. Thus science applied
 can be said to be the engine
 of humanity.

First lets understand, what is humanity. It is nothing but doing good and preventing harm to humans

Science on the other hand is a systematic and objective search for knowledge.

Application of science is nothing but technology and its goal is the betterment of human life. So application

of science has humanity ingrained in it. If we see all the facets of science like electrality, transport & communication, space technology,

modern day technologies like Artificial intelligence, Blockchain, Machine Learning etc. we can see all are

directed towards improving the level of human. Now lets examine how application of science has been an engine for humanity across sectors.

While we have seen how science helped us conquer over the COVID-19 pandemic, in health care the application of science is broader. By inventing a number of vaccines, drugs it has helped humans to fight many diseases and increase their life expectancy as well as quality of life.

Further now application of communication technology for tele-health has helped to make health care inclusive. If something helps to save lives that is at the core of human existence, what can be a bigger engine of humanity than this.

Similarly in the field of

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education tele education, ed-tech technology has made education more accessible. Now ^{even} students from rural areas can access quality

teachers & learning material through
platforms like DIKSHA, YouTube etc.
Further use of technology like
smart classroom, audio-visual aids
has made learning more interesting.
This will help to increase learners'
outcome leading to better employment
opportunities thus facilitating social
mobility and poverty alleviation.

Not just in health, education
even in Agriculture, application of
science has led to betterment of
human lives. various ^{weather} forecasts
technology help farmers to save
their crops from weather hazards.
Now thanks to science, they have
better access to better seeds,
fertiliser, irrigation leading to
enhanced productivity. They also
have better market access through

technology like e-NAM. Increased agricultural productivity also leads to better food security. India became a food self sufficient nation due to the green revolution and now it runs the largest food security programme. It wouldn't have been possible without the application of science.

Further as the climate changes we are facing increased frequency of natural disasters. Disaster management technology like remote sensing for mapping of vulnerability, early warning system, communication system for rescue & rehabilitation helps us to not only save lives but also property and infrastructure.

Application of science has also been a tool of good governance. Through technology live information sharing through internet, taking citizen feed back, Direct benefit transfer, governance has become more transparent, accountable with citizen centrality at its corner stone. Such good governance facilitates inclusive development (Sabka Sath, Sabka Vishwas) advancing the cause of humanity.

Humanity asks us to take special care of the vulnerable and marginalised section. Science's technology have advanced that cause. For example various household devices ^{equipment} have made the live of women easier. Now they have more leisure time. Technology

Since Work From Home has helped to increase women work force participation. Similarly technology has helped to eliminate various degrading work that marginalized people are forced to do. For example robotic cleaning of sewers (eg Bandicoot Robot) has helped to eliminate manual scavenging.

Application of science also facilitate positive and harmonious international relations. Various nations now cooperate in space technology, in fields like Artificial Intelligence, Quantum Computing etc. For example India launched the South Asian Satellite which will benefit whole of South Asia. Such cooperation in Scientific Research & technology give a sense of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, i.e. we are one family irrespective of the countries.

~~However~~ Thus we have seen that application of science by making the lives of whole human race better acts as an engine of humanity. However we must not forget that science is a double edged sword, and it's equally true that science has been applied for destructive purpose as well.

The nuclear weapon was an application of science. And we have seen in Hiroshimas Nagasaki, how destructive it can be for humanity. It's destruction even had a lasting impact on the psyche of its inventor Robert J openheimer. and he went on to say that "I have become death, the destroyer of the world"

We didn't stop with nuclear weapon. We are developing more advanced

form of weapons like biological weapon, chemical weapon, and now even space technology, Artificial intelligence etc. are being weaponised.

The communication system, internet which are the biggest boon of science have their challenges for humanity as well. Science & technology have been used for cyber attack, cyber frauds, identity theft etc. These technologies also act a vehicle of rumour, hate speech leading to social disharmony like communal riots. This way they can be a threat to humanity.

Further modern day technologies have been a death nail ~~for~~ for environment. Technology has facilitated better exploitation of environmental resources but at the

Cost of environment. The ruin of green house gas emission, global warming are outcome of unsustainable use of technologies only; And the effect of ~~entire~~ environmental degradation and climate change takes a bigger toll on the vulnerable and marginalised section further endangering humanity.

Another unintended consequence of technology has been inequality in access to it. There is divergence in access among countries, regions, the rich & the poor, the rural and urban areas. For example while the tele-density in Urban area in India is 140 in Rural area it's 60. Such divergence and inequality reinforces poverty acting as a hindrance for inclusive development

Thus science can be an engine of humanity, but it can be the destroyer of humanity as well. It all depends upon, how we use it. It's upon us to use it for betterment of all of mankind. There should also be equity in access to it both within nation & internationally as well. Government should work to address the infrastructural deficit so that the fruits of application of science can ~~be~~ reach all the citizens. Internationally, the developed countries should do more technology transfer to the developing and underdeveloped areas.

Science should be treated as a global good that facilitates human well-being. As it's said "There is single light of science, to lighten it everywhere" it should be applied to give light (constructively for humanity) not darkness (destructively).

FEEDBACK

