

TEST CODE 6 2 0 3 0 3

FIAS - MGP 2023 - Essay Test (FLT) #3

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

ESSAY / निबंध

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Manish Sharma	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक		Date/दिनांक	20 Aug
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online		

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

- 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।
- 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।
- One question in each part is compulsory.
प्रत्येक भाग में से एक प्रश्न करना अनिवार्य है।
- 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।
- 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।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाना चाहिए।
- 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 :
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 : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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. Institutions reflect the cultural values of the societies in which they are established.
संस्थान उन समाजों के सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों को दर्शाते हैं जिनमें वे स्थापित होते हैं।
2. He who has a 'why' to live for, can bear almost any 'how'.
जिसके पास जीने के लिए 'क्यों' / कारण है, वह लगभग किसी भी 'कैसे' / परिस्थिति को सहन कर सकता है।
3. The power of perception shapes our understanding of reality.
अनुभूति की शक्ति वास्तविकता की हमारी समझ को आकार देती है।
4. The tree that would grow to heaven must send its roots to hell.
जो पेड़ स्वर्ग तक बढ़ेगा उसे अपनी जड़ें नरक में भेजनी होंगी।

1. Institutions reflect the cultural values of the societies in which they are established.

"Two roads diverged in a wood, and I -
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference."
- Robert Frost

The judiciaries of both Pakistan and India were at crossroads in the years 1954 and 1973 respectively.

The Supreme Court of Pakistan was tasked with the question if the army cong was legal. Our Supreme Court had an equal difficult question - "Is the ammending constitutional power of Parliament unlimited?" The decisions were to chart the future pathway of both nation.

At this critical juncture, it was the cultural and social ethos that led to the answer. The Supreme Court of Pakistan invented the doctrine of necessity whereas our Hon'ble Court propounded doctrine of basic Structure. And since then both nations have travelled in very different roads.

What led to the drastically opposite decisions by both the institutions?

How does institutions reflect the cultural values of the society? What other things do institution reflect?

In this essay we will try to answer

these critical questions.

Institutions

An institution is one which has been established by us - humans - to facilitate governance and functioning in our society. Our Parliament is an institution of making laws for effective execution of governance.

Institutions are formed in all aspect of our living. They range from political, economic, social, environmental, international, etc, created for specific functioning in their area. For example, panchayats have existed since ancient times to regulate local village level problems.

Institutional Values

What are the values professed by institutions?
Does society values have a role in them?

Institutional values reflect the thinking behind decision making process of them. Secrecy is a core value of CBI and IB whereas transparency is essential to general government offices. Some other values professed are empathy, peace, empathy, justice etc.

Role of Society

It is said that institutions are the mirror reflection of prevailing state of society. An open, inclusive and progressive society will result the institutions also to instill same values. This is best reflected in our history when India was a melting pot of people from all around the world — Fa Heen, Ibn Battuta. This resulted in us pursuing an open and free trade

Policy as can be seen in active ancient trade between Rome and India through the silk route.

Even in the Rig Veda, "sabhas" were the official mechanism through which varying different ideas were discussed. This reflected the republic and tribal nature of those times which has been beautifully described in book "The Argumentative Indian" by Dr. Amartya Sen.

Similarly, religious institutions such as "sangha" of Buddhism reflect the republic nature of Lichhavis to which Lord Buddha belonged.

Our pious constitution best reflects how societal values are deeply imprinted into institutions. We adopted parliamentary form of government

as the society was accustomed to it. The preamble itself states - "we the people of India give ourselves the constitution." The values of secularism, unity in diversity, brotherhood are part of us since ancient times. They have found place through Article 1, Article 26-30, etc. in constitution.

Also, the value of a welfare state is reflected throughout different institutions. Economic institutions such as Reserve Bank, SEBI, Insurance regulator - IRDAI have taken multiple initiatives to advance the cause. Customer centricity value is best reflected through the 50 crore Jan Dhan accounts with deposit more than 2 lakh crores with RBI and banks initiatives.

The declining influence of World Trade Organisation (WTO) and rising tariff barriers are a reflection of deep sense of mistrust, apprehension of the global order towards world trade. The failure of other institutions such as United Nations, World Health Organisation in tackling their key objectives - war and pandemic - reflect the divisiveness and polarity across world.

Even personal institutions such as family, marriage reflect the developments and values of society. The rising materialism and consumerism culture has led to ~~move~~ old guard (joint family, patriarchy) passing the baton to new guard (nuclear family, working women). The rising cases of inter-caste

marriage, sologamy, LGBTQIA+ relations
-hips reflect the changing societal
values and with them changing
institutions.

Our bureaucratic institutions are
also changing with times. Post LPG,
the thrust is more on acting as
an enabler rather than rigid process
follower. This has been a welcome chan-
-ge with the changing times.

Institutions also affect society

The dynamics between institutions
and society is not a one way street
but a two way highway. Institutions
are equally important in evolving
cultural values of societies.

The enactment of fundamental
rights against discrimination, equality
before law reflect how our constitution

makers designed the institutions to cure ills in society such as untouchability.

The LPG reforms of 1991 took us from a socialistic and paternalistic society to the era of mixed economy, entrepreneurship. Today our service exports have crossed over \$ 320 billion is a tribute to our burgeoning IT sector.

Government policies and judiciary actions have also been used to nudge or change societal values. The decriminalization of section 377, by Supreme Court has slowly but steadily acceptance of LGBTQ couples especially among youth and urban areas.

Similarly, government policies such as Mission Life, is slowly nudging us to use environment sustainably.

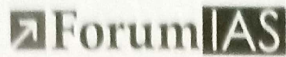
The end goal

Institutions are a means to build a prosperous, inclusive and happy society. Hence, we the people have the responsibility and duty to develop them to serve their cause in line with our values. The basic structure doctrine ensured democratic, republican, secular and welfaristic values of our societies are always ingrained in our institutions too.

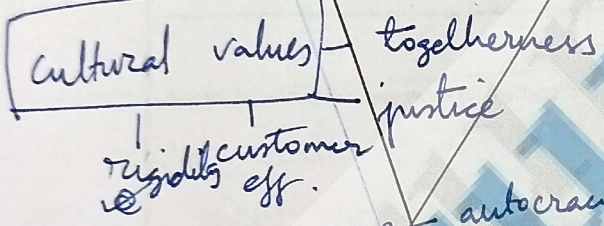
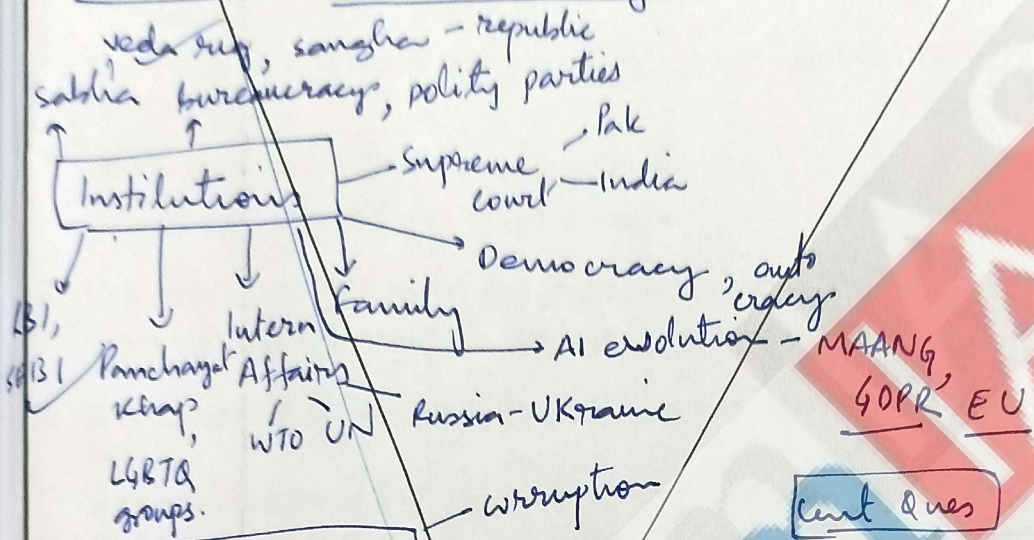
In the end, let us all march together to build a new India with strong institutions. Institutions which reflect our inner spirit. Institutions which promote the eternal words of Tagore -

“Where the mind is without fear,
and the head is held high;
into that heaven of freedom,
let my country awake”

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



Institutions reflect the "cultural values" of the "societies" in which they are established



Cont Ques

→ how does inst reflect the values of society
→ what are values of insti, will they always be same

→ Does inst. values help shape societal values too.

Two roads
 • what are institutions. Their characteristics
 • How do they reflect - cult. value of society
 * those who run come from same society
 * reflection of society

what are institutions

inst → society diff
* progressive liberal → rigid

Constitution, Democracy - India, Africa

History - sabha democratic rig veda reflecting republic, small tribal

- WTO - towards a peaceful future

inst. develop ESG - RBI, SEBI post 1991, pre 1991 - rigid planning commission
family as institution - patriarch, joint

changed bureaucracy committees, lateral entry, 360 eval, Capacity building
satishakti

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. A mind that is stretched by a new experience can never go back to its old dimensions.
जो मन किसी नये अनुभव से खिंच जाता है वह कभी भी अपने पुराने आयामों पर वापस नहीं जा सकता।
2. One health approach: a call for ecological equity.
एक स्वास्थ्य दृष्टिकोण : पारिस्थितिक समानता का आह्वान।
3. Culture can unite what history and geography has divided.
संस्कृति उसे एकजुट कर सकती है जिसे इतिहास और भूगोल ने विभाजित किया है।
4. Social evils have not completely left the ground, instead are changing their form.
सामाजिक कुरीतियाँ व्यवहार में पूरी तरह से खत्म नहीं हुई हैं, बल्कि अपना रूप बदलती जा रही हैं।

1. A mind that is stretched by a new experience can never go back to its old dimensions

He sat under an old tree, trying to concentrate to find solutions to the larger questions of the universe. "Why was so much suffering all around the world?" "What is the use of existence and pleasurable living for rich?"

In the end of his meditation of thirteen years, he had finally found it - sitting under the old Peepal tree. He had experienced "nirvana" - the ultimate truth of life. He could never go back to being Siddhartha anymore. He was Buddha now!

The story of Gautam Buddha raises many curiosities. How do new experiences stretch our minds? What are their impact? Can we really never go back to old dimensions? We will try to find answers to these in this essay.

New Experiences

New Experiences are key in shaping the functioning of our mind. They form a key component in shaping our

value system and help develop emotional intelligence. They help in the development of one's mindset and attitude towards lives.

It was the harrowing experience of bloodshed during Kalinga war that brought profound change in Ashoka. He adopted "dhamma" and spent rest of his life propagating love, benevolence in the society.

Our own freedom struggle of hundred years signifies how new experiences impacted mindset of the struggle. Gandhiji's novel idea of satyagraha brought a new energy to the masses. They could never go back to the 3P - prayer, petition, protest method of the moderates.

The renaissances of Europe in 16th century onwards and India's awakening from 19th century also signify how new experiences can be an epoch.

The Industrial revolution of England brought into world whole new dimension of production. The French, American revolution sowed the idea of democracy, Republic completely destroying the feudal, aristocratic society of those times.

New experiences are also the harbinger of emancipation of most oppressed.

The passage of Abolition of Sati bill in 1829 ensured that the heinous practice of sati was never to take place again.

New experiences also bring profound change to our daily lives.

The Covid pandemic experience was new for all of us. It brought profound change in mindset among people, society and market. Working from Home is not a taboo anymore. Gone are the days when people used to wait in line for cash. The simplicity of UPI has revolutionised payments and lowered cash to gdp ratio.

Even the mindset towards economic development has changed. The unshackling of chains plaguing the economy was broken in 1991. The old license permit raj was dismantled releasing new energy. This led our country to grow ~6.5% per annum and our experience has ensured we never go back to licensing again.

ForumIAS

Not only good but even bad new experiences ensure that we never go back to the old experience.

The bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki ensured that nuclear weapons have never been used again. Although many countries possess bombs for strategic reasons, the horror of 1945 has ensured it doesn't get used.

Not All that glitters is gold

A new experience doesn't necessary is always an agent of change. The

hype of cryptocurrency few years back put them as the cause of failure of central bank money.

However, the hype is over and people have restored the faith in tradition

-al money.

The modern consumerism and wasting culture has brought with itself tremendous environmental havoc. We were swayed towards the materialistic culture in last two centuries. However, the old spiritual, simple lifestyles are making a comeback.

Similarly, in the global economic order - de globalisation, self sufficiency and self reliance are on the ascent. The Bretton Woods institutions signifying the new global world order post 1945 are declining and losing ground. The global trade which was 60% of world gdp in 2008 has fallen to 55% in 2020 as per World Trade Organisation.

A thing of beauty is joy forever

There are some experiences which are always gold to us and no new experience can replace them. The first step taken by a baby can never be matched by all the runnings she does in the future. Similarly, the experience of our first love - good or bad - is one that is always close to our heart. All subsequent relationship seldom replace the first.

The Indian Experience

Our great nation and its society has also been built and evolved by its experiences. The trust with destiny that started at midnight 15th August 1947 has reached its 77th year.

The ~~do~~ experience of our freedom

fighters gave us the wonderful constitution.

The experience include mainly good and some bitter sweet. We have emerged as the 5th largest economy with potential to be 3rd by 2028.

The experience of green revolution insured us to become self reliant and benefit for our farmers.

Our nascent nation opted for Non-alignment instead of ~~joining~~ one of the two blocks. This enabled us to maintain independent foreign policy. We have evolved ourselves to strategic autonomy which has served us well in the post-covid crisis - the Russia-Ukraine war.

However, the experience of emergency did put a damp and it was feared if we will fall into darkness.

But our strong democratic ethos prevailed and corrective measures through 44th amendment were taken so that the old experience is never repeated again.

Towards the future - Sky is the limit

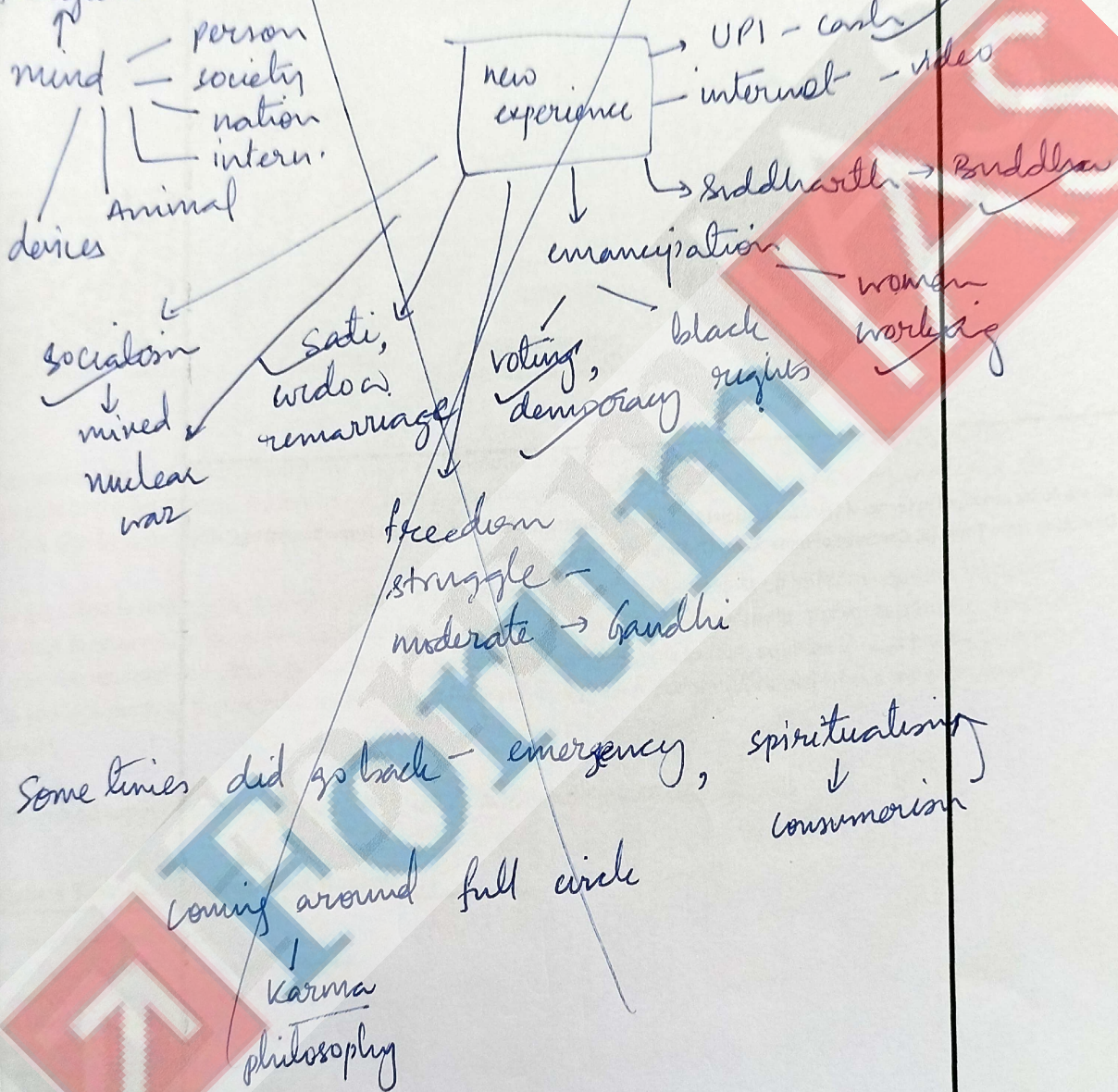
We need new innovation, R&D support to meet current and future challenges.

The thrust towards renewables need much more investment to ensure fossil fuel become ~~future~~ past.

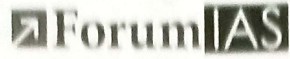
Similarly, we have a golden window of opportunity in coming decades through demographic dividend. Education, health, skilling and jobs will act as new experiences for coming generation.

Hence, it is imperative to focus towards innovation, education, infrastructure so that no one is left behind in the new India we aim by 2047.

A mind that is stretched by new experience can never go back to its old dimensions



Now do new exp impact mind? why diff. to go back? will we never go back



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