

TEST CODE 6 2 0 3 0 3

MANS 23

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

Rahul Kumar

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

1910041241

Medium/माध्यम

English हिंदी

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

ORN

Date/दिनांक

17/8/23

*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 (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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4.00 Am			12.00 Am.	
Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :			Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
			Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
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ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :		EG/ईजी :		Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
		① ② ③ ④ ⑤		

MARKING SCHEME

<i>Parameter/Criteria</i>	<i>Aspects Considered</i>	<i>Total Marks</i>	<i>Essay 1</i>	<i>Essay 2</i>
Basic Format	Introduction + Conclusion	10		
	Body	15		
Content	Data/Facts/Interpretation/Analysis	25		
Organisation	Flow of ideas/ Absence of Deviation from the topic	25		
Language Skills	Punctuation/Grammar/Sentence Formation/Spellings	25		
Examiner's Discretion	Perception/ Innovation/ Engaging	25		

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Very Good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Poor</i>
Coherence				
Language				
Handwriting				
Pre-writing				

Very Good	Good	Average
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।

② He who has a 'why' to live for, can bear almost any 'how'

Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of USA, was born in poverty, had lost 26 times, even declared bankrupt yet he succeeded and became president. He even put his presidency at stake for abolition of slavery. He said if slavery is not wrong then nothing is wrong.

He was guided by reason of humanity, empathy and compassion and found reason to live his life for abolition of slavery and upliftment of marginalised. He faced many challenges and opposition from orthodox section of society and industrialists who were benefitted from slavery. Despite all the odds he succeeded in abolishing slavery in form of 13th amendment.

Before jumping on the topic, let us first understand that what are reasons and factors which shape the way of living the life?

First of all values inculcated by family shape the vision of any person. Family is first agent of socialisation. The values and teaching provided by family become deep rooted ideology of a person.

later schools shapes the person's belief, values and attitude toward life and society. Other factors like religion, peers, media also affect the individual through socialization.

Sometime individual's conscience also play important role for decision making and guidance. It help in raising voice against wrong and challenging status quo. Along with conscience a person need to be emotionally intelligent to channelize the emotions in desired direction. Person's experiences also teach them and provide basis on which they can learn and change.

Even if one have 'why' to live for, road to goal is not always smooth. They have to face many form of difficulties. These difficulties can be opposition from society, scarcity of

resources, failure at starting etc. But when she found the reason and guided by values of courage, persistence, determination and dedication, success is bound to happen.

As said by Gandhiji "success does not come from physical strength, but Indomitable will".

Along with strong will to change the world, she need positive attitude. This bring optimism, enthusiasm to a person which help in tackling any adversity. Courage is also needed to make the Impossible, Possible. Now let's discuss the examples of people who have reasons to live and succeeded despite odds.

To begin with, Savitribai Phule, who started to promote women education, widow remarriage. She lived

for the cause and faced orthodox section of society. People used to throw mud at her but that does not deter her. She was guided by values of empathy, compassion and had courage to face the challenges. Ultimately she succeeded in setting up school for women and home for widows.

Similarly, B.R. Ambedkar faced discrimination in school and society due to caste. He decided to eliminate the practice of untouchability and also worked for upliftment of women in society. He fought against the odds of orthodox society. His values of Humanism, equality along with gilt to face the adversity helped India to achieve constitution of free India which banned discrimination on.

The basis of race, caste, sex, gender in form of Article, 14, 15, 17 etc. Mahatma Gandhi also contributed immensely in the removing untouchability.

moving further, military personnel who decided to live for the protection of country. Their value of sacrifice, Patriotism and Bravery help them to face any danger. They are even working in harsh condition like at Siachin glacier. Their motivation to live for country provide courage to sacrifice their life for nation.

Likewise, civil servants when are entrusted with function of policy implementation acting as agency of social change. When they realise that they have to live for

welfare of citizens, they can bring changes. Armstrong made people's road despite challenges like financial constraints and opposition by few local people. He found other way of crowd funding by doing emotional appeal to people.

Doctors, who have duty to protect the health of citizens and provide timely care. Their professional values guided by selfless work helped them to tackle the recent COVID Pandemic. They faced several challenges like risk of getting disease, resource scarcity, mental health issues. Despite these responsibility towards nation and society guided in time of crisis to serve the nation. They dedicated their life for service of patients.

Corporate leader like Ratan Tata, who follow the values of Compassionate Capitalism for upliftment of poor and marginalised, He made hospitals, schools and donated for COVID pandemic show that he decided to live life for welfare of poor. His compassion towards elderly can be seen in new startup Goodfellows. He took risk and, acquired Jaguar show Courage for following passion.

Story of Dashrath Manjhi, the mountain man is also an apt for this. He found the reason for his life, ensure connectivity of his village to city. He single handedly break the mountain despite challenges. His Perseverance and clear thought helped him doing this.

To sum up we have discussed that what are reasons for people to live their life and what are challenges they faced in achieving those goals. Along with this we also discussed that motivational factors behind their success.

As 21st century we are facing many challenges like climate change, sectoral violence, terrorism, conflict between countries like current Russia-Ukraine war. To tackle these challenges we need dedicated persons who guided by values and have got to persist even in hostile situation.

As Nelson Mandela said, "education is most powerful weapon that can change the world" we need to promote value based education so our students who

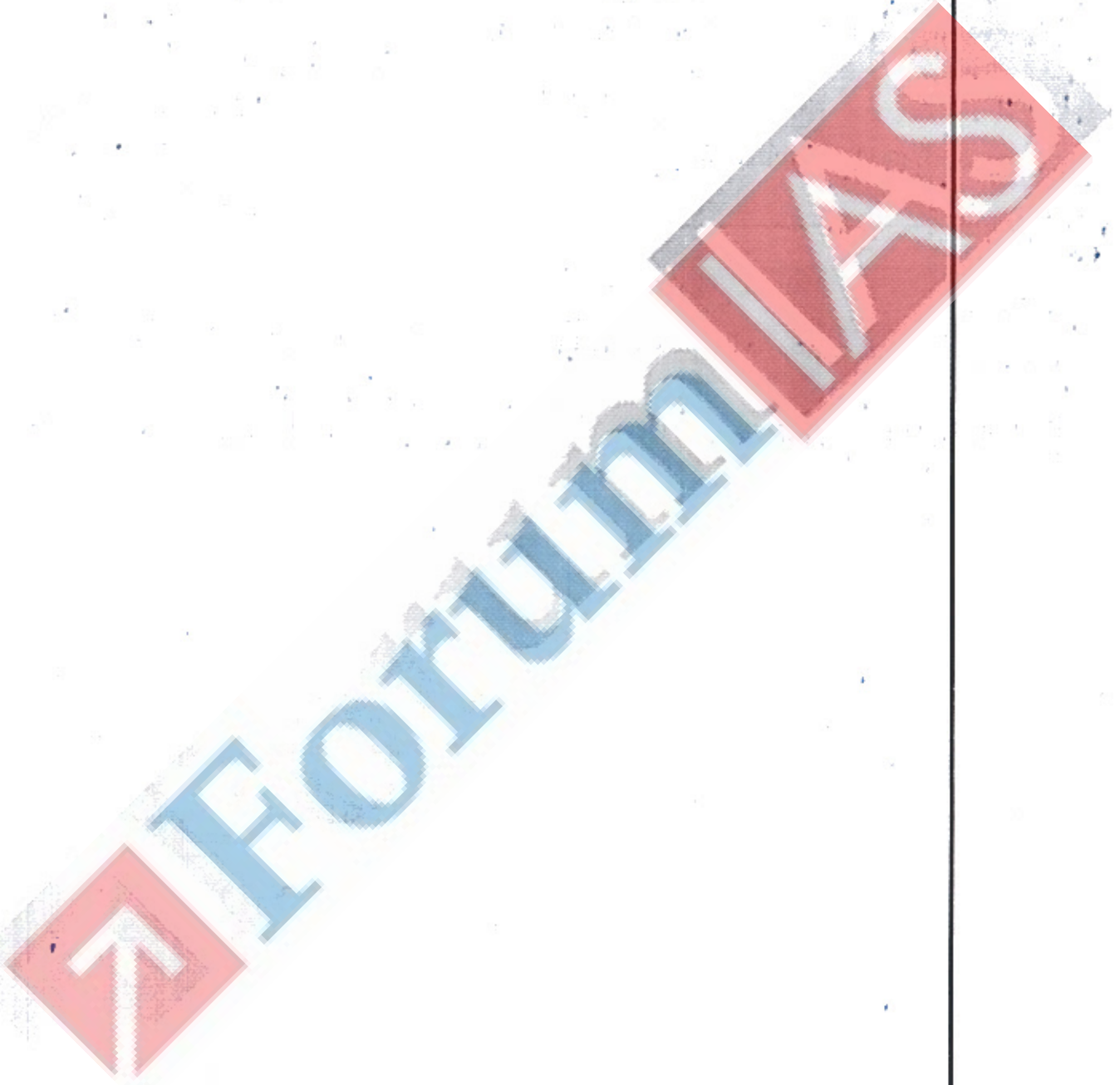
One future of world can live life for protection of humanity and Nature.

People who are educated and guided by values of empathy compassion will find the solution to problems.

Margaret Mead rightly said that

" Few dedicated men can change the world, indeed they are only who can "

We need more dedicated individuals like Greta Thunberg and Malala Yousafzai.



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

Uppishka

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He who have a 'why' to live for can bear almost any how.

Grit / deternid / dedict / EI / attitude / Perseverance / Brave / courage / bly

- Buddha
- Doctor - Pratik / Omk
- Civil servants - Pune

Reason / motivation
 conscience
 socialisation
 Compassion / empathy
 Resp / learnly

Circumstances

Opposition / adversity / Challenges / problems / Resistance
Chage difficuly

- Army
- Ambedkar - Gandhi / Savitribai

* Lincoln - 1860 - 1864

- Mandela
- Manjhi
- Malala
- Carpenter - Ratan Tata

Gandhi - Idamthabse wala

- Harkala Hujob
- Chetri Mahto

Nurmu MDP NDT JWH
 welfare to world is the low than one another

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।

Chutni Mahto, a tribal women from Jharkhand was torched, sexually assaulted and paraded naked. She is a widow, so the motive was to capture her property. She was declared witch by society's members. She had to leave her home due to boycott by society. This witchhunting phenomenon can also be seen at various places.

During earlier time when husband died women has to practice 'Sati'

Though sati abolished and banned today, but widows are facing new form of discrimination as witchhunting. From this anecdote we can say that though social evils are decreased to some extent but their nature is changed and still practised in other form.

In this essay we will discuss what are social evils? which social evils still not left ground? How they changed their nature? In later half we will also discuss how to get rid of these social evils.

Social evils are practices followed by the society which are against the rights and dignity of individual. These practices are followed due to various reasons like religious scriptures misinterpreted by people

for their vested interest. Child marriage, Purdah, untouchability, infanticide are few of them.

Though due to efforts of individuals like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, savitribai phule, B.R. Ambedkar etc, these practices are not prevalent as much as during earlier time. Government also took many steps like Sarda act, APNDT act 1994, child marriage prohibition act 2005. Still these practices are found in society. Though few, ^{Evil} practices are completely abandoned like sati, ban on widow remarriage.

Social evil practices like child marriage, caste based discrimination are on decreasing trends but still practiced.

According to, NHS-5 24% of marriages were child, ^{recent} it was 45% during 2011

Recent violence against dalit women is in Madhya Pradesh

testimony of that practice of discrimination are still prevalent.

Form of social evils are also changing with advent of technology and globalisation. People found new ways of practicing discrimination which we can see in recent instance of suicide and bully bait App where glimps women like actors and journalist details were provided. As Kant rightly said that bad people will find their way despite good laws.

Now we will see that how social evils are changing their forms through various examples.

To begin with, let us take case of infanticide practices where girl child were killed after birth.

With advent of technology like ultrasound people started sex selection before birth and resorted for illegal abortion and practiced feticide (killing a child before birth). Nature changed but social evils of killing girl is still continue.

Similarly education of girl child was not focused as we can see that during independence only 9% literacy. It improved to 64% according to Census 2011. But girl child faced problems of lack of separate toilets, gender friendly infrastructure which became reasons for dropouts. Though government took various initiative to reduce these problems.

Educated women, not having independence in choosing career, also not having choices due to gender stereotype.

They are perceived as soft spoken and caring so, Pink collar jobs. Despite getting ^{limited to} education they are facing problem of glass ceiling effect. One more recent phenomenon of Glass cliff where women given leadership position during crisis time only.

In urban areas where women seems to have more freedom, choices and opportunities. New form of Paternalism

seen were made if earning good amount, women are discouraged to work

This is known as Neopaternalism.

Working women facing problems of Sexual harassment at workplace as

seen during metoo movement. Women are having choices to work but still facing new challenges.

moving to the Caste based disc-
rimination, practice of untouchability was
abolished by free constitution of India.

Dalits and tribals position improved alot,
but still they cannot side horse at
Marriage, Reservation provided to correct
historical injustice still their representation
at higher level is meagre as only 4 out
of 89 secretary level are Dalit, ST and OBC.

Reservation in PRIs and ULBs
lead to improve representation ~~lead by~~
women, dalit and tribals. women are
43% of elected representative. But
Men find way in form of Suspension
Patil where she is only as face. At
loksabha only 14% of women MPs despite
48% population. Similar is in Economic
sectors where dalit, women are not
having equal opportunities and discriminated.

To conclude, we have seen that how social evils are still present in various forms despite efforts of removing them. Their nature is also changing in form of neopatrimonialism, corruption. For these Government had taken many steps. Still we need to do lot more to remove these evil practices.

First and foremost we need to promote value based education which will promote social capital, values of tolerance and inclusive society. women education is more need to be focused because if women is awaken, family, nation and world can be changed.

Secondly as a society we need to ~~make~~ ^{start} Jan andolan to remove any social evils which are plaguing.

civil society can play pivotal role in
tubs as likes of Katlash Satyarthi who
working for cause of children. NGOs like
SEWA, Kudumshree working for women
empowerment through economic empowerment.

Further role of administration
is vital as civil servants are seen as
agency of social change. They need
to protect status of marginalised and
follow Gandhi's talisman to promote
welfare of lowest. Value of empathy
and compassion can guide her.

last but not least government
has power to bring change through
legislation. various laws like Poshtat,
PUNDT act, child marriage restrict, bracket
change. Yet we need to focus on
Behavioural aspect like Beti Bachao Beti

Padhro", Kanya Shree Prakash Scheme.
Supreme Court also played significant role
 in removing section 377, Vishaka guidelines,
banning triple talaq etc.

As we are celebrating the Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, we took
Panch Prom to make India free from
 any social evil like casteism, child
marriage, etc. by promoting unity
 among citizens. India of 2047, New India
 should not have any vestige of
 social evils.

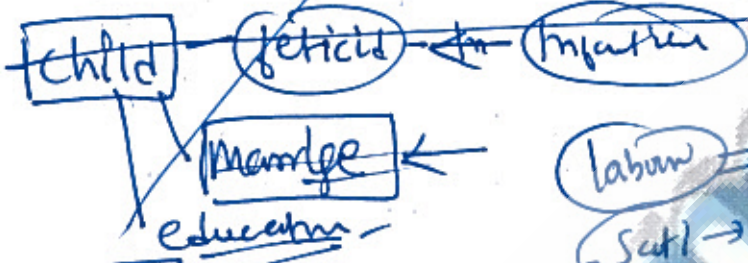
Intro

Comments

What are social evils

Which are social evils

How they changed over time



Caste

Women

Tribes

Residence

Home rule

not at seminar -> Reing!

They used

How to remove

- Education
- Govt steps
- civil society

Behavioral change

widow education

Balika

Marital rape

Sexual harassment at work

neopables

PREMISE

BBBP

labour

Sati -> witchhunts

Tribal kids

Property

forpus puti

social media

suicide

Bas toke on bulls

Gandhi

Unman / khin

glam cetera

glam dig

social media

Bas toke on bulls

Gandhi

Unman / khin

glam cetera

glam dig

social media

Bas toke on bulls

Gandhi

Unman / khin

Social evils have not completely left the ground. Instead they are changing their nature.

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Marital rape

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

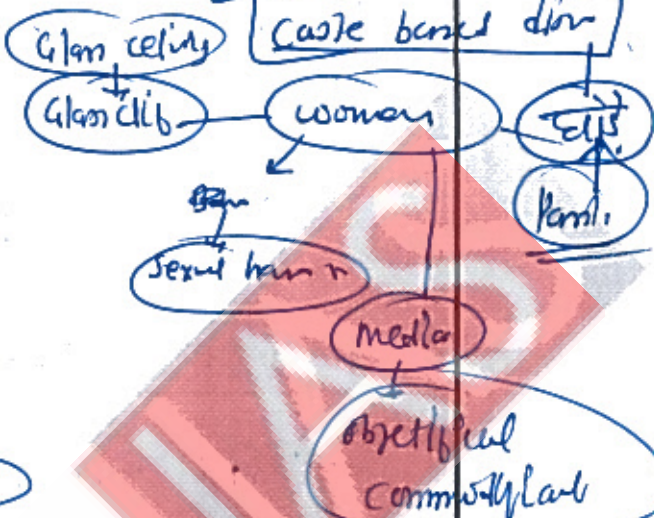
Child marriage

Widow remarriage → sati → witcham (chudai) →

Untouchability → new way

Ugarte Puro

Caste based div



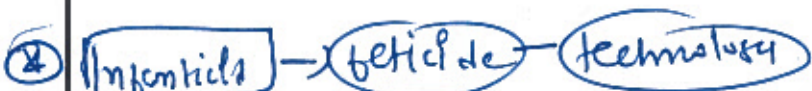
Society

Individual -



Resilience

Sox



Child labor → Marriage

Education

Tribal →

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

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