

TEST CODE 6 2 0 3 0 3



FIAS MGP 2023 - (C-13 Alt) - 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	RIDHIMA JAIN		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910111089	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	5 Aug '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।
For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु			
Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :		End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
8:00		10:15	
Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :		Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		Offline/ऑफलाइन <input 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>
<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।

3

THE POWER OF PERCEPTION SHAPES OUR UNDERSTANDING OF REALITY

Three men on one fine day were laying bricks in some construction work. One passer-by came up to them and asked - what are you all doing here?

Person 1 : can't you see, we are laying the bricks

Person 2 : I am working for my livelihood

Person 3: We're building a beautiful monument.

Thus, all three were doing the same job but their perceptions were completely different towards it. While one sees it as a mere laying of bricks, others see it as contribution in building of monument.

So, what exactly is perception? and how is that built up and why does it differ? How does perception shape our reality? And is perception enough to understand things? And lastly, how can we change our perception and help in making it better world? Let us answer these questions and dwell into understanding this more.

WHAT IS PERCEPTION? FACTORS WHICH MAKE IT

Perception in simple terms, just the way of seeing things. It differs from person to person and varies from situations to situations. It's how we want to perceive some things and from which lenses.

There are multiple factors which shape the perception of an individual, society and nation. For an individual, its upbringing & environment influences a lot. Let's just say, a person from orthodox family will perceive women coming & working outside as a taboo & problematic thing. While other from liberal family would promote women to be financially independent.

Other factors can be media, cinema and the news around us. Cinema has an important role to play in shaping perceptions. Currently, cinema has taken a lead in trying to change the perception ^{towards} of LG BTRIAI by incorporating their issues and life in series and films and increasing ~~this~~ awareness.

Friends also have an influence on shaping the perception. One of the group can be of talking of Gender Equality and growth; while other might wake objectifying women is more cool.

An individual's value also decides up the perception for the world. What is there is in his eye, decides up things around him. Let's just say power, one can perceive it as a way to do corruption due to greed.

and negligence attitude. While one who values honesty, will see it as a way to serve the people and relieve of their misery and work for their betterment

POWER OF PERCEPTION - IS IT REAL

Perception has a power to shape our understanding. It presents the things to us the way we want to understand. As being rightly said - 'A man is a product of his thoughts'

It can bring transformational changes in understanding. Let's say, it can turn the burden into strength. For instance, India's Demographic dividend can be seen as a burden as more population - more fringe to feed and nurture, while can also be perceived as advantageous as building

of human capital formation and to lead India in the world with its human power.

Similarly, it can turn crisis into opportunity with just the way one perceives things. Covid 19 was seen as crisis, but industries and companies turned this into an opportunity to innovate work from home and a positive perception made this real.

On similar lines, perception is the one which guides an individual & society to choose the path and decides for themselves. Like when we turn the pages of history, we see how Ashoka's perception of life changed from seeing war as conquest as purpose of life to realising peace & 'Shantivagsh' as 'true Reality' of life.

While on other hand, perception can also present distorted picture. And say the preconceived notions can be big prejudice and discrimination and hide the reality from us.

As we see the perception of lower caste as being untouchables have lead to their exclusion and alienation of them from society.

It can create biases and differences. And it can restrict the understanding as well. Perception of women being weak and docile creates pink collarisation of job and glass ceiling for them.

Though, on one hand, perception helps one to pursue for higher dreams and achievements, in being optimistic; while also it can be big prejudice in terms of caste, class, religion & gender.

ON THE FLIP SIDE

Perception do shape things and reality for us. But it's not all how we perceives, is it enough? The perception is not in all the whole reality. It's just a thought and views towards something.

It's has to be substantiated by actions. Let's just say a student has a positive perception and optimism for his exams; but just sitting and perceiving might not work. He needs to show hard work and Resilience.

Thus, one should have qualities as courage, strong will power and resolute mind to turn their perceptions into positive actions and then his world a better place for living.

To build in perception in a positive
sense, an individual should have
a positive outlook for things. Being
part of society, one should have also
well-catered values to help, contribute
to society and for its welfare. Nations
should perceive their strategic interests
in consonance with development &
growth of all.

Thus, to conclude, it's ultimately,
our lenses which decides our view.
Our perception defines the reality
for us. One should be optimistic
and hopeful in his thoughts so as
to create opportunities into achievements.
As being said - 'Jahaan Chah hai,
nahaan ~~say~~ saah hai'
(Where tree is a will, tree is a way)

Its power can make one from rags to riches and vice versa.

Thus, one should revisit his thoughts and actions. And should also have consurance in his thoughts and actions to have a better outcome.

For the world to progress, for the nation to move ahead, for the societies to nurture, for the individual to grow, they need to have had a perception for a better world to live in and work for its development. Thus, can be summed up.

'It's not the mis take of us to aim too high and miss it, but it is a problem when we aim too low and celebrates that we achieved'

Free peepers
 i) already amm.
 - re water
 miss pygmalion
 to women → yf
 uasi.

2) lower caste - untouchables
 - yrimists own

1) What is perception?

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Monica

1) Anika

like
 hae

love
 origin

lake - of Quat

2)

Maha
 andhe

perception

→ 4 Anika
 (suffery - Real)

we hake hie

3)

health

Perception shapes

Reality

desires

Indian Independence

- multiple ways

1)

turns

problems / wined

into opportunities

4) can

put up
 complex
 Pious

World 19

WFT. ren culture

adaptable.

2)

can turn burden into stages

5) An individual's
 perception for an exam can
 be a

Demographic Dia

order

1) Anika

1) Anika

3)

one can see 6 other one 9
 diff perception

no real way - just
 disabled

6)

how we want to see - & understand.

9) Alumina Sita

Alumina

2) how it is build:

multiple factors

1) Individual environment - factors

4) Nitri & valves

working
 corruption
 sure J-pone

Friends

3) media - works - can destroy

4)

Steel

HC

A man is product of his own
 Problem

is with that we aim too
 high & miss our mark
 as we push to far.

8) how to build

power of perception shapes our understanding of reality

what 3 people lay eyes bricks → 1 → can't → lay eyes
 2 → lay
 3 → build monument

ForumIAS

eg

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

→ sees his own say → diff way to see things.
 what is perception? → seeing things
 → perceiving without seeing through lenses

Power of perception → reality

(+ve) ① India demographic dividend - Budan
 - h. resource ② (-ve)

jaha chah hai waha reach hai

However, perception isn't enough

supplement by
 • willpower • dedication
 • courage

Build good perception - knowledge
 - idiom
 - 500
 - Natural

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।

④ SOCIAL EVILS HAVE NOT COMPLETELY LEFT THE GROUND, INSTEAD ARE CHANGING THEIR FORM

2023, 22 July Madhya Pradesh reported an gruesome incident where an upper caste ~~was~~ man urinated on a tribal man. It put the whole humanity on shame as what kind of privileges, position the man was trying to show.

①

The incident was not just against the dignity of tribal man, but his basic rights as a human being which should not be violated at any cost.

Madhya Pradesh's incident brings into the limelight the social evil of caste hierarchy prevalent in Indian society and how it continues to be in such a wicked form even after 75 years of Indian Independence.

But, since by 19th century, India seen socio-religious reform movements, so is there any change? or are we continuing with these evil even today as well? What could be the possible reasons for their perpetuation? And how as a society what should we do for their elimination?

2)

19th century India was seen by Britain as a society of barbarians, backward people and stereotyped individuals. It ignited some of the Indians to take reforms and eliminate some of social evils from Indian society.

Firstly, caste problem was at its peak. untouchables were considered outside of the varna system. 'Chandal' were expected to live outside the locality, their visibility was a crime then and any inter-mingling with them was prohibited and looked down upon.

Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, Jyotiba Phule and B.R. Ambedkar were some of the visionaries who tried to resolve the issue by literature, act, legal provisions and standing up for their rights.

(2)

Though legal reforms were brought in, but the casteist attitudes continue.

A survey recently reported that 55% of urban household practice

untouchability in one or other way. Today, serving the roads & housekeepers in different utensils perpetrates this evil and is passed on to generations to continue.

Second, vulnerable like children were exploited and were married into practices like child marriages and child labour.

References like Nishu Kunal Parit Ashay Kunal Dutt raised voice & in affect post independence, we have laws prohibiting child marriages, and their illegal employment in hazardous places.

But, even today, these practices continue. Number of cases recently reported from Rajasthan and West

Bengal in child marriages. But also other areas of exploitation of children have increased.

child pornography has recently created a big market and have lead to

increased exploitation of under 18s.

Despite being banned on all grounds,

child pornography continues to work underground.

Apart, from this, child sexual

harassment continues along with child

trafficking. Recently NCRB data quoted

every 24 hours 3 children get harassed

in the form of sexual abuse the parietic

condition of Indian society.

child women who was subjugated

and harassed earlier and continued to be

on its education, poverty & pollution,

①

taboo of menstruation and all this prevailed.

To which Ram Mohan Roy, Jshmal chand Nidysagar, Dayanoy Sarsawati raised their strong voices for the betterment of their status.

But today though sati is banned, but still poor widow remarriages continues to be a taboo and widows are not accepted in society but seen with suspicion and stigma.

Other forms are domestic violence cases which are continuation of social pathologies. Harassment in form of rapes, Rapes, etc-teasing, molestation continues as a shame to society. The recent harassment of women in Manipal showed the degraded status women is big period even today.

©

Differences in terms of caste, class, religion were prevalent in society during the time of pre independence.

Today, they are reflected in terms of increased communal clashes, disturbances and riots in society. Recent Nuh attack in Haryana showed hindu - muslim divided community.

So, India as a society have regressed or progressed? The issue have been enough efforts have been taken to reform and change the situations, but they were not done holistically.

Firstly, legal framework was formalised. laws like child labour prohibition Act, maternity benefits, women Dowry prohibition, women harassment penalties have been enacted.

But the issue came up in

①

their proper implementation and also the poor conviction rate.

Secondly, worked only on legal lives and lacked behavioural changes to bring it up in society. Thus, the people's perception and attitude has not been changed, but just the feeling of laws to abide them.

Thirdly, percolation of benefits and growth has not reached to all sections of society. It has been an exclusive growth which has focused more on mainstream societal growth and left some group alienated.

Lastly, inequality in terms of income, gender, race has widened the gap. It continues to perpetrate and further social evil in Indian society.

Thus, Reforms needed are ^{from} within and has to reform society internally as well.

Firstly, Behavioural changes needs to be initiated at all levels. Making them feel inclusive in society and progress in the terms is possible with development for all.

Secondly, changes need to start from home, to locality, society, region & internationally. More awareness can bring change on ground. Campaigns to weaken away the social evils is needed to change & progress.

Thirdly, Role Models can be roped in. Using charismatic personalities as a face for attitudinal changes. And people like Bihar DM who sat with Dalit mid-day meal cooks to eat to vanish the stereotype, who leads the way from their own are needed.

(A)

In a nutshell, we can say that though we have progressed and crested & condemned many social evils and practices in past. But since with passing of time, we have come across another set of challenges, another set of social evils which needs to be eliminated & tackled. And we need an 'Indian Renaissance' again to awaken and enlighten the Indian society.

When we stand as a society, then only change is possible. One needs to take a step ahead to make society more inclusive. Just like MP Chief Minister Shri Chohan called the tribal war and washed his feet with hands to apologise him for the utterly shameful act. Thus, with collective efforts and everyon's contribution, we can read on 'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas'

10

(social evils) not completely left to govt, but as change as per.

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

later ~~Source~~ 2023. 23 April. below. A photo couple has been alerted for harassment & molesting a girl child of 14 yrs. - making her work - press -> -

They were lynched by public & then alerted -> -> even a death fall of society.

→ (social evils) → misery → but not pan root, just change way.

hallmark
substitution
polygamy

① women

rape - marriage
domestic violence

② children

③ LGST

④ Sati - ~~also~~ - condemned.
↳ but taboo for widow - seen as an opportunity!

⑤ exploited / maligned

labour

⑥ gender equality

↳ gender gap parity

⑦ panography

⑧ vulnerable

↳ SC ST

⑨ indigenous people

→ alienated →

↳ remoteness

see of from within

strong men

↳ within next, but outside.

Caste

⑩ Realist. Kept outside the webpage. prohibited single up

Today - diff in assembly

A study - revealed - lot of within

Resolution

very so

① ②

Why so

- 1.) Prognosis - legalist lens
laws - main system lacked.
- 2.) Behavioral change lag.
- 3.) Participation in society
- 4.) Conformity bias - nodding & not nodding
- 5.)

Result

- 1.) more lawyers & reach or ground campus
- 2.) Behavioral change can big way or ground.
- 3.) Attitude needs to change
- 4.) Role models more cultural ship creation
- 5.) Pooreful can integrate teaching

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

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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