

TEST CODE 6 2 0 3 0 3

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

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

ESSAY / निबंध

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	RISHABH BHATT		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910099502	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE - 1900	Date/दिनांक	04/09/2023

*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 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 PM			11:00 PM		
Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : ONLINE			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

<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>
<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।

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

Arjuna, one of the greatest warriors in Mahabharata was in state of intense emotional turmoil before starting of war. He was confused whether to fight the war or not as he had to face his brothers Kauravas, grandfather Bhishma, guru

Dronacharya and other family members in the war.

His charioteer driven Lord Krishna guided Arjuna and gave the philosophy of Nishkam Karma as well as purpose of life that is to uphold 'Dharma'.

Once Arjuna knew purpose of battle, he won over his mind and facing various adversities like wrath of warriors like Bhishma, death of his son Abhimanya, killing his grandfather etc.

Above incident show the message of the statement - 'He who has why to live for can face almost any how?' which means

Knowing the purpose of one's life and giving one's best to achieve the purpose facing even ^{in face of} ~~when~~ hardships and obstructions. In this essay we will interpret the statements and analyse it holistically.

Knowing the purpose of life or why to live for is a question that act as premise for the religions and various philosophies. In western philosophy Socrates inquired 'what is good life' and considered 'unexamined life is not worth living'

Similarly, In Indian philosophy Vedanta Sutra is inspired by

line 'Anato Brahma Jigyosa' which means 'curiosity to know supreme'. Buddhism and Jainism also the purpose of life is discerned and they consider salvation is ultimate purpose of human life. Besides it, love, compassion, truth, fighting for justice, sacrifice are also values to achieve goal. propounded by nearly all religions.

When one knows the 'why' he can face any circumstances. As knowing worth and target of one's life inspires one to continuously endeavour for it. for example, Raja Ram Mohan Roy once making

upliftment of women and eradicating
Sati as goal of life was able
to face the wrath of orthodox sections.

Knowing the purpose of one's
existence prevent one to focus
on distractions as it is
rightly said

When you turn your face to
the sunshine, you will not see
shadow!

for instance, Rani Lakshmbai was
not perturbed by preconceived
notions in the society that
women can't lead in war. Her
valour even affected Britishers'
spirit.

In similar manner, Mahatma Gandhi while leading Indian freedom struggle was with goal of Indian Independence or Swaraj faced went jail many times, performed hunger strike, denounced luxuries, faced anger of orthodox and Beefshers.

Furthermore, renowned Mathematician of India Ramanujan was a Mathematics enthusiast since childhood. His love for mathematics made him to devote his life for discipline. He went to London for where he faced hardships like diseases, lack of vegetarian food. but his work in mathematics never stopped.

Same spirit is also reflected
in India's space program ISRO
which made target of making
India a space power. ~~with~~ ISRO
scientists performed ~~as~~ their role
with discipline, ingenuity, resilience.
ISRO faced challenges like ban in
1992, failure of SLV, IRNSS, Chandrayaan
2 but now it is achieving
milestones in space, recent being
landing on moon by Chandrayaan 3.

Similarly in sports field knowing
'why' that is playing for
India was instrumental for
cricketer Sachin Tendulkar to lead
achieve the "success milestones". Circum

stances like shoot height, various injuries, doubt on his capabilities never troubled him from his goal of

Sometimes merely knowing the why to live for do not suffice it also needs an external push in form of teacher. ~~as~~ for example, Hanuman

knew why to live for that is to fight for Dharma and serve Lord Ram but he needed Jambavan to know his worth.

Similarly, Indian economists know the target that is to increase

growth of Indian economy
but despite knowing they
can't achieve it. It only
faced 'choppy waters' when
it was pushed by LPG
reforms in 1993.

Knowing 'why' should also be
authorised and ~~pure~~ should be
voice of internal process not decided
by external environment. for
example, pushing lakhs of children
to go for engineering and medical
ignoring these interests have resulted
in large number of suicides in
youth.

Artificial goals will not help one

to face difficult situations due to lack of courage of conviction. Now the question is how to search the purpose of life.

Knowing and deciding one's goal should be based on analysing one's aptitude. Aptitude is innate potential which is inborn. Emotional intelligence which is to analyse one's emotions can help in it. For example, Lata Mangeshkar decided to make career in singing after analysing her potential.

~~One can take help~~
Now one knowing the objectives of one's life these should

be belief in one's capabilities having courage of conviction. One should face adversities with bravery and confidence. As Swami Vivekananda said

- Self belief and courage to
are two important traits
required to achieve goal

It is also said in Indian philosophy that

'Veero Bhogya Vasundhara'

'Braves cherish the luxuries on this earth'

Cona Therefore learning from same character with which we introduced the essay, Arjuna. While shooting a bird's eye when asked

by Dronacharya that what is he seeing to which he replied that only bird's eye and nothing else. Hence one should clearly focus on goal and which is first step to face challenges to achieve it.

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।

Culture can unite what history and geography has divided.

After second world war, Germany became new playground of rivalry between two superpowers USSR and USA supported by west.

This rivalry resulted into separation of Germany into East and

West Germany. Not only on map but on ground also Berlin wall was established by USSR called 'Iron curtain'.

This disrupted contact between citizens sharing same languages, festivals, customs and traditions. They revolted against the USSR's by act of illegally crossing of the wall became irritant for the officers. Finally fall of Berlin wall took place in 1990 uniting Germany.

Above incident reflects the power of culture as a tool of unity which can transcend time and space. In this essay

we will see that how
culture can unite what history
and geography has divided by
analysing various aspects of the
statement.

Culture is set of common
beliefs, ideas, principles developed
over a period of time in
particular area. Manifestation of
culture is language, food, festivals,
customs, traditions etc. Culture is
symbol of identity for a human
being.

Furthermore, culture is tool for
building social capital. Recognition of
society ~~can~~ is inherited in its culture.

for example, Indian society is considered to have culture of collectivism, pluralism, tolerance, joint family etc.

As culture is intangible asset it can't be restricted by geography though geography is instrumental in shaping of a culture. for example, food habits of Arab countries like dry fruits, non-vegetarian is due to ~~eg~~ geographical prospects. Japan as an island is famous for seafood.

But, culture has transcended the geographical barriers over the ages. for instance, presence

of Himalayas have not prevented the spreading of Buddhist culture. Even Buddhism has reached to South east Asia and upto Japan.

Similarly, beliefs of Hinduism can be commonly found in traditions and customs of South East Asian countries like Ramleela in Indonesia, Phnom pre temple in Cambodia, presence of Hindu Goddess on these currencies etc.

further, when interface of culture and geography is discussed, role of diaspora can't be ignored. Diaspora in foreign countries are still practising different professions and living in

different areas unite due to common culture. For example, Diwali and Holi meetings of Indian diaspora in USA, celebration of ~~the~~ Yoga day in European countries. Navroz new year celebrated by Parsi community etc.

Similarly historical circumstances act as dividing force between the communities, societies and regions. For example, partition of India in 1947, disintegration of USSR in 1991, conflict between Jews and Muslims in middle east etc.

Here also culture can act as
unifying force. for example,
Urdu language, food like Biryani,
Cricket, Bollywood act as
common ground for India and
Pakistan. which are inter rivals
one in every field. Opening of
Karakoram corridor and visit of Pakistani
Muslims to Azmer Sharif reflects
role of religion in uniting two
nations.

In similar manner African
countries which are divided
into nation states due to
colonial history which is
imported concept for them also.
share same culture. Tribes in

Africa like ~~Kala~~ Bushmen, ~~Badags~~, Hottentots despite living in different countries have common practices.

In era of globalisation when the world has become global village as called by McLuhan and borderless by Giddens, culture's formation has been more fast and flexible. ~~for~~

for example, western culture like Jeans, Pop Music, Hollywood acting as uniting force among youth. Social media has acted as convenient tool of percolating different cultures. There is trend of

learning different languages and trying cuisines of different countries. for example, chinese cuisine popularity in India, Indian food in Europe etc.

Therefore the people find themselves more familiar and convenient in communicating to each other due to it. But on other hand as everything ^{coin} has its two sides, culture can also act as premise for disputes.

In fact, Samuel P Huntington ^{on} said that his theory of 'clash of civilisation' said that future wars will be wars of identity. Increased

globalisation has consolidated identities and hence people can be mobilised for political and ideological purposes. for examples 13/11 radicalism, Islamophobia, ethnic and racial attacks on Indians in Australia etc.

Similarly, culture is now being perceived by nations as tool in foreign policy called soft power for hegemony. for example, US using western culture for hegemony, Chinese through Confucius Institutes.

In domestic politics too the manipulation of culture like ~~as~~ languages, dress, food, festivals are used for mobilisation

for example, Hindi language issue in India, Urdu language ^{domination} caused disintegration of Pakistan etc.

Solution to the above problem is tolerance among people and respecting diversity of cultural values.

Ideas like multiculturalism, value pluralism and cultural relativism by franz Boas can act as medicine to the narrow thinking. franz Boas

said - No culture is superior to another culture every culture's uniqueness should be respected.

As Mark Twain considered India as mother of culture, grandmother of legend one needs to turn to Andian texts

to maintain culture as unifying
force. Ponnudruganar, Tamil author
said 8000 years ago -

We belong to earth and whole
earth belongs to us.

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