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TEST CODE 7 1 0 3 0 3

MGP 2024

Time Allowed : 3 Hours
समय : 3 घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

ESSAY / निबंध

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	KISHAN RAM		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910158607	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	02/09/2024

*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. Write two essays, choosing one topic from each of the following Section A and B in about 1000 - 1200 words each. खण्ड A व B प्रत्येक में से एक विषय चुनकर दो निबंध लिखिए, जो प्रत्येक लगभग 1000 - 1200 शब्दों का हो।	
Q.2			3. 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।	
Total Marks/कुल अंक			4. 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।	
Remarks/टिप्पणी :			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाना चाहिए।	
			6. 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 :		
6:00 pm		9:00 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

<i>Parameter/ criteria</i>	<i>Aspects Considered</i>	<i>Marks Allotted</i>	<i>Essay 1</i>	<i>Essay 2</i>
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		

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

<i>Very Good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Average</i>
120 and above	100-120	Below 100

SECTION - A

1. Not everything that can be counted counts, and not everything that counts can be counted.

हर वो चीज़ मायने नहीं रखती जो गिनी जा सकती है, और हर वो चीज़ जो मायने रखती है, उसे गिना नहीं जा सकता

2. Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is perilous.

बिना सोचे-समझे सीखना व्यर्थ है; बिना सीखे सोचना जोखिमपूर्ण है।

3. The worst form of inequality is to try to make unequal things equal.

असमानता का सबसे बुरा रूप है असमान चीज़ों को बराबर बनाने की कोशिश करना।

4. To attain knowledge, add things everyday; to attain wisdom, remove things everyday.

ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रतिदिन चीज़ों को जोड़ना आवश्यक है; लेकिन बुद्धिमता प्राप्त करने के लिए, प्रतिदिन चीज़ों को हटाना आवश्यक है

To attain knowledge, add things everyday;
to attain wisdom, remove things everyday.

One fine day Jayanak went to a thick forest. He wanted to meet very powerful and knowledgeable Saint. When he met, he requested Saint to give him blessings so that he got all the required knowledge of the world. By

using this knowledge he wanted to become rich and live materialistic life. Saint told him that on the other bank of this river Falgu, you will find one diamond. When you touch this, you will get all as per your wish. Jayvate rapidly crossed river with almost swimming speed he could. When he saw a diamond, suddenly he realised that if Saint have this diamond, why he has not kept with him.

He went to saint again and asked about the reasons behind it. Saint beautifully answered him that, "true happiness and satisfaction is not in achieving knowledge in one go. But you should focus on your duty, be open minded and objective. This positive and optimistic

attitude helps you to gain knowledge as
as what required. And this way you
will be able to get what all wisdom
required to enjoy life." Here comes a
question that what does it mean to
attain knowledge one need continuous behavior
of adding things in to it?

By this one can interpret that
knowledge is about knowing that one is
not knowledgeable. If one will have attitude
of continuous learning as Socrates said,
he or she will improve self everyday. One
can be individual, family, society, organisation
and nation or world as a whole. But
other part is also important. It is not only
knowledge gaining forms everything. But, one
require wisdom as well. what does
wisdom by removing things everyday means?

Wisdom is something in knowing about what is the application of one knowledge. This applied part of knowledge when seen in one's actions, it really makes person wise. As per Aristotle, "wisdom is in avoiding ignorance from heart, mind and soul." For example, Ibrahim Lodi ignored that Babar's army is few in number than him. He also ignored Babar's war strategies. By not removing all these core areas, Babar adopted pragmatic approach. And the history was created in the first battle of Panipat in 1526, by establishment of Mughal rule in India.

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Then, how to attain continuous knowledge and removing odds out for wisdom? One requires optimistic attitude in learning, self awareness, self introspection, self development and self improvement. For instance M.S. Dhoni since his childhood adopted one thing that he will learn from failures. This required him lot of courage, fortitude and temperance. He always open to all opinion. But at the same time he had that wisdom of keeping unnecessary opinion away. This led him to become a successful cricket captain for Indian cricket team.

This very same thing is found in our (India's) Security policy at national level. After Kargil war 1999, the Kargil Review Committee recommend many security measures. Adoption of this gave India strong

Security Framework today. But still many reforms like codification of National Security doctrine is one of the important reform left behind. India learnt continuously from past and achieved success.

But what is the result if one individual not learn everyday and not abstract unnecessary things? To answer this let us examine Biblical ethics behind learning. It tells that society should provide individual continuous opportunities to learn and identify potentials. If this will not found in such society, it will lead to organised chaos and functional anarchy. For instance, India and many colonised nations ignored learning from past. When we look at medieval India,

Whenever India lost strong rulers and tight frontiers control, foreign invasion took place. If Indian rulers would ~~abate~~ be able to keep wisdom of unity and sustainability, Britishers could not have ruled so long.

Another explanation could be ongoing Israel - Hamas Crisis as well as Russia - Ukraine war. The world is not looking back to devastating effects of World War I and World War II. Even global institutions wisdom of ignoring important learning led to failure in controlling such long lasting conflicts.

But, who is responsible for all such crisis? The answer lies in question itself. When we forget teachings of our great philosophers, leaders, teachers and religious saints, such devastations and disasters took place.

As per Swami Vivekananda we as human being need to follow universal brotherhood and humanity approach. This require knowledge of adding things and values like tolerance, compassion and forgiveness. For this we require wisdom and integrity towards balance life. He also argued that world will be happiest if balance between western materialism and Indian spiritualism. But this wisdom is not found today, which led to such conflicts.

For example, As per world inequality report 2023, top 10 percent of india's people have 77 percent of India's wealth. It shows that capitalism is not compassionate capitalism. As per Shree Narayan Murtiji, Industrialist should follow trustship and compassionate principles.

But reality is different. It shows that wisdom of removing unnecessary thing like greed, pride, ego and consumeristic pleasures are still on rise which lead to more resource utilisation and more conflicts. It is very much evident in climate finance, mitigation and adaptation strategies adopted by world countries. Developed and Developing countries ignoring learning of past emissions and developed countries do not wanted to help underdeveloped countries.

This all give one question in mind that what is the solution for all issues in continuous learning and adopting wisdom at the same time? One should follow teachings of Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan. He told that we need to adopt approach of learn, unlearn and

Selection in changing education system
and societal structure.

By learning positive things,
unlearning evils and detaching and
reinstoring this behavior, societal collective
conscience become optimistic. Every people
need open to opinions, views and
thoughts of others. This give people
right approach to life and world around.
This leads to have better value driven
education, ethical society, compassionate
administration, trustfull capitalism and
market economy and peaceful world.

In Conclusion from the
aforementioned points it is aptly
clear that individual need attitude
of reason, reflect and reevaluate

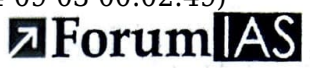
For knowledge and wisdom. It gave true essence of life to everyone as jaynak got from saint's direction. It is also very much in line with great sayings of Socrates that "unexamined life is not worth living". One need continuous learning and relearning by removing evils from bad learning (wisdom).

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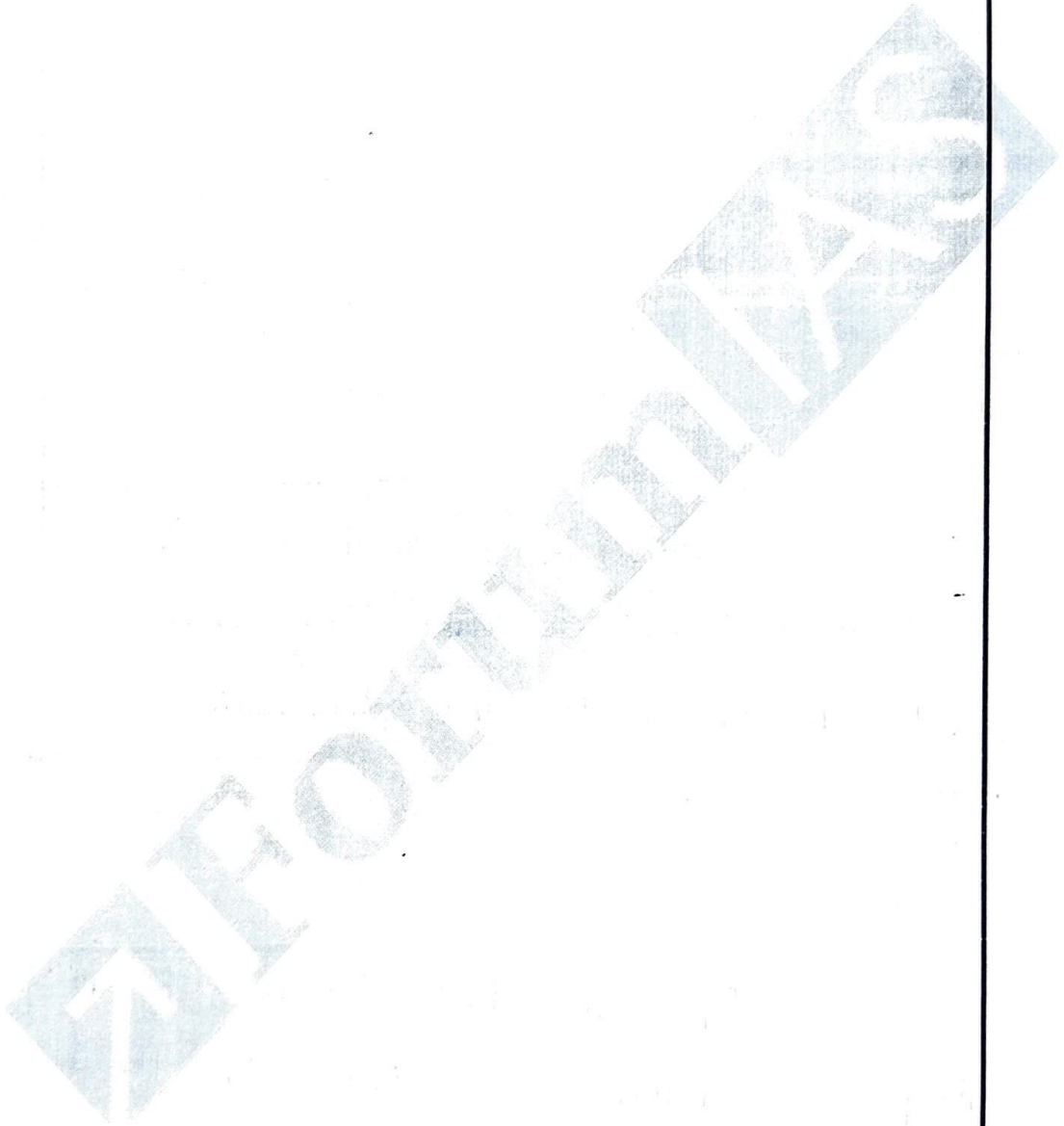
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FEEDBACK



**SECTION - B**

1. Law stays alive by being in touch with social contracts pierced together among real people on the ground.
विधि वास्तविक लोगों के बीच स्थापित सामाजिक अनुबंधों के संपर्क में रहकर प्राणमय रहती है।
2. violence is a disease; you cannot cure by spreading it to more people.
हिंसा एक बीमारी है; आप इसे अधिक लोगों में फैलाकर समाधान नहीं कर सकते।
3. To be yourself in a world that is constantly trying to make you something else is the greatest accomplishment.
एक ऐसी दुनिया में स्वयं का होना जो लगातार आपको कुछ और बनाने की कोशिश कर रहा हो, सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि है।
4. The best is the enemy of the good
सर्वोत्तम ही उत्तम का शत्रु है

To be yourself in a world that is constantly trying to make you something else is the greatest accomplishment.

In the last decade of 20th century, one father was dancing in the rain. The father was very excited for birth of male child. But his all dreams an excitement came to an end when he

look towards his son. Because his son was visually challenged child. He was so sad due to societal norms, so that he went to ~~bury~~ bury his beloved. But somehow this child survived.

Gradually this child came to school and faced many discriminations. But he was so hardworking, determined and integral towards getting education as well as sports. He was barred from taking science in higher secondary school by Indian education system. He fought with the system.

Again he was resisted by engineering colleges to get admission. But somehow he got admission in foreign university in USA. he came back to India and became first visually challenged successful entrepreneur. He is none but Bolant industry owner SHRIKANT

This story based on true life events, motivate us towards facing and achieving what we want in our life. It is about recognising and doing what oneself wants to be. The world will always resist in some or other way. But, despite such odd individual should have resistant positive approach among such situations. Let us examine how oneself become so resistant and its importance and other dimensions in challenging world.

First, well said by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam that, individual should dream big and always try to pursue it. By this he meant that despite any hard situation a visionary person should always focus on duty and work hard. One may face many challenges from people around them. But this challenging situations will make

a person strong and build one to resist tough time.

For example, in recently held Paris Olympics 2024, many athletes came from very grounded family and won medal for India. One of them was a brave girl Manu Bhaker. She faced many challenge like, Administrative apathy, Lack of societal support, Monetary crunch and oppose from relatives. But her parents supported her and her hardwork gave her success.

Another example is about a lady who gave her life in serving poor in village area. She faced challenges like social discrimination, rich class opposition, donation issues

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and other discriminatory practices. But she herself wanted to serve selflessly, compassionately and with humility. She did it. The world gave her Nobel Peace prize and she is ~~no one~~ no one but Mother Teresa.

Above all examples give us positive attitude towards life. But at the same time one question came to mind, that from where they got consistent motivation? What drives them all? The answers of the questions above lies in great sayings of Bhagavat gita and Emanuel Kant.

Both of them explained that one should act selflessly without even thinking about the results. The means should become ends in itself. When there is no relationship between means and ends, there is no desire for all negative virtues. By just focusing on duty, one will

get success on one day. It is about to be yourself in a world which is constantly making oneself something else.

This is very much applicable in current world. As per "Bhartiya Model of inclusive growth" stated by NITI Aayog, a top think tank is dedicated towards achieving goals of Inclusive India. The government is focused to reduce regional inequality, promote welfare of all and equality of opportunities to all people.

But situations like multidimensional poverty of India around 17.2%, high wage gap of around 34 percentage and unemployment rate among graduates at around 30%, are some major factors making hurdle in achieving inclusivity. But government and administration is very much determined to develop India as developed nation

by 2017 is very good example of good accomplishment of vision and oneself among many odds.

I concede that, preserving oneself and consistently achieving it is good, but oneself is subject phenomena. As explained by Machiavelli and Thomas Hobbes, human nature is negative and self preserving. As it drives by negative values like selfishness, self indulgence, egotism and narcissism. If oneself made by this values, such character is disastrous to humanity as a whole.

For example, on the name of nationalism, Hitter built Germany to take revenge against axis powers. That led to world war II. The world is still facing such situation in the

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Form of African countries civil wars,
Israel and Hamas conflict as well as
trade barriers in global order.

This situation is very much at
national level. Issues like bureaucratic corruption,
radicalism, delays in governance, climate
change and inaction in mitigation and adaptation
along with patriarchy, social evils like child
labour, drug trafficking, women trafficking and
communal and caste conflict are something
which are very resistant to change even
with changing world order.

If above issues continues to
persure and present, it pose great
challenge and can not be consider
as great accomplishment as it has
negative implications on large number
of people. All these discussion

asks one simple question that what does oneself ~~mean~~ mean and how to differentiate good versus bad self?

Answer of this question lies in J.S. Mill's good will principles, Nishkam karma of Bhagavat geeta and collective conscience principles of Durkheim. The

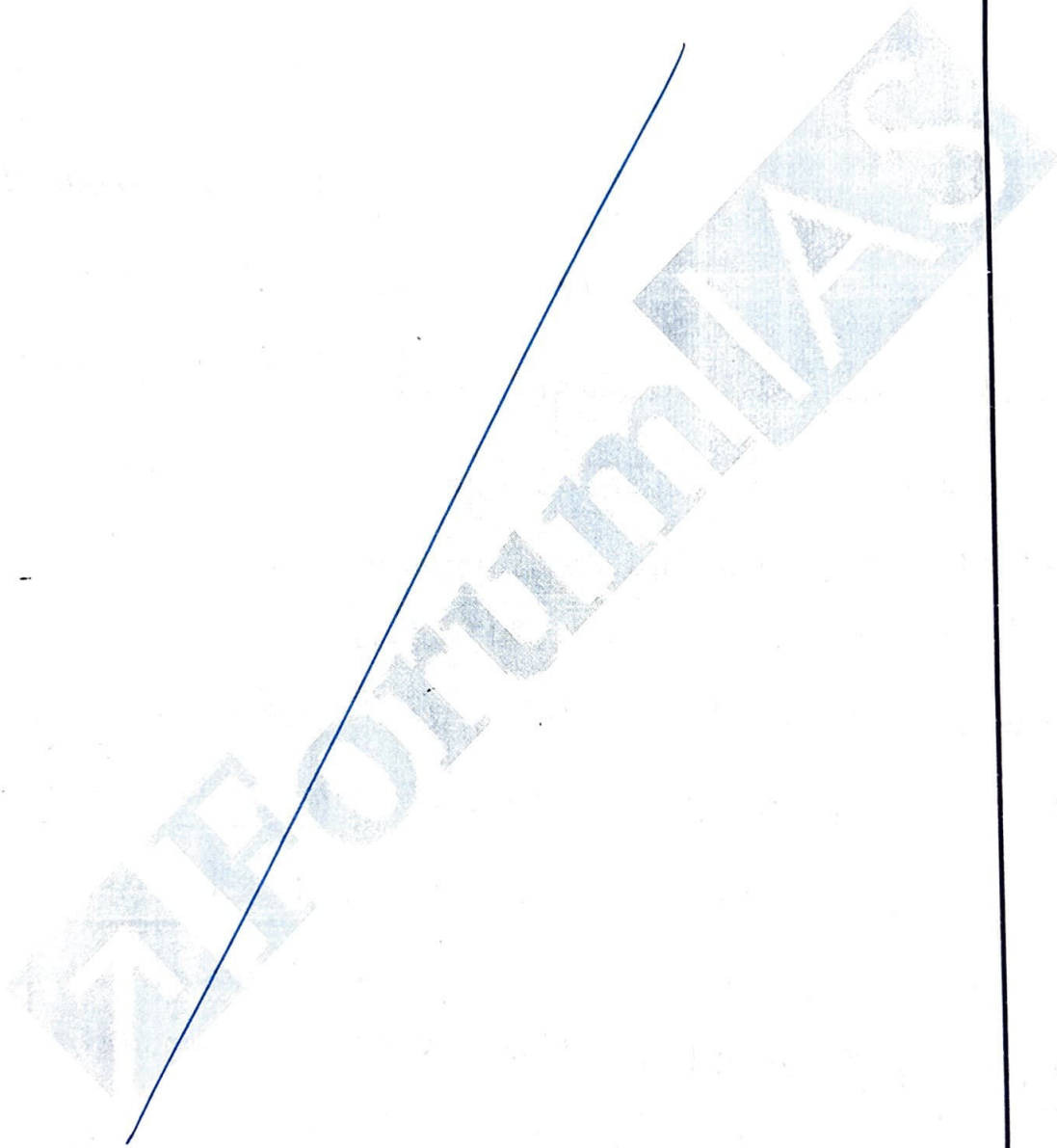
Common teachings from above all are that one should think about others first and never become selfish. When individual think about others rights, it leads to good society, good nation and good global order. But this is not possible in real world. The pragmatic approach is following as much positive and good of others as possible.

When such optimistic and positive self work and aspire among

all odd situation in the world which makes oneself something else all the time, it will be greatest accomplishment for oneself.

In conclusion, from the aforementioned arguments it is aptly clear that positive self require courage, fortitude and strong conscience to achieve goals and stay away from materialistic, consumeristic and selfish world. It is self reflection and self improvement is the guide, friend and philosopher for oneself. As per Swami Dayanand Saraswati "one should always abide by their thought, behavior and action to avoid knowers does split." Avoiding this crisis of conscience is the greatest accomplishment for anyone.

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FEEDBACK

