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ESSAY-Test 1 निबन्ध-परीक्षा 1 CSE 2024

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु
For Office Use

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

General Instructions

This question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 32 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

Two blank pages (Page Nos. 31-32) have been provided for rough work.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages, etc. If so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू० सी० ए०) पुस्तिका में 32 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र क्यू० सी० ए० पुस्तिका के अन्त में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ़ कार्य के लिए दो खाली पृष्ठ (पृष्ठ सं० 31-32) दिए गए हैं।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जाँच कर लें कि इस क्यू० सी० ए० पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू० सी० ए० पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

(To be filled by candidate)

All fields mandatory

(Inaccurate/Incomplete information may lead to delay in the evaluation process)

Name of Candidate : Aditya Aggarwal

Next IAS Roll No. : GSMACT24A1094

Test Code → TC- 061 Date of Examination : 02-09-2024

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☒ Jaipur ☐ Prayagraj ☐ Online ☒

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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Student's Queries for the Evaluator (if any write them below)

Evaluator's response

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए) / Marks Details [To be filled by the Examiner(s)]

	निबन्ध विषय सं० Essay Topic No.	अंक Marks	
खण्ड-A Section-A			
खण्ड-B Section-B			
सकल योग/Grand Total			

Your performance vis-a-vis other examinees-

Front Runner	Achiever	Aspirant

Parameters	Exemplary	Good	Average	Needs Improvement
Understanding				
Coherence				
Lucidity				
Structuring				
Presentation				

EVALUATOR'S FEEDBACK: ESSAY SECTION-B

Parameters	Exemplary	Good	Average	Needs Improvement
Understanding				
Coherence				
Lucidity				
Structuring				
Presentation				

खण्ड-A / Section-A

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इस भाग में
लिखना मना है।
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- Q.1 If it costs you your peace, it is too expensive.
यदि इससे आपकी शांति छिनती है, तो यह बहुत महँगी है।
- Q.2 In the flood of data, the thirst still remains.
आँकड़ों की बाढ़ में, प्यास अब भी बाकी है।
- Q.3 A star has to burn to give light to others but that's what stars are meant for.
एक सितारे को दूसरों को रोशनी देने के लिए जलना पड़ता है, लेकिन सितारे इसी के लिए बने हैं।
- Q.4 The ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in moments of comfort and convenience, but where he stands at times of challenge and controversy.
किसी व्यक्ति का अंतिम मापदंड यह नहीं है कि वह आराम और सुविधा के क्षणों में कहाँ खड़ा है, बल्कि यह है कि वह चुनौती और विवाद के समय कहाँ खड़ा है।

IF IT COSTS YOU YOUR PEACE, IT IS
TOO EXPENSIVE

On 13th April, 1919
Thousands of people gathered in
Jahawala Bagh in Amritsar, near
Golden Temple to celebrate Baisakhi.
No one was aware about the
laws regarding Martial law implementation
in Punjab Area.
Later On that day, General

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Dyer came with his force, based on the charge of sedition against arrest of Saifuddin Khatun and Satyajit Malik in Jallawala Bagh.

Without any warning, his force started firing and an official record 379 people died and thousands of got injured. This incident shocked the nation and peace of the society shattered.

Against this act, Rabindra Nath Tagore gave his Knighthood to Britishers. This incident not only expensive for India in terms of human lives lost but also for Britishers because this incident became one of the

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reasons why Britishers were forced to leave India.

Thus Jaliawala Bagan Massacre costs peace of Indians which was too expensive to bear. In this essay

we will analyse various dimensions that costs our peace and how these are expensive. Then we will discuss how to attain peace in mind and then conclude accordingly.

Before starting our discussion, let's understand what does that Peace mean? It means absence of violence in one's life be it mentally, physically and financially. If a person can't get two square meals for his family, he won't be at a peaceful state of mind. Similarly a billionaire earns millions of dollars

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but not healthy enough, he also won't have a peaceful state.

During 19th century, India faced many social evils like Sati Pratha, Female Infanticide, child marriage, conditions of widowers etc which created mental disturbance in minds of social reformers of that time like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar, Professor D.K. Karve, M.G. Ranade and many more. They lost many close family members because of these traditions and mental peace simultaneously. Thus they took stand against these practices and gather

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ancient literature to prove their points against these evils and later succeeded in banning these practices.

Thus whatever costs your peace and leads to loss then action against that thing will save others from repeating same thing.

At individual level, when one fails in something be it examinations, business, fulfilling in one's duty he/she feels worthlessness and that tampers mental peace, which ultimately leads to mental problems like Anxiety, depressions, suicidal thoughts. This was the issue and reason CCD founder V G Siddantha committed suicide because he thought failed in business.

Thus, doubts on oneself costs peace which is ultimately very expensive in nature.

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At administrative level, bureaucrats get various opportunities of corruption, bribe and offers for influential position in exchange of favour. Accepting such lucrative offers might give short-term pleasures but in long term this will hamper your integrity, honesty, inner conscience which ultimately disturbs your peace at personal level be it public or private life.

Thus, to counter such situation one must be emotionally intelligent as recognised by Daniel Goleman. One must follow democratic principles like transparency, work towards betterment of vulnerable sections of society and should believe in Bhagwad Gita's philosophy of Nishkam Karma.

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At Economic level, poor labour force participation rate of women costs economic growth of a country in terms of Gross Domestic Production (GDP). Present women LFPR in India is around 35% as per periodic labour force survey, which just contributes 20% in total GDP of the country.

Thus, this poor participation costs financial peace in terms of per capita income and which is very expensive in terms of economic growth. As said by one of the IMF reports that if women LFPR in India becomes equal to their counterparts, then GDP of India will increase by 27%.

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Now, the question arises why something is so important that costs your peace? The answer is simple and subjective in nature. That "something" could be different for different people, like for someone not getting luxurious life, difficulty in achieving material benefits, not getting timely promotions, failure in relationship commitment fulfilling, and many such more.

Thus, all of us are human beings. Sometimes our wishes goes beyond our expectations and not fulfilling costs us mental disturbance and leads to unstable peace. To solve this problem, Aristotle's Golden Mean Rule should be followed. One should be happy with one's have and try to work for more.

Now one can question that if something that costs you your peace, is it always expensive? The Answer is simply, NO!

Let's take an example of the great scientist of his time, Thomas Edison who failed in 1000s of times in getting electricity, mentally disturbed, costs his mental peace but his mental attitude to see the problem prevents the costs of peace.

He famously said he did not fail in any of his attempt but instead found 1000s of ways through which electricity can be generated.

Thus it clearly states that it depends on the person's attitude towards problem that costs peace will be expensive or not.

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To sum up, the conclusion is clear that indeed that costs you your peace, it is expensive except in some situations, but how to ensure that peace remains always at mental level? the following are the ways to get peace in mind.

At individual level, one should focus on internal conscience through meditation, yoga practices. Through these mental stability will remain intact in difficult times.

At society level, social harmony among members is the pre-requisite condition for peace in society and that

harmony could be achieved through celebration of festivals, watching sports together, help each other in difficult times etc.

At national level, state should focus on giving rational based decision-making, participatory governance, value-based education to every child, inclusive development etc to achieve peace at national level.

At global level, countries should collaborate to promote rights of people through platforms like UN via its peace keeping missions in conflicted areas, financial help to poor countries in infrastructural development. To achieve that India's Vasudhaiva Kutumbam philosophy should be followed - which says

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we are one earth, one family and
one future.

At the end, one should
remember the golden words of Dr. APJ
Abdur Kalam in EU's parliament -

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where there is righteousness in heart,
There is beauty in the character.
where there is beauty in character,
There is harmony in home.
where there is harmony in home,
There is order in a country.
where there is order in a country,
There is a peace in world. "

खण्ड-B / Section-B

- Q.5 Civilization begins with order, grows with liberty, and dies with chaos.
सभ्यता व्यवस्था के साथ प्रारंभ होती है, स्वतंत्रता के साथ बढ़ती है, और अराजकता के साथ समाप्त हो जाती है।
- Q.6 A single drop never feels responsible for the flood.
एक बूँद कभी भी बाढ़ के लिए खुद को उत्तरदायी नहीं मानती।
- Q.7 Never does nature say one thing and wisdom another.
प्रकृति और बुद्धि अलग-अलग बात नहीं कहते।
- Q.8 Present demonstrates the lessons of history, albeit the hard way.
वर्तमान इतिहास के सबक को दर्शाता है, यद्यपि कठिन तरीके से।

PRESENT DEMONSTRATES THE LESSONS
OF HISTORY, ALBEIT THE HARD WAY

This was the 18th century
era of Industrial revolution in Britain,
era of colonialism, imperialism and
renaissance. Britain as a super power
was looking for colonies to exploit their
natural resources for industrial revolution as
its raw materials and a market for
industrial cheap products for export and India
is perfect for both raw material and Export market.

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Till two hundred years, Britishers ruled over India and looked its resources. India became from Golden Sparrow to Caged Sparrow by the middle of 20th century. As India contributes nearly 20% of total global export in early 18th century and at the time of independence it just contributes 1% in total exports.

Thus, India learned lessons from the exploitation of Britishers and this was the reason India didn't join any of the blocs in cold war era between USA and USSR and India adopted Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).

Although in modern times India adopted multilateralism and try

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to establish relations with countries, through groupings like G-20, BRICS, QUAD and which sometimes creates problems for India to choose one of the sides in times of crisis. So, lessons learnt from history are rectified but still there is scope of introspection of improvement.

In this essay, we will analyse the lessons learnt from the history, how present world order demonstrates these learnings and why still difficult to adopt the lessons learnt in fully heeded spirit.

All that Glitters is not gold

In India mythology, it is usually said that last era was era of "Satyug" where a complete social

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harmony was there, Gods used to live on earth, society was egalitarian and so on and so forth. But that era faced the Mahabharata Yuddha between two brother clans, Kauravas and Pandavas, in which 18 core people lost their lives, only to capture the power of throne.

However, the ancient age in India, the Kingdoms fought for territorial expansion like Kalinga was fought by the Great Ashoka, many west Asian countries came to India to rule like Greeks, Sauvyyad, Mughals etc only to rule over people because they did not learn from their past history which says war only brings cruelty, disharmony, crimes in society.

In the present context
Russia invaded Ukraine to establish
its supremacy over Ukraine and to show its
defence capabilities to the world. But during
this power struggle thousands of innocent
people died, millions lost their livelihood
and infrastructural damage. Similarly Israel-
Hamas Rivalries which created its ripple
effect around the globe.

Thus, it states that if you/
someone doesn't learn from history,
he/she is going to repeat history and
this time worst consequences will be faced.

Learning from the History: Present Demonstration

During 18th century and 19th century
India was engulfed with social problems
like child marriage, female infanticide, social
dichotomy due to caste system syndrome.

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These evils created problems in society which hamper peace in society. Many social reformers brought some reforms against these evils like Female Infanticide act of 1856.

Although, in modern India, our Constitution maker understood the irony of these societal evils and try to eliminate by legal means. They include various articles like 14 - gives equality before law, 17 - Abolishment of untouchability, 44 - Uniform Civil code, Article - 326 - Right to vote and many more to every citizens of India irrespective of one's Caste, sex, religion, race etc. to bring social equality in the eyes of Constitution.

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Thus, modern law maker learnt from history that social evils not only bring social disharmony but also become hurdle for growth of the country.

Likewise, in past times women were not allowed to go out to do work which not only promoted gender inequality and gender-based discrimination but also loss of economic growth of the country.

Thus modern era parliamentarian learnt and promote women participation in labour force. Government launched Stand up India schemes which gives loan to women entrepreneurs, drone-didi to give training to SHG women to increase their income level.

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Thus learning from history and implementation in right direction will not bring inclusive development but also enhance country's global stature, as India's economy is fifth largest economy in the world.

Now the question arises, if a country learnt from history then why a woman is raped in every twenty minutes? why discrimination with marginalized section still persists? why one country attack on another to capture power? why still women less representation in law making bodies?

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The answer of the above questions is that indeed we learnt from our history and try to implement those lessons. But due to political will of few these lessons from history couldnot be implemented in letter and spirit. Then question comes how to solve above problems. There are following ways to be adopted to rectify lacunae:

Firstly, ensure inclusive participation of women in law making body so that broad perspective in policy formulation could come. For this government enacted Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam through 106th Constitutional Amendment Act.

Secondly, value-based education should be given based on past literature

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like Vedas, upurshads teachings, so that values ^{can be} inculcated among children from starting. *

Thirdly, collaboration among different countries to perpetuate common brotherhood. For this India through G-20 summit adopted Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam philosophy - which focussed on One Earth - One family - One future.

Lastly, at national level country should provide employment opportunities to everyone equitably so that people do not ^{get} feeling of deprivation. In this regards, government of India should follow Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen's Capability Approach philosophy based on skills to everyone.

In the end, everyone
should remember the golden words of
Rabindra Nath Tagore from Geetanjali that -

"we should live in those society
where our mind is without fear,
and our head remains high"

Let's all take a pledge
to learn from the mistakes our ancestors
did in our past history and try to
encapsulate the participation of every
marginalized sections of society.