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ESSAY-Test 3 निबन्ध-परिक्षा 3 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)

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Next IAS Roll No. : GSMACT24A1094 Phone No. :

Test Code → TC- 063 Date of Examination : 03.09.2024

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

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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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				



Parameters	Exemplary	Good	Average	Needs Improvement
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Coherence				
Lucidity				
Structuring				
Presentation				



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खण्ड-A / Section-A

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- Q.1 The art of progress is to preserve order amid change and to preserve change amid order.
प्रगति की कला, परिवर्तन के बीच व्यवस्था को बनाए रखना और व्यवस्था के बीच परिवर्तन को बनाए रखना है।
- Q.2 The world is a gymnasium where we come to make ourselves strong.
विश्व एक व्यायामशाला है, जहाँ हम स्वयं को मजबूत बनाने के लिए आते हैं।
- Q.3 The greatest risk is to risk nothing at all.
सबसे बड़ा जोखिम है कुछ भी जोखिम न उठाना।
- Q.4 The strength of a nation derives from the integrity of home.
किसी राष्ट्र की शक्ति घर की अखंडता से उत्पन्न होती है।

THE GREATEST RISK IS TO RISK NOTHING
AT ALL

This is a story
of a college going boy named Mark
Zuckerberg, who invented the largest
social media platform of the time,
FACEBOOK and main motive behind
this invention to connect people with
each other around the globe.

Although when Mark was asked in an interview that did he expect the response from public for Facebook, the answer was simply, NO. He said he created this platform to join college students and take a chance of risk to expand it to larger public. Now billions of people have their personal accounts on Facebook.

Thus, question comes, would that be possible to create such a massive social media platform if Mark did not take risk to expand Facebook's reach to people? The answer would be certainly, NO, and if he did not take that risk, billions of people

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will ~~hard~~ to wait from another digital revolution and that would be the greatest risk in communication field.

In this essay, we will explore multiple risks taken in diverse fields and their results. Then worthfulness of risk taken would be understood and then we will discuss why not taking risk is the greatest risk and we conclude accordingly.

Before starting our discussion, let's understand what does Risk taken means? Risk taken means when one does not ^{know} the results/consequences

of steps taken. Like when a chemistry scientist takes multiple sample to invent a simple medicine, he/she ~~does not~~ which one will last?

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It is said that, "well begun is half job done". Thus risk taken in a right direction does the same thing. Like when Government of India brought out liberalization, privatization and Globalization (LPG) reforms, did not know the results but that was the right step and need of the hour. At that time India's Forgn was just \$50 Billion, which reached up to \$650 Bn in 2020, GDP increased many fold times and India became fifth largest economy in the world.

Thus, was it possible for India if LPG reforms as a risk was not taken in 1990s? It is certainly possible but that would take many years and till then India would be at greatest risk.

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Similarly, after end of world war I, League of Nations was setup to ~~stop~~^{prevent} wars in future but it failed to stop the happening of World war II, in which human lives lost many times.

However, countries took a risk to setup United Nations (UN) to prevent wars in future but this time it succeeded in preventing wars at such a large scale. It brought peace among nations through its peace keeping mission in which members of UN contribute voluntarily.

Thus, wouldn't be the Greatest risk if setting up of UN as a risk was not taken in 1945? Certainly Yes.

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In India, at administrative level, many bureaucrats moved from weberian bureaucracy to democratic bureaucracy, where one of the common features among civil servants is Risk-taking capabilities.

Like, when IAS Anshu Bame did not get funds from government he collected funds through crowdfunding as a risk against procedural democracy, and created 100 km in Manipur area, which was later appreciated by others and this road made life of people easier and now this road is famously known as people's Road.

They would that be possible for him to construct that road

if he hadnot taken the risk of asking crowding and that would be then greatest loss for Manipur people.

Likewise, after independence when USA refused to help India under its PL-480 programme, then the Prime Minister of India, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri ji with great scientist MS Swaminathan brought out/took a risk of giving high yield variety (HYV) seeds to farmers to enhance farm's productivity and that risk of HYV was worth taking because through this India became net exporter of food grains.

Thus, it would be the greatest risk for Indian people's need of food security if that green revolution as a risk was not taken at that time?

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Now one can question
that is risk taking worth?

The answer is certainly, yes.

Now global countries are
facing different kinds of problems
like Cyberterrorism, Bioterrorism,
fake news, climate change problems,
Hacking of personal data and many more,
Kofi Annan said there are "problems
without passports".

To tackle such problems,
different kinds of solutions are
needed and for that one has to take
risk because while taking risk
there is 50-50 chance of success
and failure but that percentage of failure

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could be reduced by taking multiple iterations, like Thomas Alva Edison said he did not fail 100% of times but he found 1000s different ways through which electricity can be produced.

Although if one does not take any risk of invention, he/she would surely 100% fail and there won't be any scope of iterations. Thus, taking a risk is worth at all.

By taking risks many amazing inventions have ~~been~~ occurred like automotive cars (self-driven), AI based metaverse, telecommunication's internet penetration, facial recognition techniques and many more. These won't be possible if one has never taken any risk to invent and that would be greatest risk for humankind.

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Now, why not taking risk is the biggest risk at all?

The Biggest impact of not taking risk would on human lives and their livelihoods. During covid-19 millions of people died due to an invisible virus & if scientific community did ^{not} take risk of developing vaccine, wouldn't be disastrous?

Similarly, for national security, not taking risk is biggest risk. When India asked GPS data from USA during Kargil war and they refused to share and ^{then} ISRO took a risk to develop its indigenous navigation satellite system, NavIC. Would not be not developing this system would be greatest ¹⁶ risk for country's security?

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Like wise, at Individual level
taking risk brings one's true potential.

Take the example of Piyush Bansal,
the founder of lenskart, who was
initially refused funding for his startup
but he did not stop and took the risk
to further push his limit and finally became
the billion dollar company and provide
cheap-quality spectacles to every one
with free eye-testing facilities.

thus would not it be greatest
risk for him, for the country and for
the people if he had not taken the chance
of setting up that company?

therefore, through above discussion
we have clearly set up that not taking
risk is neither benefit for individual nor for
the country and that would be greatest risk.

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In the end, conclusion is clear that indeed the greatest risk is to risk nothing at all. As we have seen in starting of our discussion the risk taken by Mark invented Facebook, establishment of UN to prevent wars in future, Green Revolution for food security, setting up bank were the results of Risk taken.

As rightly said by Napolean Hill, "The two days are very important for everyone's life, one the day of birth and other is why you born". This "why" factor generates risk taking zeal in one's heart and one should follow his/her heart to accomplish in life.

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खण्ड-B / Section-B

- Q.5 Geopolitics affects every country, whether at war or at peace.
भूराजनीति हर देश को प्रभावित करती है, चाहे वह युद्ध में हो या शांति में।
- Q.6 It is time for moving towards gender equality in climate change.
जलवायु परिवर्तन के संदर्भ में लैंगिक समानता की ओर बढ़ने का समय आ गया है।
- Q.7 Migration continues to be part of the solution in a rapidly changing world, but challenges remain.
तेजी से बदलती दुनिया में प्रवासन समाधान का हिस्सा बना हुआ है, लेकिन चुनौतियाँ बनी हुई हैं।
- Q.8 Employment is the crucial link between growth and prosperity.
रोजगार संवृद्धि और समृद्धि के बीच महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी है।

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GEOPOLITICS AFFECTS EVERY COUNTRY
WHETHER AT WAR OR AT PEACE.

This was the month
of October, 2023 when Hamas
attacked Israel through hundreds
of missiles and destabilize Israel's
society, economy and polity. The impact
was that huge that Israel's anti-
missile technology "Iron-Dome" could not
detect and counter these numbers of missile.

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In counter, Israel retaliated and attacked on Hamas militant camps and captured territory. During these attack not only killed civilians but affect geopolitics around the world.

Thus, the war between Israel and Hamas impacted trade between countries through Red sea, piracy by Houthis Rebels, oil prices rises up and which leads to inflation in developing countries like India and global south nations.

Therefore, geopolitics affects every country be it involved in war or not. Geopolitics means effect of geography on economy and international relations

In this essay, we will analyse impact of geopolitics on economy, polity, and its unipolar world. Then discuss, is geopolitics impacts every country? and then why countries depend on geopolitics and then ways to strengthen individual countries

GEOPOLITICS AND ECONOMY : MILES TO GO BEFORE SLEEP

Industrial revolution in

Britain during 1750, not only affect growth of Britain but also lead to the period of colonialism for raw materials and market for machine made products.

This period saw many wars between countries to set up their superpowers like seven years war between England and France (1756-63), world wars I and II etc

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which affect not only these countries but every country related.

Similar way, the impact on India (largest colony of Britain) was huge as she (India) contributed through material and men support to Britain in war, which led to famine and drought conditions, and killed millions of people.

As India contributed nearly 25% in world's export in 19th century but when she got independence it just was 1%. Thus geopolitics affects every country through war.

GEOPOLITICS AND POLITY

After world war II
the establishment of United Nations (UN)

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to maintain peace and security at global level and prevent the world from World war III. Nearly every country became member of UN because they knew the bad consequences of war and its spillover effect as nuclear attack in world war I did.

Peace at global level brings ^{every} country at same platform and equally they can discuss common problems like Climate change, Terrorism, cyberwar and many more and find solutions through Consensus. This will not only develop trust and harmony among members but also enhance interconnectedness global trade which will give fruit to every member.

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Thus peace at geopolitics level brings fruitful results for every country.

Geopolitics And Unipolar World

The race among countries to become superpower impacting the vulnerable nations like china's claim of superpower through its cunning policies like debt-trap policy, salami-slicing tactics etc through which it occupies territory of developing nations like Mambantola port of Sri Lanka.

Thus race enhanced protectionism policy which hampers global trade like adopted by USA and China to give maximum benefit to their domestic factories

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Thus, the policy of protectionism at global level impacts every country via economic growth, unemployment enhances, per capita cannot increase and this tends to show Neo-Colonialism philosophy which mainly impacts developing nations.

Therefore solution to this problem can be belief of India's

Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam which says that World is one family and everyone must support each other. This will increase social harmony in countries as did by India during Covid-19 through Vaccine Maitri - gave millions of doses to countries without any expectation of returns. This shows India's belief in Multipolar world instead of Unipolar.

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Now, question comes, Is geopolitics always impacts every country? The answer is certainly, not. When financial crisis of 2008 hit many developed countries like USA, UK and many but some South Asian and Asian countries stood firm like India, China because of their economic policies of UPG and strengthening of their primary sectors.

Similarly, the wars fought between India and its neighbours did not impact European world / western nations and these wars were fought bilaterally without involvement of other nations. Thus geopolitics not always impacts every country.

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Above discussion raises a question that why countries depends on geopolitics? why one country should concern about what's happening in other country? The answer is simply - Globalization, interconnected, dependency, trade via seas, geographic phenomena, weather events, climatology and many more that links one country with another.

Like does it possible for India to become fifth largest economy without globalization? Does it possible for China a leading power without Silk route or Belt and Road initiative? Does it possible for USA to become superpower if not involved in world wars?

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The answers of above questions is NO! without integration with other countries one can't achieve its true potential.

Also the presence of Indian diaspora around the globe increases the importance of Geopolitics for India as diaspora not only enhances India's soft power at global level but also through remittances (\$ 111 Bn - largest) improves standard of living of their families in India and contributes in India's economic growth.

Thus, Geopolitics indeed affects every country whether at war or at peace but the impact may be different for different countries. Then what should be done to minimise the negative

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impact during war and maximize during peace at geopolitics level? the countries should follow the following steps :-

At personal level, a country should give skills to individuals through interactions and motivate one to enhance one's entrepreneurial skills like government of India through Startup India and national skill development programme try to achieve.

At national level, a country should focus on inclusive growth where each section contributes in economic growth and gets benefit equally of that growth. This will enhance prosperity through cooperation among different societies.

At international level, countries

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should collaborate with like minded countries to solve global problems of climate change, terrorism, cyberwarfare etc. like through UNFCCC COP countries set target for themselves like India's Panchamrit, SCO's RATS to tackle terrorism, OECD's Minimum ^{cooperation} Alternate Tax to tackle financial frauds etc, will strengthen peace at global level.

Thus, Instead of dividing geopolitics effect, it is the time to unite countries to tackle diverse kinds of problems which are called problems without borders by Kofi Annan and believe in Union to strength.
