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ESSAY-Test 1 निबन्ध-परीक्षा 1 CSE 2024

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु
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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 : RITIKA CHITLANGIA

Next IAS Roll No. : AIM24GCR075

Test Code → TC- _____

Date of Examination : 13/7/24

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐

Jaipur ☐

Prayagraj ☐

Online ☒

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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

EVALUATOR'S FEEDBACK: ESSAY SECTION-A

Parameters	<i>Exemplary</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Needs Improvement</i>
Understanding				
Coherence				
Lucidity				
Structuring				
Presentation				



EVALUATOR'S FEEDBACK-ESSAY SECTION-B

Parameters	<i>Exemplary</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Needs Improvement</i>
Understanding				
Coherence				
Lucidity				
Structuring				
Presentation				



खण्ड-A / Section-A

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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।

Q1. If it costs you your peace, it is too expensive

It was a busy Tuesday. The sky
scrapers of New York corporate world,
were bustling with the buzz of
profits and plans. Though, there
was one board room, which was
eerily silent. The walls of the
Merck Pharmaceutical company, had
never witnessed the decision, their
CEO, Vagelos, had just announced.
After months of research, billions
of dollars invested, the new

drug, Ivermectin, was ready to be shipped to the jungles of Africa, as a cure of the terrible disease called River Blindness. When asked about this seemingly unprofitable

decision, Vagelos said that the "drug was costly, but the cost of my conscience and inner peace was higher".

This example essentially captures how peace is so much more precious than profits, and no corporate quarterly books, could ever evaluate the cost of sacrificing one's inner peace.

This essay will discuss the different dimensions of peace and its foregone costs, by exploring how peace is dynamic and varies with situations,

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but is always more expensive than the alternative.

The first question which comes to mind is, that is peace the same for everyone? Does everyone follow the same path to attain peace? Well,

the answer is quite simple, YES and NO. While peace can mean different degrees of happiness, but one thing is sure, the process to peace, goes through uniform degrees of grit, determination and valuing one's priorities.

To elaborate, let us take the first case of how peace is achieved by letting go of inhibitions.

sometimes, the costs of peace are so high, that it becomes imperative to waive off our personal prices.

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This price can be in the form of fear or anger etc. In the case of fear, the instance of Galileo's courage comes to mind. The costs for publishing his heliocentric theory could mean ostracisation, humiliation, opposition and even death, but it was the invaluable cost of losing his peace, that pushed him to speak his mind. Some would say that his knowledge cost Galileo his life, but actually he died much richer than he lived, because it was with inner peace, that carved out his legacy.

Parallely, for Nelson Mandela, peace came at an even greater price. Despite spending 27 years in captivity,

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Mandela faced a greater challenge when he walked out of prison. It was a tough choice, between his peace and vengeance. He knew that without forgiveness to his perpetrators, peace of freedom would still be elusive.

And thus, despite facing so many challenges, it turned out that his inner peace was the result of giving up his anger. Thus, peace is expensive, but the costs of harbouring feelings of fear, hatred and failure are much more expensive than it.

Conversely, sometimes peace comes through holding on to certain beliefs and virtues, that eventually make all transactions seem profitable. The cost of giving up one's

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ideals, thoughts, beliefs, faith and virtues in the face of challenges, seems like a steal deal, but what often goes unnoticed, are the hidden costs of contentment, conscience and peace. Some personalities are wise enough to understand these opportunity costs, and by their strength, morals and virtues, they not only gain the greatest treasure of all, i.e. peace, but also become the torchbearer of its impact.

To exemplify, Jeffrey Wigand was aware of how expensive his interview on the dark secrets of USA's tobacco lobby, would be. It brought him pain, financial and emotional, but eventually, what

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filled his coffers, was the peace that came to him. His virtues of honesty, just attitude and courage, were his actual possessions, that bought him the costliest thing in this world.

Sometimes, peace is also an existential belief, that reflects the collective will of the society. Here, the story of le Chambon village in France comes to mind. The horrors of World War II had started to creep in, looking for the Jews in le Chambon. The expense of hiding them were immense, the villagers could be executed, maimed, or even be collectively sent to the concentration camps. But knowing these dangers, did not deter this small village to keep all their members, safe and

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sound. The peace of self and society made them overcome the costly repercussions with ease and a smile on their faces. This shows how peace is not a commodity, which can be brought with guns and bullets. It is something so priceless, that only one's death can steal the value of peace.

Having explored all the ways of how one protects their peace, we have established why peace is the paramount possession. But a key element is to explore, why is peace so expensive? What are the costs of losing one's peace? The dynamism of our world births several external and internal

~~It~~ means through which our peace can be corrupted. If it goes, so does our identity. Peace is what defines humans and without it, our entire existence is in threat. If it wasn't for Rosa Park's immense peace with her identity, she would've given up her core struggle against racism.

Peace is also what motivates us to do better. The loss of peace and contentment, can lead to stagnation of one's pursuit for constant betterment of the self and society. Case in point being Malvika Hegde. It was her yearning of inner solace and integrity, that she fought against all odds to save her company and identity.

similarly, peace and its pursuit is what keeps us kind and compassionate.

It is the dream of quiet peacefulness that keeps our world detached from the constant chaos of Wars, brutalities and hated. If peace is lost, the world is engripped by shackles of terrorism, conflicts and Wars.

All these outcomes are too costly, because they sacrifice the harmonious existence of self and society. If our self wants to see the light of growth; if our family wants to keep the bonds alive; if our society continues to keep the pluralism shine; if our country wants to climb the ladder of growth, and if our world wants to survive,

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peace cannot be sold. As seen earlier, it is not cheap to buy peace, nor can it be won in a war, the only thing that can ensure our solace is to overcome useless fears, scale down our desires and turn to the pleasures of mind, because that is what gives permanence to our peace.

Now, the final question, which remains is, are we willing to give what it takes?

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खण्ड-B / Section-B

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- 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

Our country is home to the mightiest,
most magnanimous towers of ice-
clad peaks, deepest gorges, streaming
rivers and cascading falls. While
reading this description, our
mind subconsciously pictures the
northern barriers of Himalayas.
But, just about 600 million years
ago, hearing this description would
paint the pictures of contemporary,
small rounded hillocks of the

North western Aravallis.

How did this unbelievable transformation occur? Well, Hutton describes this as the Principle of uniformitarianism, wherein he believes that "there is no vestige of a beginning, and no prospect of an end".

This means that the future of the mighty Himalayas is actually manifested just a little to the west, if one has the capability to visualise it.

Present demonstrates the lessons of history, albeit the hard way, essentially corroborates with the theory of Hutton, and its applicability goes beyond the geological dimensions. This essay will focus on exploring those dimensions as well as the

skills that one needs to see history in context of present.

Naturally, the first thought that arises is to understand how history reflects itself in the present. History is not only something that exists in the torn pages of a book, it is indeed a dynamic reflection of the present, embedded within the contemporary contextualities.

To exemplify, the World War I, was a massive humanitarian tragedy, rooted in colonialism, mercantilism and nascent state of human understanding of its fallouts. Nobody would have thought that a war of such global proportions, manifesting itself in death, destruction, collapse of economies and societies,

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would ever repeat itself. But, a failure of understanding historical contextualities and parallelisms, led to the World War II, greater in its glory of destructions. Some would say that humanity has learned lessons from the history of two wars, but if that is true, why do we still find ourselves in the midst of conflicts, wars and terror jungles?

Another way in which history peeks through in present, is the repetition of situations. What changes our present, is how we deal with those situations. To understand, Sri Lanka and India, gained their independence simultaneously and the history of civilizations, presented them with challenge of managing diversity.

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while Sri Lanka chose to replicate the German way of handling the conflict, India went the Belgian way of the co-existence. The result is known to all, while Sri Lanka perished in the fire of hatred, India climbed the ladder of peace and growth.

History not only demonstrates the lessons of present, but provides a template for the future. If one begins to see history critically, it ceases to be a factual burden, rather comes alive with the clues of future. In this context, the story of Japan is provoking. Realising its failure of fascism, post nuked Japan, could foresee the errors of its then ways. Rather than being a victim of its own history, it pushed

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its way forward through fiery volcanoes, shattering earthquakes, engulfing tsunamis and nuclear accidents, to emerge as the largest Asian economy.

Having seen the ways through which history provides the template of present and future, what remains is to see the capabilities required to understand the unfolding of history.

First and foremost, the biggest virtue to understand history, is to understand the parallelism of time. Human nature is the same across societies and time, if one sees the mistakes of past, they can overturn the destiny of today and tomorrow.

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If Buddha hadn't seen the vagaries of life and strived for enlightenment, Ashoka wouldn't have seen the hideousness of war, and Ambedkar would not have led an entire generation of marginalised, towards equality.

Second important capability is the acceptance of one's limitations. Without registering one's weaknesses, history would always replicate harshly, because no scope of an alternative is created. To showcase, without understanding and publicly accepting their weaknesses after the failure of Chandrayan-II, ISRO would not have been able to achieve triumph in their 3rd mission.

thirdly, to prevent history from recreating its farce, paradigmatic

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shifts in society and economy are required. Without constant evolution of paradigms, society's growth will stagnate and the outcomes of history will be set in stone. Case in point being the economic crisis of 2008, which had its roots in the Great Economic depression of 1928. The reasons for collapse were interconnected in the sense of unilateral hold of power and capitalistic greed, which led to repetition of history, in a much harder way.

Finally, the lessons of history are not just limited to events of high magnitude and amplitude. History is created everyday in a common man's life, and trajectory of an individual's life is also

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rooted in how one understands history; plans to overcome the inhibiting factor and eventually works hard to outturn the demons of the past. whether it be correcting the mistakes of the past day, or trying to learn something new today, the only key to human growth is the constant cycle of history and learning from it.

As someone rightly said, "history repeats itself, first as a tragedy, second as a farce", truly capturing the inevitability of historic recurrences and the gold mine that it offers for the willing and capable.