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ESSAY-Test 3 निबन्ध-परिक्षा 3 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 उपरान्त 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. : GSMACT24A1732 Phone No. :

Test Code → TC- 063

Date of Examination : 12/8/24

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐

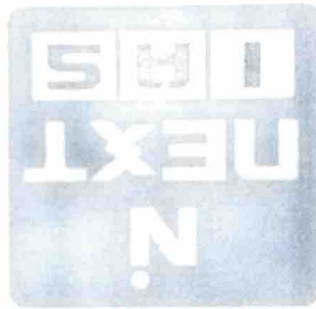
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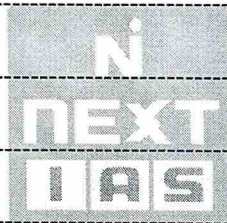
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Invigilator's Signature

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

Evaluator's response



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

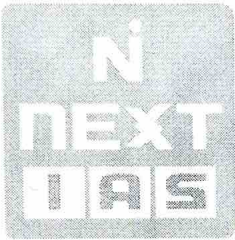
Your performance vis-a-vis other examinees-

Front Runner	Achiever	Aspirant

EVALUATOR'S FEEDBACK: ESSAY SECTION-A

Next IAS ID: GSMACT24A1732, TC063, 12-08-2024 02:37 PM

Parameters	Exemplary	Good	Average	Needs Improvement
Understanding				
Coherence				
Lucidity				
Structuring				
Presentation				



Parameters	Exemplary	Good	Average	Needs Improvement
Understanding				
Coherence				
Lucidity				
Structuring				
Presentation				



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।

Q2. The world is a gymnasium where we come to make ourselves strong.

It was a starry night in ancient Greece. Thales had just returned from his Sumerian travels, tired and exhausted. His quest for understanding 'what is the world made of', can be parallelised with the contemporary gymnasium. Just like gymnasiums, Thales

physical conception of the universe was to refine one's intellectual proWess, build one's moral strength and sweat out the weights of dogma and obscurantism.

what began as a conception of understanding the world, was further refined by scholars like Anaximander and Socrates, in order to build physical and moral strength, from the gymnasium of world.

This essay will begin with understanding why the world can be compared to a gymnasium;

followed by the exploration of different kinds of strength one derives from the world.

Starting with the most important dimension of, why the world is a reflection of the gymnasium?

Well, a gym is a place where one goes to build their physical strength, through pulling up the weights, sweating out the excess fat, and repeating muscular exercises.

Contextually, the world is a place, where one builds not only their physical strength, but more importantly, one's mental strength. World teaches

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us to pull the weight of challenges,
run through the dreams of
life, sweat out the toxic and
biased conceptions, and leave
it as a much fitter and
stronger individual.

let us examine this conception
through the journey of star
wrestler, Vinesh Phogat. Being a
sports person, the gymnasium is
like her second home and
has enabled her to perform
on the wrestling mat. But,
the challenges of the world
has made her a performer,
off the wrestling mat. She
went through character assassination

manhandling, abuse and humiliation, which ultimately added her moral fortitude, emotional strength and the resilience to withstand pain and adversity.

World, as a gymnasium, teaches a lot of things. It is like a room full of complex machines, strength stimulators and coaches, that cultivates the muscle of physical and moral strength.

One of the most important teachings of the world, is the belief in 'process' and 'practice'.

Nobody attains their dream physique by just stepping into the

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gym. One has to trust the process, and reinstate their self-belief, especially when the muscle and mind gets sore. To exemplify, Chandragupta Maurya did not become the king of a pan-indian empire overnight. It was the constant circularity of winning and losing some battles, that added to his strength.

Next, world also teaches us to be dynamic and flexible in our pursuits. It cultivates the resilience to deal with failures and the adaptability of one's attitude. Just as the gym exercises addresses one's agility, the world pushes one to stretch their limits.

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For instance, APJ Abdul Kalam's penultimate dream was to become an airforce pilot. However, the world threw at him physical limitations and bodily paucities.

But, it also taught him the ability of flexibility, which led him to become the 'missile man' and the president of India, only to achieve his dream of flying an air plane as the commander of the defence forces.

This story of Kalam tells us the importance of vision and leadership in this world. A gymnasium without the correct coach is a room full of potential energies, but it is with the correct

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channelisation of that energy, that epitome of strength is achieved. Similarly, this world offers us a plethora of leaders and coaches, that act as the beacons of energy to enlighten our inspirational strength. Merck Pharma CEO's, Mr. Vagelos, is one such example. A corporate leader by profession, but a deep humanitarian at heart, Mr. Vagelos decided to ship billions worth of research on 'Ivermectin', a drug to cure river blindness, to the jungles of Africa.

Having explored the golden mine of teachings that the world offers to build our strength, it

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is equally important to understand the dark underbelly of unlimited power and strength.

A gymnasium can become the source of hyper-stereoidism, adding to the pumps of greed and hatred. If consumed uncontrolled, the gymnastic potential of strength, can become violent and counter-productive.

In the 1930's Germany, the hyper-activity and emotional steroids of Nazism, produced the nightmares of world history, Adolf Hitler. His unbridled power, the strength of his hatred towards the Jews, and the conception of cultural fitness, embedded the 'Holocaust' deep into horrors of the world.

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This shows that world should not only be a gymnasium of power, but also a piece of meditative peace.

As we approach the end of this essay, an important question which remains is how do we use the equipments of history, world lessons and platforms, to build our strength?

Well, the first and foremost is education. It makes us hungry for growth, deepens our ability to target problem areas, and empowers us to think intensively and critically.

secondly, our innate conscience and moral attitudes develop our 'choices' to pick the right

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machines and use them for cultivation of fortitude and integrity.

thirdly, the Aristotelian idea of 'Golden Mean' will ensure our strength doesn't deviate towards violence and destruction. It helps us to adopt moderation and temperance to filter our energies and bring balance to the extremes of life.

Therefore, we have established how the world is a gymnasium. For males, the world was epitome of physical and mental strength, made up of the machines of natural and human resources, and

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it is only with constant commitment, dedication, agility, leadership, and resilience can one turn their weaknesses into strength.

The choice of using the world experiences, its challenges, its dilemmas and energies, only depends on the individual's capacity to pull their weights of ambitions and sweat out the inhibitions of empowerment.

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खण्ड-B / Section-B

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- 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।

Q5. Geopolitics affects every country, whether at war or at peace

This is a story of two villages.
One was a small, poor, depopulated
urban slum in Havana, Cuba.
In the October of 1962, a family
of four in the Cuban slum
retired to sleep, only to wake
up with the sounds of ringing
sirens. What was once an
invisible part of the mighty
USA, had all of a sudden become
the hottest pawn of the geopolitical
great games between the USA
and USSR.

Another story is about a small,
local garment manufacturer in
downtown Hanoi, Vietnam. For
nearly 2 generations, the garment
store struggled to make ends
meet, with decentralised and
localised scale production. But,
within the blink of an eye, Vietnam
became the cozy corner for
America's friendshoring, and the
garment shops rowed the boats
of globalisation, to reach the
islands of western prosperity.

These two temporally and
contextually apart local tales,
depict how the dynamic tentacles
of geopolitics has crept its way
into the hearts of war and
peace.

The essay will explore the same, building through the beginnings of geopolitics, and then analysing how it manifests itself in the global chess of war and peace.

The first question which comes to mind is, what is geopolitics? The geographer Mackinder defines it as the dynamic intricacies of global power dealing, embedded on the pillars of flow of resources and relative contemporary nodes of power.

Geopolitics is like a magnetic field of power relations, which polarises the prospects of global player relations, and the clustering of respective allies, near the poles.

The humble beginnings of geopolitics

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can be traced to the 1900 BC, when the Indus Valley civilization had established itself as one of the nodes of authority. This resulted in the cluster of national and international trade linkages between the Mesopotamian, Sumerian, Harappan and the Mayan civilizations.

Over time, Geopolitics has expanded its tentacles, especially in the economic realm. The central base of all economic dealings, rests on the soft pillow of geopolitical feathers. Moreover, the waves of globalisation have further accelerated the geopolitical centrifugalities.

To exemplify, the 1932 Global Economic crisis was the direct reflection of the geopolitical mirror, that not only affected the

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countries at war, but also those which were at peace. The modern reflection of the same can be seen in the Indo-USA-China complex. USA's isolation of China-Russia-Iran nexus, has created ripples of economic havoc on the hostile countries, but has awarded the ladder of growth to India, Vietnam, Brazil and many others.

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often these economic structures are translated into political power prowess. The geopolitical protection that 1930's Britain and France wanted to lend to capitalism, in the face of a shining communist Stalinian USSR, gave the wings to Nazism in Germany. Consequently, the geopolitical horrors of the Holocaust was not limited to the Jews, but engulfed Poland, Czecho-

slovakia and Rhineland. The jerk provided by the humanitarian aberrations of World War II, significantly transformed the peace landscape, all throughout the world, in the form of Geneva convention and the United Nations Declaration of human rights.

Even in the 21st century, the humanitarian byproducts of geopolitics, come without a passport. Whether it be the Gazans of Palestine, Ukrainians of Crimea, or the Rohingyas of Myanmar, their sufferings traverse the entire range of countries, from those at war, to those at peace.

As the negative fallouts of geopolitical chess board are evident, it is also important to count those who have reached their 'check-mate'.

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The most important gifts of the geopolitical-globalisation, has been the rise of multilateralism. It provides the sweet fruits of the evolution of multipolar world. Forums like G-20, G-77, G-4, L-69, Davos, SCO, BRICS and countless other have democratised and decentralised geopolitics from the strongholds of cold war bi-partisanism.

The results of multilateralism is seen across the countries, in the form of women empowerment. Whether it be former New Zealandian PM, Jacinda Ardern, to the German Chancellor, Angela Merkel, women have announced their arrival at the geopolitical table.

Without discussing about the human rights protection, geopolitics can never be fully humanised. The magnetic field of war and peace

produces refugees, but at the same time gives to the world the warmth of humanitarian kindness. For instance, the nazism horrors of World War II, had reached a small french village called Le Chambon. Looking for the jews in the village, the nazi soldiers were perplexed to find none. They were safely hidden in the kindness of chambonian community, whose love and humanity overcame the german geopolitical hunger.

Another contemporary reflection of geopolitics is seen in the realm of climate change and energy. Russia, at war, has fulfilled the oil needs of India, a country at peace.

Similarly, the war-like ravages of turkey's earthquakes, maldivian tsunamis and the Tuvalu's volcanoes, have sent geopolitical shockwaves all across the globe.

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Lastly, space has opened up another geopolitical frontier, encompassing warring and peace-loving prospects from India's Anti-satellite mission to the Artemis Accords, the race to space has launched itself from the fuel of geopolitics.

Having examined the multi-dimensional facets of geopolitical contradictions and convergences, we need to examine the role of India in this bedlam of power and peace.

When India entered into its bust with destiny on 15th August 1947, the world awaited its assimilation into the western or eastern bloc; to everyone's awe, a young country carved a 3rd way, the 'Non-Aligned Movement'. Perhaps it is this historical legacy which

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which justifies India's ambition of a 'vishwa-guru' and 'vishwa-bandhu'.

Situated right in the heart of Indian ocean, India's geography translates into its centrality at the geopolitical hotbed. From balancing the deepening rifts between Russia and USA; Israel and Iran; and the China-USA conflict, Indian leadership has juggled the geopolitics, while balancing on a diplomatic tightrope.

Moreover, as the voice of global south, India is a natural companion to Africa, Latin America and the island states of Pacific.

Given its techno-economic sophistication, and being the 5th largest economy in the world, developmental and humanitarian endeavours like Afghanistan's Zaraj-Delaram highway, Mauritius' Agalga development

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and the Asia-Africa Growth Corridor, seems to be a natural progression.

Lastly, India's push for global environmental and space challenges are well embedded in the geopolitical proceedings of Gaganyaan astronauts being trained by Russia; Japanese collaborations for lunar south pole, and the Chinese sympathies in mitigation of financial-environmental negotiations.

To say the least, in a world where geopolitics has risen to the lengths of thunderous divides, the rainbow of India's role has become all the more necessary.

As we move towards the end of this essay, the tales of Havanian drums and the Vietnamese markets once again comes to the fore.

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Geopolitics was the reason for the sudden change in the destinies of the Havana, and Vietnam. Lately, it has become the transcendental, omni-present phenomena of the world, with its all-encompassing appetite.

From the sky-scrapers of New York, to the squatters of Fiji, each one is within its ambit, with limited escapability.

As the world diverges on issues like war, protectionism, minority rights, terrorism and others, the only means to secure peace is through geopolitical negotiations, respect for sovereignty, humanity and zeal for global shared cooperation, because as Woodrow Wilson said, "we are citizens of a global world, and we need to realise it".
