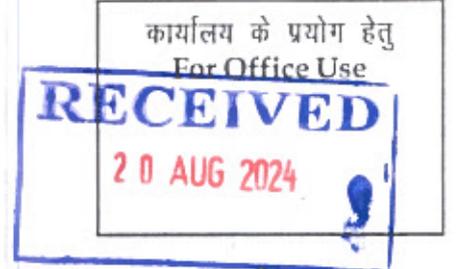


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ESSAY-Test 2 निबन्ध-परिक्षा 2 CSE 2024



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।

2:45 hrs

(To be filled by candidate)

All fields mandatory

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

Name of Candidate : Raghar Thun Thunwala

Next IAS Roll No. : CSMACT24A1055 Phone No. :

Test Code → TC- 062 Date of Examination : 20 Aug, 2024

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar Jaipur Prayagraj Online

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु
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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

- Q.1 The function of education is to teach one to think intensively and to think critically.
शिक्षा का कार्य व्यक्ति को गहनता और आलोचनात्मक ढंग से सोचना सिखाना है।
- Q.2 Life is what happens when you're busy making other plans.
जब आप अन्य योजनाएँ बनाने में व्यस्त होते हैं, तब जो घटित होता है, वही जीवन है।
- Q.3 The heaviest penalty for declining to rule is to be ruled by someone inferior.
शासन करने से इनकार करने की सबसे बड़ी सजा किसी निम्नतर व्यक्ति द्वारा शासित होना है।
- Q.4 Competition is the law of the jungle, but cooperation is the law of civilization.
प्रतिस्पर्धा, जंगल का कानून है और सहयोग, सभ्यता का कानून है।

Life is what happens when you're
busy making other plans

Steven Smith was an aspiring off-spin bowler in the Australian cricket team. His fondness for off spin bowling was shaped while watching his idol Shane Warne on live TV. He diligently practised : day in and day out and gradually his stats improved, but he was not yet in the contention of becoming a great.

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During a West Indies tour, one of the batsman of the Aussie team fell ill, which gave Smith the opportunity to bat. He went on to score his maiden century and became one of the greatest test batters today, probably next to legends like Bradman & Tendulkar.

What the above incident shows ~~to~~ us, is actually quite amusing: Life is what happens when we are busy making other plans. It basically highlights the key ingredient of 'Randomness' in our lives. In this essay, we will try to explore more upon the topic^a and delve into nuances of randomness.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस भाग में
लिखना न चाहिए।
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But before doing so, let us decode as to what exactly we mean by 'Life'? The answer is yet to be satisfactorily and unanimously answered. Right from the Varadiya Sukta of Rigveda, humans have been intrigued by it.

Even so, thousands of years later, the Greek school which boasted of stalwarts like Socrates, Plato, etc. deeply delved upon this. Probably, the closest which we have come, is by equating life with randomness. But, if that is the case, then the logical question which arises is that why do we humans plan?

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लिखना पना है।
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Planning may be accused to various reasons: Firstly, comes the factor of 'uncertainty' and the very 'risk-averse' nature of humans, as was proved by Nobel laureate Daniel Kahneman.

like we try to plan our careers from very young ages. Not only individuals, even Economies like USSR, India planned their trajectories.

Secondly, we as species are competitive and we try to plan to outcompete others: be at school and getting better marks by planning extended study hours or at corporates and quest to secure better pay.

Ultimately, planning provides us a clear course of action which reduces our cognitive load as we progress further.

But, despite so much planning, why do things do not go as planned? Why does the randomness kicks-in? There are many factors which go beyond our imagination as well as our control. Take the case of Covid-19 pandemic: where in a microscopic virus put the world to a screeching halt! Even the best planned systems of the world got overwhelmed, let aside the developing nations.

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So, can we then conclude that randomness is inevitable? Well, it doesn't appear to be categorically true all the times. Sometimes, human cognition can surprise us in ways unexpected. Be it the likes of Raghuram Rajan, who could predict the 2008 global crisis or even the scientists who are campaigning hard to warn us about extreme climatic events of future.

Even before thousands of years, Buddhist philosophy of 'pratitya Samutpada' rejected randomness and argued that every event can be explained by an underlying cause.

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लिखना नहीं है।
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So, the ultimate bottomline turns out to be that although ~~some~~ most of the events could be linked to an underlying cause, the human intellect is not mature enough yet to pre-empt such events and prevent them.

Another pertinent question is that why does there seems to be a general abhorrence to factor of randomness? Time and again it has been proved that "what doesn't kills us, makes us stronger" i.e. facing unprecedented events strengthens us to face even bigger challenges of future. So, actually we must enjoy the process of unpredictability.

The journey is as important as the destiny. And sometimes, due to random events, it leads to life-long experiences worth ~~choosing~~ cherishing. The fruits which were offered to Lord Ram by Shabri is the perfect example to cite. The level of love & kindness was unprecedented and definitely boosted Lord Ram's energy.

Now, coming to the billion dollar question: Does the exercise of planning in itself a futile one, if it fails to fully implement itself? Answer seems to be not very affirmative. Planning is not completely useless. "Failing to Plan is planning to fail" has been an age old adage.

Had India not planned its Economy post Independence, we may not be in same situation as we are today. The sheer exploitation of roughly ~ \$45 Trn. by colonials had deeply crippled us, which was itself unplanned. But still, we gradually picked our resources & rebuilt slowly but steadily and have today replaced UK to become 4th largest Economy.

The ultimate crux of our discussion simply ponders upon the question of as to how can we reduce the gap of what we plan and what are the ultimate outcomes.

Firstly, we need to plan better. today's era is witnessing numerous unprecedented challenges. Be it in regards of Climate change or the rising threats from AI. Potential challenges in present and more so in future are grave and we can't go lethargic in planning for the same. we owe it to ourselves and many of our coming generations, and we need to steadfast to ideal of 'stewardship' by Gandhiji.

Increasing collaboration with different stakeholders in a democratic setup, often leads to refinement of decisions. Just like we are engaging more and

more Environmental scientists in our climate change planning, in the same manner, we must incorporate grassroot leaders like Tulsi Cowdasi, who recently was bestowed by Padma Award for her life long commitment to Envrt. conservation.

The stage after planning is of implementation, monitoring and feedback which should be continuously fed in a loop-like manner to rectify our errors in initial thesis/planning.

By these small improvements, we can certainly improve (if not eliminate) the gap between plan and outcome.

Ultimately, we should focus on the process and care least about the results. Bhagwat Greta, says:

"You only have a right to do your duties, let the work of rewarding be bestowed upon almighty."

An even better scenario would be to live by the Precious saying of 'AMOR FATI': the love of fate: "whatever happens, happens for our good, and we may not realize this initially, but sometimes later, albeit gradually."

खण्ड-B / Section-B

- Q.5 Not everything that is faced can be changed, but nothing can be changed until it is faced.
सामना की जाने वाली हर चीज को परिवर्तित नहीं किया जा सकता, किंतु जब तक सामना न किया जाए, तब तक कुछ भी बदला नहीं जा सकता।
- Q.6 The road to success and the road to failure are almost exactly the same.
सफलता की राह और असफलता का मार्ग लगभग एक ही है।
- Q.7 To be or not to be, that is the question.
होना या न होना, यही प्रश्न है।
- Q.8 Wisdom is to live in tune with the mode of the changing world.
बुद्धिमानी बदलती दुनिया के साथ तालमेल बिठाकर जीने में ही है।

Not everything that is faced can be changed, but nothing can be changed until it is faced.

Let us momentarily transport back ourselves to 4th century India.
(BCE)

The well renowned Greek Army of Alexander faced with the most advanced weaponry of the time had entered India via Khyber pass. But it was not insufferable. The Greek Army was never accustomed to be the high heat and humidity

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of Tropical nation like India. Its soldiers were drained and diseased like anything. Anyhow, they traversed the Caugetic Plains to face the Nanda Army. But as soon as a rumour spread that Nanda Army had far more troops than the Greek Army, the Alexander-led campaign lost their morale there itself and chose to not even face the army of Dhanananda and returned back empty handed.

The Greek army could not change the sub-tropical conditions but by showing some more valor and facing the Nanda Army it could have set a better example at least.

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इस भाग में
लिखना नया है।
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Thus, the theme of our essay is well established. We shall now go onto explore its different facets and what lessons can we draw in the present context. But, before that, let us address the elephant in the room: 'change'.

By change, we refer to the non continuity of processes, established dogmas, institutional level reforms, and so on.. It has now become a well established fact that 'change is the ultimate stability.' But, it is worth exploring as to why is it the case? The answer takes a multi-dimensional approach.

Change may be desired in our thinking Processes to begin with.

What the medieval Europe believed under the veil of control of church, no more remained conducive after the likes of Martin Luther King and other stalwarts who chose to oppose the irrational & inhibiting dogmas.

Change may also be ascribed in perspective of a broad based institutional change; as was steered upon by Behemoths like Rosa Parks, Martin King Jr., etc. in context of civil Rights movement of USA; which had systemically discriminated the Blacks, despite over a century had passed after the Emancipation Proclamation.

But, often human endeavour to bring upon desired changes is limited to an extent. For example, the universal laws: sunrise in the East, the process of photosynthesis, etc. are less likely to be changed as they are beyond human capacity to alter (as of now).

Sangam Tamil poet Karaikkal Amaiyyar wrote that what we humans know and can act upon is merely equivalent to a pot ~~too~~ of water picked upon from the infinite ocean. Although, the cosmos may be supreme, some things are nonetheless in our control as well.

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लिखना नहीं है।
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to begin with, we can start to change ourselves, as Gandhiji preached: 'Be the change which you want to witness in the world.'

It is even more important, when it is universally established fact that an 'action speaks louder than thousands of words'.

The small act of courage which Shaheed Bhagat Singh depicted, inspired an ocean of revolutionaries to take up the struggle.

Great acts are revered, remembered and re-attempted later. The author of best seller book Sapiens: Yuval Noah Harari ponders upon what makes us humans the more dominant species?

He argues that it is our ability to work together, and synergize by attaching a cause to our shared goals. such is the human potential to bring change!

But, the ultimate precursor to influence change is to face the prevailing challenges/circumstance in a comprehensive manner. It requires a range of pre-requisites: mental fortitude, physical toughness, technological intervention, etc.

If we recall 19th century India, issues of female foeticide, Purdah system, sati, etc. were common. It ultimately got improved after heroes like

Smt. Rakhmabai, Raja Ram Roy
and others dared to face it
eye to eye and were ready to
bear any consequence for defiance
to irrational dogmas. Similar
was the case of India in 1991
wherein we ultimately had a
reality check and decided to
undertake long pending reforms.

Facing the challenge
with sheer grit solves majority
of the issue beforehand. But on
the contrary, running away from
it, further exacerbates it: "The
time to repair the roof is when
the sun is shining and before the
ship enters the stormy waters."

Any act of cowardice, lethargy leads to several grave consequences

It sets a bad precedent for future times, hurts the team morale deeply and fails the opportunity to depict leadership in most critical times. This was

greatly evident ~~far~~ by the approach of Indian rulers in wake of British colonization, who failed to present a united front, as they had never attempted to cooperate and tried to face the incoming disaster together.

Deep lessons can be drawn from such incidents for our policy making today.

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इस भाग में
लिखना पना है।
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India can't continue to ignore the problems it faces today & same applies to global bodies. Starting with our neighbourhood, with incorporating what all events happened since 2021; we must put forth a pragmatic approach rather than a nostalgic view hidden in our common past.

Threats like Deep Fakes, misInfo Campaigns, etc. have gained rapid pace since AI developments accelerated. Added to the risks, is primarily of a looming severe unemployment crisis that may be caused as per IMF estimates. Thus, our approach must be very comprehensive in dealing with such challenges ahead.

'well begun is half done.' But, to ensure the rest half progresses smoothly, we must be vigilant and relentless.

This holds importance even at individual levels.

Despite the challenges and unprecedented exigencies, we must keep our composure in difficult times. Skills of Emotional Intelligence hold the key to such events.

The next critical skill is of courage. Despite all the treachery by kauravas, when faced ~~to~~ with the death in the form of 'chakravyuh', veer Abhimanyu never dropped his arms and went down like a true warrior.

The ultimate crown jewel in ensuring a sustainable response to adverse situations is Integrity.

Often while faced with difficult situations, we tend to resort to unethical means, which must be avoided to say the least: Gandhian Ahimsa being the best example to it.

to end, quotes of Dinker stand as a perfect testament:

'sach hai vipatti jab aati hai,
kayar ko hidrehlati hai
surma nahi nichlit hote,
kshan ek nahi dheeraj
khele'.

(Tough times never last,
tough people do...)

Life is what happens when we're busy making

Steve Smith

Space for Rough Work

other plans

↓ Life?

nanadiya Sutra (Ri. V.)

Rank 15 style

(S) → (P) → (A)

few 000 yrs later

Economy careers

Q. Why we plan?

- ① Fear of uncertainty
 - ② Complete excel
 - ③ course of action
- Randomness

Q. Why Randomness? (why our planning fails?)

- ① too many factors, beyond our control
 - ② Irrational behavior (Eco.)
- Imagination covid

Q. Is anything even random (pratikya samutpada) (Niyativad)

Q. Is Randomness inevitable? (NO; sometimes things may go as planned)

Q. Is Randomness imp.?

"what doesn't kill you, makes you stronger"

- ↳ prepares you for unprecedented in future
- ↳ may even turn things better than expected

Q. Is planning worthless?

'Failing to plan, planning to fail'

N-m plan

How can we improve our planning } change words
outcomes

Plan better

Implement better

- ↳ C/change
- ↳ AI

- ↳ cor. Returns

GRM checklist

way ahead?

AMOR FATI

लोग मिलते जाते
करवाते...

Not everything that is faced can be changed,
 but nothing can be changed until faced

Space for Rough Work

Intro

Alexander attack

faced but couldn't cope: Indian conditions
 Extreme heat, humidity, etc. } Army was fatigued...

but didn't face Nanda arm & could not change India's map.

Q. What is change & why is it desired?
 "change is the ultimate constant" } change of King's Proc
 why can't we change everything (we face)? } change of established system
 Black
 caste
 etc.

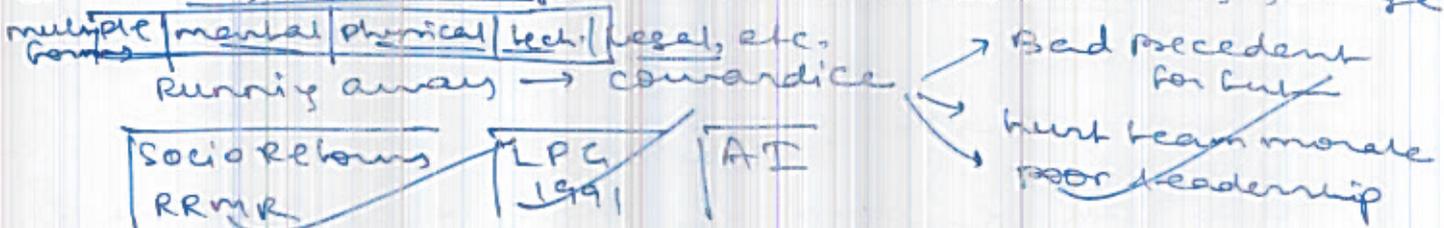
① can't challenge laws of nature
 Humans are but cog in a wheel
Amaigyaar quote

But what can we change?

① ourselves

② Inspire others, better chances of change
 (Rosa Parks → MLK Jr. → civil rights movement)
 Sapiens YMH Humans as species

Facing the challenge: critical precursor to bringing change



What qualities?

E.I.

courage

Integrity

Abhimanyu
 ↓
 estd. gold standard of Balidaan

↳ not resorting to unfair means

५ मय है विपरीत तब आती है...