



**VISIONIAS**  
INSPIRING INNOVATION  
**ABHYAAS MAINS**

**निबंध**  
**ESSAY**

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे  
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

टेस्ट कोड / Test Code : 2488

अधिकतम अंक: 250  
Maximum Marks: 250

**सामान्य अनुदेश**

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 32+2 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए तीन खाली पृष्ठ (पृष्ठ संख्या. 30-32) दिए गए हैं।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. 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 क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

**General Instructions**

This Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 33+2 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.

Three blank pages (Page Nos. 30-32) 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.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1260744

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANANT DHANRAJ SINGH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH.

तारीख  
Date

25/08/2023

**निबंध**  
**ESSAY**

केंद्र  
Centre

34 PUSA

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

A

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></p> <p>उम्मीदवार को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवार को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द, आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Important Instructions</b></p> <p>Candidate should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet</p>
2	<p>अपनी क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।</p>	<p>Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.</p>
7	<p>प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>



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## निबंध

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे

टेस्ट कोड : 2488

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### प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

(प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें)

प्रवेश-पत्र में प्राधिकृत माध्यम में निबंध लिखना आवश्यक है तथा इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर करना आवश्यक है। प्राधिकृत माध्यम के अलावा अन्य माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तरों पर अंक नहीं दिए जाएंगे।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर निर्दिष्ट शब्द-संख्या के अनुसार होने चाहिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए किसी पृष्ठ व पृष्ठ के भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

## ESSAY

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Test Code : 2488

Maximum Marks : 250

### QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

The ESSAY must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

World limit, as specified, should be adhered to.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

खंड A और B प्रत्येक से एक-एक विषय चुनकर दो निबंध लिखिए, जो प्रत्येक लगभग 1000-1200 शब्दों में हों :

Write **two** essays, choosing **one** topic from each of the Sections A and B, in about 1000-1200 words each :

125 x 2 = 250

### खण्ड – A / SECTION – A

1. टूटे हुए बयस्क की मरम्मत करने की तुलना में मजबूत बच्चों का निर्माण करना आसान है।  
It is easier to build strong children than to repair broken men.
2. कोरा तर्कपूर्ण मन उस चाकू के समान है जिसमें केवल फलक ही फलक है, वह प्रयोग करने वाले हाथों को ही लहलुहान कर देता है।  
A mind all logic is like a knife all blade, it makes the hand bleed that uses it.
3. जब कैटरपिलर को लगता है कि दुनिया खत्म हो गई, वह तितली बन जाता है।  
Just when the caterpillar thought the world was over, it became a butterfly.
4. इतिहास, मनुष्य की स्मृतियों पर समय द्वारा लिखी गई एक चक्रीय कविता है।  
History is a cyclic poem written by time upon the memories of man.

### खण्ड – B / SECTION – B

5. बुद्धिमान व्यक्ति तुरंत वही करता है जो मूर्ख अंततः करता है।  
The wise man does at once what the fool does finally.
6. दुनिया उन लोगों के लिए एक त्रासदी है जो महसूस करते हैं, लेकिन उन लोगों के लिए एक कॉमेडी है जो विचार करते हैं।  
The world is a tragedy to those who feel, but a comedy to those who think.
7. पूर्ण स्पष्टता से बुद्धि को तो लाभ होगा लेकिन इच्छाशक्ति को क्षति पहुंचेगी।  
Perfect clarity would profit the intellect but damage the will.
8. अपना चेहरा रोशनी की ओर रखिए और आपको कोई छाया दिखाई नहीं देगी।  
Keep your face to the sunshine and you cannot see a shadow.

खण्ड - A / SECTION - A

1. टूटे हुए वयस्क की मरम्मत करने की तुलना में मजबूत बच्चों का निर्माण करना आसान है।  
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Zia-uddin Barani, a medieval era historian who was employed in the services of Delhi sultanate is considered one of the earliest historians to view history as a science. Barani believed history is a scientific pursuit of recalling the past and using it to impart lessons to the future readers. His work 'Fatwa-e-Jahandari' was an attempt to do the same. For, if you don't learn from history, the cyclic

nature it possesses, is bound to make it repeat itself.

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हार्फ में  
नहीं लिखना  
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Candidates  
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The cyclic notion of history is a multi-cultural phenomenon. In Hinduism, time is believed to be divided into 'Yugs' or Ages namely ~~4~~ Treta, Krta, Dvapara and Kali. The slipping of mankind into Kali yug is a cyclical event which will culminate in 'Kalki' an avatar of Vishnu to come and purge mankind of its sins and restore goodness. Similarly, Jaina doctrine of Karma implies the creation and destruction of Earth in cycles. So does the Day of Judgement in Christianity.

History is also visible as a cyclic poem on an Individual Level. The culture and traditions that exist in each and every family have accumulated in the

memories of man through generations that have lived through various times. Our belief systems and practices to date are heavily influenced by this cyclic poem that time writes.

Winston Churchill very aptly said

"Those who do not learn from history are doomed to repeat it." Acknowledging the cyclic nature of history Mr. Churchill advised us to take lessons from the same. This is exemplified by the story of Prithviraj Chauhan, Chauhan dynasty ruler of Ajmer. After narrowly winning against Mohammad Ghori, he did not take his lesson while Ghori learned from his mistakes and defeated Prithviraj at the second Battle of Tarain in 1192.

Although, time has been kind to Prithviraj Chauhan as an author. He is now revered for his bravery and valour. Often that is not the case with time as an author. Humans are bogged down with biases and prejudices while time is not. Time is unbiased towards all. Treats all the same. All men grow old, all materials wither and everything changes but time does not.

The once mighty are nothing before time, because empires rise and fall but time does not. Consider the

Harappan civilisation. In 2600 BC - 1900 BC it must be the epitome of civilization but due to various reasons it grew deserted and was finally abandoned. However, time maintained the beautiful cyclical nature of history and after a gap we see the second urbanisation

It is often said that 'History belongs to the victors'. The successful are mentioned but the vanquished are ignored. However, time as the great equalizer of things turns the vanquished into victors. Take the colonization of India as an example. The British empire was at its peak through 1757-1947. But Indians as the vanquished gathered courage and managed to non-violently achieve a victory.

Time writes this history on the memories of man. Most of history is actually based on man and his memory. In the Rig Vedic period, there was absence of writing. In such a situation, memory served as a source of history. Exemplified in the 'Sauti

Literature which was memorised and passed over generations. The Aryan peoples perception of history was thus based on the memory of their ancestors with the cycle of learning, being repeated generation after generation.

Most of Ancient and Medieval history continues to be based on memory of man. Our sources for this period such as Zuan Xang (A Chinese pilgrim) to the court of Harsha, wrote his memoir of his travels based on his memory.

The advent of modern technology such as cameras, print media and videography however, significantly altered this notion. Now, History is no longer present merely in memory but also in pictures, videos and archives. The Vietnam

War is considered the first modern event which was widely broadcast.

The pictures and videos of death and destruction lead to peace movements in the United States. Witnessing history being made, people also chose to take history into their own hands.

The drawback of Human memory is however, forgetting. Man is bound to forget which is both a boon and a bane. It is a boon as it allows to move on from the death of loved ones, to forgive people and to deal with trauma. However, it is a bane as it causes the repetition of past mistakes.

Forgetfulness is exactly why no one is safe from the ravages of time. It has pushed billions of humans who

existed before us into oblivion. The only fragments they leave behind are the memories that might survive.

These memories form the basis of our estimation of the past. Historical characters in this cyclical poem are not known to us personally. We only know about them ~~or~~ through the works that were written in their memory. Akbar is considered 'Great' because he was remembered as great. No one who survives today personally experienced his greatness.

The questions of history are thus, answered by time in form of memory.

The conception of history as a scientific pursuit is an age old phenomenon. Viewing it as cyclical is also a very old

practice that is common across cultures. Even Individually, we see history as a cyclical poem which time leaves written on our memory.

The utility of history being cyclical is learning lessons from it so you can deal with similar problems better in the future. Time is rarely kind to the characters of this poem for it is not biased like humans and treats everyone the same. Even the mighty collapse and the vanquished turn into victors as time passes. But again new mighty and victorious arise as the cycle repeats.

This cycle is imprinted on the memory of humans that has formed basis of our history for centuries. However, the

advent of modern technology has changed things. Forgetting is how the slate is cleaned and the cycle is begun again. one must take their lessons from the past or will be liable to repeat his mistakes again.

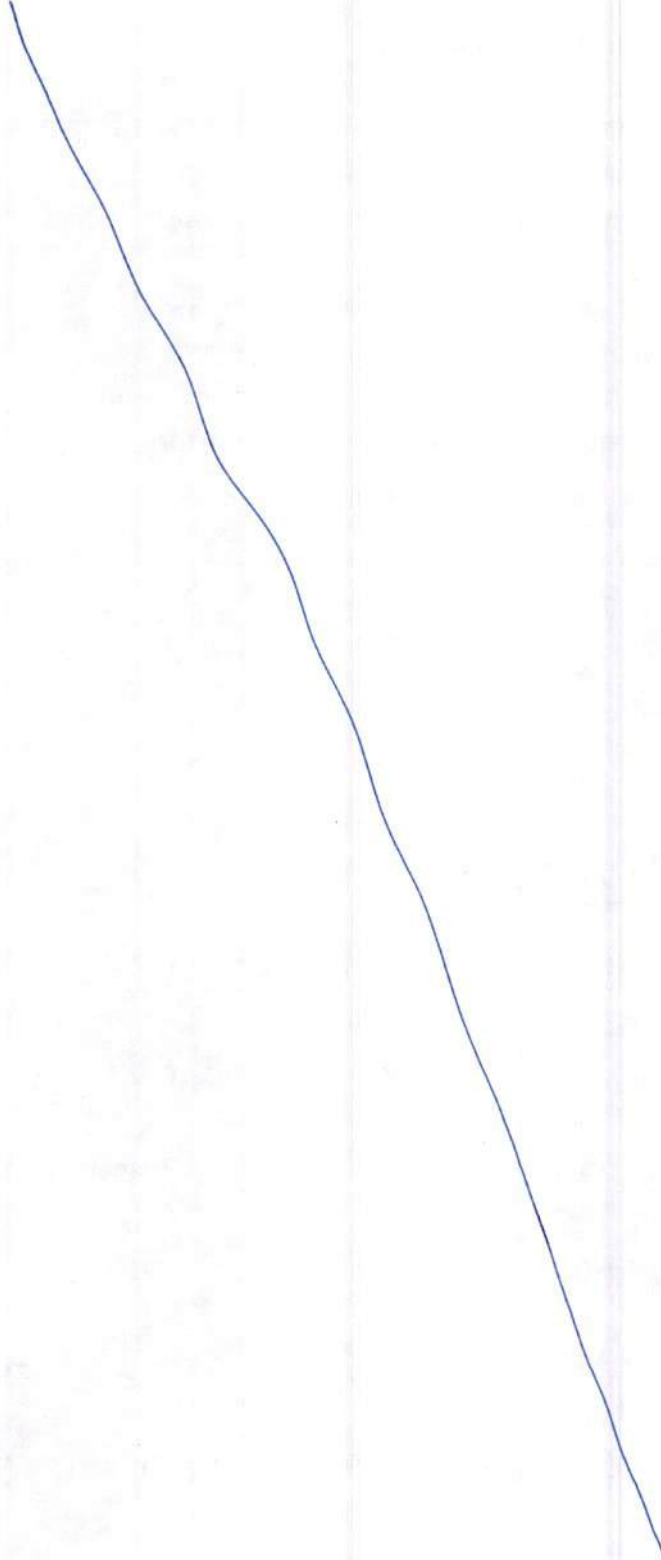
The creation of Man as a rational being has allowed him to take control of his own story. As Rene Descartes said 'I think therefore I am.' Active individual thinking is key to not repeat the mistakes of the past and write a new story of your own.

"I am not scared of how history will treat me, For I intend to write it"

→ Winston Churchill.

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नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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नहीं लिखना  
चाहिप  
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खण्ड - B / SECTION - B

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5. बुद्धिमान व्यक्ति तुरंत वही करता है जो मूर्ख अंततः करता है।  
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Keep your face to the sunshine and you cannot see a shadow.

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cannot see a shadow.

Stephen Hawking, one of the most  
brilliant scientific minds of our generation  
suffered from a debilitating neuro-motor  
disease at an early age. However, he  
did not let the disease define him.  
He continued to work on his research  
and contributed immensely to enhancing  
our understanding of the universe.  
By choosing to keep his face towards

the sunshine, he did not see the shadow of disability.

Keeping our face towards sunshine or optimism is a key trait that plays a role in determining our success.

The factor which is in our control, is not the existence of shadows and sunshine, but only which side we choose to look on. stoic philosophy was among the first schools to regard this ability to control inner factors as key to success. Trying to control the externals only leads to frustration.

Looking at shadows, only leads to a fixation and stagnant approach towards the past. This may be bad experiences, failures, unpleasant memories or something else. Shadows are subjective and change according to people. However, the impact

they have on people is fairly similar. It manifests as sadness, lack of motivation and depression in extreme cases. This is why turning and looking towards sunshine is key.

Take for example ISRO, the failure of Chandrayaan 2 missions Lander module was devastating to the team that had worked on it for years.

However, due to their ~~unwilling~~ unwavering commitment, the scientists chose not to look at the shadow. But kept their face to the sunshine and achieved great success in the Chandrayaan 3 mission.

Just as sunshine is inevitable, shadows are inevitable. The shadow exists as the sunshine exists. Similarly, in life whenever we do get the chance to

• face the sunshine, there will be a shadow cast behind us. whenever, we choose to take action, there will be deterrents against that action. Newtons

third Law → "To every action there is an equal and opposite reaction"

■ Newton also talks about an external force that can act to disturb equilibrium. This force is our will. when we choose to take action, we choose to disturb equilibrium through our will. This will allows us to face the sunshine.

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was facing ridicule and ostracism from society due to his decision to work for widow remarriage. He chose to look towards sunshine and ignored the shadows of conservatism. The widow remarriage Act of 1856 was passed due to his efforts.

Some of the strongest push backs come from the shadows when we try to expose it to sunlight. Honest civil servants like Ashok Khemka who refuse to tolerate the shadow of corruption are frequently transferred and harassed through frivolous cases. But by choosing to look towards sunshine they effect change one department at a time.

Similarly, the shadow may seem like an unassailable darkness, a tunnel with no light. The very scale of these problems can deter us from taking action. When we get engrossed in such shadows and no sunshine is visible, negative thoughts and feelings take over. Sushant Singh Rajput and Chester Bennington are some famous personalities who come to mind.

• However, you must always remember that where this is darkness, there is light and where this is a tunnel, there is an end to it somewhere. Indian economy was going through its darkest phase in 1988-90 when crises were everywhere and the shadow seemed endless but the liberalization reforms of 1991 showed us the light at the end of the tunnel and now we are the 5<sup>th</sup> largest economy of the world.

A similar situation is prevalent in the international arena where polycrises or interlinked crises are threatening all aspects of national security. The COVID 19 Pandemic, then the Russo-Ukraine war and systematic monetary tightening. shadows are many but India has firmly kept its head towards the sunshine and it is maintaining strategic autonomy while keeping its commitment to a rules based global order.

There are certain situations however, where staying neutral is not an option where the shadows actively pull you back and try to blind you. Manipur is witnessing a situation where the people Meiteis and Kukis are turning on each other and committing active transgressions. In such situations, it is even more tough to look at the sunshine but we must do so, nonetheless.

An active helping hand, points us towards the sunshine from darkness. This can be our parents, teachers, officials or a guru. Manipur requires such a helping hand to point it towards sunshine from darkness. Just like timely intervention in Mizoram turned it from worst hit by insurgency to the most peaceful North-Eastern state. Manipur needs active steps to foster peace and co-operation.

Too much focus on sunshine is however, not good. Over-optimism can lead to unrealistic expectations and enhance our suffering. A disconnect from reality is never advisable. Jawahar Lal Nehru's decision to look at the sunshine in case of china, lead to the disaster of 1962.

while choosing to look towards sunshine we should not ignore the shadow. The shadows offer us important lessons and must be utilised. The death of a loved one, is not an ~~process~~<sup>event</sup> that you avoid. by looking towards sunshine and ignoring it. Rather, it involves acknowledgment of the void, accepting the loss and learning to live without them.

similarly, trees are often appreciated for the shadow they cast. This gives

relief from heat and sunshine to travellers and passerbys. shadows are not always bad. They give you time to recharge yourself and move forward with renewed vigour.

staying in sunshine too much may lead to burns on your skin and dehydration. Similarly, working non-stop and not taking rest can lead to burnout and exhaustion. This is more relevant due to the prevailing 'hustle culture' in corporate environments.

so while facing the sunshine, we may not look at the shadows but we must stay aware of the events that happen in them and use it to our advantage.

Temperance in approach is one of the key virtues of the 4 cardinal virtues of Aristotle.

Coming back to the point, Optimism is key to success and happiness in life.

It allows us to focus on the positives and not get weighed down by the negatives. Shadows have many forms and all of us have subjective experiences of shadows. They are inevitable just as sunshine is inevitable.

The power to choose one over the other is provided by our will. However, when we try to change the shadow they also fight back. Many times the shadows may seem unassailable and we may feel cornered. However, where there is a will, there is a way. All tunnels have lights at the end.

Sometimes, a nudge is required to point us in the direction of sunlight. This can come from multiple sources.

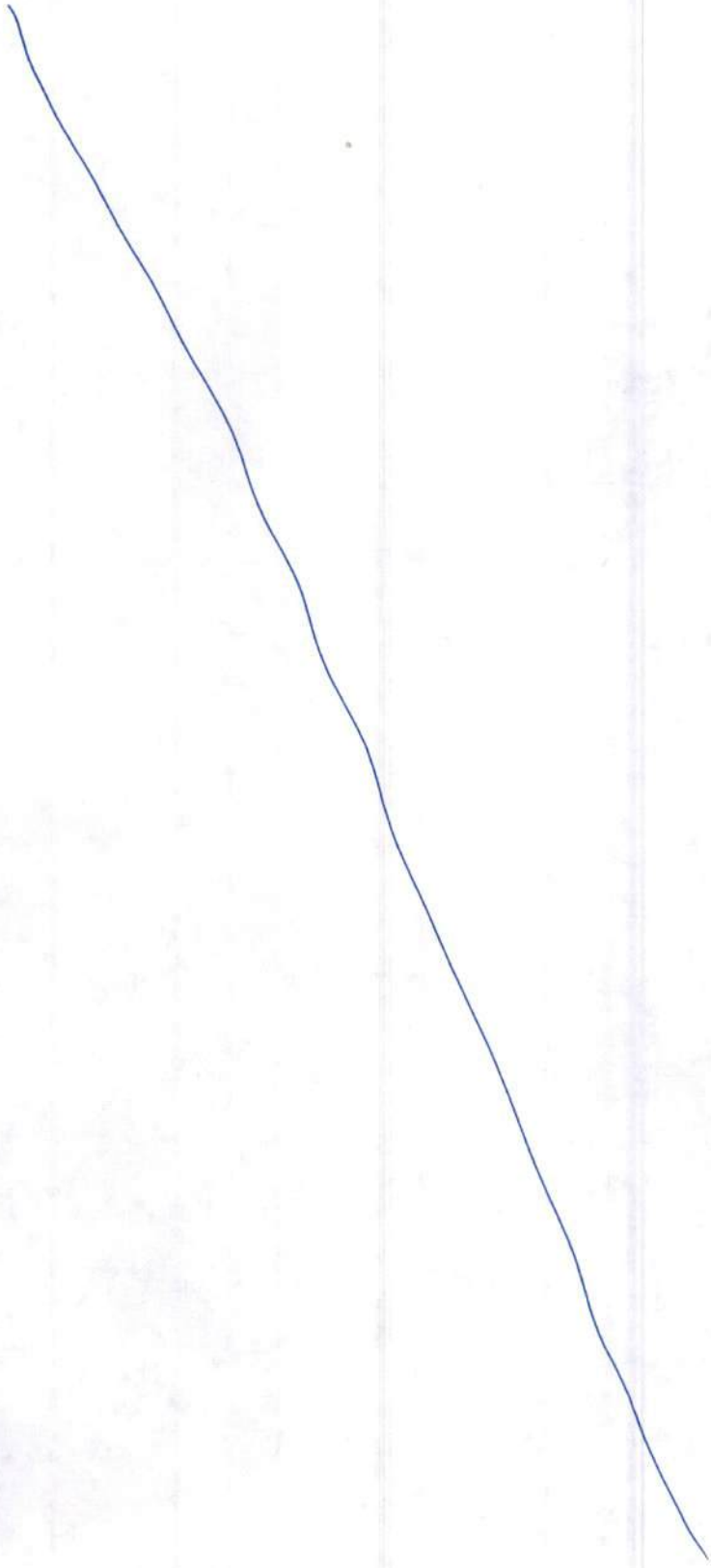
It is key to not get fooled into over-optimism as one must be aware of the shadows and not simply ignore them.

Perspective in life is key and that is what allows us to see the sunlight through the shadows. Setbacks are temporary but mans will to endure is permanent.

'The same glass is viewed <sup>as</sup> ~~by~~ half full or half empty, the choice is yours'



उम्मीदवारों को  
इस क्षतिप में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
Candidates  
must not  
write on  
this margin



## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

History is a cyclic poem written by time upon the memories of man.



Beauty ornate.  
Repeats itself.

① what is history?

• Ziauddin Barani → A way to impart lessons.

• How man sees man. → our recollection of someone. Eg: Akbar, we don't know personally but through memory.

~~of man, by man, for man.~~

• Important to take lesson → Prithviraj Chauhan.

② what is a cyclic poem.

⊕ Repeating cycle → Karma theory of rebirth. Jaina cycle.

⊙ Family level → How traditions pass generations and repeat themselves.

⊙ Winston Churchill → Those who do not learn from history are doomed to repeat it → Positively  
→ Negatively.

⊙ Karl Marx → History repeats itself first as a ~~tragedy~~ farce, second time as a tragedy.

③ written by time

⊙ Time stops for no one. → Glorious days of Harappa to swim.

## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

① Impartial author → Man is biased, time is not

② Belongs to victor? → Yes but in the long run time equalises.

④ Memories of man.

① Used to be only source of history → smriti literature of vedic times.

② History written from memory → Kalhana Rajtarangini

③ writing, media, video developed later.

Conclusion →

- ① Sum up arguments
- ② Winston Churchill → I intend to write it
- ③ Learn lessons & apply to future

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~~wise man does at once what the fool does finally.~~  
Being prepared.

Intro →

— keep your face to the sunshine & you cannot see a shadow. (value of optimism)

① Anecdote → Stephen Hawking

① Intro → ② Optimism is key to achieving in life.

③ Look forward. → Setbacks are temporary.

④ Focusing on shadow → Halts progress & makes you negative.

## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

5/ Space → ISSRO - Chandrayaan 3.

6 Climate → Renewable energy. Analogy to sun.

7 security → Sunlight of development key.

To remove shadow of threats.

8 civil servants → Focus on sunlight when haunted by shadows of corruption/harassment

9 IR → sunlight of morals & value based global order.

10 Economy → sunlight of liberalization

11 Governance → Functions best in sunshine of transparency.

12. Agriculture → sunshine of Green revolution.

13. Counter → shadows are also important only as sources of learning.

14 Tree-shadow → saves us from heat

15 staying in sunshine → Exhaustion & burnout too much

16. Conclusion → Repeat points

AL