



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

**निबंध**  
**ESSAY**

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

टेस्ट कोड/ Test Code : 4514

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 32+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. : 015 01361

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : UJJWAL PRIYANK

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

**ENGLISH**

तारीख  
Date

**02.08.2025**

**निबंध**  
**ESSAY**

केंद्र  
Centre

**PATNA**

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

	<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><b>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.</b></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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टेस्ट कोड : 4514

अधिकतम अंक: 250

**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 : 4514

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

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

### खण्ड – A / SECTION – A

1. किसी युद्ध को जीतने के लिए आपको एक से अधिक बार लड़ना पड़ सकता है।  
You may have to fight a battle more than once to win it.
2. विवेक के मामलों में बहुमत के कानून का कोई स्थान नहीं होता है।  
In matters of conscience, the law of the majority has no place.
3. जो विद्यालय के द्वार खोलता है, वह कारागार के द्वार बंद करता है।  
He who opens a school door, closes a prison.
4. केवल शीत ऋतु की कठोरता में ही हम वसंत की गर्मी का वास्तविक महत्व समझ पाते हैं।  
Only in the depths of winter can we truly appreciate the warmth of spring.

### खण्ड – B / SECTION – B

5. हम सदैव अपने युवाओं के लिए भविष्य का निर्माण नहीं कर सकते, परंतु हम भविष्य के लिए अपने युवाओं को तैयार कर सकते हैं।  
We cannot always build the future for our youth, but we can build our youth for the future.
6. नकल करना सुरक्षित होता है; नवाचार के लिए साहस की आवश्यकता होती है।  
Copying is safe; innovation demands courage.
7. हम जितना अधिक स्वचालन को अपनाएंगे, हमें उतना ही अधिक मानवीय बनना होगा।  
The more we automate, the more human we must become.
8. तत्काल मान्यता की चाह एक व्याकुल मानसिकता वाली पीढ़ी को जन्म दे रही है।  
The pursuit of instant validation is creating a generation of restless minds.

खण्ड - A / SECTION - A

1. किसी युद्ध को जीतने के लिए आपको एक से अधिक बार लड़ना पड़ सकता है।  
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Only in the depths of winter can we truly appreciate the warmth of spring.

1. You may have to fight a battle more than once to win it

When the Ahom resisted the frequent attacks by the Mughal army to protect their territorial integrity and sovereignty, or when Gandhiji devised his strategy of struggle - hence - struggle to fight for the national cause, little did they know that they will become an icon of perseverance and a source of inspiration for the generation to come.

The Indian Nationalist Movement and the story of our freedom struggle is a testament to the fact that success is not overnight, but is achieved through dedication, strategy and optimism.

In this essay, we will delve into the details to explore how victory is achieved through sustained efforts, rather than being instantaneous.

The women in our society faced discrimination and prejudices since the later Vedic period in 1000-600 BCE due to the patriarchical mindset which considered female inferior to men.

But today, things have evolved. Women can now participate in decision making and have been successful as entrepreneurs, leaders, professionals and

even as military officers. But did they achieved this milestone in a single go?

It was back in the 18<sup>th</sup> century when Matoshri Ahilyabai Holkar rose as an able ruler of Malwa, acting as the torchbearer for Rani Lakshmi Bai in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Even our freedom struggle saw great contribution from Saujini Naidu, Anni Besant, Kasturba Gandhi, Rani Gaidinliu and countless more.

This shows that women were not given equality as a symbol of generosity from men, rather it was their courage which forced society to treat women as equal to men.

Today the female labour force participation rate in India has increased to 41% , thanks to the determination of women .

The economy in itself is about taking risk for growth . When we talk of self-reliant or Atmanirbhar Bharat , the image of manufacturing sector with MSMEs and startup as the growth engine comes up .

But isn't entrepreneurship a game of risk with uncertainty and high chance of failure ?

The owner of KFC , the world famous restaurant, failed multiple times . Similarly industrialist such as Narayan Murthy and Dhirubhai Ambani had to face setbacks numerous times, before they

attained success.

It is therefore correctly said that  
"Life begins at the end of your  
Comfort zone"

Every facet of life is about a cycle of struggle, obstacles, victory followed by new hindrances. The economy and business also moves through a cycle of recession, recovery and boom. It is important not to perceive setbacks as failure, rather an opportunity to re-build and rise with courage.

The example of politics is suitable to show how failure as well as victory is temporary.

The American War of Independence continued for a long period from 1775 to 1783. The 13 British colonies gained freedom and established a democratic state. But was it all perfect?

The great democratic country of USA had to face civil war for equality of opportunity and empowering the aborigines. Thus the natives had to put sustained efforts for gaining meaningful freedom.

Similarly, in Indian politics even great leaders have to face defeat in elections, but they come back with vigour in the next election.

Prime minister Indira Gandhi was defeated in the 1977 general elections. Did it mean an end of her career?

Obviously, NO! She became victorious in 1980 general election due to her commitment to public service.

Various developmental and infrastructure projects lead to a threat of displacement of indigenous community as well as pose a danger for ecological balance.

The tribal community have always stood up for their cause of autonomy and right of livelihood.

The Chipko movement, the Narmada Bachao Andolan and the Niyamgiri movement in Odisha reflect the importance of showcasing courage and perseverance for protecting one's own shelter.

It was their determination that reaped benefits when government and judiciary recognised their right of minor forest produce and ensured balancing development with sustainability.

Human action should always think of sustainable and viable goals. The process of research, innovation and development is not about producing harvest in the short run.

When Thomas Alva Edison took the mission to invent an electric bulb, he failed again and again. It was his positive attitude and the motivation of her mother, that he continued on this mental exercise and achieved success at last.

The mission to reach the surface of moon was no less than a war. It took years of hardwork and dedication to launch Chandrayaan-2. But, it ended in failure. Did our scientists stop?

They came back with Chandrayaan-3 and made India the first country in the world to land on the South Pole of the moon.

The world is full of such incidents to show that victory requires fighting multiple wars against ideology and oppressor.

When Germany was unified in 1871, it was a fruit of the architect Bismarck who showed fortitude and strategic vision of

"blood and iron". He fought against the Danish, the French and even the Austrian through multiple wars such as Battle of Sadowa.

Finally he won and unified German-speaking Prussian states and continued his idea of German development.

But it is not always that continued efforts results in victory. The one who has a greater cause - upholding humanity and remains dutiful towards his "karma" wins ultimately.

Germany was on the losing side in both the world wars. It was because it lacked vision and promoted hatred.

It is <sup>the</sup> ~~a~~ purpose and realistic goal that should be complemented with ~~by~~ continued efforts to rise against evil. This is the key to gain victory - not just continued war without direction.

The decline of insurgency and left wing extremism in India reflects that ultimately it is only the truth that triumphs.

Also it is important not to always indulge in war for gaining victory. The story of Lord Krishna eloping with the citizens of Mathura and establishing his kingdom of Dwarka is also a testament of victory. It is about victory

over evil by protecting the citizen from sustained violence and bloodshed.

As Rabindranath Tagore has rightly said—

“What belongs to you, will come to you, if you develop the capacity to receive it.”

Thus, one must work on achieving a viable plan, building alliance and a visionary strategy to uphold the values of perseverance and determination on the “KARTAVYA PATH”, to achieve victory as like the Ahoms of Assam and Gandhiji.

खण्ड - B / SECTION - B

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

5. हम सदैव अपने युवाओं के लिए भविष्य का निर्माण नहीं कर सकते, परंतु हम भविष्य के लिए अपने युवाओं को तैयार कर सकते हैं।  
We cannot always build the future for our youth, but we can build our youth for the future.
6. नकल करना सुरक्षित होता है; नवाचार के लिए साहस की आवश्यकता होती है।  
Copying is safe; innovation demands courage.
7. हम जितना अधिक स्वचालन को अपनाएंगे, हमें उतना ही अधिक मानवीय बनना होगा।  
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The pursuit of instant validation is creating a generation of restless minds.

6. Copying is safe ; innovation  
demands courage

Way back in the cold war era,  
when most of the recently independent  
nations were forging alliance with  
either USA or USSR for gaining  
benefits and transfer of technology,  
countries such as India, Indonesia  
and Egypt adopted the ideology  
of Non-aligned Movement.

Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has been instrumental in innovating technology to achieve the aspirations of Indian to emerge as a significant player in the space economy.

In this essay, we will explore <sup>history</sup> through the ~~existence~~ of human existence that how courageous people innovated new ideas and technology rather than copying the existing values and belief of society.

In the vedic times, when the society was dominated by male ideology, there were few women who lightened the lamp of empowering society through women empowerment.

Brahmavadini Gaungi, Lopamudra and Apala did not copy the value of believing in male dominance, rather challenged Rishi Yagyavalka's notion of attaining supreme knowledge.

When Brahmanical dominance was at peak in Indian subcontinent during 600 BCE, few intellects such as Siddhartha and Vardhamana gave a new way of life to common masses based on truth and non-violence. They were later recognised as Gautam Buddha and Mahavira respectively.

Way ahead in the Gupta age, which is the golden era of Indian history, the society flourished with innovative art and literature.

The fresco painting at Ajanta caves have survived through ages. Similarly the iron pillar at Mehrauli was designed such that it didn't rust even though exposed to environment for years. It was their innovation that Gupta rulers are revered as architect of Indian culture.

Innovation is not just about materialistic development, but also about giving a direction to society. Innovation aims at breaking the monotonous lifestyle and setting new standards of belief, faith, values and morals in the society.

In the late 16<sup>th</sup> century when most of the Indian states accepted the suzerainty of Mughal emperor Akbar, there was one who refused to ally with Mughals. Maharana Pratap could have copied others, but then he would have not upheld his voice of conscience.

Such values of patriotism and courage fuelled our national struggle against the British empire to gain freedom from exploitation and foreign control.

Robert K. Merton in his theory of deviance, studies various forms of human orientation towards the socially available means and culturally

acceptable goals. He defines innovator as the one who rejects the socially available means but continues to achieve the culturally acceptable goal.

The reformist attitude is about bringing innovation to uphold values of rationalism and humanism.

The socio-religious reformers such as Raja Rammohan Roy worked for establishing a rational society.

Despite the anger of his mother and social isolation, he preached monotheism for social harmony and stood against the inhuman practice of 'sati' for dignity of women.

Similarly, Ishwar Chandra  
Vidyasagar reformed through awareness  
about widow remarriage and Jyotiba  
Phule worked for Dalit upliftment  
and women education.

They were no less than an  
innovator. They gave a new doctrine  
based on values of equality, justice  
and harmony.

When India achieved freedom,  
the greatest obstacle in front of  
our leaders was to ensure unity  
and growth. They could have  
simply copied the constitution of  
great nations like the USA or ~~the~~  
France.

Instead, they went for selective adaptation of the best practices in different constitution of the world. They discussed and deliberated for years. Finally, what they gave us was a constitution borrowed from different countries, but innovated with an Indian taste to suit the needs of all stakeholders.

In the post independence phase, India depended on food import through various US schemes such as PL-480. It was the vision of our leaders to attain strategic autonomy that today India is a net food exporter of grains. Thanks to the innovation brought by the Green revolution.

The life of Sudha Murthy exemplifies the quote -

"Face towards the sunshine and you cannot see a shadow"

Life is about taking risks and keeping hopes for viewing the sunrise. When Sudha Murthy joined her engineering college, there was no infrastructure for female as she was the only to join engineering. But she innovated ways to balance her studies with physical requirement.

Had she left the college and copied other girls, she could not have achieved what she did. Today she is an inspiration for not only women but a symbol of ethical business.

However it is sometime required to copy what others have done in society. At times when there is a danger to the existence and life of masses, one cannot think of innovating or taking risk.

Innovation must ensure the safety and continuity of mankind. It is not ethical to innovate a weapon of mass destruction. India's innovation of "no-first" use policy of nuclear weapon shows credibility of India.

However, innovation can be required when there is no other pre-existing knowledge base. The decision of the captain of US Airways flight to land the aircraft on the

Hudson river shows that how new ideas can protect life at times of danger.

When students indulge in the habit of copying others in examination, they forget that their action lacks moral courage.

Copying is easier and give fruits in the short run. But in the long run, it acts like termites. It is a silent assassin which erodes the creativity of young minds.

Innovation and development is the key to realise the high ideals of human development. It leads to an expansion of human choices.

"Just when the caterpillar thought it was dead, it became a butterfly"

This quote symbolises that how investing in innovation can lead to short-term pains due to repeated failure. But in the long run it evolves a society into an aspirational growing hub.

Today, India ranks 39<sup>th</sup> on the Global Innovation Index. It is a growing economy. If we want to uphold India's strategic autonomy as envisioned in the 'Non-aligned movement', we must create a 'self-reliant' innovative nation -

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fight a battle more than once

① When the Ahoms resisted the frequent attacks by Mughals to protect their territorial integrity and sovereignty, or when ~~the~~ Gandhiji devised the idea of S-T-S, little <sup>did</sup> they know that they will become the symbol of perseverance and courage for human in 21st CE.

② The fight of women demand for equity → ~~role of state~~ → women: against sexual harassment  
 But #MeToo → POSH → Recent justice HEMA report → (A) continued struggle

③ Entrepreneurship → failure risk → Harry Potter, KFC, Infosys → multiple failure → Success comes with time

④ Political: Indira Gandhi → ~~Universal Adult Franchise~~ → American revolution → Boston Tea Party → America war → civil war.

⑤ Ecological → threat of displacement → protest agitation

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- ⑥ Jii → Chandrayaan 2, 3 - Innovation failure  
Thomas Alva Edison.
- ⑦ ~~World~~ → Unification of Germany  
 ↙ Danish war      ↓ war of 1806  
 ↘ Franco Prussian war → 1871 unified.
- ⑧ What about the anti?  
 ↳ Krishna defeated 17 times → but finally.
- ⑨ You cannot win → NO surety  
 • Need of purpose → a cause that mobilise people.  
 • Threat of unrealistic goal → Germany failure in consertine world war.
- ⑩ Need to build capacity, a strategy and a viable plan.

- ① Copying is safe, innovation demands courage  
 The story of ISRO → vedic age → Buddhism → Gupta
- ② The story of Maharana Pratap.  
 ↳ decline Akbar's proposal to join the Mughal territory as a high ranking  
 could have copied other princely states
- ③ Raja Ram Mohan Roy → reformist
- ④ Sudha Murthy → first women / female student in Engineering. college.
- ⑤ ~~women~~ constituent maker → selective adaptation  
 ↓  
 needs of minority  
 underprivileged diversity.

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