



**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. : 114 111

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : G. AKSHAY DEEPAK

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

25/08/2023

**निबंध**  
**ESSAY**

केंद्र  
Centre

Hyderabad

*Bai*

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 : 2488

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 जाएँगे।

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए -  
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### खण्ड – A / SECTION – A

1. टूटे हुए वयस्क 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

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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1. टूटे हुए वयस्क की मरम्मत करने की तुलना में मजबूत बच्चों का निर्माण करना आसान है।  
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History is a cyclic poem written by time upon the memories of man.

It is easier to build strong children than to repair broken men

karna, the mythological figure in the epic mahabharata was called as "Dana veera shura karna" (selfless).

It was a result of his tough childhood where he was abandoned by his mother and grew up in an unknown household. He built in the value system of hardwork, dedication, loyalty and selflessness right from a very young age and

this showed up in his personality when he grew up. It was the result of building strong children during childhood.

On the other hand, Duryodhana was filled with lust for power and had greed for acquisition of material and possessions. He would just not listen to anyone and had hatred towards his brothers i.e. Pandaras and was not willing to give them any inch of territory. All this was because of his rigid personality and difficulty to change in course of time. This was one of the reasons for the "war" at Kurukshetra i.e. Mahabharata". Thus these

two examples clearly show that it is easier to build strong children than to repair broken men. But why is it so?

Young children are like a blank slate,  
what you write on it will shape his personality.  
They are having no prejudice and bias  
and accept what is told. On the other hand  
grown up and ~~to~~ broken men are like  
a well built tree difficult to mould  
and having an ethnocentric attitude.  
let us look at this essay through  
various dimensions and have a holistic  
perspective about things.

During the Dark Age of Europe,  
it was religion which has overpowered  
rationality and decision making. The church  
in Europe thought it was right in every  
regard and crippled any dissent against  
them. It was very difficult for intellectuals

like Copernicus, Galileo to get a transformation.

But today due to proper socialisation the society believes in gender equality and promotion to rationality and reducing superstition to background.

Back in India too, this was valid and visible through the low-religious reform movement which was facing resistance and not gaining

ground. It was appealing to only to the Bhadralok (gentlemen) of Bengal. But today due

to constitutional changes and education,

we have eliminated sati, purdah system,

human sacrifice etc. ~~see~~ This was only

possible by utilising the bright young minds

and infusing them with values like

Equality and Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam,

Atithi Devo Bhava.

In the same way, tribal leaders  
and people of Dongaria khond (PRTG) were  
very hesitant for incoming modern healthcare  
practices. They preferred going to the local  
ojha, siroha (medicine man). with great

difficulty of social influence and persuasion  
the new generation is very receptive to  
new technology like telemedicine too.

Thus changing the built in value systems  
is very difficult than starting afresh.

Furthermore, in future we can  
build a generation which has values  
like tolerance, empathy, ~~empathy~~ and believes  
in peaceful coexistence through proper  
socialisation. But, it seems a daunting  
task to reduce mutual hostility and  
trust deficit among Hindu-muslim community

leading to prevalent occurrence of communal  
riots.

Apart from this, certain cultural practices  
persist and form part of tradition. For instance  
practice of dowry, patriarchy are challenging  
to eliminate from society unless reformational  
steps of stopping it and abolishing it  
completely from the next generation.

It is challenging as 90% of brain growth  
and value inculcation takes place in the  
1st 5 years of childhood only.

In addition to that, proper socialisation  
can do wonders for the society. A case in

point here is of Ms. Riddhi (12 year old)  
who gathered 6 lakh rupees from milaap  
and launched Care-ona kit (believing in  
Sarvodaya) for welfare of all. on the other

hand we have brokered men in form of vijay malya who indulge in frauds and scam and acquire wealth through wrongful means who are very difficult to repair inspite of the efforts put in.

Building strong resilient children will benefit the society and nation as a whole. have values like cultural relativism and be very cooperative. For example Ambedkar saving caste discrimination and studying from outside classroom showed the importance of equality and education. This was reflected even in constitutional debates and led to the most democratic constitution of the world. This is in contrast to Idi Amin who was never willing to let go of his autocratic tendencies and was believing in a centralised tendency.

Another classic is of Thomas Alva Edison where proper education and values inculcation by mother led to the birth of genius of the century promoting rationality, universalism, humanism, secularism. ~~These~~

Proper childhood can also ensure following the path of Dhamma (righteousness) and evaluate between the right and wrong. It makes people aware of the civic duties and responsibility and creates a responsible human being proactive and actively engaging in the social affairs.

The difficulty of repairing broken men also lies in the fact that man is born selfish according to Ayn Rand and cultural practices further strengthen this attitude. The loyalty towards a group

is strengthened right from childhood making it difficult for changes. A case in point here is of ethnicity in north east and recent clashes between kuki and meitei in manipur.

The prejudice and bias shapes one personality which was taught during childhood. Various historical experiences too shape the attitude and perception.

However, it is not an impossible task to repair broken men. There has to be an enabling environment (externalities) and individual willingness to get repaired.

For Buddha, it took enormous amount of struggle and avoiding distractions to meditate under the peepal tree and attain enlightenment. This was critical

in ensuring reformation of self through sacrifice and belief by putting in efforts.

Similarly, it is possible to fix broken men by doing activities which makes people happy.

A case in point here is of Muhammad Perrij who was in grief who could not attend the funeral of his son, due to covid. But he made himself to repair by cremating almost 500 bodies till date.

On the other hand sometimes, strong children can be harmful to society too.

For example Hitler had a troubled childhood where his father used to hit his mother

and Hitler. This led to shaping a personality which led to destruction of humanity. His policy of Holocaust and nanjart tendency was the main reason

with positive value system is the need of the hour. How do we do that?

If you want to change the world,  
start with children  
- Nelson Mandela.

Proper moral and value education through

role playing, privilege walks and stories like panchatantra etc are need of the

hour. A case in point here is of

GEMS Project of Maharashtra which

focuses on observational learning.

Proper socialisation through

inculcation of ethical values is very

essential as told by A.P.J. Abdul

Kalam too. He said for a nation

to become a nation of beauty/

minds, the three most important

People are mother, father and teacher.

This would promote righteousness in the individual level which can create a wave of progress for the entire humanity and build a strong society.

"Where there is righteousness in heart,  
there is beauty in character, harmony  
in home, order in nation and  
peace in the world."

- APJ Abdul Kalam

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चाहिए  
Candidates  
must not  
write on  
this margin

खण्ड - B / SECTION - B

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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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.

keep your face to sunshine and you cannot see a shadow

It was a time of turbulence across the world with conflict and hostility everywhere. During this phase, USA took a drastic measure of dropping atomic bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It led to the destruction of Japan and loss of lives and property and an end to the once flourishing empire. All these events are associated with the World War II. It just felt like Japan was done and defeated and no one can save

it anymore.

Fastforwarding it to contemporary times, Japan today is the most industrialised country, one of the largest economies, part of global supply chain and an investment hub. All of this was possible just because they had a positive attitude towards things and

faced the sunshine not looking at the shadow. No matter what they decided not to carry the baggage of the events of the past.

keep your face to the sunshine means looking at the brighter side of things, events around

us. It shapes the way we look at things, world and guides our thought, action and

behaviour. Similarly, not seeing shadow says

we shouldn't be horrified by our past and

accept things as they are. what is done is done, but the future is definitely in our

hands and we can shape it according to the present conditions.

we can see numerous examples where it is valid. During Ancient times, we have seen how Ashoka, transitioned from a policy of Bherighosh (war) to policy of Dhammaghosh (Peace). He kept looking upto Sunshine as Dhamma (tolerance, love, happiness, humanism) and was not bogged down by his past acts. Thus the shadow could never stop him from changing from "Ashoka to Ashoka the Great"

Similarly, it was this attitude that was instrumental in achieving freedom from the mighty British empire. People were never ~~be~~ scared of British after Jallianwallah bagh incident and not feared their lives participating in national movement. They always dreamt of waking up to a free world, rising up to a Sunshine of freedom and moving away from colonial hangover. Today we are a successful democracy in 76th year of independence.

In the same way, in today's globalised world it is important to build connections in a multipolar world order. A case in point here is

of India negotiating with UK on a Free Trade Agreement

adapting to changing times and not having a revengeful attitude due to

the colonial exploitation for 200 years.

Thus sometimes it is to forget about past

and start fresh for a brighter future.

Apart from this, the world today is witnessing the impact of climate change in form

of increased frequency of floods, droughts, cyclones etc. IPCC reports that commitments of countries are

not enough and might lead to 6th mass extinction.

In spite of the shadow of extinction, India

has taken responsibility in believing that

It is never too late to do the right thing and

came up with Panchamrit principles of

becoming net zero by 2070. This sets an

example for other countries too, to look at sunshine and a journey of thousand miles begins with a single step.

Furthermore, the past events should only teach us but not scare us and adhere to our principles in letter and spirit. For example,

India stood by Bhutan when China was violating territorial integrity and sovereignty of Doklam plateau. India never had a negative attitude of defeat in "1962 Indo-China war" and believed in itself and stood for sunshine in form of humanity.

Coming to the administrative angle, civil servants show courageous behaviour not succumbing to the shadow of political might and criminalisation of politics. A case in point here is of Durga Shakti Nagpal who fought sand mafia with utmost integrity not fearing one's own life. Thus she had

a hope of changing things around which could not be done even after 75 years of independence.

In the technical sphere, it is important to have trust in partners in shaping a better future. For example India, amended its principles in allowing cross border data flow moving away from data localisation.

It believed in trusteeship model of communal ownership in spite of past instances of data colonisation by tech giants like Amazon, Facebook and Google. This will lead to better coexistence and interdependence.

Internationally in the sphere of global geopolitics, India never expects something

in return for its activities. For instance, belief in vasudhaiva kutumbakam and assistance to Turkey will still be there even though Turkey has been critical of India

in organisation of Islamic cooperation and its lineage towards Pakistan. The shadow of past events never shates its future.

Institutionally, we have seen commitment from people in leadership inspite of a troubled past. T.N Seshan was instrumental in proper implementation of moral code of conduct and kept the institution of ECI free from the shadow of political interference and conduct elections in a free and fair way. This shows that, sunshine can be the guiding light in ensuring continuity of a robust democracy.

However, it does not mean we blindly follow the path of sunshine without critically evaluating all the options. because all that glitters is not gold. For instance, China's BAI project has

malicious intentions beneath it even though it may look rasy up front. It is filled with lack of transparency and a model of neo-imperialism

Similarly, sometimes ~~as~~ shadow can teach us immensely so that we do not repeat our mistakes again and again.

For instance, our new education policy is built on vocational education, 3-language formula and moving away from rote learning method promoting intellectual capacity of children. In this case the shadow has taught us our mistakes which can be transformed.

In the same way, the BOP crisis in 1991 taught us the importance of reducing trade deficit and being self-reliant. The government's policy of

in learning from the past for a future which can give wings to the vision of new India.

Apart from this, some people are lost in shadow ~~are~~ and are not able to come out of it. due to lack of capacity to self evaluate and poor adversity quotient.

this is witnessed in contemporary times in form of rising suicide cases among children and mental health disorders. The shadow is pushing people for further into darkness.

Furthermore, today the society is in an era of infodemic and it is important not to trust every thing with a positive attitude. for instance

a microsoft study showed that 64% of Indians are exposed to fake news. If

people believe it is true, trusting everyone  
it will lead to chaos in society as  
seen in migrant crisis during covid and  
communal riots in Delhi due to  
misinformation.

This puts us in a difficult  
situation on how we should shape our  
future and what kind of attitude to have?  
It is important we put our rational  
thought behind events and be emotionally  
intelligent to guide our thought, action  
and behaviour. This requires people to  
be trained in sensitivity, Assertive,  
Reflexive, Relaxation and Communicative  
training which can be the guiding light  
from darkness to light and from  
mortality to immortality (Asatoma Sadgamaya,  
Tamasoma jyotirgamaya, mriyorma Amritgamaya)  
27

Finally, having a positive attitude is critical in ensuring wonders for individual and society as a whole filled with love, happiness, compassion, empathy, equality, brotherhood, and tolerance.

A positive attitude can act as a chain reaction in ensuring consistency in thought, action and behaviour. It acts as a catalyst in bringing the best of mankind.

- "Wade Boggs"

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

# SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

- Easier to build strong children than to repair

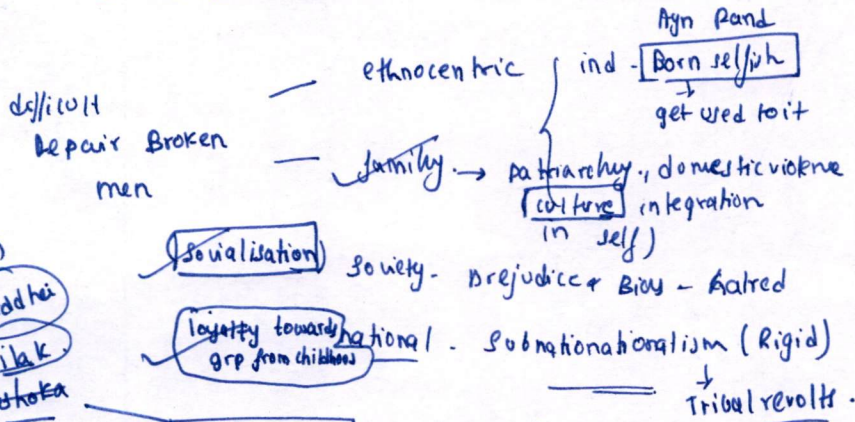
Broken men

Intro: Kalam and Atal Bihari Vajpayee (Karnataka and Karna & Duryodhan)

→ Health

- like a blank slate
- No prejudice / Bias.
- Value system not shaped.
- No much resistance.

- Social - strong value systems. (Social Bonding) - Finland
- economical - resilient (Dharma)
- educational - Ambedkar.
- env - Greta Thunberg (Sustainable dev)
- political - Awareness in society (happenings - civic duties)
- legal =
- Adm
- International
- Institutional
- Historical
- Security.
- Technological.



(i) Buddhi  
Tilak  
Atal



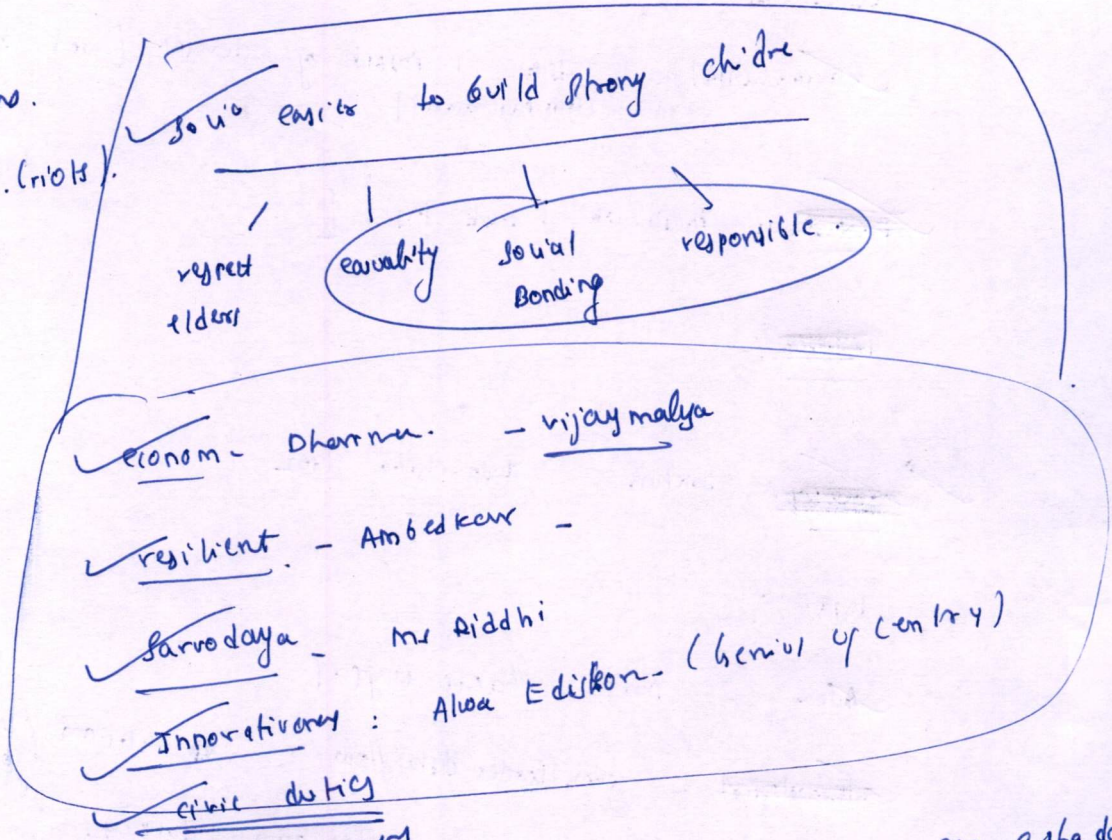
- self Actualisation
- Maslow needs.
- Social Contract
- relative strengths.
- CAB model
- open mindset

- The destiny of a nation is shaped in classrooms
- moral and value edn (Role play, privilege walk, observational) (Pancha)
- teamwork
- socialisation (parents)
- work religion
- www.visionias.in
- Dialectical method - Socrates.
- Righteousness in the heart

# SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Broken men - CAB model  
 - Roll model, Incentiv (reward and punishment)

Righteousness.  
 loyalty in India. (rights).  
 vijay malya.



econom - Dharma. - vijay malya

resilient - Ambedkar -

sarvodaya - Mr Aiddhi

Innovation : Alva Edison - (genius of century)

civic duty

environment

keep your face to sunshine and you cannot see a shadow

Intro: JAPAN - Meiji restoration [ WWII - Devasted - Today ]

Defn: - positive looking, not carrying the baggage which will pull things apart -  
 - resilient to come back and face challenges, learn from mistakes.  
 - accept things as they are and keep moving forward.

- socio-religious eqs Atcharya Prasanna revolution Ashoka

### SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

✓ Histor - Gandhi - Chauri Chaura - not give up.

social - Nelson Mandela

educational -

✓ Environmental - ISM - inspire of develop [not look a daunting task] (Aam Panchamrit)

↓ never too late to do right things!

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~: India-UK (trade ties) [

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Doklam, Indo-China 1962

legal -

✓ Adm - Durga Shakti Nigpal

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ - cross border data flow - GAFAM (data Colonization).

International - Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam - Turkey.

Institutional - ECI. T.N. Seshan.

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Climate change (responsibility). [shadow will guide w the path].  
Edn: New Edn Policy.

: CoP, Bank (inward looking) [learn from shadow time].

✓ realistic - goal setting → suicides

- fake news spreading (trust everything and process).

✓ not make us repeat mistakes (one health approach)

" This calls for optimism → in various aspects which can be guiding light and can be brought through SAARC. "

lead us from darkness to light and no matter what not give up.  
can do wonders