



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. : 00610540

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANKIT AGRAWAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

2nd August 2025

निबंध ESSAY

केंद्र
Centre

Noida (030)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश 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।	Important Instructions 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.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (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।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (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
2	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।	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.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	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।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	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।	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.
7	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।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	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।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.



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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 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 : 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

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

उम्मीदवारों को
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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.
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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.

3.7 He who opens a school door, closes a prison.

Shrikant Bolla born in darkness of prison in form of physical disability of blindness and gross poverty is an extra-ordinary lack of power of education and school to close this door of prison.
When he was born, many in his village including his parents thought that his life would be like living in a prison full of dejection, pain, restrictions, etc.

However, Shrikant pursued path of

education by opening door of engineering colleges for not only himself but also for millions of other Dnyangjans. Today he instead of being in darkness of prison, create jobs for disabled people and provide sustainable solutions to climate change through Bollant enterprise.

Indeed, the story of Shrikant shows us that by opening school doors and providing education not only closes prison but also transform wall of barriers into path of growth and progress. However, just opening school doors may not be enough to deal with forces of prisons in present times which are reinforcing itself in new forms like consumerism, social media, AI, etc.

Before going deep into understanding of how and why schools closes a prison, we need to clarify what exactly do we mean by opening a school door and closing a prison. Here school is

not just limited to imparting technical knowledge but also cover a wider dimension of life long learning, experiences, creating opportunity and skills to absorb learnings from observations, promoting introspection, among other things.

Similarly, prison is not just limited to strict sense of confinement along within four walls and roof of mortar and bricks but also prison of mind, prison of low self esteem, prison of comfort zone, prison of fear, prison of stuck in past, prison of ego, etc.

Thus, opening door of schools and closing prison goes beyond the traditional sense of education to deal with crimes in society. Opening of school door's first task lies in helping in self awareness in form of understanding oneself. It can be as basic as realising how we humans are different from other

animal beings. How we have ability to not just accept and process information but also use it to our advantage and for collective benefit.

For instance, African proverb and philosophy of ubuntu states that, "I am because we are". Schools helps us to not only be self aware but also understand that without collective benefit and welfare of others, there is no benefit for self.

~~Education~~ Not only this, but education along with helping us to understand our present also, helps in deciding our future by setting ambitions, goals, targets, aspirations, etc thus closes prison of comfort zone, lethargy, pessimism, status quo among other things.

Take the case of India's scientific endeavours, It being aware of its limitations in form of finances, vast geography with poverty but large

burden of aspirations and ambition
launched missions like Chandrayaan 3,
Mangalyaan, etc through frugal innovation
thus trying to escape from prison of
historical orthodoxy, superstitions and dogmas.

Next, schools and education
not only set our vision for future
but also develop human values like
collaboration and cooperation, empathy
and tolerance, compassion, courage,
confidence, etc which are all basic
ingredients of Inclusive development which
breaks the prison of injustice in society.

For example, Finland curriculum
include moral education not only in
form of theoretical learning but also
to use it in practical classes which
develop the young generation into problem
solvers rather than trouble creators
for society. The testament to which is
the top rankings in indicators like HDI,
Inclusive development report, Rule of law
Index, among others.

Till now, we saw how school door opening helps to avoid prison but more importantly, in the areas of high crimes, violence, conflicts, etc it act as major catalyst to destroy the prison permanently. Education in these areas help regain trust, improve social capital, improve relations and reduces anxiety and fears.

for instance, under operation Sadbhawana, Army opened 53 Goodwill school in Kashmir valley. Similarly, Chhattisgarh Government opened doors of 50 schools in Bastar in last 5 years which has significantly reduced the threat of terrorism, protest, nationalism in these areas.

Also, one important aspect of opening school door is opening the mind to question, create doubt, develop critical thinking, challenge opinions. All

these qualities freeds societies from prison of stereotyping, prejudices, biasness, and subjectivity. For example, it our efforts in past to promote scientific temper through education. that today in Amrit Kaal, we recently saw 17 cadet of female NDA officer, Vyonika Singh and Sofia Qureshi leading operation Sindoor, Nawtej Zohar case and related reforms in acceptance of LGBTQ.

Indeed schools door opening closes prison but we need to ask the question that is it just relevant in case of young population. What about those who missed the opportunity, those who are too poor to afford education? Are they destined or are in risk of getting stuck in prison forever?

The answer is no, as we discussed earlier, opening door of schools not just limited to formal

education but to life long learning process. In present times with advancement in communication technology like smartphones, social media, etc, it has become even easier to choose path of learning.

For example, Influencer and motivators like Sandeep Maheswari helped many to escape the prison of self looking, low self esteem, dealing with complexity of modern life, etc. Also the accessibility of wisdom of spiritual leaders like Swami Premnand Maharaj, Osho, etc reinforced role of religious education is breaking wall of mental prison.

But, This is more of external source of learning but there is also component of internal learning from observation, introspection, mindfulness, etc which can help in dealing with prison of mind and prison of societal barriers. For examples,

Draupdi Ka Murmu ji escaped prison of depression and pessimism of life after losing her childrens by opening doors of school of inner knowledge through introspection.

thus, All these arguments establish the fact that he who opens a school door, closes a prison but is it enough? in the past we have seen that how it ~~was~~ was by opening the doors of school which forced us towards prison in form of loss of life insecurity, threats, greed, etc.

Take the case of Red code or 5 perhinent threat to humanity today, climate change prison driven by Industrialisation and consumption, cyberattacks prison by advancement in IT technology, conflicts and wars like Ukraine or Gaza by some of the most well educated nations, Terrorism & religious fundamentalism

prison by religious education, and prison of poverty and inequality by rat race and greed by those who opened school doors like western nations.

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Thus, opening school doors not enough as Aristotle said that "educating the mind without educating the heart is no education at all". There is increased need for not making education ^{the} prisoner inside ^{the} school walls itself rather there is requirement of promoting every space as center of learning by values like critical thinking, innovation, empathy, introspection, compassion etc.

In the present times when we are witnessing new forms of prisons emerging in form of echo chambers of social media, prison of quest for popularity, prison of consumption, there is a need for communities, societies, religions, etc to give hand to government to open

the doors of schools for all and
to find ways to close prison.

At last, let us take
inspiration from Abraham Lincoln who
once said that:-

"The philosophy of school room
in one generation decides the philosophy
of nation, society and government
in next" thus let us not only open
school doors but also transform
our philosophy of learning to ensure
that seeds we are sowing today
benefits our future generation by
closing the door of prison permanently."

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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।

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Copying is safe; innovation demands courage.

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The pursuit of instant validation is creating a generation of restless minds.

6) Copying is safe; Innovation demands courage

Let us travel back to Dark ages, everyone believed that earth was the center of universe. No one dared to question this established facts. Infact, for many years, despite the exploration and curiosity of explorers, they refused to challenge this opinion and copied the idea to support their own arguments.

It was Galileo who had courage to challenge this conventional thought and gave the idea of heliocentrism which led to increase importance of questioning and innovation to find the truth. Today it is the courage of Galileo which inspires innovations like AI, Quantum computing, etc despite the several risks involved.

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Thus, the crux of this essay lies in the fact that copying or following others in form of their opinions, appraisal, validation, etc is easier and safe compared to risks, turmoil, threats, moving away from comfort zone for innovation which requires courage. However, one needs to also consider that fact that copying is not always safe and innovation not always require courage.

Let us start by asking the question that why copying is considered safe?

copying or repeating something which has already been done in past provide us a guided or lighted path towards achieving something which has already been achieved by someone else.

For instance, in the early 1990s and 2000s, IT sector saw major boom creating path for social mobility through wage mobility. Thus today more than million students after class ~~10~~ 12th opt for engineering courses which is the sure shot way of economic upliftment and lifestyle improvement.

Secondly, copying is safe because it provides us societal validation and appraisal. It helps to better adjust to societal norms and customs. For example, promotion of english education in form of Macaulay minutes in 1833 was aimed at creating

class of Indians who are loyal to British Raj and follow the British way of life.

Next, copying ensures that there is peace and stability in society by ensuring the continuity and preservation of traditions and culture. In present times of globalisation, the threat to local cultures by western culture has led to institutionalisation and legalisation of copying past values & traditions to promote safety. For example, Schedule 6 of Indian constitution, classical language, Revival of Nalanda, etc.

Not only this, but copying is also safe because it does not require much resources in form of finance and also avoid risks in case of resource scarce regions. For example, India's vaccine manufacturing leadership (60% of world's production) shows why

copying is safe for developing economies to ensure health security.

Indeed, copying in form of conformist attitude, herd mentality, opinion alignment, societal adjustment, development paradigm, etc are safe ~~but~~ and can lead to stability in our personal life, society and nation's progress but it can be regressive too.

Take the case of social evils like casteism, gender stereotyping, child marriages, etc. All these issues are rooted in copying not only behaviour & attitude of each other but also copying regressive attitude of past. For example, Anti-feminism echo chambers in social media & platforms like Twitter.

Also, copying is a roadblock to personal progress in form of identity crises, lack of purpose in life,

lack of ambition and goals, among other things. For example, Mother Teresa before her initiatives for poor children faced spiritual darkness due to conformist and lack of meaning in life prevalent in copying.

Not only this but nations by only focussing on safety of copying can reach only at certain level of progress beyond which copying tool becomes insufficient. For instance, china after years of copying the manufacturing experience of west started facing stagnation and fear threat of middle income trap.

Thus, despite copying being safe, it can be regressive in nature ~~that~~ so what is the need of the hour? The answer lies in Innovation. But as, copying is safe, Innovation is opposite and full of risks thus it requires courage.

Let us ~~see~~ why Innovation requires courage? First, it involves risk of unknown. There is a famous saying that Research is nothing but a blind date with knowledge whose product is Innovation if things go well between research & knowledge.

For instance, Elon Musk knowledge of physics is taking risk of exploring possibility of human settlement on Mars which has led to innovations like Reusable launch vehicle, Falcon-X, use of aeroengineering for horizontal landing of space craft, etc.

Another reason why innovation require courage ~~is~~ lies in the fact that one has to deal with hurmoil of mind through dedication, perseverance and resilience.

which are not naturally present
in human nature and requires
deep introspection of one's wants and
ambitions

For example, Today, Odisha's
Innovative cyclone management model
is result of years of humnails, dedication,
perseverance and introspection which
led to innovative methods like community
volunteers, use of specialised satellite, cyclone
resistant livelihood among other things.

Also, Innovation require
courage in form of exploration,
curiosity, quest to go beyond what
one has seen which is difficult in
culture of aspiration for peace & stability
of life. For example, It was curiosity
& exploration in form of courage that
socio-religious reformers like Raja
Ram Mohan Roy, I.C. Vidyasagar explored
ideas of Humanism, equality, etc for social
innovation

Thus, one thing is clear that is Innovation requires courage but we need to see is it worth it compared to stability and safety of copying? The answer is both yes and no. let us explore why innovation is important.

Firstly, Innovation through courage help individual develop critical thinking ability and scientific temper which is important ingredient of life. As Socrates said, "An unexamined life is not worth living".

Similarly, for society and nations it leads to exponential growth, ease of living, removing social evils, etc. For example, India's digital public Infrastructure Innovation which has improved governance efficiency is rooted in courage of

Demonetisation and GST policy.

likewise, For International community there is need to show courageous attitude to Innovate to fulfill SDG goals by 2030 which in itself is important for survival of humanity. For instance Innovation in climate finance and technology critical for limiting extreme events threatening human life.

However, The other aspect also need to be considered which is copying which is not always regressive as it provide stability and inner peace to the individual. Sometimes, Individual and nations avoid risk of Innovation to fulfill their responsibilities toward family and citizen respectively.

Also, we need to explore the aspect that copying is not always

Safe as there can be mismatch
between ability of those who we
are copying and our own ability.
For example, if Neeraj Chopra before
entering into baseball used to play
cricket which was safe option but
soon he realised his ability does not
match with the ability of his idols
like Sachin Tendulkar.

Similarly, Innovation not
always require courage as quest
for innovation also lies in excitement,
greed, situation, etc. Thus it may
be easier something than copying
itself. For example, President Trump's
policy of Innovative International
dealings does not lie in courage but
in other motives.

Thus, One can establish
the fact that copying in most cases

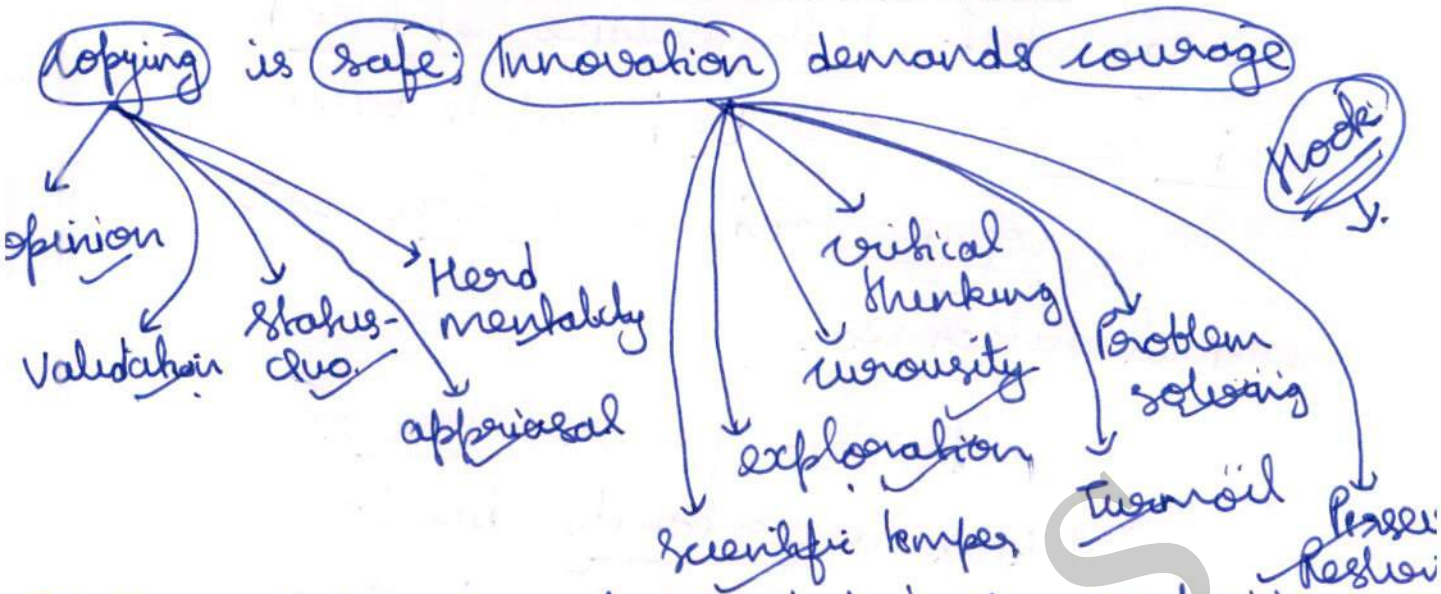
is safe and Innovation requires
courage but both means and ends
need to be considered while balancing
between copying and Innovation for
ethical outcomes.

In the present times
of geopolitical uncertainty due to
Trumpism, rising conflicts and wars,
AI development and associated issues,
changing notion of marriage and family
structure there is increasing need to
balance between the copying & Innovation

At last, taking inspiration
from Suman Vekaranand who said that:-

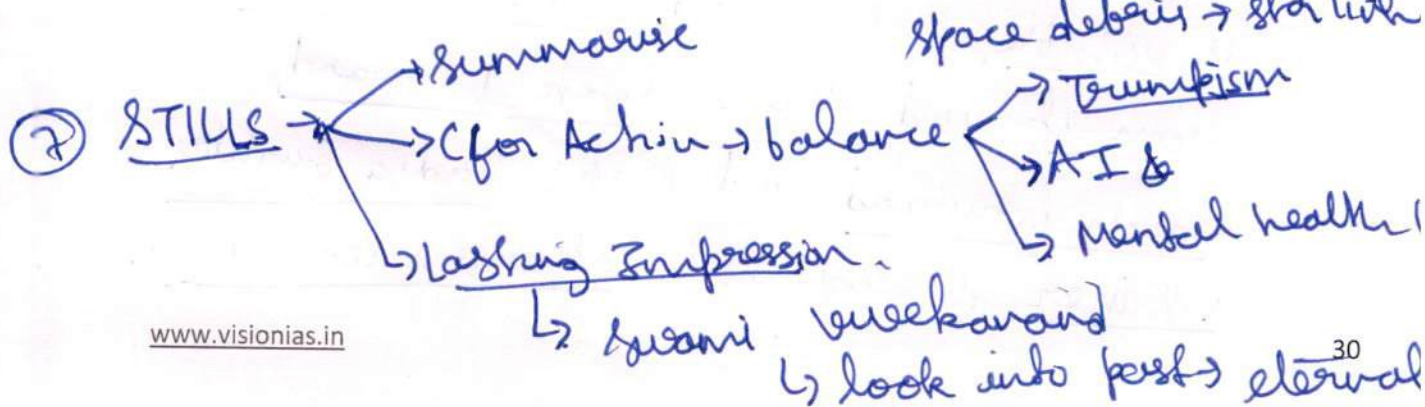
"Out of the past is built the future,
thus look at your past as much
as possible, take good values & learning
from it and then look forward,
march forward and make India brighter
& shiner through both change & continuity!"

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



- ① Why copying is safe? and And why we tend to copy
- ② Why Innovation demands courage? and why we tend to copy
- ③ How copying is regressive & Innovation is progressive
- ④ Copying is not always safe. not about copying life angle
- ⑤ Innovation not always require courage
- ⑥ Copying benefits
 - Ind. → stability & peace, Responsibility
 - Society → cultural continuity
 - Nation → mass employment, limited resources

Innovation can cost → Manhattan, Dronachakra, project



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

in use
to long enough
to mirror, use
all realise, use
are looking into
ourselves
we more is know, create
now little I know
philosophy of
school room
in one go.
phd

OD Disaster
model

on Musk
sro
ocio-religious movement
igitilisation of economy
overnance Reform

stibution → borrowed
from.

Examples

Axiom, Chandrayan, Artemis, CAR-T, etc
17 female cadet NDA
Joint Delegation of. Sindoor
Elon Musk sidelined
Latent show
Akbar Transgender policy
Mother Teresa → spiritual darkness
overcome

Dr. P. V. Narayana Murthy

Neeraj Chopra →

Javeline rather
than
cricket

Abdul Kalam

Kemji-babha, Sarabhai

Bastan → 50 schools

Goodwill Army School → of. Sarabhai

Finland-life skill curriculum

Mental health challenges

DBT, Digital India, AI learnings

IT, ITES sector → portion of
poverty escaped

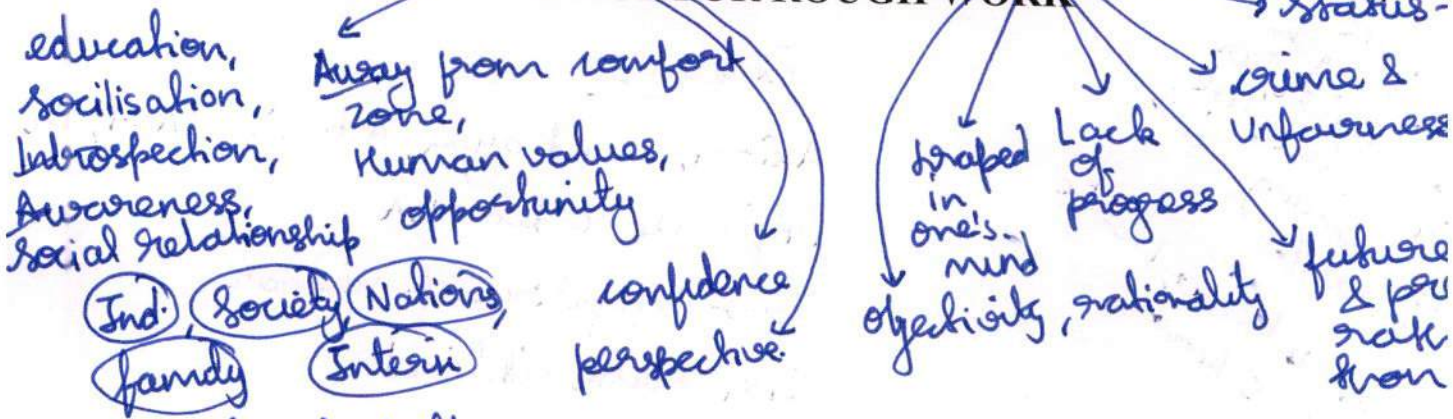
climate Action - energy transition

↓
portion of climate
or env. determinism
escape

unlain (100%)
ack for
never h.

He who opens a school door, closes a prison

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



Hook → Shrikant Bolla.

view → education, not only in form of Technical knowledge but life skills helps to transform wall of barriers to path of progress & growth. However, opening door of schools may not be enough in present times as forces of prisons finding new ways to reinforce itself in our lives.

Body → What do we mean by opening a school door?

What is prison and how school closes prisons?

Is school relevant in this case only in case of young age? What about those who missed the opportunity?

Why is it difficult to open school doors if we know it can close the prison?

Is school enough to close the prison? & what else required?

Summarise

call for action →

- conflicts & war → Nationalism, Terrorism
- AI and Social media
- Women empowerment