



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. : 1344595.

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Garv Garg.

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH.

तारीख
Date

25th August 2023.

निबंध ESSAY

केंद्र
Centre Ghaziabad.
NN mehan public
school.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	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।	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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निबंध

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे

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 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 बच्चे 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 कैंसिल में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

"JUST WHEN THE CATERPILLAR
THOUGHT THE WORLD WAS
OVER, IT BECAME A BUTTERFLY"

The seven "Maharathis" of the time
including Karna, killed an 18 year
old boy Achimanju by conspiracy.
Ajuna after listening the news
was devastated, he literally thought
world was over for him.

However, what happened
after he thought that "he was finished"?
Did he perish? or did he leave the
battle ground?

No, ~~he~~ he did not leave the battlefield, rather became the greatest warrior ever existed on this earth. Bhishma said that Arjuna's arrows felt like very drop of blood of Abhimanyu coming back at Kuravara.

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

This is same as when a caterpillar thinks that his life is over but becomes a better version of himself in the form of a butterfly.

Becoming better version of myself, was best displayed by Ashoka. After Kalinga war, death and destruction which Ashoka saw made him believe that he had done a terrible mistake and that his world was over. However what Ashoka did afterwards, he became "Dharmaghosha" from "Bherighosha".

He after realising his ignorance literally became butterfly to spread message of love, harmony and peace. And thus transformed himself from an isolated locus to a vibrant, coloured butterfly.

"Those who don't learn from history, are doomed to repeat it". And history is full of examples of people who once saw low mark in life but stood up against challenges and became conquerors.

For example, Humayun. When in 1540, he fought battle of Bilgram, he was defeated, he lost his throne, his empire, his father's dynasty. He really thought that world was over.

Yet, what Humayun did? He worked for 15 long years in exile, made an army, established foreign relation with Safavids and reunited his empire from Sur dynasty. This empire now remained stable for nearly 200 years and became a golden period in history of India.

This is how, Humayun in challenging times, broke his will to become a butterfly.

Moreover, in history there are personalities who even after dying spread fragrance of Nationalism and love for country.

Surbhash Chandra Bose was expelled from Indian National Congress, lost support of his friends, became virtually alone in 1940.

However, what Bose did, he rode upto the crest of revolutionary waves to found Indian National Army. He died in a plane crash in 1945, however the legacy left by him, made him "prime among the patriots" in India.

This is how, when Bose saw challenging circumstances, ~~and~~ he embraced them to become an inspiration for all and an idol for many more.

One of the contemporaries of Bose, H.P. Morgan, a British Member of Parliament said →

"India may have awoken in 1947, but it is in no time that it will die. The founders of the so called nation would fight among themselves to give it a decent burial".

One may have thought his statement to be right at that time as 80% Indians were illiterate, communal disharmony was at peak, Britishers left India in chaos, population exploded and other serious problems.

These problems made Indians thought that their world was over.

However, what India did, it is now after 75 years of independence is 5th largest economy of the world and has surpassed the masters who ruled her once.

And this is how, India when in 1947 thought her world was over, did not settle but strived to spread its wings not like a butterfly but surely like a peacock.

"Democratic politics, -
the new mantra of the world".

Atal Bihari Vajpayee, in 1998
when lost his seat of Brind
ministers just by one vote - saw
his house get broken like a pack
of cards. Yet even with end
in sight, he in the very next
year rose to power and
became one of the most cherished
leader by even opposition.

And thus, Vajpayee Ji
did not retire in front of heavy
storms that life threw at him
rather made a way in
them to not only win votes rather
hearts of people.

Though world sees
businessmen with a view of
their exploitative nature. Yet

there are some businessmen
there are respected by many.
Jail like Ratan Tala. He once
went to ~~the~~ take help from
Rolls Royce, but they rejected
his request. Ratan Tala saw
his world getting over.

However, he now
acquired Rolls Royce and Jaguar.
Thus in times when he see
his wishes getting crumbled
he rose on top of declining to
soberly become a to the fly.

"You and I come
via road, businessmen on
infrastructure but researchers
come by experiments".
And Indian scientists are indulged
in experimencism. Few years
back 15 RO and Chandragan

to mean however, the viham
lander lost connection, 15 KO
and its chairman Mr. Sivan saw
world getting over. However
just like a caterpillar they
worked on themselves to become
a butterfly → now India sent
Chandrayaan 3 and it became
successful.

Confucius said -
"When human sees a loss, or
inability to progress, he works on
himself and who does not
work on himself rather abuses
everything gets nowhere and dies
just like an oyster".

Just as a pearl comes out of
an oyster after years of internal
progress, similarly life of an
individual gives positive results
when he/she works for self
progress.

One may think what was similarity between ~~Rafae~~ Humayun and Ashoka, Bose and Vaipayee → it was their ability to stand upfront of challenges, work on themselves, become better version of themselves ~~challenges~~ in front of all negatives.

They did not depend on "nigali" or grief of not achieving success rather worked for improving themselves and correct mistakes, and thus seldom took self imposed bandages to transform themselves from isolated, imprisoned caterpillars to a colorful vibrant butterfly.

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

Just when Caterpillar thought world was over, it became a butterfly:

उम्मीदारी को इस क्षण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Ajina after Ashwaryo's death.

④ ~~Bope~~

every died but legacy continued.

Eul → Sultan

② ~~Shahar~~

H → ③ ~~Hernando~~

P → ④ ~~Peel~~ ~~Indepueller~~ India.

80% ~~less~~ ~~them~~ 1%.

E → ⑤ ~~Adam~~ ~~Baitan~~ Tald. → Jaguar.

Polity → ⑥ ~~Kobepi~~ ~~esse~~ → French ruler
→ Napoleon Bonaparte

G → ⑦ ~~After~~ ~~floods~~ → flood plains
agric

we put bondage on ourselves like
Caterpillar → once we break
then we become butterfly.

Man is tested in challenging times

S/7 (19) Chandrayaan 2
Chandrayaan 3 ✓

(2) Rise of BJP

E → ~~Character~~ (11) Confucius → When you see your
and is near, you perform best.

They didn't depend on
success rather worked for
avoiding mistakes, to seldom
break self imposed boundaries
and truly transform caterpillars
into a butterfly.

खण्ड - B / SECTION - B

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
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5. बुद्धिमान व्यक्ति तुरंत वही करता है जो मूर्ख अंततः करता है।
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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.

PERFECT CLARITY WOULD PROFIT
THE INTELLECT BUT DAMAGE
THE WILL.

Abhidhamma Pitaka, tells a story,
that when a person came to
Buddha to know whether god
existed or not. Buddha closed
his eyes and went on to
meditation. This cycle of
question - meditation went
for several days.

What did Buddha
wanted to showcase here?

Did he not know the real truth? Or he refrained from telling it?

The motive of Buddha here was to not ~~to~~ make the person has complete clarity. As if Buddha may have told the person his real conceptions of god, person's intellect may have been increased but his will to know god by himself would ~~be~~ itself had been decreased.

While referring about god and his/her true form, how can one not refer Krishna and his "Opadesha" in battleground to Arjuna.

Krishna while showing his multi-headed, multi-armed "swaroop" to Arjuna

told him that he is the only
person to have seen that
form.

But why did Krishna
show this form to every devotee.
This is because, now every
devotee has a will to work for
spiritual upliftment and see the

"Para - brahm Parameshwar
swaroop" of Krishna. But if
Krishna shows this to every
devotee, their intell may
rise but will would perish.

Referring Arjuna,
he thought that he had reached
a saturation of knowledge of
archery. This made him in
ignorance of pride. He even

once challenged Lord Shiva.
Lord Shiva completely crushed
all powers of Arjuna and thus

breaking his pride.

Why did this happen?

Sejuna thought he had perfect clarity of archery, this may have improved his skills, but weakened his will to know more and rather considering himself superior of all.

"If a person knows every thing it harms his will to know more". For example

Oppenheimer had perfect clarity of laws of nuclear physics. By using this knowledge he made nuclear weapon which was dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Here, Oppenheimer possessed perfect clarity

which increased his intellect,
however his will to know
the effects of such weapons
locked and thus after destruction
caused by in Hiroshima and
Nagasaki made opinion
fell in crisis of conscience.

Offshoot of nuclear
attack was start of cold war.
Its biggest proponent was John
F. Kennedy who said "Necessity
makes alliances" → However
if a country has all knowledge
of another country's needs and
necessities, this may increase
intellect but would defeat
the very principle of "will to
work for mutual respect, peaceful
coexistence and welfare for
all".

And thus country merely works for self interest in the name of international relation.

"Development is a result of raw material put to use". And if a country has perfect clarity of all natural resources in its boundaries it will increase intellect and prospects for development but would seriously affect wild to conserve nature and sustainable development.

Suppose a person knows, his/her future to be very bright, with all disuse and losses of life, wealth, family etc. Will he work for improving himself? &

NO, rather would opt
for a laxadastical attitude.

why did it happen?

It happened because now person
had complete clarity of his
future which though increased
his knowledge but failed to
empower will of a person to
improve oneself.

Moreover, from a
sofalter perspective. There
might be times when a person
does not have complete clarity
and neither has will.

For example → After killing
Ashwaththama the elephant,
Yodhi shira told Brahacharya
that Ashwaththama was dead.
Now, Brahacharya thought that

his son got killed, by the news
he was devastated and lost will
to fight.

And then, due to poor
clarity on matter, Ironacharya
lost his will power.

"A tree which has
more fruit dips more"
A person who has more knowledge
should have more will to
learn more.

There is no end to
knowledge. No one can have
perfect clarity.

Avaiyasa said - "What we know
is size of foot; what we don't
know is size of universe". →

→ Thus even if a
person has come to a stage
where he thinks he knows
a lot or everything,

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

he should not think so, as one can never know everything

Buddha also said that "I learn every day", a person who is referred as enlightened soul also did not have perfect clarity so how can a normal human have perfect clarity.

Moreover even if we say someone has all the knowledge of world, will to know more should not be extinguished. As it is this same will that has ~~has~~ made human kind to rise from stone age to age of automated engineering and artificial intelligence.

Buddha, openhimer,
Arjuna, Krishna, all had
common traits that they had
complete clarity, however
what they did with their will
power made their place
in history with Krishna
being god to openhimer
as "destroyer of worlds".

Thus perfect clarity
can only increase intellect,
if one has to outperform
oneself and has to conquer
his own will and work to
increase "will power to learn".

==

Keep your face to Conship,
and you can not see shadow

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

Perfectionism would profit intellect
but damage the will.

Arjuna → and fight with shining.

H → Kripa v/s Shyama.
G → Natural process exploration.

If a person knows everything,
know his will to know more.

Tree slips more.

ST → Opponents.

P →

IK → if one nation knows
other falls & with her
better living with her

There may be circumstances when
a person does not have a
clarity in it does not mean
yet → clarity is important

Perfect clarity can not be
achieved

Q. a person knows his
future → may fail to work
for improving it.

Swainson - what we know is size of
first what we don't know is
universe.

Q. Thus even if a person
has come to a point where he
thinks he knows everything
he can never know everything.
Moreover, if he knows everything
he may have a good intellect
but would fail to have a will
to know more due to a poor attitude.

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