



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.

SE

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

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 00579942

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Jatin Kumar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

2 Aug - 25

निबंध ESSAY

केंद्र

Centre

SD Education society,

Jareu chadhe
21/8/25

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 : 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 हो :

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 छवि 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

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

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Only in the depths of winter can we truly appreciate the warmth of spring.

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

Marwan Attapattu, a young Sri Lankan cricketer laid restless in his bed, cursing and turning every few minutes. Tomorrow was the day of his battle, his test debut. A battle he has prepared for, ever since he was 5 years old. But, as fate would have it, young Attapattu was dismissed for 0 and 0 in both innings. A disastrous battle with failed to fight!

He was dropped from team. Nevertheless he continued to sharpen his weapon i.e practice his batting to be ready for his next chance. After 20 months, he again faced his battle. Dismissed for 0 and 1, he was dropped again for 16 months. Even at his third attempt, he was unable to score a single run. He again recouped his breath, prepared himself again and next time he got a chance, he never stopped. At the end of his career, he was a hall of famer for Sri Lanka with 5,000 runs under his bat.

Attapattu's story is a stark reminder that we may have to fight a battle more than once. Slowly, but surely

Inching towards progress, and
continuing to wage wars even in
front of formidable odds or defeat.

After all, success is not final,
failure is not fatal. It is the
courage to continue that counts.

This courage to continue fighting
is essential to ultimately winning
our battles. In real world, even we
give our all, success is not sure.
A story, all too familiar with
students giving their commitment
and hardwork, but still being unable
to clear exams like UPSC or JEE.

Sometimes, conditions may be
unfavourable to your battles or
aim / goal is far too big to achieve
in one go. Burning of Edison's laboratory

or his 10,000 failures didn't mark the end of his battle, his grit to achieve what he wanted did.

further fighting and losing is not for nothing. One learns from their failure and evolves accordingly to prepare for future battles. Narayan Murthy's failure in his startup "Softronics" along with his learnings from working in Palti electronics was what made Infosys the giant it is today.

This evolution is also evident in Gandhian strategy. He went from calling off Non co-operation movement due to chauri-chaura violence to giving slogan of "do or die" in quit India movement. Our Independence was not a result of one big battle, rather it was culmination of continuous battles against British hegemony.

Life is a marathon, not a sprint.

changes we seek are usually gradual and evolutionary. Thus, It becomes essential to fight battles more than once to achieve our objectives.

Our battle for women equality perfectly represents this. At first, battle was fought for basic human rights such as sati abolition. Only later, we were able to wage war for greater aims like universal suffrage and equal property rights.

Similarly fight against deep rooted societal evils require more than one battle. Problems like poverty and malnutrition won't be solved by one revolutionary scheme or Idea. Rather it would take our spirit of consistent fighting through structural and socio-economic reforms to win that battle.

After all, battles for society are never ending. What one could do in such situation is to weaken the enemy and by fighting our battles again and again. Only then, can we hope to deliver a final blow as seen in government's approach towards Naxalism. We fought the red terror for decades, gradually cutting its roots and now we are prepared for our final onslaught to eradicate it for good.

This approach also ensures that resistance of enemy or society itself is weakened over time.

At the time of Phule and Ambedkar, if they would have given up, seeing the pervasiveness of caste, we would not have made such progress. Much fight still remains

but it were their initial blows that made the battleground more equitable.

History is replete with examples of things that had to fight ~~at~~ repeatedly for ultimate success. If Napoleon ceded defeat after his losses in middle east, he would not be the world conqueror that he became. Similarly, Our initial reversals at Kargil War (1999) didn't dent our resolve. Our soldiers regrouped, replanned and won the battle to recapture lost grounds. As a Japanese proverb goes, "fall 8 times, rise 9"

Similarly, Our battle against disasters is not fought just once.

First, we have to address the primary challenges such as immediate losses and loss of life & property. Later, our battle becomes oriented towards reducing its aftershocks. Japan, in wake of its recent Tsunami, showed the world fruits of its constant battle against disasters where it averted Tsunami's danger. There was not a single life lost!

Till now, It's abundantly clear that fighting battles more than once is crucial for ultimate win. But, why do then, we hesitate to do so?

After facing a fierce battle, and getting defeated in it, results in loss of motivation and passion. This is precisely the reason, why

So many Individuals just give up on their dreams, to live life full of compromises. But, aren't our dreams worth one more try, one more battle?

There is also a component of negative reinforcement, where instead of perseverance, Individuals are encouraged to avoid defeats and thereby not try at all. If our scientists at ISRO had accepted defeat with failure of Chandrayaan-2, we would not be dreaming of Bharatija antariksha station today.

Further perception of task being impossible and battle being unwinnable adds to hesitation of not trying again. This loss of confidence results in psychological loss even before any battle begins are sound.

we need
Thus, to ensure attitude of perseverance
and keep spirits of waging
battles high.

This can be inculcated by
emphasising on philosophy of Nishkam
Karma i.e. "Karmamye Vadhikaraste,
Ma faleshu Kadachan". We need to
focus on our efforts rather than
outcome of battle. This becomes
relevant in our fight against
climate change. When ~~our~~ every
country fulfills their duty i.e. NDCs,
battle against climate change would
become easier.

We also need to ensure
SMART i.e. small, measurable and
achievable goals. To decide a
battle against ~~poor~~ poverty is noble,
but its slow withdrawal may

result in disenchantment. Thus, what is needed are actionable goals such as eradication of extreme poverty first, then to other ventures.

However, fighting more than once must not become excuse for half hearted efforts. It is crucial we put our all when fighting our battles, else losing becomes a habit.

Also, some battles are fought not for winning, rather to show that we stood here and fought. Recognition of Palestine state by small island nations may not tilt the scales of war in Gaza. But, it serves as symbolic resistance of battle against tyrannic actions.

Every Individual, society and nation have their fair share of battles. We must remember that we fall, so we can pick ourselves back up. So, stand back up, strengthen your resolve and start your battles to achieve life of your dreams destiny and India of our dreams.

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.

Copying is safe, Innovation demands courage

World was divided into two
factions as two superpowers,
USA and USSR prepared for clashes.
"Either you are with us or against
us" was the normative sentiment.
This has led to difficult choices
for countries, who had to
decide between joining USA's side
or USSR's side - India stood at

crossroads of this cold war who
required partnership from both
superpowers to fulfill its aspirations.

In this context, it devised the
novel approach of "non alignment".
towards any of superpower.

Odds were stacked against us as
experts ~~use~~ feared retaliation or isolation
from both sides. Despite formidable
odds, India embraced this innovation
as key foreign policy. This courage
to innovate not only left India
at geopolitical sweet spot where it
partnered with both USA & USSR., It
also encouraged other nations to
join NAM movement. NAM movement
emerged as third pole as other
nations realised its inherent safety.

Thus, Indian innovation demanded courage while other nations safely copied our strategy.

Innovation refers to creation of something new and unique. It not only requires new ideas or mechanisms, but also courage to delve into uncharted waters, where no man has went before. Courage is one's ability to do something despite unfavourable odds, and thus it becomes crucial ingredient for innovation. Mere imitation of customs, inventions, practises doesnot require one to face such unpredictable odds; and is therefore generally considered safe.

Innovation by its very nature is toggling with unknown. It lies beyond our boundary of understanding. When elon Musk proposed the idea of reusable rockets, most declared it as an exercise in vain. Then, to put so much resources and time in such endeavour with little chance of success definitely demands Jack's share of fortitude.

Risk of failure, inherent in innovation ~~requires courage to~~ makes it a risky exercise. Courage helps one to take such leaps of faith by ensuring and reassuring self of importance of doing so. When women in chipkoo hugged trees to save them, they didn't know if they would survive or not.

Dealing with such uncertainty requires courage. Later, when safety of such methods was established, they became new beacon of eco-feminism., aiming to emulate the success of Chipko.

Innovation requires challenging status quo and thus entrenched beliefs of a society. When Siddhartha (Gautam Buddha) challenged beliefs & ideals of caste system, he ~~posed~~ faced the danger of resistance and retribution by Brahminical priests. Once he opened this path, reform movements such as Brakti, Sufi became common, reflecting similar ideals of equality as envisaged by Buddhism.

Innovation is trying something
that hasn't been tried before. This
may lead to loss of resources, time
& even life itself. Such was the
case with Wright brothers, who
risked their own life to test
their aeroplane. This demands
courage. ~~To~~ even ignore death itself
in pursuit of your mission is
no coward's feat. Today, sky is
filled with aeroplanes, once again
reaffirming that copying is safe,
while Innovation demands courage.

Human beings never conquered
Mount everest in recorded history
until Tenzing Norwary and Sherpa
showed the world that it is indeed
possible. To traverse those snowy slopes
for 1st time, making own path
demanded courage. Today, every gear

hundreds of climbers conquer, what was unconquerable a few decades ago, illustrating safety in copying.

Similarly, invention of new institutions at societal level demands courage. Old institutions provide the comfort of status quo. Courage helps society to break out of its cocoon and helps in realisation of true potential. Democracy, which is today the norm of modern world was copied from French revolution. The ideals of liberty, equality & fraternity seemed revolutionary at that time, which certainly demanded grit of french populace at that time. This is also the case with America's adoption of free market model of economy that left economy at whims of

market forces. To actually adopt it, before anyone else demanding courage. Later when its contours were clear, it was copied by nations across the world.

At national scale, innovation becomes even more disruptive, as it impacts huge number of people. Thus, grit and determination of not just leaders, but its citizens too becomes essential. Bhutan's rejection of western growth model to focus on ecologically sensitive development was thus a courageous step.

Later, nations across globe have adopted Bhutanese model to ensure sustainable growth. But they've done so, only after safely assessing Bhutan's example.

Now that we have established that Innovation demands courage, let us see which areas in contemporary reality require this courage.

Ability to perform your duty in against challenges is required in international governance today. With widespread wars and conflicts, traditional methods of maintaining order have failed. Thus, we need to pull our bootstraps up and create new institutions that can maintain peace via dialogue, diplomacy even coercion.

Similarly, to fight against challenges of demographic winter and ageing population, we need

to show fortitude and transform our ageing "burden" to longevity dividend by complete structural overhauls.

Question does arise that how can we instill the ideals of innovation and courage in everyday life.

Answer lies in encouragement of critical education and emphasis on building children curiosity. When children will be taught how to think and ~~what~~ not what to think, they will automatically tilt towards innovation. Additionally, focusing on process rather than end goal i.e. success / failure will build courage to pursue their curiosity.

However It is also essential to note that Copying is not always safe as well. Even copying requires expertise over process.

While Chinese companies may have copied designs of American cars, they'd still need the expertise to do so efficiently.

Also, Indian Constitution is called as borrowed Constitution as it contains features borrowed from other constitution. This doesn't affect the innovativeness required of constituent assembly that adjusted it according to our needs.

Similarly, courage to pursue space missions such as building space station or aspiring to

land on moon does require dedication to cause. Copying these missions doesnot mean guaranteed safety.

Thus, every society requires innovation to shift from status quo. ~~Courage~~ ^{Courage} Innovation helps in this shift by providing ~~st~~ base upon which superstructure of innovation is built upon. These innovations mark the continued growth of human society that has taken it from caves to the moon.

Education imp.
Rules follows
Team work
unity
Innovation

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

crime
→ deviance
→ harm
→ steal
→ frauds
→ what violates law

He who opens a school door, closes a prison

Essence: Edⁿ helps prevent deviance

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

Why: → Even if you give it your all, success is not sure

Essence: Persistence to do continuous efforts in front of u

→ Persistent efforts are required for win

Why some?

- Objectives unachievable in single go (break to parts, step by step)
- unfavourable conditions
- strong enemy
- To evolve your strategy (learn from loss; success → find x)
- To prove gradual nature of change (marathon)

Success is not sure, failure final
• Why do we do so we pick
• Fall 8, Rise 1000 miles &
• Maya angel skill I si
• Life market not fall

Gen

- I → UPSC, JEE
- Narayan Murthy → Softonics → Patli → Infosys
- Mamun Attaparty
- Edison - 10,000 times "Itsy bitsy spider"

- deep rooted battles
- resistance of society
- weakening for final attack
- battles are never ending

Socis

Caste
women emp. → evolution
Independence 1857 → again
Nationalism / Terrorism
Poverty / malnutrition

- evolving geopolitics

N → Disables mgt → Against primary, against secondary
Kargil initial failure

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

- 1) Why battle → To achieve objectives
 induce reform
 gain advantage

Challenges

- defeatism : (perception of invincible battles)
- शक्ति / loss of motivation
- -ve reinforcement (why battle, do enjoy status quo)
- Cognitive dissonance - failure → pessimism; confidence

To ensure perseverance

- moral attitude in children
- SMART goals
- Role model
- Identify battles

Counter: some battles are fought not to win but to show that we were there

- Chigorora
- Israel's recognition of Palestine state

Concl: → keep fighting, to realise the India of dreams ; Journey of 1000

Invention

Copying is safe, Innovation demands Courage → paying some in front of odds

Why is copying safe

- effects already known

Innovational courage

- uncharted waters
- risks of unknown
- risk of failure
- waste of resources

- going against status quo
- resistance from entrenched
- feminist

- Elon Musk
- Steve Jobs
- Sam Aetman

Cop, plagiarism
 ↳ imitation
 ↳ reflection

Innovate
 ↳ invention

Courage : grit, determination, resilience, fortitude
 ↳ lion heart

Karmaye vadhidkatas
 • Nishkam Karma
 • Kant's dictum of duty

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

can trying something new requires courage; Imitating it doesn't

✓ No one climbed everest for — years; Now yearly —

✓ democracy esp. (rule of mob ch)

✓ free market esp.

S → Inter caste faith

reformers → Sakhaunt "sultana's dream" → reflections / feminist literature started

✓ I → reusable rockets (space X) →

N → (E) → Bhutan's model; now everyone

L → Universal suffrage regd. - cause

✓ Chipko

non violence as a strategy

✓ Buddhism → copy by Bhattar, Sufi ch.

Ashoka's Dhamma / NV was innovation

Women in army

(2)

→ (Strategic autonomy of India / NAM) codes of power

Copying not safe → ○ still requires mastery ○ effort ○ grit ○

• Moon landing by USA

• Chinese cars copy USA

• Individual → mt everest

• India copied GR from Mexico

• Constⁿ as copy → still faces bit of challenges

• Equality from west instead of hierarchy