



VISION IAS

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Start time- 9:10 am
End time- 11:41 pm

ESSAY

Name of Candidate	Animesh Verma					Test Code	2321			
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English					Registration Number	1	2	7	8
Centre	ONLINE					Date	0	4	0	8
							2	0	2	3

INDEX TABLE

Section	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
A	125	
B	125	
Total Marks Obtained:		

Important Instructions

- 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.

प्रवेश-पत्र में प्राधिकृत माध्यम में निबन्ध 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।

- Word limit, as specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर निर्दिष्ट शब्द-संख्या के अनुसार होने चाहिए।

- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए किसी पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

Remarks:

General Instructions

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).

उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक इत्यादि)।

- Write **two** essay, choosing **one** topic from each of the Sections A and B, in about 1000-1200 words each.

खण्ड A व B प्रत्येक से एक विषय चुनकर दो निबन्ध लिखिए, जो प्रत्येक लगभग 1000-2000 शब्दों का हो।

- Do not write answers in bad of illegible handwriting. Such answer may not be evaluated.

उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गन्दी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तरों का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।

- Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answer. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.

उत्तर स्याही से 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।

- Do not write answers in a medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language, i.e., authorized and unauthorized media together, for writing answers.

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।

- Write answers at the specified spaces (right below the questions) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified spaces in the Booklet shall not be evaluated.

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।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp. Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Structure and Flow
3. Dimensional Coverage
4. Language Competence
5. Length of Essays
6. Creativity Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

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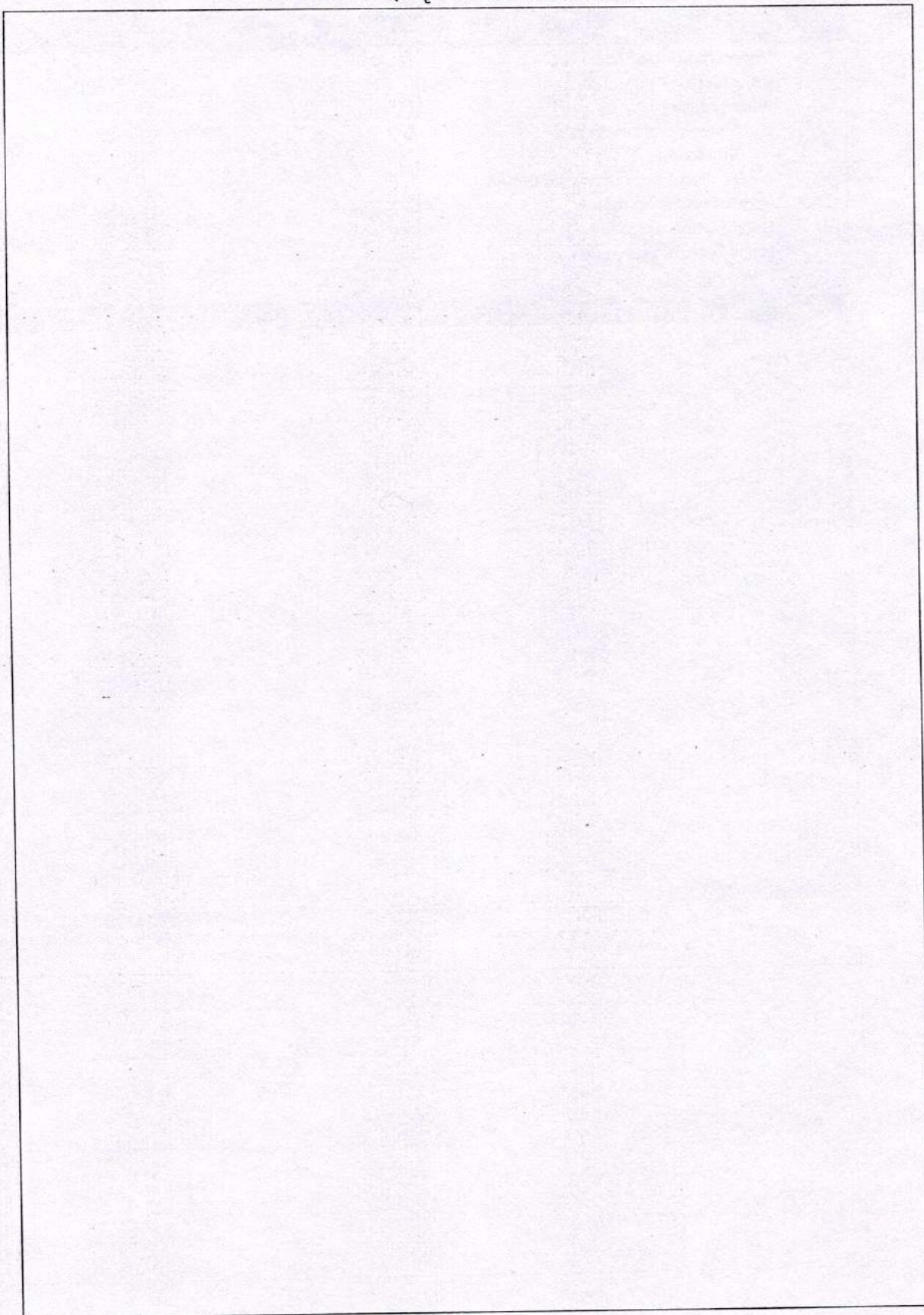
Evaluation Parameters

- Understanding of Topic
- Introduction Competence
- Body of Essay
 - Dimensions Covered
 - Shortcomings
 - Value Additions/ Missed Dimensions
- Conclusion Competence
- Organization of Essay
- Language and Expression

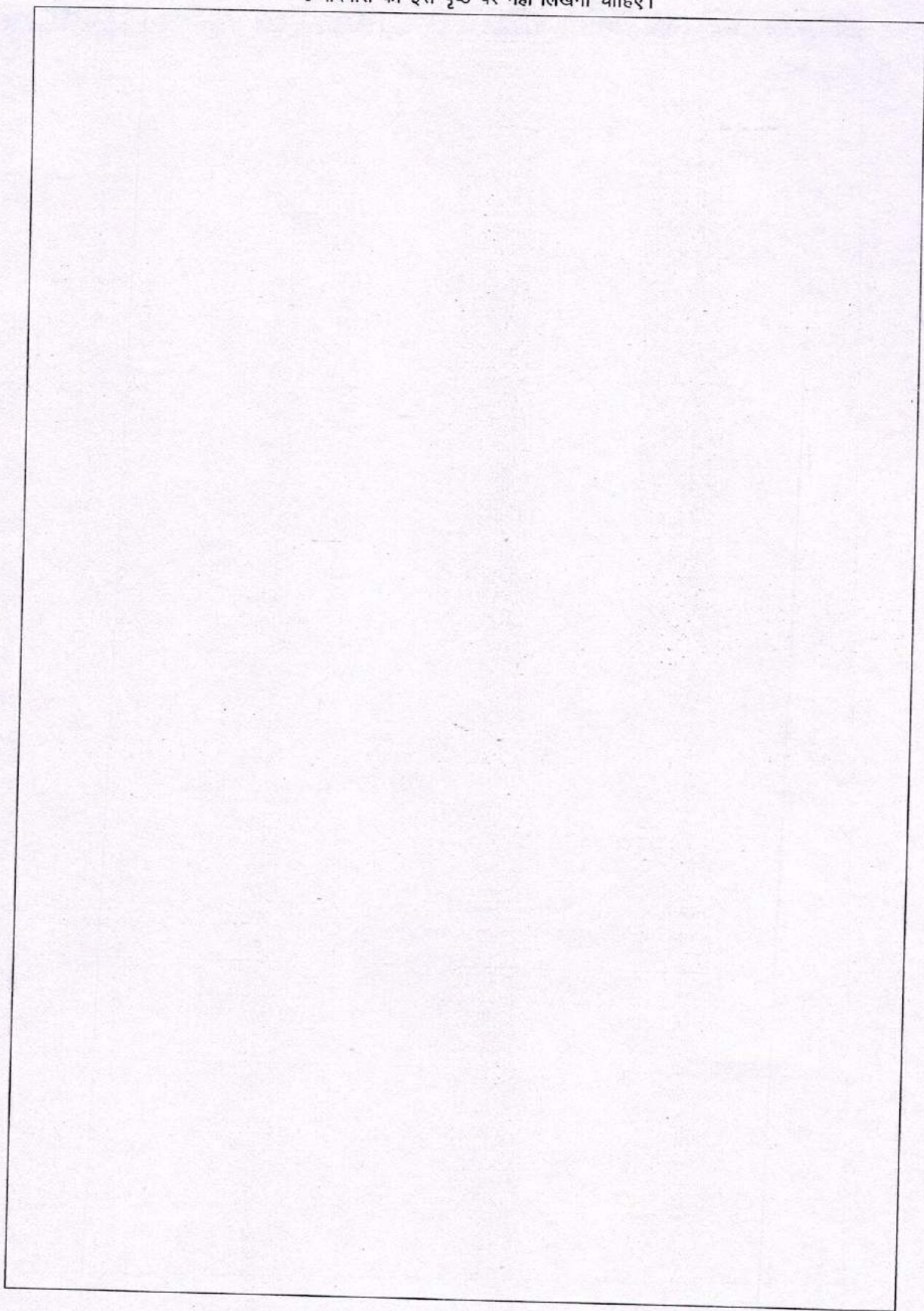
Macro Comments – Essay 1

Essay Topic:

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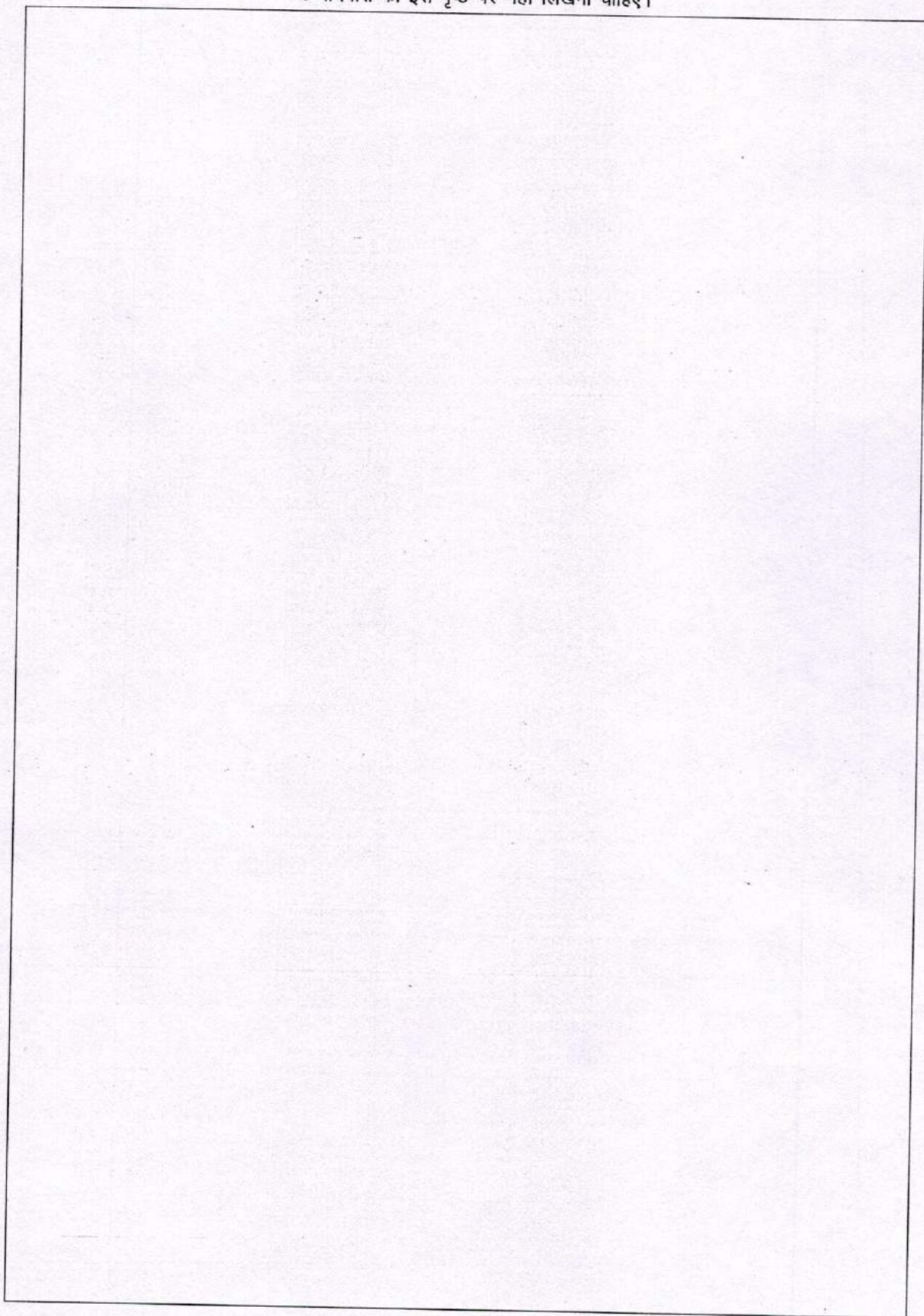


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Macro Comments – Essay 2

Essay Topic:

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All the Best

1. "If you desire to make a difference in the world, you must be different from the world."

There lived ~~two~~ two brothers in a small town in US. They were not so good at studies and did not go for higher education due to poverty. But they had a dream.

They wanted to fly in the open sky and defeat the arrogance of gravity. People laughed at them when they heard about their aim. Hardly ~~and~~ anyone invested in their project. They sold their own motor vehicle to fund the project. Finally,

after years of experiment and hard work, they were successfully able to invent the 1st motor operated aircraft - the Wright Flyer. These two brothers were none other than Oliver Wright and Wilbur Wright.

These two brothers thought differently than the rest of the world. They questioned the laws of Physics. They did not give up after failing many times. And finally, they were able to make a huge difference in the world by inventing the aeroplane. The present day dense network of aircrafts is only possible because of their immense efforts.

Let us first see why we
need to make a difference in the
present world.

The world has progressed
immensely in the last few
decades. There have been numerous
socio-political movements,
scientific inventions, etc. But still
the progress is marked by stark
inequality. On one hand we have
developed nations like US, France,
etc. while on the other hand
there are countries of the
global south like Algeria,
Jordan, etc which are very poor.

Also many social inequalities
like discrimination on the basis

of religion, race, caste, etc.
still persist.

But there have been many
great leaders and scientists
who have helped to make a
big difference in the world.

There have been many
advancements in the domain of
science and technology because
of great Physicists and
scientists.

Consider the case of Albert
Einstein. He was expelled from
the school because he asked
too many questions and thought
differently. He later invented the
Photoelectric Effect which is widely

used today in solar technologies like solar panels to generate renewable energy.

Also, huge differences have been made by some of the greatest national leaders who later became global idols.

For example, Mahatma Gandhi adopted the unique principle of truth and non-violence in his fight against the British. Initially, people used to mock him. But the successes of various struggles like Champaran Satyagraha, Non-cooperation Movement, etc. shut the mouth of the critics.

His great efforts not only culminated in the independence of India but also promoted similar rights movements in other parts of the world.

The Civil Rights Movement, 1955 in US, anti-apartheid movement in South Africa are some of the examples.

Various leaders have questioned the prevalent norms and customs in the society.

For example, Raja Ram Mohan Roy went against the mass morality and questioned evil practices like the sati. He set up the Brahma Samaj to this effect which finally

led to the abolition of sati in 1829. These inspired other women empowerment movements in India and neighbouring countries.

There have also been some 'different emperors' who used their immense power to promote political rights.

Take the case of the former emperor of France - Napoleon Bonaparte. Though he wielded immense powers he promoted the French Revolution (1789-99) and supported 'liberty, equality and fraternity'. Today, these three words are found in many

constitutions of the world like
the Indian Constitution.

Great philosophers have
thought and done differently
than the rest of the
masses to bring about a
positive change in the society.

For example, Aristotle was
against the principle of divine
kingship and some of the
social norms prevalent. He
didn't follow the crowd.
Instead, he promoted his own
principles of virtue ethics,
~~gold~~ golden mean doctrine
and retributive justice to
correct the ~~was~~ wrongs in the

society

Many people have thought
independently and took
individual initiative to ameliorate
the environment.

One such great person is
Greta Thunberg. At a very
young age of 13, she protested
against her own parents to
make them adopt eco-friendly
products and electric vehicles.
She used to wear different
type of clothes, made of
natural fibres and conveying
the message of environmental
protection. Today her efforts
have led to the passing of

UN High Seas Treaty, 2023

Some great people have used their wit to promote stability of the global economic order.

Keynes did not believe in the 'invisible hand theory' of market stabilization. He conducted a different type of research and questioned existing theories. Finally his theory on Macroeconomics helped nations like US, UK, etc to get out of the Great Depression.

All these great personalities had a different thought process and adopted unique ways. However, it is not always

necessary to be very different from the world to make a big difference. For example, small steps like throwing waste in the bins when followed by large number of people can lead to big, positive changes as seen in countries like the US.

Though there are various challenges to making a difference in the world, it can be tackled effectively. Problems like closed mindedness, orthodoxy, not being open to change, lack of political will, etc. can be tackled through various steps.

We must promote individual initiative and appreciate good work. By cultivating an open mind and by challenging the prevalent norms, one can become a great change-maker ~~it~~ like the Wright brothers.

We must promote global peace and stability. ~~At~~ Also, we must not forget that 'actions speak louder than words'. So, we should make small positive steps. Also, we must remember Gandhiji's saying - "Be the Change you wish to see in the world." Hence, we must ourselves walk the talk.

8. "If your ship doesn't come in,
swim out to meet it."

During the British colonial rule in India, many efforts were made by the moderates to achieve some form of self-government. Despite various petitions, prayers and protests (3Ps), they could achieve little progress.

Then came the extremists like Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, etc. who went the extra mile and adopted extra-constitutional forms of struggle like civil disobedience and satyagraha. Various campaigns of swadeshi.

and construction work were organised all over India. Mass movements like the Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Quit India Movement and many others finally led to India's independence on 15th August 1947.

This shows that when the ship (Swarajya) doesn't come in as expected by the moderates, the extremists swam out to meet the ship (going the extra distance to attain complete independence).

Before going into further

details of the topic, first ~~let~~ let us understand the basic meaning of the topic.

If your ship doesn't come in, we must swim out to meet it. Here the 'ship' could be any reward or expected outcome / desires. In case of facing any difficulties (ship doesn't come in), we must take an extra risk and go the extra mile to as to achieve our goals (swim out to meet it).

After understanding the basic meaning of the topic, let us see how great personalities swam out to meet the ship

when the ship didn't come in.

The Caste System in India was challenged by many great leaders. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was one of them. He wrote many petitions, letters, etc. to the British government for the upliftment of the depressed classes, but to no avail. Then he adopted rigorous methods like the Mahad Satyagraha, 1927 to promote the rights of the SCs. Later, as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, he ensured fundamental rights against discrimination (Article 14, 15, etc.)

Various scientists have failed many times in their experiments. But they swam

out to meet the ship.

Consider the case of a US scientist who wanted to make an electric bulb. He had failed more than a thousand times. Any other scientist would have probably moved on to another project. But Thomas Alva Edison persisted and doubled his hard work to finally invent an electric bulb.

Many environmentalists have taken individual steps to protect the environment when the government didn't respond appropriately.

Famous environmentalist Medha Patkar took the extra step and organized the Narmada

Bachao Andolan (NBA) to protest against the Sardar Sarovar project. She mobilized the masses and organized large-scale campaigns to successfully rehabilitate the tribals along with adequate compensation.

Many leaders were adamant to end draconian laws and promote social justice.

Anti-apartheid activist promoted the rights of the blacks in South Africa. After seeing little progress, he swam out and took the anti-apartheid movement to the global stage. Various countries like India, UN members

supported the anti-apartheid movement, which ultimately led to the ban on apartheid in South Africa.

In the economic sphere, sometimes central banks need to take aggressive steps to maintain financial stability.

For example, recently the RBI adopted aggressive monetary tightening policy so as to curb inflation. Due to more than 2% increase in benchmark interest rates, the RBI was finally able to meet the ship (about 4.7% CPI inflation in April, 2023).

To promote public interest, many administrators have sworn

out to meet the ship in case of difficulties.

Lets consider the case of IAS officer Armstrong Pame. On receiving little financial support from the state government, he himself got a road constructed in Manipur with community funding including his own contribution. This helped to improve connectivity of the backward area to district headquarters.

Sometimes, in the military domain, the soldiers need to go the extra mile if the ship doesn't come in.

For example, during the

Kargil War (1999), India first pleaded Pakistan to obey the ceasefire agreement and disengage from ~~forward~~ ^{forward} areas. On seeing little progress, India launched a counter-offensive and brave soldiers like Captain Vikram Batra helped India to win the Kargil War within months.

In sports career, athletes face stiff competition and often need to swim out to meet the ship (eg- gold medal).

Famous athlete Nurgj Chopra had to fight many back injuries and mental difficulties. He swam out and doubled his will and hard work.

to finally win the gold medal in javelin throw in Tokyo Olympics, 2021.

However, it is not always necessary to swim out to meet the ship if it doesn't come in.

Swimming out brings with it a lot of danger and risks.

In some cases, swimming out might also be illegal. For example, Bhagat Singh actively participated in the Non-cooperation Movement. But on seeing little success, he adopted revolutionary methods like Saunders' Murder (1928), etc. It led to his hanging in March, 1931.

Hence, there is a need to take calculated risks with proper planning. "If I had 8 hours to chop down a tree, I'd spend 6 sharpening my axe."
- Abraham Lincoln.

Also, we must develop patience. We must be calm and composed and wait for the ship to come in and not directly jump into the water.

Further, AI training can help us in improving our AI and enhance our decision-making abilities. It can help us weigh various options, and choose the best one possible.

Also, a right timing is necessary to decide the best possible time to swim out. "One should repair the roof while the sun is shining." - John Kennedy

We must be determined and resilient in our lives. We must not shy away from hard work and should be open to take the extra step (swim out) so as to meet the ship. Finally, one must remember Abdual Kalam's saying - "To shine like a sun, first burn like a sun." This can help to meet our ship if it doesn't come in.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Sec-A

1. "If you desire to make a difference in the world, you must be different from the world."

- I: 2 brothers; small town in US.
- ↳ wanted to fly; → 1st electric motor operated aircraft.
 - ↳ thought differently; questioned; people laughed; not enough investors; Wright bro;

- B: 1. Why to make a diff?
- ↳ common good, peace, stability, prejudices, tech. advancement

2. Exemplified

- i) Albert Einstein → MKA → truth, non-pol. rights
- ii) hist → Gaut Buddha
- iii) BR Ambedkar → sati
- iv) Napoleon → LEF
- v) Seca Aristotle (phil)
- vi) Keynes
- vii) Greta Thunberg

3. Challenges

- ↳ opposition, tradition vs development, orthodoxy, etc.

4. anti-thesis

- ↳ collective efforts; waste disposal → US clean etc.

5. WF

- ↳ education, EI, risk-taking behaviour enter ←

C:

- ↳ like Wright bro, action ^{more} than words;
- ↳ ind. initiative; appreciate, respect good work

"Be the change you --" -- MKA

Sec-B

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

8. "If your ship doesn't come in, swim out to meet it."

I: Indian freedom struggle → moderates → 3P's failed efforts; The extremists → extra-constitutional struggle → swim out.

B: 1. to go the extra mile

1. caste → B.R. Ambedkar, 1927, const. 2. Nelson Mandela - anti apartheid movement.

3. Thomas Edison

4. NBA movement

5. RBI → monetary tightening

6. Kargil War, 1999 → despite warning; military domain;

7. Neeraj Chopra → 2021 Olympics gold

8. Armstrong Pame - w/o govt. support → built road in Manipur

↳ Anti-thesis

1. danger 2. high risk 3. illegal

↳ Eg: Bhagat Singh → NCM mem.

→ revolutionary move → CIA, Saunders's murder, -----

WE → 1. Finding the right balance; calculated risks; proper planning → "If I had 8 hours..." - Lincoln

C: "One should repair the roof while the sun is shining" - Kennedy (US president)

↳ not be afraid of hard work, smart work, develop EI

"If you want to shine like a sun, ... - Abdul Kalam

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK