



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 (विद्योप्य) 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. : 0534332

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ATUL MISHRA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

25/08/2023

निबंध ESSAY

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Sharma

	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.



VISIONIAS

INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

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.

Word 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

खण्ड – A / SECTION – A

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.

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

1. टूटे हुए वयस्क की मरम्मत करने की तुलना में मजबूत बच्चों का निर्माण करना आसान है।
It is easier to build strong children than to repair broken men.
2. कोरा तर्कपूर्ण मन उस चाकू के समान है जिसमें केवल फलक ही फलक है, वह प्रयोग करने वाले हाथों को ही लहलुहान कर देता है।
A mind all logic is like a knife all blade, it makes the hand bleed that uses it.
3. जब कैटरपिलर को लगता है कि दुनिया खत्म हो गई, वह तितली बन जाता है।
Just when the caterpillar thought the world was over, it became a butterfly.
4. इतिहास, मनुष्य की स्मृतियों पर समय द्वारा लिखी गई एक चक्रीय कविता है।
History is a cyclic poem written by time upon the memories of man.

A MIND ALL LOGIC IS LIKE A KNIFE ALL
BLADE , IT MAKES THE HAND BLEED THAT
USES IT

The great physicist Albert Einstein once said, " Logic can take you from A to B , but imagination can take you anywhere." Among his popular hypotheses , was one of the existence of gravitational waves . The technology of his age was incapable of confirming his hypotheses . It was a hundred years later that the existence of gravitational

waves was finally confirmed.

Being a scientist, one would expect Einstein to bind himself by the law of physics and mathematics. But it was his out-of-the box imaginative thinking that made him uncover an exciting phenomenon. This stands testament to the fact that there is more to human thinking than logical reasoning.

In this essay, we will explore the idea that why logic is an essential component of human cognition and its various limitations. We shall see how imagination has expanded the meaning of human life. Ultimately, life has to be based on the balance between reason and emotion.

THE ORIGIN OF LOGIC

The inception of logical ~~to~~ thinking can be traced back to ancient philosophical systems. One of the six schools of Indian philosophy, the Nyaya school is based on logic and inference. It attempts to

understand the nature around us in terms of cause and effect relationship. In his book

The Argumentative Indian, Amartya Sen has discussed the tradition of debates in Indian history. Most of the debates like the dialogue between Arjuna and Krishna or Yama and Nachiketa were driven by logical questions.

Similar trends can be found in western philosophy. The philosopher Socrates held that real knowledge is that knowledge which could be understood by application of logic and reasoning. He devised the conceptual framework of dialectics to deduce truth. This technique was later on adopted by his disciple Plato as well. Later on this technique became a vital tool for scholars like Hegel and Marx.

LIMITATIONS OF THE LOGICAL MIND

While logic has helped mankind a great deal in understanding the universe and establishing theories and hypothesis, it does not paint the

complete picture. Both emotions and imagination have their unique place in human history.

For example, it is almost impossible to understand the art of Da Vinci or Van Gogh by logical thinking. They appeal to the emotive component of human mind. In fact, the whole world of aesthetics is divorced from the domain of logic.

The Irish playwright Oscar Wilde held that consistency is the last refuge of the unimaginative.

Consistent thinking, as it appears, is driven by logic and sequence. While it helps us in realising our life's goals, it makes our existence mundane and monotonous at the same time.

Excessive logical reasoning can also lead to existential crisis. A case in point is that of the existential philosopher Kierkegaard who broke off his engagement with the girl he adored as he became disillusioned with his life. "Life

is not a problem to be solved, but a reality to be experienced", was his conclusion which indicates that he had to abandon logical inferencing and reasoning in order to arrive at a conclusion.

Even in our day to day lives we hard apply logic in our decisions. All family decisions for that matter are taken without logical thinking. A mother doesn't take care of a child because it is logically the right thing to do. Similarly, the bond of friendship is based on mutual understanding and not logical assumptions. It is often said that anyone who attempts to bring logic in his or her personal life is bound to suffer from frustration and alienation.

Similarly, the most apt system of education is not completely based on empiricity and logic. The traditional Indian education system also

gave importance to mindfulness and spiritual thinking. In the Panchakosha tradition of philosophy, the final "kosha" is Anandamaya Kosha or the state of eternal bliss. This can be realised only by an expanded self. It certainly appears that logic has limited applicability in this domain.

The New Education Policy, 2020 has also attempted to incorporate creativity and innovation. This is because almost all of human advancement in recent years from robotics to artificial intelligence were based on imaginative thinking. People conceptualized robots and artificial intelligence long before it was technologically possible. To excel in today's world, it is therefore critical that imagination and creativity be inculcated in our education system to make our country future ready.

Furthermore, if we look at the history of India's national movement, we find that the spiritual and imaginative aspect was as crucial as the logical aspect. Dadabhai Naoroji in his book "Poverty and Un-British rule in India" highlighted the drain of wealth with data and statistics. But it took the imagination of Abanindranath Tagore to conceptualise India as a deity i.e., Bharat Mata. Leaders like Aurobindo Ghosh highlighted India's special position in the spiritual awakening of the world. Mahatma Gandhi too was driven by ethics and spirituality in his endeavours. The whole idea of India as a nation was itself a spiritual one.

SHOULD WE ABANDON LOGIC ALTOGETHER?

The simple answer to this question is No. While from the above examples it is amply clear that there is more to human existence

than logical questioning, it does not, however, imply that logic has no relevance. Even in these examples we can see that imagination and creativity could supplement not supplant logic.

For example, Naraji's critical arguments were crucial in arriving at a clearer understanding of British exploitation. Similarly, logic and critical thinking still form a critical component of our education system. The integrated circuits in a logic board cannot be understood without logic!

Moreover, the Panchakosha theory of education also has Vigyanakosha as the fourth layer.

One can turn to one of the greatest treatises of ancient India, the Bhagavad Gita to understand this point. While Arjuna's questions were logical corollaries to Lord Krishna's answers, the explanations provided by Krishna were not solely based on the logical understanding of life. While explaining the cause and effect of life, duty, death etc., Krishna

also asked Arjuna to keep faith in him.

Keeping faith in the ultimate reality, i.e., God can eradicate any confusion or misgivings that we have in our lives.

Even in the social world around us, societal relations are not completely based on profit and loss or cause and effect. Many social evils of the past had no logical truth to them.

For example, racism and the idea that an entire group of humans is mentally inferior is based on false assumptions. Sometimes, there were attempts to reinforce the social evils by fabricating biological evidence. For example, the Nazis claimed that their idea of Aryan supremacy had scientific merit.

In the Indian context, the whole notion of purity and pollution as well as its manifestation, i.e., untouchability lacked logical backing. It was only

through appeals to both logic and emotion that these practices could be eradicated. For example, Ambedkar held that there was no scientific basis to this kind of ~~the~~ discrimination whereas Gandhi appealed to the conscience of the masses.

Thus, we can conclude that human existence is based on the balance between logic and imagination. Understanding human life requires both, one cannot be forsaken completely for the other. It was in this context that the great poet and Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore held that a mind all logic is like a knife all blade, it makes the hand bleed that weds it.

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

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

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.

KEEP YOUR FACE TO THE SUNSHINE AND YOU
CANNOT SEE A SHADOW

The Indian Space Research Organisation was finally able to achieve what no one else in the world had. India became the first country to ~~set~~ land on the southern pole of the Moon and the fourth overall nation to land on the only natural satellite of earth.

ISRO's story, however, is a story of patience and perseverance. In the previous attempt, the

Chandrayaan - 2 was unable to safely land the Pragyan rover which crashed on the lunar surface. But this did not deter ISRO and within four years it finally achieved the dream of a billion people. In this process, it did not let adversity dictate its fate.

In this essay, we will explore how we let failures and ~~draw~~ setbacks drag us down and how we can overcome them with a forward-looking and progressive mindset. We will see how history has always favoured the brave and how we can incorporate such an attitude in our lives.

People often commit the mistake of letting their failures define them. The reasons are quite obvious. Firstly, people often find it easier to quit than persevere. It seems like the more comfortable path. Secondly, even if people decide to dig in and face the challenges, self-doubt severely hampers them from doing so.

Lastly, the desire for validation makes people to allow others dictate their life's goals and objectives.

But if we overcome the above mentioned factors, we can strive for excellence. History is replete with such examples- Mohatma Gandhi was thrown off the train carriage at Pietermaritzburg in 1893. He did not see it as a setback but an opportunity to finally put an end to exploitation and discrimination. Nelson Mandela too followed in the footsteps of Gandhi. He was imprisoned by the South African authorities for nearly 25 years but it did not break his spirit. He describes his experience vividly in his autobiography "A Long Walk to Freedom."

Recently, Argentina won the 2022 Fifa Football World Cup. Its captain Lionel Messi, one of the greatest footballers of all time,

finally achieved his long cherished dream at the twilight of his career. After facing frustrations in the previous three World Cup tournaments, he finally achieved his biggest achievement.

There are numerous other examples of great men from APJ Abdul Kalam, the missile man of India to Thomas Alva Edison which exemplifies positive mindset and determination. Abdul Kalam wanted to become a pilot but narrowly missed selection. He went on to become a master in aeronautical engineering. Similarly, Edison finally invented the electric bulb after failing for, by some accounts, more than a thousand times!

Not only individuals, but societies too have shown resilience and positive thinking. The Jewish society is a case in point. Despite suffering hardships and atrocities like the Holocaust, the Jews have exhibited exemplary courage and

cohesion, making Israel one of the powerhouses of the world.

Japan, too, did not let nuclear tragedy decide its fate. After the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings, Japan quickly rebuilt itself and emerged as a developed country within two decades. Dedication and resilience are etched into the cultural traits of the Japanese.

Similar spirit has also been reflected by armies in the great wars. The Pandavas defeated the Kauravas despite the latter possessing a larger army and great commanders. The Soviets displayed commendable fighting spirit during the Battle of Stalingrad in the Second World War. The setback at Stalingrad triggered the collapse of the Nazi army and eventually led to the obliteration of Nazism from the world. The war is popular for the "Not a step back" order from the Soviet leader Joseph Stalin.

Thus, it can be sufficiently understood from these examples that a positive mindset and progressive thinking can reap great rewards.

The rewards can be both material and psychological.

Psychologically, a positive mindset helps us to stave off depression, anxiety and other mental disorders. It also helps us in goal-setting in our life and nurturing healthy relationships with those around us. The psychological impact also has a spillover effect on our bodies. Stress reduction can contribute to a healthy body devoid of ailments like hypertension, diabetes, etc. It is believed that stress is an important contributing factor in many diseases.

In the material world, a positive mindset can help us in achieving our life's goals. Be it acing an examination or getting a promotion at

job, positivity can let us go miles. Such a mindset is reflected in the lives of successful people. Elon Musk experienced

several setbacks in his SpaceX project.

After multiple failed rocket launches, he finally achieved his goal. He did not let adversity drag him down. Even great leaders like PM Modi have humble beginnings and experienced setbacks. But with ~~that~~ his dedication and positive mindset, he is shaping the vision of the country.

In Maslow's hierarchy of needs, the ultimate stage is self-actualization. It means realising one's full potential and reaching the ultimate happiness in life. Self-actualization cannot be achieved if one is full of self-doubt and has pessimistic thinking. It requires a pro-active approach to life and believing that positive

things ought to and will occur in one's life.

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

This brings us to the question that how can we cultivate such thinking? The answer to this question is not a simple one. It includes all the aspects from socialisation, education to self-perception.

Socialisation plays a critical role. Many times, the positive traits of those around us can rub off onto us. In the ancient Indian system of gurukuls, children socialised with teachers who were well educated seers and their companions who had similar objectives as their own. This helped a great deal in imparting values to students. The converse is equally true. Spending time in the company of skeptics and doubters could have a negative impact on us. This is why it is said that one should choose one's friends more carefully.

The role of education is perhaps the most important one. As John Dewey held that education is not the preparation for life, it is life itself, it can be understood how deeply education can impact us. Swami Vivekananda held that character building is the most important aspect of education. A strong character is bound to be a positive one where one will continuously endeavour to achieve excellence in all walks of life.

This way one will not give over-importance to setbacks, failures and pessimistic thoughts.

Self-perception is an important dimension of our thinking. We can turn it to our advantage through positive thinking. As Martin Luther King Jr ~~said~~ said,

“ Be a bush if you cannot be a tree,

If you cannot be the highway, just be a trail

If you cannot be the sun, be a star
For it's not by size that you win or fail
Be the best version of whatever you are. "

With such a positive mindset, one can always
ignore hardships that comes one's way like
Martin Luther King Jr. did during the Civil
Rights Movement.

One should understand that no ~~else~~ one
else owns our life and they cannot dictate
how we will live. It is worth remembering
William Ernest Henley's quote from his poem

"Invictus" :

"It matters not how strait the gate
How charged with punishment the scroll.
I am the master of my fate.
I am the master of my soul. "

Taking control of one's life requires immense
self-belief and courage but it is the best

way to live one's life. As the famous Latin adage said that fortune favours the brave, one should display exemplary courage in dealing with the trials and tribulations of life, so that ^{even} misfortune and bad luck do not impact one's success.

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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Start.

Quotes → Einst → Logic can take

- ① Logic - essential eg.
- ② Can't be logical in everything eg.
- ③ But logic can't be ditched altogether
- ④ Balance between the two

① Dialogues ; Nyaya phil Argumentative Indian (debates)

② Art & expression — no logic — Van Gogh, Da Vinci
Oscar Wilde — consistency → unimaginative | Phakti movement

Existential crisis — Kierkegaard

G → spiritual Anandabhai — sar { Nataraj — logical → rationalism

Family decision — hard → not logical | Education — Logic can take (Einstein)

③ Logic can't be ditched → scientific ds, empiricism, AI, computer — logic
material well being | disaster preparedness / c.c. :
plan & preparation

④ Essence of being human → feeling Anandamaya Kesh
Expanded self, eternal bliss

④ Balance → B. Gita → both logical & experiential

② Emotive component → motivation during distress

Behavioralism →

Social problem → emotional component

Compassion → emotion

④ → Swami Vivekananda - John D. Rockefeller
 let go of fearful mind
 take control of life (hunches)
 self-actualization → Elon Musk (space)
 material gains → ~~influence~~ ~~education~~

→ be the best → M. Currier
 Keep moving forward

③ Benefits → Fortune favors the brave] Conclusion

Sunshine → looking forward leader
 → progressive mindset
 → ultimate truth wisdom/knowledge

Shadow → dependency
 → failure
 → setbacks

"Martin Luther"
 "Quiches"
 Thomas Edison
 History → biog. of nations

Intro : Chandrayaan 3

① We let ourselves be dragged down by failures → student societal validation
 → self doubt
 → easier way to do

② History has favoured those who didn't give up

③ Benefits → progressive mindset

④ How to be progressive? → Swami Vivekananda ; proper education

⑤ → Pandavas ; Soviet Union - Stalingrad ; Merri

⑥ Fortune favors the brave. ✓ Gandhi - Pictormants
 Swamiji → improved

⑦ social problems → eradication ✓ Mandela → 25 years

⑧ ✓ Abdul Kalam
 ✓ Jews ; Japan ✓ Thomas Edison

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

L