



ESSAY

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time allowed: Three Hours

DTVf/19(JS)-ESY-E2

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

Name: Ankit Mishra

Mobile Number: _____

Medium (English/Hindi): English

Reg. Number: _____ IP-19/1399

Center & Date: Delhi (21/7/19)

UPSC Roll No. (If allotted): _____

प्रश्नपत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

(प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पहले निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को कृपया 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 को अंक नहीं दिये जाएंगे।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर निर्दिष्ट शब्द-संख्या के अनुसार होने चाहिये।

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

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 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.

	निबंध विषय संख्या (Essay Topic No.)	अंक (Marks)
खंड-A Section-A		
खंड-B Section-B		
सकल योग (Grand Total)		

मूल्यांकनकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)
Evaluator (Signature)

पुनरीक्षणकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)
Reviewer (Signature)

खंड A और B प्रत्येक में से एक विषय चुनकर दो निबंध लिखिये, प्रत्येक लगभग 1000-1200 शब्दों का हो:

125 × 2 = 250

Write TWO Essays, choosing ONE from each of the Section A and B, in about 1000-1200 words each:

125 × 2 = 250

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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write on this margin)

खंड-A / SECTION -A

1. तन के भूगोल से परे एक स्त्री के मन की गाँठें खोलकर कभी पढ़ा है तुमने।
Have you ever looked beyond a woman's body to understand the complexities of her mind.
2. अंतरिक्ष पर शोध : निरर्थक प्रयास या अवसरों का पुंज।
Space research : Futile efforts or a beam of opportunities.
3. प्रकृति की अनदेखी विनाश का आमंत्रण-पत्र है।
Ignorance towards nature is an invitation to catastrophe.
4. समावेशी विकास संभव है, बशर्ते प्रतिस्पर्धा संघर्ष न बने।
Inclusive development is possible, provided that competitions do not become a struggle.

खंड-B / SECTION -B

1. युद्ध के लिये तैयार रहना शांति को संरक्षित करने का सबसे प्रभावी उपाय है।
To be prepared for war is the most effective means of preserving peace.
2. समस्याग्रस्त विश्व के लिये गांधीवादी विचारधारा की प्रासंगिकता।
The relevance of Gandhian Ideology in the problem laden world.
3. सामाजिक एवं क्षेत्रीय न्याय की कमजोरियाँ संपन्न समाजों के अंतर्विरोधों को प्रत्यक्ष संघर्ष के रूप में प्रस्तुत कर सकती हैं।
The weaknesses in social and regional justice can bring forward contradictions of affluent societies in form of direct struggle.
4. नैतिकता स्वयं अपना ही पुरस्कार है।
Morality is its own reward.

खंड-A / SECTION -A

उम्मीदवार को इस
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"Space research : futile efforts or
a beam of opportunities"

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Life on earth started from a
single celled Amoeba ~~that~~ millions
of years ago. That single celled
Amoeba evolved gradually to become
more and more complex to develop
into Human Being; to such a stage
that it is capable of exploring the
world beyond this earth.

The world beyond this
earth; or 'The space' as we often
call it, is still much a mystery
for us. The process for solving
this mystery dates back to centuries
when astronomers like Aryabhatta
used to do calculations to find their
answers. But, knowing about space
by going into space is a new
phenomenon that formally started
as late as mid 20th century.

Today, space research has advanced to such a level that we are sending satellites even to planets as far as Neptune and Pluto. Parker solar probe to probe the sun's atmosphere is another testimony of the advancement.

But, with all this one very obvious question that comes to our mind is that, Do we really need this? Should it be our priority, when we have other more important issues yet to resolve? While answering this question, a faction considers space research to be a futile exercise on the other hand a faction looks at it with optimism.

Those considering it as a futile exercise have their

own arguments. The most important
Being poverty and Hunger. With
a population of over 8 billion
worldwide, a significant ^{portion} is still
poor. for e.g. Considering the example
of India which is second most
populous country with population
of over 1.3 billion has about
20% of its population below
poverty line. India started space
research in 1969 with formation of
ISRO. Since then it has many
achievements to its name like
Chandrayaan and Mangalyaan and
missions like Chandrayaan-2 and
Human space flight already in pipe-
line. But, the pertinent question is
that should it be priority of country
like India, which still has 20%
BPL population.

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Hunger and Malnutrition
are also manifestations of poverty.
Hunger is not just an issue in

developing countries. It is ~~an~~ an issue of entire globe including developed countries, though at relatively less extent.

Another issue which opponents of space research raise is that "what we are going to get ~~we~~ by finding another planet". They claim that, we have already damaged earth so much, and if we find another planet with possibility of life on it, we will also damage it. So, it's better to make this earth more suitable place for living rather than hunting for other planets.

Space research also creates the fear of colonisation of space. Not all countries are capable of doing space research, but only a few. This will create inequality as those capable of space research will exploit it while others will be left behind.

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Also, more space research will fuel space war. On Earth, we already have a great headache in the form of nuclear bombs. If we will do space research, we will have a headache for space also.

The opponents of space research, while arguing for their cause generally tend to ignore the possibilities that space research ^{brings} with it. Though some of the apprehensions of the opponents may seem to be genuine yet, we need to keep in mind that space research is not only about finding new planets. Space research has already made our life a lot easier in one way or the other and is still on its way to do more.

One very significant use of space research is related to artificial satellites. Space research

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enabled human being to acquire the capability of launching artificial satellites. And, now these satellites are used for many purposes like mapping of mineral resources, providing radio communication, Internal security and Internet etc.

Internet has changed the things so much, that within three decades of its invention, it feels as life is incomplete without internet. GPS, ~~step~~ mobile phone etc all can not be the same without internet, and internet cannot work without satellites. And, satellites would not have been their without space research.

Another major use of space research is to know more about our own earth! Though

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The mystery of earth and universe has been explained on the basis of many theories, yet there are many unanswered questions even about our own earth. The space research provides us indirect means to know about the earth, as the earth itself is a part of the space.

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The earth, like other planets is not immune to outside dangers like striking of asteroids etc. In case of such a strike, a significant population or even entire population of earth may suffer. To avoid such dangers, we need to know more and more about space. ~~Recent experiment by~~ An upcoming experiment by ~~NASA~~ NASA by name 'DART' i.e. 'Double Asteroid Redirection Test' is the one in such direction.

Earth has a big population ^{already} on it, but resources



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are limited. "Earth overshoot
day which is an indication
of the availability of resources
on earth vis-a-vis our needs
is falling every year,
which means, ~~our~~ our needs
are more but resources are less.
outer space can be a
place to look for, for our
resource needs. for eg. Moon has
abundance of Helium on it.
Helium can be used as a
nuclear fuel to meet our energy
needs. Also, Helium is a clean
fuel. Thus, use of helium as a
fuel can help us tackle a
pressing issue of present time
i.e. Global warming and climate
change.

Climate change is a
reality, and it has started to

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show its outfalls. The extremities of flood and drought etc. are its manifestations. In future, if Human fails to reverse or even stop climate change, than for need for another planet capable of supporting life may be a real need. And, this makes the space research inevitable.

Also, space research is not something which is in contradiction to poverty and hunger. Rather, space research has helped in reducing poverty and hunger. for eg. Indian govt may have used crores of rupee on Indian space programme, but it has used its resources to map resources of India, prepare maps and charts of weather events and take appropriate steps and accordingly saving lot

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of lives and money.
Internet used for making
the things digital, Direct
Benefit transfer of subsidy etc
has helped many poor. All this
became possible due to availa-
bility of satellites, which was
further possible due to space
research.

Considering the positives
and negatives of the space
research, it is very clear
that the positives outnumber
negatives of space research. Also,
there are many promising areas
of space research whose benefits
are yet to be realized and may
become a reality in near future.

Thus, space research is not
futile, rather it is a beam
of opportunities.

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The relevance of Gandhian Ideology in the problem laden world.

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"The relevance of Gandhian Ideology in the problem laden world"

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Famous Scientist Albert Einstein once very famously said about Gandhiji that -

"It will be difficult for future generations to believe that, once such a man with blood and flesh lived on earth"

The above lines by Albert Einstein are an indication of the persona of Mahatma Gandhi, and this persona was due to his ideologies. His ideologies are still very much relevant, even after more than 70 years of his death. It becomes more relevant in the context of modern day problems faced by the world.

A major problem of the world today is Violence. Violence in the form of Terrorism, Killing, Lynching, etc. Violence is not something new to Humanity, but the scale of

Violence that we see today is unprecented. Violence can have many-many forms like, a country attacking another country, a group attacking another group etc. Even poverty is also a form of violence.
Ex. PM of India Ms. Indira Gandhi once said that -

"Poverty is the worst form of Violence"

In such a scenario, Mahatma Gandhi becomes highly relevant. He dedicated his entire life for this ideology of Non-Violence and Satyagraha. This concept of Non-violence and Satyagraha guided him in South Africa, India National movement. Later in U.S.A it was used by Martin Luther King Jr. and by Nelson Madela in South Africa.

And even today, in some form or other it is used by NGOs, Pressure

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groups etc. This speaks about the relevance of this concept. A world laden with the problem of many forms of violence can explore solutions in Gandhian Ideology of Non-violence.

Apart from violence, one more, but equally serious problem world facing today is climate change and environmental degradation.

Again, in a problem like this Mahatma Gandhi and his thoughts becomes very relevant. Gandhiji was of the view that

"Development should be in sync with the nature"

In the name of development, we have done more of destruction. The acts done by humans nearly 300 years ago in the form of Industrial revolution has caused the rise in earth's temperature, Burning of

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fossil fuels, cutting of forests at unreplenishable rate, and use of other natural resources at unsustainable rate has put the future generations in jeopardy. All this is the result of the greed of Human being. Mahatma Gandhi clearly seem to be guiding such greedy people by saying that -

"Earth has Enough to meet every one's need, But not everyone's greed"

Unsustainable development has also resulted in Unequal development. In course of time, a section has grown more and more richer while other has become more and more poorer. This inequality gets reflected in form of social tensions every now and then. According to a report by Oxfam, the richest 20 people of the world holds about 50% of total wealth

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of the world. In such a scenario, the Trusteeship Model of Gandhiji becomes highly relevant. In this model the person holding the wealth is supposed to be the trustee of the wealth on the behalf of the people. The person only uses that much amount of money that is ~~needed~~ required to fulfill his/her needs and rest is used for the cause of people. During his lifetime, Gandhiji inspired many noted industrialists of his time like, Jamna Lal Bajaj, K.K. Birla etc. to follow this model. Today, when inequality is even more glaring, the Trusteeship model needs to be explored

Unequal development and inequality also brought with itself the problem of unemployment. The problem of unemployment has a lot to do with the structure of the Economy and the kind of industries. Off late, Industries ~~has~~ have

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become more and more advanced, to such an extent that they are becoming less labour intensive.

Automation and Computerisation has further worsened the problem. Unemployed youths are very risky to handle. As someone has said,

"An empty Brain is the devils laboratory"

Youths' Brain should not be allowed to become devils laboratory, which may provoke them for extreme steps like terrorism, social problems, murder, suicide etc. ~~And~~ they should be provided with employment.

But how? The answer to this lie in Gandhian Idea of developing cottage industries and MSMEs.

This industries has potential of developing more jobs. Gandhiji also believed in making village as an Economic Unit which is self-sufficient

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to fulfill its basic needs. Use of Khadi and related industries can also be a way forward. Though these industries may not be as advanced as others that we see today, yet they will definitely solve our main problem i.e. unemployment

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Unemployment is causing migration. Migration in both forms Inter-Country migration and Intra-Country migration. Migration at times causes lot of issues which get reflected in form of social arrogance, assimilation of outsiders etc. Gandhiji is a believer of Accomodation and inclusivity. Very often native people attack migrants citing cultural issues. Here Gandhiji becomes very relevant. He is a believer of "Accomodation and inclusivity". He believe in leaving

from other cultures at the same time maintaining the core of our own culture. If the world adopt this view, probably the issue of accomodation of migrants can be handled in a better way. A.S., Gandhiji said -

"I would like the outside wind to flow through my windows, but I would also like my feet to be firm so that I do not get blown by the outside wind"

Another issue where Gandhiji is very relevant is the problem of women's women constitute around half of the world population and like-wise they ~~are~~ should be equal share holder in all the affairs. But, in reality they ~~are~~ don't get their due share. women face inequality in

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almost each and every aspect
of life. ~~Probably~~ ^{Probably} this prompted ~~the~~
Ex. Secretary of State (U.S.A) Hillary

Clinton to say that -

"women are the most untapped
resource of the Universe"

In this context, Gandhiji
becomes relevant. He is a believer
of equality of women. Even during
his life time, he was vocal on
women issues. Sometimes, his ~~of~~
opinion on women issue might
look conservative. e.g. In Dandi
March, initially he was reluctant
on women joining the movement,
but later he overturned his deci-
sions. In other later movements
also, women very equal partners.
He, also very openly talked about
the inequality faced by his mother
Putli Bai in his own home. This
attitude of ~~the~~ such a great
personality can be positively

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harnessed in present day to
raise the voice for the cause
of women

Mahatma Gandhi is not
just a person to be praised in
India only. He has followers in
the entire world, and his name
finds place in the history books
in almost all part of the
world. Be it Africa or Japan,
or USA or Even Europe.
Few years back a statue of
Mahatma Gandhi was unveiled
in England ~~was~~ near its parliament.

This thing in itself is
a testimony of the relevance of
Gandhiji and his ideology, that
Colonial masters who once called
Gandhiji as "Naked Fakir"
erected his statue in their
Country.

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