

7



Contact Details: 9163228921/8910154148

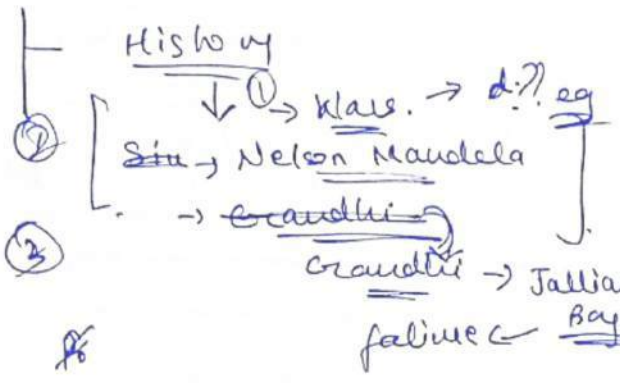
ESSAY QUESTION PAPER

Name of the Candidate	Saima Khan		
Email ID	[Redacted]	Roll No.	0621263
Mobile No.	[Redacted]	Date	15/6/23

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q.No	Max.Marks	Marks Obtained		
1	125	56	1. Please write your Name, Email, UPSC Roll No. and Mobile number in the answer sheet	
2	125	57	2. There are 15 questions printed in English, all questions are compulsory	
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question or part is indicated against it.	
4			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate (English), which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.	
5			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be struck off.	
6				
7				
8				
9			Any specific message from Educrat IAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy?	
10			Mentor's Remarks:	
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			Start Time:	End Time:
20			Mode of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Total Marks		113	TEST CODE:	Evaluation Date:

2 para
Info Roger Federer - Info story

Info Conclusion
4f



Concl
 if you can twist your
 nose

F.A.P.I.

Failing is not falling.

Inventions & discoveries

④ → Edison: bulb. passage of light India's space journey

At an Indiv level

Why imp

- students. - perseverance.
- for

- experience
- better.
- motivation, invincibility.

Ppt 9 → democracies
 month - fight against oppression

⑥ → economies change anew → neo liberation.

⑧ → societal changes
 ↳ women's rights

⑩ → digitisation. ↳ transgender, sec 377 failure

Indiv → students ↳ India's space programs.

④ Failure not always handled

- ① → students
- ⑦ → novelty → sports: cricket team
- ⑧ → women's rights
- ⑤ → survival of the fittest

- mental stress
- pass societal pressure
- and / means disconnection
- suicidal rates - 11%. 14, 15, 14.

Falling not failing

- ⑦ → 1st space journey: Russia 3 times. India.
- ⑧ → it feels in digital world.
- India - learning from mistakes.

⑨ Info

The greatest glory in living lies not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.

Wimbeldou tournament was about to be held in a few weeks. Everyone was eyeing the trophy. The public, however, knew who would take the trophy home. It was obvious that the one who had won 4 previous matches would perform well here too.

Destiny had its own plan. A serious knee injury did not allow him to contest the match let alone win it. There were rumors of his retirement too. For the next 4 years, he failed to win matches but continued to put his head down and practise.

In 2017, at the age of 39, he won the Wimbeldou trophy — the oldest man ever to do so. His name is Roger Federer. He later said in an interview — failing is a part of life.

*Appropriate Introduction

what matters is whether we get back up again or not.

This is only one of the many situations where we see an Indomitable will to strive for success even when surrounded by a sea of failure.

History is fraught with many such instances.

We read of great empires made of gold, going to war for their glory and refusing to submit. Did these empires not fail ever? Were they not challenged? Alexander is considered to be one of the greatest warriors. Does this mean that he did not know what failure is? Had he never tasted defeat?

He did in multiple instances. He was bested many times. His glory is remembered today simply because he did not stop there. He stood up, gathered courage and fought back.



Even in the recent past, we can see people who showed us that glory is in fighting back even after you fail. One such great personality is Nelson Mandela.

He fought against apartheid throughout his life. He failed almost every time and was unsuccessful in getting an anti racist law passed. His failure did not stop him from pursuing his goal. Failed for 27 years, he continued his struggle till his last breath. Had he given up after failing, racism would have been the norm.

In India, Gandhi is the considered among the greatest men to have walked the land. Does his glory lie in the fact that he never failed or that he learnt from his failures?

During the anti colonial struggles in India, his actions have

led to blunders. He himself claimed responsibility for the horrific tragedy of Jallianwallah Bagh as he was not able to make people understand satyagraha. He himself was a Satyagrahi who did not give up even in the face of adversary. This is what glory means.

Falling is not failing:

Human life is riddled with complexities. The essence of life is in the fact that it shows us different phases — good and bad, success and defeat. What is important is what we can learn from these situation, knowing that both success and failure are impermanent.

At an individual level, it is necessary to impart such thinking among the younger generation. Falling is natural, one should have the strength to strike back at life.



This is true especially among students. We hear of so many inspirational stories of multiple failures. Yet they do not suit themselves to their weaknesses. They learn from it and again pursue their dream in a more prepared manner.

This can be seen among sportspersons, actors, researchers too.

One of the greatest actors of our generation, Manoj Bajpayee, got rejected from film school for 6 years. He kept on appearing till he finally got selected after a lot of struggle. Had he not kept going, the cinematic enterprises would have lost a gem.

The story of Indian Cricket team - one of the greatest teams currently - is similar. Having not won a single match since independence, they kept working hard till they got India its 1st.

World cup in ⁽¹⁹⁸³⁾ 1983. It was only due to their persistent efforts that sports is now revered in our country. This is their glory - failing but moving on.

Failure helps us in learning.

It helps us in understanding our weaknesses. It is essential for a correct assessment of not only oneself but also of the system. Not only individuals but entire systems fail too. Only those structures exist that can continue to be resilient.

In the political arena, we have historically witness colonialism and imperialism. Taking the example of our country, India, we were colonised for more than 200 years. The freedom struggle and consequent independence was a result of prolonged fight.



Starting from 1857 and continuing till 1947, many freedom fighters emerged, brought charges but also failed.

Moderates failed to unite people, extremists failed to expel Britishers and so on.

What is important that despite defeats, the struggle continued in new forms.

India's sovereignty story is not a devoid of failure but rather is an integral part of our struggle.

This is also visible in economic systems. After World War II, when capitalism was on the decline and communist society was on the rise, it was seen as an end of history - the failure of capitalist system. However, in 1990s it again emerged in the form of Neo liberalism - today it is glorified as the only 'capable system'.

The struggle of falling but still striving is an indicator of progress.

This can be seen in the women's rights movement. Women now are almost equal to men. Their struggle started from a time when they were not even allowed to vote. Their strive for gender equality is a story of failed but persistent attempts — ultimately leading to a gender equal society.

Today, transgenders and the broader LGTBQAT community are fighting for their glory. From being criminalised under Sec 377A they are now fighting for marital rights. Various law and judgements had reversed their decriminalised status — it was a failure for them. But it could not extinguish their will to rise every time they fell.

The world has progressed a lot — economically, socially and scientifically. If failure was to be a stop, inventions and discoveries would have been unknowable of.



Thomas Alva Edison, credited with the invention of light bulb and electricity, failed hundreds of times before he was able to actually give the world a revolutionary object. His failures were not a dark blot on his life book, it was only a passage of darkness before the light.

Even today, scientific progress is based on experimentation. It always has a huge scope of failure. India's space journey started with failures.

The 1st time India tried to develop a cryogenic engine, it failed twice - costing crores of money and loss of morale.

However, this temporary halt ~~was~~ did not stop them. They again tried to develop the novel technology and ultimately passed becoming one of the very few nations to be successful in this arena. Today, India's

space programs are among the best in the world.

It is true that not everyone has the same will and capacity to overcome a failure. Sometimes failing can be so harsh that it seems as the end. It can lead to neural stress, peer pressure and anxiety. Humans are goal oriented and failing shows that end goal is no longer achievable.

The recent increase in suicide cases among students of IITs exemplifies this. Since so much value is attached to the goal, that a simple failure is seen as the end. This is not true. It needs to be remembered and ingrained that failure is temporary. Even great empires have failed and true glory only lies in rising again.

As society evolves, we witness success and demise of systems.

Only those systems survive that show resilience, will and motivation.

Seeing through the lens of recent past, today we talk about establishing structures on MOON and going to Mars.

However, when Russia started the space journey - they failed there, losing not only international reputation but also lives of astronauts. Only persistent efforts and perseverance despite losses have put us where we are today.

A famous poem by Rudyard Kipling can show the essence of glory achieved after failure:

" If you can twist your nerve and heart and sinew,

And wait for your turn long after they have gone,

If you can hold on ^{to} the will

Even when there is nothing except the will that says hold on "

Show instances of success in the mundane going to work every day

Nice ending

Comments of Inspector at the end.



begin the question ①
- what is wisdom.
→ how much is enough.

Fast

② Monarchy
→ dictators } bothies
→ 2 ✓

③

Sathya

② Jainism Anantashwada
Mihinda Panho → not knowing

④

Democracy

- consultation
- ⑤ • respect; think tanks

⑥

Scientific theories

Newton law → Einstein
Copernicus → heliocentric.

India →

⑩

Unexplored dimensions

↳ space exploration
↳ deep sea

Knowledge including

- scriptures
- undeciphered??

looking glasses

Debutting

restrictive imagination

- need for flight of imagination
- inquisitive, curiosity
- challenges order
- also no incentive.

inventing

problems into passports.

Analogy??

↳ ~~know to understand??~~

wise

Pool

Birbal

sees the apparent

Intro

Know nothing ← Abdul Kalam
Iqbal → ~~positive man~~
Iqbal → President
Iqbal → ISRO.

para

⑥ Innocence is bliss

Karl Popper

⑦ falsificationism

→ not bothered by reality - knows everything

→ Shostlin approach

⑧

Global level

sharing of best practices - truly wise.

⑨ learn about oneself - perceptions change.

⑩

path of progress - closed society vs open.

- learn from other best practices



The only true wisdom is in knowing you know nothing - Socrates

One of the most renowned figures in India today is late ex President of India - Dr A P J Abdul Kalam. Credited with developing India's technological capabilities, he is called the Missile Man of India. He was a very well learned man with multiple degrees and accolades to grace him.

Replying to a question as to how did he attain so much wisdom he said - You call me wise but I know nothing. I still have a lot left to learn.

It is absurd to listen to someone who is highly educated and wise saying he is ignorant. It begs the question - what is wisdom? Is it the presence of unimaginable knowledge or it is experience? And if it is knowledge - what is knowledge itself?

Good.

While there is no objective criteria to determine wisdom, we often hear the saying "Ignorance is bliss". Ignorance helps us avoid realities. Not bothered by the reality an ignorant person thinks he knows it all. He is thus saved from multiple questions that needs to be answered. → good.

In earlier times, we hear of stories of kings and dictators who saw themselves as messengers of God — wise and perfect. Any question posed to them that went beyond their mental capacity was seen as treacherous. It resulted into a period which is now known as the 'Dark Ages'

True wisdom lies in knowing the fact that it is impossible to know everything. It lies in accepting the idea that no matter how hard one tries, it is not possible to possess all knowledge and experience.



knowledge, experiences and realities are unending. From the Vedas to the Egyptian scripts — some deciphered, some undeciphered and many yet to be discovered, all are storehouses of learnings and thoughts. Only a fool can claim that they know everything.

Since historical times we have seen wise men and women displaying humility, claiming they do not know every truth. This was not because they were grounded and humble, but it was due to the fact that truly believed that wisdom ~~at~~ is knowing that not everything can be known. Thus we see wise kings holding 'Sabhas' with multiple learned men to understand the truth.

In Jainism, the philosophy of Anekantavada also highlights this.

There is no one truth but there actually exists a multiplicity of truths. Mahavir Jain, who attained the

Good example

highest level of wisdom through kairalya also propagated that the truth is multi dimensional and wisdom lies in accepting that all aspects cannot be known by any one person.

Even in today's democratic structure it is a well known practice. Today, decisions are taken by consultations and cooperations. Formation of think tanks, expert committees and philosophers all work in tandem to achieve one single goal. It is widely accepted that no best policies can only be formed when one realises that one knows nothing. Inputs of others are important to understand all aspects.

If someone assumes that they know everything, it is a foolish act. It closes the opportunities to grow and evolve and makes one content and complacent with the existing level of knowledge.



The Japanese concept of 'shoshin' aptly describes it. It refers to a beginner's mind. It means that a beginner who has no knowledge is more open to wise thoughts while someone who knows a lot will eventually develop a closed mind. A truly wise person will always have a beginner's mind.

Assuming that we have no knowledge, that we know nothing is a mark of true wisdom. It helps an individual evolve his mindset and thoughts. It helps one understand their true calling.

Example ^{You start} In Milinda Panho, Alexandere - the king, kept on asking questions to Nagasena. Alexandere assumed that he knew nothing and hence was able to acquire not only knowledge but wisdom as a virtue too. Today, Milinda Panho is a world

renowned literature that helps us gain insight into a proper lifestyle. A book on virtue and wisdom itself emanated from the idea that 'I know nothing'

True wisdom pushes the world towards the path of progress. If everyone became content with what they knew, the world would become stagnant and ideas fossilised. Open societies are created by the will to supplement our lack of wisdom from others thoughts.

very good.

It motivates us to explore the unexplored dimensions. Even today there is continuous exploration of deep sea. It led to the discovery of polymetallic nodules - a boon to today's global economy. Had we assumed that we know all there is to know about the sea, such discoveries would never have been possible.

Today, government's understand that certain issues cannot



be handled alone. No country is capable of solving all crisis on its own. Certain emerging problems without passports like climate change, covid 19 etc - need a coordinated global approach as no country have has enough resources or knowledge to deal with them. This is an act of wisdom.

By accepting that we cannot know everything, nations have come together to avert such impending crisis. The wise accept that they know nothing.

In the scientific realm too, Karl Popper promotes the idea of falsification - whenever an idea is put forth, one should try to refute it with all its might rather than try to defend it. One must accept that they know nothing about it, for only then the real truth can be known.

For example, when the world accepted the geocentric theory, it

was seen as the only truth. However, when Copernicus tried to refute it with his heliocentric approach, he was assaulted and jailed. He was seen as questioning nature.

Nice example

Was that wise? Would it have led to development of multiple inventions that was based on heliocentric theory? The answer is obvious.

Unless a society is open to falsification, unless individuals accept that they yet have a lot to learn — a progressive society based on virtues like wisdom and rationality will not be possible.

Even at the individual level, a truly wise person is prone to learning. Learning from past experiences, other's realities, learning from nature — all are important to attain wisdom. But wisdom cannot be achieved with

The belief that everything is known.

Example: Apache tribe of Pacific islands are well known for their own use of medicines - herbs, acts etc to cure major health issues. They learn from their ancestors, from nature - but have never claimed to know everything. They keep on trying new herbs, new ways and create new remedies. All because they have the wisdom to understand that nature has a lot to offer and only a minuscule portion has been understood by them.

good
answer.

True wisdom lies in not only knowing what is apparent but also having a metaphysical view. Even if one gathers all information about their immediate reality, what about answers to the transcendental questions on existence.

What happens after life?
How was the universe formed? These

point out to the metaphysical existence of human life. It is not possible to truly know the answers as humans cannot cross the space-time barriers.

True wisdom means using flight of imagination to understand and learn about these events, but accepting that nothing can ever be objectively known.

We witness a lot of people today who wear the garb of wisdom and portray themselves as holders of eternal knowledge and gurus of spirituality. Many individuals also fall prey to these tactics and continue to rely on them for their future predictions.

It should be clear that anyone who claims to know everything should be considered a fool. It is true that 'the fool knows everything and the wise knows nothing'.

Wisdom is not an end in itself.
It is a continuous process of attempting to know while always knowing that attaining all knowledge is not possible.

"What is life but a continuous process of learning" — a quote by Helen Keller. It truly captures that wisdom lies in knowing that nothing can be known.

Tanzilata 2 - comments - Essay 2.

1. Beautifully written.
2. Lot of relevant examples.
3. The essay was throughout connected to the demand of the topic.
4. The basic meaning of the topic has been explained with lot of depth and clarity.
5. Essay 2 written in a better way than Essay 1.



Investigator 1
Essay 1 and 2

Relevant examples and points
nice intro and conclusion.

- constantly touch upon the topic.
- use examples to explain every discussion.
- avoid writing "examples". — start with it already.
- avoid personal examples.

Investigator 2

~~Investigator~~ comments — Essay 1.

1. You can cite some example of civil servants fighting with system but not crumbling to pressure.
2. Dismiss more on "rising everytime we fall", how a person with high EQ will bounce back and the qualities such as determination, will power, positive mindset, patience, perseverance, discipline, obedience, sincerity needed.
3. These qualities when seen at individual, societal, country, global level or institution (priv or public) level, explains the reason of success.