



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 (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 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. : 0264680

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : RAJIV AGARWAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

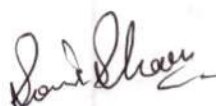
ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

25.08.2023

निबंध ESSAY

केंद्र
Centre VISION IAS, 34, PUSA
ROAD, DELHI


निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश 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।	Important Instructions 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 : 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.

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 हों :

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 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.

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

उम्मीदवारों
इस हाथिए
नहीं लिखन
चाहिए
Candid:
must no
write on
this mar

1. टूटे हुए बयस्क की मरम्मत करने की तुलना में मजबूत बच्चों का निर्माण करना आसान है।
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History is a cyclic poem written by time upon the memories of man.

1. It is easier to build strong children than to
repair broken men.

At the stroke of midnight of 15 August, 1947, the world welcomed two children - India and Pakistan. 76 years since the day, both child are on different trajectories commanding vastly different perception and respect in the world. One, India Pakistan is engulfed in sham democracy, religious fundamentalism, backwardness leading to food security and challenges of mindset of regressive unscientific value, in contrast other country/child

India today boasts world's largest democracy, the self-sufficiency in the food production and 5th largest economy of the world. It boasts of high scientific temper exhibited by recent success of Chandrayan-3 mission. The cultural mingling and unity of diversity is the trait world still fail to understand?

In the above case, two child born on single day with same kind of conditions have drastically different conditions; hence it can be said that ~~these~~ difference in the foundation of both is the key differentiator in destiny. Hence it can be inferred that it is easier to build strong children than to repair broken men.

The above subject rest on the principle of "strong foundation as more superior than later course correction / remedial measures or dressing on the wounds". In this essay we would explore why

It is easy to build strong foundation in any sphere of life! How on different scales, this strong foundation results in strong outcomes? Why it is difficult to correct the course / repair the men?

Whether it is impossible or utopian task? and then we will ponder upon the methods which can lead to making of strong foundations and in turn more happier and prosperous world.

It is easier to build strong child because s/he is like a clean mind which is ready to imbibe new thoughts, values without or less ~~much~~ resistance. The curiosity to learn in formative years leads to absorption of education and values faster. Moreover, there is luxury to make mistakes in the beginnings and course correct them as the repercussions of those mistakes are less and there is empathy / support from the elders to guide and help. All of these factors make conducive environment for raising strong children.

But what are strong children? Are they

strong if they are able to run long, play hard
or lift weights. It is not only physical strength
but moral strength, intellectual strength and mentally
strong. The initial socialisation and family support
provides nutritious food for physical strength and
necessary values like Integrity, love, compassion, empathy
for the essential development of moral and
intellectual character. The roles of family, school,
peers and society is most fundamental to develop-
ment of a child or a nation as President APJ Abdul
Kalam once said, "Mother, father and teachers are
the fundamental block of child in two nations."

If we look strong children like
Greta Thunberg and Malala Yousafzai are examples of
those strong foundations. However, All the strong children
are not recognised but the future of nations and
world rests on them as they silently play their
part in this world.

Similarly, strong foundations are not the
~~only~~ essential requirements in individual lives
only the society, polity, governance, economy

Science & technology, Environment i.e. all sphere of life are built on this principle and sustained by it.

The Society build on the foundation of equality, gender justice, social-economic justice is the most resilient in the face of challenges. It provides the equal opportunity to everyone leading to Tolerance, compassion in the society and equal opportunity to all. The all sections of society be it women, minorities like LGBTQAI+, religious minorities find equal opportunities and develop. If these foundation fail, then the society fail and anarchy prevails. The example of ethnic violence in Africa, Myanmar are examples of that.

Similarly, in Political terms, the strong foundation of policy making which rests on pre-deliberations and engage in legislative impact assessment (LIA) before bringing any policy are more likely to success and less prone to potential losses.

on the policy making and Governance, multi-stakeholder consultation based policy rests on the principle of strong foundation as later it is more difficult to course correct due to enhanced time and cost over runs and opportunity costs hence it is easier to build strong policy foundation than repair the broken policy.

The strong foundation of children of the country, also results into the strong institutions of the world & country. the exceptional integrity shown by T. N. Sheshan, Ex. CEC and civil servants like Ashok Khambha are examples of it. the other institutions like CAG, CVC bring morality in governance institutions.

In the same manner, the Economy of the nation depends upon the strong foundation set in the initial years. the values of private enterprise in the United States America promoted the unprecedented rise of its economic might. In India too, the measures like initial investments in Atomic

and space sectors, the Green revolution reforms, institutions like IITs & IIMs and AIIIE are the basis of the today's achievement of the country, the journey from the food-beggar to food supplier, country of snake charmers to land of tech CEOs, and the status of being nuclear power and space power are manifestation of those strong foundation. Many developed country still not able to compete with ICRD despite trying. Because it is easier to build strong foundations than correcting the course later. Hence strong foundations of today are future tomorrow.

for the instance, future is based on the emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Big data, 6G and others which have potential to revolutionise the world. However, we also know that technology may also lead to destruction of humanity. Bombs at Nagasaki + Hiroshima are example of that. Hence it is necessary that

Pacing problem) of technology development is down away,
and strong foundation of equity, objectivity, no
bias Algorithm are imbibed in these technologies
for greater human kind, then only they will be
able to fulfill the objective of 'science for humanity',
otherwise it will be difficult to repair it or
might be impossible as it may turn into
Frankenstein's monster.

Again, If we look in the today's
world, the most pressing issue for the humanity
is the climate change which in turn has
effect on biodiversity and ecological capacity of
Earth. the conspicuous and irresponsible consumption
and production pattern have led to the world
of high global temperature. Hence here too, is the
need of principles of responsible production and
consumption at all levels. Only these foundation of
strong adherence of mindfulness behaviour can lead
to sustainable development.

Now, when we have discussed on the

role of easier foundation and their manifestation
now question arises, why it is difficult to repair
a broken man and is it possible at all?
the answer is the man is form of multiple
experiences which leads to strong attitude
formation which are rigid and negative attitudes
leads to broken men. the rigidity of Attitude,
lack of openness to new ideas leads to difficulty
in repairing the broken men.

At the institutional, national, international
level; the broken systems are difficult to repair
because of high costs involved, lack of consensus
and attitudes of nations towards their own
survival and benefits.

Now, the question, is it impossible? Answer
is strict NO. the individuals who are broken
can be reformed/repared by the people through
love, compassion. Example of Anguliman, a dacoit,
who was reformed by Buddha is example of that.
broken societies also evolve. the increasing acceptance
to inter-caste marriage, LGBTQIA+ minority and

attitudes towards cleanliness are example of that. It needs government interventions like swachh Bharat Abhiyan and Beti Bachao Beti Padhao which lead to Badlo (change). On the international level, the Japan's rise after 1867 Meiji restoration and Singapore's development is example of resurrection of broken nations akin to 'rising from the Ashes' the world also converged it by Montreal protocol to phase-out chloro-fluoro carbons and got successful in closing ozone depletion.

All of these examples show the resolve and determination which lead to repair of the broken men & systems. It is only need of guidance, support and leadership required.

India, too after entering the Independence Era has achieved a lot in last 76 years of Independence. However issues like patriarchy, poverty remain to haunt continuously. defence dependence on the other countries is still a challenge. Now, when India is entering into AnnitKaal, and

aspires to be the Vishwaguru (world leader), it needs to redouble its efforts to make the society inclusive and polity representative. the steps taken for defence indigenisation are part of the self-reliance India. similar proactive steps are needed to provide for achieving the inclusive development.

Now, having been disowned the easiness of building strong foundations rather than repair them in multiple dimensions; to conclude, it is the children in the literal sense whose strong foundation and values of compassion, empathy and integrity which are the solutions of myriad world problems like aggression, protectionism and climate change.

those strong children with foundation of value education as espoused by Gandhiji in 'Nai Talim' will make consumers and producers of sustainable tomorrow; leaders of the

Societies and nations which will address the issues of patriarchy, injustice and climate change. Hence there is need to make the foundation of these children strong as 'strong children will lead to strong societies which will in turn lead to strong nations which will make strong world.'



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

5. बुद्धिमान व्यक्ति तुरंत वही करता है जो मूर्ख अंततः करता है।
The wise man does at once what the fool does finally.
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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.

5. THE WISE MAN DOES AT ONCE
WHAT THE FOOL DOES FINALLY.

"Wisdom, courage, Prudence, Temperance"
are the four highest virtues of a person.
said Aristotle, the great greek philosopher. hence
wisdom is one of the most important trait/
virtue but what wisdom is in reality?
there have been several answers to this
question. Aristotle says it an examined life
and condition of "knowing that I know nothing"

and some says, it is the conditions which
is about knowing and understanding things
together competetely and rationaly. While

both of these statements seem to be anti-
thesis to each other but they have congruence
that it is only the feeling of knowing
that our capacity of knowledge is limited
which will ^{in turn,} lead to question / examine the
phenomena before us and will lead to
Complete understanding of the reality.

So, a wise man is a person who
ponder upon all the aspects of the situation at
hand and analyses it from all perspectives and
dimensions. for instance, Tainten story, ^{blind} 5 people
encounter a elephant for first time in life.
one encounters it's trunk, one it's ear, one it's
leg, one it's tail and one it's middle part. one
understands it fan, one as strong pole, one as snake

and other like wise differently. They now discuss and declare their own perception as only right and later through discussion arrive at the conclusion that All of them are right. there are multiple perspective of the same thing - called Anekantavada.

similarly a person who believes in Anekantavad is able to understand that "sum is whole greater than its parts" and makes

conscious decision after careful analysis of facts and prevailing situations and does at once whatever action he contemplates to do. on the other hand, A fool person who is ignorant of facts, does not analyse the choice rationally after careful considerations, keep on making mistakes and takes a long time to ~~for~~ ^{finally} do what a wise man does at once!

Now, it is established that wisdom is a great virtue and also has practical utility

, then what does it take to achieve wisdom?

Why does not everybody has wisdom?

how does wisdom affect our thinking and action?

and how a fool man can attain wisdom or is it completely impossible for a fool man to achieve wisdom? We shall discuss these question in our following essay.

Wisdom : the ultimate virtue

It takes integrity on one's part to achieve wisdom. the acceptance of deficiencies in ourselves and live by it in harmony.

It needs the other cardinal virtue of courage to accept ourselves and temperance for our actions.

It needs that we question the rational of every thing than simply consuming it. the regular self-learning, self correction and the empathy increases the understanding of the things and make us able to analyse the processes and objects rationally and holistically.

The examples of Buddha, Vivekananda

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

are examples of it. who their wisdom transformed the world forever. their words of wisdom still resonates in the world and inspire it to do things in best manner.

so, the question why does not everyone have it? Why are there fool people when it is achievable? the answer lies that everyone can be wiseman. Buddha was himself siddhartha before attaining wisdom. It takes the activation of higher inner senses, self-reflection and critical questioning of the meaning of the life. if materialism and luxury is the meaning of life, siddhartha already had that in abundance but it was the contentness and happiness which is the real goal of life - the realisation of it makes men wise.

Fool's Paradise
Fools live in self world without introspection of their goals, strategies and pre-contemplations of their actions. they do not

consider the higher sense of knowledge and meaning of life. their life is unexamined as Aristotle said "An unexamined life is not worth living."

They feel good to live in their own created paradise with their own contradictions, hence, the actions taken without introspection and rational thinking lead to repetition of work before completed finally.

Manifestation of wisdom

the possession of virtue of wisdom brings the courage of stand to one choices, views and courage of conviction. the example of Aristotle given poison to stand with his views, Copernicus to propound the ~~heliocentric~~ Helio-centric theory of solar system to ~~their~~ his death as examples of this. the

opposition of Raja Rammohan Roy during 19th century to liberate the women from religious sanctions, the excuses like sati, child marriage is an example of this. 200 years later, his vision / wisdom has reached to all. today, there is greater equality of women-men in society. hence what a wise man did at once, fools do finally.

In the same manner, when we see the nations, we see wise countries which followed the wisdom of inclusive policy continues to thrive even today and ignorant ones are mired in various problems. the issues of cession of Bangladesh and ethnic riots in Rwanda are example of this. while India is progressing with flying colours. today, Rwanda also has made inclusive polity, hence what wise ~~man~~ ^{India} ~~does~~ ^{did} at ~~all~~ ^{once}, Rwanda

did finally and Pakistan still fail to an so and issue of Balochistan still continuing.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The provision of equal justice & opportunity and freedom in the preamble of India has laid the foundation of the inclusive polity. The wise incorporation of the provisions like Universal franchise and adult franchise, cooperative federalism with asymmetric nature and later 73rd & 74th Constitutional amendment Act has laid the foundation of decentralised governance. These wise decisions has led to the realisation of justice to all and fulfillment of various aspirations.

Similarly, (In economic sense) to keep the country closed after dependence from the external economic actors was a wise decision taken by their leadership. In the same manner

the opening of Indian economy in 1991 was a wise decision which saved India from a sovereign default. The wise India analysed all the situations and is now on the track of being 3rd largest economy by 2030.

Likewise, the initial focus on scientific capabilities, propelled the nation into a modern powerful country with varied capabilities which many countries now envy as they were ignorant of future.

Today, world is reeling under issues of Global warming - an existential threat, to solve it world need to be wise. otherwise it will have to perish. It is wise to do at once than after failure.

However, it is not that people who do any things in many attempts

are fools. [Thomas Alva Edison] did the
invention of Electric Bulb in many attempts,

Michael Jordan lost many basketball shots
and matches. The foolness is not in
doing it finally in outcomes but about
the PROCESSES.

The wise men reach the wisdom
that particular process is necessary to
attain final outcome while fools try different
process due to unclearly which lead to
multiple failures.

Having said that, the failures are
part of progress, innovations. It is the
continuous pursuit of excellence which leads
to success. However, at the core of this
success lies, the wisdom to analyse the

alternatives, takes rational decision and again
course correct decisions.

India, during covid -19 pandemic
used Babell strategy which is mix of
feedback loop when there is lack of knowledge
~~and~~. Hence in case of lack of knowledge,
the continuous evaluation of ourselves, with
right and truthful feedbacks will lead to
development of our wisdom.

In the conclusion, wisdom is not only
innate quality. It can be developed with
careful deliberation with self. It is the basis
of all rational decisions and the humanity.
Education is the way to get wisdom.

"Vidya Dadati Vinayam, Vinayat deti patitvam"

It is education which leads to light.



उम्मीदवारों को
इस दृष्टि में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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this margin

(Circle)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

strong foundation than come correct

- 1) Greta Thunberg
- 2) Malala Y Z
- 3) Rashmiya Sat Purohit

It is easier to build strong children than to repair broken men

Socialisation - Gender sensitivity - later gender violence
 Patriarchy
 Intolerance / lack of scientific reason

Character - not physically, mentally, intellectually, morally
Nutrition
Socialisation - values
 Nations - Pakistan, India
Intolerance
 Societies - nearest stage
 Policy - legislative impact assessment
 → lead to issues otherwise
 Government - policies / agile
 International Relations - Rel 9 w/
 Pakistan
 Economy - resilient Economy
 → effect of climate change
 → will be later

Counter
 Angulimal
 not always
 doesn't mean
 end
 Baseball
 → agile
 res
 Broken - re

Why tough to repair broken men
 → value system developed
 → rigid, self-ego
 → Attitude developed
 → perception of other matters
 broken - is not poor, physically weak but
 morally
 physically
 intellectually

Technology → good governance & regime to not exploit the vulnerability later

Disaster Mgmt - Kedar Nath, Doshinath, Subodh

Security -

Environment: climate change
 → EIA, Joint forest Mgmt

Amrit ka
 Panch Pr
 Panchamri

Why early
 ① plain mind
 ② curiosity
 ③ capacity to imitate
 ④ initial formation years - can make - no mistakes years
 ⑤ support, sympathy
 → however, no body can be built
 → later can also change.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Informed decision / Action

Emotional Intelligence

Ignorance is Bliss

Positive Attitude

how are able to do at once → clarity
conviction

The wise man does at once what the fool does finally

one of 4 cardinal virtues

↳ what is wisdom?
↳ How we attain it
↳ Wisdom men - Vivekananda, Buddha
↳ Other leaders - Shoghiji
↳ food ordering

↳ ignorant
↳ not consider ab situations
↳ not listens to any one
↳ debt trap diplomacy

Wise people in History

↳ Democracy
↳ women empowerment
↳ Independence → moderate
↳ Independence → Extremist
↳ Independence → India & Gandhiji

Wise people ^{makes} at his table

- ① Adharm
 - ② Spar missions
- (not ~~protest~~ but the process of economy)

Societies

Constitutional morality
Strong institutions

Adapt families
Universal families
Asymmetric federalism
decentralised Governance
Panchasheel
Gujarat doctrine
International Relations

Economy - opening up / closed both wise

Language of conviction

AL

ms - can
↑
introspect
↑
think
↑

454 Aristotle - 4 things

Language wisdom
fearless
prudence

45-2

45-1 Tribal development Reformation v/s Assimilation