

ENLITE IAS

Enlightening Minds, Lightening Journeys

MAINS TEST SERIES**ESSAY****Question Paper Specific Instructions**(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

1. 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 Booklet (QAB) in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
2. The number of marks carried by each question (or part) is indicated against it.
3. Word limit in questions wherever specified should be adhered to.
4. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Answer booklet must be clearly struck off.

INDEX TABLE

Qn No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	125	
2	125	

Name

LAKSHMIPRIYA · P ·

Roll no**Subject**

Essay

Date**Module**

EXAMINER REMARKS

GRADE PARAMETERS	BELOW AVERAGE	AVERAGE	GOOD	BETTER	OUTSTANDING
Understanding of question					
Conceptual clarity					
Structure					
Content					
Presentation & legibility					

Any other remarks:



Write TWO Essays, choosing One from each Section A and B in about 1000-1200 words (125 x 2 = 250 marks)

Section A

1. May I live like lotus in the muddy waters.
2. It is better to make a mistake with full force of your being than to carefully avoid mistakes with a trembling spirit.
3. The realization that life is absurd cannot be an end but only a beginning.

② IT IS BETTER TO MAKE A MISTAKE WITH FULL FORCE OF YOUR BEING THAN TO CAREFULLY AVOID MISTAKES WITH A TREMBLING SPIRIT

Do not write anything on the margin

Once upon a time, a learned Guruji was walking through the forest with his disciple. Suddenly, a woman came running to them and she said - "Guruji, please help me cross this river. My son is on the other side and extremely sick". She started crying out of helplessness. The guruji calmly consoled her and helped her cross the river by carrying her on his back while he swam across it. Later that night when the Guruji and his disciple reached their ashram, the disciple asked: Guruji, don't you think you did a mistake? You being a

* How can one be decisive

- Eyeing - make mistakes & learn.
- Senior - you are making mistake
- only when you do something
- Gandhi - so much conv. in non-viol

1978 - Sahish Dhaman ISROD
Kalam was leading SLV-3 mission.
Everyone said "this child can't". But went ahead & yet failed. SD took responsibility.

* Imp of taking decisions
Indecisiveness
issues
Person Org Int

* Always don't correct official decision
false belief

* Karma notable to take decision
when they do it, they remained one day or another



Brahmachari, ~~car~~ touched a woman today!". The
guruji smiled and replied: "I carried her to the other
side ~~because~~ ^{believing} it is my duty to help her who had
no alternative. However, I had left her on the other

Out of context -
No the
right example
Q is about modernism

bank. Why did you carry her with you this entire time?"

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin

This calm response of the learned yogi
gives us a lot to ponder upon. Sometimes we all
worry about the potential outcomes of our action -
the associated judgements, consequences etc and avoid

With conviction

Taking a crucial action ^{decision}. How well is it justified to
avoid an ~~personal mistake~~ ~~with~~ ^{essential intervention} for the
for fear of making mistakes?

In this essay, an attempt is made to
understand why it is better to ^{take decisions} make some mistakes
when one's full conscience supports it, what consequences



might happen when one is constantly fearful of making mistakes and thereby avoiding actions, AND.

When and how to make certain mistakes while avoiding grave ones.

Dimension 1

Why # to take decisions with conviction:

① 'To err is human' - it is potentially

1) clearly state your arguments and then explain it & then substantiate it

extremely difficult to find an individual who has never made a mistake in their entire lives. Mistakes - are not always a consequence of a wrong thought/deed. Instead it is a natural odd - and influenced by a variety of externalities.

Mistakes are often a learning experience for individuals. Edison - bulb story Albert Einstein is said to have failed a thousand times, once going to the extent of burning his entire laboratory. However his attitude was that:

'I didn't fail a thousand times, instead I've learnt a

Do not write anything on the margin



thousand ~~the~~ ways that won't work".

✓ apt This highlights that in one's pursuit with full force of one's being - mentally and physically one might bump up against many ~~failures~~ mistakes. It should be turned to one's advantage by correcting it in the next attempt.

③ *Coz opportunities seldom knock the same door twice. ↓ regret.* Also when you have full confidence in a certain thought process, you need to act on it ~~also~~ without fearing the consequences. Because, if you lose the opportunity, it might come back as potential regret - larger regret in your life later on.

④ *Potential regret if you don't.* For example, a public servant might be fearful of bypassing the procedural requirements for PDS delivery. However, if he's approached by a leprosy patient (without biometric potential) or a deprived family, he/she must give them the rations. Otherwise the case of

Do not write anything on the margin



Thackhard Andhar - related child's death will come back

and haunt the conscience of the officer forever.

⑤ Limit of human reason to self full picture

In addition, human beings rarely have

full vision of the consequences of one's actions. What

is the guarantee that a certain act will later

become a mistake? It might be setting an excellent

precedent as well!

⑥ Others opinion < One's own conviction

Kiran Mazumdar Shaw - ~~the~~ the Biocon CEO -

was turned down by multiple investors during her pursuit.

Had she feared making mistakes, the country would have

lost an excellent youth icon!

⑦ How often may be mistakes not you

To look at it another way, one can see that time changes a lot. Something that was the norm in an

earlier society, may now be looked at as a mistake.

When Raja Ram Mohan Roy upheld his conviction of

Do not write anything on the margin



the need for banning Sati, many had criticized him: this stronghold over own principles has created a shift to modernity in India.

Why do we not always follow this?

However, it is true that one faces an internal push to avoid mistakes. This ~~is~~ may be due to the conditioning by an intolerant society, one's own fear in own judgements of the situation etc.

In these situations one may look up to their inner self. ~~If~~ the inner spirit ^{might be} trembling - in helplessness to come out of the boundedness. The rules, laws, or regulations of the land as well as the social sanctions sometimes do this job too well - in creating a fear of ostracization, excommunication, punishment etc. A civil servant constantly fears the 3Cs - courts, CBI, CVC.

Do not
write
anyth
on the
marg



less points given while this is the entire 2nd part of the essay.

Issues not indecisiveness - whole dimension needed. clearly state the transitions
However, if they possess the emotional intelligence.

to look at a 4th C - their 'Conscience' - the issue might
① lose opportunity for lessening serious mistake (maybe soon before it is too late)
This was seen in history when the Allied powers

as we know now were attempting to avoid the Second World War. They clearly knew that war would be a mistake. They had already seen the consequence of 1st world war. However the policy of appeasement at that point strengthened Hitler's pride and further led to 2nd world war.

Do not write anything on the margin

Thus there is an obvious case for making a smaller mistake - while you can - to avoid a larger grave mistake much later. ✓

How can one be decisive When ~~it is~~ to be decisive & when not?

For this, there is a need for a clear evaluation

of the situation as well as understanding of self:

One needs to evaluate - the potential extend of the immediate mistake, its consequences and impact on

all stakeholders. In addition one must carefully introspect

1. Need for evaluation
2. Brain oneself
3. Make tolerance eg. Tesla
4. Encouragement
5. Proper supplementation



one's own convictions — the origins and the underlying motives behind one's self-evaluation.

~~For~~ For instance, if there are obvious mistakes that are likely to come up — affecting the life and dignity of innocent individual, no ethical conscience can cover it up. 'Humans can never be treated as a means to any end' — this categorical imperative should guide all evaluations.

Thus, an avoidable aggression / war, the deposit attempt of nuclear bomb in Nagasaki (after seeing the damages of Hiroshima) can never be justified ~~however~~ with however strong counter arguments.

Similarly, if an individual's 'full moral force' is coming from a position of superiority — a feeling of right to do because of the vulnerable stance of the other — this cannot be counted as a mere 'mistake'. China imposing

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



debt-trap diplomacy exploiting its economic superiority ~~cannot~~ was not a 'need of the time/situation' and hence cannot be evaluated as ethical under any circumstance.

In such situations, ~~one~~ ~~might~~ avoiding mistakes seems like the logical stand. In India, the declaration of organizations like ICICI, SBI, HDFC etc as 'too big to fail' - with sufficient governmental handholding is therefore necessary. If ~~the~~ such precautionary stances are avoided, ~~there~~ even a minute ~~malpractice~~ mistake from their end will have grave consequences on an economy where 90% of the ~~the~~ society collectively own only 30% of national wealth (Oxfam Inequality Report).

How to be deussure

Thus, one can see that a leap of faith is crucial for any human progress. As per Plato's 'allegory of the cave', ~~stare~~ without this attempt, one will forever

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



be stuck in the darkness of own thoughts, fears of failure,
and societal pressures. ~~A river~~

In Kahlil Gibran's poem 'FEAR' he recounts the fear of
a river who is about to meet the ~~river~~ ocean, trembling
from its own insecurities, and afraid of taking the right step.

However,

" ~~The river can't~~
The river needs to take the risk of entering the ocean
Because only then will fear disappear
Because that's when the river will know
It's not about disappearing into the ocean
But of becoming the Ocean."

Thus if one is sure of the innate rightness in
one's thoughts - one should take the risk of making a
mistake rather than avoiding it with a trembling spirit.
Like the Gurugi, or the river - this mistake might
be an opportunity to become something more than
oneself!

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



- what the topic is
- why it is essential to accept that mistakes & errors
- what happens if one is unable to cope with failure
- How to build up the confidence for accepting mistakes & moving ahead.

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin

Issues (my observations !!).

- ① ~~Not~~ My arguments not conveyed clearly
- * ② clear separation of dimensions is missed $\Rightarrow$ difficulty in comprehending which argument I'm trying to substantiate $\Rightarrow$ difficult to see what I'm trying to say
- ③ Didn't address the whole 2nd part of the ~~the~~ Question.
- ④ May be tensed? Failed to see the real demand of the quotation.
- ⑤ All dimensions not given weightage.
- ⑥ Lack of continuity.

UPSC Demand from essay:

- Expected to keep closely to the subject of the essay
- 1 to arrange their ideas in orderly fashion.
- to write concisely.

Credit will be given for effective & exact expression.



ENLITE IAS

Enlightening minds. Lightening journeys

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



Section B

4. Science is nothing but trained and organized common sense.
5. Capitalism will alienate human beings from their true nature.
6. Will power is to the mind like a strong blind man who carries on his shoulders a lame man who can see.

Q. SCIENCE IS NOTHING BUT TRAINED AND ORGANIZED COMMON SENSE

Man - the superior animal blessed with a unique intellect - has been curious about the nature from time immemorial. From Galileo who ~~fit~~ gazed at the stars through his primitive lens to the Helium-supercooled Large Hadron Collider with its said potential to generate the Big Bang - the development of science is breathtaking!

In the era of post modernism, having seen ~~but~~ ^{some of} the best and worst outcomes of scientific development, ~~this~~ I would like to look at the subject ^{of science} as a ~~learned~~ result of the trained and organized ~~result of~~ human commonsense. It will urgens to take a perspective of when and how it can be so interpreted as well as its alternate definitions.

Do not write anything on the margin



~~When~~ ~~man~~ During the paleolithic phase of human life, man was a nomadic race — much like the other species that surrounded him. He hunted and gathered forest produce and lived a life of minimalism. However, the discovery of fire by rubbing metal surfaces together completely altered this existence.

He was suddenly superior to the animals — with an ability to control fire which had hitherto threatened all. He could ^{now} cook food boosting ~~his~~ quality of life. All of this was possible because he observed the procedure of fire formation, ~~so~~ trained himself to control its spread and organized this unique knowledge to aid other aspects of his life.

Since then, humans ~~be~~ started valuing their observations — ~~disc~~ ~~their~~ and its potential to make or break their existence. • The discovery of agriculture,

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



invention of the wheel, creation of settlements like Indus valley civilization, construction of huge architectural marvels like Taj Mahal were all the result of sharpening one's common sense with the tools of human intellect.

This common sensical knowledge were however not so direct. It required observation - close examination - hypothesis formulation - testing of hypothesis - accepting the mistakes - reinventing the hypothesis - retesting - etc until it led to any discovery. ~~There was once~~ There was once a time when the brightest minds of the world thought that the atom was indivisible - only until they broke it open and its millions of constituents - neutrons, quarks etc came out of the open.

Similarly every discovery has a history of perspiration. Gravity was not discovered in a day when apple fell on Newton's head. Instead the unique thought process of 'why?' and 'how?' with several 'ifs' and 'buts' has

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



led to the discovery :

While it is true that there are several discoveries that claim to be formed out of 'accidents', it must be noted that these accidents are ^{also} out of the continuous pursuit of knowledge. The discovery of Penicillin might be a one day event but the daily trials of Alexander Fleming was the force behind it.

However apart from the traditional definitions of science - limited by even physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics - spearheaded by pioneers like Albert Einstein, CV Raman, etc., the definition true definition extends to all fields of study which involves the scientific method.

The development of political sciences can be seen in books like 'Leviathan' by Thomas Hobbes.

Do not write anything on the margin



in which he observed that ~~A state is~~ Life in a state of nature - is nasty, brutish and short. It is this common sense that led him ~~to the~~ development of social contract theory - later upheld up John Locke, Rousseau etc.

Similarly economic sciences were initially driven by observations of pioneers like Adam Smith in his work 'Wealth of Nations'. This concept of ~~state~~ leaving the economy to the ego-centric self actualization potential of human brain was put to test by the consequences of brute capitalism. ~~It is much later, that~~ The present focus on 'poor economics' ~~is~~ by economists like Esther Duflo is a direct result of the changing needs of the time and the readjustment of human sense to these changes.

The renewed focus on environmental sciences

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



due to the direct consequences of climate change and associated disasters as well as medical science, in a post COVID-19 world indicate that science will continue to expand the horizon of its awareness, depending on the need, current issues, changing value systems etc.

The unique case of Dr Vishal Rao - renowned oncologist from Bangalore stands out in this context. Discerning that the cost for a prosthetic replacement for removed voice box of cancer patients is around 50k-60k, Dr Rao had come up with his own version of silicon prosthetics which cost barely 500 rupees. However, his unique style of coordinating with a channapatna toymaker to design the surgical equipment for the insertion of prosthetics — shows a classic and laudable

Do not write anything on the margin



example of science integrating with the commonsense of a toymaker for the collective benefit of the society!.

However, one must admit that the above kind of common sense is not so common. There was a time when the agents of Church persecuted the proponents of the heliocentric theory. Anyone who ~~sa~~ knew ~~that~~ the truth ~~had~~ to keep their mouths shut as the world was not yet ready to hear them out.

The scientists of the era sustained through illuminati networks slowly yet gradually revolutionizing their times. It is these minds, that inspired the Renaissance movement in early Europe - which led to the rise of modern thought scientific thought process and age of rationality.

However, the world was yet to realize the

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



negative potential of sciences - if left untamed.

Self claimed scientists erupted in every nook of corner of the world - breeding on human fear.

The continuation of the above trend can be seen in the

superstitions karyas that are still prevalent in the ^{Indian} society.

The sad truth is that they too claim scientific authenticity through reiterative influential statements claiming spiritual origins.

This linkage between science and the spirituality ~~Such~~ these ~~beliefs~~ are being questioned in

Dan Brown's classic - 'Angels and Demons'. The protagonist

Robert Langdon's efforts to explain the strange mishaps

associated with the Roman Catholic church ~~at times~~ seems challenges the traditional definition of scientific pursuit. ~~logical to himself too~~ his comment that however, his

his comment that "Science and religion are not at odds;

Science is just too young to understand" ~~thereby~~ leaves the

door open to questions of spirituality ~~the~~ and such which

might be beyond common sensical dictum. ~~However~~ that ^{Dan Brown conveys}

the belief that science is black or white needs to be thus replaced with

Do not write anything on the margin



Shades of grey about the subject itself and its utility.

In addition to ~~self claimed scientists~~, the scientific world has experienced ~~reversed~~ setbacks from its own ~~own~~ potential.

The discovery of atombomb, ~~the~~ a second time usage of the same in the warfront at Japan by USA etc cannot be explained by the common sense logic of 'ending the world war'.

The connotation here extends to the potential of a world where catastrophic destruction of everything is possible!

The arrival of the cyber era has marked an era of privacy threats. While ~~the~~ extension of financial networks extended

to the rural lives, bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies offered unknown potentials ^{to criminal networks.} ~~The~~ The launch of Chandrayaan-3 is

also corresponding to an era of space militarization.

While none of these dichotomies are directly the issues of science alone, it highlights the need to set some limits to the curiosity of human brain. While boosting case of

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



living in every field of life, ~~the interpersonal with~~ a gap created with thousands of followers ~~on social media~~, the human mind is sometimes ~~look~~ yearning for stronger interpersonal connections and a return to old primitivity. This gap can be renewed potential for scientific exploration.

In the modern era, ~~where the need is~~ there is ~~greater~~ thus a greater need to assess ~~the~~ every scientific discovery. It can't only be seen as a product of common sense - instead it needs to be seen as a tool that has infinite potential to channelize common senses of ~~the~~ entire generation. Where science itself becomes the tool and training for scientific pursuit, common sense needs to be underlined by ethical guidance. In

essence, The thought processes guiding scientific exploration must be based on collective good of the entire society to truly exhibit ~~the~~ potential.

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



58
Like Socrates said: "It I know something, it is that I know nothing". This is extremely true in the ~~the~~ level of scientific developments - that are happening around us. Thus, such a humbling thought should guide the scientific discoveries and inventions - to save the future from catastrophic consequences of human discoveries.

In addition, individuals / the daily benefactors of the science also have the duty to adhere to the ethics of compassion, tolerance and one's own conscience to utilize it for the collective benefit of the society. The concept of ethical hacking, 'vaccini maitri' etc are unique the need of the changing times.

Thus the scientific pursuit of human common sense has now placed the utilizational responsibility too on our common sense. It shall be the utilized ethically ~~for~~ continued sustenance ~~is~~ duty of every Indian to follow

Do not write anything on the margin

Sometimes for negative work

Common sense can be used



ENLITE IAS

Enlightening minds. Lightening journeys

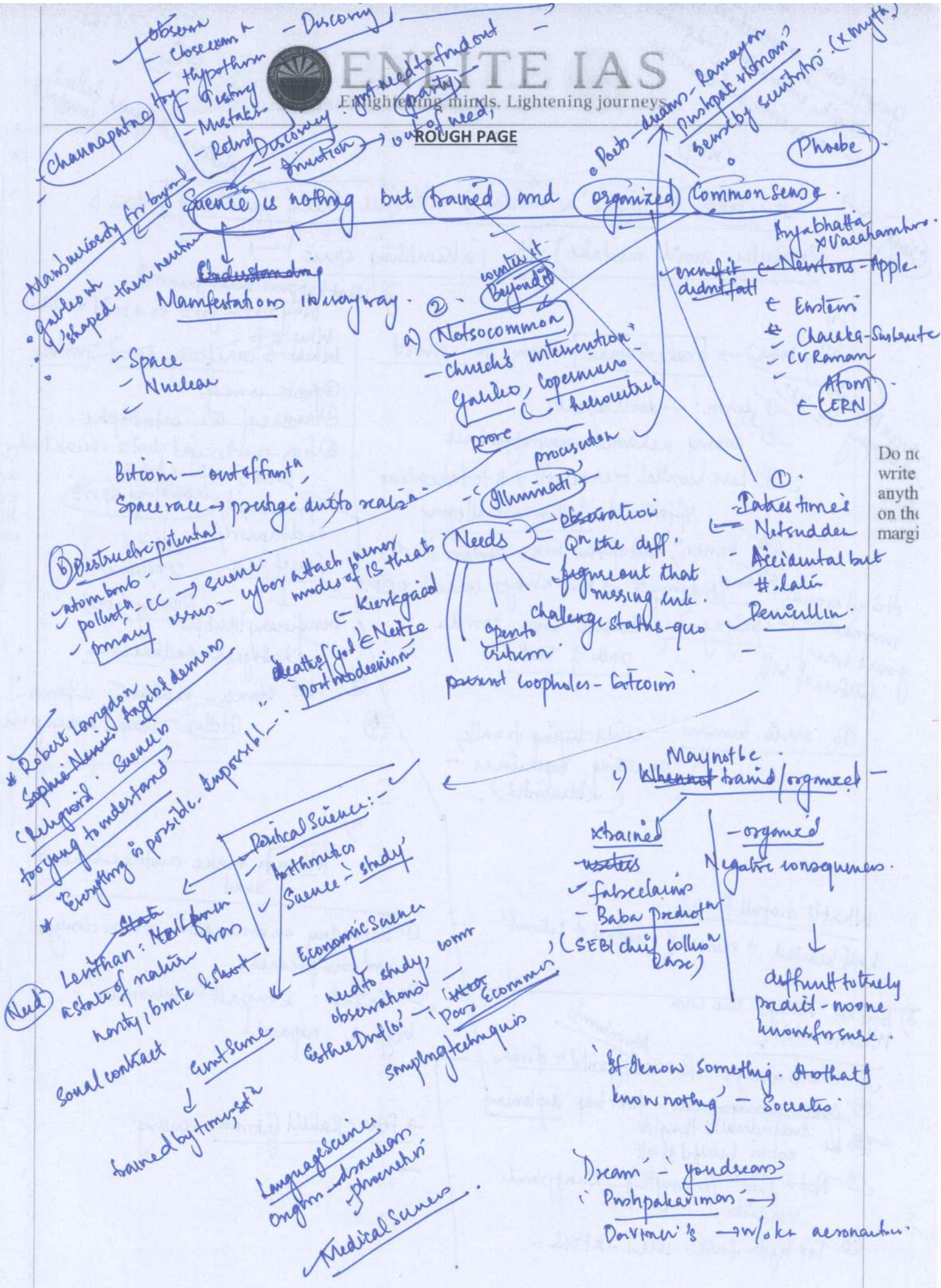
Such a scientific pursuit as enshrined in our
constitution (Article 51A)

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin

[Exbatme: 15 min]
5 PM - 8:15 PM]



ROUGH PAGE





giving story → correction
despite evaluation/judgment
one's own self convince

Why

understand

What you do you're fully convinced

Change

It is better to make a mistake with full force of your being than to carefully avoid mistake with (attempts spirit) →

Why better

→ make mistake than to avoid

green Revolution
stopping PL-480

- ① learn - don't repeat
- ② losing a chance - may not get back
- ③ Less control over result → # to take a leap of faith → hollow care allegory
- ④ "error", out of the box - enter 100th.

It is not error
mistake when
you're sure of
full force of self

⑤ Stance/Judgments → not always correct RRM

⑥ Satyagrah - doesn't even consider path of truth

To erase human - child trying to walk, parenting experience - (kidnatic).

What if no full force?

half hearted → crisis of conflict of interest

3) But not always the case
When to not do?

- ① Obvious wrongs - Russian justice & war, Atombomb
- ② ~~green revolution~~ - debt trap diplomacy
- ③ Individual's thoughts not in benefit of all
- ④ Not a justice for anything - Khapurch verdicts,
- ⑤ Too big to fail - 1991 - x fresh.

2) What happens when you avoid
Why not so good to avoid mistake.

Why # to ~~carefully avoid~~ mistake

- ① grave consequence
- ② aware of the catastrophe.
- ③ fear → not the right choice - weak link
- ④ procedural red tapism / fear of 4 Cs - Point of vulnerability
- ⑤ ~~attempts spirit~~ - crisis of conscience

benign jury idiom for
Challenger Adharcare

- ③ Not stance - reality & power.
- ④ ~~Hitler~~ - fearful & no power.

4)

When to make mistakes when to avoid

- ① Depending on evaluation - how closely can you predict?
- ② Extend & impact - talisman - beyond repair -

→ 'Fear - Kahlil Gibran' - ending

Do not write anything on the margin