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TEST CODE 8 2 1 1 7 5

EGP 2025

Time Allowed : 1.5 Hours
समय : 1.5 घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 125
अधिकतम अंक : 125

ESSAY / निबंध

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	VINEETH LOHIDAKSHAN		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910139096	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	31/7/25

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
Q.1		
Total Marks/कुल अंक		

Remarks/टिप्पणी :

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।
- Write **one** essay choosing from given below topics in about 1000-1200 words.
नीचे दिए गए विषयों में से लगभग 1000-1200 शब्दों में एक निबंध लिखिए।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. एक प्रश्न/भाग द्वारा किए गए अंकों की संख्या इसके सामने इंगित की गई है।
- Answers 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.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा गया कोई भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ का भाग स्पष्ट रूप से काट दिया जाना चाहिए।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

12:45 pm

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

2:10 pm

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन Offline/ऑफलाइन

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

MARKING SCHEME

Parameter/ criteria	Aspects Considered	Marks Allotted	Essay 1	Essay 2
Basic Format	Introduction	10		
	Body	15		
	Conclusion	10		
Content	Topic interpretation	10		
	Quotations and ideas	10		
	Analytical skills	10		
Organization	Flow of ideas	10		
	Absence of deviation	10		
	Ease of reading	10		
Language skills	Language and sentence construction	10		
	Grammar and spelling	10		
Examiner's discretion	perception/ innovation/ engaging	10		

Parameters	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor
Coherence				
Language				
Handwriting				
Pre-writing				

ESSAY TOPICS

1. We cannot solve our problems with the same thinking we used when we created them.
हम अपनी समस्याओं का समाधान उस चिंतन प्रक्रिया से नहीं कर सकते जिसका प्रयोग हमने उन्हें उत्पन्न करते समय किया था।
2. The civilisation that doesn't adopt modern technologies becomes extinct.
जो सभ्यता आधुनिक तकनीक को नहीं अपनाती वह विलुप्त हो जाती है।
3. Data without wisdom and innovation without ethics are dangerous tools.
बिना बुद्धिमता के डेटा और बिना नैतिकता के नवाचार खतरनाक साधन हैं।
4. The doubter is a true man of science.
संदेह करने वाला ही सच्चा विज्ञानवादी है।

4) The doubter is a true man of science

It was a cozy evening in his lab and a young man was working on his bacterial cultures. Overwhelmed by the research, he left the petridishes open and went home. Next day to his surprise, the bacterial growth was untailed by a mould in the vicinity of the bacterial culture. The man was astonished to see this and was left

in doubt about the cause of the phenomenon.

The young man was none other than Alexander Fleming who discovered the first antibiotic Penicillin, which paved way for the protection of human life from contagious and fatal infections indicating that his doubt made him the true man of science, thereby contributing immensely to humanity.

In this essay, let us see how is a doubter a man of science which would necessitate knowing who is a doubter and who is a true man of science. We will also see how doubters have helped across various spheres leading to better lives. We will also check if there are problems associated with doubting nature and end by discussing how to

develop productive doubts among everyone

A successful student must always ask "Why?"

- Dr APJ Abdul Kalam

The above quote of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam stresses on the inquisitive nature that is necessary among everyone, especially students. A doubter always ponder the reason behind the phenomena that he/she witnesses. Why is the sky blue? Why does the sun rise in the East? Why do the dogs bark? Such kind of questions always comes up in their minds.

Interestingly, these are the same questions that the field of science also intent to answer through various studies and research. The

doubt of why apple falls down made Issac Newton a renowned scientist. Doubts about outer space made Stephen Hawking a cosmologist. It is hence prudent to conclude that a doubter is a true man of science.

There are few qualities that make up a doubter as the perfect fit for science. Curiosity and inquisitiveness are the very basic traits for a doubter to start with. It leads to greater observational skills and analytical thinking that further consolidate the doubts and align them to scientific basis. The curiosity ^{of} Wright brothers

MID - ESSAY REVIEW

on seeing birds flying led them to analyse the physics behind flying that ultimately led to the invention aeroplanes.

'Rationality' is yet another quality of a successful doubter, who combines it with 'out of the box thinking' to make it more scientific and possible. The introduction of smart phones by Apple was such a combination of qualities shown by Steve Jobs, who made the impossible possible.

E Sreedharan also showcased the same qualities when he made Delhi metro project a reality.

Experimentation and finding solutions form the next set of qualities of a doubter which contribute to the benefit of the doubts raised by

them. The challenge of food security in India made Dr MS Swaminathan to doubt about viability of existing practices and he experimented with high yield variety (HYV) seeds and modern inputs, that resulted in the solution for India's food security in the form of 'Green Revolution'.

'Attitude' of the doubter is another important quality that can influence the quality of doubts and their conversion into productive results. He/she should be open ended and flexible that can help in broad spectrum view and open discussions. The person should be ready to face failures strongly and persevere again to reach success, just like how Thomas Alva Edison persisted despite 1000s of failures.

making him an ideal man of science.

Having seen various qualities of a doubter turned science man, let us see how doubters have contributed in various arena. In the social sphere, the doubts of Raja Ram Mohun Roy against the authenticity of the practise of sati, led to its prohibition and female empowerment on scientific lines. Similarly, in political sphere, the doubts of citizens on the transparency of electoral bond scheme led to the scrapping of the same.

In the environmental sphere, the doubts on hazardous impacts of fossil fuels led to shift to renewable energy and nascent technologies like green hydrogen and bio-energy. Similarly

in economic field, the doubts of Dr Manmohan Singh on the viability of closed economic policy led to the LPG Reforms of 1991 that enabled India's rise to one of the global economic super powers.

Finally in the administrative field, the doubts of people on the opaque nature of government functioning led to the protest for Right to Information Act, 2005 that enabled people centric governance and strict check on corruption and other malpractices. This furthered the notion that doubts set the forward path viable.

Now let us also see whether all doubtters are true men of science and are there any

problems associated with doubting nature. Merely contemplation of doubts with no useful action to convert the doubts into productive results is a burden rather than asset. Skeptical nature of the doubter can also result in negative consequences without meeting the desired ends.

Irrational doubts can also be a deterrent in seeking fruitful explanations. Similarly inward looking and past-oriented doubts on things that cannot be revisited are also not much beneficial. Over doubts can also result in loss of resources in the name of experimentation as happened with introduction of leaded petrol, which caused much health risks and pollution.

Is it true that only doubtless can be true men of science? It is not necessarily so as science entails a holistic set of features other than mere doubts. Varghese Kurien, who brought about the White Revolution, was someone who never doubted but was firm in vision and acts, making him a successful man of science. Thus true men of science is a conglomeration of qualities of which doubting is one of the most major one.

Having seen the potential of doubtless as true men of science, let us see how to promote a culture of doubts for the benefit of society.

Parents form the core part for arousing curious doubts in the child from the initial stages of childhood. They should be enthusiastic in solving

doubts rather than discouraging them through repressive means. Nobel laureate Krantiya Sen credits his family for the skillset he has imbibed.

Similarly education system and teachers have a great role in formulating inquisitive youth through proper training and support. Niti kayog has outlined the importance of quality doubts for improvement of child performance, due to which initiatives like Atal Tinkering Labs was started at school level.

Next society have the major role in providing the ambient ecosystem for such doubtless. We must transform from the closed nature for 'out of the box thinking', like the difficulties faced by Arunachalam Muruganandham, who discovered cost effective

Sanitary napkins, to an open system that fosters innovation like 'Bandicoot robots' which eliminate the scourge of manual scavenging. Schemes like Startup India and 'Atal Innovation Mission' can help in this regard.

We have thus seen the importance of doubts and how doubter is a true man of science.

It is important to keep the doubts within the spectrum of usefulness for humanity and avoid fictional doubts like 'Alice in Wonderland', so that productive results are yielded.

"Think from the root,
Look on the route,
For what thou seek,
shall find thou"

FEEDBACK

[Faint handwritten text in Hindi, mostly illegible due to bleed-through and the large watermark.]

FORUM IAS

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

The doubter is a true man of science

Who is a doubter

Who is a true man of science

Why is a doubter a true man of science?

Experiment
Solutions

MS Swaminathan

Inquisitively Inquisitive

Thomas Hux Edition

Newton

Abdul Kalam

Curiosity

Rajulam Mohan Loy

Alexander Fleming

E Sreedharan

Out of the box thinking

How doubters have helped

Karghese Kurien

Rational

- Social

- Political

- Economic

- Env't

- Administrative-Corruption

Arumachalam

Creative

RTI

Bandisot

How can doubter turn unproductive

- merely doubt & no action

- irrational doubts

- skeptical

Think from the root

look on the route

Atal Innovation

Are there other true men of science

For what thou seek

shall find ~~up~~ thou

How to promote doubters:

- Parents

Teachers