

खण्ड-A / Section-A

उम्मीदवारों को
इस भाग में
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- Q.1 Reason has always existed, but not always in a reasonable form.
तर्क सदैव अस्तित्व में रहा है, परंतु हमेशा युक्तियुक्त रूप में नहीं।
- Q.2 The opposite of poverty is not wealth.
गरीबी की विपरीत स्थिति केवल दौलत होना नहीं है।
- Q.3 To forgive is to set a prisoner free and to discover that the prisoner was you.
क्षमा करने का अर्थ है अपने भीतर के एक कैदी को मुक्त करना और यह पता लगाना कि वो कैदी आप ही थे।
- Q.4 A man who wants to lead the orchestra must turn his back on the crowd.
जो व्यक्ति ऑर्केस्ट्रा का नेतृत्व करना चाहता है उसे भीड़ से मुँह मोड़ लेना चाहिए।

Gurmeet returned home late that night, since the construction work had to be speeded and the contractor promised to pay him double the hourly rate for overtime. Even though the tea stall he puts sometimes earns him lesser than construction labour, yet he is content with seeing the joy in his customer's eyes. Nevertheless, Gurmeet donates a ten percent of his monthly income to community service by his belief in 'what goes back, comes back', and he ensures his daughter Simran gets good education by motivating her to dream big and learn well at the government school she was enrolled under RTE. As Simran grows up, after some years she goes on

to clear the civil services exam and serve the nation. Since her childhood ~~to~~ her father taught her of ~~the~~ the power of 'abundance' i.e. of being happy in whatever she has. This is the message she now wishes to spread in the society & ensure poverty is tackled in this holistic way.

The story of Gurmeet & his daughter Simran narrate that poverty, that is equated with deprivation of means to earn a living is, not just about acquisition of wealth in economic terms, as in form of money but rather about the pursuit of seeking an 'abundance' in living.

This abundance in living is not to argue that it should be only in the context of happiness of life, but rather of being able to access all opportunities that life can offer to experience true liberty, which includes basic need of money. However it is

critical to understand that 'poverty' as a concept will have to be questioned to understand what really are we seeking as its solution.

Additionally to answer this question it should be understood what is wealth and its purpose? If poverty's solution is not just in wealth, then where is it? Some might also argue that opposite of poverty is indeed wealth.

Answering these questions is critical to understand what is the opposite of Poverty.

Poverty & wealth: See-saw or Puzzle?

Poverty is an umbrella term to denote 'deprivation' of some kind that prevents an individual, community or nation to live a life or to perform better as compared to others.

A critical aspect to understand is that the deprivation

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may not just be economic i.e. of money but rather of social situations, political conditions of the nation where individual is or even an ethical deprivation that prevents one to utilise whatever resources they have.

Another critical aspect to understand is that poverty is a 'relative concept' i.e. ~~the~~ how deprived a person is depends on what he seeks — does he have his own definition of what he seeks or is his concept of deprivation limited to ~~a~~ lifestyle & resources — which again would depend on his comparision with others in his society or community.

This question of what do you seek in life relates to the concept of 'abundance'. The ultimate objective of living life essentially comes to leading it happily or seeking happiness.

In this pursuit of happiness, the basic expectation would be that the basic needs of human life of food, clothing, shelter, are fulfilled along with some of the 'wants' of human life - like leisure, entertainment to overcome the emotional hurdles of life. Additionally some might seek happiness in spirituality or just merely having more resources than others.

Hence, resources are just one piece of the puzzle, ~~whose~~ but solution is ultimate happiness and contentment. To put the wealthy amount of resources at the one end of see-saw & lack of resources at other end would be a short sighted approach.

The utility of resources is another question - why does one really acquire resource? Since the times that money became a medium of exchange replacing

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the barter system - having more money meant power to acquire more resources that one desires. Hence money gives the upper hand or power to an individual to acquire more than others. However, it is the desire that determines what use the money is put to. use.

When desire is less, even lesser money as compared to others or having lesser power to acquire resources will be sufficient for one to be happy.

For instance, Gurmmeet was happier in seeking tea and using his resources to desire good education for his daughter.

A critical thing to also understand is that desires and power to acquire wealth can be endless, whereas the idea of getting happiness or feeling abundant can very well

defeat the deprivation felt due to lesser resources. In fact surplus money can lead to an artificial sense of happiness by feeling more powerful than others and desiring even more acquisition.

This endless loop might make the deprived sections even more deprived leading to inequality. For example in post covid analysis, many reports indicated that rich grew richer and poor became poorer in India.

Poverty is a rainbow.

The solution to dark clouds of poverty is in the rainbow of a holistic concept of understanding that ~~is~~ normatively the opposite of poverty lies also in its social, ethical & political aspects.

For an individual the 'capability approach' of poverty as defined by Professor Amartya Sen points to poverty caused due to

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lack of access to opportunities in the society that deprives individual of developing himself to his fullest potential. This also relates to the liberty to bring one's best version by access to resources. For example in India SC, ST community suffers from poverty due to the social injustices historically and presently felt.

While ~~poor~~ social injustices to a community can contribute to its economic poverty, if one looks at the concept of poverty from context of deprivation of social harmony, it is clear that opposite to poverty also lies in building social capital.

For instance — the concept of 'langar' or community kitchen does not just seek to fulfill needs of food of economically weaker section of community but also build bonds of mutual

respect, dignity & understanding when these social bonds are looked from a national & international perspective their culture, traditions, values of a nation also point that opposite of national poverty is happiness of people; ~~or~~ for instance Bhutan measures its GDP from Happiness perspective. In a similar context, even while India continues to manoeuvre in economic poverty progress in comparison to world, its soft power in terms of culture, values has given it the power to acquire resources & its stand in international sphere. For instance India's leadership in post-covid global scenario based on Masudena Kutumbkam. Hence opposite to poverty also is in richness of values & culture.

These ethical values

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directly correlate to acquisition of happiness than resources. The Indian philosophy of 'Karma' or emphasis of giving, sharing and belief in 'what goes away comes back' points to the fact that opposite of poverty is the abundance of ~~resources~~ joy in giving and that leads to more resources in other form in future. Gurmeet donating ten percent of his income even in his situation is a point in case.

The opposite of poverty would also then mean lesser conflicts in family ~~or~~, society, nation and between nations.

This is possible only when the focus is not to acquire more resources but rather to seek peace. For instance: global wars are mainly controlled by rich wealthy countries for objectives of seeking more wealth.

Some might argue that even though solutions to poverty is not just in wealth but since basic resources or minimum needs of money are starting point — then opposite of poverty is wealth.

In this sense one might mention that having lesser money can propel an individual to crimes, social conflicts and without basic resources no purpose of life can be sought. At the national level too, poorer countries also suffer from internal strife and conflicts — for instance Somalia — hence wealth can lead to opposing poverty in that sense. ~~Additionally wealth.~~

Here it is important to understand that basic resources are needed, but it is the ethical value of controlling desire, and of acquiring resources through correct means that can defeat

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the above argument. ~~hence~~

Additionally the ends for which wealth is used may also be critical. For instance donation by philanthropists like Azim Premji, Ratan Tata point that wealth acquired can give happiness and remove deprivation or poverty, if the use of wealth is for social value, solution of opposite of individual poverty may include wealth.

However, wealth or resources — basic, sufficient or abundant can never be the opposite to poverty — the concept of poverty including the rainbow of deprivation of material & spiritual & ethical resources — the opposite lies to including "abundance or pursuit of happiness and contentment" as opposite to poverty. In this sense surely Gurmurt and his struggle which gave him contentment makes him the richest man alive.

खण्ड-B / Section-B

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- Q.5 International Trade is a good indicator of National Security.
अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा का एक अच्छा सूचक है।
- Q.6 It is not that we use technology, we live technology.
ऐसा नहीं है कि हम प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करते हैं, हम प्रौद्योगिकी को जीते हैं।
- Q.7 There is more to life than simply increasing its speed.
जीवन में केवल अपनी गति बढ़ाने के अलावा और भी बहुत कुछ है।
- Q.8 Nature is neither a servant nor a master, but a necessary partner.
प्रकृति न तो सेवक है और न ही स्वामी, बल्कि एक आवश्यक सहभागी है।

'Art is long, time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and
brave
still like muffled drums are
beating
funeral marches to the grave'.

These lines from the
poem 'Psalm of life' by H.W.
Longfellow point to the fact
that while time period of our
lives are limited, yet there
is much 'art' or exploration of
life and what it can do.

The limitation of
time period of lifetime where
with every passing moment

one gets closer to the ~~goal~~ time to be laid in the game, makes an individual feel overwhelmed or sometimes distracted to understand the entire purpose or "art" in life as Longfellow points.

A distracted or short sighted approach to life could mean getting busy or simply spending time in pursuits that do not add value to the purpose of life. This even though gives one a 'good leisure time' ~~of time~~ and makes one feel the thrill & speed of life has increased, yet the purpose may still be unexplored.

The critical questions to ask would be what is life? what does it mean to increase its speed? what lies more in life that can be sought? These will help understand

that while there is no right or wrong way to how life can be lived, yet to realise the worth as a human birth, there are ways that a fulfilling life can be achieved.

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Life is not an empty dream

Longfellow writes in his poem Psalm of life —

"Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal!
Dust thou art to dust returnest
was not spoken of the soul".

This points to the important question of why humans are born on the earth. The essence of these lines lies in the answer that it is the soul that lives even after life, hence even though we march to the grave courageously, it is only the body that is

meeting the end and the soul goes to live on.

Hence longfellow points that life is not to be viewed from a time period of some years. Where the physical being remains rather from the view that the soul continues to remain or the acts that we do during life on earth continue to live even after we die.

This points to two things — that purpose of life can be either for only one self as an individual or the purpose can extend unto others where a broader perspective of making one's life of utility to others is realised.

Additionally the individual purpose of life

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can range from having material goals or extend beyond to have spiritual goals or answer broader question of living on earth and connection with birth cycle & death.

These goals however point only to the ends of life. The critical most question is what should be the means to attain these goals? It is here that even though our purpose may not be to change the world but rather a more simplistic yet difficult concept of doing everything in life based on one's moral values and ethical principles. In this sense merely 'attaining goals' without realizing the means of it

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can also mean increasing the speed of life.

Hence. when life is lived without an end or purpose or when life is lived without a correct means to achieve that end it can point to the fact that our time period on earth is merely passing without real addition of value.

This points to the meaning of life increasing its speed than value addition.

Hero in strife of life.

" In the world's broad field of battle, in the bivouac of life

Be not like a dumb drunken cattle.

Be a hero in the strife! "

Longfellow further encourages in these lines to not follow others but to rather lead — to create and innovate and realise what one can truly do as an individual.

This gives strength to the fact that "art" to be explored & developed in life is long and endless. Various skills can be developed & goals can be sought for individual self that help give one the satisfaction of having realised their fullest potential. This individual achievement can also contribute to others. For example the journey of sportsmen like Abhinav Bindra and Neeraj Chopra point how relentless pursuit to get the gold

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medal in their fields were there driving factors and that also contributed to the nation.

In other fields also art when developed & explored can help individual in realising true potential. For example life of Sudha Chandran the dancer with amputated leg shows how she realised her dream and also contributed to culture of India while inspiring many others with same conditions.

The satisfaction & contentment that one gets in these alone pursuits lead to a long term sense of happiness and joy of having

achieved goals.

But is happiness something that can be really achieved? or is it really a pursuit of life?

This answer lies in whether one seeks short term happiness or a long term way of deriving happiness by consistent pursuit.

Short term happiness is not to be completely devoid of its worth, as leisure is a critical part to overcome the vagaries of life. However the focus on only the short term means of leisure & entertainment can lead to increasing only the speed of life than living it.

Living life even in the moment is a critical aspect of understanding that merely life's speed is not to be

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increased. For instance this means travelling without just to click pictures & put on social media but rather to gain the overall experience of being in the place. ~~It is~~ & living it in its fullest form. Such leisure adds to our experience and helps in more soul searching of purpose of one's life without just increasing its speed.

~~Leaving~~ In addition to material purpose of physical body, ~~the~~ Indian philosophy points to purpose of achieving moksha or nirvana from the cycles of birth & death. These spiritual seekings can place one on a higher understanding of what it means to be in

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the birth cycle and additionally help realise that values & principles are the guiding factors of life.

For instance lines of Lord Buddha, Adi Shankaracharya remind us that spiritual goals can help control one's desires and prevent spending time on futile pursuits.

This further motivates one to understand that life lived for happiness of others is the life that has used its time to seek beyond self for Examples ~~here are~~ Mother Teresa's total devotion for care of others proves that the happiness derived in self by giving happiness to others is even more abundant.

While these ideas

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point that life's goal & purpose are essential to be sought some school believe that life should be to seek pleasure and leisure for instance the Lokayata school of Indian philosophy. Another instance is the "euzegard" way of life that people in Greece live by. However, here also the means to live such a life is to be correct & ethical & this shall only point to a "pursuit of happiness".

It is clear that while we realise and manoeuvre through individual life journeys making it worth and living with purpose is critical. But, critical in today's time is to make it worth for others as well as ourselves. —
 "lines of all great men remind us
 to make our lives sublime
 and departing*** leave behind us
 foot prints on sands of time".

poverty - deprivation
 wealth = happiness?
 All answers?
 meaning - poverty → deprivation
 wealth → monetary
 Space for Rough Work 'abundance' 'deprivation'

Opposite of Poverty is not wealth.

Poverty → economic meaning
deprivation → social context → develop
 → income level
 → inequality
wealth - 'money as need' for exchange
 - money as surplus.
 opposite

1) opposite of Poverty is also in Normal social terms
 2) " " " poverty in ethical terms

Bluebird
 of.
 - liberty
 - fears
 - sleep
 • happiness
 content
 • Karma - dharma
 'as much you give'
 • Respect, dignity
 • Love - relation
 • individual
 opposite
 • indiv equality
 basic needs
 • community →
 ind concept -

3) Poverty in social relation
 Poverty in pol term → int politics, ind history, culture
 Opposite of Poverty is wealth:
 wealth: basic need → lifestyle / std of life.

• use of wealth is the key not
 just
 → Buffer
 • countries - poor - also unhappy -
 - Somalia, crimes, social issues.

Conclusion: Holistic concept (means end)

- Anecdote
 - comparative
 → use wealth
 → wealth as deprivation
 wealthy
 use of wealth

Space for Rough Work

Time



happy
short-term
long-term

In the broad field
be a hero in the life

✓ Neither past nor future
Act that each hour
takes us further than
today

Closure also
needed

lines of all greatness

Soul is dead that
suffers