

Student Name - Roll No - 432667 Subject - Essay Total Score : 164.00

SrNo	1) Q1 (100.00)	2) Q2 (100.00)	3) Q3 (100.00)	4) Q4 (100.00)	5) Q5 (100.00)	6) Q6 (100.00)	7) Q7 (100.00)	8) Q8 (100.00)	9) Q9 (100.00)
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10) Q10 (100.00)	11) Q11 (100.00)	12) Q12 (100.00)
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Abhishek Singh, Rank-110 (68th BPSC) Essay



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परीक्षार्थी के लिए आवश्यक अनुदेश इन्हें सावधानी से पढ़ें और इनका अनुपालन करें, अन्यथा दंड के भागी होंगे।		EXAM.— 03/FH/CC/M-2023-38 विषय : निबंध SUB : ESSAY उत्तर का माध्यम : हिन्दी अंग्रेजी उर्दू Answer Medium : Hindi English Urdu Subject Barcode :  तिथि / Date : 18/05/2023 प्रश्न संख्या Q. No. प्राप्त / Marks Obtained (परीक्षक भर्ते)	
1. इस उत्तर पुस्तिका में (40) प्रसंगिक पृष्ठ हैं। इनका सन्धान कर लें। त्रुटि/कमी होने पर उत्तर पुस्तिका बदलना लें। 2. प्रवेश एवं से निष्पन्न कर, केवल इस आवरण पृष्ठ पर चिह्नित स्थान पर अपना नाम एवं अनुसूचक (Enrollment Number) अंग्रेजी/हिंदी अक्षरों तथा अक्षरों में लिखें। 3. अनुसूचक के साथी 'अंक' अलग-अलग बाँध में लिखें। 'शब्दों' में उत्तरों के अंक ठीक करने के लिए, समझे बाँध में, ☐ अक्षरों में लिखें। 4. उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंदर किसी पृष्ठ पर प्रश्नोत्तर के अलावा अपना नाम, अनुसूचक, अन्य कोई (धार्मिक) शब्द या चिह्न न लिखें। परीक्षक को प्रश्न/उत्तर का रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी पत्रि चली न लिखें, अन्यथा उत्तर पुस्तिका रद्द कर दी जाएगी। 5. प्रश्नों के उत्तर दी गई जगहों पर लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखें उसे उत्तर का गृह्यकरण नहीं किया जाएगा। परीक्षार्थी जिस प्रश्नोत्तर को लिखना चाहते हैं, उसके सामने बने बाँध के अंदर Tick ☐ का निशान लगायें। उदाहरण—1.(a) ☐ or 1.(b) ☐ 6. यदि आप किसी प्रश्नोत्तर को रद्द करना चाहें, तो अल-पास प्रिंस (X) का काट दें और उस पर 'रद्द' लिखें। 7. उपस्थिति पत्र पर प्रत्येक परीक्षा के लिए सही हस्ताक्षर करें, जो उपस्थिति पत्र पर अपने पूर्व में किया है। अन्यथा, उत्तर पुस्तिका रद्द कर दी जाएगी। 8. प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक ही स्थानों पर लिखें। यदि स्थान बदलनी हो पड़े, तो इस अवसर पर निरीक्षक (Invigilator) से अवधान पत्र पर निशान स्थान पर ☐ अधिग्रहण अवसर ही काटें। 9. उपस्थिति पत्र में अपने नाम के साथ उत्तर पुस्तिका की संख्या अवधान लिखें और हस्ताक्षर करें, अन्यथा उत्तर पुस्तिका रद्द कर दी जाएगी। 10. परीक्षा कक्ष में यदि कोई दुर्घटना/उत्तर सामग्री आपसे बाजार/होली या नकल करी/कपट कर/कपट कर/दुर्भावहार करते पाये जाने की स्थिति में इस परीक्षा सहित अगामी वर्ष वर्षों के लिए तथा परीक्षा से संबंधित प्रत्येक एवं सम्बन्धीत अवकाश के लिये की स्थिति में तीन वर्षों के लिए अपराध की परीक्षाओं से बाधित किया जाएगा। साथ ही बिना परीक्षा संचालन अधिनियम, 1985 के उपबंधों के अधीन भी दंडित किया जाएगा। 11. कोई अतिरिक्त उत्तर पुस्तिका नहीं दी जाएगी। 12. उत्तर पुस्तिका खोलने के उपरान्त ही परीक्षा कक्ष से बाहर निकलें। 13. केन्द्रीय परीक्षक के निर्देशों का पालन करना अनिवार्य है।		कुल (अंकों में) TOTAL (in figures) कुल (शब्दों में) TOTAL (in words) परीक्षक EXAMINER प्रधान परीक्षक HEAD EXAMINER विषय : निबंध SUB : ESSAY EXAM.— 03/FH/CC/M-2023-38 23898614 Only for Office use	



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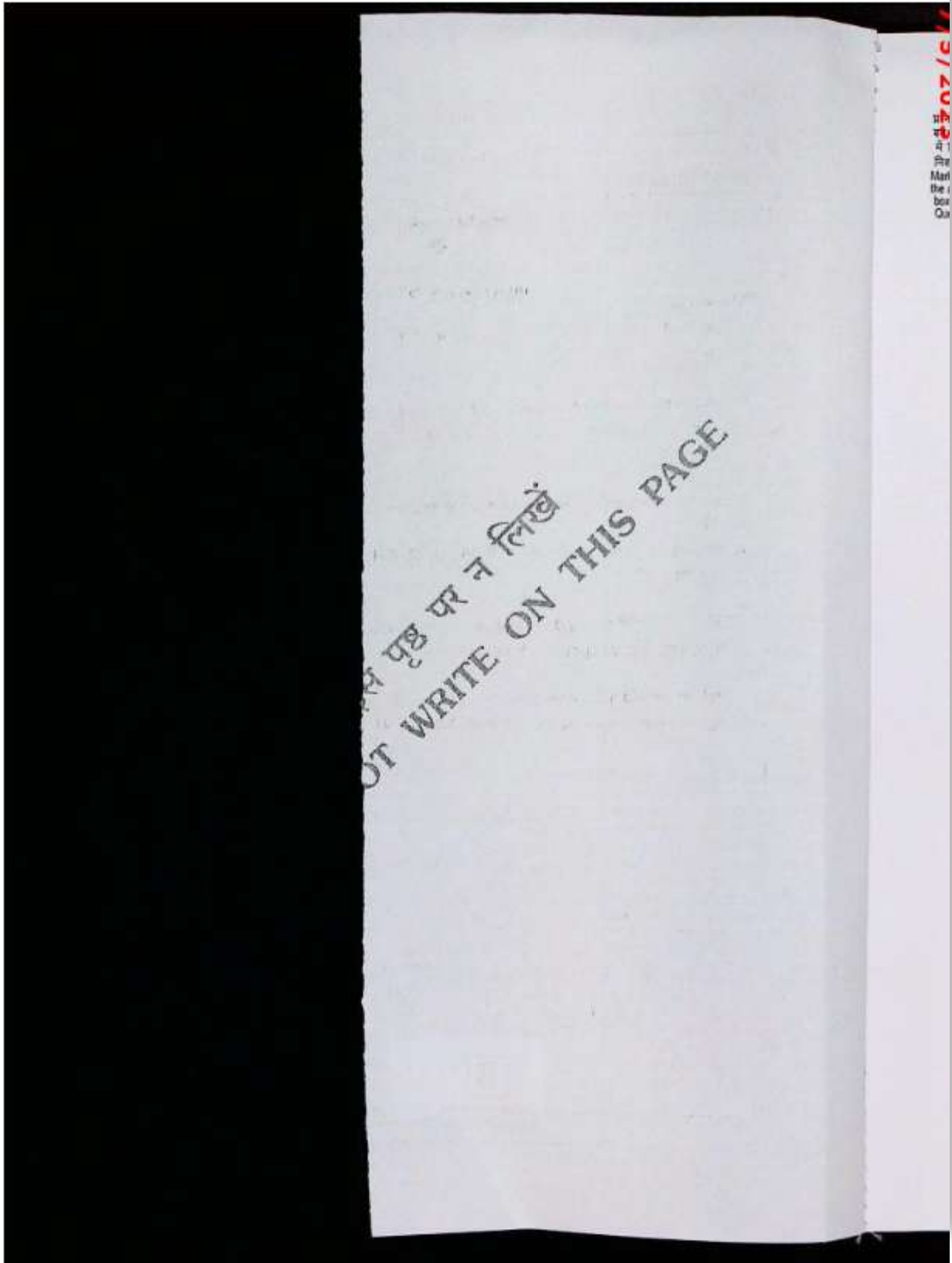
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Abhishek Singh, Rank-110 (68th BPSC) Essay

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Time : 3 Hours]

[Full Marks : 300

Section—I

खण्ड—I

Write an essay on any **one** of the following topics in about 700 to 800 words :

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निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक पर लगभग 700 से 800 शब्दों में एक निबंध लिखिए :

1. ☐ Forest creates its own trees. It does not wait for the people to throw seeds.
जंगल अपने पेड़ स्वयं तैयार करता है। यह लोगों के जंगल में आकर बीज फेंकने का इंतजार नहीं करता है।
2. ☐ Literature is not only a source of knowledge, but also a form of moral and social activity.
साहित्य ज्ञान का केवल एक स्रोत ही नहीं है, साथ ही यह नैतिक और सामाजिक क्रिया का भी एक रूप है।
3. ☒ Perform your obligatory duty because action is indeed better than inaction.
अपने अनिवार्य कर्तव्य का पालन करें क्योंकि कर्म, निष्क्रियता से अवश्य ही उत्तम है।
4. ☐ Good art should illuminate our experience or reveal truths.
उत्कृष्ट कला हमारे अनुभव को प्रकाशित करती है या सत्य को उद्घाटित करती है।

Perform your obligatory duty
because action is indeed
better than inaction

Raghar Singh is currently
posted as District collector of
Muzaffarpur, Bihar. He is an IAS
officer of 2007 cadre. It was

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year 2015 when he was making calls to Home Secretary of Bihar. Convincing him to release his son from Beur Jail, Patna on parole. His son is 14-year old named Rahul, whom he took care of by providing ~~best~~ education and values at home. Rahul often indulged in bad habits like smoking in school since his teenagers days. He was caught with 1 kg of heroin drug at St. Michael's school Patna in March 2015 due to which he was jailed at Beur Jail, Patna as an under-trial. ~~Fast forwarded to 2021~~ 2023. Rahul works in ICICI bank as bank manager in Mumbai.

The above anecdote gives us an insight how Raghav Singh performed his obligatory duty as father by providing his

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Son Rahul with good education. However, Rahul was diverted due to his friend circle but later he realised his mistake and started a new beginning and went on to become a bank manager. Hence, it shows us that action of Raghav Singh by providing education to his son is better than inaction of ignoring his son's habits and letting him do anti-social activities.

Duty is defined as one's performance of act which he is expected to do in a society. Duty may be either obligatory or non-obligatory. Obligatory duty is mandatory while non-obligatory duty ~~is~~ depends on person's choice. Action means the virtue to do a particular task in order to achieve

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a particular goal while inaction means the situation of inactivity and ignoring one's performance of duty. Thus, from above it can be understood that performance of obligatory duty, action and inaction are all interlinked and have a cause-effect relationship.

In our essay, now we will give historical background of duty, action and inaction, then we will discuss various dimensions and importance of performance of duty, action and inaction, then we will describe about paradoxes and challenges in performance of duty, action and inaction, then we will discuss which one is better - action or inaction and in the end we will give future steps that can be incorporated in performance of duty, action and inaction.

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In ancient India, during 4th-5th century BC, Gautam Buddha, a son of king of Shakya Kshatriya clan, after seeing a sick man, poverty situation ~~in~~ his kingdom preferred to establish Buddhism religion based on idea of 'dhamma' ~~rather~~ [his action and performance of obligatory duty as true king] rather than sitting idle and performing inaction. In modern India, Gandhiji, a renowned barrister of South Africa, after knowledge of British atrocities in India, in performance of ~~other~~ his obligatory duty as true nationalist and citizen of India, did his action by returning to India and leading the freedom struggle of India. Even Gandhiji had the option of inaction and enjoy his luxurious life of South Africa. But he ~~preffer~~ preferred action to inaction.

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At the social dimension,
of performance of duty is the
example of late Mridula Sinha of
Sitamarhi, Bihar. She was a renowned
professor of Mithila University, who
carried out her action of conducting
^{teaching} ~~poverty~~ classes in various poverty
struck families for children of
Sitamarhi free of cost. By doing this,
she performed the obligatory duty
of a true teacher of making sure
that education reaches the last child
of India. For her social work for
decades, she was made Hon'ble
Governor of Goa in 2016.

At the political dimension
aspect of performance of duty is
the instance of Lok Nayak Jay
Prakash Narayan. At an old age
when most politicians retire from
mass-based politics, he led the
anti-emergency movement of 1975

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across India. He did his action of uniting the people of India against the non-democratic nature of emergency declaration by Indira Gandhi in 1975. His movement was a big factor in establishing the 1st non-Congress Government in India in 1977 election. This example proves that action is better than inaction.

At the economic level, performance of duty and its importance can be understood from the recent example of Sri Lanka Economic crisis of 2022. India emerged as a true friend of Sri Lanka by providing free supply of food grains and medicines to Sri Lanka, interest-free loans for boosting its economy, and guarantor at IMF for Sri Lanka's debt. This has ensured that India has earned goodwill among the citizens of Sri Lanka as it fulfilled the

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performance of obligatory duty as
a true neighbour through its
action. Thus ~~action~~ is better than
inaction.

At the ecological dimension
level, the performance of
obligatory duty is very important for
protection of mother Earth. In 2019,
a teenager named Greta Thunberg in
Sweden organised a protest against
inaction by various nations for
environmental protection. This led to an
awakening among various nations for
unity and solidarity to reduce
environmental degradation. Thus, Greta's
action is in ~~consistency~~ consistency
with performance of an obligatory
duty of true child to protect
her mother Earth.

Thus, from the above discussion,
it is clear that performance of
obligatory duty and action is
always better than inaction in

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today's world. Now we shall discuss the various obstacles and challenges which one has to face in performance of his ^{obligatory} duty that leads to fruitful action.

The 1st and Foremost Challenge that a person has to face in performance of his obligatory duty is inaction itself. People in modern society often prefer inaction to action. For instance, if a common man faces a bribe demand in a block office, he rather stays quit after about the incident rather than reporting about the corrupt government officers to higher level.

The second challenge that a person has to face in performance of his duty is the dilemma between personal duty and professional duty. For instance, when an IPS officer's relative is accused in a murder

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case, he may face the dilemma of either treating the accused as common man or his close relative on account of familial relations. Thus, this dilemma may led him to inaction in performance of his obligatory duty of an impartial police officer.

The Constitution of India through 42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976 provided for a list of 11 fundamental duties for all Indian citizens under Part IV A and Article 51A. These fundamental duties range from abiding by Constitution, to ~~protecting~~ natural resources, to providing free education to children at elementary level. Thus, these duties are multi-dimensional and Constitution also ~~promotes~~ action rather than inaction.

However, more steps are needed to strengthen the idea of

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performance of obligatory duty
~~state~~ and action such as attitudinal
change among citizens of India. For
instance, when a person sees another
person insulting the ~~national~~ flag
of India during a political protest,
he should make sure that he
reports this incident to the nearest
police station which can arrest
him under Prevention of Insults to
National Honour Act. By doing
this he can prove as a true
citizen in performance of obligatory
duty.

Also, awareness among people
about importance of duty performance
should be carried out by
schools, civil society, ~~political~~ parties,
etc. This will lead to an intellectual
awakening among masses of India.

Next, performance of obligatory
duty and action should be

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inculcated as part of value-based Education system of India. This will provide the ~~necessary~~ foundational learning among ~~students~~ for performance of obligatory duty and action.

As India moves on to become a developed nation by 2047, it is important that India enriches itself in moral and ethical realm also by ~~promoting~~ performance of obligatory duty and action among citizens of India.

As Robinranath Tagore aptly said, "You can't ~~cross~~ the sea merely by standing and staring at the sea".

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Section—II

खण्ड—II



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Write an essay on any **one** of the following topics in about 700 to 800 words : 100

निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक पर लगभग 700 से 800 शब्दों में एक निबंध लिखिए :

5. ☐ We are not makers of history, we are made by history.
हम इतिहास-निर्माता नहीं हैं, बल्कि हम इतिहास द्वारा निर्मित हैं।
6. ☐ Internet has turned our world into global village.
इंटरनेट ने हमारे संसार को विश्वगाँव में बदल दिया है।
7. ☐ Thought is the base of life.
विचार जीवन का आधार है।
8. ☒ Education seeking change after Covid.
कोविड के बाद बदलाव माँगती शिक्षा।

Education seeking change after Covid

Priya is a 10-year-old girl of Sonbassa village of Sitamaehi, Bihar. She was a class 6 student in her village school until 22nd March 2020. After this date, her school shut down on account of COVID-restrictions, she was a topper of her block till

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16



इस प्रश्न के
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22nd March, 2020. Her school reopened physically in July, 2021 when she reached class 8. During the lockdown period of COVID-19, her teachers did not take offline classes and teaching was online. She was excluded from this online education as her father is MGNREGA worker in her village and cannot afford a laptop or mobile phone for himself, leave alone Priya. In December 2021, when the results of Semester-I of class 8 were declared, Priya failed in 5 subjects out of 7. Her father wept at the school veranda along with Priya.

The above anecdote is an apt example of how educational change in schools of India happened after COVID-19. Education is defined as upliftment of

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इस हार्डिक में
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Social and economic parameters of an individual through literacy as well as value-based progress in an individual's surroundings. Change is anything that succeeds its ~~preced~~ former component. It can be both positive or negative for society and is multi-dimensional. COVID-19 hit the world at its full in February 2020 and affected India rampantly from March 2020 to June 2021 through its 2 waves and new virus variants. Even today, as I write this essay, there has been 100 deaths in India due to COVID-19.

In our essay, we will discuss the education system before COVID-19, what changes are needed in education system after COVID-19 - at social, political, economic global level, the obstacles and

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Abhishek Singh, Rank-110 (68th BPSC) Essay

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18

Challenges that exist in bringing changes in education in COVID-19, the steps taken by Government of India for changes in education after COVID-19, and in the end we will discuss the future steps that can be taken to bring changes in education after COVID-19.

Education system in India is an ancient-age phenomenon. In ancient India, ~~the~~ Nalanda University and Takshila University were established in Bihar for Buddhist learning. Charaka and Sushruta contributed to medical education. In modern India, Gandhiji during his Champaran Satyagraha inaugurated ~~the~~ a school in Balharwa Lakham in Motihari on

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इस हार्मिंग में
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14 November, 1917. The education system in India before COVID-19 was mostly classroom based, direct interaction on daily basis between students and teachers wherein students were inquisitive and asked their doubts from teachers in a 'Guru-Shishya' parampara system. The physical activity classes in all schools happened twice a week to keep students fit and healthy. However, after COVID-19, various changes are needed in education system of India, ~~as~~ to make India's educational system robust and resilient.

The 1st change needed in education system of India after COVID-19, should take place at the technological level.

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With the advent of online education during COVID-19 period, many coaching centres are still dependant on online education even after COVID-19 affects have gradually come down. Thus, what is required is more Information and Communication Technology (ICT)-based devices at school infrastructure level, reducing digital divide between urban and rural students and high speed low latency based affordable 5G data network in rural areas. This change is required as no student gets left behind like Priya in online education.

The 2nd change required in education in India after COVID-19 is at Social level. In any society, parents and families are 1st teachers of a student. Due to online education, many students

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21



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~~inactive~~ indulge in plagiarism and cheating during online tests and put their video and audio off during online classes. Thus, parents must ~~inculcate~~ inculcate values of honesty, determination, faithfulness, loyalty among their child so that they do not do anti-ethical activities while studying in an online education environment.

The next change required in education in India after COVID-19 is at political level. The legislative wing of politics should bring in laws and policies that give ~~to~~ subsidised mobile phones to BPL families for their children, so that poverty-hit families are not excluded from online education. Also the executive wing of Indian polity should bring in schemes and policies

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22



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for free wi-fi hotspots, regulation of Telecom companies that over-charge for internet data on mobile. These steps will reduce digital divide and promote online education.

The next change required in education sector is at economic level. As online education requires huge investments in ICT infrastructure, the Government should attract Foreign Direct Investment in digital infrastructure business by providing low-cost land and ~~tax~~ ^{on} less-tax income of companies.

The next change required in education sector is at global level. As online education requires more activity from home of an individual. Global

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23



इस हार्डिकॉप में
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गुप्त न लिखें।
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nations should come together to promote more skills that have the capacity to perform in work-from-home based private jobs. For the skill based and vocational oriented education should be promoted in school-curriculum.

Now we will discuss the various challenges and obstacles that exist in bringing changes in education after COVID-19. The foremost challenge is the policy of promotion of online education ignores the health ill-effects of such education. Online-education leads to high screen time, low physical activity among children, more cases of obesity, etc. All these affect the overall healthy

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development of a student.
The next challenge is
the inefficiency of school teachers.
The school teachers are used
to teaching in classroom based
education and they often lack
necessary skills and methods
to operate a projector, filling
marks in google sheets, reluctance
to make powerpoint presentation,
etc. This has led to job losses
among many private school
teachers of India. This change
in education after COVID-19 has
led to problem of unemployment.

The next challenge is
the financial restraint to invest
in online education. As India is
a developing country which has
more important issues such as -
poverty, maternal mortality, infant
mortality, unemployment, etc to deal
with. Thus funding of online

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इस कृपि में
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education has put the government of the day in dilemma.

The Government of India has taken various measures to undertake changes in education after COVID-19. These include - National education Policy, 2020 that focuses on both digital education and physical well-being, PM DISHA Yojana for online education, NISHTHA scheme for teachers training, SWAYAM PRABHA for education through DTH channels, etc.

However, the Government measures need to be complemented with more future tools to bring changes in education after COVID-19. Firstly, the teachers of the schools should be counselled to improve their

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26



इस स्थिति में
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skills to make them competent to work and teach in online education environment. Next, the parents should make sure that they attend weekly meeting with teachers to get a feedback about their child's performance. Also, it is ~~required~~ ^{required} that student's mental health is given prime importance in educational curriculum to reduce suicide and depression cases among students.

✓ 55 Q8

Thus, it is of ~~the~~ ^{utmost} ~~prime~~ importance that students, parents, teachers, government, civil society, business groups, etc are all made important pillars in education that is seeking change after COVID-19. The choice is ours!

"Education is the most powerful tool that can be used to change the world."

— Roosevelt

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Section—III

खण्ड—III



इस हार्डिंग में
कम्पीयटर
गुप्त न लिखें
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Write an essay on any **one** of the following topics in about 700 to 800 words : 100
निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक पर लगभग 700 से 800 शब्दों में एक निबंध
लिखिए :

9. ☒ Dharma ke bina vigyan nangar chhai, vigyan ke bina dharma aanhar chhai.
धर्म के बिना विज्ञान नाङ्गर छै, विज्ञान के बिना धर्म आन्हर छै।
10. ☐ Paani mein machharā, nau-nau kutia bakharā.
पानी में मछरिया, नौ-नौ कुटिया बखरा।
11. ☐ Agila khetee aage-aage, pachhila khetee bhage jage.
अगिला खेती आगे-आगे, पछिला खेती भागे जागे।
12. ☐ Moos motaihen, lodha hoihen,
na hathi, na ghora hoihen.
मूस मोटइहें, लोड़ा होइहें,
ना हाथी, ना घोड़ा होइहें।

✓ 56 Q9

"Dharma ke bina vigyan
nangar chhai, vigyan ke
bina Dharma aanhar chhai."

There were applauses and
whistles, when the Agni-V missile
of DRDO was launched ~~was~~ for
its final trials at Sriharikota.
It was the ~~intense~~ intense hardwork
of 500 employees, 80 scientists

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प्रश्नों के सामने
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में Tick हो कर
पिछाने लगेंगे।
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28



इस कृपया
कृपया न लिखें
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of different branches, and finally the Head Scientist of DRDO, Dr. Y S Rajyalakshmi. As the Defence Minister, entered the room where a high-level meeting was undergoing for next missile planning, the Director of DRDO told his officeboy to go and call Dr. Rajyalakshmi. She was apparently praying in her cabin wishing for success of Agni-V missile. When the Director asked about the delay reason from Dr. Rajyalakshmi, she smiled and replied that, "I was busy with my prayers".

The above anecdote gives us an insight about how even top Scientists of the country believe in God and religion

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Abhishek Singh, Rank-110 (68th BPSC) Essay

प्रश्नों के सामने
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29



इस हस्तिये में
कभी-कभी
लिखें न लिखें
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before embarking upon an important mission. The quote "Dharma ke bina Vigyan nanga chhai, Vigyan ke bina Dharma aanhai chhai", means without religion, science is incomplete and without science, religion is blind. This is very true in today's India and in entire world.

In our essay, we will discuss the relation between religion and science from ancient India to modern India, the challenges that religion and science have to deal with in today's world and the way forward that can be

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इस हार्डिक में
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undertaken to strengthen the relation between religion and Science.

In ancient India, the great Charaka who is father of Indian medicine and great Sushruta who invented surgery procedures during that time gave importance to religion while doing their research in science. In 'Charaka Samhita' and 'Sushruta Samhita', there is mention of God Vishnu who guided both the great men through his symbols to invent surgery and medicine science for health of people.

Also, Aryabhatta, who invented '0' in mathematical

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31



इस हार्डिके में
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सुख न लिखें
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Science believed that his 'o' is deeply influenced by sun god and his solar system. Also 'Brihat Samhita' of Varanasi talks about astronomy science and the gods of ancient India in predicting the future.

Also, in modern times, God particle was invented in our particle theory which signified the role of God in making the universe of atomic particles. Even Einstein, the renowned Scientist, accepted the role of some heavenly force upon Earth which caused various natural and Scientific processes upon our planet.

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32



इस स्थिति में
उम्मीदवार
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In today's world, due to the consistent relation between religion and science is making socio-economic development. For instance, even when top doctors of the country go for an important surgery, they pray to God that ~~or if~~ some complications happen, it is the ~~some~~ heavenly force, that shall protect the patient.

Even today many scientists are researching about how a small foetus formed from ~~or~~ fertilization in women's body develops ~~on~~ over a period of time into a complete baby in just 9 months! Even when

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इस कृति में
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a person who has lost his leg in an accident is amputated with a new one, the doctors still credit the natural leg formed in a person during his birth by the creator of the world is irreplaceable.

In rocket science, the manned mission by various countries to space have realised that many unknown particles exist in universe that have heavenly influence. Hence role of religion and science cannot be underestimated as they are interdependent. Now we shall discuss, the various challenges that

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इस हार्जिने में
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religion and science have to face with regard to their solidarity in today's world.

The 1st challenge is that of ~~atheist~~ atheist people claiming that science and religion have no relation and all the factors of this universe are regulated by the sun and other planets. They feel that sun is creation of Big Bang theory. Unfortunately, these people undermine the influence of both science on religion and religion on science.

The next challenge is the exploitation of religion by fake people who claim to

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इस दस्तावे में
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be messengers of god and preach about relief from diseases like cancer, T.B, etc through their blessings. These people undermine the fact that religion ~~is~~ does not directly give advantages in scientific field, but it is only a teacher (religion) who shows the path of development to student (science)

Hence, science and religion are interlinked with in their relationship and they should be further strengthened.
Firstly, it is important for a person to have both scientific intellectual thinking and religious devotion at the same time. This will make sure that a

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36



इस दृष्टिकोण से
कृपया ध्यान दें
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person can be his own
Judge with respect to science
and religion relationship rather
than being misguided by
another.

The next future step
should be inculcate both
science and religious texts
of various religions — Bhagvad
Gita (Hindu), Quran (Muslim),
Bible (Christian) in India's
school education system. This
will ensure that a ^{Hindu} social
science student studies ~~Quran~~
best lessons of Quran in
his textbooks which will help
him in imbibing good
qualities of both Bhagvad
Gita and Quran.

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Abhishek Singh, Rank-110 (68th BPSC) Essay

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37

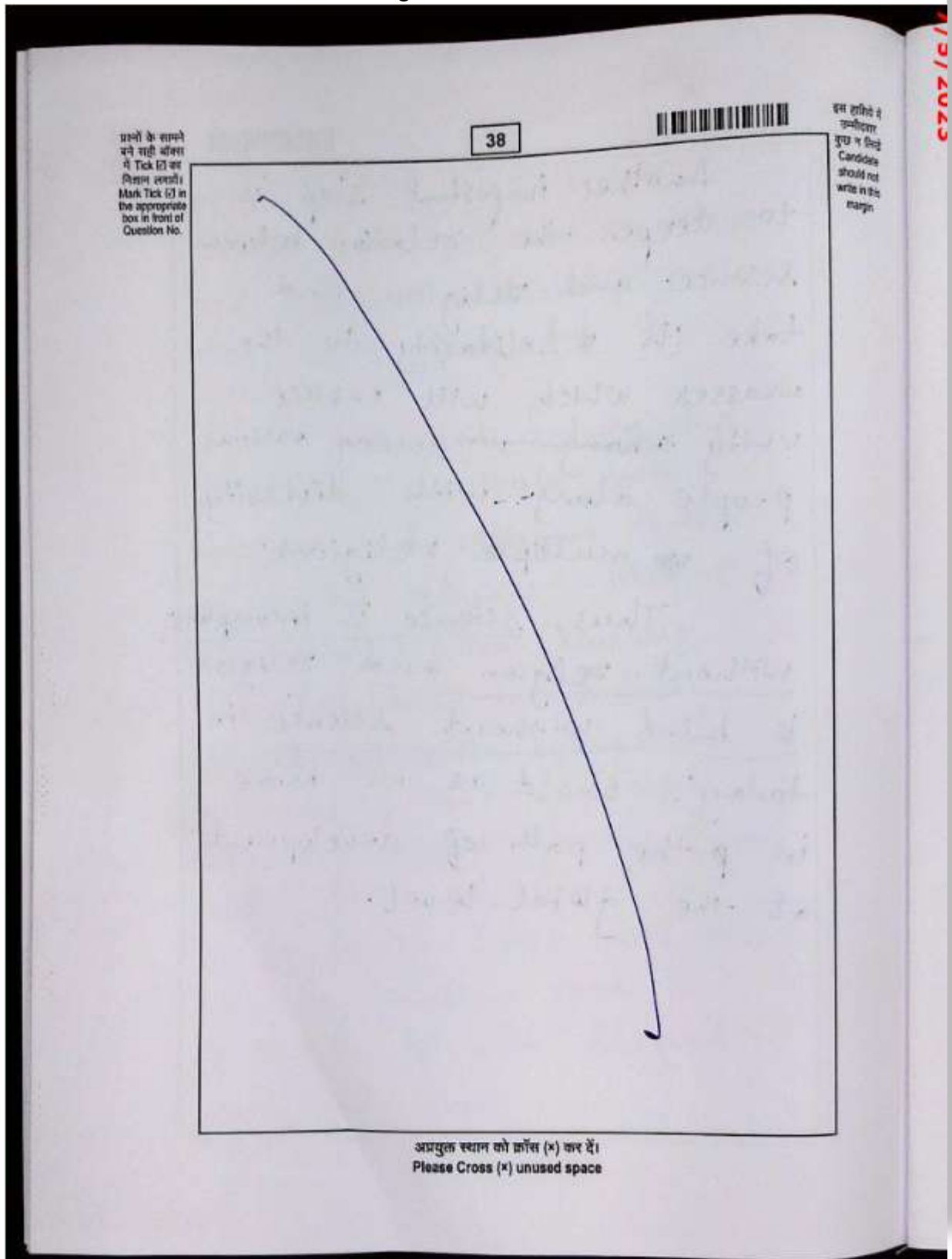


इस हार्डिक में
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Another important step is to deepen the relation between science and religion and take its solidarity to the masses which will ensure unity ~~along~~ among various people along with diversity of multiple religions.

Thus, science is incomplete without religion and religion is blind without science in today's world as we move in the path of development at the global level.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
Please Cross (x) unused space



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ़ कार्य के लिए स्थान

Section - I

