

**ESSAY-Test 2**  
**निबन्ध-परीक्षा 2**  
**CSE 2025**

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु  
For Office Use

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे  
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250  
Maximum Marks: 250

**General Instructions**

This question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 32 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.

Two blank pages (Page Nos. 31-32) 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.

**सामान्य अनुदेश**

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू० सी० ए०) पुस्तिका में 32 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र क्यू० सी० ए० पुस्तिका के अन्त में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ़ कार्य के लिए दो खाली पृष्ठ (पृष्ठ सं० 31-32) दिए गए हैं।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जाँच कर लें कि इस क्यू० सी० ए० 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 क्यू० सी० ए० पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

(To be filled by candidate)

**All fields mandatory**

**(Inaccurate/Incomplete information may lead to delay in the evaluation process)**

Name of Candidate : SRASIT KUMAR

Next IAS Roll No. : AIM25GCL1501 Phone No. :

Test Code → TC- 0 0 2 Date of Examination : .....

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar  Jaipur  Prayagraj  Online

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

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Student's Queries for the Evaluator (if any write them below)

Hello, I have few queries

1) Is the writing legible?

2) Do I feel like lost in any of the essays?

Thank You

Evaluator's response



प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए) / Marks Details [To be filled by the Examiner(s)]

	निबन्ध विषय सं० Essay Topic No.	अंक Marks	
खण्ड-A Section-A			
खण्ड-B Section-B			
सकल योग / Grand Total			

Your performance vis-a-vis other examinees-

Front Runner	Achiever	Aspirant

**EVALUATOR'S FEEDBACK: ESSAY SECTION A**

<b>Parameters</b>	<b><i>Exemplary</i></b>	<b><i>Good</i></b>	<b><i>Average</i></b>	<b><i>Needs Improvement</i></b>
<b>Understanding</b>				
<b>Coherence</b>				
<b>Lucidity</b>				
<b>Structuring</b>				
<b>Presentation</b>				



<b>Parameters</b>	<b><i>Exemplary</i></b>	<b><i>Good</i></b>	<b><i>Average</i></b>	<b><i>Needs Improvement</i></b>
<b>Understanding</b>				
<b>Coherence</b>				
<b>Lucidity</b>				
<b>Structuring</b>				
<b>Presentation</b>				



**खण्ड—A / Section—A**

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस भाग में  
लिखना मना है।  
**Candidates  
must not  
write on  
this margin**

- Q.1** To educate a man in mind and not in morals is to educate menace to society.  
यदि किसी व्यक्ति की केवल बुद्धि को शिक्षित किया जाए और नैतिकता से वंचित रखा जाए, तो वह समाज के लिए संकट बन जाता है।
- Q.2** AI could be a good servant but a bad master.  
कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता एक अच्छा सेवक हो सकता है, लेकिन बुरा स्वामी भी।
- Q.3** Justice is the first virtue of social institutions, as truth is of systems of thought.  
न्याय सामाजिक संस्थाओं का पहला गुण है, जैसे सत्य विचार प्रणालियों का है।
- Q.4** Water is the elixir of life, but fuel of discord.  
जल जीवन का अमृत है, परंतु विवाद का ईंधन भी।



Topic 7 TO EDUCATE A MAN AND NOT IN MORALS IS TO EDUCATE MENACE TO SOCIETY

In almost all the folklores and mythology around the world, we have a recurrent theme. It is about how an evil power, is strong but not moral which is a menace to society. We have countless such examples, ranging from Raavan and Duryodhan in Hindu mythology to the witch in Sleeping Beauty and Snow White. Scholar Claude-Lévi-Strauss holds that this is not a coincidence, but a method of society to discourage such an event behaviour.

Educating a man means to empower them and make them more capable. A person educated in "mind" would have high IQ, academic knowledge and overall intelligence. But those not educated in mind would be void of emotional intelligence and ethics.

We would look upon, how a person with "mind" but no "morals" is a threat to society itself, on different levels.

Morals play an important role in our society, by helping us differentiate right from wrong. Emotional intelligence also helps us to manage our emotions. Failures are inevitable in life — but morals and emotional intelligence bring inner harmony to people. If there is no inner harmony, external behaviour towards society would also be malicious.

People like Osama Bin Laden were highly educated, yet killed many. Similarly, Duryodhana had education about fighting but not morals. He had no inner peace, always laden with envy, pride, arrogance and shame. He thus became the reason for the enormous scale of war.

Individuals today need to focus on inner peace. Due to individualism rise, older methods of social sanctions don't hold power. Instruments like psychological therapy, sensitivity and moral training should be must for everyone.

Morally questionable behaviour of individuals usually begins with family. Families that focus on intelligence, and not emotions leads to sociopathic tendencies. Family teaches us morals and compassion towards our own. However, if the institution itself is broken, children of the family become "emotionally cold."

This theme is extremely common in Western nations today. Due to high divorce rates, children never feel safe within their own house. Elon Musk, for example comes from a highly educated, but broken household. Similarly, most bullies in US schools also come from dysfunctional families.

Western nations are seeing increased depression and even suicides. Family needs to be the target to resolve the issue. Parental training should be mandatory for all expecting parents. Additionally, special efforts to identify broken homes, and then taking steps for their children is needed.

Elon Musk, as seen in last page comes from educated but broken family. Such individuals then become successful, but focus solely on the "bottom line". They lead corporates, who have questionable methods to maintain monopoly and crush competition.

Lehman Brothers during sub-prime crisis of 2008 was involved in excessive loans, without thinking about morals. Even the East India Company, though technologically superior, lacked morals. This led to widespread exploitation of Indians, with 80% extreme poverty rate in 1947.

Corporates need to be restrained through corporate governance rules. Laws like CSR, environment laws, privacy laws etc. hold corporates accountable for unethical practices. Stronger countries need to take the lead, to control corporates. India in this regard became the first country to mandate CSR for corporates.

Society itself is based on a 'Social Contract' as per Rousseau. The perpetuation of society is based on the fact that its members uphold it. If an intelligent, but immoral person tries to breach the contract, trust deficit in society would increase. Furthermore, educated people have a responsibility that '"morals" itself are moral?'

In Hindu society, untouchability was widely practiced. It was practiced by educated "higher" castes. Though social morals and norms ~~legitimised~~ legitimised this behaviour, it itself was immoral.

The educated people thus should also have education about morals to analyse them. Also, they should be compassionate and courageous enough to stand up for those facing marginalisation. Social contract thus not only ask for compliance, but also make society more just.

A just society, also becomes basis of a just nation. In a nation with stark difference in education or empowerment among its sections, justice rarely is present. The dominant sections would try to exploit the weaker ones. Thus, moral education is necessary to prevent such deliberate persecution.

Nations like USA and Canada killed off the native Indians. The "educated" white men were greedy and immoral. Similarly in nations like Pakistan, Syria - the minorities were killed. Without morals, the "educated" men had no restraint over their actions.

Today, we have multiple frameworks which can serve as guiding light. This ranges from "Universal Declaration on Human Rights", to constitutional morality within nation. Framers of Indian Constitution thus were pragmatic to foster both national and international morality.

On international level, Indian constitution in Art 51 advocates for international peace and cooperation. Those without such morals tend to become rogue nations. Such nations not only become a menace to regional peace, but could also cause deadliest wars.

Best example of such behaviour is the Nazi Germany. They were highly 'educated' or technologically superior, but failed the test of morality miserably. This led to World War II. Today, China is acting as a bully for its neighbours. It is a menace to nations around South China Sea — like Vietnam, Philippines. It is also a headache for India.

Proactive actions by other nations is required in this case. Each nation needs to invest in becoming "educated" or stronger. Also, focus should be on dialogue and rules-based order. This makes need for reforms in institutions like UN even more important.

We saw how educated but immoral person is a menace to society. However, in certain cases, the morals could themselves be the problem. Morals in a society often originate from social norms which may be immoral.

Moral, for example, could be imposed by dominant sections to maintain their superiority within society. This could be seen in racism, and justification of colonialism. Deliberate social morals of racism were propagated in 1800s and 1900s. This was to ensure that the "blacks" accept the authority of "whites".

Similarly, morals could be regressive. Sati, ban on widow remarriage ~~was~~ were very much a part of Hindu society before 1800s. These behaviours were made "moral" by society, and those who resisted were ostracized.

Morals could ~~also~~ also be used to institutionalise power. For example, in North Korea, accepting everything the dictator orders is enforced both through coercive measures and societal norms.

"The ruler, no matter how strong cannot rule forever, unless they translate power into right, and obedience into duty"  
- Voltaire.

The society as a whole needs to look at education and morality from two ~~perps~~ perspectives. First is whether the 'morals' are just, fair, impartial, compassionate and inclusive. Second, they ~~or~~ need to ensure that such morals itself become part of education of mind.

We all need to strive to reduce the dichotomy between mind and morals. These are not two separate things, but should be part of combined education. Furthermore, someone just educated in mind

but not morals should not be considered educated itself.

To conclude, morality plays a significant role in controlling individuals in society. It avoids cold, emotionless, solely profit-making and self-fulfilling behaviours. However, since due to increasing individualism, the society ~~it~~ itself is weakening. We need to take proactive steps on all levels, from individual to international to ensure morality in education is perpetuated.

**खण्ड-B / Section-B**

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इस भाग में  
लिखना मना है।  
Candidates  
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- Q.5** Writing is the geometry of the soul.  
लेखन आत्मा की रेखागणित है।
- Q.6** Time you enjoy wasting is not wasted time.  
जो समय आनंदपूर्वक व्यतीत किया जाए, वह कभी व्यर्थ नहीं जाता।
- Q.7** Three rules of work: out of clutter find simplicity. From discord find harmony. In the middle of difficulty lies opportunity.  
कार्य के तीन नियम: अव्यवस्था में सरलता खोजो। विरोध में से समरसता खोजो। कठिनाई के मध्य अवसर को पहचानो।
- Q.8** To live without, Hope is to cease to Live.  
आशा के बिना जीवन, जीवन नहीं है।



Topic 7: THREE RULES OF WORK: OUT OF CLUTTER FIND SIMPLICITY, FROM DISCORD FIND HARMONY, IN THE MIDDLE OF DIFFICULTY LIES OPPORTUNITY

After 1915, Indian freedom movement took a new turn, with the entry of Mahatma Gandhi. Before him, the movement was small, with narrow base and weak. He fixed the issue with three ways. →

He gave a framework for everyone in society. Women could participate in strikes and picketing shops. Students could boycott imperial education. This created simplicity out of clutter ensuring mass movement.

He also found harmony in discord between Hindus and Muslims. Furthermore, he strove for harmony between 'Hajiras' and rest of the society.

Finally, he found opportunity amidst difficulty by uniting the nation for something as basic as salt. He also found opportunity to teach ~~the~~ Indians non-violent methods of protest, when Non-Cooperation Movement became violent in Chauri Chaura.

These rules of work are almost universal. Humans face difficulty in almost all dimensions of life. But the ability to breakdown problems in smaller chunks for simplicity makes them more manageable. They help us see the ~~pattern~~<sup>root</sup> issue. Simplicity also allows others to see better.

The best teacher in Physics is considered to be Richard Feynman. Although Albert Einstein was a genius, he was not an exceptional teacher. Feynman's ability to breakdown - the most complex quantum physics, made the domain more accessible to people.

Einstein on the other hand couldn't simplify Theory of General Relativity. This resulted in less acknowledgement of the brilliance of the theory in beginning. People thus couldn't connect with the theory, and Einstein got Nobel Prize for 'Photoelectric Effect', which was understood by all.

Simplicity in the clutter also allows us to see the patterns better. Humans became the most dominant species on Earth due to our ability to see patterns. We realised when two stones strike, sparks fly. This "pattern" was instrumental in controlling fire by Homo Erectus.

Today, we need to see another pattern in religions. We have many religions, but looking at their teachings shows a pattern. Each religion talks about love, compassion, service to humankind. This simplicity helps us realise the similarity in human thought processes and morality.

Identification of pattern and simplification of clutter, however is a symbol of excellence and skill. Humans are pattern-seeking creatures by default, but only the most intelligent ones are able to do so. Thus, to strive for simplification, one must strive for excellence in the field.

Simplicity leads to harmony by clearing the clutter. Once we realise the core issue, harmony is easy to find. Such harmony helps us to integrate the parts of the problem. However, this requires effort and is not natural. Entropy (randomness) in the society always tries to increase. Conscious, pragmatic efforts are needed to find peace.

India's regionalism shows how harmony flows from simplicity. During the issue of linguistic states creation, the core issue of identity of Southern states was identified. However, when similar demands for Tulu Nadu (in Karnataka), Vidarbha intensified, harmonious approach of representation was adopted.

Discord in any society is inevitable. It has only two outcomes - breakdown or harmony. Thus, in "work", to ensure breakdown is averted, harmony is the only way out.

Seeking of 'Harmony', is a basic principle of physics and chemistry. Any high energy system tries to become more stable. Similarly, such harmony through cooldown is also sought in other systems. Each system tries to ensure that ~~for~~ peace is the fundamental virtue.

In geopolitics, instability is often created due to discord between nations — whether it be Russia-Ukraine, or ancient Greece and Persia. Responsible powers would always seek de-escalation and stability. PM Modi in this regard said — "This is not an era of war".

Within conflicts, between two parties, there are 3 sides — the two parties, and the side of peace. Often, peace is the most difficult to achieve. Hence, this becomes a rule of work, because harmony is a *sine qua non* for perpetuation of society or order in any domain.

Since harmony is not easy to find, it requires efforts and capitalisation of opportunities we see. Often there are cracks in our system, and such difficulties expose them. During good times, one hardly pays any attention to the lacunae, and difficulties are <sup>an</sup> excellent time to work on them.

During COVID-19, India realised its dependence on China — especially for Semiconductors. Once this was exposed, we came up with National Semiconductor Mission. We also increased outreach and collaboration with other partners like Taiwan, Argentina, Europe.

No system is flawless. Difficulties when ~~arise~~ seen often also inspires action. Humans by nature get complacent when treated with good times. Cracks in system, even when seen are ignored, such challenges give us an excellent opportunity to work out the solution.

Working out for solutions fosters social cooperation and action. Countless advancements are made only when we meet an adversary.

"Necessity is the mother of all inventions".

During World War 2, multiple new inventions happened. They include radars, encryption devices, periscope etc. Such difficulties not only bring technological change, but also social change. Feminist movement grew due to the war, as women had to work in industries to cover up for men, who went to battlefield.

Thus, difficulties should not be feared, but faced. Such difficulties also contribute to confidence building of humans. We can know the limits of our capability, only when we face a challenge. Constant search for solution makes us more resilient — both in personal and professional life.

Rules, however in general are rarely sacrosanct. There are always some situations, where rules need to be reconsidered.

Simplicity in clutter may lead to oversimplification: We often tend to ignore basic difference <sup>within</sup> the clutter, and hence our 'simplicity' is flawed. This often happens in policy making in governance, where each village is taken to be identical. Thus, sometimes the complexity needs to be respected for appropriate solutions.

Search for harmony in discord should also not lead to blind pursuit of harmony. Tough questions and tough steps are required in discord to basic fundamental flaws. Post-independence, communal riots were prevalent. India, during the time missed the opportunity for robust peace, but pushed the communal issue under the rug. A Reconciliation Committee is needed today.

to identify and fix the root communal issues, which exist even today.

Finally, although there are multiple opportunities within difficulty, some times the difficulty is too big. Thus, we need to take actions ~~and~~ without waiting for difficulties. During 2008 financial crisis, instead of waiting for difficulty, proactive steps to resolve the lending issue ~~was~~ were required.

These rules of work, though not sacrosanct, are still relevant in most domains. To promote these rules within society, few steps could be taken.

Firstly, students should not be encouraged to rote learn, but breakdown the problem. Since, students learn most "work habits" through schools, they have to be the first institution of change.

Also, a culture of perseverance needs to be promoted. Role models can play an excellent role of how one must work out a problem. Leaders like Subhash Chandra Bose to Napoleon, and inventors from JC Bose to Nikola Tesla should be promoted.

To conclude, excellence in work is a choice. One can exercise the choice by following the three rules. It is no coincidence that Gandhiji's non-violence not only ousted British, but also gave identity to ~~India~~ India as a nation. For upcoming challenges of climate change, threat of AI and increased geopolitical fragmentation, these rules ~~need to~~ will show us the light.

**Space for Rough Work**

## Space for Rough Work