

ESSAY-Test 4 निबन्ध-परीक्षा 4 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. : AIM25GCL1001 Phone No. :

Test Code → TC- _____ Date of Examination : _____

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar Jaipur Prayagraj Online

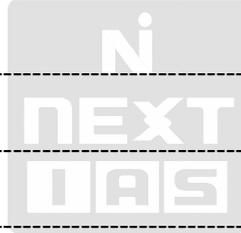
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Invigilator's Signature

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

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

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



EVALUATOR'S FEEDBACK: ESSAY SECTION-B

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



खण्ड—A / Section—A

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

- Q.1** Science is not only a disciple of reason but, also, one of romance and passion.
विज्ञान केवल तर्क का ही अनुयायी नहीं है, बल्कि यह रोमांस और जुनून का भी है।
- Q.2** Man's capacity for justice makes democracy possible, but man's inclination to injustice makes democracy necessary.
न्याय के प्रति मनुष्य की क्षमता लोकतंत्रा को संभव बनाती है, लेकिन अन्याय के प्रति मनुष्य का झुकाव लोकतंत्र को आवश्यक बनाता है।
- Q.3** The Voice of the Gobal South needs to set its own tone.
वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज को अपना स्वर स्वयं निर्धारित करना होगा।
- Q.4** But man is a part of nature, and his war against nature is inevitability a war against himself.
मनुष्य प्रकृति का ही एक अंग है, और प्रकृति के विरुद्ध उसका युद्ध अंततः स्वयं के विरुद्ध युद्ध बन जाता है।



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Topic 4: BUT MAN IS A PART OF NATURE, AND HIS WAR AGAINST NATURE IS INEVITABLY A WAR AGAINST HIMSELF

How do we judge the "advancement" of a culture? What parameters could differentiate level of advancements between two cultures?

Anthropologist Gordon Childe suggests that a culture that uses more energy per capita is more developed. In other words, a culture more extractive of nature is developed. But, in our quest to harness more energy, we have made nuclear weapons, which causes huge threats to humans. Are we really more advanced today?

Humans have evolved out of primates, and are part of nature. But due to superior capacity, we ended up waging a war against nature. We try to control everything - from water flow to weather through artificial rains. This desire to control nature is hurting humans overall. This essay explores, how ~~our~~ our control over nature is a facade, later seeing what could be learnt from this.

Humans have always sought a spiritual connection with nature. Since ages, we used to connect to nature for meditations, stress relief, reducing anxiety etc. Humans remained part of nature, always seeking its refuge when faced with uncertainties like death, diseases etc.

However, a war against nature was waged with increase of materialism. Over-exploitation of resources lead to depletion of natural sources. In long run, this materialism is a war against humans itself. We face much higher rate of depression, anxiety, chronic stress, hypertension.

Today, to escape such diseases, again natural retreats are becoming popular. This shows that humans can be ~~with~~ in peace with themselves, only when they are at peace with nature. Similarly, a culture with more "urge" to control nature would always have more anxious individuals.

Earlier, all cultures were linked to nature. From Yoga in India to acupuncture in China. Since the pace of nature is of patience, this ensured cultural continuity, which in turn fostered better social bonds within the society.

Post-industrialisation, cultures have stopped their connect to nature. Western world, once had home to Neanderthals, many prehistoric cultures, now is focused on rapid culture change. Similar change is also seen in other societies. Such cultural war against nature has led to rapidly changing cultures within generations.

Every generation now has new "trendy" thing, reducing the connect. Practical wisdom thus, between generations is not flowing. Furthermore, elderly isolation is another alarming problem, which is hurting humanity ultimately. Earlier culture of connection is now replaced with individualism, making humans more alone.

Culture of consumerism has also seeped into our food producing habits. Earlier, agriculture and animal hunting were more sustainable, and in connect with nature. We grew crops according to geo-climatic conditions. Similarly, humans usually hunted more commonly occurring animals, often balancing the food chain in case of overpopulation.

However, today chemical farming with genetically modified crops is the norm. Enormous amounts of water & fertiliser are used to grow crops in unnatural environments. Similarly, huge animal-rearing businesses keep modified poultry to give larger eggs and mature early for meat.

This quest to control nature has led to cardiovascular diseases in humans. We consume more chemicals than ever before, leading to endocrine disruptions. Furthermore, overexploitation of water, for example in Punjab is harming humans themselves. Humans waged a war to extract more out of nature, but now realised the war is against themselves.

We observe that war against nature has also increased threat of microbes and pathogens. Earlier humans lived as bands, and were isolated. This reduced spread of diseases, and wide scale deaths. Furthermore, due to absence of anti-biotics, microbes didn't have to evolve quickly.

Today, many anti-biotics threaten microbes, and due to quick evolution, they become anti-biotic resistance and much more deadly. Similarly, in an extremely connected world, disease from the city of Wuhan reached the entire world in few days.

Thus, humans waged war against microbes, and it now is a war against themselves, as humans themselves are making the "enemy" stronger. And this war is going to be a very long-drawn and devastating one as seen during COVID, TB, Polio, Zika Virus etc. We finally have realised the "One Health" concept now, where health of humans is seen in context of entire ecosystem & not us alone.

Newer health policy, however seems to lack support from modern developmental practices. Humans have always extracted resources from nature - wood to make houses, iron ores to make tools, and water for daily activities. We used the resources like trees judiciously, allowing time to replenish.

Modern developmental projects however, are exploitative. Large scale deforestation for timber and agriculture, dams for water, electricity are being made. This quest to control nature is again a war against humans as modern consequences were not observed earlier during shifting cultivation.

Modern consequences here include land alienation and displacement of tribals, increased human-animal conflict and increased global warming. Humans, thus are trying control nature, but the actual war is against the most marginalised sections of society. This war is creating inequality, which was much less prevalent earlier.

Before industrialisation, all countries were more or less on equal footing. But war against nature saw some countries grow at the expense of others. Humans had much more egalitarian society, where harmony with nature was seen. ~~Before~~ Until Stone age, we humans lived in bands, ~~as~~ with no "leaders", as a war against nature was not waged.

The war against nature began with Bronze age, when the inequality first appears. Fast forward to 21st century, where some nations like USA, Qatar emit much more Greenhouse Gases per capita than global average. The cost of this war is borne by smaller island nations.

Due to mindless war against nature, the war actually is between developed nations and vulnerable countries. Millions of people die every year directly or indirectly due to the war started by nations of the West, due to climate change.

Until now, we saw how humans' war against nature, is actually war against humanity itself. However, in certain cases, this phenomena may not be seen.

Humans as a part of nature saw many diseases including small pox, black death, polio. We then waged a war against such diseases through vaccines by Edward Jenner and anti-biotics by Alexander Flemming. This war was actually against the nature, where these diseases were eradicated, and humanity as a whole won.

Humans have also worked for redevelopment work during the "war". Biofloc, artificial reefs for corals are technology that help their restoration. Thus, humans are not mindlessly waging war, but are very conscious of the impact and trying to ~~so~~ reduce it as well. Multiple organisations like UNFCCC, UNCBD, Paris Agreement are trying to stop this war against the nature.

Solutions to this challenge, however needs efforts from humans at a more fundamental level. Since humans are part of nature, they need to be reminded of this fact.

Deep Ecology concept by Arne Naess focuses on this very concept of humans being part of nature. We should conserve nature, not with a patronizing behaviour, but because humans are a subset of nature. He emphasises to demolish the false hierarchy of humans over nature.

Furthermore, humans, like other primates - chimpanzees, monkeys have strong connect to their offsprings. We need to make humans realise that war against nature actually is the war against their children. When we melt all the glaciers today, degrade all soil, cut all forests, the consequences of this war would be for ~~the~~ our children to handle.

Some people argue that humans were part of nature, but are no more. Nature itself has created the imbalance, and hence we can exploit everything as we want. These people however forget the scale at which nature operates. Can humans ever cause Tsunami of the scale of 2004? Can we reproduce a baby without its mother? Can we ~~find~~ make another Sun to give us energy 24x7?

Thus, we humans should be wary of the benevolence of nature. War against nature has made us superior to other animals, plants, but nature as a whole always retaliates in subtle ways which deflects the impacts of the war back to humans.

खण्ड-B / Section-B

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इस भाग में
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- Q.5** Love the life you live. Live the life you Love.
उस जीवन से प्रेम करो जिसे तुम जी रहे हो, और ऐसा जीवन जियो जिससे तुम प्रेम करते हो।
- Q.6** A Great man is always willing to be Little.
एक महान व्यक्ति सदा विनम्र बनने को तैयार रहता है।
- Q.7** Choices must be made, dice must be cast.
विकल्प चुनना ही होगा, पासा फेंकना ही होगा।
- Q.8** Success is not to be pursued, it is to be attracted by the person you become.
सफलता का पीछा नहीं करना चाहिए, वह तो आपके व्यक्तित्व से आकर्षित होकर खुद आती है।



Topic 6: A GREAT MAN IS ALWAYS WILLING TO BE LITTLE

In Mahabharat, arguably the greatest character is of Lord Krishna. He was the one who drove the fate in his favour. However, he was also humble, willing to be the charioteer of Arjun. He could have shone as a great warrior, but he chose to take a "little" role, guiding the "hero" of the epic. Duryodhana on the other hand was proud & arrogant. He never wanted to look "little", and was defeated in the end.

Great men, thus are not those who constantly feel the need to display their abilities. They are those who can listen to others, follow them, accept a mistake and take actions for the greater good.

In this essay, we will explore why do great men accept to be "little", and how we as a society can foster their virtue of humility.

Great men are those who are adaptive and dynamic. They are not static in their beliefs, but are always searching for answers for their problems.

Often answer to such inner turmoil in individuals passes through humility. ~~Great~~ Great men accept to be little to understand the world and change their behaviour.

Gautam Buddha was a prince with all worldly pleasures, but he left that accepting a "little" life. His search for meaning allowed him to be little. Similarly, Gandhi ji stole his father's pocket as a child. He felt anxious & guilty, and accepted punishment, by admitting to his mistake.

Thus, great men choose to be little to face their challenge head-on. The challenge before them could be intimidating, but humility with corrective actions allows one to change their character.

Our characters are also often shaped by our family. A family, in which the father is very strict and unaccommodating, the children would also follow. By being "little", the father could understand the point of view of others, which could bring more liberal ideas in family.

Patriarchy in families persist because the male head "rules" the family like an autocratic ruler. When he chooses to listen to his wife and children, a more consensus driven decisions are taken. Thus, by being "little", the father not only makes others valued, but also reduced patriarchy.

Within families, the culture of such consensus further is embedded in children. These great men become role models of how one should behave in family and in society. Such consensus driven approach fosters stability in society, preventing its breakdown.

Great men within society try to be little to understand the prevailing beliefs and how to overcome them. Radical approach by ~~great~~ men would lead to huge backlash. But by being little, explaining to people, discussing with them, people feel more comfortable. Thus, by being "little", great men strive to bring mass social change.

Desmond Tutu, a bishop in South Africa went down to Blacks and Whites to explain how Apartheid was against Christianity. Similarly, Raja Rammohan Roy was ridiculed by orthodox sections, but he succeeded in getting sati banned. Jyotiba Phule was boycotted in society, when he started education for girl child and lower castes.

Every person needs to understand that radical changes are often short lived. To bring changes to grassroots, one should be willing to ~~include~~ interact with those on the rock bottom. By being little they are not only inclusive but also more sensitive.

Sensitivity in approach also allows "great men" to accept mistakes and shortcomings. Various organisations & companies in the world become dominant in industry at different times. However, only those who are constantly working on their shortcomings persist. Furthermore, by accepting mistakes, corporates build trust with their customers.

Companies like Nokia, Kodak once dominated in their segments. However, they failed to acknowledge the newer technology like smartphones, digital cameras. On the other hand, James Burke recalled Tylenol when some issues in patients was observed. This increased trust in Johnsons & Johnsons.

Great men are willing to be "little" to show that they are not arrogant. Companies today are investing heavily in research & development to accepting that they are not "great". Constant path to self-improvement thus helps people become "great".

Great men also accept being little due to larger goals in mind. They understand that "being little" is temporary, but the greatness built is much more long-lasting. Thus countries might accept humiliation for bigger goals. Often the other larger powers feel the urge to show power. Great men, by being little, satisfy their urge for bigger goals.

In 1991, India faced Balance of Payment crisis, and was humiliated to get loans from IMF. Our gold had to be moved physically. But, we accepted that for larger reforms, and have never gone back to IMF.

Great men, thus understand that being little to quench arrogance of others is justified by ends. We should thus focus on larger picture, where "being little" doesn't mean incapacity, but deliberate strategy for gains.

On international level, this willingness to be little helps foster a more inclusive and multipolar world. When few countries like USA under Donald Trump refuse to understand view of other nations, focussing only on USA, other countries would become antagonistic.

Climate finance is a major issue today, where developed nations are refusing to be "little" and contribute according to their historical contributions in pollution. On the other hand, Germany post-World War 2 made great efforts to clean the mess created by Nazis. They publically apologised to Jews and the World for their actions.

Such apology helped other countries to slowly build trust with Germany. World came close to nuclear war during Cold War, because both "great" nations refused to be little. When such strong countries start threatening others, world peace becomes threatened.

The ability to maintain peace within ~~the~~ oneself, and also on global level thus hinges upon the willingness of great men to be little. However, in certain cases, the great men have to ~~show~~ be assertive. Being little in such situations won't work.

Sometimes, one needs to show power to gain results, as humility may not work. Lord Ram first worshiped God of the Seas, Varuna to show how to cross the water. However, Varuna appeared only when Ram threatened him using his bow.

Furthermore, great men need to show decisiveness to lead. Being little in such situations won't work as people want clear instructions from their leaders. Thus the great conquerors and generals like ~~from~~ Alexander, Napoleon, Chengiz Khan, Peshwa Bajirao were all decisive leaders. People would follow the "greatness" of leader, not their willingness to be little.

Finally, great men should not be little if they are negatively influenced by others. Dashrath Marjhi believed in his ability to break mountain & refused to accept ~~the~~^{its} might. Similarly, Dr Ambedkar accepted his greatness, not being influenced by casteist voices in society.

~~The next~~
Despite these situations where being little should be avoided, the general rule of thumb for great men to be little holds. This could be fostered in many ways.

Firstly, the society needs to reduce its emphasis on extreme cultural pride. They should teach children to be humble and ignorance should be viewed as a curse. As the younger generation remains curious, their willingness to accept views of others would continue.

Secondly, role models in society should be such humble people only. Our society today worships celebrities and celebrates larger-than-life movie heroes. Instead our role models should be scientists, social workers, community leaders who brought positive change in society.

To conclude, greatness in a man is not due to his knowledge, confidence, or power. The greatness comes from humility. All our epics, including Ramayana, Mahabharat, Stories of Gilgamesh from Mesopotamia to Ulysses by Homer, show how arrogance is the common trait in all evil characters. Ability to be little is not weakness, but a strength that helps one see clearly when stuck in a muddle.

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work