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Section - A

4. Competition is the law of the Jungle, but cooperation is the law of civilization.

The Belgian draught is the most sturdy and robust breed of horse. When in wild, they compete to demonstrate which one is more stronger in terms of pace and strength.

However, when they are used in civilization, to pull the load through horse cart, they show cooperation. How can this cooperation be proved?

The Belgian horse cooperating with each other while pulling ^{the} load of a cart was proved by empirical evidences. An individual belgian horse can pull only 12000 pounds, but when ~~two~~ two horses are put together in front of a cart, they manage to pull about 36000 pound. This shows, competition is the law of the jungle, but cooperation

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is the law of civilization.

Similar kind of competition can be seen among different species of jungle.

Also, cooperation as a hallmark of our society can be witnessed in various facets of civilization.

Moving on in the essay, we would try to explore, why competition is the law of ^{the} Jungle? Why cooperation is law of the civilization? We would also understand whether there is no cooperation in jungle? And also try to explore the advantages of competition in a civilization.

Jungle: Compete or Perish

The primary reason that the law of jungle is competition is that survival is at stake. If an animal does not compete with other animals, it will starve to

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death. Take the example of carnivorous animals like Tiger & lion which fight for preys for their survival in a territory.

Another reason for competition in jungle is dependence on natural resources. Like humans, animal can't sit at comfort of their homes & enjoy their food. They have to come out in nature and compete for their own food. And thus, the competition is inevitable.

Also, unlike civilisations, jungle don't have states for redistribution of resources. Even reciprocity don't find a place in jungle, as animals don't have the ^{complex} culture like that of humans.

Similarly, as we speak of complex culture, animals resort to competition because they don't have institutions like

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religion, higher level of god. They are not answerable to anyone for competing with other animals. ^{No ethical suppositions for killing another animal.} Thus jungle's

prominent law is law of competition.

This brings us to our next question, why cooperation is the law of civilization?

Civilization: The power of fist over individual fingers

No man is an island of self sufficiency. Everyone is dependent on another to fulfill their needs. Even a single plate of food is made by the efforts of hundreds of people.

This has been enshrined beautifully in texts of Bhagwat Gita as ^{the} principle of Yagna i.e. interconnectedness of all things. Therefore cooperation is the basic tenet of a civilization.

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Similarly, cooperation is civilization is essential for overall prosperity of nation. It induces individuals' efforts and helps whole system to ^{work} together. Take the case of cooperative federalism.

The states cooperate with one another ^{also} with centre to realize goals of welfare of citizens via implementing socio-economic development schemes.

Moreover, cooperation in civilization has helped to enhance specialisation of individuals, societies, nation in one field. ^{area}. for instance, in the ~~area~~ of globalisation, we see global supply chain as a norm. for example, the Tejas fighter plane program of HAL. ~~has~~ It is result of cooperation of USA's General electronics, DRDO, HAL, IAF etc. Thus ~~its~~ it shows cooperation is law of civilization.

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Moreover, humans as a species were able to survive, whereas ~~our~~ our fellow homo species perished was due to ^{absence of} the trait of cooperation. This trait was selected by nature and hence led to survival of fittest. For instance, gender division of labour was necessity for our survival in pre-historic times. Homo sapiens adopted this, whereas other homo species perished due to ^{absence of} such cooperation in gender division of labour. Thus cooperation helped us in survival, hence become a law of civilization.

Even in the modern era, we see that cooperation yield much better result than competition. Take the case of climate change. The Stockholm conference of 1972 & further the Earth summit of 1991 showcased that

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it is only through collective responsibility, we can fight with climate change. The instruments like Joint Implementation, clean development mechanism of Kyoto Protocol 2005 again reinforced the importance of cooperation for a civilization.

furthermore, cooperation also helps in resolving dispute peacefully. It takes into consideration the needs of other person & helps at reaching amicable resolution. Take the case of boundary agreement with Bangladesh. We have peacefully concluded exchange of territory through cooperation.

In contrast, incidents like Galwan, Tawang with china shows dark side of competition which result in disturbance of peace in the region.

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This brings us to our next question,
whether law of competition is antithetical
to law of cooperation? or not?

for a civilization, competition
is as much important as the
cooperation is. Both these laws can
coexist and in fact complement each
other. for instance, in Indian

democracy, on one hand we promote
and on another
cooperative federalism, we ~~are~~ ^{are}
not shy of competitive federalism.

Competitive federalism enforces a spirit
of improvement in states. States try to
compete with one another. The NITI Aayog
index on performance of different states
on various parameters is good example
of that.

Similarly on one hand we cooperate
with nations in technological development

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such as development of satellites, space missions, fighter planes, we also compete with them. for instance, ISRO carried out cheapest mars mission of the world. ^{It} ^{ISRO} placed ^{itself} amongs the best space agencies of world. Thus cooperation & competition are both law of civilization.

Moreover, competition gives incentive for innovation. If there is no incentive, there won't be any innovation. That is the reason we have several Hackathon, Science competition, startup competition in India. Therefore, along with cooperation, competition also is equally necessary.

Even if we see in history, during the formation of Mahajanpadas, we find, that along with competition between Mahajanpads there were way cooperation too. There were various

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economical, political, & even social cooperation among Mahajanpads. There were matrimonial marriage alliances between them to enhance social solidarity. Thus competition & cooperation go hand in hand in civilisation.

This brings us to our next question, whether jungle as no cooperation? and also, if a civilization resort to competition, will it make the civilization a jungle?

Jungle is part and parcel of the nature. Law of interconnectedness of things is also applicable to jungle, & this cooperation in jungle can't be ignored. for instance, the cooperation within same animal group to catch the hunt. Or the cooperation among hyenas & wild dogs to catch their prey.

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It's not just among the animals, it's also among plants & animals. The plants get nourishment from the soil which is enriched by nutrients from waste of animals & their dead bodies. Thus, ^{the} ecological cycle of jungle is full of cooperation of its living & non living entities.

Moreover, the recent studies among living primates such as gorillas, chimpanzees has given us concrete evidence of their cultural behaviour. The basis of which is cooperation. Like humans primates also have cooperation. Thus, the law of cooperation is also the law of jungle.

Finally, we need to understand, which law we have to follow? for a complex civilization like that of us, we can't rely on one law. In the course of essay, we have seen so many examples

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where both laws coexisted and worked
for betterment of civilization.

Therefore, the underlying conclusion
is that we should compete ~~to~~ with
ourselves to enhance our skills, know-
ledge, accumen and then cooperate
with others. By combining different
skill sets of individual, societies, nations,
the final product will be far more
superior that we would have
produced individually. Hence it is
rightly said - whole is greater than
sum of its part. Thus we need
to follow both the law of competition
as well as law of cooperation, to
make this world a better place to live.

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Section - B

7. To be or not to be, that is the question.

Mohammed Ali was asked by a supporter before his world championship final match, ^{that} for whom he wants to win this match? for his family, friends, or country or anyone else? ^{To this} He replied, I want to win ^{match} this, because, if I don't win, somebody else will be ^{the} world champion. He further said, it's not about ^{it is} for whom I want to win, but, about whether I want to be world champion or not to be. ~~a world~~ champion.

This conversation ~~with~~ of Mohammed Ali with supporter reflects that in all situations of life, the pertinent question to answer is - "To be or not to be". This question, however small

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decides our further action. It will decide, whether we will follow our goal till we get it or stop pursuing it because we don't want to be.

This question of "to be or not to be" is not only important while we chase our goals, but becomes cardinal in various other aspects of life.

In the further course of this essay we would try to explore, what do we mean by being and not being? Why is to be and not to be such a important question? Also, we will explore what are some other questions to be asked ~~by~~^{by} oneself.

What is being or not being

Etymologically 'being' refers to existence i.e. to be alive.

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The state of being is essential for any entity to do ^{the} other functions. If life is not there, then there is no meaning of any other thing. For humans, we have developed ourselves to such a level ~~at least~~ that now we don't have to worry about our survival. With the advent of agriculture, surplus economy, market distribution, affirmative action of state & technological advancement survival of human being can be ensured.

But, just surviving doesn't make us human being. It is the human values associated with humans make us human being. The values like compassion, empathy, tolerance, love, respect, dignity of others etc. ^{Human} without these values, we are not being, we are just existing.

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Similarly, being for a nation can be referred to as a nation of democratic values, communist values, authoritarian values or theistic values etc. It is for a nation to decide what it wants to be or not to be.

On the same line, a business house can decide ~~what~~ what values they want to be associated with. To be a philanthropic organisation or a profit hungry organisation, or a mix of both.

Thus being or not being is very ~~essential~~ essential to be decided. ~~by~~ Without this all other questions are futile.

Now we will explain, why to be or not to be is the question.

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The Real Question! To be or not to be

"To be or not to be" is really a important question to answer because it gives us clarity on what we want to be and what we don't want to be.

Once we get clarity of our aim, we can chalk out our plan. ~~But~~ Bandon that we can elude our milestones.

This will give us an actionable blueprint to follow. for instance, in ancient India, Ashoka decided to be the chakravartin Samrath of Bharat. It helped him to chalk out plan of action to achieve it.

Similarly, answering the question of to be or not to be becomes essential to decluster our mind. It frees space from our mind for other important things which will take us to ~~the~~ what we want to be. for instance, Arjuna wanted to be the best archer in the world. for him

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to be the best archer was the most ^{the} important thing. It helped him to focus on the fish's eye, whereas others were distracted by other trivial things. Thus, to be or not to be important question to keep us free from emotions.

Similarly, being able to be associated with a value also decides attitude of others for us. It makes life easy for us. For instance, if one wants to be non alcoholic & he/she has decided on not drinking alcohol, then ~~this~~ this value gets attached to him. This helps him/her, as others don't force him/her for having alcohol. Thus "to be or not to be" helps in ^{our} value protection. ~~of one's~~

Moreover, not just value protection, this question also helps in value propagation. When one has

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embodied the answer to the question to deeply in the soul, ~~it~~ the value so embodied propagate all over the place. Take the case of Mahatma Gandhi's value of Ahimsa. He decided to be non violent and not to be violent.

Hence, britishers also understood the determination of Gandhiji & several a times during struggle of Independence, bowed down to the demands of Gandhiji. Thus to be, or not to be is the question to answer.

furthermore, when a nation decides to be something or associated with something firmly, no amount of coercion can deter its path. for instance, our position of Russia-Ukraine war has been consistent despite diplomatic pressure from west and U.S.A. This deterrence was possible because we decided to be associated with non alignment.

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Similarity in all the circumstances, we can also decide what we don't want to be. As a nation we don't want to be devoid of our democratic values. If don't want to be known for suppressing marginal voices, minorities, media voice. ~~These~~ The democratic values were chosen by our forefathers and are enshrined in our constitution. Thus, ~~deciding~~ we have already decided what we don't want to be long back.
 15th Aug
On 1st 1947.

Moreover, we don't want to be called as exploiter of mother earth, by our future generation. We don't want our future generation to live on a uninhabitable planet. As it is rightly said — Apart

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of earth belong to those who are buried beneath it, a part to those living over it and majority of earth belong to those who are yet to arrive.

Thus, it is far more essential to not to be meteors for our future generation and destroy the earth as done during Jurassic era.

This brings us to our next question, then what are other important questions to be asked? The very essential one is - How to be?

An individual can become famous as Veerapan or as P. Srinivas.

Veerapan was known for his forest crimes, killing & harming sovereignty of our nation. Whereas P. Srinivas was an Indian forest service officer who died on line of duty. He was posthumously awarded Ashok chakra. Therefore, along with being, it

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is also necessary to know how
you want to become?

Similarly, every nation wants
to progress. Every country is
exploiting resources to increase its
GDP & become a developed nation.
But is that a sustainable path?
When we see countries like Britain,
^{which} ~~when~~ embarks on a journey of
development, we see they have taken
a sustainable path. That's how, ^{nation} ~~not~~
^{it} ensures what ~~the~~ want to be is
done in a sustainable manner.

Along with how to be, it is
very much important to know when
to be? One has to show his values
at correct time. for instance a
soldier has to show bravery in
battlefield, a doctor has to heal a

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patient when required, a teacher has to guide his/her students when they are in need.

Similarly not being someone, you ought to be, has got ^{some} serious supercussions. For instance, Bhisma didn't get any at right time, when Draupadi was being drabbed, hence he died on a bed of bows. Whereas, Jatayu got angry at the right time when Ravana ~~was~~ abducted Sita, hence died on the lap of Rama.

Hence, along with to be or not to be, it is also important to answer, how and when to be.

Finally, we can say that the question to be or not to be is very essential as it clears our goal, declutter our mind, prevents coercive action on us and ^{has} many more other advantages. However,

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In conclusion, we can say that howso-
ever important this question is, it
won't make any sense, if there
is lack of purity of intention and
^{selflessness}
self gain is attached to it. To
be something or someone for the
benefit of whole society is the
true nature of human being. Being
or not being is irrelevant if it
doesn't transcend for the benefit of
entire human kind: