

# NEXT IAS

## ESSAY निबन्ध CSE 2023

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 (विशेष्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरान्त अपन साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ 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 : ANIMESH JAIN

Next IAS Roll No. : MTC3MACEN218

Test Code -> TC- 013 Date of Examination : 10/8/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar  Bhopal  Online

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

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Test Code → TC- \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Examination : .....

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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			

COMMENTS: ESSAY SECTION-A

COMMENTS: ESSAY SECTION-B

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवार को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवार को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द, परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिये वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दंडित किया जा सकता है।	The candidate should read the under-mentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examinations.
1.	(क) अपना अनुक्रमांक एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू० सी० ए०) पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिये निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।	(a) Write your Roll Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for the candidate.
2.	अपनी क्यू० सी० ए० पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिह्न/निशान बनायें जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answers of the questions such as couplet, obscene or abusive expression, etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answers.
3.	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/ threat to the Examiner.
4.	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तरों का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad or illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5.	उत्तर स्याही से ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें। हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिये पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6.	प्रवेश-पत्र में उल्लेख किये गये माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली-जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in a medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language, i.e., authorized and unauthorized media together, for writing answers.
7.	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिये गये निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गये उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answers at the specified spaces (right below the questions) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified spaces in the Booklet shall not be evaluated.
8.	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर 'रद्द' लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write 'Cancelled' across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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## खण्ड-A / Section-A

- 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।

A MAN WHO WANTS TO LEAD THE ORCHESTRA  
MUST TURN HIS BACK ON THE CROWD

"Either you lead the people or you will be lead by them"

- Ancient proverb

During Non-Cooperation movement when freedom struggle was at its peak, a small incident in Chauri Chaura forced Mahatma Gandhi to take the movement back.

People were confounded with his

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इस भाग में  
लिखना मना है।  
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stance. How could he undermine their struggle for a small violent incident against British? they asked. However, history has proven Mahatma right.

He not only drove British out with his non-violent methods but also brought a change in people's hearts through emphasis on non-violence.

The above anecdote shows the importance of taking unpopular decisions.

Crowd more often than not represent human's base instincts like anger, jealousy etc. To successfully lead, a leader has to be guided by a long term vision.

History shows that most impactful leaders were one who challenged the

crowd behaviour and provided a new roadmap to society. Bhagwan Ram left his kingdoms for 14 years vanvasa against the wishes of his subjects. By following his father's dictates he earned the title of 'maryada purushottam'.

Similarly, in Mahabharata, Karna learned archery and became a great warrior against crowd's ridicule that he was a Sudra and thus unfit for fighting. He is an inspiration for all youths who want to pursue their dreams but could not due to social pressure.

Turning back to crowd is also important for nation's leaders. They have

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to keep long term interest of country in mind and not get swayed away by populism. After breakup of Ottoman empire, Mustafa Kemal Pasha introduced secular values in a deeply religious society. In subsequent years, while Middle East saw rise of terrorism and civil wars, Turkey embarked on high economic growth!

Leaders have to take strong decisions at times for collective <sup>good</sup> ~~benefits~~. PM

Modi's decision of demonetisation of currency was opposed by many i.e crowd but it gave benefits like:- cleaning up of black money and countering terrorism.

Leadership also entails compromising

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with crowd's values for national interest.

Subhash Chandra Base joined hands with Axis powers including Hitler for India's independence. Similarly, India shunned its principles of non-violence when it became part of Nuclear Club with Pokhran tests.

Turning back on crowd is also import-  
-ant to drive any social change. When Supreme Court decriminalised homosexuality, it went against crowd's preferences for realising equality and human dignity. Swatchh Bharat Mission is another example wherein government challenged crowd's behaviour for ensuring cleanliness.

A leader can come up with cut  
of the box' thinking only when he

distances himself from the crowd.

In 20<sup>th</sup> century, when nations were realigning themselves with USA or USSR during Cold War, Pandit Nehru gave alternate vision of Non-Alignment. India charted its own independent course in foreign policy matters.

Today this is reflected in India turning its back on West's sanctions against Russia for its energy security. Similarly, India refused to become part of Methane pledge in COP negotiations to safeguard its farmers interests.

Turning back on crowd also drives innovation. Steve Jobs with his Apple products revolutionised consumers experience. Instead of going for minor

tweaks over his rivals like Nokia, he went for paradigm shift with iOS and iPhones.

But is turning back on crowd always lead to good decisions? NO

In Communist Soviet Union, decision making was centralised. No inputs were taken from masses. This led to mass famines like Holodomor in Ukraine since crowd's feedback could not reach leaders!

Listening to crowd is also necessary to make inclusive policies and ensuring good governance. In India, laws like RTI, RTE, MGNREGA, Citizen Charter are a result of state's response to people's demands. This has heralded an era of Transparency and Accountability.

Crowd's feedback also help leaders in doing course correction. For example, Indian policymakers shunned socialist dogmas in 1991 for LPG policy. This heralded an era of high economic growth dubbed 'India story'.

In contrast, China failed to take people's feedback during COVID and continued with its 'zero COVID strategy'. The result was mass deaths and prolonged shutdowns.

Thus, a judicious mix of following one's own instincts and listening to crowd is necessary for a successful leader. This can be achieved by having greater good / Sarvodaya principle of Gandhiji in mind. One's ends has to

be pure. When goals are just, crowd will inevitably follow the leader.

Rabindranath Tagore says a leader has to walk alone but times to realise his goals i.e. Eka Chalo Re!

It is said that :-

• A leader is one who knows the way, shows the way and walks the way.

But a good leader is ~~also~~<sup>so</sup> one who tweaks the way by listening to people.

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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।

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Nature is neither a servant nor a master, but a necessary partner:-

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Homo Sapiens emerged in Savannahs of Africa 3 lakh years ago. This time is just a small moment in the history of planet earth which is 400 crore years old. Within this short span, humans have made permanent changes through their activities.

Specially since Industrial Revolution, humans have emitted lakhs of tonnes of Green house gases, cleared large tracts

of forest areas and polluted water, soil, and even euterrspace with their activities. These changes has led to Climate change on planet Earth.

UNEP studies shows that global temperature have arisen by 1.3°C since 1800s. This is leading to melting of glaciers. By 2030, many small island states like Maldives and coastal cities like Mumbai will be completely submerged in water!

Climate change is also visible in forms of extreme weather events. In May 2023, heatwaves were witnessed across North America and Europe leading to death of 10,000 Peoples. Similarly, floods were seen Pakistan

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displacing more than 5 crore people.

In India, floods in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi led to displacement of thousands of people.

Many species have also gone extinct due to shrinking habitats like Asiatic Cheetah. Warming oceans are leading to bleaching of coral reefs. We may lose these ecosystems entirely by 2050!

All these events are an outcome of treating nature as servant. Using nature as a means for our prosperity has led to arrival of Anthropocene age. If this attitude towards nature is not corrected, the future will be bleak.

We may end up destroying the only habitable planet in our solar system. The tipping point is reaching fast. Melting glaciers will unleash thousands of dormant viruses and bacteria feeding to future pandemics.

This nature is not a servant. At the same time it is not a master. It does not dictate terms to its organisms. All organisms pursue their own self interest. Nature does not punish a lion for eating a deer.

It also gives enough scope for course correction when we err. For example, when we started phasing out Chloro fluoro Carbons, ozone hole started filling up. Similarly, tiger

numbers in India went up when we protected its habitat through conservation efforts.

Nature is not a master also because it makes mistakes. Mutations in cells can threaten entire species and life forms. This was evident in COVID-19 when virus was constantly mutating affecting not just humans but animals like tiger also.

Nature is not governed by a centralised entity. It is a self-sufficient entity with different parts working in sync. For example, plants release Oxygen which is inhaled by animals releasing Carbon Dioxide in turn. Thus, different species are interdependent on each other for survival.

Nature is a necessary partner.  
Necessary for not just human survival  
but for maximising our happiness.  
In hot summer, it is trees shades  
that provide us relief. Sweetness  
of fruits and smell of roses satiates  
our senses.

Other than physical wants,  
nature also satisfy our spiritual  
desires. When one gazes at stars  
at night, one realises his/her  
insignificance in larger scheme of  
things. This brings humbleness and  
stops us from running behind material  
success.

It is no surprise that all  
enlightened men go to Himalayas /  
forests for tapasya (meditation). Closeness

to nature brings us close to our soul. Indian religions have therefore given the status of god to natural phenomenon - Indra, Vayu, Agni and Surya.

The best reflection of 'nature as partner' is reflected in tribal way of life. Bhil tribe in Madhya Pradesh see forests as goddess incarnate (Mata-Van). They use only that much resources necessary for their survival. Nature too reciprocates in form of clean air, pure water and abundant rains!

However, as seen earlier, humans are moving away from treating 'nature as partner'. To conserve our ecosystems, this principle has to be imbibed at all levels.

Individuals have to change their consumption patterns. Small steps like - switching off fans when not in use, using public transport, carrying cloth bag while shopping can go a long way in saving nature.

Not just preventing damage, they should actively engage in conservation through reforestation and holding government to account. Women in Chipko movement and youths in Save Aarey protests should show individual efforts can make difference.

Similarly, businesses should look at natural resources not as exploitative tool but as extinguishable products. They should incorporate Environment,

Social and Governance (ESG) norms in their business practices. For example, Reliance has promised to go green in its functioning by 2030.

National governments need to realise that future economic growth depends on sustainable development.

Natural hazards are also the biggest security threat as more people have been killed by air pollution in India than by wars!

Indian states through Panchamrit is pursuing green development with focus on - net zero emissions by 2030, increasing share of renewables to 50% by 2030, increasing carbon sink by conserving forests etc. These efforts are already showing positive results.

India has achieved 40% renewable energy target 8 years before target year. Forest cover has gone up from 21% to 24% in last 20 years. Through international initiatives like:- Solar Alliance, Disaster Resilient Infrastructure Coalition etc India is providing leadership to all countries.

Nature is an integrated whole. It does not respect international borders. If Amazon forests are cut in Brazil than impact will be felt by a poor farmer in Punjab in form of draughts! Thus collective effort by all countries is required moving beyond North-South, Rich-Poor divide.

Thus sustainability is the key

for progress and prosperity. Mahatma

Gandhi rightly held that :-

‘There is enough for everyone's need  
but not for anyone's greed’.

Let this be our guiding mantra for  
a healthier and greener planet!

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