

# NEXT IAS

## ESSAY-Test 5 निबन्ध-परीक्षा 5 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 (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने 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- \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Examination : \_\_\_\_\_

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar  Bhopal  Online

निरीक्षक का कोड  
Evaluator's Code

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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			

Your performance vis-a-vis other Examinees/Students  
[To be filled by the Examiner(s)]-

Front Runner	Achiever	Aspirant

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

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

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				

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	महत्त्वपूर्ण 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

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इस भाग में  
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- Q.1 You can't serve data on a hungry man's plate.  
आप किसी भूखे आदमी की थाली में डेटा नहीं परोस सकते।
- Q.2 AI is overcoming our mental limitation but not expanding our mental horizon.  
ए.आई. मनुष्य की मानसिक सीमाओं को नियंत्रित कर रहा है, किंतु मानसिक क्षितिज का विस्तार नहीं कर रहा है।
- Q.3 We are using environment for politics, not politics for environment.  
हम पर्यावरण का उपयोग राजनीति के लिए कर रहे हैं, न कि राजनीति का उपयोग पर्यावरण के लिए।
- Q.4 The worst form of inequality is to try to make unequal things equal.  
असमानता का सबसे बुरा रूप है असमान को समान बनाने का प्रयास।

THE WORST FORM OF INEQUALITY IS TO TRY  
TO MAKE UNEQUAL THINGS EQUAL

We all can relate to Farhan's (R Madhavan) role in famous Bollywood movie THREE IDIOTS. He always wanted to become a wildlife photographer but his parents forced him to become an engineer. In the process, he loses his confidence and become depressed!

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Farhan's example is a reflection of wider disease in society where we try to make unequal things equal.

This gets reflected in kota factory where thousands of students jump every year to get into IITs neglecting their core interests!

Inequalities in society can be both natural as well as man made. Natural inequality includes different talents and capabilities of individuals. Whereas man made inequality include social constructs based on gender, race, caste and religion.

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How to deal with these inequalities is a question that has troubled societies since ages. Many assigned occupations based on one's inherent strengths into Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra. However it gave rise to caste based discriminations in society.

Similar hierarchies emerged based on race in USA, ethnicities and language in Europe and religion in Middle East.

Scholars like Dr Ambedkar argued that different sections of society ought to be treated differently and thus reservation -s for Dalits were rolled out in constitution.

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Despite these efforts, libertarians and proponents of meritocracy argued that unequals should be treated equally. This was reflected in anti-reservation agitations in 1990s where upper caste students immolated themselves.

Similarly, USA's Supreme Court struck down race based admissions in Universities based on logic of equality. The logic given is this would improve efficiency and ensure maximum public good.

Unequals being treated equally was seen in 20<sup>th</sup> century Eastern Europe where soviet states went for 'forced emancipation'

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of women. Women were sent to factories and made to work in tough working conditions. This adversely affected their health and increased mortality rates!

At international level, when rich nations force poor nations to shoulder the burden of mitigating climate change, it adversely affects developmental programmes thereby perpetuating power asymmetries.

But why is this the worst form of inequality? Isn't it just to treat all equally and allow them to compete in spirit of 'survival of the fittest'? NO

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Treating unequal equally leads to perpetuation of status quo. Power hierarchies remain intact. In fact, inequalities increases as advantaged sections use their historic socio-economic capital to amass more wealth/power.

This was shown by Michael Sandel in his book 'Tyranny of Merit.' USA's universities on face of it favor equality in admissions. However, children of rich parents have natural advantage due to better schooling, holistic upbringing, economic capital etc.

In India, this is reflected in job market. While participation of Dalits and

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Tribals has increased in government jobs due to reservation policies, their participation in private sector jobs is miniscule. Private sector treats unequals equally which leads to exclusion of disadvantaged sections.

Equal treatment to unequals also has a psychological impact on disadvantaged groups. When they can't compete it leads to development of inferiority complex and impacts confidence. They start questioning their own capabilities instead of questioning power structures. Suicides of Dalits students in IITs is a reflecting of this phenomenon.

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Treating unequals equally also does not make sense from utilitarian ~~set~~ perspective. Every individual is unique and deserve different treatment. Sachin Tendulkar would have been a failure if his parents had asked him to become doctors/engineer.

What is the solution then? The utopian ideal is a world where every person can compete equally. However this requires removal of discriminations and social disadvantages. This can be achieved through equality of opportunity. Special provisions like positive discrimination

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need to be made for LGBTQ+, specially abled individuals etc. John Rawls argued that equality is justified when it benefits the least advantaged. This will not only lead to fulfilment of individual's potential but also benefit society.

Another way can be improving capabilities (Amartya Sen) of individuals to make them capable of fulfilling their potential. Focus on healthcare, education and skilling can help in this direction.

At national level, principle of common but differentiated responsibilities needs to be imbued to fight global challenges. Rich nations should shoulder greater

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responsibilities as they are more capable technologically and economically.

India's doctrine of non-reciprocity in International relations is an example worthy of emulation to deal with poor/ weaker states.

Lastly, stronger groups/individuals/ countries should recognise their privileges and act as Trustees of society's resources. Recognition of privileges will bring humility and reduce meritomania. They will become more open to accept special provisions for weaker sections.

A society is as strong as its

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weakest link. It is only when we take along most vulnerable people in development process, the goal of inclusive growth be realised.

Recognition of inequalities is the first step towards trying to find remedies. ~~Recognition~~ In trying to make unequals equal, we are losing many Farhans (THREE IDIOTS) who could not fulfill their dreams.

Let us create a society where every person reaches his full potential leading to self-fulfillment and smile on every face!

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## खण्ड-B / Section-B

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- Q.5 Existence is a science, living is an art.  
अस्तित्व एक विज्ञान है, जीना एक कला है।
- Q.6 If the truth shall kill them, let them die.  
यदि सत्य से किसी की मृत्यु होती है, तो उन्हें मरने दो।
- Q.7 The only way to go beyond things, is to go through them.  
हालातों से परे जाने का एकमात्र तरीका उनसे होकर गुजरना है।
- Q.8 Dream for the best. Be prepared for the worst. Enjoy life in between.  
सर्वश्रेष्ठ के लिए सपना देखें। सबसे बुरे के लिए तैयार रहें। इसके बीच के जीवन का आनंद लें।

EXISTENCE IS A SCIENCE, LIVING IS AN ART

How to live a good life?

This question has troubled humankind since ages. After satisfying existential

needs, humans asked themselves:- is

this it? or is there some higher

purpose to human life?

The <sup>search for</sup> answer to these questions made us to invent religions and philosophies. However even these things has

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failed to solve the mystery of living a good life. Today, there is a sense of hollowness in life among such people. Why is it so and is there a remedy?

To understand this, let's first understand the difference between existence and living. Existence is about survival. It is the driving force of human evolution. Those traits that benefitted our survival stayed with us through natural selection.

Survival instincts guide all our actions. From reflex action in face of threat (fight vs. fly mechanism) to our

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urge to procreate to ensure survival of our species. Existence is also about satisfaction of basic wants like:- food, shelter and cloths.

On other hand, living is about navigating day to day challenges. It's about being resilient in face of adversities. It gives reason to wake up in the morning. It provides purpose to our life and leads to self-fulfillment.

Having seen the meaning of both terms, lets see why Existence is science and living an art.

Existence is a science because it is objective. The principles of existence are

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same for all just like principles of science. Gravity is same for an Indian and American, humans and animals, Man and woman. Similarly, principles of existence are same for all.

We all need food to survive. Lion hunts deer whereas humans with sophisticated tools are able to do agriculture. However the end goals are same i.e. satiate hunger.

All technological progress are fundamentally to ensure our survival/existence. Cave dwelling man invented fire to ward off animals. Stone tools were invented to hunt animals. Even in modern times, the scientific efforts are oriented towards

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extending our existence .

From medicines to prolong human life to space missions to make humans inter-planetary species, existential instincts are guiding our actions. Thus not just existence is science but science is a tool for human existence .

On other hand, living is an art.

Arts are subjective in nature. Not every individual can appreciate Mona Lisa painting or Javed Akhtar Shayaris. Similarly, living is subjective .

Different people find meaning in different vocations. A businessman finds

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purpose in wealth accumulation, a monk finds meaning in contemplation and an artist finds purpose in his creation.

Living is an art because unlike science there are no readymade / straightforward answers to life's dilemmas. These dilemmas can be work-life balance, Choosing between career prospects and family's interests (eg. while going abroad) etc.

There is also the role of emotions in living just like in arts. A mother might sacrifice her own life for the protection of her child because of the

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Love she have for her. Similarly, a soldier happily sacrifice his life for patriotic emotions. These examples go against survival instinct i.e science but are guided by real life emotions.

According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs, man seeks purpose in life after his basic needs are met. Living a purpose driven life is an art which very few people can grasp/ master.

But why is it so? Can we decipher this art to live a good life? The main reason why man fails to move

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beyond animal existence is lack of self reflection. He fails to understand his true nature/ strength. Contemplation is prescribed by all religions of world. Buddhists argue that suffering is reality of life and through right conduct and meditation we can overcome it.

Krishna in Bhagwat Gita prescribe the philosophy of Nishkama karma i.e. one should focus on efforts and not the results. De-attachment with end results brings a sense of stability in life and leads to 'stithpragya' nature.

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Another way to lead a good life is to live for others. Man is a social animal. Unlike animals, we can empathise with large number of people/creatures. In trying to alleviate suffering of others, we find meaning and happiness in our own life.

Great men and women like Mahatma Gandhi, Mother Teresa, Nelson Mandela etc find their life's purpose in fighting for others.

Life is also unpredictable. All things cannot be controlled. One should be grateful for what one has and accept things/circumstances to find peace in life.

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A famous hindi song captures the essence of existence v/s living :-

'Rote hue aye hai sab, haste hue jo jayega, wahi sikander kehlayega'

(All men come crying on this planet, a real winner will be one who is smiling on his deathbed).

Thus the metric of a life well lived is not the material acquisition but the satisfaction one has derived while contributing to others and realising our potential. Let this be our guiding mantra to live a fulfilling life :-

'kisi ki muskurato pe ho nisar,  
kisi ka dard nil sake toh fe udhar,  
kisi ke waste ho tere dil me pyaar,  
Jina usi ka naam hai'

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(spread smile on other's face,  
share pain of others,  
have love for others in one's heart,  
this is the meaning of living'.)

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animal vs human

Next IAS ID: MT23MACEN218, TC017, 05-09-2023

Maslow hierarchy of need

Dhufen vs USA

Space for Rough Work

what?

how?

EXISTENCE IS A SCIENCE, LIVING IS AN ART

survival

existence

food  
shelter  
cloth

live

science

agri  
tech adv.

objective  
straight forward

living

happiness  
self-fulfillment  
purpose

art

subjective

our hands → one can shape his life

① Existence vs living

② ~~How~~ Existence is science.

③ living is art.

④ How to live

↳ Buddha's middle path  
↳ self reflection → know thyself

hollowness  
are we progressing?

‘rote hue aye hai sab...’

‘kisi ki mukuro...’

love you zindagi

↳ Krishna → Duty.

good life → Bentham → pleasure

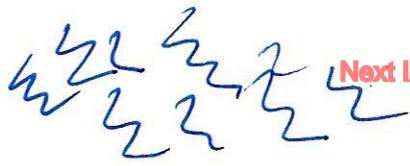
↳ Buddha → middle path  
Maharva.

SSR case  
Maharva

Socrates → how to live a good life?

↳ knowledge is source.

Mother



Space for Rough Work

The worst form of inequality is to try make unequal things equal.

- people
- groups
- nations
- communities
- caste
- race
- gender
- individual
- nations

unequal things → equal

worst inequality USA SC

merit

forced emancipation

concept

than?

differential treatment

> Reservation.

Art 15(4) 16(4)

C.C → developed world asking for burden sharing.

worst form of ineq.

Why?

- ↳ perpetuates inequalities
- ↳ ↓ confidence / inferiority complex
- ↳ ↑ division in society.

who?

↳ libertarians

↳ Nozick → Hayek.

(Meritocracy).

How it happens?

Dworkin

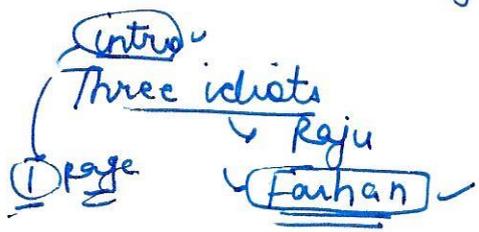
↳ make initial distribution fair.

what is solution? → should we not try?

- ↳ Rawls → theory of Justice.
- ↳ Ambedkar
- ↳ social liberals → H.J Laski, Amar tyagi Sen.
- ↳ CBDR
- ↳ Gandhi's Trusteeship → strong help weak.

↳ capability approach

Tare Zameen Par



conclude - 1 page

inequality → natural / man made