

खण्ड-A / Section-A

उम्मीदवारों को
इस भाग में
लिखना पना है।
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- 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।

Reason has always existed, but not always in a reasonable form.

Akash, a school going child was flipping through the pages of his history NCERT book. He stumbled upon the page having picture of various Ashokan pillars. Due to his curiosity about the architecture of that time, he tried to google the message ^{written} ~~return~~ on those pillars. few pillars had mentioned about victory over the other kingdoms, course of war, violence, etc whereas few pillars were distinct. On them, it was mentioned about peace

non-violence, tolerance etc. Akash got confused after seeing this totally opposite messages. # Next day he asked his teacher about the same. His teacher explained him in the simplest language about the Kalinga war and how it shaped Ashoka's idea of reason. From being mere symbol of victory to symbol of Dharma Ashoka's ~~reason~~ concept of reason became reasonable!

So the thing which comes to our mind logically is what is a reason? What are its different forms? Why it is required that our reason must be reasonable? What will happen if our reason is not reasonable? These were some of the questions which came to Akash's mind after teachers explanation. We will try to analyse and answer them through this essay.

Reason - A quest for logic to do things.

The great western philosophers Socrates talked ~~out~~ about reason.

He said 'An unexamined life is not worth living.' He preached for finding the logic behind every human action.

Human being ~~do~~ every action because of a reason. Reason can be defined as the intention or purpose of doing certain act / behaviour. However that reason is not always reasonable.

So what is meant by a reasonable reason? A reason can be called as reasonable if it is based on a logic which is scientific, rational and have sound theoretical backing.

The reason which is not based on above parameters can be illogical and filled with many negative connotations leading to disastrous effect. For example, before Kalinga war, Ashoka was fighting wars with lot of violence.

and to commemorate his victories he was erecting pillars. Reason was there but it was not reasonable because it was based on the basic principle of violence. Where as after Kalinga war, he used those same pillars to spread awareness about dhamma ~~to~~ and buddha. It led to spread of peace and non-violence. At Ashoka is still remembered as one of the greatest emperor not because of his war victories but because of his compassionate behaviour.

In a nutshell, what we can learn from this story that your reason to do a particular act should have be based on moral values and that reason should bring good to whole earth. Human being ~~is~~ the wisest of all creatures has conquered over all continents of this world but ~~to~~ his acts were not

always reasonable.

If we ~~go~~ go back in time, the human ancestors like the homo erectus, homo sapiens they exploited the surrounding environment using their wisdom and occupied wider territory. This has contributed to their evolution as the sharpest species on this planet. But now, that same homo-sapien is exploiting the nature unsustainably and facing the brunt of harsh events like climate change and global warming.

Of course, we made progress. But at what cost? with a industrial revolution, ~~we~~ the whole world has witnessed immense growth. But we can definitely conclude that it was industrial revolution which led to the evil period empiricism & colonialism. We Indians were also under the colonial rule for around 200 years.

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The britishers like gave the reason that it is whiteman's burden to civilise the non-civilised world, what ultimately ready to a nation gripped with poverty, illiteracy, malnourishment at the eve of independence. Was there reason reasonable?

similar mindset is still observed on international governance institutes. The united nations security council (UNSC) has five permanent members which represent the global north. Global south still do not have any representation at UNSC because the P-5 countries think that they are enough to drive the world. How can this reason be justified? It is because of this illogical reasoning that the developing and least developed countries are facing disproportionate impacts of climate change. many small island nations

in the pacific are going under water due to non-sense reasons of developed world.

We have had our lesson from the history. We all know about ~~the~~ how unreasonable treaty of versailles was and how it became the major cause for second world war. We need to learn our lessons quickly. Whom do we want to follow? Both Hitler and Mahatma Gandhi had their reasons. Hitler wanted a nation based on nationalistic sentiments and Nazism where as Gandhiji wanted a nation based on Surajya and Gan' Ramrajya. Both are still remembered for their works. The only difference is, one is regarded as a father of a nation and other as crusader of Jews. All this difference is because of reasonableness.

While shifting from Gandhiji to Sardar Patel, we must

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compare him with Bismarck. Sardar Patel used his conscience filled with reasonableness to unite India which is going strong off even after 75 years of independence. On the other hand Bismarck too had the same vision about Germany but his mode of action was not morally correct which ultimately led to fall of Berlin wall.

It is evident from both the cases, that reasonableness rather than mere reason is utmost important for a act to have long lasting positive impact on the society. Women can be called as the one of the greatest victim of a reason without reasonableness. Practice of sati, denying education, polygamy, all were only to justify the patriarchal societal attitude. However, it took an era of revolution 'The Indian renaissance' to negate

these narratives. social reformers like Rajarammohan Roy, I.C. Vidyasag - a devoted their life for advocating rationality in reason.

on the same line, after independence, there was debate regarding how should the independent nation treat its tribals. whether to restrict them in forest like a 'human zoo' or assimilate them with modern society. Both the ~~to~~ view were mere superficial. It took a deep rational mind of our 1st prime minister to come up with the 'Tribal panchasheel', which guaranteed development of tribals on their own genius. what a compassionate and visionary leader he was!

we have enough evidences throughout the history that how good leaders or institutions has emphasized on reasonableness to bring

positive change in the society.
our supreme court in the Navtej
singh Johar case has decriminalised
homosexuality, thus upholding the
rights of LGBTQIA community.
The universal declaration of human
rights has advocated for equality
of all human beings. Such equality
will only be possible if one can
bring rationality in their thought
process.

Only a rational mind can
think with all dimensions and take
a decision which can do good for
all society. It is upto the ~~not~~
moral conscience of human mind,
to choose between whether to
develop a nuclear bomb from
uranium or to use it for sustainable
energy generation. That's this is
where the future of all living beings
on this planet is dependent.

- It depends on → 'Rational Mind'.

so how should one can bring that reasonableness in his thought process? Well the answer is simple. Many great philosophers like Aristotle, Plato talked about character building and value based education. A person with moral character will never pay heed to dogmatic and illogical reasoning. He/she will always search for reasonableness before doing any act. ~~It is~~

~~It~~ It is our responsibility that the kids like our ~~Ajay~~ Aakash learns proper reasoning while he is growing so that he can become APJ Talam in future and not A.Q. Khan

For this to happen, the world first needs to embrace the idea of 'global brotherhood'. We need to learn that ~~human~~ humans are social being, we should co-operate with each other and

act & for betterment of humanity. Our hon. PM has said 'this is not the era of war', because war ~~is~~ can not be justified on basis of reasonableness. If we want a world in which every Arash is living a prosperous life, we must strive together for a rational thought process.

our nation's forefather, while drafting the constitution, had identified the importance of ~~set set~~ reasonableness & scientific temper and incorporated it in our DPSP. It is our turn to fulfill their vision and develop ~~a~~ this world into a great global village.

खण्ड-B / Section-B

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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।

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

Recently, my social media handles were flooded with a post containing two images of Yamuna river - one from the Mughal period and another from a week ago after Delhi witnessed massive flooding due to overflowing Yamuna. All those posts had captions like - 'A river never forgets its revenge' 'Nature will always hit back at you' and so on. Actually, the first image was showing a Yamuna moving silently through its channel and the buildings and

habitation around it. whereas other image depicted the monster view of Yamuna engulfing all the houses and rendering thousands homeless.

so what should we infer from these pictures? like the social media narrative that nature is taking revenge or should we dwell into deeper understanding between nature & ~~to~~ and human? How they lived since time immemorial? How was their relationship? - a kind of master-servant or a kind of equal partners? ~~to~~ Rather than going with the social media narrative, we will try to analyse the relationship somewhat deeply.

firstly, what is nature? and what is its importance for man? well, nature is everything surrounding us including us too! yes

we are also ~~notting~~ nothing but the part of the nature. Nature consist of ~~living~~ all living, non-living material and non-material things around us. Hence it is quite natural that our existence is because of the nature. which means we cannot live without the nature. If we go by this thought, the nature must be our master controlling our ~~the~~ lives. But that is not the case.

Then is nature a servant? Let's analyse. Human, being the clever animal has expanded its reach from the small area around rift valley in Africa to every continent of earth. It has developed such a technology that it can ~~the~~ live in the arctic region as well as in the ~~sub~~ saharan desert. In a way it has controlled the environment with his intelligence.

That leans ~~to~~ our opinion to the view that nature is a servant fulfilling all human needs. ~~But~~

But wait. Human being has seen many devastating effects events which led to disastrous impact on human history. It can range from extinction of neanderthal due to excess cold in western europe to the Tsunami of 2004 engulfing cities like Mumbai.

Hence, the better way to put the relationship between the two is that → Both ~~are~~ have symbiotic relationship with each other. Whenever human tried to gain an upperhand, nature ~~it~~ restored the equilibrium like the recent Delhi floods. Nature has equal say in this partnership moreover a higher say.

Since the time of stone age, this relationship started to flourish. Human & were dependent

on the nature for food and other basic needs like fire, shelter etc. The paleolithic man exploited surrounding nature using technology to fulfill its need. In return the nature too got affected due to the human intervention like the ecosystem underwent changes with domestication of wild animals and cultivation of crops. This symbiotic relationship was disturbed when human thought that it can control the nature the way he can think.

The unsustainable exploitation of resources for self benefit resulted in evils like mass extinction of species. We still currently witnessing the sixth mass extinction. The evil effect of global warming, climate change are the talks of the town now-a-days. Every day we read about news like how the sea level is rising day by

day and in coming years many island nations will go underwater. We have seen the video of the Minister of Tuvalu standing in the ocean water urging the global community to take urgent action.

It is here, Gandhi's philosophy of 'minimalism' is ~~most~~ relevant. He always said that "the nature has everything for everyone's need but not for everyone's greed."

The human mindset of being the master of nature is very dangerous.

The basic property of nature is ~~from~~ 'HOMEOSTASIS' → i.e. to balance the equilibrium and sustain. It whenever human tries to disturb that homeostasis, nature would try to restore that equilibrium via greater reaction.

like, during the time of modernisation, world witnessed huge

growth in manufacturing & production, but it also led to exploitation of resources from nature leading to increased carbon emissions, reduced carbon sink. We did not ~~part~~ pay necessary attention to it during that phase. But it was the cumulative effect from that period that we are witnessing threat of 2°C rise in temperature by ~~2070~~ 2100. This 2° is enough to end life form on earth.

HA If we do not take any action now, then we will be the digging our own graves. In common parlance, it is said that the best time to plant a tree was 20 years ago, and the second best time is today. This sums up how should we identify our relationship with the nature a servantly one or a symbiotic one.

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If we would have had identified the true nature of our relationship with nature back then, then today we would not be in such a precarious situation.

It is rightly said by 'Barack Obama' that "we are the first generation who are experiencing the impact of climate change and we will be the last generation who can do something about it"

What we do today is what now matters. It is a positive sign that the world has waken from the deep sleep and has started thinking about concepts like sustainable development, Mission Life, Lifestyle for environment, circular economy etc. These steps can not negate all the impacts of all happenings of past but certainly it can give a better tomorrow to our childrens.

In realising this goal India has a greater role to play as it has always advocated for environmentalism and vasudhaiva kutumbakam through its traditional philosophy. India has to take its role of 'vishwaguru' and guide this world in the path of Nature-Human partnership. Indians have always had good relation with nature. whenever someone ~~used~~ ^{tried} to destroy the nature, we retaliated. Be it the chipko movement of ancient era or the protest for Aarey forest in today's time.

It is this practice of 'Nature is worship' which we should teach the world rather than imitating western practice of materialism and consumerism. ~~we~~ our tribals, still follow Naturalism, as their religion and worship

the animate and inanimate elements of nature. They worship the nature to the extent that 'Dongariya Kondh' a tribe in Niyamgiri hills, despite having land scarcity do not ~~tail~~ ^{climb} on the hill because they believe that their ancestors live on that hill.

Such is the relationship they have with the nature!

This same spirit has to be learnt by all of ~~use~~ ^{us} while talking about nature. We are not the masters, nor the nature is a servant. Also nature has ~~a way~~ always been all accommodating. It has always given space and livelihood for all. It never acted as if it is the master of other living creatures. Only thing which it expected is a mutual partnership of give and take.

We humans have developed various technologies like the big machines and instruments to exploit the nature. But we must keep in mind one thing that 'we are nothing but a part of environment' if we destroy that, in a way we are destroying ~~our~~ self ourselves.

Hence, to summarise, ~~it~~ it is not as if nature or yamuna is taking revenge from the humans but it is trying to ~~be~~ bring back the balance which we humans have disturbed. Hence instead of talking and commenting on virtual world, the time has come, that we should do the ground work other wise the days of extinction are not far away. We must always keep in mind what 'Kofi Annan' has said

"There is no plan B because there is no planet B"

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