

खण्ड-A / Section-A

उम्मीदवारों को
इस भाग में
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- Q.1 If you look into someone's face long enough, eventually you feel that you are looking into yourself.
यदि आप किसी के चेहरे को काफी देर तक देखते हैं, तो अंततः आपको महसूस होता है कि आप अपने भीतर ही देख रहे हैं।
- Q.2 We can easily forgive a child who is afraid of the dark; the real tragedy of life is when men are afraid of the light.
हम उस बच्चे को आसानी से क्षमा कर सकते हैं जो अंधेरे से डरता है; जीवन की वास्तविक त्रासदी तब होती है जब लोग रोशनी से डरते हैं।
- Q.3 It is the province of knowledge to speak and it is the privilege of wisdom to listen.
बोलना ज्ञान का क्षेत्र है और श्रवण करना बुद्धि का विशेषाधिकार है।
- Q.4 Drop the question what tomorrow may bring, and count as profit every day that fate allows you.
यह प्रश्न छोड़ दें कि कल क्या हो सकता है, और हर उस दिन को लाभ के रूप में गिनें जो भाग्य आपको अनुमति देता है।

(2) We can easily forgive a child who is afraid of the dark, the real tragedy of life is when men are afraid of light

'Hey, Krishna please save me', crying
Draupadi mutters feebly, while she is
disrobed of his dignity in front of
great stalwarts like Bhisma,

Kripacharya, Yudhisthira, Vidura etc. by Shishupala. Not one voice or one helping hand comes to her rescue.

Panchali invokes the great's to show some courage, preserve some morality. But the violence of bad is greatly accentuated by silence of the good.

The above story highlights, how lack of initiative by learned individuals leads to travesty of justice and erosion of ethics.

Here lack of courage in actions of individuals present is far greater a crime than crime itself.

In this essay, we will see who is a child and what differentiates men from child.?

What is darknen and what is light?
 Why men are afraid of light? What are
 its implications? Are there any ways to
 remove this fear from the hearts of men?

Let us start from story of child
and darknen. A child in literal sense
 refers to a state of being where you are
 dependent on outer ecosystem (parents etc). In
 this state knowledge of outer world is limited.
 The level of intellectual and moral development
 is less mature.

Since a child doesn't know
 light properly, it is OK if s/he is
 afraid of the unknown or dark. He doesn't
 have wisdom or tools to fight and
 control this darknen.

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For example, a 7 year old burning lots of crackers, unaware and unknown to dangers of global boiling and climate change impacts.

On the contrary, a man is someone who has seen the world. He knows about both darken and light. He is also aware why light must be chosen and darken be forsaken.

Men here can also refer to intelligentsia, learned. Strata of society. It also encompasses, people in position of power like leaders, civil servants etc. Men in general refers to people with basic wisdom, they atleast know what light (right choices, right actions etc) means and why it's a common good.

Despite Knowing, why men are afraid of the light?

Light in this context represents right actions, right choices. It represents courage to take right stances and initiative. Light simply implies to break the silence and do something in events where a visible wrong is being committed. But despite light holding so much importance, men are afraid of light because firstly, most men lack courage of conviction and action. They are fearful of how world will perceive their intervention. For instance, we as a societal member are aware of negative social trends like domestic violence, racism, latent

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untouchability etc., but we rarely take a initiative when given a chance. Schemes like Chuppi todo (break the silence), ring a doorbell (when see cases of domestic violence) are put in policies, but are rarely practised in society.

Another aspect, why men or we homo sapiens as a species are afraid of light is because it is easier to choose darkness. It caters to our baser instincts.

For example, war comes as a easy choice to us, be it on nature or each other like current Russia-Ukraine crisis.

Another reason for ignoring light is moral myopia.
We exchange long term harms, for short term gains. For example, trends like

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Crony capitalism, match fixing in sports, food adulteration etc. harm us, but in the race for profit, we accept them.

Not learning from our earlier mistakes or perpetual learning disorder suffered by humanity is

another reason to not choose light. We have seen what unsupervised and unethical Technology can do, earlier in nuclear bombs, but we are still going to repeat it with Artificial Intelligence.

Having seen why mankind is afraid of light, let's analyze the tragedies created by this ignorance.

Our reluctance to choose right choices is the prime reason for all evils around us, be it the anthropocene extinction

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or torn moral fabric of societies."

— **Dani Rodrik**
(Nobel prize winner)

When men (the learned beings) are afraid of making good choices, it creates a domino effect on whole society. For instance, Brazil's President suspect to amazon deforestation, led to forest clearance equal to 100 football fields per day in Brazil.

Another reason why good men should take initiative is because world is not destroyed by violence of the bad but by the silence of the good. This simply implies, if in moments of wrong, you are neutral, you have chosen the side of the oppressor. For instance, world's moral silence on refugee crisis & boat deaths.

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"When men are afraid of light, children rule." This is another tragedy of silence. Most evident in politics, where good men don't enter due to fear of getting their hands dirty and in turn get ruled by evil lesser men.

Another tragedy is evident in form of 'rule of darkness' when mankind ignores light. For instance, global leadership has been ignoring climate change for years and now yearly billions of dollars are to be poured in loss and damages, disaster recovery etc.

Ultimately in 21st century survival of our species is being threatened if we don't make right choices. Our values are falling and earth's temperature is rising. And both are a consequence of our collective silence and inaction.

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But as wise men say, every problem has a solution, every tragedy has a remedy. So mankind must learn to make right choices and embrace light. But how can we do it in practical terms?

Amartya Sen has an answer for all of us. He argues letting go of our narrow identities and building a global justice movement is need of the hour. We have to build Nyaya (social Justice) and Niti (right policies) for all of humanity.

Another route to embracing right choices is via overhaul of our education and socialization systems.

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The great reset of our Capitalistic Economies. towards progressive and companionate capitalism is also one of the ways. Lastly

Embracing the idea that all of us are together in this. — 'we can survive 21st Century only collectively', will push us to make right choices. for all of us.

Learning from the lives of greats like maharana pratap who survived on grass rotis, just so he can cling to light (right choices for his motherland). will instill a sense of valour in us. to walk towards light.

At last, we as a species should be mindful of our choices because. We are only one's who can be mindful. as have conscience.

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The wrath of Draupadi as Devdutt Pattanaik argues resulted in battle of Mahabharat. In this battle, death danced and millions were orphaned. May be if someone not afraid of light, had spoken in that Sabha, the fate could have been different. Mankind still has chance, it just need to realize. We have been waiting for ce we are the one's we seek. We are the one's we seek."

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- Q.5 Truth, like a torch, the more it is shook, it shines.
सत्य, मशाल की तरह है, इसे जितना अधिक हिलाया जाता है, यह उतना ही चमकता है।
- Q.6 Art is I; science is We.
कला मैं है; विज्ञान हम है।
- Q.7 Only the dead have seen the end of the war.
केवल मृतकों ने ही युद्ध का अंत देखा है।
- Q.8 Act as if it were impossible to fail.
कार्य ऐसे करें जैसे कि विफल होना असंभव ही था।

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(6) Art is I , Science is We.

Gatyaajit Ray , in one of his interviews.
told , "cinema or for that matter any
artform starts from my perspective of our
common world.

What is my perception of
world , that gets reflected in my cinema.
In every movie , I make or have made in
the past , I can relate it to some part
of my life."

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On the other hand, Geoffrey Hinton (father of artificial intelligence), who recently resigned from google, spoke on the utility and nature of sciences. As per him, "science and scientists have to be utilitarian in their approach and Kantian in their ethics."

The above two perspectives highlight how art is an individualistic expression whereas sciences have to be people oriented. Artforms in general are its maker's. Whereas sciences shape and get shaped by societies.

In this essay, we will see what is meant by art and science? How they differ in their orientation? What are the implications of such orientation?

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Are there any contrasting examples available where science is 9 and art is 1?

What is Art and what is science.

Art in general refers to a creative expression of some form, it can range from movies to novels. From the ancient harappan sculptures to modern graffiti's every creative expression is an art. Art has various modern forms like culinary arts, paintings, music, cinema etc. It also includes architectural marvels of past and present. Newer form of arts like vlogs, reels etc are also emerging.

Current paradigm of 'Technical art' like podcasts, non-fungible token, AI generated music etc.

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is also evolving.

Science on the other hand refers to a systematic body of knowledge about some social phenomenon. It includes various streams like nutritional sciences, ecological sciences, social sciences, physics, etc.

Sciences in general are logic driven and have universal application. Whereas art are passion driven and showcase individual creativity. They both differ in their origins and orientations.

Having understood the differences, let us analyse why and how art is 9 and science is 10?

Art is g.

"every art is nothing but a culmination of hiccups and strides of artist's life"
— Bob Marley.

Art is individualistic because it stems from roots of passion. Each artist find inspiration in different things. For example, directors like Soojit Sarkar can make a film like Piku around whole of idea of a constipated man., whereas Sanjay Leela Bhansali needs grand sets and locations to tell his point of view.

Another aspect, why art is 'g' driven is because its organic and evolving. There is no set recipe or method to go from A to Z in arts.

This is the reason why some artists

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peak at 16 and others at 60.

Art is individual (centric) because art requires either ecstasy or deep melancholy. As per Premchand, it requires Vedna (deep distress) and chetna (active conscience) to make a product of art. Premchand experiences of rural India, reflects in his characters of godan, Namak ka daanga etc. They are a part of Premchand's life.

Robert Frost dilemma in his life became the emerging point for the poem like road not taken. Thus art is individualistic because it represents essence of artist's life.

Having seen why art is I, let us examine how & why science is we?

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Science is We.

'social necessities are the mother of scientific discoveries'. Science is we because it caters to society's demands. After the intellectual renaissance in Europe, a need for industrialized society was felt. This became the driving force behind scientific inventions like steam engine, spinning Jenny etc. Science has a social responsibility. Therefore it is 'we driven'. For instance, after 1947 India was dependant on PL-480 like schemes for food. Driven by sense of responsibility, scientists like MS Swaminathan rose to the occasion and introduced HYV seeds and mechanization in Agri Tech.

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Science has to be collectivity driven because it has huge potential both positive and negative. If it's not seen as a common good, repercussions are very damaging. For instance, can you imagine

if bright minds like Satish Dhawan, Vikram Sarabhai have not utilized their minds for positive goals and have taken path like AQ Khan of Pakistan.

Science is we because it is shaped by society and also help in shaping the future. For example, the latent biases in AI are a symptom of our societal influence on it.

Having seen both the aspects of Art and science, can there be a scenario where roles are reversed?

Art can be we sometimes as evident
by Che-guvera posters in various

agitations. Artistic images like Tienmann
square massacre, bengal famines etc.

hold the potential to get behind a symbol. Art

in its forms like music specially national anthems

bind us as we. Artistic expressions like

good food, good music, powerful cinema.

still bind us as one.

Artistic marvel is Monalisa as a
visited by tourists from

whole world. Amitabh bacchan's voice in

Do boond jindagi ke has created a

terrific behavioural change with respect to

polio vaccination.

Films like mother India,
mughal-e-aazm, still generate common emotions

in all of us.

On the other hand, science can be as evident by wuhan lab experiments and two year lockdown.

If science is pursued for narrow ends like biological warfare, it becomes negative for human species.

Other examples of science as I involves hitlers use of mustard gas in gas chambers, Oppenheimer 'I have become death' moment after nuclear bomb experiments. etc.

Trends of vaccine nationalism etc also highlight when sciences are ferred for narrow purposes. Science as I has negative fallouts because it evades 'common good' calculus.

At last, Art and science both need ethical orientation. And then only "world will seek refuge in the art and will be emancipated by science."

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