

खण्ड-A / Section-A

उम्मीदवारों को
इस भाग में
लिखना गना है।
Candidates
must not
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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 dark, the real tragedy of life is when men are afraid of light.

Plato's allegory of Cave

Plato did an experiment where he shackled some people in a cave, facing towards the wall of a cave. Behind their back fire was alight. Their shadow projections were shown on the wall. They were kept there in that position for long. Once one member escapes and goes in real world and experiences the real objects. He returns to the cave to narrate the story. No man believed him. They all rediculed ~~to~~ him. This small anecdote highlights the tragedy when people are afraid of ~~to~~ light. They believe in

Some pseudo, false truth and fear to question the status Co.

As a man/women grows they experience socialisation, education, acquire wisdom experience. They starts to question various dogmas, irrationally held beliefs, orthodoxies. It gives people courage to question the wrongly held status Coist belief system. But only some courageous visionary people take risks to face the light of the day. Most of the people ~~remain~~ remain in the slumber of ignorance. They perpetuate the darkness. They continue to believe in irrational orthodoxies.

Different prophets, philosophers, social thinkers came up with novel ideas.

Buddha, Muhammed, Sankaracharya

Jesus christ, Socrates, Martin Luther

all advocated for certain revolutionary ideas for the betterment of humankind. But they were criticised. They were abhorred and ridiculed. People were not ready to accept their teachings and preachings initially.

- Socrates was forced to take up the poisonous pill. Christ was crucified.
- When Raja Ram Mohan Roy advocated about widow remarriage and against Sati practices he was attacked by the Orthodox elements of the society.
- These all reformers and revolutionaries saved the humankind from tragedy.

★ In the contemporary time we see instances when people are still afraid of light.

§ Although scientific temperament and rationality has ushered in most of the societies of the world

But still world is beset with racism,
jingoistic nationalism, Consumerism
Communalism, Xenophobia etc..

* Some of the most educated and
progressive societies have perpetuated
some of the most heinous crimes
on humanity. It manifest
the tragedy when men are unable
to embrace light of rationality.

Ex - When Holocaust or Apartheid
atrocities were being inflicted on
Jews and Blacks, then large
proportion of people of the world
were indifferent to the sufferings
of Jews and blacks.

* In the modern times majority of
us know the negative impacts of
Climate change, global warming
but still we continue on our

irresponsible consumerist life style. We recklessly waste electricity, water, promote deforestation, pay little attention to environment conservation. If an illiterate, naive person does it then it is pardonable. But despite acquiring all knowledge and wisdom ~~we~~ most of us continue with our irresponsible practices.

A child, who is afraid of dark

An individual or a society in its primitive stage has various insecurities. When humans were living in caves as hunter-gatherers they were afraid of rain, thunder, wild fire, wild animals, precarious weather. With innovation and enterprise humans tamed the natural forces.

So, human's apprehensions about natural phenomenon during its primitive years is understandable and pardonable.

★ Similarly ~~the~~ When a child grows up to be a individual. He has narrow, constricted view point about society. The faculty of his thought is limited. So he may have some prejudices or stereotypes. But people grow up and acquire knowledge and skills then they must face the light.

A man, who is afraid of
light

APPO DIPO BHAVAH - Be your own
light - Buddha

Human's quest for knowledge is insatiable. Buddha gave the Talisman that look within yourselves for knowledge and liberation.

The light which we look for in outside world lies deep within us. We need to introspect and meditate for self actualisation. Irony is not every one is ready for self actualisation of light within us.

A Hindi couplet very beautifully sums up this dilemma.

JANGAL JANGAL DHUNDH RAHA HAI
MRIG APNI KASHTURI KO
KITNA MUSHKIL HAI STAY KARNA
KUD SE KHUD KI DURI KO."

It means, The deer roams in jungle in search of the fragrance of the kashturi. But it never realises that the scent is deep within herself.

Similarly not every human is ready to face the light within.

Because it requires discipline, perseverence, calmness, mindfulness.

Why men are afraid of light

The perceptions, ideas, belief, faith on which present world order is based serves some utility. In different

societies different morality and values prevail. Bringing light to

many unjust societies will alter the present social order. Ex -

In many of the Islamic Kingdoms of Middle east, like Saudi

Arabia, Iran women doesn't enjoy equal rights. In some

societies LGBTQ people are punished.

Some practice castism, don't allow women in to places of worship.

Travesty of justice happen because men despite being aware of ~~to~~ these wrong practices continue to support them.

Bringing light of justice threatens their status coist moral order.

The unjust social order of Patriarchy religious bigotries, social hieraschy would be dismantled if light of rationality and reasoning is brought in there.

How to make a child fearless of dark
How to facilitate light to the man

Ravindranath Tagore writes very aptly about an imagined society where people are not afraid of dark ignominy of ignorence and people embrace light of knowledge and rationality.

{ "Where the mind is without fear
And the head is held high
Where the knowledge is free
And the world is not Broken up
by narrow domestic walls. }

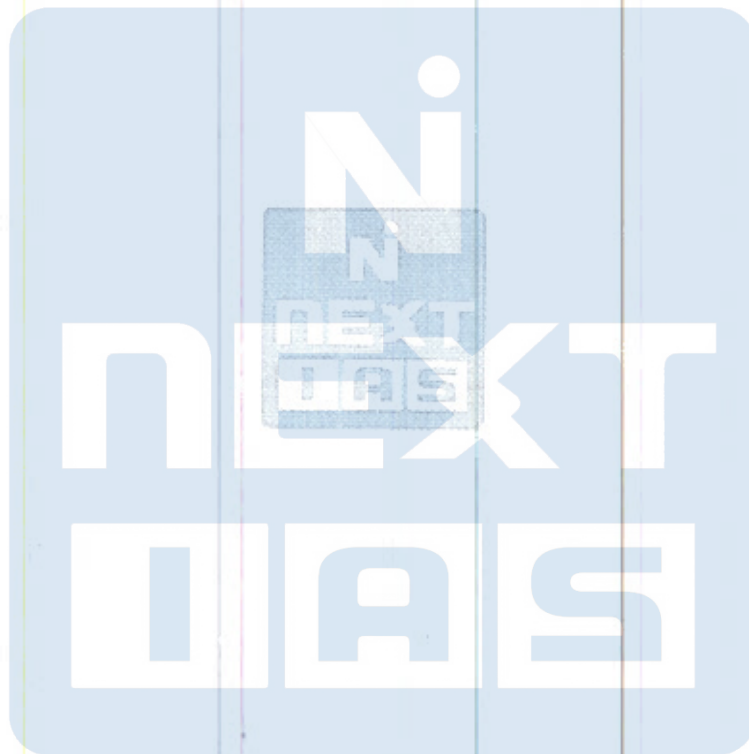
• When Martine Luther King Jr. delivered the famous speech "I have a dream" he emphasised on a world where men are not afraid to face the light.

When Mahatma Gandhi talked about Ram Rajya he imagined a society where people have conquered their dark sides and embraced the light (virtues) for a better world.

It's a high time let's live up to the ideas and ideals of great reformers and social thinkers who sacrificed to conquer darkness and offered light to the humankind.

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खण्ड-B / Section-B

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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.
कबल 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।



Art is I; Science is we

Art is the product of human imagination, creativity, aestheticism, sensibilities. Humans have created innumerable pieces of tangible and intangible art forms.

Art was a source, medium to manifest one's internal emotions, feelings, passion to the outside world.

• Art was also a tool to converse with oneself. Some of the earliest examples of art by humans are found in Petroglyphs, rock paintings, (Bhimbetka), archeological evidences

amulets, terracota figurines of different ancient civilisations are the tangible evidence of art forms created by humans.

They highlight the importance fact that humans²⁰ driven with

passion, search of purpose and meaning have created art forms.

[Art : Being individual Centric]

Paintings of Ajanta and Ellora are called the fountainhead of oriental art forms. Their closer scrutiny reveal ~~that~~ the fact that artists have expressed their deep supressed feelings and emotions out there on the walls of caves.

* During Blakiti and Sufi movements poets, painters, saoints, dancers composed music, songs, literature for their imagined diety. The nature of those piece of art was more about one's ~~converat~~ conversation with oneself.

Couplets of Kabir, Sabad of Gurunanak, ²¹Compositions of Mira Bai

were reflection of their deep rooted feelings about their diety.

* During renaissance period in Europe (16th - 17th Century) places like Italy, France witnessed some of the most refined creations of art forms. Sculptures like Michael Angelo, Painter - Leonardo Da Vinci, Ludwig Beethoven (music composer) produced some of the highest quality of art.

Most of these creations were created in isolation. Reflect and individualistic imprint.

Art : Also reflect Community feelings and Societal aspirations

The way we have studied historical art forms we realise that most of the visible art forms of past were developed under royal

patronage. Kings, queens patronised art forms for leisure. Religious places like Temples, mosques, churches monasteries have produced some of the most aesthetic and sensuous piece of art.

Ex- Calligraphy, Pietra Dura, Sculpture of Natraj, Basal relief at Mahabalipuram

Torān art on Stupas depicting Jatak Tales. These art forms depict Societal and Community feelings their inspirations and aspirations

- Many folk songs are the depiction of Combined Societal wisdom transferred from generations to generation. So we should not jump to the conclusion that "art is I". "Art can be for we"

Contemporary art forms are more about showcasing ²³ collective aspirations of society.

Today internet and social media has revolutionised the process of art creation. Poetry, literature, paintings, dance forms are being created with collective inputs of ideas. Online scrutiny and amendments, additions and subtractions has made art forms more representative and democratic.
 Ex- Beautification of urban landscape attracts various inputs from the residents.

- Cultural exchange produces hybrid art forms.

Science is we

As humans started to live in organised societies need for survival and societal wellbeings induced humans to explore the frontiers of reasonings, enterprise. It facilitated the path

for Scientific inventions. Almost all Scientific inventions have resulted from the Cummulative knowledge and enterprise of many people. For generations and ~~a~~ centuries an idea got matured through accumulation of wisdom. And that how science developed. Ex -

Geo centric model of solar system was improved to Helio centric science of biotechnology or nano technology is not the pioneering effort of a single individual. It is the amalgamated efforts of many to produce ideas which helped to improve upon the preexisting knowledge base.

Similarly when Watson and Chick gave the double Helical model of DNA. They ~~was~~ had worked

upon the Scientific knowledge base established by the erstwhile researchers

In the contemporary times also we see global alliances and Cooperations for various scientific research and inventions. Ex- Collaborations at

• CERN particle accelerators to detect gravitational wave. International

space station was the product of global Cooperation.

• Global Vaccine alliance to fight Covid 19 outbreak.

* Apart from the origin and inceptions science has more societal and welfarist / Utilitarian motives.

The driving force behind most of the scientific inventions and explorations were broader societal welfarism.

When Edward Jenner discovered the vaccine of Small Pox. When Alexander Fleming discovered Peniciline.

When Thamas Salk developed vaccine for Polio, When Edision invented Electric Bulb, They pushed human civilisations on the higher pedestal of growth and prosperity.

It would be rare to find a scientific invention which was for the individualistic pursuit or motives.

Science and scientific temperament in the society is the product of collective efforts. It can't flourish in isolation. For science to thrive we need an open society where free thinking, revolutionary ideas are welcomed.

- Both Art and Science are Complementary to each other.

It would be inappropriate to think art and science in silos. A place where science thrives, art also gradually develops and Vice-versa.

- Some of the most Scientific societies have produced the finest creations of human art. And the artistic societies are always Scientific and rational. Although there can be exceptions!

Ex - Ravindranath Tagore was a Polymath. He was a poet, painter, teacher, Scientist. Similarly Leonardo Da Vinci was an inventor, Painter, Sculpture etc...

In the modern times when science has crept in to every sphere of our lives. It is alleged that people have lost their artistic sensif sensibilities.

The nostalgia over art forms of ~~ancient~~ ancient and medieval times like Greeks, Romans, Ottomans, Guptas, Gothics reminds us that with time human societies have ~~for~~ blunted its artistic and aesthetic sensibilities.

But these allegations are not totally true. In modern times also we see a beautiful blend of art and science creating wonders for humankinds.

The artistic and scientific temperaments of human

Civilisation should be conserved
and cherished.

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Space for Rough Work



Space for Rough Work

① Rough work.

Anecdotes

- ✓ Plato's allegory of cave.
- ✓ 95 thesis of Martin Luther

② Only the dead have seen the end of the way.

[Art is I; Science is we.]

- ✓ What is art
- ✓ What is science
- ✓ Example