

खण्ड-A / Section-A

उम्मीदवारों को
इस भाग में
लिखना पना है।
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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 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।

Q.3. "We are using Environment for Politics ,
Not politics for environment "

Rachel Carlson's book 'The Silent Spring' marked the rise of environmental movement in academia and at global level significantly. The book talked about the possible negative impacts of chemicals used in agriculture on the human life. At that time, the study was eye opening for the world.

After 4-5 decades of publication of this book, however, we are yet to arrive at coherent policy on environment

particularly at global level. Even today, the mainstreaming of environmental issues particularly in political domain remains a dream for us.

In political domain what we have today as 'concern ~~is~~ about environment' is different conventions, platforms, summits to discuss the policies for future. Paris Summit, Glasgow summit, Sharm-el-Sheikh summit are some examples of it.

Ironically, most of the time the summits are used for putting blames on each other, pointing fingers at each other. Most importantly, we are unable to take responsibility for the global warming and climate change collectively.

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These platforms which have all the potential to emerge as consensus based solution for environmental issue are used and misused simultaneously for narrow interests.

Developed countries deny their share or responsibility, developing countries call for support from developed world and this goes on. This shows, we are ^{not} ~~not~~ interested in doing politics or environment constructively. We are by all means, destroying using environment for doing politics and not politics for environment.

Height of our priority problem can be understood from the fact that it took many years for some countries to accept that global warming is real!; How myopic vision we have in environmental politics is visible from this.

Today, fortunately, we don't have debate around the reality of ~~the~~ the global warming. Issues revolving around environmental are being weaponised to counter growth of other countries.

Recently, the case of 'Carbon Tax' by European Union, is cause of concern for emerging economy like India. The tax would hamper India's export and hence growth as well.

European Union surely knows the structural issues that global south faces, yet the co-operation remains low. Moreover, the policies of west towards African countries in the name of environment are considered as Carbon Colonisations and

Carbon imperialism.

They try to set such target of emission reduction for these countries that it hampers their economic growth. On the other hand they go for projects in African countries in the name of environmental conservation.

African countries are now showing resentment against such top down approach and subsequent exploitation by western world. The African continent suffers from 'resource curse' and is also called as the 'future continent' simultaneously. The former denotes the exploitation and later denotes the potential of growth. But what is missing is that the preservation of continent from the very mainstream idea of development.

Here as well our politics remain confined to wall of economic growth rather than green growth, sustainable development etc.

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The goals of sustainable development which ~~are~~ ^{we have} to achieve by 2030 seems difficult to achieve ~~now~~ with current policies, be at domestic levels or global level.

However, the political ~~or~~ discourses are nowhere discussing our inability or struggle to achieve these goals. The goals are presented as 'promised manifesto' to the global community, to each other. But the sincere efforts to achieve these goals ~~is~~ remain missing. Environment is surely being used to serve our political needs, but no politics is being used to serve our environmental needs.

Time and again it becomes important to remind each other, to global community about 'concerns of environment' just to ~~make~~ keep these concerns relevant.

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Al Gore's famous documentary "the inconvenient truth" was such reminder in early 2000's. What we see in our dealing with environmental issues is rise and fall (cyclical) in giving due importance. Our problem lies in lack of consistent efforts. Since environment is another issue to fulfill our political ~~aims~~ aims than vice versa.

Not just international sphere, but in domestic sphere too, the environmental concern finds no mention in election manifesto of the political parties. But any such issue is raised than such issue is used fully to capitalise the political gains out of it. Completely desire using environment for politics but not using politics for environment.

At the same time, we must understand, politics is not limited to activity, government, and political parties.

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Politics happens in an environment in which general population is also a equal partner. ~~Politics~~ Environment has not gained ^{due} prominence in our daily routine life. This gets reflected in the policies of government or political parties etc.

With rise of our consciousness it is very much possible that 'Politics starts valuing environment'. There is need to have Gandhian philosophy of sarvodaya, and need not greed in our mind.

Moreover a active citizenry can bring in lot of changes in shaping the discourses of politics, economics etc. Though the picture today appears gloomy, but that is not the complete case. There are certain positive gestures we have achieved through prioritising

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environment over politics.

The idea of Common but Differentiated responsibility, the mechanisms of loss and damage funds, various conventions like Basel convention for waste disposal, Minimatta Convention for mercury pollution, Stockholm convention for persistent organic Pollutant. etc. are successful examples of our collective efforts.

Even younger generation today is questioning the dominant policies which are detrimental to environment. The protest or 'How dare you?' by 'Greta Thunberg' is the case in point.

The small small reminders in the form of books, documentaries and protests work as 'Alarm clock' for global community. In recent times not just individuals but nations are guiding world towards the 'green future'.

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Bhutan - A small Asian country, is against various developmental projects just to maintain ecology and green growth of their country. There are individuals, groups, countries who are guiding us today to ~~do~~ use politics for environment than using environment for politics.

The time has come, that we make right decision and right call for the better future. Keeping aside our parochial interests and thinking holistically with approaches like Life (recently coined by PM. Modi) Circular Economy and Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, we have all avenues to reach to our destination. We must remember -

" The earth is not ours, we owe it to the future generation."

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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।

"Dream for the best. Be prepared for the
worst. Enjoy life in between"

"Vertical Descent begins ---
the lander is descending ---, 50 meters to
the ground, 40 meters to the ground ---
10 meters to the ground --- Chandrayaan-3
landed successfully --- Mission Successful !!"

The voice from the ISRO
control room is echoing even today
in the ears of many in the country.
for many - particularly scientists involved

in the mission, the success of Mars Chandrayan-3 was a dream come true. Since they ~~have~~ had dreamt of the best for their mission.

But had they not prepared for the worst? Of course they had prepared for the worst, particularly after ~~the~~ feeling the failure of Chandrayan-2 mission, and from Chandrayan-2 to Chandrayan-3, they enjoyed the process of completing the project.

It is important to understand what is Best? and why to dream of it? Since Dreaming is the highest form of our imagination, to dream is a blessing. To dream about our desired goal, success is ~~the~~ to dream about the Best. But why to be prepared for the worst and what

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is the worst?

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To be ready for the worst is
Art of living. By doing so we make
sure we don't suffer as they say
" pain is inevitable but suffering is an
option"

Interestingly most of the time
the so called worst is not worst at all
rather it ~~is~~ ^{becomes} the learning lesson for future
endeavour. The failures becomes the stepping
stones on our path to success. - the Best.

This philosophy for dreaming
for the best, ^{be} prepared for the worst
and enjoying life in between ensures
that we keep no stone unturned in
our efforts, but at the same time
makes you ready to handle the failure
too.

Probably Krishna in Bhagwadgita - in his idea of Nishkam Karma —

"Karmanyewadhikaraste , Ma phaleshu Kadachan"

argues the same. He wants us to make all efforts but ~~no~~ at the same time reminds us that we have all right on our "Karma" (Actions) but No control over the outcomes (Fate)

The Nishkam Karmayogis of Indian national movement also followed this philosophy only. When they were fighting for the country independence of India. They all had dream of "Free India". At the same time they were ready for the worst - continuous British rule , but in between

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they enjoyed the process.

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Enjoying the process must not be seen in narrow crude understanding rather, one must understand enjoying in broader context. Enjoying process can be honing your tools, sharpening your qualities and skills with enthusiasm to turn the dream of the best into reality.

One must note that this process of preparation is not limited ^{between} ~~to~~ dream and success. It is the ongoing process which continues till we achieve our one best, then another best, then another best.

One ~~best~~ such best was Right to equality under Article 14 of Indian Constitution. However, post adoption of Constitution

we ~~brought~~ brought many laws, rules, regulations to realise our goal of equality, like Civil rights Act. 1955.

The dream of our one best (equality) has many layers to it and we tried to achieve it through continuous process. Even the best has been growing. Initially we talked about formal equality, today we are talking about substantial equality. Earlier we used to think in gender binary, today we are also addressing issues of LGBTQ community under grand idea of Equality.

Our Constitution asks India to be a welfare state, wish to guide Indian state to achieve certain goals for the society under Directive principles like sustainable development goals

The Sustainable development goals of ending hunger, poverty, are tough to achieve in most populous country in the world. Yet we do have a dream of achieving it. By building and working on our Economic Capacities, we are getting ready to face the worst as well.

In this ~~for~~ quest of achieving best and possibility of work, we are trying to make country self sufficient, helping people to get food (National food security Act, Public distribution system). This is the way of enjoying and preparing between the two poles.

Further, the idea of sustainable development does not remain limited to hunger, poverty and water, but it also encompasses life above land, life under water which require global efforts.

At global level we have pledges for achieving carbon neutral world. Recent IPCC reports suggest that by end of 2100, there would be significant loss of glaciers on north & south poles.

Can we say that here also we should be prepared for the worst? No. It is because there are things which are bey beyond our control and there are things which we can control. The worst in this case is possible end of life on earth.

Hence sometime, one should not be prepared for the worst, rather should make all required efforts to prevent the worst. One must understand - 'Be prepared for worst' should not give you complacency in your efforts. of achieving the best. Sometime we have only one option to dream and work for the Best.

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It climate change is ^{one} ~~such~~ such case where we can not afford to think of worst. then there are other cases like Conflicts, wars, violence against women. etc where we must strive to achieve the best only.

By legal provisions, by punishment or by any possible means, since there can be no compromise on human life and dignity.

On the other hand, ^{one must ask} is it possible to enjoy the process in between? when we work for something very hard. when we dream of best. It is difficult for us to disassociate with the result.

Failure leaves lot of impact on your emotions, even the process of trying to achieve best is tumultuous. The fear of uncertainty leaves person in stress

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Sometime takes toll on emotional capacities of an individuals.

Indeed it is difficult to do so but it is important to learn that.

"Art of living is incomplete without

Art of leaving." Leaving burden of expectations, leaving stress, leaving history of past failures etc.

Of course, when Chandrayan 2 failed it impacted ISRO scientists deeply, probably in process affected them, uncertainty of success of Chandrayan 3 might have stressed them but they managed it, Krishna's Arjuna was also in dilemma in Mahabharata, but Krishna helped him to overcome the fear. Gandhiji

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J. Nehru, fearful of future, they underwent stress but they could manage the art of leaving.
Dr. Ambedkar was fearful about success of
Democracy in India but he was hopeful,
 he could leave aside baggage of colonial
hangover while drafting constitution. Be it
Climate change or sustainable development
 goals - fear of uncertainty is going to be
 there, stress is going to be there, but
what ultimately matters is that -
'Are we making honest enough efforts?'
 If answer is yes, then that is the
 way to enjoy between the best and
the worst!