

NEXT IAS

ESSAY-Test 2 निबन्ध-परीक्षा 2 CSE 2023

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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 : Animekh Jain

Next IAS Roll No. : MT23MACEN218

Test Code → TC- 014 Date of Examination : 17.07.23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar Bhopal Online

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कृपया इस पृष्ठ पर कुछ भी न लिखें और इसे खराब भी न करें।

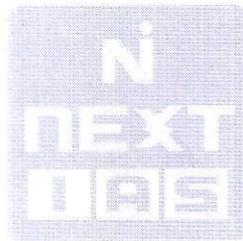
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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/Marks Details [To be filled by the Examiner(s)]

	निबन्ध विषय सं० Essay Topic No.	अंक Marks	
खण्ड-A Section-A			
खण्ड-B Section-B			
सकल योग/Grand Total			

COMMENTS: ESSAY SECTION-A



COMMENTS: ESSAY SECTION-B



	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्त्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Instructions</p>
	<p>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।</p>	<p>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.</p>
1.	<p>(क) अपना अनुक्रमांक एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू० सी० ए०) पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिये निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Roll Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for the candidate.</p>
2.	<p>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।</p>	<p>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.</p>
3.	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/ threat to the Examiner.</p>
4.	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तरों का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad or illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5.	<p>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।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6.	<p>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।</p>	<p>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.</p>
7.	<p>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।</p>	<p>Write answers at the specified spaces (right below the questions) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified spaces in the Booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8.	<p>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।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write 'Cancelled' across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

खण्ड-A / Section-A

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।

"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"

Once upon a time, homo sapiens were afraid of natural phenomenon like lightning. In them we saw divine punishment for our folly.

Today, science has shed light on all natural phenomenon. Science also warns us that our modern lifestyle is contributing towards global warming. Future will see extreme weather

Events. Signs are already visible today in form of Heatwaves in Europe and Floods in Pakistan.

Despite these evidence, policymakers have preferred to remain in dark. Trump pulled USA out of Paris deal and Bolsonaro's policies wrecked havoc in Amazon forests!

- This is tragic. A child is ignorant, innocent and inexperienced. They have fear of the unknown. On other hand, men are supposed to be rational, practical and experienced.

Despite this, why are men afraid to face truth and reality? How does it lead to tragic consequences? How to change this attitude? These are some of the questions we will answer in this essay.

Human existence is based on some deeply held beliefs. For example :- God punishes

those who do ill to others. These beliefs help in decision-making. They also have an instrumental value for society. Cooperation on mass-scale was made possible due to shared beliefs. Even "Nation-states" and "paper-currency" are nothing but shared beliefs.

Also, truth is unsettling. If humans are told that life is just an accident and we have evolved from apes, It might lead to disillusionment with world. Beyond daily survival, we need a reason to live. The stories of afterlife (Jannat) provides us that reason to live and do good.

However, this make-believe world has led to tragic consequences. At individual

false beliefs leads to competition. A student without realising his innate talents jumps into Kota factories to get into prestigious IITs. Those who can't get depressed and in extreme cases commit suicides. This is due to lack of self-assessment about one's capabilities. A fish will be failure for life if it is asked to climb a tree.

Irrational beliefs also leads to acts of terrorism. Ajmal Kasab was seeking individual salvation through 26/11 attacks! Perhaps, if there was no religion, he might have turned out to be next Newton or Einstein. Thus truth (light) is a liberating force. Without it, people fight each other for unscientific ideas.

This is also reflected in India's Caste system. It is based on the premise that Brahmin was created from mouth and shudra from feet of Universal Spirit. This has led to perpetual caste discrimination and untouchability. Rational thinking shows that we all are equally pure and dirty. Rationality can be the basis of an egalitarian society.

Darkness not only means unscientific ideas but also secrecy. This is most evident in Indian democracy. We have official secrets acts to hide information from the public. Political parties have also resisted attempts to bring them under Right to Information act. This weakens Indian democracy as people are not able to make informed choices without

information. Even Indian judiciary is seeing the phenomenon of "sealed cover jurisprudence". Such tactics reduce the legitimacy of these institutions and people's trust over them.

Supreme Court observed that "sunlight is the best disinfectant". Thus, transparency is the key to good governance. It not only reduces trust deficit but also checks corruption.

Having seen the tragic consequences of 'fear of light', let's see the solutions. [First], we need to open our minds to new knowledge and possibilities. A constant churning of thoughts will lead to emergence of truth. This critical thinking can be inhibited by teaching children scientific values of observation and questioning.

Secondly, society should reward independent thinkers who help in expanding human understanding. Galileo and Darwin are truth-tellers. Religion should not be allowed to stall such individuals. The history shows that only true ~~to~~ seekers have challenged status quo and brought change.

Also, one should take decisions based on observable realities (Real is rational).

Thus, when we see our consumption patterns are leading to global warming, we should adopt sustainable lifestyle. Even policy makers have to make policies based on ground realities. If socialism led to "Hindu rate of growth", we opened our economy.

Similarly today, if Neoliberalism is leading to concentration of wealth, we must go for wealth redistribution policies.

Human progress from stone age to AI age has been a result of persistent pursuit of truth. Despite transient setbacks, humans have continued to learn and adapt. This was made possible due to our inherent curiosity. It is often said that:

"A ship in the harbor is safe but that is not what a ship is made for".

Similarly, fears of unknown and ^{our} false beliefs should never pull us back from realising our true potential. In a knowledge driven economy, only those individuals and countries will succeed who are constantly pursuing truth and reality.

Rabindranath Tagore envisaged such a world when he said:

"Where the mind is without fear
and the head is held high"

Fearlessness comes when one is truthful.

Gandhiji realised this and thus called
his methods 'satyagraha'. If one is following

'satya', good results will follow. Thus,

Let us collectively move towards light from
darkness to create a happy and peaceful
world.



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खण्ड-B / Section-B

- 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।

Art is I; science is We

The debate between science and arts is as old as human civilisation. Aristotle held that political science is master science. It is a science to govern the city-state. Hence to be learned by the masters. However, since Industrial Revolution, science has taken over arts. Science is all pervasive in our lives - from the pen used to write this essay to spaceships being send to Mars!

In the process, arts have been belittled

to the extent that Indian students find it humiliating to pick up arts subjects after matriculation. Society value doctors and engineers much more than musicians and clergies. Arts are seen more as a hobby than a profession.

But what are the reasons behind this divide? More often than not, arts is seen as individual genius whereas science is seen as collective genius. But is it always the case? Secondly, arts are subjective and science is objective. Also arts provides individual satisfaction whereas science provides societal progress.

Above is the general notion of difference between arts and Sciences. We will see in this essay how the reverse is also true.

Arts is I because it is a result of intrinsic talents. These talents can be improved upon with practice but can't be learned if one is not endowed with them. The like of Reta Mangeshkar in Music, Leonardo Da Vinci in paintings, J.K Rowling in literature have inherent genius.

In contrast, science is always a collective effort. Each scientist builds on the works of his/her predecessors. Einstein's $E=mc^2$ equation was built on the works of Maxwell's electrodynamicism and Newton's gravitation theory. Modern day mobile phones are built with collaboration of: material scientists, electronics engineers, Coders, physicists, chemists... etc.

Though this distinction may look

natural, it is not so. There are examples of individual geniuses in science.

Ramanujan was not referring to books while deriving his equations. In his own words, he was guided by Devi which represents his innate abilities. Other stalwarts like Newton, Aryabhata, Maxwell are also a case of 'science as I' i.e. individual genius.

Similarly, in Arts, any good piece of work requires collective effort of many people. A good film is made with good work of :- actors, director, singer, lyricist, costume designer and choreographer. Even great literature is sometimes based on previous writers works. For example, Gandhiji's Hind Swaraj was inspired by John Ruskin's "Unto This Last".

Another example is India's shruti tradition. Many scholars argue that Vedas were written not by single individual but by a series of Rishis over generations. Even Arthashastra might be the creation of many writers writing under pen-name Kautilya. Thus what appears as examples of individual merit is a reflection of collective efforts.

The second distinction between Arts and science is that Arts are subjective ("I") and science is objective ("We"). Arts preference vary from individual to individual. Some people like rock music while others like classical music. In movies, some enjoy Akshay Kumar's action thriller while others enjoy Shahrukh's romance!

Similarly, arts preference also depends on our intrinsic biases which are shaped by our life's circumstances. A worker in Russia might easily relate with Lenin's and Marx's works than with Adam Smith's "invisible hand". This is also the reason why Indian movies became famous in Soviet Countries → people could easily relate with struggle of common Indian man.

In contrast, science is objective. Irrespective of your caste, class, gender, nationality, and ideology, earth revolving around sun is a FACT. There cannot be scope of disagreement here. Similarly, phenomena like climate change, photosynthesis, plate tectonics are objective realities.

Even this second distinction is not concrete. Science can be subjective ("I") and arts objective ("We"). Subjectivity in science arises from inconclusive evidence.

Nature of universe is still a mystery.

Is ours the only universe or are we living in a multi-universe? Is electron a particle or a wave? The answer to these questions depends on one's ^{theoretical} background.

On other hand, arts are objective too. There is a universal consensus on the quality of A.R. Rahman's voice. Some art forms have transcended subjectivity and enjoy universal approval.

Moving forward, the third distinction between arts and science is: arts provides for individual happiness whereas science

provides for Collective welfare. Sufi Saints and Bhakti poets like Kabir and Meera were able to find their salvation in praising their gods through songs. Science through GM crops is trying to increase yield and eliminate hunger in world.

However, arts can provide for Collective welfare too by expounding humanitarian values like compassion, equality, liberty etc. Nariny Mehta's "Vaishnav Jan to . . ." gives the message of universal peace and harmony. Science can also lead to individual development. Elon Musk Neuralink project is aimed at expanding individual's learning horizons.

With scientific advancements, Arts and science are merging together breaking the historic silos. Today, ChatGPT, an AI tool, can create meaningful poetry and paintings. In parallel, automation due to robotics will leave many jobs obsolete. Society might once again come to value originality. Painters and writers might come to enjoy more importance than scientists and engineers!

Science may provide answer to "what" and "how" but for "why" (purpose) we will need to turn to arts. Thus, for a balanced life and society, Arts and Science need to go hand in hand. Only through this we will find individual happiness and societal progress.

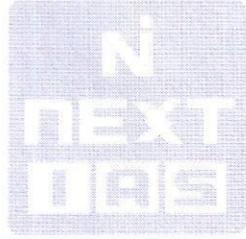
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