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"We can easily forgive a child who is afraid of the dark, the real tragedy of life is when we are afraid of light."

After the World War II has ended with the surrender of Germany, Japan was still bombed with nuclear weapons leading to devastation and loss of life of millions of people. Behind the invention of nuclear weapons were a group of scientist involved in the Manhattan project. They knew the consequences of their invention would be devastating but used their knowledge for annihilation.

Thus they are the people afraid of light. Among them was a man named Oppenheimer leading the project. He later regretted his actions and the consequences arising out of them. Thus he came out in the light but it was too late.

Similarly Ashoka shifted his policy from berugosha to Dhammagosha.

when he saw suffering of the people.

Through this essay we will get an idea about the significance of dark v/s light, why a child can be forgiven while a man who afraid of light cannot. and lastly how can be improve ourselves so that we are no longer afraid of light.

Light and dark signifies the dichotomy in the society and in our lives. light can be attributed to truth while dark could mean deceit. At the same time they could mean knowledge about the consequences of our actions. This dichotomy is manifested in all parts of our lives.

In the ancient times society was full of superstition and social evils. which got support from the society and even state. People supporting such social evils represents darkness while others like Raja Ram Mohan Roy represents a beacon

of
time

of light. Even educated men at that time supported sati pratha and these were the people who were afraid of light.

Similarly in politics we have seen leaders like Mahatama Gandhi and Lal Bahadur Shastri who always put forward the welfare of society above rather than those who worked for vested interest. Politics is often defined as a grey area where what is right and wrong is often blurred. But our nationalist leaders have maintained highest level of integrity.

In the economic sphere profit motive becomes important. People driven completely by this motive for selfish gains become afraid of light. At the same time we have people like Ratan Tata and Bill Gates who work for the cause of people at the same time making money. The unbecoming attitude of developed

Next IAS ID: PTP20127, 16062, 21-07-2023 12:44 AM

countries in investigating the effects of climate change is a cause of concern. They have shed away their responsibility as seen during USA walking out of Paris deal.

However there are children like Greta Thunberg who are not afraid of the dark and embraced light in fight against these developed countries.

After having discussed the multifaced effect of darkness and light let us see what is the significance of a child who is afraid of dark? and why he should be forgiven.

A child can be in the terminological sense belong refers to his age or it can be interpreted as someone who is unaware of the consequences of his/her actions. Such conditions arises due to lack of intellectual development.

Apart from education lack of socialisation could also make someone immature as we imbibe our culture from ~~the~~ ^{our} childhood. • Small children taking up arms in ISIS regime or an uncivilized men committing crime

Another reason is the lack of emotional intelligence. Empathy is an important part of emotional intelligence in their actions their rational mind is blocked by emotions. The recent fighting in the Indian cricket Team points to this

sometimes people are not aware of the consequences due to lack of knowledge. For Example: People practicing slash and burn agriculture are not aware of the alternatives available to them.

despite being educated one could not foresee the consequences as seen from the movement of moderates during Indian national movement

NextIAS ID: PTF220137, TC062, 21-07-2023 12:44 AM
as they were involved in the mission of
the Britain in India and were apprehensive
of the power of masses.

After having discussed the
significance of why child afraid of
dark should be forgiven let us
move to the next part why men
who fears light bring tragedy?

Just like the scientist who
were working on the Mahattan project
these people are very well aware of
the consequences of their action but
chose silence over activism. They
bring more harm to society. As
Napoleon remarked 'world suffers
not from the violence of the bad
but silence of the good'.

There are number of reasons
for them not acting or acting against

the well of the society. First and foremost reason is the self interest which is kept over and above the interest of society. Various economic offenders like Nirav modi, Mehul choksi who committed crime despite being educated are prime manifestation of this.

Secondly rising individualism in the society also supports such behaviours. This gives rise to lack of altruism in the country. This is seen in weakening familial ties and rising consumerism.

Thirdly the cost of human life or human value has become marginally low. Last century has witnessed ramphiant wars whose repercussions are still being felt everywhere especially in the form of ukraine Russian war.

Such people can be found in

every sphere of the society be it politics, economy having its bearing on geopolitics, environment and society. These are discussed

below.

The presence of patriarchy in the society despite increase in the education.

It manifest in the form of glass ceiling for women, pink collarization of occupations and declining nutrition profile amongst women

economy manifest it in the form of rising inequality in the society, jobless growth, low wages and lack of social security. They failed to see that human beings are the biggest resource. Oxfam reports point to increasing inequality

In the environmental sphere there are people, organizations like big oil

companies who continue to release pollutants supported by their respective countries. Their actions have resulted into irreversible climate change. At the same time we have people like popat Rao Pamar who led tree plantation movement in Maharashtra

sometimes nations also act like being afraid from light. In the times of peace and diplomacy the current war in Russia-Ukraine, ethnic cleansing in Myanmar, Sri Lanka, war in Syria are all manifestation of this.

After discussing the above aspects there arises a counter argument that whether a child should always be forgiven for his action? Let us discuss

There are certain cases when

The action itself becomes so heinous that nothing could justify the act. Deontological ethics place emphasis on the action rather than the qualities of the actor or situation of the actor. The act may become impossible to be pardoned by the society.

An example of the above situation is the Juvenile cases where children may have unknowingly committed a crime but are punished. We must remember that ^{em} one rapist of Nirbhaya case was a Juvenile. Therefore we cannot give complete forgiveness for every action.

After having discussed the various aspects the important question arises that how can we improve so that we are not afraid of light?

Taking a middle path between the extremes is a solution as propounded by Buddha in Madhyam Marg so that both self interest and interest of society is maintained.

Another method is to follow the ~~for~~ philosophy of Gita of 'Nishkam Karma' but here Karma should be well defined Dharma and not Adharma.

At the same time we can take inspiration from the lives of Great leaders like adapting Gandhiji seven sins in life and following them, learning from giving nature of Nelson Mandela etc

We should always work for the welfare of the society because in society's growth lies our growth. John Salks inventor of polio vaccine and Bunting

the inventor of Insulin gave up their patents for the welfare of the society. Therefore like them we should also choose light.

At the end we should have the courage to even accept our mistakes if our actions caused discomfort for someone. It would help to overcome the regret. Oppenheimer regretted his whole life and tried to find solace for he thought he was responsible for death of humanity. He famously remarked, "I have become death". Thus we must have the same courage as courage is the greatest of all virtues.

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।

Act as if it were impossible to fail

There have been so many successful people and more than that there are people who have failed and learnt from the process.

APJ Abdul Kalam was the head of the the launch of Roshni satellite which failed to launch. This did not ~~lowered~~ the determination of Mr Kalam and next year he succeeded with flying colours.

Path to success is filled with obstacles. and it is upto individual how he/she react to the situation. Sudha Murthy chose

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a male dominated engineering career. she was namecalled by her classmates and teachers but her act of not giving up opened doors for so many women to pursue engineering. Her act also led to the change in the perception among about women at workplace.

Above two cases call for a careful analysis about what is actually failure? what is the relationship between action and success? what actions can lead to failure? Is success always guaranteed? and what can be done about it?

Starting with the first question what is actually failure? Failure is not able to achieve your goals. These goals could be material, emotional & psychological. It brings feeling of sadness, distrust

among the people. There are various factors associated with failures and it is not monocausal.

Some factors are related to the individual traits and habits. Doing less hard work, less dedication towards goals, not prioritizing, lack of time management, one should avoid them in their act of achieving success.

Other reasons for failures could be societal. Society has an exerting influence on the people and guide their behaviour. This is called collective conscience of society. One can find patriarchy being a part of this collective conscience which hinders the growth of women. Similarly casteism hinders the success of underprivileged. Sometimes economic factors also

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constraints our act. Lack of economic resources to achieve goals through appropriate means. Urban-Rural divide and digital literacy divide in the country is prime example of this.

Apart from above factors according to Maslow theory of needs we can say that psychological factors also plays an important role. A person with low self esteem and confidence finds hard to achieve success.

There are also various consequences of failure which range from lack of motivation to continue further, low self respect (thus forming a cycle) and also depression.

Therefore in our action we must account for all the factors discussed above and always make a rational decision

by analyzing consequences and therefore striving for success. Important question arises what is the relationship between actions and success?

If one's actions involve hardwork, dedication and perseverance and goals and means are aligned then the possibility of success increases. We can study this relationship at various levels like individual, organisational, National, and geopolitical.

At the individual level if one has fixed his goals and has the proper motivation and means then success could be achieved. Obviously the path would be tough but one should fight like Armstrong Pame, collector from Manipur who despite lack of resources (economic factors)

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constructed a road through crowd funding. Similarly Thomas Alva Edison never giving up attitude led to the invention of bulb.

At organization level collective effort of the people and leadership in the organisation along with work culture plays a important role. Employees should be committed to the growth of company. and in return company should reward them. Malvika Hegde revived the bosses Cafe coffee day after demise of her husband. LIC of India trusted by Indians due to its credibility.

If we see at National level. The act of the government which rationaly address the problem of the economy, society with the given resources would be successfull. The success of the LPQ reforms is a testimony

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to this fact. Another example can be the goal of digitisation of government has been successful only by providing accessability (internet) to the people and rationalizing the process (e-governance). Therefore means are connected to goals.

At international level we have seen the success of various relationships (like Abraham accords) and failure of climate negotiations. This is because goals and means of every country is different while dealing with climate change.

After discussing ~~the~~ how the act can lead to success at various levels it becomes important to look what actions lead to failure? Are other things involved.

If in the actions the means and

goals are displaced then the chances of failure increased. If a person is not doing hardwork, not showing dedication at individual level, lacks proper guidance, has societal and cultural hinderance could led to failure.

Another important factor which decides success or failure is luck. This sound absurds in a scientific society but luck plays a role because subjectivity enters the process knowingly or unknowingly. Thus along with act luck also plays role. Failures also manifest at various levels.

economically unskilled population, jobless growth amount to failure of government program. In society the presence of social evils, marital rape, indignified treatment of women led.

NEXT IAS

to failure of the society. Ukraine-Russian war is the failure of global institutions like UN.

Now a question contrary to the topic of this essay arises that whether failures are always bad? let us discuss and find out.

Failures can sometimes be more valuable than success. They could give us life long lessons, impart new learning in us. The life of Edison is a prime example of this. He failed 1009 times before finally succeeding in the invention of bulb.

At the same time failures add to our life long experience which helps in future in similar situations. They also help to rework our strategy and try again to achieve goals. sometimes

people find better goals. Talcott parsons wanted to become a biologist but could not get admission, became a sociologist and excelled in it.

Thus failures comes with both positive and negatives. We should learn from both failures and success.

Success should not be taken for granted as it may be temporary. We should always try to improve, this should be reflected in our act. If one cannot achieve his goals through means available one should innovate new means to achieve goals. But means should not be deviant from the society as one should and cannot steal from others to become economically self sufficient.

In our act we must follow

the philosophy of Nishkam Karm i.e. working without expecting anything in return. This would give us strength to face the adversities and hurdles in the path

'Patience, persistence and perspiration make an unbeatable combination for success'



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