

खण्ड-A / Section-A

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इस भाग में
लिखना नया है।
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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।

DROP THE QUESTION THAT TOMORROW
MAY BRING, AND COUNT AS PROFIT
EVERY DAY THAT FATE ALLOWS YOU

" When I was a little girl,
I asked my mother :
What will I be ?
Will I be pretty ?
Will I be rich ?
Here's what she said to me :

Que Sera Sera ...
 Whatever will be, will be ...
 For future not ours to see,
 Que Sera Sera,
 What will be, will be"

This poem perfectly encapsulates that we must not worry about tomorrow. Today is a gift for us, that is why it is called "present". Hence, we should try to make the most of it.

In this essay, we shall discuss why it is important to live in the present and the need to shift our focus from tomorrow to the present. Next, we shall reflect why it is not prudent to entirely ignore the future. Finally, we shall discuss how to balance the present and future and adopt a middle path to ~~live~~ live a happy life.

LIVING IN THE PRESENT

Imagine that you are doing rock climbing. At that moment, you cannot think when you will reach your destination or how far you are from it. At that moment, you only focus on ascending one rock at a time, you don't think about what you will do after 5 years, forget about what you will do in your old age. You can't even reflect on your past, you just step on one rock at a time.

Rock climbing teaches you how to concentrate only on the present. You have to focus on your present breathing and present steps; you cannot think about past or ~~present~~ future lest you should fall or injure yourself.

Life is pretty much like rock-climbing. As Marcus Aurelius said: "Live each day as if it were your last." Thus, we must try to reap maximum profits from our present and stop worrying about tomorrow.

History is replete with examples wherein people utilized whatever fate threw at them. For instance, Mahatma Gandhi did what the present situation demanded of him. He organized non-violent movements against the British without thinking about the future repercussions. He made the most of the present without worrying about the future.

Similarly, Columbus gave high weightage to his present hobby of navigating the world in his ship and it was only a matter of coincidence that in enjoying his present, he ended up discovering America. Similarly, most of the discoveries like electric bulb (by Thomas Edison), vaccine (by Louis Pasteur), aeroplanes (by Wright Brothers) happened because the inventors were interested in enhancing their present knowledge and were not bothered about what this knowledge may bring tomorrow.

Thus, it is important that we maximize our present happiness and drop the question what tomorrow may bring.

NEXT IAS

This is important because fate throws at us both good as well as bad phases. It is a constant cycle of crests and troughs. If we are presented with suffering or with failure, we must accept it gracefully and take it as a learning. We must learn to adapt and always remember - "This too shall pass."

Thus, we should profit from our present by changing our attitude and the way we respond to suffering. Tomorrow's worries should not rob us of ~~our~~ our right to enjoy the present. We should also be mindful of the ^{factors} ~~things~~ that prevent us from enjoying the present.

Guilt of the past, fear of the future, desires, greed, laziness and procrastination are the factors that prevent us from working hard on our present. We should guard against these and abide by Kabir's advice: "Kaal Kare so aaj kar, aaj Kare so ab."

Thus, we must not defer our tasks to tomorrow, we must do them today and in fact, the time to do them is "now."

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THINKING ABOUT FUTURE :

While we must do all what we can to make our present beautiful, however it is not prudent to ignore our future entirely. Planning for the future is as important as disposing our present tasks.

Our present may tempt us to eat airy or sweet junk foods. However, we should be mindful of the adverse impact that our present enjoyment can have on our future ^{health}. Thus, we should avoid falling prey to instant gratification.

Similarly, saving less today implies lesser funds available for future needs. Freebies today mean ~~lesser~~ higher taxation on future generations. Pollution today means disastrous effects of climate change tomorrow. Learning losses in education today means demographic disaster tomorrow. Thus, our present actions determine future.

Thus, it is imperative that our present actions incorporate the impact that they will have tomorrow. We can't altogether drop the question that tomorrow may bring. Thus, we must plan for the future. We must take care of our diet and exercise regime to have better health tomorrow. We must study today to get better job tomorrow. We must invest our money today for better savings and better consumption tomorrow.

Similarly, an organization cannot just focus on its present production, sales and profits. It has to spend money on R & D and continuously innovate to avoid getting wiped out of market by future entrants in the market. Thus, it has to think about tomorrow ^{too}.

Similarly, a nation must plan and set targets for tomorrow. Target of net zero by 2070 will push the nation to take steps to reduce global warming. Thus, we can build the future by taking steps today.

BALANCING TODAY AND TOMORROW

We can balance today and tomorrow by making an Eisenhower matrix for ourselves. In this matrix, we can categorize what is wegent and what is important for us.

We should give our full attention to tasks which are both wegent as well as important. We can delegate the tasks which are wegent but not important. We can dedicate some fixed time, say one hour each day to the tasks which are important but not wegent. For example, reading a novel may be important but not wegent, hence we may do it one hour each day.

Thus, this categorisation of wegent and important tasks helps us to resolve the tradeoff between today and tomorrow. To further ease this tradeoff, we must do those activities which we love to do and love what we do. In this way, we can enjoy our ¹⁴present activities and any activity done for future will not

NEXT IAS

seem to be a burden. Thus, it is fit and proper that we find happiness in our present activities as this moment will never come back.

We must avoid present self-indulgences as advocated by Lokayata philosophy and exercise some restraint on instant gratification as this may result in consequences that may be impossible to reverse. Hence, we must think before making present decisions. We must make reversible decisions as soon as possible but irreversible decisions as late as possible.

History will judge us for our present deeds. Thus, we must take steps keeping their impact on future in mind. However, we should avoid overthinking about future and drop the questions that tomorrow may bring. If we keep on thinking that traveling in aeroplane will bring us death or running for a

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race will bring us injury, we will never be able to explore new activities and enjoy our present.

As Marcus Aurelius said :-

"We must not fear the death,
we must fear not beginning to
live."

Thus, ~~we~~ let us resolve to live in the moment and cherish our present as this moment will never come back.

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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।

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ART IS I ; SCIENCE IS WE

Art forms like paintings, literature, poems, music and dance, are usually individualistic in nature and are used to satisfy the artist's self-interest. They have little societal benefit. However, scientific inventions are used to benefit the society and solve its problems. Thus, art is I and science is we.

In this essay, we shall explore why art is I and why science is we. Next, we shall delve into how art can be we and how science can be I. Finally, we shall discuss how art and science can be used to balance the 'I' and 'we'.

ART IS 'I' :

Taj Mahal in Agra is the creation of artists employed by Shah Jahan to construct a building in memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal. Thus, Taj Mahal was built to satisfy the wishes and self-interest of Shah Jahan.

It was not built merely to provide jobs to the artisans or with any other social objective. Thus, art is 'I' as it is individualistic and benefits the society less.

Even the inscriptions and edicts built by kings were meant to glorify the kings' victories over other rulers. They were a means for self-glorification and did little benefit to the society.

Paintings like 'Mona Lisa' were also a result of Leonardo Da Vinci's passion for painting. It did not bring any benefit to society at all.

Books were also pieces of art. Abhigyan Shakuntalam, Meghadoot, Raghu-vamsa were some of the Sanskrit works by Kalidasa. These books reflected the writer's imagination, these were pieces of fiction and had little to do with reality. Similarly, travellers like Fahien, Hiuen Tsang, Alberuni documented their experiences for their own remembrance and thus, their art work was individualistic.

In the modern era, authors like JK Rowling, Salman Rushdie write pieces of ~~fic~~ fiction because they are passionate about writing. They write for themselves and not for the society. If the society benefits from their work, it is purely a coincidence and not intentional.

Similarly, movies and music and dance in the movies, are created to entertain public and earn profits. Most of the movies are pieces of fiction and have little impact on society. Thus, art is 'I' and does not benefit the society in a substantial manner.

SCIENCE IS WE :

All scientific discoveries have benefitted the society immensely. Newton's discovery of gravity has enabled scientists to build rockets and send satellites to space which help in communication, weather forecasting and Ozone monitoring.

Louis Pasteur invented vaccines for Anthrax and rabies and his invention formed the base for invention for many other vaccines, which have saved humans from deadly diseases and increased the life expectancy of humans.

Similarly, Alexander Flemming discovered penicillin which inspired scientists to discover antibiotics and other drugs to save human from bacterial diseases. Jennifer Doudna invented the CRISPR technique which helps to perform gene editing. This can save humans from genetic

diseases and can also be used to manufacture GM crops, which are pest-resistant and can increase agricultural yields substantially. This benefits the society as a whole.

Similarly, optical fibres developed by Sanjay Kampani, have increased the pace of telecommunication in the world. Technology platforms like Google, ChatGPT, Bard have helped the society to find answers to their queries at the click of a button. Websites like facebook, twitter, instagram enable people to remain connected, no matter where they are in the world.

Thus, scientific and technological inventions have rescued the world from diseases, food shortage and information asymmetry. Thus, science has truly benefitted the society and this is why science is 'We.'

ART CAN BE 'WE':

Although art is created to fulfill the desires or individualistic interest of the artist, however art can also be a symbol of 'we'. Art, too can benefit the society in multiple ways.

Paintings like the painting of 'Bharat Mata' painted by Abanindranath Tagore in 1905 united the masses during the Swadeshi movement. Songs like 'Vande Mataram' by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee inspired the masses to free their motherland from the exploitative British rule. Thus, art did benefit the society and was not created just for the pleasure of the artist.

Similarly, art and architecture can be used for society's benefit. The recent Parliament building i.e. Central Vista is a manifestation of art by the architect Bimal Patel. However, this building will be used to frame the laws for the country and ultimately, benefit the society.

Poems like Kabir's dohas, Guru Nanak's kirtans had social overtones. They spread the social message of oneness in the society and the need to do away with hatred and discrimination.

Similarly, books like 'Man's Search for meaning' were written by Victor Frankl to document his experiences in the concentration camp in Poland. However, his book also had a social message as to how man can find meaning even in his suffering by changing his attitude. Thus, book is not just a piece of art and a means of expression for the author, it can also benefit the society and in this way, art can be 'we'.

Similarly, movies can have a social message and music and dance shows can relieve the society's stress. Thus, art has the potential to benefit the society and it can be 'we'.

SCIENCE CAN BE 'I' :

During Covid, many pharma companies refused to ~~license~~ ^{share} their technology with developing countries, citing patent protection. Thus, patents have made scientists highly individualistic and thus, science cares little about society's health and science has become 'I'.

Similarly, science is being used to send individuals for space travel and space tourism so that space companies can make profits. Science is also being used to manufacture seeds which cannot be reused so that farmers become dependent on seed companies like Bayer and Monsanto. Thus, science is becoming highly individualistic.

AI and automation is leading to massive job losses, thus science is now harming the ²⁶ society in new ways.

Atomic bombs, chemical and biological weapons, nuclear missiles - all are inventions of science which can be misused ~~to~~ by countries to satisfy their self-interests and benefit the 'I' instead of 'we'.

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BALANCING 'I' and 'We':

Science and art, both can be inherently individualistic. But they can be used to serve the society too, provided they are properly regulated and their misuse is avoided.

Opinions of people are pieces of art on a technological platform like Facebook. However, fake opinions and fake news led to Cambridge analytica scandal and adversely affected US elections. Here, both art as well as science and technology was misused to benefit the 'I' (the company) and harm the 'we' (the citizens).

Thus, both art and science need to be regulated. Self-interest in art as well as science is not entirely wrong. Personal passion, individuality in science and art should be nurtured. Only if the artists and scientists find "value" in their work, only then, they will be able to create an "impact" on the society.

Both can start from "I" and end up benefitting the society eventually. However, both can also start with a predefined purpose and can be built according to the purpose. Thus, the essence (or purpose) can precede existence of any artistic creation or scientific invention.

Whichever way both art and science originate, it is possible to create win-win solutions for both 'I' and 'we' provided both art and science continuously innovate.

Thus, both art and science can be 'I' as well as 'we'. It all depends on us how we perceive and use it.

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When I was a little girl, I asked my mother
 will I be pretty, rich
 Que sera, que sera; what will be, what will be

Sweetheart, what lies ahead,
 will we hv rainbows

(Adapt) → What's tomorrow
 Tell it as
 learning
 ↑
 This too
 shall pass

Space for Rough Work

Drop the Question what tomorrow may bring &
 count as profit every day that fate allows you

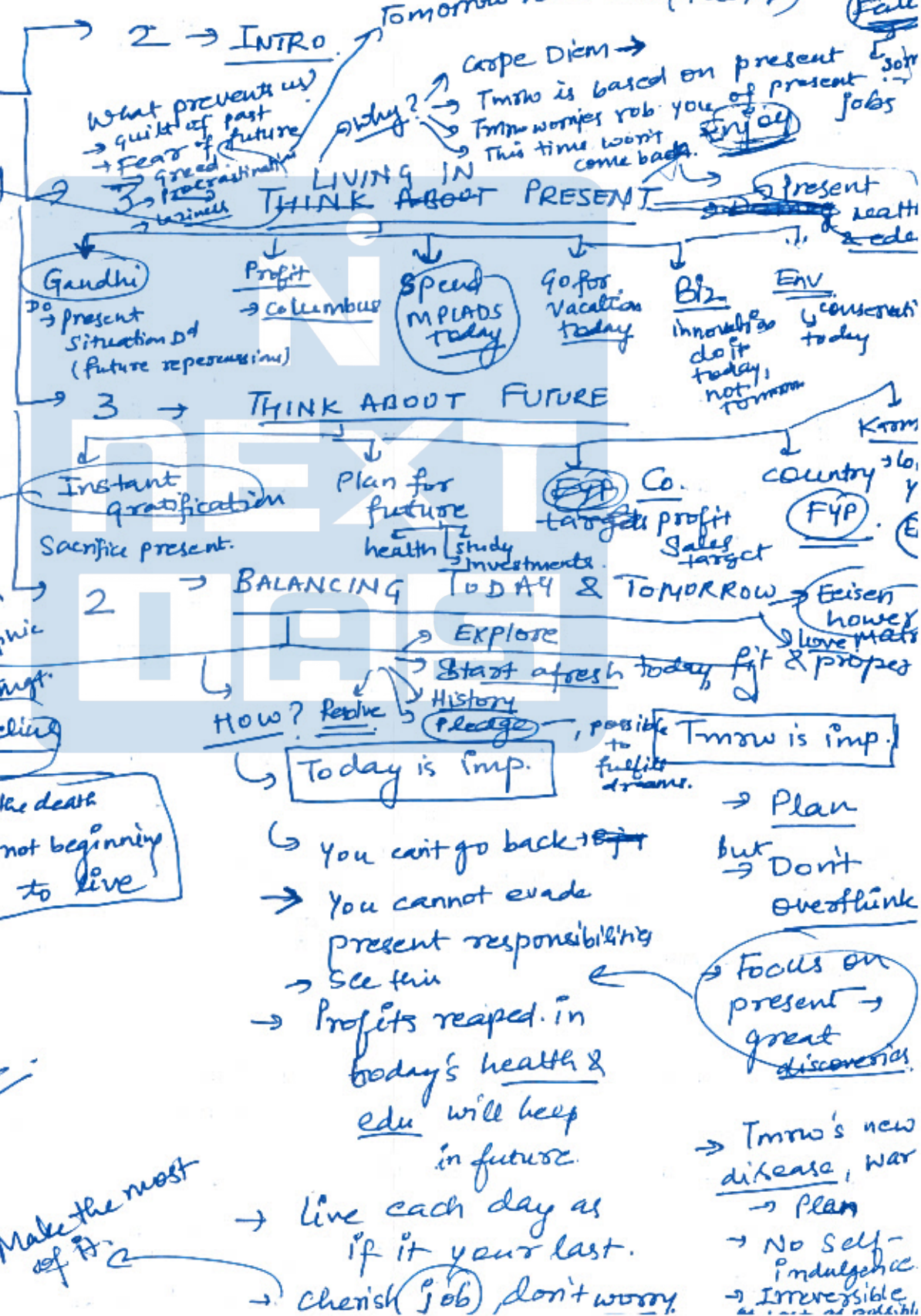
Tomorrow never comes (Kabir)

Fate

10 pages

Edison Wright
 Louis Pasteur
 Alexander Fleming

Religious
 Social
 Political



ART IS I,
SCIENCE IS WE

Space for Rough Work

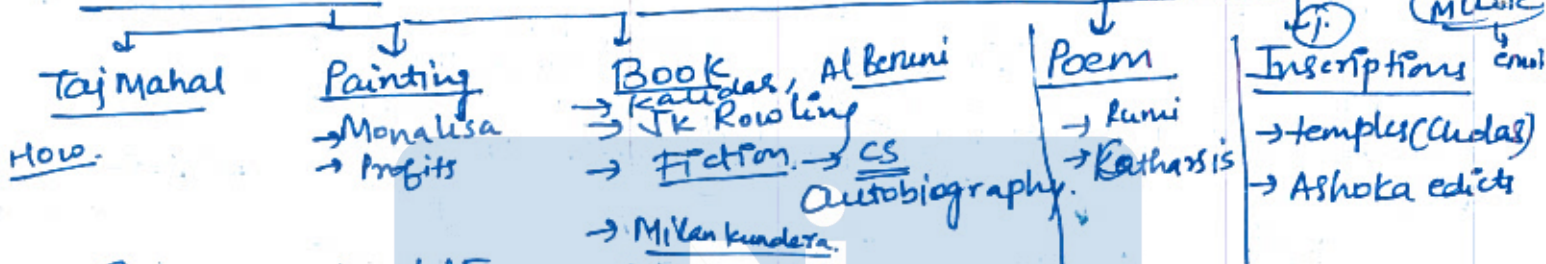
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INTRO → Meaning → Individualistic
→ Science → for society.

Seized
Sports
Music
Dance

What, where, who, why, How

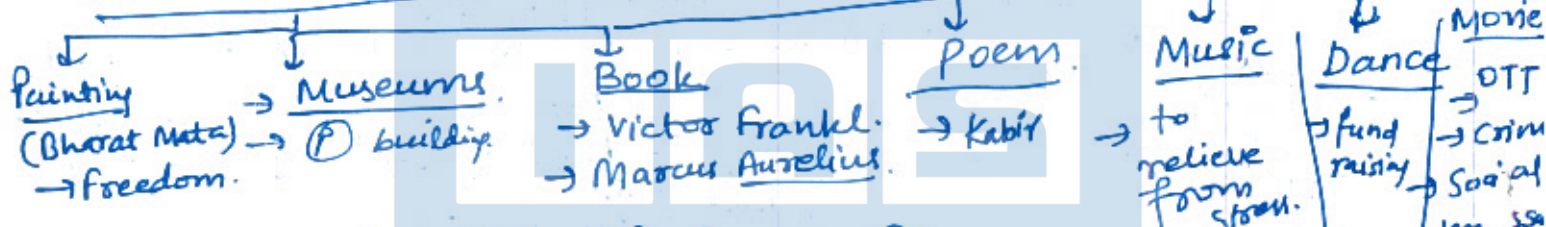
ART IS I → 2



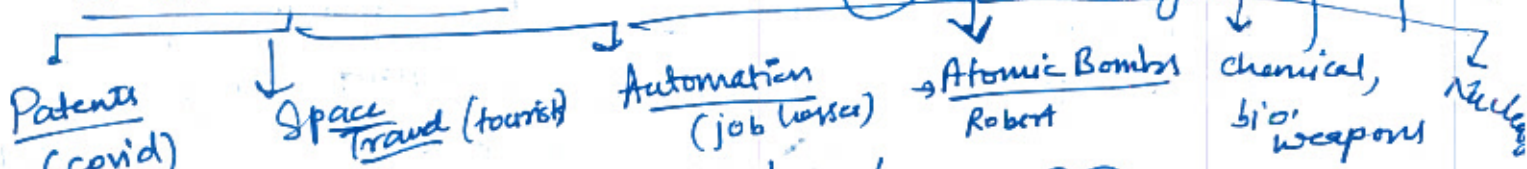
SCIENCE IS WE → 2



ART IS WE → 2



SCIENCE IS I → 2



BALANCING 'I' AND 'WE' → (2)

