

2. Introduction:

Topic: Sometimes we don't see what we see

Sometimes reality is clouded behind our perceptions. Our perceptions is often clouded by social cultural norms, biases and religious beliefs. So, seeing through the mirror of perceptions limit our understanding to recognize truth.

In Plato's famous Allegory of Cave, where shackled prisoners just had access to shadows dancing upon the wall of cave. These shadows became their reality as they had never experienced the outside world. Similarly, in our lives, we often become prisoners of limited perspective, failing to see the profound truths that lie beyond our own perceptions.

In the realm of life, there are numerous instances where the idea of not seeing what we truly see is evident. It is implying that our perceptions can be deceiving and subjective. The idea can symbolize the complex nature of individual fail to recognise

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others, their children, their relations due to their limited understanding. Because of their perceptions they failed to recognize the intricacies of social media, education, government and their policies. They fail to recognize how policies are being made to appeal their emotions, not to favour their betterment. Their perceptions are often built by blindly follow the traditions, cultural norms without questioning their essence. People don't have time to delve into the intricacies of due their hectic routine. So, they often wear the mask of conformity to meet social expectations. Therefore, they don't see what they see.

2. Sometimes perceptions clouded reality:

In the realm of perception, there exists a phenomenon that highlights the limitations of our senses and cognitive processes. Referred to as "Sometimes we don't see what we see" this explores the intricacies of human perception and potential discrepancies between what we perceive and what is actually in front of us. The significance of this issue lies in its implications for our understanding of reality.

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3- Individual perception of viewing others, not Seeing the hidden realities

- a) Misjudging individuals based on superficial appearances
- b) Parents impose their will on their children, failing to recognize the unique abilities and potential
- c) Ignoring the intricacies and complexities of people's lives, reducing them to oversimplified labels
- d) Succumbing to the obsession with external appearances overlooking true inner beauty
- e) Seeing only the surface beauty of artwork disregarding its deeper meaning or message
- f) Holding onto superstitious beliefs without seeking scientific explanation
- g) Limiting philosophical exploration by adhering strictly to dogmatic principles.

4- Perceptions about various institutions

- a) Promoting education systems that prioritize conformity over critical thinking.
- b) How social media alters our perceptions of reality
- c) Allowing governments to manipulate policies

neglecting the welfare of the people.

d) Inflicting cultural norms that suppress individuality and diversity.

f) Believing on economic statics, ignoring the atrocities it inflicts.

5) Broader factors cultivates perceptions

a) Believing in religious doctrines without questioning their validity.

b) Painting only one side of picture without consider multiple perspective.

c) Building walls instead of bridges between social and cultural differences.

d) Hectic routine of life make us reluctant to view the reality.

e) Wearing masks of conformity to fit societal expectations.

f) Blindly following traditions without questioning their relevance.

The idea of "Sometimes we don't see what

we see" symbolizes the complex nature

of individuals not seeing emotions

in relations with others. It implies that

There are often hidden layers, emotions or aspects that go unnoticed or not immediately apparent even though they may be right in front of us. For instance we may interact with individual who appears happy and content in their outer demeanor but are ^{secretly} struggling internally. The smiles they wear may not always reflect their internal battles reminding us that appearances can be deceiving. French philosopher Jean de La Fontaine once said "We are never deceived we deceive ourselves". Highlighting the idea that our perceptions can easily be hindering our ability to truly see others for who they are.

Similarly, within families same dynamics can unfold, where the parents are failed to recognize unique abilities and potential of their children. Parents often try to impose their wills on childrens ignoring the fact that children perceive the world

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differently. In such a way children's dreams
kill inside there selves. So, in this context
parents don't see what they see. The poet
Khalil Gibran wrote that "Your children are
not your children, they are the sons and
daughters of life's longing for itself. Therefore,
it reminds us that we may not fully
see the depth of dreams, thoughts and emotions
of children.

In addition to this, in case of society
the phrase "Sometime we don't see what
we see also holds particular significance.
we often see people share laughter, joy and
good times with them but fail to acknowledge
their underlying struggles or pain. For example
as we navigate busy streets, we may
come across homeless individuals whose circumstances
we fail to fully grasp. We see them, yet
we may not see them beyond their homelessness
to understand the unique stories, challenges
and dreams they carry. This shows this fact
that we sometimes fail to perceive the underlying
strengths

Futhermore, the idea of ^{Sometimes} "don't see what we see" also resonates well when we succumb to the obsession of external beauty ignoring inner beauty. There is more tendency to judge individuals solely based on their outward appearance. We may fail to recognize the kindness, compassion and resilience that lie within someone's heart and soul. It is often said that the beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder emphasizing the subjective nature of perceiving true inner beauty. This notion is rooted in the philosophy of Immanuel Kant who emphasizes that people possess intrinsic worth beyond physical attributes. So, this implies that we fail to recognize the inner self of person by giving importance to external. Similarly, in the realm of art we also "Sometimes don't see what we see". A painting that may appears simple at first glance may possess

layers of Symbolism and emotions, hidden within the strokes of the brush. We can only see the picture which is painted but cannot imagine the thousands lines painter lived to paint this art. This shows that we don't see what we see. As Pablo Picasso once said "Art is the lie that enables us to realize the truth." This signifies that we may only always grasp the true significance of art.

Along with that, holding onto Superstitious beliefs without seeking scientific evidences is also resonates well in the context of "sometimes we don't see what we see."

Basically, superstitious beliefs have been deeply ingrained in human history and culture, providing comfort and explanation for the unknown. By clinging to this we limit our understanding of the world and inhibit progress. Throughout history numerous examples highlight the detrimental effects of such beliefs. For instance in Shakespeare's

play of Macbeth, the character Macbeth's beliefs in a false sense of invincibility derived from supernatural prophecies lead him to his tragic downfall. Thus, in belief on superstitious things we don't see what we see.

In the same way when it comes to various sectors where we also "Sometimes don't see what we see for instance in case of education, we often focus solely on academic achievements and factual knowledge. However, the true education goes beyond textbooks and exams. It encompasses personal growth, critical thinking and ability of adapt to new situation. As Albert Einstein quoted it that "Education is not learning of facts but the training of think. Hence, it shows that educational institutions often deceive us by showing flying colours. In the same way social media also deceive us making the fact "Sometimes

Date: — / — / 20—

we don't see what we see" appear true. we often judge others based solely on curated posts, failing to perceive the underlying struggles or insecurities hidden behind the filters and caption. Yuval Noah Harari argues that social media platforms often encourage us to present an idealized version of ourselves emphasizing happiness, success and perfection. By selectively displaying moments of joy and achievements, individuals create a distorted online persona that can contribute to other forming inaccurate judgments about them. These posts rarely represent the entirety of lives, as they omit struggles, vulnerabilities and insecurities which are essential component of being human.

This highlights, that while viewing social media "we don't see what we see."

The concept of politics also fall under the purview of "Sometimes we don't see what we see". The concept of govt itself is too complex and elusive that in human state of nature it is difficult

the true intentions and motivations of those in authority. This allows to manipulate politicians, neglecting the welfare of people. As the Thomas Hobbes stated "The condition of man is a condition of war of everyone against everyone." Our blind allegiance to leader without questioning their actions sound the argument of "sometimes we don't see what we see".

Same like that, The prospect of blindly follow the traditions, costumes to draw any conclusion refines the idea of "sometimes we don't see what we see". Our perception about things solely based on cultural, tradition norms underlying its true essence we cling to costumes & practices because they have been passing down through generation and we fail to recognize the societal dynamics and values evolve over times. For instance, the rigid adherence to gender

roles in some societies may hinder the progress towards achieving gender equality.

Thus we are unable to see the true essence of life because of our false beliefs and therefore "we don't see what we see" to draw conclusion about ^{complex} things.

In addition to this, in case of economy we also don't see what we see.

Our ^{view of} progress in terms of economy is solely rely on statistics figure. We often ignore the poverty it inflicts on people living already below the line of poverty. It is easy to be swayed by the promising narratives spun by corporation and financial institution, leaving us blind to the inequalities and exploitation that lie beneath the surface.

Thus economy also deceive us if we are not vigilant.

Similarly we also blind to the factors that flourish the idea of "sometimes we don't see what we see". For instance in case of religion, we blindly follow

religious rituals and traditions without questioning their essence. We may find ourselves adhering to rituals and traditions without grasping their deeper meaning. We are unaware of the fact that faith goes beyond the surface level of observance. As Rumi wisely said "There are thousand ways to kneel and kiss the ground." It implies there are countless paths to express spirituality and must delve beneath the surface to truly understand and embrace our beliefs.

Furthermore painting on one side of picture without considering multiple perspectives broadens the idea of "sometimes we don't see what we see." This narrative hinders us to gaining comprehensive understanding of complex issues. In such a way our perspectives are somehow biased towards something. For instance in political polarization where individuals

tend to align with one particular ideology with critically engaging with opposing viewpoints. Thus, by disregarding alternative perspective we limit our ability to grasp the issues.

In addition to this in busy routine of life we don't have time to fully grasp the worth of nature. So, in hurry "sometimes we don't see what we see".

We don't take time to introspect the nature and broaden our perspective about nature. Therefore, we often end up looking at mere as a picture unable to understand the efforts of artist. This fact is beautifully encapsulated by W.H. Davies in poem "Leisure".

That "What is this life if, full of care, we have not time to stand and stare. So, Shortage of time limit our perspective of looking at things and we end up like "sometimes we don't see what we see".

Another way in which we don't see what we see is by building walls

instead of bridges between differences. In cultural, religious terms we often segregate ourselves based on differences overlooking our shared values and experiences that can foster unity and harmony. Therefore we don't see what we see. By disregarding others as stated by Henry Wadsworth All thoughts that mold the age begin deep down within the primitive soul. Thus by clinging to baseless things we ignore the way forwards harmony.

Furthermore, we sometimes wear masks of conformity to fit societal expectations. We mould ourselves to fit into society frame ignoring our true values. In desire to belong and accepted we may suppress our authentic selves and conform to societal norms. In that ~~mask~~ ^{mask} we don't see what we see. As philosopher Ralph Waldo Emerson "To be yourself

Date: / / 20

in a world that is constantly constantly trying to make you something else is the greatest accomplishment." Thus by conforming to societal expectations, we fail to acknowledge the richness of diversity and undermine the beauty that lies in our unique identities.

Conclusion:

In a nutshell, sometimes we fail to see what is right in front of us. Blindly following traditions without questioning their relevance, painting only one side of picture without considering multiple perspectives limiting philosophical exploration to dogmatic points all these exemplify our tendency to overlook the greater truths that lie beneath the surface. By engaging in critical thinking, embracing diverse perspectives and nurturing our intellectual curiosity, we can transcend these limitations and discover the profound beauty and wisdom that reside within our world.