



**An Institute for Civil Services**

**IAS TOPPER'S**

**TEST COPY**

**DHODMISE TRUPTI ANKUSH**

**Rank - 16**

**GS Mains Essay**

**ESSAY MOCK TEST**

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

**Instructions to Candidate**

- Both sections are compulsory.
- Attempt one essay from each section.
- Each essay carries 125 marks.
- Write each essay in about 1000-1200 words.
- After finishing the first essay, attempt the next on a fresh Page.
- Any page left blank in the answer-book must be crossed out clearly.

*(Examiner will pay special attention to the candidate's grasp of his/her material, its relevance to the subject chosen, and to his/her ability to think constructively and to present his/her ideas concisely, logically and effectively).*

Name Trepti Dhodmise

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Trepti Dhodmise

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

**Remarks**

**SECTION - A**

1. Prayer does not change God, but it changes him who prays.
2. Not all those who wander are lost.
3. Our lives begin to end, the day we become silent about things, that matter.
4. We don't see things as they are; we see them as we are.

**SECTION - B**

1. Bureaucracy is a giant mechanism operated by pygmies.
2. Protest beyond the law is not a departure from democracy; it is absolutely essential to it.
3. More law, less justice.
4. The increasingly rapid pace of life is creating more problems than it solves.

(8) OUR LIVES WILL BEGIN TO END, THE DAY

WE BECOME SILENT ABOUT THINGS THAT MATTER **GS SCORE**

In ancient Greek city states, the system of slavery was a normal. These slaves did actions according to will of their masters. They did not possess any rights to take self initiative, to work for own prosperity. Beyond this, they could not even speak according to their own reason. Their silence was inherited to their generations. This led to cycle of exploitation, humiliation, abuse to run continuously with the time. It spread globally to the extent that ruins of this system <sup>are</sup> still prevalent in some or other form in modern world.

What would have been the picture, if these slaves could speak? They could have been more than just 'animals'. They could have been the 'human beings', with



the conscience, speech and sense of justice. A large human population would have contributed to the process of evolution in the history. Their voice might have helped to build new thoughts, new religions, new society, new institutions. Albeit, they would be more democratic and with more sense of equality & justice. History would have been different. The actors, their actions, norms, rules, regulations, culture, polity, economy, society, global regime etc might have got much more humane face too earlier.

### SILENCE IS EVERYWHERE -

Alas, we, as the mankind are not so fortunate. We have to witness the 'silence' and 'evolution of silence' in many forms in due course of history. Even today the

many voiceless do live abstracting from being true 'human'. The politics of states speak for dominant castes or classes.

The 'globalized' economy suppresses the voice of poor and underprivileged. In social sphere, hitherto exploited classes assume to live so embracing their fate. The laws, though perceived to be made for poor, are hardly accessible to them. Evolved institutions such as government, bureaucracy work in favour of wealthy ignoring chaos of depressed ones.

The history speaks from the perspectives of narrators ~~to~~ and not from the views of subaltern sections. We see only kingdoms & empires and not the villages or majority sections of common people of the particular era in the pages of history. The expressions of culture reflect the giant pictures  
palaces



of wealthy kings and not the settlements of poor. The culture of tribes is considered as 'barbaric' on the yardstick of notion of 'modernism'. The religions were eulogized for metaphysical presence of divinity and the philosophical views were sidelined for vested interests of radicals. The most suffered victim of silence is an environment in which unprecedented assaults were committed.

In the  
Moreover, in the societal sphere, a person do not talk about his own views due to fear of alienation or subordination. He keeps mum regarding the corruption in governance, violence in neighbourhood or unjust norms of society like patriarchy. Families are silent about the gender equality at home. and sex education of generations. are not considered as curriculum at schools.

Remarks

Societies don't find wrong to celebrate the inhumane norms like triple talaq, Nikah halala by suppressing voices of victims.

### SILENCE: EPITOME OF INJUSTICE -

In today's chaotic situation, we have become so deaf to hear voice of silence. It is contributing to underdevelopment of souls, societies and institutions.

The things that matter the most should be talked about the most. Rather, they are kept aside and ignored. The silencing harm individual's growth by choking his ability to reason, think and of applying conscience. It will lead to become other processes undemocratic as individuals hesitate to participate and put their voices. Silence of women had caused their marginalisation, exploitation and thus



culminating into gender injustice. A silence over economic policies and corrupt implementation deprive the legitimate claim of resources of poor people. A silence over 'status quo' leads to 'tyranny of majority' in the democratic setup. It continues the abnormalities to lead to become a new normal. For example, religious stigma over exclusion of women in shabari mala temple or Haji Ali Dargah.

On the flip side, ~~we side~~ we see the problem of speaking over substandard issues. This way was followed by the past dominant sections to create ideology, culture for subordination of remaining. In the European medieval history, the church made a propaganda to such extent to suppress the development of society & just

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polity & economy. The things were manipulated to create pseudo-knowledge and to ignore the inherent problems lying in the society. The British regime eulogized their 'providential mission' to enjoy cultural hegemony over their Asian & African colonies.

In today's world, the expansion of media led to create multitude of narratives which are not necessary for further development. The social media, like facebook, whatsapp, twitter, instagram etc are talking mostly about the entertainment industry, celebrities, forbes personalities rather giving more expression to marginalized problems. The media are being used to create tension & violence rather than building



solidarity among people. Thus, the silence over important things and the over speech on unimportant entities strengthening the inherent inequality, injustice in the society at all levels.

### SPEAK TO LIVE LONG -

The voice of all is an important pillar of democracy. The opinions coming from all strata is must for health of individual, society and institutions. It leads to build new thoughts, ideas to counter the contradictions present. It helps to give new insights over the problems. Environment can be a good exemplar of this. It has been sustainable due to its biodiversity. The ~~had~~ more biodiversity, the more healthy an ecology is. Thus such diversity should be come in human

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domain too. through speech & expression.

Many philosophers have upheld the right of freedom of speech & expression.

~~Accard~~ Voltaire said, "I will defend your right

to say that I disagree". Thus, the

value of tolerance & pluralism is prerequisite

for exercising Freedom of opinion. It has

not only the rational but creative value too.

Through voice of marginalised, the just

society can be created by removing the

loopholes in laws, rules, norms, regulation.

An individual will get chance to contribute

to society, thus creating healthy conditions

of his for his own life. At global level,

the voices of least developed countries would

help to build stronger institutions to

establish peace.



Way ahead -

The norm of democracy is well established & universally accepted. It requires the freedom of speech & expression to all. The families should become open and able to nurture opinions of all rather than suppressing voices. The educational institutions should build the capabilities to express in decent voice and to respect the views of others. It would lead to future societies built upon consensus on multiple views and thus in true sense healthier. The Indian Constitution gives Article 19(1)(a) as fundamental guarantee to express which should be preserved in letter & spirit by the governance institutions. The laws like Lokpal, RTI should be strengthened.

Remarks

The use of media through print, electronic or digital mode should be exercised wisely to build strong mass movements calling for better change.

The freedom of speech is not only the need of hour but for future hours also. It should always be nurtured and exercised to express dissent, to speak for the noble cause. It is a salient feature of humanity and its wisdom. It should be <sup>taken</sup> cared to continue our mission to <sup>realise</sup> speak Socratic <sup>function of speaking</sup> truth to the power.



(3) More laws, less Justice

Wahida, 39, lives in small town of Uttar Pradesh. She is a daughter-in-law of conservative muslim family. But she is not happy with her marriage. Everyday, she has to undergo physical, mental abuse from her husband & in-laws. She wants to get out of this dire situation. She can not...! She is bound by many laws. The fear of religious shariat law of triple talaq would make her of no where. She wants to obey family law of preserving image ("Izzat") She fears about societal law of isolation. Moreover she is skeptical about the welfare laws of government would be suffice for good education & health of her children. As she is not financially independent, it is beyond her capacity to make expenses at the cost of law. This is the picture of modern individual bound

in chain everywhere, never to realize the essence of freedom, and justice.

The story of evolution of mankind is paralleled by evolution of various laws.

The warring tribes of stone-age made treaties to establish peace among them. The social organizations developed with laws of family, society. To regulate the regime of laws in various sphere, an institution of state or government came into existence. Thus, the laws became the universally accepted principles to regulate behaviour of individuals, groups, businesses. They got authoritative form due to legitimation by the people who accept. For better regulation & implementation, authorities got stringent powers. The purpose was to establish 'law & order' and 'justice' in society.



The forms of laws were many. In the words of Aristotle, they are manifestation of reasons of a man. In ancient history, the sources of law were religions, customs or ruling authority. Vedic periods of Indian society witnessed 'Dharma' to bind the societal fabric. The mediaval period of Europe saw the tussle among the religious entity and kingdoms to exercise monopoly over law. With the evolved consciousness, modern era gives supremacy to the individual and establish the principle of 'reason', 'morality', 'justice' behind the establishment of constitutional laws. forming limited governments represented by popular sovereignty.

Thus, today we witness the number of laws drawing their authority from

constitutions, authorities and even customs, & religions and culture too. The higher motive of establishing complex web of laws, is to assure justice in the society. As Immanuel Kant put, "No man is a ~~end~~<sup>means</sup>, he is an end-in-itself". On these lines, the laws were made to regulate equal transactions among individuals in society. The various laws envision the distributive justice through ~~more~~ equitable allocation of resources. For example, the taxation laws redistribute the wealth from ~~wealthy~~ to poorer sections as a notion of equality. Criminal and civil laws were enacted ~~by~~ to realize retributive & punitive justice by penalizing the wrongs ~~made~~ committed in society. They are targetted to maintain the peace and harmony in society. They are.



expected to establish the suitable environment for all for fulfillment of aspirations.

### LAWS IN VARIOUS AVATARS -

An individual work in many sphere to achieve his goals & objectives. So accordingly, the laws were enacted to regulate the actions in so many domains. The representation and laws were enacted for political endeavours. These describe the power, authorities & responsibilities of political actors as well as state's functions. The economic domain consists of laws of taxation, banking, finance and sector-specific legislations such as agriculture, industry or services. The laws were made to demarcate boundaries and determine jurisdictions of legislative, executive and adjudicating authorities.

The state-enacted laws also spread horizons & into private sphere making personal as political. The laws were enacted to regulate the marriage, birth-death, inheritance, adoption<sup>etc</sup> through personal laws. The minorities were given special safeguards through constitutional provisions such as Article 29 & 30 of constitution. and legal institutions such as Minorities commission. The right of distinct cultures of minorities as well as tribes were taken care of. Beyond this, the sanctity of religious tenets were also maintained considering the faith of individuals & communities.

The 20th century saw the new domains of laws such as environment, international laws, human rights, gender specific laws etc. The evolution of globalized world is reflected



through various international treaties, agreements and, regimes & institutions to protect the humanity as a whole.

### Finding Justice -

Though, there are too many laws according to need of time & situations, the efficacy of laws are the question. Our example of Wahida represents the dilemma of laws in front of an individual in the backdrop of 'developed' 'modern' society & state. The laws have been made with a certain reason, but are not able to assure the justice an individual wants.

In the political domain, the laws of representation do not assure the empowerment of an individual. The 73rd & 74th constitutional amendment widened the

scope of representation but could not assure the empowerment of marginalized and thus failed to realize the principle of justice. The laws of taxation are cancered with too many loopholes to plug the gap for enlarging bare resource basket. The banking laws failed to give last mile financial inclusion in true spirit. Hence, the last man remained deprived of equality of opportunity to fulfil his aspirations.

In the socio-economic sphere, the Right to Education Act could not guarantee the quality of education and creation of employable human resource pool. The Right to Food Act ~~is~~ is not so effective to ~~reduce~~ <sup>root out</sup> the hunger & malnutrition from the society. The gender-specific laws are so weak to give justice to missing, assaulted women.



The protection measures for minorities, Dalits have been proved fatal to remove fear of lynching and atrocities.

The laws of protection of environment have not been enough to stop the violation of dignity of mother earth. The laws of globe are the ~~most~~ weakest articles of peace as it failed to address the asymmetric wars in form of terrorism, radicalism, ethnic violence etc. In the background of rising digital connectivity, the threats to security have got unprecedented form such as cybercrimes, digital divides, data colonisation etc. The regimes of law is far lagging behind to realize justice in rapidly changing human world.

Way Ahead -

# Ensuring Justice is prerequisite of civilized society. It necessitates the laws <sup>made</sup> with prudence and with power of strict implementation. We are ~~to~~ wise enough to devise too many laws in various areas. The loophole is, we failed to address the need of changing times. We could not give strong framework for implementation and stronger institutions.

The need is to initiate from the societal level. The society should become more tolerant and humane to address the grievances of voiceless. The gender justice should start from core of family. This bottom-up approach will then strengthen the statutory laws. The domains of political

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organization should focus on the empowerment by defining the fund, function, functionaries to establish strong delivery and accountability mechanism. In the next step, the criminal justice system should be reformed by strengthening, police, judiciary & prisons.. The law for environment should be associated with strong sensitization from various fora. The values of ethics should build up the norms of international negotiations rather than mere fix-it-up approach.

The laws have, though, been proved to insufficient to address all the issues, & we have no other alternative to evolve and strengthen justice. It's our duty to reform existing laws, repeal outdated articles and bring new laws according to need of the hour. The strict implementation through various

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reforms are equally important. If we could achieve to accomplish it & build strong institutions, we can become more 'just' 'humane' society. 14