

GS SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

INDERVEER SINGH

Rank - 259

Essay



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Roll No. _____

ESSAY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Both sections are compulsory.
- Attempt an 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).

Remarks

Name INDERVEER SINGH

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Indev

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

SECTION - A

1. How wrong it is for a woman to expect the man to build the world she wants, rather than to create it herself.
2. The inherent vice of capitalism is the unequal sharing of blessings; the inherent virtue of socialism is the equal sharing of miseries.
3. Development means only human development; all other measures of growth are misleading.
4. The superior man thinks always of virtue; the common man thinks of comfort.

SECTION - B

1. The policy of reservation needs to keep pace with the social and economic changes taking place in the society.
2. The heart of the Parliamentary system is free and fair elections, although social and economic democracy may demand much more.
3. Corporate social responsibility is an inspiring call for action to soothe the ills of capitalism.
4. Cricket is today less a game and more a business.

SECTION A

2.

The inherent vice of capitalism is the unequal sharing of blessings ; the inherent virtue of socialism is equal sharing of miseries

The origin of the economic ideologies of capitalism and socialism can be traced gradually with the growth of industrialisation which got strengthened in twentieth century. In simple terms, capitalism created two types of classes, one, the owners of means of production and second, the producers who worked in the means of production. The owners exploited the producers in order to maximise their profits and this in turn created grievances among producers, forming unions to raise their voices, led to the growth of socialism.

From the above process, it can be seen that in capitalism, the gains and benefits were enjoyed by owners and not by producers, who were oppressed. Whereas in socialism, the exploitation of producers was

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shared among all by means of unions. This brings out the ideological difference between capitalism which believes in merit and competition and socialism which believes in equity.

Capitalism : Unequal sharing of blessings

capitalists says that 'when a high tide comes, it lifts all boats up', emphasizing

the fact that capitalism will be beneficial for all the members of society. But this proposition is incomplete as it does not take into account ~~those~~ those people who are standing at the shoreline since they will be drowned by the high tide. This refers to the fact that capitalism will not be beneficial for all and will thus create inequality in society.

The Global Inequality Index (GII) is a testimony to that which shows that more than 70% of global wealth is held

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by top 10% of wealthy people whereas the bottom 10% do not even make up 1% of the total wealth.

This inequality in the society exists in many aspects, some of these are:

- Economic Inequality: The owners of the means of production takes the largest chunk of profits whereas the workers gets the least.
- Political Inequality: The rich beneficiaries of capitalism shows hegemony in political setup also. This is justified by the fact that in World Bank, USA has more than 15% vote share thus can effectively veto any global decision whereas the smaller nations have no say.
- Social Inequality: Capitalism professes globalization and in this process the indigenous cultures, tradition and ways of living of ethnic communities is lost rendering them helpless. This inturn

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generates economic inequality also.

- Ecological inequality: In the rush to maximise profits, capitalists exploits resources ruthlessly creating huge ecological imbalances and threatening the life of indigenous communities who depend on nature for their livelihood.

The other side of the coin is that capitalism has created competition and that has led to a boost to innovations and more efficient ways of working. If on one hand capitalism has created poverty or unhygienic conditions for poor then on other side it has increased the means of earning and better healthcare facilities which has acted as blessings for humanity but due to their cost, their utilisation is unequal that reinforces the fact that capitalism leads to unequal sharing of benefits.

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Socialism: Equal sharing of miseries

Socialism is based on the ideology of an egalitarian society. This can be justified in many spheres, some of these are:

- Economic Equality: Wages of all the employees in any setup will all be same irrespective of their hierarchy
- Societal Equality: Everybody will own same area of land and will live in similar houses and will use similar facilities.
- Political Equality: Anybody can contest for any post as the campaigning expenditure cap is very low and hence it proposes that everybody have equal say.

But this uniformity and equality has bred inefficiency in the system as no body has any incentive to perform better.

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As a result socialist systems have reduced their productivity. Since the system is based on equity principle this low productivity thus misery is equally shared among all.

Recent Trends

In the recent times, ideological setups are losing their fervour since the world is becoming more and more unified and anybody's inefficiency is affecting all. As an example, inefficient burning of coal, leads to increased carbon emissions thus creating global warming and severe impacts on whole world.

From ideology based world now people are moving towards social welfare based approaches. This is justified by the fact that now Human Development Index is also as important as economic progress

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reflected by GDP or GNP.

Moreover, inequality has now become a world challenge and steps are taken to develop a global partnership to tackle it and economically affluent countries are encouraged to support development in backward countries. This is justified by the immense support gathered by recently launched Sustainable Development Goals by United Nations.

In conclusion it can be said that capitalism did create blessings for society but in an unequal whereas socialism did create equity but its inefficiency shared only misery thus paving the way to global partnership where both capitalist and socialist work synergistically for betterment of mankind.

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SECTION B

2.

The heart of the Parliamentary system is free and fair elections, although social and economic democracy may demand much more.

The heart in the body of a living being is the most vital organ and this is justified by the fact that heart beat is the prominent indicator of life. Similarly the most vital element of a vibrant democracy is the presence of a free and fair election process. As the heart pumps the blood, the most important connective tissue in the body that links various organ systems, similarly elections pumps government which acts as a connector between various organs or elements of a democracy.

Elections in the country at three tiers of unions, states and local bodies have played a strong role in nourishing

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'Political Democracy' but democracy is not just limited to it. Indian Constitution in its Preamble itself proposes Political, social and economic democracy as the foundation of Indian democracy and thus a 'basic feature' of constitution.

Understanding Social Democracy

Indian society is said to be the most diverse society in the world. In order to establish 'Social Democracy', many aspects needs to be satisfied, some of these are:

- Economic Diversity: In India many communities have faced the burnt of 'caste System' and have faced misery since long times. To break the orthodox systems and uplift these communities is a daunting challenge.
- Religious Diversity: secularism is the basic

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value enshrined in Indian constitution. To develop respect among all religions and tolerance by keeping conflicting practices at bay is still a challenge that Indian democracy faces.

- Ethnic Diversity: The tribal and indigenous communities having their unique way of living needs to be given free space to develop and gradually get mixed ~~the~~ with the mainstream society without any exploitation also poses a challenge.

- Social welfare: Indian society shows huge variations in terms of health indicators, literacy levels and many basic civic amenities access. To achieve a uniformity and an improved standard is another challenge.

- Patriarchal Setup: Indian society at a broad level still discriminates against

women, and treats them as a weak gender. In order to develop an equitable society women empowerment is a necessity.

Thus it can be realised that achieving 'Social Democracy' is a uphill task for Indian Democracy. Indian Government has taken many progressive steps to achieve it, some of these are:

- Education: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan and mid-Day meal schemes with free education upto 14 years of age.
- Tribal Welfare: Declaring scheduled areas in 5th and 6th schedules of constitution giving them autonomy along with strict legal action against atrocities on them.
- Women Empowerment: In terms of health support and education scholarships.

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along with strict laws against any assault on women.

- Health : National Health Mission, Immunization schemes, institutionalised deliveries and many similar schemes has improved India's performance on many health indicators

Along with these many more steps by government have strengthened social democracy but still a long way has to be travelled...

Understanding Economic Democracy

Economic Democracy refers to a condition when everybody has equal opportunities to earn and grow economically strong.

Indian Democracy still shows huge economic disparities, this can be

Observed in various forms, such as:

- Poverty: India's 21% population still lives in extreme poverty and inhuman living conditions having spiralling effect on the economic strength.
- Rural - Urban divide: Economic development in rural areas as well as opportunities existing there is way behind urban areas thus triggering huge rural to urban migration.
- Disparity between states: Some states have undergone huge economic progress whereas others have stayed back thus creating huge economic disparity. Moreover over exploitation of resource rich areas have left them behind.
- Inefficient Public Service Delivery with improper targeting and excessive.

Remarks

leakages have made the system inefficient.

Many similar economic issues creates a challenge in front of India's Economic Democracy. Recent Government steps have played a progressive role, some of these are:

- Right to Employment by MGNREGA has boosted rural income and have uplifted many above poverty line
- Skill Development initiatives to make backward people economically capable to earn.
- JAM Number Trinity achieving financial inclusion by Jan Dhan Accounts, better targetting of subsidies by Direct Benefit Transfer using Aadhar card and mobile banking.

many such progressive steps needs to be taken to boost India's Economic Democracy.

Synergy between Political, social and Economic Democracy

with better representation of various vulnerable communities and women in legislatures by creating a more robust election system wherein money power can not be used and all the voters are aware of their constituency's candidates background and are allowed to make right choice will strengthen Political Democracy.

This in turn will lead to rising of issues in legislatures to control social exploitation and create equal economic opportunities thus boosting Social and Economic Democracy.

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In conclusion it can be said that heart alone cannot run whole body, it has to work synergistically with other organ systems to make a healthy individual similarly to make a strong democracy not only political but social and economic democracy also needs to be strengthened.

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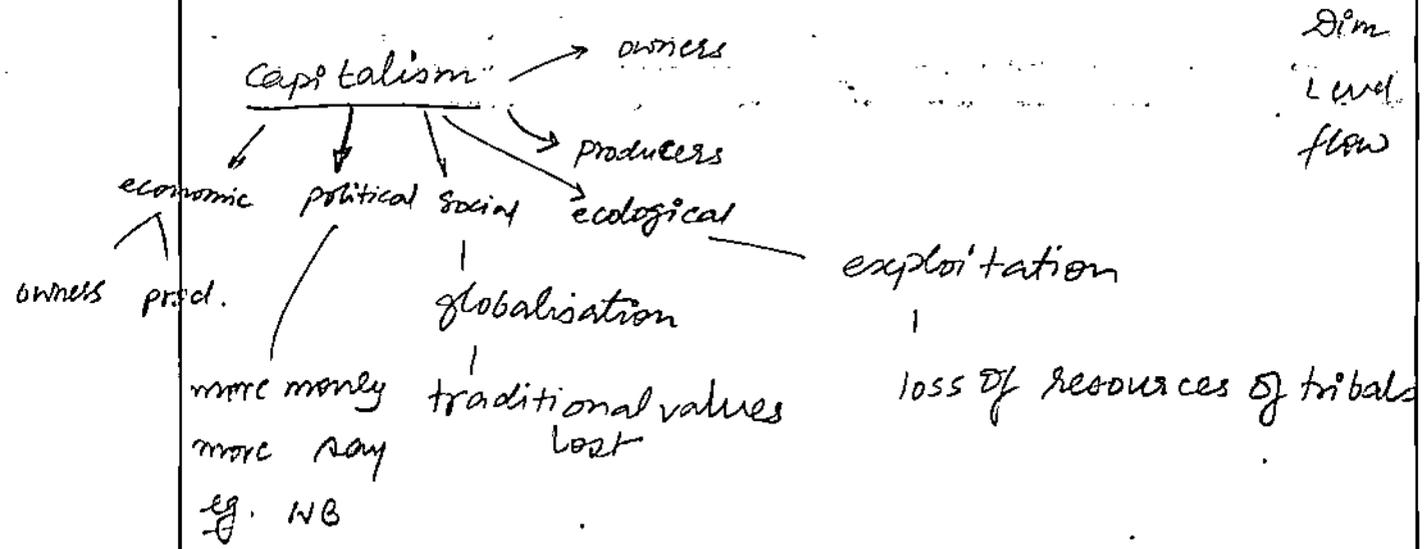
Heart of Parliamentary System is free & fair elections although social & economic democracy

may demand much more

- 3 tier System has strengthened it
- But issues like
 - inadequate rep. of women
 - money power in electoral processes
 - No scrutiny of elected people under RTI
- equal opportunities
- Better Public Service Delivery
- Secularism
- Tribal welfare
- poverty eradication
- Better education & welfare measures

Remarks

- capitalism - unequal sharing of blessings ← growth
- socialism - equal sharing of miseries ← backward



Inherent Quality of capitalism is inequality

oppressed - Union - etc
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 merit
 |
 inequality

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