

G|S|SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

KAPIL CHOUDHARY

Rank - 214

GS Mains Essay



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ESSAY

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 KAPIL CHOUDHARY

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Kapil

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Remarks

Very good
Maintain your
ability to craft
Key Ideas
you will do
good

No need of
much serum
again

SECTION - A

1. Will man ever find peace beyond himself?
2. Music is the greatest communication in the world.
3. The mind is not a vessel to be filled, but a fire to be kindled.
4. Educating the mind without educating the heart is no education at all.

SECTION - B

1. The Indian democracy has fallen into the 'morass of power play' and the politicians have become 'gamers' rather than 'servants' of nation and its people.
2. Economic reforms have ignored agriculture and the farmers of the country; both are, therefore dying.
3. There are not enough jails, not enough police, not enough courts to enforce a law not supported by the people.
4. Social media websites are no longer performing an envisaged function of creating a positive communication link among friends, family and professionals.

(iv)

Educating the mind without educating the heart is no education at all.

Since the time immemorial, our forefathers and all other people around the world have been giving stress upon the role of education in uplifting the mankind for their benefits. Education has been a liberating force for an individual and a gift for society. It enables a person to feel enlightened and guide other people towards right path.

Education consists of several fields and its functions are also manifold. It involves

providing information, knowledge, moral ideas, wisdom to its receivers. These aspects of education are important to serve diverse purposes both for individual and for society.

In our country, our ancestors have given special focus on values like wisdom, courage, tolerance, compassion, empathy because these values help in transforming a person from within and making them a sociised animal. For example in Nalanda university, along with Buddhist philosophy, all modern subjects like science, ~~and~~, mathematics, religious subject ~~etc~~ were taught. In our literature, like Bhagvadgita, Ramayan, Mahabharat, Koran etc stress on values are widespread.

But in modern time there is a conspicuous shift toward knowledge based education with little stress on social transformational aspect of education. In modern education, diverse subjects like Physics, Chemistry, Maths, English, Commerce

Remarks

One given focus.

Education of mind and its limitations:

Present system of education both in our country and outside is providing knowledge to students which will help them to gain employment in modern industries, service sector. This ensures a livelihood opportunities for them so that they can live a dignified life. Because in today's materialistic world, without money people will be of little value. Therefore education of this type is very much necessary for peaceful living.

Education in modern subjects like space sciences, atomic science is taking men to an another level which is helpful in improving our capabilities. We have reached to outside of our earth to other planets. Nuclear energy is helping to ensure our energy security.

However this type of education has its limitations. In absence of social connections and feelings for others, human

Remarks

with knowledge has been reduced to a machine whose purpose is to survive in this world irrespective of conditions of others.

With the progress of humans in the field of technology, science, several issues have come to their notice which are very dangerous for their long term survival.

Can you
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any
very bad
or
opposite

Present status of society and its consequences:

Education system which focuses on its aspect of information, knowledge can be helpful for few and that too for short time. But its long time implications on society at large are very negative.

Our education system neglects values of humanity, tolerance, equality, compassion. Its emphasis on earning money for oneself has resulted in narrow outlook in people with respect to their society, which is evident from following examples.

Remarks

Caste Discrimination: Today even most educated people are seen following caste discrimination. Inhuman and ungenerous treatment being given to people in the name of caste is justified by these educated people. Endogamy is an example of caste discrimination. Several cases like death of Rohit Vimala in an University are heard.

Communal polarisation: Rise of right wing parties have fuelled the process of polarisation of society. In these people are involved included our most of the respected leaders and highly educated personality.

Apathy toward old people: In our country, as is the case with other, old people are highly demoralised because of ignorance, isolation, apathy of their children in particular and society in general. This is fuelled by very busy economic life enabled by education of mind.

Remarks

Terrorism by Educated Youth: most of the people who are involved in organised crimes, terrorism especially those who use computers are highly educated and many of them are software engineers.

Racism, hate speech and ban on migrants by developed country is also an example of lack of morals humanity due to focus of education on providing knowledge but values.

Effect of value-less education is not limited to society but it includes economic and political fields also.

Economically, a country which want to develop itself for long time must follow very noble path; BUT our country has seen several instances of fraud, corruption, which are not good for economic growth.

Economic frauds like Satyam scandal, National spot exchange scam, Vijay Mallya cheating case, Fraud by Sahara

Remarks

justified
moving
from
one
aspect
to
another
move to
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other
of
justification

chief all points out toward lack of responsible behaviour of highly educated people who were entrusted with large responsibilities.

In the same way, rising inequality, poverty malnutrition & are manifestations of absence of concerted efforts due to lack of empathy, compassion, public services in our educated people on whom this responsibility lie.

Even our politicians who are representative of our people are shown behaviour of corruption, nepotism, crony capitalism which can be seen from very high profile cases of coal scam, 2G scam, fodder scam etc. false promises to people to garner vote and criminalisation of politics have further degraded the situation.

It is very clear from above analysis that although our present education system

Remarks

which mostly focuses on providing knowledge for ensuring employment has served some purposes like technological growth, economic growth but it has ignored several problems in our society, economy, politics etc.

Therefore we need an education which will enable us to transform ourselves through process of socialisation to serve better our fellow human beings and our society, environment.

Role and importance of Value-laden education:

Education which will provide critical thinking, rationality, wisdom, prudence to us will be best for ourselves socially, economically, politically, environmental.

Society needs education very much because of its positive externalities affected to it. Only value based education will be able to serve our interests. Values of equality, brotherhood, humanity if taught to children since their childhood then they are very less likely to follow

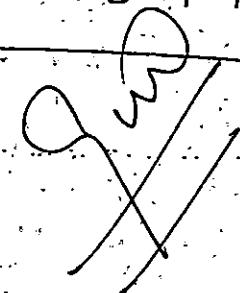
Remarks

discriminatory practices on basis of Caste, gender, religion, race etc. These children will become an agent of change in future. Chances of Radicalisation and indoctrination of youth will be reduced if they are given education of tolerance, equality of every religion. It was rational outlook of 19th century European thinkers who evolved the concept of human rights which enabled the abolishment of slavery, feudal society. Fight against racism is carried by people who are motivated by ideas of equality of all race.

In short value-laden education will help our society more equal, peaceful and tolerant.

In economic arena, malices of poverty, inequality will more likely to be reduced if capitalist follow the ideas of trusteeship propounded by Gandhi according to which capitalists are not owner of their property but they are trustee of Property - holding.

Remarks



it for the benefits of society.

Various criminal activities are performed with the aim to take revenge from others. But this type of attitude only results in further violence and this cycle will keep on, only to distort the peace of society. In these situations if people follow the ideas of non-violence then they may be able to get justice and peace. Because "An eye for an eye will make the whole world blind"

- In present time problem of environmental degradation is the result of unlimited greed of human kind which is assisted by modern knowledge and technology to exploit natural resources. In such situation our education gives us enough guidance to save our environment because like human, every other creature has a right to live peacefully on Earth. But we because our economic growth is resulting in huge loss of ~~loss of~~ biodiversity.

Remarks:

Values of respect for our environment, care for other creature, compassion for tribal people who face the difficulties of relocation and rehabilitation will help us to halt this process of environmental degradation.

So it is amply clear that value-laden education is highly needed for our society. Otherwise we would not be able to sustain ourselves for long time.

Ways for promoting value based education:

first and foremost channel for doing so would be our education system particularly since our childhood. Because values take time to get imbibed in us especially if these are not in line with current social practices. Therefore more trained, sensitized teachers are needed in our schools. More debates on topics like tolerance, equality, religious issues are needed so as to aware people about the importance of values for them and for

Remarks

Society. Syllabus of school must involve topics on caste discrimination, gender biases, religion and its role, so as to inculcate critical thinking and rational attitude in children.

Role of our leaders, eminent personalities like respected filmstars, sportsmen, administrators must be defined to promote values in our society. It will help people to accept the liberal values which are against prejudices, stereotypes held by them till now.

~~On International level all leaders, civil society, NGOs, must try to adopt a uniform standard for moral education and on other social, economic policies these standards must be imposed. It will help in solving problems of refugee crisis, environmental degradation. Help of international organisations like UNICEF, UN, can be taken to implement ideas of balanced education, which would serve the purpose of economic growth and peaceful society.~~

Remarks

Although change in focus in education from philosophy to modern science has led to high economic growth and progress for world, but we need an education which would serve the purpose of mankind which is happiness in life. It is heartening that various countries especially scandinavian countries have stressed the role of values in development. We are also moving in that direction as we have done in past which is reflected from our rich cultural history.

V. good
good centered &
carry & effective
commitment.
every suggestion is to
further enhance your
success at some points
of time
our vision is good

Remarks

b2

(2) Economic Reforms have ignored agriculture and farmers of country: Both are therefore dying.

India adopted mixed economy with central planning as a model for economic development after independence. Framework for this model was provided by Industrial Policy, 1956. In this model core industries were nationalised. Private sector was allowed to participate in ~~economic activities~~ specially in consumer good industries. Being a socialist welfare oriented government ^{state}, India followed state owned basic theory industry with high regulatory power over private sector. Instruments of license, import quota, control of ~~foreign exchange~~ were used to give a direction to economy in nationally desired direction.

This type of economic model resulted in corruption, crony capitalism, inefficient private industries, over crowded public enterprise especially in absence of competition from foreign firms.

Remarks

Along with inefficient industrial set up, Indian government followed a policy of fiscal deficit to propel the growth.

Borrowings were not used efficiently in capital formation but used in giving irrational subsidies for capital intensive development with little employment generation.

These economic policies resulted in very slow economic growth rate of 3% in period of three decades after independence which is also called as "Hindu Growth Rate". To increase growth rate on unsound economic principles resulted in very high fiscal deficit and large import for capital intensive development led to very high current account deficit.

Already ~~bad~~ situations were made worse by Gulf War which led to India to sink of default on loan repayment. These conditions led our government to reform our economy holistically and to stabilise the situation.

Remarks

Component of Economic Reforms:

Economic reforms contain structural reforms and measure for stabilisation of present unsustainable situation. These measure can be defined in terms of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation.

liberalization: Earlier highly regulated economic structure were liberalised by abolishing licensing Raj for industries, removal of government control over financial sector like independent interest rate decision, lowering SLR, CRR, etc.

Procedure for starting a business became very less complex compared to earlier.

Government became facilitator rather than being regulator of economy.

Privatization: Government abolished monopoly over various sectors for ex. telecommunication, transport, finance, infrastructure etc. which provided opportunities for private players. It also enhanced competition for public sector.

Globalization: most of the tariffs were reduced substantially and existing quota system were was replaced with tariff system.

Remarks

Convertibility of rupee was ensured for current account. Rules for investment were liberalised which resulted in high foreign direct investment in telecommunication, transport, financial sector.

→ Exchange rate was made flexible which will ensure balance of payment stability.

fiscal consolidation: Impudent fiscal control which resulted in high fiscal deficit and high inflation was corrected by taking steps for fiscal consolidation. For example government can no longer directly from RBI under FRBM Act, 2003. Government is under duty to bring fiscal deficit to 3% in given time.

So economic reforms carried out after 1991 are very broad and have changed the structure of Indian economy. Central planning which was the main plank of our industrial policy was replaced with decentralised planning with considerable freedom to private players.

Remarks

These Economic Reforms have affected every sector of economy including Agriculture in ways which are both beneficial and harmful to them.

⇒ Beneficial effect of Economic reforms on Agriculture:

⇒ Policy of liberalisation in external front caused large amount of private investment in sectors including agriculture. Agriculture sector has benefitted from private investments especially in horticulture sector, food processing, cold storage development, commercial farming, and plantation agriculture. This investment was very crucial while public investment in agriculture was falling.

One advantage which is very beneficial is in field of R & D in agriculture which has the potential to increase productivity of agriculture manifolds. Introduction of Genetically Engineered crops holds the promise for future.

Remarks

Due to liberalised trade policy, Indian farmers benefitted by exporting quality food products thereby increasing their earning potential. Boom in global agri-fuel price resulted in large gains for Indian farmers.

Managed flexible exchange rate reduced the potential for exchange rate manipulation against agriculture which was the case earlier.

Privatisation of agriculture by adopting commercial farming also enhances chances of better seeds, fertiliser, pesticide for farmers.

However, these benefits were not the aim of policy maker, these are the side product of economic reforms. Problem of agriculture sector are more structural in nature which require focussed intervention and large amount of government resources.

The poor health of agriculture can be gauged from the fact that

Remarks

agriculture sector contributes around 14% of our GDP and around 50% of our workforce is involved in it at present time.

Outstanding problems of Agriculture not solved by Economic reforms:

Our fertiliser sector is still inefficient because of control on import by government subsidy to firm on the basis of production cost. So farmers are not getting timely, adequate supply of fertilizers at affordable cost.

Process of fiscal consolidation after Economic reforms resulted in declining public sector investment in capital formation in agriculture sector which is reflected from acute shortage of cold storage, transport facility, Electricity in rural areas, Irrigation coverage is low, this declining capital formation is hampering growth in agriculture sector with high post harvest losses.

Marketing of agriculture is very inefficient in our country because of restrictive laws.

Remarks

and presence of large number of intermediaries. This results in huge price wedge between price paid by customer and price received by farmers.

Low expenditure on Research and Development and poor extension services leaving farmers bereft of any advantages of technological development in our country. Per hectare productivity is very low in our country as compared to western countries and even to China.

Expenditure on subsidies which are against sound environment practices and inefficient is very high. It is very difficult to withdraw these subsidies like on water, electricity, fertilizers. It requires huge political will which is absent.

Agriculture being a state subject, it is very difficult to implement any sound agriculture practice without consensus. Therefore various states are not ready to implement reforms like marketing.

Remarks

reform, Land reforms etc.

Agriculture Structure is highly unequal.
 Almost more than 80% of farmers are marginal and small farmers with land holding less than 1 hectare. Land fragmentation, soil depletion is resulting uneconomic land holding. Therefore there is a need for new land leasing Act and legalising tenancy which is otherwise flourishing underground without regulation.

So it is clear that issues faced by agriculture are very wide and deep rooted. These issues are not possible to solve in one sweep. It will require consistent and concerted efforts of all stakeholders to solves the woes of farmers.

Recent initiatives by government to solve agriculture issues.

e-National Agriculture Market is an all India digital agriculture market with physical infrastructure in back front. In this platform

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Several agriculture mandis will be connected. It will result in price discovery and better price delivery to farmers. Farmer is not bound to sell his produce in mandi nearest to him. It will also result in breaking the nexus of middlemen. It will also increase competition among both supplier and buyers, will reduce the price difference nationally.

New model APMC Act by central government is released for states to adopt with due modification according to their requirement will enable more efficient supply chain with reduced post harvest losses. Horticulture crops will be kept outside the Act.

Nutrient based subsidy to fertilizers and neem coated uree will reform the fertilizer sector.

New scheme of PMKSY contains provisions of "Har kaet ko Pani", "Per Drop more crop" - watershed development

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These provisions will ensure enhanced irrigation coverage, micro irrigation, to increase efficiency in river basin planning to recharge aquifers, drought resistance.

Insurance coverage in form of PMFBY will provide protection against vagaries of monsoon, worsened by climate change. This is best approach to safeguard farmers against income shock.

Giving MSP for Pulses at cluster level, increased procurement activities will help diversify crop production.

Model land leasing law proposed by NITI Ayog will help solving the problem of uneconomic agriculture holding and unregulated tenancy. It will result in more efficient utilization of resources.

To prevent post harvest losses, food processing sector is being promoted by schemes like Mega food park with due capacity building in cold storage, transport vehicles, 100% FDI is also allowed in supply chain and infrastructure development in food processing.

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Now it seems that our government is giving due focus on agriculture development. This is evident from government announcement to double the farmer income by 2022. It is a noble objective as poverty reduction potential is almost double from industrial sector growth according World Bank. With due participation of all stakeholders ie government, civil society, scientists, farmers it is possible to achieve the aim of doubling farmer's income.

Remarks