

MOCK
ESSAY TEST - 4

SECTION - A

1. EQUALITY IS THE SOUL OF
LIBERTY

"Nature does not admit equality.
It cannot be counted as a loss of
liberty if one cannot fly like an
eagle, or swim like a whale"

- Isaiah Berlin;
'Two Concepts of Liberty'.

The relationship between
equality and liberty has been
debated by philosophers for centuries

Equality implies an absence of
discrimination. Liberty implies an
absence of restriction. This essay
aims to analyse if and why
equality is the soul of liberty.

There is no doubt that
both equality and liberty are
sovereign virtues. Liberty as

62
57
14

liberty and
equality are
closely related
to each other
it is also
believed that
liberty and equality
go

development and fulfillment
of an individual's personality.
John Locke argued that Right to
liberty is a natural right,
which ranks alongside Right to
life. John Rawls on the other
hand argues that equality is
the first value of social institutions
and it is a necessary condition
for liberty. Equality is the
heart and soul of liberty.

Good
introduction

American Revolution
electrified - All men are
created equal

The REASONS for it
are many. Every virtue gains
credibility only when it can
become a universal principle.
Without equality, liberty will
degenerate into the liberty of
the few. 2019 UNDP report
showed that 375 million people
in India live on less than \$1.9

quest to make ends meet.
Despite the Indian constitution assuring 'liberty', it is often only the 'liberty to starve'. This destroys the moral roots of liberty as a virtue.

Then
moral
norms for
that -
popular
populism etc.
Why
the govt.
does this
best

The reason for the above situation is the inequality of RESOURCES, which was pointed out by Ronald Dworkin in his book 'Sovereign Virtue'. Take the case of political liberty and equality in India. The maximum expenditure set for contesting ~~elections~~ is Rs. 70 lakhs in the recent Lok Sabha elections. Unsurprisingly, 83% of the MPs are crorepatis. This situation in a country where 29.5% of population is living below poverty line, political 'liberty' to contest becomes a joke.

Good observation

Prof. Amartya Sen
Spending money in politics in India is a joke. In poll 165 are given to them

CAPABILITIES in arguing for equality within liberty. People are unequal because of natural factors and social factors. The social disabilities like caste system has deprived millions of low castes proper avenues for education and skill development. This prevent them from enjoying their liberty fully.

More importantly, inequality is fluid, and flows between sectors and dimensions.

For example, women have faced patriarchal oppression since feudal times. This inequality in social sphere restricted their participation in the economy too, as seen in ... of 'sexual

In India caste is a major factor - thought most of the people even urban areas are educated - they ask/inquire your caste.

This factor can not be taken away from an society. CASTE inequality

Artificially can not get rid of the people

Patriarchal inequality Article 14 can do nothing in this

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division of labour and
'glass ceiling' on promotions.
The end result is a highly
restrictive 'liberty' within the
house as homemakers and
mothers.

Now, in this
dedicated world
of equal basic
liberty
low be
demand to
of maximum
extract

Therefore, as only when
equality is the soul of
liberty, will there be a
condition of 'equal basic
liberties for all. Only with
adequate resources and
capabilities will the race have
an equal start, not merely
be an open road. it low not be

However, this notion
has been debated vigorously
by generations of philosophers.

Total equality is
impossible
we can
reduce the
differences

David Hume called
equality as the "Philosophy of
Poverty". It cannot be the
soul of liberty because it
erodes the respect for merit
... as does not

bring group
equality among the
people is not possible
as people have different
capabilities - MATSYA
According to the filter

incentivise talent and creativity
As a result, the entire
society will be poorer for it

Others like Herbert

Spencer believed that humans
cannot be equal, because
of innate differences. Some

All men can
not be equal
- but at least
equal opportunity
can be
provided

individuals will have better
marketable skills, and it when
such individuals exercise
liberty; it will always lead
to inequality. For example,
if Virat Kohli can get into the
Indian cricket team and make
money out of it, and I cannot,
then it is not a loss of liberty
or equality.

More importantly,
as Robert Nozick argued in
'Anarchy, State and Utopia', tempering
liberty with equality is against

is often translated as redistributive taxation and populism in contemporary politics.

liberty
is
at
stake
in
Communist
countries
Russia
China

A man or woman who earns his wealth legally, cannot be deprived of it. Any attempt to do so is an expansion of states' powers, with often catastrophic results. — good argument

This, was best seen in the Communist states of Russia and China. Under Stalin's rule, quest for equality turned into totalitarianism and a loss of liberty of all. Mao attempted the same, and by 1974, more than 870 million people were living in extreme poverty. Therefore, liberty of more liberty for few and less liberty of the rest, is better than no liberty at all for everyone.

This, debate has divided the liberal and political

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on the subject
the thinkers and
articles different,
or you said, become
then can ~~become~~
be equality

into broad categories of
'left' and 'Right'. On deeper
analysis, it all seems to
stem from definitional problems.
Liberty cannot mean 'absence
of all restrictions'. Then it
would result in Equality
becoming a slave to it.

As RH Taormey said,
'Freedom for the pike is death
to the minnows'

On the other hand,
Equality cannot mean liberal
equalisation. The purpose of
society itself will be distorted
if a mathematician is treated
identically with a brick layer.

There must be provisions
for (1) Recognition of merit
(2) Affirmative action in case
of needy.

None of put
can not least
or ignore merit
can not ignore
any people

These ideas will require concrete steps to implement.
Firstly, inequality in one sphere should not be allowed to influence the other. It means that for example, political power must not be used to extract economic power, and vice versa. It will require strong laws and enforcement for deterrence.

This is big
done

Secondly, the multidimensionality of equality must be recognised. Social, religious, economic challenges must be eliminated using active state action. All must be assured a fair equality of chance.

impossible

As Thomas Piketty argued, wealth needs to be taxed instead of incomes, and this must in turn be redistributed using capacity building programs and social welfare policies.

though in a welfare state
wealth can
not be
distributed

be a transformatory step in
this regard.

Some inequality seems
unavoidable while ensuring
liberty for all, as was
shown in Kuznet's curve.
But as Rawlsian 'Difference
Principle' showed, all
inequalities must be arranged
permitted only if it benefits
the worst-off. It means for
example, a pharma company
might make profits, but it
allows eliminating diseases
using new drugs. The state can
subsidise them and give them
to the poor.

as a
welfare
measure

that can do
some thing done

in supply of electricity
the power can be put
money

ex. Delhi
require

Thus, it is clear that
equality is indeed the soul
of liberty. Both are twins
and are inseparable. The
balance is to balance both

the principles so that both
remain sovereign values.
The best and easiest solution
is to remember the Ga. Talisman
of Gandhi, where all actions
must be aimed to help the
worst off. This would bind
equality and liberty with
the thread of justice. (62)

Good
conclusions

- very good content and with good examples
- very good argument

- American revolution declares - all men are created equal.
- French revolution - liberty, equality and fraternity.
- Indian Constitution - Economic equality - article 39 (b) (c).
- social equality - religion, cast, place of birth, sex, SC/ST, minorities
women
- legal - Article 14
- LIBERTY - to form trade unions, co-operatives, to assemble, to do any
business, to study any course of study, to go to any place of the country
- Article 20 - right against detention.
- religious liberty article 25-28
- Equality has four main dimensions → legal, political, economic and social

SECTION-B

1. Population needs to be stabilised for sustainable development

India is set to become the most populous country in the world in the next decade, with more than 1.2 billion citizens. China's population is declining, thanks to its radical 'One child Policy'. While any news about India overtaking China is usually welcome for policy makers, in this case alone it has gotten them worried. Population explosion can be a demographic disaster for sustainable development. This essay aims to analyse the interlinkage between population stability and sustainable development.

good
introduction

Sustainable development is more than mere economic growth. It represents a

of a nation. It is inclusive of not merely other humans, but all living beings. It goes beyond the present, and ensures intergenerational equity so that the future generations have a fair chance at a good life.

very good reasoning

However, without stabilising our population, this vision will remain a pipe-dream.

The prime reason for this mismatch is the mismatch between India's geographical resources and human resources.

at the same time lesser employment oppurtunities due to mechanization of OT and skills training

The demand is much more than the supply. For example, India accounts for 18% of the world population, while having less than 4% of the water resources. This is further overexploited

Chennai water crisis

as seen in the recent Chennai water crisis. The same argument holds true for all natural resources, including agricultural land.

Moreover, the burgeoning population is not matched by adequate capacity building of political and bureaucratic framework. Sustainable Development

requires the administrators to be technically competent in management, engineering and service delivery. Massive population puts massive strain on the bureaucratic machinery, compounding existing problems.

The best example of the above is seen in the non-existent nature of urban planning, in contrast to cities like London or New York.

This puts Administrative inability into economic chaos.

Corruption in Admin. Permission to MRBDDV open in a new Kolini in a food ex-empl - violation of RTI. ROBERTSON'S zone guidelines. Hat comes in left not at fault.

Poor city planning

↳ An lack of awareness -
poorly drives
people to go for more children

argued, poverty in India as both a cause and effect of population explosion. Poor people with inadequate skills and health facilities have more children in order to create more earning hands, and also to overcome poor survival rates. This leads to a vicious cycle leading to disguised unemployment and fragmented land holdings.

An IIC study revealed 15 of 100 acres an area of 7,06,440 hectares of forest have been cut between 1976-2016 in the name of development. 50 tons of cars will be added into the country in the next 10 years.

More importantly, sustainable development requires clean and healthy environment. Higher population translates into more cars and pollution, more power demand from coal, etc leading to higher pollution. It destroys wildlife directly and indirectly, either by direct exploitation or through indirect effects of global warming. For

5
more than 20,000 hectares of
trees were lost in the last
30 years due to population
pressure.

However, there has been
a few counter perspectives to the
correlation between population
growth and sustainable
development.

Population help
create economy
Firstly, an increasing
population helps create a
'demographic dividend', which
essentially means the economic
gains due to a young working
population. In India, 60% of the
population is below 60 years of
age, leading to lower dependency
ratio of senior citizens and
children. This paves way for
higher economic growth, which in
turn finances sustainable development.

Control of
population
is not possible in
Secondly, the practical
experience of radical population
control is not easy. China's
inverted their 'age pyramid'

its slowing growth and demand for higher wages. As a result, industries are shifting to more profitable markets. India seems ideally poised to grab the opportunity for labour intensive manufacturing!

Finally, sustainable development includes the basic element of individual liberty. Population & Reproductive choices are basic human rights and, as a democracy, India cannot justify restrictions on it!

But comparing the two sides of the argument, the case for population stabilisation is definitely stronger, even though the arguments for economic growth and liberty are important considerations. The major challenge is in

Imposing family planning restrictions in a democracy is not possible - much as I feel with about 1977-78 failed miserably and the ruling party paid the price

Population strategy

them.

Solutions have to be

multifaceted. As Amaatya Sen argued, sustainable development is itself the solution to the population challenge.

He takes evidence from Kerala, which has the lowest fertility rate of 1.8 in India.

Kerala enjoys high literacy rates, higher status and incomes for women, and excellent health and education indicators.

Therefore, India needs to invest heavily in social infrastructure, ~~rather~~ and reorient economic growth into a people oriented sustainable path.

Karunakaran Committee

had recommended a system of incentives and disincentives for family planning.

Easier loans, conditional cash transfers, etc. will promote control. Disincentives

*Southem states
significantly lower
fertility rate than
national average
MISSION PARIVARAN will
to control population will
be implemented
in the highly
populated districts
and in 2nd
phase go
distinct in up
where population
is also high
population
stabilized in
Southern states*

*The political
ties are
in*

contest Panchayat elections or reduced farm subsidies will work.

Powerful awareness campaigns are required or for the importance of family planning and contraceptives.

Religious dogma and fear of men's sterilisation must be countered. A publicity model on the lines of Haryana's Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao and Swachh Bharat will be ideal.

Access to contraceptives and health clinics need to be improved. It can be included within the Janani Suraksha Yojna or other women's health program, because women are often at the suffering end of multiple children.

Awareness Campaign
Religion

Social Point

However, any step at balancing population stability and sustainable development are bound to face severe challenges!

TRUE

Historical reasons like Sanjay Gandhi's excesses during the Emergency period, has led to a widespread distrust about any state led programme.

already disrupted earlier

Social challenge is in the form of 'son meta-preference'. Economic Survey points out that more than 60 million women are 'missing' and 20 million girls are 'unwanted' because parents desire to have a specified number of sons no matter what. This could skew population control against the fate of girl children.

boy child preference

unwanted girl child

Religion is a and dogma is a considerable challenge which prevents couples from ^{their} contraception, beliefs,

and hence family planning is
 fruitful. Abortions of accidental
 pregnancies are opposed on the
 same grounds.

India's situation is
 unique in history, where it
 is trying to achieve three
 difficult goals simultaneously
 - Sustainable development,
 population stability and
 democracy. China's model is
 neither feasible nor desirable
 for India. Fortunately,
 several trends like globalisation,
 urbanisation and social media
~~have~~ provides us with a
 magnificent opportunity.
 Pessimism of the intellect can
 be overcome by the optimism of
 the will. With capable leadership
 and social investment, we
 can indeed achieve a sustained
 India of our dream.

Good
 Conclusion

- by 2050, it is projected that the population of today will be added another 2.3 billion, which is equivalent to that of CHINA + INDIA
- WATER - we have seen CHENNAI's problem in 2019 summer - water had to be carried from other places through Rail tankers
- then problem of drinking water and water to Agriculture can be solved for South India if we can tap River Godavari water, in rainy season a total of ~~1000~~ 3,000 TMC water goes into sea.
- After 1966-67 drought India opted for Green Revolution and now, when the position to produce enough RICE & wheat and in a position to put it.
- now, PM MODI said in a meeting conducted by "Conference of Parties Summit on land degradation held at GREATER NOIDA, that INDIA will restore de-generated land to a tune of 2.6 lakh hectares by 2020. This is possible with water conservation methods & tapping of new water from all the rivers especially BRAHMAPUTRA & GODAVARI etc.
- health and education, these areas need special concentration and are to be heavily funded as per WHO recommendations.
- ORGANIC PARTNER also helps raise production and at the same time healthy food. LIKED went organic. Now the Southern States ~~are~~ can be next. (all 5 states, there is a report directorates of them)
- as per ASSOCHAM that I.R.L.I.O may create 54 typing ~~new~~ new jobs. If it is so the people will benefit as in the case of I.R.L.I.O, where it fears depressed & rising unemployment, but it gave ~~us~~ us the Service Sector.
- heavy incentives for population control be announced by Govt of India & India

(57)