

GSSCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

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TEST COPY

ANUBHAV SINGH

AIR - 34
(CSE 2022)

ESSAY

(812)

GS SCORE

ESSAY TEST SERIES 2022

ESSAY TEST - 1

Roll No. 31831

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Attempt both essays
- The test carries 250 marks.
- Write each essay in about 1000-1200 words.
- 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 Anubhav Singh

Mobile No. _____

Date 26/12/2021

Signature [Signature]

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

1. *To be beautiful, life does not require to be big.*
2. *More law, less justice.*

'To be beautiful, life does not require to be big'

There is ^a famous saying that life not always has to be big but it should be impactful. In the famous battlefield of mahabharat, Bhisma who had the privilege of living long end up stating that those who die for dharma have lead the most beautiful life. Similarly, warriors and kings always revered who die for their cause. Leading beautiful life does not always require to live long with attitude, values, principles. that is sub-optimal.

Meaning of life cannot always be the same. It depends on class, religion and perspective of individuals. For some it can be opportunity to do some good, for some it can be enjoyment. From

individual perspective it can be seen in spiritual sense also. As Indian philosophy talk about Karma (right conduct) so that in end 'Atma' unify with 'Paramatma'. From these perspectives it can generalise what cannot be require to be big and what requires to be big in order to lead beautiful life.

From 'Big' what comes to mind is Age factor i.e ability of a person ~~to~~ living longer as they can. Living longer life cannot always be enjoyful. Swami Vivekananda who at present times inspiration to huge number of youth rightly fit in the case. His life was very short but very impactful. What make him beautiful and his life is the qualities such as toleration, discipline, etc. His speech at World Conference on religion

is still one of most impactful speeches. From the life of famous mathematician 'Ramanujan' it can be perceived that your contribution towards the field is always revered not your age.

From the historical to modern times, people perceived that someone who ^{is} born in privilege class lead beautiful life. This is another misnomer for 'big'. We have many instances and evidence in history, even during modern times which shows that not always who born as privileged able to live beautifully and impactfully. The making of Chandragupta, the great of Mauryan empire and in contradictⁿ Shanananda, fall of vanda dynasty shows those who ^{are} born unprivileged comes from root have ability to

build their own empire.

The whole course of of Indian National movement shows that privilege is not always going to rule you. Most leaders who come from for villages, lower strata have their impact having contribution in making of Indian Constitution thus abling many poor & vulnerable to lead life with dignity.

According to larger view, 'big' can be linked to power bearers or those involve in decision making are able to live life that is beautiful and with complete fulfillment and contentment. This again can be misleading. Hunger of power and poor decision making not ~~always~~ only destroy a person but cause catastrophe at large.

many leaders like Adolf Hitler, Mussolini due to their policies and hunger for more power have cause unforgettable disaster in the form of World war. which make life miserable for whole human kind.

In India we see those who acquire higher office always exploit those who are lower in strata. In British India, Britishers introduces biased forest policies without the consultation of tribals led to tribal revolt, who were earlier having life of self contentment.

Another side of 'big' can be having behavior or tendency to always succeed and be on the winning side. Everyone wants to succeed in ~~fit~~ life without being failed. As Plato rightly said "Unworthy life and life without scrutiny is not worth living". How

can someone be on winning side without a ~~fall~~. Thomas Edison had failed thousand times before he had invented bulb. Life without failure cannot be beautiful as failure ^{gives} giving more meaning to why someone succeed and makes him more humble.

We can quote how German unification had come into place. All the emotion and feelings of people who wanted to see Germany unified have gone through path that is not smooth. This historical incident shows that life is not only about success but how you achieve it, what trial and tribulation who ^{you} have been through. Thus making life beautiful and worth living.

In the above examples and anecdotes we have been able to generalise what big cannot always lead to beautiful and meaningful life. But does it mean that 'big' equals to miserable life? Does it mean that no one should aspire to be big? What requires to be big?

Big does not mean miserable life. Achievements and pushing oneself higher is always what everyone in his/her life ^{aspires}. But these achievements, success come only through right process, right conduct, following right principles 'Dharma'. This is when when some one would able to reap benefits of their achievements. In Gandhian philosophy, means should have greater emphasis than end. Hence it benefit larger society leading harmonisation and toleration.

It is always said that when you think, ~~be~~ think big. Aspiring high and setting goals higher ~~does~~ not lead to depreciate in quality of life. subject to condition that your principle should be ethically and morally correct. There should always be mutual inclusiveness in the goals you set and benefits of society at large. Nelson Mandela who may be became President of South Africa but his goal was eradication of Apartheid which overlaps with ^{interest} society of whole world at large.

For life to be beautiful and meaningful, it should have prerequisites for it to become big. Buddha Eight fold path, Dhamma, Gandhian philosophy of swaraj are few among many which will guide individuals to achieve and lead life

that is big. Qualities such as empathy, tolerant, companion, simplicity always help person to become big. Satyagraha is one of the principles which led to downfall of even might empire like British. Thus making Satyagraha as one of the way of life of many people in world who are fighting injustice.

In earlier stated examples whether life is big related to longevity or age, being privileged, powerholder, winner. All this can become big if combined with qualities mentioned above. Indian philosophy of Sarva Dharma Samabhav has elements that make life of human beings beautiful.

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Thus in this material world where everyone struggling to get limited resources in order to succeed, lead life beautiful. It is much needed to adopt the principles which ~~we~~ should benefit whole humankind with all their rights, dignity respected so that life is the most beautiful thing should not sound misnomer and contradictory to them.

In conclusion you can also explain how law and justice have symbiotic relationship; they are not mutually exclusive of each other.

More law, less justice

According to Rawls. Justice is supreme virtue. Virtue in the sense that it will incorporate other aspects like liberty and equality. The Preamble of Indian Constitution states Justice social, political and economic. Then Question arises what ~~it~~ needed to be just. Plato in his theory of philosopher king talk about rigorous method of choosing a king which excludes women and disable. Can this be a justice? Karl popper in his criticism of Plato states him as enemy of open society where his rules and regulation excluding rights of women and disabled.

The fairest rules i.e laws are those which everyone would agree if they did not know how much power they would have. Rawls give his theory of justice as fairness. It means that laws should be coherent, concern

about different sections and should uphold the constitutional morality.

From historical times where laws of sabha and samiti were used in order to govern people and provide justice. These laws can be categorised under unwritten rules.

Religious scriptures is another source of law for giving justice and spiritually well being of individual. Different religion were governed according to their holy books. This make governing people of different sects tough and hence justice compromised.

In colonial times, Britishers in India codified many laws concerning religion, tribals, polity, economy etc which suits their interest and hence was injustice to many Indians at that time.

Laws and justice : space and time

In modern political set up laws need to be coherent in order to make just society. Many laws concerning a single problem can lead to inefficiency and thus defeat its purpose. In India law concerning restriction to freedom of speech like Sedition, National Security Act, UAPA etc are used in form or other without hearing the accused person thus violating the principle of natural justice.

It always leads to inordinate delays of cases and thus ending person under trial for longer period of time, denying his liberty. In many cases conviction rates are very low due to overlapping of laws and it gives enough motivation for criminals to exploit others.

In our societal background, laws concerning vulnerable sections are either inadequate or overlapping. e.g. there is categorisation of age according to which laws have to be made ex- POCSO Act, juvenile justice act etc. There is sometime age of the accused is not known and he/she either subjected to stringent laws or come out without any punishment. Justice is again compromised here.

Economically too we see more laws are made in order to have just society. As per Oxfam report, 1% of Indians occupying 74% of national asset which points towards uneven distribution of resources thus creating gross injustice. Land reforms in which many laws are made as per the state capability. This idea remains very elusive in India & thus causing lot of poverty and hunger problems.

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Constitutionally, the law making power are divided among centre, states and residual. There are different subjects under each list where they are authorised to make law. Due to friction in centre-state relations many laws which are made by respective authority override each other and hence large litigation and stalemate prevails. Hence people deny justice and whole system become just mockery of constitution violating its whole principles.

Environmental justice is another field where rules and regulation, institutions environmental laws are unable to stop the justice which causing degradation and catastrophic affects to our planet. There is significant responsibility of developed nations who were historical contributor to GHGs causing climate change. But they are finding ways and means through laws, COPs, institution passing

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their burden to developing and LDCs nation

Moreover, many organisations like UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD, FAO, are made which are indirectly or directly linked to environmental justice are unable to bring outcomes due to their overlapping nature of visions and rules. Thus they end up causing lot of hurdles in arriving common climate change goals in order to tackle it.

Avoid using short words.

Governance is the main pipeline through which service delivery concerning justice takes place. Governance process gets hinder due to cumbersome laws, corruption causing citizens a lot of trouble. Due to overlapping of laws and rules, there is always a loophole which exploit people. Thus, people end up violating laws or eventually occupy illegal means. One of the main reasons for blackmarketing, hoarding is more number of laws.

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Does it mean no law is requirement to do justice.

Laws, rules and regulation are made to enjoy the freedom without violating other liberty. A system without laws would lead to anarchy. Once anarchy prevails, justice can be foregone concept. No authority or government would be able to stop it. Man without laws will be a social animal where they start fighting each other. Life will be brutish, short and hard in these situation.

Justice as fairness signify to laws that are made behind the 'veil of ignorance' in order to provide justice. It should be fair and inclusive not stratifying the society. A law which is made without the social contract will lead to rule by law instead rule of law.

The whole chapter of partition shows that there was no law and laws which are enforced does not have consensus of people. This led to anarchy where many people died, denying ~~ss~~ their property and losing their family members.

We can also trace anarchy to space. There is no space law which protect it from militarisation. In recent times many countries are developing departments related to space, many have armed force designated to space only. This is creating a danger situation where there is fear of 'space wars' leading to deplore of space which is against the laws of nature leading to injustice.

Many philosophers like hobbes believe that state of anarchy and absence of restraint is the fruitful situation where man can thrive to its best.

The state of anarchy have no stratification. People will have equal reach to the resources, and they will share it according to their capacity and needs.

This is very utilitarian point of view as it exclude those who are vulnerable like women, children and disable, denying them justice. Utilitarian mindset can also lead to totalitarianism.

'Rule by law' is a totalitarian concept where rulers rule by making law which suit their interest. Khap panchayat come under this. Their judgement and pronouncement violates human rights and justice.

Dictator like Hitler, Mussolini rule by law. Hence they end up generating discrimination towards one community/creed. The final solution of jews points towards what anarchy and rule by law can cause.

good point

Balance between law and justice

A society regulated by public sense of justice is inherently ~~sense~~ stable. Public sense of justice can be prevailed if laws are ~~so~~ made through public participation, consensus, through institutional mechanism which are fair and transparent.

Laws which are contradictory should be eliminated and those which are overlapping should be combined. ex- Recent amendment to tax law which tax retrospectively are not just, they need to go. Similarly codification Hindu marriage act, 1955 which includes personal laws of hindus, sikhs and jain make ~~easy~~ easy and simple when situation of divorce other matter arises to deal with.

Use of technology and ICT ? *full forms*
platforms for justice delivery. In recent times due to unprecedented situation related due to covid, justice suffers a lot. As human to human interaction come down, human to software interface should be promoted. ✓

World class infrastructure for justice delivery institution should be focus upon. As reports points that courts in India lack basic facility this need to ~~be~~ take care of.

Right to information should be promoted in its letter and spirit. People especially those who are vulnerable should be able to access to information in order to make informed choices.

Corruption which is an outcome of law and had to injustice should be tackle with ~~use~~ of digital

technology and artificial intelligence.
reducing human to human interaction.

Schemes which are made to tackle problems should be properly implement. There should social auditing in time intervals and transparency.

In whole situation it is not always justice to be done, it seems to be done. Therefore, laws should not be only made, there should inherent goodness & thrive toward creating just society.

Sb

A good essay but try to add some more content like is it possible to live without law? & Law in totalitarian has been used to create a climate of social order which benefits members of society.

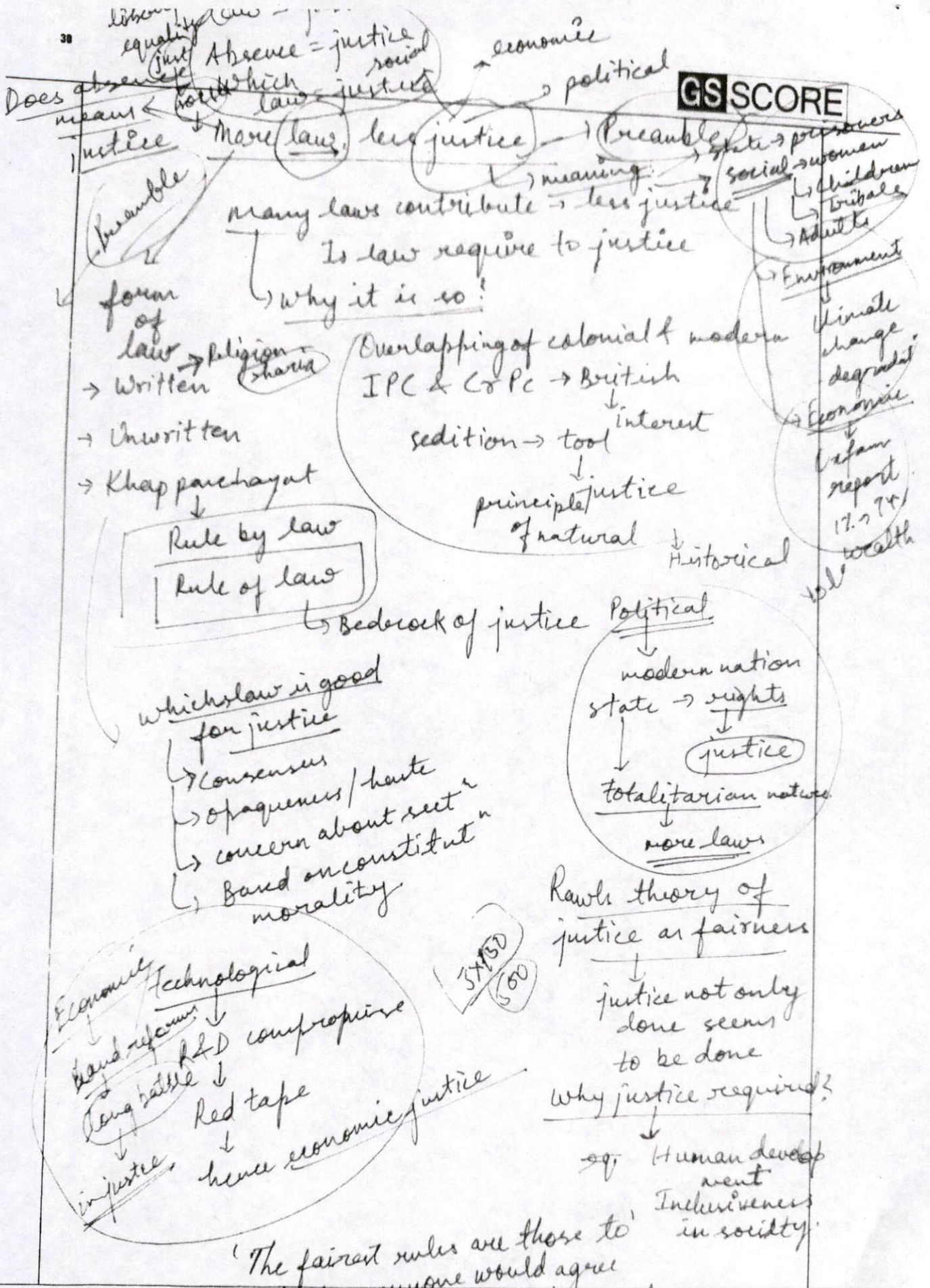
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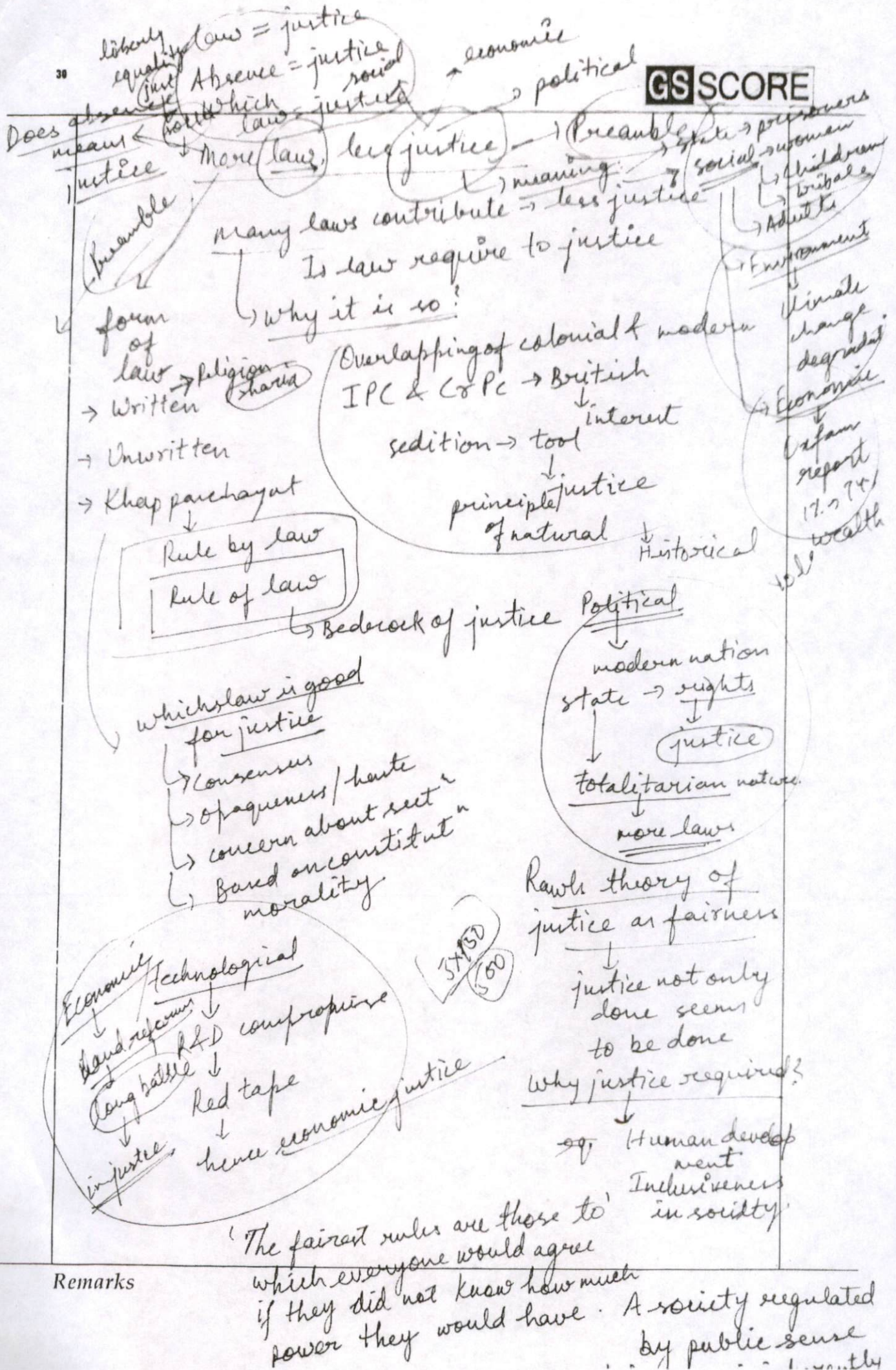
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'The fairest rules are those to which everyone would agree if they did not know how much power they would have. A society regulated by public sense of justice is inherently stable'



Remarks

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