

# **G|S SCORE**

**An Institute for Civil Services**

## **IAS TOPPER'S**

**TEST COPY**

**ARVIND SHAH**

**RANK - 123**

**ESSAY MOCK - 2**



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Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

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 ARVIND SHAIK

60 + 57  
117

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Ashah

ASH

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

60  
57  
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117

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

### Remarks

## SECTION - A

1. A sporting society is always mightier and happier than those which are not.
2. The ultimate freedom comprises self-awareness, conscience, independent will and creative imagination.
3. The end doesn't justify the means.
4. To be beautiful, life does not require to be big.

## SECTION - B

1. The migration streams reflected progress in the past, they represent distress in the present.
2. Corruption has become a national culture in India.
3. Industry 4.0 is the biggest game changer of present and future.
4. Laws catch flies but let hornets go free.

Section (A)3] The ends doesn't justify the means

"You can't expect roses by sowing the seeds of taboo" — Gandhi

In above quote Gandhi tries to establish the importance of means. He argues that for expecting good ends, good means are necessary.

The debate on good means vs good end has been a central topic of ethics, philosophy and polity since the ancient ages. In this essay we will try to go deep on the debate and will try to find out answers to many questions like — the history of debate, why good means are important? Why good ends should take priority to good means? We will also try to find out answer to the question that can there be any balance between means and ends.

Good

Mahatma  
Gandhi's  
formula

## History of the debate

Since the ancient era the debate has been going on as to what should be the focal point of our action - the good means or good action. Mahabharata and Gita on this matter are a prominent source of inspiration. In Gita Lord Krishna says that it is our duty to do work without expecting the fruits. So in a way it can be deciphered that "Ends are fruits" and should not be worried much about. Thus Gita tries to establish the supremacy of means. Yet we find contrasting examples in Gita - which Mahabharata where wrong means were employed to achieve desired result by Lord Krishna itself. For example Duryodhana was defeated by violating the rules of warfare, where it is prohibited to attack below vest. Similarly Rama, Bhisma, Duryodhan, all were killed using unethical means. Thus the debate on means and ends

is not clear and it remained grey in Mahabharata.

In contrast, the Machiavelli and Chenayya argued for purity of ends and they said that means are not as important as ends. Both wanted peace and prosperity of nation. But for them 'Sam, dharma, Dand, Bheed' — all were employable means in state craft.

In opposition to that are Kant and Gandhi, who gave supremacy to good ends means over good ends. Kant argued that action should be taken for the sake of action without expecting the end result — he calls it as categorical imperative. Yet his position is different from that of Mahabharata, because Kant explicitly argues for good means which Mahabharat didn't observe.

Good inclusion of theory points

Since humans are different than animals in a sense that humans possess ability to reason. Thus it is natural that each human wants good ends - but the question is do we want good means also.

### Why good means are important

As Gandhi said, we can expect roses by sowing the seeds of babool. He along with Kant has been called the followers of ~~deontological~~ deontological ethics. The scholars of deontological ethics focus on the way things are being done.

For example — Gandhi uses means of Ahimsa, Satyagraha to fight for independence.

Gandhi argued that good means are important because it can only lead to good ends.

Ahimsa for him was the only way by which

(\*) could be succeeded in previous section.

Here — analyse → give egs (fictional or nonfictional) — where means' focus has been stressed and

Remarks

automatically led to a good outcome.

+ your own perspective on is how sanctity of the mean is missed... or

we can gain independence in true sense.

Independence by use of violence will not lead to peaceful future. Due to that reason

he was against the method employed by revolutionaries who choose to kill the errant official and expected independence by creating fear.

Gandhi has given 7 deadly sins based on the purity of means. Worship without sacrifice, Wealth without work, Poverty without principles, Knowledge without character, Science without humanity, Commerce without morality, Pleasure without conscience.

Change sub-section topic

But in recent years there was excessive focus on right means that led to neglect of good ends. For example Indian bureaucracy has been accused of being too much focused on doing the right way that they have ignored the doing the right thing.

good

Breamble of Indian Constitution aims for India to be a socialist and secular republic where the justice: social, economic and political is ensure. Yet even after ~~inadequate consequences~~  
~~dimensions of years~~, we have been witnessing extreme  
poverty. Bureaucracy in this context must  
 focus on elimination of poverty, ensuring  
 & individual life subsistence  
 available good healthcare and good education. Thus  
 success) focus on end needs to recalibrated. Merely focusing  
 on good means, right process will not suffice.

Another example of excessive focus on process has been in e-governance where "e" is the process (means) and governance is the end. But there has been many cases where people are not getting the food grains via PDS system because their Aadhar has not been linked.

After analysing the purity of means and purity of end separately, let us now

try to find out if there can be a balance.

### Synchronising the means and ends

Gandhi said that there must be purity of means <sup>as</sup> well as purity of ends behind an action. He said that for happiness there must be a sync between what one thinks, what one speaks and what one does. ~~feels~~ ✓

Means without good ends are without fruit and well-put end without good means is without roots.

Acts of Robin Hood whilst requires stealing and robbing as a means might lead to good end where wealth is being distributed in poors. Yet there is a danger of conflict of conscience. A rich man who has earned the wealth with right means doesn't deserve his wealth to be robbed. Similarly the revolution, as argued by Marx has also the fallacy of

applying the wrong means to achieve the good result. We must instead move towards what ~~Gandhi's~~ Gandhi's trusteeship model or Rawls's justice model.

How do we synchronize means & ends?

where the means applied are also comparatively good and the end is also good. [The rich], who is donating the excess wealth to society will feel the happiness at the same time poverty will reduce. Similarly progressive taxation also tries to balance between the purity of means and purity of ends.

Internationally, too there is a need to bring a balance between realism and idealism. One argues for "might is right"

confusing argument and goes thus nations go for power maximization and security dilemma is created. This security dilemma leads to (balance) of power and thus brings international conflict.

By bringing the purity of means in international politics, the poverty of the whole world can be eliminated. big, prosperous nations can act as trustee and can handhold the smaller and poor nations in solving the problems of poverty (SDG-1), hunger (SDG-2), health, education etc.

(6c)

Overall, the debate on means and ends is unlikely to be settled anytime soon. The teleologist and deontologist debate will go on. What we need is to pay heed to Gandhi's teaching and bring our action, our speech and our thinking in (synchronization) — that will lead to a more happy mind, more happy society and more peaceful world.

- ① Covered important dimensions related to the topic
- ② Using Gandhian theory all over the essay is a little monotonous. Bring some diversity
- ③ Sometimes - ends are also important. For eg - capturing terrorist to prevent future attack. Explore alternative side of topic for wholesome + rich content.
- ④ Ask the 'how' in an argument rather than merely stating it.

Remarks

merely stating it.

Section [B]2) Corruption has become a national culture in India

Recently Forbes magazine put India as top corrupt nation in world. That has led to reemergence of the debate as to why India suffers from corruption?

- Try to emphasize in the intro instead how it has been engraved in our society
- India is land of dichotomies, India is home to one of the world's largest number of billionaires.
  - at the same time, India is home to world's largest numbers of poors as well. India has been home to world's 4 major religion which teaches the Dharma in which doing one's duty is supreme to other factors. Still India is the most corrupt nation.

In this essay, we will be trying to find the answers to many such question like what are the causes of corruption? What impact corruption had on us? What are the steps taken? and most important of all - are those steps enough and what is the way forward.

Remarks

Demon in Many forms: Types of corruption → You have explained manifestations

First- define corruption needs to be seen as a multi dimensional disease. It has spread its impact in every sphere of our life. There has been many form which corruption has taken.

In political sphere the corruption can be witnessed in vote bank politics where votes + administrative power of politics (ASR data), are purchased with cash. This tells us about the nature of both our politicians and our public. Another big issue has been political defection which shows the moral corruption in political level such as 2G, Common wealth, Coin Scam etc are the result of political corruption linking with economic corruption.

In economic sense, corruption can not necessarily be said as more catastrophic. Schemes are not implemented in good manner. (leverage in PDS, ghost beneficiaries, cartelization etc are the major symptoms of economic corruption eg- ↑ NPIs, bank frauds)

Remarks Give some eg's to convey the widespread nature of corruption in India - 2G, 2G, Scam

In society too, the corruption has spread in everywhere, the problems such as infanticide, Gender inequality, Caste inequality can be associated with social and moral corruption. Similarly (<sup>not corruption</sup> pseudo vegetarianism), propaganda, blind faith, witch hunting can be associated with cultural corruption.

Now as we have seen the major form in which corruption is prevalent, let us try to find out the reasons for the same.

### Making of the demons: Cause of corruption

Corruption has been an everpresent phenomenon.

Chanakya in his ~~the~~ Arthashastra has given significant importance on issue of corruption.

He says - "It is not possible to have

honey on tongue and not taste it" Thus

he says that officers handling too much wealth are bound to be attracted by it.

the economic corruption in modern times can be associated with greed. Man accumulates wealth for greed and not for <sup>need</sup> greed. Need of one is limited but greed is unlimited. In addition to this the philosophy of Capitalism which focuses on consumerism, materialism and Individualism has led to man trying to attain wealth at any cost.

Very  
useful  
point

Individualism has made man selfish, devoid of concern for society an individualist man bases action for his own welfare.

The asian values which focus on community welfare are being eroded.

Apart from the philosophical reason, there is structural reason also for corruption. Society is unequal - hence those who are in power have undue influence on those who are not in power. That leads to corrupt capitalism. Inequality in society of wealth has led to

Technically  
a form  
of collu-  
sive  
corruption

Sit exploiting poor and poor wanting to be rich at any cost. That has led to two forms of corruption - descriptive and collusive corruption.

Explain In descriptive corruption - the bureaucrat demands more clearly to do some work. In descriptive collusive corruption + don't need <sup>copperation</sup> bribe is offered for some work. In both cases a weak administration is the reason.

As Gunnar Myrdal calls India a soft state because of India's inability to impose rule of law. Similarly Hanumanthi calls the nations of 3rd world as over developed state because the state is the most advanced among all the sphere of nation. Reason for it is our colonial legacy where a democratic politics was imposed on us who were a traditional society.

lack of political will to punish the corrupt ( 26 convict were let go + legal by SC in absence of witness). Even if they loopholes + judicial are punished the magnitude of punishment remained

Remarks

is less in a manner that incentive of corruption is bigger than disincentive. There is lack of morality in society. Due to that the corruption has been an acceptable phenomenon. Many argue that bribe acts as a motivation and expedites the process, makes bureaucracy efficient.

There is also an imbalance in public service delivery where state has a monopoly and citizen has no way to hold bureaucracy responsible, neither they can recall the political representative without completion of their tenure.

Above all the most prominent reason can be fickle mindedness of human being - his inability to think long term. Corruption gives benefit to individual in <sup>short</sup> long term but has grave consequences in long term. Let's now analyse those consequences.

(+) See and comment (3)

## Demon at large: the consequence of corruption

Corruption in long long term has many perverse incentive. It makes society morally weak where the immorality becomes natural.

Those who break the law prosper and those who hold to their duty perish. Corruption makes the society unfair. [Thus it becomes good to

good, be bad.] The corrupt society starts giving atmosphere of respect to corrupt individuals this in turn fear, doubt, mistrust gives more promotions to further corruption. It creates a vicious cycle.

Corruption leads to inferior public service delivery. Thus hunger, poverty, mal-nutrition become prominent in society. Which leads to low life expectancy, lower level of health, poor quality of education. Thus

it makes inferior citizens which in turn dimensions make the nation weak

- ↳ + economic growth (ease of doing business)
- ↳ env. degradation (bypassing EIA)

Remarks

Now that we have gone through the adverse impacts of corruption, let us see what steps has been taken to fight corruption.

### Defeating the demon: Cure of Corruption)

Recognising the threat we have taken many steps to fight the evil. Constitution provides a vision to ensure political, social and economic justice. There has demand to rationalize the article 311 which gives excessive protection to bureaucracy for actions done in public interest.

Government of India has recently amended the prevention of corruption act (amendment), 2018 in which now the definition of corruption has been expanded. The trial of cases have been made time bound.

In 2013, Lokpal and lokayukta act has been passed which will takes cases of corruption of political class (all MPs and PM as well) as well as bureaucracy (Group A to group D).

Agencies such as CVC and CBI which were born out of Santosh Kumar Committee, has been also made to cooperate with Lokpal. Recently Pinaki Ghosh has been appointed as our first Lokpal.

previous  
essay you  
have  
criticised  
e-gov.

There has also been focus on e-governance which focuses on minimum government and maximum governance. The beneficiaries have been linked with JAM ( Jan Dhan account, Aadhar and mobile number) trinity and Direct bank transfer is done for subsidies and payment in schemes like MGNREGA, BYJU'S.

Steps such as SIT for black money by supreme court and demerit rating has been also the steps intended to fight corruption and black money.

Despite of all steps taken, corruption as a disease refuses to go away. Apart from the structural mechanism to fight corruption

there is need to fight it on behavioral level as well. Economic survey of this year focus on 'Nudge' effect where constant effort is put for good behavior change. Same can be expanded to make citizens more responsible and moral regeneration in society. As a society we have to move towards a future where doing one's duty without favour or fear in a normal thing and not an exception. There is need to bring a strong Whistleblower scheme so that whistleblowers can be protected.

what else  
can be  
done?  
Judicial  
reforms,  
code of ethics in pol'n  
value based educatn

### The way ahead

It is really unfortunate that despite of 70 years of Swaraj, corruption has not been declining but increasing. To make our India a truly great nation where social, economic and political justice is ensured, where liberty and equality is protected, we need to arrest the menace of corruption. We as a society

need to pay heed to Gandhi's saying who says that happiness is when one's thought, actions and speech are in harmony. We must develop the strength to call a spade a spade. We must rise for what is right, we must fight with what is wrong. Let's make our society where corrupt don't get respect, where duty is respected. Let's make our nation which Tagore has dreamt by following lines —

"Where mind is without fear,  
where head is held high  
where knowledge is free . . .

O, almighty, in such . . .

(let my country awake)"

(57)

- ① All dimensions of the essay have been covered however:-
- ② Your essay if shortened - need not sound like a GS-answer (causes, consequences etc).
- ③ Essay talk about corruption becoming a culture in India. Demand side you have explained (consumers etc) + supply side - acceptability of corruption by general masses as a way of life is missing.

Remarks

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

*Remarks*

### *Remarks*

Corruption has become a national culture in India

Wealth without work

End without good means.

Forbes - India tops corruption

Types of corruption → Political — deflection  
Economic — collusive

Demon in many forms → Social — inequality, caste  
moral corruption — lie, deceit

Causes of corruption (Making of the demon)

Individualism, → selfishness  
no soul who

moral corruption → Globalization ← soft power  
lack of empathy, morality → primate today  
can't think long term → bureaucracy

needless to say of greed — work less days

lack of government, most punishment

Article 311

Effect (parts of demon at large)

consequence  
Catastrophe of corruption (parts)

Inequality

crime

poverty hunger, intensity

lack of morality — impatience

defeating the level

Fighting against the corruption: Reigning the ~~do~~

The road ahead

→ moral regeneration & awareness

Social observance

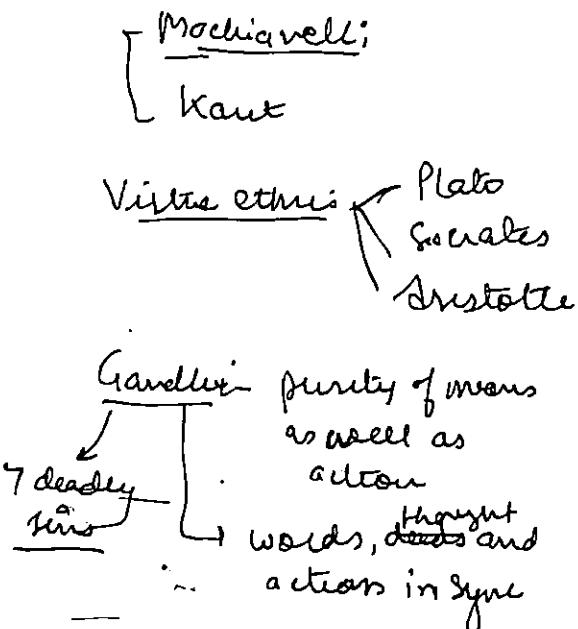
State regulation — to bind  
make art 311

silence

emotional intelligence

Remarks

end doesn't justify the means



Walter Benjamin - ultimately - more focused on means also  
 Pol  
 Per East vs West on means vs end  
 Connery Colonialism, imperialism caused  
 Khrushchev good will for U.S. but  
 Means are too

You can not expect the roses when you have sown the seeds of thorns

Hannah Arendt

deontological  
teleological

Q. What is the debate? cabin wood  
 & why means are important b about uses

Q. Why good ends are also important non-violence  
 e.g. government  
 bureaucracy Taylor Weber means without rules

Karim and 370 - ends vs means

IR - right is Right  
 game of hegemony

Social - ends should be based on ideas of (steerable)

Justice - Social, eco political

Poverty, health, edu → ends  
 means - revolution

(the)

Purity of means and ends

Gandhi

Trusteeship not revolutions  
 ↓ (martyr)

Rawls's justice

(Lee Kuan Yew) (Asean)  
 Soliety - India vs China  
 Ethics of means and end.

Economics - is unsustainable

not beneficial in long term  
 harmful to environment  
 Climate change

Green vs needs Gandhi

Remarks