

G|S SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

ARVIND SHAH

RANK - 123

ESSAY MOCK - 1



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Roll No. _____

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate**Remarks**

- 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 SHAH~~53 KIS
MAY~~

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Ashish

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature Rajesh**SECTION - A**

- ✓ 1. When we cannot make life better on earth, what is the guarantee that dreaming about flying cars, humanoid robots and populated cities on Mars would make it any better
3. Man's emotions are the slaves to his thoughts, and he is the slave to his emotions
2. The greatest dishonesty is when our insides don't match up with our outsides
- ✗ 4. Winning isn't everything, it's the only thing ✗

SECTION - B

- ✗ 1. Privatization is not always the best economic policy
- ✗ 2. Urbanization is not only simply expanding the area of cities
- ✓ 3. Inequality is a poison that is destroying livelihoods, dignity, peace, and amity
4. No matter where you stand politically, it is important that you should participate in the process of politics

Section A

1. When we can't make life better on earth, what is the guarantee that dreaming about flying car, humanoid robots and populated cities on mars would make it any better.

It was the end of August. Hari was impatiently looking at the sky, standing on his farms. Rain god were was not ready to come to earth this year too. He knew very well if this year too, rain fails his crop will fail too. Hari remembered that year before last there was too much rain. So much that it caused flood, his crops were destroyed that year, his home too. Sameer, his son had suffered from dengue outbreak which happened due to flood water.

Standing on the farm, waiting for rain, he had many questions in his mind. Is there something he had done to make rain god Indra angry? Is there a light on the end of tunnel or we are doomed forever.

In this essay we would be going deep on the lines of questions of Hari. We will look at the current status of earth - good or bad. Then we will

Remarks

look at the causes of the problems that we are facing. We will also look at the steps that we have taken to make this earth better and will try to analyse if the steps are in right direction and the most pertinent question of all - is that enough.

Earth: The Hothouse

Last year it was first week of September when we utilized all the resources which earth could produce in whole year. Thus clearly humans have been consuming a great quantity more than what our earth can produce.

Our mother earth right now is facing probably its greatest challenge - of its survival. With the advent of climate change. Earth has gone 1.5°C (approx) hotter than preindustrial revolution.

In last century we witnessed two earth shattering war 1st in 1914 and again in 1919. Usually called as great wars, but there was nothing great

Remarks

about it. Wars caused the death of millions of soldiers, equally great was the death of civilians. The economic cost of it including environmental cost was beyond imagination. But the greatest tragedy was what arises in the end of 2nd world war — the nuclear weapons.

(b) Nuclear weapons came as the ultimate weapon of death. The inventor of nuclear weapon, when the first ever nuclear attack was carried in Hiroshima on 6th Aug 1945, he recited the quote of gita while witnessing the catastrophe.

"I am become death, the destroyer of the world".

The cold war after world war saw great super power rivalry which included nuclear arms race, ideological war of socialism and capitalism.

It was the era when we witnessed the death of millions due to hunger and in Russia while Russia went to send its first man on space.

The current status of earth is worrying to the core of heart. All we see is polluted

Remarks

* In section (a), (b) & (c) you have focused more on explaining the points. Avoid long explanations and focus on covering more points.

(c) Cities, disappearing forest, displaced man and women and climate change at the door.

Now let us look at the cause of the such destruction of earth.

Cause of the Catastrophe

Human, who have been given the gift of thinking by nature, have always been too proud to be different from rest of life. We have believed that we are better than rest of them. Although the human have been doing the damage to the nature since ages, but in modern time, the root cause has been the rebirth of rationality — the renaissance.

With the renaissance and age of enlightenment, men achieved great success, invented many things of utility — discovery of steam engine, then discovery of electric engine were prime of all.

With the awokened mind and many discoveries, the era of Industrial revolutions had

began. Exploration of oil and coal gained importance. And thus began the global warming.

After close to two centuries of industrial revolution, earth stands today on the brink of collapse.

Another reason has been the culture of Capitalism which functions on utilitarianism. Where two forces which are responsible for growth are demand and supply. Thus needs has been replaced with greed. The never ending greed, combined with consumerism has led to mindless exploration of nature. The greed also has been responsible for quest for balance power maximization and thus wars.

All the causes can be aptly understood by what Gandhi called 7 deadly sins.

- * Science without humanity
- * Pleasure & without conscience
- * Wealth without work
- * Politics without morality ...
- * Commerce without principle
- * Worship without sacrifice

Remarks

Now that we have dwelled upon the causes of the perils. Let us analyse what humanity has done to fight with problems.

Attempt by Humanity : The good bad and ugly

With great catastrophes at the door, humanity has been shaken and finally started to realise the excesses done by them on nature. But there is a divide - One section still believes that climate change is a myth and other section has realised that climate change is real. We must now need to remember what Victor Hugo had said "No power can stop an idea whose time has come". Right now that idea is climate change.

Attempts of humanity include many types of attempts in different directions.

There has been effort to move from coal and fossil oil towards renewable energy. With the coming up of International Solar alliance led by India and France, there is greater, determined shift. India has pledged to have 175 GW of energy from renewable by 2022.

Remarks

While discussing challenges the topic demands more focus on the role of science in this. Can also discuss how science is being misused under bureaucratic control & not solving real world problems.

This quote usually sees idea as a positive Do you think it works here?

There is a greater global coordination to fight climate change. With ^{from} Cancún summit of 1992 to Catowice summit of 2019 — we have come a long way. Even though the progress has been slow, USA is out of deal, still the progress has been continuous.

On the other hand, we have tried to use science and technology to fight the problems. Innovative solutions such as cloud whitening, mirrors in space, marine iron seeding has been proposed to fight climate change. At the same time, realising that the damage to earth ^{may} have been beyond repair, humanity has started the exploration of other planets and moon where settlement can happen. USA in general and Elon Musk in particular has set the target of human landing on moon Mars by 2030. They have landed on moon already almost half century ago with Apollo mission. There is greater competition among nations to send humans to space. India recently has planned Gaganyaan mission to send couple of Indians in space by 2022, hence officially joining the race.

way to
look
about
how
science
can
solve
issues
like
caste,
patriarchy
etc.

emphasis
on science
alone as
a tool of
human
welfare
not
enough

Remarks

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All these developments expose the fickle mindedness of humans. We have been looking at ~~the~~ finding key when door was always open. Instead of exploring the world and beyond, we should have explored ourself. Maybe then we could have ~~found~~ found the root of problem.

The Road Ahead] Our ancient Rishis and philosophers had said that "The one who conquers the mind conquers the world". The buddhism calls them "Buddha: the enlightened". Jainism calls them Mahaveer: The jinna. The

Avoid
long
backgrounds

Despite being home

In the west too, philosophers like Socrates and Plato argued for enlightenment of soul. The man who could control his desire, Plato calls him the most appropriate king — the philosopher king.

The time has now come to realise that our effort to fight climate change, the pollution, and others — each of them could be solved when we look within. We must go beyond

Remarks

(D)

the culture of consumerism. We must focus on fulfilling the need and not greed. As deep ecologists say that humans must realise that man is part of world biome and not above it. This human should stop the domination on nature. As Gandhi said

"Mother earth has enough for need but not for greed"

We must mend our way before Nature forces us too. We owe it to our farmers like Hari who have been providing us food to life. If our food providers are forced to end life - humanity dies too.

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* you have mostly covered the problems being faced by earth, its causes & possible solutions

* you can focus more on how science solved the various issues faced by humanity (increased food production, better health etc), how this had negative impacts (wars etc), how scientific development is less accessible to people due to bureaucratic control and the limitations of science in solving issues like caste, patriarchy

Remarks

Section B

③ Inequality is a poison that is destroying livelihood, dignity, peace and unity

"All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others"

- George Orwell (in his book animal farm)

In his book animal farm written in the background of communist state of Russia and Stalin, argues that those who talk of equality are the ones who have maintained grave inequality.

Recent Oxfam report mentions that 1% of population holds the half of global wealth. Thus inequality is present in clear sight. Another report of Thomas piketty also resonated the same.

With the world full of inequality, in this writeup we will try to find answers to some fundamental questions. How did inequality appear? Is inequality natural? What has been steps for and against inequality? We will also try to go deep on the impact that inequality has caused.

Good example

Good format

Remarks

Rise of Inequality: Making of the demon

We have always wondered if humans were equal at all at any point. Many argue these inequalities is natural phenomenon.

In the west, the earliest evidence of justifications of inequality comes from writing of Plato, where he categorises the man into three categories — the gold class, silver class and copper class. He bases the class on "quality of soul". The soul which has dominance of reason is gold class, passion is silver class and apetite is copper class. His disciple, further makes the class as the basis of property and freedom. He even gives justification to slavery based on the class.

In the east too it can be traced back to ancient era. The most prominent source of inequality has been the book "Mannusmriti" where manu the son of Brahma argues that Brahmans were created from mouths, Kshatriya from soldiers, Vaishyas from abdomen and Sudra from foot.

Remarks

¹⁴ In section ① 2 ② The background of caste has been dragged. Avoid

The background of caste has been dragged. Avoid trying to define inequality & talk about its various types - income, gender, race etc

Thus manusmriti creates birth as bases of class hierarchy where Brahmins and Kshatriya resided on upper ladder and Vaishya and Sudra at lower ladder.

The worst position was given to those who were not part of class structure — called out caste. Those were the persons who either were non-vedic at that time or refused to follow the dictum of manusmriti. This class structure later gave rise to caste structure.

Thus both west and east were segregated from within based on class. This class structure gave rise to great inequality whose impact continued till now and refuses to die.

Perils of Inequality: Demos at open

With the caste ridden societies, the opportunities were divided. In the pretext of "Order of society", the occupations were divided and respected occupation was taken by upper caste while degraded occupations left to lower caste.

Brahmin bestowed with the knowledge and education responsibility prevented other

Remarks

class particularly Vaishya and Sudra from attaining knowledge. Similarly property and power remained in the hand of Kshatrya.

Two most down trodden classes were Sudra and outcaste. They were denied education. Outcastes were even denied the rituals done by Brahmins. With prevalence of theory of purity and pollution, the concept of untouchability came, which can be the worse form of inequality.

The untouchables were treated as the child of lesser gods. They were ousted from society. They had to sustain their livelihood by doing degraded works such as scavenging and handling of dead animals — they were called Chandals.

In the west too, the class structure has resulted into great inequality, the feudal order was based on slave society and bonded labour when majority of men did not have freedom to live as per their wishes.

Thus inequality which prevailed in dark ages was direct result of class segregation.

Remarks

On section (a), (b) & (c)
you have focused only
on the issues of caste class
diversity! - include gender
issues - clearly talk about
the impact on inequality
on livelihood, dignity,
peace & amity.

(c) It has resulted into the loss of livelihood as most of the "respected work" was reserved for upper class, loss of dignity where man were treated as sub-human, where education was reserved for some, even after death — salvation was denied to lower class.

As Aristotle says "Inequality is the cause of every revolution". Thus the world witnessed great revolt at different times against inequality.

Revolt against Inequality: Demos challenged

As dictum of Hinduism says, every time there is great injustice to Dharma on earth, God takes reincarnation to ally the fear and to end the injustice.

Hindu Mythology have mentioned 10 Avatars of Vishnu to end the injustice. Similarly Mahabharata too says "Yatha Yatha hi dharmaasya" (Every time there is loss to Dharma, I will take birth).

Rise against inequality too has been no less popular. In the east it started in the start of 6th century BC. At that time, there

Remarks

was growth of trade and commerce. Thus the Vaishya - (trading community) prospered. With the rise of wealth they expected the rise in social respect too. But Brahmanism at that time has refused to give respect to Vaishya.

Thus two great religious ~~roots~~¹ ~~bitter~~² - Jainism and Buddhism - both promised cleanser society, freedom of occupation, access of education to everyone. Thus they attracted great following and expanded throughout India and beyond - mainly reaching to Sri Lanka, East Asia (China), South East Asia etc. The fast expansion of both threatened Brahmanism and they initiated the policy of prosecution (blood) and at the same time amended the dictums of Brahmanism - Sudra got right to hear the Veda and Purana, a new God Rishna was there whom Sudra could worship. Yet the position of untouchable remained patristic.

In medieval era there was again a greater challenge in form of Islam which talked about equality and universal brotherhood.

Remarks

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In the modern era, the rise of renaissance and enlightenment had major impact - at one side there was spread of rationality which suggested that every man was ^{born} free. Hence new rationalist (proto capitalists) argued for liberty and equality.

On the other hand the liberty and equality gave Rise to Capitalism which resulted in great inequality. The capitalist now had ~~to~~ access to technology which could do mass production, thus the value of manual labour decreased and value of capital increased. This had greatest impact on poor who because of loss of livelihood became more poor. With the monopoly on products by capitalist, they were in position to dictate the price of end product which resulted in great profits.

In the world functioning on Capitalism, there came a philosophy of socialism, written by Karl Marx in 19th century. He argued that Capitalism will lead to greater inequality and greater

In section ①, ② & ③ it is not clear what point you are trying to make? Section ① does indicate the negative implications of equality as an idea. Elaborate it. Analyse the significance of equality too!

Remarks

damage to earth. He called for revolution by workers "Workers of the world, Unite! You have nothing to lose but world to gain". With the revolution in Russia (marches) and subsequent spread of communism to China, Vietnam, Cuba

and many other nations, the socialism promised to provide an alternative to capitalism — a classless

stateless society, where equality of outcome is ensured. Karl Marx said "Each man will work to his ability and will get as per his need"

} think
equality
in
communism
resulted
in less
of
motivation
among
people
work
hard.

India too in modern time has been resistance against inequality. The most prominent fight has been fight against untouchability. The

Greatest resistance came in form of Bhim Rao Ambedkar, a lawyer from untouchable society who has faced inequality all his life from classroom to his profession as lawyer. He even faced the discrimination when he was law minister of India.

He called for abolition of caste, removal of untouchability and demanded separate electorate

Mahatma Gandhi on the other hand

called for reform in Hinduism and called for

Remarks

removal of untouchability from within.

"If untouchability lives hinduism dies, for hinduism has to leave, untouchability has to die".

Now that we have talked about the resistance against inequality. Let us discuss the India's fight with inequality.

With independence India chose to make the nation sovereign, secular, socialist, democratic republic of India. Where the economic, political and social justice is ensured. Where liberty and fraternity are respected. Article 17 has ended the untouchability with constitutional guarantee. DPSP of constitution encourages state to aspire for removal economic inequality — thus reservations in jobs and promotions to ST/ST and OBC has been given. Article 14 ensures that there is equality before law and equal protection of law.

Apart from constitutional protection, there has been legal protection to ST/ST in form of ST/SC prevention of atrocity act. There has been schemes ensuring of right to food, right to

Remarks

You have covered
constitutional
provisions
but also
talk about
distributive
justice
which include more
government
schemes.

work (MNREGA), right to education, right to justice (NALSA). Thus India has moved from charity based approach to right based approach.

All these developments are clear vindication of our quest for equality. As humans think
But not
all unequal
are
natural?
Do not raise
a point that
needs
elaboration
in the
conclusion
have different capability - intellectually - thus inequality is natural. Hence our quest to attain equality will also have to be a continued effort. We must move toward making of India where Tagore's dream is resonated

"where the mind is without fear, where the head is held high.

where the knowledge is free ..

-- Oh almighty ... let my country awake

- * Try to include a clear definition of inequality and its various types
 - income, gender, clan, race, caste etc.
- + Categorically focus on the impact of inequality on these dimensions
 - livelihood
 - dignity
 - amity and peace.

Remarks

Remarks

*Remarks**Remarks*

*Remarks**Remarks*

*Remarks**Remarks*

"Inequality gives rise to revolution

Plato - the first poor — 3 values.

Marx - workers of the world unite

Aristotle - justifies slavery.

Ambedkar

Gandhi — Untouchability lines — hinduism dues

Ramdas — Justice is just virtue

Amartya Sen — capability development

[Thomas Picketty pre
Oxfam report : 1% have 50% of wealth]

George —

—

Ends and enquiry

→ is enquiry now

→ what has been the case

→ what is the current status

→ Road ahead

Capitalism — the use of inequality — problems.

Socialism — the ^{use against} grab for equality



welfare state — the madhyam marg

Types of enquiry

→ of money

→ of state, knowledge

→ of opportunity

→ of

Perils of Inequality

- Ambedkar ↙ were school
office-minister

Way ahead → Gandhi's trusteeship

Remarks

① Gandhi - mother earth has - - - - Concussion → -

② Earth - climate change →

- polluted cities

- disappearing forests

- displaced men.

nuclear threat, geopolitical

distressful famines, variable monsoon
refugees

Pollution at every ^{life} level

GM food, fertilizers, pesticides

③ Reasons → utilitarianism war ISW&
WWI

means vs ends

Culture of consumerism

Geopolitics

Gandhi's seven sins

we were already corrupting
these no

④ Attempt → life on other bodies of universe

↳ boffari ideas for fighting climate change end up destroying

Carries no

Solution — in looking within → all life starting factory when door

was already open

always

↓

→ Need not greed.

→ Change life style

→ treat environment as end not means

→ deep ecology.

→ feminist ecology.

Road Ahead → humans are getting the taste of their own medicine

↳ organic products → Sikkim (C)

↳ veganism → we save animals → biodiversity (C)

↳ National parks (C)

↳ renewable energy (C)

Back to the vedas ↳ nature worship

↳ harmony with nature

Remarks

⑤ We owe it to her! the produce who dies, do us food.

Conclu — Gandhi's mother earth agreed / few.

Anecdote

Hari, his crop failed

his faced the flood last year and drought this year

child suffering the TB Diseases.

↳ He thinks

* What we did wrong to others the gods → is there a light at the end of the tunnel? ... I dreamt to come