



# VISION IAS

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SUBJECT:	ESSAY 769	Test Code:	7	6	9	—		
Name of Candidate	Ravi Amand							
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	1	3	9	7	6	
Center	ORN	Date	1	6	1	0	1	6

INDEX TABLE				INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
				1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
				2. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
				3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
				4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
				5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
				6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
Total Marks Obtained:				

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## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

“  
Seven Billion Dreams.  
One Planet.

Consume With Care.”

Nature does not recognise good or bad. It only recognises balance and imbalance. It was such an imbalance that resulted in the "Big Bang" some 13.7 billion years ago. The subsequent events created our planet earth - the blue pearl in the midst of darkness and brightness. Evolution resulted in Homo sapiens, the brightest, most intelligent creature. Now there are seven billions of them. Their presence today however create imbalance that even mother nature cannot overcome. Excessive consumerism has emerged as the single most threat to existentialism. Everywhere around drastic extreme unfathomable changes are taking place. But that's not the end. That

certainly cannot be the fate of human civilisation. The same greedy and selfish humans have noticed the effects well in time and have been reconciling themselves with the notion of sustainable development. There are solutions that can preserve the existence and we must rightly act in earnest to do all that we could.

Today, the population of the world stands more than seven billions. More lives demand more food, more water, more living spaces. At every stage of human history when such demands exceeded the supply, human minds created technology to overcome the deficit. There followed the neolithic revolution with development of agricultural practices, then the industrial revolution to ensure mass production and the technological-biological revolution of the present times where biological entities and physical devices are integrated, the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

Necessity is definitely the mother of creation. These developments did catered to the needs of the time. However there remained capacity with nature to neutralise their side effects. The same humans, <sup>have now</sup> taken the nature for granted. Supplies today far exceeds the demand. Natural resources are being exploited at a pace where they cannot be replenished. The burning of fossil fuels have resulted in global warming and associated climate change. Sea levels are rising, deaths due to pulmonary diseases as a result of air pollution are at their crest, the use of excessive chemical fertilisers have turned the soil infertile, deforestation led soil erosion led desertification have been making the fertile all-giving earth sterile. The growing urbanisation, concretisation and consumerism have generated pockets where no life could be possible.

For nearly 8-km length of river Yamuna in Delhi — the capital of one of the largest countries of the world India, there isn't any life below water. A small Pacific-island nation Tuvalu has requested the United States of America to give <sup>it</sup> a plot of land so that it can relocate its entire population. Extreme adverse events like floods in Chennai, Cyclones as <sup>(2015)</sup> in Haiti (2016), forest fires (California) are proof of existing threats to human survival. We are on the edge of a catastrophic demise of the entire planet, not just human civilisation. Not just environmental, but this mad-race of amassing wealth at the cost of nature also impacts the society, economy, polity of the individual nations.

At the societal level, this creates urban-rural divide, rich-poor divide and results in fragmentation of

society on monetary lines. The growing inequalities have resulted in the rich becoming richer and the poor becoming poor. There are islands of prosperity amid the ocean of poverty. Inhuman conditions of living as in slums, denial of access to health and education, and discrimination on various lines thrashes the very dignity of life. One section of the population is rendered vulnerable for perpetual eternity. Social disharmony is thus bound to create tensions such as increasing crimes like murder, rapes, prostitution-slavery etc.

On the economic front, there is more burden on the existing resources which are no longer available in optimum quantity to meet the current demands. Apart from resource scarcity, a lot of resources are diverted to meet the effects of adverse events like disaster management, clearing

of rivers and the like. The renewable marine resources, on which depend nearly half of the global population for livelihood, like fishes, crabs etc. are declining threatening both the nation's gross domestic product and their livelihood options.

Rising economic costs to neutralise the climate change events and effects ~~so~~ are debates in political discussions around the globe.

At the political level, there have been attempts by small island nations to group together to voice their common concerns in global bodies like the United Nations.

At the national level, the subject of ensuring inclusive growth in the midst of resource-crunch is the driver of political electoral victories.

Besides, the societal, economical and political implications, at the individual level, growing consumerism and related climatic changes have significantly



impacted the standard of living of the people. Growing instances of non-communicable diseases, <sup>such</sup> as cancer, diabetes and Alzheimer as well as communicable diseases like tuberculosis, HIV-AIDS adds to the poor quality of life. The growing industrial, municipal and medical wastes have time and again posed health risks like malaria, dengue, chikengunia etc. The overall standard of quality of life is thus something that needs to be raised by addressing the underlying factors.

"Where there is a will, there is a way". The time has come when we - the people of the world - shed off our lethargy and denial of climate change. We must sacrifice our present extravagant lifestyle for the future of our children. Not just at the individual

level but also at the regional, national and international levels, we must come together to deal with this "global common" issue.

At the international level, beginnings have been made as early as in 1972 when the United Nations Convention on Human and Environment first talked about sustainable development. Then at the Rio Earth Summit of 1992, a significant attempt to limit growing greenhouse gases was made. Millenium Development Goals (2000-2015) and consequent Sustainable Development Goals (2015-2030) are the most recent attempts. The SDGs with its 17 <sup>goals</sup> ~~targets~~ and 169 targets are quite comprehensive covering poverty, hunger, climate change and world peace among others.

At the National level, nation states are framing appropriate policies to limit carbon emissions and emphasizing on renewable sources of energy. Promotion of inclusive growth through responsible consumption and appropriate distribution of resources has been undertaken by many countries from India to the United Kingdom and others. There are more interaction between the state and the people to tackle the issues through a bottom-up approach. Gandhiji's philosophy of Swarajya has been given a concrete shape, with social justice, political freedom, economic freedom and sustainable environment, in the recently submitted Indian Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the UN Framework Convention on climate change.

At the regional and individual levels, the responsibility to protect the nature and planet is even more. It is the sum of individuals that make the world. So, the people have to come forward and join the campaign. They should modify their attitudes and behaviour. Optimum consumption should be the motto. Children should be taught the value of responsible consumption. Efforts should be made to create awareness about the changing nature of the planet and related adverse phenomenon. It is the people themselves who are facing the consequences. Irony is that they do not know yet they are themselves the culprit. Waste management, organic farming, switching over to renewable energy are some of the small yet significant things that can be incorporated

as a daily routine in each and every one's life. One's best practices should be undertaken by others. One's dream should become the dream of all and that dream should be of peaceful living and harmony with nature.

As the most intelligent creature, human beings have shaped their destinies from the ancient to the modern ages. It is time to put a limit to the rate at which changes are being made. Albert Einstein has correctly identified the dichotomy when he remarked that "the difference between a genius and a fool lies only in the fact that the former knows his limits while the latter doesn't." Of the massiveness of the universe, earth emerged as a hope of life. Of the many problems of the present, it is time to hope that we can overcome

them. We are meant to grow. We are meant to develop. We cannot and will not end by the faults of our own. We know the need of the hour. We have already started to move. We have already identified and analysed the problem. We have also made the framework to achieve the solutions. It is time to hope that we travel the path. I hope we will. We hope we will. Because hope is a good thing, perhaps the best of things.

WE DO NOT PUNISH THE WRONGDOER  
UNLESS HE IS SMALL AND WEAK

From time immemorial, there have been discussions and debate about the righteousness and wrongdoings of actions taken by humans. In ancient India, Asoka propounded his Dhamma as a social philosophy to do right things. In mythology, Lord Krishna says that he come to human form when 'Dharma' is endangered through the actions of evil forces. This brings forth the notion of punishing the wrongdoers as the moral right to uphold righteousness - Dharma. In the modern terminology, this upholding of righteousness is equated with 'Justice'. However, it has been seen that justice is not something which is sacrosanct and the justice-giver holds

the key to pronounce what is just and what is not. Very often the wrongdoers in the setup is not punished. This is even more so when they are powerful and strong. When small and weak are put through the lens of justice, they are found to be guilty and unjust.

This creates "stratified justice" and results in disharmony in the social life of the modern nation state. It however has to be corrected both through individual and institutional measures.

Today's world is not a unified one. It is split between the haves and the have-nots. The haves have power, stature and money whereas the have-nots lack even the basic necessities of life. The Preamble to the Constitution of India ensures that all the citizens of India have access to social, economic and political



justice. Not only at the national level but also at the global level, the notion of justice is enshrined in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

However, looking at many events, the notion of justice seems to have been lost and the rich and strong wrongdoers are not punished even for crimes against humanity.

During the Second World War, united states of America (USA) dropped nuclear bombs on two cities of Japan.

The military regimes in many South American and African nations post decolonisation ordered mass killings on ethnic and religious lines. There have invariably been none who have been punished from the developed countries. However, many perpetrators belonging to African nations have been convicted

of war crimes. Though justice has been done in convicting the perpetrators, the fact that none from the Western developed nations get convicted reveals that justice is not an equal concept for all.

In India, the Bhopal Gas tragedy happened in the 1980s but the man responsible for this incident went unpunished. He was the chief of one of the fortune 500 companies. Today trade agreements have been concluded which severely impact the livelihood of poor farmers in the developing countries. Automation is taking away the jobs of the labour and workers. The capitalists with their money power influence the political decision making in their favour and displace poor helpless tribals from their

forests in the name of growth and development. Can ~~we~~<sup>we</sup> say that social justice prevails?

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments acts were passed in 1992 to promote grassroot political democracy and ensure political justice. However, the state legislatures have not genuinely given the local bodies enough space to exercise political freedom. When we talk of gender, despite being almost half of the population, women in the country have only 10% of Parliamentary seats to their name. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes though have reserved seats for them at all the three tiers of the government, they have seldom being given powerful ministerial posts. Can we say that political justice is ensure?

The top 1% of the country's population holds more than 50% of the country's wealth. There are <sup>oceans</sup> islands of poverty and hunger <sup>and</sup> in the midst of it <sup>islands of</sup> affluence and prosperity can be seen. Most of the menial work like sanitation, drain cleaning etc. are performed by the persons belonging to the lowest strata of the society. Inequality is rising between men and women with respect to overall jobs and wages. Can we say that we have achieved economic justice as promised by our constitution?

The situation though may vary from nation to nation on scale, but they are present in all the nations developed, developing and underdeveloped. The capitalist nature of economy, the growing urbanisation, consumerism,

corruption and nepotism, and the ever-growing hunger for global power can be seen to be the underlying causes for the thriving of the rich and the affluent at the cost of the weak and the poor. One of the major reasons for the growing injustice is the changing nature and scope of judiciary.

To maintain the rule of law and to ensure access to justice, the role of the judiciary is paramount. However, the power vested with the judiciary has corrupted the judiciary itself. Many a times the perpetrator of wrongdoings are set free deliberately by the judges due to corruption and bribery. Sometimes the cases are adjourned so many times, that the victim loses hope to get justice. The administrative machinery also

stand with folded hands and let the powerful walk free. Bribery has become an institutionalised procedure for the law enforcement agencies. Nepotism and favouritism in appointments leaves no hope to avail justice for the poor.

As a result of institutionalised and non-institutionalised reasons for delayed and unjust treatment, the marginalised and poor have been left with no affection for the powerful.

There exists a thought-divide wherein the rich are considered to be the masters and the poor the slaves. This results in loss of dignity and encourage the small and the weak to indulge in criminal activities to assert themselves and to get justice through

their own means. Increasing unrest in the society on caste, class and gender lines have created a kind of disharmony. The feeling of retributive justice is on the rise. Acts of violence results in economic costs to the nation.

A nation is the sum total of its people irrespective of caste, class, wealth and other attributes. It is time to ensure that justice is ensured to all and the ones responsible for misdeeds go punished. In this respect, certain reforms are required at the institutional, societal and individual level.

At the institutional level, the government, the judiciary and the administrative machinery should be made free of corruption, nepotism and

favouritism. Rule of law should be upheld and the limits of <sup>the</sup> constitution adhered. There should be moral education among the highest institutional <sup>level</sup> officers, the judiciary and the political masters. Code of conduct should be framed, and mechanisms of transparency and accountability strengthened.

At the societal level, the people need to assert their rights and access to justice. The more aware sections of the society should not sit at home when they see someone responsible for any crime go unpunished. They should organise meetings and rallies within the constitutional framework to highlight the injustice. The people should contact non-governmental organisations to present their case and devise appropriate strategy to bring the



criminal under justice.

At the individual level, people should be treated equally by all. The notion of being unequal should not be present both in the rich as well as the poor, both in the powerful as well as in the weak. Sensitization and awareness about the dignity of <sup>each</sup> life and respect for each other should be an integral value.

The role of media in this context is very important. They should become a torchbearer of justice and keep the flame alight all along. They should not indulge in media trial but they should also not sit quiet when injustice is met. They should undertake fact finding approach and bring to light incidents where the weak and

small sections of the society could not access justice.

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam said while addressing the European Union Parliament :

Where there is righteousness in the heart,  
there is beauty in the character.

When there is beauty in the character,  
there is harmony in the home.

When there is harmony in the home,  
there is order in the nation.

When there is order in the nation,  
there is peace in the world.

So we should strive to ensure that the righteousness in our hearts and minds are rewarded. Misdeeds should be recognised and punished according to the rule of law. Institutions should be strengthened and reformed and

justice should prevail in entirety. At his best, man is the noblest of all animals; separated from law and justice, he is the worst. Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. Observe good faith and justice towards all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all.









## ROUGH WORK

1. Quote → Nature "Dreams" BB

2. Introduction

3. Factors
- Growing Consumerism
  - Exploitation of resources
  - Carbon Budget
  - Gandhiji's philosophy
  -

What's happening  
Reasons

Effects — Examples

Solutions

Conclusion

What's happening.

- Growing Consumerism
- Exploitation
- Climate Change
- Fossil Fuel.

- ✓ Social
- ✓ Economical
- ✓ Political
- ✓ Environment
- ✓ Existential

Wrongdoer  
Small

### Introduction

- Preamble / Constitution
- UDHR
- 
- 

Statement:

- Big & Strong → ✓
- Small & Weak .

Power  
Money  
Influence

Atomic Bomb

Ex. Financial Crisis, 2008.

Bailout

Trade Agreements.

Climate Change.

Int'l Arbitration  
Tribunal  
Award

China S.C.S.

Impact Women  
Children  
SC/STs

Proficiency  
Lower wages  
Historical Injustice.

(Aroha)

- What ? ✓
- Reasons ✓  
- Industry
- Way forward
- Conclusion.