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ESSAY TEST 2

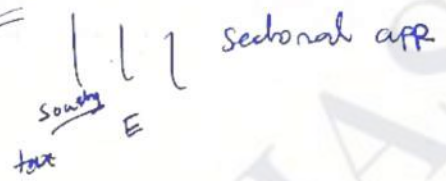
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INDEX TABLE			COMMENTS OF EVALUATORS	
Q.No	Max.Marks	Marks Obtained		
1	125	50		
2	125	55		
4				
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9			Any specific message from Educrat IAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Mentor's Remarks:	
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19			Start Time:	End Time:
20			Mode of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Total Marks		105	TEST CODE:	Medium of Examination:

Ask
sin
↓
branching

Too much Democracy is detrimental to development

- ① Start with a demo. dilemma (false news -> free speech)
- ② How much is too much development? → what is needed?
- (means) Democracy & (end) development = ③ How can it be detrimental to dev?



③ Where Democracy is not detrimental? → it sets a minimum floor ~~limit~~ minimum limit of development.

③ Cond.

- III
- ① Society → Behavioral change → (c) electricity.
- ② economy → transition → giving up.
- ③: Instns → Kamin → Bangladesh.
- ④ 10 → demo → period → multiplier.
- ⑤ Sc & Tech → one → Pareto principle →
- ⑥ Internet sum →

Remarks I,

* Essay 2
The 2nd essay introduction was great. Conclusion could have been better → Try to replicate the 2nd essay.

- * Some examples such as Taxation, Research priorities were very general in essay!
- * Conclusion was very good → Appropriate ending
- * Some examples are not able to drive home the point (Hitting the topic) of the essay

Too much Democracy is detrimental to Development.

— "At times, I really wish we were a autocratic state - where we could ~~implement~~ the laws without any hinderance!"

Abhisek, a newly posted ^{Superintendent of Police} (SP) of a backward village of district of Maharashtra was discussing an issue with his District Magistrate (DM). There ~~were~~ ^{was} a news ~~summar~~ in the district about a fight between two neighbours who were incidentally from two different communities. The issue was given a communal colour in media reportings and the authorities were fearing that it would fuel the already prevalent communal tensions of the district.

— "Why would you wish that?" - asked his DM in surprise.

— "We could just stop the media from broadcasting this news and it would have been so much easier to control the situation" — said Abhishek.

— "True, but what if there was an corrupt officer in your place currently? He could also get away with his misadventures by simply gagging the media, right?" — replied his DM. — "It is for this reason that I never feel we should have been an autocratic state, Abhishek, for had it been so, you and me would not have been in these chairs itself. It would have been ~~occup~~ occupied by someone chosen by the king or president"

The above incidents

perfectly summarises the dilemma and issues faced by executives of a democratic country. ~~In the~~ Many issues could have been solved much easily if they did not have to care for the democratic values - but, many more issues of much greater magnitude could have sprung up, for ~~not~~ having a democratic setup in place.

In the paragraphs to follow, we would try to understand why (and if) democracy is needed? What is meant by too much democracy and if too much democracy can be detrimental to the development of a nation or not.

Democracy - for the people, by the people:

A popular line in a celebrated song by Rabindranath Tagore beautifully sums up the essence of democracy -

"Amra sobai raja amader ee rajar rajotwe"

(We are all kings in the kingdom of our beloved king) another line in the same ~~song~~ song roughly translates as - He gives importance to everyone's opinion, and gets back that importance from them automatically

This is what democracy is - it is where ~~few~~ people express their choice and choose a representative to voice out their opinions, dreams, desires and disappointments and expect their issues to be resolved and if the chosen representatives are not successful in

resolving the issues - people get to exercise their power of choice again. Thus, the beauty of democracy ~~lies~~ lies in the fact that people get to choose who they want to be governed by and if they found their choice to be not suitable, ~~they~~ the chosen representative can be removed from power by the people themselves - thus, the real power lies at the hand of the people and their collective desires and aspirations.

Can Democracy be detrimental to development?
How much is too much?

Taking cue from the problem faced by Abhishek and his ^{mentioned} DM, in the beginning, we would ~~should~~ now try to understand how, at few points, being democratic,

can harm the development process
in a country.

For example, during the
implementation of the celebrated
'Sachch Bharat Mission', one of the
implementing officers decided to
disconnect the electricity supply to
the households ^{who} ~~whose~~ ^{part} were
not ready to give up on open defecation.

- This, inspite of being done with
a good intention of bringing about
behavioural change in the people,

immediately made it to the
headlines for violating the fundamental
right of dignified living of the
people which includes right to
basic amenities like electricity. (It

is is to such scenarios that an
law implementing authority might

But is it legal?
Can he do such a
thing?

feel that too much of democracy is becoming a hinderance to the desired growth.) *but is the measure the democratic*

A similar question arises in case of reservations as well. Some sectors of people have been subjected to historical injustices, over centuries. The scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backward classes and women have been the victims of discrimination in all spheres of life. Reservation in matters of education and public employment is kind of a collective payback by the society to these people. They ~~have not~~ ^{are} been inadequately represented in many fields be it political, economic or bureaucratic. To some, it may feel that this dilutes the chances of growth of these fields - then the question arises - growth for whom? Should

A growth that serves only a privileged few - can be called growth at all?

In matters of economy also, there is ~~taxing~~ taxation, which means people who are using the resources of the society to earn ~~more~~ has to pay a part of their earning to the government so that the amount can be used in development of everyone in the society and lead to a kind of redistribution of resources. Many may argue, that taxation hinders growth of those paying taxes and it also makes them 'growth-averse' because earning more will lead to more tax deductions. But when we think from a poor person's point of view or the state's point of view it seems absolutely logical and

But again
where is the
hurdle
to the development
of the society
if it is
demanded
to pay
taxes

indispensable.

In matters of science and technology, there may be multiple ~~issues~~ sectors where a state or scientist might want to focus their resources on — the democratic value would want us to use the pareto principle of optimality and focus our resources on that research and development which would give us a solution for most common problems of the state. The growth mindset would want us to focus on researches that give us the most economic gain. Some may argue that this is a way where democratic values are posing a ~~det~~ threat to growth.

Give an example of real life where such a thing happened
which is democratic but not clear

Just After the Indian independence India allowed Kashmir to remain independent — this was a democratic approach — however, on Pakistan

invading Kashmir, India had to persuade Kashmir Maharaja Hari Singh to sign the instrument of accession ~~to~~ before sending its forces to Kashmir - this might not be a very democratic approach, ~~But~~ However, it was the need of the hour.

India sending its forces to support Bangladesh liberation war of 1971 ~~was~~ was one such ~~incident~~

instance when a relatively non-democratic approach ^{which yielded} result.

Similarly, the growth story of China as the manufacturing hub of the world is a matter of envy for almost all countries.

It is said that China's pervasive policies made it easier to ~~steer~~

Highlight how to approach to develop a new democratic

How Bangladesh today at a pace which yields higher income than India, PM running affairs of the state, constantly improving economic indicators

women

Streamline the growth. However, do we really want to pursue that model of growth at cost of our basic rights - is a question we might need to ask ourselves.

Why democracy is needed and where is it the only solution?

In a complex society like India, democracy is the only solution if we want to pursue a growth story that takes everyone in the stride. Democracy might not be yielding the best results for everyone, the capitalists and people from the higher strata of the society could have gained more from an autocratic system - but democracy at least makes sure that 'everyone gets something' rather than 'someone

setting everything'.

It allows representation to everyone and tries to provide equitable avenues of growth to everyone.

Albert Einstein once said,

"Everyone is intelligent but if you judge a fish by its ability to climb a tree it would live its whole life thinking that it's a fool"

Good Conclusion

~~This~~ Democracy is a political system that has some water for the fish and some trees for the climbers— so that every one gets a fair share from the pie of development.

'The past' is a permanent dimension of human consciousness and values.

Great start
✱ "History does not repeat itself
— but it often rhymes"

You could have this
There might be some who do not believe in the saying about history that it repeats itself but then also, one cannot deny the fact that we are intrinsically connected to our past, our roots — from where we belong to — and that, knowingly or unknowingly forms our value systems, ^{our} conscious and subconscious beings which in turn affect how we behave in our present, and that in turn — ~~shapes~~ shapes our future.

This could have been avoided
But great Intro

In movies or fictional entertainment programmes, or for doctors in real life too, we see

people who have lost their memory and are at a loss about 'who they are' and ~~what~~ 'where they are' - that is how the ~~a person~~ closest representation of a person without a past or for that matter, without acknowledgements of one's past.

✓ As an individual, a family, a society or a country - it is extremely important to know one's past and learn the lessons it teaches to understand one's present surroundings and prosper.

How past forms a permanent dimension of an being:

For an individual, ~~it~~ the following saying fits in

perfectly - "Learn from mistakes - of yours and others too, you won't survive long enough to make them all by ^{yourself} ~~ourselves~~." In the journey of life, we have to learn from our past mistakes - if a student fails in an examination due to not revising his notes properly, he should take a lesson from it and not repeat the same mistake in the future if he wants to pass.

As a family and as a society, we can take the example of our epic Mahabharata, the battle of Kurukshetra happened because of the clashes between Kauravas and Pandavas and the loss of attempt to attack ~~at~~ Draupadi's dignity → - this example is still

cited as a result of what happens when a woman's dignity is attacked - it ruins dynasties - it brings down people from powerful positions - take the recent #MeToo movement or protests by Indian wrestlers for example.

As a country, India has in its collective memory the dreadful days of Partition, the loss of lives it brought along and the pain it caused - it is for this reason that our leaders continue to be careful about the communal clashes in the country and ^{try to} handle them with utter seriousness.

This holds true for all sectors of life too. In the past people used to navigate during the

✓ night by looking at the positions of the stars - ~~our past~~ previous scientists and philosophers of the past have proved to us the theories of gravity, relativity, and many other important aspects of science, arts and philosophy. It is on these ✓ concepts that we stand and try to progress our knowledge further.

One who denies the dimension of past in one's consciousness will have to do away with the learnings of the past too. So one is left at the beginning of knowledge and evolution, without the gains of all these ~~centuries~~ centuries - which of course is not desirable.

Great idea

~~In our~~ Similarly, in our traditional art and cultural field, our arts tell us a lot about

our past - our festivals like 'Nabanna', 'Bihu' or 'Lohri' remind us that our society have been agrarian for a very long time and it inspires us and teaches us to make provisions for betterment of them - for example the efforts of doubling their income level.

Likewise, on a societal aspect, our collective memory holds the ills of sati and child marriage and polygamy and thus encourages us to promote education of women and push for women led, women centric development plans.

On a similar note, India as a country remembers its days of ship-to-mouth existence

Under the PL-480 scheme, it is for this reason that India values its green revolution & food security today and makes provisions for seed banks. Had our past not been a dimension of our consciousness, we, as a nation would have never valued our food security and farmers as much.

Following the same line, we can talk about the provision of amendments in our constitution. It took the constituent assembly more than two years to ~~form~~ draft the constitution - but our learned members of constituent assembly understood the importance of continued learning from the past - which lied ahead of them then as future - and had kept the provisions of amendment of constitution. As a result, with time, the country

has learnt lessons from the past and amended the constitutions as and when needed - be it the Anti-defection law or the amendments for local governance structures - all evolved because of what we learnt from the past.

In our health sector, we have learned the lessons of having inadequate preparedness and health infrastructure during the times of covid - our education sector has learnt that ~~some~~ addressing poverty and hunger as a pre-requisite of ~~comes~~ ^{comes before} education and hence the mid-day meal schemes have evolved. an agricultural sector has learnt ~~less~~ the adverse effects of monoculture and use of chemical fertilisers and hence is moving towards crop rotation and organic.

This part feels a bit rushed

farming. Climate change have taught us about the ills of fossil fuels and hence the whole world is moving towards clean energies.

~~But~~ But, we should hold our past and continue looking forward

Having said that, we should remember that our past ^{is} ~~is~~ only one dimension of our ^{one of many dimensions of} existence and not the only one ^{of existence} dimension.

We should learn lessons from past but also focus on what good changes we can bring to our present so that we have a better future.

Conclusion
could be better

Part - permanent dimension - human consciousness - values

- History → repeats
- learn from.

Values from part → History →

- Geography - disaster, impact, waves & tides.
- Art & culture → heritage, best practices.
- society → what to say → ~~class~~ sati - child marriage, polygamy.
- economy → loan.
- polity → admin system → amendments.
- IR → China.

then our ills

→ AI

Agri → or monoculture.
health → covid.

too much attachment

education → multiple only
political → Anti def
come up.

forward looking - we are not have today