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## Introduction

It is natural for human beings to want to perform better and even outsmart their fellows in their society. Each day, people strive to make the best out of life by identifying ways through which they can shape their future. This is mostly done by comparing what was previously done and how one can outsmart such actions. This rolls down to competition, which has been described as part of the human DNA by Catherine G. Latterell in her book ‘ remix’. Despite the negatives that have been associated with competition, Catherine takes a different thought towards the topic with case studies that prove competition is good. Thesis: In this paper, we shall analyse the book on the chapter on competition and argue for the fact that competition has positive influence on the society.
Human beings are created to complement each other by sharpening skills. This can best be achieved when one party appears to be better than the other is. The feeling within a person that they can equally perform as the other person or even do better than them make them attempt to perform better. Whenever a person senses that someone else wants to perform better than they are, they are pushed to perform even better. When all this is done with good intentions, it improves productivity, which in turn benefits the society. Competition can only have negative effects if it is done with bad motives or intentions.
A society without competition will not yield any developments. When people reach a point, where they are satisfied with what they have and their performance, they become less motivated and hence relaxed. Unequal development in the society also comes up when a group of people get contented with their situation and therefore not working towards improving themselves. Those who are high ranking in the society may not bother about hard work, as nobody seems to show signs of outsmarting them (Rosen 43). However, when a person is filled with some sort o jealousy because of what the other person has, the feeling will push them to what to acquire a similar or even better thing.
Competition in the work environment has always yielded positive results especially to the consumers. Every producer has a dream of having the best products in the market that will make consumers prefer their products to those of other producers. As the war to quality production goes on, the beneficiary is the society, which will be exposed to a variety of quality products. This also applies to the workforce in the company. The desire for each employer to have the best workforce makes employees to prove their skills by outsmarting their colleagues. I believe the best moment for an employer is deciding whom to give a promotion due to recorded good performance among all the employees. This proves that the competition in the organization is yielding positive results not only for the company but for also sharpening skills among employees.
Competition is one of the ways through which lines are drawn between the hardworking and the lazy, those who are determined to improve their lives and those who care less about themselves. People with a winning attitude will always look around for opportunities as well as look out on what others are doing better than they are. Winners understand that there is always something they can learn from those who show better performance than they do and therefore, striving to perform like them and even better (Latterell 253). Losers on the other hand are never concerned about what other people are doing better than they are. They are responsible for the slow developments since they are not ready and willing to learn and take risks.
When the issue of competition is approached with a positive attitude, it yields positive results. This should be defined as an avenue to challenge and make a person better, rather than being observed as threat to a person’s success. When competition is understood from the perspective that man was made to sharpen another, nobody will feel threatened when the other performs better but rather, the feeling will prompt him or her to desire to know what the other does better. When such a trend is pos

## Works cited

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