

G|S|SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

DEEPESH KEDIA

Rank - 36

Essay Mock



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ESSAY**Time Allowed: 3 hrs.****Max. Marks: 250*****Instructions to Candidate***

- Both sections are compulsory.
- Attempt an 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).

RemarksName Deepesh Kedia

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Deepesh

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

SECTION - A

1. How wrong it is for a woman to expect the man to build the world she wants, rather than to create it herself.
2. The inherent vice of capitalism is the unequal sharing of blessings; the inherent virtue of socialism is the equal sharing of miseries.
3. Development means only human development; all other measures of growth are misleading.
4. The superior man thinks always of virtue; the common man thinks of comfort.

SECTION - B

1. The policy of reservation needs to keep pace with the social and economic changes taking place in the society.
2. The heart of the Parliamentary system is free and fair elections, although social and economic democracy may demand much more.
3. Corporate social responsibility is an inspiring call for action to soothe the ills of capitalism.
4. Cricket is today less a game and more a business.

Development means only Human Development; all other measures of growth are misleading.

Social justice lies at the heart of ~~the~~ Indian government's policy objectives. These ideals, which include equitable growth and development and overall well-being of a nation, are partly inspired from the idea of Human development. Our founding fathers, ~~which~~ ^{The} ~~line~~ of our constitution, which included people like Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, and various others, like Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi, who laid the philosophical foundations of our independent nation, were all enlightened beings, who truly recognized that our country as a whole, must develop in such a manner that ^{its} people ~~are~~ shall evolve as human beings and together achieve great heights. This would only be possible if the people of our nation also develop along with the nation.

So let us understand what is human development.

Human development refers to the overall well-being of a nation. It includes prospects like healthy environment, quality of education, level of income, level of opportunities, equity of genders, regional balance in growth, protection and opportunities to minorities, absence of crime and presence of peace, availability of and protection of human rights, law and order, and as a result of all this the overall happiness of an individual and the people of country in general. All these prospects, all a human being to realise his true potential. Thus, we can clearly see that human development is a very broad concept in itself and any nation's goal must be human development. On the other hand, economic growth would just be one of the parameters to indicate level of human development.

Remarks

~~Concept of
let us understand the human development
in more detail through contemporary global
scenario.~~

A8

let us understand the concept of human development in more detail.

For any nation, its people are its true assets. A country may possess whatever amount of natural resources, but without its people, those natural resources cannot contribute to ~~the~~^{its} betterment of a nation.

To be able to use those natural resources, its people must have requisite skill and a conducive environment. There is no better example to illustrate this point than Africa. Africa, which mainly lies in the tropical zones of the world, is a highly resource rich continent. However, people in most of the African countries are uneducated & unskilled and therefore, ~~unable to resources~~^{lack the knowledge} exploit those resources for their own welfare. This point illustrates why the people of a

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country must be skilled and uneducated to advance their well-being. Similar arguments from across the world and in fact, our own history can be made to bring out the fact that without talented people, advancement of a nation is difficult. In fact, the Britishers, who were much more advanced than us, were able to control us for two centuries for precisely the same reason.

On the other hand, consider the case of Japan and Germany. Both the countries were devastated after the second world war. But, due to its people, who are valued and respected all over the world for their commitment, diligence, integrity and intelligence, both the countries today spearhead the domain of innovation in almost all fields. Thus, it's always the people of a nation, ~~the~~ decides the future and current prospects of a nation.

how much evolved

Remarks

Let us now understand, how economic growth differs from human development.

Economic growth is just a measure of the economic activities in a nation. More the purchase and sale of goods in an economy, more will be its ~~of~~ growth rate and GDP. Thus, it does not take into account, how equitably, those activities are being carried out. For example, if the income levels of the rich of the country keep on increasing without any increase in that of poor, the growth rate might indicate that the nation is developing very fast; but the reality may differ. In fact, such a situation occurred in India immediately after economic liberalization in 1991, when growth rate was high for the next decade, but unemployment kept on increasing. This phase is often termed as "jobless growth."

Remarks:

Thus, despite much increase in the well-being over nation, growth figures presented a misleading picture.

Such discrepancy between growth and human development can be observed on many fronts.

In Saudi Arabia, the growth rate after the discovery of oil was stupendous. However, the life of an average person did not improve much. The country is still governed by laws discriminatory to women. There is very limited protection of human rights. Despite the high growth, little is being done for education. Can such a country truly be termed as a 'developed' nation?

In a similar manner, we can consider the case of China. There too, there is limited availability of legal rights. Although the sustainable high growth rate was achieved on the back of a huge low skilled workforce, but that growth was supplemented by an irrevocable

damage to the environment. China today has one of the largest number of Asthmatic patients, due to its over reliance on fossil fuels. ~~combined with this, the~~ Isn't a human being entitled to the right of living in a healthy environment?

On the other hand, a nation as small and isolated as Bhutan, covered in the snow-clad mountains of Himalayas, figured on top of the table in terms of Gross Happiness Index, as the people of the country enjoy a calm and peaceful environment and a stressfree life.

All this has forced economists to re-think about the concept of development while countries and investors still continue to rely on growth as a measure for the future opportunities and health of an economy, world institutions like World Bank are giving increasing recognition to human development. Thus, World Bank annually releases a human development index for each country.

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Although the current Index is non-comprehensive and includes only a few measures such as some health indicators (maternal mortality rate), gender equity indicators (like higher education levels, income disparity), and income levels (i.e. per capita income). However, it is a good starting point and in the future could be broadened to quantitatively measure the earlier mentioned prospects of human development, such as law and order situation, protection of human rights; environmental protection, etc. In fact some economists, including former French president Mr. Sarkozy have advocated an indicator called Green GDP to measure the growth. Some others like Amartya Sen, have advocated inclusion of several other social indicators of social justice in the growth measure.

Such broad parameters will have two-fold benefits for the world as a whole — first, such a measure would present a true picture of the economy as well as the nation. Second, it will allow the governments

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to re-align their policies with not just growth, but overall, ^{a better} human development index as the ultimate goal.

In this globally integrated economy, world as a whole is doing little to enhance the human development index. While on the one hand, there is an increased global cooperation to promote trade and economic activities, with signing of trade agreements among nations increasing at an unprecedented rate, given the ^{recent} signing of Trans Pacific Partnership, Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, and several other. On the other hand, little importance / agreement is being made to protect the environment, with pace of climate talks dragging at a slow pace.

Similarly, the recent refugee crisis in Europe, where lakhs of refugees, who have left their war-torn countries for better opportunities in Europe, have been stranded on the coast, indicates the little regard being given to human rights and social justice.

It must be realized that human development should be the ultimate goal of

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all countries and in this endeavor, they must come together and support each other.

On the one hand, there ~~is~~ should be an accelerated agreement on climate goals to preserve intergenerational parity. On the other hand, the developed countries, as a testimony to the ideals of humanity must help the poor nations more proactively through easier transfer of technology, taking up ~~programmes~~ projects to spread education and improve health standards. The human assets that exist in developed countries, along with the ones in developing countries like ours, should make it a priority to pass on our knowledge to those deprived of it, by setting up elaborate institutional mechanisms for the same.

Governments too need to make human development a priority. In fact, India's government's recent programmes of 'Skill India' in combination with 'Make in India' are directed to achieve this only. It has been realized that without human development, ~~no~~ sustained economic growth is

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not possible. For a sustained growth, people need to be skilled and educated enough to diversify their economic opportunities, innovate and develop capability to absorb any shocks while moving ahead. The recent plunge in Saudi Arabia's economy, after the fall in global crude oil prices is nothing but a manifestation of their failure to develop their human beings and instead, solely pursue economic growth. Taking a lesson from them, other countries must correct their paths.

Remarks

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Remarks

Cricket is today, less a game, more a business.

I still remember that ^{dreadful} 1997 India-Pakistan encounter at Chepauk Stadium in Chennai.

On that day, against our arch-rivals, our own 'God of Cricket', our beloved Sachin, brought us so ~~closely~~ to victory ~~a~~ single handedly that the entire nation was planning a diwali that night. However, the unexpected defeat that followed, was agonizingly painful.

That was the day Sachin cried, and with him, did an entire generation of cricket lovers. Such was the level of emotions amongst people for cricket. And almost two decades hence, even a double century by the new star of one-day cricket Rohit Sharma, fails to erupt much joy amongst the people. This turnaround is nothing but a drop in enthusiasm of the public in general towards the game, which can largely be attributed to loss of purity and excess.

Remarks

commercialization of the game.

While commercialization of a sport is not at all bad, as it helps in generating money ~~so~~ which can be used to popularize the sport; improve the quality of apparatus, enhance the experience of the fans, encourage more youngsters to participate in the sport at professional level and much more. In fact, several of the ~~most~~ most enjoyable and fun games, like wrestling, kho-kho, kabaddi have not become very popular precisely because of lack of commercialization. In fact, and ironically, World Wrestling Entertainment (WWE) is a much commercialized version of wrestling and is way more popular. However, this commercialization should not affect the purity of a game. And that is exactly what's happened with cricket.

Seeing the large popularity of the game, Board of Control of Cricket in India (BCCI) decided to commercialize

Remarks

successful

the sport. As a first step, a bid was made to host the 1987 world cup in Asian sub-continent. Soaring high on the back of 1983 world cup victory, the 1987 event became a huge hit in India and huge amounts of money started to pour in. As a positive side effect, India became a major decision-maker in the cricket's governance through the International Council of Cricket. This helped BCCI to avert any injustices from the ICC and further popularize the game through live broadcasting with multiple cameras, better outfields etc.

All was well till the things started to go out of hand when match-fixing scandals came out. It sent shockwaves throughout the nation who could not believe that the sanctity of the game had been compromised by the players themselves.

However, given the still overflowing coffers, the governing bodies did not do much to put a check on such activities.

And since then, it has all gone downhill.

Remarks

The last two decades have seen total transformation of the game. Earlier, an odd boundary between the overs erupted joy. But today, there are just too many of them, making it difficult to associate emotions with each of them. Surely, people do love high scores. But, in this effort, the balance between bat and ball has completely been distorted. While earlier, a score of 300 was rarity, the last world cup alone saw 5 scores above 400. This balance has been distorted by smaller boundaries, flat pitches, broad bats, powerplays, fielding restrictions, quicker outfielders and much more. On the other hand, very few advantages have been given to bowlers. Here, it must be understood that the game of cricket is not just a contest b/w ~~2~~ teams, but between bat and ball as well.

Similarly, the quality of batsmen/bowlers

that are coming up on international circuit are not up to the mark in testing conditions. While they are well equipped with all sorts of tricks for a T-20 match, they are unable to ~~test~~ deal with zed cherry in swinging conditions. This culture of T-20 that has captured the imagination of every young cricket lover, has negatively affected the test match cricket. In fact, the fitness levels required for a 5-day gruel are also missing among players.

Add to that, the dominance of sponsors over the game. If one ~~leaves~~ compares the commentary of the commentators from 90's era and today, one could clearly figure out a huge difference. While earlier, the small nuances of the game were discussed on commentary, today a six would be simply defined as a 'BSNL Chakka' by the commentator, without delving into the details.

Remarks

and technicalities of the shot. Also, it has been believed that due to over-commercialization & media exposure; many of the cricketers are losing their focus. Case of Irfan Pathan, who came up as a promising young star, but was lost in all the glaze of and glory of the cricketing world; he often cited as a case in point.

In fact, the lack of willingness on part of BCCI to truly promote the game can be seen from the following example. During the last year's Asian Games, cricket was, for the first time included. It presented an opportunity to truly promote the game & bring nation the glory. However, due to lack of money. In the event, ~~it was~~ the team was not sent there.

Thus, the need is to re-draw that balance and make changes in the governance. Recently, the newly appointed Chairman of BCCI, Shashank Manohar took several steps to protect integrity of the game. In this regard, conflict of interest was cited to remove Roger Binny from selection panel. Similar other steps are needed. There is a strong need to check match fixing scandals so that ones like IPL scandal don't recur. Overall, there is a need to lay out a strong and broad vision regarding what the future of the game should be. In this regard, Australian Cricket board has been upto the mark. As a result, the team consistently produces top players & the game's popularity keeps soaring there. In fact, during Philip Hughes' funeral, the massive outpouring of love is a testimony to this fact.

Remarks

India needs to develop young
cricketers by equipping them with
skills to play in testing conditions.

Renaming of Domestic Cricket is
required in this regard.

Apart from this, a balance b/w various
formats of games around the year
is needed.

If steps are not taken in sincerity,
the game would die a slow death.

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Remarks

Cricket is today, less a game & more a business.

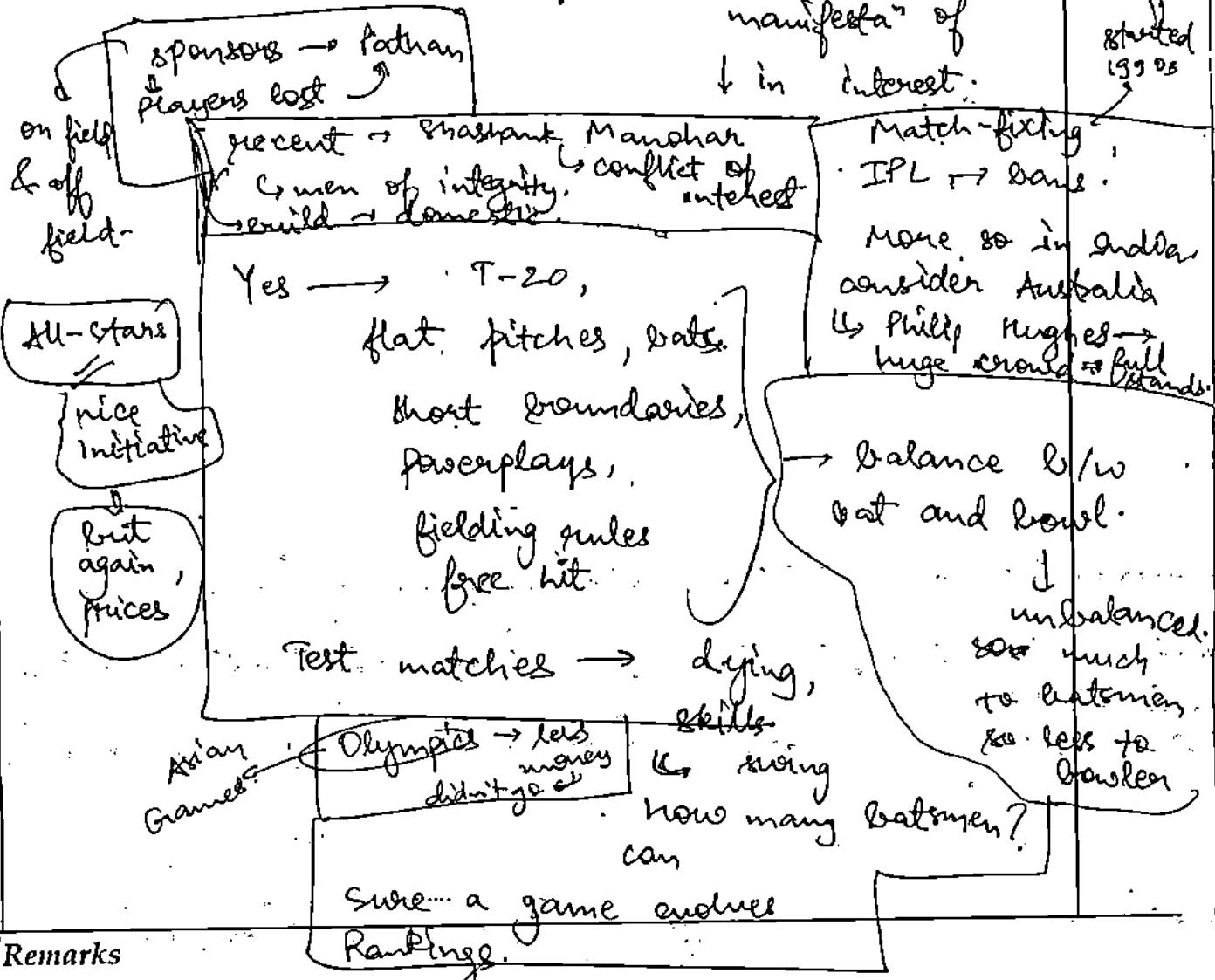
Business necessary e.g. condition of
Kho Kho, football, Kabaddi, Kushti, etc.
However,

In the 80s - - -

Show how much it meant.

Today, empty stands &

"manifesto" of
+ in interest.



thus → shifting interest to other games.

How wrong it is for a woman to only:

Defn. means, Human Development: All other measures of growth are misleading.

Defn

Human Devt:

Overall well-being;

includes (health, income, quality education, environment)

e.g. Saudi oil money

Bhutan

c.g. US
cases of
homicide

Peace
vs.
war
crime

equitable

Gender

comfort (amenities)

various indices e.g.

- MDI → health, education, growth
- Green economy.

Current

India → social justice is focus on INDC

• Happiness index

Intro!

Human Devt. is a measure of overall well-being of a person + some examples.

↳ Saudi,

↳ Bhutan.

II

→ Defining HD → various factors

III

→ Def Growth → simply measure of activity

IV → Global scenario

V → w/o HD,
growth unlikely

Growth

simply a measure of economic activity.

could be foreigners.

could be certain activity

could be only by rich.

e.g. Saudi

- w/o human development, sustained growth might not even be possible → signs of fatigue.

even
at micro
level

Remarks else (innovation needed (comes from human devt)).

Globally integrated economy → emphasis is again on the econ. activity, not much on Human Devt. & environment.