

Roll No. _____

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).

Remarks

Name - Ashwin GARG

Mobile No. _____

Date - 2/11/15

Signature - Ashwin Garg

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

The refinement in art and architecture of the Indus Valley Civilisation such as the great bath or the granaries and warehouses speaks tons of volume of the level of development of Harappan people. Their economy might not have been in billions of dollars, yet, they envy many of the modern civilisations in terms of human development.

Development is a complex term to define. It is much more than modern measures of economic growth such as the Gross Domestic Product, per capita income or the GDP growth rate. Human development is the core of development.

Remarks

For, there is no development, if people do not enjoy basic living standards, liberty, a conducive environment, etc. which are the fundamentals for realising human potential.

The success of the Truman's doctrine to develop the post world war II Europe with its focus on economic development and achieving higher growth rates created illusions in the minds of people during mid twenty century. The planners and policy makers started believing that only economic growth can bring about development. India also was impressed with this path and focused on creating huge infrastructure projects such as dams, steel plants.

It was believed that the growth

Remarks

will trickle down to the masses and uplift them from hunger and poverty. Although the projects got completed but they become islands of development in the wilderness. The common man gained little. On the contrary, the food shortages created situation of near famine in 1960s and forced us to import food grains from United States on humiliating terms under PL-480.

There was growing realisation that development is not mere economic growth. The economic measures of growth are rather short sighted. Gross Domestic product which measures the economic output is not only a narrow representation of development but also a gross generalisation. It is assumed that the higher GDP

Remarks

would mean richer nation and consequently a developed one. This ignores that ~~that~~ GDP has some inherent limitations such as it ~~does not~~ take into account any of the social parameters such as education, health, living standards of people, etc.

Further, the averaging as in GDP and even in per capita income ignores the equitable distribution of income. The world today faces peculiar situation where mere 1% of the population has almost half of the wealth. The ~~for~~ number rise to $3/4^{\text{th}}$ if we take 10% of the population. Then there is a clear North-South divide which although diminishing is still stark. The developed nations forms the global

Remarks

birth and boasts of high living standards and income. These nations such as the United States, Canada, European nations, Australia, etc dominate the ~~so~~ world economy.

The global South comprising the developing nations such as the South Asian nations including India, the African nations still face large scale poverty and hunger. It is estimated by UNESCO that of the 800 million malnourished children in the world, almost 95% are in these developing nations. Although nations such as India, China are doing good on economic parameters, still they have the majority of poor people in the world. It is a fine example of how

Remarks

economic growth can hide the levels of human development.

Another major problem with the economic growth as a measure of development is its inability to measure the loss to the environment and ecosystems. Although the nations may grow economically, but this often happens at the expense of environment. The problems of global warming and climate change are result of the reckless focus on economic growth through industrialisation and urbanisation.

The neglect of environmental concerns created multiple problems which manifest today in the form of extreme events such as high severity cyclones, floods,

Remarks

droughts, etc. The California forest fires due to the drought or the ~~lands~~ United Kingdom floods of 2013 are some examples. Further, it also ignores economic growth also ignores the loss to the forests and the natives ~~who~~ such as the aboriginals who had been living ~~the~~ in these forests for hundreds of years. Although the governments may apologise today but it such an apology can in no way undo the destructions to the social systems, perpetuated for so long.

Human Centric development.

While the world is realising today that economic growth can not be the only criteria of development, the ~~tracks~~ ^{sustainable} path of development can only be achieved if it is focussed on

humans and environment. Various measures have been designed to measure such a development. The Human Development Index published by UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) is the most prominent one. Although not comprehensive, it takes various dimensions of human development such as education, health, etc.

There are other measures such as the multi-dimensional poverty Index which realises that poverty is not just an economic condition and include other social dimensions of living standard, health, education, etc.

Bhutan uses its unique Gross Happiness Index (GHI) to measure happiness of people. It assumes that

Remarks

happiness is something which the nation should strive for its people.

The multiplicity of the indices depict that measuring human development is a complex task. However, it is also true that the progress on one of these indicators automatically ensures that others improve. ~~And~~ such is the beauty of human development.

Human development, however, can never be complete without ~~an~~ environmental sustainability. The rising ~~concerns~~ of environmental degradation questions not only inter-generational equity but also intra-generational equity. The improvement in living standards of people cannot be at the expense of wildlife which has

Remarks

an equal say on this planet.

The good thing is that there is greater realisation of this interdependence of human development and health of ~~environment~~ ecosystems. The efforts in the form of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) for the Paris Conference of Parties for the period ~~to~~ upto 2030 is an example of this.

Human development is also essential for ensuring security and safety. An uneven development with widespread inequalities only leads to increasing dissatisfaction and increase in crimes. The problems of insurgency can be solved if the development of North Eastern region is ensured.

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The increasing population of refugees such as those from West Asia and Africa is a direct manifestation of the lack of development caused by civil wars.

Human development is the sole criteria for measuring development. The increase in the liberty and freedom of people and their ability to realise their human potential are much more important than mere economic progress. Economic growth can be a means to achieve better living standards but it can never be an end.

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GS SCORE



Remarks

Section B

The heart of Parliamentary system is free and fair elections, although social and economic democracy may demand much more.

Free and fair election forms the foundation for achieving Parliamentary democracy by not only enhancing trust of the people in the system but also enabling greater participation. The arteries and veins for the functioning Parliamentary system lies with the lawmakers, who

social and economic democracy is much more demanding. Good governance, rule of law, a booming economy, an independent judiciary and an alert media form the pillars of social and economic democracy.

The Constitution makers of India

Remarks

provided an independent Election Commission of India vested with the responsibility of conducting free and fair elections. The rampant illiteracy at the time of independence posed serious questions over the possibility of conducting the election process. However, the incessant efforts of the whole elections machinery ensured that India conducted the world's largest election process in a fair and free manner, a mind boggling achievement in itself. This was done by providing universal adult franchise which even many developed nations of that time had not provided.

The success of elections in India has boosted the confidence of the people in the democracy. Now, it has

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become a ritual which happens regularly and no part of the country is untouched by the gala event. This is despite the fact that ^{a large} majority of the country is still living in poverty (estimates suggest ~~20%~~ 270 millions). It becomes important because many other nations who became independent at similar time ~~to~~ slid into autocratic regimes. Our neighbour Pakistan is a live example of this. Same is the case with many African nations such as Egypt, Libya, etc. The ill-effects of such a totalitarian regime are too many to be mentioned.

Another important aspect of free and fair election is wide spread participation of people in the democratic processes. & This in some ways also

Remarks

results from the above point as greater confidence ~~and~~ also attracts greater participation. The increasing voting share over the last few ~~decades~~ general election is a case in point. While the people have become more politically active, the reforms of Election Commission by Supreme Court or by able Election Commissioners such as TN Seshan have increased the sanctity of the election process. This is the reason that India is not witnessing protests such as those seen in Hong Kong for (Occupy Central movement), Bangladesh and Pakistan for a free and fair election.

The people of Hong Kong want a truly democratic process and not choosing

Remarks

an administrator who has been approved by the Mainland China. People question the free and fairness of elections.

While free and fair elections are essential for parliamentary system, the onus of smooth functioning rests with the legislators. The legislators, on whom the people have bestowed their trusts must ~~also~~ ensure that the legislative houses function and business proceeds as stipulated. The frequent disruptions of the Parliament, increasingly witnessed over ~~that~~ the last couple of decades has affected the sanctity of Parliament as an institution.

Further, it is also essential that the lawmakers should respect the separation of power as envisaged

Remarks

by the Constitution makes so that the Parliamentary system flourishes. The transgression over the independence of institutions such as judiciary works counter to the spirit of Parliamentary system.

While all this may provide for a strong Parliamentary democracy, achieving social and economic democracy is much more complicated. Social and economic democracy refers to equality in opportunities to each and every individual irrespective of caste, class, creed, sex or religion. Social and economic democracy would ensure that an egalitarian society is established. The inequality and concentration of wealth in few hands is avoided.

Remarks

It can truly, then establish a vibrant democratic society which is not merely political in nature. The problems of social discrimination, presence of glass ceilings, etc in the present times prevent achievement of social & economic democracy. The Khap Panchayats imposing unnecessary restrictions on women, or the unfortunate cases of manual scavenging, etc ~~are examples~~ of show that still a long way needs to be travelled to achieve social and economic democracy.

Good governance, rule of law, a booming economy, an independent judiciary and a vibrant media are the prerequisites. Good governance by initiatives such as strengthening Right to Information,

Whistle Blower Protection ~~Act~~, Right to Service, etc can increase accountability and transparency. Strengthening local self government such as the Gram Panchayats and the Municipalities by providing funds, functions and training functionaries can increase penetration of democracy. It can make the governance process more decentralised and hence more responsive.

Rule of law is an essential condition for overcoming discretion and abstractness of action. ~~The~~ It brings confidence of people and investors, who invest in the development of economy. This is ensured by an independent judiciary which ~~can~~ prevents

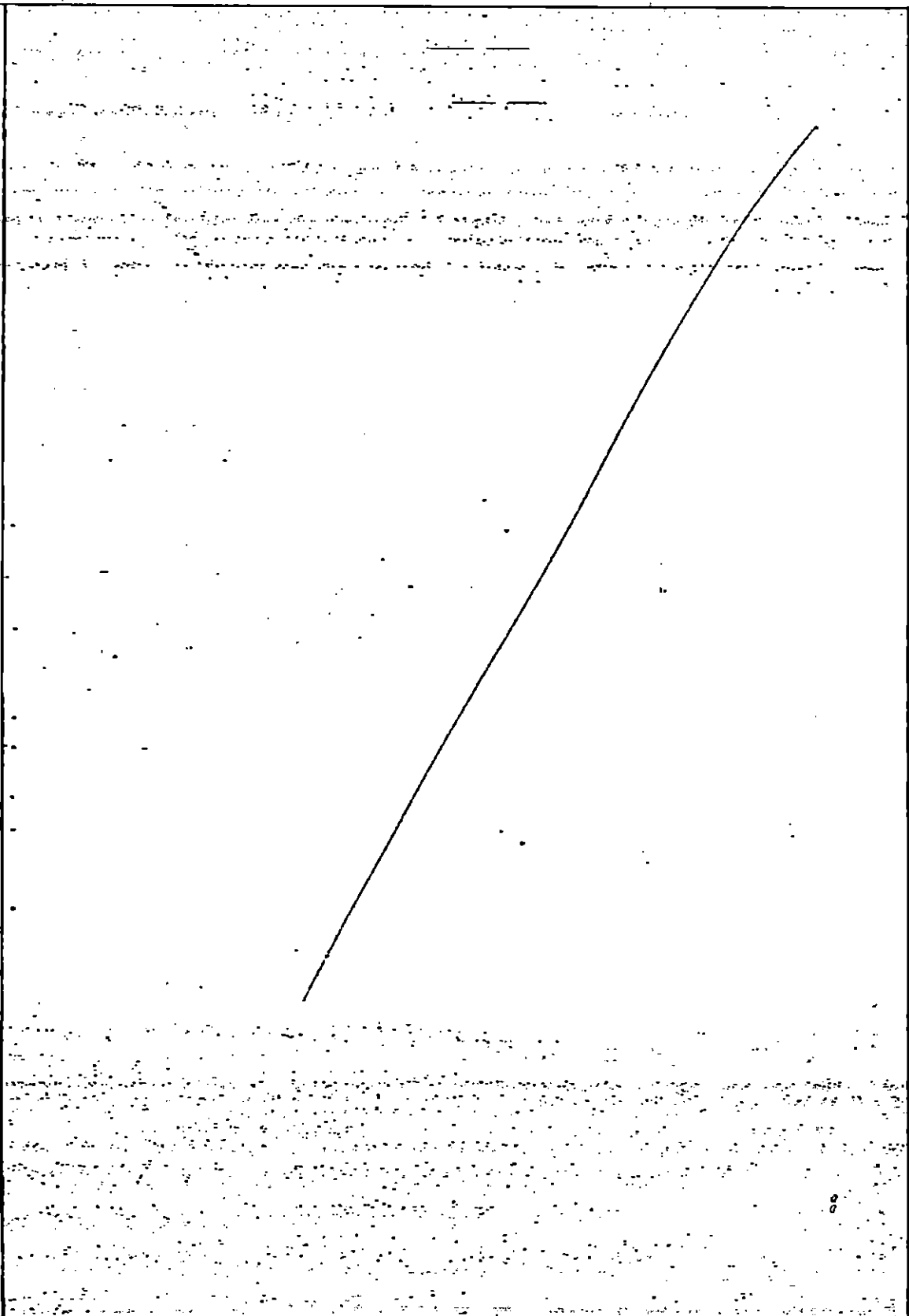
Remarks

transgression of authority and also provide voice to the victims. The invention of Postcard PDI is a case in point.

Further, economic growth is necessary for delivering the fruits of development to the masses. The creation of jobs ~~and~~ is necessary for improving living condition of people and overcoming problems of disguised unemployment in agriculture sector. This would require ~~easy~~ ^{ease} of the business ~~procedures~~ ~~and~~ making these procedures & rules simpler. Enabling growth of micro, small and medium enterprises by providing them access to credit and technology can go a

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Remarks

~~System~~ Free & fair election ~~is~~ not only ^{enhances} ~~provides~~ confidence of ppl in democracy but also enables greater participation making \odot democracy stronger. It enables greater representation to all sections and provides equal opportunity. There is more to \odot democracy - joining of \odot & motivated lawmakers are the soul.

~~Democracy~~ & SED more essential & ~~for~~ for a welfare society ~~can be~~ requires ~~all~~

Remarks: Pol, Stability of pol. sys, a boom in ec.

The heart of P sys is free & fair electⁿ, although social & eco. democracy may demand much more

① Heart is free & fair electⁿ heart of P sys

- ↳ representⁿ ppl
- ↳ equal opportunity

What if x free & fair electⁿ → Totalitarian regime

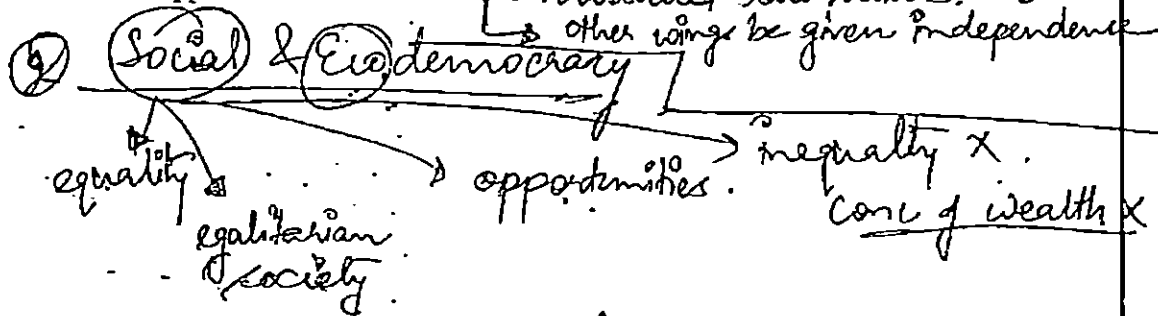
- ↳ 1 person
- ↳ muscle + money
- ↳ x dissent
- ↳ x voice
- ↳ end of democracy

protects

- Hong Kong
- Pakistan
- Bangladesh

What else F&E?

- ↳ ~~representⁿ from all~~
- ↳ fishing of P
- ↳ motivated lawmakers
- ↳ other wings be given independence



How can we achieve Demand of S&E D

- bid govern^{ce}
- Tech
- Decentralisⁿ
- flourishⁿ
- able leaders

Remarks

- imp eco
- stability of pol. sys
- pol
- independent judiciary

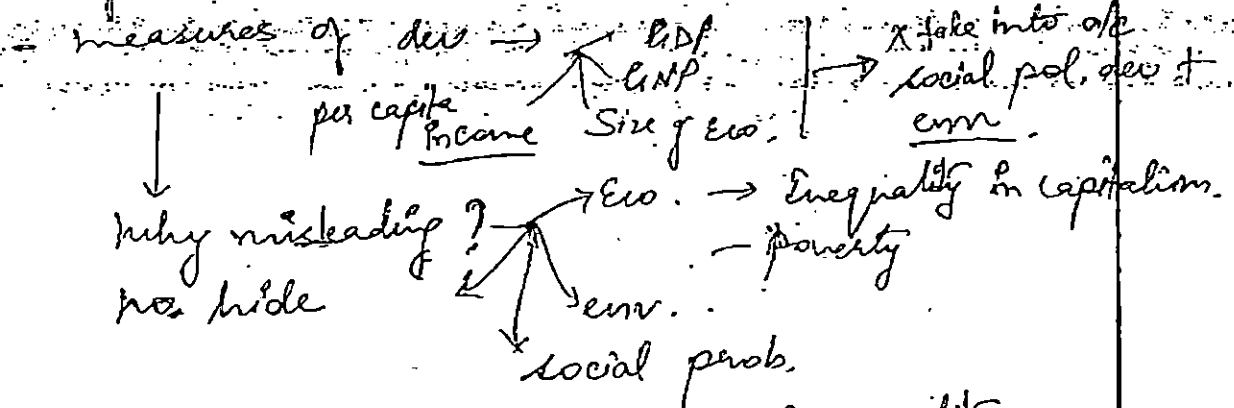
The refinement in art & architecture of DC represents the level of development of these people.

Development is a complex term to define it means many things to many ppl. For some it may refer to the economic dev, the GDP growth rate, the per capita income, etc. However, there is much more to dev. Moreover, human dev. forms the core of dev. So, there is no point in having a dev. which takes society along or creates inequality in society by concentrating the dev. to a elite few.

Remarks

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

- why dev = HD? → what is dev?



Hist - dev → DVC → art. Paruli - equality.

→ Vedic times - equality - men + women

→ ~~feudal~~ colonialism → x dev → misery + famines.

Eco → N/S divide → dev. → N →

→ Env. → SD - equity (Inter / Intra) → underdev. → exploited

Society - Dev. → social dev - change in attitude

x patriarchy - x narrow mindedness

Khap Panchayat - eco. dev but x change in mind

Constⁿ → dev. → distribⁿ of fruits of benefits

↳ comprehensive in DPSP.

Intⁿ → ~~Ind~~ → soft power → values of dev.

- H.D. → China - x freedom of exp.

- sub-Saharan

Security - Dev - security aspect → inequality, poverty

↓

affects crime

Sci & T → Techn. → Global cooperⁿ

Remarks Governance → led gov^{ce}

- HDI, MPI → Gross Happiness Index (GHI) - Bhutan

- capability & freedom

