

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 RAHUL GUPTA

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature 

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.

**Remarks**

Section A:- Development means only human development; all other measures of growth are misleading.

Humanity has flourished on earth since many thousand years. We have utilised earth's resources, coupled with our own labour to improve our standards of living. However, for long time we didn't know how to measure it. With development of economics as a ~~field~~

a field of study, we have started measuring it with indices such as Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Income, sometimes at purchasing power parity. They primarily measure the value of goods and services produced either within the country or by the nationals of country.

We have used these indices to measure the development of modern nation states.

Poorer ones received 'help' from richer nations,

through organizations such as International Monetary Fund, World Bank etc.. Hence we

are in a cycle, where based on these indices countries are assigned status of developed, under developed, developing. But

One would expect, 70 years after <sup>end of</sup> world war II and world to place, would have led to ~~fulfillment~~ end of human miseries on the earth.

Remarks

However, today approximately 25% of 6.5 billion earth population is below \$1 dollar ~~line~~ income line. India itself has 29% of people below poverty line according to Rangarajan committee estimates. Countries of sub-Saharan Africa such as South Sudan, Mali are grappling with civil wars because of resource constraints. China GDP has burgeoned in last 30 years but its people are denied freedom of speech and is return along with ~~and~~ inequality of income that exists. Overall ~~on~~ globally top 1% of people own 50% of ~~the~~ wealth. Hence there is inequality. There are acute shortages in terms of health care across developing and under developed countries on earth.

Hence, although in absolute terms wealth has multiplied by relatively there are shortages across countries, across

Remarks

states, <sup>and</sup> across regions in the world. Perhaps we ~~are~~ <sup>were</sup> wrong to equate wealth ~~equal~~ to development in the first place.

Development should be seen in terms of needs and desires of human beings.

What do humans want? Definitely, food, clothing and shelter. We also want that enabling conditions so that we can become whatever we want in the future be it, engineer, doctor, civil servant, singer, actor, politician etc. Hence development should

be measured in terms of enabling conditions. What kind of enabling conditions do humans need in this direction? We need food security, nutritional security, access to <sup>affordable</sup> education and basic health care, avenues for skill development, basic human rights such as equality, freedom and security from disasters.

Amartya Sen and Mehboob-ul-Haq were

Remarks

amongst the first world-wide recognized economists to have made effort in looking development in such a manner. ~~Through this~~ They also contributed towards designing Human Development Index as one of criterion for measuring development. It takes into account a nations' per capita income, years of schooling and life expectancy at birth. Indices such as GDP, GNP are imperfect as they only take into consideration absolute wealth. They ignore its distribution within nation and accept it as an end itself. Rather wealth is just a mean towards expansion of opportunity.

A nations wealth may rise even if it is owned by a few and many starve to death.

How can a nation achieve true development? i.e. human development? There are two

Remarks

schools of thought in this direction, some say that market can provide everything and state should only provide enabling conditions, while others, ~~de~~ highlighting market's ~~money~~ ~~ex:~~ tilt towards only those who can pay, argue that state should own and produce. Most of the nations of the world have ~~assumed~~ adopted mixed ~~of~~ approach wherein state provides basic services such as healthcare, & education, sometimes cost free, while market produce everything else. State prepares its citizens to tackle market forces in this manner. While this approach is correct we need greater spending by States in this direction and greater involvement of people at grassroot level in whole process of governance.

Remarks.

We can learn from Kerala state within our country in this regard. It focused on decentralized governance, democratic planning, women empowerment, heavy outlays towards health, education. The result is that Kerala's human HDI ranking is comparable to many developed countries of Europe.

Additionally, we can make changes in present system of development measurement. We should enlarge dimensions of human development covered by HDI to include inequality, malnutrition levels, insurance and pension coverage, security from disasters and environment friendliness of wealth creation. HDI needs to be given greater focus in international economic and development collaborations so that we are able to achieve human development on the earth.

Remarks



In the end, our focus should be towards fulfillment of a dream where human beings at the end of their life are content ~~with their~~ with what they could achieve with their efforts.

Remarks

*Remarks*

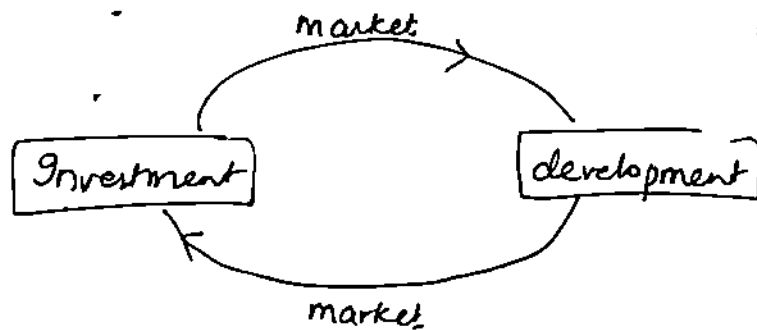
Section B: Cricket is today less a game and more a business.

Cricket developed as a stick and ball game in British countries in 15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. It took its modern form in late 19<sup>th</sup> century when first <sup>recognized</sup> international game was played in 1875 ~~by~~ between England and Australia. Its global governing body International Cricket Council has today more than 100 members. In our own country cricket is celebrated as National Sports and remains focus of mass media. Recent world T20 saw participation of 10 countries many of them first times like Hong Kong, Nepal.

A sports is played to achieve fitness, values of team spirit, hardwork, & goal achievement, tolerance etc. It provides entertain-

Remarks

ment to those who watch it, off often adrenaline rush because of thrilling involvement. But why does a sport need market's involvement? Market leads to commercialization of sports, its branding, promotion, advertisement to ~~also~~ acquire greater audience numbers who are interested in watching and playing. This leads to a virtuous cycle.



Market gets promotion of their funds and services in return. If market is not in contact with this cycle, it cannot survive, hence sport can not survive.

Cricket's trust with market forces began

Remarks

in 1980s by World Series of Cricket  
organized by Bushiers Tycoon - Kerry Packer.  
It led to introduction of coloured clothing,  
flood lights, white ball, drop in pitches.  
Although the series could not survive  
for long but it left its impact  
on the game. Cricket's popularity in  
India surged because of <sup>one</sup> event and  
two persons - 1983 world cup victory, Sunil  
Savarkar and Sachin Tendulkar. 1991  
reforms, penetration of mass media, TVs to  
rural areas led to increase viewership  
and greater market involvement in sports.  
With its 2 billion viewer market South  
Asia was destined to dominate cricket  
globally with India as its leader. It  
was reflected in India's greater say  
in ICC affairs, India brands and

Remarks

business houses involvement in BCCI affairs.  
 Parade of Cricket Business saga was launching  
 of Indian Premier League by BCCI in 2008.  
 Today 20-20 cricket has been commercialized  
 with glamour of Bollywood, glitter of Business  
houses such as Reliance, Kingfisher, Sun enter-  
 tainment, India Cements etc.

In cricket today, we find business  
 involvement in ~~the~~ the form of franchise  
 ownership, logo ridden T-shirts, barrage of  
 advertisement in short format like T20 by  
 manufacturing strategic time out. ~~Sixer~~ is  
 replaced by "Yes Bank Maximum". There  
 have been cases of conflict of interests  
 wherein owners of companies India Cement  
 entered BCCI governance, and IPL franchise.  
 While, the Jury is out on the effect  
 of business involvement we can ask few

Remarks

basic questions to: ascertain its impact.

Have businesses ~~distorted~~ <sup>distorted</sup> nature of cricket

as a game? Have they really ~~improved~~ helped

cricket's global ~~and~~ expansion?

~~With greater involvement of businesses in~~  
cricket

With the advent of IPL and similar leagues in other parts of world, cricket's most antique and classic form i.e. Test cricket has been ignored by many players. The lucrative nature of ~~leg~~ leagues means a player can earn as much if

not more in 50 days of IPL cricket, ~~rather~~  
compared to 1 year of international cricket.

If the players retire they in many cases retire from Test cricket first and

continue to play leagues e.g. Darren Sammy of West Indies. There is no denying that because of handsome rewards that leagues offer cricket today has become a healthy livelihood option but a child growing up may limit his focus on T20 cricket detrimental to cricket itself.

Overall because of Business involvement and T20 promotion cricket's most testing form i.e. Test cricket is struggling for its survival. Hence involvement of Businesses affected nature of game.

~~In 2013, India, Australia and England assumed greater role in ~~Cricket~~ ICC with respect to scheduling, locations of places where tournaments will be played, Income ~~is~~ distribution ~~to~~ between ICC's full members.~~

Remarks



Today there are only 10 Test playing nations in ICC. Cricket is yet to make it <sup>big</sup> ~~to~~ in countries like USA and China. It has not featured in Olympics.

The countries participating in world cup are ~~miss~~ very little compared to foot-  
-ball. While there are many factors towards this one of them is business minded nature of cricket. Initial investments in promotion of cricket in a country in the form of infrastructure, administration are huge which ICC may be reluctant to do. Although efforts are on in this direction things could have been better, had there been ~~better~~ greater efforts.

Women cricket has also not achieved its potential. One of the main reasons

Remarks

is lack of investment because of perceived "less entertaining" by the women cricket has been given. Hence cricket has truly not become a global sport yet.

Despite its vices B. Market is essential to cricket's survival. what we need is rectification mechanisms, administrative safeguards so that game remains sacred in spirit. Recent Lodha Committee reforms in administration of cricket, directed by Supreme Court are great step in this direction. They lay down a transparent administration, free from conflict of interests, grievance redressal mechanism in BCCI. If implemented they can cleanse the cricket

Remarks

Administration and help mitigate evils of Market on cricket's nature.

Additionally, we need market's involvement in promotion of cricket globally, test cricket's flourishment. This can be done by scheduling cricket tournaments in <sup>new</sup> countries. ~~where it~~ Recently Masters League was organized in USA's Baseball grounds. It was a huge success. Test cricket can flourish ~~successfully~~ if it is marketed as we can find market support for day-night tests, World Championship. This will require innovative ideas from both Market and ICC to achieve a win-win solution.

Hence, all is not bleak. We can, in time, reverse ~~comes~~ all effects of commercialization of our favorite sport. This

Remarks

will ensure that

"Cricket as a game flourishes without  
any harm from business".

**Remarks**

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*



**GS SCORE**

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

Why <sup>Game</sup> needs market for its survival?

How much involvement is there?

Is it falling back nature of the game?

Other problems?

How to rectify and find a balance?

Remarks



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

Same - played in sports man spirit

↳ compete for glory of town, state, country

sports brings values such as  
 fitness  
 team spirit  
 cooperation  
 tolerance  
 entertainment  
 selling goods.

wave of commercialization Kerry Packer in 1980s

How successful has cricket been in its popularity? how has it failed?

Why? - → wave of commercialization  
 → Not focused on women

How has it become more of business?

↳ leagues, packed schedules

Test cricket, Int'l cricket selling sides

politicians, big business men

Development means <sup>only</sup> human development. All other measures of growth are misleading.

↳ GDP  
↳ GNP  
↳ GDP at PPP

Development → basic necessities to realize full self potential.

↳ Education → free school → affordable higher education  
↳ basic health care facilities → preventive health care  
↳ skill development → sanitation  
opportunities market oriented.

HDI → PCI at PPP  
↳ Education  
↳ life expectancy

IHDI → adjusts for inequality

Human civilized progress, production consumption cycle.

using ~~not~~ resources, we ~~can~~ measure G & S  
has it been fruitful? within USA cond- of blacks remain deplorable until 1970s. China - restriction on free speech and media. India 30% people are BPL. India office  
~~How other mea~~ why this anomaly exist? (Latin America)  
can be misleading

What kind of development should be there?

Dimensions of human development.

How can we achieve it?

What changes can be made in existing system to measure development?