

ESSAY MAIN TEST SERIES-2015

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Date: 21-NOV-2015

Mock Test-2**Test-8**

134
250

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INSTRUCTIONS

All Questions are compulsory and number of marks carried by each question is indicated at the end of the question.

Each questions is printed in English.

Answers must be written in the medium specified in the Admission Certificate issued to you, which must be stated clearly on the cover of the answer-book in the space provided for the purpose. No marks will be given for the answers written in a medium other than that specified in the Admission Certificate.

READ INSTRUCTIONS ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THIS PAGE CAREFULLY

Name

Rajendra Shah

Roll No.

0001122

Test Centre

ORW

Medium

English

Do not write your Roll Number or Name anywhere else in this Question Paper-cum-Answer Booklet.

Teacher's Comment

Your flair of writing is excellent.
Maintain this tempo to perform better in exam.

Check Stamp

Teachers Signature

I have read all the instructions and shall abide by them

Shah

Signature of the Candidate

I have verified the information filed by the candidate above

Signature of the invigilator

IMPORTANT NOTE: Whenever a question is being attempted, all its parts/sub-parts must be attempted contiguously. This means that before moving on to the next question to be attempted, candidates must finish attempting all parts/sub-parts of the previous question attempted. This is to be strictly followed.

Pages left blank in the answerbook are to be clearly struck out in ink. Any answers that follow pages left blank may not be given credit.

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**DO NOT WRITE ON
THIS SPACE**

(Write Two Essays, Choosing ONE from each of the Sections A and B, in about 1000-1200 Words Each.)

125 × 2 = 250

SECTION-A

Athletic prowess is not anymore a
male domain

Strength does not come from physical
capacity, it comes from indomitable will.
- Mahatma Gandhi

This statement of Gandhiji highlights that
both male & female members of society
have ^{inherently} equal strengths and abilities to excel
in different walks of life - science, journalism,
art, literature, administration & also athletics.

Athletics involves activities like running, long
jump, javelin throw, shotputs and thus inherently
part of all sports like cricket, football, basketball,
badminton, boxing etc. Athletic prowess which in

its early stages was dominated by male players. Has now given way to significant involvement of female players too, thus shedding its gender bias. In fact, in some areas like gymnastics, yoga female members have surpassed male players & brought laurels to their nations. However, gender bias is still prevalent & large in many countries & needs to be corrected, if we want to utilise the potential of women in yet another important & significant field of athletics.

Sports & Athletics in early days of human civilisation was largely a source of entertainment & exclusive privilege of influential members of society. In India, raja & maharajas indulged in activities like horse-riding, pole, sword-fighting etc. & thus was exclusively male domain.

However, we have few & brilliant examples of women personalities like Razia sultana, Jodha Bai, Rani Lakshmi Bai who had great skills of horse-riding, sword-fights etc. surpassing their men counterparts. Still, such examples were quite few in those days.

As the human civilisation progressed & there was greater influence of modern ideas by renaissance movement, situation started to improve. The importance of sports & athletics grew and started to be viewed as a profession and important for physical & mental health and well-being.

The first major push came through the beginning of Olympics in Greece in early 20th century. Side by side, other sports like football, lawn tennis,

cricket, basketball, rugby, football also grew & started to attract & encourage young players. However, all these were again dominated by male players all over the world.

It was only during late 20th century & starting from 21st century, that female players started showing their athletic prowess.

In India, also athletic prowess is not anymore a male domain. This has been possible by breaking gender stereotypes through education & awareness, encouraging sports and physical education in school curricula for both boys & girls, sports quota in colleges for both boys & girls, strengthening sports infrastructure and Governments encouraging & incentivising the

participation of female players in sports.

As a result, women players like Anjum Chopra, Mary Kom, Saina Nehwal, Sania Mirza, Ritu Rani etc. have excelled in fields of cricket, boxing, badminton, lawn tennis, hockey respectively and made their family, society & nation proud. The success stories of these players are being disseminated through movies like Chak De India, Mary Kom and also by roping in these personalities by governments in their sports advertisements & campaign. All this helped in attracting more female players.

This push towards greater female participation started first in the developed world & under the influence of globalization propelled the same phenomenon in developing

countries like India etc. The various international sports & athletic councils like International Olympic Association, International cricket Council, Bowling International Association etc. all pushed for major female participation in athletics & different sports. Games like women singles, mixed doubles, women doubles, gymnastics etc. were introduced to attract female talent. International female players started to excel & this encouraged Indian players also to come forward & compete with them.

The advantages of female participation in athletics is immense. Greater female participation induces competition alongside with male counterparts and enhances the performance of both. Women winning greater medals signifies the modernisation

of nation in the international forum
& enhances the status of that nation.

Eg. Indian female athletics showing wonderful
performance in Commonwealth Games, Glasgow etc.

Also, it brings about health benefits for
women which plays domino effect in improving
health outcomes for their family members &
society at large.

However, there are various issues particularly
in developing & underdeveloped countries that
undermine the participation of women in athletics.
India, being a patriarchal society, almost all the
decisions of female members are taken by their
male elders & counterparts. There is reluctance of
family members to allow women to play after
marriage. The accessibility & affordability of sports

facilities is a drive for many lower & middle class ^{families} ~~persons~~ and even if not, then preference is given towards male child. Also, female members have to cope up with issues of reproductive health, balancing dual roles, safety & security etc.

The sports Administration in India has not been supportive of female players as imposed to male counterparts. The recent issues of tussle between sports authorities & two ^{female} badminton players, cases of suicide & ragging in female in sports facility of female players highlight this trend & is not favorable to create a conducive environment for attracting female players.

Apart from that, in traditional Islamic countries in Africa & Middle East, there is general taboo on the participation of females in sports & athletics. All these undermine not only the progress of women, but also that of respective nations in athletics.

The way forward lies in correcting the gender bias prevalent if any in families, sports authorities, nations, international councils so as to provide equal opportunities to both male & female players. Nations ^{& governments} should formulate policies, awards mechanisms, steps in international & national players to attract female players. Members of civil society should be roped in ~~and~~ to bring about attitudinal change among societies.

towards allowing greater female participation.
State-sponsored talent hunt mechanisms be
 designed to utilize the potential of poor
 & far-flung female players who might not have
 the wherewithall to access sports facilities.
 All these steps will be beneficial for
50% of global female population to display
their athletic talent and then only we can
 utilize the athletic prowess of both male &
female players.

informative writeup

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CONTENT	CONCEPTUAL CLARITY	ANALYSIS	PRESENTATION	CONTEXT	TOTAL	SIGN.

SECTION-B

Cooperative Federalism in the era of Developmentalism.

Cooperative Federalism means different units of Government - Centre, State, Local etc. are equal partners and play important roles in the development of States & nation as a whole. In the era of Developmentalism, i.e. moving on the path of faster, sustainable & more inclusive development, Cooperative federalism has become much more important than before. This is because, development of local units can only ensure the development of states & it is only with states' development that nation can develop as a whole. This requires that all

these units are endowed with sufficient
powers, funds & other resources to perform
their respective functions without unnecessarily
encroaching upon each others' domain & yet
functioning in an order interdependent &
collaborative manner to bring about empowerment
of people & integrated development of nations.

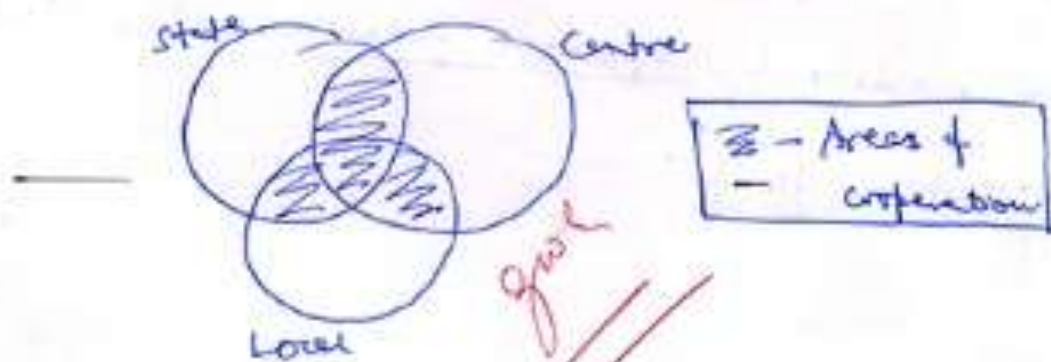
World over, different nations though
their written or unwritten constitutions have
prescribed the type of relationships between
various units of Government. In Britain, there
is unitary form of Government but yet we
witness cooperative federalism between National
Governments & local units. This particularly

gained significance in the ~~new~~ form of new,
Localism in 1997 under Tony Blair Government
with the devolution of managerial power to
local units for enhanced & speedy delivery
of civil amenities and greater citizen participation
in the direction of development.

In the US, where there is strictly federal
form of Government, cooperation is essential for
various national & international matters between
the President & senate (states' representation at
centre). Indian federation has been described
by various scholars as quasi-federation & has
the provisions of cooperative federalism in the
Constitution itself.

There are present in legislative, administrative
& financial areas. The provision of Rajya Sabha
 (states' representation at the Parliament), Inter-state
Council, revenue distribution between centre &
states through Constitutional body - Finance Commission
 are all in the direction of cooperative federalism.

With the 73rd & 74th Constitutional
Amendment to bring Governments closer to people,
 a new federal unit - Local self Governments
 was introduced & thus, the cooperation became
 all the more significant. Thus, cooperative federalism
 under current scenario can be viewed as :-



In the context of developmentalism, which has evolved from welfare of citizens to empowerment of citizens with the addition of new contemporary trends & challenges like sustainable development, growing unemployment & order problems, reaping the benefits of globalisation, emphasis on good governance - transparency, accountability etc to weed out corruption, cooperative federalism has become much more significant.

The achievement of goals under Millennium Development Goals, sustainable Development Goals, achievement of national priorities - poverty removal, unity & integrity of nation etc. all require immense cooperation between Centre & States.

Indian Constitution has prescribed separation of

powers - between Centre & state through Union & state lists respectively. Economic reforms on certain important issues - like taxation reforms, land acquisition, labour reforms fall either in state list & concurrent list. These reforms are essential for the success of Make in India, ease of doing business, reducing inequalities & reverse the trend of jobless growth. As a result, meaningful cooperation between Centre & states are required for the pursuit of national interests.

India currently is witnessing the demographic dividend i.e. youngest population in the world. To reap the benefits of demographic dividend, we need a healthy, educated & skilled workforce. Again as these subjects

are either in state list or concurrent list,
Centre has to handhold & guide the states
and simultaneously allowing flexibility to design
themes & programmes according to their needs.

To ensure developmentalism, we
also need peaceful environment in the states.
The growing complexity of law & order & the
Growth of 5ms - Criminalism, regionalism, terrorism,
extremism & nationalism hampers the development
process. Against the centre needs to persuade
the states to take police reforms, help in
modernisation of police forces & also better
coordination between Centre & state Police agencies
to ensure peace & stability, a key driver of
developmentalism.

It also needs to be noted that whenever, there has been neglect & abuse of cooperation, development process has derailed. The era of 1970s, 80s, when there was frequent imposition of president's rule, politicisation of Governor's post & centralised planning crafted by Planning Commission brought about so called Hindu rate of growth - 2.5%.

Under the current Government, both cooperative & competitive federation has been given push. NITI Aayog has been framed to replace Planning Commission, zonal councils have been revived, meaningful municipal reforms are being pursued through Smart Cities Competition, Swachh Bharat ranking etc.

However, there is much to be done.
Some experts say that NITI Aayog has
been functioning directionless, & not able to
bring about systemic reforms at the state level.

The Inter-state council has become a defunct
body. Though the Government has accepted
recommendations of 14th Finance Commission, its own
allocations towards state plans tax fell drastically.

Apart from that, there has been no
meaningful devolution of funds, functions & functionaries
by the States to the local governments. The
absence of this devolution continues to plague
India by many problems like 21% population
below poverty, 6 crore Indians without house,
300 mn Indians without electricity & so on ...

Thus, when India will be celebrating
 its 'Amrit Mahotsav' (75th Indian Independence),
 we are aspirng for many universal goals like
 complete eradication of poverty, universal nutrition,
 housing, education etc. But, all these require
meaningful cooperation between all parts of
Government. The need is to remove the
irritants & build upon achievements through
multi-stakeholder approach & rising above party
lines. It is then only India can realize
her trust with destiny & empower her citizens.

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CONTENT	CONCEPTUAL CLARITY	ANALYSIS	PRESENTATION	CONTEXT	TOTAL	SIGN.