

CHROME IAS ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES MAINS TEST SERIES 2019 : ESSAY 02

Name of Candidate:-	B. RAHUL		
Registration Id:-	583	Phone No:-	[REDACTED]
E-Mail Id:-	[REDACTED]	Date:-	11/8/2019
Mode of Examination:-	Online :- <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Offline :-	<input type="checkbox"/>
Entry Time:-	4:15 pm	Exit Time:-	7:15 pm
Time Allowed :- 3 Hours	ESSAY 02	Max Marks:- 250	
<p style="font-size: 2em; color: red; text-align: center;">100</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; color: red; text-align: center;">Keep it up!</p>	Instructions		
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For rough notes rough pages are provided at the last of this booklet. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards. 2. Write two essays, choosing one from each of the following Sections A and B, in about 1000-1200 words each 3. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. 4. Word limit, as specified, should be adhered to. 5. Content of answers is more important than its length. 		
	Remarks:- <p style="font-size: 2em; color: red; text-align: center;">V. Good</p>		
Total:-	Date of Evaluation:-	Evaluator's Signature:-	

SECTION 'A'

- ① We are not makers of History, We are made by History~~x~~
- ② The purpose of education should not be to prepare you for another useless job, but a life well lived.
- ③ India's role in changing global world order~~x~~
- ④ Climate change: A reality and a crisis in making~~x~~

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SECTION 'B'

1. Words are sharper than a two edged sword.
2. Feminization of agriculture: Opportunity or burden
- ③ India can do without economic growth but not without education and health.
4. Technology advancement has resulted in Technology enslavement.

SECTION 'A'

India's Role in Changing Global World Order

It was,

The post worldwar II scenario, where for the first time in the modern world, global world order got shifted from the domination of European soil to two separate blocks, one was capitalist block led by USA and another was socialist block led by USSR. paved the way for Bipolar order and cold war situation.

At that tense time India along with some like minded countries came up with policy of

Non Alignment to play a key role in establishing egalitarian world by decolonization, peace etc.

Now in the ~~time~~ ^{period} of 4th industrialization and technological globalization where world

Order is gradually shifting from unipolar to multipolar, and at the same time India with fastest growing economy now again has an opportunity to play a key role in shaping the world more ^{or} egatanean.

The questions arise are is India ready to play its role in this changing world order? what are its prospects, challenges? Let us examine in this essay before which we will also ~~discuss~~ ^{have a look} about world order and why it is changing?

World Order

World order is a system controlling events in the world, especially a set of arrangements established internationally

for preserving global political stability.

Post world war II, the two powerblocks with their ideological differences tried to divide the world into two parts. They tried to control the events ~~is~~ occurring at every corner of the world. While it may be division of Korean peninsula (or) Cuban missile crisis (or) ~~dece~~ Vietnam war. But post 1991 after the fall of USSR, the world became unipolar with the hegemony of USA. It dictated the norms in that decade majorly in West-Asia and Africa.

Changing Global Order - A Witness

But post global financial crisis 2008, the hegemony of USA^{is} on declining path⁴ it is

Clearly visible in many aspects.

Politically China and India in Asia region are becoming super powers with almost 2.5 billion population. Russia and Germany in the European region, Brazil in South America, the ASEAN block, the African Association are becoming strong and raising their voice in international platforms. Be it is G4 for Security Council reforms (or) G77 for as the voice of the third world. It is clearly becoming a multipolar world.

Economically USA was the sole superpower. It had its say in WTO, majority share in IMF with huge forex reserves. It dictated the global trade policies. but now China became.

the 2nd largest economic power. and even if we calculate on purchasing power parity it is the largest. ASEAN free trade block and ongoing RCEP talks make it an alternative to WTO, BRICS countries established New Development Bank to help countries in BOP crisis showing multilateralism.

Strategically in terms of defence and military capabilities, Russia again started its say by S-400 missile systems. China has the largest military in the world. India has proven its capabilities with destroying a satellite, and USA alone not a nuclear power but there are total nine nuclear countries. and it is known that nuclear wars can't be won (on loss). again giving evidence of change of world order.

Technology made the world interconnected.

Be it, India's Mangalyan (or) China's plan of artificial moon (or) Japan's telecommunication

(or) South Korea's robotics. every country are increasingly being focussed on technological developments.

Now Terrorism in its universal character from USA to Syria to India to ~~Str~~ New Zealand and Global warming and climate change. beyond the human world and it into all flora & fauna are the real challenges which also required a collaborative approach and multipolar world.

India - A Ray of Hope ?

India's with its NAM policy played crucial role in decolonization of Africa and denuclearization

Suez canal crisis
Role in creation of Bangladesh
has maintained its stand against BRP

efforts along with UN at time of bipolar world and now in this changing world order again it can play key role.

Democracy is the bedrock principle behind the success of India in these 75 years. everyone citizen was given right to speech, right to participate in the governance and many political scientists even visited India to study how a country which witnessed a horrific partition blossomed democracy: Now the world need democracy, a voice to the people. be it an orthodox west Asia (or) suppressed Uighurs where India can play key role propagating its values & ideals.

Demographically India is very young country. average age of Indian citizen is just 29 years by 2020 where china's 34 years. ~~It is~~

supported with well education and health facilities, Indian demography can effectively participate in the globalization process. Already Japan's Abenomics is aimed at Indian youth.

another strength in this sense is India's Diaspora. They were in well position as political heads (Mauritius), CEO's of MNC's (Satya Nadella) etc. where they can influence their country's decisions.

India is blessed with a huge resources and now it is 6th largest economy in the world.

India is actively participating in the G20 deliberations, fighting against the unilateral

practices of developed countries in WTO, active

copartner in ADB, AIIB, BRICS' New Development

Bank. India is investing in outside countries

like Chabahar port, Kaladan project, Indian MNC's

are acquiring other MNC's like Tata acquiring Jaguar.

an economically stable country can play a role making deliberative discussions in multilateral agencies, directly providing loans of credit to least developed countries, aid & grants to poor countries.

India is first among equals in environmental protection. IPCC report warned the world about havoc of 1.5° rise of temperature. India became leader in renewable energy by its International Solar Alliance. Even India's prime minister awarded for his call for elimination of single use of plastic. India is raising the voice on behalf of vulnerable countries in COP meetings.

India is the guide to the world in spirituality. Its ancient scriptures, philosophies are revered around the world. Now UN.

Announced June 21 as world Yoga day. Gandhi's thought of Truth & non violence are the guiding principles in many countries. India also stressing for a comprehensive definition of Terrorism and pacifism as a means at first to tackle terrorism.

India is well ~~par~~ placed to play its role for more peaceful & equitable world but they are some challenges associated with it.

Blockades for India

The major issue is prevalence of poverty all around the world and India is one of these countries with more people living with poverty. Its porous boundaries made it the home of many refugees, worsening the situation.

Good

Another issue is its neighbours. There are around the clock tensions with Pakistan. ~~and~~, India and China are indirectly in a fight to become super power of Asia. China blockading India's entry into NSG, UNSC etc. which hampers its prospects.

Next, India's dependence on oil and imports of military arsenal. India is 3rd largest oil importing country and second largest importer of defence equipments. Whenever there is oil shock, India becomes vulnerable due to Current Account Deficit, now even witnessed with USA sanctions on Iran.

Finally the breaking of well established rules by some countries. like China and South China issue. Japan and commercial whaling issue, USA and Paris climate issue.

so even if India deliberates for making the rules it may not have a say in the breaking of rules.

Way Ahead

former prime minister PV Narsimharao called for a redefined NAM. The focus should be more on technological advancements, independent foreign policy, along with integration with another countries on global issues. India is well placed in this front with its Act East and Act West policies, Neighbourhood first policy, India and As Japan's Asia-Africa Growth Corridor etc. The focus should be more on inclusion and ^{achieving} sustainable development targets by 2030. Here Gandhi's Palisman can help our country

that in every such decision, it should think about the most vulnerable person, most backward country, and strive for their welfare.

It's time for India to not only think about Citizens but also about People. The

dictum is Sarve Jana Sukheno Bhavantu.

✓ Good

Study with this!

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SECTION 'B'

India can do without economic growth but not without education and health

Mukesh Singh, is a 45 year old poor farmer from the Batar region of Chhatisgarh. One day he went to the panchayat office and overhears the Sarpanch words that India crossed France and became the sixth largest economy in the world, and going to become fifth by this year end. Then he got surprised and had a thought that is this growth can provide education to his sixteen year old son who now working in a cellphone shop? Is this growth can provide.

health facilities to his ailing mother?

A paradox situation

PMF predicted India as the fastest-growing economy among the developing countries but on the other hand in UNDP's Human Development Index we ranked 130 out of 180 countries fairing poor in both education and health sub sectors.

What is needed to India? only economic growth (or) education and health both? how this conundrum of growth and development can be addressed? what is the way for Just society? let us examine in this essay.

Economic Growth - India's View

Economy is sum total of all production & consumption in a country. Economists divide it into 3 sectors Agriculture, Industrial and Service sectors. But social economists add education, health, inequalities etc also the sphere of economy.

In the past 75 years India focused more on 3 sectors of economy like.

in agriculture sector, land reforms immediately after independence, Green Revolution, Agricultural Subsidies both in inward linkages like power, fertilizer etc along with outward linkages

like minimum support price. Now recently came up with PM Kisan ^{= mitochondria} to provide monetary inputs

Hence the growth in agricultural is more optimum around 4% in last year.

in Industrial sector also government came up with many schemes and policies. Establishing PSUs for commanding the heights of the economy, globalization, liberalization policies, Make in India, single window clearance, FDI policy, export promotions etc. where India improved to 77th in World Bank's ease of doing business.

India became the global leader in the service sector. with focus on IT industries.

Many global IT majors have their footprints in Indian cities like Hyderabad, Bangalore etc..

India's tourism is blossoming both with domestic & foreign tourists. Even India put itself a target of \$3 trillion service economy by

2024.

Still, it is witnessed that government supported these three sectors and we achieved a significant economic growth. Still there are multiple issues, glaring inequalities plaguing our country especially due to lack of health & education.

Implications of poor Education & Health

India is enjoying its demographic dividend. According to Economic Survey (2018-19), there are 64% of population in the age group of 15-64 years. What we achieved till due to economic growth can't be sustained if we don't reap this dividend. And Education & Health are the major sources to reap this dividend. But there are issues in multifaceted way across many spheres.

There is almost universal enrollment in primary education (96%) but it has variations like STs (92%) and in Jarkhand it is only (84%). Dropout rates among girl child are more i.e 68% and hence Female literacy is also 65% compared to male literacy of 84%. unless gender equality in education is achieved there can't be any thought of development.

former PM Manmohansingh said that Our colleges & universities are in despair situation. they are running through a deep crisis. Every year around 1.2 million graduates, 50,000 doctors coming out but only 3% go for research. Lack of infrastructure & adequate faculty are major blockers of higher education. In the

era of Fourth Industrial Revolution which is driven by Artificial Intelligence, IoT, machine learning etc. India can't go forward without higher education.

Gandhiji said, Education that doesn't mould a character is worthless. In India Degrees are increasing but crimes on women ^{are} increasing. number of schools increasing but lynchings, murders etc are also increasing, for which value based education is necessary. Without safety to a girl child. without a tolerant society, how can be any country sustain in the longrun if even it is economically advanced.

India spends a mere 1.07% of GDP on health sector. Out of expenditure is a whopping 64%. World Bank noted that

20% women in age group 15-49

73% men in the same age group

are covered in health insurance or health schemes

every year 3% of Indian population fall below poverty line due to out of pocket expenditure. Insurance coverage is also 86% in urban area but 80% in rural areas. If a man earnings are spending only on health problems how can he achieve anything further.

double

The fatalities due to communicable diseases is 38% but 62% are non communicable making it double burden. There are reports that India is home to highest number of TB patients, 2nd highest in AIDS, second largest in diabetes burden. The cancer & heart attack deaths are on rise. It is not possible for the country to become more advanced without proper health conditions of its people.

Children & women are vulnerable population.
In Global Hunger Index, India ranked 103rd..
 38% of children are stunted. 21% of children
~~are~~ ~~was~~ ~~having~~ have wasting. 54% of women
 are anaemic. Still 22% of deliveries
 are not institutional. Vivekananda said
a bird can't fly with one wing. If half the
 population are suffering with nutrition issues.
even if we achieved economic growth it is
 not sustainable. *on*

The major problem in health sector is
 infrastructure issues. NITI Aayog pointed out
that 1:1652 is doctor's ratio, 1:588 is nurse
ratio [world bank → 1:1000; 1:400 for doctors & nurses]
 excessive focus on tertiary sector with neglect
 primary health care & prevention facilities are

the major blockades.

Just Society

Amartyasen said. the Conundrum of Economic growth and Human development (education, health)

can be solved by idea of Just Society. According to him, in Just Society there is no need of

skycrapers but providing capabilities and expanding the freedoms. The freedom of

Quality education, The freedom of affordable health etc.

There is need of balance of economic growth with that of health & education, which are complementary to each other.

providing adequate infrastructure like roads, separate toilets etc are required in primary education. The curriculum should

include value based education and vocational education. Today's children are Tomorrow's Citizens and hence for any positive change we want in the society, any future anticipated growth. to be achieved primary education should be robust.

The higher education should be more inclusive. encouraging girls in higher education is needed. Treating higher education as global village. and signing more MoU with foreign institutions & faculty can improve our standards. Government came up with policies like IMPRESS, SPARC, VAJRA which should be implemented in letter & spirit.

We can say that it is the education that can sustain any growth.

Government came with Ayushman Bharat which can decrease out of pocket expenditure

on one hand and also boost Primary healthcare with its 150,000 Health & wellness centres Component.

There are issues like technological blockade, some states are not joining the program which should be corrected on the earliest. Aayushman Bharat can play a revolutionary role in health sector.

It is important to provide nutritious food to both mother and children. National Nutrition Mission is in the right direction with time bound targets to achieve. food fortification should be encourage. Anganwadi & ICDS scheme should be followed up. Gandhiji said Health is the wealth, not gold or diamonds.

Hence we can again say that Health is also the one which can sustain economic growth.

our para on
 ↳ Focus on
 infrastructure to say
 that India can do
 bold economic growth
 not in a wise
 way. India is standing
 at crossroads -
 where we can
 keep forward

India put herself with the target of achieving \$ 5 trillion economy. Remembering Robert Frost's famous dialogue "Miles to go before I sleep". It may be 1000 miles journey to achieve the target but first steps should be both education & health such that another Mukesh Singh should never think about that paradox again.

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Micahy
 write
 keep it up
 school

if you do this in 9s
 & optional → you are surely
 getting a ~~FATK~~ ~~this~~
 year.
 Hopping with comes easy!

if proper
 attention is not
 paid towards
 sensitive issues

ROUGH WORK

~~India's role in changing global order~~

India's Role in changing global order

- ① what is global order?
- ② why it is changing, any witness?
- ③ where India stood in that and what can it make
- ④ prospect ⑤ challenges ⑥ way.

② start with post ww II → Cold war - Bipolar → Unipolar } 100 words
 but 2001 → multipolar.

- Political - UNSC veto
- eco - growth
- social - globalization
- Tech - China, Japan
- MNC - Tata
- envi

③ India's contribution since NAM, Act east, west, CE, US much by 100 words

now as - it can

Do
 Drapida
 revenues
 spirituality
 Democracy

challenges
 poverty
 disease
 edu
 inequalities

way

Collective
 Redefined NAM (PV)