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SUBJECT:	ESSAY-929	Test Code:	0	9	2	9
Name of Candidate	PRATEEK JAIN					
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	2	8	1	3
Center	ORR	Date	16	-	10	-

INDEX TABLE				INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
				1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
				2. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
				3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
				4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में दिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
				5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
				6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
Total Marks Obtained:				

1/8-B, 2nd Floor, Building- Apsara Arcade, Near Gate-7 Karol Bagh Metro Station, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi - 110005

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE OR CONCORDANT OBJECTIVES?

The debate over environment sustainability v/s economic development has made people stand on different sides. Although there is empirical proof that rapid economic development by industrialization has deteriorated our environment and is leading to global warming and climate change, it has also led to improvements in the standards of life of all human beings.

Environment sustainability & economic development have both become important goals for the development and sustenance of humanity.

If we go ahead by compromising any one of these for the other, it can either hinder our progress ~~or even make even make~~ or even endanger the human existence itself.

We do not want either of these. The right approach would thus be to keep both economic development and environment sustainability in the same basket while planning for our future. Both of them are concordant objectives. Let's see how.

Firstly, a right model of economic development will be one that ensures long term growth. It is possible only if we use our resources wisely. What if we

rapidly consume all our resources. It will only endanger our economic progress in the future. Wasteful resource consumption will increase costs of natural resources in the future. If prices of oil, fuelwood, timber and water increases, then it will ~~make~~ also make development costlier and may be unaffordable for some.

Secondly, a major portion of our economy depends on our environment. The primary economic sector includes agriculture, fisheries, forestry and allied activities like animal rearing, sericulture, & apiculture. All these economic activities directly depend on environment health. A polluted

River cannot sustain its aquatic biodiversity and will hamper the fisheries sector, deforestation at a rapid rate will decrease the grazing grounds for our livestock and will hamper the dairy industry. This shows that conservation of the environment and its biodiversity will ensure a sustained economic growth, particularly for the primary sector.

Thirdly, a clean environment and healthy practices to manage environment is essential to ensure good health of all human beings.

Reports by International Labor Organisation show that poor atmosphere and unhealthy working conditions decreases the productivity.

of labor. Health of all human beings will deteriorate if we do not manage our environment well and this will decrease our potential to contribute towards economic development. Rising air pollution levels in major cities of India, particularly New Delhi is a cause of concern. It is essential to keep the ambient environment healthy for economic development of any region.

Fourthly, we need to change our approach towards environment sustainability to include effect on development projects at the local levels also. The recent urban floods in cities like Chennai (2015),

and Kurugram (2016) show that the reason behind these urban floods was the diminishing wetlands around the city as well as poor urban planning. Now, although urbanisation is directly linked with economic development of the region, but if such development takes place without sustainable practices, it can lead to more such man-made disasters around the world and can then lead to natural forces acting against our development projects.

The world grew at a rapid pace after once industrial revolution began. But the practices

that we adopted were not environmentally sustainable. As a result, the global average average Temperature has risen by 1.2°C in the last 150 years. This poses a direct challenge to our future economic development as well. ~~It is~~ Climate change is seen in changing rainfall patterns, melting of glaciers & extinction of many species. We should understand that our economy depends on all these natural factors to be stable in the long run.

However, Some critics to the theory of climate change say that there is no link between environment sustainability &

economic development. Even USA President Donald Trump believes that has taken an anti-stance to the climate change goals that the world adopted by signing Paris Agreement under UNFCCC.

There are indeed some arguments put forward to prove ~~environ~~ that environment sustainability and economic development are mutually exclusive. For instance, a major part of economy, particularly of developed countries, now relies on services, and it has not much association with environment. ~~be can~~ Also, over-emphasis on environment sustainability can hamper economic development.

Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) has become a hurdle for many industries and companies in ~~or~~ land acquisition & in exploiting natural resources through mining and other means. This decreases ease of doing business in many areas as barriers have been created in the name of environment sustainability. We still do not have the best scientific tools to assess impact on environment and ~~are~~ relying on irrational arguments which can sometime affect economic development.

It is true specially with regard to developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) who are

now facing burden to shift towards renewable energy sources which are costly and currently not so technologically advanced. When such ~~can~~ countries begin focussing on environment sustainability, their economic development is ought to suffer.

India currently has ~~a~~ two contradictory targets. One is Make in India which aims at rapid manufacturing growth. The other one is fulfilling our national commitments (i.e. Intended Nationally Determined Contributions) to check climate change. It can become difficult for us to

achieve both the goals simultaneously. However, if we manage to do that, then it will strengthen our resolve to ensure both of environment sustainability & economic growth together. Investing in renewable energy projects like Solar Energy via International Solar Alliance, Nuclear Power, wind energy and biomass energy will increase our economic prospects to become a future leader in renewable energy.

The need for all countries is to balance both the requirements together. To ensure the fruits of economic development, we need to be cautious about environmental

Sustainability. Movies like The Revenant, Interstellar, Mad Max: The Fury Road highlight through scientific fiction the possible future of our world if we compromise our environment for our economy. We should take cues from such art works and other scientific studies to enable us to manage both economy and environment in a sustainable manner.

SECTION B

VISION IAS™

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कुछ न लिखें)

AN INFORMED AND ACTIVE
CITIZENRY IS THE KEY
TO HONESTY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

In late 1990s, a powerful movement started in Beawar (Ajmer) by Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) under the leadership of Mrs. Aruna Roy, a well known social activist. Her demands were plain and simple. A right to be informed about the functioning of the government, a right to know where & how the taxes incurred on the citizens are utilized and a right and medium to assert accountability on the administrators was all that she wanted.

The movement became a country-wide struggle and soon

led to the enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005. This movement shows how an active citizenry can impose pressure on the government to ensure accountability towards citizens. An informed citizenry helps in checking corruption within the system, puts pressure on the executive to improve public service delivery and most importantly elects the most deserving candidates to power. Let's see how an active and informed citizenry can become the key to honesty and accountability.

Traditionally, there are many mechanisms to ensure accountability. In India, they include

legislative scrutiny, judicial reviews, independent audit functions by Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), departmental hierarchies, and different regulators like RBI, SEBI, IRDAI, PFRDA and vigilance organisations like CVC & CBI.

However, traditional accountability does not have adequate public participation which is the backbone of good governance. These measures have a Top-Down Approach and ^{have} various loopholes like internal collusion, nexus between administrators & vigilance departments and lack of integrity in the regulators. This decreases levels of honesty within the system and often leads to corruption within

the system. A common adage says that "Power corrupts". To hold the power holders accountable for their work, it is essential that public directly exercise power to check nuances in the governance.

World Bank has advised to move towards Social Accountability mechanisms. It defines social accountability as measures that involve citizen engagement, like Social Audits, e-governance, Citizen Charters & Right To Information. India has adopted these measures and their good implementation in certain areas has shown that it can lead to decrease in corruption and can make administrators directly accountable to people.

Active citizenry includes Civil Society organisations which can turn into pressure groups and interest groups to assert pressure on government to align their policies & suitable to local public demands. Movements like Chipko Andolan, Narmada Bachao Andolan & Silent Valley Movement have become successful only due to large-scale public participation. Also, active citizens help to increase awareness of other people towards social, political & economic issues. ~~With this~~ By increasing awareness, and through many movements, citizens have been able to ~~change~~ make the governance more citizen-centric.

Governance reforms to increase citizen participation include 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act to ~~make~~ ^{give} Panchayati Raj and ~~Muni~~ Municipalities Constitutional status. This has led to democratic decentralization and we now observe that people at the grassroot level have become more aware & responsible for their rights. This has led to ~~decrease in the~~ citizen improve the citizen-bureaucratic interface which has played a key role in making officials more honest and accountable.

Another reform include enacting Forest Rights Act 2006, which has empowered the tribals to exercise their

Traditional rights over the forests. This has made tribals active in managing their relations with ~~the~~ other stakeholders ~~of~~ of the forests like forest department. Thus we can see that a rights based approach to governance tremendously increases accountability of the government.

When citizens are informed about their rights, they are better able to protect them.

Media plays a crucial role in making citizens informed about their representatives & government. Historically, we have observed ~~in~~ during our freedom struggle that through newspapers ~~at~~ and journals, masses were informed

about the policies of the Britishers. This helped in people aligning together to ensure accountability of the British government.

Today also, media actively plays the role of a fourth pillar of democracy and ~~ensures~~ instills fear in the officials about any ethical lapses, misuse and abuse of power. By exposing the corrupt, it creates a deterrence effect for others and thus increases honesty of the officials.

With the spur of social media, ~~the~~ awareness levels of citizens have further increased. Recently, a student in Ryan International School was killed

in the school. And now people are actively using social media to criticize the school management. ~~these~~ Informed citizens thus help in holding all institutions accountable, be it private or public.

However, sometimes even though the citizens are informed and active, they fail to ensure honesty and accountability.

A major reason why corruption thrives in society is because of the legitimacy it has got in the attitude & minds of the people. A culture of Bribery has developed and bribes are often believed to increase the efficiency.

of the public functionaries.
Corruption is seen as the grease
for the wheels of public
administration. But it thrives
because citizens accept it without
taking adequate action to stop it.
Indian citizens need to change
their attitude towards government.
We need to take inspiration from
countries like Japan where extremely
high levels of work standards are
followed. A major reason behind
~~the~~ Japan's success is high level
of public involvement in their
governance.

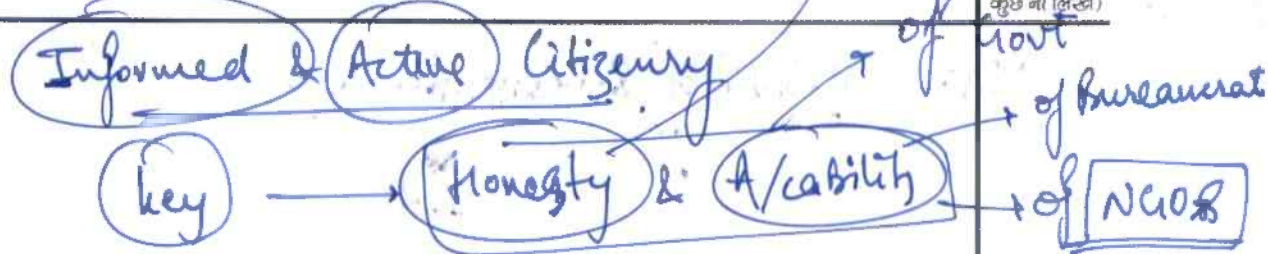
In India too, we need citizens
who actively contribute to
improve overall honesty &

accountability within the system. Ultimately, the government is formed by the citizens only. If the work ethos of every citizen give high priority to values like honesty, truthfulness & integrity, then even the representatives will work with the same set of values that they have gained from the society. Thus Value inculcation will help the informed citizens become more active in enjoying their rights and so as to make the governance system more honest & accountable.

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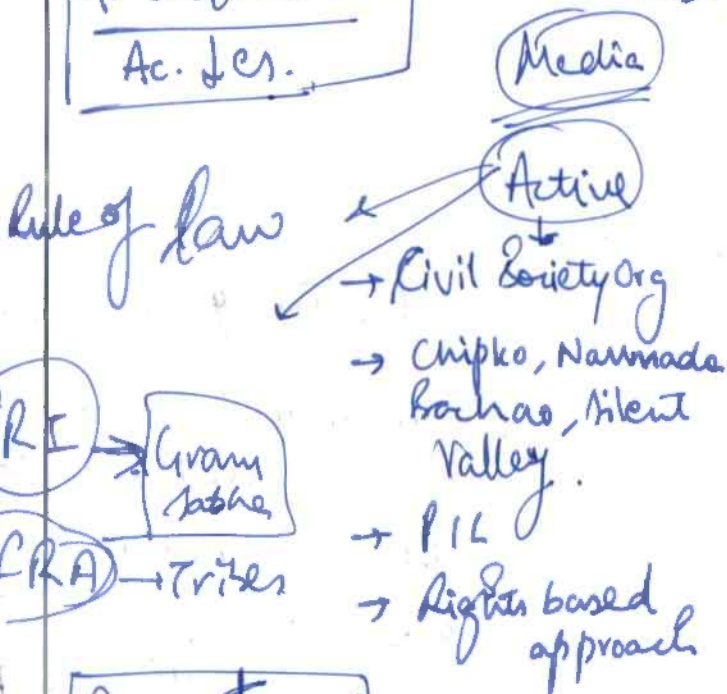
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MKSS → RTI
SC on RTI

- ① Traditional Vs Social Accountability
- failed
 - Top-down
 - one-size.
- people centric
- World Bank/ degn.

As distance ↑ es
Ac. ↓ es.

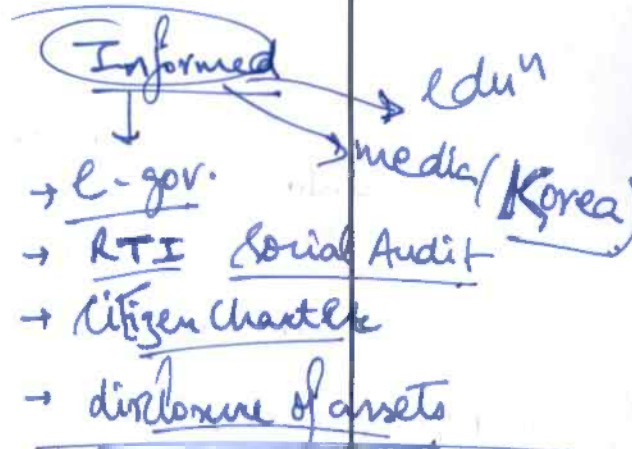


PRI → Gram Sabha

FRA → Tribes

International
compare countries

T.I → CPE



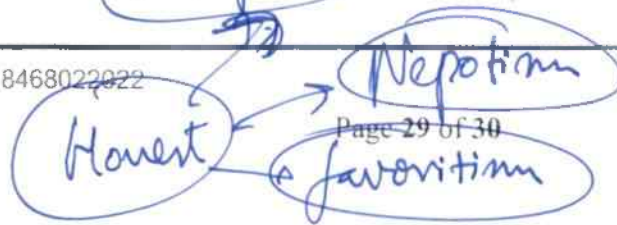
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CORRUPTION

collusion
Bribery
↓
efficiency

History

Corruption



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5:36

4:03

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Env. Sustainability & Economic dev.

IA

46
56
06

Info

New. V & LDCs

Concordant

Mutually Exclusive

→ EIA stopped dev.
Land acquisition a prob.

→ Not all eco. dev. depend
on env. ↓
Services, IT

① What if resources get exhausted
↓
higher costs, slower dev

② health → dev

③ biodiv → fisheries, forestry, agri } for eco. dev. (primary sector)