



Subject: ESSAY — 489 (MOCK TEST - 2) ENGLISH

Name of Candidate Arunaga Jhe

Test Code 489

Schedule

Registration No. 7208

Place RN

Time 2:00 PM

Module 179

Classroom

Distance Learning

Classroom & Distance Learning

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

### INDEX TABLE

Q.No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.			
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9.			

Total Marks Obtained

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

## INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, ID Number and Test Code)  
The Candidate should fill the index table, especially for him/her.
2. In the left margin, she/he should write only question number and in the right margin, nothing should be written.
3. The page number should be coded by the candidate himself and the range of page number related to the answer of the question should be used to complete the index table.
4. All Parts of the questions should be written at one place.
5. No Supplementary sheet shall be provided by the management. So the candidate is advised to accommodate required information within the space provided.
6. The candidate need not write anything in his/her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
7. The candidate should respect the instructions, given by the invigilator.
8. The Examinee has to submit the answer sheet to the invigilator after completion of examination.
9. However, he/she is allowed to take away the question paper.

BOY - 11

ADMISSION - 10

DATE - 10/10/10

AMOUNT - 100

REMARKS -

### 3. The Great Game: Sports and its their administration bodies in India.

We have all grown up hearing the common adage - "All work and no play makes one a lazy person". This oft repeated statement single-handedly exemplifies the importance of sports in one's life. Sports is not just a form of physical recreation, but is also a form of meditation.

In this essay, we shall first talk about ~~the sports tradition in India. We will look~~ at the importance of sports in one's life and then <sup>to</sup> move on <sup>to</sup> the sports tradition in India. We will examine how sports has played the role of weaving and unifying the entire nation in a single thread and subsequently talk of sports administration and the several

regulators involved. We will analyse in detail the issues plaguing sports bodies and the associated controversies that ~~that~~ <sup>have</sup> happened in the recent past. We will conclude by talking about the future of sports in India and what needs to be done regarding the same.

## Sports and you - the <sup>eternal</sup> ~~inseparable~~ link!

As mentioned before, sports is an activity which not only brings about physical well-being but also acts as a means to achieve mental and emotional peace and stability. As an activity, it can help us achieve balance in ~~terms of~~ our professional and personal lives. It is a commonly held belief that those who exercise or play any sports on a regular basis are not only ~~more~~ physically fit but also more mentally agile.

Sports is a discipline and a great teacher. It tells us about the importance of being active and teaches us the significance of the virtues of hardwork, dedication, commitment and focus.

Sports, thus, is inherently good for any individual and establishes a link between the person, his surroundings and the inner self.

It has also been scientifically proven that those who take part in sports - either as a hobby or as a profession - are likely to lead a happier and healthier life than those who do not.

Thus, there is an eternal beneficial link between sports and us.

## India & Sports - The Tradition.

The history of sports in India goes as back ~~in history~~ <sup>to</sup> as far as the Vedic Age. In many

ancient scriptures and mythological ~~magnum~~ ~~opus~~ opuses, there is mention of several sporting events. The Guru-Shishya parampara and the Gurukul tradition of the Vedic Ages mentions sports like Archery and wrestling as mandatory activities for the disciples.

During the period of the Mauryans and the Guptas, horse-racing and elephant-race were very common sporting events.

During the Mughal period, wrestling, chaugan (polo) and chess (shatranj) were played by kings and the common ~~man~~ <sup>men</sup> alike. The princes and nobles were also trained in ~~horse~~ <sup>horse</sup> riding and hence, sports was an essential aspect of people's lives.

With the advent of imperial rule, modern sporting events like shooting and western events like cricket were introduced in India.

Thus, it can be clearly seen that sports in India has played a significant role in peoples lives and the sports tradition has added an important dimension to the vibrant fabric of India's cultural heritage.

Sports - a bond of unity!

Modern India has been faced with various fissiparous tendencies. The various factors which cause social tensions in India are;

- (i) Communalism
- (ii) Regionalism
- (iii) Linguistic nationalism
- (iv) Casteism
- (v) Gender discrimination and others.

Sports is the only medium which is able to transcend all these centrifugal forces

and weave India into a strong and cohesive canvas. When Sachin scored his 10,000 runs, entire India erupted in joy and ecstasy. When Mary Kom won her recent <sup>Asian Games</sup> ~~Commonwealth~~ gold, people from different parts of the country were proud of her achievement. The success of Pr isha in athletics is by no means considered inferior to the victory of Baichung Bhutia in football. There are no caste barriers or communal feelings when an entire team eats dinner together or celebrates each other's happiness.

Sachin Tendulkar's recent <sup>nomination</sup> ~~award~~ to the Rajya Sabha was also considered on the grounds of "social service" apart from "arts" as he was able to weave and

unify the entire nation together through his play.

It is for these very reasons that sports in India 'is' the "Great Game".

## Sports Administration in India.

In India, sports is administered and regulated by the central and state governments as well as the independent and autonomous regulators. The Union Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs is responsible for policy formulation and grants disbursed to the different state governments whereas the sports bodies are responsible for;

(i) maintaining the standards of sports in India

(ii) provision of adequate support to sports persons

- (iii) selection / derecognition of sports persons / teams
- (iv) upholding the cardinal principles of dedication, transparency and merit recognition in sports administration.

The various sports bodies in India, and their associated gaming events are;

- (i) BCCI for Cricket
- (ii) IATL for Lawn Tennis
- (iii) India Football Federation for Football
- (iv) IAA for Archery
- (v) Indian Hockey Federation for Hockey.

## Issues of Sports Administration - Challenges.

Although the ~~institutional~~ institutional framework of sports administration is very strong in India, there are many issues which plague the Indian sporting machinery. Some of them are;

## (A) Lack of transparency

the functioning of the sports bodies in India is highly nebulous with very poor transparency. The office-bearers take decisions in closed-door rooms without any disclosure and they are <sup>virtually</sup> not accountable for their decisions and actions. This has resulted

in;

- (i) nepotism
- (ii) favouritism
- (iii) lack of merit recognition

which is completely anti-thetical to the purposes for which they are established in the first place.

## (B) Politicization and Political capture

Most of the heads of the sports bodies are retired or defunct politicians who park themselves in such organizations to get the perks from

the govt. without adding anything significant to the functioning of these bodies.

## (C) Lack of autonomy & poor funding

Although these bodies are considered autonomous and independent on paper, they are heavily under the influence of the Ministry which decides who should head these bodies, the composition of the regulations and even the devolution of funds to them. Thus, they are unable to function effectively resulting in poor state of sporting affairs.

## Recent controversies

In view of the above, the Indian <sup>sports</sup> ~~sports~~ administration ~~administration~~ has undergone a phase of severe strain in the recent past. Starting from the de-recognition of IOA by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), to the latest controversy regarding the erst-while chief

of BCCI, the Indian sporting scenario has taken a big hit globally. The EOA and IOC issue led to many sports persons, <sup>not being able to</sup> represent India in international sporting events and was a massive loss of face for India.

More recently, the controversy regarding the improper treatment meted <sup>out</sup> to a lady boxing sports person at the Asian games, and the apathy shown by the Indian administration has brought to focus the agony of the sporting persons who strive hard to make India proud but are faced with very poor, or at times even no support. This has to change in the future.

## The Way Forward

Sports has to be given greater priority in the coming years. The people who represent India

should be treated rightfully, with great respect and veneration. They must be provided adequate monetary and infrastructural support, and international exposure so as to do their best to make India proud. The National Youth Policy, 2013 and the National Sports Policy are welcome initiatives in this direction. However, they must be implemented in letter and spirit by the government.

The regulatory bodies must also be made fully autonomous and in sync with the provisions of the IOC. A draft bill on Nat. Sports Authorities in Parliament is a necessary step in this direction. Also, these bodies must promote and incubate talent and merit; only then would India truly shine in the field of sports.

Finally, sports must not be seen as a leisure

activity only. Parents and guardians must encourage their children to take part in sports regularly and even dedicate themselves to it if they are exceptionally good at it. Sports as a career option must not be considered derogatory and should be promoted so as to make India ~~shine~~ <sup>gain</sup> at the sporting ~~on~~ platforms.

Sports has many benefits for the people and the Indian society. We must keep this in mind and encourage our posterity to ~~include~~ <sup>assimilate</sup> it as a part of their upbringing.

5. Recent political turbulence in India:  
anarchy or democratic development?

According to Rousseau's "Social Contract Theory", in order to live a peaceful and safe life, people of a society or kingdom repose their rights in the sovereign - knitting their absolute and unbridled freedom - and it is the responsibility of the sovereign to protect the interests of the subjects. This theory was further modified with the advent of democracy in the modern world, and the sovereign was replaced by representative governments. However, it was also <sup>believed</sup> ~~belief~~ that the citizens of the state shall abide by its rules and regulations only with such <sup>belief</sup> ~~belief~~ that their interests are protected, and failing which, they would act according to their own whims so as to achieve self-satisfaction and ~~prosperity~~ individual benefits.

## "Political Transitions - The history"

Throughout history, societies have transitioned from periods of lawlessness, to the periods of ~~organised~~ organized rule. The people have overthrown despotic rulers and established self-rule as and when the situation has emerged. This is seen from the transition of neanderthal during the pre-historic age to the emergence of the Mahajanapadas and ancient kingdoms. Autocrats, such as <sup>King</sup> Louis ~~XIV~~ XVI of France, were thrown out and republican governments were established across the world.

The well known thinker J.S. Mill has often stressed that the democratic form of govt. is more suited for developed and prosperous countries and states. Thus, the

Success story of the Indian democracy has baffled many a ~~was~~ western philosopher.

Keeping in view all the above, it can be easily concluded that no society in the world has remained static and the political transition is as basic a ~~part~~ law of the state as the laws of <sup>nature</sup> ~~natures~~ themselves.

## The Indian Political Story

India has transitioned beautifully from the oppressive rule of the British for almost 2 centuries to a vibrant and fully-functional democracy today, acc. to former NSA J.M. Dinshtit. The ~~most~~ major success stories in the Indian polity have been;

### (i) Democracy

India has remained a democratic power for over 60 years without even slipping once in

the abyss of dictatorial or military rule. All other countries which gained independence around the same time as us have fallen into spells of military coup d'état.

## (ii) Participatory and representative system

India has conducted ~~over~~ 16 general elections to the Lok Sabha till now with fantastic voter turn-out in the recent elections. Elections to the state assemblies have also been smooth with the recent Haryana elections ~~also~~ achieving a 72% voter-turnout. People from all walks of life, religion, caste and state take part in the election "MAHOTSAV" and make it a grand success.

However, there have <sup>been</sup> periods of great strain <sup>in</sup> our political system as well. The national emergency of 1975 and the reactionary JP

agitation, the period of combative federalism seen from late 1960s to 1980s with the rise of regional parties and the stress of maintaining the coalition DHARMA with parties having diverse viewpoints and outlook has been a ~~less~~ <sup>true</sup> litmus test for India.

However, India has emerged stronger than ever before and as Rajni Kothari rightly says, "India is in a phase of Indra in transition."

## Rise of the common man

There have been many movements in India in the recent past against various issues that plague our society today. Some of them are;

- (i) India against corruption (IAC)
- (ii) 16<sup>th</sup> December anti-rape movement.

(ii) movement against violation of rights of women and children.

(iv) Protests against the mistreatment of people from North-East India in the other parts of the country.

All these movements have pointed at a common feature — the rise of AAM AADMI or the common man.

The common man today is much more aware of the challenges facing our society than he was before. A few important factors for his heightened civic sense are:

(i) economic prosperity leading to the rise <sup>in</sup> of income. This is very evident from the rise of the middle class, especially in the BRICS countries.

(ii) greater awareness and political participation due to modern influences such as the internet, television, mobile phones and newspapers.

(iii) Increase in the literacy ratio and access to education which has made people aware of their ~~rights~~ rights, benefits and entitlements.

As a result, it can be seen that India is presently in a phase of political transition led by an awakened and resurgent class of the common man. Many <sup>feature</sup> films have also been made on this theme of "Be a part of the system to change the system" in the recent past, most notable being SATYAGRAHA by Prakash Jha.

## Expectations of the Common Man

The common man today needs a clean, honest and efficient government. A government which is responsive to the needs of the people and truly works for their welfare is the need of the hour. The recent general election results were a clear example of how people

were unwilling to tolerate a government which was tainted with corruption charges and ~~scams~~ <sup>scams</sup>. The last Delhi assembly elections <sup>of 2013</sup> also showcased the might of the common man and how he was eager to establish a new and credible rule.

The common man today wants the govt. to make him a stakeholder in the decision making process concerning him.

This is how the concept of SWARAJ <sup>or self-rule</sup> is being interpreted in today's India. The people must be partly to the decisions of the govt. which directly affect them and

that all decisions must be taken in a free and transparent manner. The people today are not willing to be treated as objects of charity but wish to be agents.

of change.

Anarchy? Not quite!

Anarchy is a state of lawlessness, a situation where the rule of the fish or MATSANYAYA takes over, according to Kautilya.

In terms of the changes taking place in the Indian political system, people are not going against the principles of the state and are not violating the laws of the land.

The IAC, the protests against violation of rights and dignity of women and children and other such movements have respected the laws of the land by adopting the means of passive resistance such as non-violent mass congregations, ch candle marches and padayatra.

These movements have taken place respect<sup>ively</sup>  
~~ively~~ the constitutional principles enshrined under article 19 of the Indian constitution, and have been primarily non-violent.

Thus, the changing face of Indian polity can hardly be said to be a phase of anarchy and must not be viewed from the narrow spectrum of the absence of the rule of law.

A classic case of political development

As mentioned before, no society remains a static paradigm. Change, thus, is the order of nature and the present changes taking place in India <sup>is a</sup> ~~are~~ classic examples of the same.

A new equilibrium shall be established in India which will continue to serve its purpose till such time that <sup>further</sup> new forces act on it to cause further transition.

The ongoing "Occupy Central" protests in Hong Kong are symptomatic of this trend. The people of Hong Kong are desirous of the right to self-determination and want to establish an order which makes them a party to the decision making process. As ~~was~~ the new age dawned in Europe, it became very clear that the state exists for the welfare of the people and the state should be "by the people, of the people and for the people".

Therefore, the changes today are but a

logical consequence of political development in India based on the principles of inclusive and participatory democracy.

In conclusion, it can be said that India of today is poised to chart a far greater success story because its citizens are far more aware and content than the citizens of ~~other~~ <sup>the</sup> fast-developing autocratic states. With the end of this "turbulent phase", India will emerge stronger than <sup>before</sup> ever, and ~~be~~ like the lead in <sup>the affairs</sup> ~~scenarios~~ <sup>of</sup> the global order.



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## Essay (ROUGH)

3. History of Sports in India

(i) Importance of Sports in one's life

(ii) Sports administration in India Sports as a means of unity

(iii) Sports Administration in India

- BCCI
- IeF Football Fed.
- IATA

Issues pertaining to Sports administration

- poor transparency
- politicians
- poor funds
- favouritism
- poor records of merit.

(iv) Recent issues

- IOC vs IOA
- NSE and HC verdict
- politicians
- BCCI

(v) Way forward

- in Asian games, Pariza Kumari issue

5. Political Transition in societies - focus on India

↳ J.S. Mill's theory on democracy.

(i) Indian political story - successes and stress points

- +ve - democracy - participatory - representative
- ve - combative federalism - emergency - coalition issues

(ii) rise of the common man

- rise in income
- modern outreach
- education

(iii) Political changes in India presently - concept of self-govt redefined / reinterpreted

(iv) ~~Not~~ <sup>not</sup> ~~flashes~~ anarchy as following law of land, working under ~~unstable~~ principles and ~~sets~~ framework

(v) Bound to happen in any society → case of HK's

