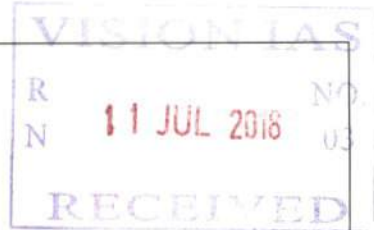


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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1057)

Name of Candidate	PRATIBHA		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENG.	Registration Number	37460
Center	ORN	Date	10/08/18

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	
Total Marks Obtained:		
Remarks:		

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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)।
- There are **FOURTEEN** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं तथा अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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 लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- 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।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homoeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each:

1. (a) Self doubt can both help and hinder leadership. Discuss with examples. 10

आत्म सन्देह नेतृत्व में सहयोग तथा बाधा दोनों उत्पन्न कर सकता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

APJ Abdul Kalam defined leader as one with vision, passion and ability to face problems. One who stands and fights even ~~at~~ in worst of the situations for fulfilment of their goals, objectives and cause they believe in.

Self doubt is defined as lack of conviction or faith in one's vision, aim or methods to fulfil one's goals.

Self doubt can both help & hinder leadership -

How it helps - Leader need to inspire & motivate their followers & worker to achieve a certain goal. Now this goal could be achieved through a no. of methods. Self doubt leads to openness

towards ideas of others and self correcting measures are adopted when someone criticizes it. Extreme confidence & rigidity shown by leader in adopting one particular method & rejecting others often lies very close to dictatorship.

e.g. Entrepreneurs such as Elon Musk ~~have~~ are wonderful examples of such flexibility & openness that has led them to become technology leaders.

How it hinders — leaders need to convey their ideas & cause to people. Lack of conviction in one's vision will not inspire people & motivate them to work with the leader to achieve the cause he/she believes in.

"No leader is an Island" — No leader can work alone. A self doubt in one's cause will lead to his failure. e.g. various political leaders keep changing parties & hence their ideas & methods towards social welfare.

1. (b) Bring out the significance of probity in public life. What are the requisites for ensuring probity in governance? Pointing out the key concerns in India in this context, suggest certain remedial measures. 10

सार्वजनिक जीवन में ईमानदारी (probity) का महत्व दर्शाइए। शासन में ईमानदारी सुनिश्चित करने की क्या अपेक्षाएं हैं? इस संदर्भ में भारत में प्रमुख चिंताओं का उल्लेख करते हुए, कुछ उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Significance of Probity

- ① Increased vigilance by public
- ② Check on corruption
- ③ Increased interaction & participative democracy
- ④ Attitudinal change in public servants towards institutional values.

Requisites

- ① Constitutional & Statute provisions
- ② Institutional checks & balances
- ③ Openness of organization
- ④ Institutional & Judicial mechanism
- ⑤ Accountability & Transparency

Key concerns in India

- ① Bureaucrat - politics nexus
- ② Insufficient laws & powers to CVC, CBI & CVO etc
- ③ No mechanism for social audit.
- ④ Prevalence of secrecy as a tool to maintain power.

Remedial Measures.—

- ① Make Social Audit a statutory mechanism such as in Meghalaya
- ② Periodic suo moto disclosure
- ③ Increase number of vigilance officers
- ④ ensure proper reporting & inbuilt accountability tools by employing ICT services.
- ⑤ Attitudinal changes in officers by training & co-operation with Vigilant officers.

2. (a) While the corrupt and dishonest should be punished swiftly, honest public servants need to be protected against malicious and motivated complaints to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of an organisation. Discuss. How can the two objectives be reconciled? 10

जहाँ भ्रष्ट और बेईमान को तत्काल दंडित किया जाना चाहिए, वहीं किसी संगठन की दक्षता और प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने हेतु दुर्भावनापूर्ण और अभिप्रेरित शिकायतों से ईमानदार लोक सेवकों की सुरक्षा की जानी चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए। इन दो उद्देश्यों के बीच किस प्रकार सामंजस्य स्थापित किया जा सकता है?

Bureaucracy in today's times is identified as group of corrupt officials who rely on secrecy to maintain their significance in power.

People generally have negative attitude towards civil servants, ministers & other public officials because even when they are involved in corruption, they are not punished properly, this leads to lack of trust in system.

On the other hand, motivated & biased complaints are used against honest officials to keep them in check.

If not protected, it will demotivate the next generation of officials too & corruption will become a perpetuating act.

How to reconcile both objective—

- ① Article 311, of constitution provides enough safeguards to public officials & right to be heard.
- ② Kota committee recommended amending article 311 to suspend officers temporarily, (those charged of corruption) & investigate properly, also to ensure justice if officers are cleared of charges to motivate them.
- ③ Every complaint should be scrutinized thoroughly at first stage of investigation itself to identify motivated complaints.
- ④ Best measure to tackle corruption is to cut its root. System should have inbuilt checks & balances.
e.g. Public finance ~~mgmt~~ ^{management} system is good example of reducing directly involving officials in cash disbursement.
- ⑤ Transparency through IT tools such as National Procurement Portal.
- ⑥ Giving more teeth to CVC, CBI & CVO who can monitor corrupt practices & expose such acts before its too late.

2. (b) The effective implementation of the Right to Information Act will create an environment of vigilance which will help in functioning of a more participatory democracy. Elaborate. 10

सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम का प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन एक सतर्कता का माहौल तैयार करेगा जिससे अधिक सहभागी लोकतंत्र के कार्यशील होने में सहायता मिलेगी। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Right to Information Act, 2005 gave an important tool to citizenship through which they can become more aware participants in democracy & embudsman by keeping watch over activities of public offices.

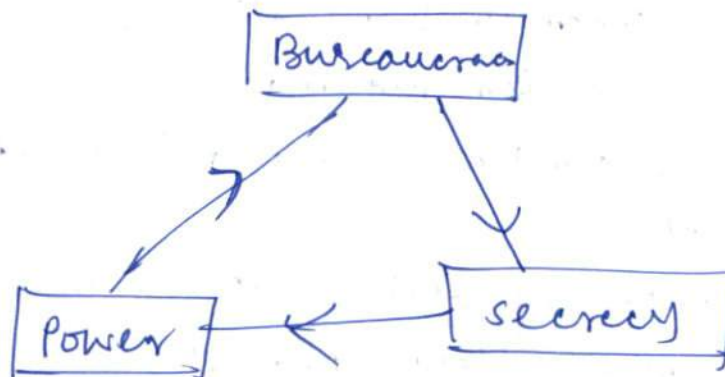
Right to Information serves following functions—

- ① Transparency in transaction & decision making
- ② More Inclusive & better informed society.
- ③ Vigilance by social groups on otherwise highly secretive bureaucracy
- ④ keeps in check discretionary decision making by public servants.
- ⑤ Exposes violation of laws & rules by those in power.

Information exchange is required to maintain trust between government & public. It is a fundamental right of people.

A better informed society can make better decisions while exercising their voting power.

Right to Information Act helps break the nexus of secrecy & bureaucracy.



3. (a) The bureaucracy technically has been an efficient form of organisation but is seen to have exceeded its administrative powers due to its tendency towards self aggrandisement, permanence in employment, and nearness to the political executive. Discuss. 10

तकनीकी रूप से नौकरशाही संगठन का एक कुशल रूप रही है, लेकिन आत्म-उन्नयन, रोजगार में स्थायित्व और राजनीतिक कार्यकारी से निकटता की प्रवृत्ति के कारण यह अपनी प्रशासनिक शक्तियों का अतिक्रमण करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Since 70 years of independence, Indian bureaucracy has proven to be a resilient organization even in the times of crisis. It has showed itself to be effective in following manners -

stability - It provides stability when political leadership & governments have fallen.

Continuity - Bureaucracy is continuous even when government keep changing. It provides continuity in objectives & policies.

Non-Political - No biases towards a particular party, leads to better implementation.

Record keeping - Indian bureaucracy is efficient in maintaining record of transactions & events.

* On the other hand certain ~~draw~~

Limitations in design of system has led to inefficiency & sluggishness in organisation —

① Bureaucracy - Politics Nexus

In order to gain favours, certain times, this infallible nexus has led to cases of corruption & squandering of public money.

② Permanence - Article 310 & 311, make it impossible to remove an official even when ~~caught~~ ^{charged} with corruption & leads to procedural delays.

Permanence of tenure also reduces motivation to take individual initiatives & innovation.

③ Excessive Adherence to Rules

Focus on rules rather than outcomes make this organisation rigid & delays in performance of function.

It is true that over the years, efficiency & effectiveness of system has reduced, but its contribution to development of public welfare policies & India's growth can be ignored.

Solution lies in reducing the discretion & increasing performance evaluation.

3. (b) Social media has played a key role in influencing political opinions and social attitudes in India. Comment. 10

भारत में सोशल मीडिया ने राजनीतिक मतों और सामाजिक अभिवृत्तियों को प्रभावित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्वाह किया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Social media has emerged as a new force behind public opinions & social attitudes in India & across the world because of the openness of platform to voice out opinion & discussion forums.

→ Political leaders can reach out to their audiences at any minute of any day without any interference

→ Quick response mechanism that social media offers helps shape public opinion the minute an event takes place.

→ Platform of propaganda → leaders can preach & propagate their ideologies to remotest corner of India now.

→ Low Marginal cost → Generation & consumption of a new idea

has near zero marginal cost on social media, because of expansive reach of the systems.

→ Microblogging sites such as Twitter have become ideal platforms, ~~for~~ today to reach out to people. Almost every political leaders highlights their views & policies on such far reaching platform.

→ At the same time, social attitudes also can be changed positively & negatively via these channels.

Swachh Bharat Mission, Beh Bacha
Beh Padho, #MeToo campaign,
selfie with Daughter → All these

programs owe their success to social media.

But increasing mob lynching, attacks on cattle traders on whose remains are negative impacts also.

Citizen need to be more aware & selective while consuming information because with rise of social media, fake news has also increased.

4. (a) "Nonviolence is not servile passivity but a powerful moral force which makes for social transformation". Comment. 10

"अहिंसा दासत्व जैसी निष्क्रियता नहीं है बल्कि एक शक्तिशाली नैतिक बल है जो सामाजिक परिवर्तन में मदद करता है"। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Mahatma Gandhi truly recognized Non-violence as the force for real social transformation. It is by no standards a passive response to injustice but required unshakeable moral & spiritual force to stand against the injustice and refuse to co-operate with it.

Non-violence is defined not as loving people who love you, but loving those who hate you. Love and compassion are powerful forces that can shake even the crust of people to mend their ways.

Non-violence is not force of coercion but it is conversion. Bhodan & Gramdan movements by Vinoba bhave relied on these

principle and led a movement to transform the way villages are organized.

Non-violence is also refusal to accept any act that humiliates you or your fellow men. Practices such as untouchability, manual scavenging ~~can~~ be eradicated mere by laws or regulation. It requires refusal by every citizen of India.

In today's times when the world is plagued with terrorism, radicalism & fundamentalism, Non-violence & love are the only forces that can bring about tangible changes. We have seen other methods fail over the decades.

4. (b) It is at the interface of public action and private interest that the need arises for establishing not just a code of ethics but a code of conduct. In this context, highlight the need for drafting a code of ethics as well as a code of conduct. 10

यह सार्वजनिक कार्रवाई और निजी हित के अंतरफलक (इंटरफ़ेस) पर है, जिससे न केवल नैतिक संहिता बल्कि आचार संहिता तैयार करने की आवश्यकता उत्पन्न होती है। इस संदर्भ में, नैतिक संहिता के साथ-साथ आचार संहिता का प्रारूप तैयार करने की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Conflict of Interest arises in discharge of public duty when private interests are getting impacted. It is general tendency to favour private interest even at the cost of public welfare because —

- ① No guiding mechanism exists to deal with such situations.
- ② No punitive action is taken.
- ③ No monitoring mechanism
- ④ Attitude towards maximizing self interest rather than public interest
- ⑤ Absence of rules, regulation, statutes.

In this context, need arises of code of conduct & code of ethics.

Code of conduct - List of do's & don't's in specified situations. When specific actions are mentioned in such codes, tendency to follow them increases & attitudes of compliance is formed. but it has an inherent limitation that not every situation can be covered.

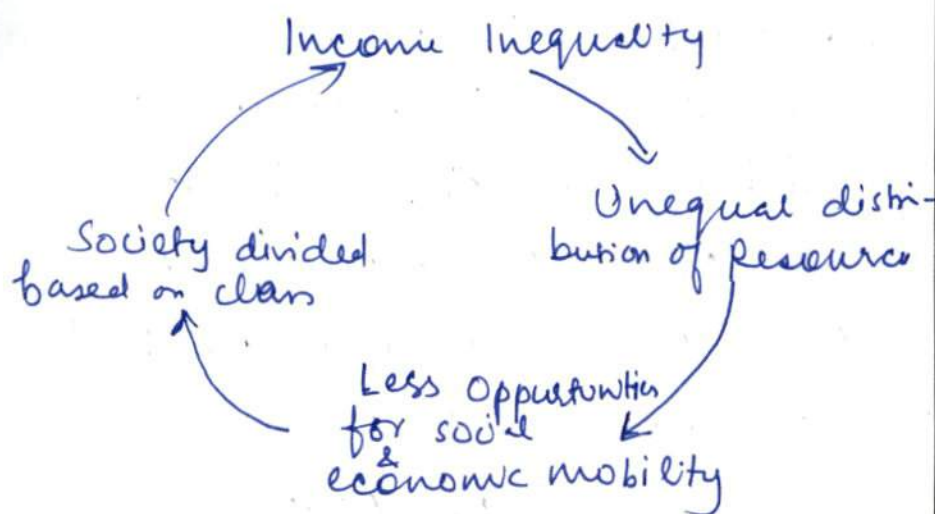
Code of ethics - is general guiding principles & set of values that every public servant must adhere to while discharge of their duties.

To mention a few -

- ① Transparency
- ② Fairness
- ③ Public good over personal interest
- ④ Empathy
- ⑤ Flexibility.
- ⑥ Objectivity & Impartiality
- ⑦ Humility & Integrity.

5. (a) Income inequality is a matter of grave concern for the Indian society. In this context, examine the relevance of Gandhiji's concepts of 'Sarvodaya' and 'Trusteeship'. 10

भारतीय समाज के लिए आय असमानता एक गंभीर चिंता का विषय है। इस संदर्भ में, गांधीजी की 'सर्वोदय' और 'न्यासिता' (ट्रस्टीशिप) की अवधारणाओं की प्रासंगिकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।



Income inequality generates a vicious cycle in which rich keep getting richer & poor keep getting poorer. It structurally limits the mobility between classes.

In this context Gandhiji idea of "Sarvodaya" i.e. Rise of All &

"Trusteeship" needs to be revisited. Gandhiji believed that resources belong to everyone. Hence when industrialist harness resources

for production, they are doing it on behalf of everyone. Products ~~does~~ & hence profit does not belong to the owner of industry but he/she is the trustee of it on behalf of people in society. It becomes their responsibility to reinvest it to development & growth of all, so everyone can make progress and rise to equal level.

Idea of Corporate Social Responsibility derives its concept & meaning from two ~~to~~ ~~idea~~ ideas philosophy.

Work of companies such as ITC, etc. is commendable because of their contribution to sanitation, forestry etc.

5. (b) It does not take long for conflict to turn violent when deep seeded prejudices and discriminatory attitudes are not addressed. Discuss in the context of communal and caste-based violence in India. What role should the state play in this context? 10

गहरे पूर्वाग्रहों और भेदभावपूर्ण अभिवृत्तियों के दूर नहीं होने की स्थिति में टकराव को हिंसात्मक होने में लंबा समय नहीं लगता है। भारत में सांप्रदायिक और जाति आधारित हिंसा के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में राज्य को क्या भूमिका निभानी चाहिए?

Communal & caste based violence have hindered the social mobility in India & blocked the emergence of a harmonious society. Even rumours & fake news have led to instances of violence, killing, rapes of women, torching the houses and in extreme case riots.

This cannot be explained simply on basis of immediate causes of conflicts. It is the result of structurally developed negative attitudes — ① Cognitive i.e. belief that two religions & castes don't have same political & economic interest — ② Affective i.e. general feeling of mistrust & enmity arising because of cognitive prejudice.

These attitudes & prejudices are results of historical practices &

events that led to such unfortunate conditions. Prejudices were conditional in mind of Indian people who at one time accepted different religions openly.

Role of State

- ① Education Curriculum - should include the development of value system & the idea that caste & religions are not tools of division.
- ② Awareness Campaigns - Use role models & brand ambassadors of different religion & castes.
- ③ Participatory Democracy → Decentralisation of decision making so that everyone's views are incorporated.
- ④ Platform for social debates - Parliament should be used to address such as violence & to educate people politically.

6. Explain with examples how emotional intelligence increases the effectiveness of leadership skills in a civil servant. 10

उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार भावनात्मक समझ (बुद्धि) एक सिविल सेवक में नेतृत्व कौशल की प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि करती है।

In today's time, government has limited its function to certain core areas and it is in these core areas where civil servants interact with ~~for~~ general public. Core Areas & importance of emotional intelligence, (defined as ability to analyze our own emotions & feelings and of others & act accordingly to it) are listed below -

① Public Order - Maintenance of law & order requires, specially the qualities of empathy and ability to listen to grievances of people. Understanding needs & issues of aggrieved citizen is required in discharge of this function. e.g. If in Thoothukudi protest, ~~the~~ basic grievance was addressed, police firing could have been avoided.

② Service delivery for welfare of people

Service delivery to vulnerable section of society is most important function. It involves + disable people, women, children, old age population who are specifically emotionally vulnerable. It provides them a sense of comfort when civil servants take time to listen to them.

③ Justice delivery - Police are at the forefront of Justice delivery. As it is to them that where an FIR is registered.

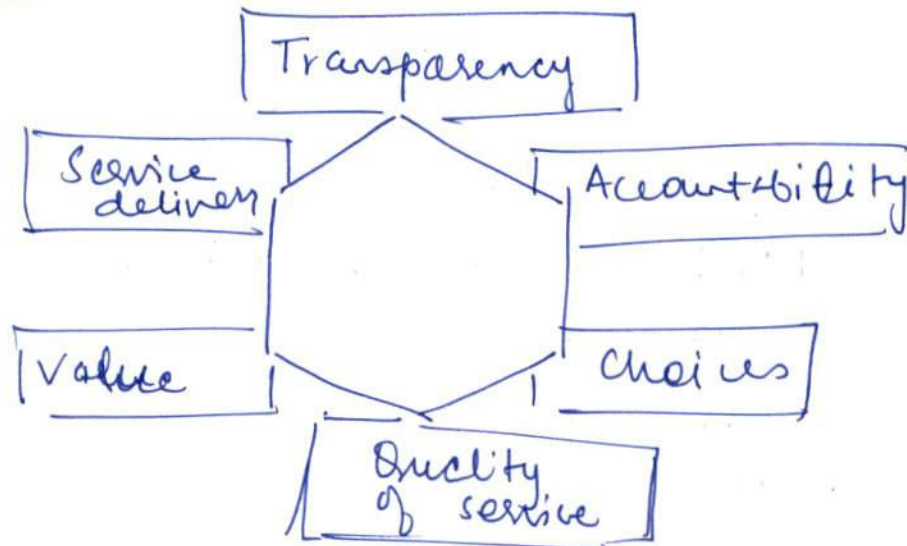
It is often seen that they are insensitive to grievances of Dalits & women as evident from statements of Unnao rape case victims.

Low Emotional Intelligence adds on to their grievance leading to dissatisfaction & turmoil in their lives.

7. A Citizens' Charter sees public services through the eyes of those who use them. In this context, analyze the importance of citizen charter in making public services citizen centric. 10

सिटीजन चार्टर उन लोगों की दृष्टि से सार्वजनिक सेवाओं को देखता है जो इनका उपयोग करते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, सार्वजनिक सेवाओं को नागरिक केंद्रित बनाने में सिटीजन चार्टर के महत्व का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

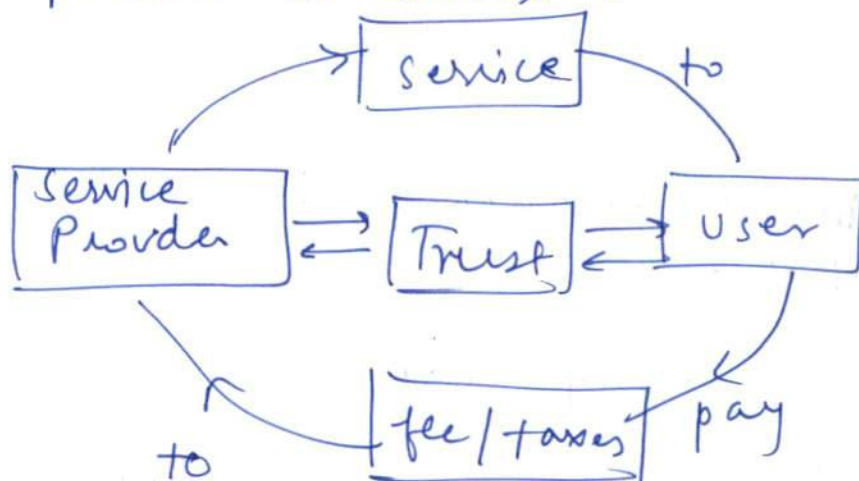
Principle & element of citizen charter -



Citizen charter is a document that lays out organisation's commitment to timely & quality delivery of services to its users.

- ① It outlines Rights of people & obligations of public servants to deliver them.

- ② It builds trust between service provider & users.



- ③ It provides stable platform for participatory democracy by accommodating views & needs of people.
- ④ helps in business process re-engineering by understanding needs & relationship with users.
- ⑤ A grievance redressal mechanism helps users approach service providers.

8. Given the effects that cultural attitudes about menstruation have on women, there is need to follow a strategic approach in combating these. Discuss. 10

महिलाओं पर पड़ने वाले रजोधर्म के सांस्कृतिक अभिवृत्तियों के प्रभावों को देखते हुए, इनसे निपटने में रणनीतिक दृष्टिकोण का अनुसरण करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Menstruation is one of the issues related to women that has not been discussed on public platform & even in public spheres between mother & daughter. Often there is a taboo related to the natural process that women are impure during this period & should stay away from family. There are cases when girls & women are sent in isolated enclosures.

Silence about this has only enforced this idea. Topic of menstruation is not discussed in textbook also leading to low awareness about hygiene & mental stigma about it.

Need is to change attitude of parents and family so that they provide accessible methods & discussion for girls reaching into puberty age.

→ Period blood is considered dirty by families.

→ These taboos can only be removed when by -

- ① Education in classroom
- ② Social Outreach by state
- ③ Movies such as Padman
- ④ Brand Ambassadors.
- ⑤ More public discussion on social media & Television with health experts
- ⑥ Cultural practices such as Ambubachi Mela → Assam has generally better menstrual practices because of social acceptance of bleeding of Kamakhya Devi.

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

9. As the District Magistrate you are posted in a district that had been infamous for girl-child marriages. The government introduced a contributory scheme two decades ago, where the government contributed the same amount as the parents, into an account, for their girl child of age 0 to 7 years. The total sum could be withdrawn only when the girl turns eighteen and is unmarried. Due to this scheme, a new pattern has emerged. All girls are married as soon as they turn eighteen and incidents of dowry have increased substantially – because the community customs require paying the sum commensurate to the age of the girl. Further, parents now tend to save money for the scheme instead of investing in girl's education. As the local administration tries to tackle the current situation it looks up to you for ideas and leadership:

(a) Identify the factors which have led to such outcomes.

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(b) Devise a strategy, keeping in mind the multiple aspects of the situation.

जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के रूप में आप एक ऐसे जिले में तैनात हैं जो बालिका-बाल विवाह के लिए बदनाम रहा था। सरकार ने दो दशक पहले एक अंशदायी योजना आरंभ की थी, जिसके अंतर्गत 0 से 7 वर्ष की बालिका के लिए खोले गए खाते में, सरकार उनके माता-पिता जितनी राशि का योगदान देती थी। बालिका के 18 वर्ष की आयु के हो जाने और अविवाहित रहने पर ही कुल राशि निकाली जा सकती थी। इस योजना के कारण, एक नया पैटर्न उभरा है। सभी बालिकाओं की 18 वर्ष के होते ही शादी कर दी जाती है और दहेज की घटनाएं काफी बढ़ गई हैं- क्योंकि समुदाय की प्रथाएं बालिका की आयु के अनुरूप राशि का भुगतान करने की मांग करती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, अब माता-पिता बालिका की शिक्षा में निवेश करने के स्थान पर योजना के लिए पैसा बचाने लगे हैं। चूंकि स्थानीय प्रशासन वर्तमान स्थिति से निपटने का प्रयास कर रहा है, अतः वह आपसे आपके विचारों और नेतृत्वशीलता की अपेक्षा कर रहा है:

(a) उन कारकों की पहचान कीजिए जिसके कारण ऐसी परिस्थितियां उत्पन्न हुई हैं।

(b) इस स्थिति के बहु-आयामों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एक रणनीति तैयार कीजिए।

Statistics show that even after 70 years of independence, laws regulating girl child marriages have not curbed this evil practices completely.

Social incentives such as contributory schemes have only led to delayed marriage but not resulted in social & economic empowerment of women:-

Reasons

① Universality of marriage -

Marriage is considered compulsory for women in India. Since they are born, they are groomed for being a good wife & daughter-in-law.

② Rigid community customs -

Many a times, communities stick to their old customs which require girls' family to pay dowry & promote early child marriages. Many tribal customs promote this.

③ Ineffective laws -

(A) Not all laws prohibit child marriages universally

in country. Tribal customs are exempted.

- (B) Onus of complain against practice of dowry & child marriage lies on girl within two years of her marriage, under IPC section 378A.

Since women are not aware about these laws, they fail to reach to court.

- (4) Insufficient Laws - Absence of uniform civil code, universal laws in this regard, populist laws have only hindered any positive change in social attitudes & reinforced such patriarchal customs to continue.

- (5) Absence of Role Model - There are not enough role models who inspire families to focus on women's education rather than early marriage.

⑥ status of girl child - Relatively backward status of women have not enabled them their political participation & gender sensitive laws.

Also daughter are considered "Paraya Dhan" → which leads to this practice to continue.

Measures for strategy

- ① Education and awareness - First step of any change is gender sensitive education in schools, to change mindset & provide due status to women by inculcating gender sensitive values.
- ② Social Outreach - Invite female role models & brand ambassadors to connect with people & motivate them to educate their girl child & benefits of it.
- ③ Restructure social incentive -

Social incentive such as Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana & other contributory scheme are structurally flawed that only delay marriage to certain age but do not motivate for girls education. There should be incentives for sending them to school.

④ Other schemes such as distribution of cycle - data has shown that more girls study & go to secondary education when their mobility increases. Such schemes have helped retain girls in school.

⑤ Strict Implementation of ^{Anti-}Dowry laws - No family should be go unpunished & should reach people & communities by ways of street plays to make them more aware about laws & procedure established to tackle it.

10. While on the one hand, some state governments have implemented alcohol consumption prohibition laws, it is permitted in other states. Debates around this issue often involves aspects such as individual rights, cultural attitudes and social welfare. As a teacher you need to explain the key issues involved to a young audience. What are these? How would you conclude the lecture?

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एक ओर जहाँ कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने मद्यपान निषेध कानून लागू किए हैं, वहीं अन्य राज्यों में इसकी अनुमति है। इस मुद्दे पर बहस में प्रायः व्यक्तिगत अधिकार, सांस्कृतिक अभिवृत्ति और सामाजिक कल्याण जैसे पहलु सम्मिलित होते हैं। एक शिक्षक के रूप में आपको युवा श्रोताओं को इसमें सम्मिलित महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों को समझाना है। ये मुद्दे क्या हैं? आप आपने व्याख्यान के निष्कर्ष में क्या कहेंगे?

A number of states in India such as Gujarat, Bihar etc have chose to implement alcohol consumption prohibition laws whereas others have not. As a teacher, first I would explain both arguments (for and against) such prohibition.

For Alcohol Ban -

① Incidence of Poverty Increases →

most common reasons cited by states that implement it

→ Poverty → stress of family needs
wastage of hard earned money → Avoidance of responsibility by consuming Alcohol

② Increase in Domestic violence -

Women in many states have demanded such ban because husbands after consuming alcohol have beaten their wives when they denied giving money for more alcohol.

③ Deterioration of Health -

Lack of self control & addiction of alcohol in youth & poor quality of alcohol consumed by poor increases health risks & can cause liver risks. 1

④ States as per Directive Principle

of States policy Article 47 should endeavour to reduce ~~the~~ consumption of intoxicating substances.

⑤ Cultural Reason & Social Cohesion reduces

- Against family values of Indian culture
Against Alcohol Ban

① Against freedom of choice -

Consuming alcohol is personal decision & banning it will be encroachment on fundamental right of life & liberty.

② For Cultural Reasons - Indian community prior & culture promote family values

② Smuggling Increases - Example of Gujarat has shown that with ban of alcohol, consumption did not go down because of emergence of smugglers & alcohol mafia. Leads to loss of revenue in form of taxes forgone

③ Consumption of other toxic substances Post Alcohol ban, a number of people died due to unsafe alcohol consumption & use of other cheap drugs & intoxicating substance increased.

④ Short sighted decision - Banning Alcohol for increasing social welfare only indicated ill-informed decision and not a thorough evaluation of why alcohol consumption & addiction has spread

Increased in youth & poor people and not in middle classes.

⑤

Concluding Remarks -

Banning alcohol or not, will not make any difference in achieving the objectives of change is social attitudes and human development unless due focus is given to root causes which is -

- ① low level of education & awareness about ill effects
- ② Unemployment among youth
→ its effect can be seen in Punjab which is dealing with Drug menace of youth
- ③ ~~increase~~ ^{Decrease} mobility of and decision making power of women → if girls are better educated they impart good values ~~but~~ in their husbands

and families.

Banning alcohols will never be successful if skilling of youth, better employment of poor & value education is not imparted.

Social Indicators of states with no alcohol ban are comparable with states with alcohol ban that are at ~~same~~ equal level of income & GSDP.

~~Hence~~ Any path can be adopted for social welfare but it needs to be complemented with right welfare policies.

11. As a concerned citizen you have been engaged with the issue of persons employed in manual scavenging. You notice that despite laws and strictures from the highest court of the land the practice of employing human labour to clean sewers continues. While the administration has to ensure the cleanliness of the urban localities, those who are employed also have to earn to sustain themselves and their families. The death of few workers recently due to asphyxiation while cleaning a septic tank has caused much consternation in your locality. You would like to engage with the situation by writing to the administration, for which you need to find an answer to the following:

- (a) Identify the stakeholders involved and state their conflicting interests.
(b) What challenges does the administration face in curbing this social evil?
(c) Enumerate the steps to deal with the problem. 20

एक चिंतित नागरिक के रूप में आप हाथ से मैला उठाने (मैन्युअल स्कैवेंजिंग) में नियोजित लोगों के मुद्दे से जुड़े हुए हैं। आप पाते हैं कि देश के कानून और उच्चतम न्यायालय की कटु आलोचना के बावजूद सीवर साफ करने हेतु मानव श्रम नियोजित करने की प्रथा जारी है। जहां प्रशासन को शहरी क्षेत्रों की सफाई सुनिश्चित करनी है, वहीं जो लोग नियोजित हैं उन्हें अपना और अपने परिवारों का भरण-पोषण करने के लिए रोजी-रोटी भी कमाना है। हाल ही में सेप्टिक टैंक की सफाई करते समय श्वासावरोधन के कारण कुछ कर्मचारियों की मृत्यु ने आपके क्षेत्र में अत्यधिक संत्रास पैदा किया है। आप प्रशासन को लिखकर इस स्थिति से जुड़ना चाहते हैं, जिसके लिए आपको निम्नलिखित का उत्तर ढूंढना होगा:

- (a) इसमें सम्मिलित हितधारकों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके परस्पर-विरोधी हितों का वर्णन कीजिए।
(b) इस सामाजिक बुराई पर अंकुश लगाने में प्रशासन को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है?
(c) इस समस्या से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Manual Scavenging, as a practice had survived in India for thousands of years. It was further reinforced by caste system which carved out a section of people from society and labelled the job for their future generations to come.

Stakeholders & Their Interests① Manual scavengers as a "community"

Manual scavengers have tolerated this humiliating task of lifting human waste on their waste heads & cleaning septic tanks by hands because —

- ① No alternate employment is available.
- ② Social acceptance within their community & caste and other castes as well.
- ③ Low education has blocked mobility

② Municipal Administration — It is

their responsibility to provide city sanitation in city. And without any technical or mechanized process & equipments they have to take services of scavengers.

③ Civil Society as whole — Their

continued acceptance of this practice and silence against this form of humiliation is only a form of violence

against fellow citizen. It is their responsibility to demand ban and enable mobility for them to break free from caste imposed occupation

- ④ State - State has responsibility that fundamental right of people to dignity is not violated. but state has given priority to Sanitation by such means and by not adopting structural measures in development of cities.

It is also state's responsibility to protect the health of manual scavengers

Challenges in curbing this practice

- ① Structural faults in development of cities - "Manhole" as the name suggests, requires a man to enter it and clean the sewers. Adoption of such infrastructure has led to low level of adoption of technology in cleaning sewers.

- ② Hindrance due to ill practice of waste generation -

Citizen at large produce plastic waste & bio degradable waste together without segregation & dump in sewer which leads to blockage of sewer & hence necessitates employing people.

③ Unavailability of technology funds - Generally city administration is not endowed with enough funds to employ robotic & hard & machines to clean sewers. Also global technology is not available to them.

④ Frugal Infrastructure - Construction of Dry latrines & septic tanks have continued in name of promotion of sanitation.

Whole planning of sanitation does not involve problems of manual scavengers & their rehabilitation in policy documents.

Steps to deal with problem -

- ① Social Outreach - reach out to people for not constructing dry latrines
- ② Implementation of Manual scavenging (Prohibition & Rehabilitation) Act, 2013 by making people aware that it is ~~not~~ a non-bailable offence to employ & construct unsafe
- ③ Educate about laws and constitutional rights so that manual scavengers can complain about violation of rights
- ④ Provide safety gloves, oxygen masks, protective overalls, boots & head protective helmets so their lives & health is not endangered.
- ⑤ Remove social stigma about due to caste imposed immobility & provide alternate employment by skill training them.
- ⑥ Promote Swachh Bharat Mission by
 - Ⓐ Waste segregation
 - Ⓑ Constructing two pit latrines where compost is generated from waste
 - Ⓒ Construction of bio-toilets

12. You are a teacher in the Science department of a reputed college. Your HoD (Head of Department) has been a good mentor to you and has guided your career progress. You get to know from one of your students that the HoD gives private tuitions at his residence, which is disliked by many others in the department. There are also rumours that he might be giving extra marks to the students taking his tuitions. When enquired, his reply is that he is not alone and a few other teachers are giving private tuitions as well. He assures you that it is beneficial for the students as some of them need extra attention. He advises you not to make a fuss about it and indirectly reminds you about the assessment rating, which is due this week. You are aware that a good rating will definitely get you the due promotion. The HoD is due to retire in 4 months.

(a) What are the dilemmas that you face in this situation?

(b) Highlight the course of action that you would adopt and give reasons for the same.

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आप एक प्रतिष्ठित कॉलेज के विज्ञान विभाग में एक शिक्षक हैं। आपके विभागाध्यक्ष आपके अच्छे परामर्शदाता रहे हैं और आपके करियर की प्रगति में उन्होंने आपका मार्गदर्शन किया है। आपको अपने एक छात्र से पता चलता है कि विभागाध्यक्ष अपने निवास पर निजी ट्यूशन प्रदान करते हैं, जिसे विभाग में कई अन्य लोगों द्वारा नापसंद किया जाता है। इस बात की भी अफवाहें हैं कि वह अपना ट्यूशन लेने वाले छात्रों को अतिरिक्त अंक दे रहे हैं। पूछे जाने पर उनका उत्तर है कि वह अकेले नहीं हैं और साथ ही कुछ अन्य शिक्षक भी निजी ट्यूशन दे रहे हैं। वह आपको आश्वासन करते हैं कि यह छात्रों के लिए लाभदायक है क्योंकि उनमें से कुछ पर अतिरिक्त ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। वह आपको इस संबंध में हंगामा न मचाने का परामर्श देते हैं और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से आपको मूल्यांकन रेटिंग के संबंध में याद दिलाते हैं, जो इसी सप्ताह नियत है। आप जानते हैं कि अच्छी रेटिंग से निश्चित रूप से आपको उचित पदोन्नति मिलेगी। विभागाध्यक्ष चार महीने में रिटायर होने वाले हैं।

(a) इस स्थिति में आप किन दुविधाओं का सामना कर रहे हैं?

(b) उस कार्यवाही पर प्रकाश डालिए जिसे आप अपनाएंगे और इसके कारण बताइए।

Dilemmas in this situation -

① Conflict of Interest -
Promotion vs disclosing
dishonest practice of profit
making tuitions.

② Against conscience - keeping silence about an unethical practice is co-operating with it. leading to loss of peace of mind.

③ ~~Mentor~~ Interest of your guide
vs. Interest of student -

Personal relationship with HOD as he is been a good mentor to me. disclosing it will lead to its loss of harmony between us but keeping guilt will lead to injustice to those students who can't afford to take tuition classes.

④ Spill over effect - Argument of

HOD that he is not alone is the good reason why it should be disclosed. As continuance by HOD encourages other teachers to focus on tuitions rather than in classroom.

③ Personal gain vs Reputation of college -

keeping quiet will get me good ratings but reputation of workplace would be compromise if it is allowed to continue

Course of Action.

- ① Convince HOD to come out on his own & disclose about it.
- ② Urge other teachers to stop indiscriminate attention to wealthy & well-off students in form of tuition & ignoring poor students.
- ③ Employ use of reputation argument and give example of other teachers who have focused on All students equally.

- ④ Institute a mechanism in college for all students who need extra attention by arranging discussion hour with teachers & extra classes.
- ⑤ Provide incentives to teachers in form of extra hourly salary & compensation for taking extra classes.

13. While stampedes and mishaps due to overcrowding have led to loss of lives on multiple occasions, it remains an issue discussed only when there is a tragedy. Recently you were assigned the responsibility of conducting a mela around a revered religious place, which attracts millions of devotees. Every year the numbers have been increasing and this year due to certain celestial alignments the crowd is expected to be unprecedented. In the previous year the officer in charge was criticised and transferred over allegations of hurting religious sensitivities by restricting access to the religious place. You have three months to prepare for the mela.

(a) Identify the key areas you would focus on?

(b) What are the challenges that you foresee?

(c) How do you propose to overcome them?

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यद्यपि भीड़-भाड़ की वजह से होने वाली भगदड़ और दुर्घटनाओं के कारण कई अवसरों पर जीवन की क्षति हुई है, तथापि यह केवल किसी त्रासदी के घटित होने के उपरांत ही चर्चा किया जाने वाला एक मुद्दा बनकर रह गया है। हाल ही में आपको लाखों श्रद्धालुओं को आकर्षित करने वाले एक पूजनीय धार्मिक स्थल के निकट एक मेला के संचालन का उत्तरदायित्व सौंपा गया है। मेले में प्रति वर्ष संख्या बढ़ती रही है और इस वर्ष कुछ विशेष खगोलीय संरेखण के कारण अभूतपूर्व भीड़ होने की आशा है। पिछले वर्ष प्रभारी अधिकारी की आलोचना हुई थी और धार्मिक स्थल पर पहुंच को प्रतिबंधित करके धार्मिक संवेदनाओं को आघात पहुंचाने के आरोप में उनका स्थानांतरण कर दिया गया था। मेला की तैयारी करने हेतु आपके पास तीन महीने हैं।

(a) उन महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों की पहचान कीजिए जिन पर आप ध्यान केंद्रित करेंगे?

(b) आप कौन-सी भावी चुनौतियां देख पा रहे हैं?

(c) उन पर काबू पाने हेतु आपका क्या प्रस्ताव है?

India is a land of billion people and a land that reveres its gods & place holy places. In pursuance of this spirituality, congregation has been a key feature. Melas such as Kumbh, Jagannath Rath Yatra etc. has taken place year after year despite overcrowding,

Stampedes & loss of lives.

In this context, it is responsibility of administration to prevent any such incident & minimize losses.

Key reasons & challenges

- ① Overcrowding due to celestial alignment
- ② Increasing rumours about incidents that cause stampedes
- ③ Infrastructure limitations to tackle smooth progression of people.
- ④ Availability of security forces

Key areas to focus on.

- ① Project the expected number of arrival per day
- ② Analyze capacity of of mela.
- How many people can be accommodated.
- ③ Evaluate nearby areas & open space to accommodate more people

- ④ Evacuation plan.
- ⑤ Security Arrangements.
- ⑥

Proposal -

- ① Keep track of no. of trains & buses coming to city per day to estimate a rough number of arrivals.
- ② erect camps for health facility & rest in nearby open spaces & mela grounds.
- ③ Use loudspeakers to inform people about waiting times & not to ~~hear~~ believe rumours.
- ④ Enable optimum placement of security forces ~~to~~ who can calm people and restore balance in case of any incidence
- ⑤ Issue rules of conduct to people about smooth progression & urge them to wait for their

turn

- ⑥ employ social media & IT channels to reach out to people and ask them to register on mela website about their date & time of visit
- ⑦ use drones for monitoring & CCTV for stopping unruly elements from causing any mishaps. Also to monitor unclaimed baggage etc which can spark rumors
- ⑧ Request National Disaster Response force to train security team and maintain a troop nearby to minimize losses.

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VISION IAS™

Don't write
anything this
margin
(इस मरग में
कुछ नर हलखी)

14. You are a senior official at a government agency that is responsible for collection, storage and protection of biometric data of citizens. Due to the expanse of operations, the agency employs third parties for collection of data. There have been reports of security breach and leakage of data by third parties in exchange of money. A journalist from a prominent newspaper carries a sting operation and releases some data in the public to show the ongoing corruption and highlighting the inability of the agency in protecting public data. You are asked by the chairperson of the agency to file an FIR against the journalist and pursue criminal proceedings against him considering it an act of unauthorized access.

(a) Do you agree with the action sought by the chairperson against the journalist? Give appropriate reasons for your answer.

(b) If you disagree, what would be your course of action?

(c) Do you think the action of the journalist is justified?

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आप नागरिकों के बायोमेट्रिक आंकड़ों के संग्रहण, भंडारण और संरक्षण हेतु उत्तरदायी एक सरकारी एजेंसी के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी हैं। परिचालन विस्तार के कारण एजेंसी, आंकड़ा संग्रहण हेतु तृतीय पक्ष को नियोजित करता है। तृतीय पक्ष द्वारा पैसा के बदले सुरक्षा उल्लंघनों और आंकड़ों के लीकेज की सूचनाएं मिली हैं। एक प्रमुख समाचार पत्र के एक पत्रकार द्वारा एक स्टिंग ऑपरेशन किया जाता है और चल रहे भ्रष्टाचार को प्रदर्शित करने वाले एवं सार्वजनिक आंकड़े सुरक्षित रखने में एजेंसी की अक्षमता उजागर करने वाले कुछ आंकड़े आम जनता के सम्मुख जारी किए जाते हैं। आपको एजेंसी के अध्यक्ष द्वारा इसे अनधिकृत पहुंच वाला का एक कार्य मानते हुए पत्रकार के विरुद्ध एक FIR दर्ज कराने और उसके खिलाफ आपराधिक कार्रवाई करने के लिए कहा जाता है।

(a) क्या आप पत्रकार के विरुद्ध अध्यक्ष द्वारा चाही गई कार्रवाई से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर के लिए उचित कारण बताइए।

(b) यदि आप असहमत हैं, तो आपकी क्या कार्यवाही होगी?

(c) क्या आप मानते हैं कि पत्रकार का कार्य उचित है?

Privacy debates have sparked the discussion about constitutional validity of state action in collecting private & personal data, its methods, and purpose of such collection.

Increasing civil society vigilance about this process has been about privacy concerns & protection of their data.

In this context, it is responsibility of media to find about the processes, organized debates & inform people about any mishappenings as it is the fourth pillar of democracy.

Action sought by chairperson are not justified & because, -

- (a) Journalist has helped expose a case of corruption.
- (b) A loophole in system & process has been detected because of this
- (c) Since it's a public activity, therefore centres, be it 3rd party or state, that collect data become public office, hence question of unauthorized access becomes invalid because Public offices.

- If inaccessible become source of corruption.
- (d) Investigative journalism can't be discouraged by attacking the journalist.
- (e) against law of conscience, because fault is with collection system and not with the person who exposed it.

Right course of Action -

- ① Upon reports of corruption, right action would have been releasing a white paper on processes of data collection & security measures in place.
- ② Investigation should have been constituted with help of CVC team to for all 3rd party contractors.

end upon finding cases of corruption

- ① discontinue their licence
- ② Appropriate fine & punishment
- ③ Place more technological barriers such as virtual ID so that biometric data leaks become impossible
- ④ welcome reports & 3rd party auditors to analyze system & point out any more loopholes to improve system.
- ⑤ Lamine chairperson against this action
As a public officer, trustee of people's precious information it is not our duty to block information but coming at forefront and set example by accepting the loophole & promise to correct it is the right path to ~~the~~ sustainability

Sting Journalism does involve

ethical issues -

- ① Transparency vs Fairness
- ② Not an honest mean of journalism
- ③ It lies on border of crime as it involves instigating the person to commit crime

~~The~~ Despite all these issues it needs to be remembered that if sufficient public interest is in question, such as in given situation, act of journalist can't be said to be completely wrong.

However public offices should disclose information suo-moto so that journalists don't have to adopt this method.