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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1057)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	154939
Center	RN	Date	03/04/18

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।

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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

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

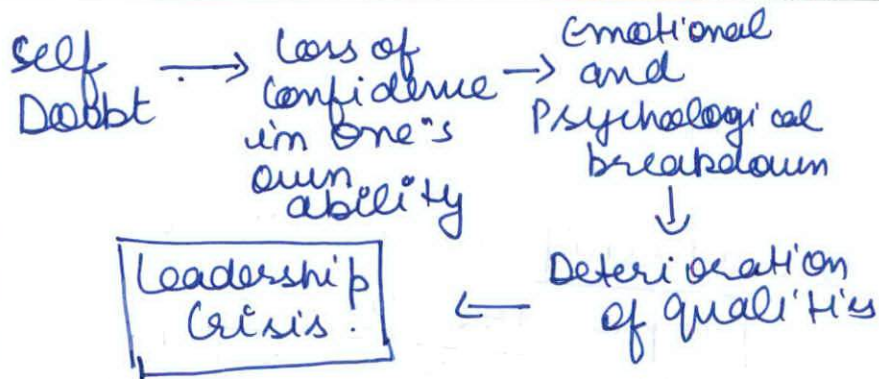
1. (a) Self doubt can both help and hinder leadership. Discuss with examples. 10

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

Ans: 1 (a) Leadership is an attribute wherein people are able to influence others, seek compliance from them. Trait theory argues that leadership is a result of traits / qualities / attributes of an individual.

Self (Leader) → Identify (Correct) his
Doubt questions himself) the follies behaviour and leadership.

e.g. Mahatma Gandhi realised after Chauri Chaura incident that as a leader he had failed to teach his followers on how to organise mass movement. He withdrew the movement and organised individual satyagrahas which developed capabilities of masses hence, self-questioning helped him improve his leadership.



For instance, during Uttarakhand disaster of landslides, many civil servants thought that they cannot handle the situation and consequently, almost escaped the responsibility. This led to situation turning worse and leadership crisis for the staff and administration.

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।

Ans: 1(b) Probity refers to honesty and morally upright behaviour.

It assumes gargantuan significance in public life as: the civil servants have to ensure optimum use ~~and~~ of public resources. They have the duty to ensure public welfare which will be hampered in absence of probity.

It is necessary to ensure stability of governance system and ensure people's trust and confidence in administration.

In order to ensure probity in governance, morally upright people should be recruited through proper psychometric tests. A code of ethics (as recommended by

2nd ARC) should be formulated. Transparency and accountability in government functioning should be ensured through initiatives such as 'Open Govt. initiative'; social audit; RTI etc.

Strict action enforcement mechanism should be there for erring officials; Grievance redressal mechanisms should be put in place.

Concerns in India:

- ① No code of ethics for civil servants.
- ② Poor action taking mechanism against erring officials.
- ③ Bureaucracy-political leaders nexus
- ④ Collusive corruption
- ⑤ Harassment of Honest officials
For instance, Mr. Ashok Khemkar has been transferred more than 40 times.

Measures to be taken:

- ① Enforce a code of ethics for civil servants.
- ② Real time data of money spent by officials should be available to citizens.
- ③ Social audit should be legalised as done in Maharashtra.

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?

Ans: 2(a) NITI Aayog in its 3rd year action agenda highlighted this issue wherein dishonest officials escape the wrath of law whereas honest continue to suffer.

Reasons for the same:

- ① Poor laws prescribing weak action mechanisms. It takes approx. 5 years to complete a vigilance enquiry against corrupt officers.
- ② Section 19(1)(a) of Prevention of Corruption Act requires prior sanction of Govt. before prosecuting an official.
- ③ Low rate of conviction
- ④ Judicial delays
- ⑤ Political patronage being enjoyed by officers.

A carrot and stick approach is

needed to stop such issues.

- ① Reward should be instituted for honest officials such as "Honesty medal" for Public services. At the same time, corrupt officials should be terminated.
- ② Compulsory retirement should be used for dishonest officials.
- ③ Early promotion to higher secretarial positions should be given for honest officers.
- ④ Article 312 of the Constitution which gives the Public servant almost permanent security of tenure. ^{Amend} It should have suitable measures to prevent corrupt official in a speedy and time bound manner.

Conclusion:

Public servants ~~have~~ are the backbone of welfare administration.

There is a need to promote honest, efficient and dedicated officers to improve governance system.

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। सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए।

Ans: 2(b) Right to Information Act, 2005 has been a historic achievement in Indian democracy promoting transparency, accountability and citizen participation in governance.

The effective implementation of RTI will ensure:

- ① Reduced corruption in the government system due to fear of being caught/exposed.
- ② It helps in exposing inefficiency or malpractices prevailing. For instance, recently an NGO through RTI exposed corruption in India Rhino Vision.

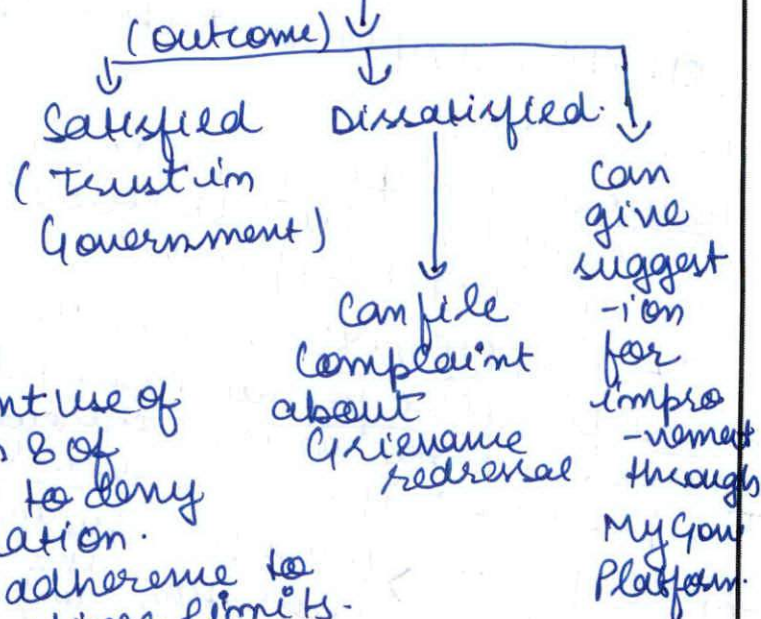
RTI empowers citizen \rightarrow access to information \rightarrow Question the authorities \rightarrow seek compliance.

- ③ It provides a forum to undertake Public interest litigation wherein Court admits Cases on basis of RTI replies.

④ It empowers the citizens to judge the government of day and make an informed judgement while casting his vote as he knows the performance of Government.

⑤

RTI → Information to Citizen



Hurdles:

- ① Frequent use of Section 8 of RTI Act to deny information.
- ② Non-adherence to time limits.
- ③ Overcharging for requisite information.
- ④ Threat to life of RTI Activists.

Conclusion:

Hence, the RTI rules should be amended to make the act truly democratic and participative.

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।

Ans: 3(a) Max Weber defined bureau-
cracy as a form of organisation
which works on rules, set standards,
established practices.

The bureaucracy has been an efficient
form of governance forming the
"steel frame" of it as:

① Standard operating procedures
are established reducing discretion
and ensuring efficiency in resource
use & outcome.

② They are trained to deal with
diverse situations.

③ A proper hierarchy is established
with established chains of communi-
cation reducing redundancy and
duplication/overlapping.

The bureaucracy could successfully
sail itself through the IT
revolution in 1990's highlight the

Openness and adaptation of change.
However, several issues are plaguing
bureaucracy:

- ① There is a sense of elitism among bureaucrats which moves them away from citizen welfare.
- ② The security of tenure ~~hinders~~ acts as a hindrance to innovation.
- ③ The standard operating procedures lead to fear among public servants of HC's i.e. CBI, CVC, CAG and Courts.
- ④ Bureaucracy-politicians nexus leads them to engage in unethical acts with impunity.
- ⑤ Discretion without accountability - city has manifested itself in corruption.

There ~~is~~ ^{is} need to bring far
reaching reforms:

- ① Promoting lateral entry which increases the career bureaucracy's motivation to improve due to competition.
- ② Regular refresher training.
- ③ Promoting independence of bureau -cracy.

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।

Ans: 3(b) Social Media has become the 'buzz word' of 21st century. It has millions of people connected to it who can be reached at a click of mouse.

It is the newest form of mass media.

It has influenced political campaigns and social behaviour in multiple ways:

- ① The campaign of political leaders have reached wider masses.
- ② It makes people aware about the various local and national issues and take an informed decision.
- ③ The 'Post-truth', fake news have also significantly affected campaigns. It marks an assault on democracy.
- ④ Data collected by social media platforms have been exploited to design campaign which are

psychologically synced with people. This has been highlighted in Cambridge Analytica - Facebook case where data was used to plant fake information subverting democratic ideals.

Affected social attitudes:

- ① It collects data about people's behaviour using artificial intelligence and machine learning and offers services/products as per their behaviour.
- ② It promotes consumerism.
- ③ It ~~has~~ has led to hatred, envy feeling among people towards their peers.
- ④ It has made people more open about their lives increasing their vulnerability also.
- ⑤ It has enabled people to talk about social issues such as women abuse through #MeToo campaign.

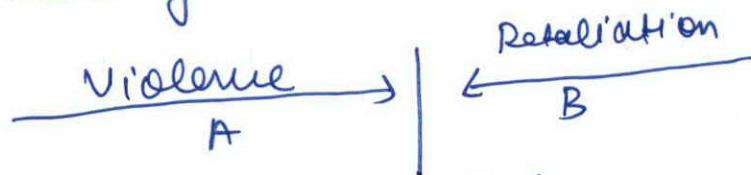
Conclusion:

Social media has produced mixed results in almost all domain. Its use have to be regulated via laws.

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।

Ans: 4(a) Mahatma Gandhi said that Non-violence is not a tool of weak and coward but an armour of strong and persevering. The use of violence gives the ~~non~~ excuse to other person to retaliate via physical force which leads to harm for both resulting in nothing.



Deadlock
(No Result).

However, non-violence affects the target at a mental level and forces him/her to change the wrong beliefs as it is ever lasting in nature. It is not momentary. ~~and continue~~ It avoids the chances of physical

dash and is more humane.

It believes that every human being can be transformed into a gentle and noble soul which is socially fit.

Non-

Violence

method was adopted by Gandhiji during the freedom struggle which brought British to its knees.

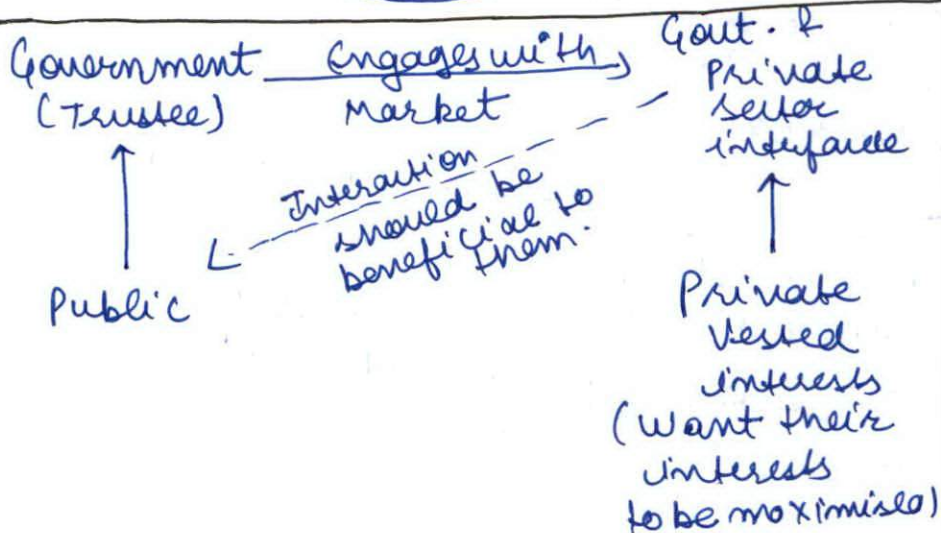
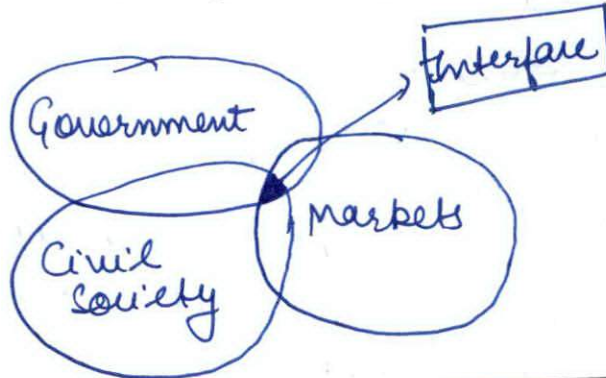
One British official once remarked that Mahatma Gandhi was 'one man army' as his fasts could produce those results which even an army of thousands could not.

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।

Ans: 4(b)

Governance:



Public officials engage with markets as regulator, buyer, seller, service provider etc. on behalf of the citizens as their trustees. Therefore, it is necessary for them to be

~~work~~

ethical and moral in their conduct so that welfare of the ultimate beneficiaries i.e. citizens is ensured.

Since, they ~~interact~~ enjoy a quasi-delegated authority, they are in a position to make self gains while engaging with private interests. Hence, a Code of Conduct & Code of Ethics is needed.

Other reasons:

- ① To ensure that public servants are held accountable and answerable for their deeds.
- ② To take appropriate action in case of deviation.

K. Santhanam Committee on Civil Services Reforms developed Civil Services Conduct Rules, 1964 which should be properly enforced. A Code of Ethics based on Nolan Committee & Masterman's Committee is the need of hour.

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।

Ans: 5(a) Oxfam report highlighted that richest 1% of Indians hold 73% of its wealth highlighting the grave disparity^{even} after 70 years of Independence.

Gandhiji believed that the rich people hold their income and wealth as trustees of poor people. For instance, the industrialists will not be rich if masses don't buy their goods.

They need to share these resources with the people and society as it is from there only that the resources have accumulated. They ultimately belong to people only.

Sarvodaya implied caring for one ~~at~~ and all. The focus should be all inclusive with benefits of growth and development reaching to the lowest section of society. For this, there should be equality of opportunity ; empowerment of people.

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?

Ans: 5(b) Conflict originates at the mental level manifesting itself in various ways, one of them being violence.

In India, Hindu-Muslim divide is long permeated into the minds of people since the time of independence and partition. Both the communities consider themselves as an adversary. (does not apply to entire population)

Hence, a mere verbal duel turns conflict very soon. This can be seen from recent instance of Ram Navami Violence in Azamgarh.

Similarly, historically, the lower caste have suffered at the

hands of upper class people. This has developed a feeling of hatred among ~~castes~~ caste dalits towards upper caste people. Both considers their interests as anti-theftical to one another. Hence, small alterations turn violent at the smallest of alteration.

For instance, Recent 'Bharat Bandh' protest for SC/ST Act lead to killing of many people and loss of public property.

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।

Ans: 6 Emotional intelligence refers to the ability to understand the mental construct of a person, his desires and his likely behaviour.

It is very necessary to understand the human resources to run the organisation effectively and efficiently.

Benefits in leadership:

- ① It enables civil servant to understand the needs of his subordinates, colleagues and superior and their likely behaviour. For instance, a person of loose morals when in need of fund can embezzle public funds. Hence, he should not be allocated duty to handle finance.
- ② It helps in seeking better compliance of his orders

from citizens by predicting their likely behaviour, apprehensions which they may have and solving them in advance.

- (3) It helps in keeping employees motivated by ensuring psychological satisfaction and job-enrichment.

For instance, an engineer may want challenging work in his life and may leave the job if it is routine in nature. The civil servant can ensure that he is given challenging work and retains talent in organisation.

- (4) Prevents hasty decision making.
(5) Ensures morale and satisfaction of employees.

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।

Ans: 7 Citizen Charter is a document which the quality of service delivery, its time limit, quantity, official responsible for service and grievance redressal in case of non-delivery of service.

Importance:

- ① ensures participation of citizen in service delivery
- ② increases accountability of public officials for the services provided.
- ③ Boosts morale of delivery personnel / officials as they are involved in deciding about charters.
- ④ It ensures timely grievance redressal of citizens.

- ⑤ Helps in capacity development of citizens.
- ⑥ Helps in business process re-engineering by bringing faulty processes to the fore.

However, citizen charters have fallen into disuse due to lack of enforceability, non-involvement of citizens in its formulation; lack of awareness about charters; non-adherence to timelines; lack of grievance redressal mechanism etc.

Even in RTI where legal time limits are there, delays in reply are very frequent.

Hence, various measures are to be taken:

- ① Prominently display charters
- ② Involve citizen in formulation
- ③ Adopt model of successful countries such as Malaysia, UK.
- ④ Fix responsibility & accountability.
- ⑤ Establish grievance redressal mechanism.

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।

Ans: 8 Cultural attitudes and tradition have led to menstruation becoming a taboo in the society.

The women are afraid of talking about it. They continue to live in unhygienic and unsanitary condition having a long term bearing on their health.

In rural areas, the women are forced to stay out of their homes during menstruation. They are not allowed to participate in household chores. It leads to social ostracisation.

there is a need for strategic ~~at~~ and multi-pronged approach to sensitise the

women and society about issues:

1. Creating awareness about menstrual health, especially in rural areas by roping in celebrities, politicians.

Recently, Women & Child Minister tweeted #YesIBleed focusing on removing taboo around issue.

2. Making sanitary nappies available to women at cheap cost; free for BPL.

3. Building toilets and ensuring their functionality, especially in villages.

4. Distributing free nappies in schools to girls which prevents them from being absent during menstruation.

Hence, a multi-stakeholder, all encompassing approach is needed to solve the issue.

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।

Ans: 9 (a) The case in point highlights the deep rooted issue of girl child being considered as a burden. Various factors which have led to the current situation could be manifold. The issues highlighted are: early

marriage, dowry (legal crime), neglect of girl's education which leads to them being backward.

Factors responsible:

- a) Societal Customs and traditional practices.
- b) Failure on the part of administration to give effect to the behaviour and attitude change campaign. The scheme has been implemented in word but not spirit.
- c) Lack of effective enforcement mechanisms to identify the cases of dowry and punish them.
- d) Illiteracy and poverty in society which makes them think in narrow and restricted manner.
- e) Apathy towards the girl child.

9(b) Being the District Magistrate, It is my obligation to ensure that such situation is stopped as it affects the society and nation in long run. I shall take following

steps to cope with the situation:

a) Behaviour change campaign with the involvement of Civil society Volunteers, NGOs through ways such as Mubad, Natake, door to door campaigns, advertisement in mass media, posters.

b) Organising a foolproof intelligence network so that timely information about delinquent cases can be gathered and requisite intervention is done.

c) Communicating with the higher officials regarding the situation and asking them to bring reward schemes for girls who complete senior secondary education; scholarship for university which shall motivate them & their parents to invest in girl's education.

d) Establishing a Helpline (24x7) for reporting such cases.

e) Involvement of local panchayats and municipalities to communicate with people and motivating them by telling the benefits of girl's education.

- f.) Taking strict action against those who are caught taking and giving dowry to set an example by enforcing dowry prohibition Act.
- g.) Promoting schemes such as 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' with the help of political leaders who wield power to influence.

Hence, a multi-pronged sustained strategy is needed so that the menace of dowry is eradicated; the future of nation is protected with due focus on girls health, education, physical & psychological well being.

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? 20

एक और जहां 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?

Ans: 10

The key issues involved in enforcing liquor consumption prohibition laws enforced by states such as Bihar, Gujarat etc. are:

1. Social issues

Liquor addiction / consumption leads to degeneracy among individuals over time. There have been instances where drunken people have beaten their wives and children badly. It creates a bad impression on young children's mind and damages the moral fabric of society. This has to be curbed.

2. Economic issues:

Continuous consumption leads to

addiction which causes a financial strain on poor people. The entire earnings is spent on alcohol leaving nothing for family's needs, health, education. This adversely affects the family and the Nation in long run, pushing both in poverty.

3. Constitutional issue :

The Directive Principles of state Policy imposes obligations on the state to reduce such delinquent practices.

However, many scholars argue that Article 19 and 21 give the people the freedom to exercise their choice of life. Hence, such restrictions are considered by them as state intrusion.

4. Stop accidents on road; reduce crime in society.
I shall conclude the lecture by talking about Mahatma Gandhi's principles wherein he always

talked about giving up alcohol.
~~How~~ During the Independence
movement as well the gherao
was done by women of liquor
shops.

Secondly, in Bihar, the results
have been great where women
have reported about a better
family life, better food &
health facilities after the prohi-
-bition law.

Finally, I shall ask the students
to be the harbingers of change
and promote this anti-liquor
drive.

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 स्कैवेजिंग) 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 श्वासरोधन के कारण कुछ कर्मचारियों की मृत्यु ने आपके क्षेत्र में अत्यधिक संक्रास 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।

Ans: 11 (a) manual scavenging is the worst form of out denigrating hum - an dignity, health and welfare.

The stakeholders involved are:
a.) The state and administration.
b.) The people who are employed.
c.) The civil society

d) NGOs involved in working for human welfare.

e) The Judiciary

f) The Nation as a whole.

g) Activists such as Bernadine Wilson.

Conflicting interests:

1. The state has to get the cleanliness done at low cost due to resource constraint vs high cost of mechanisation in case manual scavenging is not done.

2. Unemployment of unskilled workers vs low paid job of manual scavenging which enables them to feed their family.

3. Civil society's need and demand of cleanliness vs Poor conditions in which they ~~are~~ scavengers work. If society supports for their welfare, they may have to pay ~~for~~ high cost.

4. Threat of life to activists vs their aim for social welfare.

5.3 challenges faced by administ-
-ration :

1. Lack of funds to deploy mechan-
-ised equipments.
2. Laibadairical attitude of the
administration.
3. Lack of Political will and 'business
as usual' approach.
4. Apathy of Civil society towards
such issues which pushes it
below the carpets.
5. Vested interests of Private parties
who undertake the contract to
clean.
6. Collusive corruption between these
contractors and civil servants.
7. Misappropriation of funds earn-
-ed for modernisation.
8. Lack of CSR support; no
organised voice in the society to
raise such issues.

Various steps can be done to curb it:

1. Making local bodies more efficient wherein they can raise their funds from market via bonds issue as done in Ahmedabad. This can be used for modernisation.
2. Real time monitoring via dashboards of the funds spent; transparency in ~~enforce~~ allotting contracts.
3. Blacklisting those contractors who engage in manual scavenging.
4. Involving corporates to give funds via CSR fund to improve the conditions in which these labour work.
5. Rewarding social activists such as Bezwada Wilson who work actively on eradicating manual scavenging.

6. Involving students to find innovative ideas to clean the sewers through IDEAS scheme.

Conclusion:

The Preamble of Constitution upholds social justice as one of its ideals. The state has to take timely action to ensure that every soul in society enjoys the same.

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 आश्वासित 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।

Ans: 12 In the given case, following dilemmas are involved:

- 1.) Risking my promotion in order to promote larger interest of students and education system.
- 2.) Self-Growth Vs duty as a teacher.

3. Another dilemma faced is to
- dising my ^{personal} relationship with the
HOD ~~or~~ or upholding my
values of integrity and honesty
towards the profession of teaching.
4. Another is my moral obligation
towards HOD who has helped me
progress in career or voicing for
the benefit of students.

b.) Since there are only 'rumours'
that he is giving extra marks
to students who take tuitions,
nothing conclusive can be drawn
about allegations.
There is a possibility that some
students genuinely need extra
help and are therefore, taking
tuitions.

I shall first enquire about the
allegations made at my personal
level. If found untrue, I shall
apologise to HOD, if hurted him
in anyway.

If found true, I shall speak to the HOD to stop such practice as it is unfair to other hardworking students when he gives extra marks to tuition students. It also affects the careers of these students in long run wherein they do not strive for merit and talent but for psychophony.

If he does not agree to stop it, I shall complain to the staff Council and the Head of institution to take necessary action against him and others as well who are engaging in such things.

I shall not care about my assessment rating as my duty to uphold teaching profession comes first even if at personal cost.

Moreover, in case of adverse unfair

rating, I can always challenge
the same before authorities.

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?

Ans: 13 Since, adequate time at my disposal is available, I shall adhere to the National Disaster Management Authority's Crowd Management Guidelines with focus on following:

1. Organising a proper entry mechanism which has a fairly

decent lengthy path to ensure that crowd does not come all of sudden but in small patches. Special entry gates for women, elderly, children and disabled shall be ensured.

2. Ensuring appropriate deployment of security personnel in the Mela premises to ensure that crowd keeps on moving and does not become static which increases the risks of stampede.

3. Ensuring various internal check gates which smoothen the flow of crowd and prevents it from concentrating at one place.

4. Regular announcement mechanism to urge people to cooperate with security staff as it is in their's interest only.

5. Allowing the visit of devotees / visitors to sanatorium sanatorium in batches with cooperation of organising staff.
6. Capacity building and training of the on-ground staff.
7. Organising mock drills to make the staff ready in case of any mishappening.
8. Ensuring that appropriate number of "Emergency exits" are in place for an untoward event.
9. If need be, charge an entry fee. The entry fee can be kept higher for those days where huge crowd are seen to regularise the visitors over all days and easing the pressure on mela premises.
10. Ensuring adequate availability of Fire Ambulance, Health personnel, medical ambulance at premises for all time.

(b) The likely challenges are:

- 1.) Lack of resources / finances with the administration.
- 2.) Resistance from the mela staff who may have to put in extra effort during training and development.
- 3.) Resistance / protests from devotees over charging entry fees.
- 4.) Shortage of security personnel for deployment on premises.

5.)

The same can be overcome by the following methods:

- 1.) The fee charging mechanism can ~~ensure~~ fulfill the funds deficiency to some extent. Donation from benevolent people can be unlimited. If need be, additional state resources are to be deployed.

- 2) The staff have to be motivated by leading with example. I shall myself put in my best efforts and request the staff to support as it will be a great achievement and satisfaction from them as well.
- 3) Entry fees can be kept nominal, with free entry for Below Poverty line people.
- 4) Civil society volunteers, NGOs can be involved to offer their services voluntary for organising the event.

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?

Ans: 14 (a) The laws are meant to be enforced not only in word but in spirit as well.

In the given case, the journalist has released the data with good faith and in order to protect

the larger public interest.
He has highlighted a grave national issue which poses threat to security and integrity of the Nation.

I do not agree with the action sought against the journalist.
This shall act as a deterring effect on people who wish to undertake larger public welfare. It shall set a bad precedent for the society and administration.

(b) Being a public servant, it is my duty to show empathy towards public issues and address them. I shall order the authorities to register an FIR against third parties who are engaged in security breach.

Secondly, I shall issue a show cause notice to the journalist to explain his conduct and why did

he not report it to authorities rather than releasing it to public.

If the reasons are found genuine, the journalist can be set free with stern warning and written apology from his side.

If found malicious, a committee consisting representation from journalists as well can be constituted to decide the future course of action to be taken against journalists.

(C.) The action of journalist was justified in intent but not in mode of execution of intent.

By putting the data in public, he puts the citizen in vulnerable condition, whose data can be misused. ~~by~~ It poses a threat to them as well as invasion of

their privacy.

He should have been more prudent
in his approach and should
have reported to the authorities
first.

Moreover, looking at the situation,
I shall request the authorities
to formulate strong data
protection laws with deterrent
penalties. Such data breach
can cause hamper of democracy
as well as seen in Facebook
Case.

