



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1110)

Name of Candidate	HARSHA PRIYAMVADA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	143/99
Center	HOME	Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. 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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. 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 Homeopathic 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

Total Marks =

SECTION B

Q9.

India is a developing country with booming internet penetration and growth. It has secured a rank of 23 in the ITU's cyberspace security index.

In this context, the government's policy to cybersecurity needs a holistic approach.

As a concerned citizen, who can is equally participant in the functioning of national security, my suggestion on the topics would be :-

a) cyberthreats affect specially some group of people more eg children, digital illiterate, women, more..

Reasons being :-

a) digital illiteracy in marginalized sections

- b) greater time spent online by children
- c) Troll culture which is particularly violent to women eg Swara Bhaskar attacked brutally for her progressivity — subject to online abuse.
- d) Revenge porn
- e) mental stress, drug abuse and peer pressure — on adolescents specially
- f) Lack of awareness about remedy measures.
- g) Cyberbullying is specially problematic for these weaker/vulnerable sections due to their digital minor and lack of privacy safeguards of their data with a poor law. h) can also lead to big tools of capitalism
- (b) The experience and exposure in cyberspace can mould our personality to a considerable extent since it has become one of the tools for in our

primary and secondary socialization.
We resort to social media for our
friend's circle and creative expression.
The larger the online time spent,
more is the interface and influence
on our life.

It can affect us both positively & negative

POSITIVE ATTITUDE

eg Malala Yousafzai
story has inspired
many women.
Sumlay Yazidi rights
campaign and survivor
Nadia Murad and

#MeToo → inspired
women to speak against
injustice — COURAGE

NEGATIVE

Recent Christchurch
shootings — livestream
by shooter for
20 minutes and
also his actions
were alleged to
be inspired by
~~the~~ a white
supremacist group.
online → XENOPHOBIC
ACTION

Thus the action / influence depends on whether social media is used with adequate ~~secu~~ supervision or not.

c) Restrictions

a(i) Citizen → digital literacy, awareness to inform about ill effects, inculcate culture of fact checking

(ii) vulnerable section → Restricting online time for children, using technology eg Microsoft photoDNA tech, end to end encryption for data security etc to safeguard privacy

(iii) corporate → data localization norms, online vigilance for offensive content, promote welfare over petty interests of peddling fake info and morale incultation

(iv) government → Data security policy and

a strong legal cover, digital health monitoring, incentivizing fact check agencies by boom live with FB in recent elections

Amartya Sen says: — | Economic inequality is translating into digital inequality.

The reforms should be such that they uphold digital rights of a safe and dignified life ~~or~~ for the minority too.

8.10)

Each country during its course of development has to face many such ethical dilemma wherein it appears that resorting to the unethical

way will lead to more productivity.
However, as JF Kennedy has said :-

There is no other duty of government
more supreme than upholding the
ethics of nations

This case is such a similarly classical
case whereby the failure of the
government police to uphold child
rights has led to proliferation and
competitiveness of the nascent fireworks
unit.

A] Ethical Issues.

- (1) Children - right to protection and
education and development
denied (as accorded to UNCPDR)
- right to health and risk
of developing hazardous disease

b) units — preference to child labour over other ethical ways for productivity

- law violations
- sustenance of many families job albeit compromise on child rights issues.

c) government — failure of efficiency and equitable inclusive growth

- lax approach
- loss of trust by the vulnerable sections due to FAILURE in protecting their rights

d) families — informal job — savings at cost of child education and lack of alternatives.

e) contractors — unethical ways to engage and exploit such families

f) Me — as a DRI, I have special response to the public and their constitutional rights.

le) Course of action

- ① Preparing a detailed committee report about the condition of manufacturing unit, the various problems and concerns — causes of poor competitiveness and red tape, if any.
- ② Taking hints from any other study.
- ③ Assessing the situation of child labor and legal loopholes to flout rules.
⇓
- ④ Identify all children / families in the informal sector with help of NGOs to rehabilitate them back in schools
⇓
- ⑤ Take action against the contractors who have been exploiting such poor families.
I would also try to alleviate their poverty by conveyance of services.
⇓

↓
Identify all areas in the function of
the unit and suggesting / taking action
for decreasing red tape, easing labour
laws, enforcing about Rozgar protection
yojana or special incentive to encourage
formal labour compliance so that

↓
competitiveness remains
unaffected
↓

Identifying areas where loopholes in
legislation → for further perfect
ground situation assessment
↓

Preparing a full report to government
on the positive / lesson learnt from this
case for policy / law modification

It is also possible that the manufacturer would
try to come back we learnt as case study
of recent firecracker ban in Sivakasi have
shown that government support along
with emotionally intelligent handling may solve
off the issues

⑪ The government of India is a ~~democratic~~ socialist country. It gives equal rights to the private industries and steps in for the welfare functions. This case of conflict between the right of citizens ^(Art 21) for a healthy environment along with the necessity of industries to not be cramped with the excessive regulation of government presents as a challenge in India everywhere especially since we aspire to grow to \$ economy by 2024 and also have to meet our INDC by 2030.

The merits of the options available to me are:-

a) Shutting down industries

- loss of jobs and revenue
- rigid approach

- no dilemma and matter gets early solved.

- might face severe resistance.
- private sector trust lost — investment outflow.

b) Relocating industries to a new region

- might pollute in the new region too (especially water)
- Later when area developed, industry may face poor competitiveness
- Difficult to shift
- Save jobs and revenue
- no pollution

The directive seems simple but doesn't take into account the capital and social complication in shifting.

c) Making emission rules stricter

- might lead to bending of rules to flout emission
- no shifting complication
- jobs, revenue.

control in face of
unprepared
industry
- might discourage more
industries

d) provide incentive to industry owner
for adoption

- governmental burden
on fiscal

- huge capital invest-
ment might still
not enthruse the
owners.

o capital investment
with help

environmental
emission control.

o welfare function
of government encourage
more entrepreneurs.

Course of action

a) This case will not need be solved
by in one day and needs a long
drawn out planned process. A mix
of innovation and above options → equal sharing of burden in
industries which are particular polluting
should not be given further license to

path to
national
progress

open near residential areas (eg leather).
special SEZ like areas faraway from
populated town needed (one of the few
reasons why 'Kanpur' always in top
5 of WHO polluted city list).

- (ii) Tool banks / bank incentives (PSL)
for use in capital incentive
- (iii) Research orgs for cheaper technol-
ogies.
- (iv) Building PPP-STP in areas for water
pollution and
- (v) Encouraging CSR of companies for use in
afforestation near industries along with
air filter.
- (vi) Eligibility interest should not be
forgotten - till the time the industries
levels stabilize after new technology,
AQI and awareness on protocol to be
follow in case emission levels top limits.

(12) bonded labour, prohibited by the Indian constitution according to Article 23, is still a menace in Indian society. In spite of act of 1976, various vested interest and socioeconomic causes have led to its perpetuation.

a) <u>Stakeholders</u>	<u>interests</u>	<u>ethical issues</u>
(i) large landowners	- continue being agriculturally productive - maintain socio economic political hegemony	- using humans as means to their ends - flouting rule of law - apathy to poorer citizen rights
(ii) <u>labours</u>	lack of alternative	right of choice violated

(iv) Me as an employee of government

led to their being working for paltry incomes and paternalistic behaviour of landlords probably.

- social security
- threat to life/livelihood

- to ensure that rule of law prevails.

- state acts for the marginalised upliftment (Art 39)

15

- fundamental rights not available to them due to non awareness.

- ~~governance~~ issue of big socio economic dominated by landowning when constitution provides equal to all.

- failure as welfare function of constitution

- question on my post and efficiency

- ~~report~~ ^{many} trust of poor back in democracy

b) denial of choice

- granted by Art 21.
- Bonded labour prevents art 1976 & Art 23 — fundamental rights violat
- 'if' the doubt of presumed work ~~on~~ imposition on labour is there. Art 23 states that its not just ~~violation~~ 'bonded' labour but failure to give 'minimum wages' and 'involuntary' work can lead to Art 23 infringement.
- Paltry wages and lack of other alternatives → will be regarded as violation of rights (Constitutional & UDHR)

(c) Course of action

- confirm the rights violation by engaging with any labour in a fearless environment
↓
using Emotional Intelligence to

reporting (presumption) to any injustice

if none,
action to
just improve
livelihood
and labour
rights and
scheme for
social
security
cover

else formal
process to take action

provided security and
temporary livelihood
to families under NREGA etc

starting a drive to
identify all such families

prosecution of landowners
to violation of rights

Long-term

a) improving social inequality in the
district

b) agricultural productivity is to be
maintained so that ~~district~~ — the
families ~~are~~ can be provided land under
land contract redistribution.

c) improve rights and awareness among all
Sankaran like administrators have taken
such steps against bonded labour and
would act as inspiration for young
administrators like me in this
care.

13. National level representing sports person have essentially a special responsibility to the nation and its citizen. Since these cases have inspired a new debate on the responsibility of public figures, the recent cases being like many politicians in their unsound views or supporting misogyny are on the rise.

a) public figures have responsibility since
→ they inspire a lot of youth and children all around country and any statement is bound to 'socially influence' their budding views.

b) It is a special duty of public figures to carry out their purpose and

advantage of using a platform for national communication for ⁱⁿ good and responsible way. Any biased behaviour will be considered against ethics of television/media

(iii), Also as sportsmen, they have a responsibility to possess sportsman ship spirit. eg courage, objectivity, merit, respect and tolerance & patience. The biased statements against women will

- aggravate patriarchy in India
- discourage women sportswomen
- reinforce the view of deep unequal.
- crimes justification
- encourage commodification and violence against women

b) Reasons

(i) Primary socialization / secondary
leads to inculcation of attitude

that due to

father as
supreme
authority

woman/
mother/
sister
stereotyped as
a model of
endurance,
passiveness and
sacrifice

media/
film
encourage
commodification

domestic
violence

viewing
porn/
prostitution
↓

encourage
viewing woman
as sexually
desirable
objects only

education
reinforce
stereotype

eg
woman as
mothers,
skewed attention of girls
in school.

poor
connection
with respect
to crimes
against
women

lax attitude
failure of state

→ peers and social media encourage online bullying, and cyberstalking

→ lack of women as pressure group and unawareness to agitate for their rights

As a result → non reporting and endurance → further attitudes reinforced

→ In any stage, steps to correct flawed mentality are not taken

Get away → ① using their power and post ② citizens who consider loss of a star sportman over ethics and

women rights (no ~~up~~ ^{up} surge) ③ failure of state / NCH to process the complaint

and build a secure environment to encourage women to report

Previous #MeToo and now this event — all point to the deeply engrained patriarchy in our society. Reform has to be led by society — law can just complement it not compensate it.

14) The toilets coverage post Swachh Bharat mission have reached 92% coverage and greater than 90% usage accoedly to GCI. However there still are pockets of non usage by people where the toilet usage ratio have not gone up. accoedly to a series of physical and behaviour surveys, follwing reasons have been accounted to in the low usages :-

a) INFRASTRUCTURE

- * poor quality of toilets eg leaking or smelling
- * water supply not regular
- * poor sewage sludge disposal
- * dark rooms without electricaly
- * located faraway from houses

* flies

* habit to not clean post use

SOCIAL

* women to not go out ~~at~~ can lead to their toilet being very far ^{for them}.

* concept of purity and pollution

* unawareness of association of flies/diseases with open defecation
→ especially when no effort to demonstrate direct association

* open relieving: a habit.

* same toilets to be used for all castes — may discourage the higher castes.

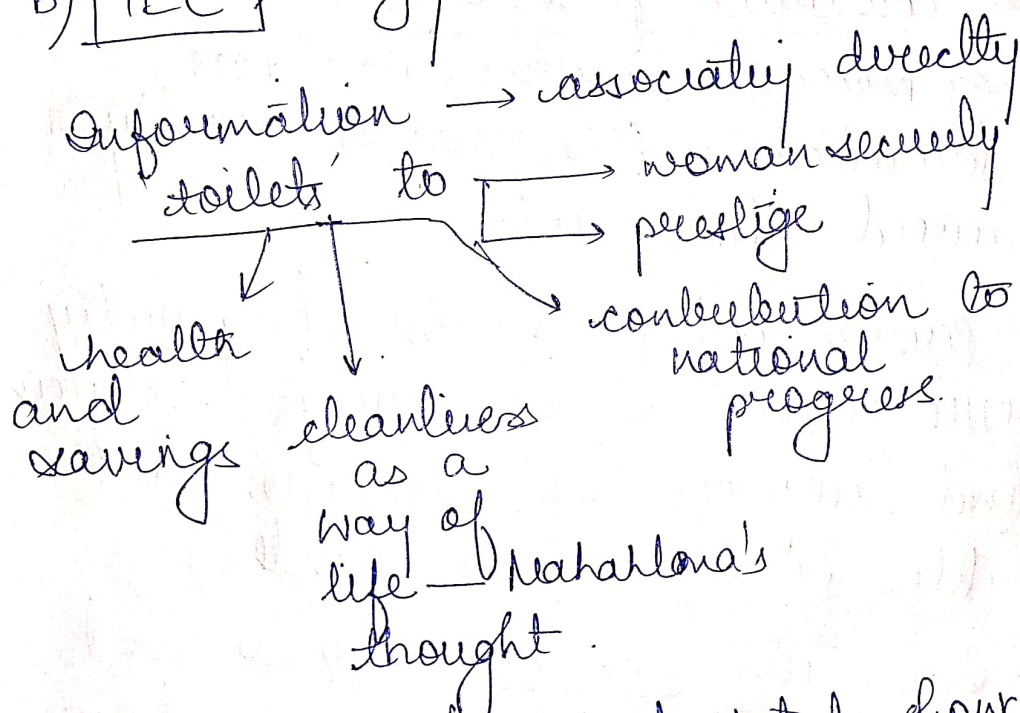
* no toilet building in home

FINANCIAL

* no toilets individual due to poor

- * finances
- * less no of community toilets
- * employment of technology to clean and evacuate pits may be constrained due to finance
- * difference in actual ground situation due to corruption

b) IEC strategy



→ Posters / Ads / Nukkad Natak show how these association may make citizen aware and nudge them into action

→ Community workers eg Dabba Gangs and good rising squads (Maharashtra) MP) to ~~work~~ influence

→ Reminding toilet to 'hyat ghar' is a good step

→ Timing matters. eg in monsoons may evoke compliance

→ continued persuasion. eg messages, posters at places, broadcasting PM messages directly to avoid relapse into

→ Persuasion on rational (eg quality WHO report of 6% savings), religion and (importance of sanitation) and public figure models (Gandhi).

→ Incentivizing sarpanch who do good work & and little a jan andolan.

The focus on Behaviour change communication is one that sets apart present SBM success from its prior scheme

Section A

① a) courage is the virtue of supreme importance since it is required to uphold all other virtues

— Maya Angelou.

This and quote by Mandela all signify the importance of courage in the virtuous life. Courage is thus the quality of identifying our weakness and having sufficient moral strength to get over it.

courage All men are afraid and denial of fear is a denial of human emotions. But the counter force of overcoming this fear

is also a part of human conscience ..

Relevance

Nadia Murad, a yajidi, might have well kept silent before the ISIS's night of bullet, however the quality of courage inspired her to overcome her fear and speak out.

International

In the present context when the social economic inequalities have gained so much disparity, it's very easy for a mighty US to suppress any country via threat of sanctions eg CAATSA but India commendably has chosen to act in strategic autonomy - ~~show~~ inspiring national courage to stand up to a country ~~whose~~ whose military might = equal to next 10 countries' army

1. (b) This statement very well summarises the inspiration for a common man to act in the welfare of himself, society and nation.

Meaning

We all contribute to national progress in some or the other way and act in public service.

⊗ The fact that few become very famous and enjoy limelight should not mean that the work rest do is not significant. ⓧ
river slowly erodes the path to carve out a path and a single drop of water forms an ocean.

The fact that this work is not great would ^{be} contradicted by Gandhiji and 'Geeta' who say - devotion to duty is best form of worship.

Relevance

- a) Even simple act of ethical voting can make a person great.
- b) Even if the exam for which a student aspires to become civil servant is not qualified, there are still avenues left for us to pursue being great by contribution to other services - gloom shouldn't prevail then and one shouldn't take to fraudulent and unethical ways.

Q.2a) Weberian Bureaucracy is a form established by the ~~1860~~ colonial rulers. pre independence. apart from other features like meritocracy, rigidity and ~~super~~ target oriented hierarchical approach, impersonality was a great virtue of it → meaning working on a objective and impartial manner. ~~See Nolan Com~~ Its particularly advantageous to decide cases on merit. The concept gained wide popularity post its relevance in developed colonial countries — facilitated merit and maximum efficiency.

Present Context

In Indian context, the imperso-

vality has spiralled into bureaucratic apathy - and is of particular disadvantage as : -

- a) The percentage of weaker section in India is much greater -
- b) Concept of new public management has taken over Weber's concept (Australia)
- c) Especially with democracy and FPTP, the marginalised are becoming more sidelined. The executive decides on ^{equality and} merit and not on equality of opportunity

~~Case~~ eg affirmative action, empathetic approach is need.

The 2nd ARC has recommended these new values - empathy and compassion in face of new demands of a post colonial developing India.

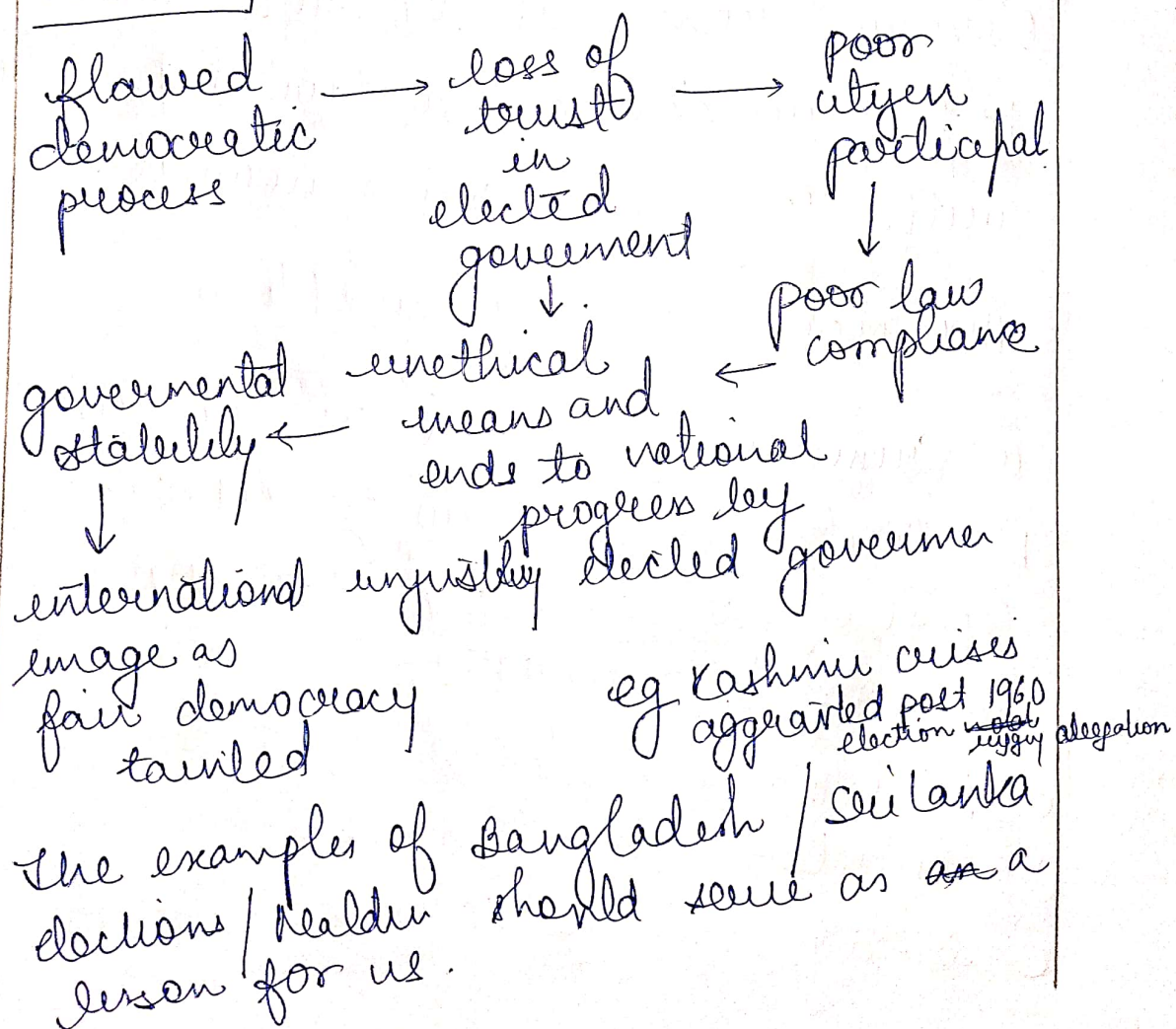
Q2.b) The views of Gandhijee along with Kantian theory — disallows the use of any object as means. Political power is a lucrative end for those who indulge in unethical ways to gain it. It's obvious from this ADR survey — 13% winning chance of a tainted candidate with respect to 5% for normal.

How means are compromised?

- a) Criminalization and use of bribes
- b) Flouting Rule of law eg AAP used post of parliamentary secretary against Act 102/192
- c) Paid news & media nexus
- d) Muscle-money power.
- e) Engage in communalism / casteism

- f) violating moral code of conduct
- g) giving party tickets to ~~convicted~~ accused
- h) EVM/VVPAT tampering
- i) compromising with institutional integrity eg allegation on EC.

Result



3) a) the grievance redressal mechanism in India is particularly weak ~~since~~ because of many factors like :-

a) citizen unawareness and poor literacy

b) political will to change status quo.

c) bureaucratic apathy and elitism + ground level disconnection

d) unequal digital penetration has led to economic/digital inequality
↓
unequal citizen participation (e-gov)

e) lack of multiple avenues eg ~~so~~ ~~so~~ dominated by online forums.

f) no legal backing to social audits

g) Forums like citizen charter are not in tune with citizen demands and are scarcely updated.

h) Bypass of bills from standing committee

3(b) Steps taken by government

a) RTI reforms : facilitating online fees payment, complete info and being more bodies eg BCCI, under

b) Audits - mandating compulsory social audits with trained HR

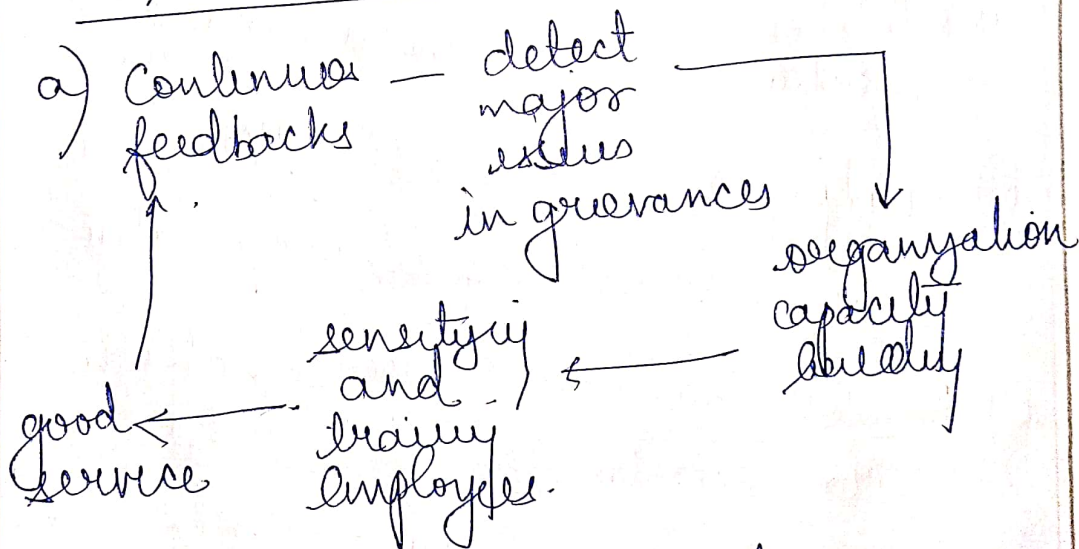
c) Legal backing : Public service delivery and governance redressal bill pending since 2011 should be expedited

• special provision for citizen charter

- d) social media lake - to detect grievance eg as MCA stepped in for issue of a Indian woman to get visa for husband.
↳ Responsive government
- e) elections - main tool of grievance redressal - EC should act for increasing the public interface of electors with candidates.
- f) state call center - model of Jharkhand Bihar - Jan Sunwai Kendra
- g) engaging NGO eg MKSS, ADR, to highlight grievances of marginalized
- i) e-governance - converged platform for detecting grievances directly by PMO eg Pragati model

4a) Citizen charter accordy to
DARPG are a document
showcasing and endorsing the commit-
ment to its customers about the
quality, standards and time of
services to be provided by the
organisation

How is a stimulus ^{means}



breaks thus continued supervision

and response by citizen cause
government to improve its standards

the right to public service
delivery and grievance redressal.

2011 needs to be passed. to
mandate it in every department

It acts on the approach of
Mahatma Gandhi's theory that :-

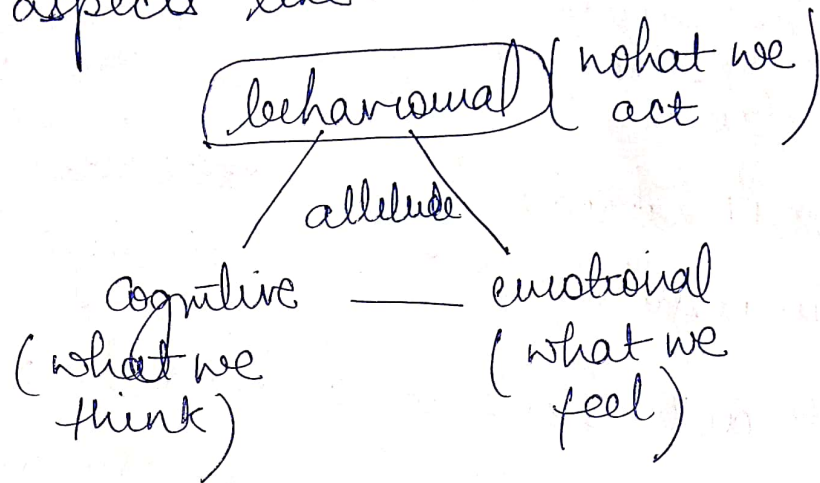
Customer are not burden in work
he is purpose of it. We are not

doing him a favour but he is

doing ~~states~~ ^{us} a favour by giving
^{us} a chance to serve him

~~So~~ this ideology needs to be kept
in mind as spirit of citizen charter

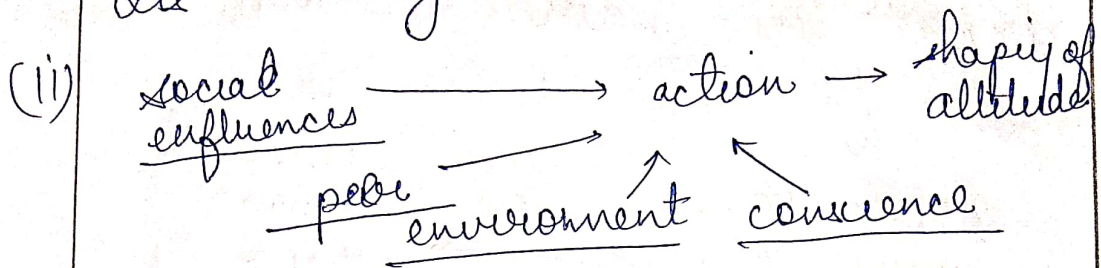
- ④ b) According to standard ~~ethic~~^{philosophy} explanation, attitude consists of aspects like:-



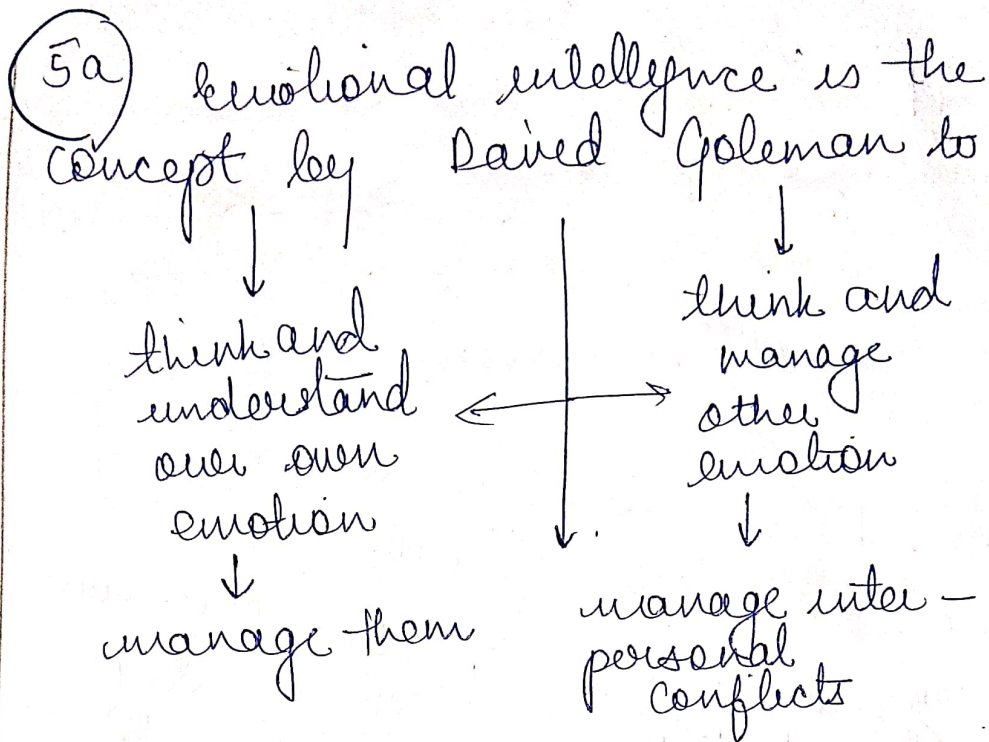
Thus attitude is a predisposition of think, feel and act in a particular way to a social object.

- (i) Attitude influences behaviour
eg a casteist attitude ingrained in us since primary socialization may influence a biased

approach in policy implementation.
It was argued that

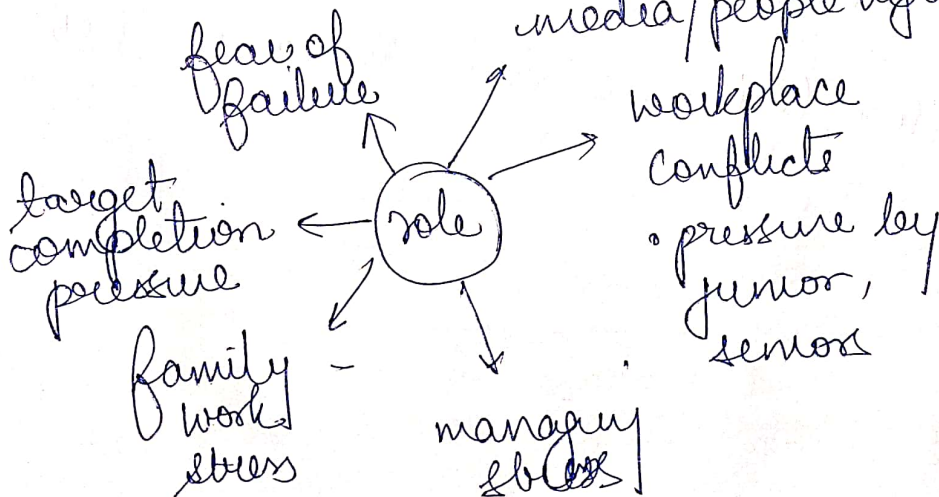


(iii) Behaviour in this way also influences our attitude.
eg a slippery slope i.e. compromise on integrity for even a petty action → phenomenon of rationalizing lies → compromise with honesty/integrity.
The both related to each other



Relevance

In a competitive environment, emotional intelligence plays the role like media/people vigilance



Role of emotional intelligence

- a) securing contracts by persuasion to be competitive
- b) managing stress by mentally EQ by yoga, reading biography etc
- c) managing employee relations
- d) public relation to manage the brand face and public perception of company.
- e) balance of family - work
- f) courage and patience to deal stress / ^{pressure} / ^{thought}

eg — V.G. Siddhanta — recent ruler
case is an apt case when lack
of courage to manage and overcome
stress → absence of EQ →
led to his sad demise of such
a bright mind.

It was ~~Dr~~ Kalam → blend of EQ &
IQ → secured success in missile develop
even under threat of sanctions.

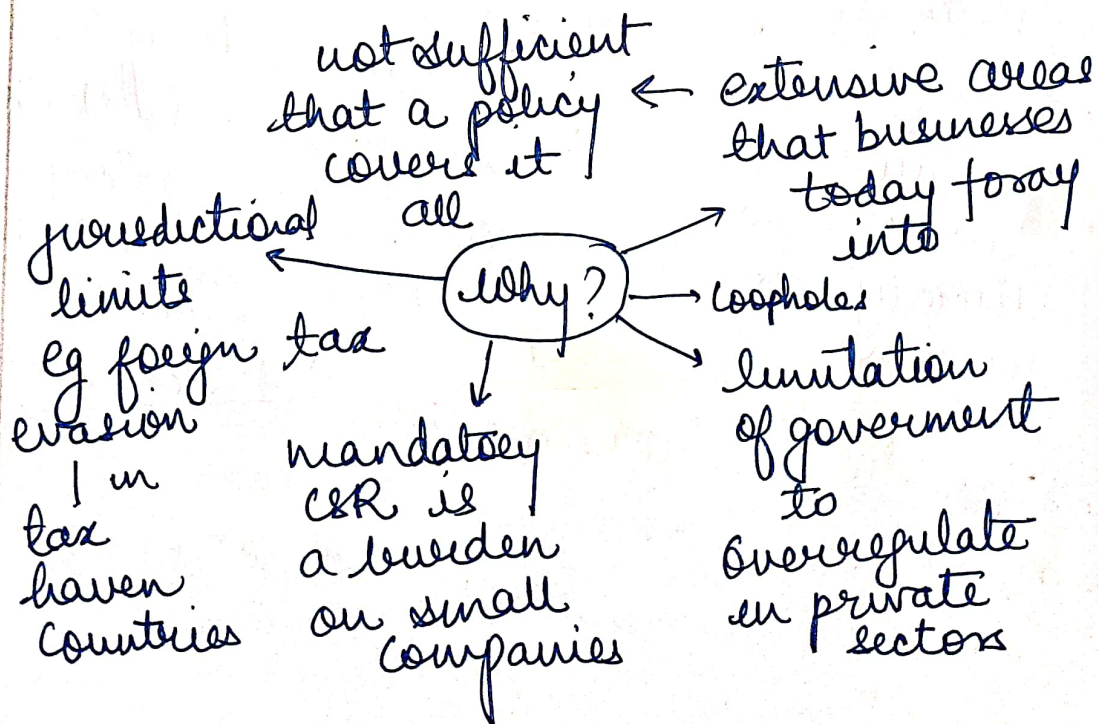
5. b) Ethics in international relations of 21st century has application like :-

a) Protectionism	Acting on Tagore's principle of preferring humanity over hypernationalism
b) Xenophobia	- not using humans as means for population refugee crises, Mexico - border border wall; racism (Christchurch school)
c) Consumerism	acting on Vivekanand principle of blend of materialism and spiritualism
d) Trade disputes	using the concept of gratitude

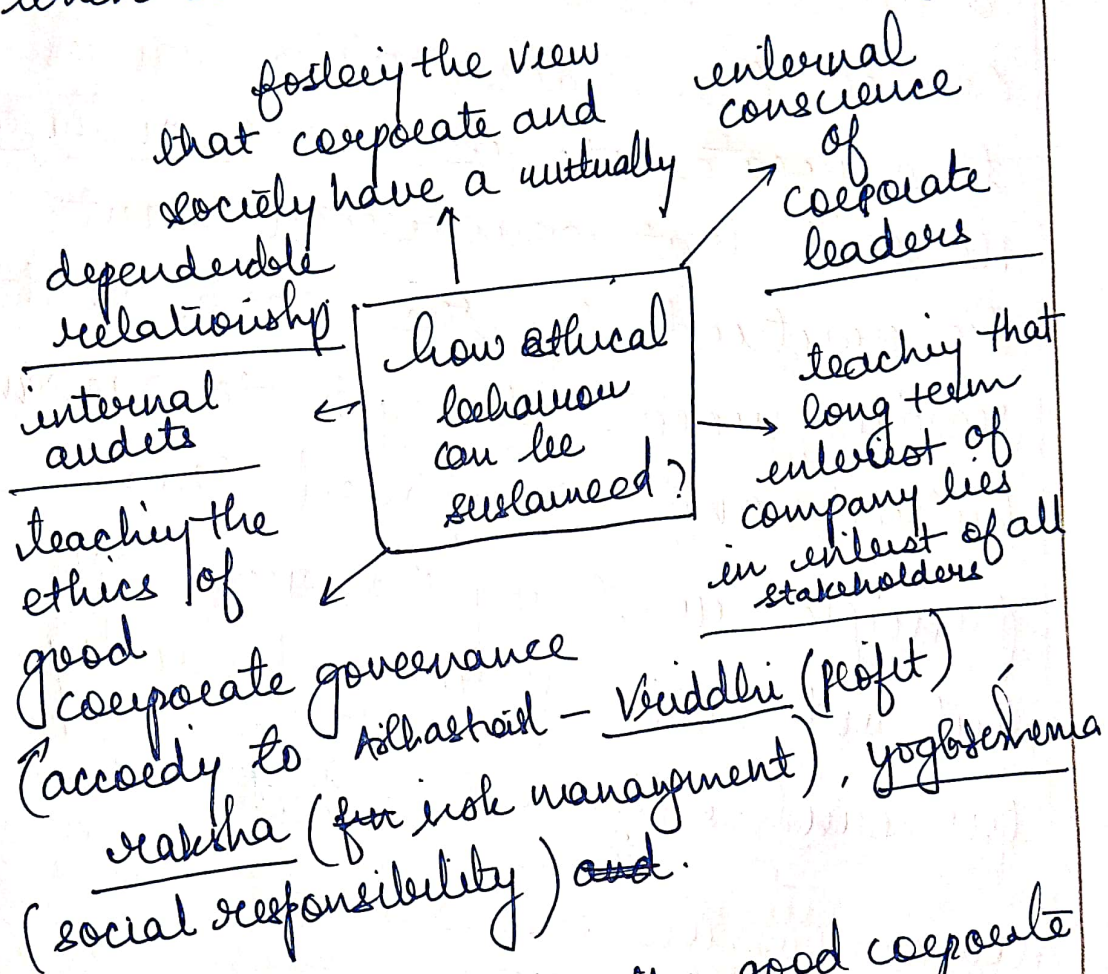
	and truth to promote MFN to developing nations & shun unethical practice of dollar imperialism
climate justice	the democratic principle of liberty and equality - for giving equal chance to all nations for development
corporate frauds	every concept of trusteeship — that corporate are stewards of public interest
inequality	salvodaya through antyodaya
no nuclear war and theory of disarmament	policy employed by Iran / Yemen Saudi / North Korea — via policy of peace & non violence
The duty of upholding these ethical values are in hands of international institutions eg ICJ, UN, WB and the nations too.	

86) India has a corporate governance law — Companies act 2013; insitu like SEBI and was 1st of the first countries to incorporate CSR provision

However the ~~at~~ multiple scams eg Harshad Mehta scam, PNB scam to current ILFS crisis, all indicate to the fact that it takes more than corporate governance policy to sustain a ethical workplace.



These aspects ~~but~~ show the limitation of a policy to regulate the corporate sector - especially when India is a mixed economy



Laws can facilitate the good corporate governance but ~~good~~ in absence of moral compass and long term vision of stakeholders, full compliance won't be achieved.

⑦ Compassion is the ability to feel and ~~not~~ realize the intensity of a suffering of a person and includes a motivation to act.

One of the main public figures to advocate its use was Gandhiji. He said that compassion can't be practised by the weak as it requires moral strength to overcome hatred, and he applied this principle in loving the evil doer but not evil & in understanding the ~~whole~~ suffering of Harijans.

How compassion provides a congenial atmosphere?

The Ind ARC advocates compassion as one of the new aptitude values of a civil servant — not a feature



99.9% Aadhar reach as valid enough but its the compassionate element that will ensure that rest 0.1% don't suffer basic rights violations by services being denied.

Its owing to this that administrators like Mr. A. Pame - made a 100km people road just for sensing people's needs — become an inspiring legend to us.

8) Public and private sectors have seen increasingly convergence now a days in public service delivery :
PPP projects, CSR and civil society organisations see an active private component.

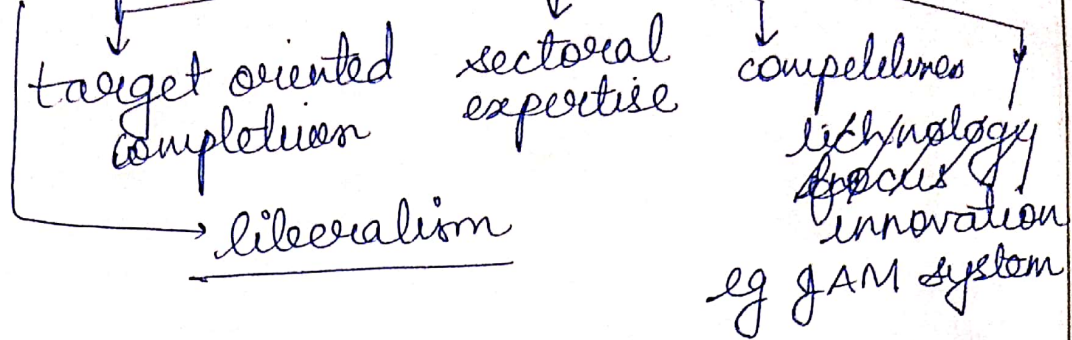
Convergence of values seen : -

a) social responsibility
has ^{been} active realisation on private part that :-



b) Transparency & accountability
Care about minority stakeholders has led to transparency in board rules, and accountability to independent directors - representative of minority stakeholders.
c) On the other hand, government has

adopted some private values like :-



However it must be seen that both complement each other at best but can't replace each other since

- a) private is concerned with profits,
living on competitiveness, focusing
on equality of merit rather than
equality of opportunity and vs
- b) government's social welfare function

Thus areas where private sector sees
consequence ~~not~~ eg lateral entry,
outsourcing, government contracts must
see that the best of both values
come into play & not vice versa.