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Code : EY1906/01

Name of Candidate : K. SHASHIKANTH

(Super Achiever Card holder)

Roll No. : MT19ESDR052

Registration Number : NIAS 1900003503 Date of Examination : 21/7/19

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☒

Saket ☐

Online ☐

CSE (Main) Test Series - 2019

Test-01

ESSAY

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 32 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

SUBJECT/PAPER

ESSAY

Invigilator's Sign. :

(For filling by Examiners only)

	Page No.	Marks	Section Total	Signature of Examiner
SECTION 'A'	6			
SECTION 'B'	17			
GRAND TOTAL				

Observations : SECTION 'A'

URGENT

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IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

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1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any leaves from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/ invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last four blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

The ESSAY 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 essay written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Write two essays, choosing one from each of the following Sections 'A' and 'B',
in about 1000-1200 words each: $2 \times 125 = 250$

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

SECTION 'A'

1. Gender equality is a multiplier of sustainability.
2. Adjusting to the changing nature of work requires rethinking the social contract.
3. The New India must aim to eradicate poverty in all its forms.
4. India's focus shift from SAARC to BIMSTEC is strategic but underused.

SECTION 'B'

1. Yoga is more than a psycho-physical exercise.
2. Administration is doing things right, leadership is doing the right things.
3. The past does not equal the future.
4. Truth without humility would be an arrogant caricature.



SECTION 'A'

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③

The New India must aim to eradicate poverty in all its forms

Scenario 1:- Recently, some tribes of Jharkhand have been denied ration due to non-linking with aadhaar card. Many of the community members died due to starvation and others are facing malnutrition and hunger. Thus, they are living in abject poverty.

Scenario 2:- An Odisha man carried her wife on his shoulders to take her to the nearest medical health centre, which is 70 kms. away. She passed away in between before reaching hospital.

The above two scenarios show two different dimensions of vulnerabilities



stemmed out from their economic inability
i.e., poverty. poverty

poverty is the state of being poor, lacking access to basic amenities or daily life like food, health, education, shelter etc. There are multiple forms and dimensions to poverty, that we will discuss later.

"poverty is the worst form of violence" says Gandhiji. Because violence involves pushing oneself in to vulnerability and danger. Similarly, poverty too pushes people in to vulnerability on multiple fronts and endangers human life and dignity.

United nations multi-dimensional poverty index enumerates 10 dimensions of poverty like education, nutrition etc. According to this report, India has the largest population under multi-dimensional poverty in the world. This further endangers the socio-economic and ecological landscape of India.

Poverty has multiple dimensions, which needs a multi-dimensional approach to overcome and eradicate poverty in all its forms.

The idea of New India

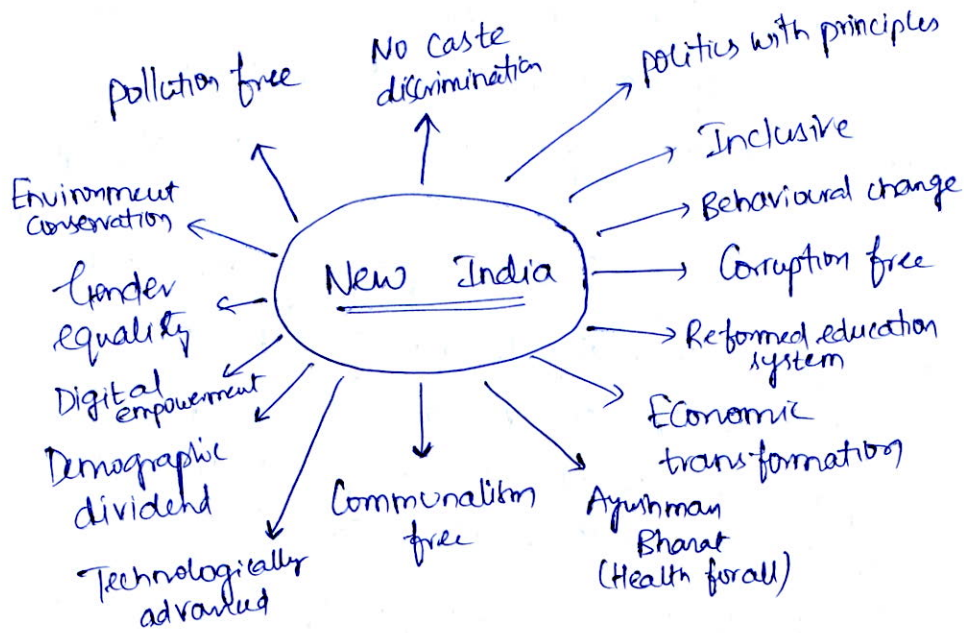
The honourable Prime Minister gave a call to the nation with an aim of building NEW INDIA by 2022, marking 75 years of Indian independence.

New India is a revamped, re-invented, reformed and reinvigorated India that is free of all inequalities, economically empowered (\$ 5 trillion economy), empowered gender and a knowledge economy.

Need for new India

India after independence has progressed on many fronts. But there are some issues that are plaguing India and weakening its potential. To overcome such disabilities and realise the true potential of the Country, the aim of New India was given.

India also requires a comprehensive development strategy across all the sectors, for which new India plays key role.



Having understood the idea of new India, now we shall try to look at various dimensions of poverty and the role of New India in eradicating poverty in all its forms.

Poverty takes many forms but the fundamental of them is lack of availability of food. India has 29.6 percent of population under poverty (Rangarajan Committee), who are unable to earn enough to have food for 3 times a day. It thus leads to starvation deaths. New India with

efficient, effective and inclusive welfare schemes has to provide food to the poor population. Thus, new India can eradicate poverty of food availability.

Further, poverty also stems out from inability to get good health facilities. Lack of health with disable people and reduce their potential. The high cost of health/medical care in India push back people in to poverty. The out of pocket expenditure is as high as 76% in India, depriving people of their savings and making them poor. New India with targeted health schemes, use of new age technology like e-medicine, telemedicine can reach out to all parts of the nation and serve people. Thus new India can eradicate poverty in health form for a 'Swasthya Bharat'.

Similarly, education is a key anti-dote to poverty. But, poor quality of education, non-marketable skills, unemployable capabilities make people settle in unorganised sector and face poverty. But,

education is the greatest weapon to fight poverty. For this to happen, new India must design curriculum to make students employable, look at diversified career opportunities, and make people ~~per~~ prepared for the future. Thus, new India can eradicate poverty of education.

It can also be seen that basic human survival needs - "Roti", Kapda aur makaan" (Food, cloth and shelter). India with almost 30% poverty rate (Rangarajan Committee) has majority of its population without a permanent habitation and shelter. They are further prone to poverty due to their vulnerabilities. New India with revamped 'Housing for all scheme' will solve the problem and provide housing to all homeless people. State schemes like 2 BHK Scheme of Telangana will go long way in providing shelter and eradicating poverty.

However, most of the times poverty is simplified into an economic concept. Earning below Rs. 32 and Rs. 47 in rural and urban areas simultaneously (As per

Suresh Tendulkar Committee report) leads to poverty. For this to overcome, employment of people in formal and informal sectors is the only solution. New India with its focus on agriculture (Doubling farmers income), labour reforms, attracting private investment, revamping manufacturing sector, skilling (Skill India), Digital India will transform people into potential employees and entrepreneurs. Thus New India can eradicate poverty in economic form.

Women are more vulnerable to poverty. Being the last person in the family to have food ^{and} working as a daily labour, they are the real victims of poverty. New India with women at the centre must alleviate women from poverty. With more women welfare schemes - Standup India, Mudra loans, SHG linkage, Vilhaka guidelines etc. they help women to realise their true potential and in turn contribute to

New India. Thus New India can eradicate the impact of poverty on women.

Similarly, the 3rd gender (Transgenders) due to the social stigma are completely victimised by poverty. So, they resort to begging and further degrade their lives. New India with behavioural change towards them and providing them economic opportunities like Kerala's employment scheme will mainstream them. Thus, new India will eradicate poverty in transgender community.

Moreover, poverty also stems out of exploitation - economic, sexual etc. Such exploitation deprives individuals of their economic capacity and minimize their potential. New India with stringent laws like labour law, domestic violence, Triple talak etc will free individuals from exploitation and enable them to achieve their full potential. Thus New India can eradicate poverty stemming out of exploitation.

Poverty always is not only about material and economic possession. Poverty threatens culture of the indigenous people leading to 'cultural poverty'.

Example:- The tribes of Chotanagpur were displaced for industries. The tribes lost livelihood in forest, lost their culture due to external contact/assimilation. Today they lost their livelihood and culture, leading to economic and cultural poverty.

New India with its focus on sustainable and inclusive development, will minimize displacement and provide effective rehabilitation. Thus, new India can eradicate tribal-economic and cultural poverty.

Thus, we can understand that poverty exists in multiple forms and New India can offer solution to eradicate poverty in all forms.

To achieve this New India, till now multiple steps has been taken. They are as follows.

Behavioural change - to

change behaviour of people and bring positive outcomes.

Example:- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan - Toilets can help reduce stunting, ill health due to negative effects of open defecation.

Government schemes have been launched across all the sectors to eradicate poverty and build new India.

Examples:- Ujjwala yojana - LPG to rural women
Ayushman Bharat - free health care
MGNREGA - wage employment
Digital India - Digital empowerment
Doubling farmers income etc

Having seen the above schemes and the above discussion, one needs to understand that new India is the solution for most of India's problems.

But, new India approach needs to be more focussed, more inclusive and time bound for achieving desired results.

Civil society has greater role to build new India. They have to

engage with government and bring in positive transformation in the country.

Individuals must be the focus of new India. Any nation to become great starts with an individual's efforts. An enabling environment and conducive for citizen-led development is the way forward for new India.

New India has the potential to bring change, transform nation, achieve the ideals of our fore fathers. Our new India will be the India of all Sections, Communities, genders, religions, ages. This new India will lead to

"Food for every mouth,
work for every hand,
spark in every eye,
Joy in every soul".

SECTION 'B'

Candidates
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on this margin

1. Yoga is more than a psycho-physical exercise.
2. Administration is doing things right, leadership is doing the right things.
3. The past does not equal the future.
4. Truth without humility would be an arrogant caricature.

2

India was the only country that succeeded mars mission in first attempt, making it the fourth country in the world to have mars mission (Mars orbiter mission - Mangalyaan). This humongous, impeccable task was drawn over many years finally culminating in its success. This success is credited to its Space agency (ISRO)'s administration - which did things right in a scientific manner, and to the political leadership and ISRO's leadership - which did the right things by believing in their capabilities. It proves that administration and leadership can do wonders.



Administration is the process of monitoring the affairs of the government, business etc. to maximise their efficiency and get the things done. While, in administration the larger goal is the welfare of public in case of government administration. Bureaucracy is the administrative arm of government, that carries out agenda of the government. Good governance is the tool used by administration to reach out to the public.

Leadership is the ability of person to lead others in the path of the goal of organisation, movement etc. It is a natural ability, which often is nourished by education, exposure. Leadership involves doing right things for the welfare of the nation and public.

Why administration should do things right?

Administration has the resources at its disposal, and also has discretion to use such resources. The administrators are tasked with transforming lives of people with welfare schemes.

So, for effective implementation of schemes, positive use of discretion, administrators must use their power in right way according to the law, rules and regulations.

The more rule bound administration is, then the more good it can do to the public. Thus, it is important for the administration to be right.

Let us discuss some of the implications - positive implications of right things done by administration.

According to UN's multi-dimensional poverty index 2019, India has reduced its poverty by 50 percent since 2006 to 2019 levels. This great feat of pulling millions of poor out of poverty

is due to the effective implementation of schemes, rules i.e. by doing things right by the administration.

Recently, United Nations has applauded MGNREGA (National rural employment guarantee act) due to its impact on rural employment and subsequent reduction in poverty. This was possible as the administrators implemented the scheme in right manner by identifying beneficiaries, avoiding duplication, efficient targeting. This was possible only because of doing things right by the administration.

Further, the largest festival of the democracy is the Indian elections, since independence are renowned for smooth transition and most democratic. The image of election commission was enhanced by administrators like T.N. SESHAN, who did right things right according to the rules, laws and his conscience. Today, Indian elections and election commission command

respect due to its administrators who did things right.

If administrators do things right then it has positive effect on the society and brings transformation in the country.

Being right, also improves the Credibility of the government, improves public trust, improves ethical administration leading to ethical governance.

What happens if administrators don't do things right?

If administrators fail in doing things right, then it leads to corruption, nepotism, crony capitalism.

It leads to lack of faith of public, degradation of governance, leading to social chaos, law and order problems hampering the prosperity of the nation.

Why leadership should do right things?

Leadership evolves from the issues and problems prevailing in the society. It provides a chance to fight against the prevailing social ills and bring positive transformation in the society.

People ~~believe~~ believe in leaders because of their ability to bring change and transform their lives.

Leaders must choose, pick up those right things, right issues, right problems that needs to be transformed for the public good.

Let us see some great examples how leaders choose right things and their impact on the society.

Gandhiji came to India, joined freedom struggle in 1915. Till then, the freedom struggle was oriented in a different manner. Gandhiji focused on right things like - restructuring Congress,

linguistic basis of struggle, use of vernacular languages to reachout to the masses across the country. Thus, by doing right things (~~the~~ Satyagraha) Gandhiji helped India gain independence. Thus, leadership by doing right things bring change.

Honourable Prime Minister

Narendra modi as a leader was concerned about the practise of open defecation. He came to know after deliberation that changing mindset is the key. So, he focussed on it under Swachh Bharat Scheme that led to 92 percent districts as open defecation free. Thus, leadership by doing right things bring change.

Ho Chi Minh, the great

leader of Vietnam fought against America in Vietnam war. Under his abled leadership, his army played to their strength of guerilla warfare and defeated mighty American army. His leadership about doing right things ~~the~~ liberated

Vietnam and subsequent unification.

Anna Hazare, belongs to a small village Ralegaon Siddhi, of Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra. This village was drought prone for years. Under the leadership of Anna Hazare, with focus on water conservation, drought management, watershed management approach they changed the landscape of the village. Today, this village is full of water, home to millionaire farmers. This was due to the vision of the leader to do right things.

A.P.J. Abdul Kalamji, the missile man of India was a great leader of his team. In case of success of the mission, he gave credit to his team. But in case of failure, he took the responsibility upon him. This enhances the morale of the team, motivates them further. His able leadership led to development of Agni missiles, guided missiles etc. Thus, leadership with doing right things create miracles.

Indra Nooyi, the ex-CEO of PepsiCo, was in CEO position for 7 years, which is a great feat. It was possible because of her leadership and the impact she created on the company. The turnover doubled, reached new records. Thus, by doing right things leaders achieve success.

What happens if leaders don't do right things?

Leaders represent the society they come from. They are representative of public and gain public trust.

If leaders don't do right things, then the lives of people will be miserable. People will be subjugated to oppression, crimes. They lose their faith in leaders to bring transformation in their lives.

Only when leaders do right things, change is inevitable in society.

So, leaders must be responsible to people and one's own conscience. They must uphold the faith of public and their trust. Leadership is a great opportunity.

that only a few get to do. So they must be ethical, moral in their actions and work for the betterment of society.

In the same way, administrators must be responsible to their conscience, laws and rules. Administration is a noble activity that can change lives of public.

Need of the hour

This is the time to bring/ have leadership in administration. So that administration as a whole grows as a family and lead by the top administrator. Then, it will give personal and administrative touch to the organisations.

Leadership must be accountable, follow rules, uphold public trust so that it can realise its goals.

Leadership must be imbibed and nurtured in people since childhood. In schools, activity based

learning, sports, cultural events will nourish leadership in students. Such leadership in later times will guide the society and the country.

At individual level, every individual is a leader. They must do their bit to the society and bring change in the society.

At the end, life is all about doing right things in a right way. Because, it satisfies both means and ends, as part of Gandhiji's virtue ethics. So, every individual in their public, official and individual capacity must do right things in a right way to make society better and build a new India.

The first part of the paper is a
 short answer type question. It is
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

11:30 "The (New India) must aim to eradicate poverty in all its forms."

S1: Jharkhand tribes starvation deaths.

S2: Odisha rural man died due to hospital → long distance - poor health facilities → travel → death

↓
poverty in food, health etc. + (MPI)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

MPI → 50% ↓ in pov
largest (30 mnd)
3% children

INTRO: ① Poverty - defⁿ + dimensions
↓
across communities ← ST
SC
Muslims

② The idea of New India

→ defⁿ + goals

→ Role of new India in poverty eradication
→ Why new India? Why now? Who needs new India?
→ potential of new India

→ Let's see what are the various dimensions of poverty and what is the role of new India in eradicating it.

BODY: Poverty

Food
Health

Education
Shelter

Vulnerability (disasters)

Exploitation

Employment

Culture → Tribes (cultural poverty)

Gender equality
3rd gender

Tribal, Nomadic tribes

Rural

Urban

Muslim

Children

Corruption (New poverty)

Social Crimes

• Eleshwary's 19.
'Nudge'

→ Food & new India - Hunger levels very high, starvation deaths. New India must aim to eradicate poverty in food and nutrition form.

CONCLUSION:

→ Steps taken under New India → Bharat program

(Behavioural change → to pull out of poverty)

→ Surekha Bharat, Beti Bachao, Give it up,

→ Can New India be the panacea - NO

What more needs to be done

→ Economic & Labour Reform,

- private investments (FDI curvay)
- \$ 5 trillion economy
- Caste, Color, regionalism, Corruption free etc

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

→ Role of NGOs

→ Role of individuals

→ Conclusion → New India has potential to eradicate poverty ⁱⁿ ~~from~~ all its forms, thus creating a egalitarian society that leads to

"Food for every mouth,
work for every hand,
spark in every eye,
joy in every soul",

Administrative leadership

① Content building → ISRO - MOM $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Admin.} \\ \text{Leadership} \end{array} \right\}$ of present and previous staff.
↓
Simulation in 1st attempt.

③ Need $\begin{cases} A \\ L \end{cases}$

Adm = doing things right

⑦ Leadership = Doing right things

Is this the only way $\rightarrow$

Solutions

Admⁿ transcends boundaries.
So, Admⁿ should reinvigorate itself.

→ Credibility needed
Eg: Volkswagen (EV).

inquirer

Need of the hour

Admⁿ leadership

Conclusion

→ Govt →

Admin $\rightarrow$ more efficient, less topdown
enabling en't

→ leadership → inculcate from school → activities based learning.

⑧ Individual - every individual is a leader } so they need
to do things right and not things (Gandhi's ~~mean~~
(ends should justify means approach) } virtue ethics approach.

