

NEXT IAS

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Code : EY1906/04

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Roll No. : EGP190FR 087

Registration Number : Date of Examination : 28/08

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☒

Saket ☐

Online ☐

CSE (Main) Test Series - 2019

Test-04

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'

Observations : SECTION 'B'

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

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

DONT'S

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.

निम्न खण्ड A व B प्रत्येक से एक विषय चुनकर दो निबन्ध लिखिए, जो प्रत्येक लगभग 1000–12000 शब्दों को हो:

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

खण्ड-A / SECTION-A

1. वैश्वीकरण की चुनौतियों ने श्रम सुधारों को पहले से अधिक प्रासंगिक बना दिया है।
The challenges of globalization have made labour reforms more relevant than ever.
2. भारत की समृद्धि सभी नागरिकों को स्थायी ऊर्जा प्रदान करने की क्षमता पर निर्भर है।
India's prosperity is dependent on ability to provide sustainable energy to all citizens.
3. सार्वजनिक भलाई के रूप में डेटा एक कल्याणकारी राज्य बनाने में मदद कर सकता है।
Data as public good can help in creating a welfare state.
4. क्या नदियों के परस्पर संपर्क से बाढ़ और सूखे का समाधान होगा?
Will interlinking of rivers solve floods and droughts?

खण्ड-B / SECTION-B

1. जब कोई अंदरूनी दुश्मन नहीं होता है, तो बाहर का दुश्मन आपको कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा सकता है।
When there is no enemy within, the enemy outside can do you no harm.
2. लोकतंत्र की बुराइयों का उपचार अधिक लोकतंत्र है।
The cure for the evils of democracy is more democracy.
3. आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध युद्ध की प्रथम शुरुआत विवादों पर मुनाफाखोरी करने वालों पर होनी चाहिए।
The war on terrorism must reign over the conflict profiteers first.
4. कानून का नियम और व्यवस्था का रखरखाव शासन का विज्ञान है।
The Rule of Law and maintenance of order is the science of governance.

खण्ड-A / SECTION-A

1. वैश्वीकरण की चुनौतियों ने श्रम सुधारों को पहले से अधिक प्रासंगिक बना दिया है।
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✓ Data as public good can help in creating a welfare state.
4. क्या नदियों के परस्पर संपर्क से बाढ़ और सूखे का समाधान होगा?
Will interlinking of rivers solve floods and droughts?

Tukaram, a marginal farmer from Marathwada was waiting outside Common Service Centre near to his village. He was there, as his name was not included in the recent PM-KISAN scheme of government in which he was beneficiary. He did not have any documents of his land so he could not claim for the scheme. But thanks to computerisation of land records and data feed, he got proof to show that he is eligible to the scheme, which

helped to ensure this welfare.

There are many such stories we have today. Data has revolutionised the concept of welfare state. The concept of welfare state changed through ages, earlier there was concept of RAMRAJYA, welfare by king. Kings used to take care of everyone in their small state like Ashoka. Later ~~in~~ in medieval era again kings ensured public welfare through their policies example can be quoted of Akbar. However rise of capitalism in the wake of industrial revolution created problems of urbanisation, inequality, poor living in cities, no social welfare etc.

Coming of socialist states like Russia again changed the dynamics as state provided all the social welfare. To the response came the idea of 'welfare state' by the western countries like USA and European

countries, where state is to provide important services like health, education, employment etc to all and ensure equity, equality and inclusivity.

To this concept of welfare state, policy formulation require vast amount of data. New DATA

REVOLUTION in today's world is just totp recipe for ensuring welfare state. Take any sphere of life be it governance, education, health, economy, politics. Data has revolutionised the way we live. It has helped governments across globe to ensure promised goals of welfare state.

DATA AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

Today, data has enabled government to analyse public demand and deliver public service goods. Data being the public good, it is easy for people to

reach government through platforms like MyGov and address their grievances. computerisation of vast data has ensured government to streamline its various schemes such as PM-KISAN and ensure public welfare in easy way. Data generated with Aadhaar enrolment has helped to deliver public benefits through Direct Benefit Transfer very easily in the account of beneficiaries. eg. UJJAWALA scheme, in which LPG provided. This scheme empowered women and increased school ^{going} percentage of rural girls and also improved health of women, as they no longer use solid biomass. So data is ensuring public welfare.

Data and educational empowerment

Recent ASER report highlighted many lacunas in our education system. Along with that report of TSR Subramaniam committee highlighted

education disparities. To address the concerns of equity, affordability, accessibility in education we need data at hand. As we know RTE has increased percentage of school going children but their quality is abysmal. So to ensure public welfare in the right direction data can be born. Dream of becoming knowledge economy through the path of welfare state can be realised through adequate data at hand. Example of Nordic countries who best utilised data to make qualitative education system should be our role model.

Data and health welfare

Today different health problems are coming before us. State of Health Report data highlighted India faced double burden of diseases. States like Kerala facing Non communicable diseases, while

on the other hand states like Bihar struggling with communicable diseases, recently seen in children deaths in Bihar. To analyse such state wise problem and country wise problem by WHO we need data. Big data analytics is needed to identify such public emergencies. Countries like Singapore have health data of all their individuals with them, which helps to formulate policies and ensure public welfare. Thus, data as a public good can help in creating welfare state.

Data and economic welfare

Today, economic scenario is changing. New disruptive technologies are coming like Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, Electric vehicle in which there is chance that we can lose employment. So, data of public domain is very much needed. Also

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Candidates
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if data is available publically businesses can make economil decisions like Amazon, Flipcart and create public employment. Also government need data at hand to ensure inclusive growth.

Oxfam report quoted that 1%.

people in India have 58% wealth. so, to formulate taxation policies which can ensure inclusive growth we need data from businesses.

NSSO reports, various indices like CPT, WPI collect data. Data also helps to check rising inflation. so data is needed to ensure development and growth. so data as a public good can help in creating welfare state.

Data to ensure legal welfare

National Judicial Data grid
reported that there are around 3 or pending cases in Indian judiciary.

With so much pending cases, legal justice is delayed, and 'JUSTICE DELAYED IS JUSTICE DENIED'. So

to see reasons behind pending cases we need data. ~~We~~ According to Economic Survey, 46% pending cases are from the government side, i.e. government is litigant. So action is needed on this front. Thus to ensure legal justice as mentioned in Art 40 of the Indian Constitution we need data.

Data and Humanitarian Welfare

Data is used in the disaster management. Satellite data is used in the evacuation of people, early warning system need data beforehand. So, to save public lives we need data at hand.

Moreover, public welfare is ensured when they are safe and secure. To ensure safety from

attacks like Lone wolf attack data from the facebook, whatsapp is very useful for agencies like NIA, IB. To prevent crimes against women, NCRB data is very important to formulate stringent policies.

Furthermore, data is essential to know condition of the weaker sections and how schemes are benefitting them. SC, ST. welfare schemes and policy of affirmative action will only be successful when we know its implementation.

Tribal displacement and their health issues can only be solved if data is available on them. So public welfare is goal and data is a means to ensure that.

However, the same data can be destructive. Same data can help state become police state or survei—

Welfare state as revealed by Edward Snowden. Same data can be used to harm any particular section of society. Same data in public domain used by terrorists to attack public places. Manipulation of public opinion through data is happening as we have seen in Cambridge Analytica incident. On the other hand, public is not having adequate data, or there exist digital divide in the society. Data is not available in local language which public can use. Data manipulation by government were alleged recently. Such things will be roadblock to ensure 'welfare state'.

In this regard government has ensured robust policies. Digital India is empowering people in all regards. E kranti is delivering public goods in efficient way. Supreme court has ensured that government

will not become totalitarian though
its recent judgement. The New
Telecommunication Policy brought
by government will empower
people and government in many
aspects.

Along with that we need to
collect ^{more} data through big data
analytics, AI to ensure speedy,
inclusive, sustainable, equal
growth of all. NITI Aayog can
have larger role in this.

We made 'tryst with destiny'
70 years ago to ensure growth
and development for all including
farmers like Pukaraj and build
a welfare state for ourselves and
here is chance in the form of
'data' to ensure our dream
of welfare state get fulfilled.

खण्ड-B / SECTION-B

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It was a Sunday morning, I was reading newspaper. Newspaper reported the success of Goods & Services Tax but on the next page itself it reported negotiation, discussion, debate around GST, which continued almost a decade to pass revolutionary law like GST. In the same paper there was ^a news of BREXIT. How just majority by some voters led to this great crisis and problems Britain's Prime Minister is facing to get the deal through Parliament.

This made me wonder, is democracy is the best form of government? The same democracy which has given us representation, participation, accountable governments, equality, liberty, justice through institutions like judiciary, executive, legislature can be dangerous and have evils too. The same democracy which established consensus oriented governments all over the globe can be inefficient too. The same democracy which has given affirmative rights all over world to minorities can be arena for tyranny of majority. Vote bank politics, money, muscle power and what not are the byproducts of the same democracy which has been gifted to us.

This leads us to ^{the} debate that is democracy is best form of government? and ^{can} evils generated

by democracy solved by democracy itself?

Democracy led to electoral politics. Government formed and then replaced by other governments. This leads to 'discontinuity of policies'. Next government brings new policies and scraps earlier one. We have seen that Janata government after coming to power scrapped planned development policy. Recently, American President reversed many of policies of predecessor, most important is coming out of Paris deal.

Such problems can be dealt with more democratic consensus among parties. Parties need to have consensus on larger goals of development. Democratic platforms like Legislature provide platform to discuss, deliberate and come to conclusion. So 'evil' of democracy have 'cure' in the democracy itself.

Often democracy is criticised for inefficiencies, delays in decision making. As every view has to be considered, decision making becomes late as we have seen in Brexit, GST. Also due to different political opinions, decision making becomes inefficient. Furthermore, a view of all sections of society has to be considered which makes decision making further slow.

However, as Winston Churchill said "democracy is the worst of government but it is best among all forms of government"

Democracy enables better decision making as hasty decision can have after effects, eg. politics of Hitler where decisions were based on small section of people. Also governance improvements like e-governance, delegation of governance to different

bodies like NITI Aayog will make it easy decision making and in fact a small period of time.

'Tyranny of Majority' is the worst among all evils of democracy. Democracy gives power to elected representative and if they use power for self aggrandisement then it can create havoc. We all know black dark period of 'National Emergency' where rulers to save their chair made entire country suffer. Recently US President shut down the govern-
ment to get accepted his
proposal of funding for 'Mexican
wall'

Democracy if deepened more can serve best antidote to situation. More decentralisation of power can help prevent creation of strong

power centres. Promotion to local governance and decentralising governance can deepen the democracy. Along with that empowering of constitutional bodies like supreme court, Election Commission can ensure checks and balance and keep those in power accountable. Democratic platforms of social media can enable common citizens of the country to check aggrandisement of such power.

Democracy and political instability

Democracy has created many political parties and due to growth of such parties 'COALITION POLITICS' came to existence. Many countries like Germany are facing problems of coalition politics in making decision. Horse trading and subsequent toppling of the

government is not new to India. Recently seen in Karnataka, how some MLAs resigned and changed sides. Politics of 'Gaya Ram, Aaya Ram' is not new to India, which we witnessed in 1990s.

Democracy can cure this evil also. Democratic checks through judiciary and more power to judiciary can be helpful in such situation. S.R. Bommai Judgement highlighted this concern and gave solutions for it. Constructive no confidence motion.

where opposition have to form the government in case existing government falls should be brought. Right to recall ^{against} such party changing MPs, MLAs to people, as people have trusted the leader, now they must have power to remove him. Thus democracy is cure to evil of political instability.

Democracy and criminalisation of politics

Constitution of India has given right to everyone to contest the election. Under this garb many using men, muscle money to win the election. ADR reported around 182 political MPs had criminal cases against them. They are using same democratic system to win the election. As around 30% of votes help you to win election in multi-candidate constituency and getting as much vote is not an issue for them. considering use of money, men, muscle.

Democracy can cure this by providing 'Right to Reject' to voters. 'None of the Above' option already has been provided which can be expanded and 'Right to Reject' criminal candidates can be given to voters. Along with that

Election Commission should be given power to reject application of such candidates.

Democracy has enabled to seek votes on identity of the voters. Which gave rise of phenomena of 'Vote Bank Politics', caste, religion, race used to seek the votes by political parties which has vitiating political atmosphere of the world. This led to eruption of caste, race, religion based violence.

Representation to all sections, increasing democratic awareness among voters and helping them understand importance of their vote is the way forward. Deepening of democracy among all sections through state institutions is need of hour. Which makes us believe that Democracy is the cure for the evils created by democracy.

~~Howe~~

"The price good men pay for indifference to public affairs is to be ruled by evil men"
Plato.

So people with virtuous character in politics is need of hour. Functioning of democratic institution to their utmost efficiency is needed. UN, can ensure deepening democracy at global level to bring consensus on global issues. Democratic platforms like G20, BRICS can ensure global democracy strengthening. Democratic principle awareness among the people and their larger participation in democracy through platforms like social media is the need of hour. As democracy the best platform we know,

we must try to cherish, enrich,
strengthen it for welfare of
one and all.

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→ terrorism, cyber war
surveillance state | Cambridge
analysis
(Edward Snowden)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Data as public good can help in creating
a welfare state

Data → information | social media | big data | computer data |
e-governance | mobile | internet

public good - common | open | easy ^{lung} accessible | affordable |

welfare state provision of public services | good governance |
socialist | DPSP | equity | inclusivity | empowering all |
Justice | Freedom, liberty | equality | equal power |
to SC, ST, OBC, minority, women

How welfare state?

① Governance : e-gov | DBT | PANAL | services on clic |
My gov → grievance redressal ← Aadhaar | UBI | PM-
Kisan

② Data & education | ASER report | Need data at hand |
N40 participation | policy formulation | New Education policy |
↓ Kartunisingan

③ Data & health | National Health clock | Lancet report |
→ Health parameters | EMR, IMR |
- National Health policy |
→ India state of health reports → state disparity |
↓ policy → death in Bihar | BR | KL

Data & Legal Justice

- No. of Undertrial
- National Judicial Data Grid

'Telelaw'

Justice

Art 40

free legal aid

DPSP

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

④ Data & political welfare

- ADR data → criminalisation saving money income
- need clean politics

⑤ Data & Humanitarian work

↓
[IM] Big data analytics → pattern prediction

crime, women crime, terrorist → Facebook, WhatsApp
Love wolf attack | prevent riots | social flame up

⑥ Data & economic welfare

→ employment | NESO report | AI, IoT make our lives better | Increase business → Increase employment
Amazon, Myantra

⑦ Subaltern: tribal displacement | SC: ST, OBC, Inadequation of Welfare
effect of positive discrimination | affirmative action

[Intro] However some problems

- Local lang.
- Affordability
- Digital divide
- False data
- Manipulation of data

[Negation] same data can be used for destructive purposes

steps taken
Digital India | NITI Aayog | e-governance |
Digital Commⁿ policy | Data Law → R.N. Srikantiah

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

steps need to be taken → No manipulation

- Breaks divide
- More accurate, affordable,
- No misuse of data
- adequate checks & balance
- maintaining truth

conclusion : "Try it with destiny"

Intro

Meena was facing

The cure for the evils of democracy is more democracy

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

evils of democracy

① Delayed decision making

GST | Triple Talaq | 108th C.A. Bill
Inefficient: more platform to
engage → NITI Aayog | ISC | Finance
Commission

→

② Vote bank politics representation to all sections | No caste, religion
appeal | more deepening democracy.

③ Panchayati raj problems.

④ Criminalisation of politics - more participation | public funding |
grassroot, representation to all, women reservation

⑤ FPTP: even if 1 more vote → 50-1. winning percentage

⑥ Rule of Majority: Tyranny, Trump, Turkey
Democratic voice → freedom of speech &
expression | More platforms to express grievances | internet, social
media
beneficial policies | Emergency, US shutdown | Brexit | Trade war =
disregard for people | Afghanistan policy
suppressing the voice

⑦ No continuity of policies: Govt will come and scrap the policy eg. Planning Commission | less funding for Obamacare | threat to
→ more democracy: democratic consensus in parties |
National consensus on goals of development

⑧ political instability coalition | 1989-1997 - | moderate
govt toppled any time | Horse trading → Amritham Ganga
ram

⇒ KA example

⑨ suppressing the voice of

Democracy → which emerged in the 19th century.
participation | liberty, equality, justice |
representation | Right to demand

Intro - Reading Newspaper
↓
'48' was passed

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the structure of the atom is not determined by the laws of classical mechanics.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the molecule. It is shown that the structure of the molecule is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the structure of the molecule is not determined by the laws of classical mechanics.