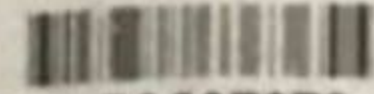


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ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	NATISHA MATHUR		
Email Id.			R
Mobile No.			D

Time Allowed: Three Hours

INDEX TABLE			INST
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	
Q.1			1. Do furnish the appropriate (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mo
Q.2			2. There are TWO Sections. E printed in English and Hindi. from Each part.
Total Marks:			3. One question in each part is
Remarks:			4. The number of marks ca indicated against it.
			5. Answers must be written in admission Certificate, which r cover of this Question-Cum-A space provided.
			6. Word limit in questions, if sp
			7. Any page or portion of the p Cum Answer Booklet must be c

MARKING SCHEME

Parameter/Criteria	Aspects Considered	Total
Basic Format	Introduction + Conclusion	
	Body	
Content	Data/Facts/Interpretation/ Analysis	
Organisation	Flow of ideas/ Absence of Deviation from the topic	
Language Skills	Punctuation/Grammar/ Sentence Formation/Spellings	
Examiner's Discretion	Perception/ Innovation/ Engaging	

Parameters	Very Good	Good	Average
Coherence			
Language			
Handwriting			
Pre-writing			



SECTION - A

1. Data "Of the People, By the People, For the People"
2. The language problem in India: its past, present and prospect

① Data "of the People, By the People, For the People"

"Data is the new oil." Earlier oil was the economy, but today oil has been replaced data.

Replacing the ^{term} "democracy"

in one of the well known quotes by American President "Democracy is of the people, by the people and for the people" by the term data shows the importance of data in

Data is information in raw unorganised form such as alphabets, numbers, symbols that point to objects or represent conditions, ideas or objects.

Data is limitless and present everywhere.
With the advent of internet, digital data has gained importance.

Now, there are different types of data which include:
administrative data (birth and death records, tax records, etc); survey data (employment status, nutrition status, etc); transaction data (Agriculture transactions, banking transactions); institutional data (medical records, education records, etc).

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After understanding the term data and its types, it will be easier for us to decode the quote "Data ~~is~~ of the people, by the people, for the people". This quote comprises of three important aspects namely of the people, by the people and for the people.

The question now arises what is data of the people? Data of the people means the data gives the personal information of an individual. Example in India can include Aadhaar Card, Voter ID which contains data like name

this information should be used carefully by the government or the private agency whoever is using

in this context should be seen recent hot debate on the right

Right to privacy as declared by honourable supreme Court of India fundamental right. And therefore

information collected or sold should be based on the ~~cons~~ informative consent of an individual. The individual

know why they are giving any

and how it can be used.

says that data storage must use highest possible privacy settings by default and must use pseudonymisation. ~~and~~ Moreover, the regulations point out that personal data should be processed as per principles of storage as long as is necessary; must be accurate and kept up to date; collected for specific legitimate purposes, etc. The

government of India has also taken steps in this direction with the set up of Sri Krishna Committee on data protection.

We have seen the various aspects of data of the people. ^{now} it's important to deal with the question

digital age, this means various likes, photos shared, places seen, watched, etc. on various search or social networking sites.

These footprints are important for the of a person. Social media companies gather and analyse huge amounts of data related to customer behaviour. They use this to build features that customers constantly browse and show customers advertisements that are most likely to click on. This is translated into huge revenues and

This UK based company used illegally -
obtained data of 50 million Facebook users
to allegedly influence the result of US Presidential election and the voting on Brexit. This
controversy has raised some new concerns
regarding the misuse of data on social media sites, privacy of users and the
use of social media to influence important political outcomes.

What is required to
protect the data by the people is strict
data protection laws, more security and
safeguarding the privacy of individuals.
We are to survive this age of technology.

for the people implies the dem
nature of data. Thus in, ^a way po
the fact that data is a public

Data and inform
highway are as equally importa
cture as the physical highways.
a stance, as pointed by Economic
India 2018-19, can help a country
to utilise the benefits of technology
advances for the welfare of its p

This aspect
explained with the help of various
First, the data collected by NSS
education, employment data, inc

like Jijyo Pansi scheme to protect their dwindling numbers etc. Second example includes the improvement in targeting subsidies ~~for~~ by reducing both inclusion and exclusion errors hence improving service delivery. This can be done using the data available due to Aadhaar Card.

Citizens are the largest group of beneficiaries of the data revolution.

Various examples include the digilocker.

Citizens no longer need to run from pillar to post to get original documents from the state such as ~~at~~ their driving license,

Aadhar Card, PAN Card, CBSE Results, etc.

These documents are critical in the life

every resident of India. These documents

necessary privacy safeguards can go way in enabling health analytics predictive and prescriptive purposes. It

components of this register can include a for hospitals and public health centres ation information system, electronic la reporting, etc.

Another example of d
the people can include the platform
e-NAM (electronic National Agricultural Market). It is an app which allows to make the sale online of his products locking in the higher prices with to follow seamlessly. In this way has the potential to integrate markets nationally, reduce the need for n

the meaning of data of the people, by the people, for the people. However with so much data available online and with the government, it is natural on the part of people to worry about privacy. And hence to make data a public good, for the benefit of people it is important that the following steps are taken.

First, a proper and strict privacy policy should be formulated as soon as possible especially in case of India especially after Supreme Court's judgement on right to privacy as a fundamental right.

institutional, survey and transaction should have the choice.

Third, choice to share the individually data from certain public services should always be with the citizen. the Data Access Fiduciary Act

Fourth, there should be availability of access logs of data so that people know what has been seen their data and why.

Fifth, the government should be made data sensitive in such a way that they should know how to handle it.

to understand that data has encapsulated our life. Our life is running smoothly because of the data available to us or the government. With the above written steps, it can be made sure that there is greater good for maximum number.

Feedback

Feedback to be provided in terms of (1) Introduction (2) Sentence Constructions (3) Paragraph (4) Deviation from Topic (5) Deviation from Topic (6) Coverage of dimensions (7) Simplicity / ease of reading

SECTION - B

1. It is not the answer that enlightens, but the question.
2. Stress laid on rights must also be laid on duties.

"It is not the answer that enlightens the question."

"O Lord of Death", what comes after death asked Nachiketa. Yama impressed with his wisdom gave him the ultimate knowledge of realising which man attains immortality having learned the wisdom of atman. Yama, Nachiketa was freed from the cycle of births.

This story of Nachiket's conversation with Yama teaches us how the curiosity of a child helps him understand the ultimate knowledge.

... consistent him : An improvement in

suffering. He went on to find the cause of question what causes suffering. He got enlightenment and thus helped others on the path of enlightenment and happiness.

Other example

of a child. There is inquisitiveness in a young child wants to know how?, why? of everything around her. These questions lead to addition of experiences as well as knowledge. Through posing questions, a child gains what information is relevant or irrelevant. The child becomes rational ultimately.

However, in our schools, this inquisitive nature of a child is hampered as in schools, the

rather than rote memory.

When this curious child grows up and becomes a doctor, engineer or any professional, she asks the question "what is the best solution?" This ultimately leads to research work and because questions like these, we are able to develop vaccines, medicines which are helping ~~find~~ fight deadly diseases, we are able to make infrastructure which has made life of humans simple.

Relevance of questions can also be seen through the example of Right to Information which has proved to be the biggest tool to enlighten people about the working of government. It

The movements like Dalit M
women-movements all started with a q
Leaders like Dr. B. R. Ambedkar ques
the supremacy of Brahmanism and
not only enlightened the lower str
their rights but also ushered in
of welfare laws and policies for t

Women movem

questioned the male supremacy, pat
society, etc and with the help of
makers and the jury of the country
about a phase in the country whe
have freedom equal to that of m
she is more enlightened and aw
her human rights. The enlighten