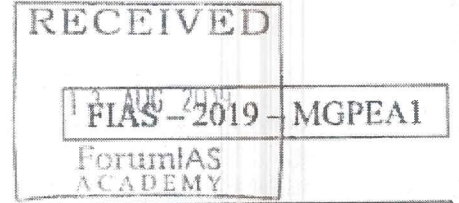


TEST CODE: 22025



ForumIAS MGPEAI MGPEAI008425		<b>ForumIAS</b> ACADEMY	
<b>GENERAL STUDIES</b>			
Name Of Candidate	AREEBA NOMAN		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910050724
Mobile No.		Date:	11-Aug-2019

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are TWO Sections. Each Section has TWO topics printed in English and Hindi. You have to write on 1 topic from Each part.</p> <p>3. One question in each part is compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p>	
Q.1				
Q.2				
<b>Total Marks:</b>				
<b>Remarks:</b>				
<b>FORUMIAS</b>				
				Start Time
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ECN CODE:		Evaluation Date:		

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**MARKING SCHEME**

<b>Parameter/Criteria</b>	<b>Aspects Considered</b>	<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>Essay 1</b>	<b>Essay 2</b>
<b>Basic Format</b>	Introduction + Conclusion	10		
	Body	15		
<b>Content</b>	Data/Facts/Interpretation/ Analysis	25		
<b>Organisation</b>	Flow of ideas/ Absence of Deviation from the topic	25		
<b>Language Skills</b>	Punctuation/Grammar/ Sentence Formation/Spellings	25		
<b>Examiner's Discretion</b>	Perception/ Innovation/ Engaging	25		

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Poor</b>
<b>Coherence</b>				
<b>Language</b>				
<b>Handwriting</b>				
<b>Pre-writing</b>				

<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Average</b>
120 and above	100-120	Below 100



## SECTION - A

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

"Data is the new oil. It can fuel the economy. It can revolutionise the way institutions work. It also has the capability of transforming governance in the world from passive to active." — Nandan Nilekani

Through this statement, Nandan Nilekani, member NITI Aayog wanted to convey the huge potential data carries with itself. What oil was earlier for the economy is now data for the world. While pointing out the potential he also warned the government inherent negative externalities that it may carry. Therefore, Economic Survey 2019 brings out set with an exclusive chapter on Data of the People, By the people and for the people." This chapter indicates relevance of the issue in present context.

If we go back in past we can <sup>see</sup> the relevance of data in colonial India. But before this we must first understand what data is? what constitute data? is it just binary of 0/1 or something more.

The answer would come : anything as information; textual, digital, audio or video constitute data. Now having understood data lets see its importance in colonial India.

Colonising a country as vast and diverse as India was a mighty task for an island nation. Multiple religions, castes, sub-castes, social institutions, income models, law and order etc were all peculiar to India. Therefore, to rule over the masses it was necessary to understand them and their institutions. Therefore, "indological" approach was used by British like

Charles Metcalf, Herbert Risley forgetting hold of people. They extensively read and intepreted ancient documents, religious texts, inscriptions, census data etc. With this they finally could get hold of diversity of India. Therefore, it was the data of the people, by the people which proved beneficial for British.

So, having looked at the "use value" of data in orient times lets proceed to the current context. and develop an understanding keeping the world view. We shall proceed part by part on what do we mean by data of the people "by" the people "for" the people. We will look into how this data can revolutionise the governance process, the economy, ecology, polity etc. We will also see the inherent problems that comes with it.

DATA OF THE PEOPLE

Whole world has witnessed information explosion in recent decades. Every millisecond million of data is released.

It is Personal data like phone chats, video calls ; Administrative data like Birth Rate, Death Rate ; Survey data like employment rate ; Transactional data like e-NAM, UPI generated ; Institutional data like hospital records, school and college records etc. These are data of people or the citizens of a country, produced largely in digital format.

DATA BY THE PEOPLE

With digital revolution taking place world over, people knowingly and unknowingly generate data. It is generated "by" them. As basic as making phone calls to shopping details to credit transaction to filling online form forms, they generate data on their own.

Also, they are asked to generate data by government, institutions, private bodies in several forms. For

example : e-National Agriculture Market, DBT, soil health cards have institutionalised data generation. Farmers across the country generate data through these programmes.

By filing income tax return, filing paying electricity bill, medical health records, making online recharges etc by all these means we generate data. It is generated by the people.

### "DATA FOR THE PEOPLE"

Now the part that data is for the people needs in depth analysis. Why should it be for the people? Does this make data a "public good"? What purpose it can serve and is there any concern around it? We shall see and answer all these in details. questions in detail.

To answer the question: why for the people? Supreme Court's Puttaswamy Judgement which declared right to privacy a fundamental right, can throw some light. Supreme argued that if data is generated by the people, it is of the people then it should only be for the people. That is to say, it should be put to use only for public welfare, development, ease of living and nation building.

Now the question arises how it can be put to public use? well, in several ways: data can revolutionize the policy making process. To illustrate; new technologies like data mining, Big data analytics, Artificial intelligence can be put to good use in getting the pattern and variation of death rate, birth rate, life expectancy in various parts of the country. The government can get hold of various social, economic and cultural patterns which



affects death rate, birth rate, sex ratio etc.

Eg: In a recent report it was found out that not a single girl child birth was recorded in past 6 months in a village of Uttarakhand. It clearly manifests female foeticide being practised. Therefore, data analytics in this way can reach grassroots, can transform microlevel patterns.

Also, if we talk about "Smart City Programme", whose backbone is e-governance, it is an exemplary testimony to use of data in public policy. With decreasing marginal cost of data in gathering, storing, processing and disseminating; processes like traffic management, power supply, waste management can transform the governance of society.

If we go in economics of data, it can make financial regulators like RBI, SEBI and other world counterparts in understanding credit creditor and debtor

behaviour. Savings and investments habits of people, credit record of people. Infact, the Central Credit Depository in RBI promises to make a big breakthrough in solving NPA issue at its very birth by understanding credit culture of a company or an individual.

Now having looked into economics, governance, administration benefits let's look how it can solve problem of ecology and environment destruction which directly impacts people. If through data we can map disaster prone sites like floods in coastal regions, landslides in hilly regions, droughts in hinterlands etc we can largely benefit out of it. Even the crop production, pest control, water contamination can be checked and policy interventions can be made.

Let's now <sup>we</sup> see community benefits of data, let's see how an individual can benefit out of it. A farmer, in countryside is under pressure due to falling

market price. He can benefit from e-NAM and discuss best price for his crop from over the country; or for example Rakesh, who wants to send his daughter <sup>to a</sup> school in village, can check through mobile application teacher absenteeism, basic amenities in schools, conditions of toilet etc and make an informed choice.

Ull now what we analyzed was all "rosy". But reality is unorganized, dichotomous and chaotic. With many benefits of this new oil, inherent problems are witnessed. Data colonisation and data commodification is a new phenomenon that we are witnessing.

Few countries of S companies of silicon valley like Facebook, Google etc are colonising data of billions across the world. Then there is vine of Data Breach: Recently data breach in Ayushman Bharat Programme was surfaced.

In history events like Snowden Revelation, Equifax data breach, National Health Services UK data breach which ~~costed~~ costed billions to these countries. Even the non state actors are involved in mischiefs like hacking critical infrastructure of country, asking for ransomware. Most importantly the issue of surveillance state which is talked about by intellectuals, civil society across the world. All of these events are against the concept of data "for the people".

Therefore, to conclude measures like Data Protection Laws, European attempt of GDPR, Puttaswamy judgements etc have acted as safeguards against misuse of data. Measures are also being taken to minimise the digital divide b/w class, regions, genders etc. We can hope for a revolutionised future where citizens data will create impact on them, for them.

Indus Govt, Put Sect.  
Non state Actors

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Non state Actors

Welfare, Break

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

DATA OF THE PEOPLE BY THE PEOPLE FOR THE PEOPLE.

Intro

Data is the new oil, fuels the economy

Nandan Nilekani

what oil it needs... info. infra.

few money, info exploitation, marginal cost

S P D. ↓

Data types. Adm. Trans. Eng. Security

OF THE PEOPLE

Economy.

Social

Pol

Central

Legal

Indus / Govt

Inst

Behav. (Old Par)

OF → Admin., Com. data

Rep → Performance

Debt Consolidation

|| commodity

|| colonization

Data Break

Cyber threat

which info.

A

Data break.

gindi, woty, kerh

Shawder

NFSA

Spitap

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**Feedback**

Feedback to be provided in terms of (1) Introduction (2) Sentence Constructions (3) Paragraph Formation (4) Legibility (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.

In 15<sup>th</sup> century Europe, a common yet extraordinary man named Martin Luther<sup>(MLK)</sup> dared to question the highest authority over "The Church" over the practise of letter of Indulgence. The priest used to give these letters in exchange of lands, promising that all your sins would be washed away. The answer that MLK got was punishment of heresy. He still didn't stop questioning the highest authority. Similarly, Mirandola celebrated the infinite capacity that humans had and asked his mates to question whatever they feel goes out of reason.

It was these questions that led to the Revolution of Ideas paving way for Renaissance, ending the long dark age. Hence it is not the answer but questions that enlightens.

Starting from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the French Revolution of 1789 to the present feminist revolution or the environmental revolution, all have questions as their backbone.

Having briefly looked into the power of questions let's delve deeper on how questions enlighten; what kinds of questions have been asked throughout the history; what role did the answers play and finally what is still left to be questioned?

SOCIETY : From Sati to Metoo

Back in 1800s, Raja Ram Mohan Ray, a humanist had set the engine of reforms by questioning the dehumanising practise of Sati which was prevalent in Indian society. Answers which he got by the orthodox sections was definitely disappointing but his indomitable will

finally led to an end to the cruel practice of sati. Similarly questions put forward by Jshwar chandra Vidya sagar, M.G. Ranade among others led to weeding out social evils and the country finally entered its "enlightenment phase".

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, also carried forward the tradition of rigorous questioning and or finally questioned the authority of Brahminism. He burnt Manusmriti, called for annihilation of caste as it was very much against the basic human rights and dignity. Had he not questioned the idea of purity and pollution back then, 2016 Batch IAS officer Tina Dabi would not have had seen her glorious and proud moments.

If we talk in present context, our country is in a phase of two of enlightenment like never before. Supreme Court in its judgement on sec 377,

Sabirimala temple, MeToo Movement etc. have transformed several medieval practices based on social morality, into egalitarian modern practices based on individual morality.

Behind all these transformative judgments, it was rigorous questioning by public spirited individuals and intellectuals. Recent transformations in Indian society are in line with Plato's statement: "Those who don't question sins, are the biggest sinners."

**GOVERNANCE** : What led to deeping of democracy?

The revolution of ideas or the enlightenment during French revolution paved way for death of monarchy and rise of democracy. According to the "social contract theory" of Rousseau, citizens should always question the state to keep the state in line with general will. Hence, active participation of citizens of

Europe, followed by series of questions; was the most important reason among others that the state had to give up its tyranny and established democracy.

If we look in Indian context; in 1996 Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan, a social movement of workers and farmers, revolutionised the contract b/w Indian state and its citizens. This noble movement led to formation of Right To Information Act '2005. It questioned the secrecy of working of state and demanded complete transparency. Now, it only takes Rs 10 to right a wrong by questioning the state. Hence, it is rightly said that the questions enlighten.

ECONOMY : Mercantilist to Welfare State

The exploitative mercantilism was questioned by our forefathers including Dadabhai Naoroji, MG Ranade etc way back

In early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Economic Drain theory put forward by them set the hearts of Indians on fire and they finally came on street questioning the British: "No Taxation without Representation"

Bombarded with questions, British finally introduced welfare measures for Indians including political representation, education and industrial employments.

Again during Great Depression of 1929, mercantilism came into question and this time not just Indians or Africans but all the countries questioned the superpowers and it finally led to ~~a~~ welfare states where citizens mattered first.

Today, informed citizenry world over is involved in questioning the hegemony of state, forcing leaders to adopt socialist measures with greater good for all. Example: Obama Care, Ayushman Bharat etc.

## ENVIRONMENT : Constructive Dependency to Climate Change.

A year back, a 16 year old German national Greta Thunberg raised her voice questioning what the world leaders have been doing for climate change, the biggest threat to human civilisations. She questioned the leaders and international organisations on extinction of species, reckless deforestation, loss of livelihood of tribals worldwide etc. Her questions not only enlightened herself but also the millions of youth world over.

The environmentalist around the world are questioning "development versus environment". In context of India, NGO C4Net Swara fought the battle for Khond tribals in Nijamgiri giri hills against exploitation by Vedanta. Again it was question that enlightened and not the answers.

SCIENCE : Galileo to Blackholes

Galileo, the father of modern science questioned the then prevailing belief that the world is geocentric. He not only proved this wrong but also enlightened the world for centuries altogether. His Theory of Heliocentricity, revolutionized the science and led to discoveries and inventions which transformed human lives.

Since then, thesis and antithesis became the principle of science. Followed by voyages which ~~was~~ <sup>were</sup> based on the spirit of questioning whether the world is flat or round, limited or infinite; humans explored lands and oceans and paved way for evolution of civilisations.

Today, we have reached as far as Blackholes, Mars and Moon all possible because of spirit of questioning.



Till now, having looked into various questions that have been asked throughout history and how they led to enlightenment; we will now see what is still left to be asked.

Dr. Ambedkar once said:  
"If we stop asking, we become dead."  
Keeping these impactful words in mind let us see what is more to be asked.  
The very first question that should be put forward is why still after 70 years of Independence of India, abject poverty persist, why is there a stark stark division present in our society wherein the Musahars (Dalit group) feed on rats and others order food from delivery apps? we also need to ask why is it that we are marching towards Moon once again and simultaneously a girl child is not able to complete her journey from mother's womb to birth bed?

We also need to ask why hundreds of manual scavengers die everyday if even after law bans the practice, It is only these questions that will bring some light to the otherwise dark spots in our societies. These questions will enlighten us.

In this context, we also need to take into account the recent trends world over which is stopping us to questioning. These include emergence of Right wing world over, blasphemy laws, getting tagged as anti-national etc.

Therefore, need of the hour is making critical thinking part of our lives. Involving & strengthening civil societies, Intellectuals, grassroot citizens in relentless questioning. National Education Policy 2019, which emphas on critical thinking is a step in right direction.

Therefore, let us pledge that we will keep the glory of our civilisation intact where Gautama Buddha got enlightened and found out the solution to the miseris of human beings. The long journey behind his enlightenment was the trail of questions and requests. Only by questioning we will be able to weed out inequalities, suffering and miseris of people in today's world.

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IT IS NOT THE ANSWER THAT ENLIGHTENS BUT THE QUESTION.

Intro: In 15<sup>th</sup> cent BC, a woman yet extra ab. MLK → qutid the much w.I. Answer - blessing. Bruno, secrets → ans: particular. Miranda → ... Numerism → ...

JR → ER → Rev<sup>n</sup> of idea - ...

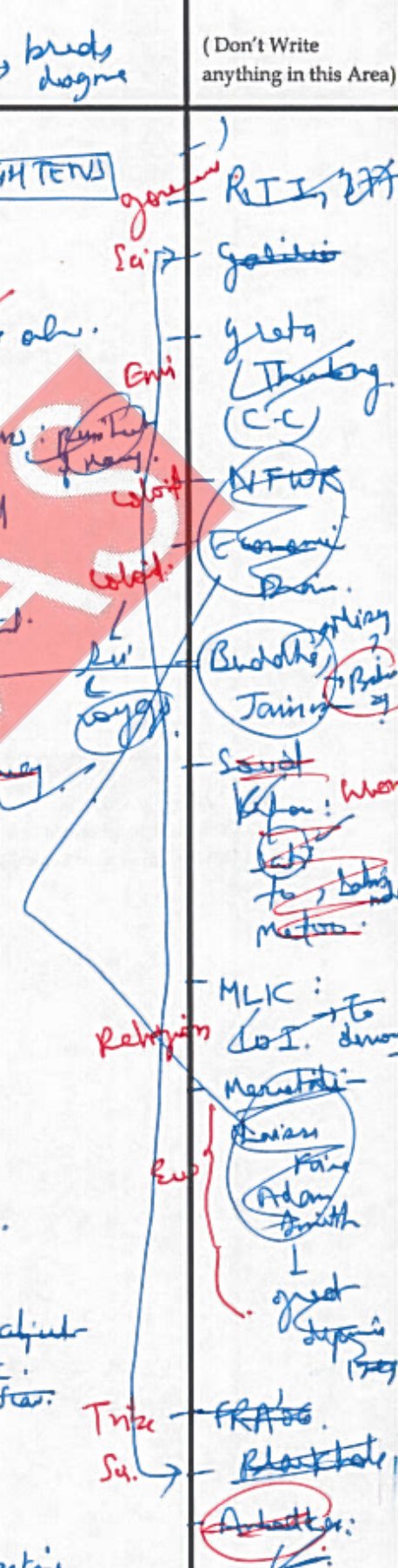
- 1) Eto → welfare from ...
- 2) P.1 → RTH. 1956 → ...
- 3) Moral - women. tribal → Add to ...
- 4) ...
- 5) ...

→ qutis are karj ...  
 → how to qutis' use : ...

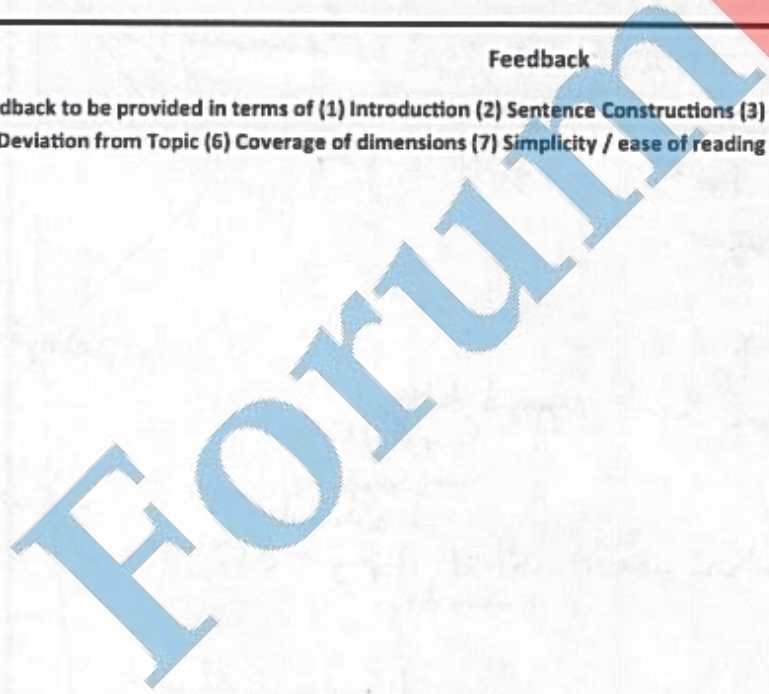
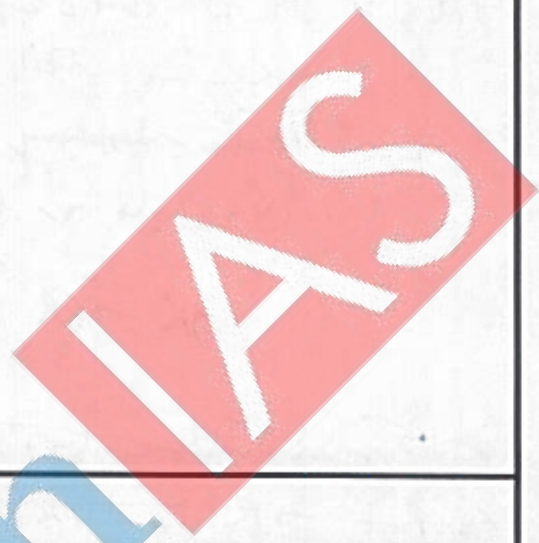
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 index , ...  
 guide gap.

Manual stamping  
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Qutes → Anubhatta → ...  
 Gandhi → non wrap.



1



**Feedback**

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

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