

# GS SCORE

Excellent

TEST - 08

↓  
But there is scope of improvement in  
Case studies.

## MOCK - 2 (PAPER - IV)

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.	7 1/2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are 17 questions.</li><li>• All questions are compulsory <u>Excellent</u></li><li>• The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</li><li>• Content of the answer is more important than its length.</li><li>• Answers must be written in the space provided.</li></ul> <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
2.	5	
3.	6	
4.	6	
5.	3	
6.	4 1/2	
7.	5 1/2	
8.	3	
9.	6	
10.	5	
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12.	10	
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17.	8	

1. Invigilator Signature

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Date 13/02/2016

Signature Hendra

## SECTION - A

Q1. Depict the meaning of the following quotations with respect to the citizen-public servant interaction:

- (a) 'Be the Servant of all, and do not try in the least to govern other. Kill self first if you want to lead'. (150 Words) (10 Marks)
- (b) 'One must every morning clean one's heart and one's body. But if you don't have time for both, it is better to clean the heart than clean the body'. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

(A) A civil servant is appointed to implement the policies that are decided by people's representatives. Thus the mandate of a civil servant is to be the servant of all i.e. every section of the society. This is also important because a civil servant is expected to serve general public interest & not the interest of some particular section (if they are not marginalised section).

A civil servant should not try to govern others because governing is a value laden term & it will inherently involve the ideas & preferences of the civil servant and at times it may go against the developmental needs of the society at large.

To lead others you need to generate goodwill & trust in others. This is possible only

Remarks

When the civil servant puts public interests above self interests. Thus to generate that goodwill the civil servant will have to tell the self first.

In this endeavour the civil servant can take inspiration from leaders like Gandhi & Mandela who put their entire life at stake for the good of the society & thus enjoyed huge respect & following in the society.

(3A)

Remarks

(B) Impurity can be of two types - physical impurity & mental impurity. We can wash the physical impurity by bathing but washing of mental impurity requires consistent efforts.

Thus every morning one is expected to clean his heart & body but if he can do just one then he must clean his heart because this is a regular exercise that should be carried out every day to become an ethical human being.

In the context of citizen-public servant interaction it is important that public servant carries his functions with due integrity. He does not indulge himself in activities like corruption & rent seeking. This is so because by indulging in corruption he is doing harm to the society. The resources which should have been spent on growth & development of lifting the poor out of poverty are being consumed.

Remarks

by some particular sections of the society. Thus essentially he is doing a social harm.

But at the individual level also he is losing his value in his own eyes. He is putting a wrong foundation for his generations to follow.

Thus, cleaning of soul is more important than cleaning the body. (4)

$\frac{7}{2}$

Remarks

Q2. There are elaborate rules in operation to keep civil servants to the straight and narrow path of virtue. But 'Rules are Meant to be Broken' according to the circumstances. In case with civil services - whether ethics and morality should be given an edge or dutifulness?  
(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Elaborate rules for conduct of public servants are devised like Civil Services Conduct Rules, All India Services Conduct Rules etc. But taking the subjectivity of situations into consideration sometimes it becomes imperative to break the rules to achieve the goal. eg: To save someone's life sometimes one is forced to jump the red light.

In these circumstances one school of thought argues for giving ethics & morality ~~of the~~ an edge over the dutifulness. They assume that in the given circumstances an individual civil servant will act ethically and adopt a course of action which is best for all. Thus they argue for giving autonomy to civil servant whereas another school of thought argues for enforcing strict dutifulness on civil servants because of possibility of their

Remarks

Indulgence in corrupt activities. Also given autonomy they may work for particularistic interests.

In this scenario, there is a need to emphasize on dutifulness but at the same time giving enough autonomy to the individual to choose the ethical course of action. Also to remove the deviant behaviour, inculcation of ethical values is required through proper training & socialization. Increasing awareness in the society will also be helpful in this regard.

Good

25

Remarks

Q3. Discuss the impact of liberalization on structural and behavioral patterns of work culture in public offices. Illustrate with suitable examples. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Advent of liberalisation has impacted the work culture in public offices in India.

Impact on structural patterns - Under the impact of Neo-liberal philosophy like Thatcherism & Reaganism, the government organisations have been right-sized in recent years. There is an emphasis on more & more use of ICT to deliver good & services. This has created a scenario where public offices are now mostly present online. eg. UPSC made its form submission online which has hugely benefited the aspirants in terms of time & effort. Also it has led to structural changes like reinventing & reengineering the process of design.

Impact on behavioural patterns - Pre-liberalisation times offices were identified by more & more secrecy, this has now given way to an openness

Remarks



culture. Governments are providing the information to the people & citizen are seeking it. Also of late there is an increased thrust towards accountability.

Planning & implementation of policies has improved due to coming up of MPs & Decision support system.

Thus overall work culture has improved in the public offices since the coming up of liberalisation.

End

262

Remarks

Q4. Answer the following questions related to the foundational values required in the civil servant:  
(75 Words Each) (5×4=20 Marks)

- Elaborate the traits required in Civil servants to be an "efficient administrator". What does efficiency implies with respect to the Civil Servies.
- Which of the following - "Committed political neutrality" or "Rigid neutrality" makes an efficient administrative system?
- Though final decision-making authority rests with the minister but the freedom of expression is must to maintain one's dignity and creativity. How the balance between the two can be maintained in Civil Servant-Politician relationship?
- In the field of civil services, do you think that being personally honest is not enough, one has to have high integrity value? Discuss the different dimensions associated with the concept of integrity.

(A) Traits of an efficient administrator -

① Timeliness! - completing the project on time is a very important attribute of an efficient administrator because each project has an opportunity cost which is likely to be missed due to untimeliness.

② Speed! - working with a proper speed is important to complete the project on time. It is also important for efficient delivery of services.

③ Consistency! - A civil servant to be efficient must undertake consistent efforts to achieve the welfare of the society.

Remarks

For a civil servant efficiency is quite closer to effectiveness because only efficiency without desirable outcomes is not going to give proper results. egs 100 toilets can be built efficiently with 10 lakh rupees but if people are not using them then there is no point in making these toilets. (B)

(B) Committed Political Neutrality - The term

stands for civil servants being committed towards policies but not politics i.e. they are not already to serve any political dispensation with any commitment. *look at the clarity*

Rigid Neutrality - This is sometimes also referred to as strict politics - administration dichotomy. *link*

Here civil servants are indifferent towards any of the policies & they implement them without any personal interest. *link*

In a country like India a committed political neutrality is likely to bring more results as bureaucracy with rigid neutrality will lead to excessive rule orientation but what is required is actually

Remarks policy orientation

Dr. following steps are required to maintain a balance between civil servant-politician relationship-

(i) Civil servant should offer free, frank & fair (FF3) advice to the minister and should be ready to work with any of the policy minister suggests (although it must be according to the constitutional values). He also should shed his individual political ideology in this regard.

(ii) The minister should allow for free flow of ideas. In this situation minister is expected to respect the differences & rather than treating them as dissent he should treat them as honest advice.

(iii) Both should realize that their roles are complementary as one is trustee of public and the other is an expert.

Paper 1

first explain the steps (as you have done) then give the steps (as you have done)

Remarks

(10) Personal honesty is the first quality of a civil servant, but though it may be good in his personal capacity but it is certainly not good for him as a civil servant.

- At the organisational level he must rise to the occasion & ensure that no one in the organisation is indulged in corrupt behaviour.

- He must ensure that needs of various sections for whom organisation is working is fulfilled appropriately.

- He must try to inculcate good values in the society at large.

Thus being personally honest is just one shade of integrity which is a broader term & contains multiple dimensions.

- Honesty v/s Integrity - How they differ?  
 - various dimensions }

$$3 + 0 + 1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$$

26 =

Remarks

Q5. What do your feelings tell you? Are feelings and Conscience same thing?

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Feelings are the emotional response of a particular situation; like if some has failed in the examination he feels bad.

Feelings generally tell us about our mental status in a particular situation. We may be feeling good or bad at certain times. But generally feelings don't tell us about the future course of action to adopt.

On the other hand conscience is the voice of our inner sense. It is an even stronger reaction for a particular situation.

↓  
Explain more about conscience

Remarks



Q6. Differentiate between the "Ethical Relativism"; "Ethical Subjectivism" and "Cultural Relativism" with suitable examples. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Ethical Relativism - The term stands for ethics being a relative concept. The concept argues that there are no particular standards of ethics & they vary according to culture & situation. eg. In a situation of self defence even killing someone is ethical although killing as such is an unethical act.

Ethical Subjectivism - The term stands for subjectivity in ethical stands. As per this concept ethical acts are subject to interpretation by individuals i.e. one individual may decide a different course of ethical action while other one a different course of action in the same situation. eg. In the environmental pollution norms one may say that it is inappropriate to cut the trees (unethical) whereas other may say that deforestation if it helps in removal of poverty & national development is good.

Remarks



Cultural Relativism - This concept implies that ethics & morality are subject to variation according to cultures. eg. Pre-marital sex may be considered unethical in Indian society but it is a normal act in American society. The concept also argues for grounding the study of ethics in particular culture.

= 4 1/2 =

Remarks

Q7. What is persuasion? Discuss the importance of persuasion in International Relations.  
(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Persuasion:- Persuasion is the process of changing the attitude of a person, group or society towards some objects. eg, political leaders persuading the people to vote in their favour.  
Persuasion is very important in good conduct of International relations. This is because in the International relations many a times there are varied interests at operation. Also negotiators are forced to work with differences of. The mantra is the 'agree to disagree' at certain things.

In such scenario persuading others to adopt your way becomes very important. Various ideological & ethical ideas needs to be cured by negotiating parties to persuade others to agree to their view points. eg,  
In the convention related to terrorism India needs to persuade multiple parties about how terrorism is violating the human rights,

Remarks

it is against the social well being and even  
against to economic interests.

~ 5% ~

Remarks

- Q8. 'As the interaction between the public and private sectors are increasing, more attention should be placed on value systems that cater the need of both the sectors'. What should be the features of that value system? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

with the advent of PPP, networked government & third party governance interaction between public & private sectors are increasing. In this scenario there is a need to develop a value system that caters to the needs of both. It is important because whereas government acts on the public interest philosophy, private sector generally acts on profit motive. The features expected in such value system are as follows-

It should place maximum emphasis on public interest & should work in general public interest & not particularistic interests.

Appropriate institutional mechanisms should be created to check any deviant behaviour from both the parties. eg. PPP can be brought under the procedure of Lokpal.

Government should ensure that in course of time its institutions are not captured by

Remarks

The private interests

— Pricing policy should be just & bearable

Thus there are mechanisms that are required to cater to the needs of both sectors.

✓ 3<sup>rd</sup>

Refer Hints

Remarks

- Q9. Despite his charity, his integrity and his loyalty, Karna, one of the mightiest characters of Mahabharata suffers all his life. What a public servant can learn from the life of Karna?  
(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Karna was a brave warrior. He was a man of high integrity, charity & loyalty. But despite having all these qualities, Karna suffers all through his life.

The main reason for this is that he was helping the evil to achieve his evil objectives.

The lesson for public servants from Karna's life is that they should not only do the things rightly but also do the right things. This features is of very importance in a civil servant because merely focussing upon doing the things rightly gives him excessive rule orientation which may or may not be in public interest everytime.

On the other hand doing the right things is very important because by doing right things a civil servant can

Remarks

help achieve the socio-economic objectives.

Also it will help him winning trust of the public & thus improve governance system in the society.

Thus both doing the right things & doing them rightly for right objective are very important for civil servants.

6/11/22

6/11/22

Remarks

Q10. Explain the following statement in the context of decision making.

"In judgment, the world is divided: good and bad; innocent and guilty, polluted and pure, oppressor and oppressed, privileged and unprivileged, powerful and powerless. In "darshan" ("introspection"), there is no judgment, but one sees a fluid world of cause and consequence, where there are no divisions, boundaries, hierarchies or rules."

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

In judgement the world is divided between good & bad, innocent & guilty etc. but during the introspection there are no such judgements and we have only cause effect relationship between different things.

In the context of decision making this statement is relevant in the sense that whenever we take any decision its consequences become visible over a period of time. eg. Taking the decision of preparing for civil services may result in either person achieving the success or not. If we consider this decision in the world then if it was a success then decision is said to be good & if it is a failure then it is said to be bad. but if we introspect then we find that after taking the decision there were certain causes that led to any

Remarks



course of action (either success or failure)  
 Thus taken in this sense we can deconstruct  
 any decision in terms of causes & consequences.

Similarly government also implements  
 many policies some have positive impacts, others  
 have negative. People generally classify them  
 as success & failure but they can also be  
 deconstructed in terms of causes & consequences.

← 5 =

Remarks

Q11. Explain essence of the two following statements:

(a) Positive anything is better than negative nothing.

(b) There is nothing outside context.

(75 Words Each) (5×2=10 Marks)

(A): Positive anything is better than negative nothing. The statement necessarily asks for an active effort on part of individual to achieve something. 'Positive anything' means an effort to do something and achieve it, whereas negative nothing means a temptation to not to do anything at all. Even if by trying to do anything one fails, he will have a good experience than the other one who has not tried it at all. Seen in this context the term indicates towards a positive experience of even a failure.

Thus the statement essentially indicates towards a phrase - Trying to do something is better than not trying at all.

Remarks

(B) "There is nothing outside context"

The statement indicates towards taking an all round effort to improve not only individual but also social well being.

many a times we have temptation

that 'leave it' as it is not in our context but

If we look holistically as a human being then we find that everything is in context only & nothing is outside it. Thus it becomes the duty of an individual to improve his well being as well as well being of others. He must work for the marginalised sections of the society.

For a civil servant the statement

says that he can't take a stand that matter falls outside the province of his department and he must do everything possible to ensure public interest.

(12)

Refer this

✓/pr

Remarks

## SECTION - B

Q12: You are a Senior Magistrate. A violent mob is protesting against price rise, corruption, etc. in your jurisdiction. You have made a prohibitory order under Section 144 Cr P.C. but in spite of your best efforts, the mob is not dispersing rather it has started throwing brickbats.

To control the violent mob Police had fired two rounds in air. The mob dispersed due to it but unfortunately one of the bullet hits a passerby old man who was returning after the daylong work in his field. He died on the spot. On verification, you found that he was the only earning member of a family of 8 people.

Answer the following questions on the basis of the above incident:

- Do you justify the police firing? What should have been the ideal way of dealing with the situation?
- What will be the best course of action to compensate for the death of the old person?
- In future if such situation arises, what will be ideal way of dealing with the situation?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

The given case study relates to a situation where a violent mob is protesting because of some of their genuine grievances relating to police ~~relief~~ corruption. But as the prohibitory order is in force they should not be allowed to do this and finally in such hisco a old passerby dies due to police firing.

(A) At the outset itself it is clear that police fired two rounds in the air. But as the old man died which makes a situation where the use of conduct was not followed by the police. Thus whereas the right of force by police in extraordinary situation is justified but it should not lead to such casualty.

Remarks

The ideal way of dealing with situation would have been to open the negotiation channel with the mob. Also they should have been told firmly that as there is section 144 in operation so they will be charged under the law for any such activity.

As the case study relates to the non-performance of other agencies also so negotiation & persuasion seems to be the best strategy along with use of force as matter of last resort.   
 ↳ But how would that force? ↳ Teargas, water charges.

(B) Since the old person was the sole bread winner of his family he must have been compensated by the government. The best course of action could be to provide some monetary compensation along with skilling few members of the family. Initiatives like skill development could be useful in such situation. Also the female members could have been benefited by STB's etc.

(C) If such a situation arises in the future, the ideal way of dealing with this situation will be -  
 - First of all localised the problem & stop it from spreading further.

Remarks

- Open negotiation channels.
- Give an assurance to the mob that action will be taken against those who are culprits.
- Identification of root cause
- engage the civil society constructively.
- dealing with the situation calmly & firmly.

1/02

Remarks

Q13. Accidental fire in a remote village has burnt huts of about 20 poor families. You are D.M. of the district, after coming to know about the incident, you have rushed to the site of the fire and found that the poor people have been rendered home-less and they have nothing to eat. All the 20 families are in a state of shock. It is mid-January and minimum temperature reaches down to 4°C.

(a) What are the options available to you?

(b) Evaluate each of these options and choose the option which you consider best, giving reasons. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

The given case study is about a situation where an accidental fire has burnt huts of 20 poor families & they have been rendered homeless in mid-January.

Various options available:-

- 1/ Providing some monetary compensation to all the 20 families & ask them to arrange their shelter on their own.
- 2/ Providing some monetary compensation as well as arranging their shelter facilities in the same village.
- 3/ Rehabilitating them in a shelter camp with a promise to help them build their houses.

Remarks

### Merits & Demerits:-

(i) Option (i) of granting monetary compensation & asking them to build their houses is a good option because it ~~will~~ give them the freedom to build houses as per their choice, but at the same time since all that they had had been burnt in the fire, so the problem is that they may not be able to sustain themselves in such situation, leave about building the houses. ~~As it~~ would (accident) have led to many emotional consequences.

(ii) Option (ii) of giving monetary compensation & arranging shelter in the same village is a good option as it will give them the opportunity to stay there & build their own houses as well as increase fraternity in the village. But the problem here is that people may not be willing to allow them to stay in their houses as Indian society is caste ridden & marked by problems like untouchability.

(iii) Option (iii) of putting them in a shelter home & building their houses by government is a good

Remarks



option as it will give the poor people the time to recover from the trauma & also they will not be forced to take the responsibility of building their own houses. But the problem is that it may lead to poor living in shelter-homes for long due to bureaucratic delays. Also the quality of houses built by govt. are not very good.

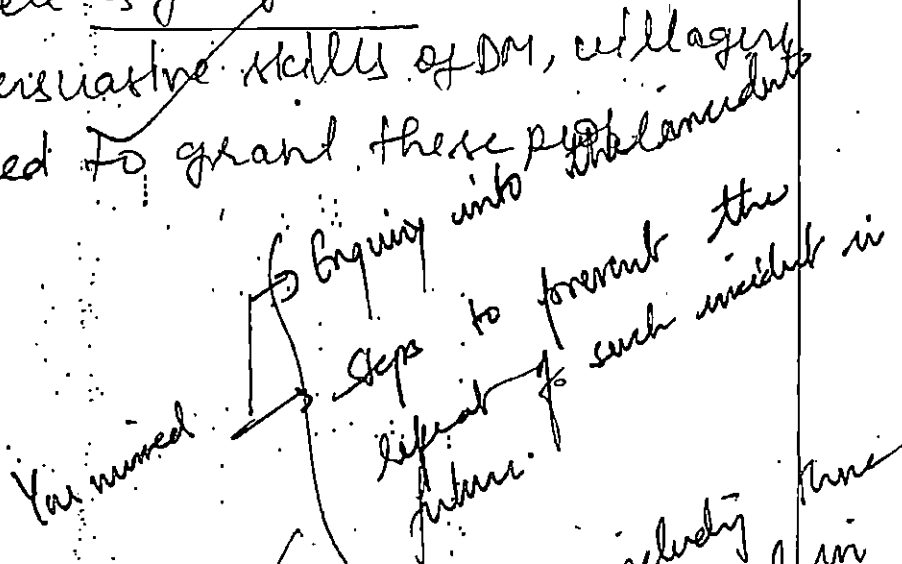
Desirable option -

The option (II) of asking them to stay in the village & build their house & provide monetary compensation seems to be best as -

(i) It will give them necessary self confidence whereas in govt. shelter houses they will be left to the mercy of government.

(ii) It will create an environment of fraternity in the village that will help in growth & development of village as well as younger ones.

(iii) Through persuasive skills of DM, villagers can be persuaded to grant these people shelter.



Remarks

g.v.

→ A para. including the two cases added in desirable option

Q14. You are a Superintendent of Police and a communal violence has occurred in your region. You have taken prompt action by ordering immediate arrest of trouble makers. Though the situation has improved temporarily, yet there is a constant fear in the mind of both communities. There is large scale migration of people, rumor mongering and political interference. There is shortage of essential commodities due to limited movement of goods and services. You are head of the District Administration (DM).

- (a) What are the options available to you?
- (b) Evaluate each of these options and choose the option which you would adopt, giving reasons. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

The given case study is about a communal violence that has plagued the normal life in an area. The rumours are widening the problem even further.

Various options available:-

- (i) Launch a severe crackdown on the trouble makers by mobilising government machinery and let the market forces to act to ensure supply of essential commodities.
- (ii) Launch a crackdown as well as channelise the government machinery to ensure supply of essential commodities.
- (iii) Launch a crackdown on trouble makers and mobilise government machinery & civil society to ensure supply of goods & services.

Remarks

Launch a <sup>crack down</sup> crack down  
 Is Explain how will you do this?

evaluation-

(i) The first option of launching a crackdown by mobilising entire government machinery is good as it will ensure heavy & swift action & situation will come under control. But it may lead to alienation of communities, harassment and as there is a constant fear among communities, market forces may not become active.

(ii) The second option of dealing firmly with trouble makers as well as ensuring governmental help in supply of commodities is good. It will ensure that these commodities reach to every section of the society. But at the same time this may lead to governmental energies being diverted in many directions & they may not be able to achieve the intended purpose.

(iii) The third option of mobilising government machinery as well as civil society is quite good. It will lead to increased environment of trust which is highly required in this situation. Also local conditions are better understood by civil society so it may give it, its valuable advice to help the govt. However the challenge

Remarks

here is that even civil society may not easily trust the government machinery.

Way forward - The (ii) option of mobilising government machinery of civil society is in fact the best option as -

- since there is an environment of mistrust, severe govt action may further inflate it.

- channelising govt energies in multiple directions may not yield optimal results.

Thus the head of district administration should rise to the occasion & show his leadership qualities by winning trust of the civil society. This will not only help in ensuring goods supply in such situation but also in increasing trust of people in administration.

6

Refer hints

→ How to deal with frequent rioting & curfew  
 → How to control distress migration & ensure  
 feeling of safety among the community

Remarks

Q15. You are a Civil servant, living with your parents and wife. You have a part time domestic worker who attends all important household works. You find that your mother and wife both ill treat her inspite of her hard and sincere work. Whenever, you raise the issue of ill treatment, both your mother and wife rebuke you and say that this is the only way through which domestic work is taken from someone. You are unhappy because of the conduct of your mother and wife.

- (a) What are the options available to you?  
 (b) Evaluate each of these options and choose the option you would adopt, giving reasons.  
 (250 Words) (20 Marks)

The given case study talks about a situation where a civil servant's wife & mother ill treat his domestic worker despite his hard & sincere work.

Various options available-

- (i) Asking the domestic worker to stop working in your house.
- (ii) Strictly asking the mother & wife to stop ill treating her because it is against her dignity.
- (iii) Persuading them both to stop doing this because it is morally wrong to ill treat any one without any reason.

Evaluation:-

- (i) The (i) option of asking her to stop working in your house is a good option as far as the problem of her dignity is concerned. It will stop her ill treatment by your wife & mother. It will also leave the worker unemployed.

Remarks

but at the same time it will not solve the fundamental problem of their habit of ill treating others.

(ii) The second option of strictly asking the wife & mother to stop doing this is desirable as far as the dignity of domestic workers concerned. But it is unlikely to become effective (as one of them is your mother & other is your wife) and also it may create fractures in the relationship.

(iii) Persuading both to stop ill treating the domestic worker is in fact the best option as it will achieve the desired result without annoying anyone but as "old habits die hard" so they both are unlikely to get persuaded.

Way forward-

- Option (i) is undesirable as it will not solve the root cause (changing their habits) of the problem.

- Also option (i) is undesirable because of being undie-hard.

Hence option (iii) seems to be most appropriate. Both wife & mother needs to be told that their ill treatment to the worker is against her.

Remarks

dignity which is everyone's right (Article 21 of Indian Constitution). Thus they are acting unethically. Also by behaving in this way they are putting a wrong foundation to the coming generation as the children grown in such environment are more likely to ill treat their parents & others in future. Thus child servant needs to use his persuasive qualities to sort out the problem.

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Remarks

Q16. You are a Vice Chancellor. You have recently scrapped the Student Union body because of their unlawful activities like threatening to administrative staff, harassment to students, etc. in campus. Due to this huge protest has been organized by students (mostly the seniors) demanding for restating of the Student Union. The students have started bunking the classes and even not allowing others to take the classes.

Being a Vice Chancellor, what steps will you take to normalize the situation? Discuss merits and demerits of each option. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

The given case study is about a situation where a Vice Chancellor has scrapped the Student Union body due to its unlawful activities. But this has resulted in an angry response from students & it is impacting the educational activities in the university adversely.

Steps Required -

- (i) opening the negotiation channel with student leaders and senior students to find out their grievances & act accordingly.
- (ii) Reassembling the student union body because it is their right to form students union and it just can't be scrapped because it was being misused.
- (iii) Taking strict action against those who are involved in unlawful activities.

Remarks



Merits & Demerits:-

(i) The first option of opening negotiation channels is desirable because it will help the VC to know about the ground situation & root causes of protests. But the problem here is that in spite of furthering general students' interest these leaders may further their narrow political interests & the demands of some genuine students may get marginalised.

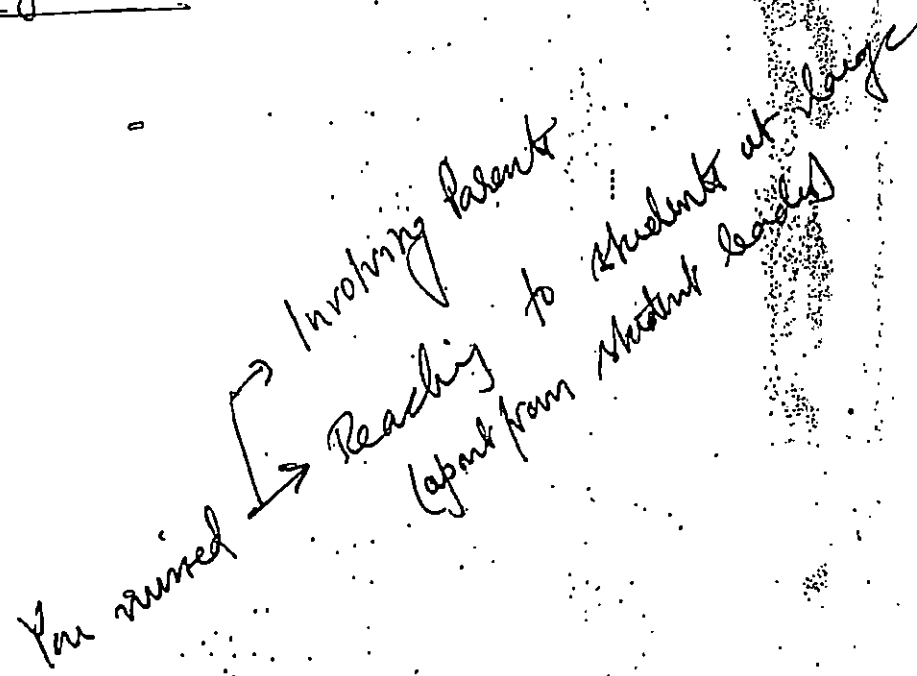
(ii) The second option of reassembling the student union body is good because it is the right of students as well as it has been made the main issue against the protests & hence it may lead to normalisation of situation. But the flipside is that if not controlled properly it may again start a old unbecoming activities.

(iii) The third option of taking strict action against few wrongdoers is good because only few people are generally found to be involved in any such activity in the name of some institution say union body. But the challenge is to find such wrongdoers which is not easy.

Remarks

As a way forward V.C will have to try a mix of ~~above~~ three options because any one option can't achieve the optimum results. In the end it needs to be kept in mind that teaching & educational activity is not affected at any cost.

= 8 =



Remarks

Q17. Street dogs are usually poorly cared for and often carriers of disease and pathogens. Thus, pose a considerable risk to human health. Cases of stray dogs' attacks are increasing in urban areas. Due to this, the cost of treatment of rabies have also increased. Due to the fear of feral dogs, kids have started skipping school. People have started protesting against the issue as it has become threat to life.

(a) Being District Collector, what options you have to solve the issue?

(b) Discuss effectiveness of each option to meet the objectives.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

The given case study is about the increasing problem of street dogs in Indian cities (Recent case of Kerala). This is posing a considerable risk to people. Thus people have started protesting against the issue.

Available options before the collector-

- ① Catching all the street dogs and putting them either in enclosed areas, or outside the city.
- ② Launch a vaccination drive of street dogs.
- ③ Making people more aware, engaging civil society, NGO etc for this, as well as mobilising government machinery.

Effectiveness of each option-

- ① Catching all street dogs & putting them in enclosed areas or outside the city is desirable but unlikely to succeed completely. This is because

Remarks

These street dogs are highly mobile so it's not easy to catch them and also due to their violent activities people may not come forward to catch them. In this situation these dogs, which are repeatedly causing trouble should be caught and put in enclosure.

(ii) Launching a vaccination drive of street dogs is quite good an idea but issues like identification of dogs, manpower crisis & financial crunch may be the hand of administration. Also in a country where human ~~immunisation~~ vaccination is not fully effective, dog vaccination is doubted to be effective.

(iii) Awareness generation through civil society, NGO & media is a good option. It will make people aware about the problem & they will take precautionary measures. But despite such awareness generation, certain sections like old aged & children will at times find themselves in trouble because despite being

Remarks .

highly aware they are likely to get caught  
sometime

Thus an all round effort taking multiple  
 dimensions into consideration is required to tackle  
 this street dog menace.

- Health preparedness for new cases of dog bites?
- Reasons for sudden rise in No of stray dogs
- How to address them?

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Remarks

