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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1697)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	Eng.	Registration Number	966377
Center	Online	Date	25.11.2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **FOURTEEN** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

1. (a) While the Right to Information Act is considered path breaking in promoting transparency and accountability, discuss why some argue that it has not been able to fully achieve its objectives. (150 words) 10

हालांकि, सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही को बढ़ावा देने के सन्दर्भ में पथप्रवर्तक माना जाता है, तथापि कुछ लोग यह तर्क क्यों देते हैं कि यह अपने उद्देश्यों को पूर्णतः प्राप्त करने में सक्षम नहीं रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Right to Information Act of 2005 is a landmark legislation in empowering citizens and promoting transparency and accountability in government.

Features:

- a) Citizens can file RTI applications in government offices
- b) public offices must give information suo motu
- c) Public Information Officer in each department
- d) Central and State Information Commis-
sions to act as supervisory and appellate bodies.

Importance:

- a) it gives statutory recognition to right to information
- b) it promotes openness in governance, reducing corruption and inefficiency.
- c) it empowers people, providing substantive democracy

Issues:

1. dilution of act by state govt requiring conditions on applications
2. apathy by government offices to disclose information.
3. reduced independence of Information Commissions with RTI Amendment in 2019.
4. lack of infrastructure and trained man power.

Hence, it is argued that RTI's objectives are not achieved. The recommendations of the CIC can be followed to make it effective.

1. (b) 'The Citizens' Charter sees public services through the eyes of those who use them.' Discuss how emergence of citizens' charters have altered the concept of accountability and improved the delivery of public services.

(150 words) 10

'नागरिक घोषणा पत्र, लोक सेवाओं को उनके उपयोगकर्ताओं की दृष्टि से देखता है।' चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार नागरिक घोषणा पत्र के उदय ने जवाबदेही की अवधारणा को परिवर्तित किया है तथा लोक सेवाओं के वितरण में सुधार किया है।

Citizens charters first emerged in UK in the 1990s. They provide the standards of service that citizens can expect and thus oblige the organisation to live up to them.

Composition → values & mission of organisation
→ quality of services to expect, time
→ grievance redressal mechanism.

Benefits :

1. They promote awareness among beneficiaries on the quality of service to expect

2. They make the organisation responsive to the end user and empower the end user through consultation.
3. They enable the organisation to identify the weaknesses in their infrastructure and man power and plug the gaps.

resulting service {

- timely
- responsive
- of quality
- citizen-centric

Hence, they have altered the concept of accountability and improved public service delivery

However, as the 2nd ARC suggested, they should be regularly updated and awareness of them should be promoted among employees and the public.

2. (a) How can organizational culture impact public service motivation and sustain values in administration? (150 words) 10

संगठनात्मक संस्कृति किस प्रकार लोक सेवा संबंधी अभिप्रेरणा को प्रभावित करती है और प्रशासन में मूल्यों को बनाए रखती है?

Since a public servant is not an isolated entity but part of an organisation, the culture of the organisation impacts his performance and motivation.

A healthy organisational culture

- a) fosters good interpersonal relationships and builds team coordination
- b) promotes diversity that leads to creativity and innovation.
- c) eschews a hierarchical power structure so subordinates feel at ease with the manager who acts as a friend and guide.

d) improves motivation of public servants to perform with excellence, especially when there is poor infrastructure in offices.

e) helps them make ethical decisions and avoid corruption and favouritism.

For e.g., the secretariat of the Obama administration is known to be highly motivated, efficient and ethical due to the good work culture.

The work culture can be strengthened through positive leadership, a code of conduct and active involvement of all employees in how the organisation is run.

2. (b) It is imperative that civil servants have leadership skills to bring about meaningful change in the present day India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

वर्तमान भारत में सार्थक परिवर्तन लाने के लिए सिविल सेवकों में नेतृत्व कौशलों का होना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। चर्चा कीजिए।

In a developing country like India, civil servants perform not only maintenance functions but also developmental functions. These require them to act as leaders to bring true change.

For example:

- a) Civil servants are highly respected members of society. They have the capacity to inspire people and act as role models.

e.g. IFS officer Muttamma fought for women's rights. She stands as inspiration to all women in India today.

b) They need to raise the morality of the society by being exemplars of virtues.

E.g. zero tolerance against corruption and nepotism, like IPS Kiran Bedi

c) Civil servants need to implement transformational schemes like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. They need to keep public offices clean to inspire villagers.

Thus, civil servants act as the vanguard of social, economic and moral revolution in India.

3. (a) Digitization of service delivery and online public interface have the potential to transform governance in India. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

सेवा वितरण का डिजिटलीकरण और ऑनलाइन पब्लिक इंटरफेस भारत में गवर्नेंस को रूपांतरित करने में सक्षम है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has revolutionised many aspects of society. Most importantly, it can make governance more efficient, transparent and citizen-centric.

Potential to transform :

a) digitisation of service delivery allows for:

1. fewer human errors
2. reduces corruption and leakage.
3. makes processing faster and reduces time taken to make decisions and provide services.

e.g: DBT for MGNREGA wages.

4. reduces harassment. eg: faceless IT returns

b) Online public interface :

1. increases reach of government programmes and awareness among public. e.g: through Common Service Centres.
2. promotes transparency in government spending and working. eg: real time data tracking for Swachh Bharat Mission on the website.
3. improves grievance redressal as citizens can directly contact officials through email.

ICT also allows for evidence-based policy making through the use of AI and big data technologies.

Hence, e-governance must be implemented fully, with adequate safeguards against hacking and protecting privacy.

3. (b) Identify the various factors, which shape the political attitude of a person. (150 words) 10

किसी व्यक्ति की राजनीतिक अभिवृत्ति को आकार प्रदान करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

The political attitude of a person is a predisposition to like or dislike political ideas, parties or individuals in politics.

Factors that shape it:

a) Cognitive component:

* Knowledge about political systems can become the basis to make judgements.

e.g: Those who have read Gandhi's works would prefer Gandhian ideas of swaraj and village republics.

b) Behavioural component:

Past behaviour such as having voted for a particular party all your life can influence one's attitude

about a political party.

c) Emotive or affective component:

Emotions such as fear, anger against immigrants or desire for change can shape political attitudes.

e.g. A person having escaped Chinese detainment centres in Uighur may have a strong positive attitude towards democracy.

In the age of social media, we see fake news and disinformation wars trying to affect the cognitive and emotive aspects of an attitude and influence behaviour such as voting.

Hence, it is important to be politically aware and emotionally intelligent.

4. Given below are quotations of moral thinkers/philosophers. Bring out what they mean to you in the present context:

नीचे नैतिक विचारकों/दार्शनिकों के उद्धरण दिए गए हैं। वर्तमान संदर्भ में आपके लिए उनके क्या अर्थ हैं, स्पष्ट कीजिए:

(a) To educate a person in the mind but not in morals is to educate a menace to society. — Theodore Roosevelt (150 words) 10

किसी व्यक्ति को बौद्धिक रूप से शिक्षित करना, किंतु नैतिक रूप से नहीं, समाज के लिए एक खतरे को शिक्षित करना है। - थियोडोर रूज़वेल्ट

The purpose of education has long been debated. While conventional education systems focus on imparting knowledge and skills, moral education is neglected.

Moral education involves shaping the values of children, imparting them with a strong sense of right and wrong. It makes people virtuous and leads to a better society.

As Roosevelt argues, education of the mind but not of morals leads

to highly efficient adults but with no moral compass. This can lead to increased crime, reduce social capital and even lead to horrors like genocide.

E.g. Hitler was a brilliant student but had no moral compass.

Hence, the value of moral education cannot be understated. As Gandhi held, educate the individual morally and the society will take care of itself. For instance, Scandinavian countries which are known for a good education system also see low crime and increased social harmony.

4. (b) Right is right even if no one is doing it; wrong is wrong even if everyone is doing it. — Saint Augustine (150 words) 10

सही सही है, भले ही कोई भी ऐसा न कर रहा हो; गलत गलत है भले ही हर कोई ऐसा कर रहा हो। - सेंट ऑगस्टीन

The idea of right or wrong is not provided by the actions of the society but by the conscience of an individual.

Moral realists argue that there is a universal set of ethics and that somethings are right or wrong regardless of the place, time or actions of others.

For example, if everyone in Nazi Germany discriminated against Jews, that doesn't make it right.

It implies that we need integrity to stick to our values

even though the entire world is disregarding them.

For e.g., if everyone in a town is throwing their garbage into the drain, it will only lead to a huge problem later. Thus, an individual holding true to his conscience can act as a back stop against the wave of immorality in the society.

We must appreciate those who stood up against conventional morality such as Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and Raja Ram Mohun Roy. These men acted as the repositories of ethics in an uncertain world.

5. (a) As interactive technologies such as Artificial Intelligence penetrate peoples' lives, the lack of understanding of their social influence carries a risk of them doing more harm than good. Discuss. (150 words) 10

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता जैसी अन्योन्यक्रियात्मक (इंटरैक्टिव) प्रौद्योगिकियां लोगों के जीवन में अन्तःप्रवेश करती हैं, हालांकि, सामाजिक प्रभाव के संबंध में उनमें समझ के अभाव के कारण उनसे लाभ के स्थान पर हानि अधिक पहुँचाने का जोखिम रहता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

In the present 4th industrial revolution, disruptive technologies such as AI and 5G are touted for benefits.

However, they also have a potential to negatively impact society:

- a) it puts enormous power in the hands of IT companies who can use AI to build databases on people, violating privacy & rights of people.
- b) it can affect political systems such as elections through fake news propagated by deep fakes.
eg: Cambridge Analytica's role in Brexit referendum.

c) it can make evidences systems and legislations in courts ineffective
e.g. doctored videos

d) it can displace labour from industries and lead to an unemployment crisis.

Hence, new age technologies can disrupt our way of life.

They need proper awareness among the public and proactive legislation to keep ahead of them.

However, when regulated, they can also bring enormous benefits, that may be appreciated using the utilitarian perspective.

5. (b) Examine the role of media in promoting probity in governance.

(150 words) 10

शासन व्यवस्था में ईमानदारी (प्रोबिटी) को बढ़ावा देने में मीडिया की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Probity in governance is being solely guided by public interest, regardless of the circumstances.

In India, we see a lack of probity manifested in rampant corruption, favouritism and nepotism.

Media can help induce probity by:

- a) exposing scams such as 2G and coalgate with the help of RTI
- b) increasing awareness of the public about their rights and expected quality of public services.

e.g: inform job seekers under MNREGA that they are entitled to 100 days of work.

c) investigative journalism fills the gap in policing and criminal justice system.

However, media can also result in sensationalism, hate speech, false news and media trials. It can lead to persecution of honest officials.

Moreover, corporatisation of media houses and political connections reduce its potential to ensure probity.

Media is the fourth estate of democracy and helps keep the government on its toes.

6. A civil servant's conduct is expected to be a model of ethical behaviour. Discuss. (150 words) 10

एक सिविल सेवक के आचरण से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह नैतिक व्यवहार के आदर्श के रूप में हो। चर्चा कीजिए।

A civil servant has to exemplify ethical behaviour since he has the capacity to raise the ethics of the society.

Civil servants are highly respected in India's society and they act as role models. Their morality directly reflects in the morality of the people. As Valmiki held, "yathe raja, thatha praja".

They also have enormous powers over public resources and their decisions affect lives of thousands.

Hence, in the interest of good governance, civil servants must be highly ethical.

In this regard, organisational codes of conduct, strict laws, and improved accountability help induce ethical behaviour.

The Prevention of Corruption Act can be strengthened and ethical training needs to be robust.

As the PM held, civil servants need to be Karmayogis.

7. Given the importance of inculcating emotional intelligence from an early age, discuss how schools can play a prominent role in this regard.

(150 words) 10

छोटी आयु से ही भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता को विकसित करने के महत्व के आलोक में, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार विद्यालय इस संबंध में प्रमुख भूमिका निभा सकते हैं।

Emotional intelligence^(EI) is awareness about your own emotions and the capacity to understand those of others. It also means having the ability to control your emotions, and have your emotions work for you, rather than you for them.

Schools can inculcate EI by:

- a) improving communication skills through debates
- b) building friendships in classrooms and the playground. e.g: understanding when your friend is hurt or sad

c) reading novels and dissecting
characters to understand their
emotions.

d) storytelling to inculcate values.
e.g: Bhagavat Gita to show Krishna
as an emotionally stable person.

Schools are the first place where
children interact with strangers
in their formative years. They provide
a safe atmosphere for children
to explore their emotions and
become emotionally intelligent

8. The utilisation of public funds in a democracy like India must be based on the principles of transparency, accountability and efficiency. Examine.

(150 words) 10

भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में लोक निधियों का उपयोग अनिवार्य रूप से पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही और दक्षता के सिद्धांतों पर आधारित होना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The government controls enormous resources in a developing country like India. Utilisation of public funds must be based on :

a) transparency and accountability :

This will ensure public money is not pocketed by officials or their cronies.

b) efficiency : This will ensure economical utilisation and minimise wastage of resources.

This can be assured through

1. the use of ICT and e-governance
eg: direct transfers of subsidies,
Public Financial Management System
2. CAG audits
3. empowered vigilance bodies such
as CBI and Lokpal
4. improved public awareness
~~and~~ through citizen charters and
social audit.

Hence, public funds must be
utilised well to ensure good
governance.

SECTION – B

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

9. A manufacturing company is located in a small town where it is not easy for people to find jobs otherwise. The company has stayed in the town even though it could find cheaper workers elsewhere, because workers are loyal to the company due to the jobs it provides. Over the years, the company has developed a reputation in the town for taking care of its employees and being a responsible corporate citizen, owing to its CSR activities.

The manufacturing process used by the company produces a by-product that has been flowing into the town river for some time now. According to some media reports people living near the river have started reporting illnesses off late and there is also damage to aquatic life. People, however, have refused to come forward as their livelihood depends on the company.

You being the Sustainability Officer of the company believe it to be your duty to report this to the higher management. You are of the opinion that this matter is associated with the prestige of the company and should be taken seriously. In the meanwhile the new CEO, who has just joined the company, has called you for briefing and understanding the local issues.

On the basis of the above case, answer the following:

(a) Identify the stakeholders in the case above.

(b) What arguments would you put forth to the CEO to convince him to act on this matter? (20)

एक विनिर्माण कंपनी एक छोटे से शहर में स्थित है, जहां लोगों के लिए रोजगार खोजना अन्यथा सरल नहीं है। कंपनी ने उस शहर में बने रहकर अपने कार्य संचालन का निर्णय किया है, क्योंकि कंपनी द्वारा रोजगार देने के कारण यहां के कामगार कंपनी के प्रति निष्ठावान हैं, जबकि इसे अन्यत्र यहां से सस्ते कामगार मिल सकते हैं। अपनी कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (CSR) गतिविधियों के कारण, इन वर्षों में कंपनी ने इस शहर में अपने कर्मचारियों की देखभालकर्ता और एक जिम्मेदार कॉर्पोरेट नागरिक के रूप में प्रतिष्ठा अर्जित की है।

कंपनी द्वारा उपयोग की जाने वाली विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया से एक उप-उत्पाद भी उत्पन्न होता है जो हाल ही में कुछ समय से शहर की नदी में बहाया जाता रहा है। कुछ मीडिया रिपोर्टों के अनुसार विगत कुछ समय से नदी के पास रहने वाले लोगों के रोगग्रस्त होने की खबरें आनी आरंभ हो गई हैं और जलीय जीवन को भी क्षति पहुंच रही है। किन्तु लोगों ने इस समस्या का विरोध करने से मना कर दिया है क्योंकि उनकी आजीविका कंपनी पर निर्भर है।

कंपनी के संधारणीयता प्रबंधन अधिकारी (सस्टेनेबिलिटी ऑफिसर) होने के नाते आप यह मानते हैं कि उच्च प्रबंधन को यह जानकारी प्रदान करना आपका कर्तव्य है। आपका यह भी मानना है कि यह मामला कंपनी की प्रतिष्ठा से जुड़ा हुआ है और इसलिए इसे गंभीरता से लिया जाना चाहिए। इसी बीच, अभी-अभी कंपनी में नियुक्त किए गए नए मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी (CEO) ने आपको स्थानीय मुद्दों को समझने और उसकी जानकारी देने के लिए कहा है।

उपर्युक्त प्रकरण के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) उपर्युक्त प्रकरण में हितधारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) इस मामले में कार्रवाई करने हेतु सहमत करने के लिए आप CEO के सामने क्या तर्क देंगे?

(a) Stakeholders:

1. Employees of the company
2. Company itself, its brand value
3. Me, the Sustainability officer
4. New CEO
5. People in the town who live near the river & fish in the river.

(b) The ~~issues are~~ arguments are:

1. Rights of the people to drink safe water and have an unpolluted environment.
2. My duty to ensure sustainability of the company unit.

3. The Company's brand value will be diminished if media continues reporting. It is in company's self interest.
4. The Company has a social and environmental responsibility.
5. Find a clean way to dispose of the byproduct may be expensive but the costs associated with diminished image and possible court cases will be greater.
6. The morale of the employees will be affected if they don't believe the company is good for the community in the long run when they will see health costs.

Options available:

1. Relocate the factory elsewhere
2. Continue with status quo
3. Do a private environmental impact study of the unit and address the disposal of the byproduct in a safe manner.

Merits & Demerits:

1. • Option 1 will allow the company to hire cheaper labour.
- Relocating to a place with lax environmental laws would not require any change in technology.
- However, relocation will cost the company and the company will lose the loyal workforce.

2. Option 2 will reduce the costs in the short run. But in the long run, the image of the company will be tarnished, it may face government action and lose its loyal workforce.

3. Option 3 :

- All the externalities of the company can be identified.
- It promotes common good.
- It is utilitarian in the long run.

Hence, option 3 seems best. I would advise the CEO to pursue it.

10. A recent phenomenon called as 'Deepfakes' has gained media attention. It has been found to be a powerful technology through which programmers can manipulate a video or audio content and make them look real. While the technique can be used to have some harmless fun, it is rife with possibilities of misuse. From creating fake pornographic videos to making politicians appear to say things they did not, the potential for damage to individuals, organisations and societies is vast.

(a) Identify the potential damaging effects of such a technological tool?

(b) What steps are required to minimise the impact and adequately deal with the misuse of such technologies? (20)

'डीपफेक्स' नामक एक नवीनतम परिघटना ने मीडिया का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। यह पता चला है कि यह एक ऐसी सक्षम तकनीक है जिससे प्रोग्रामर्स किसी वीडियो या ऑडियो सामग्री में हेरफेर कर उसे वास्तविक प्रतीत होने वाला स्वरूप दे सकते हैं। यद्यपि, इस तकनीक का उपयोग कुछ हानिरहित मनोरंजन के लिए किया जा सकता है, किन्तु इसके दुरुपयोग की संभावनाएं अधिक हैं। इसमें फर्जी अश्लील वीडियो बनाने से लेकर राजनेताओं को ऐसे वक्तव्य देते हुए दिखाना जो उन्होंने कभी नहीं दिए, इत्यादि जैसे दुरुपयोग की व्यापक संभावनाएं हैं जो व्यक्तियों, संगठनों और समाज को क्षति पहुंचाने में सक्षम हैं।

(a) ऐसे प्रौद्योगिकीय उपकरण के संभावित हानिकारक प्रभावों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) इस प्रकार की प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रभाव को कम करने और उनके दुरुपयोग से समुचित रूप से निपटने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

Technological developments have a
boon as well as a bane.

(a) Deepfakes can prove very harmful as:

1. They allow the spread of disinformation by miscreants to topple the political system of a country.

2. They can affect elections.
3. They lead to defamation. The person's reputation may not recover even if it is proved false due to an alibi.
4. They can polarise the society against a community and increase communal riots.
5. They can increase cyber extortion of women by threatening to post obscene content on social media.
6. They can affect the institution of the family by showing a partner engaged in adultery.
7. They can allow authoritarian governments to frame charges against innocent citizens.

8. They can cause a crash in the stock prices of a company by showing the CEO indulging in unethical behaviour.

Hence, the potential for harm is immense. Deep fakes allow any computer programmer to disrupt the lives of millions across the globe

(b) Steps required to minimise the impact and adequately deal with such misuse:

1. Increase awareness among the people that:

- all that is on social media is not real
- they should verify it before

retweeting or forwarding it.

2. Social media companies like Facebook and Twitter should develop algorithms to flag doctored content based on geotags in the meta data.
3. Governments should set up dedicated wings in cyber security to monitor and take down fake news.
4. The media must self regulate and verify the content before making it viral. It should not resort to sensationalism.
5. Legislation must be updated to accommodate for technological developments. Eg: Indian Evidence Act, Criminal Procedure Code.

6. The Singapore model can be considered, allowing legislators to regulate social media.
7. Moral education needs to be strengthened in engineering colleges. While learning about how to program AI, students should have a strong moral compass and only use it for social good.
8. International collaboration is required to curb cross-border cyber terrorism.
eg: Budapest Convention can be updated to include deep fakes.

Hence, the wise use of technology must be promoted.

11. You come across a report in the newspaper wherein during the drive undertaken by a Municipality to demolish dilapidated buildings one of the government servants has been assaulted publicly by the local MLA. The MLA belongs to the ruling party in the state. The MLA has blamed the official for taking bribes to illegally demolish houses, which are in good condition in the pretext of the drive to demolish dilapidated buildings. The MLA has claimed that few families were living in the houses and that the demolition drive was at the behest of some vested interests to grab the land.

(a) What are the issues involved in the case in your opinion?

(b) What are the options available in your view with the relevant actors to redress their concerns? (20)

एक समाचार-पत्र में संयोगवश आपको एक ऐसी सूचना प्राप्त होती है जिसमें जर्जर इमारतों को ध्वस्त करने के लिए नगरपालिका द्वारा चलाए गए एक अभियान के दौरान एक सरकारी कर्मचारी के साथ स्थानीय विधायक द्वारा सार्वजनिक रूप से अभद्रता किए जाने की बात रिपोर्ट की गई है। वह विधायक राज्य के सत्तारूढ़ दल का सदस्य है। विधायक ने अधिकारी पर यह आरोप लगाया है कि उसने जर्जर इमारतों को ध्वस्त करने के अभियान के बहाने ऐसे मकानों को अवैध रूप से गिरवाने के लिए रिश्वत ली है, जो अच्छी दशा में हैं। विधायक ने यह दावा किया है कि उन मकानों में कुछ परिवार रह रहे थे और इमारतों को ध्वस्त करने का अभियान भूमि हड़पने के लिए कुछ निहित स्वार्थों से प्रेरित था।

(a) आपकी राय में इस प्रकरण में कौन-से मुद्दे समाविष्ट हैं?

(b) आपकी दृष्टि में संबंधित कर्ताओं की चिंताओं का निवारण करने के लिए क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?

(a) The issues involved in this case are:

1. dignity of a public office undermined
2. physical and reputational harm to government servant.
3. lack of clarity about truth.

4. MLA is behaving in an unseemly manner, not fit for the dignity of his office
5. Municipality vs. MLA's powers
6. right to shelter of families if living there
7. accusations of land grabbing, if real need to be addressed
8. accusation of corruption if true needs to be addressed.
9. It lowers public faith in the government to see the MLA acting in such a way and to hear about vested interests.

Stakeholders involved:

- government servant
- Municipality
- MLA
- Families living in houses, if exist
- alleged outsiders with vested interests
- public at large.

(b) Options available:

① Municipality can go ahead with demolition.

Merits:

- a) It has the power to do so. It has not received any formal complaint from state government
- b) It can use the space more productively.

Demerits:

- a) It will be injustice to the families.

- b) It will aggravate the local MLA
- c) The vested interests will go uninvestigated.

② MLA should set up an inquiring committee in the state government to look into charges of bribery and land grabbing. A formal police complaint must be filed. An order can be passed to stop demolition temporarily.

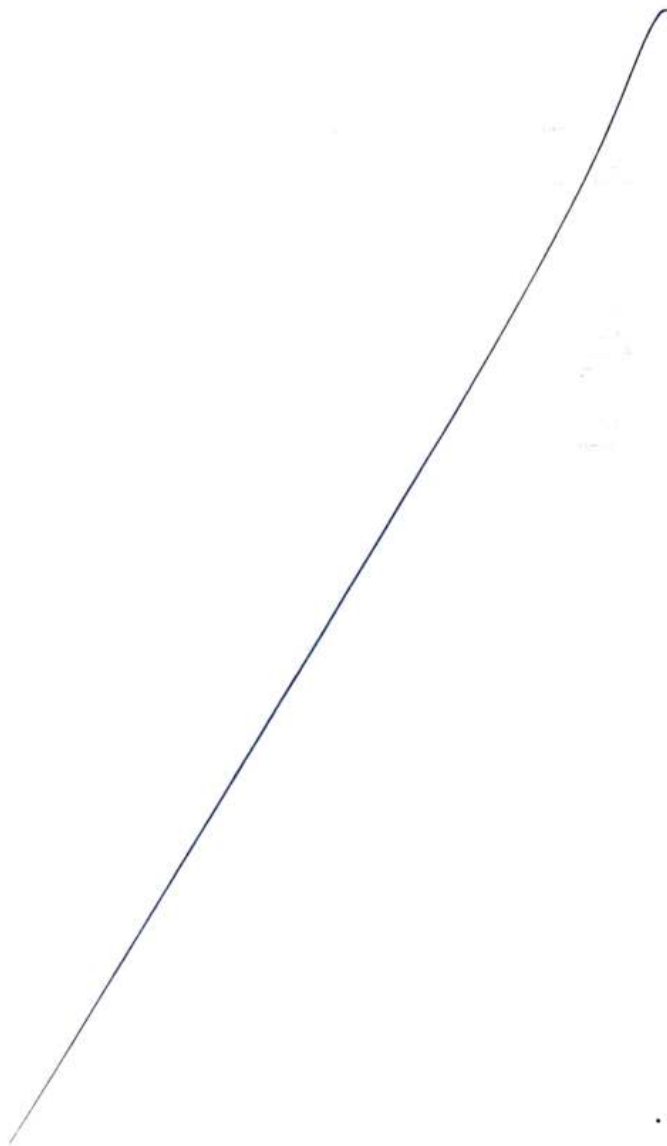
Merits:

- a) This ensures transparency
- b) It will be just to all stakeholders

Demerits:

- a) Municipal project can get delayed.

I would suggest Option 2. Additionally the MLA must also publicly apologise for assaulting a government servant and pay compensation.



12. Disciplining children remains a pertinent challenge for educational institutions across India. Often, it is found that potentially dangerous forms of disciplining are frequently resorted to in India. These include physical and emotional punishment and in some cases, negative reinforcement by the teachers.

Although these are old forms of school violence, they have only recently started to be looked upon systematically as a problem. Until now, corporal punishment and negative reinforcement and the forms these take, were frequently dismissed, and ignored in India. However, it is now being realized that their effects are quite concerning.

Further, it is also in light of a cultural acceptance of such harmful and ineffective disciplining processes, that issues as serious as bullying, teasing and ragging in schools escape scrutiny and redressal.

In the light of the aforementioned observations, discuss the following questions:

(a) What are the effects of such processes of disciplining on the growth and development of children?

(b) Suggest some alternate ways to ensure disciplining of school children. (20)

बच्चों को अनुशासित करना संपूर्ण भारत में शिक्षण संस्थानों के लिए एक प्रासंगिक चुनौती बना हुआ है। बहुधा यह देखा जाता है कि भारत में प्रायः अनुशासन के संभावित खतरनाक रूपों का सहारा लिया जाता है। इनमें शारीरिक और भावनात्मक दंड तथा कुछ मामलों में शिक्षकों द्वारा नकारात्मक सुदृढीकरण सम्मिलित हैं।

हालाँकि, ये विद्यालयी हिंसा के पुरातन रूप हैं, परन्तु एक समस्या के रूप में इनका व्यवस्थित अवलोकन हाल ही में आरम्भ हुआ है। अभी तक, शारीरिक दंड और नकारात्मक सुदृढीकरण व इनके अन्य रूपों से सम्बंधित मामलों को भारत में प्रायः अधिक महत्व न देकर उपेक्षित किया जाता रहा था। हालाँकि, अब यह अनुभव किया जा रहा है कि उनके प्रभाव नितांत चिंतनीय विषय हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, यह तथ्य भी भलीभांति प्रकट हो रहा है कि इस प्रकार की हानिकारक और अप्रभावी अनुशासनात्मक प्रक्रियाओं की सांस्कृतिक स्वीकृति की आड़ में, विद्यालयों में बदमाशी, छेड़खानी और रैगिंग जैसी गंभीर समस्याएं सूक्ष्म परीक्षण और निवारण जैसी प्रक्रियाओं से बच जाती हैं।

उपर्युक्त प्रेक्षणों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों पर चर्चा कीजिए:

(a) अनुशासन की ऐसी प्रक्रियाओं का बच्चों की वृद्धि और विकास पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव क्या हैं?

(b) स्कूली बच्चों को अनुशासित करने के लिए कुछ वैकल्पिक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

School education in the formative areas shapes the character of a person.

Harmful disciplining techniques can cause several effects such as:

- 1) They become physical and emotional scars on the children that they carry into adulthood.
- 2) By becoming exposed to violence at a young age, children develop a greater tolerance for it. This can result in
 - juvenile delinquency - as seen in the Nisbhaya rape case
 - domestic violence against wives and children when they grow up.

- 3) Children learn that force is the way to achieve your ends. It thus results in bullying and ragging of other children, perpetuating the cycle.
- 4) Psychologists argue that children that receive corporal punishment are likely to become sociopaths.
e.g: A child in Delhi recently killed a fellow schoolmate to get a holiday.
- 5) cultural acceptance and dismissal of such practices creates a vicious cycle that passes on to new generations, leading to suicides & violence.
- 6). Women experience the brunt of this violence in the resulting patriarchal

society.

(b) Alternate ways to discipline school children are:

1) There needs to be a strong focus on moral education in the curriculum where they can imbibe good values.

2) When they err, children should be sat down and talked to. Teachers should explain to them why it is not acceptable behaviour.

3) Positive behaviour can be rewarded by creating a healthy system of competition. For e.g. in American schools, each year the best disciplined child is given an integrity award.

4) When children do something extremely bad, they can be admonished strongly using words but never deeds/blows.

5) Teachers need to act as role models by exemplifying virtues of non-violence and tolerance.

Finally, as Foucault held, children should not be punished simply for deriant behaviour.

At school, children should have the freedom to explore and be creative.

They should only be punished for extremely wrong behaviour.

Thus, children are the future of our society, and should be nurtured in a safe environment.

13. You are a member of a High-level Committee that has been formed to monitor discrimination and violence against Scheduled Castes (SCs) and suggest measures to curb them. When you delve deeper into the issue, you come across many recent incidents, which confirm the widely held belief that SCs are consistently humiliated on a daily basis.

On the basis of the above information, answer the following:

- (a) Discuss why there is widespread discrimination and violence against SCs despite enactment of suitable legislations to prevent such instances.
 (b) As a member of the High-level Committee, suggest legal and administrative measures to prevent atrocities against the SCs.
 (c) State the role of media and civil society in bringing about behavioural change in this regard. (20)

आप अनुसूचित जातियों (SCs) के विरुद्ध भेदभाव और हिंसा की निगरानी करने तथा उन पर अंकुश लगाने हेतु उपायों का सुझाव देने के लिए गठित एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति के एक सदस्य हैं। जब आप इस समस्या का सूक्ष्म निरीक्षण करते हैं, तो आपको हाल ही में घटित ऐसी कई घटनाओं की जानकारी प्राप्त होती है, जो इस व्यापक मान्यता की पुष्टि करती है कि अनुसूचित जातियों का निरंतर अपमान किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) चर्चा कीजिए कि इस प्रकार के मामलों को रोकने के लिए उपयुक्त कानून अधिनियमित किए जाने के उपरांत भी अनुसूचित जातियों के विरुद्ध व्यापक भेदभाव और हिंसात्मक घटनाएं क्यों होती हैं?
 (b) उच्च-स्तरीय समिति के एक सदस्य के रूप में, अनुसूचित जातियों के विरुद्ध होने वाले अत्याचार को रोकने के लिए विधिक और प्रशासनिक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।
 (c) इस संबंध में व्यवहारात्मक परिवर्तन लाने में मीडिया और नागरिक समाज की भूमिका का उल्लेख कीजिए।

The Constitution under Articles 17 and 46 provides for safeguards for SCs. Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 also seeks to end violence against them.

However, atrocities against SCs still continue, as seen in the Hathras rape case.

(a) Causes:

1. Negative attitude among people regarding SCs as "polluted" or "sinners" in their past life. This is propagated by outdated religious beliefs.
2. Acute caste consciousness in society due to political and economic factors such as:
 - reservation in government jobs and educational institutions
 - high unemployment for youth
 - caste-based mobilisation during election campaigns despite RPA, 1951.

3. Social mobility of any section brings unease in others. As SCs become educated and empowered, traditional elites feel threatened.
4. Lax enforcement of safeguards.
NCSC is a toothless tiger.

(b) Measures to take:

1. Attitudinal change in society needs to be fostered through:
 - a. Cognitive component - imparting awareness on constitutional values, showing that empowered SCs can contribute to economic growth, use religious leaders to show no religious sanction
 - b. ~~Behavioural~~ Affective component - Appeal to their kindness, show that India faces a bad reputation due to caste violence.

- c. Behavioural change - harness media and civil society.
2. Empower NCSC to give binding recommendations, have more funds and autonomy.
3. Strict investigation of cases relating to atrocities on SCs.
4. False accusations by SCs must be inquired into promptly, to decrease the feeling of "victimisation" among other castes.
5. Empower ECI to disqualify candidates who appeal to caste feelings before elections.
6. Stricter police patrolling in sensitive villages, sensitisation of police force to deal with such issues.

7. In the long term policies that increase caste consciousness such as reservation can be ended. Instead, benefits like state sponsored coaching can be given for entrance exams.

(c) Role of media and civil society in bringing behavioural change:

1. They spread awareness, inform the public and the government on atrocities ensuring that perpetrators face punishment.
2. Religious leaders and school teachers act as role models. Celebrities can start a social media campaign called #Dalit Lives Matter.
3. They can direct the negative energy into constructive causes such as Swachh Bharat.

14. You are waiting at a red light of a traffic signal while driving a car. A poor teenage boy, who is looking sick and weak, approaches you and starts begging for money. Looking at his situation, you out of compassion take out your wallet and start looking for some money to give it to him. But suddenly the boy, who was standing very near to you, snatches your wallet and starts running. Another man standing next to your car watches this act and catches the boy. He starts beating him badly. Few other people also join him.

(a) What are the issues involved in this case?

(b) What course of action will you take and why?

(20)

आप कार चलाते समय ट्रैफिक सिग्नल की लाल बत्ती पर रुके हुए हैं। एक निर्धन किशोर लड़का, जो बीमार और कमजोर दिख रहा है, आपके पास आता है और भीख माँगने लगता है। उसकी दशा को देखते हुए, आप करुणा से द्रवित होकर अपना बटुआ निकालते हैं और उसे देने के लिए कुछ पैसे खोजने लगते हैं। परंतु अचानक वह लड़का, जो आपके बहुत पास खड़ा था, आपका बटुआ छीनकर भागने लगता है। आपकी कार के निकट खड़ा एक अन्य व्यक्ति उसकी इस हरकत को देखता है और लड़के को पकड़ लेता है। वह उसकी बुरी तरह से पिटाई करने लगता है। कुछ अन्य लोग भी उसे पीटने लगते हैं।

(a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) आप क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे और क्यों?

Child beggars are very common in urban India. Often, they are prone to petty crimes like thefts.

(a) Issues:

1. The boy acted out of greed by snatching the entire wallet while I was ready to give some money.

2. The boy is weak and sick and may need it. Going by the consequentialist approach, he may be in dire need of many, for e.g. to feed a starving sister.
3. Punishment the boy is being given is disproportionate to his crime.
4. Vigilantism cannot be condoned.
5. The man who caught the boy has helped me personally as I will not lose my identity ^{cards} and bank cards.
6. This points to a larger menace in society. If the child's behaviour goes unpunished, he can commit more serious crimes in the future.

Hence, the dilemma here is how to treat the child and how to treat the people beating him.

(b) Options available:

① Let them continue beating the child:

Merits:

- a) the child will be taught a strong moral lesson.
- b) it will deter future crimes

Demerits:

- a) it can lead to trauma and severe injuries for the boy.
- b) the people are not acting in a just manner.

② Intervene to stop the beating.
I would choose this option.

Steps:

1. Stop the child from getting beaten.
2. Give him some food or money that he needs. Take him to a hospital if needed.
3. Explain to the people that such use of force against a child is immoral.
4. Call a nearby traffic policeman to help diffuse the situation.
5. Promote awareness on the correct responses to such incidents on social media. A campaign to rescue child beggars can be started on Twitter.

This course of action leads to:

- justice for the child
- it makes me a virtuous person displaying forgiveness and compassion.
- It will impact not only this child but many such beggars positively.
- the right to life of the child is safeguarded.