



VISIONIAS

INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-IV)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-IV) (2220)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 61+3 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 61+3 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0214438

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Harish Parashar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

28 August 2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-IV) GENERAL STUDIES (Paper IV)

केंद्र
Centre (03) Bhai Joga Singh
Public School
Delhi - Rajinder Nagar

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

ChL

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	Important Instructions Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1(a)			6 (a)		
1(b)			6 (b)		
2(a)			6 (c)		
2(b)			7		
3(a)			8		
3(b)			9		
4(a)			10		
4(b)			11		
5(a)			12		
5(b)					
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					



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Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

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प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं जो दो खण्डों में विभाजित हैं तथा हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हुए हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी प्राधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। प्राधिकृत माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

There are **TWELVE** questions divided in **TWO SECTIONS** and printed both, in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

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 a medium other than the authorized one.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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

1. (a)

असीमित संपत्ति का तर्क लाभ के रूप में स्वहित की पूर्ति करने की बुनियादी मानवीय प्रवृत्ति में निहित है। इस संदर्भ में, क्या आपको लगता है कि नैतिक पूंजीवाद का अनुसरण करने की संभावना है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

The logic of limitless wealth lies in the basic human instinct for furthering self-interest in the form of profit. In this context, do you think there is a possibility of pursuing ethical capitalism? (Answer in 150 words)

10

"There is enough for everyones need but not for anyones greed" (Gandhi)

limitless wealth accumulation is a basic precept of capitalism, that is criticized for its short-sighted understanding of profit.

Marx criticized this "hedonistic capitalism" as the root of all bad in world and "bondage of man".

However, Indian pursuit of अर्थ (wealth) is based on शुद्ध मार्ग (ethical capitalism)

where —

① logic of limitless wealth is replaced by "limited wealth with limitless peace"

eg: NGOs and Not for profit who pursue ethical capitalism. not "mindless capitalism"

② Basic human instinct of profit-
gathering replaced with "trained
human
instinct"
of "profit sharing"

eg: Corporate social responsibility
(CSR) & "giving back"

③ Philanthropy as essence of
ethical capitalism

eg: Azim Premji donates
⇒ 2 KCr per year

④ Corporate environmental Responsibility
(CER) to give back to planet
eg: Green companies

Thus, ethical Capitalism is very much
possible if seen in "Confucian Theory
of Trusteeship"

With "Triple Bottom
Line (TBL) approach", and this concept

"Wealth is artificial poverty,"
(Kant)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

1. (b)

यदि कोई कानून अन्यायपूर्ण है, तो व्यक्ति द्वारा उसकी अवज्ञा करना न केवल उचित है, अपितु ऐसा करना उसका दायित्व भी है। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

If a law is unjust, a man is not only right to disobey it, he is obligated to do so. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Locke, an enlightenment thinker said these words in his "Two treatises on civil Government" to highlight the "social contract theory".

According to this principle,

① laws can be unjust too if created by an unrepresentative govt.

eg: British laws for India.

② laws can be unjust if benefit only a few.

eg: Jim Crowe laws on racial segregation.

③ unjust laws if dispossess a group of people of rights given by nature (human rights)

eg: Lebensraum laws of ^{Nazi} Germany.

④ unjust if oppose or anachronistic
eg: Marital rape law.

And it becomes the obligation of men to disobey it—

① Indian nationalist movement to challenge racial laws and unfair laws.

eg: "Black Act" before MCM

② American Revolution or "taxation without representation" and British Tea laws.

③ French Revolution or profligacy of Marie Antoinette while the "Third Estate" starved.

④ "Total Revolution" in India against Emergency era laws

⑤ Arab Spring or dehumanising laws.

However, laws in a democracy are generally ethical and ought to be respected.

"Spirit of law is spirit of justice and justice is the virtue of God"
(Earl Warren)

2. (a)

किसी परिवर्तनकारी प्रक्रिया को शुरू करने की सिटीजन चार्टर की क्षमता उसे उचित रूप से तैयार करने और प्रभावी ढंग से लागू किए जाने पर निर्भर करती है। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

The capacity of Citizens' Charter to initiate any transformative process is conditioned upon it being appropriately designed and effectively executed. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस भाग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin

(10)
Citizen Charter is the statement of declaration by an organization of its values and commitment to "minimum standards of service".

DARPG initiated it in 1997 and there are over 200 of these today.

But they failed to initiate a wave of transformation due to following faults -

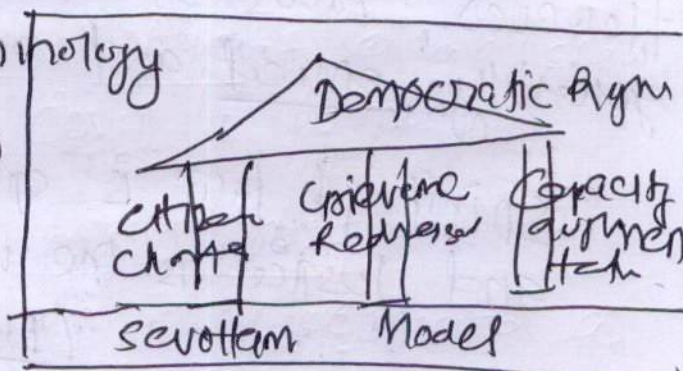
(1) Design

1.1 lack the "time limit" to achieve a goal

eg: PFRDA citizen charter doesn't mention how soon a grievance is addressed

1.2 Complex terminology

eg: LIC uses archaic term



1.3 Not available in local languages

g: ~~SBI~~ ^{SBI CC} available in 2 languages only

1.4 Absence of 'easy availability'

g: FCI charter not on home page

(2) Effective execution

2.1 Regular updating not done

g: RBI CC since 1999 same not on "digital frauds"

2.2 No designation of nodal authority

g: LIC doesn't mention who to contact on refusal of claims

2.3 Non justiciable, thus ignored

g: SBI not mentioning data leak and court case

2.4 No reparation in failure to uphold

CC is an effective tool to shift the "patronage mentality" to "service mentality"

and must be overhauled by DARPA

"^{Good} Governance is not fire-fighting, it attacks heart of issue"

(Modi)

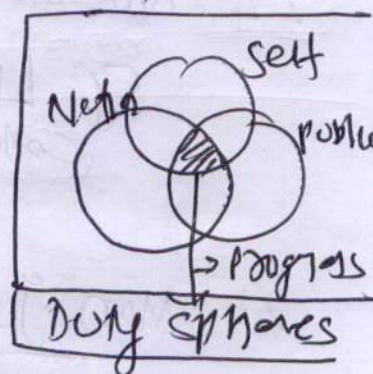
2. (b)

लोक प्राधिकारियों की आंतरिक शक्ति (मोरल फाइबर) और नैतिक आचरण न केवल शासन की गुणवत्ता को प्रभावित करते हैं बल्कि उनके स्वयं के हितों और प्रदर्शन को भी प्रभावित करते हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

The moral fiber and ethical conduct of public officials not only influence the standard of governance but also their own interests and performance. Elaborate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

"With good officials and bad laws, it is still possible to govern.
With bad officials and good laws, it is impossible." (German Philosopher)

Public officials are "stewards of public trust" and must uphold moral fabric and ethical conduct, as it influences following.



① Standard of governance

1.1 Reduce corruption

eg: Pooja Singh IAS found with ₹ 92 KCr

1.2 Increase efficiency of public ~~trust~~ services

eg: Tamboli Ajeet established CTC in COVID in 10 months

1.3 Improve public trust

eg: Kisan Bedi respected as "Hamter wali"

1.4 Free and fair governance for all players.

eg: Ashok Lavasa dissent judgment on 2019 MCC violations.

② own interest and performance

2.1 Reduce pensionary times and fees

eg: MH IAS made to pay back the money for being case on public money.

2.2 Career progression

eg: Anudeep Dwivedi promoted for upright work at young age

2.3 personal satisfaction from public adulation

2.4 Better work-life balance

eg: Unethical officers department enquiry harms his wife & child

Thus, ethical governance starts with ethical officials since

"The whole of it goes wrong & he
out of being honest" (George Washington)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

3. (a)

इच्छामृत्यु पर जारी बहस कई नैतिक प्रश्नों को जन्म देती है। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

The ongoing debate on euthanasia poses several ethical questions. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Euthanasia is the direct or indirect (active or passive) action that leads to the death of a terminally-suffering person. Eg: common cause (^{Ang} ~~Shawn~~ by)

It is different from suicide, which is of an able-bodied person. In Hinduism, it is called

suicide
Able bodied as well terminally ill
(Euthanasia)
Differ

संज्ञा-मृत्यु (Death by choice)

Its critical dimensions —

- ① Right to choice — Does it extend to taking one's life as well?
fundamental right in Common Cause Case.
- ② Right to life — Does it extend to extinguishing life as well?
- ③ Terminally ill patients — Is there a hope for revival?

④ Active vs passive Euthanasia

- Withdrawal of medical support for

— Giving the bed to a more medically needy case

(Right to forced life of I vs Right to desired life of another)

— Right to die vs Duty to kill
(Doctor has to stop)

⑤ Duty to die - to prevent financial burden on family.

⑥ Medical will - to provide or not provide resuscitation.

⑦ value of human life - as a mean or an end?

Passive euthanasia is allowed in India, but active forbidden based on the idea that

"Every life is precious, however small, however difficult"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. (b)

विदेशी सहायता नव-उपनिवेशवाद का एक रूप है, क्योंकि आर्थिक रूप से समृद्ध देश सहायता की आड़ में विकासशील देशों का शोषण कर सकते हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Foreign aid is a form of neo-colonialism, as the economically wealthier countries can exploit the developing countries under the cloak of aid. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Foreign Aid is a "diplomatic tool" of hard money power also called as "Dollar Diplomacy".

It is criticised as a form of neo-colonialism because —

- ① creates perpetual dependency on donor country.
eg: Dawes Plan in WWII
- ② allows conditional Aid to force open country economy.
eg: IMF loan used to privatise Ghana public school
- ③ leads to "drain of wealth, labour and resources" in high interest rate in longer run.
eg: Pakistan economy on IMF Bailouts
- ④ "Debt trap diplomacy" to erode sovereign autonomy.
eg: China BRI for Sri Lanka ports

But it has advantages too -

① Creates opportunity to invest in social infrastructure

eg: India's IT revolution by IMF Bailout

② Prevents Balance of Payment (BOP) crisis of fuel, food shortage.

eg: India in 1993 had $< \$10$,
now has $\$580$ B forex.

③ Creates Open economies which bring efficiency in public sector.

eg: India Telecom Trusty.

④ Speeds modernization of a country

eg: Ghana became stronger under private schooling

Thus foreign ^{aid} can be beneficial if rooted in right methods, intentions and consciousness

International relations based on "Normative Theory" and "one world principle" under cosmopolitanism should guide it.

4. (a)

रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर द्वारा प्रतिपादित सार्वभौम मानवतावाद के विचार पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसकी समकालीन प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Throwing light on the idea of Universal Humanism propounded by Rabindranath Tagore, discuss its contemporary relevance. (Answer in 150 words)

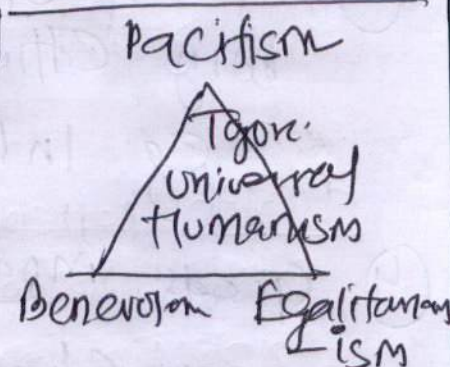
10

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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"The challenge is not how to create uniformity, but unity while keeping the diversity intact" (Tagore)

Universal Humanism is the idea propounded by Tagore to emphasize that humanity is indivisible and irreducible. Its three principles are →

It is highly relevant in present times —



① Reduce social conflict — communalism, regionalism, linguism and casteism by trust in oneness

② promote "inclusive development" by reducing inequality
eg: 1% own 33% wealth,
50% own 13% in India.

③ promote diverse and inclusive workspaces in MNCs.

eg: Tata Consulting (TCS) has 3 L employees all over India.

④ Reduce vaccine nationalism -

Trust that "no one is safe until everyone is safe"

⑤ create climate justice giving rescue to climate refugees and encourage green growth.

⑥ promoting inter-country peace and end war.

eg: Russia-Ukraine war

⑦ promote inter-country cooperation and commerce.

eg: Trade war US-China

⑧ End inequality of nuclear race, arms race.

Universal Humanism is based on the twin Indian philosophy of

"दस्युर्वै कुरुते" and "सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः"

4. (b)

क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि चारित्रिक प्रकृति, न कि परवरिश, किसी व्यक्ति की भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता का निर्धारण करती है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that it is nature and not nurture which determines the emotional intelligence of a person? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Emotional Intelligence, unlike Intelligence Quotient, is largely learnt and develops throughout life" (Goleman)

It is thus claimed to arise from one's nurture and self learning by its founder.

However, Biologists give primacy to nature aspect because

- ① Some people are better able to control "their responses when stressed" "pre-frontal cortex"
- ② Some are more prone to violence whose "amygdala" part of brain is more active. eg. Psycho Shankar
- ③ Some people better able to perceive "their emotions"
eg. Lincoln on his Gettysburg Address roused passion

- ④ Some are more motivated or passionate to a cause.

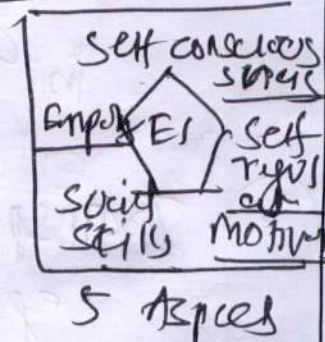
e.g. Ramanujam was a child prodigy in math

But nurture is certainly a bigger role to play —

- ① Learn by perceiving one's emotion
e.g. Reflective writing
- ② Meditation helps in mindfulness
e.g. Vipassana Meditation
- ③ Positive Psycho-Therapy (PPT) for positive speech, action and thought
- ④ Leadership training done in schools

Thus, EI can be and should be learned in all its 5 aspects to ensure success in self life and Others.

"Mind is everything what you think you become"
(Buddha)



5. (a)

वे मूल्य जो लोक प्रशासकों का मार्गदर्शन करते हैं, व्यापक सार्वजनिक हित के लिए अपने सापेक्ष महत्व के कारण प्रायः एक-दूसरे के प्रतिस्पर्धी हो सकते हैं। उदाहरणों सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Values that guide public administrators can often compete with each other, owing to their relative importance to the larger public interest. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस वॉशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Value conflict (टक्का) happens in public administration due to its situational, contextual and temporal differences—

Examples are

① Economy vs Ecology in Development
induced Displacement
eg: Normada Bachao Andoln

② faster vs Inclusive Growth for administrators in NITI Aayog
eg: 12th Plan on both.

③ Accountability vs Efficiency in public delivery
eg: Slow decision making in judge appointment

④ Transparency vs Public Discretion
eg: Aftab Chowdary was kept a secret

⑤ Rights of one vs Needs of many
e.g.: Land ceiling distribution - Right to property.

⑥ Loyalty to office or constitution
e.g.: whistleblowing by
Shamsher Manjiv

⑦ public values or personal life
e.g.: Attacks on Self preservation
Nagpal by sand mafia.

However, Gandhiji believed that
There are no real value conflicts
only apparent illusory. If intentions
are right

"If means are right, ends take
care of themselves" (Gandhi)

5. (b)

क्या यह कहना तर्कसंगत है कि भ्रष्टाचार एक सामाजिक परिघटना है? प्रशासनिक भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने के विभिन्न तरीके क्या हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Is it justifiable to say that corruption is a social phenomenon? What are the various ways through which administrative corruption can be tackled? (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस कॉलम में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Corruption is use of entrusted public office for ~~public~~ private gains. (Transparency International)

It is viewed both as public/social and private phenomenon

Public/social phenomenon	Instilling integrity	Transparency
① <u>Multiplicity of laws</u> create loopholes & misis ② <u>opacity of instilling</u> create chances. eg: MGNREGS before RTI ③ <u>Monopoly of players</u> eg: <u>license Raj</u> ④ <u>Discretion</u> leads to demand of <u>speed money</u>	A Venn diagram with two overlapping circles. The left circle is labeled 'Instilling integrity' and the right circle is labeled 'Transparency'. The intersection of the two circles is shaded with diagonal lines and labeled 'Corruption'.	

Private/individual phenomenon

① People's inherent morality

eg: I refused bribes as IRS
(customs) outsourcing

② People's expensive desires &
Consumerism

eg: Simple living officials like
Kalam

③ Ability to handle situation

eg: Refused bribe given

Handling

① Simplification of laws

② Mandatory disclosure of all
Conflicts of Interest (COI)

③ Integrity registers to check who
has done what

④ Integrity pacts in recruitment

⑤ Rewards on right actions

⑥ Ethical Audits

Most importantly, a "Value based
education system" as Kalam said

"Three players - mother, father, teacher
can end corruption."

6.

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरण का आपके लिए क्या मायने रखता है?
What do each of the following quotations mean to you?

(a)

"गरीबी पर काबू पाना दान का कार्य नहीं है; यह न्याय का कार्य है।" नेल्सन मंडेला (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

"Overcoming poverty is not a task of charity; it is an act of justice." Nelson Mandela (Answer in 150 words)

10

Poverty is ~~state~~ on inability to fulfill even the basic human needs of food, shelter, water and is thus an essential facet of justice.

Roman idea of parens patriae (father of poor) and दुर्गमरथ बालमुखा राजा.

espouses that it is state duty to overcome poverty as a matter of right

It means -

① Right based education eg RTE

② Rights based food distribution
eg: NFSA Act

③ Right based health and nutrition
eg: Poochhi Bonga Mazdoor Case by Supreme Court.

④ wealth redistribution by taxation

eg: wealth tax

⑤ land redistribution by voluntary or forced state action

eg: Operation Barga

⑥ Rights based employment

eg: MGNREGS

⑦ Rights on one's future and capabilities

eg: Sen's HDI Model

Poverty should thus be tackled with strong will of "दीवका साथ, शिवका विकास"

"A state that cannot ~~erase poverty~~ protect many who are poor, cannot protect few who are rich"

(JF Kennedy)

6. (b)

"मेरा यह मानना है कि जहां कायरता और हिंसा में से केवल किसी एक को चुनना हो तो मैं हिंसा चुनने की सलाह दूंगा।" - महात्मा गांधी (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

"I do believe that, where there is only a choice between cowardice and violence, I would advise violence." - Mahatma Gandhi (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gandhi said this to bring action oriented change in people not

Satyagrah is based on courage and not acquiescence.

It means —

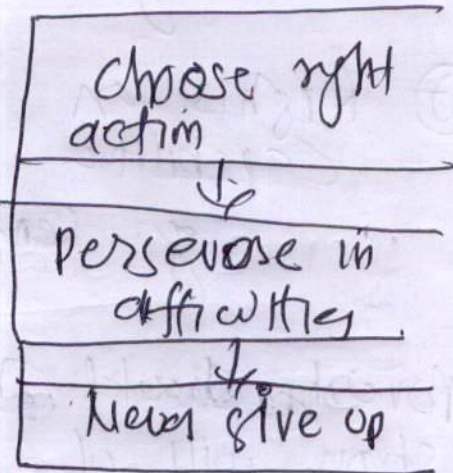
① Stand up for what is right
eg. love & peace

② values as central to governance

③ choose what is right, not what is convenient

④ listen to conscience

⑤ Do not bow before strong



⑥ Uphold moral and ethical values.

⑦ Avoid inaction (निष्क्रियता) and choose action.

Thus Gandhi summed this up by saying that even violence is preferable to cowardice.

कर्म प्रयोजनविकारास्ते मा भोक्तुं कदापि
मा कर्म कल ईदृं भूमी ते संतो
सर्व अकर्माणि
(Never give in to ineffectual either)

6. (c)

“परिवर्तन अपरिहार्यता के पहियों पर नहीं चलता है, बल्कि निरंतर संघर्ष के माध्यम से आता है।” मार्टिन लूथर किंग जूनियर (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

“Change does not roll in on the wheels of inevitability, but comes through continuous struggle.”
Martin Luther King Jr (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस क्राशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

“Change is the only constant”
(Demonstrates)

But it doesn't come by itself.

Various interests uphold a “negative
change” That benefits all instead of
privileged few.

It means

- ① Bring positive change in society
- ② Don't acquiesce to someone
else will bring change for you
- ③ Always stay optimistic

It is the idea of

आत्मा दीपो सव !

(Be a light unto yourself)

and Francis idea of

“Light a candle”

7.

आप एक मेट्रोपॉलिटन शहर में पुलिस आयुक्त के रूप में तैनात हैं जहां एक आधिकारिक समारोह में अतिथि के रूप में शामिल होने के लिए राष्ट्रपति स्तर की सुरक्षा प्राप्त एक विदेशी पदाधिकारी के दौरे का कार्यक्रम है। सुरक्षा तैयारियों के एक भाग के रूप में यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि शहर में समारोह स्थल तक पहुंचने के लिए विदेशी पदाधिकारी द्वारा उपयोग किए जाने वाले मार्ग पर किसी भी वाहन यातायात की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी। हालांकि, विदेशी पदाधिकारी के आगमन के लिए निर्धारित समय से ठीक 15 मिनट पहले आपको यह सूचना मिलती है कि गंभीर रूप से बीमार एक मरीज, निजी कार से अस्पताल ले जाते समय अपने परिवार के साथ रास्ते में फँस गया है। इस स्थिति में, निम्नलिखित का उत्तर दीजिए:

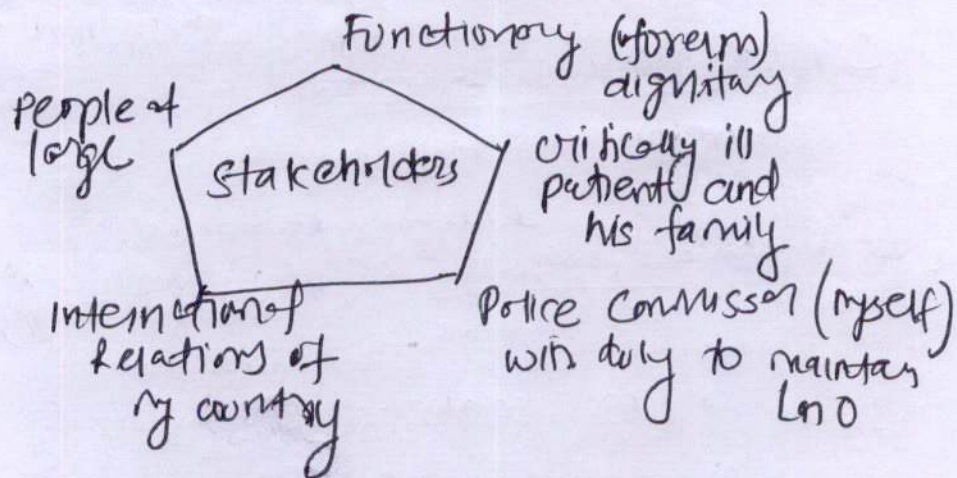
- बी. आई. पी. के आवागमन के लिए यातायात रोकने से जुड़े मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।
- इस स्थिति में आपके समक्ष उपलब्ध विकल्पों को उनके गुणों एवं दोषों के साथ सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।
- आपकी कार्रवाई क्या होगी? उचित तर्कों के साथ उसका औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

You are posted as the Commissioner of Police in a metropolitan city where a visiting foreign dignitary, with President-level security cover, is scheduled to visit for an official function. As a part of the security preparedness, it has been decided that no vehicular traffic will be allowed on the route which will be taken by the foreign dignitary to reach the venue of the function in the city. However, just 15 minutes before the scheduled arrival of the dignitary, you are informed that a critically-ill patient is stuck on the way to the hospital in a private car along with his family.

In this situation, answer the following:

- Discuss the issues involved in halting traffic for VIP movement.
- List the options available to you in this situation with their merits and demerits.
- What will be your course of action? Justify with proper reasoning. (Answer in 250 words) 20

This is a case of conflict of "breaching protocol" for a humanitarian cause in front of Police Commissioner (PC)



Ethical Issues of Conflict

① Right to life of the ill person
Value dilemma - V/S Right of the foreign dignity of President-led

② Directive dilemma - Heart Conscience or follow legal orders ^{security}

③ Outcome dilemma - life of an individual or Good international relation of country

④ Personal Dilemma - the appeals of the family members to me or
my duty as an "profit officer"
"Self preservation" vs Public Good

⑤ The issues involved in halting traffic for VIP movement are - Against

① Halting of the emergency services on the route

② Logistical challenge of diverting traffic

③ Ethical challenge of "Narrow of Equality among all men"

④ Increased traffic in other parts of city.

For

① The dignity represents a country
and not an individual

② Logistical nightmare of providing
security cover on a full functional
road.

③ Any terrorist element may use the
non-batted traffic to kill him

④ International reputation may be
ruined

eg: Jamal Khasoggi murder

⑤ May start a war
eg: WWI on Archduke
Franz Ferdinand murder.

⑥ Options available to me with merit (M)
and demerit are
(D)

① let the person die - do nothing

(M) - a) No increased burden on me
b) safety ensured in dignity

(D) - a) life of his family suffers by loss
will be destroyed

b) voice of conscience on me.

② Intervene and let the private vehicle pass

(M) 1) Saves life and will be ethical
2) May be overlooked for humanitarian grounds

(D) 1) May be a plot by terrorist groups

2) responsibility lies on me as CP

③ Carry the guy in my own vehicle

(M) 1) will not be private car

2) life will be saved.

(D) 1) No public vehicle should be used too

2) family members won't be able to see him if he dies in vehicle

④ Divert the car to another route

(M) 1) No disruption of halt

2) Maybe life be saved

(D) 1) May get stuck in traffic there

2) May die instant.

c) Best course of action is to
"carry him in my car to hospital
while letting family members
come by another route"
because

- ① Definite chances of saving life since
empty road.
- ② Commissioner's vehicle wouldn't
be considered "breach of security"
- ③ May take help of other officials
and senior advice on how to
continue the traffic management
- ④ Ethical thing to do.

This might be considered a breach
of protocol and may lead to
"show cause notice" but

"There is no court higher than
court of justice" (Gandhi)

8. ट्रांसजेंडर समुदाय शुरुआती समय से ही भारत के सामाजिक ढांचे का हिस्सा रहा है लेकिन उसे कभी भी समाज के एक सम्मानित वर्ग के रूप में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। 'हिजड़ा' शब्द भारत में पारंपरिक रूप से उन ट्रांसजेंडर महिलाओं के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है जिनका जन्म पुरुष के रूप में हुआ था। पवित्र हिंदू ग्रंथों के अनुसार इस समुदाय की भूमिका और महत्व विवाह एवं जन्म समारोहों में अच्छे भाग्य के लिए आशीर्वाद देने तक ही केंद्रित है। 19वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश राज के आगमन के साथ ही "क्रॉस-ड्रेसिंग" के कृत्यों को एक दंडनीय अपराध माना गया और यदि ऐसे अपराध बार-बार किए जाते थे तो कारावास का दंड दिया जाता था। इस प्रकार, हिजड़ों का अपराधीकरण शुरू हुआ। हालांकि, वर्तमान समय में इस समुदाय को पहले की तुलना में कानूनी समर्थन प्राप्त है और वे सामाजिक रूप से सशक्त हैं, किंतु ये अभी भी ट्रांसजेंडर लोगों के प्रति भेदभाव-संबंधी हिंसा, गरीबी और अलगाव के शिकार हैं। उपर्युक्त के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

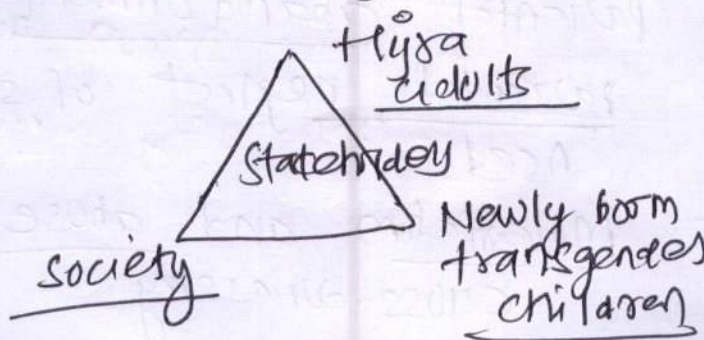
- (a) ट्रांसजेंडर लोगों द्वारा अपने जीवन के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।
- (b) ट्रांसजेंडर समुदाय के उत्थान के लिए वर्तमान समय में की गई कई पहलों के बावजूद भारत में उनके साथ लगातार हो रहे भेदभाव के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

The transgender community has been a part of India's social set up since the very beginning but never recognized as a reputable part of the society. 'Hijra' is a term traditionally used in India for transgender women who were born male. The role and value of this community in accordance with the sacred Hindu texts condenses to the performance of blessings at marriage and birth ceremonies for good fortune. With the advent of the British Raj in the 19th century, the acts of "cross-dressing" were registered as a criminal offence and if such offences were committed repeatedly, imprisonment followed. Thus, began the criminalization of hijras. Today, although legally supported and socially empowered as compared to earlier times, hijras are still subject to transphobic discrimination-associated violence, poverty, and segregation.

In light of the above, answer the following:

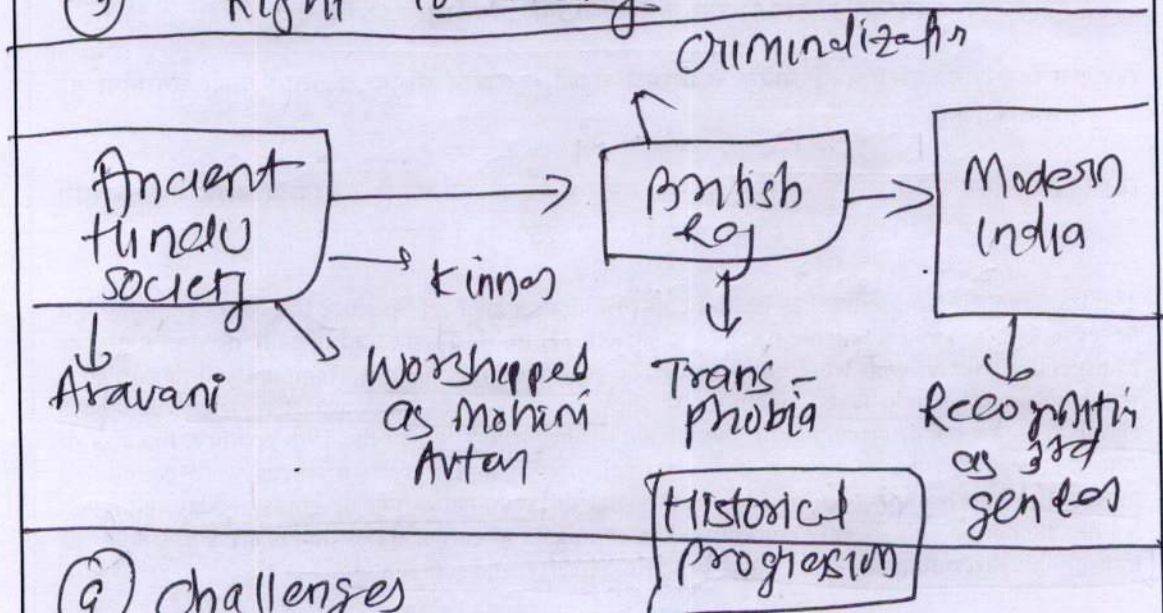
- (a) Identify the challenges faced by transgenders during the different stages of their life.
- (b) Discuss the reasons for the continuing discrimination against transgenders in India despite several initiatives for their upliftment in recent times. (Answer in 250 words) 20

This case study is for sensitivity training and role playing to understand plight of 'hijra community'



values of state

- ① Right to identity as self designation
- ② Right to life as an adult
- ③ Right to liberty.



④ Challenges faced in different stages of life

① childhood

1.1 Gender dysphoria of non understanding

1.2 Discrimination in school leading to higher dropout

1.3 parental abandonment.

1.4 parental neglect of special needs

1.5 Molestation and abuse on cross-dressing.

② Adulthood

- 2.1 higher incidence of poverty
- 2.2 Depend on begging and prostitute
- 2.3 No political rights as no party recognize.
- 2.4 Sex slavery or forced labour
- 2.5 forced corrective surgeries.
- 2.6 No right to marry or privacy

③ old Age

- 3.1 No children to support in old age.
- 3.2 No old age homes
- 3.3 Not eligible for pension or widowhood allowances.
- 3.4 Abandonment by own community

⑥ Severel initiative taken -

- ① Recognition of 3rd gender in "Naz Foundation Case"
- ② RPWD Act reservation
- ③ Right to marry "Johar Case"

④ Decriminalization of IPC sec 377

Nevertheless, incarceration continues due to

- ① "Toxic Masculinity" culture where deviance from heterosexuality is seen as deviant tendency.
- ② Caste system where they are avarna or outside the hierarchy itself.
- ③ low social capital as inability to form group cohesion
- ④ Low educational skill leading to low income and social mobility
- ⑤ No political representation.

Shabnam Mausi and recent transgender Election Officer have shown that they don't lack capacity or opportunity.

Constitution guarantees right to "Life and liberty" beyond animal existence (Kharak Singh case) as a Fundamental Right.

Thus, they should be given due "agency over own life"

"Treat people as an end in themselves" (Kant)

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इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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9.

आप एक राज्य में पुलिस महानिरीक्षक के रूप में तैनात एक आई. पी. एस. अधिकारी हैं। हाल ही में राज्य के एक जिले में कथित तौर पर पुलिस उपाधीक्षक (डी. एस. पी.) की मौजूदगी में हिरासत में हुई हिंसा के कारण एक पिता एवं पुत्र की मृत्यु से पूरे राज्य में आक्रोश फैल गया है। यह कोई अकेली घटना नहीं है, क्योंकि पुलिस द्वारा शारीरिक हमले के कारण हिरासत में हुई मौतों के संबंध में मानवाधिकार समूहों द्वारा पहले भी आरोप लगाए जाते रहे हैं। राज्य के उच्च न्यायालय ने हाल की इस घटना पर स्वतः संज्ञान लेते हुए राज्य सरकार को नोटिस जारी कर हिरासत में मौतों की बढ़ती घटनाओं पर विस्तृत रिपोर्ट मांगी है। राज्य सरकार ने घटना की जांच करने और इससे जुड़े तथ्यों की सत्यता के बारे में एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए एक समिति का गठन किया है। आपको समिति का नेतृत्व करने के लिए कहा गया है। आप जिले के पुलिस उपाधीक्षक को एक ईमानदार, मेहनती और शुचितापूर्ण अधिकारी के रूप में जानते हैं। उसने आपसे निजी तौर पर अनुरोध किया है कि आप उसे किसी भी गलत कार्य के आरोप से मुक्त कर दें क्योंकि उसका दावा है कि वह घटना के समय वहां पर मौजूद नहीं था। आप जानते हैं कि उसके खिलाफ कोई भी कार्रवाई उसकी प्रतिष्ठा और करियर के लिए हानिकारक होगी। वहीं दूसरी ओर, विभाग के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी राज्य में पुलिस की समग्र छवि की रक्षा के लिए सारा दोष डी. एस. पी. पर डालने और उसे बलि का बकरा बनाने के लिए आप पर दबाव बना रहे हैं।

दिए गए परिदृश्य में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- इस प्रकरण में शामिल हितधारकों और नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
- यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि जांच न्यायसंगत और निष्पक्ष हो, आप क्या कदम उठाएंगे?
- भारत में पुलिस बल अपने दिन-प्रतिदिन के काम-काज में जिन चुनौतियों के दबाव में काम करते हैं, उन्हें देखते हुए कुछ पहलों का सुझाव दीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

You are an IPS officer posted as the Inspector General of Police in a state. The recent death of a father-son duo in one of the districts in the state, due to custodial violence allegedly in the presence of the Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP), has sparked anger across the state. This is not an isolated incident, as there have been allegations raised by human rights groups in the past regarding custodial deaths due to physical assault by the police. The High Court of the State, taking suo moto cognizance of the recent incident, has served a notice to the state government, seeking a detailed report on the rising instances of custodial deaths. The state government has constituted a Committee to probe the incident and submit a detailed report about the veracity of facts related to it. You have been asked to head the Committee. You know the Deputy Superintendent of Police of the district to be an honest, hardworking and upright officer. He has privately requested you to absolve him of any wrongdoing as he claims not to be present when the incident occurred. You know that any action against him will be detrimental to his reputation and career. On the other hand, the seniors in the department are pressurising you to put all the blame on the DSP and make him a sacrificial lamb in order to protect the overall image of the police in the state.

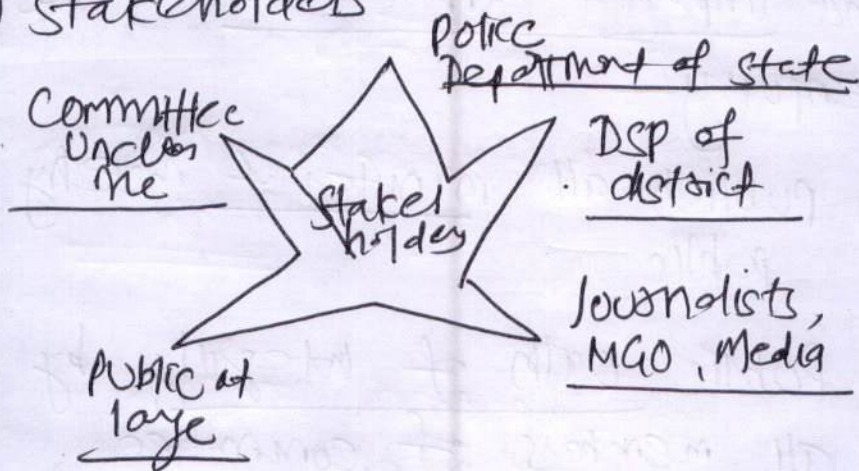
In the given scenario, answer the following questions:

- Identify the stakeholders and the ethical issues involved in the case.
- What steps will you take to ensure that the enquiry is seen to be fair and impartial?
- Given the challenges that the police forces in India operate under in their day-to-day functioning, suggest some initiatives to address them. (Answer in 250 words) 20

This is the case of a committee enquiry on the custodial death of father-son duo, its impartial investigation and the Police department 'instinct of self preservation'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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a) Stakeholders



Ethical Issue involved

- ① Should I be getting any private requests from DSP?
- ② The idea of 'sacrificial lamb' to paint that all is right in police?
- ③ Is the duty of fair police treatment extends even in absence of DSIR?
- ④ Who was responsible for death - Police, State, or public by way of its taxation?

⑤ Self preservation of police dept vs preservation of an honest officer

⑥ Public trust vs fair enquiry

(b) steps to be taken to ensure fair and impartial appearance of the enquiry—

① publish all minutes of meeting in public

② Public oath of integrity by all members of committee

③ Committee report to be made public and feedback sought

④ Distance between police department and IGP (me) and the prosecution.

⑤ Immediate suspension of Kd on enquiry over

⑥ Allow CBI to take over if the demand comes up.

(C) challenges faced by police

- (1) low manpower - 155 police official against 222 UNODC recruits per lakh
- (2) 'Dual work modes' - Investigate and maintain law and order
- (3) Police sensitivity training not done in most cases
- (4) old infrastructure - Modernisation of police expenses (MPE) not used
- (5) Midnight transfers and politicisation
- (6) Threat to life - Bulandshahr violence
- (7) work hours and no leaves

Some remedies

- (1) follow 'prakash singh directive' to establish Police Complaint Authority (PCA) in each district
- (2) Police Establishment Board (PEB) each state for police housing and mental health

③ Confidence Building Measures (CBM)

between police & public

eg: Rakhi with thakhi in
Bastar Police Department

④ "Community Policing" for involvement of public to reduce pressure

eg: "Amcha Bastar Amcha Police"
by IPS Arif Sheikh.

SMART Police — (Modern, responsive,
accountable, transparent) is need of hour
to transform Police mentality to
"Public service Mentality" otherwise
how will

"Sabka Sam, Sabka Vishwas
Sabka Vikas, Sabka Prayas"

will happen.

10. मिस्टर X एक अरबपति व्यवसायी हैं जो बीमा, ऊर्जा उत्पादन एवं वितरण तथा विनिर्माण कार्य में संलग्न एक बड़ी कंपनी के प्रमुख हैं। विश्व भर में एक महान परोपकारी के रूप में उनकी पहचान होने के बावजूद, उन्होंने एक शेयरधारक के उस अनुरोध को ठुकरा दिया है जिसमें जलवायु परिवर्तन के साथ-साथ विविधता और समावेशन से संबंधित मुद्दों पर कंपनी की कार्रवाइयों का खुलासा करने की मांग की गई थी।

जलवायु और विविधता के मुद्दों पर बढ़ते ध्यान के कारण, कई प्रमुख फर्मों ने अपनी व्यावसायिक रणनीतियों में प्रासंगिक विचारों को शामिल करने के लिए खुद को प्रतिबद्ध किया है। इसलिए, कुछ उद्योग-पर्यवेक्षकों ने आश्चर्य व्यक्त किया है कि क्या मिस्टर X बड़े पैमाने पर उद्योग के संपर्क में नहीं हैं और उन्हें यह चेतावनी दी है कि जलवायु परिवर्तन के मुद्दों को हल करने में विफल रहने से उनके व्यवसाय के लिए प्रणालीगत जोखिम उत्पन्न हो सकता है। इसके बावजूद, मिस्टर X प्रकटीकरण प्रस्ताव के खिलाफ अपने मत पर कायम रहे, साथ ही जलवायु परिवर्तन और विविधतापूर्ण एवं समावेशी कार्यबल इन दोनों के महत्व को भी स्वीकार किया। हालांकि, मिस्टर X का मानना है कि शेयरधारकों के लाभ को अधिकतम करने के लिए इस तरह के नैतिक मुद्दे गौण महत्व रखते हैं।

- एक व्यावसायिक संगठन में जलवायु परिवर्तन से जुड़ी रणनीतियों और विविधता एवं समावेश को शामिल करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए?
- आपकी राय में, एक व्यावसायिक संगठन के लिए क्या अधिक मायने रखता है- सामाजिक-पर्यावरणीय चिंताएं या शेयरधारकों का लाभ?
- उपर्युक्त दो मुद्दों को कैसे सुलझाया जा सकता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Mr. X is a billionaire businessman who heads a conglomerate engaged in insurance, energy generation and distribution, and manufacturing. Despite being globally known as a great philanthropist, he turned down a shareholder request seeking the disclosure of the conglomerate's actions on issues related to climate change as well as diversity and inclusion.

Because of increased attention to climate and diversity issues, many leading firms have committed themselves to incorporate relevant considerations in their business strategies. Therefore, some industry-observers wonder if Mr. X is out of touch with the industry at large and have warned him that failing to address climate change issues puts his businesses under systemic risk. But, Mr. X maintained his vote against the disclosure proposal, while at the same time acknowledged the importance of both climate change and a diverse and inclusive work force. However, Mr. X believes that such ethical issues take secondary importance to maximising shareholder profit.

- Discuss the importance of including climate change strategies and diversity and inclusion in a business organisation?
- In your opinion, what matters more for a business organisation - socio-environmental concerns or shareholder profit?
- How can the two above-mentioned issues be reconciled? (Answer in 250 words)

20

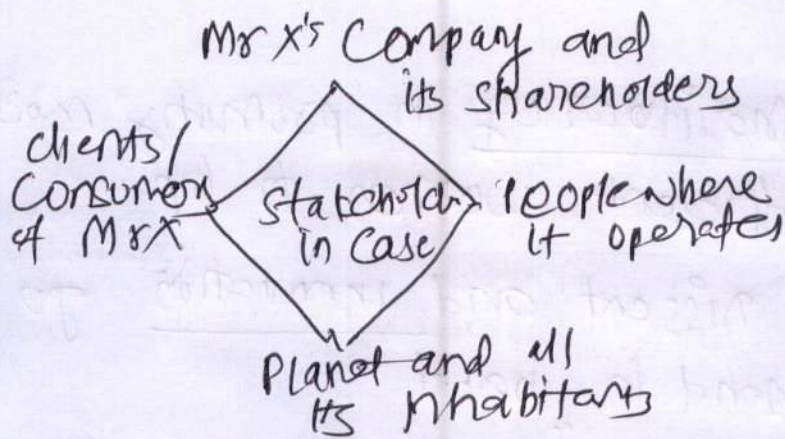
P.T.O.

This is the issue of perceived conflict in 3P - people, planet and profit or "Triple Bottomline" approach, which is the modern "corporate paradigm".

Here, MxX promotes profit as single goal and planet and people as "incidentals".

Ethical Issues

- ① Climate Impact of Business operations vs Profit impact on its share holders
- ② faster growth or inclusive growth
- ③ Diverse workforce or Moribund workforce
- ④ Accountability or performance
- ⑤ ~~Asset~~ orientation or Value orientation
- ⑥ Profit to society (stakeholders) or shareholder profit
- ⑦ Social Licence to operate (SLO) or state licence to optimise



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(a) Importance + include climate

1. Change Strategies -

1.1) Reduce fiscal burden of fees, fine and regulation

eg: Union carbide plant went bankrupt

1.2) Reduce its carbon footprint for national goals

eg: 2050 Net zero.

1.3) 'Green Marketing' to customers as ethical organisation

1.4) Raise funds by 'green bonds' and other social impact bonds.

2) Importance of diversity and inclusion

2.1 more talent acquisition since more candidates.

2.2 Meritocracy in promoting most efficient workers to top.

2.3 Dissent and innovation go hand in hand

eg: "Disruption" as dirty word at Google

2.4 More customer base by "inclusion marketing"

eg: Nike sales after "Capernick Ad"

(b) I am a firm believer in socio-environmental prioritization over profit because -

(1) only "socio-eco responsible" (SER) companies have survived wreaths of "business cycles"

eg: Lehman Brothers, Satyam Computers

(2) SER Companies tend to benefit from more loyal customer base

eg: "Desh ka Namak"
Tata Namak.

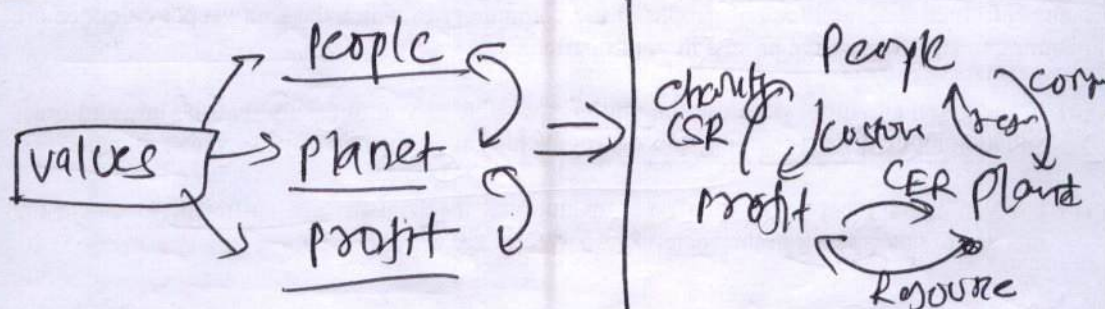
③ More loyal supplier base
eg: ITC e-Choupal for farmer.

④ Benefits society at large and
"overall progress of nation"

⑤ More innovation in JER cos.

⑥ Get social License to operate (SLO)
eg: Niyangiri protests for closure of Vedanta.

⑦ Reconciliation is possible by the TBL Model



① People → Planet by responsible Consumption

② Plant → People by resources

③ Profit → Planet CER (Ecosystem services) provisioning Regulat Support Maintain

④ Profit → People → CSR

आप एक ऐसे जिले में पुलिस अधीक्षक (SP) के रूप में तैनात हैं जहां विभिन्न धार्मिक समुदायों के लोग एक साथ शांतिपूर्वक रह रहे हैं। यह जिला अपनी स्थापत्य विरासत के लिए भी प्रसिद्ध है और यहां विश्व भर से पर्यटक नियमित रूप से आते हैं। हालांकि, पड़ोसी राज्य में एक ऐसी घटना हुई है जिसमें दो अलग-अलग समुदायों के लोगों ने धार्मिक मुद्दों पर लड़ाई शुरू कर दी है। इस घटना का प्रभाव पूरे देश पर पड़ा है। आपकी तैनाती वाले क्षेत्र में भी विभिन्न स्रोतों से आपको हेट स्पीच वाले कुछ ऐसे वीडियो के प्रसार की सूचना मिली है जो कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति को बिगाड़ सकते हैं। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि आपके जिले में संदिग्ध नीयत से कुछ बाहरी लोगों का आना शुरू हो गया है। एक इलाके में एक दुकानदार की, जिसने पहले इंटरनेट पर कुछ पोस्ट करने के कारण मिलने वाली धमकियों के बारे में शिकायत दर्ज कराई थी, उसकी निर्दयतापूर्वक हत्या कर दी गई है। इस घटना ने पूरे देश को स्तब्ध कर दिया है। आपको यह सूचना दी गई है कि दुकानदार जिस समुदाय का था, उस समुदाय के सैकड़ों लोग आपके जिले में व्यापक विरोध प्रदर्शन करने की योजना बना रहे हैं।

- (a) दी गई स्थिति में, जिले में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति को स्थिर बनाए रखने के लिए आपके समक्ष क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं। अपनी कार्यवाहियों का विस्तृत विवरण प्रदान कीजिए।
- (b) क्या आपको लगता है कि वर्तमान कानूनी और संस्थागत ढांचे समाज में हेट स्पीच के खतरे से निपटने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

You are posted as a Superintendent of Police (SP) in a district where people of different religious communities are living together peacefully. The district is also famous for its architectural heritage and is regularly visited by tourists from all around the world. However, there has been an incident in the nearby state where people of two different communities have started fighting over religious issues. This incident has a spillover effect over the whole country. In your own area of jurisdiction, you have come to know from various sources about circulation of some hate speech videos, which have the potential to destabilise the law and order situation. You are also aware that some outsiders with dubious intentions have started pouring in your district. In one locality, a shopkeeper who had earlier filed a complaint regarding threats he received for posting something on the internet is found murdered in cold blood. This incident has stunned the nation. You are being informed that hundreds of people of the community to which the shopkeeper belonged are planning to stage a massive protest in your district.

- (a) In the given situation, what are the options available to you to ensure that the law and order situation in the district remains stable. Provide a detailed account of your course of action.
- (b) Do you think the present legal and institutional mechanisms are sufficient to tackle the menace of hate speech in the society? (Answer in 250 words)

20

This is the study of hate speech and communal violence in a district, both potential and probable and ensuing impact on Law and Order situation.

Ethical Issues Involved

- ① Giving expression to just cause or using violence to justify more violence
- ② Communal harmony v/s Communal Justice
- ③ Law and order maintenance v/s LnD Justice
- ④ Insiders v/s outsiders Threat peace

Stakeholders



- ① Options available to me to maintain law and order
- ① Remain neutral and not interfere based on past incidents

- ② Be sensitive to the dream of an individual and resulting community anger.
- ③ ^{check if people} Protesting violently or peacefully
- ④ Internet Blockade to prevent spread of hate speech and videos
- ⑤ Call for help from CRPF
- ⑥ Martial law be applied if situation goes out of hand.

My course of action with details

- ① Identify and Nab the outsiders who are entering in the city
- ② check extent of anger and possibility of "retaliatory violence"
- ③ meeting organisers of protest and learn of their anger,
— Will try to calm down and promise "immediate action"

(4) Take help of Anti Terrorist Squad
in nabbing and punishing those
responsible. (ATB)

(5) Inter community conversation
among leaders to prevent
escalation

(b) No, it is insufficient to handle
hate speech as of now

<u>Present legal mechanism</u>	<u>Institutional Mechanism</u>
IPC Sec 503, 504 for promoting enmity IPC Sec 295A for sacrilege	Police. Help by ATB and CRPF OCMS to monitor

What needs to be done additionally
as per "Poonawalla
Judgment" and "LCI
195th report".

(1) "Comprehensive definition" of hate
speech in - status of speaker
intent
context
severity
status of victim

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② Need to get copy of "SP" to ensure effectiveness and

— punishment for "dereliction of duty"

③ Internet abilities to track
hot screen on WhatsApp.

④ Relief and protection to victims

⑤ special cell in state department
of Home
to handle / coordinate

Thus, hot screen menace needs
cooperative, comprehensive steps to
handle under Art 51(A) c to
promote brotherhood & fraternity

"Communalism doesn't kill communalism.
It feeds it and both fatten"
(Mehar)

12.

भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली कई समस्याओं से ग्रस्त है। प्रमुख समस्याओं में से एक 'रटकर सीखने' पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना है जो कई वर्षों से भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली की मुख्य विशेषता रही है। हालांकि, कई भारतीयों ने इस प्रणाली के बावजूद सफलता प्राप्त की है, किंतु आज की दुनिया में केवल सूचनाओं को याद रखने में सक्षम होना ही पर्याप्त नहीं है, जबकि वह सूचना किसी भी व्यक्ति को मोबाइल फोन पर तुरंत उपलब्ध हो जाती है। 200 भारतीय और विदेशी कंपनियों के एक सर्वेक्षण में पाया गया है कि केवल 14% भारतीय स्नातक कार्यबल में शामिल होने के लायक थे। इसका मुख्य कारण यह था कि अधिकांश स्नातक वास्तविक दुनिया की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए अपने ज्ञान का प्रयोग करने में असमर्थ थे। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) देश में युवा छात्रों के शैक्षिक विकास पर 'रटकर सीखने' के क्या प्रभाव हुए हैं?

(b) इस मुद्दे को हल करने के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

The Indian education system suffers from many ills. One of the major issues is the focus on 'rote learning', which has been the staple of the Indian education system for many years. While many Indians have attained success despite this system, simply being able to recall information is not enough in today's world when that information is instantly available to anyone on a mobile phone. A survey of 200 Indian and foreign companies found that only 14% of Indian graduates were prepared for the workforce, largely because most graduates were unable to apply their knowledge to solve real-world problems.

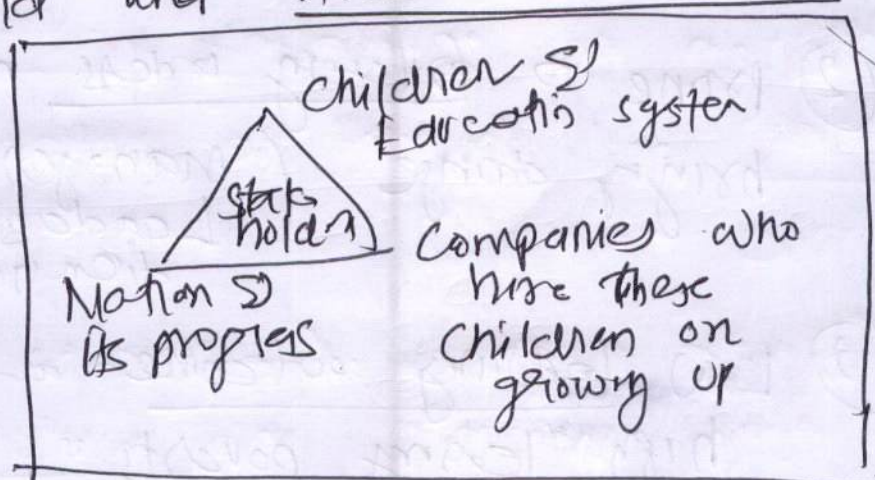
In this context, answer the following questions:

(a) What are the consequences of 'rote learning' on the educational development of young students in the country?

(b) Suggest measures that can be taken to address this issue. (Answer in 250 words)

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This is a study of impact of the 'rote-learning' education system and its relevance in the contemporary digital world and 'Artificial Intelligence'



values and issues

- ① rote learning vs Application based learning
- ② Spoon feeding or creators of knowledge
- ③ remnant of past or Need of future
- ④ Artificial Intelligen vs Emotional Intelligen

The study found Unemployability of rote-learners in today's workplace

- ④ Consequences of rote learning on educational development of youth
 - ① Inadequate development of Higher order Thinking Skills (HOTS)
 - ② prone to following orders, not bringing change (managers vs Leadership diorama)
 - ③ Low learning outcome and high learning poverty

④ Inadequate employability on
growing up, leading to
"mismatch Unemployment" when
there is demand & supply
but 'market
failure'

⑤ lagging of innovation and not
taking Research

⑥ 'Knowledge Economy' will be
elusive. "cutting-edge
⑦ IPR and technology" will India
lay behind.

⑥ some measures that can be taken -

① Extend Atal Tinkering Labs (ATL)
to all schools for 'robotic
inventions'

② shift to "open book examination"
and "multi-book examination"

③ focus on soft skills as well as
hard skills.

- ④ Mandatory 'mindfulness classes' at all levels for innovation
- ⑤ Early 'objective type examination' at least at school level.
- ⑥ Introduce Multidisciplinary approach at school level itself
- ⑦ New age skills like Coding introduce
- ⑧ HOIS educational stream be created for 'gifted children'
- ⑨ Hackathons be popularized.

India cannot be a "Vishva guru" until it teaches its children first. Children are "supremely important asset" and shouldn't be rotten by rote learning.

"Whole purpose of education is to turn mirrors into windows"
(Sydney Harris)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

