



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. : 1051062

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Tannai Khanna

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

28-08-2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

Noida
(114)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

28/08/22

	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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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)					



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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: **250**

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

Limitless wealth is a goal of extreme self interest, but humans are multi-dimensional beings who try to satisfy several goals driven by values and morality.

Therefore, there are several guiding factors to our actions:

↳ self interest: A major factor is self-interest, but it is linked with one's social status, respect and relationships.

For eg., many are choosing respectable careers in social work and public service by leaving high-paying jobs.

↳ empathy: Humans are social beings and as such feel empathy with all those who suffer - humans or animals.

Therefore, many who have acquired large sums of money use it for charity work and philanthropy. eg. Bill Gates financing the fight against Malaria in Africa.

↳ Corporate image: Even considering self interest, it is profitable for corporations to show their ethical responsibilities as it builds a loyal customer base and further profit, helping ethical capitalism.

Our religion, families, societies instill values of honesty, kindness, love in us, which often override self-interest - making ethical capitalism not only possible but desirable.

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

Henry David Thoreau and later Mahatma Gandhi propounded the idea of civil disobedience, which entails ethically and in a non-violent manner, disobeying unjust laws.

This concept has great value:

↳ Independence Struggle: It is responsible for our country's independence, as we ethically disobeyed laws created to subjugate our nation.

↳ Protests: Protests against the farm laws, CAA, sedition laws showcase that lawful does not necessarily mean moral or ethical. In this context, civil disobedience is a great way to make

our voice heard.

↳ Public interest: To not disobey unjust laws is to side with perpetration of injustice, therefore it becomes one's obligation. eg. 1977 criminalised homosexuality and people had pride parades in protest.

Note that "unjust" is subjective, therefore civil disobedience must not become a way of disruption or holding the government hostage.

As long as done with civility and constructive criticism, civil disobedience against unjust laws is not just right, but one's duty.

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

Citizen's Charters are a powerful tool to design and ensure accountability in public service delivery.

However, its capacity for transformation is conditioned upon the following:

↳ Participative design : when designing ~~the~~ the available services, grievance redressal, time limits - the people as well as local bodies must be adequately consulted. This will ensure appropriateness and adequacy.

↳ Realistic promises must be made in terms of grievance redressal and service delivery, so as to inspire confidence and be transparent with the public.

↳ Periodic review : It must be monitored and reviewed, taking into account the suggestions and feedback of the ~~police~~ people.

↳ Feedback and complaint mechanism must be active and forthright, which will ensure that citizens can hold service providers accountable.

↳ Accesible : It must be designed in vernacular languages as well as be disabled friendly.

If these principles are followed while designing a charter, then as per the Sevottam model, it will create state of the art public service delivery.

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

"Sheelam Param Bhushanam" - Character
is the biggest ornament, the highest
virtue.

A strong moral fiber has multi-fold benefits:

↳ Faith in public authorities: People who have bad attitudes regarding public authorities tend to be left out of public service delivery. An ethical official can restore their faith.

↳ Effective governance: Ethical conduct will lead to fair processes, and stringent protection of the public exchequer, which is the essence of "Good governance".

Note that the benefits move beyond, to one's own interests as well :

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

↳ Social respect is allotted to upright and honest officers such as Durga Shakti Nagpal, T.N. Seshan, etc.

↳ Inspiration : By conducting themselves ethically and seeing the fruits of their hard work, it acts as a strong motive to continue such behaviour.

↳ Public interface : Through this reputation one's public work becomes smooth and one can effectively improve service delivery.

Through a moral fiber and ethical conduct, a public official can achieve both professional and personal success.

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin

Euthanasia is the process of ending someone's life with their explicit or implicit consent in a peaceful manner.

Recently an Indian travelled abroad to receive legal euthanasia sparking this debate once again.

It poses several ethical dilemmas:

↳ Sanctity of life: Most religions and Kant's practical imperative attach invidable value to a human's life which cannot be taken away.

However, people choosing this are usually suffering immensely, and hence forcing them to continue suffering is cruel as well.

↳ Irreversibility: It poses a dilemma as mental or physical distress may be temporary, but euthanasia is not reversible. It may end lives that could have been improved with the right attitude and support.

↳ Disabilities: People with disabilities may choose this option as an escape from feeling like a liability as a result of our failure to make society accessible for them.

↳ Pronensity for misuse: When a person cannot give consent, their family may decide - violating a basic right.

It is a complex dilemma dealing with the nature of life and our values and must be nurtured.

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

Neo-colonialism is a new form of colonialism whereby instead of physically conquering a country, one enacts economic barriers in self-interest.

This can be seen in the guise of foreign aid:

↳ China's debt trap diplomacy: It provides loans for unsustainable projects and on failure of repayment, acquire favorable concessions. eg. Acquiring Sri Lanka's Kambantota port.

↳ IMF and Washington Consensus: When India approached the IMF after a BoP crisis, they gave us loans but

with conditions of liberalising and globalising the economy which benefitted developed countries thoroughly.

This is against the international critical principles:

- ↳ Wealthier countries erect trade barriers, dump products whereas poorer countries can not afford it.
- ↳ Sovereignty of poor countries is challenged as they can not control their own economy for their citizen's interest.
- ↳ Legal: It is not traditional colonialism and hence supported by international law - also occupied by wealthy nations.

Creating safeguards for poor nations and punishing neo-colonialism is the only way to truly establish a fair and rules-based world order.

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

Rabindranath Tagore propounds in his poem "where the mind is without fear", the pitfalls of narrow national identities.

His ideas of universal humanism propound:

↳ Beyond nationalism: National identities are just politically constructed, we must recognise their arbitrariness.

↳ Brotherhood: All humans want peace and prosperity and by virtue of being in the same species, we have a fraternity that we must respect. Our empathy is not restricted by national borders.

These ideas have immense contemporary relevance :

↳ Ukraine War : It is a long and ruthless war leading to the death of thousands despite Russia and Ukraine sharing a common history, a culture.

↳ Xenophobia is on the rise, whereby people see foreigners and immigrants as a threat just due to a difference in one's place of birth.

↳ India - Pakistan : Despite having a shared history, culture, language, we continue to fight over political boundaries.

Tagore's idea of universal humanism must remind us to rise above narrow parochialism and work for the benefit of all humanity.

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 हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
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The nature-nurture debate is an unsettled debate comparing the effect of one's genetic make-up vs. their experiences and socialisation in their intelligence.

I believe that it is a combination of nature, nurture as well as one's actions :

↳ Nature : Plato posited that one's ability is decided by birth and society's organisation must be done as such.

It is scientifically proven that we have natural abilities, and one's intelligence can be a result of their genetic make up or their brain composition.

↳ Nurture : However, nature provides a framework which needs to be nurtured to its full potential. Through early childhood care, education, familial and emotional support one can reach their fullest potential. For eg. Lack of women in STEM is not due to a biological difference but a patriarchal structure that does not nurture their STEM skills.

↳ Actions : One's actions, hardwork and will also make a huge difference. "Excellence is a habit", says Aristotle.

Ultimately, it is not one factor, but many combined that determine one's intelligence and what they achieve with it.

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) 10

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Values are ideas of importance that guide one's thoughts and actions.

As these values come from multiple sources : family, peers, reference group, professional values, they often compete with each other:

↳ Honesty vs. Efficiency : There are both values of good governance but may clash with each other. For eg., Durga Shakti Nagpal chose to prioritise honesty and stand up against corruption even if it led to chaos and loss of efficiency due to investigations and consequences.

↳ Public interest vs. professional conduct:

oftentimes what is legal may not be concurrent with what is ethical.

for eg. forest officials have to punish tribals for "encroachment" of reserved lands even if they know it has customarily been theirs.

Such instances create a cognitive dissonance and require strong emotional intelligence to reconcile it.

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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

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Corruption is a malaise that is found in all spheres of human life. It is certainly a social phenomena:

↳ Socialisation: Early socialisation, children learning from parents and peers, as well as new entrants into an official system learn the social acceptance of corruption and its value.

↳ Social support: It continues because we support its existence. By giving bribes to traffic policemen, bribes to expedite official work - we choose the easy convenience to the principle of honesty or integrity.

Recognising this, there are various ways to tackle administrative corruption:

↳ Awareness: Tackling the social acceptance of corruption by spreading values of honesty and how it hurts the public through inefficiency and loss of public money.

↳ Lokpal and Lokayuktas are important institutions that can accept complaints, investigate and prosecute corrupt officers to create deterrence.

↳ Collusive corruption is hard to detect and hence whistleblowing must be incentivised and protected.

The only way to progress socially and economically is to free our public departments from 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 a state of absolute helplessness whereby one cannot even satisfy their basic needs like food, water, shelter, dignity, etc.

Poverty is NOT a result of one's actions, but a socio-economic reality they are born into:

↳ Caste discrimination blocks access to education, employment, social empowerment leading to generational poverty.

↳ Elite bias: Most private institutions offering healthcare or education are inaccessible by a poor person, which creates disease, food insecurity, learning

poverty - forcing them to remain in poverty.

In this context, we must see poverty alleviation not as a charity, but an act of justice. To create a level playing field among two children born in a rich and poor family and not let it determine the course of their whole life.

John Rawls's concept of a 'veil of ignorance' argues for justice in such a way that we do not know where we will be born, but are satisfied with the provisions of our society. We must ask ourselves, what would we want if we were born into abject poverty.

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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)

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Mahatma Gandhi's ideas of non-violence are often misinterpreted as a weak acceptance of evil.

however, the values of Satyagraha are not for the cowardly:

↳ Civil disobedience is an act that requires immense fortitude and no cowardly person can truly practice it in the threat of state violence.

↳ Forgiveness: It is the virtue of the strong as the weak often resort to an unending cycle of revenge, whereas this shows a forward-looking maturity.

↳ Truth to power : Felling truth to power is a characteristic of the strong and Satyagraha is a collective of strong people standing up for the truth.

If in all these scenarios, one faces a choice between cowardice and violence, Gandhi advises violence as bowing our head down to evil is against our most primal duty.

This is why, while he never espoused violence, he always respected the courage of Subhas Chandra Bose, Bhagat Singh and many more who chose violence over cowardice to stand up against evil.

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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

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Social change is a slow process. It may take generations or even centuries to right a wrong. In this context, some may claim that it is inevitable, but Dr. King disagrees for the following reason:

↳ Inertia: Every system wants to stay in its original position and requires immense force to move it even an inch. For eg. Trying to eradicate child marriage in rural areas might seem like a process that came about with modernity, but it continues due to incessant hard work of many.

↳ Active opposition: Conservatives wish to preserve status quo and hence actively

oppose attempts at change, often violently. For eg. Terrorist attacks because a society tries to progress beyond scriptures.

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↳ Chaos: Change brings chaos, while status quo brings stability. We often accept the stability despite its wrongs to avoid the chaos. However, true change needs to come by embracing and managing the chaos. For eg.

Women joining the army brought chaos but it is the right step to take.

Therefore, change does not come in on a red carpet, lots of people fight for it, die for it and then our society moves one inch.

7.

आप एक मेट्रोपॉलिटन शहर में पुलिस आयुक्त के रूप में तैनात हैं जहाँ 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:

- वी. 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 case study highlights an ethical dilemma between the interests of a VIP and professional duties versus public interest and personal empathy.

(a) The issues involved in halting traffic for VIP movement are as follows:

↳ Critical services disrupted : Critical services like Ambulances, Firetrucks and Police are disrupted by halting traffic.

↳ Social impact : For people who suffer due to such traffic, they feel like they are worth less to the state than a VIP, and hence it erodes trust as well as principles of a true social democracy are violated.

↳ Urban inconveniences grow multi-fold as there is a rise in air pollution, noise pollution due to traffic.

↳ Ethical dilemmas of police officers when a family needs to reach the hospital but their professional duties conflict with it.

(b) My options available are as follows:

① Let the traffic stay halted for the VIP

Merits	Demerits
↳ VIP's security is not compromised. ↳ Professional code of conduct followed.	↳ A citizen in need of help suffers. ↳ Ethical duty to help those in urgent need violated

② Allow traffic to go through

Merits	Demerits
↳ Citizen's <u>life might be saved</u>. ↳ No inconvenience to critical services	↳ VIP's security threatened. ↳ India's <u>image</u> may be tarnished ↳ <u>failure</u> to do professional duty

③ Only allow minimum cars to go through
and ask to hold VIP in a secure place
till it clears

Merits	Demerits
↳ Citizen's life might be saved. ↳ VIP <u>only suffers</u> a <u>slight delay</u> ↳ Ethical duty respected.	↳ Delay might tarnish <u>image of preparedness</u>. ↳ Holding VIP may have security implications.

(C) I will choose Option 3 for the following reasons:

↳ Protect human life: All lives are equally valuable and a person's life is more important than a slight delay for a foreign dignitary.

↳ Uncompromising security: The VIP's security must not be compromised at any point and hence their position is secured.

↳ Empathetic option: It successfully balances professional duty and personal ethics. I will personally explain the cause of the delay to the VIP and I am sure they will understand.

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:

- ट्रांसजेंडर लोगों द्वारा अपने जीवन के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।
- 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:

- Identify the challenges faced by transgenders during the different stages of their life.
- 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

Transgenders are a group of people who have been extremely marginalised in our society.

a) They face tremendous challenges in different stages of their life :

(i) At birth : If a child is born with

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genitals of the opposite sex, they are often abandoned by their parents in fear of social stigma and ostracisation. Thus, their marginalisation begins at birth.

(ii) As adolescents : Most do not get a chance to obtain an education, but if they do, they are discriminated in the classrooms and by the peers.

They are made to feel unwelcome to the point that they are forced to leave school. They may even suffer through sexual abuse.

(iii) As adults : Transgenders often have to resort to begging, traditional roles of blessings at auspicious events, or even sex work. In each space they are exploited by the public as well

as police officers who harass them.

Those that wish to obtain white collar employment are either rejected outright or discriminated and ostracised at work. For eg. A transgender ~~fly~~ pilot who was not allowed to fly by DGCA rules.

(iv) Healthcare: They also face challenges of healthcare such as AIDS, but are not able to access good treatment due to economic status or social discrimination by hospitals.

(b) Despite several initiatives by the government, this discrimination continues for the following reasons:

(i) Attitude: People have formed a rigid attitude about transgenders

through socialisation, which makes them unable to accept them outside their traditional spheres.

(ii) Prejudice: There is a false narrative about their criminal nature which leads to social distancing.

(iii) Lack of role models in prominent positions such as Lok Sabha, universities, schools harks their chances of reaching those spaces:

↳ The general public is unable to accept anyone willing to try to reach there

↳ Young transgenders don't get the inspiration or support they need to reach

those spaces and become role models.

They are full citizens of our country
and deserve nothing less than a full
enjoyment of their rights.

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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)

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This case study highlights the malaise

of custodial violence as well as the
pitfalls of police investigating themselves.

(a) The stakeholders are as follows:

↳ Family of the victims: who deserve
justice and care of the state.

↳ DSP: An honest officer alleged to be
part of this incident.

↳ Myself as head of the Committee: I
have to maintain professional integrity
but am under pressure from seniors as
well as the DSP.

↳ State Police and its image that will
be affected by this case.

↳ High Court and its authority as an arm
of the state.

The ethical issues are:

↳ Professional integrity vs. Personal belief:

While my professional code of conduct guides me to conduct a fair and impartial investigation, I personally

believe that the officer is honest.

↳ Justice vs. Image : The seniors wish to protect their image but if the DSP is made the sacrificial lamb, the true perpetrators will never receive justice.

✶ (b) I will take the following steps to make sure the committee's enquiry is fair and impartial:

↳ Integrity : I will inform both the DSP and the seniors that I will run the enquiry impartially and arrive at the truth independently.

↳ ✶ Transparency : I will conduct press conferences to discuss the status

of the enquiry to dissolve any appearance of impropriety.

↳ Protect the family: I will ensure that the family of the victims get protection to prevent any extortion.

(c) This case also highlights several challenges. The following are some possible initiatives:

↳ Interrogation is complex and often officers resort to violence. However, Mendez Principles highlight much more effective methods like rapport-based interviews.

↳ Pressure from media: Investigations have become publicised and hence police officers face pressure to finish them hastily. This leads to such disastrous measures.

Highlighting clear timelines and a ban on sensationalist media can help.

↳ Opaque police stations : Through cameras, body cams, we can surveil police stations as a deterrence for such activities and even identify culpability in the event of such an incidence.

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)

This case highlights a common dilemma in corporate governance between profit-making and a larger

social duty.

(a) Recently, SEBI encouraged listed companies to make Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reports. Including sustainability and inclusivity in business practices is imperative:

↳ Company image: As consumers are getting more aware, they demand higher standards from producers, or abandon them and are loyal to ethical brands. eg. H&M made a full disclosure of its supply chains to show their ethical principles.

↳ Ethical capitalism: An inclusive workplace offers several benefits. It receives wide variety of opinions, inputs; attracts the best talent

even if they cannot pay the highest salaries, and happy employees are more productive. eg. Google's strict code of conduct

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(b) While the tide is turning, as of now I believe that for most businesses, shareholder profit is primary:

↳ Polluting industries damage the environment, rivers, soil, forests - all for pecuniary gain.

↳ Meritocracy: Most companies just focus on hiring the best talent without paying or values of diversity and inclusion.

↳ Corporate Scams by Nirav Modi or Vijay Mallya showcase a single-minded pursuit of money without considering its impact on the public.

(c) Fortunately, it is possible to reconcile shareholder profit along with socio-environmental concerns. ~~It~~

In the long run, only sustainable organisations with inclusivity generate profit :

↳ Environmental ~~conservation~~ conservation through recycling or innovation leads to a better business model, higher remuneration and a broad support base.

↳ Inclusivity in companies like Google, Microsoft have made them valuable achievements for talented people and also created loyal supporters.

Therefore, reconciling profit-making and socio-environmental duties will create a sustainably successful company.

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11.

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 कार्रवाइयों 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)

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This case study highlights the vitriolic nature of communalism and how it spreads, evolving into violent fundamentalism as well.

To ensure stable law and order, the following options are available:

① Declare Section 144 and disallow the protest: This would ensure stability in the streets but it tramples on people's right to protest peacefully. Also, suppressing these emotions may lead to them building up and exploding later.

② Allow protest to go through uninhibited: While this will satisfy people's anger and constitutional rights, due to spread of hate speech, it has the potential of turning into riots, causing widespread destruction.

③ Allow a peaceful protest in a designated location and aggressively block spread of hate speech.

This will be my course of action due to the following reasons:

↳ Counter hate speech: In an emotionally

charged atmosphere, people are unlikely to listen to reason and more likely to fall prey to fake news.

eg. Exodus of north-east people from South India after a fake text message

Therefore I need to aggressively block all speech that targets someone's community or ethnicity.

↳ People's anger needs a constructive safety valve which will be provided by the protest.

(b) The menace of hate speech has reached massive proportions and the existing mechanisms may not be adequate for the following reasons:

↳ Digital proliferation : Hate speech spreads like wildfire on social

media. It is hard to regulate as well as anonymity makes it an even bigger challenge.

Current laws need to be updated to include hate speech online under IPC 295.

↳ Section 69A of the IT Act deals with blocking accounts and we need to secure compliance by Twitter, Facebook, WhatsApp.

↳ Communalism spreads through the minds of the people but we have no institution calling for tolerance and

aggressively punishing violators. For eg., many politicians spread hate speech despite existence of Model Code of Conduct - as it can not be enforced.

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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World Bank has posited that Indian education suffers from learning poverty whereby students can not read at their grade level. This highlights the flaws of our education system.

a) The consequences of rote learning are multi-fold:

↳ Inability to apply their knowledge :

Without an ability to apply what they learn in school, a child's education is useless in the real world where every day one faces an unseen challenge. This harks opportunities of employment and any future prospects of the child.

↳ Secondary school drop-out : While

we are achieving almost universal primary education, the Gross Enrollment Ratio for secondary school is only 26%. This shows that while students are passing primary classes, they struggle in higher classes when old concepts are developed further.

↳ Hamper holistic education : Education

is not just for passing exams or getting a job. With "rote learning", students do not develop values like honesty, integrity, or skills of dissent, forming an opinion or expressing an opinion with confidence. These skills are necessary for modern employability.

(b) A slew of measures can be taken to improve this situation:

↳ Modify exam structure : Exams should not test the power of recall, but a student's ability to apply their knowledge in unseen environments.

↳ Value education without exams :

Students need to learn that the goal of education is not just passing examinations but to become a capable and confident productive member of society.

↳ Extra-curriculars like debate, music, art, sports must be encouraged which will teach them values of discipline and hard work, as well as success outside the framework of rote-learning.

These are some of the steps being taken as part of NEP 2020 which aims to revolutionalise Indian education.

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