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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1409)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Date	22 Nov, 2020
Center	ONLINE		

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

SECTION - A

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

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

Right to Information has led to Participation of People in Governance, through Statute of Right to Information Act, 2005, which has its base in Right to freedom of Speech and Expression [Art. 19(1) (a) of Constitution]

Despite of leading Indian Governance on path of Transparency and Accountability, it has certain lacunae, let's discuss this:-

OBJECTIVES + Advantages:

- (1) Transparency + Informed Citizenry
- (2) Better decision Making
- (3) Accountability

Eg: • Exposure of Coalgate Scams,
• Better Utilisation of Resources (Roads, & Info)

LACUNAE:- (1) Many people of country are (not aware) of their rights.

- (2) Certain Exceptions and discretion given to officials, esp. using the term better Public Interest, which is not defined.

- This has led to certain non-disclosure

by using reasons like Public Policy, Official Secrets Act, etc

(3) Certain Important Offices, yet not appointed Public Information Officers (PIO). like

- Prime Ministers Office
- Political Parties

(4) Political Parties, not expressly declared to be under RTI, so this has led to opacity in their functioning.

(5) Procedural lacunae :-

(i) 30 days time period - Most officers are lethargic to delay and respond on last day i.e. 30th day.

(ii) Appeals and limitation period has made it uneasy for information seekers.

As per 2nd ARC Report, Transparency must be institutionalised in governance, as it ensures People Participation and does away with opacity, building Public Trust. PMO and Political Parties should be brought under RTI and PIOs must be sensitised to make System yet more Transparent & Efficient.

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

(150 words) 10

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

Citizen Charter is an undertaking by the Public Service Organisation for citizens to provide them certain services of specified standards within said time frame

[Citizen Charter and Accountability]
Citizen charter contain Vision, procedure, services, their standards, time frame, grievance redressal procedure ~~and~~ feed-back Mechanism

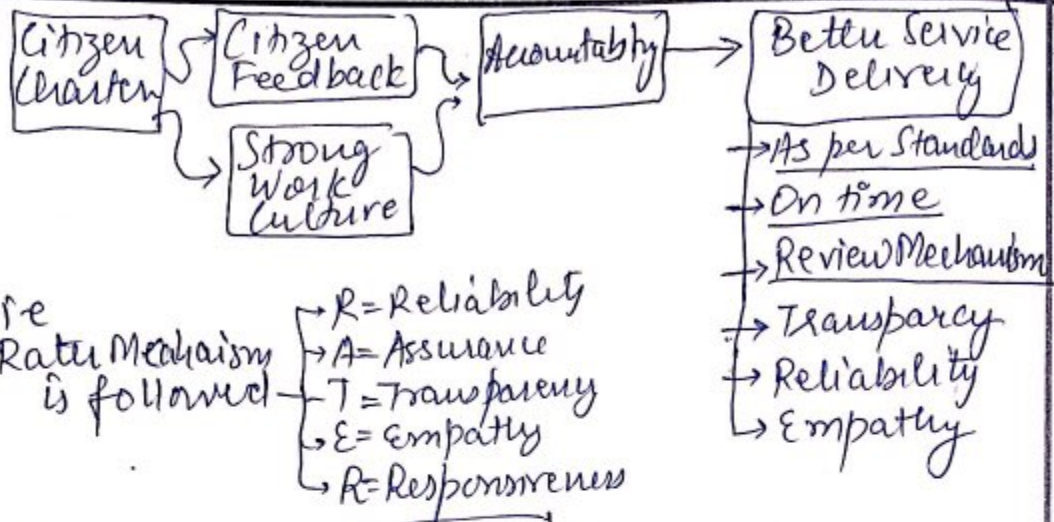
2) Above ingredients make citizen aware of their rights.

3) Citizens can question the organisation based on Charter by Grievance Redressal Mechanism

1) Organisation gets opportunity to reviews its structure and work-culture based on Citizen feedback.

⑥ This ensures direct accountability not only towards superiors, but towards Citizens who are the ones from whom power flows.

This Accountability leads to better service delivery.



Still there are lackings:-

- ① One Size fits All Mechanism is used.
Design as per demand and service
- ② Citizen Charter - not all Comprehensive
- Should cover Grievance & Feedback Mechanism
- ③ Language is tough $\Rightarrow$ Should be made easy to comprehend
- ④ Awareness = of both Employees and Citizens
will make system more efficient

So, Citizen Charter must be complemented by Grievance Redressal Mechanism and Service Delivery Capacity building, to follow SEVOTTAM Model to enhance quality of Service Delivery.

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

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

Organisational Culture is defined as meaning both individual and collective, regarding the practices, values and objectives of workplace or organisation.

It depends upon Observation, Experience and Practices of Employees at workplace.

Impact on Public Service Motivation.

Motivation is defines our direction, intensity and perseverance to work to achieve goal.

Positive Work Culture ⇒ Better Motivation

- better communication
- Empathy
- Kind Leadership
- Focus on goal/determination

- To achieve Goals
- in Teamwork
- developing Role Modes.

Negative Work Culture ⇒ Poor Motivation

- Exploitation of Worker
- One-way-Command
- Focus on Profits and Money either by Hook/look

- Work for money
- Not to achieve goals of organization
- Not ready to make extra efforts

Examples • Army & ISRO has +ve work culture and all soldiers & employees of ISRO take positive motivation to strive better

• Yes-Bank → Poor & corrupt leadership ⇒ No motivation - bank failed

Organisation Culture and Sustaining Values

Positive Work Culture teaches Team Spirit, Empathy, tolerance, patience and most importantly dedication towards the goal.

These values can be sustained further and forever; as Work Culture becomes the Identity of Employees, Good will of Organisation, hence Employees feel motivated to sustain above mentioned values.

Negative Work Culture → Poor Good will, Identification of Employees with Poor Values, Poor Values are engrained, but they cannot be sustained as it breaks the idea of "Striving for better"

So, Work Culture, not only motivates but also sustains the values in workers. As Soldiers of Indian Army are disciplined, dedicated, patriotic and always on toes to serve the Nation. All this is from the Work Culture.

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

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

Civil Services are the services of Public Welfare to serve the society. This service demands good leadership skills for better changes for the sake of society.

Leadership is the quality of influencing the others and at the same time striving to achieve as per the VISION.

Present Day India is suffering from number of menaces like untouchability, terrorism, mob lynching, gender discrimination, environment pollution. In order to overcome these menaces, Civil Servants have a great role to play.

For bringing meaningful changes in this direction, she must have leadership skills which are :-

(1) VISION keeping in mind humanity as a goal

(2) Empathy → Understanding and feeling the pain of weaker sections.

Eg: Dalits, Transgenders.

(3) Communicating Skills - good listener to become Influencer.

④ Most Importantly, As Gandhi ji said "To bring a change, Be a change within you" So leader must be fairsteking and dedicated.

How these skills help bringing change:-

(1) Leader like Nelson Mandela, has shown utter perseverance and fairsteking himself, to fight Apartheid.

(2) Mahatma Gandhi ji did not discriminated, but called untouchables as Harijans - Men of God.

⊙ So, leadership skills not only means leading the people, but leading oneself on the path of truth, dedication and courage, as is being done by young GRETA-THUNBERG, meticulously proving that Age is not the requirement, but passion and empathy makes better leaders.

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

सेवा वितरण के डिजिटलीकरण और ऑनलाइन पब्लिक इंटरफेस में भारत में गवर्नेंस को रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Prime Minister Narendra Modi at New Bloomberg Business Forum recently announced that Digital has become new way of life in India, with schemes like Digital India, eNAM, Jan Dhan - (JAM Trinity), etc.

Digitisation of service Delivery and Online Public Interface are being manifested in following ways in Governance :-

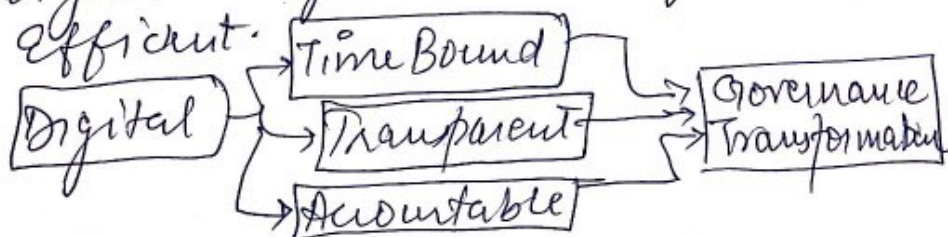
- (1) Awareness of services to citizen on digital platform
- (2) No-Waiting in lines - Bharat Bill-Payment has become new way of life, Direct Benefit Transfer in Accounts.
- (3) E-Commerce - Sale & Purchase of Goods & services Online.
- (4) Schemes like SWAMITVA, whereby farmers are getting digital-land titles.
- (5) Direct Benefit transfer in JAM Accounts under PM Aatmanirbhar Bharat Gaurav Kalyan Yojna.
- (6) Availability of Beds for COVID-Care in Hospitals.

- (7) Digital Education - sitting at home during
unprecedented COVID-19 Lockdown
- (8) Digital Payments via BHIM - etc.
- (9) Delhi Green-Mobile App, to comply with
Environment laws.

So, Governance is system of allocating
scarce resources. Digital India and Online
Interface is helping this happen.
This is necessary but not sufficient:

- ① Only 150 million Mobile Phone Penetration
In 1.3 Billion Population
- ② Electricity not reached everywhere
- ③ Frauds online and Cyber Crimes
and Poor Law Enforcement

So, lot more has to be done to transform
governance. Digital Way of life has
yet not been fully achieved, But according
to NITI Aayog's Report "India After 75",
Digital ways will make governance
efficient.



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

(150 words) 10

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

Political Attitude is defined as learned pre-disposition in a favourable or unfavourable manner towards Politics

Attitude is basically manifestation of Values based on certain beliefs.

Political Attitude is attitude towards Politics

FACTORS influencing Political ATTITUDE

① Intrinsic factors

② Extrinsic Factors

Intrinsic Factors

Cognitive Factor

→ Ideas and beliefs about politics.

- ① Some people say it is Power.
- ② Other It is Corruption.

Affective Factor

→ Feelings towards politics.

- See them as Reference group
- Likes taking part in

By Politics.

Extrinsic Factors

Economy

→ Poor people: more basic demands
→ participate for getting basic needs fulfilled as Voters

Society

→ To Represent the Collective/Group
→ Sometimes lead to Regionalisation of politics, Religious basis of politics.

Family

Family in Politics → Mostly such people have the Attitude Towards ~~Politics~~ Politics.

Other External Factors that influence the Political Attitudes are :-

Morals, Ethics and Internal Virtues :-

- Seeing Politics as way of doing Justice in Society.
- Or seeing it as corrupt, but can be corrected by Value-Cultivation.

In this way Political Attitude of a person decides his political Affiliations as well as Voting behaviour.

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

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

(a) There is a higher court than courts of justice and that is the court of conscience. It supersedes all other courts.

(150 words) 10

"वहाँ न्याय के अदालतों की तुलना में एक उच्च न्यायालय है और जो कि अंतरात्मा की अदालत है। यह अन्य सभी अदालतों को प्रतिस्थापित करता है।"

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhiji said that Conscience is the highest court of Individual for Justice. Through this he means that Conscience guides people on the path of Satyagraha to achieve goals of Sarvodaya.

Conscience is defined a mental element of person which gives intellectual judgment with respect to certain objects/situations in question.

As per Thiests - Conscience is VOICE of GOD.

As per Socrates - Conscience is Inner Voice based on Morals and Ethics

According to Gandhiji - Conscience is Inner Voice based on Truth and Ahimsa

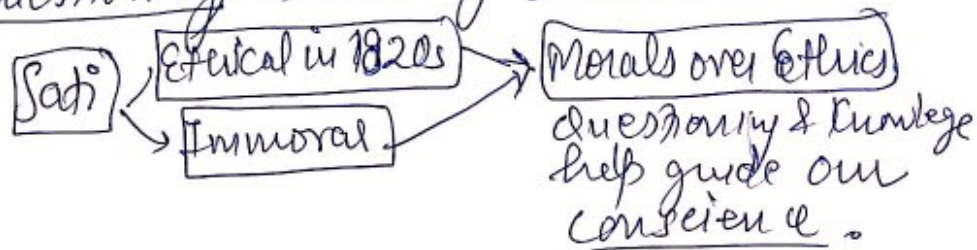
But as per critics like sophists, Conscience can be guided by external factors like greed, envy and hatred, etc.

But Socrates and Gandhi say, Such Inner voice cannot be called Conscience because for Inner voice to be of Conscience it must be guided by Truth & Knowledge. This is Real Path of Justice
i.e. Conscience = Constant + Questioning + Doubting
Churning - This guides us to Justice

For actual Inner voice of Conscience, one must Learn to Unlearn, to learn FAIRNESS

Eg: Raja Ram Mohan Roy did not follow Sati, which was considered ethical by then society, rather he followed his Conscience to fight against Sati

Crisis of Conscience - When one value has to be chosen over other. Again this conflict can be solved with knowledge and Questioning as said by Socrates.



So, Conscience is determinant of Justice as it is based on Knowledge and helps person being fair, just and principles. Such decisions never cause shame, guilt or disrepute.

4. (b) Citizenship is the right to have rights.

(150 words) 10

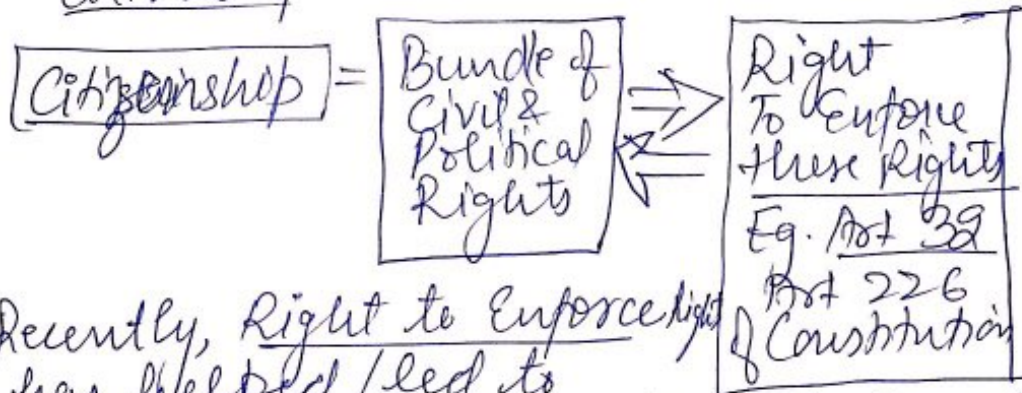
नागरिकता वस्तुतः अधिकारों को प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है।

Rights are defined as entitlements of a person, which helps her achieve her potential to the fullest.

Citizenship of a country gives a person certain rights to like Right to Vote, Right to Liberty, Equality (Reservation), form associations, follow religion, etc. as enshrined in Constitution of India (Part III)

Rights, as per Rousseau are nothing until they can be enforced.

So Right to Enforce Right is the Essence of Citizenship in the State. ~~of Nature~~.



Recently, Right to Enforce Right has helped / led to Progressive Realisation of Right to Sexual Orientation, i.e. Partial Unconstitutionality of Section 377, legitimising homosexuality as Right to Life under Art 21. (Navtej Singh Johar Judgement)

So, where there is Right, there is remedy.
This right to Remedy is called Right to Rights of Citizens.

In the World Level, i.e. Nature of State,
all persons of this state are its citizens.
• They have natural, moral, legal,
statutory and human rights.
• Being Citizen of State of Nature means having
right to enjoy above mentioned rights.

So, what about non-citizen? Non-citizens
enjoy natural & human rights. They
to have right to Natural & Human Rights,
as held in ~~1951~~ UN Charter of Refugees
1951.

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

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

Social Influence is defined as power to impact the actions and behaviour of society. This comes with qualities like leadership, friendliness and Empathy.

Artificial Intelligence and like technologies are being penetrated into human life like E-driverless cars, Automatic drones, weapons (guided missiles).

Risk of Such Technology

- ↳ No empathy with machines
- ↳ Machines cannot be held accountable
- ↳ Artificial Intelligence lacks emotion and emotional intelligence.
- ↳ Machines cannot value life on their own.

But Idea is that that have made life easier by - automation, less need of labour, bad job avoidance, like manual scavenging, protects life of army at Borders as A.I is used as alternative, Domestic Rls of females have been lessened

leading to Ease of Living with technology.

Artificial Machines no doubt cannot have emotions with today's technology. But it is always run by, programmed by and controlled by Human Beings. Such Responsibility has to be taken by humans who have high Moral Value like

- Empathy, Patience, Tolerance,
- Emotional Intelligence.
- Deadly Jobs must be under control of Highly-Moral-Persons, like use of Nuclear & Destructive weapons.

No, doubt that technology cannot be left on its own, it must be used under HUMAN, (EMOTIONALLY INTELLIGENT)

Supervision. As Gandhi said Knowledge without integrity and values is of No Use.

Similar A.I. without Emotional Intelligence can be fatal. Therefore human face must be added when Artificial Intelligence is used.

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

(150 words) 10

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

Probity in Governance means system of Governance which follows Integrity, honesty and truthfulness and is guided by moral and ethical values throughout.

Probity ensures → Transparency → Accountability
→ Evidence of Moral Working
→ Keeps away Corruption
(Ensures) Welfare of Public

Role of Media in promoting Probity.

Media is defined as channel of communication between people, government and World.

- ① Media Reports the actions and daily affairs ~~and~~ of the Govt. Officers.
- ② They media make people aware of their rights like - RTI, Citizen Charters, grievance Redressal
- ③ Media does sting operation to bring out corruption in Governance. Eg: Hawala Transaction Case, Bofor Scam.
- ④ Media act as nudge by biting good-governance and highlight the officers. This act as reward for good-governance

① Reporting of corrupt practices like G Scam led to fall of government of UPA in 2014 because media made people away.

So, after 2014 Govt has to be more accountable, transparent and responsible because Irresponsible government is exposed by media, where people decide fate of such leaders in elections.

Media-Barbarism can be fatal, if the media rather than criticising govt, keeps on praising the govt.

② Media as 4th Pillar must realise its role as it makes Govt. more efficient. Because if media is strong, integrity of Government will always be the priority of those in power.

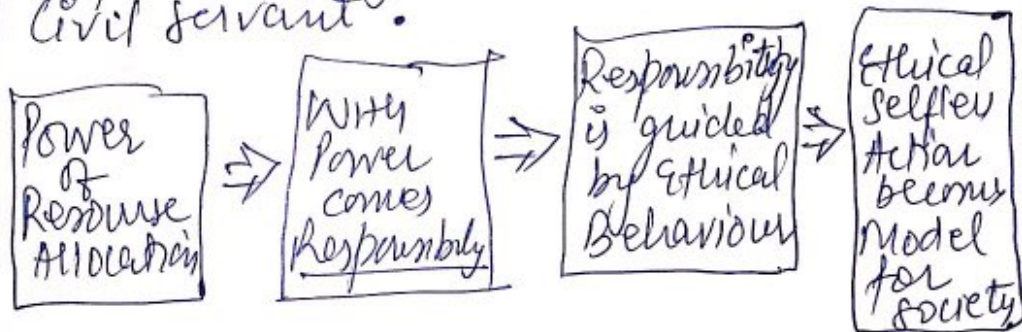
6. A civil servant's conduct is expected to be a model of ethical behaviour.
Discuss.

(150 words) 10

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

Civil Servant is the servant of Society with responsibility of just allocation of Resource and hence Public Welfare.

Civil Servant as is custodian of Public Trust and Public Resources, so he has responsibility to be Ethical and Moral. This is because [with POWER COMES RESPONSIBILITY]. This responsibility guides the conduct of Civil servant.



The other side of story is, Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely, as said by Montesque. [Eg: Hitler, Napoleon]

But in Country like India, where Constitution is the guiding-bible of governance, Laws are in place and there is separation of Power, and checks and balances, the Civil servant is expected to ACT AS A TRUSTEE of PUBLIC-FUNDS & RESOURCES

As a leader, his role is of utmost importance in society. Hence his conduct is expected to be guided by ethical behaviours.

Bardar Vallabhai Patel said that Bureaucracy is the Steel Frame of India. So Country like India, which is guided by Socialism, Secularism, Democratic, Republic & Sovereign Principle is expected to have an Ethical Steel-Frame of Civil-Servants.

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

(150 words) 10

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

EMOTIONAL Intelligence is defined as using Emotions for Personal as well as Public or others' well-being. It was popularized by Daniel Goleman

Schools are one of the important Institutions of socialising, ~~after~~ family, so they can play a major role in inculcating emotional Intelligence in students.

FUTURE OF INDIA made in schools APJ Kalan

Importance of Emotional Intelligence	→ Add Human Value to Work → Better Channelising Potential → Appreciation differences → Adequate Division of Labour building Organic Structure Lesser Conflicts in Society
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Role of Schools in Building Emotional Intelligence	→ <u>Curricular Activities</u> → Lessons based on Empathy, Value and Intelligence → Life-Skills and Vocational Training like <u>changing Tyres of Car in group</u> , <u>swimming skill</u> → <u>Developing Scientific Temper</u>
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by Scientific Learning
↳ Value Education - Moral Value as
Compulsory Subject.

② Extra Curricular Activities

- ↳ TEAM Sports like Hockey
- ↳ Trips and Excursion to Heritage and Scientific Places
- ↳ Debates and Discussions
- ↳ Sensitisation lectures on Gender Environment by eminent personalities
- ↳ ECO-clubs

③ Role of Teachers as Role-models to develop Emotional Intelligence

④ Peers at School → Proper library hours, games hours, etc. Happiness classes like One at Delhi

In this way, Schools can practically make the future of Country Emotionally Intelligent, by teaching such values expressly or impliedly as given above.

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

(150 words) 10

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

Public Funds are defined as Resources held by Government/Corporation as custodian of Public Trust.

Utilisation of Public funds is for welfare of the Public, as they belong to public. This is done by budgeting, Investment, Infrastructure development, Social welfare Activities, etc.

Utilisation must be based on Principles for Transparency, Accountability & Efficiency

- ① TRANSPARENCY → It ensures that utilisation of funds is happening fairly and equitably.

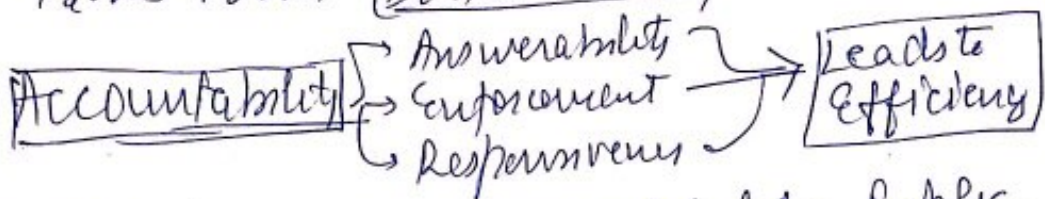
Absence of Transparency = Opaqueness

- ① Opaqueness is antithetical to welfare
- ① Opaqueness will tempt Private Interest
- ① Will encourage corrupt practices and Nepotism.
- ① It will downgrade Public Trust.

Eg:- → Political Parties become opaque, hence people lack public trust in political parties

- ② ACCOUNTABILITY → It means tandem of answerability, enforceability

and Responsiveness. It is Topdown Approach.
Flows From bottom to Top.



When there is no accountability, Public funds are MISUTILISED for vested interests, leading to Corruption, Red-Tapeism or Underutilisation of Funds.

③ This agains harms Public Trust.

Efficiency → It ensures OPTIMUM Utilisation of funds. i.e. Allocation as per Need, Justice and Equity. in a Sustainable fashion. It will ensure Public Welfare hence Public Trust.

Lack of Efficiency → Non Sustainable Utilisation

→ More Delays

→ Under Utilisation. Eg:- More Malnutrition as Nutrition is not focused upon

→ Over Utilisation and Corruption

(Red Tapeism)

So, trio of Accountability, Efficiency and Transparency promote each other and leads to Optimum Utilisation of funds. Eg- Delhi Metro is shining example OPTIMUM Utilisation of Funds, with Efficiency, Transparency & Accountability.

SECTION – B

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Identify the stakeholders in the case above.

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

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

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

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

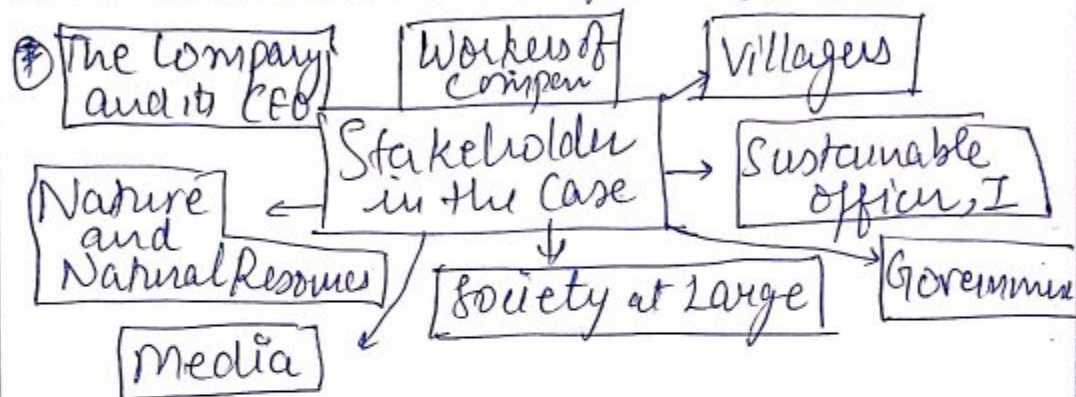
मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी (CEO) ने आपको स्थानीय मुद्दों को समझने और उसकी जानकारी देने के लिए कहा है।

उपर्युक्त प्रकरण के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) उपर्युक्त प्रकरण में हितधारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

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

Ans(a) This is matter of Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development (SDG-11)



(b) Being Sustainable Officer, following my Duty, as said by Emanuel Kant, I shall put forth the CEO, the picture of Truth, guided by Gandhi's Satyagraha and Real Picture of Environment as Climate-change has already put the country and world in lockdown.

The Issues that I shall tell to CEO :-

- (1) That Environment is being harmed
- (2) Villagers and Workers are fully in Confidence with Working of Company.

- (3) Villagers getting ill as per Reports of Medicine
 (4) Medicine has alleged Company of Polluting the River.
 (5) The Company is having goodwill and Repute and is honest in CSR-Responsibilities

Suggestions and Course of Action as a Sustainable Officer

- ① Doing my Duty, and respecting the Scientific Temper as enshrined in Constitution, I shall suggest the CEO to conduct the Experiment of Levels of Pollution in the River and cause of death of Aquatic life -
- ② Following, Welfareist Approach and channeling CSR in Health facility of village to test the cause of Illness in village
- ③ Before the Reports come, following the Precautionary Principle and Environmental Prudence, I'll suggest CEO to channelise funds to create sewage and industrial water treatment plant in village - CSR funds can be used for this purpose for Welfare of Village -

- ④ Till the fine Sewage Treatment Plant is made, provide Safe Drinking Water facility like R.O. Plant in the village under CSR-Funds.
- ⑤ If the Reports, tell about the cause of death of aquatic life due to the Company, the Company should restore the aquatic life and take needed measures. This will Add Good-will to the Company and set-example in the world.
Even If Reports find some external causes, the Company must work as protector of Nature restoring the aquatic life.
- ⑥ Workers must be called and their monthly health check up must be encourage, based on Work-Ethics and Sarvodaya Principle of Gandhi.
- ⑦ Help if Government can be taken to construct Sewage Treatment Plant under Private - Public People Partnership encourage welfare.

To convince my Company's CEO, I'll say that already world is fighting Epidemic which is caused by Climate Change. The Company can do little to work for putting things in Right Place, protecting the nature; following Polluter Pays Principle and Precautionary Pollution.

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

- (a) Identify the potential damaging effects of such a technological tool?
(b) What steps are required to minimise the impact and adequately deal with the misuse of such technologies? (20)

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

- (a) ऐसे प्रौद्योगिकीय उपकरण के संभावित हानिकारक प्रभावों की पहचान कीजिए।
(b) इस प्रकार की प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रभाव को कम करने और उनके दुरुपयोग से समुचित रूप से निपटने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

Ans (a)

Deepfakes are phenomenon of Post-Truth world, where Truth is not Truth, but fabricated by use of Technology.

~~But~~ Gandhiji's Idea of Satyagraha is based on Truth and Non-Violence. Truth as value cannot be distorted, but should always be sought after. Deepfakes are not only taking away from Truth, but also pressing what is not Truth, as a Truth, which is major blow to the Ideology of Gandhiji.

Damaging Affects of Such Tools :-

① Individuals → They will be taken away from truth because, what will be shown is not truth.

○ This will adulterate the knowledge taken by Individuals. Hence such life with adulterated knowledge is not a meaningful life, as said by Socrates.

It is blow to Scientific temper and Inquisitiveness of a Moral Aspirant

○ Loss of Dignity of Person affected directly as fabrication turns the character of such person can end up into suicides

→ Life without character is True without shade
→ Such loss of dignity will cause depression,
mental stress, Conflict and Violence,
hatred and enmity.

② Society → Society influenced by falsehood, can lead to anarchy and mob lynching like Whatsapp Fake Forward

→ Humanity is seen as a means not an end by Society

→ It will lead to Violence and Conflict in Society.

③ Law and order situation → Investigation will get more difficult

- Justice will be delayed.
- Courts will not be able to find the Culpit BEYOND REASONABLE DOUBT in era of Deep fakes.
- Government will find it difficult to control mob violence and conflicts in society.
- This will slow down process of development.

Morality → Deep fakes will impact morality of society as Sophists in story of Gyges' Ring believe that Ring will corrupt the minds of people and take them away from morality; because it would become difficult to find Culpits. so morality will see more big down turn in era of terrorism, deep fakes; mob-lynch.

(b)

Steps that can be taken are:-

- ① Adequate Technology to Recognise the deepfakes, the source of Deep fakes, must be developed (APTITUDE side)
- ② Law and Sanctions must be made strict, so that it can have deterrent effect in better way.
- ③ Training of Investigative Agency and Courts

with respect to technological development

④ Enhancing Moral Values in Society
from Family to School to Workplace
level.

- Having Good Work Culture
- Better Moral Value Education
- Sensitisation Programmes for all the stakeholders.

⑤ Most Importantly, it is required to
have good & Efficient Grievance Redressal
and Rehabilitation of Victims Mechanism.

- Proper Cancellation of Victim must be
done so that they don't choose
wrong path.

The need of the hour is to see
humanity as an end in the Kingdom
of Ends of Kant, not as means to
have fun, frolic and exploitation.
Pleasure of one should not be pain
for others. It will make life nausea,
brutish, short and bad, as was in
Hobbes' State of Nature in Leviathan.
Humanity should always be respected and
be Treated as End, not means.

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

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

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

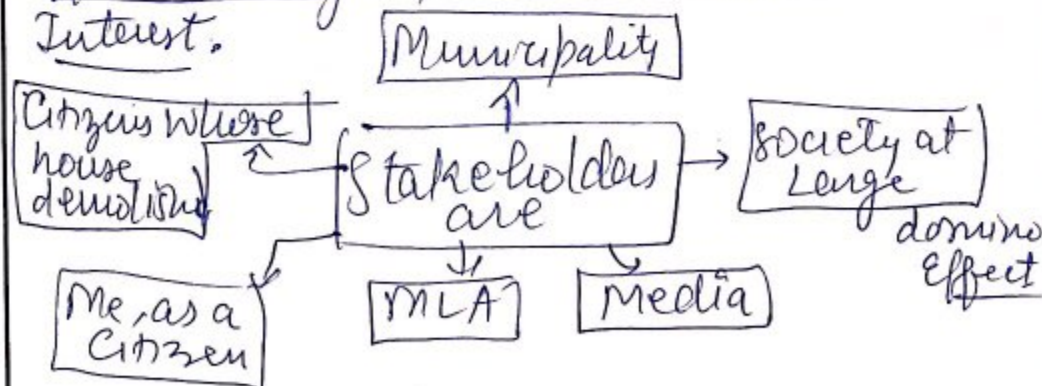
(20)

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

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

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

The above case revolves around dignity of government official, Duty of govt. official, larger public interest vs Private Interest.



(a) Issues involved in the given scenario are

(1) Necessity to demolish Buildings in Public Interest : ~~was~~ Was it so necessary to demolish buildings, that had they not been demolished, it would have caused loss of lives. 'Life' is precious and must be protected.

(2) Thrashing Govt. Employee vs His dignity
 - Public servant is bound by his duty, as said by Kent.
 - A person cannot be punished for doing his duty.
 - Thrashing an Employee amounts to taking law in own's hands. This is against Rule of Law. When an MLA does it it sets up wrong precedence.

(3) Right to live vs. Necessity
 → The person whose houses have been demolished must been given prior notice
 → Necessary Rehabilitation must be made if it was Necessity in Actual sense.
 → Rehabilitation Measures must have been Taken Care of

- (4) MLA as Role Model and representative of people must act as per law. He must ~~be~~ surrender or be punished for causing hurt to the person (gov. employee) in this case.

Humanity cannot be treated as means.

(b) OPTIONS with Relevant Actors.

- (1) The thrashed employee must Register Complaint against MLA for law should Treat all Equally.

- (2) MLA should file review Petition in Municipality and see if the demolition was really as per law.

- (3) Also he should have not beaten employee who was bound by law to do his duty. So, he must either surrender to law or ask for Public Apology for Causing affray in Public.

- (3) Municipality must give genuine cause in Public for demolition.

- Provide for adequate Rehabilitation of those displaced and affected by demolition with immediate effect.
- Any other harm cause must be compensated
- Municipality must put the demolition Reasons in Public Domain.

④ Affected People whose house demolished must file writ petition in High Court if they feel their right to reside and live has been violated i.e. Art. 19(1) and 21 has been violated.

- They must file case for compensation in appropriate form.

⑤ I, as a citizen shall call some NGO to give them knowledge of Incident. I myself will accompany NGO to see the reasons of demolition. We will try to impart justice in lawful manner if any harm has been caused in unfair way for vested interest.

I along with NGO will make sure that Rehabilitation takes place of the person affected by demolition

This will give me sense of satisfaction as service to humanity & service to God as said by Swami Vivekananda.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(B) Children are the future of nation. They must be disciplined to follow ethical principles so that national development takes place in an effective and efficient manner.

The ways of Punishments inflicted upon children like corporal, thrashing, beating and negative reinforcement have ill effect on children in following way:-

- ① Children who are beaten and harassed for disciplining have more tendency to develop values of anger, violence, enmity, hatred and greed.
- ② Negative Reinforcements make them more greedy and desires of escaping punishment becomes of utmost importance.
- ③ It kills Innovation, as they are fearful of acting in a way-out of the Box.
- ④ This leads to Isolation and mental stress in children. The values that they take will create vicious cycle of stress and lead them to 'deed of crimes'

⑤ Deviant Behaviour is shown by children who are not given love, affection, space to grow and good life. These children later on don't hesitate to commit crimes.

⑥ It can lead to Substance Abuse - Drug Abuse, as they can escape the pain in transient manner when on drugs. Their Company becomes destructive and rather than becoming asset such children become Liability for Nation.

Children in USA contribute more to development, when they grow up, because of ~~lack~~ of ban on Corporal Punishment, than in Pakistan, where beating children is a norm to discipline them. Such children ~~follow~~ later on show deviant behaviour.

(1) Alternative ways to discipline School children:-

① Role of Parents: Parenting is process of child Rearing, where child is socialised to behavioural roles in the society.

② Parenting must be Democratic - i.e. care and interest of welfare of child is of utmost importance. The demands are taken care of.

- Balance between Rewards and Punishment.
- Punishment must be mild, like taking away his/her best T-shirt, shoes, etc.

③ Parenting must not have Too much on Rewards or Too much on Punishment. As Aristotle says - "Golden Mean" should lie between Excesses and deficiencies. So, Permissive Parenting and Restrictive Parenting can be avoided. Focus should be on Democratic Parenting.

(2) Role of School → Person in Curricular activities to instill in him discipline.

① Role Model Approach - Either in lessons or from Real Life.

② Literature Reading at young age like UP from Slavery, Panchtantra stories, Jataka stories, Oliver Twist's struggle.

(b) Extra Curricular Activities like Life Skills, Games, team-Sports, trips, debates, discussions can teach life tolerance.

love, affection, discipline and team-spirit
 (c) Moral Value lessons as mandatory subject

(d) Mild Rewards and Punishment

- Reward = Prizes like medals, Stationary.
- Punishment = Cutting Assessment of behaviour
 (not corporal punishment).

Role of Teacher ^{He} can be Role-Model for children by being polite, affectionate and discipline herself.

• Teacher can teach through interesting and Inspiring story in class to instill and inspire discipline in children.

Regular Visits to Science Cities, Hospitals,

Old-Age Homes and Child-Care Homes - so that they develop empathy and emotional intelligence along with scientific Temper.

In order to discipline children, and to give mild punishment if they break rules, they can be given assessment for behaviour in class and school. This will motivate them to act in disciplined way, which will later on become way of life for school-children.

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

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

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

(20)

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

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

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

(Q) There is Protection of Civil Liberties Act, 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities against SC/ST Act, 1989 to uplift the Scheduled Caste(SC) & Scheduled Tribe(STs)

Despite these laws, there is discrimination and violence against SCs & STs due to following reasons:-

① Culture is sovereign & Culture of the Country has emerged from Vedas, where

there was division of labour. This led to division of society in post Vedic era, which is today still deep engraved in the society's mind. Discrimination on Basis of Caste, which is based on Varna system.

② CHANGE has been slow : Change is law of Nature. Foreign Culture should also change with time. This change can only come with KNOWLEDGE. Our society follows Herd mentality & is Status-Quoish which do not let knowledge to enter into their minds.

③ Passive Living : The Society follows norms without Questioning them. This passive living have made lives miserable.

④ Exploitation by Haves & Have Not : — Upper Caste exploit low Caste. Humanity is seen as means and Personal Interest is seen as end. This further has strengthened the Discrimination & violence against SC/STs.

⑤ Lack of Implementation by Authorities, because they are driven by Power, Collusion with Powerful or lack of interest in Public Upliftment.

Those who try to Reform are Ill-treated by Officers. Political Intervention corrupts the system.

⑥ Individuals fail to Unlearn what is wrong and this takes them away from Moral Learnings.

Legal and Administrative Measures

The above wrongs can be corrected if the society follows path of knowledge as laid by Socrates, because life without knowledge is not worth living. Questioning the status quo, will give knowledge to challenge the violence and atrocities done to SC/STs, as was done by Jyoti Ba Phule, Ramswamy Naiker, BR Ambedkar and Gandhiji.

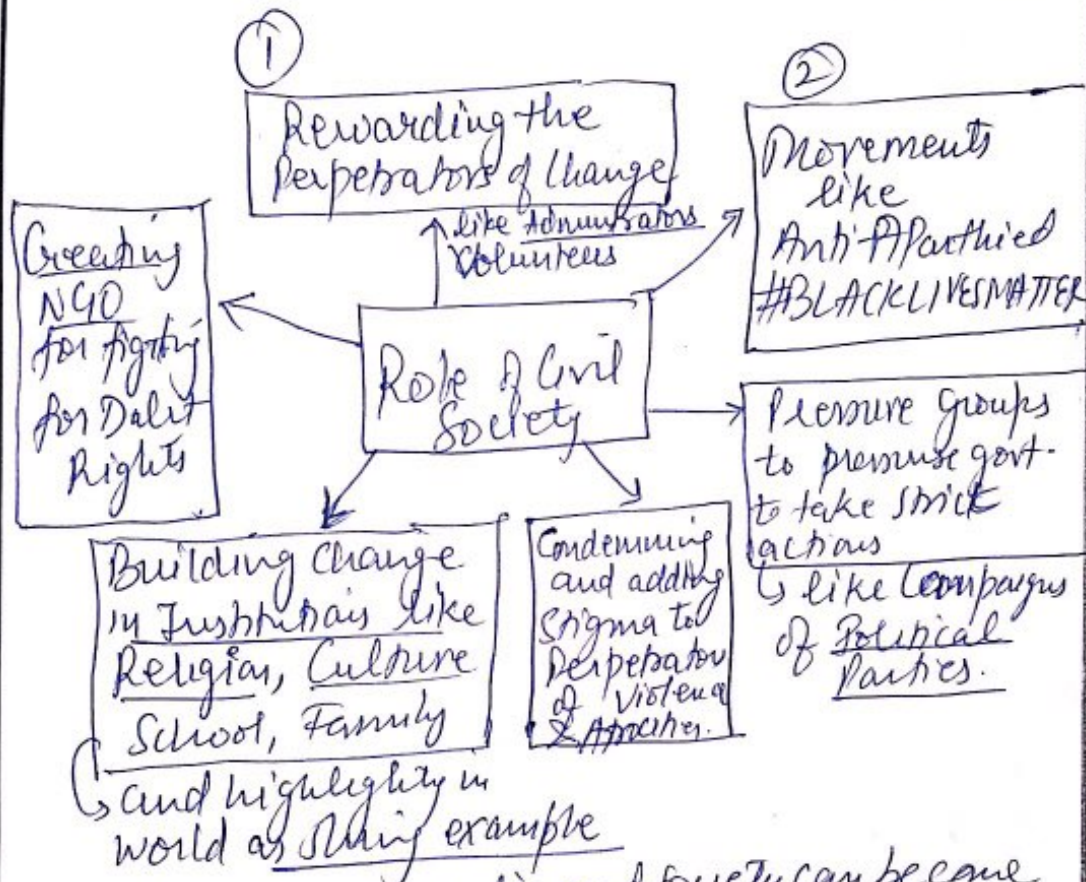
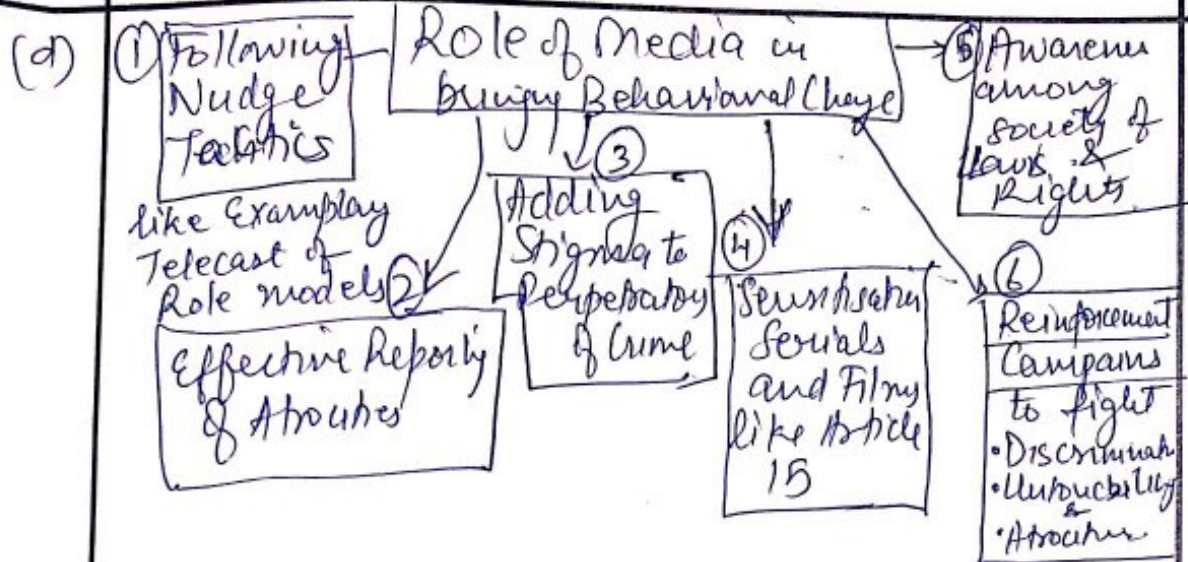
(b) Administrative and legal suggestions

(1) LEGAL Measures :-

- ① Enforcement of Law must be strengthened by ~~enforcing~~ holding the Investigators and Police ~~liable~~ for not registering FIR or for faulty investigation.
- ② Burden of proof must be shifted on Accused in case of Prima-facie Evidence of atrocities against dalits.
- ③ Awareness of Law among the SCs & STs must be made by Government and law to that effect must be created so that ^{awareness} ~~law~~ becomes legal responsibility of Government, as in case of Consumer Law.

② Administrative Measures :-

- ① Disciplinary Action against those who promote untouchability or support violence against Dalits
 - ① Proper Training and sensitisation of Administrators towards cause of Dalits and STs. This can be done by Role playing etc.
 - ① Code of Conduct to be made and strictly enforced along with Code of Ethics to not cause and bear discrimination against SCs and STs.
 - ① Motivation among Administrators can be built to act against Perpetrators of violence.
 - ① Constant Evaluation and Appraisal of Administrators and reward them if they work towards ending discrimination and violence against SCs and STs.
 - ① Identifying the areas of discrimination and violence and proper legal enforcement in such areas can help in fighting violence.
 - ① Building such Administrations where the Administrators are characters having knowledge to win over their greeds and spirits enshrined by Plato in his "The Republic".
- Such administrations based on Monitoring the enforcement will be able to fight better against the Vice of Association against SCs and STs.



In this way media and society can become harbinger of change in reinforcing justice and fighting against Untouchability & Violence against Dalits and STs.

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

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

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

(20)

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

(a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) आप क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे और क्यों?

(a) This is case of • Stealing v/s Public Throwing
• Need of Money v/s Illegal Means to get money.

In the above narration, there are three major issues :- (1) Poverty and Hunger

(2) Illegal Means like Stealing

(3) Lack of Patience, Scientific Temper and Mob-Ideology.

Stakeholders are, beggar cum - marmosidian
teenage boy, I, one who caught thief,
Mob & Government.

① First of all it is failure of the government and society, that it could not serve justice by providing basic need to all those who live in society.

② So, it is suffering from poverty, hunger and consequently crimes.

③ Humanity has not been served by the society and hence poor are getting poor day by day.

④ There are lack of job opportunities, as no-one wants to become a thief, being a human being.

② Such an illegal act is not just unethical but also immoral if we see the prima-facie case. A thief who stole my wallet, acted as a beggar and ended up being a thief, acting in a fraud manner. This act cannot be justified ethically.

But, we need to inquire the motive for his stealing. If the motive is based on love, compassion, care, empathy, then that will not lessen his trouble/punishment.

Had the act been based on hatred, selfishness, enmity and greed, such act

cannot be justified.

- ② But such Person was pushed into such Circumstances that he had to steal, we had to count in this factor as well.

As Aristotle says, Virtues remain universal, but situation and people are unique. So, being an ethical Aspirant, I shall keep up my scientific temper & emotional Intelligence and Enquire into the reason for such Stealing from the boy.

- ③ Child catching was justified, as a good-samantian he caught hold of a Thief. But beating a helpless sick child cannot be justified, as it amounts to going against Rule of Law.

Humanity in any form must be given dignity and not be treated as means as said by Kant.

(b)

It ~~was~~ my duty to park the vehicle at side and stop the Man from thrashing. I will request the crowd to go to their work as it will create disorder for boy as well as traffic. I shall thank good-samantian for saving my purse from getting stolen.

I will have following Courses of Action as
OPTIONS Let us examine their merits &
demerits and then decide my course of
Action:-

① To hand over the Child to Police.

Merits:- 1) Rule of Law is Upheld.
2) Crime must be punished

Demerits:- 1) Hate the sin, not the sinner
2) He is mere child, whose life in
police-station can be ruined.

② To stop the person from beating Child and
Counsel him to ask him about Reason
for stealing. If the Reason is based on
Love, I shall let the child go, as he
is victim of circumstances. But for this
I require to do scientific enquiry with
Emotional Intelligence.

Merits ① Child's problem solved
② ~~Child~~ Humanity served.

Demerits:- ① Child might be lying and he
escapes and start committing more
such crimes and become a terrible
Criminal.

③ To counsel the child as ask about his
whereabouts and purpose of stealing. If
Based on Habits and greed, I shall call
Child Helpline and District Child
Welfare Officer who will be at better

- position to handle the case.
- ② After counselling I shall discuss with Child Welfare Officer whether to ~~discuss~~ file a Complaint in Police Station.
- ③ I shall file complaint, if Child Welfare Officer tells me that he is a habitual offender, because punishment will deter him and focus on Rehabilitation in Child Homes.
- ④ If he ^{is not} an habitual offender I shall ^{immediately} admonish him, call his parents and Child Welfare NGO to take his future care. I shall keep in touch with NGO and boy to take care of his development and schooling. Merits: ① Justice served
~~So, out of a~~ Demerits: NONE (unless child is not lying.)

I shall follow Middle Path, as guided by Gautam Buddha and Golden Mean of Aristotle. My course of action would lie between ② and ③. I shall involve police only if he is a habitual offender. Otherwise I shall ~~concentrate~~ focus on his counselling with help of Child Welfare Officer, Child Welfare NGO and his parents, because he is victim of circumstances of poverty and pain.