



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-IV)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-IV) (2034)

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. : 154283

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SHASHVAT SANGWAN

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

तारीख
Date

19.12.2021

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

केंद्र
Centre

OKN

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Bhince Jindal

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>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।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Instructions</p> <p>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.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(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</p>
2	<p>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।</p>	<p>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.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>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।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>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।</p>	<p>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.</p>
7	<p>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।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>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।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-IV)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-IV) (2034)

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)

प्रसिद्ध व्यक्तियों के जीवन के उदाहरणों की सहायता से सर्वोदय की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

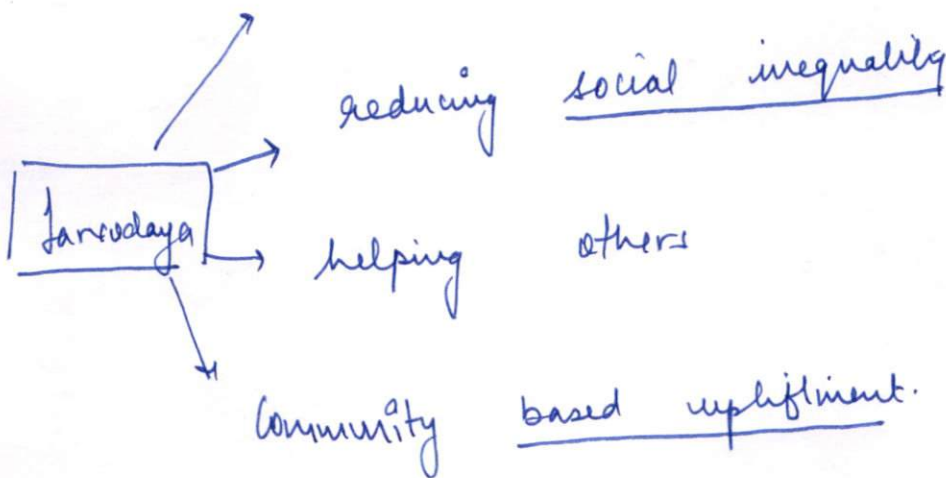
Explain the concept of Sarvodaya with the help of examples from the lives of prominent personalities. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Gandhi^{ji} gave the Sarvodaya ideal

"benefit of one lies in benefit of all"



Mahatma Gandhi

- fought for cause of Harijins and secularism -

"if Hinduism survives, untouchability dies"

- worked for villagers and marginalised sections.

Martin Luther King

- * Fought against slavery
- * Fought for rights of blacks
- * Promoted equality.
- Showed use of sarvodaya in a practical aspect.

Mother Teresa

- Helped diseased people especially social out castes such as lepers
- extended community service and led by example.

Napoleon The Great : laid special emphasis on comfort of every soldier. They were loyal to him - he became successful.

Thus, we realise Sarvodaya is an important concept with contemporary relevance.

1. (b)

गुरु नानक का जीवन और शिक्षाएं नैतिकता एवं मूल्यों के क्षेत्र में जीवन जीने के लिए एक आदर्श प्रस्तुत करती हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The life and teachings of Guru Nanak presents a template for leading a life within the corridors of ethics and values. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Guru Nanak is known as pioneer of ethical conduct → Sikhism emerged out of his teachings.

① Equality

- no caste-based discrimination among sikh mist (groups)
- no hierarchy

② Spirit of service to humanity

- Langar (public kitchen) to feed people, offer water to travellers.
- The tradition lives on till date.

③ Unity and brotherhood

- among the members of an entity.

④ Women upliftment

- Reduced restrictions on women education, behaviour and conduct.
- Worked towards emancipation of women and gender equality

⑤ Courage of conviction , Valour

- To stand for truth
- To stand against injustice.

The life of Guru Nanak is an important ethical guide - as we recently celebrated 550 years of his birth

many societal issues like discrimination, women inequality, lack of unity, lack of courage can be fixed by taking lessons from his life.

2. (a)

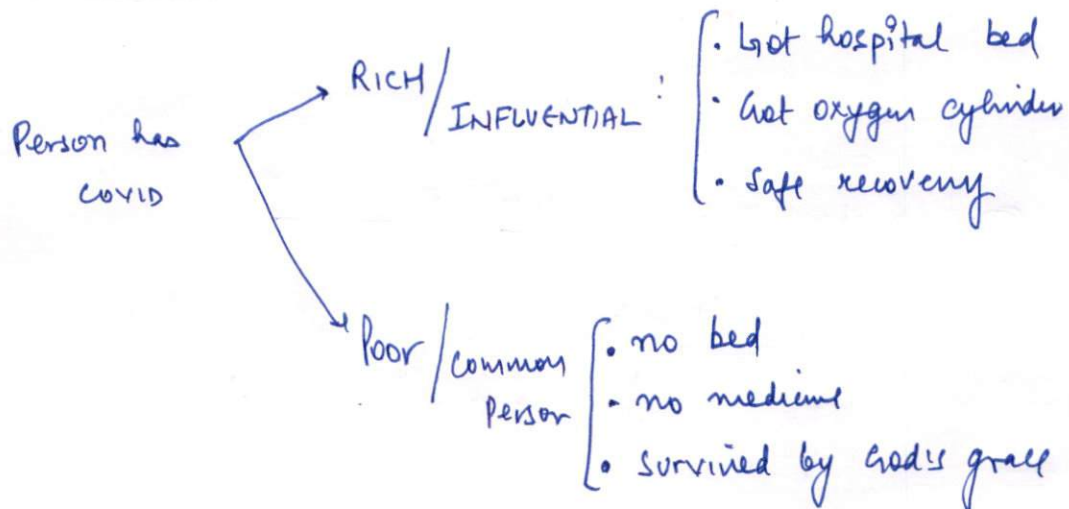
ऐसा कोई "अदृश्य हाथ" नहीं है जो आत्महित को किसी सामाजिक इष्टतम की ओर ले जाए। इस संदर्भ में, निजीकरण की बढ़ती गति के बावजूद, आवश्यक सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं और सेवाओं को उपलब्ध कराने में राज्य की एक अभिन्न भूमिका है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? भारत के संदर्भ में उदाहरण देकर इसकी पुष्टि कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

There is no 'invisible hand' channeling self-interest into some social optimum. In this context, the State has an integral role to play in making available essential public goods and services, despite the increasing pace of privatization. Do you agree? Justify with examples from India. (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

DURING COVID: Reality



Ethical egoists argue 'invisible hand' will translate self interest into social well being.

Eg. Adam Smith, Ayn Rand.

However, the state has a responsibility for overall welfare of sections -

① Article 47: Public health & nutrition

② Article 21A: Education

③ A 46: upliftment of weaker sections

④ A 38: reduce inequality - socialist policy.

In this context, state is bound to step in to provide for basic necessities

since

① Private sector cannot cater to all sections

② Private sector can't be afforded by all sections

③ To prevent inequality in society

④ To protect right to life (A 21)

In this context, Ayushman Bharat, housing for all, Gareeb Kalyan Yojana, TPDS are steps in right direction.

Valuable lessons from private sector may also be incorporated.

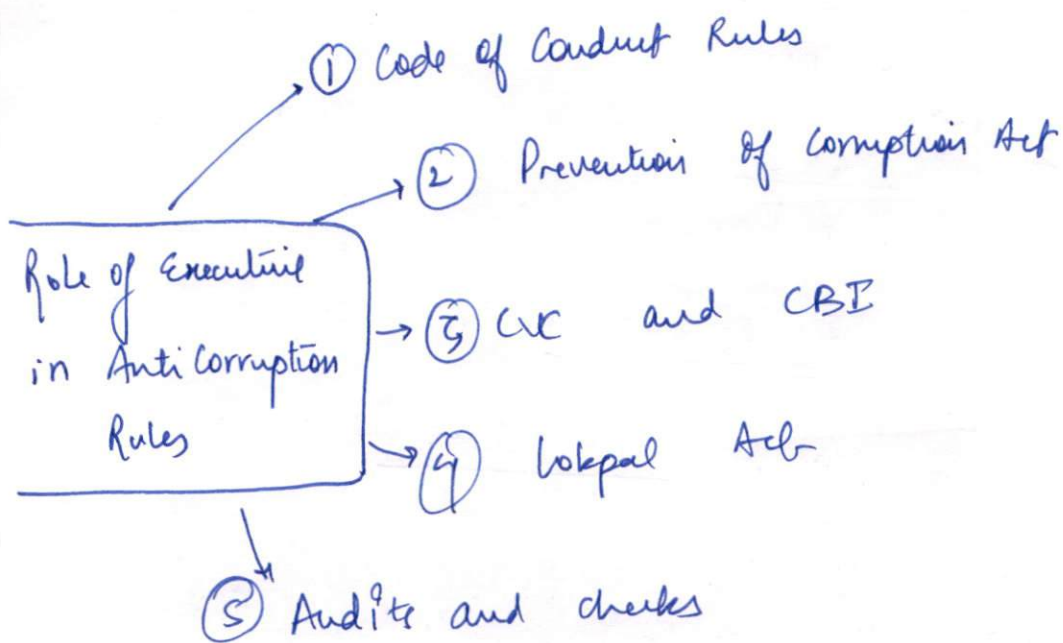
2. (b)

भले ही नियम बनाने वाले और उन्हें लागू करने वाले राज्य के अभिकर्ता भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध संघर्ष में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं, फिर भी समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों के सक्रिय प्रयासों के बिना इस संघर्ष के सफल होने की संभावना नहीं है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Even though the state actors who make rules and implement them have an important role to play in the fight against corruption, the battle is not likely to succeed without the active efforts of various segments of society. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

It is ironical that its the executive who performs both the public service actions and also the matchdog for the same.

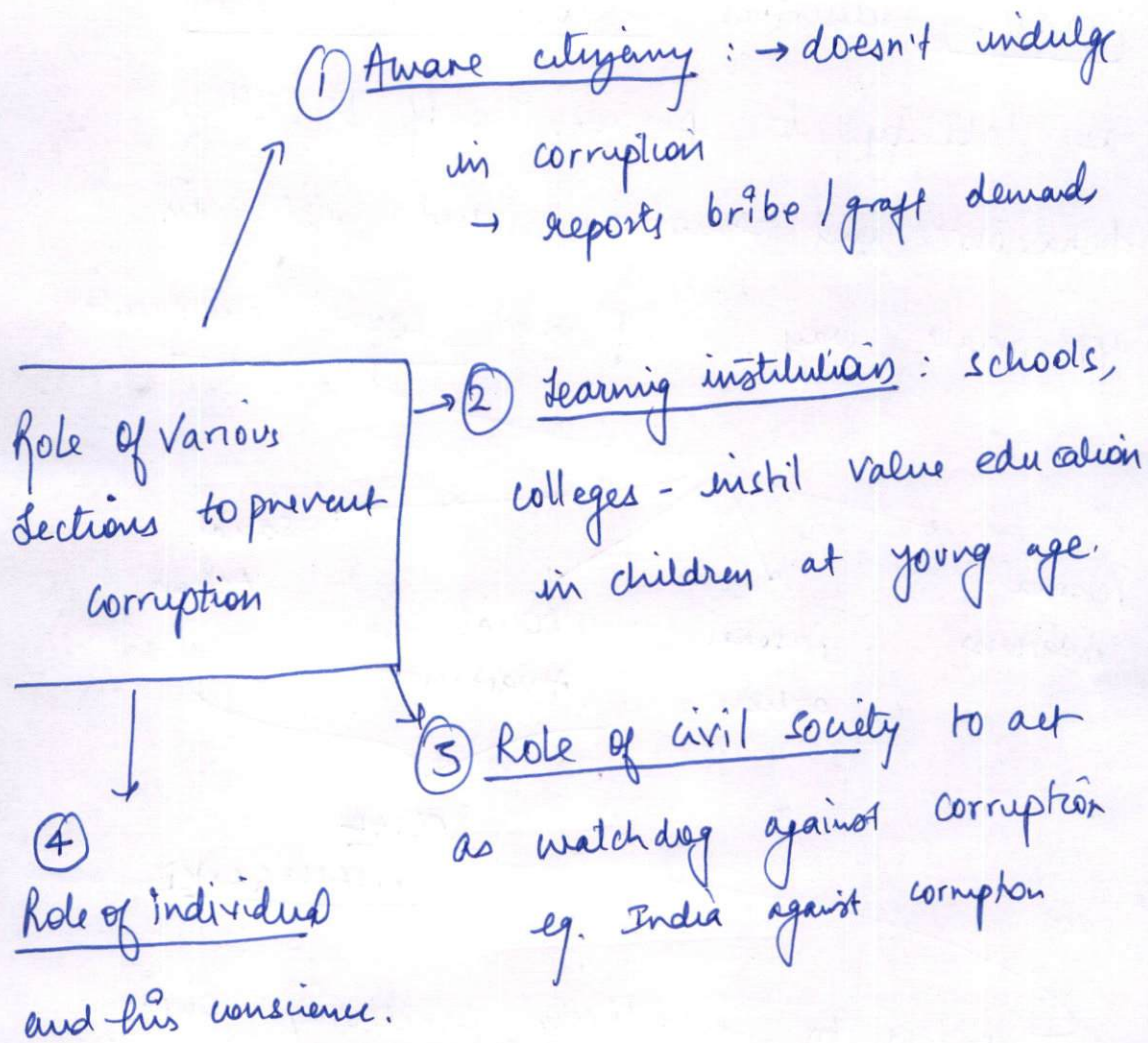


However, these are only measures of horizontal accountability.

For effective functioning of government machinery, Vertical accountability:

scrutiny by all sections is essential: →
(ARC II)

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



Thus even though rules and regulations exist, a wholistic effort to combat this menace is essential. Strong emphasis on moral values should be the ~~the~~ objective of learning.

3. (a)

सामाजिक बुद्धिमत्ता से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके विभिन्न घटकों की विवेचना कीजिए तथा व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह किस प्रकार भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता से भिन्न है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

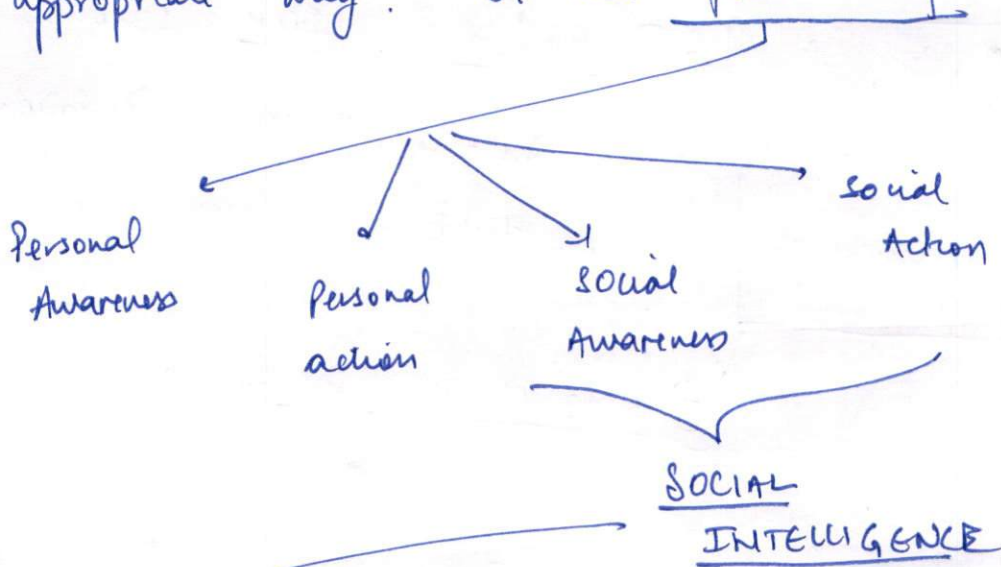
What do you understand by Social Intelligence? Discuss its various components and explain how it is different from Emotional Intelligence. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Goldar S. describes emotional intelligence

as ability to perceive self & others' behaviours and emotions; and act in appropriate way. It has four components



Refers to effectively perceiving one's environment, and act in a way to fulfil social interest.

Eg. If an officer encounters an angry mob, it's better to listen to grievances first rather than ordering police repression.

Components of Social intelligence

1) Social awareness

- to understand what is happening around the person objectively, and impartially

2) Social Action

- using the social awareness to regulate action
- done in a way to ensure social objective fulfilled.

Difference from EI

- ① EI concerns self; social intelligence concerns society.
- ② SI is a part of EI.
- ③ Both are essential qualities of a civil servant.

Thus, both are important and enable effective functioning of human and society.

3. (b)

नैतिक व्यवहार न केवल नैतिकता के संदर्भ में सर्वोत्तम है, बल्कि यह स्वयं के करियर की संभावनाओं के संदर्भ में भी उत्कृष्ट है। भारत में सिविल सेवाओं के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Ethical behaviour is the best not merely in the context of morality, but it is also the best in the context of one's own career prospects. Discuss in the context of civil services in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Ethical behaviour in civil services

refers to

- ① Impartiality
- ② Objectivity
- ③ Selflessness
- ④ Honesty
- ⑤ Integrity
- ⑥ Accountability
- ⑦ Openness

- Nolan Comm⁹ Htee, UK

It is moral to be ethical, as any compromise with these values will lead to moral decay at individual, societal, and humanistic levels.

In Indian civil service, ethical behaviour is a "ladder to enhance career prospects", according to retired IAS officer Sh. Anil Swarup. As -

- ① Important assignments to ethical public servant. eg. DM charge, SP charge
- ② Good reputation of officer among public
- ③ Respect among civil service officers
- ④ Trust and credibility of officer among political executives
- ⑤ More challenging assignments lead to career and skill growth of officer.

Thus, ethical behaviour by civil servants promotes cause of individual, service cadre, as well as general population.

4. (a)

शासन व्यवस्था में ईमानदारी के एक उपाय के रूप में सूचना प्राप्त करने और प्रदान करने के नागरिक के अधिकार को सुनिश्चित करने में प्रेस एक महत्वपूर्ण एजेंट है। इस संदर्भ में, क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत में प्रेस अपने कर्तव्य का ईमानदारी से निर्वहन करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The press is an important agent in ensuring the citizen's right to receive and impart information as a measure of probity in governance. In this context, do you think that the press in India discharges its duty honestly? (Answer in 150 words)

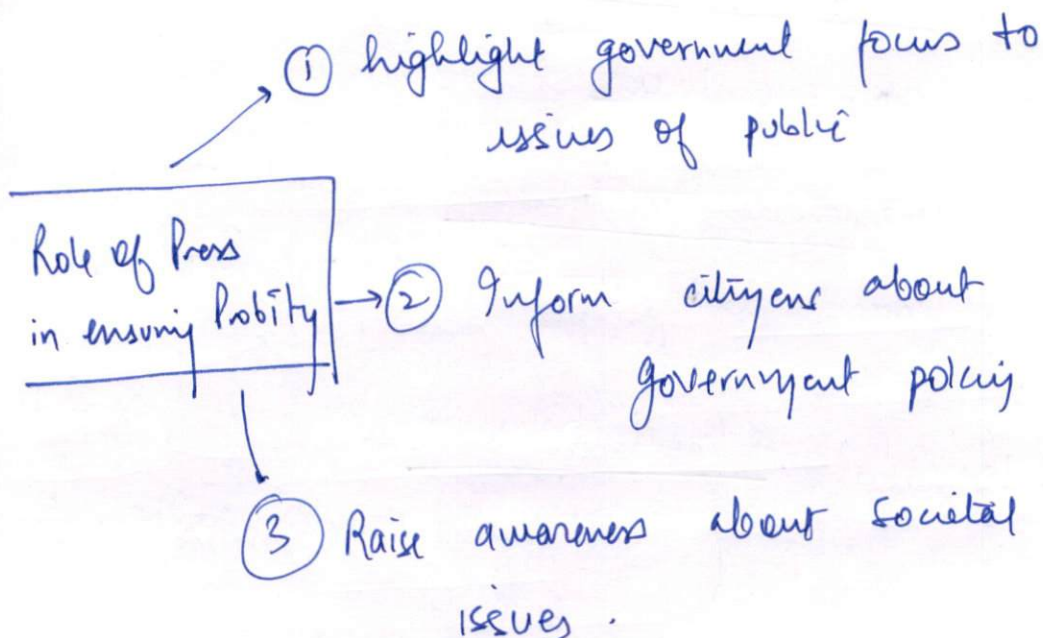
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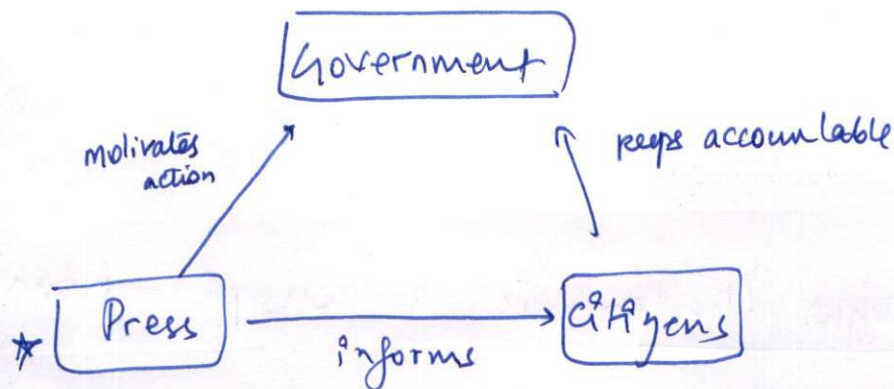
India was ranked #141 / 180 in

Press Freedom Index 2020 by transparency international

This is despite Art 19(1) guaranteeing fundamental right to speech and expression.

Probity in Governance refers to going beyond merely avoiding unethical practices but proactively enabling effective and citizen centric governance.





Yes, Press in India performs duty

honestly -

- ① Role of media in highlighting custodial tortures, human right violation
- ② Highlight poor people and grievances.
- ③ Influence policy making : eg. Farm Laws critique in The Hindu newspaper

- ④ Publications by government of India's PIB
- Yojana, Kurukshetra inform citizens about government schemes.

However, as poor press freedom ranking shows, reforms such as law repeal (defamation act, blasphemy act); no pre censorship; and allowing free and fair critique of government action and inaction are needed to strengthen democracy.

4. (b)

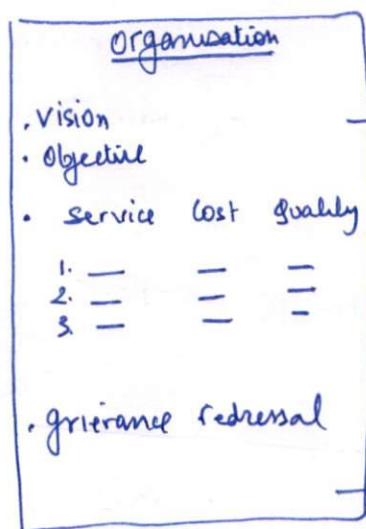
विगत दो दशकों में नागरिक चार्टर्स द्वारा अपने अधिदेशित वादों को पूरा करने में हुई विफलता ने प्रदर्शित किया है कि इस सरल प्रतीत होने वाले कार्य में कुछ अंतर्निहित जटिल कारक विद्यमान हैं। वे कारक कौन-से हैं? उनकी पहचान कीजिए और उनका समाधान प्रदान कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The failure to deliver on its promises by Citizen's Charters in the last two decades has shown that there are some complex set of factors underlying this seemingly simple task. What are they? Identify and provide their resolution. (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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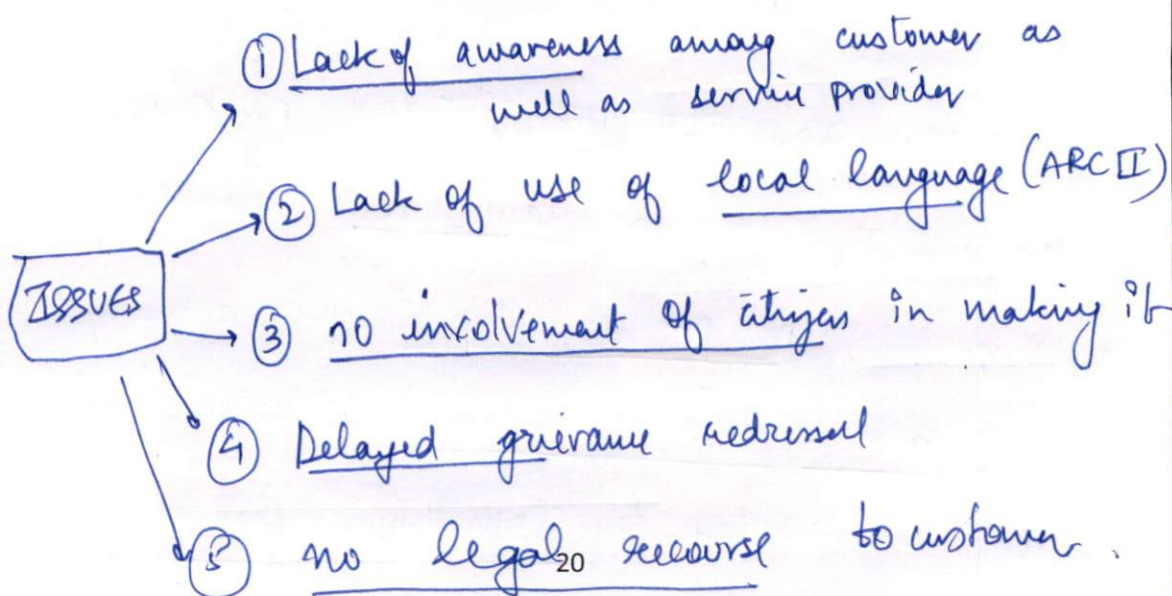
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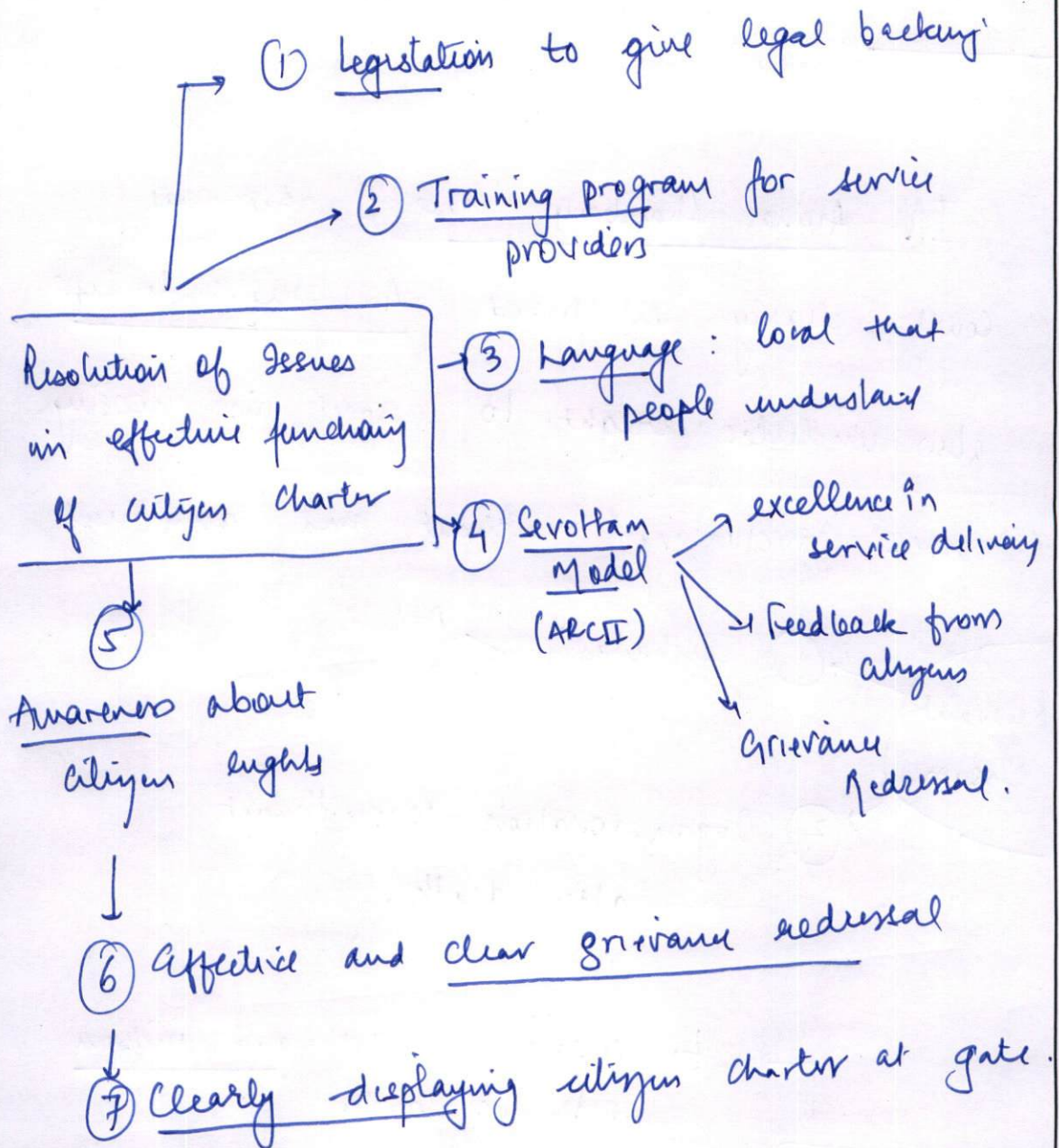
Citizen Charter is a concept from 1991, in the UK where every service provider clearly mentions the following -



clearly mentions list of services offered, quality estimate, and time bound nature.

If not provided, way to resolve.





Therefore, citizen charter ~~be~~ must be aligned to Gandhi's vision of

"Citizen customer is most important visitor in the premises" of a service provider.

5. (a)

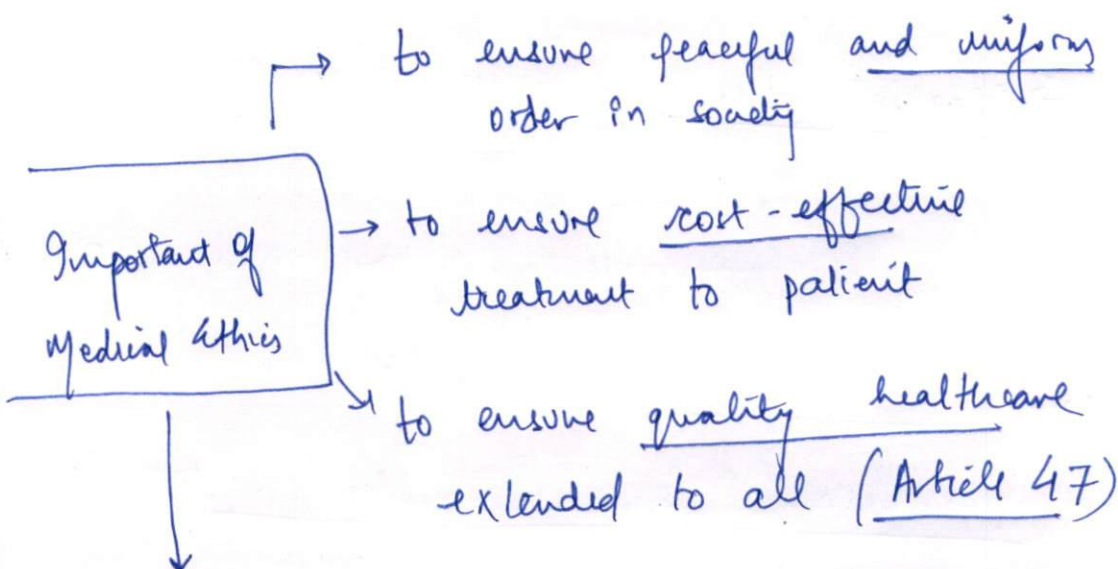
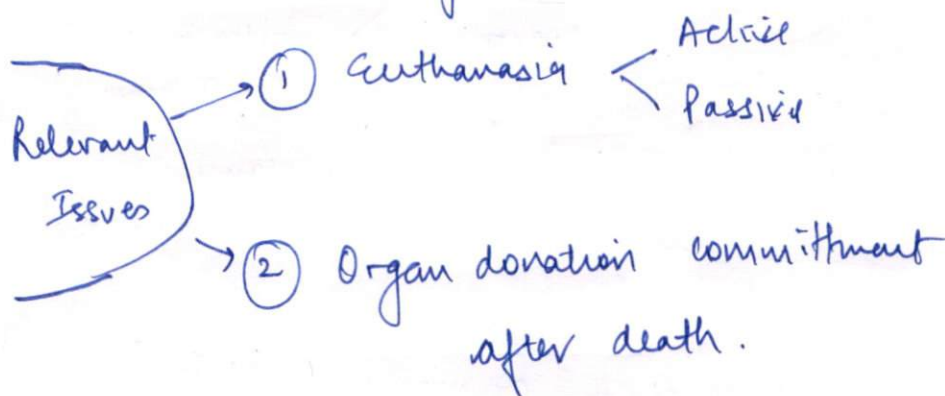
अनैच्छिक उपचार और अनैच्छिक प्रतिबद्धता संबंधी निर्णयों में चिकित्सा नैतिकता (मेडिकल एथिक्स) विशेष रूप से प्रासंगिक है। इसके आलोक में, चिकित्सा नैतिकता के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके कार्यान्वयन में विद्यमान मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Medical ethics is particularly relevant in decisions regarding involuntary treatment and involuntary commitment. In view of this, highlighting the importance of medical ethics, discuss the issues in its implementation. (Answer in 150 words)

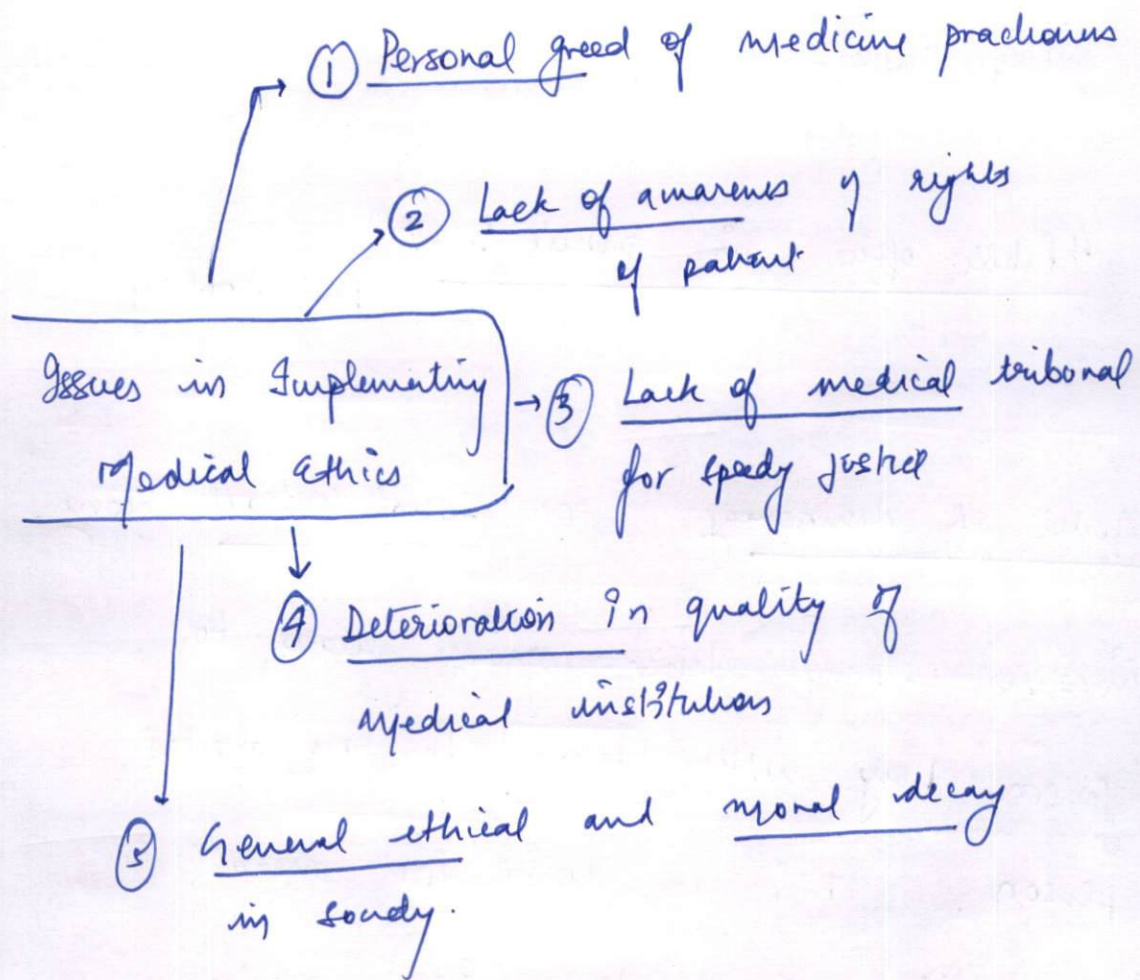
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IN Aruna Shanbaug Case, Supreme Court clearly established ART right to life also includes right to respect in choosing one's involuntary treatment and commitment.



to ensure minimum standards of ethics.
eg. prevent sex-selective abortions



Way forward is emphasis on value education and strengthening medical ethics standards.

This will enhance India's reputation as a destination for medical tourism and lead to achieving SDG 3: health for all.

5. (b)

लोकतंत्र का मूल सिद्धांत यह है कि सभी सार्वजनिक अधिकारी लोगों के ट्रस्टी (न्यासी) होते हैं और इस ट्रस्टीशिप संबंध के लिए आवश्यक है कि पदाधिकारियों को सौंपे गए अधिकार का प्रयोग 'जनहित' में किया जाए। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The fundamental principle in a democracy is that all public functionaries are trustees of the people and this trusteeship relationship requires that the authority entrusted to the functionaries be exercised in 'public interest'. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

"Public office is public trust" - Paul Appleby

Model of democracy : or social contract theory.

involves every citizen gives right to govern along with taxes to an elected person. This is done for overall harmonious co-existence in society.

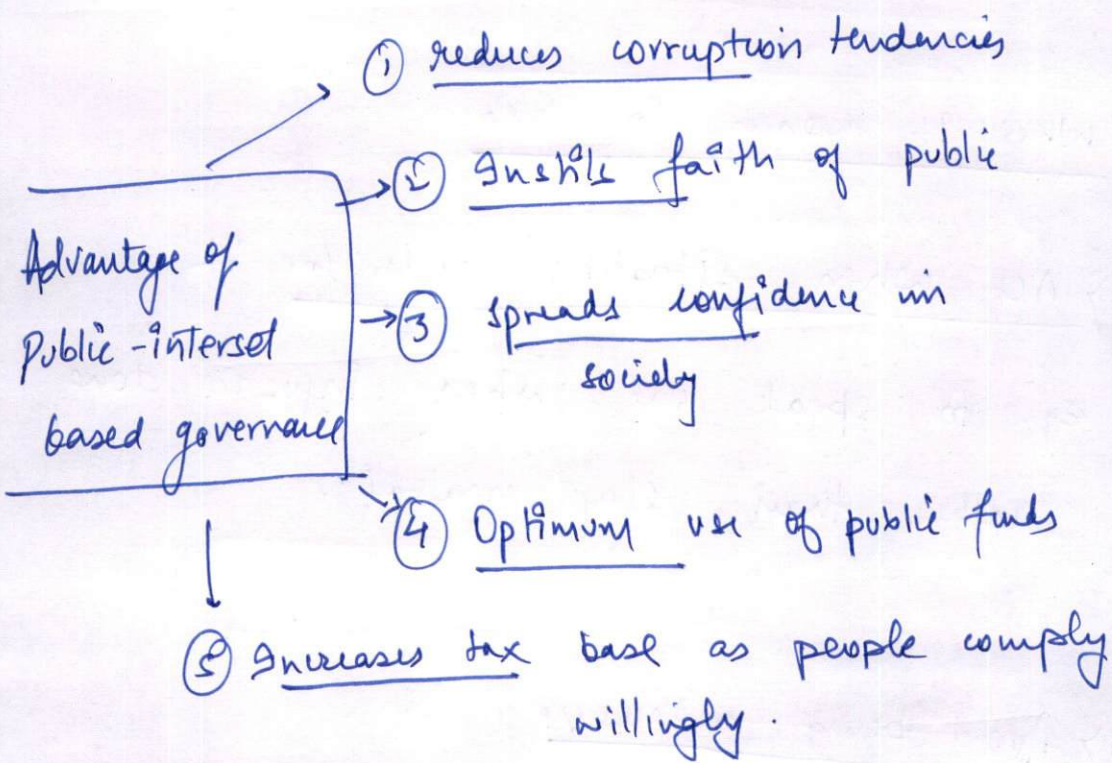
This model makes all public functionaries 'trustees' of public as

- They uphold public trust
- They use public funds
- They are answerable to public.

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In this context,

Public Interest: when policy decisions, policy execution, and implementation is done to fulfil public interests at large, that is, it benefits the common man.



Thus, servotam model of citizen centric governance is suggested by ARC II to ensure citizen-centric governance.

6.

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरण का आपके विचार से क्या अभिप्राय है?

What do each of the following quotations mean to you?

(a)

"यदि आप अन्याय की स्थितियों में तटस्थ हैं, तो आपने उत्पीड़क का पक्ष चुना है।" - डेसमंड टूटू (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

"If you are neutral in situations of injustice, you have chosen the side of the oppressor." - Desmond Tutu (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mr. Tutu highlights the difference between
'being neutral' versus 'being proactive but impartial'

What it means to me

(1) Act when situation calls for it

Eg. to speak out when injustice done rather than stay neutral.

(2) Avoid being indecisive

→ With a good conscience, one must pick a side rather than stay neutral.

eg. It may be easier to sideline a file with alleged misappropriation of funds. Than take a proactive decision.

(3) Strategic Autonomy and non-alignment
in terms of Indian foreign policy is
also an example of impartiality.

→ India takes a stance on issue-to-issue
rather than stay neutral or biased.

(4) Avoid apathy as a civil servant

* Not be oblivious to issues of
poverty, hunger as prevalent in our
society.

* Take proactive stance by providing rehabilitation
to them.

In all above situations, if a
person doesn't act, it simply is a
signal to maintain status-quo, which
is injustice.

6. (b)

"अवज्ञा स्वतंत्रता का वास्तविक आधार है। आज्ञाकारी होना दास होने के समान है।" - हेनरी डेविड थोरो (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

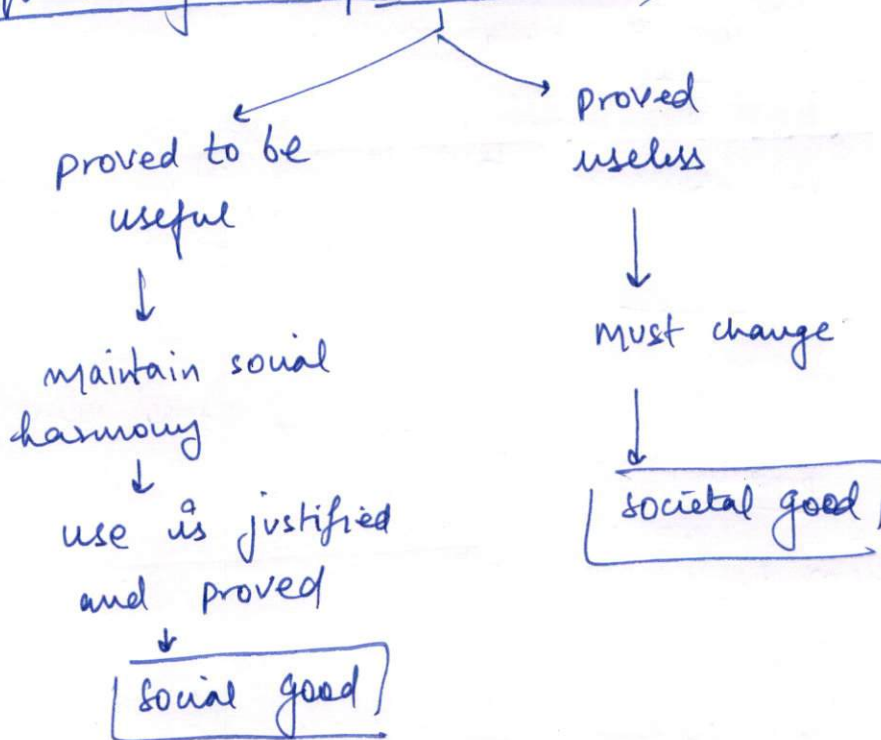
"Disobedience is the true foundation of liberty. The obedient must be slaves." - Henry David Thoreau (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The context is questioning the laws,
and accepted regulations and customs
prevalent in society. According to JC MNU,

questioning a pre-established notion :



Therefore, a spirit of curiosity,
rationality, and progressiveness is the
pre-requisite to liberty.

Some examples

① Science : A new theory is accepted

|| All it is disproved.

Eg. Everyone thought Earth was flat

|| All Magellan did circular tour.

He questioned the established wisdom which led to scientific progress

② Social Reform

* Practice of sati, Child Marriage

|| was challenged by Raja Ram Mohan Roy

|| led to regulation banning them. in 1829, 1854.

③ Gandhi's non-cooperation / civil disobedience

Mandela's anti-apartheid

Struggles for human rights, freedom and liberty were based on disobedience of laws which were UNJUST.

Thus, disobedience leads to positive change at times; but it must be well regulated and follow principle of constructive critique.

6. (c)

"जो छत्ते के लिए अच्छा नहीं है, वह मधुमक्खी के लिए भी अच्छा नहीं है।" - मार्कस ऑरिलियस (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

"That which isn't good for the hive, isn't good for the bee" - Marcus Aurelius (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Hive refers to society;

Bee refers to individual.

It is nothing but an extension of Gandhi's model of Sarvodaya -

"benefit of one lies in benefit of all"

this calls for

① Societal harmony

- If surroundings are peaceful, the individual prospers too.

Eg. Norway has least crime rates, and (individuals have high human capital)

② Community upliftment

- as a whole goes a longer way than individual development in combating social inequalities.

- focus on public goods - parks, healthcare and educational infrastructure -

③ Helping society, giving back

* If individual promotes societal cause, goodwill spreads and he himself is benefitted.

④ * Trust is a social good which spreads only in society and not at individual level.

Eg. if a person helps a friend, friend will help the person too at times of need.

Thus, focus should be to see society as a whole and focus on larger good.

आप एक पुलिस अधीक्षक हैं। आपको तीन आदिवासी व्यक्तियों की हिरासत में प्रताड़ना और बाद में लापता होने के एक कथित मामले की आंतरिक विभागीय जांच का काम सौंपा गया है। पुलिस ने मामला इस आधार पर दर्ज किया है कि ये लोग आदतन अपराधी थे जिन्होंने चोरी की थी। पुलिस ने उन्हें पूछताछ के लिए पकड़ लिया था, लेकिन वे पुलिस हिरासत से बच निकले और फरार हो गए। दूसरी ओर, इन व्यक्तियों के परिवार के सदस्यों का कहना है कि उन्हें मामले में गलत तरीके से फंसाया गया था और हिरासत में प्रताड़ना के कारण वे भागने की स्थिति में नहीं थे। वे पुलिस की ओर से बेईमानी का आरोप लगा रहे हैं और उन्हें संदेह है कि उनके लापता होने के पीछे पुलिस का हाथ है। प्रथम दृष्टया, आपको पुलिस जांच में कई खामियां नजर आ रही हैं। पुलिसकर्मियों ने इन व्यक्तियों को न तो मजिस्ट्रेट के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया और न ही नियमानुसार उनकी चिकित्सकीय जांच कराई। आपका एक वरिष्ठ, इस मामले को संदर्भित किए बिना, अनौपचारिक रूप से आपसे पुलिस बल की प्रतिकूल कार्य परिस्थितियों के बारे में बात करता है और आग्रह करता है कि सभी पुलिस कर्मियों को एक-दूसरे की मदद करनी चाहिए। उनका यह भी कहना है कि सभी सेवारत अधिकारियों को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि वे पुलिस बल का हिस्सा हैं और ऐसा कुछ भी नहीं करना चाहिए जिससे पुलिस विभाग की प्रतिष्ठा धूमिल हो।

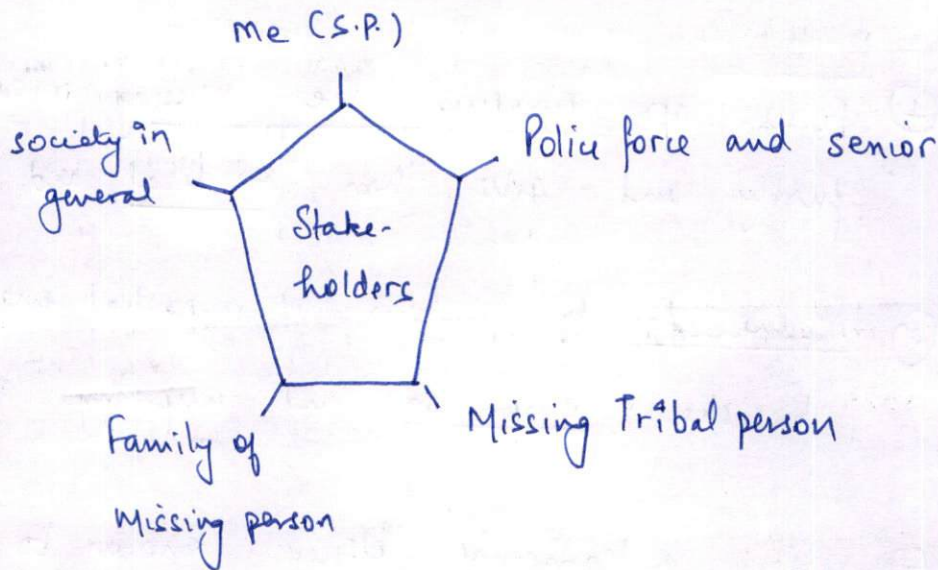
- (a) इस प्रकरण में शामिल हितधारकों और विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
- (b) आप एक उचित और निष्पक्ष जांच कैसे करेंगे, जो यह सुनिश्चित करे कि ऐसे मामलों में तथ्यों को छिपाने जैसे कृत्यों के प्रति जनता की धारणा को आधार न मिले?
- (c) भारत में हिरासत में होने वाली मौतों के मामलों में निरंतर दंड से मुक्ति के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए, और उन उपायों की अनुशंसा कीजिए, जो अधिकारियों द्वारा इस मामले का समाधान करने के लिए किए जाने चाहिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

You are a Superintendent of Police tasked with conducting an internal departmental inquiry into an alleged case of custodial torture and subsequent disappearance of three tribal persons. The case of the police force is that these persons were habitual offenders who had committed theft. The police had nabbed them for interrogation but they escaped from the police custody and are absconding. Family members of these persons, on the other hand, maintain that they were falsely framed in the case and were not in a condition to flee due to custodial torture. They are alleging foul play on the part of the police and suspect that the police is behind their disappearance. Prima facie, you find many lacunae in the police investigation. The policemen did not produce these persons before the Magistrate nor did they get them medically examined, as required by the law. One of your seniors, without referring to the case, informally talks to you about the adverse working conditions of the police force and insinuates that all police personnel should help each other. He also says that all serving officers need to be mindful of the fact that they are part of the police force and should not do anything which may tarnish the reputation of the police department.

- (a) Identify the stakeholders and various issues involved in the case.
- (b) How will you conduct a fair and impartial inquiry that ensures that public perception regarding cover-up in such cases does not gain ground?
- (c) Highlight the reasons for the continuing impunity of custodial deaths in India, and recommend steps that authorities should take to resolve it. (Answer in 250 words)

Custodial Torture is a grim reality today,
as highlighted by Parkash Singh (2006) and
DR base judgements. Over 2,700 custodial deaths
and less than 20 convictions (as per MHA)
also raise questions about the process.

(A) Stakeholders



Issues

- ① Allegation of "custodial torture"
- ② Allegation of abducting tribals.
- ③ Tribal rights issue under POA (ST), 1993.

④ Rule of law violated (A21)

↳ no timely magistrate hearing.

⑤ A32/226 violated : habeas corpus.

⑥ Law and order issue : thefts happening.

⑧ My enquiry will be an impartial and objective one :

① Focus on finding the missing tribals firstly and give them medical aid.

② Assume family members of impartial enquiry - to show compassion and empathy.

③ Select a team of officers known to be upright and order an enquiry

④ Give specific instructions to team to be honest, impartial, and objective in case of enquiry.

⑤ If torture is found, based on empirical evidence, assist rehabilitation of grievred and initiate proceedings against guilty.

⑥ Have a conversation with senior in IPS regarding the moral duty of force as 'friends of citizens' and seek guidance that doesn't violate law.

⑦ This will set an example for others to follow - that custodial torture isn't justified.

⑧ Lastly, I will ensure my personal bias doesn't affect an impartial enquiry.

⑨ Increase surveillance and technology use to lower menace of increasing thefts.

②

① Poor treatment of inmates

② Custodial torture

why rise in
custodial deaths

③ Violence in jails : one of the
nirbhaya case accused killed
by fellow inmates.

④ Pressure by media trial on
police to resolve case quickly

⑤ Undertrials are 67% of inmates.
- Slow and delayed justice

DK Basu Judgement

STEPS

- ↳ 1) ID cards by all police
- 2) Family meetings allowed
- 3) Legal option to consent

Prakash Singh → 1) Anti torture law
2) 24 h magistrate hearing

Other steps → Ratify UN custodial torture convention
→ Awareness among people

Therefore, Malimath committee also gave some
ways to solve this issue.

8.

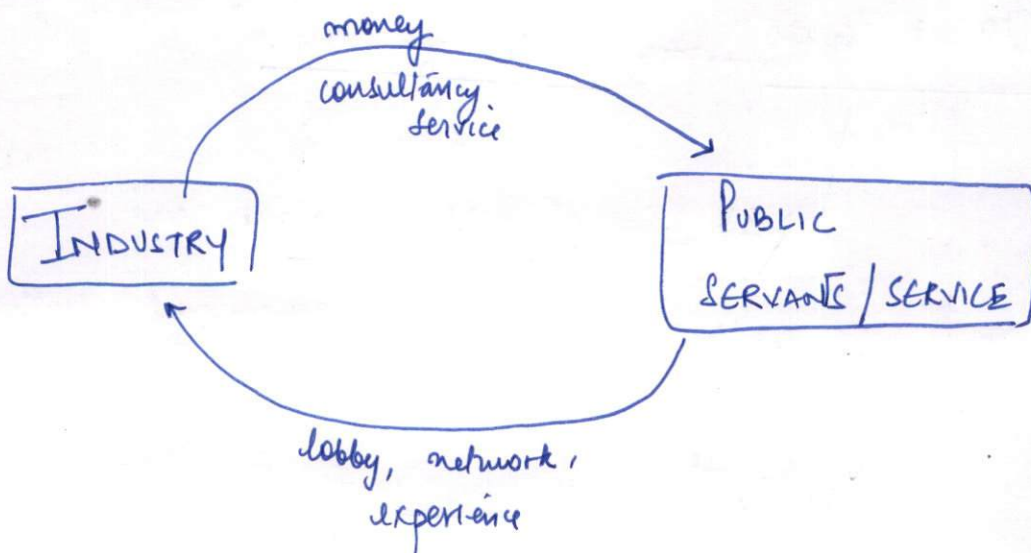
सरकार द्वारा ऐसे उद्योगों से संबंधित पेशेवरों को उनके निजी क्षेत्र के अनुभव और उद्योगों में उनके प्रभाव के कारण व्यापक रूप से नियुक्त किया जा रहा है, जिन्हें सरकार विनियमित करने या उनके साथ व्यापार करने का प्रयास कर रही है। इसी तरह, उद्योग भी सरकारी विभागों के भीतर पहुंच प्राप्त करने, अनुकूल कानून और विनियम लागू करवाने के साथ-साथ सरकारी अनुबंधों की प्राप्ति के लिए उच्च-वेतन वाले रोजगार प्रस्तावों के माध्यम से सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के लोगों को आकर्षित करना चाहते हैं। ऐसे में सरकारी तंत्र में मौजूद खामियों के साथ-साथ पूरे सिस्टम का आंतरिक ज्ञान, निजी व्यवसायों को प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक लाभ प्रदान करता है। इस तरह की सांठ-गांठ से उद्योग के पेशेवर और सरकारी अधिकारी दोनों लाभान्वित होते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) महत्वपूर्ण सरकारी पदों पर उद्योग क्षेत्र से जुड़े पेशेवरों की सीधी भर्ती में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दे कौन-से हैं?
- (b) क्या आपको लगता है कि निजी फर्मों से जुड़ने से पहले सरकारी अधिकारियों के लिए एक लंबी अनिवार्य कूलिंग ऑफ अवधि, कुछ मुद्दों का समाधान करने में मदद कर सकती है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

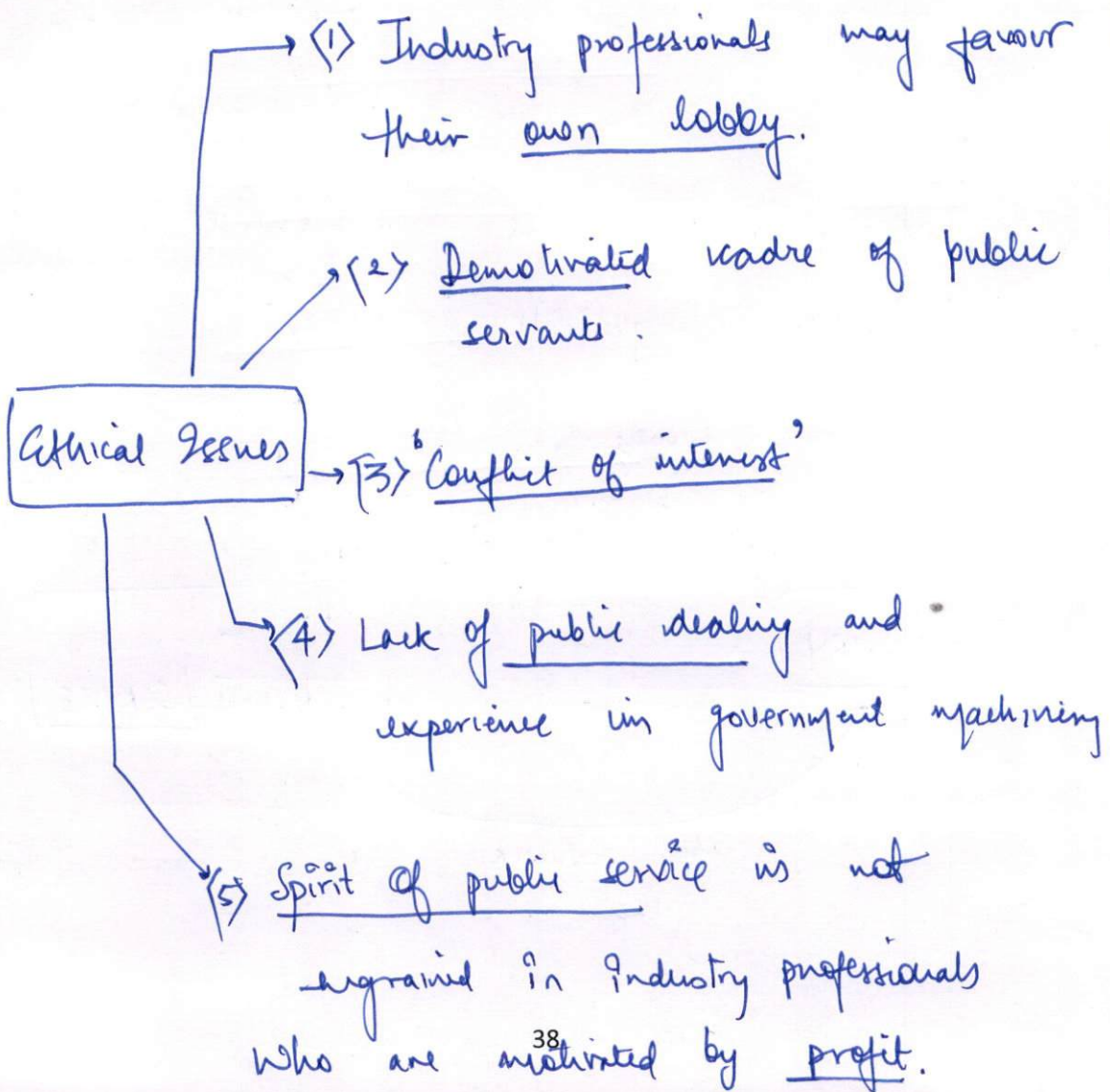
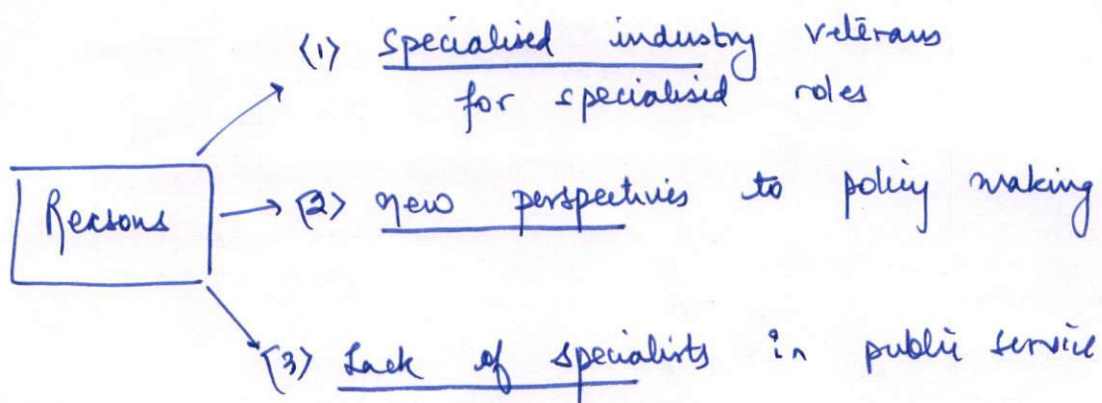
Industry professionals are increasingly being hired by the government for their private sector experience and their influence in industries that the government is attempting to regulate or do business with. Similarly, the industry is also looking to attract people from the public sector with high-paying employment offers to get access within the government departments, seek favourable legislations and regulations as well as government contracts. Such inside knowledge of the system, including any loopholes that might exist give private businesses a competitive advantage. Both industry professionals and government officials stand to gain from such associations. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) What are the ethical issues involved in the direct recruitment of industry professionals in important government positions?
- (b) Do you think a longer mandatory cooling off period for government officials before they join private firms can help in addressing some of the issues? (Answer in 250 words) 20

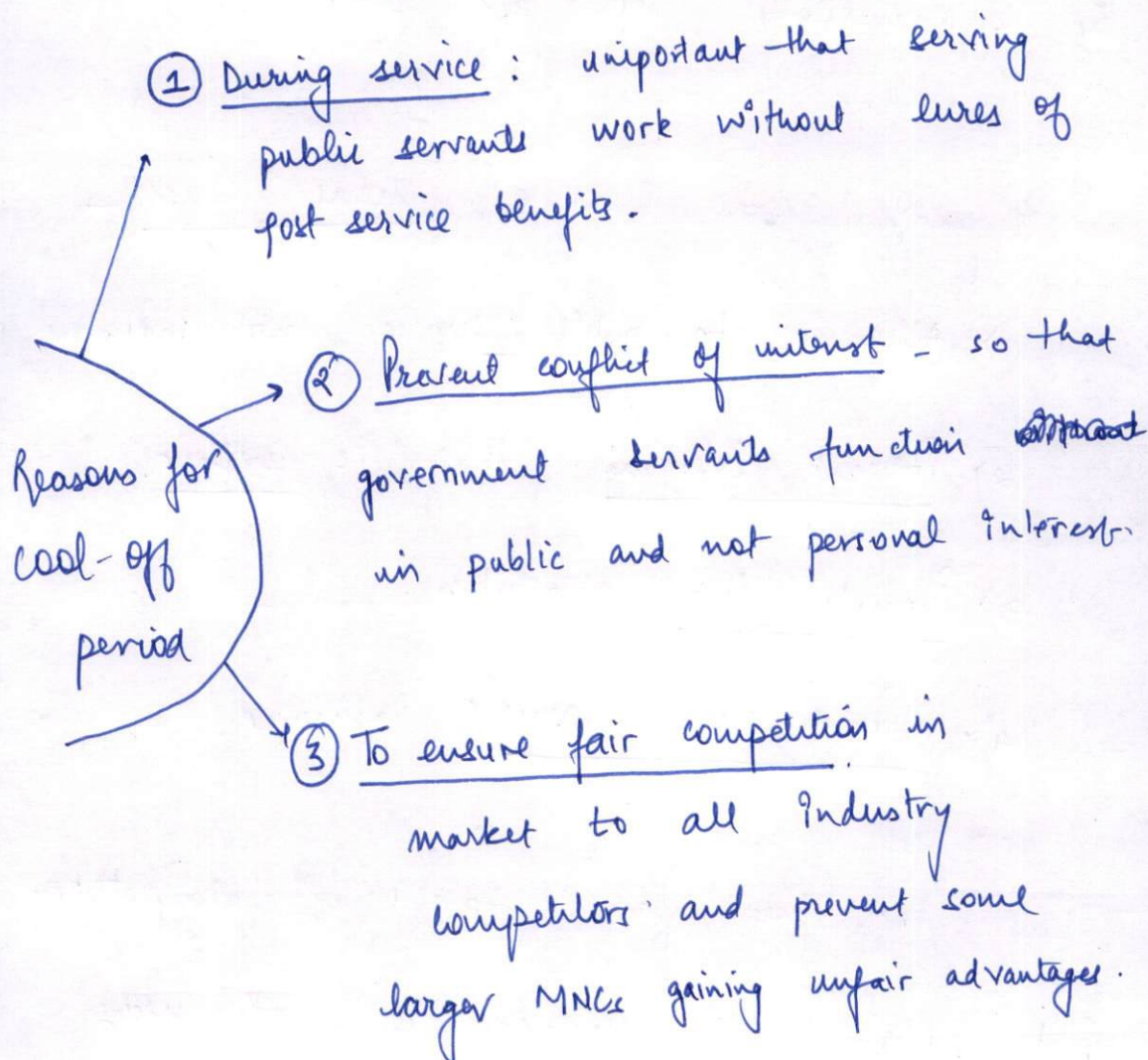
Recent absorption of retired civil servants joining boards of MNCs highlights a nexus.



A Recently, the DoPT started lateral entry at positions of Joint Secretary in over 13 ministries.



⑥ Law commission suggested that a
mandatory 'break' period or cooling-off
to government officials must be mandated.
It is a move in the right direction.



However, the public servants must be allowed to contribute voluntarily or as an advisor in all industries.

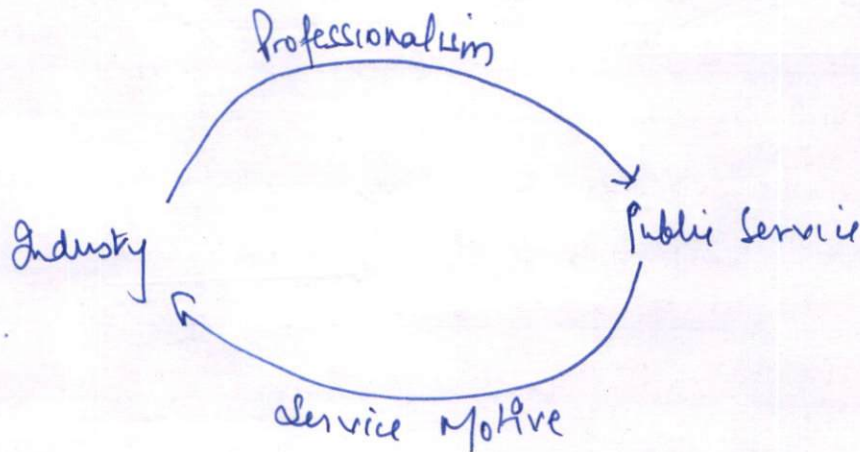
Full time positions must be preceded by a mandatory cool off period.

This will help resolve some issues! →

- 1) Alligience to public service, not industry.
- 2) Prevent lobbying that is unfair.
- 3) Promote fair competition.
- 4) Reduce money power influence.

Thus, a free, fair spirit of competition and public service motive is the way forward.

Done the right way, the
government - industry link can even
prove to be mutually beneficial as -



9.

आप एक ऐसी बड़ी मोबाइल विनिर्माता कंपनी में नैतिकता और अनुपालन विभाग के प्रमुख के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं, जो अपने नवाचार और गुणवत्ता वाले उत्पादों के लिए विख्यात है। ग्राहक और शेयरधारक दोनों, कंपनी के प्रदर्शन से संतुष्ट हैं क्योंकि उन्हें उनके द्वारा व्यय की गई राशि का उचित मूल्य और उनके निवेश पर उच्च लाभ (रिटर्न) प्राप्त होता है।

आपकी कंपनी द्वारा विनिर्मित उत्पादों में टिन एक प्रमुख घटक है। यह हाल ही में आपके ध्यान में लाया गया था कि टिन की खदानों में कार्यरत श्रमिक- जिनमें कई बच्चे भी शामिल हैं, असुरक्षित परिस्थितियों में और हाथ से खनन का कार्य कर रहे हैं। इन खदानों के ढह जाने का खतरा है, जिससे उनकी मृत्यु हो सकती है। कंपनी द्वारा विनिर्मित स्मार्टफोन में इस्तेमाल होने वाले टिन का लगभग 70% हिस्सा, इन अत्यधिक खतरनाक, छोटे पैमाने की खदानों से प्राप्त होता है। कंपनी यह कहकर अपनी कार्य-प्रणाली का बचाव करती है कि उसके घटक स्रोतों की निगरानी और विनियमन पर उसका बहुत कम नियंत्रण है। कंपनी की घटकों के स्रोत-संबंधी गतिविधियों का औचित्य यह है कि यह एक जटिल प्रक्रिया है, जिसमें हजारों खनिक टिन का विक्रय करते हैं, जिसमें से कई बार टिन बिचौलियों या तीसरे पक्ष के ठेकेदारों के माध्यम से प्राप्त होता है।

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

- उपर्युक्त प्रकरण में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दे कौन-से हैं?
- क्या कंपनी के ग्राहकों से कंपनी के किसी भी उत्पाद को खरीदने से पहले ऐसी प्रथाओं को ध्यान में रखने की अपेक्षा की जा सकती है?
- यदि प्रबंधन इस मामले पर आपकी राय चाहता है, तो आप किस प्रकार की कार्रवाई का सुझाव देंगे? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

You are working as the Head of Ethics and Compliance in a big mobile manufacturing company that is known for its innovation and quality products. Both the customers and the shareholders are pleased with the performance of the company as they get value for their money and high returns on their investments respectively.

Tin is a major component in the products manufactured by your company. It was recently brought to your attention that workers - many of them children - are working in unsafe conditions, digging tin out by hand in mines prone to landslides that could bury them alive. About 70% of the tin used in smartphones manufactured by the company comes from these more dangerous, small-scale mines. The company defends its practices by saying it only has so much control over monitoring and regulating its component sources. The justification advanced of its sourcing practices is that it is a complex process, with tens of thousands of miners selling tin, many of them through middlemen or third-party contractors.

Based on the above case, answer the following questions:

- What are the ethical issues in the above case?
- Can customers of the company be expected to take into account such practices before buying any product of the company?
- If the management were to seek your opinion on the matter, what course of action will you suggest? (Answer in 250 words)

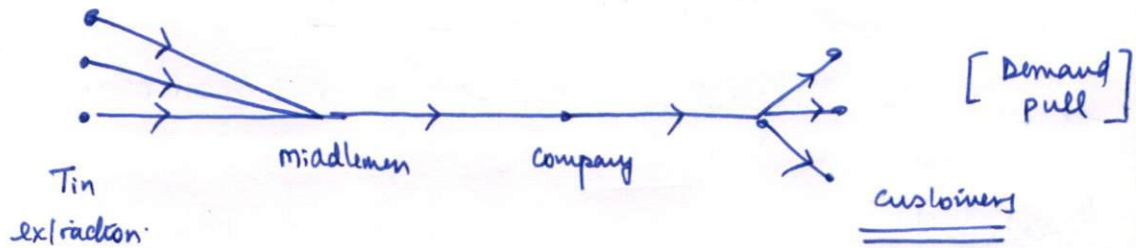
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ILO highlights that India tops the list of 'modern slavery' and 'hazardous work' environment with over 8 million workers exposed to safety, chemical, and biological threats.

(A) Issues

- 1) Violation of A24: child labour
- 2) Violation of A21: right to life
- 3) Judicial oversight: in ignoring these
- 4) Executive oversight: in inaction
- 5) Vulgar and irresponsible capitalism at cost of cheap labour.
- 6) Over exploitation and unsustainable excavation of natural resources.

⑥ Customers are very important stakeholders in the whole process.

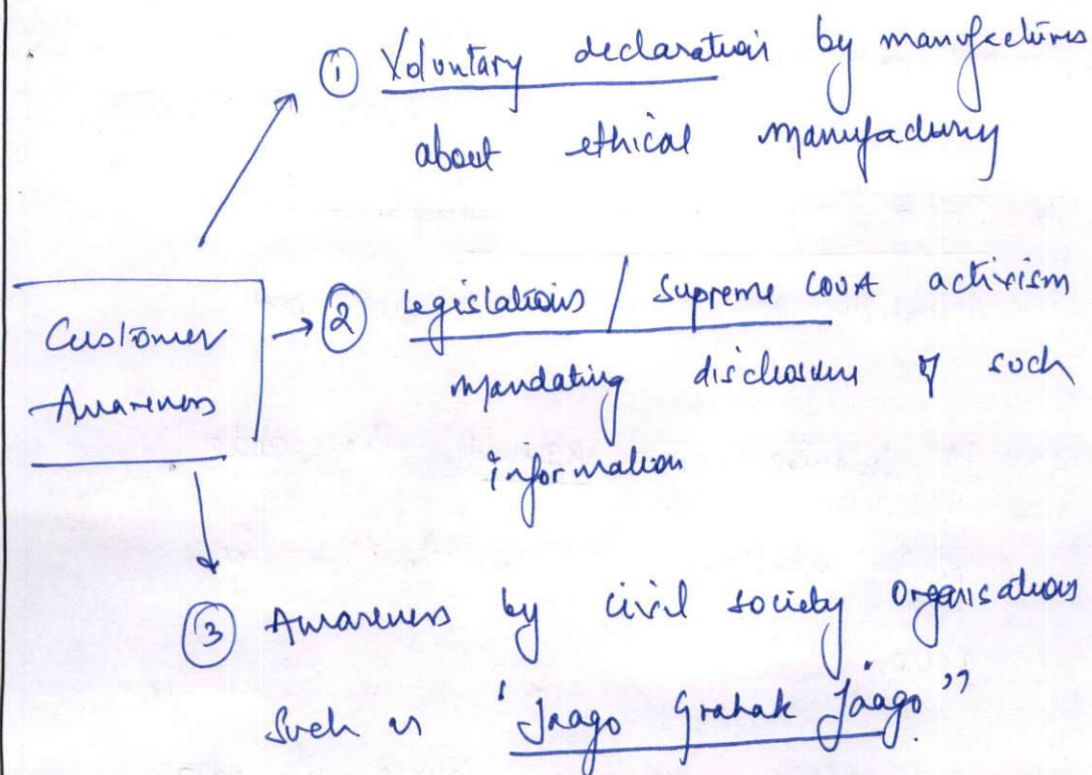


Since customers cause demand, they have the paying capacity and right to be informed about how the raw materials are sourced

for example: Fire crackers have to declare on packaging - "child labour free"

to inform the customer about its origin.

Yes, the customers must take into account the unethical sourcing of these products.



② As compliance officer, my duty is to ensure all government regulations and ethical codes are followed in letter and spirit - ① Industrial Safety code 2021

② Child labour Act

③ factories Act

④ Minimum wage Codes

⑤ Environmental code - EIA guidelines.

My opinion will be as follows -

- 1) Order an impartial inquiry into allegation of labour code violations
- 2) If findings are against the code, report matter to authorities for action.
- 3) Immediately change source of raw material to a supplier that follows codes of labour
- 4) Rehabilitate victims of abuse of labour using CSR funds of company.

This might increase cost of product. But will use this 'voluntary disclosure' of ethical production as a selling point in advertisement campaigns.

Aware citizens will prefer my company's brand leading to enhanced revenue.

10.

आप एक पिछड़े जिले में उप जिलाधिकारी (सब-डिविजनल मजिस्ट्रेट) के पद पर पदस्थापित हैं। हाल ही में, आपके अनुमंडल के एक गाँव से भिन्न जातियों का एक प्रेमी-युगल फ़रार हो गया है। वे विवाह करना चाहते थे, किंतु गांव में जारी जातीय संघर्ष उनके लिए एक बड़ी बाधा थी। इसलिए, उन्होंने गुप्त तरीके से विवाह करने की योजना बनाई और उसके बाद गांव वापस आने का निर्णय लिया। उनके फ़रार हो जाने पर, लड़की के परिवार, जो कि प्रमुख जमींदार जाति से संबंधित है, ने लड़के के विरुद्ध अपहरण का मामला दर्ज करवा दिया और ग्रामीणों को उसके और उसके परिवार के विरुद्ध भड़का दिया। गांव लौटने के बाद, युगल अपने परिवार के सदस्यों से मिलने से पहले आपसे मिलते हैं। आपके आधिकारिक दर्जे के कारण, वे आपसे अनुरोध करते हैं कि आप उनके परिवार के सदस्यों और गाँव के अन्य सदस्यों को उन्हें स्वीकार करने के लिए मना लें। इस तरह की घटनाओं के कारण गाँव में अतीत में कई जातिगत संघर्ष और ऑनर किलिंग की घटनाएं हो चुकी हैं और वर्तमान मामला जातिगत तनाव को बढ़ा सकता है। इन परिस्थितियों में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) दिए गए प्रकरण में शामिल हितधारकों और संबंधित मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
- (b) आपके पास कौन-से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? अपनी कार्रवाई पर प्रकाश डालिए और उसके लिए उपयुक्त औचित्य भी प्रदान कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

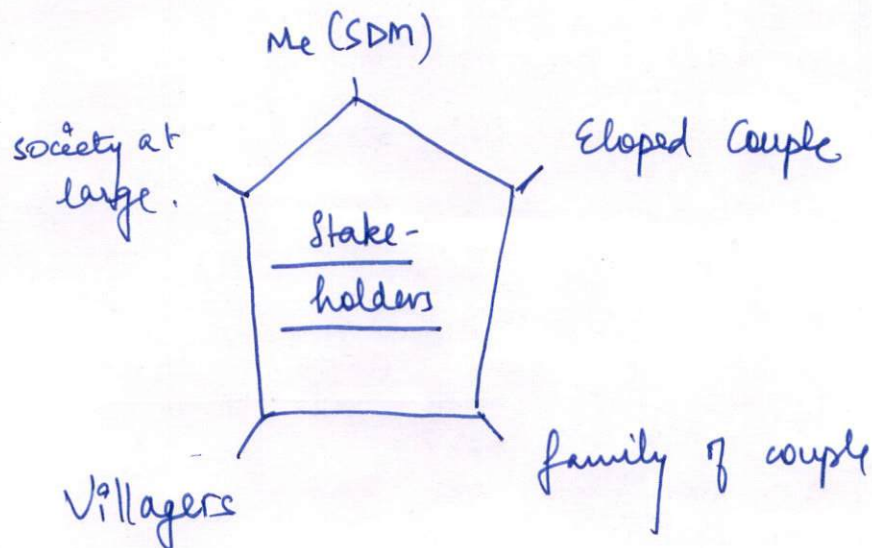
You are posted as the Sub-Divisional Magistrate in a backward district. Recently, a young couple belonging to different castes eloped from the village belonging to your sub-division. They wanted to marry but the caste conflict prevailing in the village was a big hurdle for them. So, they planned to get married secretly and then come back to the village. On account of their elopement, the girl's family, which belongs to the dominant landlord caste, filed a case of kidnapping against the boy and have riled up the villagers against him and his family. After their return to the village, the couple meet you before meeting their family members. On account of your official position, they request you to convince their family members and other members of the village to accept them. The village has witnessed many caste conflicts and honour killings in the past on account of such incidents and the present matter may aggravate caste-related tensions. Under these circumstances, answer the following questions:

- (a) Identify the stakeholders and associated issues in the given case.
- (b) What are the options that you have? Highlight your course of action and give suitable justification for the same. (Answer in 250 words)

20

Caste and associated social systems
are sometimes exploitative and orthodox.
Inter-caste marriage conflicts are a reality
of modern society today.

(A)



- Issues
- ① Article 21 : right to life violated if there is any violence on the married couple
 - ② Liberty and freedom of two consenting individuals is threatened
 - ③ Exploitative caste system towards lower castes by dominant castes
 - ④ Honour Killings violate human rights
 - ⑤ Issue of professional integrity as SDM.
 - ⑥ Fake kidnapping⁴⁸ case.

⑧ OPTION A : not convince anyone
and take no action

merit	Demerit
1) neutrality to cause	1) Threat to boys life - <u>safety</u> wise as well as fake kidnapping case
2) no effort - status quo	2) Threat to girls life
3) good support with dominant castes of village.	3) Promote culture of honor killing, caste oppression.

Option B : convince villagers about
cause of married couple

merit	demerit
① Peace maintained	① lot of effort - time and resource spent
② life saved	② Rivalry with dominant caste.
③ set positive example	

My course of action will be the one with objective and fair analysis of the situation.

① hear both sides of story -

village elders as well as couple

② extend protection to couple

and make law and order

arrangements with help of DSP.

③ Based on rationality, explain to

village elders the point of view of

couple.

④ Engage panchayat leaders and influential

people to explain the village caste

elders about the marriage alliance.

⑤ Convince the couple of what they did is correct to give them confidence about their action using emotional intelligence.

⑥ This will set an example which will lead to progressive, unorthodox society.

⑦ Lastly, not let my personal bias affect the cause of either the caste elders or the married couple.

I will deal with both parties with empathy, thereby fulfilling my duty as a public servant.

11.

भारत में शिक्षा क्षेत्र एक प्रतिबंधात्मक नियामकीय परिवेश से घिरा हुआ है और इसे एक सार्वजनिक वस्तु (पब्लिक गुड) माना जाता है। यद्यपि, शिक्षा क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी की अनुमति है, तथापि सभी स्तरों पर इन संस्थानों को गैर-लाभकारी आधार पर कार्य करना होता है। उच्चतम न्यायालय ने यह निर्णय दिया था कि शैक्षणिक संस्थानों को "विस्तार और सुविधाओं में वृद्धि की लागत की पूर्ति के लिए उचित अधिशेष" की अनुमति है, किंतु उन्हें कैपिटेशन शुल्क वसूलने या मुनाफाखोरी से प्रतिबंधित किया गया है।

इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- लाभ से प्रेरित होकर शिक्षण संस्थानों के संचालन की अनुमति देने में कौन-सी नैतिक चिंताएं हैं?
- क्या शिक्षा की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका लोगों को लाभकारी रोजगार के लिए तैयार करना है या शिक्षा और ज्ञान की सराहना उनके अपने महत्व के लिए की जानी चाहिए?
- उन विभिन्न तरीकों की विवेचना कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से मूल्य-आधारित शिक्षा प्रदान की जा सकती है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The education sector in India is embedded in a restrictive regulatory environment and is considered a public good. Although private participation is allowed in the education sector, but at all levels, these institutions have to function on a not-for-profit basis. The Supreme Court had ruled that educational institutions are permitted a 'reasonable surplus to meet the cost of expansion and augmentation of facilities' but they are prohibited from charging a capitation fee or profiteering.

In this context, answer the following questions:

- What are the ethical concerns in allowing the operation of educational institutions on a profit motivation?
- Is the most important role of education preparing people for gainful employment or should education and knowledge be appreciated for their own sake?
- Discuss various ways in which value-based education can be instilled. (Answer in 250 words)

20

The recent ASER 2021 report by Pratham highlights that the relatively well-off households send their children to private education institutions. This highlights the relative or perceived importance of these institutions.

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

(A) Ethical issues in profiteering of education institutions

- ① Right to education (A21A) is a fundamental right and must be provided free of cost by state.
- ② Lack of quality government school and college infrastructure
- ③ Affordability of private education disqualifies many sections of society to get it
- ④ Increases social inequality because poor cannot afford it
- ⑤ 'Education is a public good'
- must not be commercialised.
- ⑥ Shift in focus from education to profit.

may forward is capping of fees,
scholarship schemes, and special
concessions for weaker sections.

(Article 46) - DPSP says economic and
educational provisions for weaker sections
is role of state.

③ Recent NITI Aayog survey highlighted
only 2.3% of workforce has formalised
skill training.

Recent McKinsey report 2018 highlighted
only 32% of graduated have employability.

This highlights two trends -

- 1) Disconnect of industry and academia
- 2) Lack of formalised skills among
workers.

In a resource deficit country, like India (Human Capital Index # 141), skill based learning is more important -

- ① Basic income will ensure necessities
- ② Increase employability of workforce
- ③ Check proliferation of 'degree colleges'
- ④ Only really beneficial colleges will sustain
- ⑤ Raise awareness about Vocational training

The NEP 2020 recognises value of education in employment and favours internships, vocational trainings, and industry - academia linkages.

② Value based education is an important pillar of socialisation

1) Engaging celebrities in raising awareness. Eg. Pullela gopichand refusing Pepsi ad.

2) Include value education in curriculum with a practical component.
Eg. old age home visit in Maryana schools.

3) Parents trained : so they instil values in children.

4) Audio-visual education to young kids about social values, morals.

Thus, education, as envisaged in SDG #4, is a common public good - its increases with its spread.

Gita says - 'education spreads light'

भारत के शहरों में ट्रैफिक सिग्नल और पूजा स्थलों पर भिखारियों की मौजूदगी एक आम बात है। ऐसा माना जाता है कि वे उपद्रवी प्रकृति के होते हैं, जो प्रायः यात्रियों और भक्तों को पैसे के लिए लगातार परेशान करते हैं। हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय के समक्ष राष्ट्रीय राजधानी में भीख मांगने पर प्रतिबंध लगाकर इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने की अपील की गई थी। हालांकि, मानवाधिकार समूहों ने इस बात का समर्थन किया है कि भिक्षावृत्ति पर प्रतिबंध लगाना इसे समाप्त करने का आदर्श तरीका नहीं है, क्योंकि इससे वे अंतर्निहित सामाजिक-आर्थिक मुद्दे जो इस प्रथा के मुख्य कारण हैं, अनसुलझे रह जाएंगे। इस संदर्भ में:

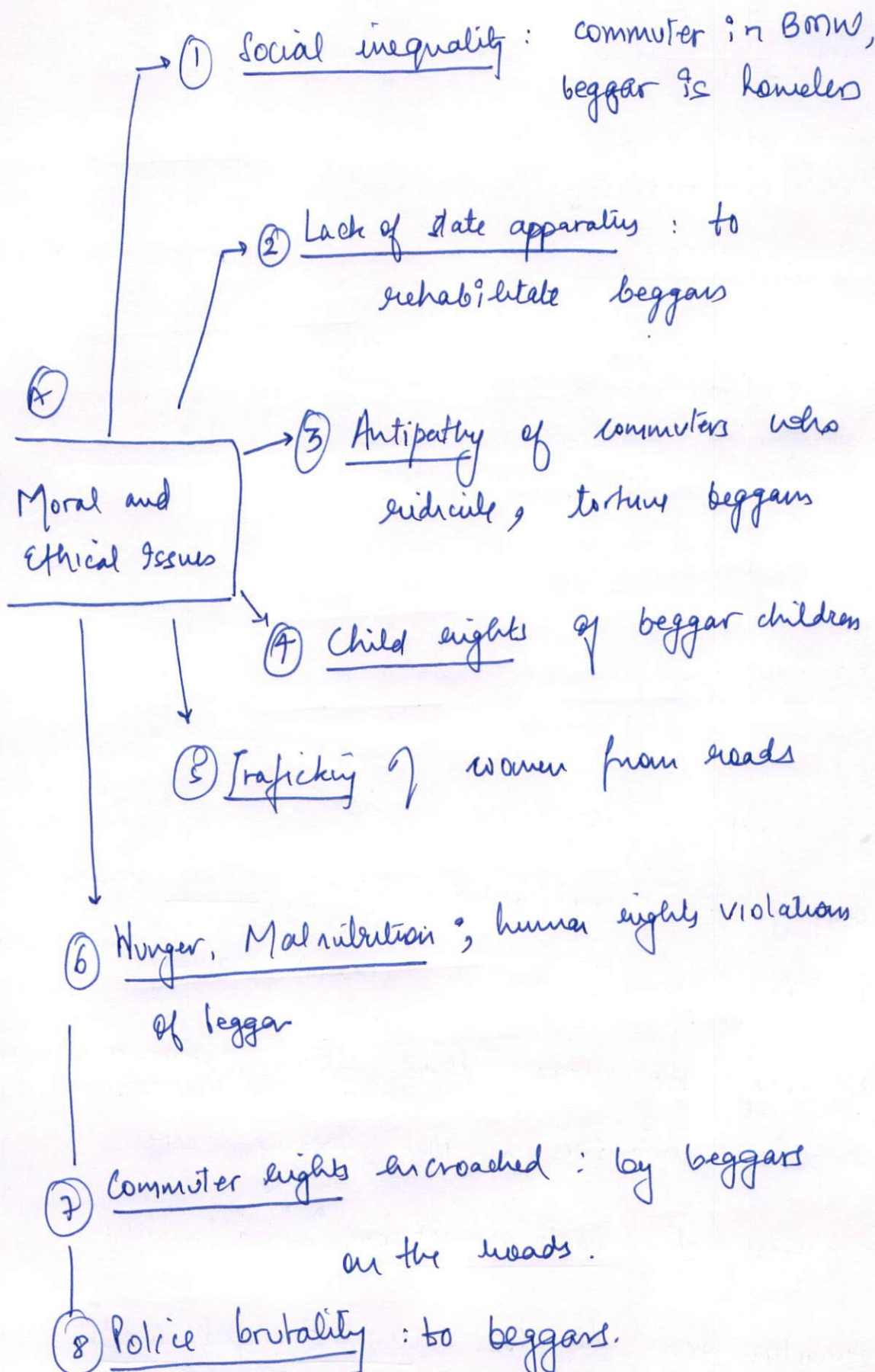
- (a) भारत में भिक्षावृत्ति से संबंधित नैतिक और नीतिशास्त्रीय मुद्दों का उल्लेख कीजिए।
- (b) उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो किसी व्यक्ति को भीख मांगने के लिए बाध्य करते हैं।
- (c) यदि आप एक भिखारी के पास से गुजरते हैं, तो आप क्या करेंगे, भिखारी को कुछ पैसे देंगे या भिखारी की उपेक्षा करेंगे और अपने अतिरिक्त पैसे को सर्वाधिक जरूरतमंदों की सहायता करने के लिए दान में देंगे? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में उपयुक्त तर्क प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

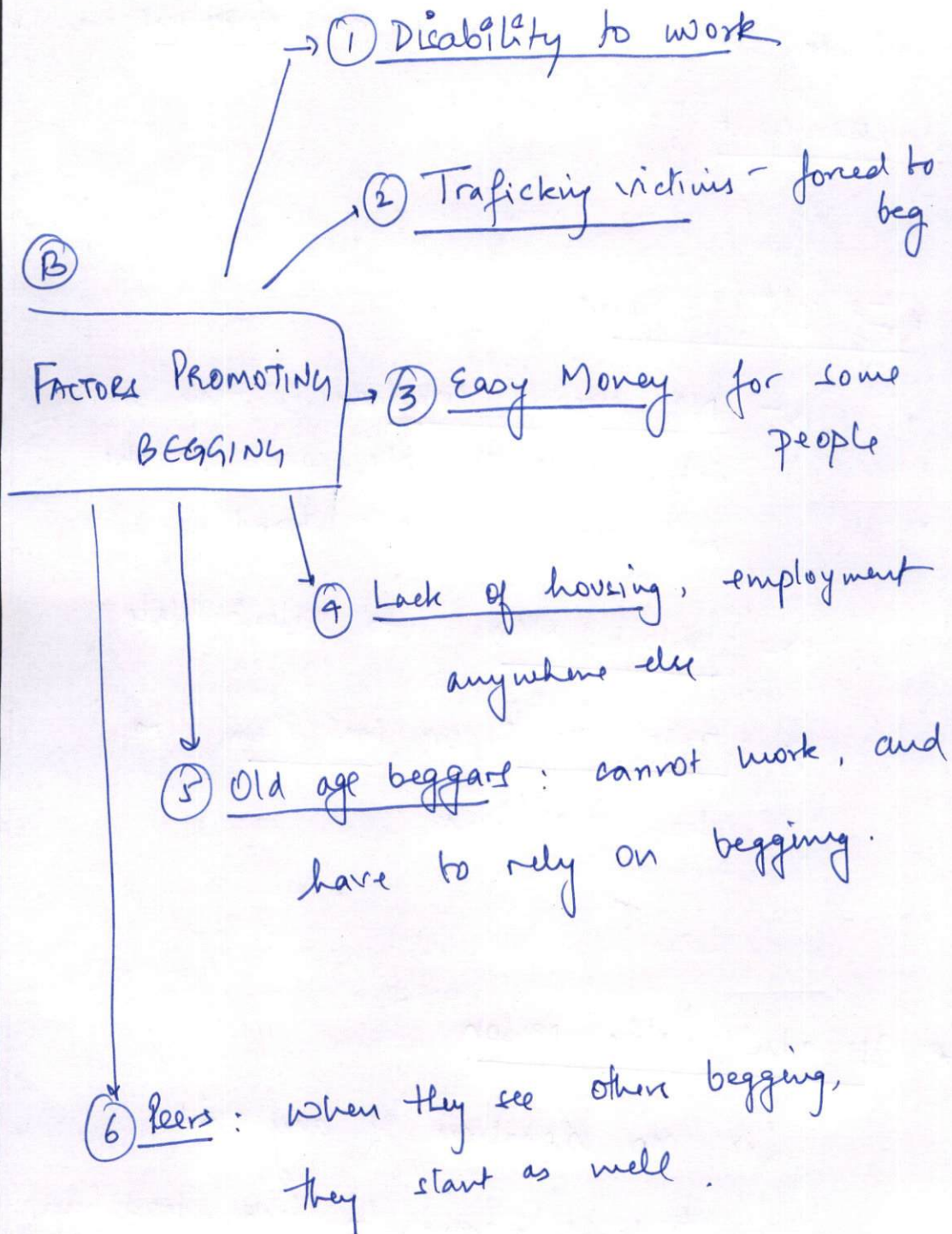
Beggars are a common sight at traffic junctions and places of worship across cities in India. They are labelled as nuisance makers who often harass commuters and devotees by relentlessly pestering for money. Recently, an appeal was made in the Supreme Court to end this practice by putting a ban on begging in the national capital. However, human rights groups have advocated that banning begging is not the ideal way to end it, as the underlying socio-economic issues that lead to begging remain unresolved. In this context:

- (a) Bring out the moral and ethical concerns pertaining to begging in India.
- (b) Discuss the factors that pushes an individual to opt for begging.
- (c) If you pass by a beggar, what will you do - give your money to a beggar or ignore the beggar and give your spare money instead to charities that assist the most needy? Give logical reasons in support of your answer. (Answer in 250 words)

20

Supreme court in the PIL against begging ban highlighted that A-21 right to life should not be taken away. It may be true that some beggars exploit commuters, but many are victims of 'lack of options' - as laureate Amartya Sen describes underdeveloped sections.





(c) My action as a responsible & aware citizen will be based on objective assessment.

* If child beggar

1) - NO money donation : this will set wrong example and he/she will never work hard

2) - Contact NCO : to rehabilitate

3) - give milk or food them to feed him/her

* If adult / able person

1) no donation of any kind

because "teach a man to fish - feed him for lifetime.

give man fish, - feed him once."

If I have spare money, I will donate to NGO that rehabilitates them.

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

* If old man/woman

* not give money

* give warm clothes

* give food items.

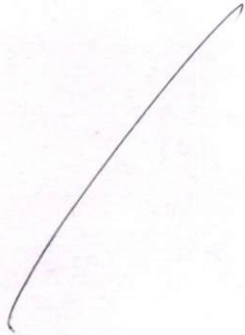
My actions will be guided by compassion as well as pragmatism.

I will use my sense of judgement to identify possible victims of child abuse / trafficking. Will seek NGO help to extend support.

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EAL