

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

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

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

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

General Instructions

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

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

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

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

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0719762

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ARA USMANI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English


ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

28/08/22

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

केंद्र
Centre RPA, First Grade
College, Rajaji Nagar,
Bengaluru 560010


निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<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 (क्यू.सी.ए.) 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 (क्यू.सी.ए.) 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)					



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

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. (a)

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

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

10

From a Marxist lens, the story of human evolution is one of changing modes of production from primitive (hunter-gatherer) to ~~agri~~ settled agriculture to feudalism to the current capitalism. The romantic notion of Communism & socialism failed to ~~be~~ be proved empirically, as established by the winning of Cold War by USA and ~~not~~ the subsequent disintegration of USSR.

This has led some to claim that left to itself, capitalism is inherently selfish. From the pathetic working class condition in 18th and 19th century, things have changed a lot. Externalities of pollution, adulteration, info asymmetry are other dimensions of market failure.

Milton Friedman's doctrine of ~~it~~ has been largely rebuffed by the 2008 GFC.

The current atmosphere of ~~the~~ ESG governance, green tech and social justice have made space for ethical capitalism to emerge.

People are willing to forego profit, or pay higher price for ethically sourced products (eg: vegan food, no animals harmed beauty products).

Thus, coupled with ~~and~~ state regulation & awareness, there definitely exists the possibility of ethical capitalism.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्गिफ में
नहीं लिखना
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1. (b)

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

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

10

The dialectic relationship b/w laws & ethic has been a much debated and ongoing topic of philosophical discussion. From Nuremberg trials post WW2, to Gandhi's movement against salt laws to Snowden's leakage of US' unauthorised ^{mass} ~~spia~~ surveillance, the history is full of such eps.

In this context, it has often been argued that unjust laws should definitely be disobeyed by men & women of principle. Staying neutral or waiting others to take action is a categorically unethical look as per Kant's deontological reasoning.

The field of military ethics & laws wrt national security are particularly tricky. Even then, the case of US airforce ~~per~~ armed personnel who refused to

five on unarmed civilians in Vietnam,
is now cited as a case study.

Gandhiji himself advocated active
disobeyal of unjust British laws, something
he had done in South Africa as well.

"Tail bhara" (fill the prison) has been
a war cry, and our freedom fighters
proudly recalled the days they spent
in jail for the noble cause of
India's freedom.

Reporting violations of law even when
it doesn't affect us directly (eg: littering
~~in parks~~ in public places) is an extension
of this idea.

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इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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2. (a)

किसी परिवर्तनकारी प्रक्रिया को शुरू करने की सिटीजन चार्टर की क्षमता उसे उचित रूप से तैयार करने और प्रभावी ढंग से लागू किए जाने पर निर्भर करती है। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)
The capacity of Citizens' Charter to initiate any transformative process is conditioned upon it being appropriately designed and effectively executed. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Citizens' Charter is a non-justiciable document listing the services an organisation intends to provide to its beneficiaries, along with recourse available in case of any grievance. It sensitises the service beneficiary about her rights. While it does not create any new rights, its aim is to ensure effective implementation of existing rights.

It is a potentially transformative process & document, subject to following conditions:

- * Both employees & citizens should be widely consulted while framing the document, so that all the stakeholders are aware of responsibilities and duties.
- * It should be timely revised to reflect changes
- * It should be widely publicised, including in vernacular languages

→ Social audit should be conducted to monitor effectiveness

→ The service of grievance redressal is crucial to ensure that the Charter is not rendered to be a mere paper tiger

→ Often, employees themselves are not aware of the content of the Charter, and how to provide the services listed. Attitudinal change is required from time to time to bring lasting changes

Deliberative process involving local & direct stakeholders always increases transparency & accountability leading to better service delivery.

2. (b)

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

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

Public officials are non-elected personnel manning various arms & agencies of a state, who are entrusted with various duties and powers (eg: police, judges, civil servants etc)

The moral fibre & ethical conduct of such officials are of utmost importance as they are not directly elected, but are paid ^{salary} out of public revenue.

They are also entrusted with huge discretionary powers, and are expected to exercise it without any bias or favor.

This naturally affects the standard of governance. An honest-police officer will not accept any bribe, and will show compassion to victims of any crime.

This also extends to their own interests and performance. The call of duty is a very strong motivator. Honest officials are driven by their high ethical standards, and do their duty without any vested interest. A corrupt official shows bare minimum interest in actual work, while figuring out ways to increase his private benefits.

Bureaucrats like ~~A~~ Sukumar Sen & T. Seshan who laid the foundation of India's election system are such examples.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. (a)

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस स्थिति में
नहीं लिखना
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The realm of ethics has many unanswerable questions, which ~~has~~ have no definite right or wrong ans (unlike maths). However, it is important to discuss these questions for we live their answers every day.

Question involving human life are typical ex of such questions (eg: death penalty, suicide, euthanasia, abortion, surrogacy etc)

India has not legalised euthanasia, though the SC has permitted passive euthanasia in certain specific cases (Arundhan Shambhu)

Euthanasia is giving up one's life because of deteriorate quality of life. Such decision is made in advance, when the person is healthy.

Questions

* Does our right to own ourselves include the right to give up our life?

- * While deteriorated quality of life is less preferable to death for some, establishing this consent is difficult.
- * Significant monetary & doctor expertise is spent on near-death patients which has a high opportunity cost.
- * Emotional trauma for family members who have to authorize the death of their loved one.
- * Possibility of forgery for ulterior motives (eg: to acquire property) in collusion with doctor.

Thus, it is a complex question, and many countries have permitted passive euthanasia today.

3. (b)

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The ethics of foreign aid has been a long debated topic. The world emerged out of colonialism in the 2nd half of 20th century after WW2, but the current global order is heavily shaped by it.

* While active occupation of other country is now nearly impossible because of global opinion and bodies like UN, interference in internal politics by wealthier countries for their own profit is far from over.

* Countries in Africa are biggest eg. They have been the largest recipient of foreign aid, yet remain poor. Such foreign aid often comes with some hidden quid pro quo (contracts to ~~com~~ specific companies, tax concession, procurement to specific companies, cheap mineral resource prices etc)

* Afghanistan had also emerged as a theatre of competing foreign aid, before Taliban took over.

The very wealth of wealthy countries was amassed due to colonialism. Now, to perpetuate the inequality, superficially ~~more~~ noble ways like foreign aid are used instead. However, countries like South Korea, Taiwan & Japan have also benefited from their alliance with richer countries. Internal corruption facilitates ~~at~~ exploitation by outside powers.

उम्मीदवारों को
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4. (a)

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

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

10

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इस शिफ्ट में
नहीं लिखना
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Rabindranath Tagore was a critic of nationalism, and advocated Universal Humanism instead. He said India is a civilisational entity, and it would do it good to not adopt the narrow, exclusionary concept of nationalism from the West.

For him, to belong to one nation by corollary meant all others who did not belong to one's own country are "others". It is an exclusionary concept, making people jingoistic and defending even the flaws of one's country.

On the contrary, universal humanism is broad and inclusive. Humanity as a ~~one~~ race is one, and everyone has equal rights, irrespective of her geography of residence.

Tagore was also ~~is~~ favorable to the idea of belonging to a community & society, but was against any hard boundaries or son-of-soil ideology.

The idea remains relevant even today. Though seems implausible to exist though the concept of nation-states is hardly 100 years old, much of geopolitics is focussed on one country's right over the others. The recent Ukraine-Russia conflict is an such eg.

4. (b)

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

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

10

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Emotional intelligence (EI) is the ability to perceive, understand and manage one's emotions as well as of others. Emotions play a crucial role in our day to day life, and being aware of them is necessary to lead a happy, calm and successful life.

EI is ~~a~~ might be innate in some people, who naturally can not be provoked into ^{irrational} action. This is a case of nature providing EI. However, EI can well be learnt (nurture). A ~~to~~ short-tempered person can take a course on anger management or practise yoga/meditation regularly to control her anger. Similarly, a violent person can undergo therapy to understand root cause and get rid of such behaviour.

→ Thus, more than nature, it is
nurture which determines EI. A child
born to calm parents learns to stay
calm in the face of adversities, just
by observing her parents.

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5. (a) वे मूल्य जो लोक प्रशासकों का मार्गदर्शन करते हैं, व्यापक सार्वजनिक हित के लिए अपने सापेक्ष महत्व के कारण प्रायः एक-दूसरे के प्रतिस्पर्धी हो सकते हैं। उदाहरणों सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)
Values that guide public administrators can often compete with each other, owing to their relative importance to the larger public interest. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Public administrators hold huge discretionary powers, and values like objectivity, honesty, compassion, impartiality guide their behavior to ensure public interest.

However, at times these values can come in conflict. Egs:

- * A poor person may not have ration card, but has clearly needs the subsidised grains. In this situation, adherence to law takes precedence over compassion. The correct way is to use other resources for help (NGOs etc), while initiating the process to make the ration card.
- * Similarly, any bending of law, even for noble aims, is harmful for society in the long run.
- * If a policeman catches a boy urinating

in public place, and on enquiring finds
that he was really late for his exam,
letting him go would send the wrong
msg. ~~He must be penalised for his violation.~~
He must be penalised for his violation.

Laws and constitution are supreme
guiding instruments for a public administrator.
After that, a transparent method
must be adopted for deciding discretionary
powers (eg: bidding for contracts).

5. (b)

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

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

10

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~~Corruption is not undertaking not benefit out of public~~

Corruption is using public powers for not benefit. As per Transparency International's corruption index, India ranks poorly on the global stage.

Some justify corruption by branding it as a social phenomenon. The apathy of public has led to large scale acceptance of practices like bribe to traffic police and in RTO (for license), for police expediting of passport verification, "speed" money in govt offices to move the file ahead etc.

However, India Against Corruption movement of 2011 revealed the brewing frustration of society. In countries like Japan, ethical stds in public life are very high.

Thus, corruption is a byproduct of lack of accountability and transparency, and not a social phenomenon. With online booking of passport kundras, and avenues to report corruption, police corruption in enquiry has significantly come down.

Tackling Corruption

- * Transparency is the biggest check. RTI has brought down petty corruption.
- * Digital delivery of services, when applications are made and processed online (eg: GST)
- * DBT has reduced leakages in payments from govt to citizens
- * Grievance redressal avenues like RBI Ombudsman, CPGRAMS
- * Social audit
- * Citizens' Charter

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

- (a) "गरीबी पर काबू पाना दान का कार्य नहीं है; यह न्याय का कार्य है।" नेल्सन मंडेला (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)
"Overcoming poverty is not a task of charity; it is an act of justice." Nelson Mandela (Answer in 150 words)

10

Capitalism has given rise to unlimited wealth, while a significant no. of people go to sleep hungry & in a dilapidated "home". This juxtaposition of extreme situations is a moral calling to the collective existence of human species. Ensuring a decent std of living to all human, where situations at birth don't determine the life outcomes, is the goal.

This is an act of justice, and not an optional task. Not taking conscious efforts towards it would be immoral and not amoral.

India's many initiatives to support its poor population, providing subsidised quality education and

Health are a must to enable people to realise their potential. The mid-day meal scheme is an excellent ~~ex~~ eg of such an endeavor. DPSP of our Constitution enlist such aims.

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6. (b)

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

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

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Gandhi's Gandhiji was a staunch believer of non-violence, and placed means above ends when he recalled the NCM after Chauri-Chaura incident in 1922. However, nothing could be more wrong than equating his idea of non-violence to cowardice. Acc to Gandhiji, it takes courage to forgive a person, and hate his vices and not the person himself. It takes courage to not retaliate violently when ~~the~~ one is being subjected to unprovoked violence. Ref: Dharmasala (alt Dharmasthaly Sall Sahyagraha)

By doing such, the innate goodness of the perpetrator is invoked, making him guilty and thus giving up violence. Fighting for a just cause gives immense capability to suffer for it.

But given a choice b/w cowardice
& violence, Gandhiji chose violence. ^{to make his} point.

By the time of Quit India Movement,
even he had turned ^{somewhat} lenient on
violence, and gave the call of "Do or die".

He said he would rather die than ~~to~~
see India slaved for his entire lifetime.

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6. (c)

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

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

10

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MLK Jr was a black rights advocate in the US in the 20th century, and he was highly influenced by Gandhi's ideas. Through this statement, his point is that (positive) change takes efforts and actions, and cannot be expected to happen on their own ~~mainly~~ ~~by~~ because of sheer passage of time. Blacks were subjected to centuries of slavery, and policy like segregation was blatantly practiced. To have equal civic & political rights as Whites, blacks had to organise themselves and make change happen. Just waiting for things to change on their own won't suffice, for those ~~in~~ ~~pos~~ holding privileges can not be expected to give them up on their own volition.

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

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

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

In this situation, answer the following:

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

- (a) The issue in issues involved
- * Inconvenience to public at large because of security protocols
 - * Access to emergency services like hospital, fire is hindered
 - * Economic impact of restricting mobility
 - * Privileges to certain individuals holding official position vs common citizenship

(b)

Option

- * Allow the car to pass through
- * Do not allow the car to pass through
- * Arrange other ways to reach the hospital/bring care to the same car

Merit

- patient will reach hospital in time
- empathy of ~~patient~~ administration established for common citizen

- ~~patient~~ may suffer permanently included
- protocol followed
- relations b/w the countries not affected

- patient will be attended to in time
- protocol will be followed

Demerit

- violation of security protocol of foreign ~~country~~ against duty's obligations
- possible retaliation from foreign country or breach of code
- patient may suffer permanently (including death)
- common citizen may protest in anger
- extra spending of resources
- may still take more time than simply allowing the car to pass

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(C) My course of action would be

- * Immediately establish the status of the patient by roping in senior doctor and visiting the patient's car.
- * Depending on the doctor's assessment, if care can be given in ~~car~~ car or in an ambulance, providing for that.
- * If not, then evacuating the patient to different vehicle to reach hospital via some other route.
- * For worst case, if none of the above is possible, arranging air lift of the patient and reaching required facility.

Reasoning

- * Exception to state head level security cones cannot be authorised by CP ~~or~~ on personal call. Security protocols for such dignitaries have to be followed at all cost, else a huge diplomatic backlash may follow, tarnishing India's image at the global level.

* However, leaving the patient unattended would be highly unethical. Medical care should be provided at all cost, without breaching protocol. Other experienced personnel (like Air Force) can be called in as well.

* Proper advertisement and announcements of such vehicle blockage should be given in advance, with knowledge of alternate routes. ~~For~~ A helpline numbers should also be publicised for people to contact in case of any confusion.

x ————— x

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8.

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

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

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

In light of the above, answer the following:

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

(a) Transgenders are one of the most vulnerable sections of Indian society. Various Challenges:

* At birth, they are often abandoned by their own family, and raised by a community of their own. Lack of quality education and healthcare

becomes a lifelong handicap.

- * They are segregated from society, and are excluded from common places like parks, shopping malls, restaurants, public transportation, etc
- * Employment opportunities, already severely limited due to a lack of proper qualification, is further discriminated against. Many are forced to undertake begging
- * They struggle for their gender identity all throughout life, for even something as simple as a govt ID.
- * Nobody rents house/shops to transgender. Loan is also not sanctioned.
- * The inheritance of family and household is systematically denied to them.
- * Old age is particularly lonely and poor. Limited sources of income are also with taken away, and complete dependence on others leads to loss of self-respect and dignity.
- * Even in cremation, the discrimination continues. They are denied access to common burial and cremation grounds, and have

their own separate land for such purposes.

Thus, every day is a struggle for people of transgender community.

(b) Reasons for continued discrimination

- + Colonial hangover
- + Belief in superstitions and myths, that such people are evil and are to be avoided
- + Lack of inclusivity in popular art & media (eg: cinema) leads to lack of awareness about their existence & issues
- + Dichotomous gendered vision of society (male & female)
- + Absence in education curriculum about their community
- + Deep rooted biases in a patriarchal social set-up
- + Their poverty & handicaps them from mobilising and taking action.

Initiatives

- * ~~the~~ Rights of Transgender Person Act was recently passed. It establishes a dedicated body to look into their grievances, ease of obtaining govt ID, sex determination certificate from DM etc.
- * Increasing awareness about LGBTQ community (Pride movement) has started via cinema, SC decriminalisation of sec 377. Slowly, this will include the transgender too.
- * Many govt have taken initiative of employing transgenders (eg: Kochi metro). However, finding accommodation proved difficult even after job.
- * Metro Stations have been made trans inclusive
- * Option of 3rd gender in govt forms
- * Trans bathrooms and washrooms in public spaces

Though change is slow, things have changed for the better. Awareness campaigns can go a long way in making the society inclusive.

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

दिए गए परिदृश्य में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

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

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

In the given scenario, answer the following questions:

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

(a) Stakeholders

- * The family and relatives of father-son duo & other victims of custodial deaths & violence
- * me as IGP in state & comm. head
- * DSP, the state police dept
- * human rights groups
- * state HC
- * state govt
- * Comm. c formed to inquire into allegations of custodial violence.

Ethical issues

- * Human rights of people in custody
- * Maintenance of law & order.
- * Public perception of state police
- * Bringing perpetrators to justice &
- * Attitude of police towards ~~comm~~ public
- * Pressure to sacrifice one official and save police dept's image

(b) Steps

- * I will not pay any heed to the pressure to pin the blame on DSP, nor to the DSP's claim to be innocent.
- * I will record statements of all those alleging substantial violence and their family members. Medical records would also be collected.
- * Then, statements of all involved police officials and eye witnesses (if any) would be recorded ~~in~~ by following due procedure.
- * Any CCTV footage, video clips made by others ~~would~~ would be collected and verified for authenticity by experts.
- * NGOs can be pulled in to provide any expertise, if required, without disclosing any details of ongoing investigation.
- * Media ~~to~~ statements would be released in a professional manner, as and when required, to ensure the public that the enquiry is fair and impartial.

Based on the above steps, an honest account of events would be submitted to the govt.

- (c) ~~Chatt~~ to Professionalism of Indian police has
been questioned time and again.

Challenges

- * Overburdened
- * Dual responsibility of law & order along with investigation responsibilities
- * Lack of expertise (eg: cybercrime)
- * Lack of proper equipments (eg: patrol vehicles, guns)
- * Polit High political interference in day to day functioning, and in posting and transfer of officials
- * Corruption
- * Outdate 1861 Police Act - as applicable legislation
- * Low female const
- * High vacancy
- * Lack of forensic infra
- * Corruption in recruitment
- * Lack of political will to reform

Initiatives

- * After 1.5 decades of Prakash Singh judgement, no change on ground is seen due to lack of political will
- * Separation of law & order & investigation functions
- * End Enhancing forensic infra

उम्मीदवारों को इस शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- * Fixed tenure of high officials
- * Independent body for promotions & transfer of officials
- * Transparent & corruption free recruitment
- * Encouraging female recruitment to make the force gender sensitive
- * ^{Time & time} ~~Time~~ training of officers
- * Providing basic equipments like guns & patrol vehicles
- * Adopting Model Police Act
~~Political~~

Political will is the key missing ingredient in undertaking police reforms. Strong demand from public can pressure necessary changes.

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

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

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

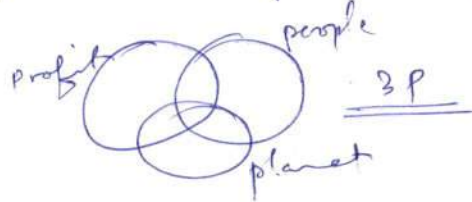
Mr. X is a billionaire businessman who heads a conglomerate engaged in insurance, energy generation and distribution, and manufacturing. Despite being globally known as a great philanthropist, he turned down a shareholder request seeking the disclosure of the conglomerate's actions on issues related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

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

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

(2)

Beyond 'profit, people & planet' are equally important for any company's ~~existing~~ continued existence. In this context, the idea of sustainable development takes great importance.



Climate Change

- Without a habitable earth, the very survival of human species is at risk. A narrow conception of development will put future generations at great disadvantage. Stakeholder, and not shareholder profit alone has to be maximised.

Diversity & Inclusion

- It is both a moral and profit-focused imperative. Diversity makes greater products in workplace. Social inequality will eventually lead to unrest, and no company can operate in such an environment.

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Increasing awareness for inclusion &

• diversity has also led to ethical
consciousness, making the business appeal
more relevant (eg: boycott of goods to
made in Xinjiang region of China).

(b) For a business org, all the 3 P are
important and have to be balanced.

Without profit, no company can run
and will be forced to shut down, no matter
how lofty its aims are. But social-envtl
costs are equally important. Companies
known for their ethics attract greater
talent. Responsible investment is also
creating a demand for ESG companies.

(c) Reconciling the 2 is very important.
Some ways to do so -

* CSR provides a direct opportunity to
give back to the society.

* ~~Major~~ Philanthropic activities of Warren
Buffet and Bill Gates are role models
for other HNIs.

- * Adherence to ethical norms in the letter and spirit, instead of superficial compliance
- * Being transparent in its operations
- * Responsibly sourcing raw materials, recycling where possible, EPR for e-waste & plastic etc
- * Being carbon neutral/positive in operations (eg: solar panel for offices, sensor lights etc)
- * Being sensitive to the community where the company is operating
- * Reducing awareness of market failures, (eg: air pollution) and taking steps to reduce it as much as possible.

Reducing the 2 might be tough at first, but pays off substantially in the long run. For eg. the reputation of the TATA conglomerate in India is very high.

← X

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11.

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

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

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

- (a) In the given situation, what are the options available to you to ensure that the law and order situation in the district remains stable. Provide a detailed account of your course of action.
- (b) Do you think the present legal and institutional mechanisms are sufficient to tackle the menace of hate speech in the society? (Answer in 250 words) 20

(a) The prevalence of murder on religious grounds has been seen recently in Udaipur.

In this situation, following course of action needs to be taken to ensure law & order:

- * First point of action is to prevent any retaliation murder by the victim community. Any open threats meted out in this respect needs to be taken seriously, taking action on the threat, and providing security to potential targets.
- * The enquiry of the murder already ~~occ~~ occurred should be fast tracked, so that people can be pacified. The threats made & complaints ~~to~~ can ~~that~~ serve as a starting point.
- * For extreme case, internet can be shut down briefly following due procedure. Hate speech perpetrators should be brought to police books. Any misinformation/fake information needs to be actively countered. Message in vernacular languages, and helpline no.s should be spread widely.
- * Patrol of sensitive areas to actively prevent any outburst of violence.
- * A silent protest march, singing condolences can be organised. Leaders from murdered

Community can & also take part, and condemn the violence openly to restore peace:

- * Based on intelligence inputs, miscreants should be detained and inquired as per law (preventive detention).

Thus, a vigilant approach is required to actively monitor the delicate situation.

- (b) The menace of hate speech has spiralled out of control. Hate speech is targeted attack on a particular community, often involving violence and calls for historical justice & genocide. No IPC section specifically deals with "hate speech", and is covered under various other sections like promoting enmity b/w communities on religious grounds, incitement to violence etc.

Institutionally, police is the first responder. In such cases of murder, CBI or NIA can also be assigned the investigation to probe terrorism linkages.

However, such measures are insufficient, esp with the advent of internet & social media. The ~~anonym~~ anonymity provided serves as an effective mask to say anything.

The laws like IT Act & Telegraph Act, also provide for shutdown of internet. Recent ~~the~~ Digital Media Ethics & Intermediary Guidelines, issued under IT Act, is an ~~the~~ attempt to bring accountability in giant tech companies like FB & Twitter who claim no responsibility for msgs posted on them.

Law Commission has recommended amending IPC to bring comprehensive section to deal with hate speech. Much like Personal Data Protection Act, ~~at a~~ a legal mechanism to deal with hate speech is also required. (including lynchings).

X ——— X

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12.

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

- (a) देश में युवा छात्रों के शैक्षिक विकास पर 'रटकर सीखने' के क्या प्रभाव हुए हैं?
- (b) इस मुद्दे को हल करने के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

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

In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) What are the consequences of 'rote learning' on the educational development of young students in the country?
- (b) Suggest measures that can be taken to address this issue. (Answer in 250 words) 20

(a) As described, "rote learning" is a misnomer since simply reproducing information in an exam hall and then forgetting about it is not learning. It has many adverse consequences:

* P. P. NGO Pratham's survey, ASER, reveals the poor educational outcome among young children. Similarly, PISA Survey by OECD revealed the precarious state of Indian education system.

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- * India's edu system is pyramidal, with near universal enrolment at primary levels, but only ~25% reaching higher edu. Rote learning incentivises so many students to exit the system.
- * India's demographic dividend can't be utilised without skilling and education of its workforce.
- * Rote learning also reduces confidence, for exam results are proportional. This encourages delinquency, taking to drugs & crimes etc.
- * New Edu Policy seeks to remedy this. However, a "syllabus covering" method of learning is deeply imbedded in India's psyche.
- * Rote learning encourages answering, while real learning is supposed to encourage questioning.
- * Greater freedom in teaching will also attract better teachers.
- * The lifelong impact on poor economic outcomes & quality of life is closely linked with educational level.

- x It leads to corruption in edu (eg: donation for medical seats)
- x Also forces students to go to a foreign university (eg: US, Australia, UK). This is also an added strain & strain to forex.
- x Lack of employability increases fascination with "permanent" govt jobs, and the subsequent corruption in their hiring (eg: Police recruitment)
- x Role being limited potential of even unskilled & semi-skilled workers like construction workers, plumbers and one-person MSMEs.
- x It reduces effectiveness of govt schemes, since basic education is reqd to avail them (for eg, "fee" for availing free welfare services is collected in West Bengal).

Without empowering edu, human capabilities are rarely realised.

(b)

Measures

- * NEP should be implemented in letter and spirit. It would be a slow and long change for effects to be seen on ground.
- * Outcome based learning over role-based should be adopted as a policy. There is a need to redesign exams around this concept, along with some elements of traditional exam.
- * Learning from global best practices
- * Focus on early childhood care & edu in (ECCE)
Anganwadis is important, esp for children of low education level parents.
- * ~~For~~ Instead of age-graded classrooms, classrooms should be composed of children of same educational level.
- * Focus on ~~leading~~ training of teachers
(eg: STARS program with the aid of WB)
- * Activity based learning, esp for younger students

* Teaching in vernacular languages, esp in initial schooling years. English can be taught as a separate subject to those optg for it.

* Conducting open book exams to eliminate the fear of exams and reveal their ~~true~~ true purpose

Changing edu outcomes will be slow, but a noble pursuit.

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