



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. : 680214

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AKSHAY PELLAY

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

19.12.21

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

केंद्र
Centre

RAIPUR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

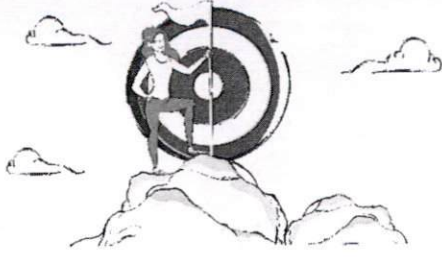
[Signature]

	<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 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)					



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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)

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

Sarvodaya refers to the principle of common good of all. The utilization of wealth and resources should be oriented towards meeting this target.

① Jyandiji - He imbibed this ideal from the English philosopher John Ruskin.

He developed the theory of trusteeship wherein the rich would administer their wealth for the benefit of the poor.

He implemented Sarvodaya in his ashrams, where all inmates contributed to upkeep and output of ashram.

② Minoba Bhave - He applied the ideal of Sarvodaya to land.

He encouraged the rich to ~~redist~~ donate excess land (Bhoodan).

- This would be redistributed among the landless to increase agricultural production and ensure income equality.

③ Jayprakash Narayan - He thought Sarvodaya could be realized through small scales sector and cooperatives eg dairy cooperatives where all castes, religions gained from milk production.

The alone leaders were united in placing common interest above needs of an individual. Sarvodaya can be applied to contemporary welfare schemes.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism was a religious reformer. He tried to impart an ethical slant to religion in following ways:

- ① He advocated inner purity and devotion to God. Today many godmen are accused of crimes eg Gurmehar Ram Rahim Singh sentenced to life imprisonment for murder.
- ② He sought religious harmony. It will help ensure communal amity in India and the world.
- ③ He asked disciples to be honest in all respects. This is crucial in all spheres of life like, from education to politics

④ He encouraged people to be dedicated and earn their living. It can ensure individuals are productive throughout of reducing abste absenteeism in schools.

⑤ He began the practise of langar. It helps disseminate social equality and inculcate humility.

⑥ He opposed excessive greed. It shows how fugitive economic offenders of Nirav Modi were fuelled by greed.

Yours Nanak's teachings are thus worthy of emulation, in order to remain ethical.

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)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
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नहीं लिखना
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Adam Smith held that the invisible hand of the market would lead to decisions in the best interest of individual. However in India, the state provides public goods like:

1. Food - subsidized food through public

distribution system upholds right to life and reflects compassion.

2. Education - Subsidized education under

through Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan ~~get~~ builds capabilities of humans to ~~pr~~ become financially secure.

• High fees, capitation fees and profiteering

are common in private institutions

• Thus the marginalized do not enjoy

equal opportunity .

3. Healthcare — Private healthcare is less affordable than publicly funded care in hospitals and primary health centres .
• Thus government has provided free drugs, checkup to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates .

4. Basic amenities — Government organisations provide water, electricity and rail transportation at low cost .
• Provision of these basic necessities is needed, as private sector is profit oriented .

According to UN ~~Multidimensional~~ Multidimensional Poverty Index, 36% of Indian population is poor. Thus public sector should play a leading role in providing essential public goods and services, and demonstrate empathy with the needy .

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

Corruption is the bane of Indian society since it deprives citizens of services and state of resources.

The non state actors who help combat corruption are :

1. Citizens - They utilize right to Information Act for unearthing corruption eg 2G spectrum scam, coal block scam.
2. Whistleblowers - They highlight irregularities within their organisations.
3. Non Governmental Organizations
 - Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) helped draft RTI Act.
 - NGOs lobby the bureaucracy for more effective enforcement of anti corruption

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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laws.

• NGOs and citizens collaborate to implement social audit eg under MGNREGS scheme. This boosts transparency and accountability.

• NGOs create awareness, and train citizens to utilize RTI Act letter eg in case a government doctor ~~does not~~ is frequently absent from village Primary Health Centre (PHC).

4. Media - Media disseminates instances of corruption to a wide cross-section of society.

• Therefore the media influences public opinion, and can influence election results.

Corruption is prevalent as in India, as seen from poor rank on Corruption Perception Index. The need of the hour is involving all stakeholders in a fight against corruption.

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Social Intelligence

refers to the skills required for full participation in society.

The social intelligence helps maintain productive relationships.

- It helps navigate social customs effectively.
- For a firm or individual, SI is vital.

Components of Social Intelligence

1. Understanding social intricacies of the cultural practises of business firms.
 - Japanese companies value punctuality.
2. Having good interpersonal skills. This is needed in any public facing job.
3. Ability to resolve social conflicts

eg bureaucrats have to address
~~social~~ communal hostilities that are an
obstacle to progress.

Social Intelligence versus Emotional Intelligence

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1. SI focuses on how individuals ~~to be~~
deal with society.

• EI is individual centric.

2. SI can be tutored, but EI can
be developed one's own.

3. SI and EI complement each other.

eg EI deals with specific problems like
non performing employee who has to be
motivated.

SI addresses broader issues like dealing
with vaccine hesitancy of a particular
religious community.

Given the above, equal
importance should be given to
instilling EI and SI.

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

The civil services are given enormous powers to ensure public welfare and uphold the rule of law in society. However corruption among civil servants has become a serious concern.

Ethical behaviour and morality

1. Civil servants are required to display integrity of Ashok Khemka, ^{IAS} ~~IPS~~, exposed wrongdoing in DLF land deal, Gurgaon.
2. They must display courage in exposing injustice of D. Roopa, IPS reported preferential treatment to some prisoners in Bengaluru prison.
• She was later transferred.
3. Civil service ethos calls for empathy with weaker sections eg

advising against land acquisition ^{which is} violating tribal rights in 5th schedule areas.

Ethical behaviour and career prospects

1. An ethical civil servant will perform better, and better performance reviews will improve career prospects.

2. Unethical behaviour leads to risk of imprisonment for violating ^{prohibition} ~~provision~~ of Corruption Act, 1988.

3. Nowadays, unethical officers are being dismissed from service prematurely.

4. 360° feedback and performance evaluation has been introduced. This rewards the honest and hardworking bureaucrat.

A well functioning civil service is key to national development. Therefore civil service reforms are needed to incentivise ethical behaviour.

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)

10

The media as the fourth estate is supposed to hold the government accountable at all times.

However, in India, a part of the media is playing this role.

However the rest of the media is not discharging its duty due to :

1. Lack of journalistic independence - corporatisation of media has risen, and independence has reduced.

2. sensationalism has been adopted, and in depth journalism, to expose corruption, is lacking.

3. Lack of integrity - In 2020, it was found that some media channels

manipulated TRP (Television Rating Point) system for commercial gain.

4. Prevalence of fake news and disinformation that media broadcasts to a large audience.

5. Obvious bias that may be political, communal etc. eg paid news problem has come to the fore.

6. Media that is not impartial cannot hold the government responsible for ^{its} failings.

7. Sometimes journalists reporting wrongdoing are punished by imposing charges of sedition.

As the Indian press is not fully discharging its duties, there is an urgent need to improve regulation.

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)

10

A citizens' charter is a document outlining services that an organization will provide. The respective service standards are also mentioned.

However citizens' charters have been afflicted by :

1. Making unrealistic commitments. Then the organization struggles to meet standards.
2. Choosing one size fits all model of for various ~~dept~~ units at state level, under the same department.
3. Not involving citizens and NGOs in formulation of the charter.
4. Lack of viable grievance redressal

mechanisms to ensure citizens get justice.

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5. There Failure to hold evring officials accountable for non delivery of promised services.

6. Absence of feedback mechanism. When drafting of citizen's charter is treated as one time process, then it is difficult to improve it.

7. training of officials may be inadequate.

thus the measures needed are:

1. Widespread involvement in drafting a realistic citizens charter.
2. Easily accessible grievance redressal mechanisms.
3. Penalties for officials not meeting targets.

therefore it is possible to

make citizen's charter a dynamic document that improves with time.

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)

10

Medical ethics is the morality followed by members of the medical fraternity.

Importance of medical ethics

1. It ensures decisions are in best interests of patient.
2. Doctor go enables patient to take informed decisions.
3. Doctors do not try to enrich themselves through their profession.
4. Doctors have a service orientation, so that the needy get the care they require.

Issues in implementing medical ethics.

1. Lack of values - service motive and empathy are lacking of some doctors

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conduct unnecessary tests and prescribe unnecessary drugs.

2. Conflict of interest - Lack of collusion between doctors and pharmaceutical firms leads to patients bearing high burden of expensive drugs.
3. Private medical sector is inadequately regulated. therefore scope for profiteering increases.
4. Doctors may neglect the best interest of patient eg extracting eggs multiple times from women in Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) clinics.
5. Entrance exams in medicines do not gauge ethical competence.

The ideal of medicine is abiding by the Hippocratic oath. This calls for value education in medical curriculum, and government regulation of healthcare ~~in the~~ sector.

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

The public functionaries in a democracy are entrusted with wide ranging executive and legislative powers. The stipulation is that these powers be used to serve public interest in the following ways:

1. Transparent auction of natural resources
eg coal. Bew crony policies should be eschewed as they harm public interest eg industrialist pays bribes to get license and charges consumers high fees.
2. Impartiality in allocation of funds eg MPLADS funds that are allotted at the discretion of the MP.

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3. Bureaucrats must utilize public funds wisely, eschewing extravagant expenditure.

4. The power to uphold rule of law should be used to deliver justice to every section of society eg in Bihar, conviction rate under SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act is low. More empathy for weaker sections is needed.

5. Bureaucrats should wield their discretionary powers wisely, and refrain from setting bad precedents.

. In a representative democracy like India, legislators and bureaucrats should be empowered to uphold public interest.

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

This quote shows how citizens must actively rise to oppose injustice. Citizens have a civic responsibility to uphold and protect basic human rights like equality. There are a few instances where the oppressed did not receive support.

1. Mob lynchings in India eg. Bekhu Khan, Ashfaq Khan did not receive assistance.

2. Officials guilty of dereliction of duty during communal riots.

3. Order Non Jewish Germans who stood by, as Hitler stripped the German Jews of citizenship (1935) and sent them to concentration camps.

4. Even if neutrality is due to inability to intervene, it aids injustice of

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Allied nations ignored German annexation of Czechoslovakia (1938).

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There are also cases where injustice was not opposed. eg

1. Uttarakhnad Assistant Sub Inspector Jagandeep Singh saved a Muslim man from mob lynching in Haridwar.

2. ~~Large sections~~ American citizens protested in large numbers against murder of George Floyd by a policeman (2020).

• Whites also participated, reflecting commitment to racial justice.

When injustice goes undallenged, it ~~also~~ emboldens the oppressor.

Thus there is a need to oppose injustice at every juncture.

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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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This quote reflects the importance of dissent and protests in a functional democracy.

1. Dissent helps prevent tyranny eg former President Trump faced massive criticism

after inciting the Capitol Hill riots (January 2021).

2. Dissent prevents subjugation of citizens eg Arab Spring (2011) was set off by a municipal inspector manhandling a fruit vendor who then innodated himself.

3. This spirit of disobedience was at the core of several revolutions for democracy eg French Revolution (1789) against oppression of commoners

• American Revolutionary War against the discriminatory treatment meted out by England.

4. Disobedience helped drive the Indian freedom struggle for decades.

5. Dissent helps correct historical injustices
eg Civil Rights Movement led by Martin Luther King Jr. in the 1960s to achieve racial equality.

Citizens should be encouraged to peacefully exercise their right to dissent.

6. (c)

"जो द्रुते 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) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The given quote shows the importance of smaller units like citizens or states being treated like a nation would want to be treated.

1. Nations oppose infringement of their rights like right to territorial integrity.

• Similarly citizens' rights to liberty and privacy should be restricted.

2. China has opposed so called foreign interference in its approach towards Taiwan and Hong Kong.

• Thus china should not detain highly Muslims and violate their right to freedom of religion.

3. Different religious communities desire

autonomy in managing their affairs of separate personal laws for different religions.

• then they should provide equal rights and freedom to every member of their community regardless of gender and caste.

4. Nations of the world seek justice and differential treatment based on status as least developed or developing country.

• Thus inequality within nations must be tackled eg social bias, gender discrimination.

It is said that equality of treatment for equals is the best approach. Similarly, state and citizens, or ~~community~~ community and citizens should be treated alike.

7.

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) 20

A key civil service value is empathy for the weaker sections that also includes empathy for common

citizen. This case study reflects blatant violation of public trust.

(a) Stakeholders

1. The family members of missing persons.
2. The policemen accused of custodial torture.
3. The district ^{police} administration since its credibility is at stake.
4. The state government which may face criticism of for this action.
5. I, as the head of the district police.

Issues involved in this case

1. Violation of fundamental rights dealing with arrest (Article 20).
2. Misuse of power by the accused policemen.
3. Risk of reduced public trust in police.
4. While Need for delivering justice to the three tribal persons.
5. Desire of some police officers to protect their guilty colleagues.

(b) I will take the following steps for a fair inquiry :

1. I will nominate an upright officer to chair the investigation committee.
2. I will assure the investigating committee of all support for impartial investigation.
3. Any policeman obstructing functioning of this committee will face disciplinary action.
4. I will ^{inform} ~~keep~~ the state government of the steps taken for fair enquiry.
5. The report of the inquiry committee will be acted on by me, or forwarded by to higher officials for more stringent action.

(c) Reasons for custodial deaths.

1. There are inadequate legal safeguards to curb misuse of power.
2. ^{Some} Policemen are incapable of using scientific interrogation techniques.

3: The guilty policemen are protected by their own.

4. Policemen harassed by superiors vent frustration on ordinary persons.

steps that should be taken are:

1. Sensitizing and training police to employ scientific interrogation methods of forensic analysis.
2. Independent Police Complaints Authority to report torture.
3. All police personnel to wear body cameras.
4. Installing CCTV in police stations.
5. Legal reforms to speed up proceedings against guilty police personnel.
6. Implementing D K Basu guidelines governing arrest, to deter misbehavior.

In absolute terms, lives lost due to custodial violence in India is small. However each

life is precious. Thus police reforms are
needed on an urgent basis.

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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

Lateral entry has been adopted by the government to fill higher level positions and expand the talent pool available. Despite their technical expertise and experience, recruitment of industry professionals is being questioned.

(a) ~~The~~ The ethical issues involved here are :

1. Risk of favouritism. Professionals from companies donating to ruling party may be selected.
2. Lack of transparency if industry employees are appointed directly without
- i. declaring eligibility criteria
 - ii. conducting personal interview.
3. Risk of jealousy and rivalry between the regular recruits and those recruited via lateral entry.
4. Work culture - Industry experts are steeped in corporate work culture. They may not be able to adapt to government work culture.
5. Applicability of reservation rules to lateral entry. Social justice could be adversely affected.

6: Public interest should guide approval of lateral entry.

• Here if the tenure of lateral entrants is ~~too short~~ short, the best talent cannot be attracted.

• But the desired improvement in governance may not occur.

7. Bureaucrats function with welfare orientation. However industry professionals have been trained to value profits alone all.

8. Time is needed to instil civil service values in lateral entrants.

(b) Longer cooling off period will be helpful because:

1. Government officials cannot do favours to a private company, in return for employment.

2. After a long cooling off period, the

inside knowledge of the former government servant will become outdated.

• Thus company hiring government servant ~~may not~~ will not have an unfair edge over rivals.

3. Sometimes firms recruit government employees to effectively lobby their former colleagues.

• longer cooling off period means ~~new~~ younger civil servants rise to the top.

The former government employee will not have preferential access.

4. It is possible that ex-government employees leverage good ties with the government of the day to get favourable policies approved.

• This stony capitalism is neither

is good for the economy nor for the citizen.

A suitably long cooling off period will help
as a new party may ~~may~~ come to power
in intervening period.

Civil service reforms like
lateral entry are indeed crucial.

However they, as well as cooling off
period to join industry require proper
regulation

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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The given case study highlights flaws in corporate governance. In the quest for profits, ethics may not be given due importance.

The stakeholders in this case are:

1. child workers rushing lines to mine tin.
2. Third party suppliers profiting from child labour.
3. Company that sources tin in this way.
4. Consumers who are presently content with the company product.

(a) The ethical issues involved are:

1. Violation of right to exploitation and right to life of child miners.
2. The children are losing their chance to lead a better life by engaging in child labours.
3. Contractors and middlemen demonstrate greed and lack of compassion for

children.

4. Company neglecting moral responsibilities regarding sourcing.

5. Consumers have to choose between their morals and economic interests.

(b) Yes, customers can take such circumstances into account because:

1. Due to wide reach of media and social media, such incidents are widely reported.

2. Comfort of customer should not be at cost of ~~the~~ children's lives.

3. Many activists raise these issues faced by child labour.

4. Customers have the option of switching to ~~us~~ another company.

5. An informed customer always has the option of taking informed decision in this case.

(c) I will suggest :

1. Ending procurement of tin from these mines.
2. Alternative, non exploitative sources of tin should be explored.
3. Compensating child workers or their families for damage due to unsafe working conditions.
4. Publicly assuring the customers of adhering to ethical sourcing practices.
5. A company is not just responsible to shareholders, but also to society. The concerns of child miners should be taken into consideration.
6. This course of action will help end the exploitative practice of hiring ~~child~~ child miners.

Gandhiji said that commerce without morals is one of the seven

Sins. Here right to life is more important than consumer convenience and corporate profit. A change in the company's operating practises is thus justified.

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0. 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 गाँव में जारी जातीय संघर्ष उनके लिए एक बड़ी बाधा थी। इसलिए, उन्होंने गुप्त तरीके से विवाह करने की योजना बनाई और उसके बाद गाँव 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। गाँव 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

The given case study reflects a dilemma in public administration. Individual liberty is in conflict with the need to maintain public order and social amity.

The stakeholders involved here are:

1. The young couple wishing to get married despite numerous hurdles.
2. The girl's family that fully opposes marriage.
3. Myself, as I have to consider the request made by the couple and other issues.
4. District police
4. District police which is to maintain law and order.
5. Society that is still afflicted by caste discrimination.

The ethical issues involved here are:

1. Right to personal liberty (Article 21) includes freedom to marry person of one's choice.
2. Inter caste marriage is a progressive custom practise.
3. However the harmony in the families of girl and boy requires consideration.

4. It is necessary for the boy to refute charges of kidnapping.

He has to demonstrate the girl ~~was~~ accompanied him of free will.

5. Assenting to marriage will require attitudinal change regarding caste. This requires time.

6. Decisions have to be made considering all aspects. Here risk of caste based tensions is a real threat.

(b) The options here are:

① Reject the request of the couple and repatriate the girl to her family.

② Reject the request of the couple. They will be sent to a safe home for intercaste couples.

③ Accept the request of the couple. Convince the family to approve the

marriage, while ~~maintain~~ making security arrangements to prevent violence.

The suitable course of action will be: Option (3) for the marriage should be held and family convinced because:

1. Adults can marry anyone they choose.
2. The girl's family have not provided proof to support their claim of kidnapping.
3. At some point, caste based conflicts and honour killings have to be addressed.
4. ~~Rejecting~~ repatriating the girl to her household will expose her to risk of physical violence since she ~~to~~ eloped.
5. Sending the couple to a safe home will not permanently deter honour killing/violence.
6. I will enlist the help of village leaders, religious figures and

social activists to convince the girl's family.

7. I can will say caste is an outdated institution. The constitution outlaws caste discrimination (Article 15).

Inter caste marriages

were advocated by Dr Ambedkar as a

viable method to annihilate caste. It is

thus better to make all efforts to

reform the attitude of the hostile villagers.

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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)

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The given case study examines the increasingly prevalent privatization of education. Since the LPG reforms in 1991, there has been mushrooming of the private institutions eg in engineering and medicine.

(b) The relevant ethical concerns are :

1. Affordability of education for the students from disadvantaged backgrounds.
2. Education should be inclusive. For-profit institutions can hinder socialisation of students from different backgrounds.
• This makes class and caste barriers harder to demolish.
3. It leads to commodification of education. The student-teacher relationship can be corroded to some extent.
4. When students pay high fees, they may take loans. They focus on ~~edu~~ gaining employability to repay loans.
• Value based education is not given due importance.
5. Risk of college promoters bribing the

government or regulatory authority to get license or necessary approval.

(b) Education and knowledge should be appreciated for own sake because:

- 1) Employment is only one part of life. Education also helps in ensuring ethical behaviour, maintaining good inter personal ties.
- 2) Knowledge once acquired can not be lost. One can lose a job, for no fault of one's own.
- 3) Appreciating education is necessary because it can open up opportunities later eg Steve Jobs utilized a calligraphy course he took in college to design beautiful fonts for the Apple Macintosh in 1980s.
- 4) Enjoying life to the fullest requires enjoying every day spent learning.

Focusing only on employment can lead to boredom and dissatisfaction.

5) Nowadays companies also consider soft skills, problem thinking etc. ^{for hiring} Purely focusing on course matter will not suffice.

(-c) Value education can be ~~or~~ instilled by:

1. Mandatory value education courses in schools and colleges.
2. Linking value education curriculum to real life of importance of repentance
— After 116 years, Germany has apologised for carrying out Namibian genocide.
3. Encouraging students to display kindness of to themselves, each other, their families.
4. Citing examples of ethical personalities eg Bala Amte who gave up lucrative legal job to serve lepers.

5. Students should be tested on the personal improvements made in ethical living. It will prepare them for ethical life.

6. Every week, students should be asked to ~~recount~~^{relate} one kind deed they did. The ~~best student~~ best student should be awarded, and others commended.

7. Mandatory enrolment in National Service Scheme (NSS) so students imbibe compassion, humility and empathy for weaker sections.

'Education is not the filling of a pail, but the lighting of a fire'. ~~so~~
Employment is needed, but education should empower students to act ethically and strive to achieve justice in real world.

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)

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Begging has become a significant challenge for ~~the~~ the government and the courts to challenge. The fact that it is not banned outright, shows it is a public ~~see~~ dilemma in public administration.

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(a) Moral and ethical concerns

1. Begging reflects loss of dignity.
2. Ideally there should be empathy for beggars. But in practise, this is not so.
3. Begging deprives individual of self reliance.
4. In some cases, beggars infringe on a person's privacy by aggressively seeking alms.
5. Sometimes, children are forced to beg.
On other occasions, non poor resort to begging (scams).
6. Begging may partly reflect failure of the state or charitable bodies.

(b) The factors prompting begging are:

1. Extreme poverty due to unemployment.
Lack of education and skills could be viable reasons.
2. Addiction to drugs and alcohol may

lead to loss of savings and prompt
beggary.

3. Destitution owing to loss of breadwinner
in family or sudden economic shock of
post COVID.

4. Social discrimination - Individuals may be
expelled from their households eg transgender
children.

Beggary is almost ^{like} a traditional occupation
for marginalized transgenders.

5. Lack of public aid eg unemployment
allowance, pension, ~~for~~ disability benefit.

∴ I will give the money to charities
since :

1. They are well equipped to help those
who need it most.

2. Some people can beg to meet non
essential needs eg drugs.

3. Giving alms is not a long lasting

solution for eradicating beggary.

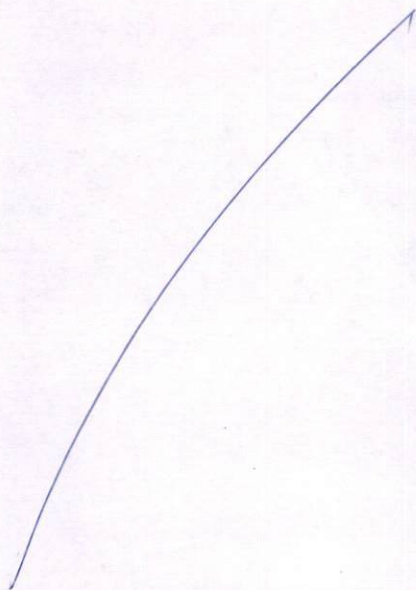
4. Giving a beggar alms can meet his/her needs for one day.

However on a long term basis, charities can meet their needs of running shelters for homeless.

5. Charities can make beggars self reliant through skill training.

Beggary is a consequence of unequal ~~disturb~~ benefits from economic growth and poor choices made by individuals. An empathetic approach is needed to fulfil the needs of beggars, and make them fully capable individuals.

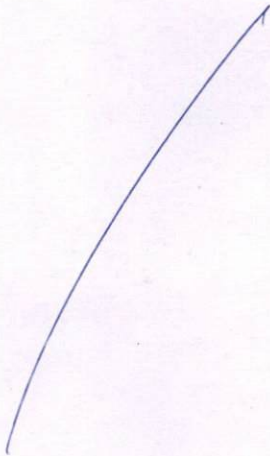
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



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