



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-IV)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-IV) (2425)

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 भरना जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1138117

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Archit Dongre

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

2th August, 2023

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

केंद्र
Centre
Bhai Joga Singh School
Farz Road
Delhi

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 मंंदी 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)			7		
2(b)			8		
3(a)			9		
3(b)			10		
3(c)			11		
4(a)			12		
4(b)					
5					
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					



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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)

आगामी वर्षों में प्रभावी कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस को लागू करने के लिए, ESG (पर्यावरणीय, सामाजिक और गवर्नेंस) मैट्रिक्स को बहु-हितधारक दृष्टिकोण के साथ एकीकृत करना क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है? ऐसे एकीकरण से क्या लाभ हो सकते हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

For effective corporate governance to take place in the coming years, why is it important to integrate the ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) metrics with the multi-stakeholder approach? What benefits can be accrued by such integration? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Effective corporate governance revolves around the protection of interests of all stakeholders eg shareholders, employees, managers etc.

Importance for ESG

→ Brings out the principal issue for the ownership of "Global commons" and prerogative to protect them.

(Can be compared to Gandhi's idea of rich as public trustees of resources)

→ Social metrics will improve conditions & quality of life for all stakeholders

eg by Health insurance (universal concern for both rich & poor)

education etc., pensions, provident fund

→ Governance metrics is important to be integrated for efficient dispute resolution, management of divergent interests & promoting maximum good of all stakeholders (utilitarianism)

Benefits from such integration

- Happy employees & shareholders lead to greater company outlook economically
- Better public perception
- Company becomes an aspired workplace for many to work at - will attract talent.
- Build connections & promote compassionate capitalism (Narayan Murthy Committee).

Hence, ESG is need for them to

adopt a 3P approach people, process & planet

1. (b)

भ्रष्टाचार के कृत्यों में, मुख्य ध्यान केवल इसके मांग पक्ष अर्थात् निजी लाभ के लिए अपने पद का दुरुपयोग करने वाले सार्वजनिक अधिकारियों पर होता है। वहीं प्रायः आपूर्ति पक्ष पर कम ध्यान दिया जाता है। वे लोग जो रिश्वत देते हैं उन्हें कभी-कभी निर्दोष पक्षकार और चालाक लोक सेवकों की जबरन वसूली क्रिया के शिकार के रूप में चित्रित किया जाता है। क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि 'मिलीभगत से संचालित भ्रष्टाचार', जिसमें स्वेच्छा से रिश्वत देने वाला भी शामिल होता है, भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने वाली संस्थाओं के लिए एक विकट चुनौती है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

In acts of corruption, the focus is often only on the demand side of the equation, on public officials who abuse their office for private gain. Frequently, the supply side is given less attention. Those who pay bribes are sometimes depicted as innocent parties and victims of extortionary practices of wily public servants. Do you agree that 'collusive corruption', in which there is a willing bribe-giver, is a formidable challenge for institutions fighting corruption? (Answer in 150 words)

10

It is a common saying that "when we point a finger at others, four point right back at us". In this regard both the bribe giver & taker are equally guilty.

Gandhiji said there are courts higher than courts of law, those are the courts of conscience.

Giving a bribe would affect the conscience of persons.

According to the Santhanam Committee the chief cause of corruption is the lack of idealism among the people

In this regard, public servants must display idealism & citizens must abide by the law (social contract as per Hobbes)

Collusive corruption a challenge

- Institutions work on public trust & operational guidelines.
- Collusive corruption will deplete public trust in system & erode the foundational values of the institution.
- Concentration of power, opaque systems, lack of accountability are causes from demand side but weak moral principles, unethical behaviours; greed / avarice are reasons from demand side.

2. (a)

नागरिक चार्टर पहल उन समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु दीर्घकाल से जारी खोज की प्रतिक्रिया थी, जिनका सामना एक नागरिक को सार्वजनिक सेवाएं प्रदान करने वाले संगठनों के साथ जुड़ते समय प्रतिदिन करना पड़ता था। लेकिन भारत सरकार में नागरिक चार्टर की शुरुआत और कार्यान्वयन पुरानी नौकरशाही व्यवस्था एवं कार्यबल के कठोर रवैये के कारण मुश्किल रहा है। नागरिक चार्टर पहल को लागू करने में आने वाली प्रमुख बाधाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

The Citizens' Charters initiative was a response to the quest for solving the problems, which a citizen encountered, day in and day out, while dealing with the organisations providing public services. But the introduction and implementation of Citizens' Charters in the government of India has been difficult due to the old bureaucratic set up and the rigid attitudes of the work force. Discuss the major obstacles that have been encountered in implementing the Citizens' Charter initiative. (Answer in 150 words)

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

Citizens Charter is the set of ideas & public service principles that are to be upheld by the public service institution in the service of the public.

Difficulty

→ Non display & outdated citizen charters bureaucratic lamiy, "regulatory cholesterol" are chief reasons for not updating charters.

→ 2nd ARC lamented, the "one size fits all" approach is not ideal. Flexibility, openness, transparency should be followed (Nolan Committee)¹⁰

→ lack of funds, functionaries & dipping standards of public service delivery.

→ Most charters are copied or replicated with few modifications. They do not accurately represent what institutions stand for. (Misrepresentation).

Ways to correct

→ Value based & ethical fundamental training to functionaries of institutions. They should know the public mandate well.

→ Objectivity in charter - simple & concise

→ Scrutton Model can be followed for best practices in public service delivery & as basis for charter.

A charter serves as means of communication & promise to public from the institution.

And in a democracy the tonal is the very foundation of state.

2. (b)

सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण की गुणवत्ता वर्ग, जाति, धर्म आदि के आधार पर विभाजित अत्यधिक विषमतापूर्ण समाज में कमजोर वर्गों के जीवन की गुणवत्ता का एक प्रमुख निर्धारक है। इस पृष्ठभूमि में, क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत में कमजोर वर्गों के जीवन को बेहतर बनाने के लिए सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण कुशल और पर्याप्त है? समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Quality of public service delivery is a major determinant of the quality of life of vulnerable sections in a highly unequal society divided along the lines of class, caste, religion, etc. In this background, do you think that public service delivery is efficient and sufficient enough to improve the lives of vulnerable groups in India? Critically examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

One of the main pillars of World Global Governance programme from World Bank was the Quality of public service delivery.

Major determinant of quality of life

→ The state ensures protection both affirmative action (socialist) & principles equality of opportunity via reservations etc

→ Promotes capability based approach of vulnerable sections (Amartya Sen) and prevents "Matsya Nyaya" (rule of strong)

→ Ensures freedom, liberty & justice to all & upholds rule of law. (A.V. Dicey)

Public service delivery - enough

- Chief factors of social, caste etc are primarily economic in nature. State can cause redistribution of wealth to maintain equality eg Marxist idea.
- Equality of opportunity, reservations, subsidised products ensure upliftment
- laws can compulsorily enforce equality eg Protection of Civil Rights Act, Article 17 (untouchability).

Not enough

- Humans driven by emotions cannot be changed by law.
- Change in attitude must be aimed via Sevel judgement theory, reinforcing theory, persuasion, door in face technique (guilt trip) etc.
- Aristotle said if people are just then laws are not needed - Need people's change of perception to implement ideas of upliftment in letter & spirit

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

What do each of the following quotations mean to you?

(a) "बुद्धिमान व्यक्ति अपने धन का संचय नहीं करता है। जितना अधिक वह दूसरों को देता है, उतना ही अधिक उसके पास अपने लिए होता है।" - लाओत्से (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

"The wise man does not lay up his own treasures. The more he gives to others, the more he has for his own." - Lao Tzu (Answer in 150 words)

10

Wisdom is the ability to make calculated decisions without being unduly influenced by emotions, persuasion, greed etc.

In this content, wise man is one who sees ^{his} benefit in the benefit of all for eg Utilitarian principle.

By giving more to others & improving their capabilities (capabilities approach Amartya Sen), the wise man enforces the idea of collective growth. Economies of scale is an important aspect of mutual well being. The more people learn, and

grow - directly or indirectly everyone benefits including the wise man.

Ethical Altruistic idea of doing good for sake of others also works on a similar principle.

Example, of the great saints for eg Jnaneshwar or Sankaracharya can be taken. They gave knowledge of reality to any seeker that came to them. They were not possessive about the knowledge they had but altruistic & magnanimous in their outlook.

Hence, even in public service the idea is to utilize maximum potential of public servant to "serve" the people. Only then can he realize "more for his own" when his district, or country

3. (b)

"यदि शीर्ष पर अपर्याप्त नैतिकता है, तो इस व्यवहार का संगठन में उच्च से निम्न स्तर तक अनुसरण होता है।"

- रॉबर्ट नॉयस (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

"If ethics are poor at the top, that behavior is copied down through the organization." - Robert Noyce (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिन में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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The ideals of leadership have not only inspirational values but also aspirational values to the ones below them.

Juniors imitate and try to traverse the same paths of their seniors in a bid to be successful leaders at the top.

However, "~~absolute~~ power corrupts & absolute power corrupts absolutely" (Lord Acton). People at the top having poor moral & ethical standards unfortunately imbibe wrong values in their juniors.

An organization is determined by the people it has. For eg Hitler was a fascist leader & his violent ideologies had percolated even till his very last soldier. On the other hand Gandhiji was a pacifist leader, morally upright & was able to touch many just by his behaviour & actions.

Gandhiji said, "If wealth is lost nothing is lost, if health is lost something is lost, but if character is lost everything is lost". Hence, leaders must maintain the highest standards of morals, "lead by example" & regulate their personal desires for the greater good. i.e, perception of morality for juniors to follow.

3. (c)

"कानून का उद्देश्य स्वतंत्रता को समाप्त करना या सीमित करना नहीं है, बल्कि इसे संरक्षित करना और बढ़ाना है।" - जॉन लॉक (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

"The end of law is not to abolish or restrain, but to preserve and enlarge freedom." - John Locke
(Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिन में
नहीं लिखना
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Means & Ends have been a source of contentions since time immemorial. However, Locke being a "libertarian" envisaged freedom of the highest order for the development of people.

As for his idea of contract theory, laws & state existed to augment the freedoms of people & protect the freedom from oppressors.

Laws according to him were just only if they sought to bring greater amount of liberty to the citizens.

His views can be contrasted with that of Marrist ideology that called for restrictions of freedoms of the capitalists (i.e. freedom of contracts) for the greater interest of the mass i.e. workers. He said that would increase the freedom of workers.

Hence, in both contents somebody's freedom would be compromised or restrained by law for promotion of freedom of majority.

Therefore, what is needed is a fine balance in law making to maximize freedoms & minimize restriction.

Ernest Barker said, "freedom for some absolutely must not become a source of restriction for most"

Therefore, utilitarian principle of ethics be followed & enlarge freedom of maximum must be done.

4. (a)

दुनिया भर में अमीर CEOs और सफल व्यवसायों के संस्थापक तेजी से अपनी संपत्ति परोपकार के लिए दान करने का वादा कर रहे हैं। क्या आपको लगता है कि ऐसा कदम समाज में सकारात्मक बदलाव लाने के लिए पर्याप्त है? समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Wealthy CEOs and founders of successful businesses around the world are increasingly pledging to give away their wealth in philanthropy. Do you think that such a move is sufficient enough to bring about a positive change in the society? Critically examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कॉपी में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Ethical altruism, philanthropy & shift from materialism to spirituality have caused wealthy people to consider philanthropy as an alternate.

positive change in society

- Public perception & ideas of benevolence, kindness could be reinforced
 - Persuasion theory & change of attitude could arise among masses.
 - Guilt & dilemma in people who are wealthy & do not donate
- added pressure to take responsibility for public benefits.

However, its not complete in itself :-

(1) Simply pledging capital not enough must go through in spending money in real tangible investments for benefit of build schools etc

↳ Simply donating to an NGO displays lack of personal interest in public life.

(2) Money is not everything. Wealth is superficial & only a means to live comfortably → People connections, bonds, family value, societal involvement & contribution to welfare are what really make a man great & fulfilled.

Hence, a fine balance between philanthropy, personal involvement in social welfare & active work life can create a harmonious mental state for functioning of a person.

4. (b)

चूंकि दुनिया भर के संगठन अपना कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) रूपांतरण आरंभ कर रहे हैं, इसलिए AI युग में छलांग ऐसी किसी भी तकनीक की तुलना में अधिक चुनौतीपूर्ण हो सकती है, जिससे व्यवसायों को अभी तक जूझना पड़ा है। इस पृष्ठभूमि में, निष्पक्षता, पारदर्शिता और नौकरी की सुरक्षा से जुड़ी चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

As organizations across the globe begin their artificial intelligence (AI) transformation, the leap into the AI era is expected to be more challenging than any technology that businesses have grappled with yet. In this background, discuss the concerns around fairness, transparency, and job security that may arise. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस कश्चि में नही लिखना चाहीए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With the incumbent AI revolution finally taking place. We are posited with new ethical & moral dilemmas regarding AI.

Concerns with AI

(a)

fairness

→ Instances of racial profiling against blacks, hispanics have been observed.

→ not an trustable source for criminal identification - unfair to accused

→ limited to the date it was trained on. Therefore, limited scope for fair predictions & assessment

B) Transparency

- Opaqueness & complexity of training algorithm makes it difficult for lay persons to understand how AI functions.
- What data was provided to learn & how parameters were set can only be understood by the creator.
- Data security, cyber tracking, preference mapping, identity theft (are some ethical challenges)

Job security

- unskilled labour will be completely taken over by AI & some semi-skilled labour.
- employers prefer cheaper machine - no holiday, no sickleaves, no complaints & can work 24x7.

Hence, open sourcing AI, fair data training, privacy norms etc are

needed to make AI an ethically sound tool to be used,

5. (a)

शिक्षा, सामाजिक समानता और नैतिक मूल्यों पर स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती का बल समकालीन भारत में भी सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक विमर्श को प्रभावित करता है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

The emphasis of Swami Dayanand Saraswati on education, social equality, and ethical values continues to influence the socio-cultural discourse in contemporary India. Discuss with suitable examples. (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस बाशिर् में नही लिखना चाशिए
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10

Swami Dayanand Saraswati, founder of Arya Samaj gave a lot of ideas on reformation of society & upliftment of weak & downtrodden

Education was a very important aspect of his work. He is inspired the DAV School & college and has led the promotion of Vedic learning along with western learning. He said "Back to the Vedas" & emphasized Vedas as true source of knowledge

Social equality was significantly
expounded by his work in Boya Samaj.

He asked people to give up caste
discrimination, he advocated better
conditions for women, widows etc
and even female education.

He wanted to make religion inclusive

Ethical values, were mostly derived from
the Upanishads & Vedas. Ideas of
"oneness" of all beings, idea of
montheistic worship & tolerance.

He asked people to give up immoral
acts like meat eating, drinking etc
and become pure in heart & mind.

Thus through his paper "Satyaj Prakash"
he has expounded many ideas for
betterment of Indian society.

5. (b)

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक पर 30 शब्दों में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए :

Write short notes on the following in 30 words each :

2 x 5 = 10

(i) लोक सेवा के प्रति समर्पण

Dedication to public service

This was first recommended by 2nd ARC "public committed civil service" as an ideal for public servants. It entails the complete focus of civil servants on public benefit & provide best quality of services to the public (as per Scrutton model)

(ii) लोक सेवा में गैर-पक्षपात

Non-partisanship in civil service

Non-partisanship entails impartiality & not taking sides among different stakeholders. It means to maintain transparency & objectivity in public service delivery without fear, favour, affection or ill will

(iii) निर्णय-निर्माण में वस्तुनिष्ठता

Objectivity in decision-making

Objectivity is one of main values desired in a civil servant as per Nolan Committee. It means rational & impartial taking of decisions & taking responsibility for action. It means keeping a logical & scientific temper in decision making

- (iv) बहुलवादी समाजों में सहिष्णुता
Tolerance in pluralistic societies

Tolerance is foundations for diversity in a multicultural, pluricultural or cosmopolitan society.

It means to have an open mind in the spirit of Vaoudera Kutumbhakam & Sarva Dharma Samabhava. It carries gandhiji's idea of living in peace & harmony with different people (different religions, race etc)

- (v) लोक सेवा में करुणा
Compassion in public service

Compassion in public service means not only making objective decision but also being sensitive to the conditions of beneficiaries. Rule book bureaucracy must be managed with "pro-people" bureaucracy to bring in compassion (requires emotional Quotient & Attitude of love).

6. (a)

भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता केवल भावनाओं या बुद्धिमत्ता से जुड़ी नहीं हो सकती है। इसमें व्यक्तित्व संबंधी विशेषताओं की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला भी शामिल हो सकती है जो पेशेवर और रोजमर्रा की जिंदगी में सफलता का पूर्वनिर्धारण कर सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Emotional intelligence may not be singularly associated with emotions or intelligence. It can also include a broad range of personality characteristics that might predict success in professional and everyday life. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

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

- 10

Emotional intelligence is the ability to intelligently deal with emotions of oneself & adequately understand, empathize with & regulate the emotions of others as well.

Not singularly associated

→ Complex cognitive capacity & cannot be discretely analyzed as a union of emotions + Intelligence

→ Exhibit themselves in varying social situations in response to psychological triggers

Broad range of personality characteristics

→ Exhibit as discipline - shows ability to understand value of time &

consistency. Key factor in successful people

(2) Skilful persuasion - "art of glib"

able to get work done, mobilize people & channelize collective energies for his purpose eg politicians are good at this.

(3) Effective ability to manage stress

Not bothered much by difficult conditions

"Dominate competition under pressure, performance anxiety boosts the person to do better."

(4) Positive attitude towards life

↳ Optimism & ebullient outlook to future prospects.

eg Army soldiers are strong & tough mentally & have a relaxed demeanour in civil settings.

(5) Never give up attitude

↳ High levels of self confidence.

Belief in oneself & ability to learn, adapt & overcome.

6. (b) राज्य के नेतृत्व वाली जवाबदेही के पारंपरिक रूप, जिन्हें जवाबदेही की ऊर्ध्वाधर और क्षैतिज प्रणालियों के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, लगातार अपर्याप्त पाई जा रही हैं और उन्हें पूरक या प्रतिस्थापित करने के लिए असंख्य बहु-हितधारक और बॉटम-अप नागरिक निर्देशित दृष्टिकोण सामने आए हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Traditional forms of state-led accountability, also characterised as vertical and horizontal channels of accountability, are increasingly found to be inadequate, and a myriad of multi-stakeholder and bottom-up citizen directed approaches have come to the fore, to supplement or supplant them. Discuss with illustrations. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Traditional forms of vertical & horizontal accountability for eg seniors monitoring juniors or inter-departmental vigilance have been replaced these days with more on ground & bottoms up measures

New approaches

- (1) Public Hearing provisions eg LARR Act (2013)

give public the authority to decide whether land to be sold to private company or not. Hold govt. accountable for sale.

- (2) Forest Rights Committee under Forest Right Act - tribal community

to regulate forest produce & its sale including minor minerals

(3) Civil society & ~~institutions~~ - of ADR, Poll
- frequent release of survey data
& public opinion act as "pressure
groups" & hold govt accountable.

(4) Gram Sabhas & panchayat institutions
- participation of all levels of
people!

(5) Social Media & Websites → Applications
like twitter, MyGov.in,
MyNeta.info hold government
accountable for actions.

(6) Provisions for mandatory Social Audit
eg MNREGA Act - hold government
accountable.

(7) Proprietary audit of Comptroller General
↳ falls of wisdom of expenditure &
hold govt accountable for public
fund.

7. भारत के एक महानगरीय शहर में, कानून प्रवर्तन अधिकारियों ने अपनी अपराध-रोधी क्षमताओं को बेहतर बनाने के लिए चेहरे की पहचान तकनीक को अपनाने का निर्णय लिया। उन्होंने चेहरे की पहचान की एक प्रणाली लागू की जिसे शहर भर में मौजूदा निगरानी कैमरों के साथ एकीकृत किया गया। इसने व्यक्तियों की रियल टाइम आधारित पहचान और ट्रैकिंग को सक्षम बनाया। इस प्रणाली का उद्देश्य ज्ञात अपराधियों, लापता व्यक्तियों और चल रही जांच में संदिग्धों की पहचान करने में सहायता करना था।

एक शाम, किसी महिला ने लूटपाट की एक घटना की सूचना दी, जहां अपराधी ने एक हुडी पहनी थी, जिससे उसका अधिकांश चेहरा स्पष्ट दिखाई नहीं दे रहा था। पीड़िता ने पुलिस को एक अस्पष्ट विवरण प्रदान किया और उस जानकारी के आधार पर, अधिकारियों ने संभावित संदिग्धों का पता लगाने के लिए चेहरे की पहचान तकनीक का उपयोग करने का निर्णय लिया। सिस्टम ने अपराध स्थल के पास विभिन्न स्थानों से प्राप्त निगरानी कैमरों की फुटेज को गहनता से स्कैन किया।

चेहरे की पहचान एल्गोरिथ्म ने संभावित मिलानों की एक सूची तैयार की और एक व्यक्ति की छवि सामने आई, जो पीड़िता द्वारा प्रदान किए गए विवरण के साथ मेल खा रही थी। पुलिस ने उस व्यक्ति को मुख्य संदिग्ध माना और उसे गिरफ्तार कर लिया। इसके बाद, यह पता चला कि गिरफ्तार व्यक्ति निर्दोष था। आगे की जांच से पता चला कि चेहरे की पहचान प्रणाली ने प्रौद्योगिकी की सीमाओं और पीड़िता द्वारा प्रदान किए गए आंशिक विवरण के कारण निर्दोष व्यक्ति की गलत पहचान की थी। पुलिस ने गिरफ्तार व्यक्ति को रिहा कर दिया; फिर भी उसकी प्रतिष्ठा जीवन भर के लिए कलंकित हो गई। उसे उसके परिवार सहित, उसके वर्तमान निवास स्थान से बेदखल कर दिया गया था। इस घटना का मनोवैज्ञानिक प्रभाव अत्यधिक गहरा है जिसके कारण उसकी नौकरी भी खतरे में है।

इस प्रकरण के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित का उत्तर दीजिए:

- इस प्रकरण में शामिल मुद्दे कौन-से हैं?
- ऐसी प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने के नकारात्मक प्रभावों को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

In a metropolitan city of India, the law enforcement authorities decided to adopt facial recognition technology to improve their crime-fighting capabilities. They implemented a facial recognition system that integrated with existing surveillance cameras across the city, allowing real-time identification and tracking of individuals. The system was intended to assist in identifying known criminals, missing persons, and suspects in ongoing investigations.

One evening, a woman reported a mugging incident where the perpetrator wore a hoodie, obscuring most of his face. The victim provided a vague description to the police, and based on that information, the authorities decided to use facial recognition technology to locate potential suspects. The system scanned through hours of surveillance footage from various locations near the crime scene.

The facial recognition algorithm generated a list of potential matches, and one individual's image stood out as a close match to the description provided by the victim. The police considered this individual a prime suspect and proceeded with his arrest. Subsequently, it was discovered that the arrested person was innocent. Further investigation revealed that the facial recognition system had misidentified the innocent individual due to the limitations of the technology and the partial description provided by the victim. The police released the arrested individual; still his reputation got tarnished for life. He, along with his family, was evicted from their current place of residence. The psychological impact of the incident has been tremendous owing to which his job is also on the line.

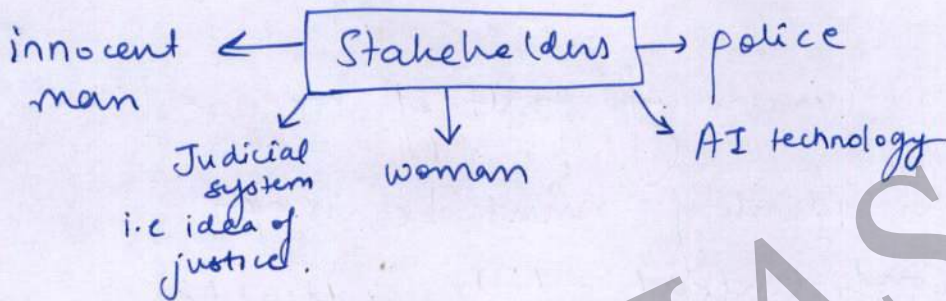
With reference to this case study, answer the following:

- (a) What are the issues involved in this case?
(b) What measures can be taken to minimize the negative implications of adopting such technologies? (Answer in 250 words)

20

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

AI / facial recognition technology has visibly displayed defects of discrimination based on race & misidentification issues.



(a) The issues that are primarily involved in the case are :-

(1) Reputation of an innocent man being destroyed

(2) Dilemma of trusting an artificial intelligence mechanism for future applications.

(3) Women's dignity & modesty (VS) Vague description provided

(4) police investigation process inherently flawed if innocent person is made to suffer.

(5) Real perpetrator is still missing

(6) Family is not suffering for no reason

(b) Measures to take:-

(1) These budding technologies must not be made the basis but must be used as an aid to the police investigative process.

(2) If unsure of guilt of accused his identity must be kept confidential till concrete evidence is achieved.

(3) Artificial intelligence technology needs to be improved to be able to address such kinds of instances to give output of negative result i.e. no match if the algorithm is not sure of identity match.

(4) protocols & scientific methodologies

like the ones exposed due to
'limitations of technology' must be
specifically identified & then
must be notified to other stakeholders
as well so that such incidences
do not occur in the future.

(5) Technical training can be provided
to the police & security forces
to identify potential lapses in
technology & prevent instances of
false implications.

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VisionIAS

रीना और उसके कॉलेज के दोस्त पिछले कुछ महीनों से एक कंपनी में इंटरन के रूप में काम कर रहे थे। इंटरनशिप पूरी होने पर रीना समेत उनमें से कुछ को कंपनी में पूर्णकालिक नौकरी की पेशकश की गई है। एक प्रतिष्ठित कंपनी होने के नाते, उसने और उसके दोस्तों ने प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लिया। रीना अपनी नई नौकरी को लेकर उत्साहित है और उसने अपनी इंटरनशिप के दौरान अपनी कंपनी के कुछ सहकर्मियों के साथ अच्छे संबंध भी स्थापित किए हैं। हालांकि, एक इंटरन के रूप में अपने कार्यकाल के दौरान, रीना ने नोटिस किया था कि कंपनी के वाइस प्रेसीडेंट्स (VPs) में से एक उस पर बहुत अधिक ध्यान दे रहा था। वह रीना के कक्ष में रुकने और बातचीत करने के लिए अतिरिक्त प्रयास करता था, यह व्यवहार वह किसी अन्य इंटरन के साथ नहीं कर रहा था। उसने सोशल नेटवर्किंग साइट्स पर भी रीना से जुड़ने की कोशिश की थी। उसके कुछ को-इंटरन ने भी इस पर ध्यान दिया और VP द्वारा दिए जा रहे अतिरिक्त ध्यान के बारे में रीना पर अनाप-शनाप टिप्पणियां करना शुरू कर दिया।

अब जब उसे पूर्णकालिक पद पर नियुक्त कर लिया गया है, तो उसे डर है कि उसे सीधे इस VP के साथ काम करना पड़ सकता है। हालांकि, VP ने स्पष्ट रूप से कुछ भी अनुचित नहीं किया है या कहा है, अतिरिक्त ध्यान दिए जाने और उसके सहकर्मियों द्वारा भी इस पर ध्यान दिए जाने के कारण वह बहुत असहज हो गई और कार्य पर उसकी एकाग्रता कम हो गई।

कंपनी एक खुले और मैत्रीपूर्ण माहौल को प्रोत्साहित करती है और जब उसे काम पर रखा गया था, तो उसे बताया गया था कि जब भी काम से संबंधित किसी भी असुविधाजनक समस्या का सामना करना पड़े तो उसे हमेशा अपने प्रबंधक से बात करनी चाहिए। हालांकि, वह इस बारे में आधिकारिक तौर पर बोलने को लेकर चिंतित है, क्योंकि VP ने स्पष्ट रूप से कुछ भी गलत नहीं किया है।

दी गई स्थिति में:

- रीना को किन दुविधाओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है?
- उसके पास क्या विकल्प हैं? प्रत्येक के गुण और दोष बताइए।
- उसके द्वारा अपनाई जाने वाली कार्रवाई को रेखांकित कीजिए, साथ ही उसका औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Rina and her friends from the college were working as interns with a company for the last few months. On completion of their internship, some of them, including Rina, have been offered full-time jobs in the company. Being a reputed company, she and her friends accepted the offer. Rina is enthusiastic about her new job and has even established good relationship with some of her company co-workers during her internship. However, during her tenure as an intern, Rina had begun to notice that one of the Vice-Presidents (VPs) of the company was giving her too much attention. He used to make an extra effort to stop by Rina's cubicle and chat, something he was not doing with any of the other interns. He had even tried to connect with Rina over social networking sites. Some of her co-interns also noticed this and began to make offhand comments to Rina about the extra attention being given by the VP.

Now that she has been hired for a full time position, she is fearful that she might have to work with this VP directly. While he has not done or said anything explicitly inappropriate, the extra attention and the fact that her co-workers noticed it, made her very uncomfortable and undermined her concentration at work.

The company encourages an open and friendly atmosphere and when she was hired, it was communicated to her that she should always speak to her Manager whenever faced with any uncomfortable work related issues. However, she is concerned to speak about it officially, as the VP has not explicitly done anything wrong.

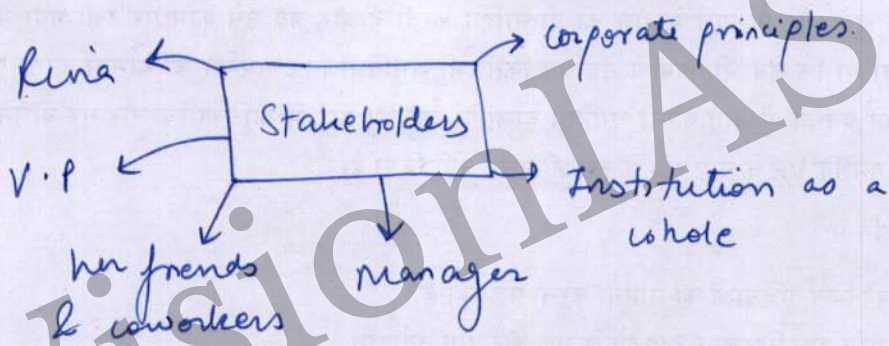
In the given situation:

- (a) What dilemmas does Rina face?
(b) What options does she have? Provide the merits and demerits of each.
(c) Highlight the course of action she should adopt, along with justification for the same.
(Answer in 250 words)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sexual Harassment at workplace is a punishable offense under POSH Act. Wherein every workplace must have a committee to look into matters of physical, verbal or indirect harassment.



(a) dilemmas Rina faces :-

- (i) possibility of maintaining good career or having problems with V.P.
(ii) Image & reputation among friends vs Image & reputation with V.P. & seniors.
(iii) Dilemma of accidentally implicating a friendly man with no ill intentions,
(iv) dilemma of inaction & being called names by colleagues & friends

6) Options she has :-

(1) She can confront the VP and let him know her discomfort.

Merit → Transparent & Objective approach
↳ Direct & Effective

Demerit → Might cause confrontation & VP could accuse her of misinterpreting his good nature

↳ could affect chances of promotion.

↳ make work environment hostile & awkward for Rina.

(2) Ignore her colleagues & be nice to VP as well (professional manner)

Merits → good relations with senior
↳ opportunity to learn & grow in company.

Demerits → Colleagues might not respect her & accuse her of 'favoritism'
↳ Might disregard her merit & delegate success to influence of VP.

(3) Take up matter with manager

↳ ~~Merit~~ Merit :- Manager would find a way to deal with issue professionally

Demerits :- Managers might get cowed down under pressure of disaffection from VP.

→ Helplessness if manager refuses to help.

(4) Confide in friends

Merit → Get some emotional support.
↳ get clear of all accusations of 'nepotism' & 'favoritism'

Demerit → Lack of professionalism
↳ could cause bad publicity of VP & he could confront Rina for insulting him.

(5) Take up matter with higher institutional authority / HR

Merit → Professional way to use the set up grievance redressal mechanism.

Demerit → Accusation very strong on VP because he has not done anything wrong.

(c) Rina should use her emotional intelligence to assess the personality

of manager. If manager seems helpful she should tell the manager her problem, who can then take it up as per his wisdom.

However, another path is for her to maintain professional behaviour with the VP & make it very clear that she is not interested in non-work related things in a polite manner.

If the VP gets the message the matter is resolved, if not, and he gets aggressive then Rina must choose to take up matter with the higher authorities using the HR grievance redressal mechanism.

9.

आपको हाल ही में एक ऐसे जिले में नोडल शिक्षा अधिकारी के रूप में तैनात किया गया है, जहां परीक्षाओं में सामूहिक नकल एक नियमित घटना है। मीडिया रिपोर्ट्स में जिले में माध्यमिक विद्यालय की परीक्षा दे रहे छात्रों को उत्तर चिट देने के लिए माता-पिता और रिश्तेदारों को स्कूल की दीवारों एवं इमारतों को फांदते हुए दिखाया गया है। इसके अलावा, नए तकनीकी उपकरणों के आगमन के साथ, परीक्षाओं में नकल करना और अधिक परिष्कृत हो गया है एवं परीक्षा नियमों का खुले तौर पर उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है। जांच करने पर, यह पता चला है कि ये रैकेट कई स्कूल अधिकारियों द्वारा चलाए जाते हैं, जिनमें परीक्षा पर्यवेक्षक भी शामिल हैं, जो मुख्य रूप से शिक्षक हैं और वे मुनाफे के लिए एक-दूसरे से मिले हुए हैं। कर्मचारियों की कमी के कारण, पर्यवेक्षक कोई कार्रवाई किए जाने पर सामूहिक हड़ताल पर जाने की धमकी देते हैं। परीक्षाएं आयोजित करना, नकल के कारण उन्हें रद्द करना और पुनः परीक्षाएं कराना सरकार के लिए समय और धन की हानि है तथा यह दुष्चक्र चलता रहता है।

जिले के नोडल शिक्षा अधिकारी के रूप में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का समाधान कीजिए:

- उपर्युक्त प्रकरण में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दे कौन-से हैं?
- प्रस्तुत प्रकरण में आप समस्याओं का समाधान कैसे करेंगे?
- विभिन्न परीक्षाओं में नकल के खतरे से निपटने के लिए क्या दीर्घकालिक रणनीति अपनाई जानी चाहिए?
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

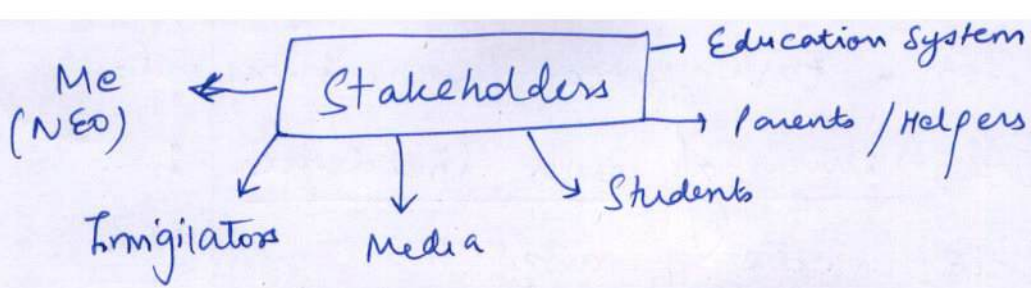
You have recently been posted as a Nodal Education Officer in one of the districts, where mass cheating in examinations is a regular phenomenon. Media reports have shown parents and relatives scaling school walls and buildings to pass answer chits to students taking secondary school examinations in the district. Moreover, with the advent of new technological devices, cheating in examinations has become more sophisticated and exam rules are flouted openly. On investigation, it has come to your notice that these rackets are run by many school authorities, including exam invigilators who are mostly teachers, and they are hand in glove for profits. With a shortage of staff, invigilators threaten go on mass strikes if any action is taken. Conducting the exams, cancelling them on account of cheating and having re-exams are a loss of time and money for the government and this vicious cycle goes on.

As the Nodal Education Officer of the district, address the following questions:

- What are the ethical issues involved in the above case?
- How will you resolve the issues in the given case?
- What long-term strategy needs to be adopted to deal with the menace of cheating in various examinations? (Answer in 250 words)

20

Examinations are significant events that uphold the principle of meritocracy & ensure a fair assessment of learning outcomes



उम्मीदवारों को इस इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(a) Ethical dilemma for me :-

- (1) Dilemma between upholding sanctity of fair examinations and controlling my own staff from violating the same principle.
- (2) Fear of strikes that will affect exam cycle of students.
- (3) If inaction is taken then abortion of meritocracy takes place.
- (4) Reconducting of exams leads to loss of taxpayers money. Dilemma of wastage of funds.

(b) I will resolve issues in the following manner :-

- (i) Firstly a system of accountability of examinations & conduction needs to be put in place.

- (2) form a task force for inquiry into the nature of such incidences & chief modus operandi.
- (3) Then proceed to disseminate information to my staff that collusion in cheating is crime.
- (4) Based on information of mode of cheating I will make provisions for :-
- (1) Jammers in exam halls to block cell phone coverage.
 - (2) → Windows will be grilled & monitored from outside.
 - Entry restrictions inside exam centres to only candidates appearing.
 - CCTV footage in place to identify misdeants.
- (5) Incentivize honest investigators where examinations were held smoothly & publically commend them for good work.
- (6) Lastly, with active involvement of media I will plead to parents, students

and all stakeholders to ensure fairness & spirit of competitiveness during exams.

Through persuasion & deterrence I will aspire to create an attitudinal change among students, parents & corrupt regulators as well.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिन में
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(C) long term strategy :-

(1) Using the upgraded technologies & innovative mechanisms for checking competency for eg In science subjects more emphasis on live practical demonstrations, experiments, viva's will check core competency of students.

(2) Move away from exam centric model of education to "learning" & "innovation centric approach"

(eg National education policy 2020
"pancakosha" idea)

- (3) Ethical & Value education since foundational education to improve moral standards among students.
- (4) Appeal to parents & role models eg sports person to make short video messages in interest of society during local exam sessions
- (5) Leading by examples - eg our politicians must act as good role models for the youth as they serve as an inspiration for the youth.

गहरे समुद्र में ड्रिलिंग के अनेक समर्थकों का तर्क है कि हिंद महासागर से बड़ी मात्रा में दुर्लभ-भू धातुओं के दोहन से भारत के लिए राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों को बढ़ावा देने, इसकी अर्थव्यवस्था और कार्यबल को मजबूत करने एवं रणनीतिक खनिजों की भरोसेमंद आपूर्ति प्राप्त करने में मदद मिलेगी। इसे ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार ने समुद्र तल से 6,000 मीटर की गहराई में हिंद महासागर के तल से निकेल, कोबाल्ट, मैंगनीज और आयरन हाइड्रॉक्साइड के खनन की विधियों का अध्ययन करने के लिए 540 मिलियन डॉलर के एक कार्यक्रम को मंजूरी दी है। सरकार का तर्क है कि यह परियोजना 100 वर्षों तक भारत की संवृद्धि को शक्ति प्रदान कर सकती है। यह जलवायु परिवर्तन का भी अध्ययन करेगा, समुद्री वनस्पतियों और जीवों का पता लगाएगा एवं तापीय ऊर्जा का उपयोग करेगा।

हालांकि, एक प्रतिस्पर्धी दृष्टिकोण का आरोप है कि गहरे समुद्र में ड्रिलिंग से पर्यावरण को अत्यधिक खतरा है। स्वतंत्र भूवैज्ञानिकों द्वारा संधारणीय महासागर अर्थव्यवस्था पर एक व्यापक रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि "जब तक गहरे समुद्र में खनन की आवश्यकता और इसके संभावित परिणामों को बेहतर ढंग से नहीं समझा जाता है, तब तक इस अवधारणा को एक संधारणीय महासागर अर्थव्यवस्था की परिभाषा के साथ संरेखित करना वैचारिक रूप से कठिन है। इसके अलावा यह विभिन्न पर्यावरणीय, कानूनी और शासन संबंधी चुनौतियों के साथ-साथ संयुक्त राष्ट्र के संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों के साथ संभावित टकराव के मुद्दों को भी उत्पन्न करता है।"

यह इस बात पर भी प्रकाश डालता है कि सरकारी समर्थन या तुलनात्मक रूप से कम करों के बिना, राष्ट्रीय खनन कार्यों की लाभप्रदता संदिग्ध बनी हुई है। यदि परिचालन लाभदायक होता है, तो यह मानवता की साझी विरासत से प्राप्त संसाधन से होने वाले लाभ के न्यायसंगत बंटवारे के बारे में भी प्रश्न उठाएगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त, BMW, वोल्वो, गूगल और कोरियाई बैटरी निर्माता सैमसंग SDI जैसी कंपनियों ने एक बयान में गहरे समुद्र में खनन से उत्पन्न धातुओं को तब तक नहीं खरीदने की प्रतिबद्धता प्रकट की है, जब तक कि इस गतिविधि के पर्यावरणीय जोखिमों को "व्यापक रूप से समझा नहीं जाता" है।

उपर्युक्त जानकारी के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर ध्यान दीजिए:

- प्रस्तुत प्रकरण में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दे कौन-से हैं?
- महासागरों की संधारणीयता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाले बिना किसी राष्ट्र के आर्थिक विकास के दृष्टिकोण को कैसे प्राप्त किया जा सकता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Many proponents of deep-sea drilling argue that tapping into the vast amount of rare earth elements in the Indian Ocean will help shore up national security interests for India, bolster its economy and workforce, and offer a reliable supply of strategic minerals. Keeping this in mind, the government has approved a \$540-million programme to study ways of mining nickel, cobalt, manganese and iron hydroxide from the bed of the Indian Ocean 6,000 meters below sea level. The government argues that the project can power India's growth for 100 years. It will also study climate change, explore marine flora and fauna and harness thermal energy.

However, a competing point of view alleges that deep ocean drilling poses immense risk to the environment. A comprehensive report on Sustainable Ocean Economy by independent geologists states that "until the need for, and potential consequences of, deep-sea mining are better understood, the concept is conceptually difficult to align with the definition of a sustainable ocean economy and raises various environmental, legal and governance challenges, as well as possible conflicts with the UN Sustainable Development Goals."

It also highlights that the profitability of national mining operations, without governmental support or comparably low taxes, remains questionable. If the operations are profitable, it will also raise questions about the equitable sharing of profits derived from a resource taken out of humanity's common heritage.

Additionally, companies like BMW, Volvo, Google and Korean battery maker Samsung SDI, vowed in a statement to not buy metals produced from deep-sea mining until the environmental risks of the activity are "comprehensively understood."

In the context of the above-stated information, address the following:

- (a) What are the ethical issues in the given case study?
(b) How can the vision of economic development of a nation be achieved without adversely affecting the sustainability of oceans? (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Deep sea missions & deep sea drilling are a new frontier for ocean mining as a source of valuable rocks & minerals. India recently sent vehicle Matsya 6000 to study.

(a) Ethical Issues

- Deep ecologism (vs) Shallow ecologism
- Anthropocentric interests (vs) the natural right of environment.
- Exploitation of Global Commons for the benefit of a selected few.
- Capitalising nature for materialistic returns i.e. price on things which are not man made
- Dilemma of uncalculated risks & damage to environment by using little understood technology

Many primitive societies believed in the rights of environment as living entities even tribes respect & practice

"animism"

In that aspect supreme court has recognized environment as a living entity & given "personhood status" to river Ganga & Yamuna & also Gangetic dolphins.

→ Hence one more dilemma can be that of Material resources (vs) rights of environment as living entity

(b) Vision of economic growth can be addressed by using alternate sources of minerals & technology if deep sea drilling is not sustainable.

Environmental ethics ask humans to be considerate to state of environment

In that respect other paths of economic growth can be taken
for eg :-

- (1) Education, skilling & diversification
contribution to economy.
- (2) Complementing the efforts of traditional communities by learning traditional modes of sustainable use of environment for minerals, etc.
- (3) Improving technology to be able to explore land resources to their fuller extent.

India has explored only 10% of its Geographic potential

(4) Idea of thinkers like Milton Friedman, Hayek etc to put in place a system of free market economy system for demand & supply gap.

(5) Robust supply chain connections & trade connections that can aid in sourcing of minerals that we lack without drilling in the ocean.

(6) Investing more in R&D & scientific exploration to study deep ocean drilling & its effects more comprehensively & then make focused efforts based on the outcomes.

11.

श्री वाई ने अपने समुदाय के सदस्यों द्वारा धार्मिक पूजा स्थल के निर्माण हेतु जंगल की तलहटी में स्थित एक शहर में 40 एकड़ जमीन खरीदी। पूजा स्थल की योजना में अनेक परस्पर जुड़ी इमारतों, बालकनियों और पानी के फव्वारों का निर्माण किया जाना था। पूजा का केंद्र होने के अलावा, इस स्थान का उद्देश्य दूर-दूर से आने वाले कई उपासकों के लिए आवास प्रदान करना है। योजना को देखने वाला हर कोई इस बात पर सहमत है कि संरचना असाधारण रूप से सुंदर साबित होगी। विडंबना यह है कि इस स्थल की सुंदरता क्षेत्र के स्थानीय निवासियों के बीच चिंता का मुख्य कारण बन गई है, जिनमें से एक बड़ा प्रतिशत एक अलग धार्मिक समुदाय से है। उनमें से कई लोगों का मानना है कि यह स्थान पर्यटकों के आकर्षण का केंद्र बन सकता है, जिससे यातायात की समस्याएं पैदा हो सकती हैं और उनके पड़ोस की शांत जीवन शैली खराब हो सकती है। कम-से-कम, हजारों उपासकों के नियमित रूप से इस स्थान पर आने की उम्मीद है।

कई निवासी सोचते हैं कि उनका पड़ोस न तो इस आकार के परिसर के निर्माण और न ही इतने लोगों, जितनों को समायोजित करने की अपेक्षा की गई है, के लिए यह उपयुक्त है। यहां 1,500 लोगों तक के इकट्ठा होने की अपेक्षा की गई है, हालांकि साइट तक केवल एक दो लेन की सड़क उपलब्ध है। विरोधियों का तर्क है कि इतने ट्रैफिक से आवागमन में समस्याएं पैदा होंगी और बच्चों एवं साइकिल चालकों द्वारा यात्रा के लिए अत्यधिक प्रयोग की जाने वाली सड़कों पर खतरे पैदा होंगे। बढ़ते ट्रैफिक से पर्यावरण पर भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ सकता है।

इस बीच अन्य लोग इस विरोध के पीछे एक और अधिक घातक कारण देते हैं: पूर्वाग्रह। उन्हें आश्चर्य है कि क्या पूजा स्थल पर आपत्ति जताने वाले लोग धार्मिक पूर्वाग्रहों से प्रेरित हैं।

लेकिन निर्माण का विरोध करने वालों का कहना है कि धर्म का इससे कोई लेना-देना नहीं है और वे ऐसे किसी भी प्रकार के विकास का विरोध करते हैं जिससे क्षेत्र में ट्रैफिक जाम हो। अतः, इस मामले में उन्हें सिर्फ आकार और स्थान को लेकर समस्या है।

विरोध के जवाब में, शहर के योजनाकारों ने निवासियों को आश्वासन दिया है कि क्षेत्र के लिए उपयुक्त शहर निर्माण संबंधी सभी दिशा-निर्देशों और ज़ोनिंग नियमों का पालन किया जाएगा। इसलिए उन्हें निर्माण की योजना रोकने का कोई कारण नजर नहीं आता।

हालांकि, विरोधियों का आरोप है कि शहर के योजनाकार सही पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव रिपोर्ट तैयार करने में विफल रहे हैं और इससे भी महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि उन्होंने उन निवासियों को ठीक से सूचित नहीं किया, जिनके प्रभावित होने की संभावना है, जबकि यह अभी भी योजना के शुरुआती, लचीले चरणों में है।

(a) आप एक जिला मजिस्ट्रेट हैं और यह क्षेत्र आपके क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है। दोनों पक्षों के लोग अपनी शिकायतें लेकर आपके पास आए हैं। आप दोनों दृष्टिकोणों में सामंजस्य स्थापित करने के लिए क्या करेंगे?

(b) कार्रवाई के निम्नलिखित संभावित तरीकों के गुण और दोषों का उल्लेख कीजिए:

- (1) क्षेत्र के निवासियों के विरोध को नजरअंदाज करना और धार्मिक पूजा स्थल को मौजूदा नियमों के अनुसार बनाने की अनुमति दे देना।
- (2) नए पूजा स्थल पर भरोसा करने वाले हजारों उपासकों को निराश करते हुए, निवासियों से सहमत होकर निर्माण पर रोक लगा देना।
- (3) एक समझौते के रूप में, आपके द्वारा पूजा स्थल पर भवन निर्माण संबंधी अतिरिक्त नियमों को लागू किया जाना या डिजाइन में संशोधन पर बल दिया जाना। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Mr. Y. purchased 40 acres of land in a city located in the (forested foothill) for the construction of a place of religious worship by members of his community. The plans for the worship place called for numerous interconnected buildings, balconies, and water fountains. In addition to being a centre for worship, the place is intended to provide a residence for many worshippers who travel from far-off locations. Everyone looking at the plan agrees that the structure should prove to be extraordinarily beautiful. Ironically, the beauty of the site has become a chief cause for concern among the local residents of the area, a significant percentage of whom belong to a different

religious community. Many of them believe that the place may become a tourist attraction, causing traffic problems and the degradation of the tranquil lifestyle of their neighbourhood. At the least, thousands of worshippers are expected to visit the place regularly.)

Many residents think their neighbourhood is not suitable for a facility of this size, nor for the number of people it is expected to accommodate. The congregation plans to have gatherings of up to 1,500 people, though only a single two-lane road approaches the site. The traffic opponents argue, will cause commuting problems and introduce hazards on roads frequented by children and bicyclists. Increased traffic could also have an adverse impact on the environment.

Meanwhile others see a more insidious reason behind the opposition: prejudice. They wonder if those who object to the worship place are motivated by religious biases.)

But those who oppose the construction insist that religion has nothing to do with it and they are opposed to any type of development that would lead to traffic congestion in the area. So, they just have an issue with the size and location in this case.

In answer to the opposition, city planners have assured the residents that all of the city's guidelines and zoning regulations relevant to the area will be followed. They see no reason to stop the plan of construction.)

However, the opponents allege that the city planners have failed to prepare an adequate environmental impact report and, more importantly, did not properly notify residents, who are likely to be affected, while it was still in its nascent, flexible stages of planning.)

- (a) You are a District Magistrate and the area lies in your jurisdiction. People from both sides have approached you with their grievances. What would you do to reconcile the two points of view?
- (b) Mention the merits and demerits of the following potential courses of action:
- (1) Ignore the opposition from the residents of the area and allow the place of religious worship to be built in accordance with the existing regulations.
 - (2) Prohibit the construction, agreeing with the residents while causing distress among the thousands of worshippers counting on the new place of worship.
 - (3) As a compromise, you place additional building regulations on the worship place or insist on modifications to the design. (Answer in 250 words)

20

(a) The first point of view of people in favour of construction, they have a right (fundamental right) to acquire property & manage it for ~~all~~ their purpose.

Yet, the concerns of the residents, keeping in mind view of environment damage, children safety hazard,

traffic hazard & disturbance to
locals on account of increased people
& possibility of communal disharmony
due to accusations of religious
discrimination.

I would take a consultative &
deliberative multistakeholder approach
driven by a consensus building
idea.

Public hearing could be called from
both representatives of both sides.
Matters could be discussed & debated.

If the environment assessment is found
to be valid, then the worship
place will be built & administration
will provide for traffic management,
safety barricading, & establish a
no horn & silence zone in the
area

I would request the worship place authority to ask pilgrims to be respectful to local needs & environment, not litter, maintain silence & use eco-friendly products.

The locals would be requested to maintain harmony & I would show them economic opportunities from the tourism generated by worshippers.

Thus by coordinating both interests I will try to incentimize mutual harmony between both groups.

(b)

(1)

Merit

→ uphold rule of law & procedural mechanisms

→ generate revenue from tourism for govt.

→ religious feelings of worshippers preserved

Demerit

→ frustration in locals & chances of miscreants to exploit & cause disharmony

→ feel subdued by apathy of administration

→ Ecological damage possible.

(2) Merits

- local residents happy
- save environment from stress (anthropogenic stress)
- protect children & trees from traffic & pollution.

Demerits

- hurt sentiments of thousands of worshippers
- loss of confidence in administrative ecological assessment
- stall of tourism revenue in district

(3) Merits

- some sections would be unhappy but largely both interests are preserved (utilitarianism)
- value of secularism will be upheld
- Economic opportunities to locals.

Demerits

- Small section will be unhappy
- locals would still be affected to some extent

आप एक ऐसे राजनीतिक दल के टिकट पर चुने गए जनप्रतिनिधि हैं, जिन्हें कई लोग रूढ़िवादी मानते हैं। आपकी बेटी, जो वर्षों बाद विदेश से पढ़ाई करके लौटी है, ने आपको दूसरे समुदाय के व्यक्ति से शादी करने की अपनी इच्छा से अवगत कराया है। आप व्यक्तिगत रूप से उसकी पसंद में कुछ भी गलत नहीं मानते हैं और उसे अपनी सहमति से अवगत कराते हैं। आप अपने कई दोस्तों और परिवार वालों से भी इस बारे में चर्चा करते हैं और उन्हें बताते हैं कि आप अपनी बेटी के लिए एक भव्य विवाह समारोह की योजना बना रहे हैं। हालांकि, आपके द्वारा आगामी भव्य शादी की खबर कई लोगों के साथ साझा करने के कुछ दिनों बाद, आपके राजनीतिक सचिव ने इसे एक मुद्दा बनाए जाने के बारे में सूचित किया है। वह आपको सूचित करता है कि आपके निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कई लोगों के बीच इस बारे में कानाफूसी हो रही है और कुछ प्रमुख नागरिकों के बीच बेचैनी की भावना के संकेत हैं। हालांकि, उनमें से अधिकांश आपकी बेटी के लिए एक भव्य विवाह समारोह की आपकी योजना से मंत्रमुग्ध हैं, किंतु वे दूल्हे के दूसरे समुदाय से होने के कारण नाखुश हैं। आपको पार्टी में अपने सूत्रों से यह भी पता चल रहा है कि दूल्हे की पसंद पर आपकी सहमति से आगामी चुनाव में हाईकमान आपको टिकट देने से इनकार कर सकता है। आप न केवल एक महत्वाकांक्षी राजनीतिज्ञ और अपनी राजनीतिक पार्टी के एक उभरते सितारे हैं, बल्कि एक खुले विचारों वाले, प्यारे और स्नेही पिता भी हैं। लेकिन आप अपनी बेटी की आजादी और पसंद से कितना भी प्यार करते हों, आप नहीं चाहेंगे कि उसके फैसले का आपकी राजनीतिक यात्रा पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़े। यह तब और भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है, जब आप एक राजनेता के रूप में अपनी वर्षों की कड़ी मेहनत को देखते हुए, बड़ी जिम्मेदारियों और पार्टी में एक ऊंचे कद की उत्सुकता से प्रतीक्षा कर रहे थे। दूसरी ओर, आपकी बेटी अपनी पसंद पर दृढ़ है और नहीं चाहती कि उसकी होने वाली भव्य शादी किसी भी तरह से प्रभावित हो। वह इस बात पर अड़ी हुई है कि उसकी शादी केवल करीबी दोस्तों और परिवार के साथ एक निजी समारोह के रूप में आयोजित नहीं की जाएगी, बल्कि इसे भव्य तरीके से प्रचारित किया जाना चाहिए, जैसा कि आपने उससे पहले वादा किया था।

इस स्थिति को देखते हुए, निम्नलिखित को उत्तर दीजिए:

- उपर्युक्त प्रकरण में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दे कौन-से हैं?
- एक पिता और एक महत्वाकांक्षी राजनीतिज्ञ के रूप में आपके पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्प क्या हैं?
- आपकी कार्रवाई का तरीका क्या होगा? उचित तर्क सहित पुष्टि कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

You are a public representative, elected on the ticket of a political party, considered as conservative by many. Your daughter, who has returned years after studying abroad, has conveyed to you her choice of marrying a person from another community. You personally do not consider anything wrong in her choice, and convey your assent to her. You also discuss it with many among your friends and family, and inform them of a grand wedding ceremony you are planning for your daughter. However, a few days after you have shared the news of the forthcoming grand wedding with many, you are informed by your political secretary about an issue being made of the same. He informs you that there are whispers among many people in your constituency about it, and indications of a sense of unease among some prominent citizens. While most of them are enamoured by your plans for a grand wedding ceremony for your daughter, they are unhappy about the bridegroom being from another community. You also get to know through your sources in the party, that your assent to the choice of the bridegroom may lead to a denial of ticket by the high command in the forthcoming elections. You are not only an ambitious politician and a rising star in your political party but also an open-minded, loving and doting father. But howsoever much you love your daughter's freedom and choices, you do not want her decision to adversely affect your political journey. This is more so, when you had been eagerly looking forward to greater responsibilities and a higher stature in the party, given the years of hardwork you have put in, as a politician. Your daughter, on the other hand, is firm with her choice and does not want her impending grand wedding to be affected in any way. She is adamant

that her wedding will not be held as a private ceremony with only close friends and family, but should be publicised in a grand way, as you had promised earlier to her.

Given this situation, answer the following:

- What are the ethical issues in the above situation?
- What are the various options that you have, as a father and an ambitious politician?
- What will be your course of action? Justify with proper reasoning. (Answer in 250 words) 20

(a) Ethical Issues in above content are:-

- Political aspirations (vs) happiness of daughters.
- personal vs public dilemma.
- family happiness (vs) conformity to party ideology.
- cognitive dissonance of being member of conservative party yet allowing daughter to marry out of community.
- dilemma of not being able to deny daughter marriage as she is independent human with own personality.

(b) As a father & ambitious politician
I have following options :-

- (1) Speak to my daughter & openly
about the situation & ask for
her to understand and keep
message as a private affair.
- (2) Explain to her the sanctity of
marriage as an institution &
importance keeping personal life
private.
- (3) Look for alternate parties that
will accept me & give me a
ticket. (assuming I'm ambitious &
not considerate of ideology).
- (4) Speak to political higher ups to
make it clear to them that it will
not be possible to deny my daughter
her ~~private~~ choice of life partner.

(s) Completely deny my daughter her right to chose who she marries & emotionally blackmail her into giving up on her person of choice just to save my political career.

(c) I will not compromise my daughter's happiness for the sake of my personal ambitions no matter how strongly I want to be a high ranking politician. People are unique & not everyone would share the same conservative ideology. Its the acceptance of freedom thought & choice that makes relationships interesting & systems like democracy possible.

My political career will be based on my commitment for the welfare of the people & not on the content of my personal life & my daughters choice.

If my party denies me a ticket, I shall leave the party & try to work with the people at the ground level & build myself up as a "people's person" & not as a "party person".

I believe success will come to me if I work hard & diligently. I have faith in the free-fair election system & the public to see the potential in me & help me realize my ambition.

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