



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. : 373895
अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Mudra Gairata

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

19/10/20

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

केंद्र
Centre

Karol Bagh

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 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>

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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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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

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इस हार्जिन में
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Sarvodaya means Sarva (Everyone's) + Udaya (Enhancement | Benefit). It is an approach and a philosophy that can act as a guide to our behaviours in personal and public sphere.

Gandhiji used this concept to work for the welfare of the weaker sections 'Harijans' and ^{for} eliminating the vice of untouchability.

Savitribai Phule is another example she was the first female teacher and worked for the emancipation of women & children of the depressed castes/classes.

Vinobha Bhave, a Gandhian stood up for individual satyagraha and started the Bhoodan movement for the welfare of the rural landless labourers.

• Prominent Businessmen like Jamshedji Tata, Azim Premji donate towards scholarships to meritorious children so that our future remains bright.

APJ Abdul Kalam an inspiring figure is a role model to work in the most dedicated & ethical manner. Achieving excellence in science & technology would benefit the society manifold.

Civil Servants like V. Sagarayam work diligently for the welfare of the citizens thereby furthering our agenda of dignity & progress of all.

It is also true that common masses play a vital role as well. Often ordinary men and women achieve extraordinary feat. They also work for the common good — A duty or work well done, Helping a friend in need, Respecting women etc.

Such common endeavour to excellence would ensure that true democracy thrives in our society (Art 51 FD).

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)

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

Guru Nanak's life reflects simplicity and virtues of empathy, tolerance, love and equality to all.

◦ The Sikh Guru started a cult based on such values of common brotherhood & courage to break evil social barriers. His cult gained such popularity that now ^{the} Sikhism is a prominent religion.

◦ The teachings of Guru Nanak propagate messages of help of the needy. Eg. Oxygen langar during second wave COVID when the country was in severe crisis.

◦ Mass / Community kitchen - to promote inter-dining and eliminate barriers of caste inequality.

◦ These teachings of love and tolerance are especially relevant today in the times of rising inequality, competition, intolerance and violence against women.

We can take a leaf out of his life & teachings so that the true essence of his teachings permeates our life.

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2. (a)

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

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

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

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Adam Smith's idea of 'invisible hand' channeling self-interest finds few takers now.

States role in the economy as a regulator & facilitator of public goods & services is all the more emphasized in Indian context:

1.) Constitutional obligation

India is a welfare state (Basic Structure) and provision of essential goods & service becomes a state duty.

2.) Rampant inequality

Oxford Report - 1% own 70% wealth & bottom 50% hold only 13% wealth

If this status-quo is allowed this gap would further increase. State thus, needs to act as an equalizer - Taxation of the rich and subsidize for the poor.

3.) Poverty & Hunger

To break the vicious cycle, State must provision 'Basic necessities' - food, shelter, Education to all.

4.) Patriarchy

women have a secondary role to play in our patriarchal set-up. To bring social transformation, State must use legal, educative and social measures to uplift status of women - Eg. Prevention of Dowry Act, POSH Act, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao and women scholarships etc.

Amartya Sen is a defender of states' role in provision of essential services.

It is only by increasing opportunities and choices can freedom be achieved and that would lead to true development.

And this would require not just individual but, societal and state efforts.

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)

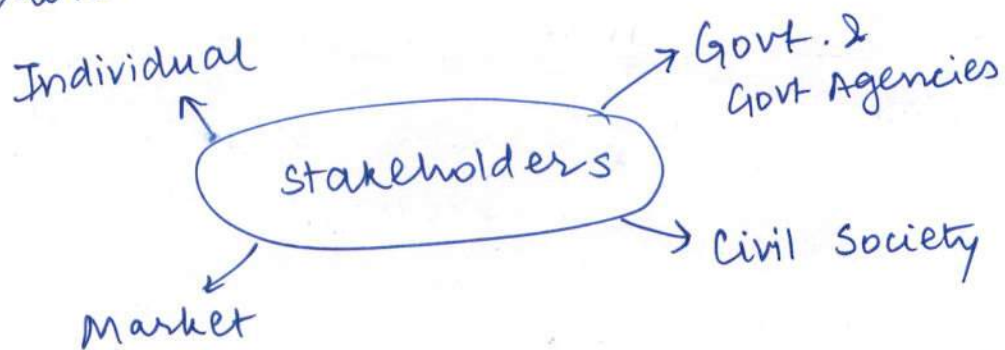
Even though the state actors who make rules and implement them have an important role to play in the fight against corruption, the battle is not likely to succeed without the active efforts of various segments of society. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Corruption in Indian society seems to be a fact of life.

II ARC calls it the manifestation of lack of public ethics.

However, it is not only state or its agencies that could be held responsible to remove corruption all the other stakeholders must also play a vital role.



- 1.) The role of the individual is foremost
- Holding high personal standards
 - Not divulging in fraudulent means eg. taking money or sweets from a beneficiary, when one is in position of authority.
 - speaking truth to power
 - upholding law

2.) Civil Society

It is an active component.

Eg. NGOs like ASER bring out reports on low quality education in public rural schools → creating pressure on the Govt. to weed out corrupt elements (indirectly).

Association for Democratic Reforms - highlight electoral malpractices and keeps citizens informed.

3.) Market

Gandhiji said that Business without ethics is a social sin.

Petty & Retail corruption hurts the poor and Grand corruption, Crony Capitalism, Bribing the Govt. for contract hurts the society at macro-levels → low quality infrastructure eg. Cases of Bridge / Dam collapse.

4.) Probity and accountability in Govt. procedures - use of RTI, Digital transparency & process re-engineering would help bring efficiency.

thus, corruption must be tackled from all sides. This would lead to true Swaraj.

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)

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Social intelligence refers to the use of social interaction and information to create value in society.

Components

1. Social networks
2. Social capital
3. Empathy
4. Emotional Intelligence

Emotional intelligence (EI) refers to use of own and others emotion ~~to~~ and manage them to help in achieving organizational goals.

Social intelligence (SI) would utilize EI in social interactions.

Eg. Using SI a young entrepreneur knows that his product must ~~be~~ align with his audience of lively / cheerful people - so he would advertise these emotions.

So SI would be beneficial in cases where a bureaucrat is required to understand the social milieu of his policy and work to reduce potential conflicts that might arise later.

Eg. Not demolishing a temple encroaching on a land before talking to the public.

SI can thus, be an aid to the govt or the businessman in introducing innovative changes in society.

3. (b)

नैतिक व्यवहार न केवल नैतिकता के संदर्भ में सर्वोत्तम है, बल्कि यह स्वयं के करियर की संभावनाओं के संदर्भ में भी उत्कृष्ट है। भारत में सिविल सेवाओं के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Ethical behaviour is the best not merely in the context of morality, but it is also the best in the context of one's own career prospects. Discuss in the context of civil services in India. (Answer in 150 words)

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Ethical behaviour not only holds importance in its own sake, it has tangible benefits in economic sense as well.

→ Civil servants who exude morality & courage are highly revered and respected by the public.

→ Politicians require officials who can implement and run schemes efficiently. An honest and transparent officer could be the choice wherein a partial and biased official be neglected with a change of govt.

→ Ethical and moral decisions are defensible. Thus, even if the project could not turn out to be a success, one's career can still be pursued. Judiciary always looks into the wisdom. Eg. File Notings can help in this regard.

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4. (a)

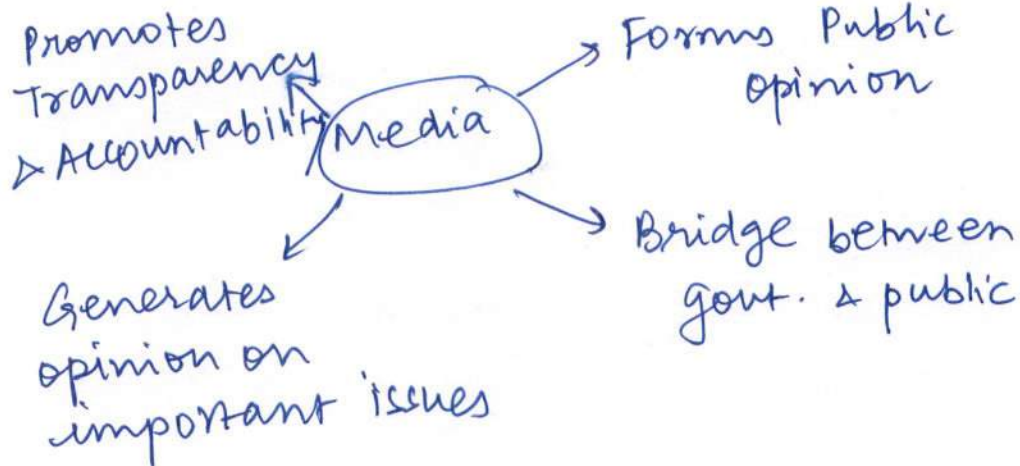
शासन व्यवस्था में ईमानदारी के एक उपाय के रूप में सूचना प्राप्त करने और प्रदान करने के नागरिक के अधिकार को सुनिश्चित करने में प्रेस एक महत्वपूर्ण एजेंट है। इस संदर्भ में, क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत में प्रेस अपने कर्तव्य का ईमानदारी से निर्वहन करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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

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the media forms the 4th pillar of democracy.



The Press in India falters in several of these aspects:

- ① Biased Reporting
- ② Sensationalism
- ③ Under control of Business houses
- ④ State control over media reporting
- ⑤ Corruption

However

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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)

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Citizen's Charters are a document of stated ^{service} delivery and what a citizen can expect ~~in~~ from the organization

Challenges

- 1.) Vaguely worded charters
- 2.) Unscientific objectives formulation
- 3.) Hesitancy in changing administrative working
- 4.) Slow digital technology absorption.

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5. (a)

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

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

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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)

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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

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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)

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6. (c)

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

"That which isn't good for the hive, isn't good for the bee"- Marcus Aurelius (Answer in 150 words) 10

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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

Basic human rights are protected under Fundamental Rights Art 21 & 22 which provision fair trial & justice to every convict.

The case exemplifies instances of custodial torture, death, partial & biased inquiry & police brutality and excesses.

a.) The stakeholders involved are



There are several issues involved:

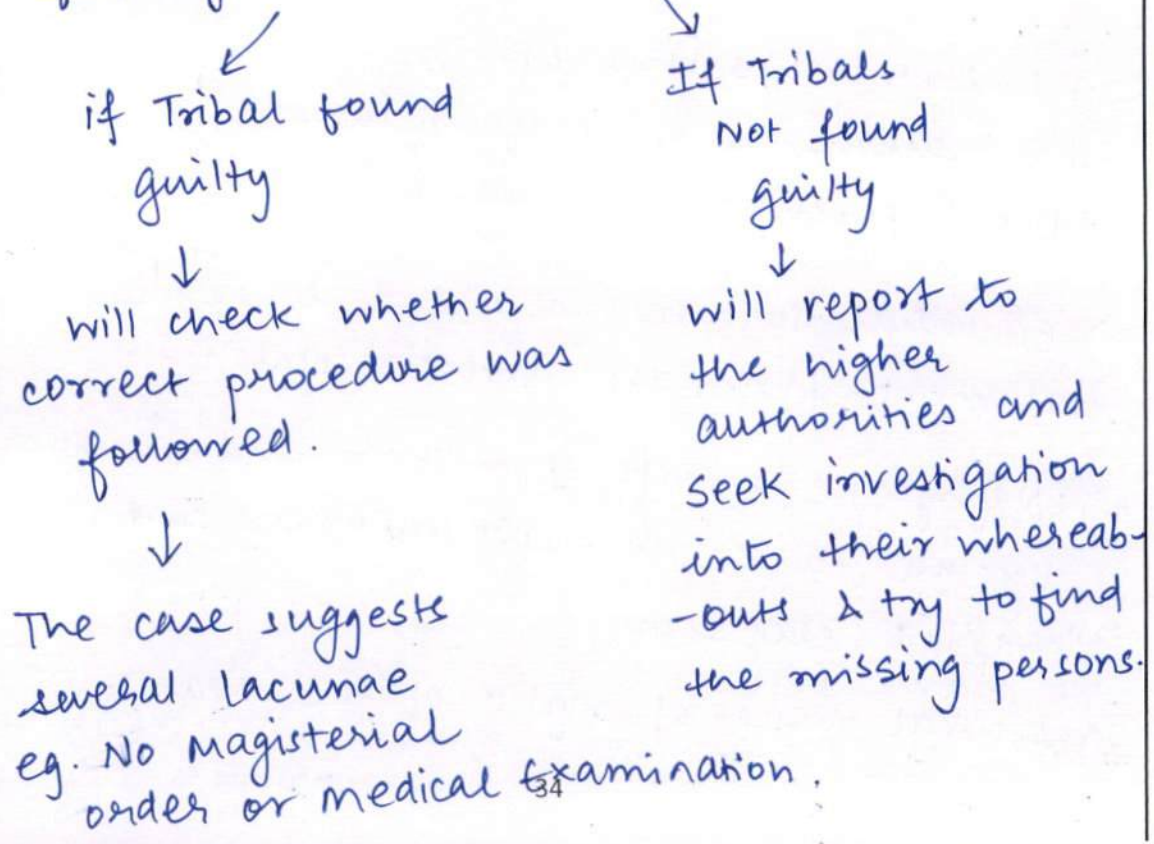
- 1.) Violation of Basic Human and Fundamental rights of the tribal convicts
- 2.) Unfair police investigation - there is clear subversion of police authority & dutiful execution of inquiry.
- 3.) Custodial Torture as a tool to derive statement from the arrested person. -
- 4.) Negligence & acts of omission and commission by the Police to cover up their foul alleged excesses.
- 5.) Ethical issue of rights of the weaker sections.

b.) Public Perception regarding police personnel and functioning is disfavoured due to common place incidents of corruption, abuse and misuse of authority & political interference.

To ensure that an attitude change occurs in society, I will take the following measures to conduct an inquiry:

1.) Req. Collecting all relevant facts and data regarding the incident. I will demand my team to bring out all evidences related to the arrest of the tribal persons.

2.) Preparing a Report related to the findings



⇒ I would start an immediate search operation of missing persons.

3.) Provide assurance to the tribal family affected → about the impartial inquiry
→ Informing them of any possible help and benefit they could take from the govt. eg. NALSA & lawyers pro-bono.

4.) Investigate regarding the steps taken by the previous police team - Trace whether any abuse of authority lead to death of the three tribal persons.

5.) Talk to my senior and convey my message regarding dutiful execution of inquiry.

I would even persuade him to see the harm in taking such serious lapses lightly. In this age of social media & active civil society every person must choose his/her words carefully & responsibly.

6.) Submitting my report to the senior authority.

Conducting fair and transparent inquiry would set a precedence, bring guilty to the books and would definitely lead to a change in perception about how Police is for the people ³⁵ not vice-versa.

C.)

Reasons for Impunity

- 1. Lack of awareness amongst the common citizens regarding their rights
- 2. Immunity to police force & armed with knowledge of various acts, it becomes easy to misuse the law.
- 3. Laxity in punishing errant official (NCRB 2017 - only 2% of police officers were convicted for offences)

Steps to be taken by authorities

- 1.) Sensitization and periodic training to the police force - this would generate empathy & reduce hostility.
- 2.) Mass education
- 3.) Stringent Punishment
- 4.) Govt. could bring in Anti-torture legislation.
- 5.) Constitutional morality - equality & justice for all must be the standard of guiding police action.

8.

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

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

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

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

Private sector and Govt interaction forms a vital part of our governance system.

However, a nexus of the two could be a disadvantage to the common citizens.

The case brings out the ethical issues in entry of private personnel in Govt. and vice-versa.

- a.) The ethical issues in direct recruitment of private professional in govt. positions are:

1.) Conflict of Interest

An industry professional might be pressurized to further his/her company interest while being part of the Govt.

2.) Vested Interest

There might be a vested interest of the industry as well as the Govt. Eg. Recruiting a professional from a company in exchange for political benefits or funding.

3.) Nepotism

Direct recruitment could lead to unfair advantage to some people.

4.) Crony Capitalism

Unholy nexus of Govt. functionary & private person is related to it.

5.) ~~Data~~ Decline in efficiency and effectiveness since the recruited person lacks merit.

6.) Leakage of important Govt. data - Loss of confidential information could lead to insider trading or even security implications. Eg. The company might compete for a land deal where the Govt. could start a rail/Airport project.

Such action would subvert public interest in favour of the industry along with loss of accountability and transparency.

Thus, a merit based recruitment procedure must be taken up such that Professional efficiency is amalgamated with Govt. accountability \Rightarrow leading to strengthening of SOCIAL CONTRACT

b) To avoid the problem of Govt. functionaries joining private companies and divulging important and confidential information a longer mandatory cooling off period could be a solution. (more than 5 years)

\rightarrow It would reduce the chance of the Govt. functionary taking pro-industry steps since he would know the next person could always review the policy.

\rightarrow Several changes and new information might come up in this large span so the appointment would not fetch such large dividend to the industry.

However, it is often said that govt. in India works at a snail's pace and even such a measure would ^{not} bring any drastic improvement.

The antidote could be professional integrity + procedural probity ⇒ Both from the side of the industry as well as the Govt.

A healthy relationship between these societal institutions is imperative to work for the benefit of the country.

Gandhiji's dictum of 'Trusteeship' of private companies would bind them to public obligation and work in the spirit of welfare of all.

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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:

- (a) उपर्युक्त प्रकरण में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दे कौन-से हैं?
- (b) 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?
- (c) 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.

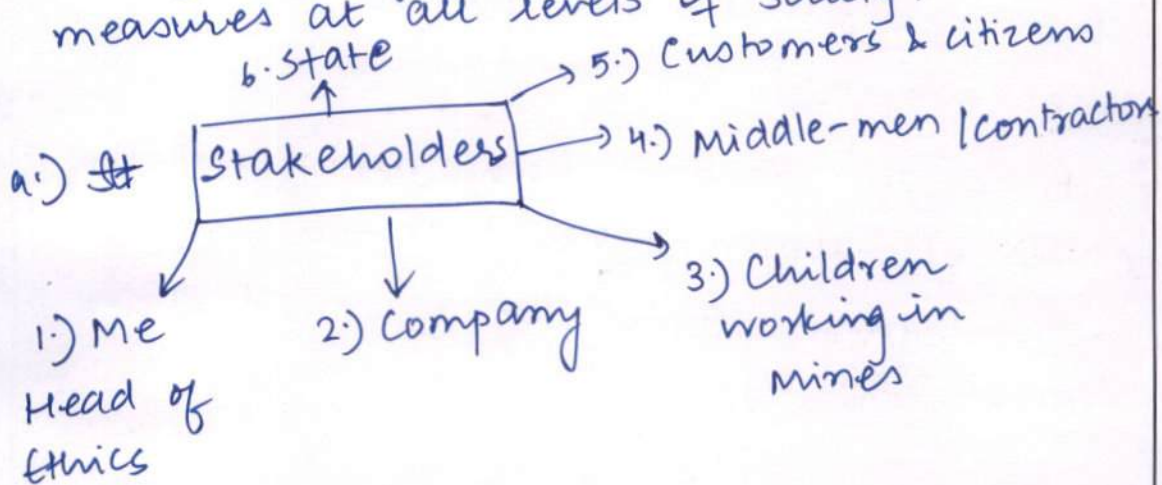
Based on the above case, answer the following questions:

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

with more than 10 lakh child labourers in the country and the persistence of poverty and hunger, the evil menace of child labour still holds a strong grip.

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The case brings out how the practice is well integrated into the economy & why rooting it out would require holistic measures at all levels of society.



Ethical Issues

- 1.) The practice of child labour violates Fundamental Rights Art 21, 21A, 23.
- 2.) Negligence and dereliction of duty by the state - DPSP Art 38, 39, 41, 45
To provide secure environment for healthy development of children.
- 3.) Company profits and its responsibility towards shareholders.

4.) Livelihood for the weaker sections
Poverty is one of the major reasons,
families are obligated to push children
to work.

5.) Safety of the children

6.) Profit motive of the middle-men

7.) Responsibility of a consumer-towards the
society & act as an accountability
mechanism.

8.) Lack of stringent punishment even in
cases of apparent child labour.

Inadequate application of Child Labour
(Prohibition) Act, 1986.

(b.) Customers form the source of
power for any company.

> Company derives profits & depends
on customer satisfaction and feedback
to bring in more innovative products.

> In today's era of technological
advance & use of social media to
build brand image, no company can
afford a bad publicity.

So Yes, customers of a company can be expected to take into account such practices

- Right to Information Act
- Campaigns like Jaago Grahak Jaago
- Consumer Protection Act, 1986

All empowers the citizens to seek complete information.

However it is often seen that companies use several advertisement tactics to not divulge controversial information.

Here the role of activist civil society can help.

Also, several companies are now utilizing environmental and health consciousness in their favour. Eg. Fast Fashion Brands H&M, Zara ads regarding Environment Friendly, sustainable, recycled products.

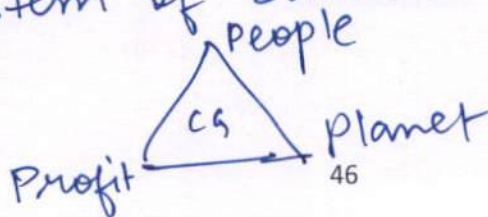
For many companies, 'Customer is King' and the 'king' must then play an active role to be a change agent.

c.) As the head of Ethics my suggested course of Action would be:

- (1) Prepare a report regarding the no. of children involved and at what sites - so that there is proof to address.
- (2) To bring an attitude change in the way the company works - I would provide evidence of other successful companies who work sustainably and derive profit as well.
- (3) would highlight to the authorities that the company might get entangled in legal issues if any accidental case of mine blasts etc occurs - This would bring in negative publicity + loss to company in monetary terms.
- (4) Advise the company administration to shift and seek new contractors who can provide adult labour.
- (5) Change in Company working must be advertised - act as a role model as well.

Such lawful action would also help the company remain relevant.

Corporates must work within the ecosystem of sustainability.



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)

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Caste - based violence is a reality that India cannot brush under the carpet. Constitution of India provides for equality, justice and Right to marry one's choice (Art 21) yet there are several societal constraints which hamper progress of these fronts.

The case highlights one's Fundamental Right to marry according to one's choice vs the Traditional outlook still relevant in backward regions of our country.

a.) Stakeholders



The associated issues are

- 1.) Protection to the young couple & preserving their rights to live peacefully in the village.
- 2.) The Caste - Conflict between the families and the caste groups.
- 3.) Past precedents of Honor killings shows that the regressive patriarchal and caste related ego is deeply entrenched.
- 4.) Upholding the Law and Constitution and working of the executive to protect the lives of the couple.

authority to provide police protection to the couple for a few days and when the situation becomes normalized withdraw the force.

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3.) I would also advice the couple to engage constructively with the villagers, work hard and become financially independent.

Social Transformation and change in the caste role ~~too~~ can only come from within the society.

Successful cases of marriage and economic development would act as an antidote.

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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Privatisation of education sector is fraught with several concerns.

- Fundamental Right - 21A provides for free and compulsory education for all. Also, DPSP Art 45 and our Fundamental Duty mandates we create a wholesome environment of provision of value education to the children.

b.) I have the following options:

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1.) Take note of the kidnapping case and not listen to the couple

Merit - The law requires me to initiate inquiry

Demerit - Ignoring the couple's plea
- Danger to their lives
- Crisis of Conscience

2.) Listen to the couple and take action against family members.

Merit - Allow the couple to stay in the village

Demerit - Temporary measure
the villagers might get
antagonized even more
and take law in their hands.
- would not solve the problem
entirely.

3.) Try to convince the family members

Merit - They might feel realize the wrong in their action.

- Harmony in the village
since no strict action taken.

Demerit - My words might not bring any attitude change. This

could risk their lives further since family could feel embarrassed.

My course of action would be a mix of the above two actions (2) & (3):

1.) I would try to convince the family members

→ Talk to them at a convenient location and understand their grievance

→ Use Emotional Intelligence to calm any anger or passion to let the parents see the happiness of their children more important than the society.

→ Giving examples of several people and leaders to motivate them to accept the couple.

→ Invite local leaders and NGOs to spread awareness regarding the constitutional rights & law against caste atrocities.

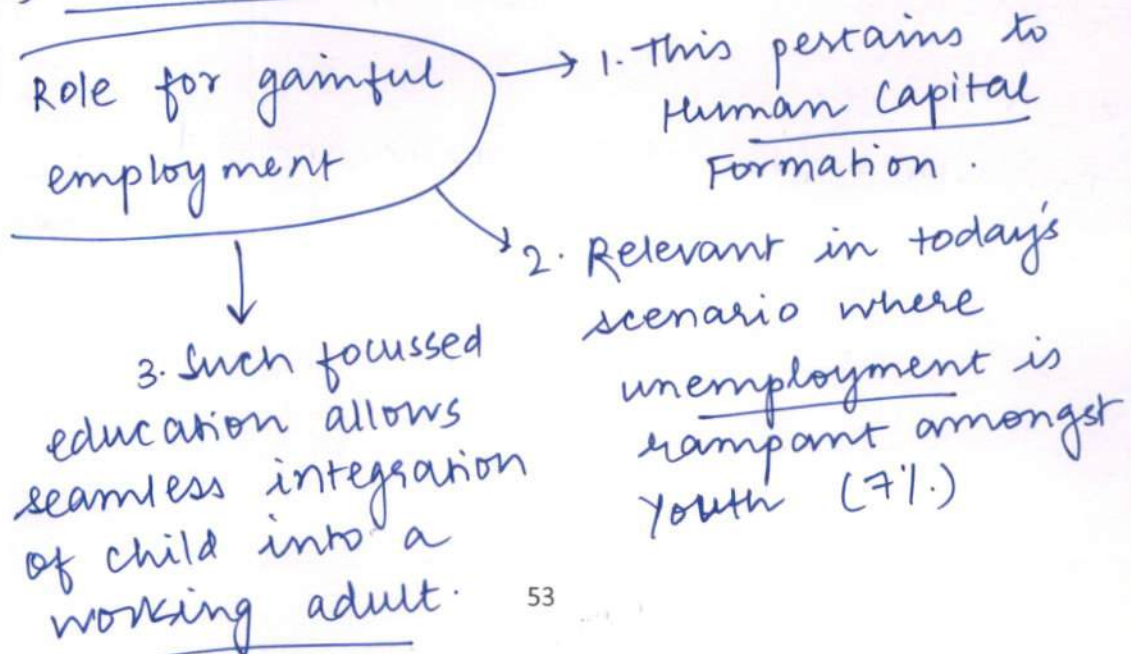
2.) In spite of all this, ~~or~~ if the family does not agree I would utilize my

But, privatisation of education has following ethical issues:

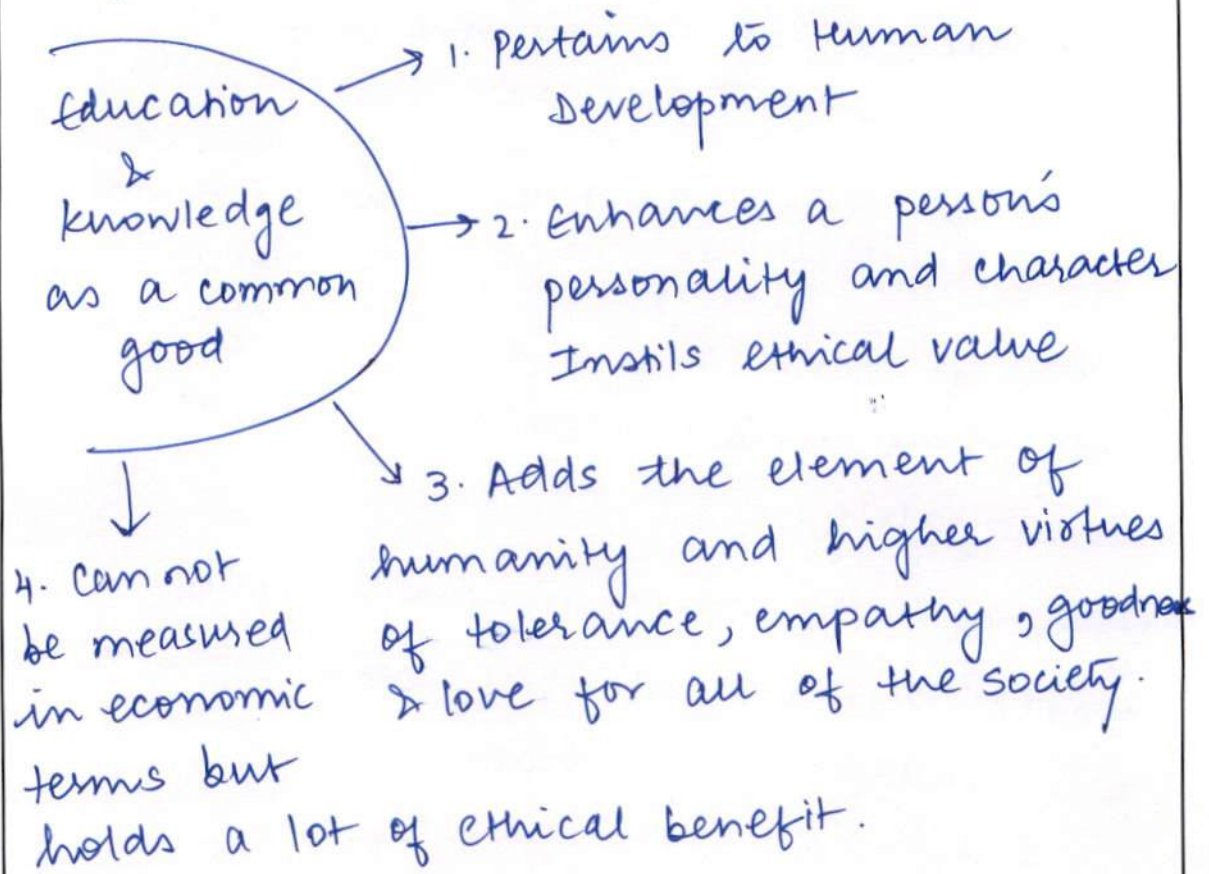
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- 1.) Neglects the needs of the weaker sections who may not have the purchasing power.
- 2.) Violates right to free and compulsory education and RTE Act.
- 3.) Erodes accountability of the state and the citizens.
- 4.) Brings conflict in society since education would reproduce social inequality.
- 5.) Role of educational institution is to create human potential and not work like industry for profit.

b.) Education is a tool of social transformation.



However, this won't be sufficient as Gandhiji would say education is not a commodity, it is for the change of heart, mind and the hand.

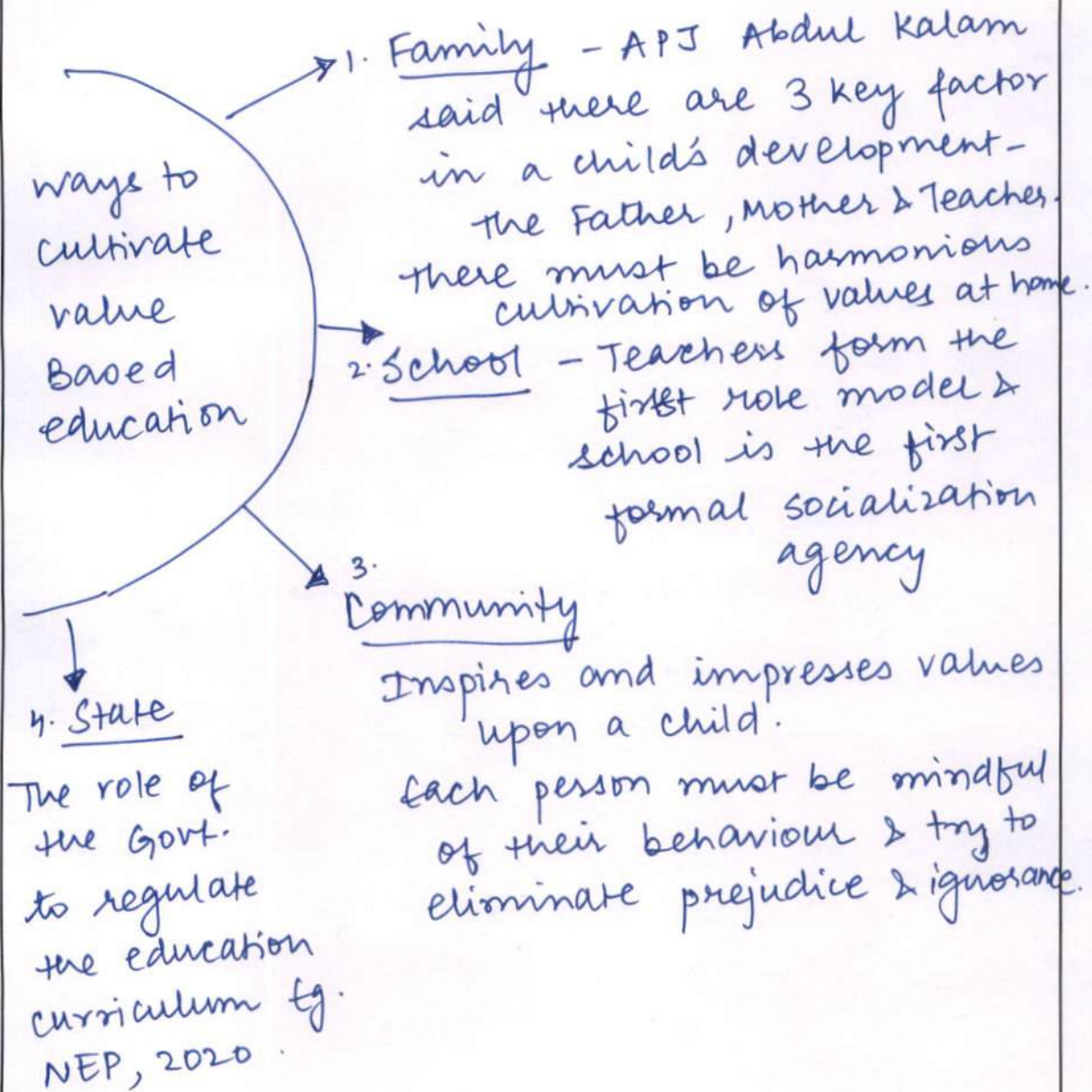


Thus, value-based education along with relevant skill can help a person become a 'whole'.

Integrity + Ethical values + Intelligence \Rightarrow Elevated Human Being

c). Value-based education refers to the development of values and virtues in a child or a person utilizing educative means and methods.

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Thus, there could be formal / informal visible / latent ways to instil value-based education in a child. Small actions such as watering plants, switching of lights, empathy towards weaker section & respecting elders could lead to well developed personalities.

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12.

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 as a practice has not only individual motivation but, it is reported that it is one of the most carefully executed part of a larger criminal network.

Although the state is mandated to help the economically weaker sections, destitute (DPSP Art 41) yet the practice continues partially due to inadequacy of the state & also pushed by anti-social elements.

a) moral and ethical concerns

- 1.) The dignity of the individual (beggar)
↳ Right to life is violated (Art 21)
- 2.) The moral obligation of the citizens of our country towards fellow beings (Fundamental duty)
- 3.) State's role to uplift and help weaker sections - pension schemes, PDS, Shelter Homes & Rehabilitation.
- 4.) Funding organized crime via the proceeds of the money collected.
Jeopardize safety & security of the nation.
- 5.) Rights of the child, young females who are pushed into prostitution rackets.

b) Factors that push an individual to beg :-

- 1.) Poverty
- 2.) Migration from rural to urban areas with no skill or place to live.
- 3.) Kidnapped children are forced to work for criminals.

4.) Social exclusion of certain groups -
Transgenders, SCs & STs, Crippled and
Physically challenged persons.

c.) Options if I pass by a beggar:

1.) Give money

merit → 1. Monetary help, beggar might
have some food etc.

2. I would find temporary
relief that the beggar goes
away.

Demerit → 1. Prick my Conscience since
I know this action is
temporary. ~~and so~~

2. Might not help the beggar
But, reinforce the activity.

2.) Ignore the Beggar

merit → 1. I can continue my journey
2. Not helping would be
an example.

Demerit → 1. Lack of empathy
towards weaker section.

3. Donate to charities

- Merit →
1. Accountability of money
 2. Responsibility as a citizen to work for the welfare of weaker section.

Demerit → 1. This may also not target the root cause.

I would not like to provide any monetary help to the beggar as this would reinforce the chain.

However, I would donate in kind to the charities and needy populace.

In my personal capacity would try to associate with an NGO to work for poverty alleviation & skill building.

And if in future I get opportunity to work as a civil servant would target the socio-economic causes and the security (organized crime network) as well.

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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



REAL