



VISIONIAS

INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

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

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

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

General Instructions

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

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

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

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

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0218920

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Shubham

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

28/8/22

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

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Toga Singh school,
Karol Bagh, Delhi

Gauri
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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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 खोली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. (a)

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

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

10

Increasing materialism and individualism has led to people aiming for limitless wealth and self-interest.

Ethical capitalism

According to me, ethical capitalism can be pursued as -

- i) Many capitalists donate their wealth for public welfare. eg. Azim Premji
- ii) Laws and rules can force corporates towards ethical capitalism.
eg. ESG requirements.
- iii) Increasing public pressure on

companies to pursue ethical business practices.

↳ eg. more LGBT+ members in companies

iv) Capitalists are not guided by wealth but more by respect in the society.

(Adam Smith)

↳ need to incentivise them to earn wealth in ethical way through societal sanction

v) Increasing use of technology and whistleblowing practices can force companies towards ethical capitalism

↳ eg. Facebook whistleblower

Capitalists should heed to the advice of Kaushilya. Through the idea of Artha, he propounded ethical capitalism guidelines.

1. (b)

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब से
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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According to Granelly, an unjust law itself is a species of violence.

Disobeying unjust laws

1) Idea of civil disobedience by Henry David Thoreau

↳ need to follow conscience and not laws

2) Violates natural and fundamental rights and needs disobedience

↳ eg, Rowlatt act was opposed by Congress and freedom fighter.

3) Unjust laws violates principle of Justice.

↳ eg, Pass laws in apartheid South Africa

Issues with disobeying laws

- i) Varied interpretation of 'unjust' laws
- eg, for some abortion is unjust while some prefer abortion rights
- ii) Can cause chaos and disturb peace
- eg, disobeying income tax laws can halt the governance
- iii) Democratic government enacting law through support of majority
↳ dilemma between utilitarianism and deontological ethics of Kant
↳ eg, CAA 2019 was in BJP manifesto and approved by voters but was still opposed.

In a democratic country, there are other ways to deal with unjust laws, most importantly judiciary.

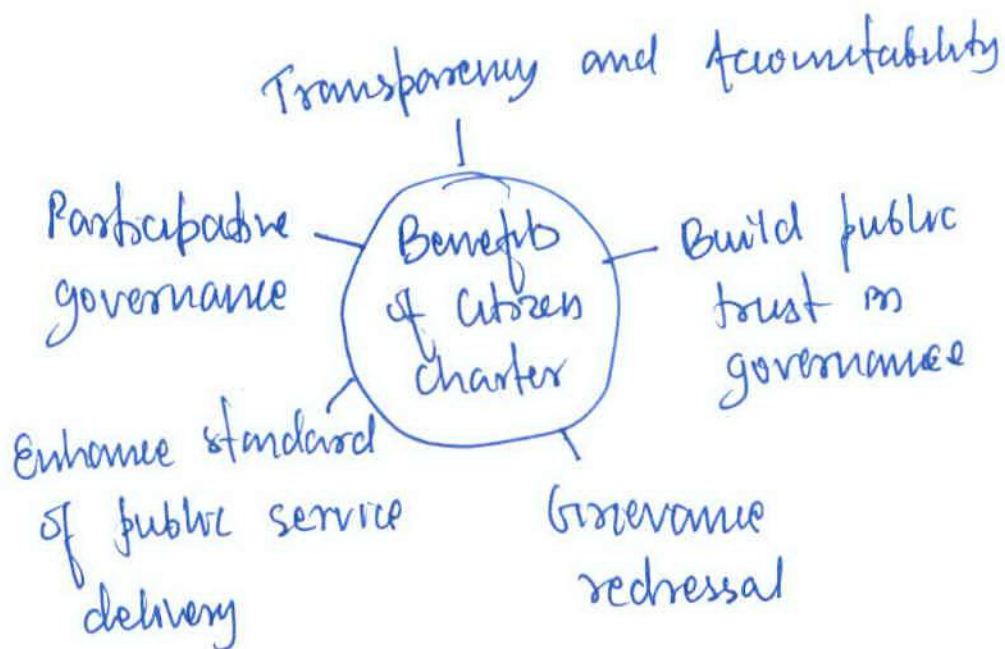
2. (a)

किसी परिवर्तनकारी प्रक्रिया को शुरू करने की सिटीजन चार्टर की क्षमता उसे उचित रूप से तैयार करने और प्रभावी ढंग से लागू किए जाने पर निर्भर करती है। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

The capacity of Citizens' Charter to initiate any transformative process is conditioned upon it being appropriately designed and effectively executed. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Citizen charter is a document that provides framework outlining obligations and services provided by public institutions.



Appropriate design and execution

- Problems in current citizen charter
 - ↳ not prepared through participatory

approach

- ↳ sometimes all information are not available
- ↳ not in local language
- ↳ doesn't take into account needs of physically disabled, minorities etc
- ↳ no legal backing leads to poor execution
- ↳ no action against complacent public service delivery

Changes required

- ↳ internal reorganisation before preparation of citizen charter
- ↳ decentralised charter preparation by involving all stakeholders
- ↳ compensation for non-execution

Citizen charter of Income Tax department can provide framework alongwith Sevottam model suggested by 2nd ARC

2. (b)

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिन में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Moral and ethical conduct refers to following conscience, performing duty and taking morally right decisions.

Ethical conduct and standard of governance

i) Prevents corruption

↳ as it causes crisis of conscience

ii) Ensure transparency and accountability

↳ e.g. IAS Sagayam has published his and his family wealth details on website

iii) Improve public service delivery
↳ e.g., reforming education sector

- iv) leads to ethical law making and its
implementation
eg, no phone tapping

Ethical conduct and influence on interests and performance

- i) Provides job satisfaction
↳ through public welfare and earning
trust of public through ethical outcomes
eg, S. Sankararam was called
people's officer

- ii) Balance personal and public life
↳ Thiruvalluvar - "in order to have good
personal life, a person should have
some character in public life".

Thus, public officials should not only
do the things right but also do
the right things.

3. (a)

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को
कलर इन्किंग से
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
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Euthanasia is the process where individuals ~~are~~ undergo death using medical tools.

Ethical questions raised by euthanasia

- i) Does right to life include right to die as well or not.
- ii) Medical ethics of doctors
↳ autonomy of patients v/s non-maleficence
- iii) Distinction between passive and active euthanasia is arbitrary according to some critics.
- iv) Possibility of finding treatment

of disease in future. eg, AIDS, Cancer etc

v) Ethical dilemma in reserving hospital seat for brain dead person or giving it to someone who needs it.

vi) Can force other vulnerable groups towards euthanasia.

eg, physically disabled, mental health patients etc.

vii) Unavailability of will of brain dead person, and override through family decision.

Solving these ethical dilemmas require debates and public opinion formation. Society as a whole have to decide the future of euthanasia.

3. (b)

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Many countries, especially western developed nations, engage in foreign aid towards developing countries for various purposes.

Rationale behind foreign aid

Global justice

Principle of sacrifice

Compensatory principle

Human rights principle

Issues with foreign aid

i) Comes with conditions generally
· eg. opening up trade for food and

ii) Neo-colonialism angle
· as developed countries exploit the resources under the guise of aid
· eg. China's BRI

iii) Can implicitly hurt
local economy.
e.g., local business going
out through competition

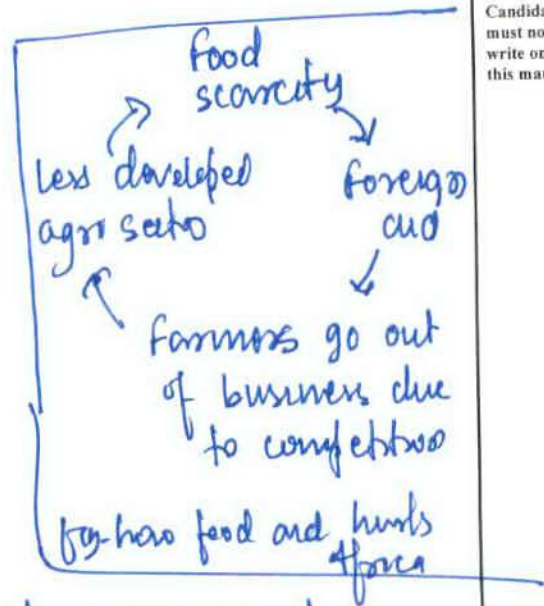
iv) Shape foreign policy
choices

e.g., China sending covid vaccines to
those countries that don't recognise
Taiwan

v) Implicit recognition to violent groups,
terrorists, fascist government.

e.g., war economy in Russia-Ukraine
war helping Ukrainian oligarchs

United Nations should regulate foreign
aid as it can be beneficial too for
local economic development in poor and
emerging countries



4. (a)

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Rabindranath Tagore propounded the idea of Universal Humanism based on Advaita Vedanta traditions for universal welfare.

Idea of universal humanism

- States that every human is equal despite race, caste, religion and ethnicity difference.
- Thus, efforts should be in treating humanity equally and ensuring welfare of everyone
- eg, accepting refugees who face persecution.

Contemporary relevance

- i) Can help in dealing with religious extremism and polarisation
↳ e.g., respecting every religion
- ii) Deal with common global challenges through dialogue
↳ e.g., climate change
- iii) Ensure global justice
↳ e.g., aid to developing countries
- iv) Maintain global peace and harmony by increasing inclusiveness.
↳ e.g., sexual minorities protection

Practical approach of Universal Humanism is relevant to 21st century world for ~~best~~ harmonious existence of all beings on earth.

4. (b)

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

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

10

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इस स्थिति में
नहीं लिखना
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Emotional Intelligence is a set of skills that allow recognising one's own emotions and others' emotions and use of in decision making.

According to me both nature and nurture determines emotional intelligence - as -

i) Emotional intelligence generally is an innate potentiality.

↳ not everyone is emotionally intelligent

ii) Nurture or conditions allow the innate potentiality to develop fully.

↳ e.g., nurturing, education, societal expectations etc contribute to

emotional makeup of the individual.

iii) Nurture also determines emotional intelligence through attributions
↳ favourable consequences of using emotional intelligence encourage the same and vice-versa.

iv) Although an individual emotional makeup is difficult to change and can only be refined or modified to an extent

↳ e.g., naturally good speakers and people-to-people skills are generally innate potentiality.

Thus, proper conditions should be provided so that emotional intelligence of a person is fully developed and keeps on updating.

5. (a)

वे मूल्य जो लोक प्रशासकों का मार्गदर्शन करते हैं, व्यापक सार्वजनिक हित के लिए अपने सापेक्ष महत्व के कारण प्रायः एक-दूसरे के प्रतिस्पर्धी हो सकते हैं। उदाहरणों सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Values that guide public administrators can often compete with each other, owing to their relative importance to the larger public interest. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words)

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Public administrators often face ethical dilemmas where public values compete with each other and there are contrasting consequences.

Competing values in public administration

i) Objectivity v/s compassion

• e.g., allowing old women without Aadhar card to access ration or not

ii) Following personal values or unjust directive of seniors

• e.g., order to frame someone in false case

iii) Personal interest v/s public interest

• e.g., ministers asking for some favours that might impact my

promotion chances

iv) Competing accountabilities - towards society, seniors, department or self.

eg, ignoring corruption as it is benefiting department through kickbacks

v) Quick result v/s following directives

eg, preparing detailed report or taking action

vi) Professional v/s personal ethics

eg, allowing ambulance to pass violating security cover of ministers

vii) Impartiality or justice

eg, following orders of authoritarian government

Solving these ethical dilemmas require integrity, code of ethics and courage to take difficult decisions.

5. (b)

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

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

10

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इस हार्डिप में
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Corruption refers to misuse of public funds/ offices for private gains. India ranks 85th in Corruption Perception Index.

Corruption- A social phenomena

According to me, corruption is a social phenomena as -

- i) there is a social support towards some form of corruption. eg, bribe for police verification
- ii) corruption is the result of development of unethical culture and society. eg. Chalta hai attitude prevalent in India

Ways through which administrative corruption can be tackled

- i) Legally backed code of conduct and code of ethics
- ii) Create deterrence through quick disposal of cases
 - ↳ creation of procuratorate system like China
- iii) Use of technology to reduce opportunity for bribes and also catch corrupt-
e.g., Punjab govt online complaint portal
- iv) Development of ethical work culture in public organisations
- v) Involvement of civil society and people
e.g., Mexico has one citizen monitoring every public official

Corruption is a blot on Indian society that needs to be removed for socio-economic transformation.

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

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

10

According to Nelson Mandela, poverty is countered through justice and not charities like donations.

Overcoming poverty

1) Poverty is the outcome of societal neglect and inequality

↳ e.g., justice for tribals who are poor due to exploitation

2) Justice approach can help poor live with dignity.

↳ e.g., provision of basic welfare services by government

iii) Issue with charity approach

- if gives sense of compensation and donors are held on high pedestal
- eg. corporates engaging in tax evasion and doing charity is unethical

iv) Poverty is social justice problem and justice approach ensures that poor remain out of poverty forever

eg. donating food can only solve hunger for few days while giving jobs can ensure the same longer.

Thus, government and corporates should follow justice rather than entitlement approach. Rights based NPSA 2013 is an epitome of this.

6. (b)

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

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

10

Facing with difficult choices, it is better to use violence than remain coward, as suggested in the quote.

Choice between cowardice and violence

- i) Remaining cowardice encourages and favour the evil.
e.g., citizens of Germany during Nazi rule
- ii) Favouring violence over cowardice can help solve difficult problems
e.g., Mahabharata war as a moral war

iii) Cowardice reflect self-interest whereas violence is concern towards societal welfare.

↳ eg, taking part in protest against unjust laws

iv) Although violence can sometimes cause greater harm

↳ eg, death of thousands during a war

v) Violence can be relative while cowardice is absolute

↳ eg, online campaigns against hate speech is also a form of violence

Grandhyi in his 'do or die' approach accepted the choice of violence over cowardice, so did Mandela after sharpville Bunt attack.

6. (c)

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

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

10

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इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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Change is the rule of nature but this change comes through hard struggle and not always inevitable.

Nature of change

1) Change as a result of continuous struggle.

↳ eg, MLK Jr fighting against racism brought change in attitude.

2) Incremental changes requires efforts that bring the bigger change.

↳ eg, India's freedom struggle was based on incremental efforts starting in 1857

iii) Change also require innovative efforts and doesn't happen suddenly

↳ eg, innovation towards web 3.0 to change internet

iv) Even if change is inevitable, continuous struggle ensures that it is beneficial for everyone

↳ eg, climate change negotiations ensuring equity.

Hence, one should keep struggling to bring change as it won't happen on its own. Problems like discrimination, violence, illiteracy etc requires constant struggle to strive for better future.

7.

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

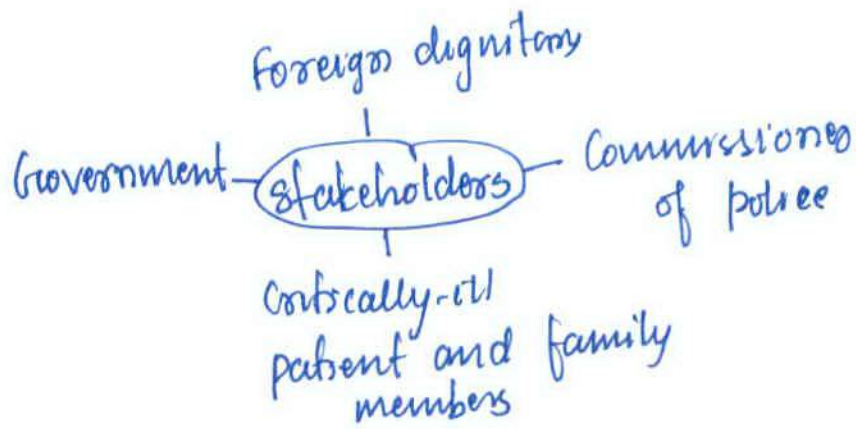
- बी. आई. पी. के आवागमन के लिए यातायात रोकने से जुड़े मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।
- इस स्थिति में आपके समक्ष उपलब्ध विकल्पों को उनके गुणों एवं दोषों के साथ सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।
- आपकी कार्रवाई क्या होगी? उचित तर्कों के साथ उसका औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

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

In this situation, answer the following:

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

The case involves dilemma between ensuring security of foreign dignitary and allowing a patient in private car to bypass the same security.



a) Issues involved in halting traffic movement for VIPs

- Disturb livelihood due to traffic disruption
- Can hamper emergency services like ambulances.
- Disturbance to normal public as traffic restrictions might increase their journey time.
- Violates right to equality as some VIP are considered higher than normal public
- Engagement of extra police force to manage traffic

b) Available options

1. Don't allow the private car to pan.

• Merits

↳ full-proof security of foreign dignitary

↳ following professional duty

• Demerits

↳ patient might die

↳ shows lack of compassion

2. Allow the patient to bypass security

• Merits

↳ will reach hospital on time

↳ shows flexibility in public service

↳ compassion and public interest

• Demerits

↳ violates security protocol

↳ might be taken action against by superiors

3. Order the car to take alternative route

• Merits

- ↳ no change in security plan
- ↳ might reach hospital on time

• Demerits

- ↳ ignores public welfare
- ↳ route might be longer putting patient at risk

c) My course of action

I will choose the second option. I will order private car carrying patient to pass by lifting security cover.

Reasons —

- Patient life is more valuable and needs to be protected.
- Lifting security cover for just one

case won't cause any practical problems
for foreign dignitaries

- Public servant by very nature should first think about public welfare.
- Rules should be flexible enough to accommodate valid concerns, especially public interest.
- Shows compassion on the part of Commissioner.

Independent India's first Cabinet Secretary N R Polai said, 'civil servants of today and still more of tomorrow, should be one rich in social sympathy and focus on public welfare.'
I will try to follow his advice.

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

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

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

In light of the above, answer the following:

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

20

Transgender community, despite government initiatives and rising awareness, still face many kind of discrimination and even violence in India.

g) Challenges face by transgenders

i) During childhood and teenage

- doubt about their own gender
- sanction and humiliation from parents, family and friends
- confusion about physical changes in the body
- sometimes, parents remove trans-children from family.
- sexual abuse by relatives

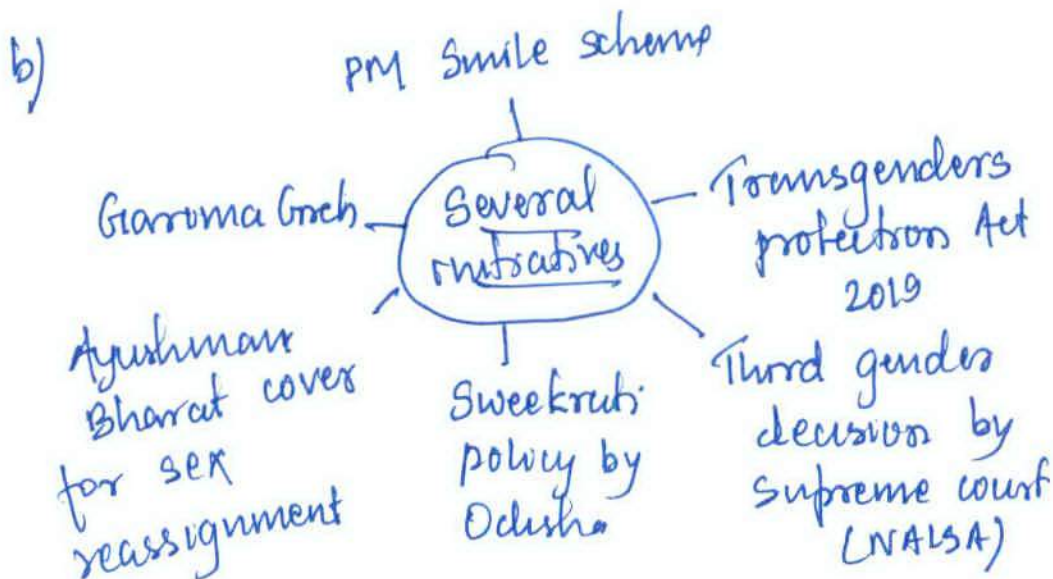
ii) During adulthood

- discrimination in finding jobs
- have to resort to begging, prostitution etc to earn living
- violence, including sexual violence.

- lack of gender identity in official documents
- sex-transformation process can be costly or invasive.
- Misidentification of gender

ii) During old age

- societal neglect
- no social security make life miserable
- constant self-doubt leading to suicides



Reasons for continuing discrimination

- i) Deep-seated prejudice about transgenders in the society
 - ↳ non-acceptance and otherisation
- ii) Fixed roles of transgenders in society
 - ↳ like blessing child etc
- iii) Patriarchy and misogyny
 - ↳ society can't accept that men can have woman feelings and vice versa
- iv) Misconceptions about transgenders
 - ↳ involvement in child kidnapping
 - ↳ prostitution and sexual fluidity
 - ↳ misfortune
- v) Poor education system
 - ↳ focus more on knowledge and less on gender sensitisation

↳ some curriculum perpetuate prejudices and discriminatory practices

v) Transgender perception of themselves

↳ they voluntarily engage in begging, unethical practices sometimes

vi) failed implementation of government initiatives

↳ because officers who implement these themselves are prejudiced.

The solution lies in reforming education system, giving monetary and skilling support to trans people and using social influence to change attitude.

9.

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

दिए गए परिदृश्य में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

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

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

In the given scenario, answer the following questions:

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

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This case is similar to death of father-son duo in Tamil Nadu police custody some years back. Custodial death strike at the very core of justice system in the country.

a) stakeholders

- i) IPS officer - Inspector General
- ii) Deputy Superintendent of Police
- iii) Dead father-son and their family
- iv) Government and Judiciary
- v) Seniors in the department
- vi) Police officials involved in custodial death
- vii) Society - as custodial death can influence their perception about police

ethical issues

- i) Against right to life and dignity.
(Article 21)

ii) Means v/s end imbalance

- as police use torture to extract info leading to custodial deaths

iv) Objectivity in investigation

- inspector-general has to ensure objectivity

iv) Competing accountability

- towards DSP or seniors or judiciary and society

v) Violates principle of justice

- custodial death and collusion among police officials

b) Steps to ensure fair and impartial investigation

i) Ask for all the data from that day to confirm presence of police officials.

ii) Order temporary suspension or

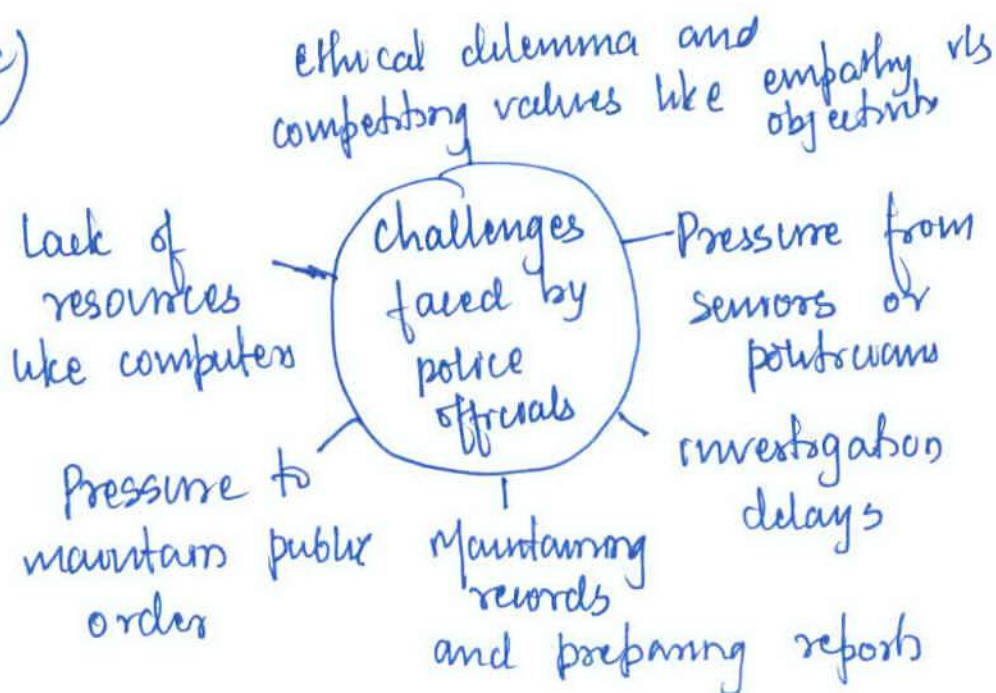
transfer of suspected police officials

iii) Talk to the family members and locals to collect evidence

iv) Give chance to all police officials to share their version of the incident

v) Ensuring transparency in committee functioning through regular press conference and info to government and judiciary

c)



Initiatives to address these challenges

i) Regular ethical training to help take ethical and correct decisions

↳ Aristotle - ethics can only be learned through constant practice.

ii) Fixing accountability on SNOs and SPs.

iii) Use of technology to act as deterrence. eg, CCTV cameras, Body cameras

iv) Providing resources and capacity building. eg, more female police officials etc

v) Involvement of community in policing. eg, Amcho Bastar, Amcho Police

India should sign UN ~~Govt~~ Convention against torture and enact a law for the same to prevent custodial violence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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According to IPCC, the global temp has increased by 1.09°C since pre-industrial times. Private corporate contribute

significantly to global emissions.

a) Importance of including climate change strategies in business organisation

i) Contribute towards climate mitigation and net zero.

ii) Ensure climate equity
↳ money may be yours, but resources belong to society

iii) Improve image of the company
↳ can access climate funding

b) Importance of diversity and inclusion in business organisation

i) Diversity leads to diverse opinion and ideas. e.g. Google employs workers from all over the world.

ii) Improve work culture
↳ through tolerance and acceptance of
new culture

iii) Contributes towards social justice
↳ more women at top breaks glass
ceiling ensuring gender equality.

iv) Socio-environmental concerns vs
shareholder profit

In my opinion, both are equally
important and should reinforce each
other as -

i) profit is linked to social and
environment concerns. eg, higher cost
of business due to water scarcity

ii) shareholder profit provides funds
to engage in social and environment
conscious projects. eg, CSR initiatives

iii) Balance between the two reduces risk and ensure corporate sustainability
eg, onsc aim to achieve net zero

iv) Profit is derived from resources that belong to nature and society
↳ thus moral principle to return it back to society.

c) Measures to re-configure shareholder profit and social-environment concerns

i) Stakeholder capitalism

- profit should be accrued to all stakeholders and not just shareholders

ii) Aggressive Corporate Social Responsibility projects.

- eg, adaptation projects for sea level rise in Mumbai etc.

iv) Moving towards creating shared value
- inclusive growth where benefits flow to everyone and everyone contributes to the growth

iv) Company's vision
- the document should guide the philosophy of taking into account socio-environment concerns in business operation.

v) Public pressure
- public investment should be directed towards responsible companies; eg
IPO funding of social sector corporates

Building a better society and ensuring future sustainability of the same requires integrated efforts from government, private sector and people.

11.

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

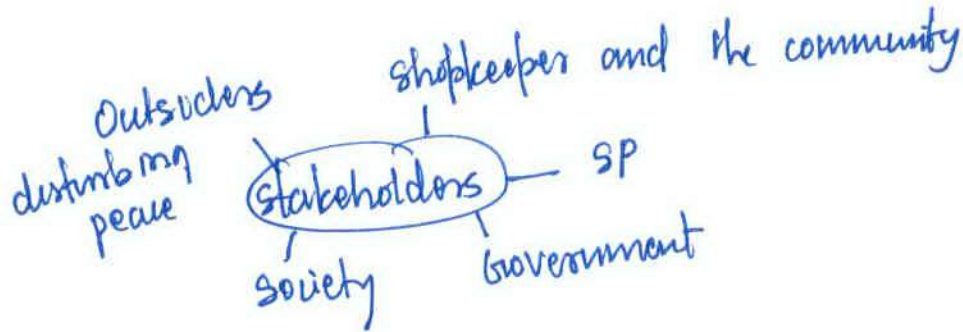
- (a) दी गई स्थिति में, जिले में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति को स्थिर बनाए रखने के लिए आपके समक्ष क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं। अपनी कार्रवाइयों का विस्तृत विवरण प्रदान कीजिए।
- (b) क्या आपको लगता है कि वर्तमान कानूनी और संस्थागत ढांचे समाज में हेट स्पीच के खतरे से निपटने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं? (250 शब्दों में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

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

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

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Recent murder in Udaipur is similar to this case. Rising religious extremism and polarisation is not only creating public order challenges but also is pushing society towards moral degeneration.



a) Available options

- i) Use force to disperse protestors and enforce sec 144 of IPC
- ii) Let the community protest peacefully while looking out for the killers
- iii) Encounter of suspected accused to create deterrence and assure protestors of quick justice
- iv) Talk to the community leaders and persuade to maintain peace while assuring them of justice.

My course of action

- At first, I will choose the ~~first~~ ^{fourth} option and talk to community leaders.

- At the same time, special task force to catch the killers will be formed.
- If they continue the demand of the protest, the administration will provide them with necessary arrangements for peaceful protests.
- A meeting of all religious leaders will be called to fix accountability and use their influence to maintain peace.
- If protests turn violent, sec 144 will be imposed and internet connections will be cut-off.
- Nabbed killers will be presented before the court and justice will be ensured.
- Maintaining long term peace would require constant monitoring of

hate speeches, de-radicalisation and cross-cultural sensitisation.

b) Tackling hate speech

• According to the legal and institutional mechanisms are not sufficient to stop hate speech because-

i) Difficult to define hate speech and link it to the violent consequences

ii) Hate speech is the result of deep rooted emotions and hatred.
↳ can't be countered by outside laws

iii) Laws can be misused to curb dissent and freedom of expression.

iv) Polarisation including extremism in the

society can't be changed through laws

• Sometimes, hate speech are guarded
by genuine fear. eg, forced conversions

Although laws can help as

- it provides power to authorities to
booth hate speech propagators
- act as deterrence
- provide some clarity on hate
speech

Increasing religious tolerance through
education, political initiatives and
cross-cultural interactions are better
way to deal with hate speech
in long term.

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

(a) देश में युवा छात्रों के शैक्षिक विकास पर 'रटकर सीखने' के क्या प्रभाव हुए हैं?

(b) इस मुद्दे को हल करने के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

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

In this context, answer the following questions:

(a) What are the consequences of 'rote learning' on the educational development of young students in the country?

(b) Suggest measures that can be taken to address this issue. (Answer in 250 words)

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The quality of Indian education system has often been questioned. Rote learning, fixed curriculum, unqualified teachers etc are some of the malaises.

a) Consequences of rote learning

- i) Poor human capital development
↳ as child's full cognitive potential
is not developed
- ii) Stifles creativity and innovations
↳ develop as machines more than
humans
- iii) Gives preference to knowledge over
skill and wisdom
↳ makes youth unemployable and
lacks ethical foundations
- iv) More priority to exams
↳ students learn only for exams
and forget after that
- v) Impact economic growth of the
country

↳ children develop as less productive youths
v) leads to higher drop-outs
↳ as children becomes disinterested in studies

vi) Brain drain
↳ many students shift overseas for higher quality education.

b) Measures to address the issue

i) Change curriculum and pedagogy
- include creative learning techniques,
give preference to knowledge, include
interesting subjects in syllabus etc

ii) Modify examination pattern
- open book examination, practical
examination etc

iii) Regular teachers training

- to enable them to keep updating themselves in creative and new teaching methods

iv) Use technology in education

- edutainment through audio-visual study
- flexibility in learning

v) Reduce competition in higher education by increasing government college seats.

- as rote learning focuses mostly on competitive exams

vi) Multi-disciplinary education

- remove artificial divide between arts, science and commerce

vi) focus on vocational and ethical training from starting.

- eg, electronics, coding, separate ethics subject etc

vii) Regulate coaching institutes
as they perpetuate rote learning method

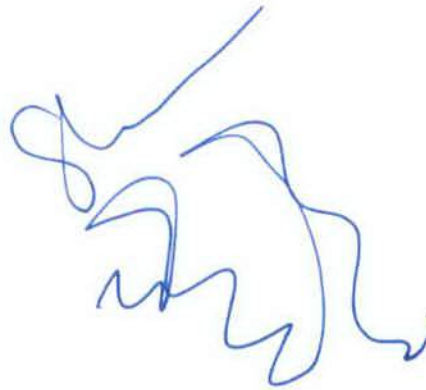
The New Education Policy 2020 is a step in right direction but needs implementation in letter and spirit.

As Ernst said, "education is something that enables one to learn throughout his lifetime."

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



EAL