



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 उपरान्त 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. : 1260744

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANANT D. SINGH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

28/08/2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

MUKHERJEE NAGAR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Instructions</p> <p>Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet</p>
2	<p>अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।</p>	<p>Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.</p>
7	<p>प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

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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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Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. (a)

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

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

10

The nature of Human behaviour if left unregulated is directed towards self gratification. The same principle extends to the corporate world, where unregulated enterprise is driven by profit motive.

POSSIBILITY OF ETHICAL CAPITALISM

- ① Promoting the concept of a welfare state which only does limited activities is based on ethical capitalism that would benefit all.
- ② Corporate social Responsibility → leads to positive social impact
- ③ SVO motu taken up charitable works
Eg: Bill Gates donated most of his wealth and opened many charities
- ④ Tata Group is also a representative example of Ethical capital.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF ETHICAL CAPITALISM

- ① without State mandate no one would follow CSR norms
- ② Most Rich capitalists do not spend or distribute their wealth.
- ③ Americas Gilded age represents the dangers of capitalism.
- ④ Industrial Revolution is also an example of why capitalism is unethical.

The possibility of Ethical Capitalism depends on many factors such as Education, social norms, politics but without external constraints, History is witness that Ethical Capitalism cannot exist.

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 कृपिण में
नहीं लिखना
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Mahatma Gandhi's famous words in the trial of 1922 → "Disobeying this law is a bad behaviour as a citizen, however it is also the highest moral duty."

When talking about the Rowlatt Act of 1919.

DISOBEYING JUSTIFIED

- ① Unjust laws should be ~~justified~~ ^{disobeyed} however within certain constraints as Mahatma Gandhi suggested.
- ② Sometimes the Attainment of Dharma must involve certain wrong Acts. As Krishna advised Arjun Nishkam Karma.
- ③ The American Revolution and French Revolution are examples
- ④ The justification also depends on purpose of disobedience. It must be for a higher and good purpose

DISOBEYING NOT JUSTIFIED

- ① Might lead to breakdown of Law and Order
- ② Failing in Duty as loyal citizens
- ③ Criminal elements can take advantage
- ④ Could cause inconvenience to other citizens. Eg: Disobeying Traffic Laws is not just
- ⑤ Perceptions vary among persons
 - A Reservation Law might be unjust to upper castes
 - However, objectively its for social justice and should be obeyed

The disobedience of Laws is more important according to object of disobedience rather than the Act itself. What you seek to achieve from Disobeying will decide if its justified.

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

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इस कृपि में
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The Citizens Charter movement began in United Kingdom, which was the first country to adopt it.

A citizens charter is a document containing the duties a public office or government department owes towards its citizens.

India adopted a citizens charter system after the conference of chief Ministers and Administrators of UT's in 1997. After which separate enactments were passed state wise.

However the system is still not effective

- ① Lack of initiative of Government offices
- ② No dedicated manpower
- ③ Lack of Awareness among citizens
- ④ Apathy of senior officials
- ⑤ Lack of Political will.

~~When~~ Properly Designed and executed
charter can transform service delivery
by :-

- (1) creating Awareness among citizens rights
- (2) Promoting Responsive governance.
- (3) Empowering citizens to demand services
- (4) Making Government officials realise their duties.

Way Forward

- A strong Model Citizens Charter framework needs to be prepared.
- Non-compliance must invite disciplinary action.
- Senior officers should be held accountable.
- Training and Empowerment of Lower level Government officials.

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

The Morality and Ethical conduct of officers influences multiple spheres of their lives and has an impact that is not limited to Governance.

Standard of Governance

- (1) Facilitates decision making and helps take right decisions.
- (2) Provides Guidance in tough situations and Moral dilemmas.
- (3) Improves Public perception of Government
- (4) Reduced Corruption and better policy implementation.
- (5) Better man management.

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

Interests and Performance

- (1) Less focus towards hedonistic pleasures and more focus towards public service.
- (2) Better Decisions → Better Results → Better performance.
- (3) Emotional stability and sense of righteousness → moral fulfillment.
- (4) J.S. Mill → "Selfishness is the biggest enemy of happiness in life."
- (5) A Mentally fulfilled and unconflicted officer → Perform better.

'Let evil enter this world, let it take over but not through me.' This approach should be adopted while discharging public duties.

3. (a)

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हद्दिए में
नहीं लिखना
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EUTHANASIA or Mercy Killing is the act of granting voluntary death to individuals on Humanitarian grounds.

The causes are many :-

- ① Vegetative state
- ② Excruciating Pain
- ③ Baby with extreme abnormalities.

Many countries such as Netherlands have legalised it. However there is a debate over whether it should be allowed.

India allows Passive Euthanasia in extreme circumstances but only under court approval and monitoring.

There is no legal backing to it.

Ethical Issues Involved.

① Right to Die with Dignity

- Supreme Court has held that the Right to life under Article 21 also involves right to die with dignity.

② Does state have a right to decide such cases?

- Does the state hold the authority to approve or reject someones wish to die.

③ Individual Right

- Individuals right extends to the scope of death. He has choice whether to live or die.

④ Religious

- Religious point of view is that all life is sacred and God decides who lives and dies.

The debate is a complex one and requires a balanced approach to prevent misuse.

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

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The Bretton Woods system is criticized for one major flaw. The developed country's inclination to influence the decision of developing countries in the name of aid.

Eg: India in 1991 BOP crisis was forced to take up structural changes in return for foreign aid.

There are countless examples of such conditions being imposed and weaker country's sovereignty being violated.

Procedure

- (1) Developed countries conduct unfair trade practices and weaken developing countries
- (2) When they reach crisis level, aid is offered from institutions such as IMF
- (3) Countries are forced to accept with conditionalities

(4) Once market is opened, the Richer countries exploit the resources and labour of poor countries.

Impact

- (1) Increases disparity between Richer nations and poor nations.
- (2) Reduces credibility of a Rule based International order.
- (3) Forces countries to take drastic measures
Eg: Iran's nuclear program.
- (4) Multi-lateral and Global forums such as WTO become means to achieve Rich country's objectives.

India is also continuously fighting such measures which seek to take away protections it offers to Agriculture.

4. (a)

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

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

10

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Universal Humanism → Ideal that the benefit of Humanity is Common. what benefits one benefits all and what harms one harms all. Humanity is Interconnected.

Features

- ① Brotherhood of all
- ② Everyone Grows together
- ③ Transcends National boundaries
- ④ Beyond narrow vision of self-fulfillment

Similar to the notion of "Vasudeva Kutumbakam → world is one family"

RELEVANCE IN CURRENT AGE

- ① Racism still prevails Eg: Racist attacks on people of African origin in India.
- ② The climate change problem needs to be addressed universally
- ③ Wars and Geopolitical conflicts continue eg: Russia-Ukraine war.
- ④ Casteism still present in India. Eg: Recent case of Dalit boy being beaten to death in school.
- ⑤ Communal Divisions in India Eg: Recent comments on prophet Mohammad and consequent beheading in Udaipur.

"Injustice Anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere" → Martin Luther King. We all advance as one or fail as one.

4. (b)

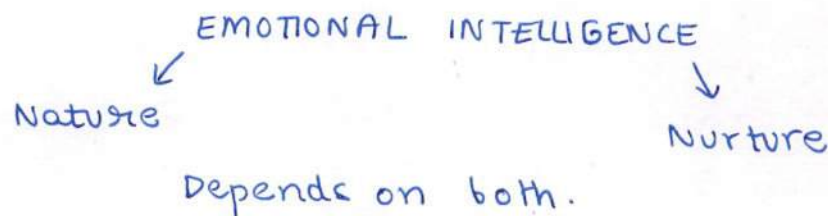
क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि चारित्रिक प्रकृति, न कि परवरिश, किसी व्यक्ति की भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता का निर्धारण करती है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

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

10

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Emotional Intelligence refers to an individual's ability to perceive, feel and process his emotions in a rational manner. It is the middle path between extremes of emotions.



① How Nature Influences EI

- there are certain things we are inherently good at. It might be EI.
- Some Men/Women are born leaders and possess requisite traits
- An ~~inherent~~ Inherent trait however can both be enhanced or contained according to how you are nurtured.

② How nurture Influences EI

- Just as any skill / trait can be enhanced same with emotional Intelligence.
- A person can learn emotional Intelligence by adopting the following practices :-
 - ① Self - Awareness
 - ② Self - Regulation
 - ③ Compassion and Empathy
- It is entirely possible for an oversensitive or apathetic Individual to develop Emotional Intelligence with the requisite nurturing.

Emotional Intelligence is a combination of Nature and Nurture and is influenced by both.

5. (a)

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

Values that guide public administrators can often compete with each other, owing to their relative importance to the larger public interest. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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values that guide Public servants include

- ① objectivity :- Assessing situations neutrally
- ② Empathy and Compassion :- Putting yourself in others shoes
- ③ Integrity :- Not compromising on values
- ④ Impartiality :- Treating all equally
- ⑤ Dedication
- ⑥ Tolerance :- of different view points

However in many situations there are clashes in these values :-

- ① Situations where objectivity and Empathy collide

Eg: A very delinquent person steals bread to feed his hungry family

- ② Collision between Tolerance and Animal Rights

Eg: Jallikattu event which is close to peoples religious belief but also abuses animals.

③ Rights and Duties of Individuals

Eg: A person who disrespects the National Anthem by not standing is within his rights but against Duty.

④ Integrity and Impartiality

Eg: certain scenarios require special consideration such as the bread stealing dilemma.

An emotionally intelligent and dedicated civil servant can utilise his expertise and experience to navigate through these dilemmas.

5. (b)

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

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

10

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Corruption as a phenomenon has many causes. It involves the act of giving and taking bribes for doing work or taking favourable decisions.

Justification as social

- ① Officials are products of society
- ② They are influenced and moulded by societal factors.
- ③ Corruption will be more prevalent if it is accepted as part of daily life. For eg:
Indians consider it part and parcel of life
- ④ Strong social action against corruption can eradicate it completely.

Other Aspects

- ① Not merely social also influenced by other factors
- ② Economic → A more poor country will see more corrupt officials
- ③ Political → Political corruption is the mother of all corruption.
- ④ Governance → Better institutional measures and mechanisms can help curb it.

Ways to Tackle

- ① Corruption Risk profiling system
 - Officials at high risk to be given Low risk postings and vice versa.
- ② Whistleblowing encouragement and protection
- ③ Strong Lokpal Institution with all pervasive reach.

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

Poverty is often dismissed and normalized as a part of large populations feature. This drags attention away from the obligation that the state and us as individuals have towards ending poverty.

Poor = Equal citizens

- ① All men are created equal, circumstances change their conditions into rich or poor.
- ② The poor have equal right to live a decent life as any of us.
- ③ They are deprived of the same through socio-economic impediments
- ④ They also own equally the resources of a nation that is exploited for the Rich's benefit.

Upliftment = Duty

- ① Upliftment of the poor is thus not a voluntary service but a duty that each and every citizen along with the state must perform.
- ② Justice → when someone gets what is due to them and the poor deserve their opportunity to break out of poverty.
- ③ Gandhi's Talisman → All our actions should be guided by the desire of betterment of the last man of society.

Directive Principles of State Policy under Article 39 and 40 ask the Indian state to end disparities and concentration of wealth.

6. (b)

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

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

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The context of this statement is when Gandhiji was differentiating between Non-violence and cowardice. A Satyagrahi must have courage of the highest order as his job does not entail cowardice.

Non-violence as an act takes a huge amount of courage specially when faced with brutal repression and excesses. Not fighting back goes against every instinct of Human nature.

However that does not make a person a coward, not lifting hands when being aggravated to is a reflection of bravery and self restraint. There is no place of cowardice in a Satyagrahi's heart.

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6. (c)

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

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

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

- वी. 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 situation above involves a conflict between official duty and morality. The stakeholders include :-

- ① Patient
- ② Foreign Dignitary
- ③ Public which is affected by ban.
- ④ Government

(a)

Issues Involved

① Official Duty v. Compassion

- The security of a foreign dignitary is of paramount importance.
- Also consider the fact that he has presidential level cover which means he is important
- A Patient's life is also above most considerations.

② Breach of Protocol and Saving a life

- security protocols should not generally be breached.
- As CP, it is my responsibility to ensure protocol is followed.
- As a Human, Another Human's life is also important
- It could be a loved one related to me in the future who gets stuck.

(6)

OPTIONS AVAILABLE

I BREAK PROTOCOL AND ALLOW AMBULANCE

Pros

- saves a life
- Morality is unhindered
- will not feel guilt
- Public Perception boost

Cons

- Disciplinary action
- might affect relations
- of the countries
- Patient might still die.
- Dignitary might get late.

II LET DIGNITARY PASS AND THEN ALLOW AMBULANCE

Pros

- ~~Rathi~~ Job will be safe
- Countries relations will not get impacted
- Patient might still survive

Cons

- Patient could die
- Guilt will be on conscious
- Media frenzy over death.
- Public perception falls.

(c)

COURSE OF ACTION

Considering that 15 minutes are left

- waiting time is too long
- Every second counts when someone is critical.

OPTION I is the right course of action to take.

I Due diligence can be done after letting ambulance pass

- The time gap of 15 minutes can be utilised to secure the road again.
- An escort vehicle to be given along with Ambulance to allow it to reach faster
- Escort vehicle can help keep distance between Ambulance and Convoy.

II NISHKAM KARMA

- Krishna Ji in Mahabharata mentions that Good deeds should be done without any reciprocative expectation.
- Not caring about Disciplinary Action
Saving a Mans life is the highest duty.
- Humanity comes before official duty.

III IF PERSON DIES

- Media covers issue, anyway political motives will cause actions against me
- Public perception of police will drop.

8.

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

- 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 means someone who does not conform to the gender assigned at birth. Transgenders constitute about 1.1 Crore of population in India according to a UN AIDS reports. However census only places them at 5.5 lakh.

Various challenges

I CHILDHOOD.

- (i) Discrimination and Teasing by fellow children
- (ii) Parents of other children will not allow children to play with them
- (iii) Denial of Education.
- (iv) Looked down upon by entire society
- (v) Could be influenced into Crime or Substance Abuse.

II TEENAGE

- (i) Lack of Education will lead to them becoming either beggars or criminals
- (ii) Substance abuse might also become prevalent
- (iii) Negative perception of society and Helplessness.

III ADULTHOOD

- (i) After formative years are over, most of them are already sub par functioning Individuals.
- (ii) Denied Access to Jobs and Employment. Discriminated against at work.
- (iii) Denied Access to Common Public resources like wells
- (iv) Government schemes also barely cover them.

INITIATIVES TAKEN

① TRANSGENDER PERSONS (PROTECTION OF RIGHTS) ACT 2017.

- Grants them third Gender status
- Prohibits discrimination.
- Equal treatment in education and employment matters.

② SMILE scheme

- Rehabilitation of Beggars and Transgenders
- Set up Garima Greh or shelters
- Give them skill training.

③ Karnataka Government announced a horizontal reservation of 1% across all jobs for transgenders

REASONS FOR CONTINUED DISCRIMINATION

- ① Society : • Any social change begins from society itself
 - They continue to be objects of ridicule and jokes for society
 - Hijra - used as an abuse.
- ② Lack of Political will
- ③ Lack of Awareness among transgenders
- ④ scheme Implementation Lacuna.

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9.

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

दिए गए परिदृश्य में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- 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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(a)

Stakeholders in Present Case

- (i) The Police officers who were in the Police Station
- (ii) The DSP
- (iii) Family of the Victims
- (iv) society at large.
- (v) Senior officers
- (vi) State Government
- (vii) High Court

Ethical Issues

- (i) Duty v. Compassion
- (ii) Department Reputation v. ~~officer~~ Junior officers morale.
- (iii) Loyalty towards your subordinates v. Taking Right Decision.

(b) ENQUIRY TO BE FAIR AND IMPARTIAL

- I Conduct interrogations and take eye witness accounts from all involved
- II checking whether the story told by the accused adds up.
- III Asking the DSP to furnish any Alibi
- IV checking veracity of the alibi.
- V Involving Forensic experts and utilising forensic evidence
- VI Examine the Issue behind keeping them in custody.
- VII checking stations CCTV camera recording if any.
- VIII Report of Committee to be based on consensus

Another possible course of Action is to excuse oneself of the post in the Enquiry Committee citing conflict of interest and personal bias.

The Results of a fair and Impartial Inquiry will decide my course of Action.

I If DSP not present he will not be punished

II If present, he should be punished.

(C) The Indian Police can be reformed by

(1) Training Programs

- To make the constabulary people friendly
- To enhance investigative capacities
- For supervisory roles to enhance man management.

2

LEVERAGE TECHNOLOGY

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- (i) Given manpower and resource shortage technology can produce more bang per buck
 - (ii) Forensic Sciences, CCTVs, AI, ML can all have huge implications for police force
 - (iii) Crime Analysis and Prediction using AI and ML.
- ③ Public Perception Management campaigns
- ④ Devolve powers, there has been a trend of concentration.

A Good police officer has to achieve public order and security while keeping morale high of his force high and none at the cost of other.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a)

~~Q.1~~

IMPORTANCE OF CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGIES

- (i) Everyone has responsibility towards protecting the climate.
- (ii) Economic development or Business prudence cannot overshadow climate needs
- (iii) Company based on exploiting resources so its only fair that it gives back to environment.
- (iv) Any change/ Damage to Earth will negatively affect all.

IMPORTANCE OF INCLUSION & DIVERSITY

- (i) Brings in varied perspectives
- (ii) Makes company more representative and vibrant
- (iii) Allows customers of all types to relate to the company
- (iv)

(6) SHAREHOLDER PROFIT VS SOCIO ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

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- Ethical Capitalism demands accommodation of Socio-~~economic~~ environmental concerns into objectives of Industries/Companies
- However many companies engage in Greenwashing → show fake environment friendly credentials while actually doing nothing.
- Most companies are run on shareholder profit motive → As without profit motive the company might shut down.
- Running with a profit motive itself is not wrong but not compromising on it is wrong.
- Many examples of companies running successfully while fulfilling socio-environmental considerations.
- In current times → Socio-environmental concerns are critical due to climate emergency.

(C) HOW TO RECONCILE

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- The whole concept is based around development that does not compromise Growth or Environment.
- strikes a Harmonious balance between the two.
- For Eg: A company can set up solar Panels to fund its own energy needs by selling electricity to the Grid.
Thus both climate and Business motives fulfilled.

"we are the first generation to feel effects of climate change and also the last to have any ability to do something about it"

→ Barack Obama.

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11.

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

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

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

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

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- (a) The present scenario is related to managing of religious tensions in society. The objectivity and impartiality of state must be maintained.

OPTIONS AVAILABLE

I ENFORCE SECTION 144 in FULL DISTRICT

PROS

- No gatherings
- No protest
- Gives time to calm things down.

CONS

- Extreme measure
- violates liberties
- People might flout
- May cause clashes with protest crowd.

II DONT GIVE PERMISSION FOR PROTEST

PROS

- Might Ease Communal tensions
- Does not allow further spiralling
- control Law and order

CONS

- Perception as against one religion
- Might lead to violence.
- Denial of Rights of citizens.

III GIVE PERMISSION AND HAVE HEAVY POLICE PRESENCE

PROS

- Rights upheld
- Not seen as partial
- Venting of Anger in a peaceful manner

CONS

- Vulnerable situation
- Can spiral out of control.
- Might intimidate other religion

IV NOT TAKE ANY ACTION AND LET PROTEST HAPPEN

PROS

- Could resolve itself peacefully
- State involvement minimal.

CONS

- Might take communal nature.
- District could go out of control

COURSE OF ACTION

III - will be the most ideal path as Legitimate grievances can also be aired If protest happens and Heavy police presence will ensure no extreme actions.

SHORT TERM

- (i) Call for Reserve Battalions and Central Armed Police Battalions at standby
- (ii) Ensure everyone that perpetrators of crime will be brought to justice by Media engagement
- (iii) Prepare Plan of Action in case violence breaks out in sensitive areas
- (iv) Conduct Flag Marches to deter any mischief creators.
- (v) Encourage local leaders to appeal for peace.
- (vi) Round up Known trouble creators.

LONG TERM

- (i) Confidence Building Measures between the communities
 - (ii) Peace Meetings and Committees in every sensitive area.
- (b) Present Mechanisms not enough to tackle Hate speech
- No definition
 - No specific legislation. Dealt with in IPC sections
 - Utilised by politicians frequently in campaigns

12.

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

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

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

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

In this context, answer the following questions:

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

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

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(a) CONSEQUENCES OF ROTE LEARNING

(1) Lack of Individual Development

- 'A man is what he thinks, what he thinks he becomes' - Mahatma Gandhi
- Rote learning allows no scope of developing thought process.

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(2) Lack of Emotional Development

- 'Education of the mind, without educating the heart is pointless' → Plato.
- Low Emotional Intelligence in children.

(3) Unemployability

- only 45% of Graduates are employable in India.

(4) Lack of Civic Sense and Duty

- Japan - children are taught that cleaning their classroom is their responsibility instilling both cleanliness and a sense of duty
- India lacks such practical education.

- (5) Schools teach Algebra but no one teaches how one should file taxes. The second one has more practical application in life.

(b) Measures to Address Include

- ① change curriculum to include more practical aspects.

For eg: Conduct mock elections in schools to instil political sense into children.

- ② Moral values classes

Great scholars and importance of values must be taught in these classes to build Morality

- ③ Field trips and Practical experiences

- ④ Challenge students thinking by making Tests and Exams application based.

- ⑤ Group activities to teach about co-operation and social cohesion

- ⑥ Sports to be given increased importance

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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