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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1149)

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Center	ORN	Date	

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)। - There are FOURTEEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं। All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। - The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। - 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 medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे। - Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। - Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
1(a)	10		
1(b)	10		
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4(a)	10		
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8	10		
9	20		
10	20		
11	20		
12	20		
13	20		
14	20		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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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

Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each:

1. (a) Self doubt can both help and hinder leadership. Discuss with examples. 10

आत्म सन्देह नेतृत्व में सहयोग तथा बाधा दोनों उत्पन्न कर सकता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Self doubt is sense of insecurity, indecision, lack of confidence, when one questions one's own self and lack clarity of thinking. There can be both positive as well as negative connotations attached with this.

Since leadership is necessarily involving a clarity of thought, decision making. It is an act which communicates with people, influencing & motivating them.

But that does not mean one cannot overcome these self doubts. Many great leaders from Mahatma Gandhi, to Nehru, have had self doubts. It is stepping stone to success.

① one can analyse the reasons for such self doubt, there is analysis and thought

that goes, thus delaying the hasty decisions.

- Inspires watchfulness about the results
- Develops belief in other team members & the views of those around us.
- It makes one humble, receptive & more adaptive to situations

Negative Implication may include

- Indecisiveness & delays of important decisions. That may result in missed opportunities
- Some time instincts and prompt decisions leave a mark of impression and offer an opportunity to further negotiate with those involved. One may miss out on the
- Subordinate may lack faith in the leader & consequently, may not follow his/her ideas, methods and directions.
- Such people doubts others as well

Thus it depends on one's ability & attitude as to how one ~~can~~ channelizes the weaknesses & strengths.

1. (b) Bring out the significance of probity in public life. What are the requisites for ensuring probity in governance? Pointing out the key concerns in India in this context, suggest certain remedial measures. 10

सार्वजनिक जीवन में ईमानदारी (probity) का महत्व दर्शाइए। शासन में ईमानदारी सुनिश्चित करने की क्या अपेक्षाएं हैं? इस संदर्भ में भारत में प्रमुख चिंताओं का उल्लेख करते हुए, कुछ उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Probity is strict adherence to your moral principles based on undeviating honesty and a quality of being incorruptible

Nolan Committee

Maintaining probity in public life is ~~to~~ like following the principles of selflessness, integrity, objectivity, accountability, openness etc.

In governance such values uphold highest significance, since the public office is ruined with serious corruption, lack of sensitivity, responsiveness. Public interest is not promoted at the cost of personal interest. It is here that the principles of probity and morality comes into picture. High ethical standards will ensure that the governance is people centric and fulfills the objectives enshrined in the constitution.

Concerns in India's probity engineering

- Lack of will to enforce laws in letter & spirit
- Asymmetry of information. This is a route for exploitation of dependents.
- Corruption is considered normal and acceptable. Infact inevitable.
- There's no way simply to hold public officers accountable, as the channels are expensive & time consuming
- culture of non-transparency

Steps to be taken

- comprehensive enforceable code of conduct
- strengthening whistleblower's Act
- Implementation of RTI Act & Lokpal Institution to be made effective
- Strengthening Criminal Judicial system
- Social Audit and Citizen's charter.

But more than that, it is the character building and value education that needs to be imparted at home & in school.

2. (a) While the corrupt and dishonest should be punished swiftly, honest public servants need to be protected against malicious and motivated complaints to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of an organisation. Discuss. How can the two objectives be reconciled? 10

जहाँ भ्रष्ट और बेईमान को तत्काल दंडित किया जाना चाहिए, वहीं किसी संगठन की दक्षता और प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने हेतु दुर्भावनापूर्ण और अभिप्रेरित शिकायतों से ईमानदार लोक सेवकों की सुरक्षा की जानी चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए। इन दो उद्देश्यों के बीच किस प्रकार सामंजस्य स्थापित किया जा सकता है?

Public servants are the intermediaries that stand between the government and people. They uphold and protect public trust. They execute their duties with a sense of public interest. But recently a debate leading to how we should keep up the trust in services, while at the same time punishing those who harmed the image of public office by indulging into malicious act.

Public servants need to take various decisions in public interest. Such decisions should be objective, without any favor or disfavor. It should invite confidence, rather than be stained with allegations of wrongdoings. Because it will invite ridicule. Thus those guilty should be punished swiftly. But if they fear prosecution, they may deterred to take risk, public spirited

innovative decision. Thus two to be balanced in the following manner.

- Objectivity in the decision making through standardization, code of conduct
- RTI will ~~help~~ bring transparency, as well as symmetrical flow of information, enforcing accountability of the officers
- Prior sanction can be recommended
- Those who make frivolous complaints needs to be deterred strongly, if found guilty, can be punished accordingly
- A culture of assessment, social audit, will also help.

Accountability standards has to be realistic, protecting the honest officers, they should not be made scapegoats for 'bonafide' decisions taken in public interest.

2. (b) The effective implementation of the Right to Information Act will create an environment of vigilance which will help in functioning of a more participatory democracy. Elaborate. 10

सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम का प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन एक सतर्कता का माहौल तैयार करेगा जिससे अधिक सहभागी लोकतंत्र के कार्यशील होने में सहायता मिलेगी। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Information in democracy is the most fundamental instrument to make institutions work. Thus : Citizens needs to have right to information relating to the working of the government, without which it may not be possible to enforce rights of citizens, hold administration accountable and governance will remain only a dream.

RTI Act is a path breaking legislation which signals the march from darkness of secrecy to dawn of transparency. It will create awareness, management practices, book keeping, auditing etc. It will create vigil an environment of vigilance as follows.

- Gives citizens the complete glimpse of the working of the government. How they function. Basis of their decision etc

- Openness will become norm, while privacy an exception
- Empowerment of poor & weaker section
- Public functionaries will function with responsibility and accountability.
- Grievances in public distribution system & other crucial services will be addressed.

• Such vigilance is reflected in the way people have owned the law since its enactment, by unearthing scams and, exposing corrupt officials.

eg Adarsh Housing scam, 2G scam, Commonwealth scam etc.
Environmental Issues, tribal issues etc are also highlighted due to RTI.

It is inherent in Art 19(1) & Art 21. It is fundamental right & has facilitated free flow of information in democratic society. People are armed with knowledge, leading to participative democracy. Thus it is seen as a key to good governance.

3. (a) The bureaucracy technically has been an efficient form of organisation but is seen to have exceeded its administrative powers due to its tendency towards self aggrandisement, permanence in employment, and nearness to the political executive. Discuss. 10

तकनीकी रूप से नौकरशाही संगठन का एक कुशल रूप रही है, लेकिन आत्म-उन्नयन, रोजगार में स्थायित्व और राजनीतिक कार्यकारी से निकटता की प्रवृत्ति के कारण यह अपनी प्रशासनिक शक्तियों का अतिक्रमण करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Bureaucracy is a body of non-elected, permanent executive, who carry a delegated authority to work under the elected political executive. It is considered to be 'steel frame of India' as per Sardar Patel; and John State Centre-State Commission recommended in its strengthening.

Some of the features of Bureaucracy in India are

- It follows the Western model.
- It has strict hierarchy, written code of rules
- security of tenure, promotions, pensions salary etc
- It carries a social prestige in society
- Merit based recruitment, promotion & transfers etc.

However, though a rational & rule based system it suffers from following issues

- self-aggrandisement: Since it is considered prestigious, it has come to acquire an elitist kind of attitude. It is promoting its own self interest, & spreading its power and influence to draw attention to its own importance. It is non-transparent & opaque, hiding behind papers, creating work & position for itself.
- Permanence: Duty to security of tenure, prior sanction before taking care against them, it becomes difficult to remove them for misdemeanours. They are protected under Art 311 of the constitution. This has led to a sense of complacency and lack of accountability.
- Neutrality to political executive
It has created polarisation and patronization in many cases. Those civil servants who try to maintain integrity are not treated fairly, & are transferred, given assignments etc. Bureaucracy thus needs to reinvent itself as per new patterns of society to

3. (b) Social media has played a key role in influencing political opinions and social attitudes in India. Comment. 10

भारत में सोशल मीडिया ने राजनीतिक मतों और सामाजिक अभिवृत्तियों को प्रभावित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्वाह किया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Social media is internet based application system. Facebook, twitter, instagram, whatsapp, where there's regular interaction and constant flow of information. Thus people are daily exchanging, talking about events in their life and in country's life. They are sharing through lightening

- Speed.
- Has special outreach in a limited time (extensive)
- Communication with political leaders became possible through social media. Debates & discussions are held & doubts of the citizens resolved especially during electoral campaigns
- Polarisation: Social media can greatly influence voters through passing of selective information. Facebook has come to face allegations & promoting certain political parties in USA & influencing voters in India

Role of social media in influencing voters and social attitude in general

- Opinion building is the biggest influence
- Social reforms - to broadcast various types of reports, movies, clips, stories, that will create debate, link with readers eg Swachha Bharat in India
- It helps in bringing people together, active citizenship,
- In disaster management, social media is greatly useful
- Spread of awareness on women's issues; marginalising committees etc
- It has also been fruitful in bridging the gap in formal education through making available study groups on platforms like telegram etc.
- Humanitarian campaigns

But It has its own misuses,

From fake news, spreading fabricated messages, false opinion building, hate campaign etc to name few.

4. (a) "Nonviolence is not servile passivity but a powerful moral force which makes for social transformation". Comment. 10

"अहिंसा दासत्व जैसी निष्क्रियता नहीं है बल्कि एक शक्तिशाली नैतिक बल है जो सामाजिक परिवर्तन में मदद करता है"। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

This statement given by Dr Martin Luther King in his Nobel Prize acceptance speech in 1964, who was a great admirer of Mahatma Gandhi. The statement conveys the depthness of the principle of nonviolence in ensuring the goodness of society through continuity and change.

We ~~be~~ assume, non-violence to be an act of cowardice, a step taken back out of fear of violence. But the above statement refutes all the above allegations and reestablishes ~~is~~ the powerful concept of peace in a nuclear-weapon world. It is a force that is ready to sacrifice and it is a virtue of strength since ~~the~~ weak cannot forgive.

Our Independence struggle stands unique and has shown the path of nonviolence through utmost moral fortitude of one people. It is soft, subtle, weapon that transforms

normal humans into highest potential. It works at striking at the heart of the tyrant, rather than doing physical damage. It considers not the humans as evil, but the characteristics that came to define it, thus bringing a foundational change in attitude by looking at people more humanly.

We also fought untouchability, a social evil through non-violence. It can be practised by anybody & everybody. It needs no weapons and no investment in energy and resources. It does not simply seek the liberation of a class or a nation or a race but it seeks the liberation of humanity.

In contemporary era, no other principle is as important as non-violence to maintain ever-lasting peace & harmony in a world determined to fight wars, from trade wars to nuclear. We need another Gandhi & Martin Luther King to remind the essence of it.

4. (b) It is at the interface of public action and private interest that the need arises for establishing not just a code of ethics but a code of conduct. In this context, highlight the need for drafting a code of ethics as well as a code of conduct. 10

यह सार्वजनिक कार्रवाई और निजी हित के अंतरफलक (इंटरफ़ेस) पर है, जिससे न केवल नैतिक संहिता बल्कि आचार संहिता तैयार करने की आवश्यकता उत्पन्न होती है। इस संदर्भ में, नैतिक संहिता के साथ-साथ आचार संहिता का प्रारूप तैयार करने की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Public service org are based on the principle of trust and confidence between people and the government. It is imperative for organization to conduct itself in impartial, response, objective, manner when dealing with people.

But when public action and private interest interact, there is conflict, which may give rise to dissonance & discomfort, creating doubts in public mind. For this reason, it is important to frame rule of conduct, code of ethics & lay down the principles objectively.

Since no law can provide, exhaustively as laws themselves on past experiences and as society being organic keeps changing and thus necessary changes must be made to make public services more effective and citizen friendly.

Code of conduct: It is a list of acceptable and unacceptable behaviours and action in a precise and unambiguous manner. This specifically providing what is to be applied in a particular situation. It introduces a mental barrier to those who are prone to corruption and discourages the wrongdoings.

Code of Ethics is relatively abstract and is based on value system consensus. It lays down rules for the work culture. It acts as prestage in formalisation of rules that may come to acquire certain standardisation, once it is observed.

It is a building of moral character, inculcating highest virtues, the good habits that come to define organisation for its core value. It is doing the right thing for the right reasons.

5. (a) Income inequality is a matter of grave concern for the Indian society. In this context, examine the relevance of Gandhiji's concepts of 'Sarvodaya' and 'Trusteeship'. 10

भारतीय समाज के लिए आय असमानता एक गंभीर चिंता का विषय है। इस संदर्भ में, गांधीजी की 'सर्वोदय' और 'न्यासिता' (ट्रस्टीशिप) की अवधारणाओं की प्रासंगिकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

According to Oxfam, the top 1% own the 50% of the resources while the bottom 50% own just 2%. In 2017, the rich have cornered more than 73% of the wealth generated. This is a grim picture and quite saddening in a country, where social welfare, distribution of wealth are fundamental principles to be applied in governance.

The 'Sarvodaya' & 'Trusteeship' model given by Gandhiji are something that can offer a ray of hope. Why concern? Income Inequality, because of the following

- (a) Inequality of opportunities & therefore, poor life chances leading to disparities.
- Power imbalances and the rich cornering highest political, economic & social positions
 - Poor also will not get quality education due to higher fees etc.

This will damage public trust

Sarvodaya : Progress for all. It is
conceptualized by Gandhiji

- Harvesty of work, and each being free from greed and consumption nature to possess more wealth.
- Socio-economic ~~and~~ equality and individual liberty.
- Rules out any form of unhealthy competition, economic exploitation, & class hatred.
- But simple life, high value for moral education, skill set for individual's potential.
- Equitable redistribution of resources

TRUSTEESHIP

- Wealthy to hold property not for personal reasons but as a trustee of society.
s/he is not the owner of it, & are to look after the welfare of the people.
- Phasing out inequalities in the larger term
CSR is based on this concept. (partially)

This way in our society, where disparities are widening exponentially, Gandhiji's principles ~~with~~ may save us from the doom.

5. (b) It does not take long for conflict to turn violent when deep seated prejudices and discriminatory attitudes are not addressed. Discuss in the context of communal and caste-based violence in India. What role should the state play in this context? 10

गहरे पूर्वाग्रहों और भेदभावपूर्ण अभिवृत्तियों के दूर नहीं होने की स्थिति में टकराव को हिंसात्मक होने में लंबा समय नहीं लगता है। भारत में सांप्रदायिक और जाति आधारित हिंसा के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में राज्य को क्या भूमिका निभानी चाहिए?

State is the protector, security provider,
upholders of interest not only of majority
but also that of minority. Thus, its foremost
duty is that of maintaining peace and
harmony amongst the society. But
Indian Constitution goes further than
mere being a protector, It lays down
that state is a social welfare state.
It strives for the well being of all,
spreading awareness and making
society just an egalitarian principle.

In caste-based violence, there
is a division of society on the
basis of deep seated prejudices
and discriminatory attitude. &
this calls for 'short term and
as well as long term agendas

Short term

- meeting of the members of different societies/communities. Leaders spread the message of harmony, correcting misinformation if there is any
- strict enforcement of various laws,
- simpler grievance redressal, easy accessibility to justice. Justice seen to be done.
- Review & sensitivity in police & security forces.

Long Term

- Education will take us long way.
- in building an integrative, tolerant society that respects individual dignity.
- Eradicating social evils which forms the base for discontent like poverty, illiteracy, unemployment etc.
- Generating awareness through social media, movies, dramas, newspaper etc.
- Inculcating and imbising secularism

6. Explain with examples how emotional intelligence increases the effectiveness of leadership skills in a civil servant. 10

उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार भावनात्मक समझ (बुद्धि) एक सिविल सेवक में नेतृत्व कौशल की प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि करती है।

Emotional Intelligence means ability to not only understand one's own emotions, but also that of the other person, manage those emotions effectively and identify strengths & weakness in bringing out appropriate solution to the problem.

• An Emotionally Intelligent leader will thereby have self-awareness, self-regulation, efficacy, empathy, motivational power & related social skills. That itself are a necessary pre-requisite for a civil servant, as she is ~~an~~ interface between the people and government, dealing with public for carrying out constitutional mandate.

- Such a civil servant will be down right human and not

throw away an attitude of pride & elitism.

- ~~be~~ Civil servant will catch the nerve of the people, because she/he will be aware of their feelings and solve problems accordingly.
- Crowd management functions, riots, protest etc can be handled effectively thus prevent violence.
- Such person also have high ability of communication of skills and persuational skills, will help in influencing local people, in shaping their attitudes rationally through personal conduct.

Thus it is not the IQ but EQ which will determine the effectiveness of the job by being fully aware of the human nature, making emotional intelligence an indispensable value.

3)

7. A Citizens' Charter sees public services through the eyes of those who use them. In this context, analyze the importance of citizen charter in making public services citizen centric. **10**

सिटिजन चार्टर उन लोगों की दृष्टि से सार्वजनिक सेवाओं को देखता है जो इनका उपयोग करते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, सार्वजनिक सेवाओं को नागरिक केंद्रित बनाने में सिटिजन चार्टर के महत्व का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

8. Given the effects that cultural attitudes about menstruation have on women, there is need to follow a strategic approach in combating these. Discuss. 10

महिलाओं पर पड़ने वाले रजोधर्म के सांस्कृतिक अभिवृत्तियों के प्रभावों को देखते हुए, इनसे निपटने में रणनीतिक दृष्टिकोण का अनुसरण करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Menstruation, in our country is surrounded by the notion of impurity and myths, which put restrictions on women, several taboos are governing

Thus we see that there's an artificial segregation on the basis of gender and by segregating women on the basis of natural qualities that come to define them.

Thus it is of utmost importance to tackle such stereotyping, if women are to be empowered holistically & menstruation is a brilliant start.

- There needs to be firstly awareness breaking taboos needs talking, discussion. The fact that there's nothing to be shameful or impure about menstruation needs to be conveyed. Through leaders; print media, social media, celebrities, especially so in rural area.

- Health being the critical aspect surrounding menstruation, at local level, primarily health workers can take on the task of educating & spreading awareness.
- In school, & curricula, introduction of lesson, seminars, that teach children to be sensitive & guilt free. Family meetings with parents can be called for.
- Distribution of low cost sustainable sanitary napkin. Government has come up with 'Suvidha' a biodegradable sanitary napkin & is spreading awareness.
- At societal level, we need to change the way we think about women, as object, submissiveness & something timid. Patriarchy is a deep rooted evil that needs to be uprooted, ~~from~~ wholly & solely. Attitudinal change will only bring the real change.

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

9. As the District Magistrate you are posted in a district that had been infamous for girl-child marriages. The government introduced a contributory scheme two decades ago, where the government contributed the same amount as the parents, into an account, for their girl child of age 0 to 7 years. The total sum could be withdrawn only when the girl turns eighteen and is unmarried. Due to this scheme, a new pattern has emerged. All girls are married as soon as they turn eighteen and incidents of dowry have increased substantially – because the community customs require paying the sum commensurate to the age of the girl. Further, parents now tend to save money for the scheme instead of investing in girl's education. As the local administration tries to tackle the current situation it looks up to you for ideas and leadership:

(a) Identify the factors which have led to such outcomes. 20

(b) Devise a strategy, keeping in mind the multiple aspects of the situation.

जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के रूप में आप एक ऐसे जिले में तैनात हैं जो बालिका-बाल विवाह के लिए बदनाम रहा था। सरकार ने दो दशक पहले एक अंशदायी योजना आरंभ की थी, जिसके अंतर्गत 0 से 7 वर्ष की बालिका के लिए खोले गए खाते में, सरकार उनके माता-पिता जितनी राशि का योगदान देती थी। बालिका के 18 वर्ष की आयु के हो जाने और अविवाहित रहने पर ही कुल राशि निकाली जा सकती थी। इस योजना के कारण, एक नया पैटर्न उभरा है। सभी बालिकाओं की 18 वर्ष के होते ही शादी कर दी जाती है और दहेज की घटनाएं काफी बढ़ गई हैं- क्योंकि समुदाय की प्रथाएं बालिका की आयु के अनुरूप राशि का भुगतान करने की मांग करती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, अब माता-पिता बालिका की शिक्षा में निवेश करने के स्थान पर योजना के लिए पैसा बचाने लगे हैं। चूंकि स्थानीय प्रशासन वर्तमान स्थिति से निपटने का प्रयास कर रहा है, अतः वह आपसे आपके विचारों और नेतृत्वशीलता की अपेक्षा कर रहा है:

(a) उन कारकों की पहचान कीजिए जिसके कारण ऐसी परिस्थितियां उत्पन्न हुई हैं।

(b) इस स्थिति के बहु-आयामों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एक रणनीति तैयार कीजिए।

Facts of the case, reflects a mindset that has remained entrenched in its deeply held patriarchal values, while at the same time, how a well intentioned scheme has failed to deliver the outcome; no matter how well the intentions are!

Stakeholders

girls-child, parents, villagers, policy-makers, government agencies, larger society are the important stakeholders.

Stake-gainers

Husbands, prospective in-laws families for girls,

Stake loser - Is the society at large, who loses the ethical principles of equality, rationality, upholding of rule of law only not in letter but also in spirit.

PROBLEMS / CONCERNS / FACTORS leading to such an attitude

- The government while devising the scheme followed a step-down approach, did not take the stakeholders into consideration.
- The scheme depended majority on the discretion of the parents, who driven solely by the incentive of money. There was absolutely no efforts taken to initiate a process of communication.

discussion or debate, which may help in addressing the issue. There was no socio-cultural survey done, study undertaken to bring out the likely causes of prevalence of such attitude still in our society

- Marriage considered a very important part of the socio-cultural relations in India, there was no direct effort to convey or get conveyed the nature of it by the government
- Dowry - a social evil, why not considered an evil in a society, calls for pragmatic solutions rather than utopian thinking of elimination through superficial schemes
- It was not considered, as to how many schools, higher education institutes their quality, security in the area for girls child and the distance from the village

Strategy

The scheme since already in operation, and may have already been enforced through collection of money, would futile to disengage it, rather certain conditionality can be added to make it more encouraging for education of girls

- Asking for 10th/12th marksheet certificate, & meritorious can be given extra-scholarship to study in quality institutions
- Incentive to parents to withdraw only 50% at 18yrs age and remaining 50% at 24yrs age if studying at higher institutes, with added interests etc.

MEASURES

But more than the economical incentives which is only serving the peripheral attitude is not giving much scope for the girl child and her parents understand the meaning & importance of education

- Attitudinal change is of greatest value especially through debates, discussion, seminars
 - consulting the village leader
 - Asking him to be role model through his daughters
 - Persuasion through acamedicians, NGOs in spreading awareness of the evils of dowry system, making them informed of law.
 - Distributing inspirational story books like Kalpana Chawla, Kiran Bedi etc. Even some of the leaders can be promoted and invited to talk
- Skill enhancement of the girl. Giving them opportunities for job offers.
- Anti-dowry law needs to be enforced stringently
- Naming-shaming of such parents, husbands & in-laws. eg. Bet Bachao & Bet Padhao have Village Boards, we can have shame boards.

10. While on the one hand, some state governments have implemented alcohol consumption prohibition laws, it is permitted in other states. Debates around this issue often involves aspects such as individual rights, cultural attitudes and social welfare. As a teacher you need to explain the key issues involved to a young audience. What are these? How would you conclude the lecture?

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एक और जहाँ कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने मद्यपान निषेध कानून लागू किए हैं, वहीं अन्य राज्यों में इसकी अनुमति है। इस मुद्दे पर बहस में प्रायः व्यक्तिगत अधिकार, सांस्कृतिक अभिवृत्ति और सामाजिक कल्याण जैसे पहलु सम्मिलित होते हैं। एक शिक्षक के रूप में आपको युवा श्रोताओं को इसमें सम्मिलित महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों को समझाना है। ये मुद्दे क्या हैं? आप अपने व्याख्यान के निष्कर्ष में क्या कहेंगे?

Recently Bihar government after coming to power, banned alcohol consumption as well as sale, while Kerala took similar step in 2016, banning the sale (in except in 5 star hotels) in other hotels. Thus we come to see that alcohol in India is not seen something positive or socially acceptable.

Alcohol as a tradition goes back from the time of 'madira', but teetotalitarianism assumed a culture of India and with the arrival of British was rather seen as a menace than this. For those resisting against the accepted it as means to protest in the early 19th century. But more or less the effects of alcohol are very well known. It is deteriorating,

in health causing severe deaths, especially in rural areas. The accidents due to rough drunk driving, gambling, indebtedness and theft are equally associated with it.

Our constitution in [Art 47] - 'The state shall endeavor to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes.'

But in India alcohol is also used as a drink to socialize, celebrate and relax as a major western trend, thus to ban is to curb the rights of the individual, when we are moving towards a right based framework of governance.

It is in such circumstances, the role of teacher who has tremendous influence on the minds of her pupil, recognizes the value of imparting good sense of judgment of ~~the~~ right or wrong. She can address the key issues in the following manner.

Individual Rights

- Every person has a right to choose his/her diet, & that may include alcohol too, but

choice has to be informed choice. Also State has a responsibility of controlling the menace, ensuring the quality of the products, the ill-effects and how ~~and~~ alcohol abuse may lead to broken families etc. Individual choice is not absolute but stands in restriction to morality, health, public interest. A balance thereby needs to be achieved.

In the name of individual culture, we also see a lot of youth turning to alcoholism, especially in urban areas, such choices are taken to fashion statement, and the health-effects are greatly neglected.
Cultural attitudes

Certain culture, alcohol is symbol of celebration and a social norm. But due to globalisation and modernisation, there have ~~came~~ been an emergence of cosmopolitan culture. Even in India, traditionally, many tribal communities, ~~is~~ had the culture of preparing alcohol from locally available products.

eg. Mahua in Central India, rice husk in Assam and other Himalayan states.
Thus blanket ban may not be a very good idea.

Social Welfare? socio-economic wellbeing is the fundamental objective of welfare state. Drug abuse, domestic violence, crime-culture, are few of the other outcomes of the effects of alcoholism. Therefore, the State can take effective action in regulating the same.

Thus, we see that there's no one foolproof strategy to tackle alcoholism and its ill-effects in India. Centre can bring together various states on one platform, frame a central law & guidelines. It can also find out the dark areas, where regulation is stringently needed. Faster delivery of justice is another imp steps to be taken: preventing black marketing etc

Need to strengthen our education system, family as an institution in imparting values that give balanced judgments & critical thinking. State needs to assume the responsibility as a regulator rather than as paternalistic father.

Utilitarian perspective says that greatest good of the greatest number, that gives ultimate and maximum happiness. But one happiness should not be someone's sadness.

Ban is no answer to alcohol, as it may lead to black marketing of illegal services, putting states and public in severe state. Rather a visionary, open, thoroughly thought policy may address it.

11. As a concerned citizen you have been engaged with the issue of persons employed in manual scavenging. You notice that despite laws and strictures from the highest court of the land the practice of employing human labour to clean sewers continues. While the administration has to ensure the cleanliness of the urban localities, those who are employed also have to earn to sustain themselves and their families. The death of few workers recently due to asphyxiation while cleaning a septic tank has caused much consternation in your locality. You would like to engage with the situation by writing to the administration, for which you need to find an answer to the following:

(a) Identify the stakeholders involved and state their conflicting interests.

(b) What challenges does the administration face in curbing this social evil?

(c) Enumerate the steps to deal with the problem.

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एक चिंतित नागरिक के रूप में आप हाथ से मैला उठाने (मैन्युअल स्कैवेजिंग) में नियोजित लोगों के मुद्दे से जुड़े हुए हैं। आप पाते हैं कि देश के कानून और उच्चतम न्यायालय की कठु आलोचना के बावजूद सीवर साफ करने हेतु मानव श्रम नियोजित करने की प्रथा जारी है। जहाँ प्रशासन को शहरी क्षेत्रों की सफाई सुनिश्चित करनी है, वहीं जो लोग नियोजित हैं उन्हें अपना और अपने परिवारों का भरण-पोषण करने के लिए रोजी-रोटी भी कमाना है। हाल ही में सेप्टिक टैंक की सफाई करते समय श्वासावरोधन के कारण कुछ कर्मचारियों की मृत्यु ने आपके क्षेत्र में अत्यधिक संत्रास पैदा किया है। आप प्रशासन को लिखकर इस स्थिति से जुड़ना चाहते हैं, जिसके लिए आपको निम्नलिखित का उत्तर ढूँढना होगा:

(a) इसमें सम्मिलित हितधारकों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके परस्पर-विरोधी हितों का वर्णन कीजिए।

(b) इस सामाजिक बुराई पर अंकुश लगाने में प्रशासन को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है?

(c) इस समस्या से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Stakeholders: Manual scavengers,
government departments like municipal
authority, social welfare etc.
civil society, media, society at
large

Indian culture is considered to be one of the greatest - tolerant, pluralistic, liberal etc. But caste system and the degrading treatment given to untouchables and manual scavengers, is something to be ashamed of as a society.

Art 17 bans such activities in any form. Apex court has given various judgments banning the same. States have enacted laws and still we see that the practices persist in every form in modern society. As per Census 2011, around 7,50,000 families work as manual scavengers.

They are treated in the most lowliest manner. Under Art 21, they have equal right to livelihood, with dignity, freedom from such gruesome exploitation. The rigidity in social attitude, which commands its power over downtrodden in systematic manner through economic, political and social presence, is indeed sickening.

Challenges

- Acceptability of this in the name of custom and tradition, gives it a legitimate shape
- suffering of stigma, discrimination & exclusion makes it a difficult task for administration to rehabilitate them in society
- Ill-effects of health and lack of awareness amongst the community themselves
- They are vulnerable also due to economic poverty they suffer
- Administrative functionaries themselves carry the biases around manual scavengers
- Lack of quality education amongst the society, which makes people, children, rethink & question the biases they carry.

Steps required to deal with the problem

- It is indeed a complex issue, as it necessarily involves addressing not just one community, but several of such traditional institutions — caste based biases, gender-based discrimination, health and lack of opportunities in education, enforceability of law being tedious and upholding of human dignity a matter of privilege.
- The steps thereby involve not only informal sources, but formal authorities and civil society at large.
- District Magistrate should be made aware of the instances where it is occurring, with detailed proofs.
- Pushing for pour-flush toilets rather than dry toilets. Such rules could be made-mandatory in public interest.
- Spreading awareness amongst the community by giving them

adequate ~~an~~ alternative employment opportunities, this can be done through NGOs, organisation, proper implementation of the schemes available for the vulnerable communities through district magistrate.

- Ensuring the children are sent to school. The Right to Education is a fundamental right and state has ~~right~~ critical responsibility of implementing it.

- Overall, an attitudinal change needs to be brought

Firstly - at the level of families who practice & employ manual scavenges

secondly - the dark areas eg. rural or urban pockets, by naming & shaming, promoting sanitation alternatively

Thirdly - schools, needs to start addressing this issues right from the beginning of curricula

lastly - Society needs to be sensitized about the issue.

12. You are a teacher in the Science department of a reputed college. Your HoD (Head of Department) has been a good mentor to you and has guided your career progress. You get to know from one of your students that the HoD gives private tuitions at his residence, which is disliked by many others in the department. There are also rumours that he might be giving extra marks to the students taking his tuitions. When enquired, his reply is that he is not alone and a few other teachers are giving private tuitions as well. He assures you that it is beneficial for the students as some of them need extra attention. He advises you not to make a fuss about it and indirectly reminds you about the assessment rating, which is due this week. You are aware that a good rating will definitely get you the due promotion. The HoD is due to retire in 4 months.

(a) What are the dilemmas that you face in this situation?

(b) Highlight the course of action that you would adopt and give reasons for the same.

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आप एक प्रतिष्ठित कॉलेज के विज्ञान विभाग में एक शिक्षक हैं। आपके विभागाध्यक्ष आपके अच्छे परामर्शदाता रहे हैं और आपके करियर की प्रगति में उन्होंने आपका मार्गदर्शन किया है। आपको अपने एक छात्र से पता चलता है कि विभागाध्यक्ष अपने निवास पर निजी ट्यूशन प्रदान करते हैं, जिसे विभाग में कई अन्य लोगों द्वारा नापसंद किया जाता है। इस बात की भी अफवाहें हैं कि वह अपना ट्यूशन लेने वाले छात्रों को अतिरिक्त अंक दे रहे हैं। पूछे जाने पर उनका उत्तर है कि वह अकेले नहीं हैं और साथ ही कुछ अन्य शिक्षक भी निजी ट्यूशन दे रहे हैं। वह आपको आश्वस्त करते हैं कि यह छात्रों के लिए लाभदायक है क्योंकि उनमें से कुछ पर अतिरिक्त ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। वह आपको इस संबंध में हंगामा न मचाने का परामर्श देते हैं और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से आपको मूल्यांकन रेटिंग के संबंध में याद दिलाते हैं, जो इसी सप्ताह नियत है। आप जानते हैं कि अच्छी रेटिंग से निश्चित रूप से आपको उचित पदोन्नति मिलेगी। विभागाध्यक्ष चार महीने में रिटायर होने वाले हैं।

(a) इस स्थिति में आप किन दुविधाओं का सामना कर रहे हैं?

(b) उस कार्यवाही पर प्रकाश डालिए जिसे आप अपनाएंगे और इसके कारण बताइए।

The facts of the case reflect, a situation of misuse of authority for personal economic gain. It not only is giving certain students upper hand by favours, but creating highly untrustworthy work culture. It is against the organizational ethics.

(i) Dilemmas faced by me

- Personal interest vs public interest

↓
my promotion
depends on the
mentor, indulging
in ~~questions~~ such
practices

↓
Need to hold
the organizational
ethics and, right
sense of judgement
for greater cause.

- Loyalty towards mentor vs Truth about him

- Action vs Inaction

- There's a clear cut case of conflict of interest in this situation.
as those teachers giving private tuition goes against the very idea of ideal teachers

- It questions the quality of teacher,
- questions the impartiality factor.

- The fact that there involves a threat against me itself shows, the lack of objectivity, integrity in the mentor.

Course of Action to be followed

- First and foremost, it is necessary to redo the checking relating to facts & figures. Does the mentor really indulge? How many of such teachers are involved in the practices? What does organizational stand say about this? If they take fees? How do they favour etc? It is has to be pragmatic, realistic. Emotional Intelligence is needed in handling situation. One cannot act rationally, if the whole system is involved.
- Are there any other teachers who stand equally with me in upholding ethical standards? If yes then they can be brought together. Discussion, signature protest, approaching higher authorities etc can be carried out with proper investigation.

- The mentor and those others involved may be given a right to put their side and how the indulgence is actually carried out. If they decide to do away with the unethical practice, it may be resolved peacefully.
- If no resolution, then enquiries & investigation through impartial committees, appointed by school's board & trustees.
- Regarding the assessment & rating, in my case, I may approach the higher authorities, request for the change of the emerging methodology for rating.
- Those student requiring more attention, schools administration may themselves come with a plan of action in dealing with the issue, rather allowing a outside coaching institutes to flourish.
- A strict & code of conduct & code of ethics may be enacted to ensure impartial behaviour.

Education institutions are those temples in democracy, that build character of its future citizens, impart knowledge to uphold foundational values that our Constitution envisaged they cannot be destroyed for anybody's personal interest, Neither teachers, nor mine (promotion). As ~~For~~ people will come and go, but institutions will remain to fulfill our future dream of egalitarian society.

13. While stampedes and mishaps due to overcrowding have led to loss of lives on multiple occasions, it remains an issue discussed only when there is a tragedy. Recently you were assigned the responsibility of conducting a mela around a revered religious place, which attracts millions of devotees. Every year the numbers have been increasing and this year due to certain celestial alignments the crowd is expected to be unprecedented. In the previous year the officer in charge was criticised and transferred over allegations of hurting religious sensitivities by restricting access to the religious place. You have three months to prepare for the mela.

(a) Identify the key areas you would focus on?

(b) What are the challenges that you foresee?

(c) How do you propose to overcome them?

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यद्यपि भीड़-भाड़ की वजह से होने वाली भगदड़ और दुर्घटनाओं के कारण कई अवसरों पर जीवन की क्षति हुई है, तथापि यह केवल किसी त्रासदी के घटित होने के उपरांत ही चर्चा किया जाने वाला एक मुद्दा बनकर रह गया है। हाल ही में आपको लाखों श्रद्धालुओं को आकर्षित करने वाले एक पूजनीय धार्मिक स्थल के निकट एक मेला के संचालन का उत्तरदायित्व सौंपा गया है। मेले में प्रति वर्ष संख्या बढ़ती रही है और इस वर्ष कुछ विशेष खगोलीय संरेखण के कारण अभूतपूर्व भीड़ होने की आशा है। पिछले वर्ष प्रभारी अधिकारी की आलोचना हुई थी और धार्मिक स्थल पर पहुंच को प्रतिबंधित करके धार्मिक संवेदनाओं को आघात पहुंचाने के आरोप में उनका स्थानांतरण कर दिया गया था। मेला की तैयारी करने हेतु आपके पास तीन महीने हैं।

(a) उन महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों की पहचान कीजिए जिन पर आप ध्यान केंद्रित करेंगे?

(b) आप कौन-सी भावी चुनौतियां देख पा रहे हैं?

(c) उन पर काबू पाने हेतु आपका क्या प्रस्ताव है?

melas are the places where large gathering of people take place, & not in an organisational manner. Thus such instances may give rise to stampede; if there is any trigger through panic or other unforeseen situations.

Thus for me the key areas to be identified are?

- Assessment of the place, the geographical areas, black points, entrances, estimating number of people and escape gates
- Resources that I have at my disposal in handling the area and the people.
- crowd-management strategies. by taking into account the previous records and history of the place
- Risk analysis and preparedness.
- Role of ICT and media in information management, pre-mela, during mela, post-mela.
- Registry of the people, through shops etc.
- Tagging with the religious leaders who are involved in organizing
- safety measures & training to my & emergency teams
- Medical facilities and emergency planning
- Other environmental issues relating

- to noise, sanitation, garbage etc
- Women issues and seeing that crime against them is not tolerated. They are not harassed

Challenges

(A) Structural challenges

- It can be a difficult terrain. may be up on a hill or a river bank.
- It may involves constructing temporary roads, barricades, fences
- Narrow lanes and transportation system
- parking spaces
- public toilets availability
- At night, proper lightening etc.

(B) Fire/electricity

Extinguishers and generators if there's a power cut and as it may lead to panic situation

(C) Crowd control

Overcrowding & more than anticipated crowd

- ① security and lack of coordination issues, between various team of medical, revenue, forest fire, etc
- ② Failure of ICT, systems

Steps to overcome the challenges

- One needs to understand the type of crowd.
 - marginalised groups
 - children
 - old people
 - elderly
 - women

Valuerability mapping in terms of numbers and awareness too.

- Talking to leaders
- Talking to senior, taking their advice
- mapping of the area.
- Electricity Jack
- ICT, social media management
- Deployment of service professional

- Immediate grievance redressal mechanism
- Having a check point at every 10-50 ft
- If VIPs are arriving, managing them.
- Barriers, fences erecting in systematic manner.
- Ambulances and other cab services can be kept ready.
- Loudspeakers to be fixed at proper location for dissemination of information.
- Media can also play big role in crowd management, highlighting anti-social activity, broadcasting information.
- Preparing also for the natural calamities high rains - rescue - operation, empty shades to be erected for people to take shelter in.

14. You are a senior official at a government agency that is responsible for collection, storage and protection of biometric data of citizens. Due to the expanse of operations, the agency employs third parties for collection of data. There have been reports of security breach and leakage of data by third parties in exchange of money. A journalist from a prominent newspaper carries a sting operation and releases some data in the public to show the ongoing corruption and highlighting the inability of the agency in protecting public data. You are asked by the chairperson of the agency to file an FIR against the journalist and pursue criminal proceedings against him considering it an act of unauthorized access.

(a) Do you agree with the action sought by the chairperson against the journalist? Give appropriate reasons for your answer.

(b) If you disagree, what would be your course of action?

(c) Do you think the action of the journalist is justified?

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आप नागरिकों के बायोमेट्रिक आंकड़ों के संग्रहण, भंडारण और संरक्षण हेतु उत्तरदायी एक सरकारी एजेंसी के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी हैं। परिचालन विस्तार के कारण एजेंसी, आंकड़ा संग्रहण हेतु तृतीय पक्ष को नियोजित करता है। तृतीय पक्ष द्वारा पैसा के बदले सुरक्षा उल्लंघनों और आंकड़ों के लीकेज की सूचनाएं मिली हैं। एक प्रमुख समाचार पत्र के एक पत्रकार द्वारा एक स्टिंग ऑपरेशन किया जाता है और चल रहे भ्रष्टाचार को प्रदर्शित करने वाले एवं सार्वजनिक आंकड़े सुरक्षित रखने में एजेंसी की अक्षमता उजागर करने वाले कुछ आंकड़े आम जनता के सम्मुख जारी किए जाते हैं। आपको एजेंसी के अध्यक्ष द्वारा इसे अनधिकृत पहुंच वाला का एक कार्य मानते हुए पत्रकार के विरुद्ध एक FIR दर्ज कराने और उसके खिलाफ आपराधिक कार्रवाई करने के लिए कहा जाता है।

(a) क्या आप पत्रकार के विरुद्ध अध्यक्ष द्वारा चाही गई कार्रवाई से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर के लिए उचित कारण बताइए।

(b) यदि आप असहमत हैं, तो आपकी क्या कार्यवाही होगी?

(c) क्या आप मानते हैं कि पत्रकार का कार्य उचित है?

The etrics of journalism is to bring forth the truth and expose wrongdoing if any. An independent media is the 4th pillar of the democracy, educating and informing people. Art 19(1)(a) itself guarantees this right to the media. But moreover, the act

of doing a sting operation is questionable
and may require judicial scrutiny

'An end may not justify the means
used'

stakeholders in the case are

- Journalist
- Government of India.
- Citizens of the country whose private data has been tampered with.

(a) Since my superior i.e. chairperson has asked for me to file an FIR against the journalist on the ground of unauthorized access, is a legal directive and I am under an obligation to uphold the organizational ethics by following it

(b) In this situation, there are two ways of looking at it. One, by separating the two instances, i.e.
(i) Agencies (third parties) involved in data breach & leakage.

(b) Journalist who did an unauthorized and ~~any~~ questionable act.

• Thus both needs to be dealt not only within the frame of law, but upholding impartiality, justice, public interest in the highest regard.

Both instances of failure of upholding the public interest needs to be brought to justice. Thus not only will I take action ~~act~~ against the journalist but will follow a course of action in investigating for breach of trust of public.

• But taking journalist's action in absolute sense & holding myopic view may deter good intended journalist in exposing crime. Whistleblower's Act provisions can be explored. It will be for the judiciary to take further the scope of investigating legality.

- legal viable action on the basis of the enquiry
- Working on a longterm mechanism to ensure all loopholes are plugged and providing adequate feedback mechanism

② The sting operation in question is justified or not, depends on the mechanism that the journalist exhausted. Also depends on the intention of the journalist.

Whistleblower Protection Act, 2011

protects anyone who exposes the alleged wrongdoings in government but at the same time provides a mechanism to investigate the alleged corruption & wrongdoing.

sting operation thus carried out for sensationalisation & not for upholding ~~trust~~ public trust will do more harm to public trust

The Constitution & several laws, prescribe limits on the - media for security, public interest, decency & morality integrity & sovereignty of India etc. Thus it is accountable in holding right sense of method & cause in comparison to the effect.