



**VISIONIAS**  
INSPIRING INNOVATION  
**ABHYAAS MAINS**

**सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-IV)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-IV) (2034)**

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे  
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250  
Maximum Marks: 250

**सामान्य अनुदेश**

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

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

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

**General Instructions**

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

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

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

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

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 859079

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ayushi Pradhan

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

english

तारीख  
Date

19.12.21

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

केंद्र  
Centre Bhubaneswar

Narida

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature



<p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></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;"><b>Important Instructions</b></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>
<p>1 (क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet</p>
<p>2 अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।</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>
<p>3 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>
<p>4 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>
<p>5 उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</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>
<p>6 प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</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>
<p>7 प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</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>
<p>8 यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</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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अधिकतम अंक: 250  
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#### प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

#### QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

*All questions are compulsory.*

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

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

*Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.*

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



## EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. (a)

प्रसिद्ध व्यक्तियों के जीवन के उदाहरणों की सहायता से सर्वोदय की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Explain the concept of Sarvodaya with the help of examples from the lives of prominent personalities. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हशिप में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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write on  
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The concept of Sarvodaya was given by Mahatma Gandhi. It refers to welfare of all the sections of the society with special focus on vulnerable.

It envisages to benefit even the last man standing in the queue equally as the first man.

Example → Nelson Mandela

after becoming President worked for the benefit of not only ~~white~~ black people but equally promoted the welfare of white.

Mahatma Gandhi included

every section of the



society in the freedom  
struggle from peasant to  
industrialist to farmer etc.

He's welfare vision of  
promoting khadi, charkha, protest  
against salt benefitted all with  
special focus on poor.

Raj Bahadur Shastri

fasted every Monday to  
make sure no one  
in India sleeps hungry.

In the current era of  
inequality, the concept holds  
all the more importance.

All the Government  
programs and policies  
need to incorporate the  
concept of sarvodaya to truly  
fulfill the mandate of  
welfare state.

1. (b)

गुरु नानक का जीवन और शिक्षाएं नैतिकता एवं मूल्यों के क्षेत्र में जीवन जीने के लिए एक आदर्श प्रस्तुत करती हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The life and teachings of Guru Nanak presents a template for leading a life within the corridors of ethics and values. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Lives of great personality like Guru Nanak leaves an enduring mark on the sand of time and influences the coming generations with their ~~value~~ values and ideas.

### ① Compassion for all

→ Guru Nanak had compassion for every section of society

eg- He started the concept of serving kan-free meal.

### ② Trust all

↳ He did not measure the grains while giving. Later the owner found that the grain amount was actually in surplus



### ③ Tolerance of all the religions.

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हार्शिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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write on  
this margin

#### Current time :-

① we can learn to help each other in difficult time like corona  
eg- sikh in Dehra started supplying free medical oxygen cylinders

② we need to tolerate diverse views and ideas.  
eg → Kerala temple offered Muslims for prayer on Eid when the mosque was submerged due to flood

③ we need to trust the real people instead of fake news and virtual media.

Drawing from the concept of Queen Nona, Spiritualism has always propagated service to mankind as only way to reach God.

2. (a)

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

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

10

The liberalist argue that state should stop playing any paternalistic role and allow the invisible force of Market to operate itself in the most efficient way as automatically the forces of demand and supply would match to result into the equilibrium.

State has vital role

We cannot completely rely on invisible force.

eg - The current corona pandemic, migrant crisis, loss of jobs of people highlighted the importance



of public goods.

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

→ Only privatisation ~~force~~ without any role of redistribution would lead to concentration of wealth.

eg - Oxfam Inequality report highlights 10.1% of Indians have 4 times the wealth of bottom 70.1%.

→ If Government does not intervene many services would be inaccessible for many  
eg - Health at tertiary higher education

Thus Government as a welfare state has to intervene to promote redistribution and to promote equal concentration of wealth among all the sections of people (Article 39 of DPSP)

Also public basic necessities like health, education, food has to be provided as public good to lead more equality in <sup>11</sup>redistribution.



2. (b)

भले ही नियम बनाने वाले और उन्हें लागू करने वाले राज्य के अभिकर्ता भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध संघर्ष में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं, फिर भी समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों के सक्रिय प्रयासों के बिना इस संघर्ष के सफल होने की संभावना नहीं है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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

10

2nd ARC has highlighted that there is systemic corruption in India. Its roots have been so deeply entrenched in the society that without involvement of each & every one, we cannot imagine a corruptless society.

State actors role ~

In State ~ legislature has passed Right to Information Act, Lokpal & Lokayukta act, started social audit, mandated citizen charter etc to promote curb corruption.

Judiciary as had taken many activist step like cancelling of coal scam, telecom spectrum, Lodha panel for BCCI etc.

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



Executives like Vined Rai,  
Ashok Khemka have taken  
bold steps.

Yet the recent Transparency  
International highlights India's  
rank at 86

### Society Role

① From Challa a attitude to  
complete disdain attitude  
towards corruption

② learning to ask question  
from executive through RTI,  
social audit

eg - Adarsh scam highlighted  
due to RTI.

③ <sup>MUSS</sup>  
Civil Society role

eg - MUSS → RTI

role → Right to food  
PUC → recognized

④ changing the value ~~to~~ from  
childhood towards complete  
integrity through socialisation.

Society has to come forward to  
tackle the menace of corruption.

3. (a)

सामाजिक बुद्धिमत्ता से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके विभिन्न घटकों की विवेचना कीजिए तथा व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह किस प्रकार भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता से भिन्न है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What do you understand by Social Intelligence? Discuss its various components and explain how it is different from Emotional Intelligence. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Social Intelligence refers to the ~~intell~~ ability to handle and manage ones' social relationships. Also refers to using the intelligence of society eg - Community  
Components of social Intelligence <sup>Policy</sup>

① Social } to interact with  
skill } other ~~bleedly~~ and  
with emotions

eg - ~~PM~~ Prime Ministers

through Man Ki Baat

② understanding } ~~the~~ by being  
the feeling } an empathetic  
of other } listener

eg - IAS officer Kaustabh

Diwengadhar sat himself

on the floor to converse  
with disabled person.

③ To use the social  
relationship in a productive



way to get things done.

eg → A person can use he's social network to get funds for a needy child

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इस हिसाब में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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social Intelligence

emotional  
Intelligence

→ ability to harness the potential of ones' social network for a specific cause.

→ narrower concept as compared to emotional intelligence

understand & manage ones' & others emotions to get work done.

→ More boarder, Includes social skill.

3. (b)

नैतिक व्यवहार न केवल नैतिकता के संदर्भ में सर्वोत्तम है, बल्कि यह स्वयं के करियर की संभावनाओं के संदर्भ में भी उत्कृष्ट है। भारत में सिविल सेवाओं के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)  
Ethical behaviour is the best not merely in the context of morality, but it is also the best in the context of one's own career prospects. Discuss in the context of civil services in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Various civil services have reached to the top echelon of their career by being a man of value and moral. eg- TN Shesha, Vinod Rai, SN Sankaran.

Best in terms of morality

① When one morality and ethical behaviour coincides, it results into congruence & complete integrity

eg → ~~Not~~ Prashant Nair was compassionate by nature. He used his nature to serve the people by starting program of collector Bho in Korikode where the ~~left~~ <sup>extra</sup> food from restaurant are given at free to people.



## Best in career prospect

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

- ① Integrity is one of the main criteria to get good posts
- ② Before rewarding any elite post, proper background check along with risk assessment survey is done.  
eg - VINOD RAI was appointed as CAG due to his strict adherence to ethics.
- ③ ethical behaviour prevents any undue expectation from relative, ministers etc thus increasing inefficiency.
- ④ It leads to more public trust & reputation  
eg - village protest when an ethical IAS officer is transferred

Thus being ethical is a win-win situation for a civil servant.



4. (a)

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

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

10

Press is an important pillar in democracy. It acts as the platform to provide free & transparent information to readers.

However in recent time the role of media has been questioned -

① Corporatization of media  
↳ leads to propagation of fake news & biased news.

② TRP rating

↳ allegations of media house showing only those content that increases their TRP. This hinders free flow of information.



- ③ Biased reporting by Journalist
- ④ Rise in Yellow Journalism
- ⑤ Increase in media trials undermines the role of Judiciary.  
eg, Sushant Singh Rajput Case.
- ⑥ Sting operations by media violating ~~media~~ rights of individual.

### Consequence of this

- ① Increased hate crime, speech
- ② Free flow of information  
imparted  
↓  
without information  
public cannot hold  
the Government  
accountable  
↓  
Rise in corruption  
of Government  
↓  
alleged media -  
Government  
nexus

There is need for media to abide by the media ethics though self regulation.



4. (b)

विगत दो दशकों में नागरिक चार्टर्स द्वारा अपने अधिदेशित वादों को पूरा करने में हुई विफलता ने प्रदर्शित किया है कि इस सरल प्रतीत होने वाले कार्य में कुछ अंतर्निहित जटिल कारक विद्यमान हैं। वे कारक कौन-से हैं? उनकी पहचान कीजिए और उनका समाधान प्रदान कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The failure to deliver on its promises by Citizen's Charters in the last two decades has shown that there are some complex set of factors underlying this seemingly simple task. What are they? Identify and provide their resolution. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Citizen's charter serves as a important tool to hold the Government officials accountable, and make their functioning transparent & participatory, thus overall leading to probability in Governance.

Failure to deliver

2nd ARC has highlighted the following lacunae -

Structural Issue

→ every minis department of ministry has the same citizen charter as that of parent organization

→ lack of regular updation, monitoring and evaluation of the charters.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखनी चाहिए  
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## Operational Issue

- lack of participatory approach in framing citizen charter
- lack of citizen awareness.
- lack of proper grievance redressal mechanism

## Resolution

According to 2nd ARC,

- No one size fit all approach - every department shall design their own
- Proper participatory approach while framing
- Make officers accountable if they cannot fulfill the mandate
- Regular updation & monitoring
- Benchmark performance using end user feedback
- Proper grievance redressal mechanism.

Successful example of Citizen Charter like Hyderabad RTO office can be taken as role model for other department.



5. (a)

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

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

10

In recent covid pandemic, the need of having robust medical ethics gains all the more importance.

### Importance of Medical ethics

- ① Involuntary } in case of a  
treatment } sudden accident of  
Patient when he is not  
aware that he requires  
treatment.
- ② Safeguarding personal information  
of patient  
eg - A doctor dealing with  
AIDS patient cannot  
divulge this to everyone.
- ③ Ensuring proper treatment  
of patient is done  
in least expense.  
Also ensuring trust between  
patient & doctor.

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इस हार्शिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
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eg - Generic medicine vs  
costly branded patented  
medicine

Referring to a test when  
not needed

Taking commission from  
a drug dealer to give medicine  
of that composition

#### ④ Saving human life

Everything comes secondary  
to a human life, whoever  
that person is

eg - An IPS officer who was  
doctor first shot the ~~man~~ Maoist,  
then fulfilled his doctor  
ethics by treating him.

#### ⑤ Issues in Implementation

① Difficult to implement due to  
rising private clinics

② A doctor has lot of discretion  
regarding which test, medicine

③ Information asymmetry between  
patient & doctor

④ Rising mistrust against doctor

The doctors should abide by Hippocratic  
oath since in society they are considered  
next to God.



5. (b)

लोकतंत्र का मूल सिद्धांत यह है कि सभी सार्वजनिक अधिकारी लोगों के ट्रस्टी (न्यासी) होते हैं और इस ट्रस्टीशिप संबंध के लिए आवश्यक है कि पदाधिकारियों को सौंपे गए अधिकार का प्रयोग 'जनहित' में किया जाए। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The fundamental principle in a democracy is that all public functionaries are trustees of the people and this trusteeship relationship requires that the authority entrusted to the functionaries be exercised in 'public interest'. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

In democracy the real king is the people. The people through social contract have given up their power to government so that society can function effectively with rules and regulations.

All the public functionaries have the public purse and authority to use it as trustee of people.

→ ① Thus public functionary must utilize the public purse judiciously as if it is his own money

eg → <sup>auction</sup> ~~option~~ to construct a public bridge should be awarded unbiasedly to the contractor who can provide the best quality work at minimal cost.



→ All the decisions have to be taken in public trust

eg → Decision whether to allow gathering or not in Corona was taken based on risk assessment. This was based on Public Interest (secure their health first)

→ Any decision of theirs which violates the public trust will be considered unethical

eg → Nepotism in appointment violates public trust.

Corruption in public procurement violates public trust

→ Thus the 1st ethical principle of all the public functionaries is to uphold the trusteeship <sup>obligation</sup> doctrine or function entrusted upon them.

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

- (a) "यदि आप अन्याय की स्थितियों में तटस्थ हैं, तो आपने उत्पीड़क का पक्ष चुना है।" - डेसमंड टूटू (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)  
"If you are neutral in situations of injustice, you have chosen the side of the oppressor." - Desmond Tutu (Answer in 150 words) 10

There cannot be middle path in every situation. Similarly in time of injustice one has to take a stand - either with right or wrong. There is no silence as silence means cowardness and support to the oppressor.

eg → In many case of human right ~~st.~~ violations, America has stayed neutral for its national interest. It can be considered as silent support to the oppressor.

eg → In Mahabharata, Arjuna wanted to not fight with his kins. However staying neutral in a battle would mean silent



support to the oppressor.

Hence he decided to fulfill his obligations of a Kshatriya warrior.

Similarly in current time -

we need to take stand on -

- Corruption vs non corruption
- Equality vs Inequality
- Tolerance vs Polarization
- Supporting Homosexual rights vs disdaining them

we need to pick the right path based on principle of equality, Just, fairness.

Not taking any stand by society by corrupt people means a silent acceptance of corruption culture. same goes with Moblynchism, Rape, domestic violence, Dowry, Polarization etc.

At is hightime we take voice against the injustice.

6. (b)

"अवज्ञा स्वतंत्रता का वास्तविक आधार है। आज्ञाकारी होना दास होने के समान है।" - हेनरी डेविड थोरो (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

"Disobedience is the true foundation of liberty. The obedient must be slaves." - Henry David Thoreau (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Liberty refers to free will. Free will does ~~not~~ mean disobedience & not agreeing with others.

Liberty is speaking what the other does not want to hear. Liberty is breaking the norms.

eg. Intercaste marriage is liberty from social norm of caste endogamy.

Breaking bad laws like Salt tax was the ultimate liberty exercised by our freedom fighters.

eg - Raja Ram Mohan Roy broke the social norm of Sati.



similarly a civil servant  
exercise liberty when  
he refuses to obey his  
senior for public interest.

eg - Ashok khemka  
who refused to obey  
blindly the orders.  
He exercised true  
liberty of his  
conscience. ~~tag~~

→ similarly liberty is  
protesting against any  
law that one feels is  
unjust as in democracy  
citizens have liberty  
to exercise their free will.  
eg - Recent protest - CAA,  
farm bill.

thus liberty encompasses not  
complying with social norms &  
going beyond it.



6. (c)

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हशिग में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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The quotation means  
what is not good for  
society is also not good  
for individual.

eg 1 Corona lockdown ~~was~~

+ during lockdown not  
taking precaution of mask  
was harmful for public  
as well as for individual.

+ similarly not taking  
vaccination is harmful  
for society as well as  
individual.

→ similarly, the bad  
laws are harmful for  
society as well as  
individual eg - the law



during Nazi Germany that  
had strict restriction on  
liberty & surveillance  
was harmful for society  
as well as for individual.  
liberty

---

However opposite might happen

---

→ homosexual right (good  
for individual) but  
harm to moral conscious of  
society

Thus proper balance between  
individual & collective  
right is a *non sine qua*  
for democracy & for  
collective welfare.



7.

आप एक पुलिस अधीक्षक हैं। आपको तीन आदिवासी व्यक्तियों की हिरासत में प्रताड़ना और बाद में लापता होने के एक कथित मामले की आंतरिक विभागीय जांच का काम सौंपा गया है। पुलिस ने मामला इस आधार पर दर्ज किया है कि ये लोग आदतन अपराधी थे जिन्होंने चोरी की थी। पुलिस ने उन्हें पूछताछ के लिए पकड़ लिया था, लेकिन वे पुलिस हिरासत से बच निकले और फरार हो गए। दूसरी ओर, इन व्यक्तियों के परिवार के सदस्यों का कहना है कि उन्हें मामले में गलत तरीके से फंसाया गया था और हिरासत में प्रताड़ना के कारण वे भागने की स्थिति में नहीं थे। वे पुलिस की ओर से बेईमानी का आरोप लगा रहे हैं और उन्हें संदेह है कि उनके लापता होने के पीछे पुलिस का हाथ है। प्रथम दृष्टया, आपको पुलिस जांच में कई खामियां नजर आ रही हैं। पुलिसकर्मियों ने इन व्यक्तियों को न तो मजिस्ट्रेट के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया और न ही नियमानुसार उनकी चिकित्सकीय जांच कराई। आपका एक वरिष्ठ, इस मामले को संदर्भित किए बिना, अनौपचारिक रूप से आपसे पुलिस बल की प्रतिकूल कार्य परिस्थितियों के बारे में बात करता है और आग्रह करता है कि सभी पुलिस कर्मियों को एक-दूसरे की मदद करनी चाहिए। उनका यह भी कहना है कि सभी सेवारत अधिकारियों को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि वे पुलिस बल का हिस्सा हैं और ऐसा कुछ भी नहीं करना चाहिए जिससे पुलिस विभाग की प्रतिष्ठा धूमिल हो।

- (a) इस प्रकरण में शामिल हितधारकों और विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
- (b) आप एक उचित और निष्पक्ष जांच कैसे करेंगे, जो यह सुनिश्चित करे कि ऐसे मामलों में तथ्यों को छिपाने जैसे कृत्यों के प्रति जनता की धारणा को आधार न मिले?
- (c) भारत में हिरासत में होने वाली मौतों के मामलों में निरंतर दंड से मुक्ति के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए, और उन उपायों की अनुशंसा कीजिए, जो अधिकारियों द्वारा इस मामले का समाधान करने के लिए किए जाने चाहिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

You are a Superintendent of Police tasked with conducting an internal departmental inquiry into an alleged case of custodial torture and subsequent disappearance of three tribal persons. The case of the police force is that these persons were habitual offenders who had committed theft. The police had nabbed them for interrogation but they escaped from the police custody and are absconding. Family members of these persons, on the other hand, maintain that they were falsely framed in the case and were not in a condition to flee due to custodial torture. They are alleging foul play on the part of the police and suspect that the police is behind their disappearance. Prima facie, you find many lacunae in the police investigation. The policemen did not produce these persons before the Magistrate nor did they get them medically examined, as required by the law. One of your seniors, without referring to the case, informally talks to you about the adverse working conditions of the police force and insinuates that all police personnel should help each other. He also says that all serving officers need to be mindful of the fact that they are part of the police force and should not do anything which may tarnish the reputation of the police department.

- (a) Identify the stakeholders and various issues involved in the case.
- (b) How will you conduct a fair and impartial inquiry that ensures that public perception regarding cover-up in such cases does not gain ground?
- (c) Highlight the reasons for the continuing impunity of custodial deaths in India, and recommend steps that authorities should take to resolve it. (Answer in 250 words) 20

The recent case of death of person  
Father in Tamil Nadu as well  
due to custodial torture

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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is a case in point. NCRB data highlights that 1727 persons were killed in custodial torture in last 15 years but only 27 policeman are convicted.

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इस हाशिए में  
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### a) Stakeholders in the case

- ① Me as Superintendent of Police
- ② The family members of the deceased
- ③ Police department
- ④ Police personnel who have allegedly tortured the ~~com~~ deceased
- ⑤ Society at large.

### Issues involved —

- ① Lack of empathy by the Police department
- ② Lack of respect to human life by police
- ③ Lack of accountability, transparency in police department



- ④ violation of dignity and right of human being
- ⑤ loss of faith of the Police personnel in the Judicial system leading them to take action.
- ⑥ Quick action and Justice demands leading to violation of Just procedure (Article 22 and Article 21) of the Constitution.

b) In this case I have to ensure that my organizational responsibility does not hamper with the Just and transparent <sup>inquiry</sup> conduct of the case.

I have to ensure that -

- i) Proper details of the case with evidences are recorded ~~with~~ on objective ground.



ii) After proper evidence collection, evidences can be presented as to departmental inquiry

iii) To make sure public trust is intact I will take the help of media & ~~so~~ to highlight that the case is being solved with proper due process of law with due ~~vide~~ record of evidence

iv) I will ensure the family member of the victim is kept <sup>updated</sup> regarding all the case details and evidences.

c) Reason

- ① Public perception of getting quick Justice
- ② Judicial delay leading to loss of trust in the Judicial system
- ③ Lack of mechanism to uphold the guilty officer



- ④ lack of compassionate, ethics and empathy in Police who believes using hard power.

Steps to be taken by the authority

- set up police complaint authority to hear grievances of people
- set up CCTV camera in Police station
- ethical and sensitization training to police officers
- quick justice system by reducing delay to increase trust in Judicial system
- more training to police officers on emotional intelligence.

Police officers being at frontline need to be more sensitive to public need.



8.

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

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

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

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

Recent proposition of lateral entry has seen the demand of more industry professionals being hired as joint secretary.

① ethical issues involved

Issue of fairness

↳ Giving same position to private sector employee instead of public employee who has struggled hard in



young age to join the government.

→ Welfare & Profit

Private sector work on resource maximisation with profit as main goal. Whereas Government works on the principle to fulfill social obligation & to promote welfare of all the citizens.

Thus there is issue of value conflict between the two approaches that may lead to issue of cognitive dissonance among the private sector individual.

→ Secret Information

Government sector has many secret file & document protected under Official Secret Act 1904.



Bringing private ~~the~~ employee  
can leak such information.

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

1) collusion + selecting only  
employee from those  
private sector which the  
Government wants to  
benefit regulate.

2) corruption } after the employee  
period over, he  
can use the confidential  
information to make  
necessary changes in the  
tendering and procurement  
process.

b) Government officers currently  
have 2 year cooling period  
before joining private players.

Yes

→ longer time frame will  
bring change in number of  
person of the department,  
thus the previous knowledge  
cannot be misutilized.

→ longer cooling off period  
would ensure that no  
confidential deals are used  
in favour of promoting  
private companies' interest

NO

→ It is not longer cooling  
period but the  
inner moral values of  
Civil servant that would  
determine if he leaks and  
misutilize his position

→ Law can only regulate  
but not solve the  
entire problem

→ If a civil service is  
moral before joining  
any private company,  
he would negotiate  
with the private  
company that he would



not use his previous  
government <sup>department</sup> experience in  
designing any procurement or  
tender deal. Nor would he  
use any of his contacts with  
Government for the company's  
benefit. He would purely  
work on basis of merit.

Thus the civil servant's need  
to be more ethical & of  
moral to make sure the  
information & power wielded  
by them for public interest  
is not misused by anyone.



9.

आप एक ऐसी बड़ी मोबाइल विनिर्माता कंपनी में नैतिकता और अनुपालन विभाग के प्रमुख के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं, जो अपने नवाचार और गुणवत्ता वाले उत्पादों के लिए विख्यात है। ग्राहक और शेयरधारक दोनों, कंपनी के प्रदर्शन से संतुष्ट हैं क्योंकि उन्हें उनके द्वारा व्यय की गई राशि का उचित मूल्य और उनके निवेश पर उच्च लाभ (रिटर्न) प्राप्त होता है।

आपकी कंपनी द्वारा विनिर्मित उत्पादों में टिन एक प्रमुख घटक है। यह हाल ही में आपके ध्यान में लाया गया था कि टिन की खदानों में कार्यरत श्रमिक- जिनमें कई बच्चे भी शामिल हैं, असुरक्षित परिस्थितियों में और हाथ से खनन का कार्य कर रहे हैं। इन खदानों के ढह जाने का खतरा है, जिससे उनकी मृत्यु हो सकती है। कंपनी द्वारा विनिर्मित स्मार्टफोन में इस्तेमाल होने वाले टिन का लगभग 70% हिस्सा, इन अत्यधिक खतरनाक, छोटे पैमाने की खदानों से प्राप्त होता है। कंपनी यह कहकर अपनी कार्य-प्रणाली का बचाव करती है कि उसके घटक स्रोतों की निगरानी और विनियमन पर उसका बहुत कम नियंत्रण है। कंपनी की घटकों के स्रोत-संबंधी गतिविधियों का औचित्य यह है कि यह एक जटिल प्रक्रिया है, जिसमें हजारों खनिक टिन का विक्रय करते हैं, जिसमें से कई बार टिन बिचौलियों या तीसरे पक्ष के ठेकेदारों के माध्यम से प्राप्त होता है।

उपर्युक्त प्रकरण के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- उपर्युक्त प्रकरण में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दे कौन-से हैं?
- क्या कंपनी के ग्राहकों से कंपनी के किसी भी उत्पाद को खरीदने से पहले ऐसी प्रथाओं को ध्यान में रखने की अपेक्षा की जा सकती है?
- यदि प्रबंधन इस मामले पर आपकी राय चाहता है, तो आप किस प्रकार की कार्रवाई का सुझाव देंगे? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

You are working as the Head of Ethics and Compliance in a big mobile manufacturing company that is known for its innovation and quality products. Both the customers and the shareholders are pleased with the performance of the company as they get value for their money and high returns on their investments respectively.

Tin is a major component in the products manufactured by your company. It was recently brought to your attention that workers - many of them children - are working in unsafe conditions, digging tin out by hand in mines prone to landslides that could bury them alive. About 70% of the tin used in smartphones manufactured by the company comes from these more dangerous, small-scale mines. The company defends its practices by saying it only has so much control over monitoring and regulating its component sources. The justification advanced of its sourcing practices is that it is a complex process, with tens of thousands of miners selling tin, many of them through middle-men or third-party contractors.

Based on the above case, answer the following questions:

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

The above issue highlights the case of rat hole mining



done illegally by ~~minors~~ <sup>the</sup> children  
who are forced to work due  
to socioeconomic deprivation.

### stakeholders

1. Company Management & Shareholders
2. Me as head of ethics & compliance
3. children & their family
4. customers
5. Society at large.

### ethical issues of the case

- ① Due to deprivation the  
child's right to education,  
right to live with  
dignity is violated
- ② failure of administration  
to stop such cases.
- ③ rising greed in the  
society which has led  
to children working for  
profit maximisation by  
miner



- ④ lack of the company to ensure that all its <sup>component</sup> ~~products~~ that are procured does not involve human right obligation
- ⑤ Difficulty in part of customer to verify that the product they are using does not involve any human right violation
- ⑥ Rising dehumanizing value in society where materialism & consumerism takes preference over human life.
- ⑦ overall the Government has failed to ensure the role of welfare so. state and may of DPSP like - right to Safe livelihood, public health are violated.



(b) The customers can be expected to take into account such cases as -

(i) It is essential that the customer follow Kantian ideals and ensure that those things do not happen with someone which they would not like to happen with them.

(ii) only if the customer take notice of such practices, the company will be forced to look ~~into~~ other alternative. Thus customer have moral obligation to ensure that the company they are purchasing from is also completely ethical.

(c) I would suggest the following -

(1) stop procuring <sup>tin</sup> from small or these mines & to look for some



alternative .

The contractors and 3rd party need to be made more aware from which sources the company will procure . Here the company should follow strictest ethical standard .

Since harm has already been done , I will ask the company to use CSR fund to check the health of the children as well as to ensure their education is completed .

A company also gains Intangible wealth by abiding to the ethical code of conduct like the Tata Group .



10.

आप एक पिछड़े जिले में उप जिलाधिकारी (सब-डिविजनल मजिस्ट्रेट) के पद पर पदस्थापित हैं। हाल ही में, आपके अनुमंडल के एक गाँव से भिन्न जातियों का एक प्रेमी-युगल फ़रार हो गया है। वे विवाह करना चाहते थे, किंतु गांव में जारी जातीय संघर्ष उनके लिए एक बड़ी बाधा थी। इसलिए, उन्होंने गुप्त तरीके से विवाह करने की योजना बनाई और उसके बाद गांव वापस आने का निर्णय लिया। उनके फ़रार हो जाने पर, लड़की के परिवार, जो कि प्रमुख जमींदार जाति से संबंधित है, ने लड़के के विरुद्ध अपहरण का मामला दर्ज करवा दिया और ग्रामीणों को उसके और उसके परिवार के विरुद्ध भड़का दिया। गांव लौटने के बाद, युगल अपने परिवार के सदस्यों से मिलने से पहले आपसे मिलते हैं। आपके आधिकारिक दर्जे के कारण, वे आपसे अनुरोध करते हैं कि आप उनके परिवार के सदस्यों और गाँव के अन्य सदस्यों को उन्हें स्वीकार करने के लिए मना लें। इस तरह की घटनाओं के कारण गाँव में अतीत में कई जातिगत संघर्ष और ऑनर किलिंग की घटनाएं हो चुकी हैं और वर्तमान मामला जातिगत तनाव को बढ़ा सकता है। इन परिस्थितियों में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- दिए गए प्रकरण में शामिल हितधारकों और संबंधित मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
- आपके पास कौन-से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? अपनी कार्रवाई पर प्रकाश डालिए और उसके लिए उपयुक्त औचित्य भी प्रदान कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

You are posted as the Sub-Divisional Magistrate in a backward district. Recently, a young couple belonging to different castes eloped from the village belonging to your sub-division. They wanted to marry but the caste conflict prevailing in the village was a big hurdle for them. So, they planned to get married secretly and then come back to the village. On account of their elopement, the girl's family, which belongs to the dominant landlord caste, filed a case of kidnapping against the boy and have riled up the villagers against him and his family. After their return to the village, the couple meet you before meeting their family members. On account of your official position, they request you to convince their family members and other members of the village to accept them. The village has witnessed many caste conflicts and honour killings in the past on account of such incidents and the present matter may aggravate caste-related tensions. Under these circumstances, answer the following questions:

- Identify the stakeholders and associated issues in the given case.
- What are the options that you have? Highlight your course of action and give suitable justification for the same. (Answer in 250 words) 20

In India Caste endogamy has remained a social norm, whose violations attracts social sanctions in the form of boycott or even extreme like honour killings.



a) stakeholders involved  
in the case

- 1) Me as SDM
- 2) Couple who have been
- 3) couple's family
- 4) village
- 5) society as whole

Issues involved in the case

① The lack of acceptance of intercaste marriage despite the rising influence of modern values of west.

② Violation of right of the individual in choosing one life partner goes against right to one's privacy. Choosing one's life partner is core part of living with dignity as highlighted by the supreme court in Article 21.



- ③ Differentiating people on the basis of the Caste - which is based on birth
- ④ Dominant caste unwillingness to give daughters to lower caste as daughters are considered as pride & honour of family - reflects patriarchal mindset
- ⑤ Taking law & Justice into hand & violating right to live by honour killing
- ⑥ lack of tolerance, ~~and~~ liberty and acceptance in the society
- ⑦ xenophobia & mistrust attitude towards other Caste.
- ⑧ options before me
  - i) Do not take any action

- ii) ASK the couple to run away. Help them by arranging new place
- iii) Go to the village, convince their family & make sure that they are accepted.

### My course of action

- ① I will definitely choose option (iii)
- ② I will meet with village panchayat & families of couple
- ③ I will give example of other intercaste couple who are living happily with their family
- ④ I will change their attitude towards caste by mentioning that one's value & hardwork decides who one is & not



ones' caste on basis of birth

⑤ I will take the help of religious leaders & influential person in the village to convey my message

⑥ First we would identify those people who can act as change agent in the village.

⑦ After that, other <sup>with</sup> <sup>against</sup> <sup>inter</sup> caste marriage core attitude will be persuaded

⑧ Social drama, nuktah, etc. can be used to promote intercaste harmony

Justification

It is my duty to ensure that no man is treated as inferior on the basis of caste.

Also I have to ensure liberty & respect the choice of intercaste couple. They will set as example & help to break the shackles of casteism that has been entrenched on the society since long.



11.

भारत में शिक्षा क्षेत्र एक प्रतिबंधात्मक नियामकीय परिवेश से घिरा हुआ है और इसे एक सार्वजनिक वस्तु (पब्लिक गुड) माना जाता है। यद्यपि, शिक्षा क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी की अनुमति है, तथापि सभी स्तरों पर इन संस्थानों को गैर-लाभकारी आधार पर कार्य करना होता है। उच्चतम न्यायालय ने यह निर्णय दिया था कि शैक्षणिक संस्थानों को "विस्तार और सुविधाओं में वृद्धि की लागत की पूर्ति के लिए उचित अधिशेष" की अनुमति है, किंतु उन्हें कैपिटेशन शुल्क वसूलने या मुनाफाखोरी से प्रतिबंधित किया गया है।

इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- लाभ से प्रेरित होकर शिक्षण संस्थानों के संचालन की अनुमति देने में कौन-सी नैतिक चिंताएं हैं?
- क्या शिक्षा की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका लोगों को लाभकारी रोजगार के लिए तैयार करना है या शिक्षा और ज्ञान की सराहना उनके अपने महत्व के लिए की जानी चाहिए?
- उन विभिन्न तरीकों की विवेचना कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से मूल्य-आधारित शिक्षा प्रदान की जा सकती है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The education sector in India is embedded in a restrictive regulatory environment and is considered a public good. Although private participation is allowed in the education sector, but at all levels, these institutions have to function on a not-for-profit basis. The Supreme Court had ruled that educational institutions are permitted a 'reasonable surplus to meet the cost of expansion and augmentation of facilities' but they are prohibited from charging a capitation fee or profiteering.

In this context, answer the following questions:

- What are the ethical concerns in allowing the operation of educational institutions on a profit motivation?
- Is the most important role of education preparing people for gainful employment or should education and knowledge be appreciated for their own sake?
- Discuss various ways in which value-based education can be instilled. (Answer in 250 words)

20

Right to education is a fundamental right in India. Thus the state through various regulations fulfill its mandate of providing the public good (education)



## a) ethical concerns

→ Profit motivation will make education accessible to only few elite section of the society, thus leading to problem of inaccessibility, affordability, and inequality

→ Monetizing education would make education a consumerist good depriving it of its basic values

→ It will commercialize the relationship between teacher and student which is based on the doctrine of trust and mutual respect for each other.

→ Allowing Profit making would lead to teaching of only



those courses which are  
in high demand in Job  
market while other courses  
which may be required  
for public good may be  
altogether be ignored.

- (b) No, the most important  
role of education is  
not to prepare people  
for gainful employment.  
"education is not preparation  
for life, but life itself"  
- John Dewey.

education allows an  
individual to know what  
is right or wrong. It  
teaches virtue according to  
virtue theory of Aristotle.

These virtues guides  
our every decision.  
without these virtues, there



would be no difference in human & animal. Thus these virtues taught by education are part & parcel of human being life. Thus education is life & knowledge is life itself.

### © Various ways to instill value education

- Include value education course in curriculum
- Have role modelling for sensitivity training  
eg → role modelling of blind person for a hour will generate empathy for blind person
- Teach life of great leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Nelson Mandela etc.

- Take the children to orphanage, old age home to understand peoples' problem & develop empathy
- Teach Moral lessons

Thus education makes a persons' character strong.  
"education without moral values is useless"  
especially in current time  
where there is value  
degeneration in the  
society.



भारत के शहरों में ट्रैफिक सिग्नल और पूजा स्थलों पर भिखारियों की मौजूदगी एक आम बात है। ऐसा माना जाता है कि वे उपद्रवी प्रकृति के होते हैं, जो प्रायः यात्रियों और भक्तों को पैसे के लिए लगातार परेशान करते हैं। हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय के समक्ष राष्ट्रीय राजधानी में भीख मांगने पर प्रतिबंध लगाकर इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने की अपील की गई थी। हालांकि, मानवाधिकार समूहों ने इस बात का समर्थन किया है कि भिक्षावृत्ति पर प्रतिबंध लगाना इसे समाप्त करने का आदर्श तरीका नहीं है, क्योंकि इससे वे अंतर्निहित सामाजिक-आर्थिक मुद्दे जो इस प्रथा के मुख्य कारण हैं, अनसुलझे रह जाएंगे। इस संदर्भ में:

- (a) भारत में भिक्षावृत्ति से संबंधित नैतिक और नीतिशास्त्रीय मुद्दों का उल्लेख कीजिए।
- (b) उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो किसी व्यक्ति को भीख मांगने के लिए बाध्य करते हैं।
- (c) यदि आप एक भिखारी के पास से गुजरते हैं, तो आप क्या करेंगे, भिखारी को कुछ पैसे देंगे या भिखारी की उपेक्षा करेंगे और अपने अतिरिक्त पैसे को सर्वाधिक जरूरतमंदों की सहायता करने के लिए दान में देंगे? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में उपयुक्त तर्क प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Beggars are a common sight at traffic junctions and places of worship across cities in India. They are labelled as nuisance makers who often harass commuters and devotees by relentlessly pestering for money. Recently, an appeal was made in the Supreme Court to end this practice by putting a ban on begging in the national capital. However, human rights groups have advocated that banning begging is not the ideal way to end it, as the underlying socio-economic issues that lead to begging remain unresolved. In this context:

- (a) Bring out the moral and ethical concerns pertaining to begging in India.
- (b) Discuss the factors that pushes an individual to opt for begging.
- (c) If you pass by a beggar, what will you do - give your money to a beggar or ignore the beggar and give your spare money instead to charities that assist the most needy? Give logical reasons in support of your answer. (Answer in 250 words)

20

Begging refers to asking for money without any service. According to Gandhi's 7 sin it is wealth without work & from this perspective it can be considered as unethical.



## (a) ethical & moral concerns

- ① wealth without work  
- 7 sin
- ② Asking people for money  
without any service  
is unethical
- ③ Deprived socioeconomic  
condition that forces  
people to go for begging.
- ④ ~~Inconvenience~~ Inconvenience  
caused to the passersby  
due to begging
- ④ Role of welfare  
State is questioned in  
preventing to secure a  
decent living for all as  
- right to  
life is not mere living  
with animal existence  
as noted by honourable  
Supreme Court. but right



to life is living with dignity.

## ⑥ Factor

- ① No other choice of livelihood
- ② Sometimes children are trafficked for begging
- ③ Forced labour,
- ④ Forced to repay debt by begging
- ⑤ disability - hindering work in other area
- ⑥ Transgender - discriminated in workplace, so forced to beg.
- ⑦ Dalit / lower caste & unacceptance by society & so no job & beggary.

(C) If I pass by a beggar,  
I will give him money  
and make sure that  
he uses the money to  
buy something - food or  
other of his need.

### Reasons

1) Helping instantly in front  
of me will give me  
a sense of satisfaction &  
boost my morale  
confidence

2) I cannot confirm if  
my money in charity  
is used for the purpose  
they have promised.

3) By making sure he  
buys something, I would  
ensure that he is not  
a victim of Trafficking.



forced to collect money from people.

4) If possible, I will try to arrange some livelihood option for him so that ~~he~~ I teach him permanently how to earn money instead of giving money ~~over~~ for one day.

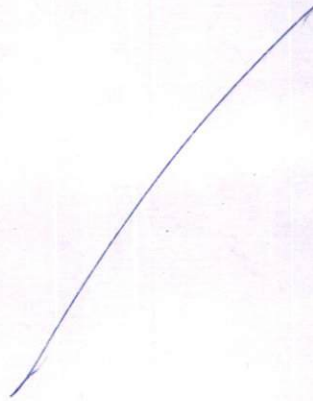
Thus abiding by Kantian Ideology and Rawls' theory of justice, we have to ensure that individuals' right & dignity is respected and everyone is provided with a fair opportunity to earn for their livelihood.

## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK





## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



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