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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1409)

Name of Candidate	Ayasha Shaikh		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	417781
Center	02N	Date	3/1/2021

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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।

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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.

SECTION - A

1. (a) While the Right to Information Act is considered path breaking in promoting transparency and accountability, discuss why some argue that it has not been able to fully achieve its objectives. (150 words) 10

हालांकि, सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही को बढ़ावा देने के सन्दर्भ में पथप्रवर्तक माना जाता है, तथापि कुछ लोग यह तर्क क्यों देते हैं कि यह अपने उद्देश्यों को पूर्णतः प्राप्त करने में सक्षम नहीं रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Right to Information Act (RTI Act) enacted in 2005 is a major step towards shifting power centres from government to people.

Ensuring good governance through accountability and transparency. It has been successful in major areas like

- Economic accountability (2G scam)
- Human rights movement [overcrowding of jails in UP was unearthed]
- Inclusive development of infrastructure and funding. for ex. Banasahi in Maharashtra opened upon the corruption in building of check dam.

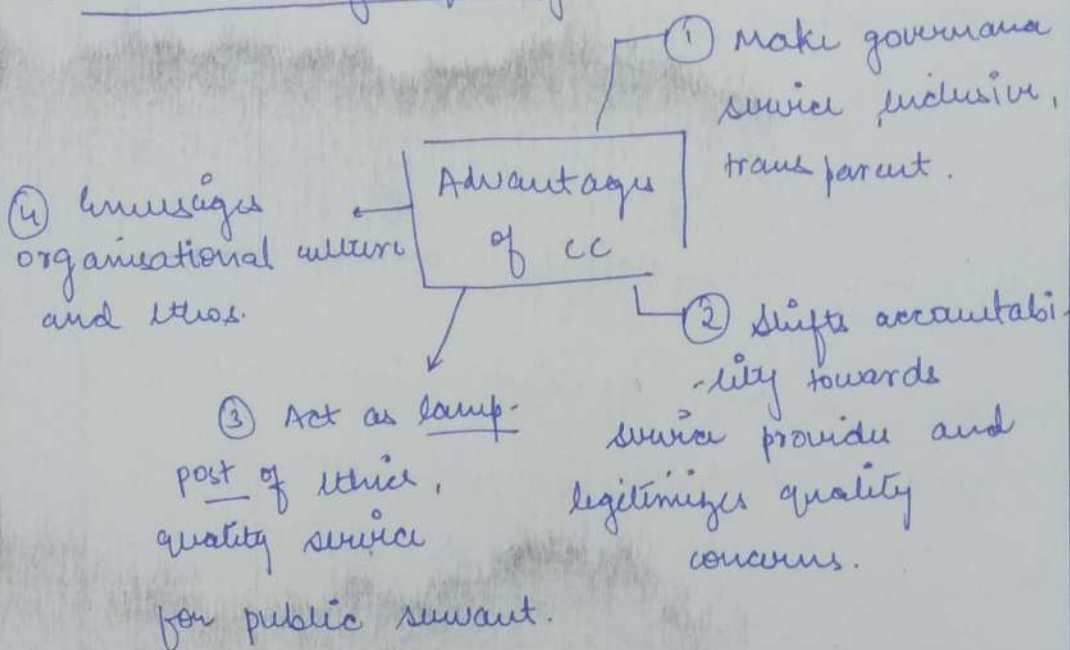
- Challenges that still persist in fully achievement of RTI Act
- 1) Various laws and Acts keep RTI away from it like Official Secrets Act, PM Cares fund.
 - 2) Time period of resolution of RTI complaint is not fixed
 - 3) Time period for complaint is 20 years while some infrastructure corruption can be unearthed past the time limit [ARC Report on RTI Act]
 - 4) Oath of Secrecy hinders the public servants from transparency and acts as smokescreen.
 - 5) Information is highly decentralised and disintegrated in ministries that hinders the main information communication towards public.

Taking CJI office under RTI Act is a welcome step and ^{thus} should be taken by other offices and ministries with capacity building.

1. (b) 'The Citizens' Charter sees public services through the eyes of those who use them.' Discuss how emergence of citizens' charters have altered the concept of accountability and improved the delivery of public services.
(150 words) 10

'नागरिक घोषणा पत्र, लोक सेवाओं को उनके उपयोगकर्ताओं की दृष्टि से देखता है।' चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार नागरिक घोषणा पत्र के उदय ने जवाबदेही की अवधारणा को परिवर्तित किया है तथा लोक सेवाओं के वितरण में सुधार किया है।

Citizen's Charter embodies within itself
the goal and aspiration of organisation
and what public should expect in
service delivery quality.



↳ (5) Strives public servant towards superior and better service delivery.

↳ (6) Decentralises the power centre towards people and makes government a more participatory democracy.

CC provides a legal backing to a service delivery. for ex: 1) Finance Minister's Budget 2020 speech announced amending section 119 A of Income tax Act which would provide legality to CC.

2) CC of CDDT provides for time period of resolution for of issues and even provide refunds for extra time.

CC also ensures feedback mechanism of an organisation that improves efficiency and stability.

Thus CC is an effective instrument of good governance and should be legalised, and made with realist goals and stakeholders' opinion as also recommended by 2nd Arc in its report citizen centric governance.

2. (a) How can organizational culture impact public service motivation and sustain values in administration? (150 words) 10

संगठनात्मक संस्कृति किस प्रकार लोक सेवा संबंधी अभिप्रेरणा को प्रभावित करती है और प्रशासन में मूल्यों को बनाए रखती है?

Human behaviour is highly guided by cognitive conditioning and constructivism. Because of which organizational culture ~~is~~ guides its motivation and sustain value.

- Organizational culture (OC) impact can be sum as:

- 1) Gives psychological and moral adherence towards certain principles and values.
- 2) Monetary benefits provided by organization guides human behaviour and a sense of self fulfilment.
- 3) Organizational culture provides the basic necessities of Maslow's hierarchy of needs (Fig 3.1) (for psychological impact, food, shelter) which gives a strong basis towards morality.

4) Private life impacts as much as public life. OC provides for public life moral.

For ex: 1) If a OC is more on profit hunt rather than service delivery, public servant/employee will not hesitate to lie for selling a product.

2) OC of IL&FS crisis was mainly due to lack of corporate governance [Kotak committee report].

Therefore, OC has a widespread impact on physical and mental wellbeing.

Also the continuance and adherence towards morality and value depends on it. Like ~~as~~ is seen in recent Wilston fire ignited by worker due to abusive environment

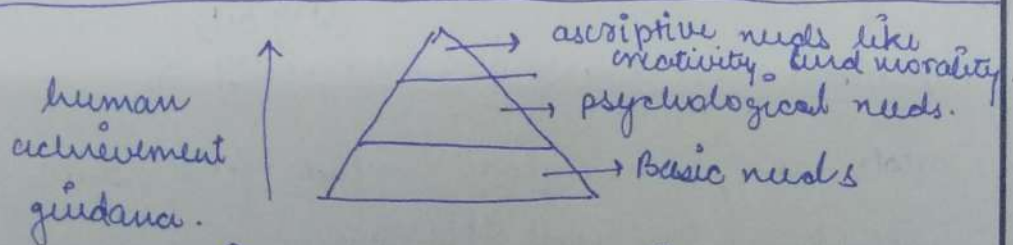
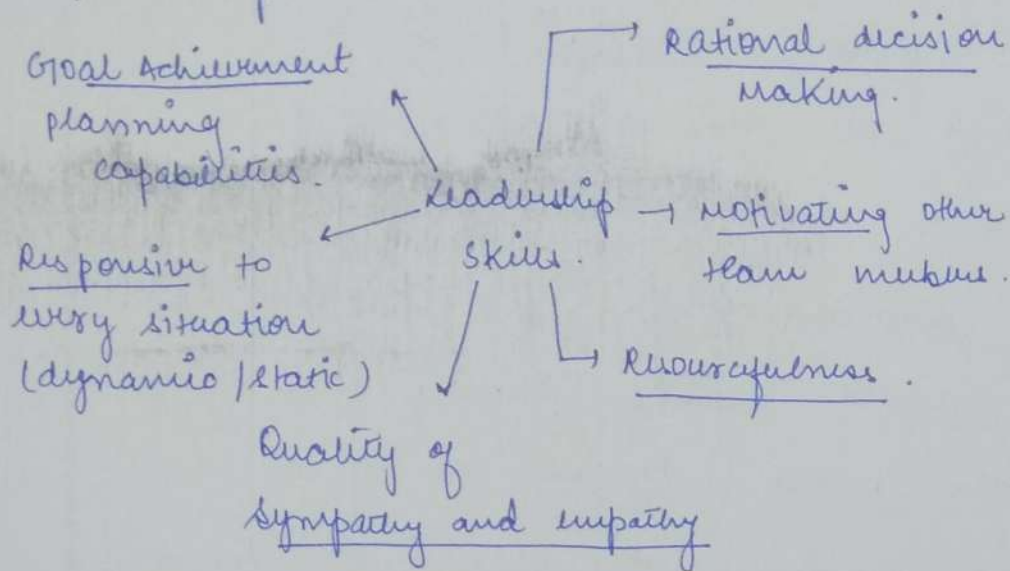


Fig 3.1 Maslow's hierarchy of needs

2. (b) It is imperative that civil servants have leadership skills to bring about meaningful change in the present day India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

वर्तमान भारत में सार्थक परिवर्तन लाने के लिए सिविल सेवकों में नेतृत्व कौशलों का होना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Given the responsibilities of masses, Civil servant has to essentially have leadership skills.



Leadership skills are important because:

- 1) Diverse Nature of society has grown multifold due to acculturation and globalisation.
- 2) Civil servants are permanent executive ~~bureaucrats~~ and have to be responsive for every problem from a Natural hazard to pandemic.

like COVID-19

- 3) Growing capitalism and Neoliberalism makes public delivery services both economically and geographically distant from vulnerable. Leaders take every strata of into account.

For ex: Nelson Mandela though fought apartheid but after releasing acted as leader of white and black races. both

- 4) Civil services require both rational and timely decision making. That a leader possess. For ex. IAS officers

Saunhya Pandey and G Srijana returned to work during COVID after giving birth.

Therefore, leadership qualities in civil servants are central to their functioning and has been rightly included in Mission Karmayogi through capacity building.

3. (a) Digitization of service delivery and online public interface have the potential to transform governance in India. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

सेवा वितरण के डिजिटलीकरण और ऑनलाइन पब्लिक इंटरफ़ेस में भारत में गवर्नेंस को रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Digitization is a step further towards inclusive governance. It ~~not~~ includes :

- 1) availability of records 2) information on public portals, 3) application of jobs, trends on user interface.

It can transform governance as :
main

- 1) will include parameters of good governance - transparency
- 2) ensure fast mile delivery of govern-
ment service and thus a sarvodaya model of governance.
- 3) Dilute the glass ceiling effect of information availability ~~on~~ between rich and poor
- 4) Increase healthy competition and better & candidates for jobs.

- 5) will reduce financial charges of maintenance of records and that can be further used for welfare scheme.
- 6) Give a level playing field to new entrants on the basis of information reach.
- 7) Reduce mediation level between government and citizen. For ex: eVIN for vaccine stock tracker developed and ensures information to public.
- 8) Reduce government load ~~on~~ and provide single window to services. For ex:
Ask Disha chatbot of railway gives general information

Thus digitalization has high potential in transforming government to governance. However the digital divide has to be taken into account as observed by National Family Health Survey 2020.

3. (b) Identify the various factors, which shape the political attitude of a person. (150 words) 10

किसी व्यक्ति की राजनीतिक अभिवृत्ति को आकार प्रदान करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

Attitude is belief and response of a person formed, that indicates the behaviour and feelings.

Political Attitude ^{is} ~~can be~~ shaped by :

- 1) Cognitive bias - The environmental conditioning of a person makes it.

For ex: Social Media groups on various ideologies and polling.

- 2) Pavlovian or classical conditioning makes an direct impact on attitude.

For ex: frequent backlash and protest can cause an ideological political leaning.

- 3) Prejudices and Stereotypes sowed in family and institutions forme the basis of political attitude as well.

- 4) Economic and Social impact of present day government make up political attitude.
- 5) Various learnings from media channels.
like in book 'delusional politics' Harshdeep Puri underlined the role of left ideology media houses in contribution to Brexit.
- 6) Effect of cognitive dissonance of per group and society.
- 7) Extraversion approach to social and material world.

Thus, political attitude is a continuous building process affected by above factors.

4. Given below are quotations of moral thinkers/philosophers. Bring out what they mean to you in the present context:

नीचे नैतिक विचारकों / दार्शनिकों के उद्धरण दिए गए हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए कि वर्तमान संदर्भ में आपके लिए इनका क्या अर्थ है:

(a) There is a higher court than courts of justice and that is the court of conscience. It supersedes all other courts. (150 words) 10

"वहाँ न्याय के अदालतों की तुलना में एक उच्च न्यायालय है और जो कि अंतरात्मा की अदालत है। यह अन्य सभी अदालतों को प्रतिस्थापित करता है।"

Mahatama Gandhi ~~intended~~ ^{interpreted} the above quote during his trials.

Conscience is an inner voice that guides the response and path of action. It is said to be built by factors of parenting, ^{social} environment and self responsiveness.

As said by Gandhiji, conscience is the main form that judges an action.

But as conscience is itself a reformative it can not be made central to action's morality.

For ex: As noted by Hannah Arendt in the Eichmann trial, where he smiled although being accused of

killing just in thousands. The will became
so common and ^{repetitive} ~~repetitive~~ that it
became banality of evil.

2) Serial killer Ted Bundy was not
even apologetic for murdering and
raping women.

Conscience is though moral compass
but it has also to be build by
values and enriched by ethics.

Conscience should be central to one's
work as it provides a psychological
relief but what encompasses
conscience should be the main
thing to be dealt.

4. (b) Citizenship is the right to have rights.

(150 words) 10

नागरिकता वस्तुतः अधिकारों को प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है।

Citizen is a rigid inhabitant of a country. He is central to government. A building block of society, economic and cultural environment.

A citizenship is entitlement towards enjoying the rights that a country provides. A citizen can claim his rights that are fundamental and natural.

No country / government can ignore its citizen and their rights. A government look towards its subject through the lens of citizenship.

No mere human being can claim outright rights until unless he is part of the country.

through citizenship.

Citizenship gives a person a part in politics and community. Like right

to vote, entitlement of land rights all comes under citizenship.

Citizenship also entitles a person a sense of belonging towards a land and generates patriotism or nationalism.

Thus, a different citizenship differentiates human beings in the present world and make them more than just a human being identity.

5. (a) As interactive technologies such as Artificial Intelligence penetrate peoples' lives, the lack of understanding of their social influence carries a risk of them doing more harm than good. Discuss. (150 words) 10

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता जैसी अन्योन्यक्रियात्मक (इंटरैक्टिव) प्रौद्योगिकियां लोगों के जीवन में अन्तःप्रवेश करती हैं, हालांकि, सामाजिक प्रभाव के संबंध में उनमें समझ के अभाव के कारण उनसे लाभ के स्थान पर हानि अधिक पहुँचाने का जोखिम रहता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become a new revolution of science and technology. It shows human's capability towards building things and innovativeness of his mind.

However, AI has various harm like:

1) Huge unemployment crisis. According to WEF report, about 75 million jobs will be lost by 2022 by AI.

2) Lack of ethical framework and values that AI can possess.

For ex: Chatbot Tay ~~Tatbot~~ launched by Microsoft, 2016 on Twitter learned Nazi propaganda, racial sludge in a day.

2) Robot Talon killed 9 people after its gun got jammed because it was programmed to fire.

3) AI programming is mainly big data programme that can have potential security risk of phishing, malware and internet surveillance.

4) AI also makes human at ease and makes them save knowledge and services without hard work.

For ex. Use of Alexa for simple questionnaire rather than self quest.

Therefore, AI has a dual sharpened knife blade that on one hand loses human life while on another makes it further complicated.

5. (b) Examine the role of media in promoting probity in governance.

(150 words) 10

शासन व्यवस्था में ईमानदारी (प्रोबिटी) को बढ़ावा देने में मीडिया की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Whoever controls media,
controls the mind of people.

- Jim Morrison

Role of media has become manifold
in each sphere, including promotion
of probity. Probity is having strong
moral and ethical values adherence.

Role of media
in promoting
probity

→ 1) Highlights acts of
government and
civil servants.

For ex: Special segments,
rewarding and interviews
of civil servants actively
engaged in welfare
work.

→ 2) Covers stories and heads
of corruption.

→ 3) Acts as directional channel
of lack of governance in
required field. For ex: Recent role of

media channels in active engage-
-ment of governance in Hachras
case led to CBI enquiry.

→ 4) OTT platforms, social media handles
publicise both good governance
- and bad as well.

5) The present reach of media makes
public servant accountable to every
speech and action, thereby maintaining
ethical framework.

For ex: MP's ^{ex-}CM Kamalnath was charged
by EC1 when his controversial statement
came on media platform.

Therefore, Media has acted as 4th
pillar of democracy and has to be
strengthened by self regulation in
post truth world.

6. A civil servant's conduct is expected to be a model of ethical behaviour. Discuss. (150 words) 10

एक सिविल सेवक के आचरण से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह नैतिक व्यवहार के आदर्श के रूप में हो। चर्चा कीजिए।

Civil servants are permanent executive.
(CS)

They act as link between people and government.

The amount of dontological ethics
a CS has to adhere to are as
equal to as his morality and
applied / normative ethical framework.

Being a guidance force of a district or
a member of any committee, he
has to be at par with ethics in
every form.

However, in case of ethical dilemma,
utilitarianism ~~sho~~ and public welfare
over ~~the~~ private should be given
importance. An ethical behaviour

has to be maintained by CS. It not only maintains harmony between people and CS but also ensured uninterrupted and unquestioned faith of people towards service.

A main point that needs to be highlighted is though ethical behaviour has to be kept central to a CS, he has to be realist and ^{not be} ~~guided by~~ a self proclaimed pious messiah. As noted by Aristotle:

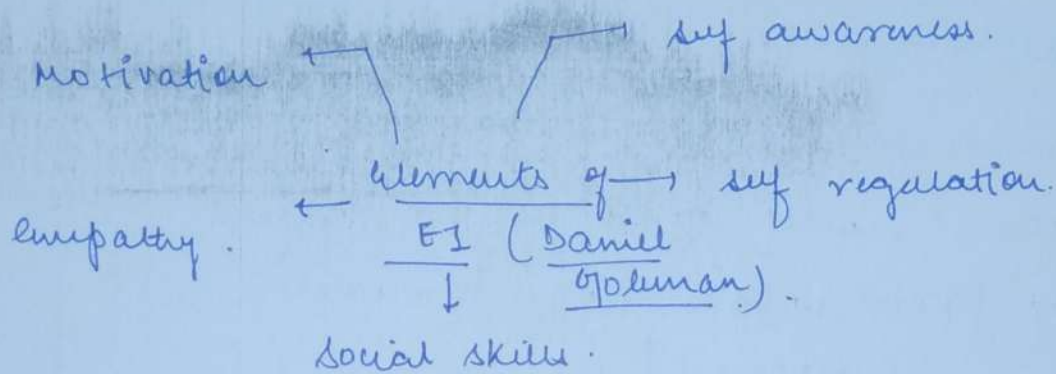
"One has to be worldly wise rather than wise in the world of 'ideas'."

7. Given the importance of inculcating emotional intelligence from an early age, discuss how schools can play a prominent role in this regard.

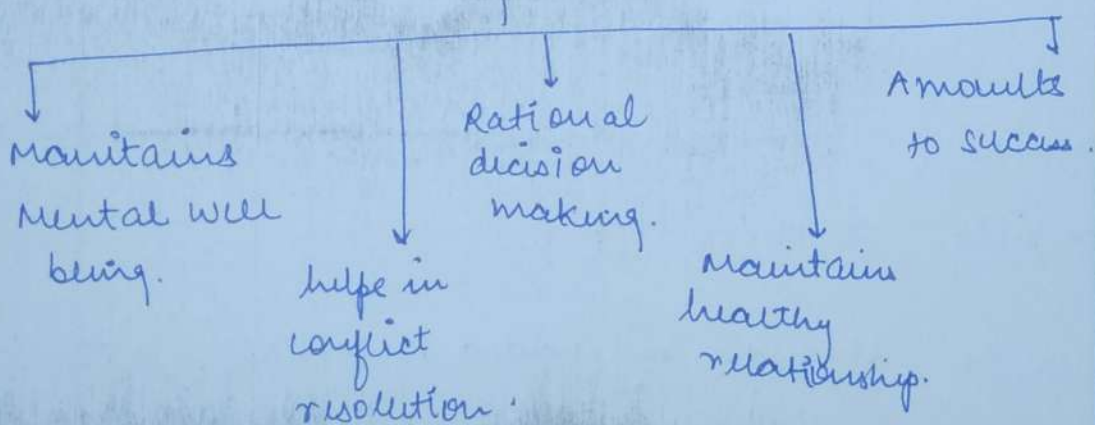
(150 words) 10

छोटी आयु से ही भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता को विकसित करने के महत्व के आलोक में, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार विद्यालय इस संबंध में प्रमुख भूमिका निभा सकते हैं।

Emotional Intelligence is knowing one's
and own emotions and others as well
as ability to control and reform them.



Importance of EI



Role of schools in inculcating EI :

- 1) Schools act as the basic information

dispersive.

- 2) early education values of EI gives instrumental conditioning of attitude building.
- 3) Schools provides for cognitive development of EI and makes ^{students} ~~people~~ mentally stable and mature.
- 4) Provide for prolonged development and better moral development towards EI
as [Kohlberg's theory of moral development].
- 5) Make students aware of their feelings and their expression thus reducing chances of childhood depression and anxiety issues.

Thus, EI should be added to school curriculum as value education is added in Nation Education Policy 2020.

8. The utilisation of public funds in a democracy like India must be based on the principles of transparency, accountability and efficiency. Examine.

(150 words) 10

भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में लोक निधियों का उपयोग अनिवार्य रूप से पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही और दक्षता के सिद्धांतों पर आधारित होना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Public funds is collection of money kept with the government as custodian to be used for development of public itself.

Issue of public funding in India:

- Many public funds are kept out of RTI Act. For ex: PM care fund.
- Auditing and authority of funds is in-accountable.
- Some funds made are left underutilised and are diverted to other funds. For ex: Nirbhaya fund remains unutilised for women safety.
- Decision making power of fund disbursement is inter locus and multi-focus.

The principles of transparency, accountability

and efficiency would help in public fund management as:

- 1) As Social Audits like tools make ~~so~~ both development responsibility and inclusivity of public possible.
- 2) Makes development model bottom up and grassroot level reach.
- 3) Decreases chances of corruption and makes both funding techniques and its disbursement socially, economically and politically inclusive.

As said by Nani Palkhivala, "India is a rich country that has managed to keep its poor poor".

Public fund management, should be thus made further transparent for better development.

SECTION – B

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

9. A manufacturing company is located in a small town where it is not easy for people to find jobs otherwise. The company has stayed in the town even though it could find cheaper workers elsewhere, because workers are loyal to the company due to the jobs it provides. Over the years, the company has developed a reputation in the town for taking care of its employees and being a responsible corporate citizen, owing to its CSR activities.

The manufacturing process used by the company produces a by-product that has been flowing into the town river for some time now. According to some media reports people living near the river have started reporting illnesses off late and there is also damage to aquatic life. People, however, have refused to come forward as their livelihood depends on the company.

You being the Sustainability Officer of the company believe it to be your duty to report this to the higher management. You are of the opinion that this matter is associated with the prestige of the company and should be taken seriously. In the meanwhile the new CEO, who has just joined the company, has called you for briefing and understanding the local issues.

On the basis of the above case, answer the following:

- (a) Identify the stakeholders in the case above.
(b) What arguments would you put forth to the CEO to convince him to act on this matter? (20)

एक विनिर्माण कंपनी एक छोटे से शहर में स्थित है, जहां लोगों के लिए रोजगार खोजना अन्यथा सरल नहीं है। कंपनी ने उस शहर में बने रहकर अपने कार्य संचालन का निर्णय किया है, क्योंकि कंपनी द्वारा रोजगार देने के कारण यहां के कामगार कंपनी के प्रति निष्ठावान हैं, जबकि इसे अन्यत्र यहां से सस्ते कामगार मिल सकते हैं। अपनी कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (CSR) गतिविधियों के कारण, इन वर्षों में कंपनी ने इस शहर में अपने कर्मचारियों की देखभालकर्ता और एक जिम्मेदार कॉर्पोरेट नागरिक के रूप में प्रतिष्ठा अर्जित की है।

कंपनी द्वारा उपयोग की जाने वाली विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया से एक उप-उत्पाद भी उत्पन्न होता है जो हाल ही में कुछ समय से शहर की नदी में बहाया जाता रहा है। कुछ मीडिया रिपोर्टों के अनुसार विगत कुछ समय से नदी के पास रहने वाले लोगों के रोगग्रस्त होने की खबरें आनी आरंभ हो गई हैं और जलीय जीवन को भी क्षति पहुंच रही है। किन्तु लोगों ने इस समस्या का विरोध करने से मना कर दिया है क्योंकि उनकी आजीविका कंपनी पर निर्भर है।

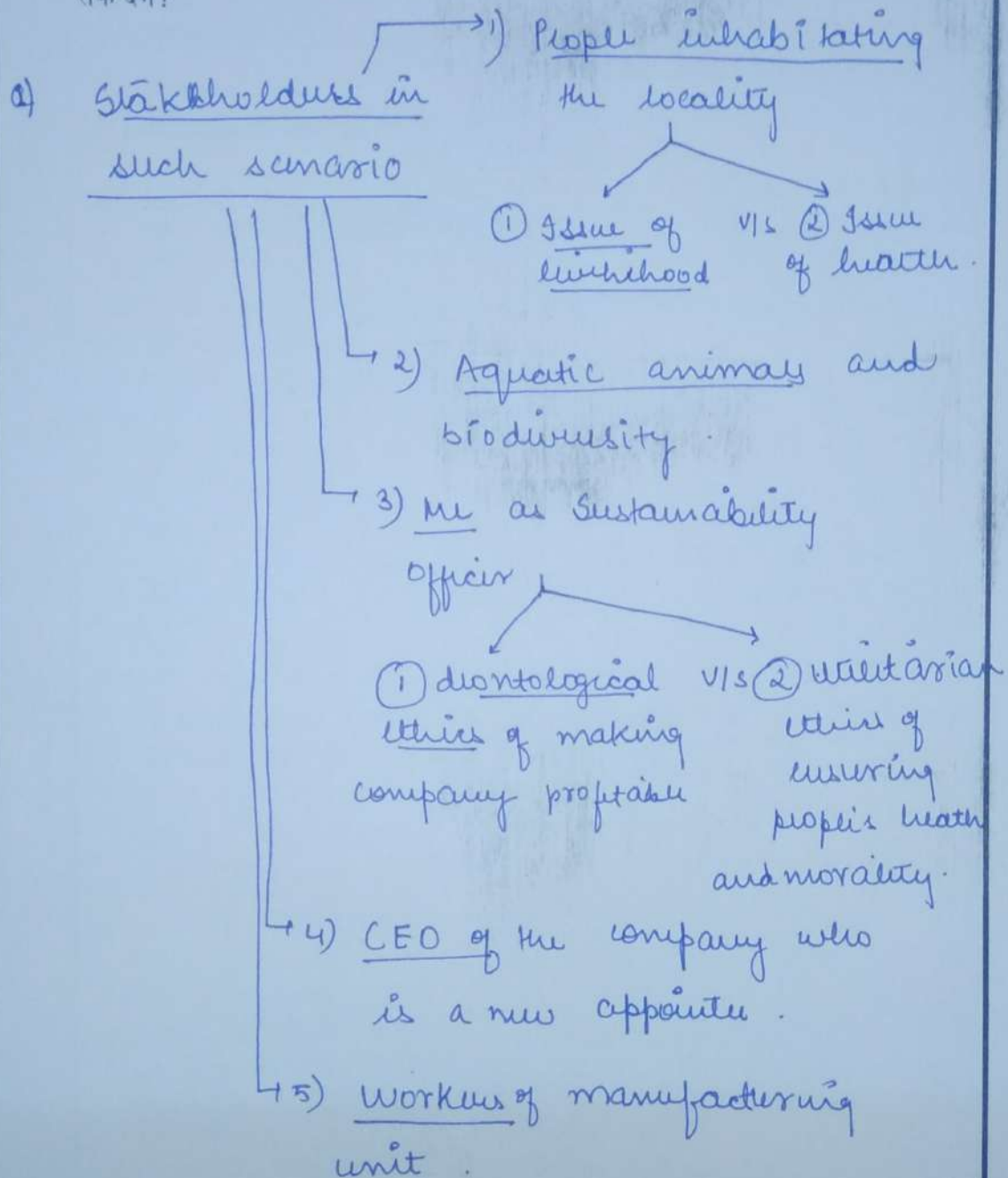
कंपनी के संधारणीयता प्रबंधन अधिकारी (सस्टेनेबिलिटी ऑफिसर) होने के नाते आप यह मानते हैं कि उच्च प्रबंधन को यह जानकारी प्रदान करना आपका कर्तव्य है। आपका यह भी मानना है कि यह मामला कंपनी की प्रतिष्ठा से जुड़ा हुआ है और इसलिए इसे गंभीरता से लिया जाना चाहिए। इसी बीच, अभी-अभी कंपनी में नियुक्त किए गए नए

मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी (CEO) ने आपको स्थानीय मुद्दों को समझने और उसकी जानकारी देने के लिए कहा है।

उपर्युक्त प्रकरण के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) उपर्युक्त प्रकरण में हितधारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) इस मामले में कार्रवाई करने हेतु सहमत करने के लिए आप CEO के सामने क्या तर्क देंगे?



mode of operation
~~Options~~ Available are :-

- 1) Take detailed study of the by-product production, the components ^{most} it is making the product.
 - 2) ~~for~~ Study about the limits of by-product in nearby river and sample check on its quantity.
 - 3) make list of available substitute of ~~the~~ products that are leading to by product.
- b) Arguments to be put forth are :-
- 1) The prestige of the company is at stake towards the release of by-product.
 - 2) ~~either~~ we can change the material with alternative available but not compromising on ~~cost~~ quantity and quality of product.

3) Filters and refiners, if available, should be put before discharging water into river.

4) People's loyalty and local reputation is central to company's long run and should not be compromised with.

5) The ill people if have been done by by product should be given monetary facility.

6) Shift of focus from monetarism and anthropocentrism to biocentrism should be followed in the company.

I would put forth arguments like:

1) How people's loyalty is actually helping company's brand value and shifting company as name of conscious consumerism.

- 2) CSR spending is helping ~~company~~ ^{company} in saving taxes and therefore should not be reduced from the plant.
- 3) A company is formed by its workers and is the responsibility and ethos of company towards their well being.
- 4) Environment protection of company is very important for its sustainability and alternatives towards by-product should be centrally dealt within.

10. A recent phenomenon called as 'Deepfakes' has gained media attention. It has been found to be a powerful technology through which programmers can manipulate a video or audio content and make them look real. While the technique can be used to have some harmless fun, it is rife with possibilities of misuse. From creating fake pornographic videos to making politicians appear to say things they did not, the potential for damage to individuals, organisations and societies is vast.

(a) Identify the potential damaging effects of such a technological tool?

(b) What steps are required to minimise the impact and adequately deal with the misuse of such technologies? (20)

'डीपफेक्स' नामक एक नवीनतम परिघटना ने मीडिया का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। यह पता चला है कि यह एक ऐसी सक्षम तकनीक है जिससे प्रोग्रामर्स किसी वीडियो या ऑडियो सामग्री में हेरफेर कर उसे वास्तविक प्रतीत होने वाला स्वरूप दे सकते हैं। यद्यपि, इस तकनीक का उपयोग कुछ हानिरहित मनोरंजन के लिए किया जा सकता है, किन्तु इसके दुरुपयोग की संभावनाएं अधिक हैं। इसमें फर्जी अश्लील वीडियो बनाने से लेकर राजनेताओं को ऐसे वक्तव्य देते हुए दिखाना जो उन्होंने कभी नहीं दिए, इत्यादि जैसे दुरुपयोग की व्यापक संभावनाएं हैं जो व्यक्तियों, संगठनों और समाज को क्षति पहुंचाने में सक्षम हैं।

(a) ऐसे प्रौद्योगिकीय उपकरण के संभावित हानिकारक प्रभावों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) इस प्रकार की प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रभाव को कम करने और उनके दुरुपयोग से समुचित रूप से निपटने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

a) Deep fake poses an enormous challenge of technology advancement.

Though created for fun like memes and gifs, they can have damage like:

1) Malign someone's ^{social} image like pornography, irrelevant speeches.

2) Make future room for hate politics propaganda on lines of caste. Like someone's speech can be altered for misinformation.

3) Slowly feeds fake news to naive and innocent minds of people that impact his decision making.

4) Can even cause social disharmony.

5) Checking the videos as deepfake also require technical skills that needs time and harm could be done

were before recognising the same.

- 6) They can be used for ~~to~~ were criminalising innocent as videos are used as proof for conviction and deepfakes are difficult to identify.

b) Steps that should be taken are :

- 1) circulating information about such videos and ensuring that people don't believe whatever they see.
- 2) unearth deep fake technology building rackets used for hatred spreading and other videos like pornography.
- 3) capacity building of Indian techs and police officers cyber cell for checking such videos like cyber sathi.

4) Integration of various media accounts
and their regulation for not generating
fake news and such malignant
videos that are highly politicised
and disturb social harmony.

5) Increasing ^{fact} check channels like
done by Alt News in fake News,
PIB in fact check.

6)

11. You come across a report in the newspaper wherein during the drive undertaken by a Municipality to demolish dilapidated buildings one of the government servants has been assaulted publicly by the local MLA. The MLA belongs to the ruling party in the state. The MLA has blamed the official for taking bribes to illegally demolish houses, which are in good condition in the pretext of the drive to demolish dilapidated buildings. The MLA has claimed that few families were living in the houses and that the demolition drive was at the behest of some vested interests to grab the land.

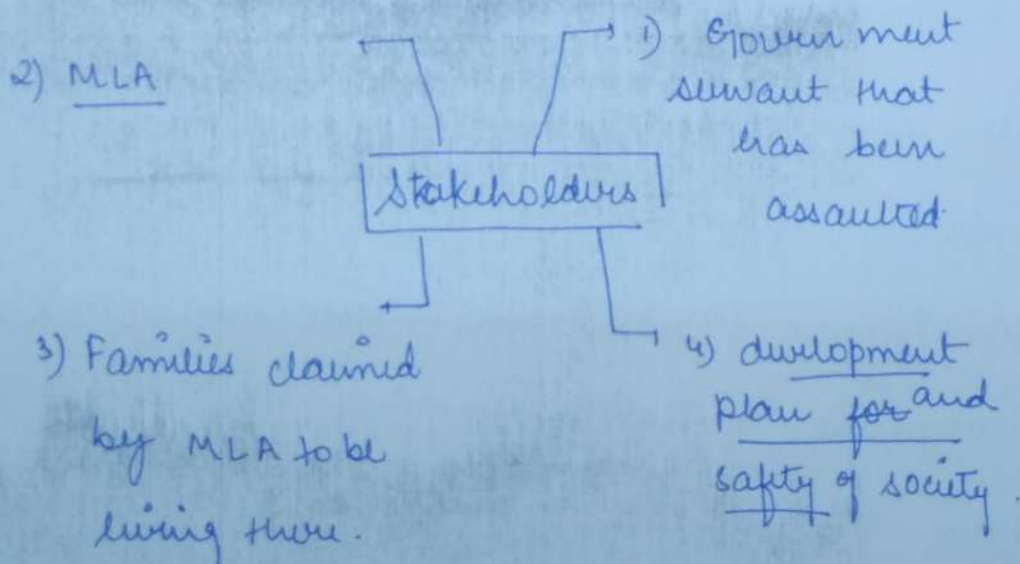
(a) What are the issues involved in the case in your opinion?

(b) What are the options available in your view with the relevant actors to redress their concerns? (20)

एक समाचार-पत्र में संयोगवश आपको एक ऐसी सूचना प्राप्त होती है जिसमें जर्जर इमारतों को ध्वस्त करने के लिए नगरपालिका द्वारा चलाए गए एक अभियान के दौरान एक सरकारी कर्मचारी के साथ स्थानीय विधायक द्वारा सार्वजनिक रूप से अभद्रता किए जाने की बात रिपोर्ट की गई है। वह विधायक राज्य के सत्तारूढ़ दल का सदस्य है। विधायक ने अधिकारी पर यह आरोप लगाया है कि उसने जर्जर इमारतों को ध्वस्त करने के अभियान के बहाने ऐसे मकानों को अवैध रूप से गिरवाने के लिए रिश्तत ली है, जो अच्छी दशा में हैं। विधायक ने यह दावा किया है कि उन मकानों में कुछ परिवार रह रहे थे और इमारतों को ध्वस्त करने का अभियान भूमि हड़पने के लिए कुछ निहित स्वार्थों से प्रेरित था।

(a) आपकी राय में इस प्रकरण में कौन-से मुद्दे समाविष्ट हैं?

(b) आपकी दृष्टि में संबंधित कर्ताओं की चिंताओं का निवारण करने के लिए क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?



Issue involved are:

- 1) deontology of doing demolition work
vs ~~Assault~~
- 2) land claim rights and ~~the~~ development
| safety of nearby area due to
dilapidated buildings.
- 3) Families, if were living, have lost
their home and are forced for
concomitant displacement.
- 4) MLA has publicly thrashed the
government servant and has claimed
for some discrepancies of land
grabbing way.
- 5) Municipality has to look into the
development drive and also the
claim of MLA.

- b) 1) The MLA should produce a legal backing or proof of families ~~to~~ living and win the land rights order to prove his claim.
- 2) Municipality should pause their drive and first look into matter of whether if any condition of corruption, land grabbing is being done.
- 3) Government servant should not lose his calm and give his response to both MLA and municipality and media, if present as well. He should refurbish the demolition order and the condition of the building.
- 4) If ^{win} charges are proved right, MLA should apologise to Government servant

because he was just doing his
work and shouldn't have assaulted
him.

12. Disciplining children remains a pertinent challenge for educational institutions across India. Often, it is found that potentially dangerous forms of disciplining are frequently resorted to in India. These include physical and emotional punishment and in some cases, negative reinforcement by the teachers.

Although these are old forms of school violence, they have only recently started to be looked upon systematically as a problem. Until now, corporal punishment and negative reinforcement and the forms these take, were frequently dismissed, and ignored in India. However, it is now being realized that their effects are quite concerning.

Further, it is also in light of a cultural acceptance of such harmful and ineffective disciplining processes, that issues as serious as bullying, teasing and ragging in schools escape scrutiny and redressal.

In the light of the aforementioned observations, discuss the following questions:

(a) What are the effects of such processes of disciplining on the growth and development of children?

(b) Suggest some alternate ways to ensure disciplining of school children. (20)

बच्चों को अनुशासित करना संपूर्ण भारत में शिक्षण संस्थानों के लिए एक प्रासंगिक चुनौती बना हुआ है। बहुधा यह देखा जाता है कि भारत में प्रायः अनुशासन के संभावित खतरनाक रूपों का सहारा लिया जाता है। इनमें शारीरिक और भावनात्मक दंड तथा कुछ मामलों में शिक्षकों द्वारा नकारात्मक सुदृढीकरण सम्मिलित हैं।

हालाँकि, ये विद्यालयी हिंसा के पुरातन रूप हैं, परन्तु एक समस्या के रूप में इनका व्यवस्थित अवलोकन हाल ही में आरम्भ हुआ है। अभी तक, शारीरिक दंड और नकारात्मक सुदृढीकरण व इनके अन्य रूपों से सम्बंधित मामलों को भारत में प्रायः अधिक महत्व न देकर उपेक्षित किया जाता रहा था। हालाँकि, अब यह अनुभव किया जा रहा है कि उनके प्रभाव नितांत चिंतनीय विषय हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, यह तथ्य भी भलीभाँति प्रकट हो रहा है कि इस प्रकार की हानिकारक और अप्रभावी अनुशासनात्मक प्रक्रियाओं की सांस्कृतिक स्वीकृति की आड़ में, विद्यालयों में बदमाशी, छेड़खानी और रैगिंग जैसी गंभीर समस्याएं सूक्ष्म परीक्षण और निवारण जैसी प्रक्रियाओं से बच जाती हैं।

उपर्युक्त प्रेक्षणों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों पर चर्चा कीजिए:

(a) अनुशासन की ऐसी प्रक्रियाओं का बच्चों की वृद्धि और विकास पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव क्या हैं?

(b) स्कूली बच्चों को अनुशासित करने के लिए कुछ वैकल्पिक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

a) Such process of disciplining through corporal punishment is a type of instrumental conditioning of attitude and behaviour i.e. rewards to good habit and punishing bad ones.

The effects of harsh punishment for disciplining are:

- 1) Makes students ~~not~~ psychologically vulnerable and he/she can even resort to violence.
- 2) Makes a person diverge to asocial elements like drugs, which provides p. neural relief.
- 3) Can even change behaviour of person to sadist and very rude. For ex: in Mein Kampf, Hitler told how much his father used to beat for peculiar mistakes.

- 4) It also subjects a person to life long trauma, physical injury. It was seen in episodes of ragging leading to suicides.
- 5) Coercive measures verge a person way out of his comfort league making them amount to mental pressure and strain.
- 6) Creates a dangerous environment of toxicity by bullying, thrashing and strict teacher.
- 7) Diverts a student's mind towards more materialistic gains to impress and avoid such punishment rather than emotional satisfaction.

- 5) Alternate ways that can be used are:
- 1) Punishment should never be harsh
even physical / mental.
 - 2) Dimensions of students' creativity, interest
should be explored
 - 3) Parents should be actively involved
in disciplining children.
 - 4) Discrimination of low unruly
students should not be done.
 - 5) Schools should have psychological
experts for very difficult unruly
students
 - 6) Effective time management through
creative ideas should be done for
habitualising discipline.
 - 7) Name and shame method for
disciplining should never be used.
 - 8) Punishments like cleaning class post school

as done in Japan can be used.

Discipline is a pre requisite of
success and development. Therefore it
should be habitualised within
and not imposed.

13. You are a member of a High-level Committee that has been formed to monitor discrimination and violence against Scheduled Castes (SCs) and suggest measures to curb them. When you delve deeper into the issue, you come across many recent incidents, which confirm the widely held belief that SCs are consistently humiliated on a daily basis.

On the basis of the above information, answer the following:

(a) Discuss why there is widespread discrimination and violence against SCs despite enactment of suitable legislations to prevent such instances.

(b) As a member of the High-level Committee, suggest legal and administrative measures to prevent atrocities against the SCs.

(c) State the role of media and civil society in bringing about behavioural change in this regard. (20)

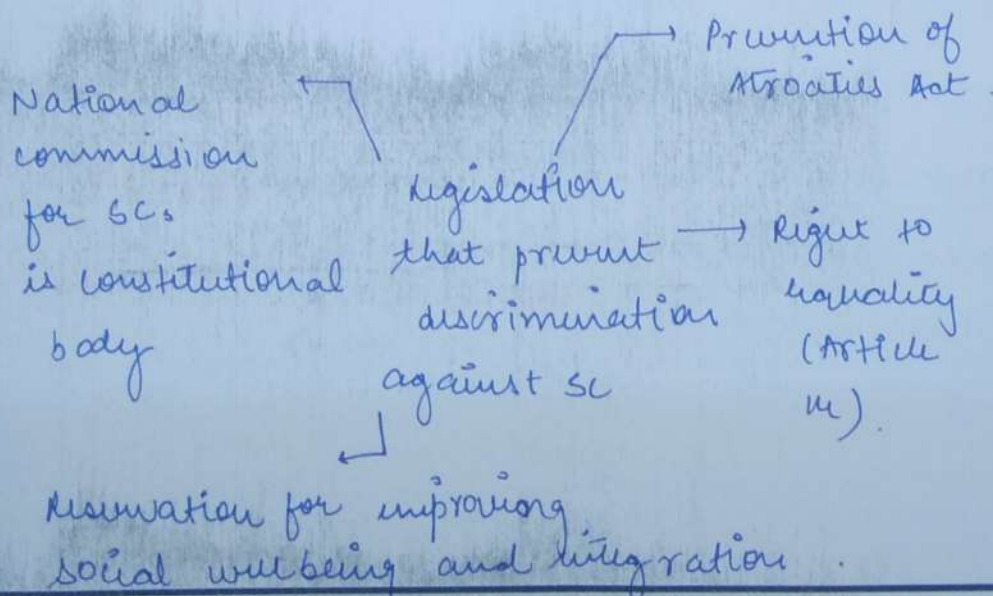
आप अनुसूचित जातियों (SCs) के विरुद्ध भेदभाव और हिंसा की निगरानी करने तथा उन पर अंकुश लगाने हेतु उपायों का सुझाव देने के लिए गठित एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति के एक सदस्य हैं। जब आप इस समस्या का सूक्ष्म निरीक्षण करते हैं, तो आपको हाल ही में घटित ऐसी कई घटनाओं की जानकारी प्राप्त होती है, जो इस व्यापक मान्यता की पुष्टि करती है कि अनुसूचित जातियों का निरंतर अपमान किया जाता है।

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

(a) चर्चा कीजिए कि इस प्रकार के मामलों को रोकने के लिए उपयुक्त कानून अधिनियमित किए जाने के उपरांत भी अनुसूचित जातियों के विरुद्ध व्यापक भेदभाव और हिंसात्मक घटनाएं क्यों होती हैं?

(b) उच्च-स्तरीय समिति के एक सदस्य के रूप में, अनुसूचित जातियों के विरुद्ध होने वाले अत्याचार को रोकने के लिए विधिक और प्रशासनिक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

(c) इस संबंध में व्यवहारात्मक परिवर्तन लाने में मीडिया और नागरिक समाज की भूमिका का उल्लेख कीजिए।



Reasons for discrimination :

- 1) Double burden of caste and class.
- 2) Prejudices and stereotypes prevail in the society deep down.
- 3) Often their rights claim clashes with else which differentiates them.
- 4) Integration with the society is still not well of SCs.
- 5) All capacity of rights exercise makes them further marginalised.
- 6) Historical hierarchy of caste is still present in society as can be seen in instance of "honour killing".
- 7) Caste politics of India ignites further caste discrimination into vote bank politics.

b) Suggestions for prevention of atrocities against SC:

1) legal measures:

- Strictening the laws that restricts SC atrocities.
- Providing for legal arbitration and special courts for case of atrocities.
- Making discrimination both more strict offence in monetary term as well.
- Empowering panchayats to look into matters of SC atrocities.
- A strict imposition 50% reservation policy of 73rd and 74th Amendment Act.
- Can now look into delisting political candidature if found guilty in SC Atrocity Act.

e) Administrative society measures:

- Ensuring last mile government service delivery for SC for better integration in society and policy.
- Making helpline for such allocation available like done in MP Mukhyamantri helpline.
- Making special cell in police for cases regarding SC [Xaxa Committee].
- Actively engaging panchayat through Gram Sabhas and reporting such cases.
- Instruments like Social Boycott of people engaged in discriminating SCs should also be done.

e) Role of Media and civil society in behavioural change:

- makes change more at grassroot

level rather than imposed.

- Actively engages in social reform.
- Highlights the good works done by personalities and panchayats in cases like Karimnagar model (Telangana).
- Helps in blurring caste distinction
- Makes societal reform further inclusive and reach at last mile.

14. You are waiting at a red light of a traffic signal while driving a car. A poor teenage boy, who is looking sick and weak, approaches you and starts begging for money. Looking at his situation, you out of compassion take out your wallet and start looking for some money to give it to him. But suddenly the boy, who was standing very near to you, snatches your wallet and starts running. Another man standing next to your car watches this act and catches the boy. He starts beating him badly. Few other people also join him.

(a) What are the issues involved in this case?

(b) What course of action will you take and why?

(20)

आप कार चलाते समय ट्रैफिक सिग्नल की लाल बत्ती पर रुके हुए हैं। एक निर्धन किशोर लड़का, जो बीमार और कमजोर दिख रहा है, आपके पास आता है और भीख माँगने लगता है। उसकी दशा को देखते हुए, आप करुणा से द्रवित होकर अपना बटुआ निकालते हैं और उसे देने के लिए कुछ पैसे खोजने लगते हैं। परंतु अचानक वह लड़का, जो आपके बहुत पास खड़ा था, आपका बटुआ छीनकर भागने लगता है। आपकी कार के निकट खड़ा एक अन्य व्यक्ति उसकी इस हरकत को देखता है और लड़के को पकड़ लेता है। वह उसकी बुरी तरह से पिटाई करने लगता है। कुछ अन्य लोग भी उसे पीटने लगते हैं।

(a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) आप क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे और क्यों?

Issues involved in the case are:

- 1) Boy stole the wallet, which is both legally and ethically wrong.
- 2) Man is beating him and others have also joined, etc.
- 3) He is already sick and weak, looking.
- 4) An issue of mob violence + justice can arise.

Man, who is ← Stakeholders
beating and mob → the boy.

Options available:

- 1) Let man do his punishing and take boy to nearby police station.
- 2) Stop the man and let the boy go as it is.
- 3) Stop the man, thank him for catching the boy, take the boy with you ask him why he did so, feed him food as he is already weak; After words, take the boy to his house ask his parent why they have sent him for begging. Also ask them to send him to school and warn them that he should now never be seen on traffic signal begging. If possible

~~must~~ provide food for the boy to his house.

I would take the 3rd option because:

- 1) It stops the man and mob from any misdeed.
- 2) Makes boy understand his fault and provide basic necessity.
- 3) Ensure that boy never gets into such crime again.

I would also take phone number of parents to ensure they have admitted him to school as also said by opendiji "Hate the action not the actor".