

Name - Shashi Mishra (Mains 2021)  
Date - 18/12/2022 (Paper IV)



# कौटिल्य एकेडमी

MAINS / PAGE - 3

प्रश्न 1. इस प्रश्न में 20 अति लघुत्तरिय उप-प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 10 शब्द/ एक पंक्ति होगी। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 02 (दो) अंकों का है।

20x02=40

Que. 1 This question contains 20 very short answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 10 words/one line. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 02 (Two) Marks.

प्रश्न: (1.1)

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

उत्तर:

Plato's 'Republic' is a book on politics. It is based on Socrates' dialogues. It focuses on how a state should work.

प्रश्न: (1.2)

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

उत्तर:

The five moral principles provided by Mahavis are known as five jewels of Jainism. These are Satya (Truthfulness), Ahimsa (Non-violence), Aparigraha (Non-attachment), Asteya (Non-stealing), Brahmacharya (Chastity).

प्रश्न: (1.3)

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

उत्तर:

Advaita Vedanta was propounded by Adi Shankar - acharya. This philosophy believes in monothism and non-dualism of god. The Brahman or Atman is the supreme form of god.

प्रश्न: (1.4)

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

उत्तर:

Hastamalaka was a disciple of Adishankar - acharya. He played a pivotal role in spreading the philosophy of Advaita vedanta.

प्रश्न: (1.5)

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

उत्तर:

This statement was given by 'Brihaspati'. He was the founder of 'Charvaka' philosophy. It was based on materialistic pleasure and hedonism.



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प्रश्न: (1.6)

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तक

उत्तर :

Rameharit Manas was written by Tulsidas in Awadhi language. It is also called Tulsī Ramayana or Tulsikrit Ramayana.

प्रश्न: (1.7)

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तक

उत्तर :

→ Gitanjali (He got Nobel Prize, for it)  
→ Chokhe - Bauli  
→ Ghare - Baire

प्रश्न: (1.8)

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तक

उत्तर :

Art of criticism involves evaluative judgement of anything. It is based on comparison of qualities of something on the basis of good or bad.

प्रश्न: (1.9)

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तक

उत्तर :

Ethical dilemmas faced by public servants are - conflict of interest, personal vs intellectual or moral integrity.

प्रश्न: (1.10)

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तक

उत्तर :

Ethics in public administration works as a conscience keeper. It keeps a check on conflict of interest, corruption, deviation from duty. It ensures the impartiality & objectivity in service delivery.



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MAINS / PAGE - 5

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प्रश्न: (1.11)

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर: Esteem can be described as respect, faith & admiration for someone. The same respect & confidence about oneself is termed as Self-esteem.

प्रश्न: (1.12)

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर: Emotionally intelligent people are able to understand others' problem better, are better listener & communicator which helps them become effective leader.

प्रश्न: (1.13)

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर: Goleman's mixed model of emotional intelligence provides for 5 components of emotional intelligence - self-awareness, self-motivation, self-regulation, social skills and empathy.

प्रश्न: (1.14)

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर: Indian society has widespread socio-economic inequality which leads to discrimination, hence tolerance & compassion needs to be shown towards weaker sections of the society.

प्रश्न: (1.15)

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर: For better service delivery & implementation of policy, empathy is paramount as it helps understanding others' situation.



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MAINS / PAGE - 6

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प्रश्न: (1.16)

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

उत्तर :

Integrity is one of the basic tenet of good governance. It ensures accountability, impartiality, objectivity & helps resolving conflict of interests.

प्रश्न: (1.17)

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

उत्तर :

→ Attitudes are enduring of long lasting.  
→ They are specific determinant of one's behaviour.  
→ They can be positive or negative.

प्रश्न: (1.18)

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

उत्तर :

Attitudes are cognitive beliefs, and ~~states~~ the act based on a particular attitude is called behaviour. for example - Believing in equal gender based rights is one's attitude, & participating in such protest is behaviour.

प्रश्न: (1.19)

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

उत्तर :

Implicit attitudes are formed & adopted unconsciously because of socialization, while explicit attitudes are formed & adopted consciously.

प्रश्न: (1.20)

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

उत्तर :

Middle path of Buddha was 'mean' of two extremes. He believed that excess or deficiency both are dangerous for human hence to live a satisfactory life one should choose the middle path.



# कौटिल्य एकेडमी

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प्रश्न 2. इस प्रश्न में 08 लघु उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 50 शब्द/ 5 से 6 पंक्तियों होगी। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 (पाँच) अंकों का है।

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प्रश्न: (2.1)

पू./M = 05

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर : There are various instances when conflict arises in fulfilling promises. In such situations one should follow the promise that has higher moral value. It means that when there are two competing values one should choose the more morally correct one. For example as a CSR investor, you can invest in a solar mission or children education fund, and you choose children's education as you believe it is more important <sup>value based</sup>.

प्रश्न: (2.2)

पू./M = 05

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर : Similarities between Plato & Socrates -  
→ They both were anti-sophist & challenged the status-quo of sophists.  
→ They both believed in ~~the~~ Dialogue form of discussion to impart education.  
→ They both rebelled against the existing political system of Greece.  
→ Both were against democracy as people can be manipulated in a democracy.  
→ They both believed in the idea of equality & liberty.



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प्रश्न: (2.3)

पू./M = 05

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर : Kabir was propounder of Nirgun bhakti or devotion towards formless god. He emphasised on salvation through devotion or bhakti. He rejected religious traditions such as idol worship. He was also opposed to caste-system. He criticised religious rites & rituals performed by the priestly class. He wrote various devotional poetries called 'sakh' or 'pad' in form of verses. His famous writings include 'Kabir Bijak', 'Ganthavali', etc.

प्रश्न: (2.4)

पू./M = 05

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर : According to Transparency International, "Corruption is misuse of entrusted power for personal or political gains."

Types of Corruption - (1) Coercive corruption, & (2) Collaborative corruption (Big-ticket corruption)

Causes of Corruption -

- Politicisation of bureaucracy,
- Red tapism led delay & penderies.
- Criminalization of politics & crony capitalism
- Failed Judicial & administrative reforms.
- Colonial hangover of bureaucracy.



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प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न: (2.5)

उत्तर: Ethical decision making is based on evaluation of things being ethically wrong or right. To make such decision one's conscience acts as a moral compass. It is the inner voice which tells someone what is right or wrong. It also helps foreseeing the consequence of a particular decision. It helps one adhering to the ethical principles, as Gandhiji said, 'Highest court of justice is court of conscience.'

प्रश्न: (2.6)

उत्तर: Swami Vivekananda is one of the most renowned modern spiritual leaders of India. He contributed significantly to the upliftment of Indian society. He promoted the Vedanta philosophy. He stressed upon study of Upanishads & Vedic education. He established Ramkrishna Mission (1897) with the objective of women education, gender equality, defying caste based discrimination, etc. He envisioned India to be a 'spiritual guru' for the world.

पू./M = 05

प्राप्तंक



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पू./M = 05

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न: (2.7)

उत्तर: Causes of Individual differences -

- ① Socialization - Various stages of socialization has different impact on different people.
- ② Regionality - Various regions have different socio-economic differences.
- ③ Race & nationality - Various cultures around the world, different races & nationality impact individual differences.
- ④ Sex - Different genders have different socialization hence, individual differences in their perceptions.

प्रश्न: (2.8)

पू./M = 05

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर: Difficulties in implementing RTI Act -

- The timeboundness related to disposal of cases.
- Lack of staff.
- Lack of awareness among people regarding their rights.
- Huge, frivolous complaints which overburden the office of Information Commission.
- Loopholes in the appealant mechanism.
- Dilution of autonomy of RTI Act after the amendment of 2019 in RTI Act, 2005.





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प्रश्न 3. इस प्रश्न में 04 दीर्घ उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 200 शब्द है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समाप्त अनिवार्यता करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 20 (बीस) अंकों का है।

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पू./M = 20



प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न: (3,1)

उत्तर: Aristotle was a Greek philosopher. He lived in Golden Age of Greece in 4th Century B.C. He was a disciple of Plato.

He gave his thoughts & ideas on various issues and subjects. His views on Politics - He is considered the father of political science. He wrote the book called 'The Politics' which is based on political theories. He stressed that politics is superior than the men. If we look at evolution of human-kind, no humans comes first, then they civilized & organized. Their organized form gave birth to politics. But, politics is superior to humans as it maintains the stability of a civilization. He emphasized that political science is mother of all other sciences & disciplines as all other disciplines are originated through political science only. He believed that to develop as a strong state the polity



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प्रश्न 3: (3.1) Continued (जारी)

Should be strong and stable.

His views on state - On his work 'Nicomachean Ethics' he stated that man is a social & political animal. He seeks companionship hence he forms family. Group of families form a village, and villages develop into a state. He further stated that to flourish & sustain as human state must be formed as state provides for good fulfills all the needs of human, state will be stable if it governed by a form of governmental system. It can be monarchy (sole king), aristocracy or democracy.

He propounded the idea of 'Golden-Mean' to strike a balance in the functioning of political system of a state. He said monarchy may lead to tyranny & despotism, on contrary in democracy people can get manipulated, hence 'mean' of both should be followed, that is aristocracy. In which rule of few educated & influential people exists, which is ratified by people, in modern times it is Constitutional democracy.



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प्रश्न: (3.2)

प्रांशंक

उत्तर: According to Transparency International, "Corruption is misuse of entrusted power for private or political gain."

In India corruption is a pervasive phenomenon in the government machinery. Government of India has taken various measures to do in form of major institutional mechanisms to fight and curb corruption. These measures are -

① Administrative & regulatory framework -

→ Office of Lokpal & Lokayuktas - To check on the cases of corruption, Office of Lokpal at <sup>Central</sup> state level and office of Lokayuktas at state levels are established under Lokpal & Lokayuktas Act, 2013. Various government & public offices come under this including the office of Prime Minister.

→ Central vigilance commission - It is responsible for looking into the matters



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प्रश्न 3: (3.2) Continued (जारी)

related the allegations of corruption on Public officials under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

→ CBI - Central Bureau of Investigation is entrusted with the powers & responsibility of looking into the matters of corruption.

② Legal mechanisms -

- ① Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 → To look into the corruption done by public officials.
- ② Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 → To check on cases of black money, hawala & other form of money laundering.
- ③ Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 2010 → To monitor foreign funding received by companies, news agencies, NGOs etc.
- ④ Companies Act, 2013 → To look into the matters related to corruption with corporate sector.

Legal & administrative mechanism is on its place, but attitudinal change regarding corruption should be brought first so that it should not take place in the first place.



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प्रश्न 3. इस प्रश्न में 04 दीर्घ उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 200 शब्द है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 20 (बीस) अंकों का है।

04x20=80

Que. 3 This question contains 04 long answer type sub-question. Answer each question in ideal 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 20 (Twenty) marks.

पू./M = 20

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न: (3.3)

उत्तर : Prejudice can be described as negative attitude towards a particular group of people or a person. It is the cognitive component of an attitude. It exists in form of thought or belief.

When this belief or thought results into an action it takes form of discrimination. It can be defined as different or demeaning treatment of someone. It is the behavioural component of an attitude.

~~For example~~

We have various historical example regarding prejudice & discrimination. The genocide of 'Jewish people' in Germany by 'Nazis' is an extreme example of prejudice & discrimination.

Prejudice leads to discrimination which further leads to hatred, violence, etc. These manifest into communal clashes, mob lynching, crime against



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प्रश्न 3: (3.3) Continued (जारी)

Women<sup>etc</sup> In Indian context we have various examples such as Muzaffarnagar Riots, Exodus of Kashmiri Pandits, Exodus of North-East people from Bangalore few years back, attacks on migrant workers, etc.

There are various laws are made to check on this problem. These are → Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2008; Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013; POCSO Act, SC-ST Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989, etc.

However, more than legal framework, attitudinal change is required, which can be brought through -

- Value based education during primary socialization.
- Gender sensitization & busting of gender stereotypes through media & social media.
- De-emphasising the identity based on in-group.
- Inter group co-ordination through community lunches, promotion of inter-faith marriages, etc.



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04x20=80

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प्रश्न: (3.4)

पू./M = 20

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर : Code of Conduct is a legally enforceable set of standards to be followed by Civil Servants.

In India, this is governed by the Civil Services Code of Conduct Rule, 1964 and All India Services Code of Conduct rules, 1968.

These were based on the recommendations given by K. Santharam Committee in 1964.

According to these rules civil servant must follow & adhere to following set of standards -

- Show utmost integrity and accountability while disposing public duties.
- Bound by rationality & scientific temper.
- To be impartial & neutral in all circumstances.
- Observe objectivity & judge a case on its merit only.
- To be apolitical and politically neutral.



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प्रश्न 3. इस प्रश्न में 04 दीर्घ उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 200 शब्द है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 20 (बीस) अंकों का है।

04x20=80

Que. 3 This question contains 04 long answer type sub-question. Answer each question in ideal 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 20 (Twenty) marks.

प्रश्न 3: (3.4) Continued (जारी)

- To show empathy & compassion, especially towards the weaker section.
- To be tactful & responsive.
- To be collaborative & co-ordinating with co-workers.

Other than these, code of conduct rules impose certain restrictions on civil servants in India, these are—

- They have to follow & respect the hierarchy.
- They can not accept gifts beyond a certain monetary limit.
- They can not advertise for their relative's occupation e.g. Insurance agents.
- They can not use their power for employment of their children or relatives.
- They can not express their political ideologies in public.

Code of conduct rules are framed for increasing the accountability & transparency of bureaucratic system in India. It has served its purpose well so far.





प्रश्न 4. इस प्रश्न में 02 (केस स्टडी) उप खंड है। उप खंड 4.1 एवं 4.2 प्रत्येक उपखंड में 05 प्रश्न होंगे तथा प्रत्येक उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 100 शब्द होगी। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 04 अंकों का होगा।

Quc. 4 This question has 02 (Case Study) sub section. as sub-sections 4.1 and 4.2. Each Case study have 05 questions and the ideal word limit for each answer will be 100 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 04 (Four). Marks.

04x05=20

प्रश्न: (4.1).(1)

पू./M = 4

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर: In the present scenario where capitalism and consumerism has a widespread presence, everyone seems to be greedy to maximise his resources and top the race. But if we see the other aspect of it, the billionaires who contribute significantly to the world economy, also foster the inventions & research & development, have reach that point because of their greed for more money, more knowledge etc. Elon Musk can be a perfect example of it.

If we look at the utilitarian approach propounded by Jeremy Bentham & J.S. Mills, it talks about individual self-interest should not overlook the ~~the~~ greater good for ~~the~~ society at large. This philosophy stressed upon maximum good for maximum number of people, with minimum harm to minimum number of people. We take the example of Critical infrastructure projects such as construction of dams for energy generation or construction of roads in tribal areas. These project have a social cost & environmental cost ~~at~~ ~~an~~ ~~vis~~ ~~avis~~ economic cost but it will benefit larger population & will serve larger purpose.



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04x05=20

पू./M = 4

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न: (4.1).(2)

उत्तर: ~~As~~ growing up we hear a lot that the money cannot buy everything. It is generally told to kids to imbibe in them the respect of for non-material things such as Compassion, Love, empathy, hope, happiness, inter-personal relation, etc. These are required for a overall wellbeing of a human being. ~~As~~ Money or economic advances sense can bring economic prosperity which is required to have access to various material resources. But ~~to~~ it can not bring the peace of mind which comes through the intangible values one set for oneself. For example Jai Prami donated hugely in the charity. He ~~had~~ was one of the richest man in India, he could have done various investments with that money but he chose charity over extravagance. Similarly, Siddhartha left his lavish princely life & became Buddha, Gandhi after coming back to India started wearing minimum clothes & living like a saint in Satyamev Ashram. These example shows us that spiritual wellbeing can not be achieved by money!



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- प्रश्न 4. इस प्रश्न में 02 (केस स्टडी) उप खंड हैं। उप खंड 4.1 एवं 4.2। प्रत्येक उपखंड में 05 प्रश्न होंगे तथा प्रत्येक उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 100 शब्द होगी। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 04 अंकों का होगा।
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04x05=20

पृ./M = 4

प्राप्तांक

प्रश्न: (4.1)

उत्तर: The passage talks about the changing face of market & economy. It talks about how with changing times everything is driven by profit. Everything can be bought & sold. This philosophy of profit maximization is degrading the value system of the people. Now economic gains have become so much important that people not think twice before resorting to any immoral means to achieve their economic goals. The market has no connection with the moral or ethical value. There is no concern regarding the social good or wellbeing of society at large. Inculcating morality in the economic sphere is need of the hour. As Gandhi ji said 'a nation can only become economically empowered if it is socially empowered'. A society will be empowered if it follows the values of morality, fraternity, common good, etc.



प्रश्न 4. इस प्रश्न में 02 (केस स्टडी) उप खंड हैं। उप खंड 4.1 एवं 4.2। प्रत्येक उपखंड में 05 प्रश्न होंगे तथा प्रत्येक उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 100 शब्द होगी। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 04 अंकों का होगा।

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04x05=20

प्रश्न: (4.1): 4

पू./M = 4

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर: The passage talks about how everything is now measured through the parameters of its monetary value. A material impastance. Everything has been commersci-dlized & morals have no role to play in the market system of economy.

Capitalism traces back its origin from the 'laissez-faire' policy propounded by 'Adam Smith' during the Industrial Revolution. It emphasised an 'let market forces decide the economy'. It was forces on free economy & where everything can be sold by everyone. It strengthened the values such as economic gain at any cost, profits, consumerism, etc.

The profit-only mindset led to adaptation of immoral & even illegal means to do business for maximising the profit. The moral values were sidelined as economic prosperity was regarded as the new 'power'.

To overcome such belief 'Gandhiji's' 'Means & Ends' theory can be looked at. It provides for 'means' should justify 'ends', which means your means should be as moral as your end goals.



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04x05=20

पू./M = 4

प्राप्तांक

प्रश्न: (4.2).(2)

उत्तर: Issues concerning the rights of disabled people —

- Lack of awareness among them regarding regarding their rights.
- Lack of education opportunities.
- Lack of infrastructure for disabled people.
- Stigmatization at times.

To tackle these issues there have been various steps taken by government some of these are —

- Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan — under this public infrastructure is developed for differently abled people.
- DPSP provides for special & dedicated policy formulation for them.
- Reservation in education institution & employment, ~~under~~
- Special schools with special learning facilities for specially-abled children.



प्रश्न 4. इस प्रश्न में 02 (केस स्टडी) उप खंड हैं। उप खंड 4.1 एवं 4.2 प्रत्येक उपखंड में 05 प्रश्न होंगे तथा प्रत्येक उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 100 शब्द होगी। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 04 अंकों का होगा।

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04x05=20

प्रश्न: (4.2).(3)

पू./M = 4

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर: Government of India has been continuously striving towards making a more inclusive & egalitarian state. In order to do that reservation is brought up as a tool of positive discrimination or affirmative action done by the state.

- Reservation for differently abled people can help them in various ways, such as -
- Giving them representation in political sphere. (Political reservation)
  - Open the door of educational opportunities (Education based reservation)
  - Make them financially independent (Reservation in employment)
  - Infuse in them the sense of self-reliance.
  - Increase their contribution in nation building.

Though, reservation ~~and~~ doesn't guarantee success but it definitely increases the chances of success, and gives the much needed support from the state.



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04x05=20

प्रश्न: (4.2).(4)

पू./M = 4

प्राप्तक

उत्तर: Differently abled people have to face numerous difficulties everyday. There are different challenges they come across to fulfill their life goals & aspirations. Despite that they come victorious and set an examples for others to do so.

There are various examples of blind people achieving success in their lives despite their disability. Some of these examples are -

- Hellen Keller - she was ~~deaf~~ deaf & blind but she completed her studies & became an honoured author.
- Bena Zaphine - she was the first blind women to be inducted in the Indian foreign services.
- Christine Ha - she was an American blind chef. she was the first such person to participate in American masterchef (red edition) & win it.
- Kanchanlata Pandey - she is the first blind international swimmer from India.



प्रश्न 4. इस प्रश्न में 02 (केस स्टडी) उप खंड हैं। उप खंड 4.1 एवं 4.2 प्रत्येक उपखंड में 05 प्रश्न होंगे तथा प्रत्येक उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 100 शब्द होगी। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 04 अंकों का होगा।

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04x05=20

प्रश्न: (4.2) (8)

पू./M = 4

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर: Problems faced by differently-abled people in their daily life —

- Lack of accessibility to market, malls etc. as they don't have disabled people friendly infrastructure.
- Lack of educational opportunities.
- Incidences of bullying & other crimes against them.
- Stigmatization by society.