



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1069)

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------|
| Name of Candidate | VIKRAM GREWAL | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENGLISH | Registration Number | 140631 |
| Center | ONLINE | Date | 01-08-18 |

| 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:

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।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

1. (a) Growing awareness about terminal as well as mental illness has given credence to the idea of "living wills". What is a living will? Discuss the ethical issues to be considered from an individual as well as social perspective to formulate and implement it. 10

मरणोत्तर (टर्मिनल) के साथ-साथ मानसिक रोगों के संबंध में बढ़ती जागरूकता ने "लिविंग विल" के विचार को स्वीकृति प्रदान की है। लिविंग विल क्या है? इसे तैयार करने और कार्यान्वित करने के लिए व्यक्ति के साथ-साथ सामाजिक परिप्रेक्ष्य से विचार किए जाने वाले नैतिक मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए।

A 'Living Will' is an advance medical directive prepared and assented by a person in sound & healthy state to instruct how he/she must be treated in case he/she becomes terminally ill.

ETHICAL ISSUES

- Rights : In & NGO Common Cause case, SC affirmed that right to die with dignity is a fundamental right under Article 21.

- Privacy: the privacy of the individual must be maintained while maintaining the living will.
- Sanctity of life is another ethical aspect called into question in the case of validity of euthanasia.
- Social perspective on the case of assisted suicide is mixed with religious and spiritual connotations on one side and practical & biological on the other. eg. Aruna Shanbaug case.

The above ethical issues and dilemmas must be debated before a legislation is brought into place to implement it.

1. (b) In order to improve the bureaucratic work culture and productivity, there is a need to downsize government and privatize some of the services. Critically discuss with examples. 10

नौकरशाही कार्य संस्कृति और कार्यक्षमता में सुधार लाने के लिए, सरकार का आकार छोटा करने और कुछ सेवाओं का निजीकरण करने की आवश्यकता है। उदाहरणों के साथ आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

The volume and complexity of bureaucracy has rendered a debate on whether it must be privatized to increase productivity or not.

FOR DOWNSIZING & PRIVATIZATION:

1. Efficiency: less decision making authorities can be lead to faster decision making.

Eg: privatization of Coal blocks.

2. Decentralization: devolution of power will be beneficial for subordinate and ground level governance mechanism.

Eg: BRO recently downsized & devolved powers at chief engg. level.

3. Transparency & accountability: a better restructuring of the bureaucratic work culture can bring in better monitory benefit and monitory mechanisms to governance.

CRITICISM :

1. Fragmentation: specialization over generalist view will divide several sectors into complicated units. Eg: Air India faces diff. in maintenance, ~~overhaul~~ overhaul & catering services.
2. Long term loss to exchequer: a reduced revenue. Eg: from privatization of Bharat Tea Ltd. in 1950s led to losses.
3. Profit mindedness over consumer welfare and increase in unfair competition practices.

Thus, before downsizing & privatization both views must be considered.

2. (a) Examine the contemporary relevance of Gandhiji's talisman as a means of resolving ethical dilemmas in day to day life. 10

दैनिक जीवन में नैतिक दुविधाओं का समाधान करने के एक साधन के रूप में गांधीजी के मंत्र की समकालीन प्रासंगिकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Gandhiji's talisman has been a key to resolution of ethical dilemmas in lives of several Indians and global citizens. Eg: Nelson Mandela, Martin Luther King Jr etc.

• The theory of his talisman is that whenever one is in doubt he/she must consider if his actions are going to help the poorest of the poor or not.

• In contemporary life it is relevant in upholding the ethics of humanity over professional gains and thus, for example, an engineer considers the 'low cost housing' / public utilities over

big ticket business projects.

- Talisman behaves as a moral compass for civil servants and politicians during making welfare policies.
- 2nd ARC report mentions 'compassion and empathy towards vulnerable sections'.
- However, the talisman must be used wisely for it may cause hurdles to free market, economic growth and business operations.

Thus, Gandhiji's Talisman is an effective method to judge one's decisions & actions.

2. (b) "Intelligence plus character—that is the goal of true education." Assess whether such an objective can be achieved within the existing system of education in India. 10

"बुद्धिमत्ता (प्रज्ञा) के साथ चरित्र निर्माण - सही शिक्षा का मकसद होना चाहिए।" आकलन कीजिए कि क्या वर्तमान भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली के अंतर्गत इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति की जा सकती है।

"Educating the mind without educating the heart is no education at all,"
Said Martin Luther King Jr.

Within the Indian education system,
such an objective can be achieved:-

1. Through aligning value education and mental aptitude.
2. Expanding curriculum on the lines of applied-ethics and moral principles.
3. Promoting rationality along with empathy.
4. Encouraging scientific temper accompanied by lessons from mythology & religious instructions.

However, there lie certain challenges to these objectives:-

1. Absence of skilled teachers.
2. Lack of infrastructural facilities.
3. Social divisions.
4. Deteriorating government primary funding.
5. Madrasas, religious institutions - deviating from practical teaching.

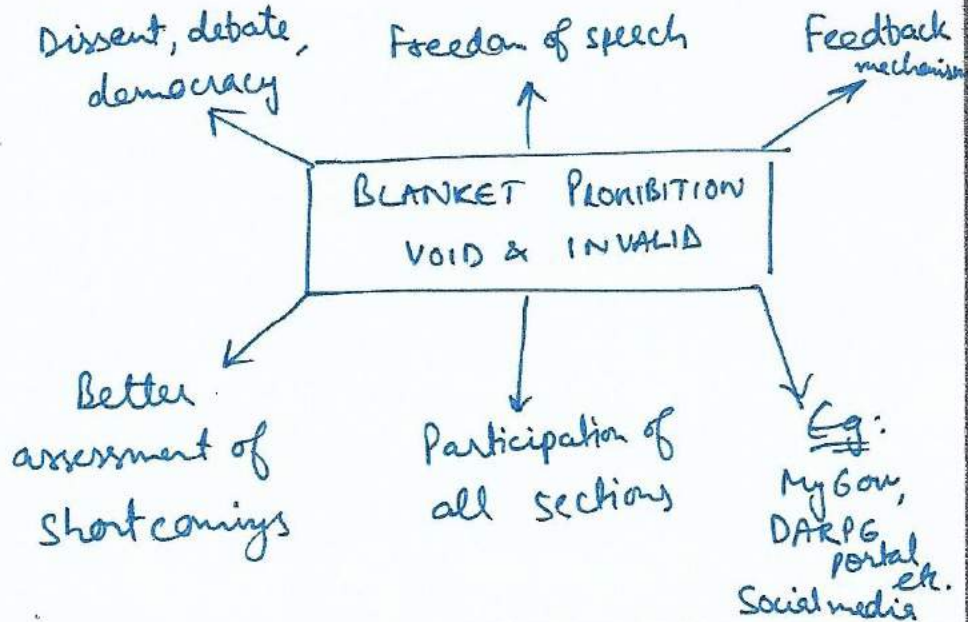
Thus, to achieve intelligence & character projects within Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan must be strengthened with focus on moral values.

3. (a) "A blanket prohibition of criticism of the policies of the Government is invalid and void, and it makes no difference if the person criticizing happens to be a government servant." Critically discuss in the context of Civil Service Conduct Rules, 1964. 10

"सरकार की नीतियों की आलोचना का पूर्णतया निषेध अमान्य और शून्य है, और यदि आलोचना करने वाला व्यक्ति एक सरकारी सेवक है तो इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता।" सिविल सेवा आचरण नियमावली, 1964 के संदर्भ में आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

The Civil Service Conduct Rules, 1964 include such guidelines to enable better and just functioning of a civil servant.

The above quote brings out the balance in freedom of expression and organizational ethics of civil services.



CONTRARY VIEW

- Promotes indiscipline in civil servant.
- Less faith in policies.
- Reluctance in implementation.
- Divisive force within executive.

The fine line between constructive criticism and disparagement must be followed by a critically sound administration with respect to the Government.

3. (b) "Man by nature is a political animal". Explain with reference to Aristotle's idea of the state in life of the society. 10

"मनुष्य स्वभावतः एक राजनीतिक प्राणी है।" समाजिक जीवन में अस्तु के राज्य संबंधी विचार के संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए।

Aristotle's 'Nicomachean Ethics' has references to the significance of the state in human society.

- Aristotle's 'Peripatetic' school of thought reflects the predominance of political ideas in mankind.
- He says that the human society to be 'civilized' must be governed by humans and not by the cosmic order as suggested by Plato.
- The state is an appropriator of surplus and thus guarantees its consumption and distribution.

- Aristotle writes the 'teleos' or the purpose of the state is to pool together human society and thus it occupies the apex position.
- The codification of laws is to be done by the state and 'human reason' supports this written set of principles.
- Ultimately, Aristotle argues that virtue can only be manifested in an organized society where it is recognized for which State formation is key.

This is Virtue-based eudaimonic 'good life' reasoning of Aristotle with respect to state.

4. (a) What are the factors that have influenced the contemporary attitude of the state and the society towards homosexuality in India? Also, comment on the changing attitude and the factors driving this change. 10

भारत में समलैंगिकता के प्रति राज्य और समाज की समकालीन अभिवृत्ति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक क्या हैं? साथ ही, बदलती अभिवृत्ति और इस परिवर्तन को लाने वाले कारकों पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Homosexuality has been looked upon by Indian state & society through demeaning perspective in the contemporary times.

Factors for this include:

- ① Patriarchal 'vedic' perspective of social life.
- ② Predominance of communitarian feeling over individualism.
Eg: Joint family system.
- ③ Idea of privacy still taboo.
- ④ Seen as western elements invading Indian society.
- ⑤ Seen as against the natural order.
- ⑥ Diseases (fear of HIV etc.).

Implications: Sec 377: criminalizes unnatural sex; SK Kaushal Case: Supreme Court ruled against Naz Foundation Case to not recognize rights of LGBTQ community.

CHANGING ATTITUDE & THEIR FACTORS:

- ① Reformation of family structure.
- ② Western cosmopolitan culture is influencing the attitude of the youth and middle age groups. (Globalization)
- ③ Rights-based approach is ameliorating the neglected section of LGBTs.

Examples: Kerala announced social security schemes for LGBT; Andhra Pradesh launched employment/insurance scheme for Transgenders. Odisha released health benefit schemes for transgenders.

NGOs are spearheading the movement for changing attitudes towards homosexuals.

4. (b) With behavioural issues and suicides among children on the rise, teachers and parents need to play an active part in ensuring mental well-being. Discuss. Also, explain the importance of emotional intelligence in this regard. 10

बच्चों में व्यवहार संबंधी मुद्दों और आत्महत्या के बढ़ते मामलों के कारण मानसिक स्वास्थ्य सुनिश्चित करने में शिक्षकों और माता-पिता को एक सक्रिय भूमिका निभाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता (प्रज्ञता) के महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए।

NCRB data reveals 33% rise in incidents of suicides and children-related crimes from 2015 to 2017.

ROLE OF PARENTS & TEACHERS:

- ① Compassion towards children is required. Parents must devote time to love-seeking children.
- ② Technology within school & at home must be gauged to manage and monitor affairs of students & adolescents.
- ③ Work at school and pressure of studies must be rationalized.
- ④ Burden of expectations should not be dumped on young souls.
- ⑤ Children also must be sensitized by them.

with respect to the importance of family values and friends.

Emotional Intelligence will play a key role :-

- ① To make children self-aware of their emotions.
- ② Perceive & understand their mental state of anxieties.
- ③ Regulation of emotions will reduce suicidal tendencies.
- ④ Influence on the environment will also have a positive effect.

Teaching children the value of life and their role in society is of paramount importance.

5. (a) The policy of Dhamma advocated by Ashoka through his edicts remains relevant in the context of issues in public life even today. Elucidate with examples. 10

अपने अभिलेखों के माध्यम से अशोक द्वारा समर्थित धम्म की नीति आज भी सार्वजनिक जीवन के मुद्दों के संदर्भ में प्रासंगिक है। उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ashoka's policy of Dhamma is one of the earliest ethical codes of conduct. It remains relevant today.

- ① Mutual respect: Ashoka's pillar edict describes the importance of respecting fellow human beings: elders, parents, teachers. Relevant for today's students, children, officials etc.
- ② Tolerance: Dhamma's core is religious toleration - relevant in today's chaotic communal conditions to bring in Secularism.
- ③ Governance: Ashoka's policy of 'good governance' is reflected in his treatment

of locals and monks.

- ④ Austerity: expensive ceremonies and profligacy were repudiated. Relevant for today's fiscal management.
- ⑤ Animal killing and sacrifice prohibited: relevant in today's conservationist policies.

Dhamma can act as a guiding principal for ethical public life even today.

5. (b) Arguably, poverty is not only a matter of statistics. It is a reflection on the kind of society we live in. In this context, discuss the ethical implications for a society that witnesses high incidence of poverty. **10**

तर्कसंगत रूप से, निर्धनता केवल आंकड़ों की विषय-वस्तु नहीं है। हम जिस समाज में रहते हैं, यह उसकी प्रकृति का एक प्रतिबिम्ब है। इस संदर्भ में, उस समाज के लिए नैतिक निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए जहाँ निर्धनता व्यापक रूप में विद्यमान है।

Poverty has been defined in several terms by economists but its implications have been realized in the field of ethics as well.

ETHICAL IMPLICATIONS OF POVERTY

- ① Inequity: unequal distribution of wealth has widened gap between humanity's collectivism and divisiveness.
- ② Consumerism: a shift from ethical behaviour of food producers we now turn into capital consumers.
- ③ Commodification of relationships across the spectrum. Deteriorating family ties.

- ④ Alienation : as Marx described the post-industrial world.
- ⑤ Moral corruption : unfair practices, genocide, embezzlement, erosion of trust.

Poverty has yielded unforgiving products of human deprivation, says. DR. Amartya Sen.

6. Every superstition cannot be removed by the force of law. For that, a mental change is necessary. Comment. Also, explain how educators and public figures can help in eradicating superstition and instilling scientific temper among people. 10

कानून के बल पर प्रत्येक अंधविश्वास का निराकरण नहीं किया जा सकता है। इसके लिए मानसिक परिवर्तन आवश्यक है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार शिक्षक और प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति लोगों में अंधविश्वास को समाप्त करने और वैज्ञानिक मनोवृत्ति विकसित करने में सहायता कर सकते हैं।

Superstition has had a history of prevalence in human society. Recent anti-superstition laws pose challenges as the menace can only be removed through mental change.

- The superstition at individual level
eg: crossing path by black cat or personal locket are ingrained within psyche and hard to be removed.
- Communities of tribals continue to practice sacrifice and witchcraft.
They stay in remote areas and away from the bounds of law.
- Several women are accused of witchcraft and thus superstitions

are rooted in patriarchy which can't be erased by law.

• There can only be removed through mental change: empiricism, rationality, science and moderating religious & spiritual practices.

• Public figures and educators can eradicate superstition by :-

- exposing it through media.
- debating it with large communities.
- popularizing reason against blind faith.
- joining NGOs and campaigning against superstition.

Therefore, engaging prominent personalities to erase superstition is a need of the hour.

7. Many argue that there are times, when war is morally permissible, and even obligatory. Critically discuss. 10

कई लोग तर्क देते हैं कि कई बार ऐसा होता है, जब युद्ध नैतिक रूप से अनुमत, और यहां तक कि अनिवार्य भी होता है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

'War' is a continuation of politics in dangerous circumstances, once said Carl Von Clausewitz.

WAR: Morally Permissible.

- ① Teleological aspect: Aristotle's theory of intention over consequences applies to morality of war.
- ② Race for resources in economies justifies war.
- ③ War against terrorism, poverty, corruption are considered obligatory due to their ethical significance.
- ④ 'Justice' is cited by war declaring forces as making war permissible morally.

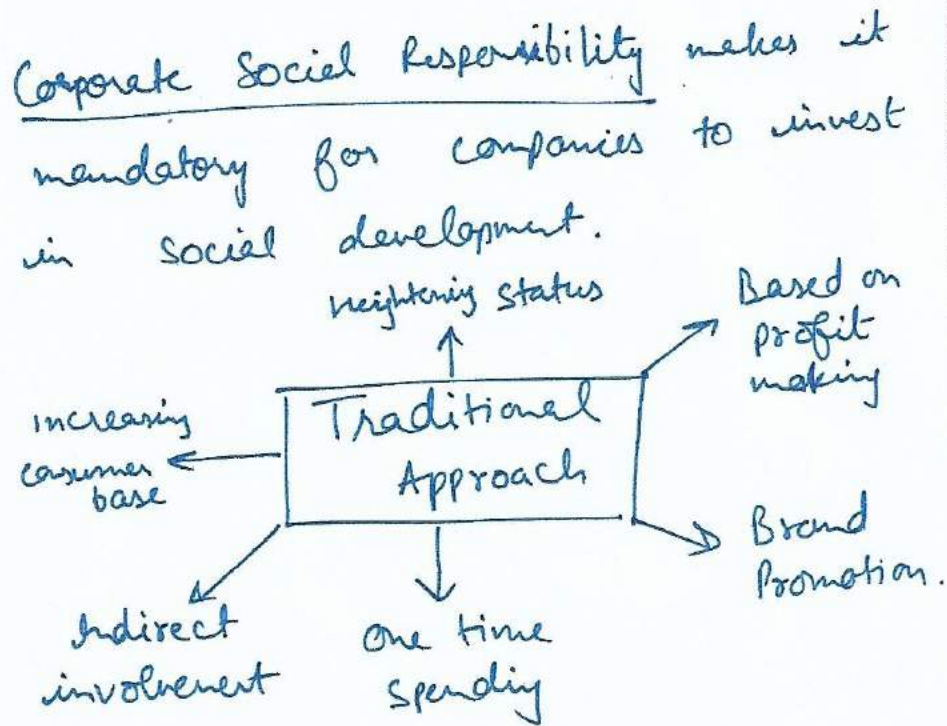
CONTRARY VIEW :

- ① Deontological aspect: Kant's position - war is fundamentally wrong.
- ② Virtues of destruction and dire consequences make war impermissible.
- ③ Poverty, unemployment, inflation lead to violation of dignity says John Rawls - making war morally unjust.
(in all circumstances.)

Thus, 'war' suffers from old and new perspectives that contradict its morality.

8. It has been argued that traditional approaches to corporate social responsibility (CSR) are inadequate. Discuss. Also, examine the role of Social License to Operate (SLO) in this regard. 10

यह तर्क दिया गया है कि कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (CSR) के प्रति पारंपरिक दृष्टिकोण अपर्याप्त है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में परिचालन हेतु सामाजिक अनुज्ञप्ति (Social License to Operate: SLO) की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए।



This approach must be replaced by:

- ① Genuine social work responsibility.
- ② Grass root level involvement.
- ③ Not just funding, but also assistance in implementing social schemes.
- ④ Adopting communities, tribes, villages etc.

Social License to Operate is a new innovation that would render CSR more effective by enhancing technical and practical processes in social development through more personal engagement research and development in the social sector.

However, there are several challenges like absence of its legislation, ~~the~~ monitoring & redressal mechanisms.

Way forward is to focus more on virtuous genuine social responsibility and less corporatization of social development.

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

9. A renowned and critically acclaimed producer-director has come up with a new movie based on retelling of the freedom movement. The trailer of this project depicts prominent freedom fighters and various aspects of their personalities. It is a project that involves substantial sums of money and has taken collaborative efforts of 3 years. However, certain political and social activists have objected to what they perceived as negative portrayal of some freedom fighters. As such, they have opposed the release of this movie and issued threats with serious consequences. This has come in the context of increase in the number of instances involving many groups issuing threats against one or the other movie. In such a context you have been designated as the head of a special committee with the broad responsibility of reviewing the film certification process in general as well as the checking the historical accuracy of the events depicted in this particular movie. 20

एक प्रसिद्ध और समीक्षकों द्वारा प्रशंसित निर्माता-निर्देशक एक नई फिल्म लेकर आए हैं। यह फिल्म स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की कहानी को दोहराती है। इस फिल्म का ट्रेलर प्रमुख स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों और उनके व्यक्तित्व के विभिन्न पहलुओं को दर्शाता है। यह एक ऐसी फिल्म है जिसमें काफी बड़ी धनराशि लगी है और 3 वर्षों का सहयोगी प्रयास लगा है। हालांकि, कुछ राजनीतिक और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं ने कुछ स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के निरूपण को नकारात्मक मान कर आपत्ति की है। इस प्रकार, उन्होंने इस फिल्म के रिलीज का विरोध किया है और गंभीर परिणामों की धमकियां दी हैं। यह एक या किसी अन्य फिल्म के विरुद्ध धमकी देने वाले कई समूहों से जुड़े उदाहरणों की संख्या में वृद्धि से संदर्भित है। इस प्रकार के संदर्भ में आपको सामान्य रूप से इस फिल्म के प्रमाणन प्रक्रिया की समीक्षा करने के व्यापक उत्तरदायित्व के साथ-साथ इस विशेष फिल्म में चित्रित घटनाओं की ऐतिहासिक सटीकता की जांच करने वाली एक विशेष समिति का प्रमुख नामित किया गया है।

(a) Who are the key stakeholders you would involve as part of the consultation process?

वे प्रमुख हितधारक कौन हैं जिन्हें आप परामर्श प्रक्रिया में सम्मिलित करेंगे?

(b) What are the principles that you would consider while giving your recommendations to the government? Also, provide an outline of a solution that you deem appropriate in the prevailing context.

सरकार को अपनी अनुशंसाएं देते समय आप किन सिद्धांतों पर विचार करेंगे? साथ ही, एक ऐसे समाधान की रूपरेखा प्रदान कीजिए जिसे आप प्रचलित संदर्भ में उचित मानते हैं।

(a)

The case of film certification and release is a prominent instance of balancing freedom of expression with not hurting the sentiments of any community.

As the head of the special committee I will involve the following stakeholders:

- ① Representative of the political and social activists who are offended.
- ② Representative of the Central Film Certification Board for expertise.
- ③ Producer-Director and Writers of the film production.
- ④ Eminent historians of modern Indian history esp. freedom struggle.

- ⑤ Representative of the guild of distributors and theatre managers to analyze the process of release
- ⑥ Representative of trade analysts of box office - to consider economics of the subject.

(b)

The case will be heard and due consultation will be done keeping in mind the following principles:-

- ① Creativity & hard work of the producer-director & film crew.
- ② Historical efficacy and alignment of narrative of the film with well established evidence.
- ③ Respect for sentiments of the offended party.

- ④ Consequences on the law & order situation post & pre-release.
- ⑤ Economic impact on the film industry in case of delay or non-release.

Thus, empathy, objectivity, creativity, respect and value for rights of freedom of expression will be taken into account.

OUTLINE OF POSSIBLE SOLUTION :

- ① All parties to be given a patient hearing.
- ② Opinions of experts, historians, analysts to be discussed within the low-key meeting with all stakeholders.

- ③ Fact-checking and editing task force to be set up in order to come up with list of errors & omissions in a time-bound manner.
- ④ Special screening of the film to be held after minor/major cuts.
- ⑤ In case of further discrepancies, final round of mediation to be held.
- ⑥ Conference on Certification: (U, U/A, U) to be done as soon as possible and ultimate release of the film with pan-India outreach.

This sequence of events will be able to accomodate all parties and reach the end goal.

10. There have been reports of repeat instances of mob lynching in different states of India. It has been pointed out that these presumably faceless mobs gather impromptu on the basis of unverified information on issues that affect the collective conscience of the society such as child trafficking, sexual harassment, cow slaughter etc. Most of the people don't even regret their action of violating the law and even get away with committing such a heinous crime. 20

भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों से बार-बार मॉब लिंगिंग (भीड़ द्वारा हत्या) के उदाहरणों की रिपोर्टें आई हैं। यहाँ गौर करने वाली बात यह है कि यह संभवतः चेहराबिहीन भीड़ बाल तस्करी, यौन उत्पीड़न, गोवध आदि जैसे समाज के सामूहिक अंतःकरण को प्रभावित करने वाले मुद्दों पर असत्यापित जानकारी के आधार पर तत्काल इकट्ठा हो जाती है। यहां तक कि इनमें से अधिकांश लोगों को कानून का उल्लंघन करने के कृत्य पर पश्चाताप भी नहीं होता है और साथ ही इस प्रकार का जघन्य अपराध करके वे बच भी निकलते हैं।

(a) What are the socio-psychological factors that motivate people to join the mob and kill fellow human beings?

लोगों को भीड़ में सम्मिलित होने और साथी मनुष्यों की हत्या करने के लिए प्रेरित करने वाले सामाजिक-मनोवैज्ञानिक कारक कौन-से हैं?

(b) Identify the implications of increasing crime of lynching on society.

समाज पर लिंगिंग (भीड़ हत्या) के बढ़ते अपराध के निहितार्थों की पहचान कीजिए।

(c) Examine the role of social media in recent instances of mob lynching. As a law enforcement officer, how will you prevent such incidents from happening in your district?

लिंगिंग (भीड़ हत्या) के हाल के दृष्टांतों में सोशल मीडिया की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। कानून प्रवर्तन अधिकारी के रूप में, आप अपने जिले में ऐसी घटनाओं को होने से कैसे रोकेंगे?

(a) Mob lynching has topped headlines because of its gross violation of law recently.

SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS :

- ① Irreverence towards the law.
- ② Urgency to act as vigilantes.
- ③ Widespread unemployment, poverty.
- ④ No faith on democratic justice.
- ⑤ Youth are largely part of it.
- ⑥ Alienation within the community.
- ⑦ Diverse social groups organized as religions, caste, sex etc.
- ⑧ Identity politics / cast politics.
- ⑨ Laxity of administration.
- ⑩ Psychological misinterpretation and trust in dubious technology.

(b) These cases have wide-ranging implications on the society such as:-

- ① Social unrest and communal riots.
- ② Streak of arson, murder.
- ③ Women suffer : rape, assault increase
- ④ Social relations between communities are eroded.
- ⑤ 'Wildfire effect' with pan-Indian repercussions.
- ⑥ Politicization of different social identities
- ⑦ Fear and loathing among locals.
- ⑧ Social infrastructure disrupted.
- ⑨ Elderly, children, disabled remain most vulnerable due to rupture of service delivery systems.
- ⑩ Upcoming elections increase volatility in social institutions.

(c)ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA :

- ① Mob lynching is based on false representation of facts - which is disseminated through social media platforms. Ex: Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp.
- ② In the case of Guwahati, there was doubtful evidence in form of messages in photos - which were not affirmed.
- ③ In case of Dhule, (MH) there was no evidence at all. Trust on dubious technological forums resulted in the tragedy.
- ④ Social media turns 'views' into 'facts' as it 'publishes' text.
- ⑤ There is no sensitization among social media users in regard to sharing information.
- ⑥ Vendetta: socio-political undertones are reflected through 'Bowards' on whatsapp.

As a law enforcement officer, the prevention of such incidents will be a top priority.

Plan of action:

① Preventive measures:

sensitization of users, alerting locals regarding recent incidents, data collection on suspects, offenders prone to such crimes.

② Social measures:

public welfare workshops, social media use guidelines, interaction between immigrants & locals.

③ Technological measures:

fact-checking apps to be developed by district media cell, strict monitoring of unscrupulous data within district.

11. We live in a time when almost everything can be bought and sold. Over the past few years, markets and market values have come to govern our lives as never before. Today the logic of buying and selling no longer applies to material good alone but increasingly governs the whole of life. However, there is a wide spread realization that markets have become detached from morals and we need to somehow reconnect them. The use of markets to allocate social goods has also been a cause of concern. In this context, answer the following:

20

हम ऐसे युग में रह रहे हैं जहाँ लगभग हर चीज को खरीदा और बेचा जा सकता है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान, बाजार और बाजार मूल्य हमारे जीवन को ऐसे नियंत्रित करने लगे हैं जैसा पहले कभी नहीं था। आज खरीद और बिक्री का तर्क अब केवल भौतिक वस्तुओं पर ही लागू नहीं होता है बल्कि उत्तरोत्तर संपूर्ण जीवन को नियंत्रित कर रहा है। हालांकि, अब व्यापक तौर पर यह अनुभव होने लगा है कि बाजार नैतिकता विहीन हो गए हैं और हमें किसी प्रकार से उन्हें फिर से जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। सामाजिक वस्तुओं को आवंटित करने के लिए बाजारों का उपयोग भी चिंता का एक कारण बन गया है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) Is greed wholly a vice or a trait of character that has both positive and negative sides? Could you relate it to the utilitarian philosophy that emphasizes pursuit of self interest by individuals as the basis of economic well being?

क्या लालच पूर्णतया एक बुराई है या वह चारित्रिक विशेषता है जिसके सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक दोनों पक्ष हैं? क्या आप इसे उपयोगितावादी दर्शन से जोड़ सकते हैं जो आर्थिक सुख के आधार के रूप में व्यक्तियों द्वारा स्वहित के अनुसरण पर बल देता है?

(b) Are there some things that money shouldn't buy? Illustrate with examples.

क्या ऐसी कुछ चीजें हैं जो पैसे से नहीं खरीदी जानी चाहिए? उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए।

(a)

Greed is perceived as a largely
'negative' aspect of human morality.

Though it has been used in positive
sense in the vocabulary of business,
growth, personal ambition and military
victories - it continues to be
a 'vice'. It lies on the other
end of the vices of excess in
Aristotle's 'Golden Mean Doctrine':

Austerity - Satisfaction - greed
x ✓ x

WITH RESPECT TO UTILITARIANISM:

- Greed is analogous to 'greater good for greater number.'
- Maximizing welfare can be seen as

a greed for governance.

- Self-interest as emphasized by utilitarianism of Jeremy Bentham will lead to 'public-interest' in the long run if done within the limits of virtue.
- J.S. Mill however argues that 'greed' cannot replace the basis of morality of teleological reasoning because it can have bad consequences, whereas utilitarian thought focuses on good consequences for ~~all~~ most if not for all.

(P.T.O)

(b)

Michael Sandel in his book focuses on the prime question of what money can't buy.

There are several things that money shouldn't be able to buy otherwise it might ~~lead~~ lead to erosion of humanity and society :

- ① Justice : example, if the rich could buy justice inalienable rights of the poor would be violated and lead to prevalence of crony capitalism.

- ② Love : example, affluent families relationships will be based on commodification.
- ③ Dignity : example, the poor will be given sub-human status in that case.
- ④ Political office : this will lead to withering of the democratic state and lead to collapse of contemporary libertarianism.

12. You are the head of a policy think-tank. There is a proposal to cut down more than 10,000 trees to build a residential colony in the capital of the country. The city has one of the highest homeless population in the country and the settlement will be used for them. This news has generated a lot of public debate. While on the one hand is the need to expand urban infrastructure in order to meet the demands of the growing population, on the other, is the environmental concern. In last ten years, the city has lost more than half of its green cover and has seen increased frequency of extreme climatic events. You are asked to deliver a lecture for the policymakers and concerned citizens, in which you have to specifically deal with the following questions:

20

आप एक पॉलिसी थिंक टैंक (नीतिगत विचार मंच) के प्रमुख हैं। देश की राजधानी में एक आवासीय कॉलोनी बनाने के लिए 10,000 से अधिक पेड़ों को काटने का एक प्रस्ताव है। इस शहर में देश की सबसे बड़ी बेघर आबादी में से एक रहती है और उनके लिए इस बसावट का उपयोग किया जाएगा। इस समाचार ने काफी सार्वजनिक वाद-विवाद को जन्म दिया है। जहाँ एक तरफ बढ़ती आबादी की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए शहरी आधारभूत अवसंरचना का विस्तार करने की आवश्यकता है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ पर्यावरण संबंधी चिंताएँ भी हैं। पिछले दस वर्षों में, इस शहर ने अपना आधे से अधिक हरित अच्छादन को खो दिया है और चरम जलवायविक घटनाओं की आवृत्ति में वृद्धि देखी है। आपसे नीति निर्माताओं और संबंधित नागरिकों को एक व्याख्यान देने के लिए कहा जाता है, जिसमें आपको विशेष रूप से निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों से निपटना है:

(a) Why do you think such situations arise in the first place where developmental activities and environmental concerns often come out as antithetical to each other?

आपके विचार में ऐसी स्थितियाँ प्रथम दृष्टया उत्पन्न ही क्यों होती हैं जहाँ विकासात्मक गतिविधियाँ और पर्यावरणीय चिंताएँ अक्सर एक-दूसरे के द्वंद्व के रूप में सामने आती हैं?

(b) What should be the short-term and long-term solutions for tackling such situations?

ऐसी स्थितियों से निपटने के लिए अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक समाधान क्या होने चाहिए?

(c) What are the potential benefits of inculcating environmental concerns in the policy making and planning process?

नीति निर्माण और नियोजन प्रक्रिया में पर्यावरणीय चिंताओं को अंतर्निविष्ट करने के संभावित लाभ क्या हैं?

(a)

Economic development vs Environment has been a huge debate since 20th century.

FACTORS OF THIS ANTITHESIS :

- ① Environment is seen as repository of resource for economic development.
- ② Modernity is associated with former and latter has to suffer.
- ③ With population explosion and man's command over nature it has led to a vicious unending cycle of conflict.
- ④ Capitalism is based on commodification of nature. Therefore, the rivalry.

(b) ★ Short-term Solutions:

- ① Sustainable housing within chawls.
- ② Urban infrastructure based on drylands before moving to greener areas.
- ③ Temporary halt on project in order to prepare a better model on 'green' housing.
- ④ Redeveloping / replanting of present area that will be affected.

★ Long-Term Solutions:

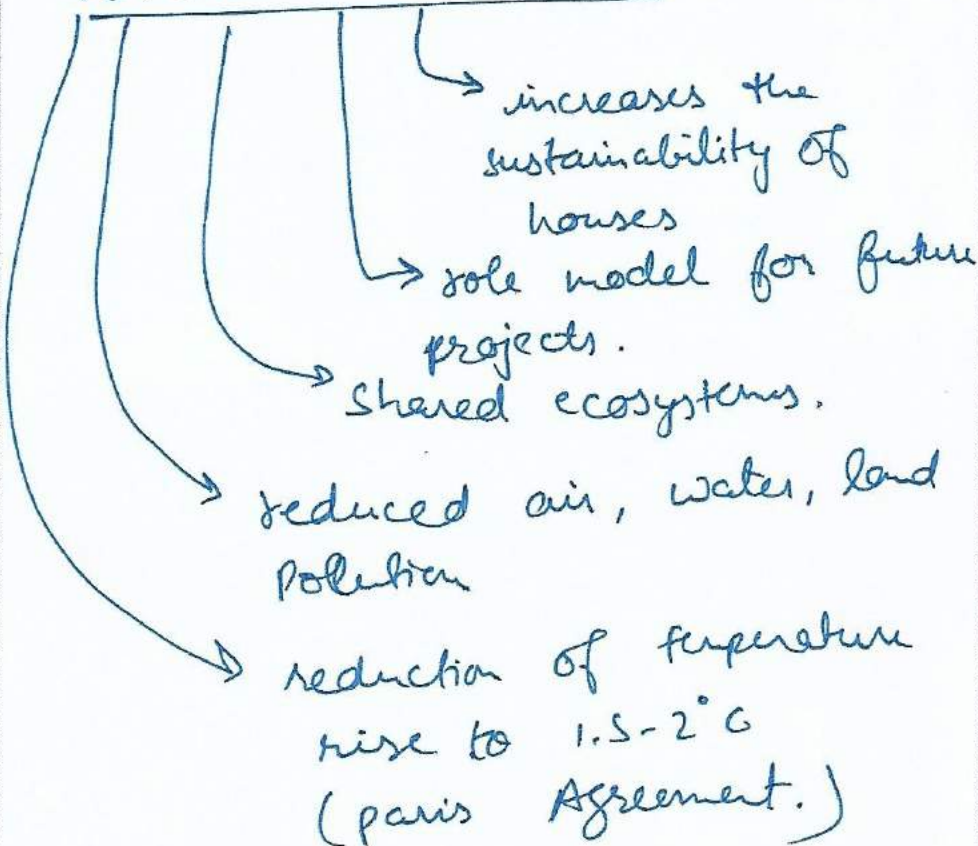
- ① Urban policy based on circular economy.
- ② 3R's must be integrated within the housing framework.
- ③ Research on what trees must be planted and what the

drainage system be like.

④ Sponge cities concept must be developed ex: China, Singapore have focused on this.

(C)

POTENTIAL BENEFITS :



13. You are a young athlete representing India at an international-level competition. During the competition, you witness a few senior athletes injecting something using a syringe, in private. When you approach them, they explain that it is a performance enhancing drug, which is very common in such competitions and you should take the same as well. You are in fear and decide to approach the coach to discuss the event you witnessed. However, you get to know that the athletes are taking the drug at the advice of the coach himself.

20

आप एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की प्रतिस्पर्धा में भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहे एक युवा एथलीट हैं। प्रतियोगिता के दौरान, आप कुछ वरिष्ठ एथलीटों को एकांत में सीरिज का उपयोग करके कुछ इंजेक्ट करते हुए देखते हैं। जब आप उनसे संपर्क करते हैं, तो वे बताते हैं कि यह प्रदर्शन बढ़ाने वाली दवा है, जो ऐसी प्रतियोगिताओं में बहुत आम है और आपको भी इसे लेना चाहिए। आप डर जाते हैं और आप देखी गई घटना पर चर्चा करने के लिए कोच से संपर्क करने का निर्णय लेते हैं। हालांकि, आपको पता चलता है कि एथलीट स्वयं कोच के परामर्श पर दवा ले रहे हैं।

(a) What would you do in this scenario? Discuss the options available to you and chart your course of action.

इस परिदृश्य में आप क्या करेंगे? अपने लिए उपलब्ध विकल्पों पर चर्चा कीजिए और अपनी कार्यवाही की योजना का विवरण दीजिए।

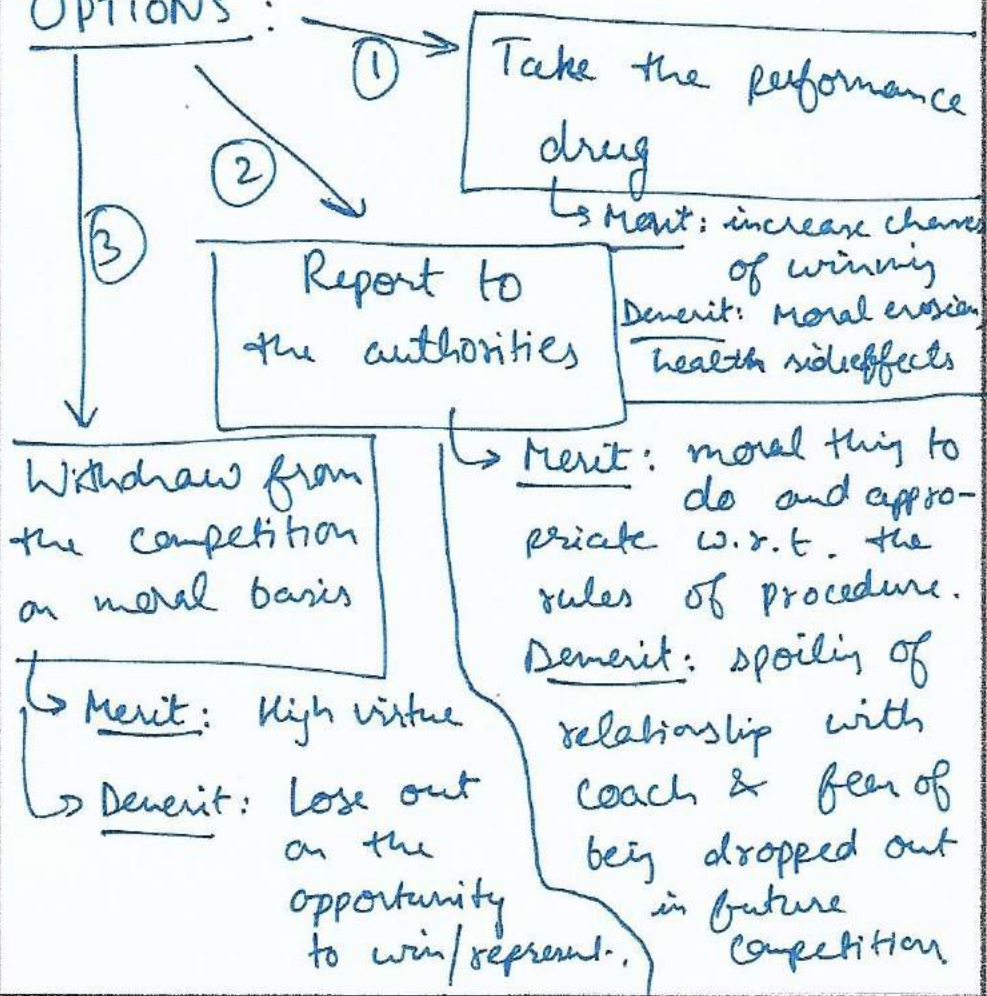
(b) Why do you think use of unfair means to enhance performance is common in competitive sporting event? How can this practice be minimized?

आप क्यों मानते हैं कि प्रदर्शन बढ़ाने के लिए अनुचित साधनों का उपयोग प्रतिस्पर्धी खेल आयोजनों में आम है? यह प्रथा किस प्रकार कम की जा सकती है?

(a)

The foremost thing to do in this scenario is to have a clear conscience and act on the basis of my moral compass.

OPTIONS :



I will take the Option No. (2)
as it is the right thing to do.
I clearly know using performance
drugs is against the law and
it also has effects on health.
I came to compete on my own
capabilities and that is what I
will try to do.

After trying to persuade the Coach
that what he did is wrong, I
will move towards reporting it
to the main organizing authorities.

(P.T.O.)

(b)FACTORS FOR UNFAIR MEANS:

- ① Greed to win (by hook or crook)
- ② Irreverence towards rules & regulation
- ③ Perception of super human capacities
- ④ Blind faith in advanced tech.
- ⑤ Ill respect for personal health.

TO MINIMIZE :

- ① Strict regulation & monitoring.
- ② Sports person awareness.
- ③ Moral education along with physical training.
- ④ Sensitization of coaching staff.
- ⑤ Notifications by NADA/WADA agencies against doping must be followed.

Lance Armstrong's case must be kept in mind. A good athlete is not a consistent 'winner' but a consistent hard worker.

14. You have been appointed by Election Commission as a booth level officer to oversee the conduct of elections in a remote and under-developed area. For the preparations of elections, you have been instructed to ensure maximum voter turnout. For this, you conduct a series of meetings with the people in villages encouraging them to vote in large numbers. However, they confront you with the fact that despite so many previous elections, the promises made by representatives remain unfulfilled and even the basic necessities of livelihood are not available. As such, they are ignorant of your appeals and are subsequently not forthcoming even to listen to you, let alone giving assurances to vote. Based on this information, answer the following questions:

20

आपको निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा एक दूरस्थ और अल्पविकसित क्षेत्र में चुनाव आयोजन की निगरानी करने के लिए दृष्ट स्तर का एक अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है। चुनाव की तैयारी के लिए, आपको अधिकतम मतदान सुनिश्चित करने का निर्देश दिया गया है। इसके लिए, आप गांवों के लोगों के साथ उन्हें बड़ी संख्या में मतदान करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करते हुए बैठकों की एक श्रृंखला आयोजित करते हैं। हालांकि, वे इस तथ्य से आपका सामना कराते हैं कि पिछले कई चुनावों के बावजूद, प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा किए गए वादे पूरे नहीं हुए हैं और यहां तक कि आजीविका की मूलभूत आवश्यकताएं भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इस प्रकार, वे आपकी अपीलों की उपेक्षा करते हैं और बाद में मतदान का आश्वासन तो दूर, आपको सुनने तक के लिए नहीं आते हैं। इस जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) Identify the stakeholders in the situation along with their interests.

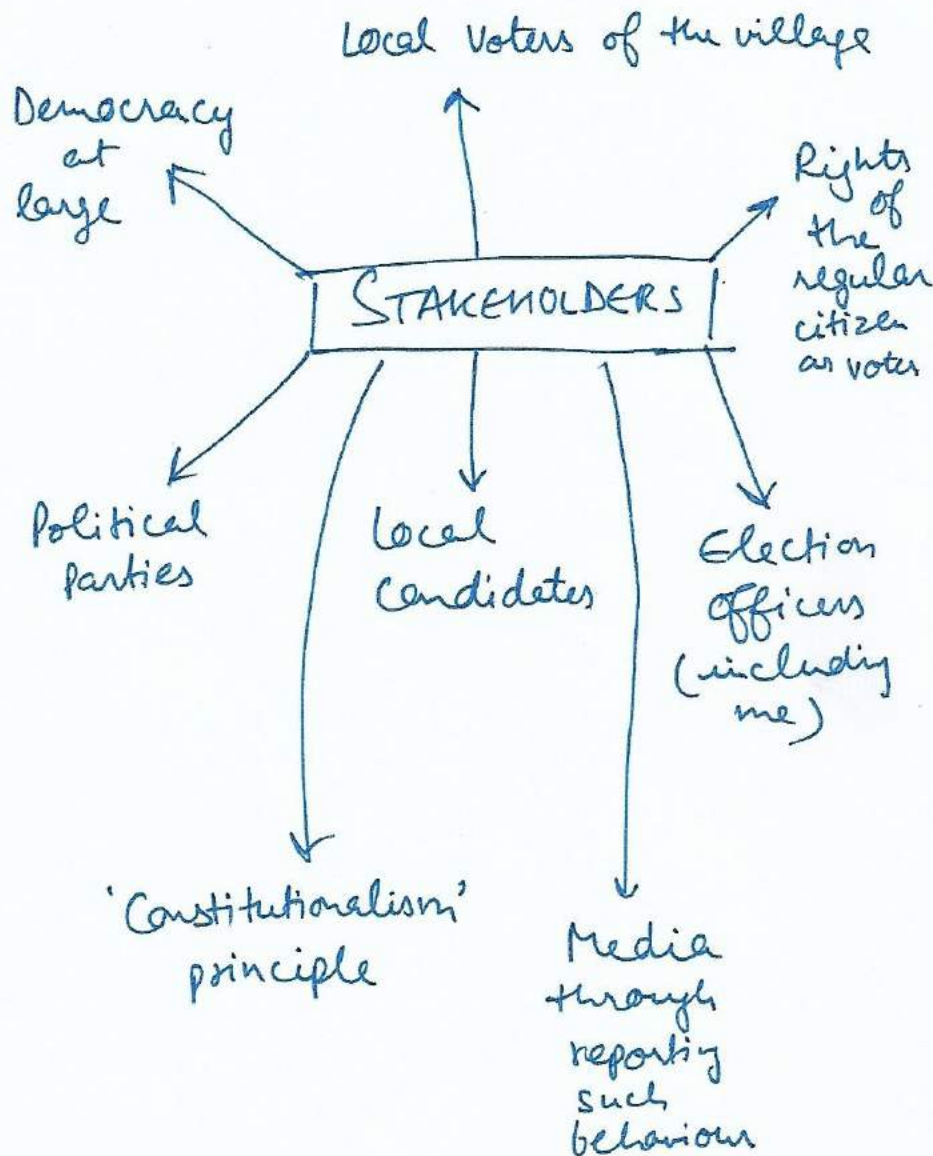
इस स्थिति में हितधारकों की उनके हितों के साथ पहचान कीजिए।

(b) What are the factors that you will take into account to convince the people and ensure maximum voter turnout?

आप लोगों को मनाने और अधिकतम मतदान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किन कारकों को ध्यान में रखेंगे?

(a)

The above situation presents a similar situation as seen in news reports before elections recently.



(b)FACTORS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT

- ① Political situation of the area.
- ② Economic underdevelopment.
- ③ Local grievances.
- ④ Faith of the voters.
- ⑤ Presence of required documentation for voting.

PLAN OF ACTION:

- ① Individual level: I will personally talk to the Sarpanch to convince voters to practice their right.
- ② Community level: I may bring along supporting NGOs to

spread awareness ~~of~~ about the importance of voting.

③ Panchayat level: awarenig then about self-govt & its collaboration with state & national government.

④ Factor of Psychology: hope, faith, goodwill will be tried to be imbibed in them by me to whatever extent possible.

Democracy is about people's participation and if we take away 'people' from it / or if they voluntarily withdraw - it can be an unfortunate precedent - needing correction and hope.

