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NO. 18 SEP 2013 03
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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1069)

Name of Candidate	Moomal	Registration Number	28375
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Date	18 th Sep. 2018.
Center	O.R.N		

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

मरणांतक (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।

'Living wills' also known as advanced consent is a person's will in sound state of mind without undue pressure regarding decisions, once he goes into 'vegetative state' or becomes mentally unsound.

The core idea behind 'living will' is respect of human dignity, individual freedom and right to a dignified death.

Though, living will is an ethical issue and has many controversies around it —

① Individual

- There could be a change in a person's thought process over a period of time.
- What age is considered perfectly mature for an individual to give his consent.
- Is living will sacrosanct? What if the individual wants to change his mind once in vegetative state.

② Societal perspective :-

- Their (family) ^{selfish} love for the individual comes in conflict with his right to die.
- Living will is a 'slippery slope'
It could ^{lead to} victimise old people, for an involuntary living will.

Thus, though the procedure maintains human dignity there should be safeguards insured to avoid

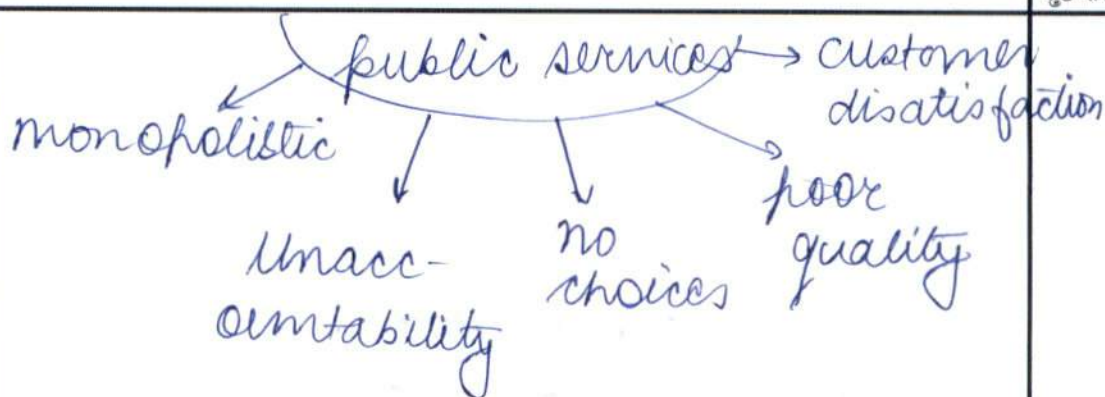
1. (b) In order to improve the bureaucratic work culture and productivity, there is a need to downsize government and privatize some of the services. Critically discuss with examples. 10

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।

Work culture is an informal understanding among members of an organisation regarding organisation's VALUES, OBJECTIVES and GOALS.

A productive bureaucratic work culture is one where values of honesty, integrity, accountability, openness, leadership, selflessness and objectivity are the accepted work culture.

But, in recent times bureaucracy is synonymous to acceptance to corruption, secrecy, self aggrandisement, non-impartiality, amoral familism and political patronage.



Thus to improve such dismal situation we require—

① Downsizing of government : "MINIMUM GOVERNMENT
MAXIMUM GOVERNANCE"

- reduce public interface
- usage of e-governance
- outsourcing services.

This will help reduce corruption, nepotism and restore bureaucratic desired culture eg PRAGATI & CPGRAMS

② Privatise services : • This will increase competition
• enhance quality of services
• demand-driven
• cheap cost.

eg. Telecom services in India
pre and post 1991

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।

Ethical dilemma is a confusing situation between two competing values. Here choosing one value necessarily compromises the other.

4. OBJECTIVITY v/s EMPATHY.

Gandhian ethics are deontological ethics and a source to resolve ethical dilemmas. For Gandhi 'means' are as important as 'ends'. Thus he opposes 'utilitarian ethics' or 'consequentialism'.

Gandhian talisman:
Whenever there is crisis of conscience ~~and~~ ^{or} conflict of interest, an individual must be guided by the actions, which takes care of the

Poorest of the poor - antodaya.

It comes close to today's bureaucratic ethics where 'public welfare' should be the touchstone of every action.

For instance any policy formulation of NFSA 2013, its impact should be assessed on the basis of, how this scheme is reaching out to the 'least advantaged' of the society.

Any kind of ^{subjective} value interpretation and 'value hierarchy' is ~~not clear~~ clarified by Gandhian Talisman.

It is thus, made part of every text book even at schools to ensure inculcation of moral education.

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।

Intelligence is the ability to process information. It is an attribute of the mind.

Character on the other hand is reflection of personal morals in an individual's personality. It is an attribute of the heart.

Salai Lama rightly said —
"There is no point if you educate
your minds but do not educate your
hearts."

Thus true education is one which not only insures honing the aptitude, but one which nurtures ethics, morals and integrity. For example: A surgeon can be very precise at his work and excellent record but what if he uses his

talent to murder someone surgically.

Even in plato's scheme
of education for the Philosopher
king he not only insures great
intellect but also a virtuous
man with sense of justice.

Education system within
India is currently flawed. It
values the tangibles more than
the intangibles. This approach
leads to good academic results,
job and social status (tangibles).
However, very few in ~~our~~ indian
education will learn values,
respect, helping others, empathy
and sacrifice (intangibles).

Thus there is a need for
correction immediately, as these
children are our future.

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।

A blanket prohibition to criticism against government is incompatible with democratic ideals—of freedom of speech and expression, public participation etc.

A civil servant is also a part of the government. He is thus bound by Civil Services Conduct Rules 1964. Rightly enough "he should be part of the remedy, rather than criticism".

He is suppose to show 'political neutrality' and respect the mandate of the people as reflected in political executive. He is also to uphold

principles of 'civil servant-anonymity'?

However, before being part of the government, he is part of Indian democracy. He holds his allegiance to Indian constitution. The touchstone of his obedience and this should be 'public welfare'.

Despite being bound by Code of Conducts, the larger code of ethics guides him. He should be politically neutral but not program, me neutral. He must not support populist decisions of the government.

Instead, he must give his frank constructive advice during formulation period, ~~Record~~ ^{Record} his objections if any, before execution and maintain resource efficiency at the time of execution of decision.

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।

Aristotelian tradition makes an 'organic' link between people and state.

According to Aristotle, state is the highest form of association after family and village. It is essential for individual and society, as they are not self sufficient and requires the state to fulfill needs.

Aristotle belongs to the tradition of 'civic republicanism'. Thus in his idea of citizenship, he makes political participation and deliberation as essential parts of man's existence.
The state which he suggests is POLITY a ~~golden~~ golden mean between democracy and oligarchy.

Even today in democracy public participation is the central theme. Democratic decentralization is demanding individual to exercise social accountability.

Though the procedure is very different from what Aristotle gave in his theory of citizenship and theory of states. However, the essence of 'man being a political animal' remains.

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।

Attitude are 'objectified values' that one holds towards a event or a person. They are 'specific determinants' of behaviour & difficult to change.

Attitude towards Homo sexuality is a result of —

- colonial legacy and Victorian era law
- collective conscience and law ^{section} ~~377~~ of present society
- political attitudes
- societal prejudices and non-acceptance

However, we see a change with an active Queer

movement, readiness to among people to talk about it openly and frequent insights of indian judiciary into the laws affecting homosexuality-

Reasons for change :-

- changing societal conscience with a more educated generation.
- notions of right to privacy.
- exposure to the western culture where homosexuality is a celebrated value.
- social influence by the public figures and celebrities

Thus social influences, creative interpretation of laws and globalisation has together played a role.

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।

Children are at
mouldable stage where their mental
state can be easily oriented towards
light. contrarily, they are also
vulnerable to wrong influences.



Parents and teachers are
two important agents of socialization

who can bring about substantive change.

parents
(Democratic
parenting)

- healthy communication
- reduced power distance
- involvement and not interference
- will identify and remove negative role models, if any

Teachers

Through
appraisal
and self
attribution

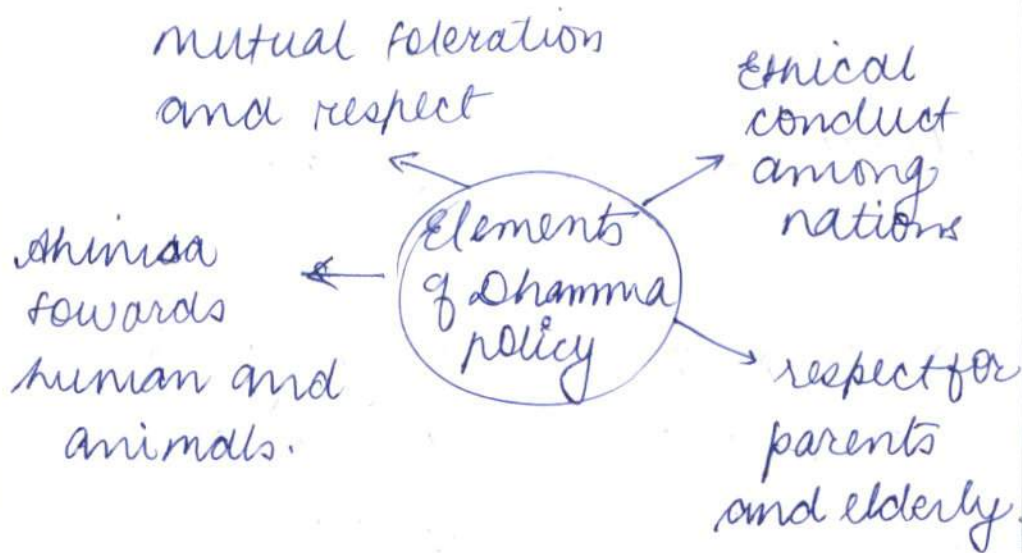
- Boost confidence
- self efficacy of child.
- guide him in his career
- show the importance of intangibles in life.

Both these agents can do a 'collaborative exercise for better results'. Emotional Intelligence plays a crucial role as it gives empathy and social skills to identify and manage emotions in the children.

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 policy of Dhamma is inspired by Buddhist ethics. He uses this policy for consolidating his vast empire through power of love, tolerance, respect and compassion.



These stand relevant even today as —

@ Animal ethics : His dhamma are gaining relevance
entends ethical behaviour even

towards animals.

- ⑧ society which is multi cultural and multi religious like India can use tolerance and mutual respect as source of social harmony.
- ⑨ Dhamma policy is more relevant for international peace and conduct among nations as evident from the Panchsheel agreement between India and china.
- ⑩ Finally, in a society where the old age people are facing dejection and isolation, Ashokan Dhamma guides us to respect them and integrate them in mainstream.

Thus, Indian cultural is a rich documentation of ethics.

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 प्रतिबिंब है। इस संदर्भ में, उस समाज के लिए नैतिक निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए जहाँ निर्धनता व्यापक रूप में विद्यमान है।

According to Gandhi,
"Poverty is biggest threat to International peace and human dignity"

An impoverished society implies a society marred with inequality; concentration of wealth; disproportionate assets and human rights violations.

Poverty has ethical implications for a society as
"few humans are more humans than the rest, while others are treated as less than humans?"

Ethical issues :

① Polarisation of society disturbing social

integration.

② Insensitivity towards violence & poverty. Poverty is a very subtle form of violence and rich close their eyes to it. eg. STARVATION DEATHS

③ Increased crimes and murders due to needs not wants. These acts are deontologically wrong but situationally ethical.

④ Gandhian Ethics comes as a solution to poverty and inequality in the concepts of Sarvodaya and Trusteeship.

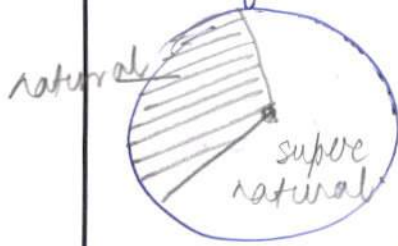
Today this concept has taken form of corporate social responsibility, but still a lot more needs to be done.

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।

Man is married to causality

He demands reasons for everything around. Thus for everyone there is a domain



of Natural and a domain of supernatural. All that can answered by science is natural and that which is unknown is pushed to supernatural domain.

As a study reveals, more illiterate the society greater is the domain of supernatural, greater dependence on religion and more superstitions.

Superstitions leads to social evils such as witch huntings, reliance on godmen, excessive ritualism and black magic.

superstition is a societal value in India. It is a mental construct thus will require mental change.

Laws and regulation are external mechanisms which can penish people upon commissioning crime but cannot address the cause of superstitions.

Spreading of scientific temper in Indian society is a fundam-
ental duty in our constitution.

Educators and public figures can play influential role in dispelling superstitions —

	<u>Qualities</u>	<u>attitudinal change:</u>
(a) educators	Expertness; Knowledge Trustworthiness credibility	① can give scientific reasons behind events ② encounters with actual cause will dispel superstitions.
(b) public figures	attractiveness power	① themselves be role models ② Public awareness in a culturally contextual manner.

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।

The concept under concern is 'ethics of war'. Whether or not war is ethical and morally permissible.

It is a debate between 'deontological ethics' and 'situation ethics'. Deontological theorists are 'absolutist' they do not believe in relativity of ethics. For them war is unethical irrespective of the situation.

Kantian tradition too supports absolutism. according to which 'human is an end in itself' and not a means to an end. Therefore, war must be avoided.

On the other hand, the supporters of 'situation ethics' will prefer a cost-benefit analysis. According to them war is 'morally permissible' if it is defensive in nature.

'Utilitarian ethics' also give a similar argument. According to them ethics of war depends on 'Greatest happiness to the greatest number'.

Here the ^{Gyan} Gita ~~part~~ between Krishna & Arjun is worth quoting. ~~Krishna~~ ~~Arjuna~~ is deontological whereas ~~Krishna~~ ~~Arjuna~~ follows consequentialism as war would cause death & destruction.

Buddhist ethics is against war as it is beneficial to none, bring hated to 'victor' and destruction to defeated.

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।

Corporate social responsibility refers to the mechanism which ^{ensures} ~~brings together~~ ~~the~~ ~~society~~ that the corporate would 'returns to the society'.

The society and larger environment forms the 'secondary stakeholders' to which corporate world is responsible.

Since long CSR has remained voluntary, this was thus not enforced with responsibility.

With the realization that companies should be accountable for CSR, as CSR is nothing but tax forgone by the government.

Thus companies act clause
B5 makes CSR compulsory for
companies making ~~turnover~~ sales
worth 1000 cr, ~~or~~ networth 500 cr
and profits upto 5 cr.

Social licence to operate
is the license which corporates
receive only when they act
socially responsible. this increases
company's status and thus makes
CSR more effective.

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।

The case in hand is to maintain a balance between the freedom of art and creativity and respect for national heroes as well as public sentiments.

<u>Stakeholders</u>	<u>Interests / his stakes</u>
1. The renowned Producer-director	• reputation • cost and time investment in the film • his freedom to create • profits • threats to life
2. Political and social activists.	• national and patriotic sentiments
3. Freedom fighters	• Image and reputation
4. Film certification Board	• uphold constitutional ideals.

①

The key stakeholders thus will be the renowned direction producer under concern.

- other renowned film personalities
- political and social activists
- historians who could suggest appropriate historical content.

②

Since the matter involves public sentiments, use of emotional intelligence becomes of utmost importance.

Apart from this I will be guided by principles enumerated in Indian constitution —

- tolerance
- freedom of speech and expression (fundamental right)

- fundamental duty to respect ideals of national struggle and national symbols.

Solution :-

(i) Blanket Ban will not be appropriate

merit

- satisfy public sentiments.

Demerit

- curb creativity and freedom
- society cannot hold individual hostage.

In consultation with, the stakeholders I will devise ways to correct historical misinterpretation or objectional information in the movie, if any.

Decision, will be arrived at through consensus, so that social harmony is maintained.

In the short term, I will ~~provide~~ ask for the provision for the security of concerned people whose life is under threat.

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 मॉव 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 दृष्टान्तों 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?

The main concern is regarding the breakdown of rule of law and injustice in the society.

Stakeholders

- ① Indian law
- ② Law enforcement agencies
- ③ Indian society & their collective conscience
- ④ International community
- ⑤ Indian nation

Interests

- ineffective
- forcing people to take action
- disturbance in law and order situation
- complex faceted crimes
- lawless men can create chaos
- Injustice anywhere is threat to justice everywhere.
- It reputation
- Economy etc.

①

The socio psychological factors that work behind it —

- nature of anonymity / facelessness
- release of frustration
- India of 'soft state' thus law enforcement is weak.
- deep ingrained prejudices
- Indian society has many fault lines which are exploited
- Insecurity feeling from fellow humans.

②

Implications :-

- (i) lawlessness and chaos
- (ii) Increased insecurity
- (iii) Insensitivity towards violence.

(iv) gives way to fundamentalism, fascist ideologies and demagogic leaders.

③ Role of media :

negative role — • source of rumours and fake news

• facilitates collective action through communication.

positive role —

• helps in warning dissemination.

• build scientific temper and social influence to not practise mob lynching.

• deterrence due to recording and surveillance.

As a law enforcement officer, I will have to be emotionally intelligent to deal with ^{emotionally} charged situation.

→ short term measures

- CCTV cameras in public places
- constant surveillance on social media platforms
- strict enforcement of laws.

→ long term measures

- gain back public confidence in laws and police.
- eliminate miscreants
- ensure tolerance in the society.

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 चरित्रिक 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।

*The case under
concern is centralised on the
issue of market or business
ethics.*

stakeholdersInterests

1. markets

• profits

• demand & supply

2. society

• social equality

• Justice

3. Individual

• self interest

• value of his
money• consumer
satisfaction

4. Government

• public welfare

①

Greed according to
Gandhian ethics is wholly a
vice. It leads to inequality
and exploitation of man by man.

But 'Quality of greed' will show the other side of the coin. Greed for what? is an important question. For instance: greed for knowledge is considered positive

But greed remains an negative terminology.

Utilitarian ethics

argue that if a person pursues his self interest, the interest of rest will be taken care of.

They are guided by the values of 'pleasure' and 'pain'. But greed is different from self interest. Whereas as greed is ^{pursuit of} undesirable, 'self interest' is not bad.

④

Social Justice demands
equality of basic goods. Thus
there should be some basic
goods which are available
irrespective of money.

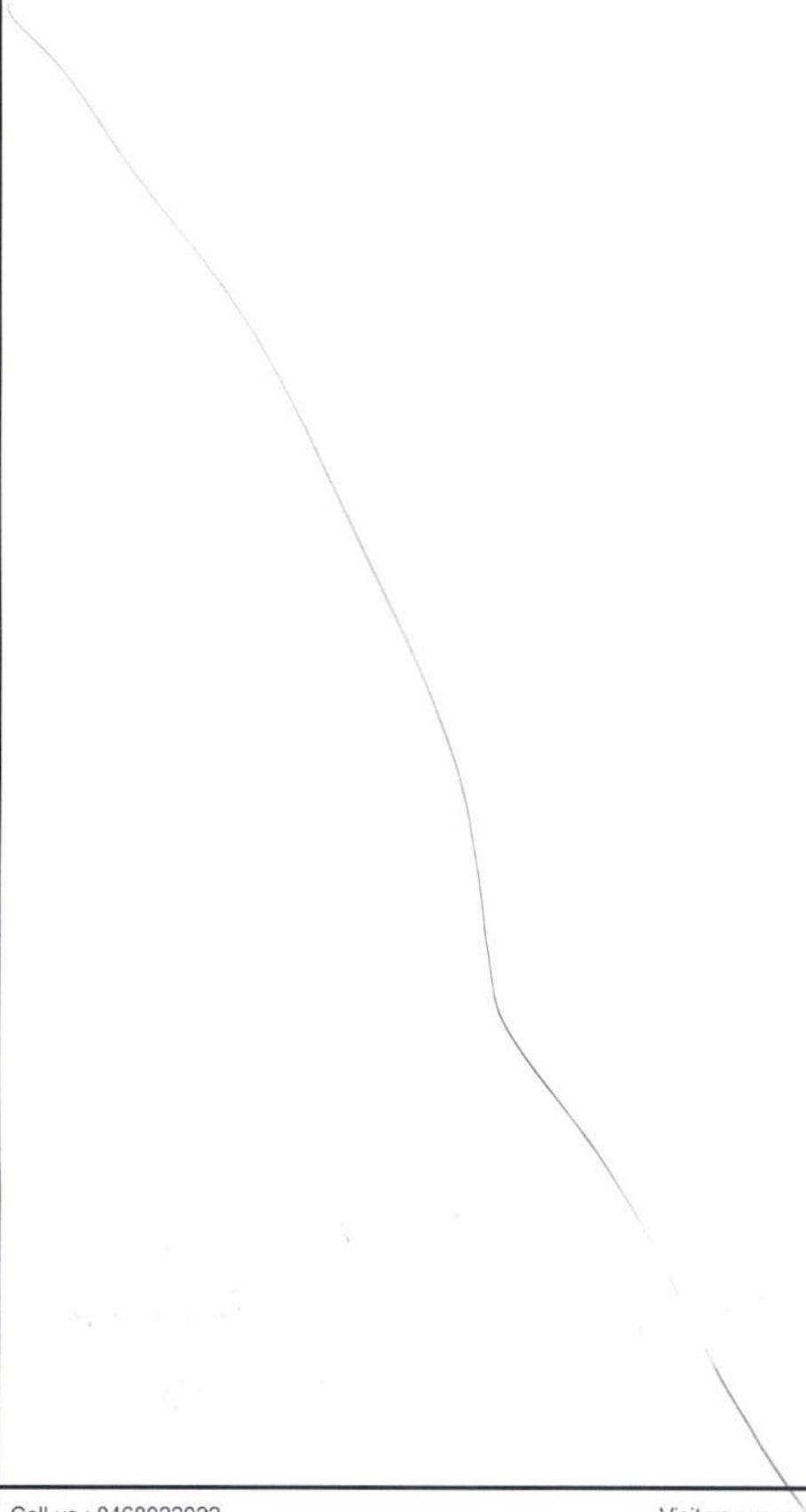
These goods are basic
building blocks of capacity—

eg Education

health

happiness

Government in welfare-
state is bound to ensure social
justice.



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। जहां 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 चिंताएं 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 स्थितियां प्रथम दृष्टया उत्पन्न ही क्यों होती हैं जहाँ विकासात्मक गतिविधियां 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?

The main concern is the dilemma between environmental ethics and need based development.

Stakeholders

① Policy think tank

② Environment③ Homeless population④ larger public
and societyInterestresolve the
dilemma with
minimum cost.its intrinsic
and instrumental
value.their right to
dignified living
and housing.• their right to
healthy ecosystem• safety against
climate change.

Q.

Such situations of development v/f environment arise due to —

- land scarcity
- population explosion.
- ^{un}sustainable developmental models.
- policy making in silos.

Q.

short term solutions:-

- reasoning with public sentiments
- devising an alternative mechanisms for housing of the homeless

Long term measures

- encourage plantation.

- making plans which
insures coexistence of environ-
ment and development.

©

Environment is not owned by anyone but a common heritage. Thus this will insure-

- seamless development without
protests.
- Reduction in climate change effects due to available carbon sink.
- make development sustainable.
- Future generations too can enjoy planet earth.

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 सीरिंज 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?

The case study
present a case of declining
sport ethics in terms of
competitiveness, ^{gaming} spirit, fairness
etc.

Stakeholders① Young athlete
(me)

②

senior
athletes injecting
drugs

③ coach

④ International
sports
fraternityInterests• my winning
chances• my sense of
personal integrity• my faith in such
competitions

• their health

• their sports
career

• His career

• his conscience
will cause guilt• Declining
sports values of
fairness, courage
victory etc.

① options available

(i) will quit quietly

(ii) will inject drug myself

merits

- no reputations & hatred from coach & fellow seniors.

- enhanced performance
- might win

Demerits

- loss to my sports career time and investment
- crisis of conscience.

- guilt and remorse for life time
- will showcase poor sportsmanship on my part.

Course of Action

I will go for 3rd alternative where I will inform the SAI to coordinate with ISA into the illegal practice.

This might cause short term hatred towards me but is in the long term interest of sports. I will ~~also~~ also experience sense of satisfaction.

②

Reasons for use of drugs

- social acceptance
- Easy means to win
- value for 'ends' not means.
- value for tangibles—fame, money, status and not intangibles such as sports values.
- lack of role models.

To minimize such practice:-

- (i) strict surveillance against doping
- (ii) coordination among WADA and national authorities.
- (iii) Naming and shaming.
- (iv) Banning the athlete from further participation.
- (v) Encouraging sport ethics by appropriate role models.

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 बूथ 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?

*The basic concern is
of attitudinal change for
building a successful democracy
The case study reflects disillusionment of electors from the*

democratic process

①

Stakeholders

interests

① democracy at stake

• its auditability and validity

② Election commission of India

• ensure free and fair election
• maximum voter turnout

③ people in the remote areas

• unfulfilled basic needs
• fake promises in the name of votes
• opportunity cost to go for voting

④ Booth level officer (me)

• ensure maximum

- voter turnout
- successful attitudinal change.

②.

The persuasion of people to come to vote should be culturally contextual and I need ^{to} show them the utility of voting and their interests.

Factors:

① remote and under developed area, thus generally illiterate people.

② already frustrated of the unfulfilled mandate.

