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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1069)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	411586
Center	Online	Date	01.09.2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
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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।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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

मरणरंतक (टर्मिनल) के साथ-साथ मानसिक रोगों के संबंघ 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 a clear and unambiguous statement laid down by a person regarding what should be done if the person were to fall ill in future and be unable to express whether he/she should be treated despite no hope of recovering.

A living will is a statement by a person laying down who should be granted the power to decide the course of treatment in case the former were to become unable to do so due to a terminal condition in future.

Since the will empowers someone to potentially allow another to decide

whether one should be allowed to pass away, the following issues (ethical) have to be considered :

by individual formulating it :

- i) if right to die with dignity is consistent with his/her beliefs on what living means.
- ii) the entrusted person should be able to act in best interest

by society implementing it :

- i) there should be simply no chance of recovery or treatment otherwise it amounts to murder
- ii) such acts should not lead to complacency on part of doctors to ~~find treatments possible~~ to try more difficult treatments or scientists to research for new ones.

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।

Bureaucratic work culture has been labelled red tapism and the poor productivity as a result has been said to lead to policy paralysis.

These problems can be resolved to an extent by :

1) Downsizing government eg. by removing personal discretion through online applications or

by minimizing levels through single window clearance

2) Privatization of services eg. passport services by TCS have highly streamlined the process.

But these two steps may not be fully effective because :

- i) downsizing the government may lead to overburdening of existing manpower reducing quality of services eg. DISCOMs suffer due to lack of manpower
- ii) privatization of health services or education can cause commercialization and marginalization of the concerns of the poorer sections.

Thus, a prudent utilization of the private sector expertise with policy guidelines from public sector is the middle path that would work better.

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 is the tool to decide the course of action when in doubt. According to it, one should act so that the action, would, even if remotely, help the most helpless person one has come across in life.

The contemporary day to day life brings many situations where this talisman is relevant ;

- 1) Sharing of a violent crime video forwarded on Whats App doesnot serve such a purpose — prevention of hate crimes
- 2) Participation in community efforts such as Swachh Bharat beyond office hours — provides

~~sanitary~~ clean spaces for all.

- 3) Ordering food as per need and not wasting it — conserves food and serves long term nutrition security of country
- 4) Not littering even though no dustbin is in sight — prevents plastic pollution, water contamination and clogging of drains; it serves everyone's interests especially the poor living in slums.

The talisman can be applied for the smallest and the biggest dilemmas.

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 (प्रज्ञता) 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 guides prudent and rational conduct; character guides responsible and ethical conduct. True education helps nurturing of both.

The existing system of education in India is gradually getting oriented to :

Intelligence : 1) Padhe Bharat Badhe

Bharat for basic numeric and reading ability

2) Atal tinkering lab to foster innovation and problem solving

3) Diksha portal for digital aids of teaching to teachers.

- Character :
- 1) Susachh Vidyalaya to teach value of cleanliness
 - 2) Rashtriya Amanishkar Abhuyan to orient learning towards problem solving
 - 3) Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat to foster unity and solidarity among students.

Along with these schemes, the need is to take up specific course-work on morals, ethical conduct and lessons on co-operation. Institutionalization of character building workshops will be better than the scattered programmes above. Excellence can be further fostered through ranking of schools to incentivise better learning outcomes.

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 criticism of government policies
is important from the point of
view of improvements that
exposure of loopholes and their
correction can result in.

(15)
The Civil Service⁽¹⁵⁾ Conduct Rules,
1964 prohibit public airing of
criticism because :

- 1) CS has to implement what
political executive decides
- 2) it prevents partisanship
- 3) it aids impartial & implementation

However, it is also the duty
of a civil servant to be frank to
superiors while advising them on

policy matters so that ultimately,
the public interest wins,

Such objective assessment
and meaningful advice should
be furnished during formal
meetings and collaborative
discussions only.

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, the Athenian political scientist held that man is a political animal by nature. This meant that the fulfilment of one's life and existence comes through active participation in the public sphere.

This also implied that it is the outcomes of political discussion, represented by the state that guide the conduct of the society.

He went on to hold that the state, therefore, serves the greatest good to society - a good life and its preservation. Since

the state preserves the society and its existence, so it is also natural; as natural as man's own existence is.

Aristotlean notion of the state as the source of good life for its citizens is the basis of the need of state in modern society too.

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।

The factors influencing contemporary attitude towards homosexuality are (२f) :

- Society - 1) traditional heterosexual male and female only divide
- 2) ancient acceptability as represented in literature (Kamasutra), architecture (Chandella temples)
- 3) societal norms of sexual behavior - men like women, women like men.

State - 1) Victorian morality that guided colonial laws such as Indian Penal code which is still in use ; section 377.

- 2). Pressures from society that constitutes vote bank
- 3) International pressure regarding human rights
- 4) Political ideology of the ^{political} parties
eg. Rightist parties are vehemently against homosexual acknowledgement.

Attitudes are changing due to international currents, discourse on rights of all human beings to live and love with dignity, openness among homosexuals, acceptance by their parents and right to privacy as applying to sexual choices (KS Puttaswamy judgement)

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 (प्रज्ञा) के महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Children these days have issues regarding behavior:

- lack of obedience
- attachment to technology, gadgets
- junk food habits
- difficulty concentrating
- depression and anxiety
- drug abuse

suicides have also ~~risen~~ risen eg.

11th students and aspirants;

blue whale challenge suicides.

In such circumstances, teachers and parents have to play a critical

role :

Parents

- keeping an eye
- spending time
- attending school meetings
- teaching values of life, hardwork, self worth

Teachers

- teaching morals
- leading by example
- fostering friendship among students
- tackle bullying
- engaging in extra curriculars

In this situation emotional intelligence can help immensely by :

- 1) helping to understand emotions and meditate on actions
- 2) tackling stress during exams
- 3) handling peer pressure (to match upto standards) well.

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 Dhamma as propagated in his edicts was founded on;

- 1) charity for the poor
- 2) public service
- 3) non violence
- 4) respect for elders
- 5) compassion for the poor and disabled
- 6) humane treatment of animals

In today's public life, these principles can still help.

- 1) The rise in crime can tilt outlook towards immediate reprisals such as encounter killings but non violence can guide
- 2) ~~India is still home to~~ 21% of its India's population is still poor, excellence in public service helps

them the most as they cannot
access private services.

3) Companies and corporate houses
can contribute to welfare through
corporate social responsibility
funds

4) Sugamya Bharat, Sugamya pustakalya
are taking into account the
concern for upliftment of
the disabled.

This shows that although times
have changed, history can provide
brilliant lessons from the past
for problems of the present.

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 as a statistic can make the problem faceless and thus deprive the depth and consequences of poverty of their human aspect.

It can let society get complacent because numbers do not reflect what not getting a meal or dying of a curable infection really looks like.

Poverty reflects the kind of society we live in and has ethical implications:

- i) simultaneous existence of affluence and deprivation implies the system is unequal and thus unjust eg. slums close to

gated societies do not have access to safe drinking water.

2) Those inadequate need which is not being catered to may resort to violent means, upsetting the order in society, but who is actually responsible? eg. left wing extremism

3) Poverty causes deaths due to malnutrition, malaria, lack of treatment funds in case of accident. It is ethically ~~repent~~ reprehensible in times of food wastage and medical tourism.

In such circumstances, it becomes a responsibility of not only governments, but people themselves to root for a more equitable order.

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 किम प्रकार शिक्षक और प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति लोगों में अंधविश्वास को समाप्त करने और वैज्ञानिक मनोवृत्ति विकसित करने में सहायता कर सकते हैं।

- Superstitions are tough to be displaced by the force of law alone because :
- 1) law doesnot operate when no one is looking (eg. branding of a sick child in remote villages)
 - 2) force cannot dislodge beliefs from the mind
 - 3) if society permits, law can be sabotaged (eg. witch hunting)

Therefore a mental change is necessary so that denial comes from within rather than being force fed from outside. Voluntary choices are more likely to stick.

To instill scientific temper and eradicate superstition :

Public figures can -

- 1) denounce any superstitious act to mould public opinion through social influence
- 2) Speak up and raise awareness during public appearances.
- 3) Announce awards for those who spearhead anti superstition movements.

Educators can -

- 1) arrange public experiments to show chemicals used to give magical smoke, colour etc.
- 2) Publish articles in vernacular newspapers.
- 3) Preach to children who are the future of the country.

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।

It is said that there is a just war, fought because it is morally acceptable and even obligatory.

This can be true in cases of genocide and crimes against humanity such as what happened in Rwanda or Bosnia. It is because the country's own law enforcers turn the perpetrators.

This necessitates war because human rights are universal and inaction would be morally wrong if other countries have the resources to act.

But this logic can also be misused through deception by a party that wants to wage a war against another for :

- 1) boosting domestic armament industry
- 2) strategic benefits such as ~~see~~ territorial control.
- 3) overthrowing unfriendly regime.

Herein, the ~~wars~~ party deceptively builds up a narrative of human rights violations ~~as~~ as happened in Iraq. Similarly, terrorists use twisted interpretation of religion eg. Islam to wage Jihad on the infidels while this is obviously wrong interpretation.

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 (CSR) has been useful in numerous sectors such as health, education, sanitation and others — the ~~case~~ of, Tata Power's work in slums.

The traditional approach is, however, said to be inadequate because ;

- 1) over emphasis on few sectors such as education
- 2) use of CSR works for publicity and brand building
- 3) lack of oversight on the work done and little monitoring of meaningful outcomes, if any.
- 4) duplication

The social license to operate (SLO) can be good alternative to open ended

CSR work as it :

- 1) incorporates the expected outcomes into the design of the programme.
- 2) helps alleviate social infrastructure shortages with the help of private sector in collaboration with the public sector policy on the same.
- 3) Prevents duplication of work in same location by multiple CSR departments.
- 4) Aids inclusive growth across the country rather than being region centric.

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.

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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 key stakeholders I would involve as part of consultation process are :

- 1) Aminent historians as I have
to check historical accuracy
- 2) Civil society members to
get informed opinion about
how the portrayal is perceived
- 3) Film making
Experts for inputs on
what films aim at doing -
entertaining while dramatising
certain events and characters

(b) I would consider the following
principles while making
recommendations :

- 1) Freedom of expression of the
filmmaker
- 2) Veracity of the events and
character portrayal and how
far it is consonant with the
spirit of responsibly

portraying history of the nation
without twisting real events
except for the purpose of
enhancing the effect of
certain events for entertainment
and audience engagement.

- 3) Genuine concerns of the
people will be kept in mind
and addressed.
- 4) The huge amount of money
and time that has gone into
the making.

In the prevailing context, the
following solution is appropriate:

- 1) Clarification by the maker
at the outset if the movie
is historical or just derived
from history.

- 2) Assurance to people that genuine concerns will be addressed but vague allegations insinuations will not be entertained.
- 3) Threats of consequences are not a legitimate method to seek redress and the state has to ensure law is maintained (Aarakhshan judgement)
- 4) The approved version will be released with arrests of people creating surbus or giving threats. Extra deputation of police can be done in more sensitive areas.

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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.

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भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों से बार-बार मॉब लिंचिंग (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। यहाँ 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 लिंचिंग (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?

लिंचिंग (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) The socio psychological factors that motivate people to join a mob and kill fellow human beings are ;

1) Taking comfort in numbers - it is conformist

2) Unlikelihood of getting caught - fear of punishment does not deter.

- 3) Fear of the unknown, the other-
disrupts the regularity of their
lives
 - 4) Sympathy for those they feel
have been wronged eg. parents of
the presumably kidnapped
children
 - 5) Anonymity aids audacity to do
what they single handedly
would never do.
 - 6) Unthinking belief in what they
hear
 - 7) Acting before ~~can~~ contemplating
lynchings are not ~~at~~
- (b) Increasing crime of lynching has
following implications on
society :
- 1) loss of faith in law and order
machinery and the state
 - 2) impetuosity among criminal

elements can aid their confidence to perpetuate more crimes.

3) death of the victims spreads hatred among communities if lynching has communal undertones eg. cow slaughter.

4) Diversion of law enforcement resources from other problems such as drug trafficking, smuggling, terrorism.

5) Such impromptu mobilization of random people threatens vulnerable people such as the homeless.

6) punishment without daleel, appeal and vakeel strikes at the root of a society based on rule of law.

(c) Social media has placed a central role in recent mob lynchings, eg. the lynching in Assam of men on rumours of child lifting spread via WhatsApp. Similarly, fake videos of cow smugglers on Facebook being ~~were~~ used to agitate people in Rajasthan.

As a law enforcement officer, I will take following steps to prevent such incidents:

- 1) Activate intelligence officials to identify vulnerable areas and enhance patrolling in those areas.
- 2) Start a hotline (24x7) for immediate reporting on building up of ~~the~~ crowds.
- 3) Conduct public workshops on avenues available for legitimate complaints and publicising punishment for those ~~on~~ being caught who get caught.

- 4) Build community policing networks with socially concerned citizens
- 5) Arrange ward committee meetings for generating awareness.
- 6) Strict implementation of law on drug smuggling and mob violence with swift chargesheets

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:

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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 आबंटित 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 not wholly a vice because
- 1) it keeps us motivated to do more and better in life than we have done eg. scientists at ISRO have developed more powerful launch vehicles such as GSLV Mk III.

- 2) It can aid in enabling people to do good things eg. rewards for reporting unwarranted of criminals
- 3) it inhibits complacency and boosts excellence eg. the greed to win makes athletes better their records.

But greed has negative sides which come to the fore when collective or others' interest is sacrificed for personal benefit.
eg. Stealing of roommate's hard earned savings meant for parents to pay one's own debts.

So greed is a double edged sword.
 It can be related to pursuit of self interest by individuals as the basis of economic well being as in

the example of the roommate above, but utilitarianism does not support greed, ~~the~~ vice. Utilitarianism seeks the greatest good for the greatest number of people which may or may not be served by greed. eg. Greed to build a better rocket which can annihilate more populations would not be in the realm of utilitarianism.

(b) Yes, there are certain things that money shouldn't buy.

1) Money shouldn't buy a spouse as is done in areas with low sex ratio because marriage is the basis of family and society, it cannot be the sole preserve of the rich. ~~This~~ Besides, this also sidesteps the issue of female feticide.

2) Money shouldn't buy time
eg. hiring of people to stand
in queue through apps,
because it debases the
temporal existence of other
human beings, exploits the
unemployment status of others
and makes other people means
to an end rather than ends
in themselves (Kant) '.

3) Money shouldn't buy emotions
eg. hiring of very young children
to advertise commercial products
~~to~~ to agitate and appeal to
people's emotions and lure them
into buying ~~products~~. It devalues
the innocence of childhood besides
monetising on the phoney creation
of otherwise personal emotions.

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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:

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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) Situations where developmental activities and environmental concerns come out as antithetical arise because :

- 1) Unplanned urbanization without adhering to the principles of developing new areas in consonance with existing vegetation cover
 - 2) large population growth creates demands for more infrastructure
 - 3) migration to cities from other states
 - 4) inadequate usage of existing space eg. Economic survey shows 12% vacancy in housing stock.
 - 5) Economic growth entails sacrifice of natural resources because raw material, land, connectivity etc. are required.
- (b) Short term solutions for tackling such situations are :
- 1) preparing plans for evacuation in case of disasters, strengthening information dissemination and early warning systems.

- 2) holding public hearings for consultative implementation of projects
- 3) developing an app for affordable housing available on rent
- 4) planting trees across empty spaces within the city, wherever feasible.

Long term solutions

- 1) Land reform policy detailing the land use plan of all areas so that planning can be done accordingly
- 2) Equitable regional growth to reduce migration and pressure on few cities
- 3) Enforcement of green building norms for environmentally responsible growth.

(c) Benefits of inculcating environmental concerns in policy making and planning process are :

- 1) Serves the biodiversity conservation cause, preserves natural environment, wetlands (Article 51A)
- 2) Enhances disaster resilience of growth (eg. wetlands absorb flood water, trees capture soil moisture preventing drought)
- 3) Concerns natural resources for future generations i.e. Sustainable and ethical development.
- 4) Does not deprive the tribals and marginalised
- 5) ✓

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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.

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आप एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की प्रतियोगिता में भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहे एक युवा एथलीट हैं। प्रतियोगिता के दौरान, आप कुछ वरिष्ठ एथलीटों को एकान्त 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 प्रतियोगिता खेल आयोजनों में आम है? यह प्रथा किस प्रकार कम की जा सकती है?

(a) In this scenario, I have the following options available:

- 1) ignore the incident and proceed with my business
- 2) Use the drug myself.
- 3) The above two options are not only illegal but also unethical.

They deprive fellow ~~competents~~ players of a level playing field while ~~to~~ letting the coach get off without consequences for his actions. Furthermore, if the players win, the coach will get undeserved rewards and the players undeserved awards.

So, I will :

1) approach the coach and ask him to withdraw the players citing some reason. I will inform his superiors about this incident in writing. This will preserve my country's reputation at international level, ensure action internally by authorities and prevent taint on all other players who would have

suffered if word went out about
some players doing this.

2) I will participate in my event
without following the players'
advice.

(b) Unfair performance enhancement
means are common in competitive
sporting event because :

- 1) Pressure to perform due to
national expectations and the
public nature of failure in case
of not winning
- 2) A lot of hard work has gone into
reaching here, so players do not
want to end in vain
- 3) The greed of to win at any
cost.
- 4) Lack of ethical training and
morals.

Such practices can be minimized

key:-

- 1) Rigorous, highly advanced tests
- 2) ethical training on the importance of fairness and value of integrity in failure over dishonesty in success.
- 3) Hiring individuals with confirmed probity as coaches.
- 4) Progressive punishment over repeat offence and permanent ban on any participation on third instance.

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(इस मरज में
कुछ ना लिखें)

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:

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आपको निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा एक दूरस्थ और अल्पविकसित क्षेत्र में चुनाव आयोजन की निगरानी करने के लिए दूथ 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 aforementioned is a case of loss of public faith in democratic process due to non delivery of public good.

- (a) The stakeholders in the situation and their interests are;

- i) The residents of the area
 - they want livelihoods
 - their area is still

underdeveloped which
they have to ensure is
developed ~~by all means~~.

- participation in democratic process can give them the moral power to question representatives later.

2) Booth level offices

- adequate preparations of elections
- maximization of voter turnout
- smooth conduct of elections

3) Representatives of people

- get votes for legitimacy of office and the government and not only for winning
- fulfil promises to regain trust of the people.
- smooth conduct of ~~elections~~ elections

4) Society at large

- equitable growth of all sections of society
- nobody should be disenchanted with a legal process for order in society to remain undisrupted.

(b) I will take the following factors into account to ~~convince~~ convince the people and ensure maximum voter turnout :

1) That they (people) are disappointed and hopeless, so their hopes have to be rekindled first by showcasing good facilities at the beoth and in electoral roll process

2) That the area is underdeveloped and people are far away from

power centre (remote) so they need a channel of for communicating their grievances for which I can arrange a public meeting with representatives

3) That main problem is of livelihood for which I can ~~go~~ prepare a detail of government schemes and skill development centres at prominent places in village.

4) That I have to ensure maximum turnout, so I will try to engage the first time young voters who could be more enthusiastic to do what they have never done before.

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Don't write
anything this
margin
(इस आकर में
कुछ ना लिखें)