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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1069)

Name of Candidate	ANURAG DWIVEDI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	107820
Center	ORN	Date	27/08/2018

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।

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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.

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।

A living will is an advance directive that provides information on how ^{treated if} a person is to be [^] he/she suffers from a terminal illness or is in a permanent vegetative state, not having the capacity to take the decision.

Recently, the SC has ~~allowed~~ given legal recognition to the concept of living wills ~~is~~ when it allowed passive euthanasia in a landmark ruling.

It has raised ethical issues both at individual and societal level.

Individual:-

- ① Right to die with dignity be respected
- ② Be provided the right to be free from suffering.

- ③ The personal dignity and privacy of the individual be protected
- ④ Potential of misuse by forcing a ^{person} ~~person~~ to write living will
- ⑤ Whether the person writing the living will is mentally sound or not

Societal level

- ① Is it right to allow the person to die if palliative care is available?
- ② Doctor's hippocratic oaths ties them to preserve life at any cost.
- ③ Should elderly not taken care of and seen as mere liability?

There are many issues and the need is to develop a framework ^{with adequate safeguards} where the provisions of living will are implement ^{for} to the fulfilment of individual dignity and autonomy.

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 work culture is the set of beliefs, values and principles that are shared by the organization and its members. It is often seen that bureaucratic work culture is anti-thetical to productivity as it suffers from red tapism, lack of accountability mechanism, too much discretion, insensitiveness among other things.

One ~~such~~ remedy floated to ~~from~~ ^{remedy} rectify this is privatization of some of the services.

Positives :-

- ① bring professionalism
- ② more competition → more efficiency
- ③ No ~~some~~ absolute job security → more accountability
- ④ more focus on improving consumer satisfaction as consumer is the king

Negatives:- (efficiency, profit motive)

① Private sector values are ~~not~~ different from public sector values (effectiveness, justice, service motive)

② Public sector brings about socio-economic development and not just seek profit

③ Loss of jobs

④

Both the approaches have some challenges.

④ A mix of both should be adopted. Some services which are not essential for

common citizens such as air-travel

can use privatized whereas other such

as rail-travel not. At the same time

bureaucratic work culture can be improved

by measures such as zero tolerance to

corruption, more transparency mechanism

of citizen character :

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 provided a talisman to guide individuals when in time of crisis. The talisman advocated that one's decision should be in line of lifting the life of the poorest, most vulnerable sections of the society. If decision is taken with such consideration, all dilemmas will go away and the person will take the right action.

The talisman was as relevant today as it was ~~given~~ when given. It is said that the good of the individual is contained in the good of all.

If the focus is on self-interest and self-preservation, the society won't be able to progress. Rising income inequality,

environmental degradation, crimes
against women are all ^{symptoms} ~~consequences~~
~~features~~ of a society that doesn't cater
to the needs of the ~~most~~ vulnerable
section of the society.

Successive Indian government have
also tried to address this by following
the motto - Anudhya se sarvodya.

Special ~~schemes~~ schemes for vulnerable sections,
poverty ~~alleviation~~ alleviation programmes
are testimony to it.

Currently, when poverty is still
around 28% and income inequality
is even more great (1% cornering 58%
of the national wealth), this talisman
as the guiding more is more
relevant than ever.

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।

Theodore Roosevelt has famously said
"to education a person in knowledge
and not in morals, is to educate
a menace to the society."

This clearly reflects that goal of education
is not just Intelligence but also character.

If the present system of education is
analyzed, it is found that such objective
is difficult to achieve:-

- ① The emphasis is on rote learning.
- ② Moral education has taken a back seat
- ③ Students not exposed to good role models
- ④ Teacher absenteeism and poor quality of teaching.

The focus has been on mere enrolment
with no regard for either learning outcomes

or value education.

The increasing instances of crime against children in school premises is a testimony to it. For eg. a ^{class} student of Delhi school murdered a 7-year boy Anshu to postpone the exams.

However, all is not lost and positive developments have also taken place. The curriculum has been updated to make ethics compulsory, promotion of sports and other ~~extra~~ extra-curricular activities, amendments in RTE.

More such steps are needed. In this regard the observation by Bombay HC can show the path - "The first lesson in any education system must be on ethics and morals."

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 फ़र्क नहीं पड़ता।" सिविल सेवा आचरण नियमावली, 1964 के संदर्भ में आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Freedom of speech is an important aspect of a healthy democracy. Without freedom to criticize the policies, suggest alternatives, the government will turn dispositive despotic and inefficient. A blanket prohibition is invalid. ~~is~~

Does this mean even ~~government~~ servants have the power to criticize? -

For

- ① help make policies more efficient
- ② Freedom of speech is fundamental Right under 19(1)(a)

③ ~~some restrictions~~

Against

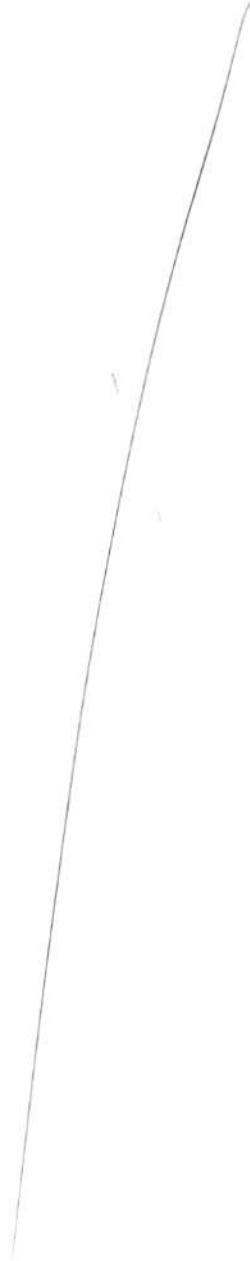
- ① They are part of government and it is aim to criticize self.

- ② Discipline and order is an important necessity
- ③ Some criticism can ^{have} ~~be~~ political colour endangering the neutrality and impartiality of the officer
- ④ There are avenues to provide feedback via internal channels.

The Civil Service Conduct Rules, 1964 prohibits the government servant from criticism of government policies. Though it is desirable for the government, at the same time internal mechanism must be strengthened so that genuine criticism that can improve efficiency are not lost.

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 अरस्तू के राज्य संबंधी विचार के संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए।



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 contemporary attitude of the state towards homosexuality is reflected in section 377 of IPC which criminalizes homosexual acts. The attitude of the society is hard to gauge as there has been no surveys but the factors behind them are:-

① Historical : Section 377 was added to IPC in 1861.

② ^{Religious} Cultural : Homosexuality is a sin in all major ~~sec~~ religions of India.

③ Cultural : Lack of awareness about homosexuality.

④ Political : homosexuals are not a strong constituency, hence their rights do not have much importance.

In recent years, there has been a change in this attitude. The SC on curative petition is currently hearing arguments against 377 and the govt is also in support of decriminalizing it

Factors driving it :-

- ① Rising awareness about the rights and needs of LGBT community
- ② Wider acceptance in society
- ③ Global movement ~~again~~ against homophobia and discrimination against LGBT
- ④ The historical SC judgement in NALSA case, when Transgender were recognized as third gender.

The sea of change is evident not only in India but in neighbouring countries. Nepal in its new Constitution has ~~made~~ prohibited discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

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।

Mental well-being is more important than physical well-being but it is often ignored. Mental illness is ~~seen~~ stigmatized as a person is not willing to talk about it let alone going to a therapist or doctor.

This hush-hush culture has given rise to many behavioural issues (juvenile delinquency, conduct disorder, indiscipline) and suicides among children.

Parents and teachers can play a leading role in tackling it by:-

- ① Showing the child it is ok to talk about mental issues
- ② Making learning fun and enjoying rather than pushing the child in cut-throat competition

- ③ Providing social and emotional support
- ④ Comforting the child in case of
failure or setbacks.
- ⑤ Providing Recognizing the individual
talent of the child and not pursue to
path of only engineering and medical

Emotional intelligence (EI) becomes very
important to achieve these steps. The
parent, teachers needs to be aware of the
needs and not emotions of the child.
They need to empathize with the
child and realize the demands society
is putting on his/her tender shoulders
and finally they need to help the
child regulate his/her emotions so
that our emotions can facilitate
cognitive abilities and not be a
source of poor mental well being.

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।

India is a country with unity in diversity - unity without uniformity & diversity without fragmentation. It is only through tolerance and compassion, a great and diverse ~~society~~ ^{country} ~~can~~ such as India can survive.

Ashoka's policy of Dhamma advocated harmony between all religion, peace, respect for elders, fair treatment to animals: It advocated dhammashosth (conquest through spirituality) rather than beshhosh (conquest through war).

The public life today is rife with many issues such as hate crimes against minorities, public lynchings, corruption, criminalization of police, violence against women etc.

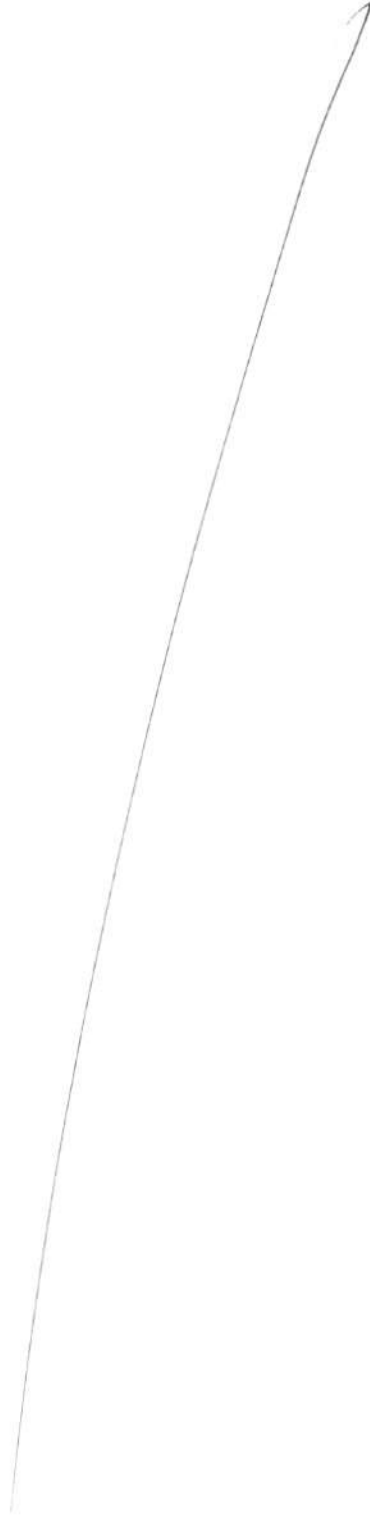
The policy of Dhamma advocates equality of all. Not just politically but also socially. It can be a guiding light.

- hate crimes and mob lynching can be ~~cut~~ reduced if the inherent value of life is realized and celebrated
- corruption, ineptism can be dismissed if the entire country is seen as one family
- violence against women be reduced if we inculcate the value of respecting women early in childhood.

Ashoka's ~~idea~~ policy can provide value education ~~to the~~. But, at the same time it needs to be backed up with concrete ~~concrete~~ institutional measures

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।



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 is the voice of
Conscience sans judgement ^{^10,} The

to biggest enemy of superstitions
belief is the inculcation of
scientific temper; i.e., the ability
to reason with arguments and
objective facts.

Force of law can only provide
outside compliance, but the inter-
nalization of ^{ideas} ~~change~~ requires mental
change.

People need to be educated about

→ The roots of superstitions

→ harmful damage to ~~society~~ them
and society.

The appeal to people must be ~~be~~ based on logos (objective facts), ethos (by credible source) and pathos (in emotional tone)

Educators and public figures have an important role :-

- ① Public figures have high credibility and their views would be more accepted
- ② Educators ~~would have more~~ ^{could use innovative} ~~no~~ techniques (street plays, animations) to bring about the ~~deeper~~ ^{deeper} ~~harm~~ ^{harm} of superstitious beliefs.

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।

Human history is rife with instances of war. There has been various motivations ~~behind~~ ^(WWI, II) behind it - economic interest, religious conquest, cultural conquest. ^(crusades)

But, all these ~~can~~ reasons are morally dubious - one justification is that war can sometimes be morally permissible and even obligatory.

~~For~~ Against

- ① War is a crime against humanity
- ② It causes mutual destruction and there is no winner
- ③ Human life is precious and it is our duty to preserve it

For

- ① War can sometimes be lesser of two evils

① Injustice any where is a threat to justice every where. It becomes important to remedy injustice

② ~~for~~

I agree with the latter reasoning. For eg: Hilter ~~reason~~ was keen to bring the whole of Europe under the subjugation of Germany and for the interest of German people. Such consequences would have been disastrous and morally not permissible. Hence, the attack by Britain and France was obligatory. ~~Even~~ Gandhi ji has said - even vengeance is preferred to cowardice.

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) is a ~~re~~ management concept
that ~~seeks~~ requires a company to
go beyond its economic and legal
interest to look after ethical
and social interests

The companies Act, 2013 requires the ~~the~~ Company

over a certain turnover to contribute
2% of its net profit of the last 3
years for CSR activities

The activities can be in the form of:-

- ① Donation to govt funds such as ~~PMR~~ R
PMDRF
- ② Monetary support to NGOs.
- ③ Direction interventions. such as
Project Harisali by Marudra to

promote afforestation.

Such approaches are found lacking as:-

- ① No synergy b/w efforts of different companies
- ② No mechanism to track and evaluate
- ③ Claims made are often exaggerated
- ④ Focus has been disproportionately ~~disproportionately~~ disproportionately in few areas - education, sanitation
- ⑤ It has become an easy excuse in Public relations

Social license to operate (SLO) can

help to remove some of these shortcomings as it will allow the companies to directly intervene in the developmental challenges faced by the country.

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 ~~current~~ present example provides a view that is gaining prominence, self-appointed super censors have

taken up to themselves to criticise
and rate the creative expression
of art. The use of political pressure,
arson, intimidation tactics to achieve
their ends.

•

- (a) • The consultative process should
involve all those who have a
legitimate right

(1) Film producers & directors

(2) Legal experts

(3) Historians

(4) Representatives from civil society

(5) ~~Representatives~~ representatives of
the protestors.

- (b) The core principles would be

(i) Protection of freedom of expression
taking note of reasonable restrictions

(ii) creative freedom of artist v/s historical
accuracy.

(iii) The responsibility of the government towards various segments of the society

The following outline can be followed.

Regarding film censorship policy

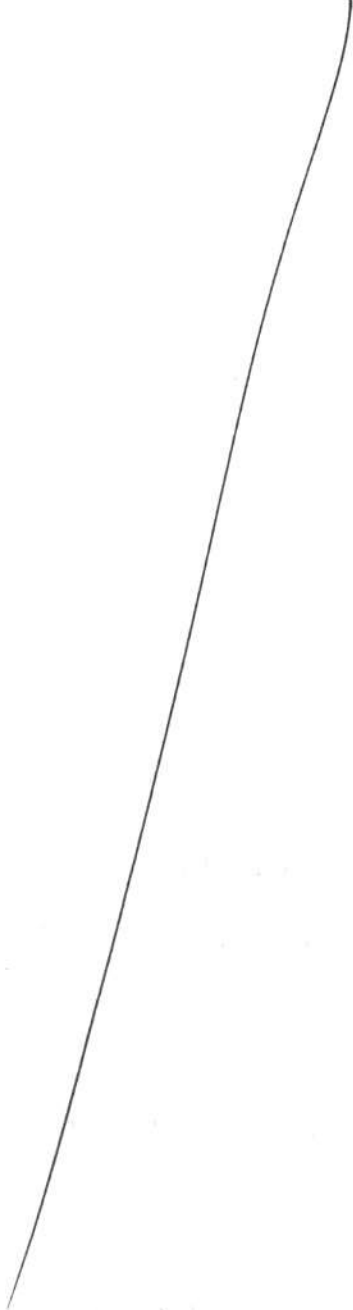
- ① The body may be provided power with only censoring the film in different categories
- ② The power to cancel (cut scenes in the movie) may be used only in extra-ordinary process.
- ③ The board members of the censorship committee be broad-based and consisting, historians, artists and members of civil society.
- ④ No extra-pressure in terms of protesters be allowed to interfere

Regarding historical accuracies

- ① The artists have creative freedom.
It should not be curtailed
- ② Movies are different from documen-
taries are historical accuracies are
not important.
- ③ However, a disclaimer should be
provided. When such disjuncture
from historical facts be made.

In this context it should be
remembered that - freedom of
expression not only protects those
ideas which are permissible,
it also protects such ideas which
shock and offend the state and
its people. It is the only
way in which, tolerance,
broad-mindedness and plurality, that

are the hallmarks of a democratic
society be protected.



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 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?

The present case ~~is~~ represents the rise in incidents of mob lynching which is mostly fuelled by false news and misinformation campaign on social media platforms (most prominently Whatsapp).

(a) There are various factors behind people participating in mob-lynching

- (i) Diffusion of responsibility as ~~not~~ or all are responsible for killing
- (ii) People in mob think by mob-mentality and not in individual capacity
- (iii) low technological-awareness to distinguish real news from fake news
- (iv) Lack of critical thinking when people simply follow the action of the leaders
- (v) Lack of trust in the
- (v) Xenophobia - most of the attacks are against strangers who are seen with mis-trust.

(b) Implications :-

- ① SC has said that mob-lynching reduces the majesty of law.

- (iii) Reduced confidence in rule of law
- (iii) Economic cost - as company would not want to invest in India
- (iv) Political cost - These events becomes flashpoints for divisive politics
- (v) Social cost → reduces tolerance and harmony in the country
- (vi) Technological cost → ~~not~~ undermines efforts to bring digital technology to the masses
- (vii) Individual cost → It has prompted the government to look ^{for ways} to track and censor messages on social media endangering individual privacy.

(c) Though instances of mob-lynching were present before the arrival

of social media. The speed with which information (mostly misinformation) travels on social media, the incidents have ~~so~~ ~~so~~ risen many folds. Many states such as Maharashtra, Assam, UP, Rajasthan, TN have seen such incidents.

other ~~add~~ challenges posed by social media are:-

- ① message cannot be tracked
- ② difficult to verify the ~~accuracy~~ accuracy of messages
- ③ most people ~~to~~ believe that every thing in social media is true

As an law enforcement officer I will take the following steps:-

- ① Rapid Response team → to deal with instances of mob lynching as fast as possible
- ② Awareness campaign to help people

distinguish between fake news and
real news. ^{more} Focus on most gullible
sections such as old people and
children.

③ Prompt and decisive action against
miscreants who ~~deliberately~~ deliberately
spread rumour

④ Billboards at regular places
informing people not to fall for
fake news and inform police
immediately in case of mob-
violence

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 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।

The current example represents the growing trend of commodification (everything can be bought and sold) and consumerism (people want to own as much as ~~to~~ possible). This has caused fall of morals in marketing.

- (a) The western religious tradition considers greed as one of the 7 deadly sins: It is something that has to be controlled and shunned.
- on the other hand is the ~~the~~ utilitarian philosophy of ~~the~~ that pursuit of self-interest by individuals is the basis of economic well-being.
- While it is true that individual aspirations have been instrumental in many breakthroughs and discoveries, ^(Industrial Revolution) greed cannot be ^{money for motive} considered a ~~vice~~ virtue.
- I would more strongly relate to Aristotle's golden mean & Buddha's middle path which advocates moderation in life.

Some amount of greed is instrumental in seeking progress so that our life and society doesn't become stagnant. But, if unhindered it can lead to destruction of humanity itself. One must remember what ~~Gandhi~~ Gandhiji has said - We have sufficient resources to meet everyone's need but not everyone's greed.

- (b) ~~whereas~~ Yes, there are some things that money shouldn't ~~and~~ buy. ~~If there is a price tag attached to~~ When an item is commodified, when a price tag is attached to the item, it instantly becomes bereft from the reaches of the poor and vulnerable sections of the society.

(i) Money shouldn't buy clean environment ~~as~~ (air, water) as it is the right of all - rich and poor. But, we have packaged bottled water.

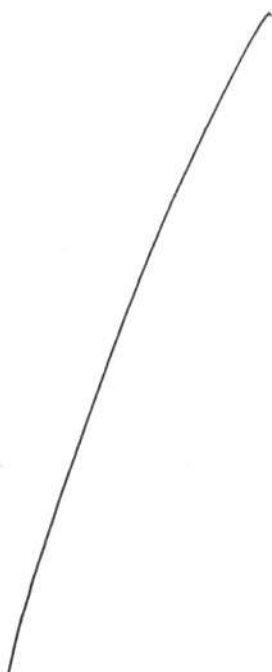
(ii) Money shouldn't buy freedom as it is an ~~alienable~~ inalienable human right. But, we have poor people in jail as they do not have money for bail.

(iii) Money shouldn't buy prestige as a person's character is more ~~useful~~ important than the material possessions he/she has.

(iv) Money shouldn't buy democracy but money and muscle power are well-ingrained into politics.

Most of these ideas are utopian ~~ends~~ ^{ends} which an ideal society wants to achieve. It is ~~often~~ very difficult

but the government, courts and civil society has taken steps to achieve them. For eg:- Protection of Environment Act, National Green Tribunals, releasing under trials who completed part of sentence, promotion of value education, reforms in elections.



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। 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 ~~above~~ above issues represents
the ongoing debate of environment
versus development that is re-run

at different levels - local, national and international (INDC - Paris Agreement)

(a) The demands of ~~dev~~ development and environmental protection is seen as anti-thetical :-

- ① No synergy and coordination between departments
- ② Non-incorporation of environmental ethics in developmental plans
- ③ The greed of undertaking developing activities without any moderation.

Our ex-President Pranab Mukherjee has ~~se~~ emphasized that there is no debate or controversy as long as we incorporate environmental concerns and promote sustainable development.

(b) Short term measures:-

- ① Modification of development plan so that cutting ~~for~~ down trees is the last resort.
- ② Focus on translocation and remodelling of trees.
- ③ Consultation with all stakeholders to build consensus and forge a compromise

Long term measures:-

- ① Incorporation of environmental ethics right at the start of development design ~~development~~
- ② Various strategies such as GRIHA ratings, Indian Green Building Council guidelines can be used
- ③ Afforestation measures be improved

so that ~~loss~~ quality of ^{new trees} ~~plantation~~ ^{plants} is not reduced.

(i) Incorporation of environmental concerns have many benefits

① Environmental

- clean and protected environment
- Sustainable development

② Economical

- ~~cost~~ short term cost of construction may be high
- long term cost ~~can~~ cutting as low incidence of diseases, less number of extreme events

③ Social

- more harmony in the society
- protection of tribal way of life who are most affected

④ Political

- less resistance from ^{affected group} ~~people~~
- more participation in development-group.

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 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?

Stakeholders involved

- ① Players
- ② Coach
- ③ ~~Nation~~ Organizing body
- ④ National pride

Issues

- ① Professional ethics vs personal relationship

② obedience v/s whistle blowing

③ Responsibility v/s Easy Way out

(9) The following options are available.

(A) Use the drug and perform well in the event.

~~Pos~~ (+ve): • better performance

(-ve): • partner in crime
• will face crisis of conscience afterwards
• fear of being caught.

(B) Do not use the drug but do not report as well

(+ve): • No fear of legal trouble of being caught.
• No friction with other players

(-ve): • lack of integrity
• loss of nation's reputation if the players are caught.

I would take the following steps:-

(c) Report the action to higher up
in the authority.

(-ve): It would come at a personal
lost of ostracization and anger from
player and ~~coach~~ ~~coach~~ coach.
The info can get leaked and the
country can be defamed

(+ve): It is what a person of integrity
would do. Timely intervention from
the sports officials would impact
improve the credibility of the
nation in anti-doping measures

(b)

Such unfair means is common as:-

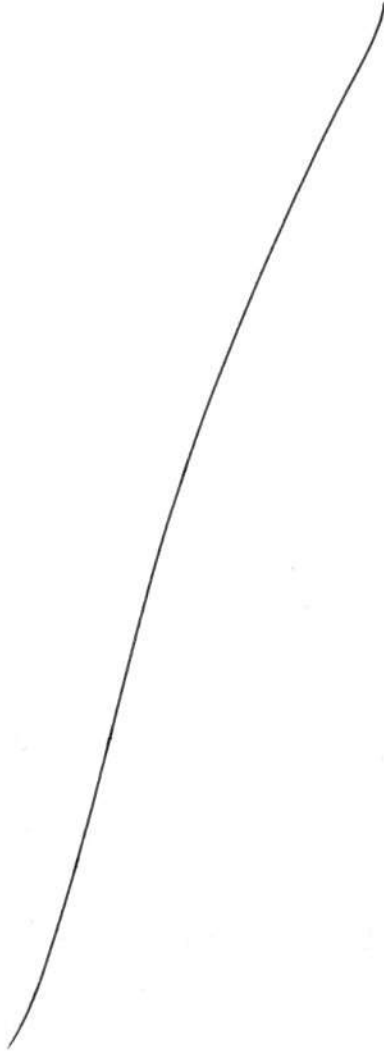
- ① Increasing level of competition
- ② Low fear of being caught (Lance
Armstrong)
- ③ Support of ~~sports~~ ^{coaches} and in some
cases even sports federation (Rumla)

- ④ low levels of moral integrity
in the sports persons.
- ⑤ ~~more~~ increased availability

The following measures can be used to minimize it:-

- ① ~~more~~ ^{tests} more frequent and random
^{doping} ~~tests~~ not just at the time of
competition but also round the
year.
- ② stricter punishments
- ③ The sponsors should have a
integrity pact with athletes. If
they are caught doping, their contracts
will end immediately. This will
^{provide} ~~and~~ financial disincentive
- ④ Promotion of ethical conduct
in sports

⑤ Fixing responsibility and
accountability of all - players,
~~and~~ coaches and sports officials



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 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 case represents the often seen situation where public disenchantment with elevated promises and their subdued fulfilment reduces voter turnouts.

(a) Stakeholders:-

- ① ~~People~~ Voters of the areas (need development)
- ② Candidates in the election (need votes)
- ③ General public
- ④ Election Commission (as it is the responsibility to maximize voter turnout)

~~The people~~

The underlying interest of all stakeholders is to ensure that the election process is successful. ~~But~~ But, they use different methods.

- ① EC want to maximize turnout
- ② Candidates want to maximize votes for ~~own~~ self
- ③ People want to provide a statement that they can no longer be taken for granted

(b) My aim would be to ensure that the interest of all the stakeholders are ~~caty~~ achieved as far as possible.

I would :-

① organize awareness camps ~~highlighting~~ highlighting the importance of elections. By highlighting it, people are ~~not~~ making elected representatives even ^{less} accountable

② ~~By not~~ Taking caution to not advocate it, I would inform and educate the people about the NOTA option. ~~at provide~~ they have a right to reject all Candidates

③ I would provide them with the positive case studies. For eg:-

Mardoor ki sam Sakhi Sanyathan
CMUSS ~~on~~ through Jan Sunwai
(Public hearing) made the elected
representatives of Rajasthan
accountable.

④ At the same time, I will
ensure that the political parties
are able to run their campaign
ensuring a free and fair
election

