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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1069)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	74631
Center	ORN	Date	4/8/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **FOURTEEN** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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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।

An estimated 5 crore people suffer from mental ~~the~~ health issues in India, as per WHO. As with mental illness, in terminal illness too, the ability of the patient to decide upon the course of treatment and care given to him/her is restricted.

Living will therefore is a legal instrument where a person outlines the manner in which his illness must be handled by the caregivers as well as healthcare professionals.

Further the Aruna ~~Shanbaug~~ Shanbaug case further brings into question whether such patients should be given the right to decide beforehand whether they should be given palliative care, or left to die on their own will. The various ethical issues involved are

From Individual Perspective

- Since the family of the person is affected, should they be also heard?
- When a person decides his living will?
- Whether the caregivers can be reliably trusted to follow the will and not mistreat the person
- Whether he has the financial wherewithal to ensure that the will is honoured.

From Societal Perspective

- Whether a person should be allowed to stop treatment (in his will), i.e. right to life → whether absolute or not?
- Whether the society is willing to bear the cost of palliative care
- Whether the person should be allowed to choose his living will and whether a doctor can override it in the best interest of the family and society.

Thus living wills are a sensitive issue and the provision of advanced directive in ~~medic~~ Mental Health Bill should be widely debated.

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।

In India, bureaucratic work culture often leads to slowdown in decision making, status quo bias, lack of transparency and a culture resistant to change. This leads to ~~the~~ decrease in productivity, efficiency & effectiveness of service delivery and the quality of service suffers. Thus there is a pressing need to downsize and delayer the government and privatize some of the services. For example

- Provision of drinking water (already done in Nagpur)
- Provision of electricity (already done in Mumbai)
- Bulk of back office work like data entry, document filing & form processing (already done by Income Tax department)
- Provision of banking services through

gradual divestment of government stake in Public sector banks

- Air Travel (Divestment of Air India)

As we can see above, in many instances, the private provision of public services has been undertaken, but on a small scale. The need is to scale them up and bring more geographic areas and services under its coverage.

As was seen during 1980s and 90s in the UK, privatization of some govt. services by Ms. Thatcher & Mr. Major's Govts. led to increased efficiency, higher productivity and better accountability. We must also downsize the government in line with the PM's motto of Minimum Government, Maximum Governance. This will make the government more citizen centric and allow it to focus on more pressing areas like education, healthcare and skill Development.

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।

Gandhi Ji's Talisman is a framework to solve the ethical dilemmas that we face in our daily lives. It states that

- Whenever one is in a great dilemma about the course of action he is contemplating, he should remember the poorest and the weakest person he has seen and whether his actions will benefit him
- He will see that his doubts are melting away and he will get the solution to his dilemma.

Gandhi Ji's Talisman still holds immense relevance in the day-to-day life. For example,

- Gandhi Ji's Talisman can help resolve day to day dilemmas of unskilled servants. When a poor and helpless person comes to him to seek help with some government scheme, but he does not have the documentation, he could use the Talisman as a guide to decide that

he must help the person in getting relevant document and he must sanction him immediate relief.

- A rich person, when guided by the Talisman, would choose altruism as a way of giving back to the society. A firm guided by the Talisman would do CSR as a matter of duty, and not as a way of fulfilling legal obligations.
- A person, would give the spare food ^{after} ~~to~~ a party, ~~or~~ to a food bank, rather than throwing it away if he is guided by the Talisman. The time and effort it takes would not matter to him.

Thus we see that the Talisman helps all members of the society in taking correct and ethical decisions and is a great ~~use~~ help in decision making.

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।

As Martin Luther King Junior has said, the true education should not only help build intelligence in the pupils, but also help them build a virtuous character. However, in present day India, there are many impediments to realizing this goal of true education. For instance;

- Too much focus on rote learning builds knowledge, but fails to impart practical intelligence to apply that knowledge in real world problems. This impedes innovation and creativity.
- Lack of skills reduces the employability, even when the person has knowledge and intelligence. The instances of highly educated people with bachelors and masters degrees applying to clerical posts is an example.

- Moral Education or Value education is almost ~~ext~~ non-existent despite the National Education Policy 1986 strongly advocating it and Draft New Education policy affirming it.
- Lack of value education translates into lack of virtues and qualities like discipline, perseverance, honesty, integrity, empathy and justice. This leads to lack of ~~personal~~ virtues civic ethics and personal morality.

Incidents of crime like corruption & bribe giving, arson, murder, atrocities on women and discrimination towards lower castes are direct fallout of the existing system of education in India.

Thus there is an urgent need to reorient the education system so that ~~the~~ it enriches not only the mind, but also the heart of the individual.

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।

Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 (CCS Rules) imposes many restrictions on the public servants in airing his views in media.

A ~~whole~~ reasonable restriction is not only desirable, as it:-

- ensures that public servants ~~act~~ act with the best of their abilities to execute the policies of the elected government, as it reflects the will of the people (even if they personally do not agree with the policy's contours)
- helps the public servant maintain anonymity - a public service virtue
- maintains smooth and harmonious relations between the bureaucracy and the political executive.

However, CCS Rules are often all-encompassing and they prohibit not only the airing of grievances, but also

personal views held in the capacity as a citizen.

The recent incident of an IAS officer receiving a reprimand upon airing his views on the deteriorating safety of women is a case in the point.

In a democracy, public ~~open~~ opinion is paramount, and after a key driver of shaping the public policy. As such a blanket ban on airing opinions whether the person is a ~~private~~ common man or a civil servant disrupts the process of dialogue and reasonable criticism that is the hallmark of a progressive democracy.

The need of the hour is a wider debate on CCS Rules so that it can be suitably modified ~~to~~ to allow the airing of ~~private~~ private views on public issues by civil servants if he puts a disclaimer that his views are entirely personal and not reflective of Govt opinion.

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।

Man by nature is a political animal.

- This is seen in all walks of everyday life. In a large combined household, there could be power tussle between brothers, and in a large corporation, there is a power struggle between different managers to control resources.

Man, by nature is a social animal, and as a part of the society, he wants and hopes that the affairs of the society are to the best of his interest.

Thus he engages in politics so that he could either influence the decisions of the key decision makers of the society, or be in a position, where he himself becomes a decision maker.

Aristotle was one of the earliest philosophers to recognize the political nature of human being and his writings about the

Idea of the state reflects this.

That is why Aristotle believed that representative democracy is the best form of the government and it should in particular include the middle strata of the society as key decision makers. This would ensure that decision making takes into account the views of a large section of the society and the Government acts in the best interest of the governed. This way, the very political nature of human beings is used as a tool to make them worthy participants in the affairs of the state, as opposed to oligarchy or monarchy.

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 society on homosexuality reflects wide extremities of opinion and confusion.

A large section of the society considers homosexuality - or sexual relations between consenting adults of the same gender - as a taboo, and finds it repulsive. This belief of the society finds reflection in:-

- People maintaining their distance from homosexuals
- Parents disowning their homosexual children
- Wide discrimination at workplace with homosexuals in ^{particular} ~~general~~ and LGBTQ community in general
- People not giving accommodations or rent to same-sex couples

This prevalent attitude is also reflected in the criminalization of

homosexuality (u/s 377 IPC).

However, societal views are changing slowly towards homosexuality driven by :-

- Recognition that it is genetics that pre-disposes a person towards homosexuality and not any issues with the character of the person
- Wide debate generated by NGOs like Naz Foundation and cases like Kaushal vs. Naz Foundation
- Wide awareness that many progressive societies (USA, Ireland) are slowly ~~de~~ legalizing homosexuality and same sex marriages
- Event like 'Gay Pride Parades' that are being ~~aid~~ organized in Indian cities also help build awareness.

Thus, it is imperative that both Supreme Court as well as the Government recognizes changing attitudes and decriminalizes homosexuality.

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।

Recently there has been an increase in the cases of suicides by children. Also, suicides prompted by games like 'the blue whale challenge' makes it important that children's mental well being is monitored so that corrective action can be taken before it is too late. Parents and teachers have an important role to play in this regard. Parents need to ensure that

- Children are brought up in an environment where open discussion on any issue that the child is facing is discussed openly and freely
- They also become friends with the kind, and not just parents
- Children do not spend excessive time on mobile phones, television and media, rather they should spend that time playing outdoors

- values of care, hardwork and respect to life is inculcated
- Teachers should ensure that
- They do not put excessive academic pressure on the child
- The ~~too~~ teaching-learning process keeps child at its centre and is attuned to his needs
- The child is given value education so that he develops virtues like discipline, perseverance and collaboration,

In this respect emotional intelligence, i.e. the ability to manage and control one's own & others' emotions, is extremely important:-

- (i) An emotionally ~~intelle~~ intelligent child would be able to control his emotions, stress and anger
- (ii) Emotionally intelligent ~~children~~ parents and teachers would be able to recognize early signs of depression, stress and anxiety in the child and would be able to help him overcome the same.

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, after the Kalinga war, gave up violence, and decided to take the path of dhamma (Dharma or righteousness). The tenets of his Dharma are found on rock edicts throughout the subcontinent. Some key aspects and their contemporary significance are as follows :-

- (i) The relation between a ruler and the subject is like that of a father & son :

Today's policy makers, politicians and ministers, if they follow this would ensure that

- Policies are citizen centric
- Government listens to the public grievances and actively sorts them out
- Public servants are transparent and accountable as a matter of duty
- Governance is participatory

(ii) Equal Respect to all Religions and Sects :- Indian State is a secular State, and yet we see cleavages based upon religion. In public service, secularism would ensure that no bias is shown to any person on the basis of his religion, and any discrimination or atrocities based upon religious hatred is harshly dealt with. Tolerance was a hallmark of Ashoka's Dhamma, as should be for Indian State.

(iii) Respect to elders :- In public service, this would help public servants be especially sensitive to the needs of elderly.

(iv) Efficient Provision of Public Services :- Ashoka built various public goods like canals, roads and gardens as the edicts mention. In public service this can ensure :-

- A welfare economy
- Ease of living for citizens
- widespread contentment
- efficient use of taxpayers money.

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।

Various societies, particularly in Africa and South Asia face widespread poverty. As per world bank, 1 billion, or 1 in 7 people in the world today suffer from acute poverty. 30% of Indians are also below poverty line as per Rayarajan Committee.

Gandhi Ji said that Poverty is the worst form of violence. It shows that society as a whole does not care much about the plight of the poor, i.e. a lack of empathy and compassion. It also shows that society as a whole, does not mind high level of inequalities and in income and wealth as distasteful. It also shows a lack of altruism in the people and a lack of courage in the government to take its redistributive function seriously.

Ethical Implications for a society with high level of poverty :-

- It erodes the collective personal morality of the people, leading to a lack of compassion
- It erodes civic morality in the public life and shows a culture of charity to be not very prevalent
- It perpetuates inequalities not only in economic, but also in social and political fields
- It disenfranchises the poor, as their voice does not seem to matter

Ⓢ

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।

Our society is characterized by high level of superstition. Some superstitions related to untouchability, sati pratha, child marriages have been eradicated by law. However not all superstitions can be removed by the force of law, ~~and~~ for example

- Superstitions related to organ donation
- Superstitions about solar and lunar eclipse and their effect on daily lives.
- Superstitions related to evil spirits, black magic and supernatural powers

All these can be eradicated only by systematic awareness that challenges the beliefs and challenges

the people to think rationally.

Educators and Public figures

can help eradicate superstitions by:-

- Using emotional intelligence & their connect ^{with} ~~to~~ the people
- Using forceful and logical argument ~~that~~ that appeals to people's emotions
- ~~They~~ As they are role models, they can lead by examples in denouncing superstitions
- By using social and mass media effectively, where they have a lot of followers.

Thus they can use ethos, pathos and logos all to reach the people with their forceful messages.

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।

Sometimes it is argued that war is morally permission. In case of Bhagwat Geeta, Sri Krishna argues that it was Arjuna's moral duty to take up arms against Kaurawas in ~~his~~ Arjuna's moment of hesitation.

War is morally permissible when

- All other methods have failed to have an impact and all other means have been exhausted and used towards averting war
- When it is for a just cause - like saving humanity
- When it is for protecting the sovereignty
- When it is in self defence (eg Indo-China war of 1962)

At the same time, as Gandhi Ji says, violence is to be avoided.

It serves no purpose. If even if it seems to do good, that is temporary, but the harm is permanent. It leads to the loss of countless lives, makes many women widows and children orphans and snatches the most precious gifts to humans - life.

Thus, war should be avoided as soon as possible but it is obligatory in certain circumstances. eg in Kargil, without provocation, Pakistan had sent militia backed by its military into India. War was obligatory on India then.

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।

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 that I would involve as part of consultation are as follows:-

- The producer director and his legal team if any
- The Political and Social Activists that have objected to the film
- All the members of the special committee
- Noted historians and authorities on the freedom struggle
- Some neutral legal luminaries
- Some members of the administration to assess the threat to public order
- Some members of the civil society.

b) The principles that I would consider while giving my recommendations are as follows

- The right to expression and creative freedom of the producer-director and the film's artists should be reasonably honoured
- Any gross misrepresentations, agreed to be historians should not be allowed to hurt feelings

- The debatable aspects should be discussed in light of historical evidence with wide inputs from historians and facts that are found to be true would be allowed to be a part of the movie
 - As ~~so~~ far as possible, the movie should be allowed to release, with proper disclaimers, so that the investment of time, money and creative energy is honoured
 - The law and order during the release should be maintained with prior planning
 - Conciliation between filmmaker and activists would be tried as far as practical.
- c) I would recommend the following solution
- Make only reasonable edits where facts have been found to be misrepresented. Do this with inputs from eminent historians.

- For unverifiable facts, give proper disclaimer during the scene that this fact can not be verified
- After the ~~board~~ committee has approved the movie, it should be released at earliest convenience
- The ~~for~~ relevant district administrations should be prepared ^{to deal} with any law and problem issues. If needed, prohibitory orders be imposed.
- The protestors should take back their protests after edits have been made & disclaimers put.

Long Term

- The government should create a standing committee that can go through such situations quickly so that time and money is not wasted by delaying release.

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

भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों से बार-बार मॉब लिंगिंग (भीड़ द्वारा हत्या) के उदाहरणों की रिपोर्टें आई हैं। यहाँ गौर करने वाली बात यह है कि यह संभवतः चेहराविहीन 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?

a) The socio-psychological factors are as follows

- Diffusion of responsibility :- The person believes that the responsibility gets shared among the group members of the mob and that his culpability gets reduced.

- Widespread hatred :- People hate the sinner, along with the sin. This hatred prompts them to be violent
- Low fear of law :- People think that law will not be able to bring a mob to justice, so the chances of getting caught are less.
- Anger :- ~~Geeta~~ Bhagwat Geeta says Anger, along with lust and greed is the sure-shot gateway to hell. It blinds the people and makes them do reprehensible things in moments of anger
- Instigation by fellow lynchers and bystanders also emboldens the people

b) Implications of increasing crime of lynching on society

- A breakdown in the Rule of Law. As a Supreme Court judge recently said, it can lead to 'mobocracy' and defeats the very purpose

of rule of law

- It will break down social harmony, cohesion and brotherhood in the society
- It will further embolden anti-social elements to commit more crime
- It will lead to an erosion of faith in the administration as well judiciary
- It can create fear psychosis in the minds of vulnerable groups like dalits and minorities
- Lynching is a violation of right of life, sacrosanct under Article 21 of constitution. Such instances can weaken the premise of the union and can 'bleed its social fabric 'by a thousand cuts'.

c) Role of social media in instances of mob lynching

- It has helped mobilize a mob in

large number quickly

- It has helped spread rumours fast
- It has been used by divisive elements to ~~be~~ fuel hatred against certain castes and communities → this polarises the society
- Polarization often leads to violence

As a law enforcement officer, I will

- Actively engage with citizens of the district through ~~or~~ rukkad-nataks, short films, whatsapp messages, as an IPS officer from Andhra Pradesh has successfully done recently
- Strengthen the intelligence system of the district so that any potentially ~~the~~ inflammatory situation can be foreseen beforehand
- Engage community elders and Panchayati Raj institutions in the campaign
- Use my own official social media account to spread awareness and positivity

- In communally charged situations, I will meet with the members of the concerned communities and use my emotional intelligence to calm tensions and achieve cooperation.

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 आबंधित 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) Bhagwat Geeta says that Greed, along with Lust and Anger are 3 ~~vices~~ vices that are gateways to hell. However, while greed may have certain positive sides in capitalist and materialist context, its negative sides are more pronounced, eg

- Greed leads to corruption in public life. Leakage of money directed at welfare schemes leads to perpetuation of poverty - the worst form of violence as per Gandhi ji
 - Greed leads to corporates using unethical and immoral practices like profiteering, hoarding etc., and also much larger scams like Satyam, Enron, Worldcom, LIBOR scam
 - Greed leads to self-enrichment at the cost of weaker members of society
 - In political context, greed for power leads to defections, cash-for-votes, unstable coalitions, use of money & muscle politics.
- Greed can have positives in particular contexts
- When in Capitalism, all firms try to operate most efficiently by

maximizing profits (greed), the societal resources are used most efficiently. Inefficient firms fail and the capital used by them passes to more efficient firms.

It is related to the utilitarian philosophy, i.e., the greatest good of greatest number is achieved when all economic agents act in self-interest. However, only profit motive is not optimal for society

- Triple bottom line - People, Planet & profits all need to be considered
- CSR above & beyond legal requirements needs to be undertaken.

b) There are some things that money can not buy, e.g.

- The happiness of parents

- The satisfaction one gets from public service/serving others and being useful for society
- The satisfaction one gets from helping people in need
- The respect that people like Dr Kalam, E Sreedharan have earned cannot be bought by money.

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?

g) Such situation has developed because

- The historical growth trajectory has been one sided. Development has always won over environment
- People are frustrated by government's efforts towards rehabilitation and ecological compensation by afforestation and other activities
- There is wide distrust about the government's intentions as people believe compensatory action will not be taken
- Government has also, in past, failed to reach out to the civil society to allay its well-placed fears
- Tardy execution of past development projects that have converted rich forested areas into concrete jungle with little provision of open spaces & greenery.

b) Short Term Solutions

- Assuage the fears of the civil society
- Put up a concrete plan in public domain, highlighting:-
 - The timelines for settlement and development
 - Compensatory plan
 - Area chosen
 - No. of trees to be planted
 - Species to be used
 - Timelines to achieve this
 - Survival rate to be achieved
- Assure the citizens that ample green spaces would be left in the redeveloped areas through green belts/parks etc.
- Engage with prominent personalities and opinion leaders of the society
- Form a Joint Committee of action to monitor the project.

Q) Long Term Solutions

- Build ecology into the development models. Green areas must be part of all development projects
- Social and Environmental impact assessments must be mandatorily done
- The development plan must be published beforehand & Community opinion be asked and good recommendations be adopted
- The development timelines should be honoured
- Afforestation in a compensatory manner must be taken for all such projects & status reports should be put in public domain
- Active engagement with civil society.

c) Potential Benefits

- Improved environment and ecology
- Abets global warming & climate change
- Makes development truly sustainable
- Preserves natural habitats of many bird & animal species
- Sensitive to the needs to children & elderly for recreational spaces
- Citizen Centric & participatory model where government is sensitive to societal concerns
- Improved aesthetics

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?

a) Available Options to me are :-

c i) Do Nothing

- but it ~~be~~ will hurt my conscience and will be against my morality

c ii) Ask them to stop, and then do not report

- but their misdeeds would not be exposed and they might do

it again in future

- moreover they might win the current competition too by the effect of already injected drug

- (iii) Report the matter, i.e. involvement of players and the work to the Head of Indian Contingent and the relevant sports body
- the reputation of the team may get tarnished resulting in ban

(iv) ~~Ask them to~~

Course of Action

I will use (iii), but before that I will tell them to disclose that to the team management themselves, failing which I will go with option (iii)

I would state what I saw and recommend that the team

management immediately do dope test on them & pull them out of the competition

(b) Performance enhancement using unfair means is common because

- The pressure to perform and meet the perceived expectations of millions of people
- A lack of morality that fails to differentiate good from bad
- Excessive competition
- ~~Maybe~~ because of incomplete knowledge that others may be using it
- Greed to money & fame
- Lack of fear about the consequences of getting caught

This can be minimized by

- Periodic dope tests
- Strict actions against all guilty including lifetime ban

- (iii) Promoting healthy competition
- (iv) Stress management through
Yoga & meditation
- (v) Inculcating strong sense of
morality & ethics
- (vi) Using emotional intelligence to
inculcate fear of loss of
reputation if caught

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?

a) Stakeholders & their interests

- voters :- ensuring accountability in elected representatives
- availing basic necessity of lives by effective provision by the state

- Me - overseeing proper & ethical conduct during elections
 - ensuring maximum turnout
 - Election Commission - maximum turnout & enthusiastic participation
 - no use of money/muscle power
 - Government - winning the trust of electorate
 - taking welfare to the masses that are deprived of basic necessities.
- b) Factors that I will take into account to convince people & ensure maximum turnout
- The anger of the villagers needs to be calmed. I would use my Emotional Intelligence techniques to reduce their anger
 - I would ensure that I would convey the reasons behind

people not wanting to vote to the election commission, who in turn, can inform the government.

- I would ^{use} ~~take~~ the following arguments in convincing them:-

- Voting is a moral duty.

- If they do not vote, the state can stop caring all the more.

- ~~They~~ Their vote can actually make a difference between the win and loss of a worthy candidate.

- They should exercise their judgement & choose the best candidate.

- if it is not feasible, they can use NOTA to register their dissentment.

This will ensure that turnout will be maximized & voters can

also exercise their best action
depending upon their perceptions

