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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1069)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	104395
Center	ORN	Date	30/8/18

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।

Living Will is a document stating that in case a person is in permanent vegetative state or unable to take decision then life support should be withheld so as to give him a death of dignity.

Ethical issues involved:-

(A) Individual

a) *Show whether a person has right to death or not.*

b) *It will be a very tough call for near & dear ones to decide on the ~~care~~ removal of life support.*

c) *should the person be allowed to die so as to save money of hospitalisation.*

(B) Social

- a) ~~whether~~ Lifesupport can be removed for vested interest like getting property rights.
- b) Is it a death of dignity or a doctor assisted murder.
- c) Doctors can face dilemma can doctors job is to protect life, not to take life.
- d) With advancement in technology, ~~case~~ ^{cure} for disease might become available.

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।

Bureaucracy according to Max Weber is a rule based hierarchical structure. It has often being criticized for bureaucratic red-tapism & lethargy where rules rather than means to an end, becomes end in themselves.

So there ~~has to~~ are rising demand about downsizing government to ^{reduce} get delays.

It is also improve functioning & efficiency of public service delivery as private sector provides with better & delivery of services & customer care.

Eg) In Indian railways catering of food ^{cleaning of stations} can be privatised, ~~cleaning of station~~ etc.

This will improve ~~public &~~ public's travel experience & railways should

only limit itself to the only core technical jobs.

But privatisation of services like NITI Aayog's idea of delivering treatment of cancer & other disease by private sector in public hospital came under criticism as:-

- 1) It will make healthcare exp out of reach of the poor people.
- 2) Private players will only want to work in hospitals where people can pay & this will further deteriorate rural healthcare.

There is a need to change work culture of bureaucracy & recent step of lateral entry by government is a step in right direction towards bringing best of both the worlds together.

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 says that whenever you perform an action, ~~first~~ ^{first} ~~the~~ ^{or} are in ethical dilemma first think whether my action will help the poorest of poor or not.

Gandhi's talisman can help in day to day life as:-

- 1) It can help civil servant to stand up to professional ethics in case of political pressure.
- 2) It gives moral guidance about righteousness of an action by looking into how it will benefit the poorest of poor.
- 3) It can help in better formulation of policies.

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।

Role of education is to develop good human being & this is possible only when both intelligence & character are inculcated in the children.

Intelligence — character = deviant
Eg) Osama bin Laden

character — Intelligence = Inaptitude.

Intelligence + character = role model
Eg) APJ Abdul Kalam

Indian education system, has been able to ~~develop~~ achieve the goal of Intelligence + character to some extent. As today more focus is being given on intelligence, as intelligence provides job, but character is also equally important. A person with strong character is emotionally Intelligent.

So in an era of ~~existing~~^{rising} secular, intolerance,
hated towards different religion, race,
caste, sex there is an ~~un~~immediate
~~need~~ for moral education in the
Indian education system.

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 Service Conduct Rules, 1964 puts restriction of on civil servant from publically criticizing government's policies.

Argument in favour of Conduct Rules

- 1) If every government servants speaks in different voice in public forum, it would lead to chaos, anarchy & confusion
- 2) If everyone is allowed to speak, then government will get busy in handling its internal dissent rather than work for public welfare.
- 3) No firm, not even private allows its employees to publically criticize the company.
- 4) It will lead to mistrust between government

& public if all the internal matters come out in public domain.

Argument Against the Code of Conduct,^{rules} :-

- 1) It stifles freedom of speech & expression which is a fundamental right.
- 2) Government servant is also part of the society so they can't be expected to remain a mute spectator of the wrongdoings in the society.

~~There~~ Speaking out in public against government policy will lead to chaos, so its best that go internal grievance redressal mechanism is put into place so as to register ~~the~~ any complaints of the government servant.

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।

According to Aristotle politics is an integral part of man's life.

For him state played a crucial role in life of society like:-

- 1) It was responsible to make all the essential resources available to the masses.
- 2) State had the monopoly over use of coercive power in order to maintain law & order in the society.
- 3) State gave guidance & direction to society. So both state & society are not possible without one another.
- 4) It was responsibility of state to protect its citizen from external aggression.
- 5) ~~By participating in~~ state allows humans

to fulfill their desire of political
participation.

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

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

Homosexuality has traditionally being looked down upon as a taboo. Section 377 of IPC currently criminalises homosexuality as it is considered as crime against nature.

Factors Influencing contemporary attitude of state & society in India:-

- 1) Cultural values → Homosexuality is considered to be against India's cultural values.
- 2) Religious values → Some religions oppose legalisation of homosexuality.
- 3) Minuscule Minority → Since homosexuals are in minority ~~to so & it is cons~~ so people considered as it as a psychological disorder.

changing attitude & factors driving this change are:-

- 1) Acco Homosexuality is now accepted globally, so this ~~has~~ is beunging change in our mindset too.
- 2) Liberal modern education is making people aware about rights of others.
- 3) Increasing assertiveness by LGBT groups regarding their rights.
- 4) Now homosexuality is not considered as a ~~psys~~ psychological disorder.

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।

Increasing cases of criminal behaviour & rising suicides have brought the focus on developing emotional intelligence in the children.

Parents & teachers need to play active role in ensuring mental well being of child by :-

- 1) constantly interacting with them.
- 2) Imparting strong moral values in them.
- 3) Encouraging them to make good friends.
- 4) Taking them out to picnic & other recreational activities.
- 5) They themselves act as a role model for children.

Emotional intelligence is the state of being self aware about one's own emotions.

~~This helps but~~ So developing emotional intelligence can help children to handle stressful situation & not commit suicide. It will also help ~~to~~ them to tackle their mood swings & behavioural issues.

~~Err~~ So there is a need to inculcate emotional intelligence in children.

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

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

Ashoka in his policy of Dhamma gave following principles :-

- 1) He emphasized on the need for non-violence
- 2) Respecting elders & women
- 3) Focussed on importance of truth, morality, right behaviour.

His policy of Dhamma was based on Buddha's 8 fold path to salvation. This policy is relevant even today as :-

- 1) There has been rising incidents of mob lynching. So non-violence should be promoted.
- 2) Rising ^{crime} ~~crime~~ against women & elderly has again put focus on need to respect both of them.

Today the need of the hour is to take
inspiration from our history to
~~so~~ inculcate a moral & ethical behaviour

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।

Ethical Implication of high Incidence of poverty :-

- 1) It shows acceptance of inequality in school. As high poverty depicts that few people control all the wealth.
- 2) High incidence of poverty leads to rise of crimes, sexual harassment due to.
- 3) Unemployed youth can become mischief creators & anti-social elements.
- 4) It leads to relative deprivation of poor.
- 5) It causes child labour, so children don't get opportunity to study ~~for~~ ^{as} they ~~are~~ ^{were} born in a poor family.

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।

Law can ~~not~~ only show direction for social change. It alone cannot bring social change for removal of superstition. Mindset of people has to be changed.

^{Superstition of} Eg) Sati got banned because people's mindset changed, but Devdasis still exist as people haven't completely changed their mode of thinking.

Educators & public figures can play an important role as:-

- 1) They act as role models for the society. Leaders like APJ Abdul Kalam, Kailash Satyarthi ~~not~~ motivate people to shed superstition & develop scientific temper.

2) Since people follow them, so if they speak against superstition people will be more willing to change their mindset.

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 wars is considered moral for a larger good like:-

- 1) Fighting World War 2 against to stop Hitler from carrying on further genocide.
- 2) USA dropping nuclear bomb and killing thousands of people have been justified in order to bring war to immediate end.
- 3) Even in Mahabharata, Krishna asks Arjuna to fight his kins in order to ~~establish~~ & follow his Dharma.

So war against evil has been justified throughout history & mythology.

But war cannot be seen as ~~as~~ means to ~~an end~~ from the viewpoint that end justifies the means. Any war

for whatever reason leads to
destruction & death of innocent people.
So war should be avoided at all cost
& all possible steps should be taken
to avoid it & to solve dispute through
discussion.

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 is mentioned in section 135 of companies Act 2013.

In this, company is ~~so~~ supposed to use 2% of its profit for social welfare.

Traditional approach to CSR has been found

Inadequate as:-

- 1) Companies sometimes feel CSR as a burden & try to ~~escape~~ run away from it.
- 2) ~~Companies are not able to~~
- 2) Companies ~~pay~~ provide money to NGO to escape from their responsibility.

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?

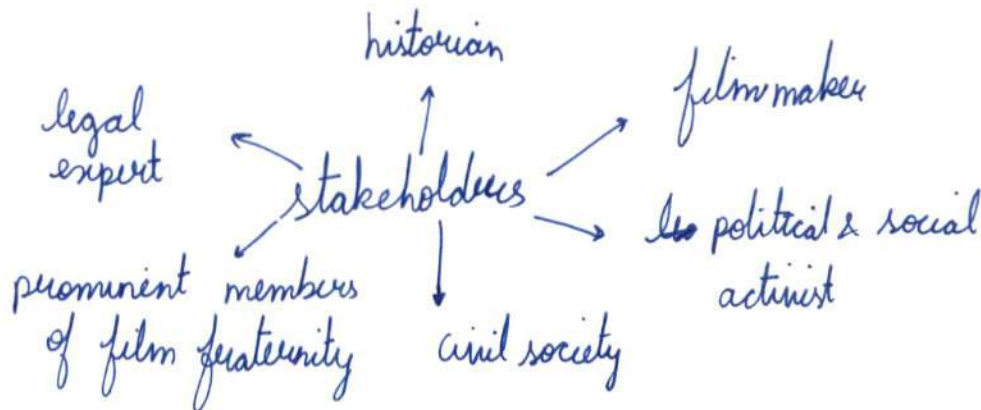
वे प्रमुख हितधारक कौन हैं जिन्हें आप परामर्श प्रक्रिया में सम्मिलित करेंगे?

(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।

In the above case filmmaker is being threatened with dire consequences for releasing of the film. Hence the question is about

freedom of speech ~~of~~ & artistic expression
of the filmmaker & the sentiments of
certain section of political & social activist.



1) filmmaker → Since, he ~~like~~ is the creator of the film, so I will include him in the consultative process regarding his film.

He is also an acclaimed director, so
2) ~~Political~~ his inputs for general film certification will also be helpful.

2) political & social activist → Since they are having trouble with the film, so

it is important to hear their grievances.
Both filmmakers & they can sit together and
sought out the differences.

3) Prominent members of film fraternity
Before amending & renewing the film
certification process, it is important to
consult someone from film fraternity so
as to take care of their ~~concerns~~ concerns
of artistic expression & freedom of expression

4) Historian → Since there is a need to determine
historical accuracy of film, so there is
need for an expert opinion on this matter.

5) Legal Expert → He will be called to help with
the legal nitty-gritties of renewing the
film certification process ~~also~~ within the
framework of law.

6) Civil society member → He will be representing

the interest of the audience / public . ~~regard~~

- ⑥ Principle involved in the above case is of ~~competing interest~~ freedom of speech & expression of artists against sentiment of political & social activist .

Principles that I will take into consideration while giving recommendations are :-

- 1) To what extent historical accuracy is maintained in the film.
- 2) Is there any derogatory representation of any historical character like any ~~obse~~ obscene scene.
- 3) To what extent artistic liberty & freedom can be given vis-a-vis public interest, morality

Solution

- 1) If the film is historically correct & there is no major blunder than film should

be certified

- 2) CBFC role is to ~~cert~~ certify film, hence after its certificate no one should be allowed to take laws into their own hands.
- 3) If ~~people~~ everyone starts taking objection to film then it would become impossible to make the film. If someone doesn't agree with the film then they shouldn't simply watch the film rather than threatening of violence.
- 4) Best way is to conduct a meeting between filmmaker & the ~~people~~ leader of the protestors. If their demands are genuine then these demands should be accepted & film should be released.
 If their demands are overboard then film should be released with adequate arrangement of security, as ~~if~~ we ^{can't} let people resort to blackmail plus it ~~will~~ not releasing film will also violate public's right to view the film.

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। 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 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?

The above case is dealing with mob mentality. It has been seen that mob has got no brain of its own & often acts irrationally.

a) Socio-psychological factors

1) There is mistrust & lack of trust in police to maintain law & order. So mob

2) people through mob action wants to deliver

instantaneous justice instantaneously.

- 3) People are very emotional about the issues which are used to provoke them to do mob lynching.
- 4) Sometimes goons & people with a particular ideology want to settle personal scores style dissent through mob lynching.
- 5) Lack of solidarity among people belonging to different religion, ~~this~~ caste, ethnicity. This lack of tolerance towards different lifestyle leads to violence.
- 6) Implication of Increasing lynching on society
 - 1) Mob lynching by Gau Rakshaks is further widening the gap & mistrust different people of different religious community. It damages secular fabric of society.

- 2) It is ~~lead~~ converting society from democracy to mobocracy where mob can kill any ~~one~~ innocent person.
 - 3) Creates an atmosphere of fear, hate in the society.
 - 4) It leads to alienation of people belonging to different social background.
 - 5) It ~~creates an atm~~ finishes fear of rule of law & motivates people to further take laws in their hand.
- c) Social media has been widely used to spread fake news leading to mob ~~vs~~ lynching:-
- 1) Fake news on whatsapp regarding child kidnapping has left 30 people dead
 - 2) Fake news regarding carrying of beef

led to mob lynching in Dadri.

- 3) ~~Fake news~~ social media gives anonymity to the person who starts the fake news. This has emboldened mischief creators to further spread fake news.

As a ~~social media~~ law enforcement officer I would take following steps :-

- 1) Create awareness among people through hoardings in public places, bus stops, railway station
Use of loud speaker for door to door awareness programme.
- 2) Talk with village elders, Sarpanch, religious leaders & inform them about fake news.
- 3) Teach people on how to identify fake news.
- 4) Encourage people to inform police in case they come across fake news.

- 5) Request people not to blindly forward the message, first verify it then also it should be forwarded.
For this fact checking website like BoomLive can be used.
- 6) Increase in police patrolling near hwy highways as most of the lynchings have taken place at highway.
- 7) Appoint nodal officer in district as per supreme court order.
- 8) Assure people that their children are safe & police will take every action to ensure their safety.

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 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) Greedness is wanting more than what is ~~there~~ required. A greedy person is never content with his present situation as he always seeks to have more than what he has. Greed ~~is~~ makes a person blind and

makes him forego his morals, ethics in order to ~~act~~ fulfill his desire.

Greed to earn ^{more} money, fame, power can motivate and encourage a person to become better & improve his capability & perform his duty dedicatedly.

Greed can sometimes also be used to make ~~someone do so~~ mould someone's behaviour.

Eg) A small child can be made to eat vegetables by giving him greed of chocolate after he eats vegetables.

So greed to some extent might have positive aspects, but it is mostly a vice as:-

- 1) It ~~led~~ leads to unhappiness with the present situation.
- 2) Greed can make a person do unethical work Eg) gambling, robbery for instant money

- 3) Greed can destroy a person & even take away what he has.

Utilitarian philosophy aims at maximising pleasure & minimising pain. This theory can be used for economic well being as: -

- 1) ~~It~~ One can ~~buy~~ get happiness by buying stuff from market & to do so one needs to have money with him.

So this promotes a person to be economically well off.

- 2) Able to ~~per~~ fulfill ~~your~~ our own & loved ones needs gives happiness & for this economic well being is essential.

- b) In this consumerist world, what we have defines who we are, but there are some things which shouldn't be bought:-

- 1) Buying intoxicating drinks, liquor, tobacco

products & drugs should be avoided as they are harmful for the health.

- 2) Products made of animal skins, leather shouldn't be bought as they promote poaching of animals.
- 3) Companies which employ child labour their products should be boycotted.
- 4) According to great thinkers like Gandhi "one shouldn't buy more than his needs" as for him consumerism is a sin.
- 5) Products which harm environment should be avoided.

As Gandhi said "World has enough for everyone's need but not ~~for~~ greed" for everyone's greed"

Today, there is a need for ethical

consumerism & limit to consumerism is also important as we shouldn't be ~~human~~ beings of material possession but of value possession.

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) Developmental activities & environmental concerns often become antithetical to each other as:-

- 1) Due to unplanned urbanisation, we neither catered to need of city nor to need for of environmental protection.
- 2) ~~Has~~ Increased migration, has led to rapid urbanization. Which has led to destruction of environment.
- 3) b) short term solution
 - 1) Finding some other place for development of colony
 - 2) If other place couldn't be found, then we need to plant twice the number of trees that has been cut.
 - 3) ~~Need to plant~~ 3) Finding ways to minimize cutting of trees while construction
- long term solution
 - 1) Need to plant more trees in city in order make up of the plant cover.
 - 2) Planned urbanisation to ensure sustainable development so cities.

- 3) Construction of sky scrapers, as they occupy less area. So lesser number of trees will be cut.
 - 4) Development of rural areas in order to reduce urban migration.
 - 5) Creation of vertical & roof gardens to maximize green cover.
 - 6) Need to sensitize & educate people about the importance of environmental protection.
- c) There are lot of benefits of incorporating environmental concerns in policy making as like:-
- 1) It will lead to sustainable development
 - 2) It will help to tackle climate change induced extreme weather conditions & global warming.
 - 3) It Environmental accounting & use of

Green GDP can help in creating balance between environmental & developmental needs.

- 4) Environmental concern can also lead to development in form of better ~~than~~ public transportation, renewable energy.

There is a need to create balance between developmental & environmental concerns.

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 सीरिंज का उपयोग करके कुछ इंजेक्ट करते हुए देखते हैं। जब आप उनसे संपर्क करते हैं, तो वे बताते हैं कि यह प्रदर्शन बढ़ाने वाली दवा है, जो ऐसी प्रतियोगिताओं में बहुत आम है और आपको भी इसे लेना चाहिए। आप डर जाते हैं और आप देखी गई घटना पर चर्चा करने के लिए कोच से संपर्क करने का निर्णय लेते हैं। हालांकि, आपको पता चलता है कि एथलीट स्वयं कोच के परामर्श पर दवा ले रहे हैं।

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

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

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

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

The above case study is dealing with ethics in professional career sphere. whether one should follow the rules of the game or ~~take~~ use an unethical means to achieve the goal.

- a) Various options available ^{to me} are:-
- i) Not taking the drugs, but also not complaining about the drug use of

performance enhance drugs by senior.

Pros

- 1) I myself will be following an ethical path & have clear conscience.

b) ~~Not~~

Cons

- 1) By not complaining about something wrong I will be shunning from my responsibility.
- 2) It will also make me accomplice in the wrong act.

2) Not using drugs & ~~not~~ complaining about my senior.

Pros not only

- 1) I will be showing exemplary behaviour at individual level but also contribute in tackling abuse of drugs in my sport.

Cons

It will spoil my personal relationship with my seniors & coach.

3) Taking drugs myself to enhance performance

Pros

1) It will improve my performance

Cons

It will be ~~on~~ not only illegal but also unethical.

4) Not taking drugs & talking with my seniors & coach to give up on drugs

Pros

1) ~~It will~~ I will not only ~~do~~ act ethically at personal level, but also cleanse sports from drug menace.

Cons

2) My relationship will remain cordial with my seniors & coach.

I will choose this option as here both my professional ethics & personal relationships are ~~so~~ met.

I will try to convince them that it is

immoral, unethical & tantamount to cheating.

If caught it can jeopardise their entire
~~career~~ career.

If they don't listen to me & continue to take
drugs then I will complain to higher authorities
about rampant drug abuse in the event as

professional ethics, honesty & integrity

trumps personal relationship.

b) It is unfair to use performance enhancement
drugs as:-

- 1) It gives unfair advantage to users with
respect to other athletes.
- 2) It is against letter & spirit of the rules.
- 3) It is equivalent to cheating & corruption
in professional sphere.
- 4) Against the very spirit of ^{good} sportsmanship
where participation is given more importance
than winning of contest.

This practiced ~~to~~ can be minimized by:-

- 1) ~~Swamp~~ Super dope test & use of technology to enhance accuracy of test.
- 2) Increasing punishment for those who are caught using performance enhancement drug.
- 3) Educating athletes about sideeffect of these drugs
- 4) ~~Talk~~ Conducting seminars of international sports legends to share ethical values in sports.

There is an urgent need to develop spirit of sportsmanship in the athletes where ethical participation is an end in itself rather than means to an end.

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?

In the above case study villagers need to be convinced about the importance of participation in electoral process.

a) stakeholders

i) Villagers → who have to be convinced to give votes.

2) Political parties ^{politicians} → As it is due to their underperformance public are pessimistic about

3) Election Commission → It is their responsibility to conduct a free, fair & participative elections.

4) Me (Booth level officer) → Responsible for elections in remote underdeveloped area.

b) factors that needs to be taken into account are:-

- 1) ~~I will~~ Need to convince influential elders, religious leaders to come for elections voting
- 2) I can tell them about NOTA where they can simply reject all the candidates as a mark of protest.
- 3) Need to convince them about the importance of voting like holding political representatives accountable.

- 4) Need to tell to them that if they don't vote then whatever development has occurred that will also not happen.

