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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1069)

Name of Candidate	GIRDHAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	30262
Center	M. Nagar	Date	31-08-2018

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	- 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।
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:			

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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 advanced directive by individual about his health care, if she falls terminally ill. She might give consent that her treatment may or may not be removed, if she goes in permanent vegetative state. It is given in advance when individual is physical, mentally, psychologically fit & sound.

Ethical Issues:

- It allow right to die on individual.
- It might not be correct on the ground that it takes life of human being.

- It shows moral degradation where individual is allowed to give life with societal permission.
- It might lead dilemma like situation for family whether to execute living will.
- However this provides solution to excruciating pain & misery to patient. It liberates individuals from suffering & ~~p~~ avoidable pain.
- It requires to develop societal acceptance of execution of living will.

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।

Currently bureaucracy is characterised with Red-tapism, corruption, inefficiency, unproductive and ineffective.

So to tackle all these problem there is growing talk about privatisation of some of these services.

It advocates that private enterprise & competition should be inculcated in public services for efficiency & effectivity.

To improve work culture market discipline needs to be inculcated.

However we need to understand that certain public services can ^{only} be provided by bureaucracy.

- private companies act with only motive of profit. This might lead to exploitation of public.
- e.g. privatisation of water services where companies charging exorbitant charges.
- Conflict of interest for private sector
- neutrality & impartiality are the two key values of bureaucracy. But with privatisation these values might be compromised.

So work culture & productivity can be improved through Institutional, legal, & ethical measures. Privatisation is not the only solution. Critical public services should not be privatised.

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 said Talisman talks about
How to take morally correct
decision. He said when you are in
Confusion or in dilemma remember
poorest of the poor person, you
ever met, think about ^{your} action, ~~be~~ if
it result in betterment of this
person then take that course
of Action, otherwise chose another
one.

even

Today ~~we~~ this hold relevance in
resolving dilemmas.

e.g. I was in dilemma after college
wether to join company or go for
Civil services. After applying

Gandhiji Talisman I easily resolved
this dilemma as it was civil
services through which I can

alleviate the sufferings of others.

- ~~Even~~ when Bureaucrates stuck in equally competing solution they must take decision which favours poorest of poor. Because other might survive without intervention of state but poorest of poor might not.

However with growing administrative complexes resolving dilemmas becomes difficult because there is no perfect solution for dilemmas. But Gandhiji's talisman can help them immensely in conflict resolution. as it involves compassion, co-operation, love for life, Justice etc.

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।

True goal of education is to develop intelligence i.e. ~~not~~ ^{learned} mind plus character. Education means development of independent thinking with uncompromising honesty & integrity.

Existing Indian education system is characterised with ~~high~~ emphasises upon not learning rather independent thinking. Today's education system is more oriented towards ~~for~~ what to think rather How to think. This restricts the ~~the~~ development of true cognitive abilities & intelligence.

With absence of quality teacher who inculcate spirit of learning.

~~So it seems difficult~~
with teachers themselves absent & non-performance, How they can teach about character to children. This inhibits character building of student.

However entire picture is not grim. India has witnessed great teachers like Dr. S. Radhakrishnan who lived & taught for intelligent development of student.

By giving value education & quality training to teachers we can transform Indian education system into a system which work for 'Intelligence with character development of students'.

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
completely prohibits civil servants
to criticise ~~govt.~~ policies, program
& conduct of Govt. of the day.
Disciplinary action would be taken
if any civil servant found guilty.

This provision was introduced
to inculcate discipline in civil
servant, ~~to~~ & serve political leadership
without any biasness.

However this provision
is criticised on ground that it
takes away right to dissent of
civil servant. It makes them
subservient to political masters.

It makes them backben
bureaucrats without any voice against
wrongs of Govt. This result in
corruption by politicians. It stifles
valid & rational criticism of Govt.

However we need to
remember that Neutrality, impartiality
, non-partisanship, anonymity are the
basic bureaucratic values for
efficient civil services.

This disciplines them
& restricts their conduct. Bureaucrats
are also part of Govt. If they
start to criticise Govt. of the day
it might result in decreased
public confidence in Govt.

So for maintenance of
neutrality & impartiality, prohibition
on criticism is justified.

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।

Man is rational & have ability to think. He behaves differently than other animals.

He has cognitive capability which distinguish him from others.

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।

With section 377 in IPC, LGBTQ Community is discriminated & prosecuted based on their sexual orientation.

factors:

- (i) historical factors → due to victorian rule & influence over indian legal system. Colonial rulers were having negative attitude towards homosexuality thus it formed public perception about it
- (ii) Stigma attached with homosexuality
- (iii) it is considered as abnormality & disability.
- (iv) negative ~~see~~ parental attitude about homosexuality.

(v) lack of awareness about homosexual orientation.

However this attitude is changing. with parades in public view. More & more people declaring their sexual orientation. public acceptance has also increased.

factors.

- (i) rising awareness & medical research.
- (ii) progressive & forward looking young generation
- (iii) role of education.
- (iv) changing attitude worldwide & global influence.
- (v) active role of judiciary
- (vi) increasing awareness about
* LGBTQ community rights.

So there is review petition hearing is going on in Supreme Court.

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।

• Abnormal behaviours, increasing anger, intolerance, impatience. Suicides are on rise among children.

• Increasing competition in all sphere of life are putting mental pressure on children.

• Parents & teachers needs to play active role in identifying & solving these issues through counselling, meditation, motivating children to play, interaction, by befriending them.

• ~~Children~~ teachers can observe any change in

behaviour of child & can talk with them & aware his/her parents about behaviour.

e.g. Accomodative & Caring teacher will develop bond with students. & student will expose themselves more to such teachers. So such tendencies of suicide can be minimised.

~~In~~ Emotional Intelligence means ability to percieve feelings (emotions) of oneself & others, & manage these emotions in relationship with others.

So ^{By} understanding emotions of ~~students~~ children teachers & parents can understand their state of mind & can act accordingly.

• EI promotes communication, so it will ease pressure on 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।

Policy of Dhamma contains some principles to be followed by everyone in personal & public life. This principles were propagated with aim of increasing peace & harmony in society.

(i) policy of Sarva-Dhamma-Sambhava

in today's increasing religious intolerance & hatred, this policy will be useful.

(ii) Giving up of bad habits in personal life like anger etc.

with increasing frustration in younger generation, this policy might provides solution.

(iii) religious tolerance.

(iv) respect to elders & women & parents.

With increasing culture of rape & violence against women, relevance of this policy increases.

(v) giving up meat eating, alcohol drinking.

(vi) respecting values in Society.

Policy of Dhamma was aimed at harmony & peace in society. These two are disturbed in today's society due to intolerance & hatredness. So we need to follow policy of Dhamma by Ashoka.

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।

Societies ha

poverty as reflection of society

- (i) ~~After~~ prevalence of income inequality
- (ii) lack of political will to eliminate poverty.
- (iii) Acceptance of poverty as way of life.
- (iv) inefficient allocation of resources.
- (v) Societal apathy towards sufferings of other
- (vi) lack of companion among people.

Spherical Implication.

(i) Income inequality.

(ii) societal divide.

(iii) degraded societal

values like compassion,
sympathy etc.

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 cannot remove every superstition as it has some inherent limitation. Every human behaviour cannot be regulated by law. For removal of such social evils we need attitudinal changes & ~~ment~~ change in mental makeup.

We need ^{to} inculcate ~~that~~ spirit of scientific temper & rational thinking in masses. Otherwise they will be exploited by some frauds.

"mental change through education is required."

• Educators can influence masses through providing them rationality & reasoning to think logically.

They can demonstrate to masses the logical reasons for happening of things.

e.g. Magic is nothing but a trick played by skillful hands.

Public figures can make powerful persuasive appeals about ills of superstition.

Like Gandhiji's ~~was~~, Swami Vivekananda worked for eradication of social evils from society.

• They can influence people through their influence.

• They can Act as role model for masses.

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।

Many argue that war is essential for maintaining world peace & for creating credible deterrence.

Some time it becomes necessary for ~~pro~~ restoring balance & democracy in region.

e.g. USA intervention for self-determination.
USA led attack on Syria.

So they say it is morally permissible to go for war.

As Krishna said in Mahabharata that it is morally correct for Pandvas to go for war, for sake of Dharma i.e. duties.

However war as a

a tool of restoring balance is always remained questionable because Ends can never justify means. Peace earned through war is generally not permanent & it gives reason for opponents to wage war.

War result in loss of humanity, first hand sense of fear in mind of citizens.

War was never a solution & will never be a solution. However it becomes necessary sometimes in self-defence.

Peace & diplomacy should prevail in restoring world order. Because wars always lead to chaos & instability & this defeats the purpose of war.

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।

• CSR is mandated for ~~soco~~ corporates. Under it they have to provide part of their profit towards societal welfare. •

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।

Tussle between Right to freedom of
expression & ~~having~~ protest against
negative portrayal. need to review
certification process, with possibility
of 'historically correct' facts.

Issues involved.

- (i) freedom of expression.
- (ii) intolerance against true depiction of character
- (iii) Right to artistic expression.
- (iv) historical Accuracy of films.
- (v) process of film certification.

(a) Key stakeholders & their interest.

Film directors → want to know about their views about artistic expression & freedom of expression.

Renowned Actors & Artists.

Protecting parties → to know their views.

Historians → for their version of History.

Eminent persons from society to know their views about Issue.

General public through public engagement platform to know public perception & views.

families of freedom fighters in question
to know about truth about incidents.

(B) principles.

- (i) Right to freedom of artistic expression should not be compromised.
- (ii) preservation of Historical facts & integrity of character of freedom fighters for their role in freedom movement.
- (iii) Accommodation of view of protesting parties.
- (iv) ~~only~~ truth must ~~be~~ ~~tot~~ prevail.
if it is based on real incident

- Clarify movie as based on real incident or ~~not~~ imaginary characters.
- Rights of everyone should be preserved & safeguarded.

My solution.

- If film is claimed to be on real incident then historical facts & truth must prevail. No wrong depiction of personality or event would be allowed.
- If it is based on imaginary lines then director's view will prevail. However it must not tarnish or malign anyone's character or image in public.
- Consultation with protesting parties.
- As this movie is based on real incident Historians must be consulted but director

must not be forced to change
narrative. ~~He she must be given~~

. we need to maintain balance
between creativity & public
decency .

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 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?

Incident of mob lynching based on unverified information without any sense of remorse & got away unpunished. ~~It's~~
that

Issues Involved

- (i) Mob lynching
- (ii) Fake news
- (iii) no sense of regret
- (iv) unpunished or no justice served
- (v) Corruption of moral conscience.

(a) Socio-psychological.

- (i) sense of going unnoticed & unpunished motivates individual to join mob lynching
- (ii) socio-cultural diversity in society.
- (iii) with mob individual loses his conscience & act as animal
- (iv) instigation through fake or unverified information.
- (v) sense of impunity.
- (vi) increasing intolerance in society
- (vii) declining values in society.
- (viii) ~~the~~ prejudices & preconceived notions about certain sections of society.
- (ix) increasing literacy rates but not real education & character building.

(B) implication of such incidents-

- (i) disturbed social fabrics and social harmony between diverse societal group.
- (ii) disturbed law & order & peace of mind of residents in region.
- (iii) increasing fear of communalisation
- (iv) negative effect on the ethics & morality of public.
- (v) loss of tolerance, emotional intelligence, patience, & Accommodation to diverse views.
- (vi) promotion to anti-social elements who sees this as opportunity to disturb peace & harmony in society.

(C) ~~so~~ use of social media was pivotal in these cases. Fake & unverified news spread like fire on social media. social media provides a mask to perpetrators. ~~to the~~ social media provides platform which hides face & real character of anti-social elements.

My action:

(1). forming social media accounts & groups in society & connecting all resident on these groups.

~~Ident~~ Asking them to share any such news on these groups so reality about news could be exposed.

• encouraging residents about implication of such incidents.

- awareness & education through these program.
- facilitation for those who report about such circulation of fake news.
- grievance redressal mechanism
- citizen engagement program.

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।

Commodification of everything through market forces leading to personal sphere of life which is cause of concern.

(a) Greed is not a wholly vices thing but excen of Greed is vice. ^{some} Greed is necenary

for to motivate individual to attain something. without any motivation or greed for achievement one might be detached from social & material life.

Greed is trait of character & like every other thing it ~~has~~ is also two faced.

Positive side -

- motivates to achieve something.
- Act as force to act upon something
- leads to increased economic activity & productivity

e.g.

• Shopkeeper's open shops to gain some profit. If he do not have greed of money then there will shortage of supply.

negative side -

• Greed leads exploitation of other as one is obsessed with achievement.
e.g. Hitler's greed of becoming world leader.

Utilitarian approaches says that Act is morally correct if it promotes greater good for greater numbers.

Accⁿ to it one will act in good faith & will help others if there is self-interest is attached to it.

This self-interest drives others for altruism & other socially beneficial cause. If this Greed or self-interest is not there than no one will Act & it is the nature of Human beings.

However they over-emphasise the self-interest or Greed. One want to act in good faith & selflessly but this must be supported through Conducive environment. So

quantification of everything in terms of money is not valid approach.

(B) There are some things which money should not buy, otherwise there will emergence of completely selfish & Greedy Society, which Act with only motive of money.

e.g. • Altruism or helping other should not be 'bought' with money

- Respecting ^{for} women & elderly should not be bought with money.

- Compassion towards down trodden & underprivileged sections of Society.

12. You are the head of a policy think-tank. There is a proposal to cut down more than 10,000 trees to build a residential colony in the capital of the country. The city has one of the highest homeless population in the country and the settlement will be used for them. This news has generated a lot of public debate. While on the one hand is the need to expand urban infrastructure in order to meet the demands of the growing population, on the other, is the environmental concern. In last ten years, the city has lost more than half of its green cover and has seen increased frequency of extreme climatic events. You are asked to deliver a lecture for the policymakers and concerned citizens, in which you have to specifically deal with the following questions: 20

आप एक पॉलिसी थिंक टैंक (नीतिगत विचार मंच) के प्रमुख हैं। देश की राजधानी में एक आवासीय कॉलोनी बनाने के लिए 10,000 से अधिक पेड़ों को काटने का एक प्रस्ताव है। इस शहर में देश की सबसे बड़ी बेघर आबादी में से एक रहती है और उनके लिए इस बसावट का उपयोग किया जाएगा। इस समाचार ने काफी सार्वजनिक वाद-विवाद को जन्म दिया है। 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?

This is ~~an~~ ethical dilemma involving development Vs environment issue. We need to chart out plan where our strategy is development with environment.

Issues involvement.

- Housing for poor & homeless.
- Environmental destruction for development
- public debate & views around issue.
- loss of green cover & resultant increasing extreme climatic events.
- How to fulfill demand without ^{env.} degradation.

(a) for development we need to clear green cover & It leads to environmental destruction. Traditionally development brought ~~des~~ env. destruction thus it formed public perception about ~~at~~ development & resultant degradation. lack of technological & innovative approaches to deal with this issues, faulty planning, apathy of policymakers, & ~~now~~ lack of awareness about environment lead to this antithetical situation.

- non-accommodation of environment in development & taking natural resources as granted lead to this situation:

⑧ Short-term solution

- Alteration of plan to accommodate natural landscape within planning.
- looking for alternative plan of development
- Bring technology & Innovative plan which can accommodate environment with development.
- Relocation of trees fully grown adult trees which are rendering free ecosystem services to mankind.
- If relocation not possible ~~long~~ then plan for development of building with trees by modifying structures

long term planning.

→ Integrating environment in developmental strategies.

• ~~the~~ Natural resources are part of landscape thus we cannot destroy them. We need to adapt to planning which accommodate within planning.

• Thorough study of area by meeting with environmentalist & planners.

• EIA & SIA with Area

• Integrative & comprehensive urban planning which accommodate natural landscape within cultural landscape.

(C) (i) continuous ecosystem services to urban areas.

(ii) environmental cost will be significantly reduced.

- development will be sustainable, progressive & inclusive.
- Aesthetic value of urban areas will be maintained
- Biodiversity will be maintained.
- It will replace age old debate of environment vs development
with development with environment.

13. You are a young athlete representing India at an international-level competition. During the competition, you witness a few senior athletes injecting something using a syringe, in private. When you approach them, they explain that it is a performance enhancing drug, which is very common in such competitions and you should take the same as well. You are in fear and decide to approach the coach to discuss the event you witnessed. However, you get to know that the athletes are taking the drug at the advice of the coach himself.

20

आप एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की प्रतिस्पर्धा में भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहे एक युवा एथलीट हैं। प्रतियोगिता के दौरान, आप कुछ वरिष्ठ एथलीटों को एकांत में 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?

Use of drugs for winning by any mean,
collusive corruption by coach is creating
cognitive dissonance within young
athlete. Can Ends justify means?

Value Inv/ Issues Involved

- (i) Unfair competition by taking drugs.
- (ii) Collusive & moral corruption by coach.
- (iii) abdication of responsibility by coach.
- (iv) acceptance of unfair means as common practice i.e. attitude formation.

(a) option available to me?

(i) Become one of them & inject drug
for winning at competition.

merit → personal success for me, good
relation with seniors & coach,
medal for country.

Demerit → Ends cannot justify means,
will become a partner in crime,
treason with nation by winning
medal through unethical practices.

(ii) Report incident to management & ^{of team}
organising authorities of games.

Merit → uphold spirit of games, personal
values will be upheld, a true
patriot.

Demerit → disrepute to country, ~~but~~
relation with seniors & coach
will be deteriorate, myself
might be made victim by
Nexus of coach & seniors.

My course of Action.

I will persuade seniors & coach not to use unfair means & try to convince about self-admission of their mistake in front of authorities.

If they refuse then I will inform team management. Even if they

also do not pay heed then I will go to press about incident.

But I will not tolerate any wrongdoing & unethical behaviours.

Justification:

Spirit of Games will be upheld.
Value ^{of duties} enshrined in Constitution
will be served. ~~is~~ Fair

③ With increasing ~~to~~ cut throat competition & winning at any cost is leading to use of banned substances by ~~at~~ athletes.

- we also gives credit only to winner.
~~That~~ we look down upon looser
& shame them. It leads development
of attitude that winning is
everything in life. This encourages
use of drugs to performance
enhancement.
- easy availability of drugs is also
reason.
- declining values & spirit among
athletes is another reason.

Steps for minimisation.

→ strong conviction rates. - when there
is strong conviction, then it would be
self understood that no wrongdoing will
go unpunished. This will act as
deterrence.

- banning performance enhancing

Substance in game areas.

- Value education to athletes about fair & free competition.
- Changing societal attitude about loss.
- By strong reporting & monitoring system in team to discourage such athletes.

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?

This case represents two faces of politicians & resultant voter's apathy which is affecting largest festival of democracy i.e. free & fair election which ensure participation & representation of underprivileged.

Issues Involved

→ lack of responsibility as politicians not fulfilling their promises.

- unethical political practices &
- under-development & backwardness & villagers & their apathy.
- Inclusive & fair election.

(a) Key stakeholders & their interest.

Voters → They want development & participation but developed negative attitude towards election because of political false promises:

Political leaders → want to win election with fake promises.

Political parties → want to come in power by following unethical practices like showing false dreams. ~~& still~~ Despite wrong not withdrawing their candidates.

Election commission → want to increase voter turnout for inclusive & representative election.

General public → public is also victim of fake manifest & lucrative manifestos.

(B) factors to be taken in Account.

- ~~My 1st~~ Reminding politicians about promises of development &
- Voter's apathy towards election & their past experience. ~~too~~
- Backwardness & underdevelopment of village.
- Election commissions past track record of free & fair election.
- By convincing Villagers that If they want development then participation in election is only option. If they stay away then unethical leaders will be elected & They will further exploit them. So its in their interest to participate.
- In democracy only elections are ~~impos~~ direct tool available with

- general public to impose responsibility in political leadership.
- Upholding spirit of democracy i.e. participation & representation will be key factor.
 - Education level of villagers will be factor in persuasive appeal.



