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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1069)

Name of Candidate	Chahar Bajpai		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	22842
Center	Online	Date	15/09/18

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 in which an individual gives directions as to what needs to be done if in future he/she is terminally ill. Like for example, some people can direct withdrawal of life support, or donation of organs if person is brain dead etc.

ETHICAL ISSUES

From Individuals perspective:

1. Autonomy over one's life vs love/attachment of family - Like family members might not want withdrawal of life support.
2. Will made by freewill or coercion - Like to old, disabled whom

family see as a burden might
coerce them to write that person
should be allowed to die.

From society's perspective

1. It places society on a slipping slope -
raise fundamental question like does
right to life also include right
to die with dignity?
2. It also brings in question legality
of various socio-religious practices
like Santhara in Jainism which was
banned by Rajasthan HC.

Overall the issue deals with
life - death of an individual therefore
raises issue if doctors can indeed
allow a person to die, when their
foundational value is to save life.

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 evolved as most popular, widely present form of administration in the world after it was conceived by Max Weber, however is said to have outlined its utility due to inefficient work culture and declining productivity.

PROBLEMS

1. Bureaucratic inertia - to change practices even though they are counterproductive to overall goals.
2. Red tapism - too much focus on adherence to rules.
3. Mai Baap attitude / ~~ti~~ elitism
4. Low skills, productivity, like in dealing with private sector in PPP.

Need to downsize

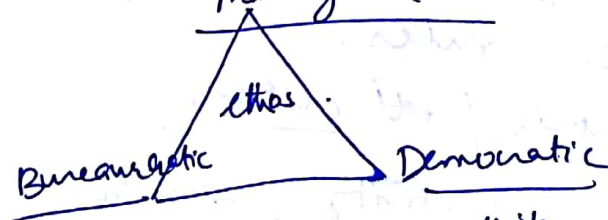
1. To save cost on administration -
earlier the main purpose was generation
of employment now it is citizen-

friendliness

2. Use of IT tools can reduce human
interface
like Umang app for wider range services can
reduce need of citizen to
visit offices.
Privatise services

1. To reduce monopoly as monopoly
and discretion has resulted in huge
corruption.
2. To improve quality of service. ^{greater}
3. Private sector brings with with professionalism

However, Bureaucracy needs to
be guided by all 3 ethos -



Public spirit, objectivity, rationality of
bureaucracy needs to be preserved while
reforming.

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 to anyone in dilemma "was that —
"Whenever faced with a dilemma, recall the face of most vulnerable or weakest person you have ever met and think of impact of your actions on his/her life". Then decide".

This talisman holds the same significance it held during his time and infact even more due to rise of materialism, consumerism in society.

While purchasing any item, there is a craze among youngsters to opt for global brands (only for sake of brand tag in most cases); when having a choice, the talisman would direct them to purchase similar good ~~from~~ a supplier by ~~an~~ a

SHG, SME etc.

While disposing waste, householders throw it irrespective of its impact. But if they will give a thought of its impact on ragpickers - who are mostly children they will eschew this practice.

When a officer faces a dilemma of family pressure to earn more or to deliver government schemes efficiently - he/she would go for latter as it directly affects the poor.

Thus in various situations the talisman would guide us take a more ethical decision.

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।

It is said that education without morals is no education at all. Education is complete only when knowledge, life skills (intelligence) is also accompanied by character building.

EXISTING SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Present system faces numerous challenges from lack of basic infrastructure to ill-trained teachers. It is not even able to impart 'knowledge component' successfully, as ASER survey 2015 pointed out that 50% of class V students could not even reach class II texts.

But this does not mean that value education cannot be imparted.

REFORMS NEEDED

Value education need to be made a key component — equally important to science, mathematics and other such subjects.

1. For this some elements like following can be included in education system,
 1. A text on moral education consisting stories from life of greater leaders, philosophers. like A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.
 2. Weekly / monthly field trips to nearby orphanage, old age homes to sensitize children about their problems.
 3. Teachers need to be careful in way they talk, react to students as they have huge impact.

Overall value education is no longer a luxury but a basic necessity due to increasing crimes in the society.

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

provide detailed guidelines to guide the conduct of civil servants in office.

In the context of criticism of government, they ~~do not~~ prohibit civil servants to publicly criticise the government so that :

1. Discipline, decorum of services is not affected.
2. Political neutrality / anonymity of civil servants is not questioned.

But it is said that ^{ban on} criticism of government policies is invalid, void as it prevents coming of new ideas from civil servants, kills their initiatives.

Civil servants working at ground level has indepth knowledge of the issues/challenges, therefore can give much better feedback.

However, justification by conduct rules is also equally valid. Civil servants must refrain from public criticism, they have numerous internal mechanisms like ~~is the~~ they can convey in annual performance report of a scheme or when they meet chief secretary. The public criticism needs to be ~~&~~ avoideds — and not only civil society should be allowed to take this course.

But government of day must also refrain from suppressing dissent like done recently when a J & K cadre officer raised voice about rape culture → if the issue raised is a legitimate social problem.

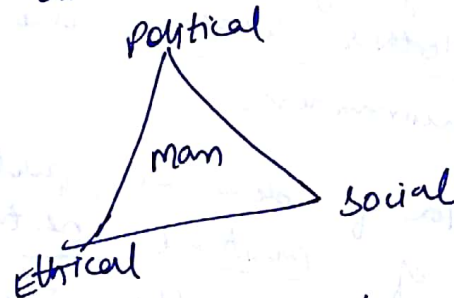
3. (b) "Man by nature is a political animal". Explain with reference to Aristotle's idea of the state in life of the society. **10**

"मनुष्य स्वभावतः एक राजनीतिक प्राणी है।" समाजिक जीवन में अरस्तू के राज्य संबंधी विचार के संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए।

Aristotle says man is a political animal as -

1. He involves in debates/discussions on ongoing issues.
2. He has wisdom to judge rightfulness and wrongfulness of an action.
3. In a community, people can collectively decide a issue.

But Aristotle also adds two more dimension to a human being.



So according to him man is not only political but also social and ethical animal.

Social

1. People need in community - which operate on basis of mutual interdependence.
2. Evolution of family as an institution.
3. Development of villages, towns, cities.

Ethical

1. Through wisdom human beings tend to evaluate an action in hindsight to see its impact. If impact is positive on overall society, they experience satisfaction, happiness.
2. They have feeling of sympathy, compassion, empathy for those in pain like Mother Teresa who was epitome of humanness.

The evolution of democracy, parliament is manifestation of political nature of human being but they also have social and ethical sides.

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 in India was criminalised (until recently clamped down by Supreme Court) by colonial era section 377 of IPC. But the contemporary attitude is much more permissive to it.

CONTEMPORARY ATTITUDE :

1. People has started accepting that it is not a 'deviant behaviour'.
2. Criminalisation puts them at mercy of police highhandedness.
3. But in some sections of country it is still believed that decriminalising it would increase number of homosexuals and that it is immoral.

FACTORS for opposing homosexuality

1. Orthodoxy in religion

2. Fear of degradation of social ethos, morals.
3. Fear of 'Domino effect' that is more and more people will become homosexual

Factors Driving change:

1. Right to privacy judgement → K-S. Puttaswamy case
2. Global instances → where many nations do not only decriminalised but have permitted same sex marriage. Prominent people like Ireland PM, Tim Cook openly proclaiming homosexuality.
3. Understanding that it has multi-dimensional effects like HIV burden higher on homosexuals.

Further The change is welcome. further there is need to deepen the scientific understanding about the scientific basis of 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 (प्रज्ञता) के महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए।

In recent times, several cases of suicides by children playing 'Blue whale challenge' came up. It shows growing ~~erraticness~~ erraticness in behaviour of children as well as addiction ~~dispassionate~~.

Also other behavioral issues like a boy killing his teacher who scolded him in private school, shows need to manage these behavioral issues.

ROLE OF PARENTS and TEACHERS

1. To explain to a child to distinguish between right and wrong and identify what is good or not
2. To teach a child value of patience, ability to control anger.

IMPORTANCE OF EI

1. To enable a child to socialize easily and make friends with whom he/she can share one's problems.
2. To be able to remain motivated and cheerful, even under distressed situation.
3. To be able to control emotional outpour like extreme anger if his/her wish is not granted.

Since primary socialization happens in family and school parents and teachers have a very important role to play in this regard.

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।

After seeing widespread death and destruction after Kalinga war, Ashoka began preaching Pacifism and teaching of Buddha. For this he had set up several rock edicts to preach Dhamma.

DHAMMA INCLUDED

- virtues like one should respect elderly
- master should treat slaves humanely
- officials should not indulge in malfeasance and act with integrity.

SIGNIFICANCE TODAY

1. At a time when there is growing corruption in public domain — cases like 2G scam, BCCI conflict

of interest, his direction that public functionaries should act with integrity is extremely important.

2. There is contractualisation of labour to cut cost (as no social security needs to be provided) is in a manner ^{will hold} modern slavery. His direction ^{will hold} that employer should ~~not~~ treat the employees with full dignity by providing all safeguards provided by law.

3. As population is ageing, care for elderly is also essential.

All the teachers though said almost 2000 years ago are equally valid as certain ^{withers} provision remain ^{valid} always.

5. (b) Arguably, poverty is not only a matter of statistics. It is a reflection on the kind of society we live in. In this context, discuss the ethical implications for a society that witnesses high incidence of poverty. **10**

तर्कसंगत रूप से, निर्धनता केवल आंकड़ों की विषय-वस्तु नहीं है। हम जिस समाज में रहते हैं, यह उसकी प्रकृति का एक प्रतिबिम्ब है। इस संदर्भ में, उस समाज के लिए नैतिक निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए जहाँ निर्धनता व्यापक रूप में विद्यमान है।

Poverty is a situation of extreme deprivation when a person does not even have capability and means to meet basic necessities of life.

Policy makers define poverty statistically as those spending below \$1.9/day. However, poverty figure is much more than a number and even when one person is deprived of basic necessities of life it is a reflection of lack of moral conscience in the fellow citizens.

ETHICAL IMPLICATIONS :

1. Luxurious living vs struggle for two square meal
2. Government for all vs government for rich
3. Rapid economic development vs concentration of wealth.
4. ~~Lack of~~ Empathy, concern for disadvantaged vs selfish/self centered growth.

Vivekananda said that 'so long as millions live in poverty, I hold every man a traitor who having educated at their expense pay no heed to them'. Thus not only for socio-economic wellbeing but it is also a moral necessity that poverty is eliminated.

6. Every superstition cannot be removed by the force of law. For that, a mental change is necessary. Comment. Also, explain how educators and public figures can help in eradicating superstition and instilling scientific temper among people. 10

कानून के बल पर प्रत्येक अंधविश्वास का निराकरण नहीं किया जा सकता है। इसके लिए मानसिक परिवर्तन आवश्यक है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार शिक्षक और प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति लोगों में अंधविश्वास को समाप्त करने और वैज्ञानिक मनोवृत्ति विकसित करने में सहायता कर सकते हैं।

Superstition is a 'blind faith' on which people believe without any rational basis.

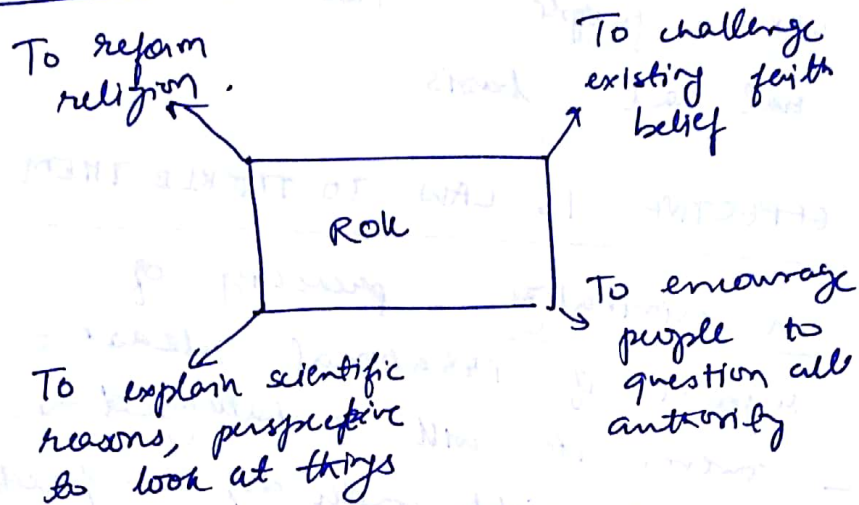
How EFFECTIVE IS LAW TO TACKLE THEM?

1. Law can criminalize preaching of or support of irrational ideas -
- However it will be challenged as hampering rights under 25, 26 - freedom of religion
2. Law can have powers in public domain
- But cannot guide conduct in households.

Thus the impact law can have is very limited in tackling superstitions as these are very widely

ingrained in day-to-day life of people like if someone sneezes or cat cuts the way, they are seen suspicious.

ROLE OF EDUCATORS, PUBLIC FIGURES



It is said that Education liberates an individual from all bondages and the necessity of education is the key to challenge superstition.

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।

War has inherently negative object as -

- causes collateral damage
- kills, maims soldiers
- involves use of violence
- destroys environment.

However, despite this it is said sometimes war is morally permissible

Like when :

- an authoritarian government indulges in genocide
- terrorists group use propaganda to spread fear in society, destabilize government.
- when sovereignty of a country is challenged
- when war is fought for defense -

But often. In these instances
if it is possible to resolve
the issue through diplomacy, persuasion
than it should be preferred, because
ultimate aim is to resolve conflicts.
War might ~~further~~ increase animosity
and thus does not always offer
a solution like 1st World war did.

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 अनुमति (Social License to Operate: SLO) की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) has traditionally evolved ^{from} the idea of trusteeship of Gandhi, that since the entire wealth belongs to society, ^{at least certain percentage of} the profit which corporates derive must be spent back on the society.

Traditional approach had focused on mandating corporates to spend certain percentage of profit on the social well being but often it is not followed in spirit. Most companies transfer money passively to PM relief fund rather than trying to partner with NGOs to solve certain problems.

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।

India, is the largest market of
movies in the world with over
1000 movies, produced every year.

However, often the artistic freedom comes in conflict with social ethos, sentiments of people and because of this movies are sometimes censored or cut before release. This happened during release of movie Padmaavati, Udta Punjab etc. This case also presents a similar situation when political and social activists are opposing release of a film about freedom struggle as they perceive negative portrayal of some freedom fighters.

- (a) As head of committee set up to review film certification, I should consult following stakeholders.

STAKEHOLDERS	CONSULTATION/THEIR INTEREST
1. Movie producer-director	• what are historical sources they relied on. • whether they would identify movie as fiction or historical

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 2. Social and political activists | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what are their main grievances • sources they base their argument on. |
| 3. Police / security agencies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • steps taken by them against those issuing threats to movie crew |
| 4. Historians / professors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can be consulted if movie not fiction. |

(b) PRINCIPLES TO BE CONSIDERED

1. Legal provision - Cinematograph Act 1952 which govern film certification.
2. Fundamental rights - article 19 which guarantees freedom of speech and expression as well as exceptions like public order.
3. Fundamental duties - it is duty of every individual to cherish the ideals of freedom struggle.

4. Any precedents like judicial pronouncement

OUTLINE OF SOLUTION

If the movie producers - directors recognise it as a work of fiction then they need to be given artistic freedom to reinterpret, retell the story. But they must put a disclaimer that it is purely fiction and any similarity with real life personality is purely coincidental.

If the movie is indeed historical, then they have responsibility that the story / portrayal does not defame any personality, especially someone who is a respected public figure.

Secondly, the story needs to be based on 'credible resource' — which is most widely accepted. as there could be differing interpretations of history like British historians would have justified providential mission of Britain.

SC has also upheld that personality of an individual is sacred and cannot be maligned' while upholding constitutional validity of criminal defamation.

If these concerns are addressed the movie should be allowed to be released. After all, while allowing release of a play on Nathuram Godse SC said diversity of opinion is essence of democracy.

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 माँव लिंगिंग (भीड़ द्वारा हत्या) के उदाहरणों की रिपोर्टें आई हैं। यहाँ गौर करने वाली बात यह है कि यह संभवतः चेहराबिहीन भीड़ बाल तस्करी, यौन उत्पीड़न, गोवध आदि जैसे समाज के सामूहिक अंतःकरण को प्रभावित करने वाले मुद्दों पर असत्यापित जानकारी के आधार पर तत्काल इकट्ठा हो जाती है। यहां तक कि इनमें से अधिकांश लोगों को कानून का उल्लंघन करने के कृत्य पर पश्चाताप भी नहीं होता है और साथ ही इस प्रकार का जघन्य अपराध करके वे बच भी निकलते हैं।

(a) What are the socio-psychological factors that motivate people to join the mob and kill fellow human beings?

लोगों को भीड़ में सम्मिलित होने और साथी मनुष्यों की हत्या करने के लिए प्रेरित करने वाले सामाजिक-मनोवैज्ञानिक कारक कौन-से हैं?

(b) Identify the implications of increasing crime of lynching on society.

समाज पर लिंगिंग (भीड़ हत्या) के बढ़ते अपराध के निहितार्थों की पहचान कीजिए।

(c) Examine the role of social media in recent instances of mob lynching. As a law enforcement officer, how will you prevent such incidents from happening in your district?

लिंगिंग (भीड़ हत्या) के हाल के 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?

Mob lynching is an act of violence by some non-state actors for quick redressal of their grievances. Growing instances of mob lynching are reported in past few years.

(c)
SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS - of why people join mob

1. lack of trust in police and administration

- for quick redressal.
2. Herd mentality - People think that crowd knows better
 3. For social proof - They don't want to be left alone.
 4. To teach a lesson not only to the alleged perpetrator but to some entire community.
 5. Fear - over issues like child trafficking, women abduction etc.
 6. Often rumors are circulated/designed in a manner that people easily fall in trap.

Because of these factors, people think what they have done is just, reasonable and don't regret.

(b) IMPLICATIONS OF CRIME

1. It destroys the social fabric of the society by creating feeling of hatred, contempt between communities.

2. It creates a situation of lawlessness and thus raises question of effectiveness and credibility of the government.
3. Morally, it places society on a slippery slope where even after committing a murder there is no feeling of regret in the people.
4. It portrays our nation - which is world's largest democracy in a poor light at international platform.
5. It also raises fundamental issues about civilisational advancement, scientific temper of the society.
6. It hinders economic progress as businesses are wary to invest in uncertain environment.

(C) The recent incidents of mob lynching were mostly fuelled by circulation of morphed images/videos

on social media.

With coming of social media, every individual has got enormous power to publish anything with or without disclosing their identity. However social media platforms have refused to take any responsibility saying they are only a platform and not content generator.

This is not justified and it needs to fulfil its responsibility by :

1. Technical solutions - like using image processing to identify child porn, violent images etc.
2. setting up a grievance redressal office in India
3. supporting police in tracking the origin of a message
4. Educating users, taking efforts to eliminate false users, allow users to report objectionable content like done on youtube.

As law enforcement officers, following steps needs to be taken:

1. Training the local police about ~~with~~ the issue.
2. Adopting steps like befriending the group admin to get entry into social media groups like done in Assam.
3. Educating people, community policing so that well aware youths report the issue immediately.

Overall, ~~the~~ it is also essential that in all future cases a quick justice is done — so that there is fear of ~~claw~~ among faceless mob as well as sense of justice among every ordinary person.

11. We live in a time when almost everything can be bought and sold. Over the past few years, markets and market values have come to govern our lives as never before. Today the logic of buying and selling no longer applies to material good alone but increasingly governs the whole of life. However, there is a wide spread realization that markets have become detached from morals and we need to somehow reconnect them. The use of markets to allocate social goods has also been a cause of concern. In this context, answer the following: 20

हम ऐसे युग में रह रहे हैं जहाँ लगभग हर चीज को खरीदा और बेचा जा सकता है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान, बाजार और बाजार मूल्य हमारे जीवन को ऐसे नियंत्रित करने लगे हैं जैसा पहले कभी नहीं था। आज खरीद और बिक्री का तर्क अब केवल भौतिक वस्तुओं पर ही लागू नहीं होता है बल्कि उत्तरोत्तर संपूर्ण जीवन को नियंत्रित कर रहा है। हालांकि, अब व्यापक तौर पर यह अनुभव होने लगा है कि बाजार नैतिकता विहीन हो गए हैं और हमें किसी प्रकार से उन्हें फिर से जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। सामाजिक वस्तुओं को आबंटित करने के लिए बाजारों का उपयोग भी चिंता का एक कारण बन गया है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) Is greed wholly a vice or a trait of character that has both positive and negative sides? Could you relate it to the utilitarian philosophy that emphasizes pursuit of self interest by individuals as the basis of economic well being?

क्या लालच पूर्णतया एक बुराई है या वह चारित्रिक विशेषता है जिसके सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक दोनों पक्ष हैं? क्या आप इसे उपयोगितावादी दर्शन से जोड़ सकते हैं जो आर्थिक सुख के आधार के रूप में व्यक्तियों द्वारा स्वहित के अनुसरण पर बल देता है?

(b) Are there some things that money shouldn't buy? Illustrate with examples.

क्या ऐसी कुछ चीजें हैं जो पैसे से नहीं खरीदी जानी चाहिए? उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए।

The case presents issues related to deteriorating ethical standards in way markets operate. Market evolved traditionally as a place where buyer and seller of goods would meet and thus through buying and selling would satisfy their wants.

Not only this traditionally they had
be spots of holistic community
engagement - with wide range of caste,
religious groups working together.

HOWEVER, now they seem to be detached
from morals as,

- (i) reckless profiteering by sellers like
in life saving medicines where profit
margin is as high as 200%.
- (ii) Selling poor quality goods, breaching
faith of customer eg. expired goods
- (iii) now everything can be brought and
sold including sex, drugs etc.

(iv) It is said that main reason
behind the decline of morals is
greed or inexhaustible appetite for
money by humans.

But utilitarian philosophy would
justify greed to some extent, as
1. main aim of life is maximise

pleasure and minimise pain.
for this ego satisfaction is essential
therefore some greed is justified.
Further this philosophy is individual-
centric therefore whatever is good
for an individual is justified.

However, if we will continue to
fulfil our all desires, they will
only grow. Even Buddha preached
this.

Greed makes an individual blind
and he/she is driven by only
self-interest, ~~and~~ regardless of implications
on society. This would lead to immoral
acts like - corruption, cheating,
adulteration etc. Therefore ~~it~~ it is
vice and we must focus on
'limiting our wants' rather than
trying to satisfy them all as
Gandhi said.

(b) Money came up as a medium to facilitate easy exchange of goods, however there are something that money shouldn't buy.

(i) Something that has dignity - like Kant said every human has a dignity which cannot be measured in money so sale and purchase of sex is immoral.

(ii) Something that is purchased by coercion - like a ~~house~~ farmland may not be an apartment for a source of income for a poor farmer rather his prestige, therefore without his informed consent it should not be acquired for development.

(iii) Feeling / emotions / faith of people or any object with which they are associated

Markets must remain ethical
or else they can endanger the
very existence of the Capitalism.

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?

The debate between development / satisfaction of human needs vs ecological balance has grown significantly in recent times due

to outcomes of climate change becoming clearly evident.

To answer questions regarding this all stakeholders - policy makers, slum dwellers / homeless - who are most vulnerable, overall community has together has to face climate extremes etc need to be considered.

(4) REASONS FOR SUCH SITUATION :

1. Mindless development pursued earlier by developed countries - the burden for whom is being faced by every country today.
2. Lopsided development - lack of job creation in rural areas leading to migration and overcrowding in urban areas.
3. Growth of population tremendously, increased burden on resources.
4. Unsustainable practices - like misuse / overuse of water, disposal of

untreated waste in rivers, reckless
felling of trees, sand mining on
floodplains etc.

(b)

SHORT TERM SOLUTIONS

1. To pursue development but minimising
impact on environment like through
Environment Impact Assessment in order
that living standard of most vulnerable
can improve.
2. Patch low hanging fruits like
waste segregation at source, compensatory
afforestation
3. Bridging rural urban divide
4. Technological solutions - like air pollution
monitoring system, improving public transport

LONG TERM SOLUTIONS

1. Minimization of wants - as earth has
enough for everyone's need but
not for anyone's greed.

2. Bridging inequalities in society
3. Controlling population within carrying capacity of earth -

(F) POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF INCLUDING ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

1. Needs of future generation are not compromised
2. Control air pollution - which has disastrous impact on human/animal health → also ~~reduced~~ productivity of humans.
3. Fulfil constitutional requirements - SC ruled in M.C. Mehta case that clean environment is fundamental right under article 31.
4. Build resilience like to extreme events like cyclones, earthquakes like done by Odisha after super cyclone 1999.

Overall it will be in line
with our international commitments
to Paris treaty as well as sustainable development
goals.

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?

The case discusses issues regarding sports ethics. Doping or taking performance enhancing drugs is a growing menace at international sports events.

Any action of athlete should be guided by following considerations:

- (i) fair competition
- (ii) national interest.

- (iii) trust of sports' fans
 (iv) laws / regulations
 (v) in long term, career of athlete
 (vi) Integrity
Stakeholders



(a) In this scenario the athlete has following options :

- To report the event to Anti-Doping Authority of the event as the act is inherently unethical.

Merit : any cognitive dissonance can be avoided, personal achievement

Demerit : nation's reputation.

- Take drugs himself/herself as even coach is recommending.

Merit : greater chance of winning.

Demerit : If got caught, entire career can be ruined, then unethical act.

3. Re let the IAC issue go, but don't take drug ~~themselves~~ himself/herself.

Merit : relations with coach senior players will not be affected

Demerit : not an act of integrity

4. Report the incident to national sports agency - ~~first~~.

Merits : nation's reputation can be saved.

Demerit : there it might also be involved.

COURSE OF ACTION :

Though it is clear that athletes are taking performance enhancing drugs but it is not clear if they are banned substances.

Therefore, before reporting to International authority, first the national sports administration officials who might be accompanying the contingent or else sports minister can be contacted need to be reported first.

Under any situation, young athlete should refrain from taking any such drug as not only the entire career can be ruined but it destroys the spirit of competition and faith reposed by fans in the game.

If there seem to be collusion or laxderical approach by administration or lack of satisfactory response then the issue should be reported to international doping authority.
Though in short run it would

be a loss of a few medals for the nation but in long run it would save ~~them~~ ^{the} country from any allegations that Russia (of state supported doping) ~~the~~ faces today.

(b) UNFAIR MEANS USED as —

- (i) Increased level of competition —
- (ii) Increased incentives — prize money, fame to winners.
- (iii) Nationally the medal winners become role models, heroes — are given government jobs, crores of Rupees.
- (iv) Overall increased expectations from family, fans
- (v) Moral degeneration — winning at any cost.

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It can be minimised through —
 (i) moral training — telling ethical aspect
 (ii) Through fear of reprisal.

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 वृथ स्तर का एक अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है। चुनाव की तैयारी के लिए, आपको अधिकतम मतदान सुनिश्चित करने का निर्देश दिया गया है। इसके लिए, आप गांवों के लोगों के साथ उन्हें बड़ी संख्या में मतदान करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करते हुए बैठकों की एक श्रृंखला आयोजित करते हैं। हालांकि, वे इस तथ्य से आपका सामना कराते हैं कि पिछले कई चुनावों के बावजूद, प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा किए गए वादे पूरे नहीं हुए हैं और यहां तक कि आजीविका की मूलभूत आवश्यकताएं भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इस प्रकार, वे आपकी अपीलों की उपेक्षा करते हैं और बाद में मतदान का आश्वासन तो दूर, आपको सुनने तक के लिए नहीं आते हैं। इस जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) Identify the stakeholders in the situation along with their interests.

इस स्थिति में हितधारकों की उनके हितों के साथ पहचान कीजिए।

(b) What are the factors that you will take into account to convince the people and ensure maximum voter turnout?

आप लोगों को मनाने और अधिकतम मतदान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किन कारकों को ध्यान में रखेंगे?

The case presents a dilemma ahead of a booth level election officer — to ensure maximum participation in elections as directed by Election Commissioner also while the legitimate reasons given by people of lack of interest in elections due to no tangible

improvement in their condition as
in past elected leaders didnot
deliver their promises.

(f) Here, the officer need to show
high level of emotional intelligence
to be able to convince people
about utility of elections.

(g)	STAKEHOLDERS & THEIR INTERESTS
1.	Election commission • To conduct elections smoothly • ensure <u>large turnout</u> • increase voter awareness
2.	Electoral officer • To prepare electoral rolls and educate convince people to vote.
3.	Villagers • To get basic livelihood requirements like fair price for minor forest produce for tribals

4. Government

To ensure large turnout
to portray strength of
Indian democracy
internationally

(b) Factors to be taken into account

1. Directions given by superiors
2. Concerns raised by people
3. Utility of elections in democracy
4. Right of people to know all the
~~prev~~ provisions they have like NOTA
option.
5. Ground realities that often such
c pessimism towards democracy culminates
into rexalism.

The officer should suggest
people to use ~~NOTA~~ option
if they are dissatisfied, while
informing that though it may

not have any immediate impact on election results but symbolically it would show their protest and also in future while ~~go~~ studying booth level performance political parties will keep it in mind.

In future, whenever the officer gets an opportunity he/she should inform about such dismes state to senior officials, politicians etc.

