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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1069)

Name of Candidate	HIMADREE KAUSHIK.		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	10605
Center	ORN	Date	7/9/18

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।

A living will refers to giving powers of decision making: personal or financial to a person while one is alive. This is done when an individual's mental faculties are compromised and thus they can't decide for themselves Eg during mental illness or in a vegetative state.

ETHICAL ISSUES FROM INDIVIDUAL PERSPECTIVE

- ① Decisions made by another person have a direct consequence on one's life.
- ② Motivation for deciding by another person can be based on factors like

inheritance and not wishing to bear the expense.

- ③ A living will can also prescribe what to do in case of illness: such an advance directive can be made without complete knowledge.
- ④ Set of values of sick individuals and those making decisions can differ. Eg. sick individual might want every chance at getting better but near ones might want them to suffer less.

ETHICAL ISSUES FROM SOCIAL PERSPECTIVE

- ① Deciding what illnesses would be allowed for a living will.
- ② A disease incurable presently can have a cure in future.
- ③ Issue of whether society can determine when it is alright to allow euthanasia.

WAY FORWARD: objective criteria for decisions and oversight by an authority like MENTAL HEALTH BOARD is necessary.

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।

A bureaucratic work culture is characterised by few challenges like:

- being process oriented (instead of outcome)
- hierarchical (instead of decentralized)
- treat people in patron-client manner (rather than customer-service provider)
- lack of motivation of employees due to permanent nature of job.

DOWNSIZING AND PRIVATIZING CAN AID BY:

- ① 'Minimum government maximum governance principle' by making fewer people more efficient.
- ② Reduce layers of hierarchy thus making bureaucracy more approachable and accountable.

- ③ Privatising certain services like recently done for Passport service to TCS can increase productivity by reducing time taken.
- ④ Privatising can also boost productivity by bringing in domain expertise.
Eg. AADHAR card handling being done by IT specialising companies. due to limited government capacity.

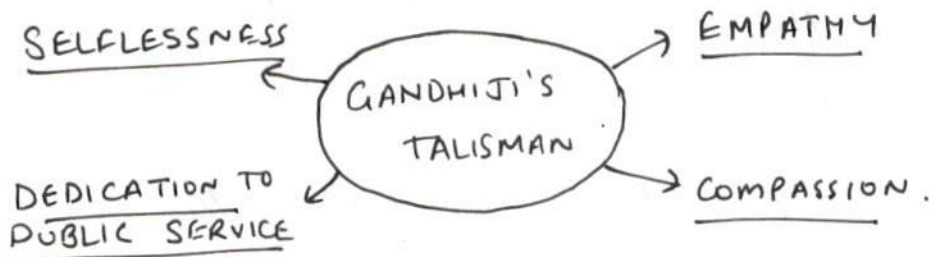
LIMITATIONS OF THIS APPROACH →

- ① There is an acute shortage of personnel in fields like policing.
- ② The roles played by state keep expanding
Eg disaster management, cyber security
- ③ Privatisation can lead to issues of CONFLICT OF INTEREST Eg. Sectoral Skill councils have become corrupt due to selective role of private sector (Sharda Prasad Committee).

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 provides a guiding light for one to decide when faced by a dilemma in daily life. It directs us to think of the poorest and the most vulnerable individual we have seen. Then examine how our decision will make the life of that individual better.



Gandhiji's Talisman is extremely relevant in present context as:

- ① Builds values of selflessness and compassion: when faced by a dilemma we will be driven by these factors.
- ② In contemporary times society is become individualistic and cosmopolitan thus this talisman can guide us away from selfish ends.
- ③ Fighting corruption: it can motivate us to move from indifference and acceptance of corruption to fighting it. for the sake of those who can't fight for themselves
- ④ International Relations: makes us realise the importance of coming in aid of vulnerable countries like ones in Africa or those struggling with war and disaster.

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।

While intelligence to some extent is cultivated it is largely determined by innate abilities. It can be groomed to ensure high thinking and cognitive skills. Character on the other hand is built and acquired. It gives a basis to individual's behaviour. The two together can be cultivated by education at all stages but most importantly at childhood.

Existing system of education in India has certain limitations towards achieving these ends.

① It is oriented on principles of

'attendance' Eg Right to Education
just ensures all children get to
school but not on learning outcomes.

② 'Value education' is still considered
to be just the duty of family with
school focusing on academics.

③ Competition: with students constantly
competing for colleges or jobs it
can become unhealthy and limit
character building.

④ Over-emphasis on academics at the
cost of co-curricular activities like
sports which go a long way in
building leadership, team spirit.

WAY FORWARD:

India has a rich culture of 'guru'
tradition which it can leverage
for achieving intelligence with
character.

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।

Prohibition of criticism of government policies by government servants is in order to ensure:

- ① NON-PARTISANSHIP: essential for government servants to be neutral to which party political ementure comes from.
- ② OBJECTIVITY: criticizing a government policy takes away objectivity in its implementation.
- ③ PUBLIC TRUST: a civil servant criticizing government violates public trust in democratically elected politician.

Moreover a government servant's role is to advise the political

executive and then dispassionately implement their decision as long as it isn't illegal or unconstitutional

However a blanket ban on criticism of the government challenges:

- ① Freedom of speech and expression as granted by Article 19(ii)
- ② Right of the people to know the exact implications of a policy.
- ③ The ultimate ~~has~~ mandate of a civil servant is to the constitution and not political class

In this light Supreme Court has ruled that joining civil services doesn't automatically rescind Article 19 and REASONABLE RESTRICTIONS are to be followed.

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's idea of the role state plays in life of a society :

- Human beings have a innate wire to organise themselves politically with a state exercising power over people.
- According to him the ultimate objective of human life is to live a 'good life' of knowledge and fulfillment.
- This leads to a state emerging to aid achievement of this objective of each human.

While calling man a political animal, Aristotle lays stress on human being's tendency to seek power. Moreover he is implying that political activities such as emergence of decision making authorities and a collective 'ruling' set of people is very natural to humans.

According to Aristotle political power should be wielded by the wise and the virtuous.

This ensures progress of the society and reaching 'human potential'.

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

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

The attitude of state and the society towards homosexuality in India is influenced by:

- ① BELIEFS: religious beliefs of people make their attitude negative and breed a sense of contempt.
- ② DEFENSIVE: society considers this to be effect of 'western' culture thus an ego-defensive perspective comes in.
- ③ ARCHAIC LAW: Section 377 criminalizing homosexuality is a law deriving its basis from a different time.
- ④ MAJORITY VIEW: State's attitude is based on furthering majoritarianism view.

CHANGE IN CONTEMPORARY ATTITUDE

- ① A small number of young people are leading the change.
- ② International LGBT movement including declaration in the UN is changing opinions.
- ③ Stress on liberty versus social morality. i.e. ideas of the society cannot encroach on individual liberty

SUPREME COURT VERDICT: on the 5th

of August decriminalized homosexuality stating that:

"Constitutional morality has to overcome majority morality"

Thus stressing on Right to Equality of homosexual individuals.

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।

The reason for behavioural issues and suicides among children can be traced to :

- Changing structure of family : as joint family children could overcome issues due to other members.
- Excessive competition : putting pressure on children to perform and fear of disappointing parents.
- Exposure to social media : limiting human interaction

TEACHERS AND PARENTS CAN ENSURE MENTAL WELL BEING BY :

- ① Identifying when a child is in a distress situation and recognizing

need to help.

- ② De-stigmatising the process of asking for help by telling children it is acceptable and normal.
- ③ Removing pressure of their expectations
- ④ Recognizing and promoting child's talent rather than forcing them on selective career paths

ROLE OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE (EI)

- ① Recognizing emotions: of distress, anguish or other such states.
- ② Responding: trying to communicate with empathy without denial or anguish over the child needing help.
- ③ Teachers also need EI in dealing with parents and making them understand situation calmly.

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।

The policy of Dhamma advocated by Ashoka stressed on leading a virtuous life and went beyond religion. It still remains relevant:

① VALUE OF HONESTY AND RIGHT CONDUCT

Dhamma stressed on need for leading an upright life. Today's world is facing a crisis as it is increasingly consumeristic and materialistic.

Dhamma can show importance of right conduct.

② NON-VIOLENCE: Ashoka denounced violence and promoted peace and harmony. In present world order there are imminent threats: nuclear

power, danger of war on borders and even domestic dangers of violence such as lynching. Adopting non-violence of Dhamma can help overcoming these.

③ TOLERANCE AND MUTUAL RESPECT :

Dhamma stresses on importance of respecting people of all faiths. In contemporary world communal lines tend to divide people and Ashoka's teachings stand relevant

④ VALUE ALL LIVING BEINGS.

Ashoka banned hunting for sport and asked people to live harmoniously with all creatures. This is line with today's challenge of multiple species facing threat of extinction

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।

Poverty signifies a deprivation of worst kinds. In its worst form it denies one of basic human right to food, shelter and clothing. The existence of poverty reflects poorly on a society's ability to care for its people.

ETHICAL IMPLICATIONS OF POVERTY:

- ① Violative of basic rights of the people in terms of nutrition, health and shelter. These are 'basic' as they are essential for a humane existence.
- ② Reflective of apathy: when people begin to accept sight of poverty

as a given it reflects a complete lack of compassion.

③ Dangers of crime : act of stealing food by a hungry person is driven by a basic human urge. Similarly poverty can push people to commit unethical acts

④ Presence of poverty is usually accompanied by inequality which is a challenge to social harmony. Eg poverty of Bengal-Bihar region forced people into misery and led to Naxalite movement of waging war against the state. The poor are vulnerable to manipulation of Maoists who exploit their conditions.

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 belief of an individual not rooted in rationality or information but supernatural agency. It leads to a conflict and compromises correct decision making.

Eg. superstition regarding men being married during death lead to many child widows due to grooms being married to old men on death bed.

Similar superstition lead to malpractices like Sati. In this context role of educators and public figures can be seen from

Raja Ram Mohun Roy's efforts at abolition of Sati by mobilizing masses and appealing to rationality

Similarly public figures and educators can help persuasion as:

- ① PUBLIC TRUST in their words.
- ② Their appeal to RATIONALITY can convince people.
- ③ If they set PERSONAL EXAMPLES people are more likely to follow.

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।

The argument for justifying war on any grounds is based on:

- ① ACHIEVING GOOD ENDS: Eg fighting a war to restore human rights in a country.
- ② WAR TO END WAR: for instance justification of USA's nuclear attack on Japan in 1945 to end World War II.
- ③ WAR IN NATIONAL INTEREST: to expand territorial outreach.

However war as an act of aggression cannot be justified for any ends it serves as the

MEANS it employs are
many i.e. resorting to VIOLENCE

However a country is obligated
to defend itself against any
act of aggression to protect
innocent lives of its citizen.

Moreover 'just war' under
'right to protect' has had to
more human lives lost than
saved, historically. To achieve
similar goals means like
economic sanctions and isolation
can be more fruitful and ethical

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 entails expenditure by large corporates on improving social issues like public health, education, disaster management.

INADEQUACY OF TRADITIONAL APPROACH

- ① Lack of expertise of corporate in the area of CSR: limits their capacity to undertake projects.
- ② Excessive focus on select areas
Eg disaster management which simply requires donation of funds and tax exemptions.

In this content a Social license to operate can be given to entities that have developed domain expertise in select areas like 'fighting malaria'. These organisations can be run on CSR contributions. This will help in better utilization of funds. It will also lead to better outcomes and equal contributions to various CSR categories.

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 this situation a movie based on freedom fighters is being opposed

on grounds of negative depiction of some freedom fighters. This is to be viewed in context of increasing instances of protests against movies.

As a head of committee I have been asked to review broad certification process and historical accuracy of this movies.

a) KEY STAKEHOLDERS. FOR CONSULTATION

① FILM-MAKERS AND DIRECTORS:

As film certification directly affects their freedom of SPEECH AND EXPRESSION.

② MEMBERS OF CIVIL SOCIETY: adequately

representing the groups that have been offended here and in the past.

③ REPRESENTATIVE OF VIEWERS :

to obtain their opinion and analyze how movies can affect them.

④ MEMBERS OF CIVIL SERVICES ON GROUND

(Eg. POLICE, DM) : to assess how any law and order challenge arises due to protests.

⑤ HISTORIANS : to assess the historical accuracy of this particular movie.

⑥ FILM THEATRE REPRESENTATIVES : as

releasing or certification of movie directly affects their business as well.

b) PRINCIPLES GOVERNING MY DECISION:

① Upholding the constitutional values of Freedom of Speech and Expression of movie maker.

② Ensuring none of the content is inflammatory or leads to communal / caste based tensions thus challenging public order

③ As I have been asked to review certification process I would first consider age-appropriateness of content and the way it can affect mindset of specially the young.

④ Socio-cultural ethos of India : any depiction violative of this

should be considered. As freedom of speech and expression doesn't include right to insult or spread ill-will.

SOLUTION:

- ① In the case of this particular movie I would verify the historical facts with experts.
- ② However even if those aren't accurate the movie still should be released as a WORK OF FICTION.
- ③ In this case the film-maker must ensure audience knows it doesn't comply with evidence.
- ④ As for the broad principles of certification I would recommend certifying only age appropriateness. A denial of certification should only be resorted to in extreme cases.

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 माँव 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 reported cases of mob-led violence have been rising all over the country. The Socio-PSYCHOLOGICAL factors motivating these include:

① Displaced faith in law enforcement which leads to this

'vigilantism' in case of suspicion rather than reporting individuals to authorities. Eg lynching of rape accused in Assam.

② 'Mob' mentality : when people are in a group they tend to move along with most extreme elements. This is due to responsibility of act being dissipated. If 'everyone' acts a certain way one is let off the responsibility of their actions.

③ Exposure to social media : as the change has come very fast, people tend to believe whatever they read without feeling the need to verify it. Eg lynching of supposed 'child kidnappers' due to WhatsApp forwards.

IMPLICATION OF INCREASED LYNCHING

- ① Rule of law violated as the accused isn't being tried due to any violation of law but a mere perception.
- ② Failure of due process: by not giving accused any chance of representation for establishing innocence.
- ③ Loss of life of innocent
- ④ Difficulty of punishing any single person leads to lack of accountability

ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA:

- ① Fast paced communication on real time basis which leads to quick gathering of crowds.

② Lack of verifying mechanism of information. as anybody can share anything.

③ No liability of those passing on information or even the service provider providing the platform.

WAYS TO PREVENT SUCH INCIDENTS:

① Awareness generation: informing people that they must verify anything read on social media.

② Ensure police forces keep their 'ear on the ground' for any such information spreading in the district.

③ Shorten law enforcement response time as social media leads to spontaneous mobilization of people.

④ Identify individuals using it to create dis harmony

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।

- a) *greed stems from wanting things in excess of what is required. It usually connotes a negative aspect because economic resources are limited and greed leads to one acquiring things at the expense*

of others. As Mahatma Gandhi said Earth has enough for man's need but not his greed.

It cannot be seen in a positive light because greed as an emotion can turn an individual blind to how their consumption affects others. For instance greed for profit can cause excessive environmental damage.

Utilitarian perspective looks at maximizing individual self interest leading to social wellbeing. However even J.S. Mill specified self-interest cannot be promoted at cost of others. Moreover utilitarian principle ignores equity. For instance

it would consider building a dam displacing 1000 tribals equal to positive if it benefits 20,000 people.

This is grievous in the sense that deprivation of electricity is leading to basic rights of shelter and food being denied to people.

- b) There are things money should not be allowed to buy: as this where 'markets fail' due to morality.

→ Buying and selling of organs is illegal. This is because a poor person's vulnerability is being exploited by rich to purchase organs. Moreover access to organs will start depending on ability to pay.

- Commercial surrogacy was banned in India recently. This is due to its exploitative nature which forces women from poor backgrounds to become surrogate.
- Abolition of slavery can be considered as the first instance of recognizing that not every thing can be commodified. Purchase and sale of slaves was a gross human rights violation.
- State prohibits sale and purchase of addictive narcotics because they negatively affect

people. Some people are addicted,
they are unable to exercise
free will.

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। जहां एक तरफ बढ़ती आबादी की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए शहरी आधारभूत अवसंरचना का विस्तार करने की आवश्यकता है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ पर्यावरण संबंधी चिंताएं भी हैं। पिछले दस वर्षों में, इस शहर ने अपना आधे से अधिक हरित अच्छादन को खो दिया है और चरम जलवायविक घटनाओं की आवृत्ति में वृद्धि देखी है। आपसे नीति निर्माताओं और संबंधित नागरिकों को एक व्याख्यान देने के लिए कहा जाता है, जिसमें आपको विशेष रूप से निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों से निपटना है:

(a) Why do you think such situations arise in the first place where developmental activities and environmental concerns often come out as antithetical to each other?

आपके विचार में ऐसी स्थितियां प्रथम दृष्टया उत्पन्न ही क्यों होती हैं जहाँ विकासात्मक गतिविधियां और पर्यावरणीय चिंताएँ अक्सर एक-दूसरे के द्वंद्व के रूप में सामने आती हैं?

(b) What should be the short-term and long-term solutions for tackling such situations?

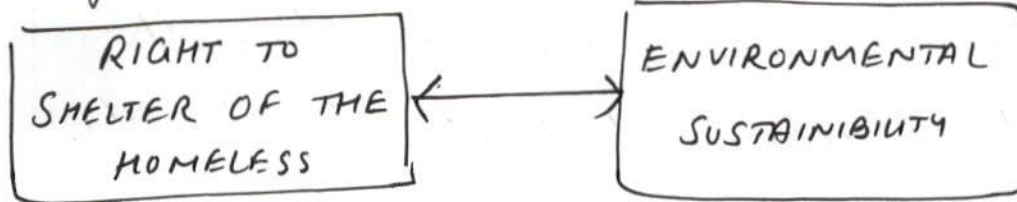
ऐसी स्थितियों से निपटने के लिए अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक समाधान क्या होने चाहिए?

(c) What are the potential benefits of inculcating environmental concerns in the policy making and planning process?

नीति निर्माण और नियोजन प्रक्रिया में पर्यावरणीय चिंताओं को अंतर्निविष्ट करने के संभावित लाभ क्या हैं?

In this situation there is a proposal to cut trees to build residential colony for

the homeless. This presents a conflict between:



Situations of conflict between developmental activities and environmental concerns arise because:

- ① We have a short-term view of development. In long run any environmentally unsustainable activity cannot contribute to the development because: as we see here city is witnessing extreme climate events. Any incident of floods can destroy all development setting city back by decades.

② The issue of prioritization: the need of building homes for the homeless coming up after the development of rest of the city in an unsustainable manner

b) SOLUTIONS :

① SHORT - TERM:

- i) Relocation and Rehabilitation of the homeless people to other parts of the city.
- ii) Planning urbanization: by sustainable land use policy.
- iii) If any area is cleared, an equal amount of area within the city should be planted with trees.

LONG-TERM SOLUTION

- i) Building 'green patches' through-out the city.
- ii) Initiative and tree-plantation drives by residents of colonies within their residential area
- iii) Urban planning should consider ways to mitigate extreme climate events. Eg. storm drains for floods
- iv) Using sustainable building material.

BENEFITS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS IN POLICY MAKING:

① Intergenerational equity: it ensures rights of future generations by minimising exploitation. As it is said "we do not inherit the

"Earth from our parents, we
borrow it from our children."

② Planning can ensure minimal
adverse impact in the future
by considering various alternatives

③ Inclusive growth : adverse ecological
impact affect the poorest most.

Eg. urban flooding destroys their
homes and exposes them to various
diseases. This equity principle
can be applied as well.

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?

In this case I have witnessed senior athletes using illegal performance enhancing drugs and discover the involvement of the coach.

In this situation the options available to me include:

① NOT DOING ANYTHING ABOUT IT:

- MERITS :
- ① It can help India in winning
 - ② Minimize chance of any conflict with senior players or coach.
 - ③ It is a common practice as told by seniors.

- DEMERITS :
- ① It can bring a bad name to India and spoil our reputation.
 - ② It would be unfair as wrong means are being used
 - ③ Lead to personal anxiety as I wouldn't be standing for my beliefs.

② REPORTING INCIDENT TO AUTHORITY

- MERITS :
- ① It is the right thing to do.

- ② Action can be taken before any discovery by international authority
- ③ Enhance India's image as the right thing is being done.

DEMERITS : ① Reduces chances of winning the competition.

② Likely to face personal issues due to backlash from coach and senior players.

WHAT I WOULD DO:

- ① Since the coach has advised senior-players to use drugs I would first approach them. I would ask them to come clean as any discovery by international authority can result in them being banned.
- ② In case they fail to cooperate

I would approach domestic authorities informing them of the malpractices and asking them to conduct blood-tests and replace players with alternatives.

b) REASONS FOR RESORTING TO UNFAIR MEANS:

- ① Pressure to perform: the pressure due to representing entire nation and fear of failure.
- ② Incompetent and unethical leadership when coaches and sports federation themselves promote unethical practices, it sets a bad example
- ③ Unhealthy competition: spoils

the spirit of 'sportsmanship'

REMEDIAL MEASURES:

- ① Changing attitudes by stressing
on ethical means
- ② Effective leadership
- ③ Regular checks to ensure an
external regulatory mechanism.
- ④ Attitude of people should also
change to appreciating participation
and not just victory. so that
competition remains healthy.

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?

In this situation stakeholders include:

① VOTERS: alienated by the failure of politicians to deliver on promises.

② CONTESTANTS : seeking votes of the people.

③ ELECTION COMMISSION'S REPRESENTATIVE :

me as a booth level officer. There is a responsibility to ensure maximum voter turnout.

④ DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION : failure of basic necessities of livelihood is their joint responsibility.

FACTORS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT :

① People are refusing to even listen to me : they have developed animosity against public officials due to governance failures.

② Understanding their position : it is first important to empathise

with the people and understand reasons for their emotions.

③ Using emotional intelligence to appeal to them: this can be done by exhibiting an understanding and trying to motivate them ~~and~~ by asking them to be hopeful.

④ Using a trustworthy source of message: members of Panchayat, Gram Sevaks and ASHA workers can be taken into confidence as their persuasion is likely to be more effective, people already being suspicious of officials.

⑤ Creating awareness amongst the people by spreading information regarding the alternatives available to them. A background of each candidate contesting can be prepared.

It is important here to persuade and motivate the people. They should be made to realise how their votes can bring to power ^{correct} people.

Moreover their participation holds them accountable in a
democracy

