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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1069)

Name of Candidate	SHOBHANK MISHRA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	40764
Center	HOME	Date	27/08/18

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।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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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 an Advance Directive on how to take decision and whom to take decision in case a person reaches permanent vegetative state (PVS) or such state in which he/she cannot take informed decision on its own.

There are ethical concerns involved →

Individual → It is a very tough decision to take, when to pull off the plug dignity of a person needs

to be balanced against his right to life. Supreme Court has given judgement that Right to Life U/A 21 includes right to die with dignity also.

Pulling off plug of a close relative is really a tough decision
→ To whom to assign the designated person is also an ethical dilemma.

Societal Perspective →

Doctor's perspective - It's against medical ethics of a doctor to let the patient die.

Implementing bodies → Hospital committee and district committee need to analyse the case → it should not be misused

Society At large → Society might face social crisis of conscience in such cases.

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 कार्यदक्षता 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।

Number of ministries and departments under them needs to be rationalised in number.

For example → Integrated Transportation ministry.

Government's role should be of a facilitator to private sector. After liberalization, 1991, inward oriented and regulatory environment was relaxed, many sectors were privatised.

Govt. is working towards maxim of minimum government and maximum governance.

All the non-essential products
and services should be left to
Private sector, govt. should only act as
a regulator

Example → Airline Sector needs to
be privatised completely and ATR India
should be free from govt. control.

Meanwhile, govt. cannot recede from
essential services and leave poor
and deprived sector to vagaries of
cruel market economics.

Govt. should still stay in
Railway sector for transportation medium
of poor section also, Defense and Atomic,
Space sector because they are
strategic in nature.

⇒ Present time is not an era
of Public OR Private but Public AND

2. (a) Examine the contemporary relevance of Gandhiji's talisman as a means of resolving ethical dilemmas in day to day life. 10

दैनिक जीवन में नैतिक दुविधाओं का समाधान करने के एक साधन के रूप में गांधीजी के मंत्र की समकालीन प्रासंगिकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Gandhi gave talisman to people of India specially people holding important and leadership positions that whenever you are taking a decision or implementing an order think about poorest of the poor (Antyodaya) and most deprived last man standing and see how it will effect that vulnerable person.

Talisman has huge relevance in present context where corruption, leakages, graft cases have increased and poverty, poor health and illiteracy still elude us.

Somehow our constitutional vision and dream of forefathers remain a dream today. To achieve them Gandhi's Talisman can work as a wonder, whenever a person faces dilemma, the face of that last man standing should flash in front and help him take decision.

Example → If a bureaucrat is going to allow construction of bridge under political pressure. Gandhi's Talisman comes to rescue → how this bridge if collapse, will kill labourers and other ⇒ HE WILL NOT TAKE SUCH DECISION

Philanthropic activities, social work, trusteeship model can work towards rise of Antyodaya to Gramodaya to Bharatodaya based on

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।

Education is not just learning
by head but also by heart and
soul.

Education deprived of moral
education and character building
will only create a literate student
but not an educated and
responsible citizen for the country.

Education → builds intelligence

True Education → Character + Education

This true education can be
achieved through existing education
system only a few changes will
be required →

⇒ In Japan, for first 3 years of schooling, value education, moral teaching and character building exercise is done.

⇒ "Happiness Schools" → Happiness schools model of Delhi focus on value education and other soft skills like mental strength and fraternity building etc.

New innovative schooling models like "Isha foundation school" also teaches environmental values along with National character building.

Such experiments and innovations are required and from top-down perspective → more comprehensive syllabus with extra time for value education and character building.

After all children are father of nation and they have nation's future in hand.

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 फ़र्क नहीं पड़ता।" सिविल सेवा आचरण नियमावली, 1964 के संदर्भ में आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

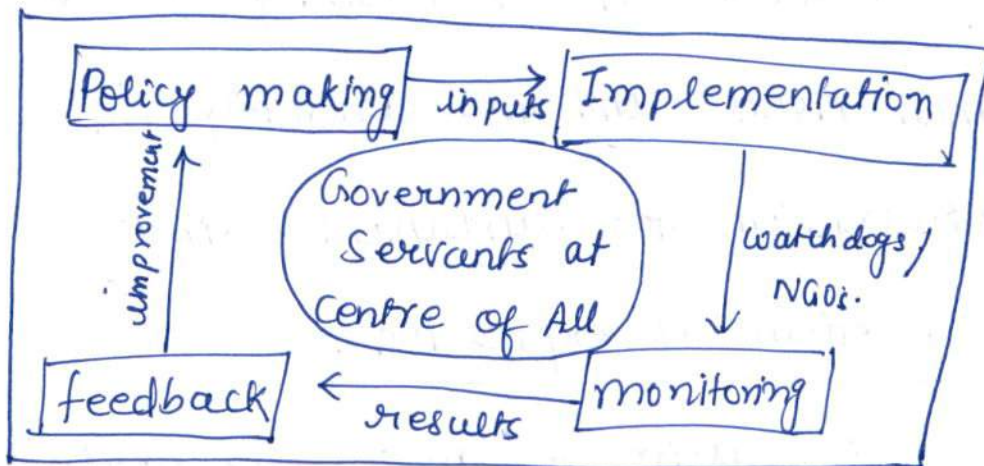
A blanket prohibition is never a good idea, it is balantly against human rights and more concretely in contravention to fundamental right of freedom of expression.

We aspire for politically neutral bureaucracy, the environment of sympathy will only make the power centres relaxed and less accountable.

Civil Services Conduct Rules, 1964 prescribes that government servant should not come out in

open and criticise the government Policies and programs.

→ Civil Servants should be politically neutral but not program/policy neutral



Govt. Servants should not criticise the political executives but he/she can definitely provide constructive criticism for improvement in both design and implementation, that is why they are there for.

Civil Services Conduct Rules, 1964 should be understood in totality, implementation in spirit rather than letter is required.

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 by nature is a political animal; as soon as concept of surplus kicked in during Neolithic period after invention of agriculture, first thing that brought revolution was rise of political class to control surplus

Aristotle's idea of state is the regulator in affairs of society. State can derive its authority and legitimacy by any means i.e. through religious propaganda, fear (Egypt) mongering or consensus (modern democracy) (Xing dynasty / Hitler) but after it gets

legitimacy it exercises power over society according to Aristotle.

According to Aristotle →

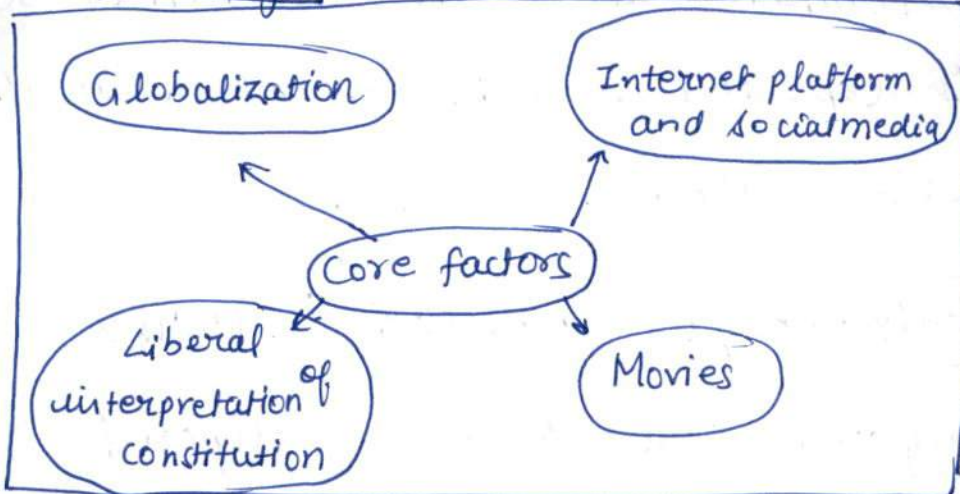
- Man creates a political machinery.
- Political machinery holds power and directs society how to carry out activities at micro level.
- Peace and harmony is maintained
- Market mechanisms provided by state for economics and trade
- Justice delivery mechanism

State plays a role of guardian in life of society and thus nurture it and makes it liveable

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।

factors influencing attitude of state and society →



Globalization → Globalization leading to exchange of ideas led to exposure effect and people started recognising that such things also exist.

Internet Platform and social Media → People became aware of culture in other nations, rallies and festivals organised, example → Gay Parade in

Las Vegas (Nevada City) and news of homosexuality getting mainstreamed.

Liberal Interpretation → After right of Constitution to privacy becoming fundamental Right under 21 Article. SC is expected to bring homosexuality also under right to privacy.

Hollywood/Bollywood Movies → Multiple hollywood and specially bollywood movies like Girlfriend and Manoj Bajpai's Aligarh (2015) has deep impact on mental construct of people

Attitude is now changing and people and society's acceptance is increasing but societal changes take over decades but even small start is a start. SC should give legitimacy to homosexuality and let India move towards more liberal democracy.

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।

Multiple behavioral issues like increased violent behavior, lack of co-operation, lack of concentration, absolutely no regard for others, selfishness, fragile emotional issues are some serious examples.

Suicide cases among children have been seen, even there was an incident in Delhi where class X student stabbed killed a companion.

Students under pressure for performing, no emotional relations with parents are causing suicides also i.e. multiple cases in Kota, Rajasthan; Suicides in IIT-Kanpur.

Teachers and parents role becomes essential, which involves emotional intelligence.

- Parents should spend more time, listen to problems, behave like friends rather than strict parents (Emotional Intelligence)
- Parents should give freedom to choose career options and other extra activities
- Over-pressure and cross comparison with other wards should be avoided.
- If manifestation of violent and erratic behavior, understand quickly use EI to regulate them, timely intervention of medical and psycho experts.
- ⇒ Teachers should develop inter-personal relationship and give attention to All equally.
- ⇒ Stay away from insulting or punishing very strictly rather emotional Intellect should be employed to better handle.
- ⇒ Collaborate with parents also

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 war of Kalinga, Ashoka left Policy of Berighosha and adopted the maxim of DHAMMAGHOSHA.

Ashoka erected many edicts through length and breadth of country advocating Dhammaghosha. His policies were timeless →

⇒ Love and Brotherhood → Society today needs to forget caste and communal divides and again get united and tolerant.

⇒ Compassion → Ashoka talks about compassion not just to human but animal also. Increased incidences of cruelty through mob violence, riots, man-animal

conflict and killing of animals for economic benefits should be avoided at all costs.

⇒ Cleanliness and sanitation → Waste accumulation and materialism caused env. degeneration. Ashoka's values of Parishimonious and ascetic life is a gem.

⇒ Familial Responsibilities → Ashoka promoted taking care of children and old. Our society should not let old people to die alone but assimilate them.

Others →

⇒ Non violence and truthfulness.

⇒ Respecting a guest → Rohingyas, Chakmas and other migrants.

Ashoka's values should be inculcated and followed in letter and spirit.

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।

Just by deciding a poverty line by an estimate and saying some percentage of people are below poverty line and government should take affirmative steps for them is not enough. We as a society should think why poverty is still the chain in legs and not letting us move forward with momentum.

High incidence of poverty shows following characters of society →

- Non-inclusive society
- Lack of compassion, chivalry, love and care, other regardyness.

- Non-egalitarian society.
- Corrupt society because even after so many scheme poverty still high
- Non-effective and failure of Political class.
- Non-egalitarian and hierarchical structure.
There are huge ethical implications →
- Whether to follow positive affirmation i.e. reservation, subsidies or promote meritocracy and economics of prudence
- Increase the GDP or decrease Gini coefficient i.e. putting economic resources for capital investment (or) social infra.
- Maintaining security
- Balancing fundamental and human rights
- Island of prosperities cannot survive in marshes of poverty.

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।

Force of law has limitations, they only act as line of second defense but first comes the mental construct of self consciousness.

⇒ Superstitions are driven by customs and ritual practices, they thrive on feeling of fear and favour from sacred supernatural beings.

for changing such attitude scientific temper and rational logical thinking should be promoted. Presupposition less enquiry. asking relevant questions will help people generate a doubt and

later can even dismantle the glass
of superstition.

Work done by social activist in Pune, Maharashtra i.e. Dabolkar Ji came into light, he was able to change perspective of thousands through mass campaigning, arranging talks, regular educating, information and communication channels, sharp persuasion, door-to-door campaign, promoting people to ask logical question. Public figures can follow his approach and can also use social media platform to bust myths/superstitions.

Educators play major role because they get clean slate of very young fresh children → they can tell stories, activities, teaching to "Why" everything etc

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।

1962 war by India - China was touted as morally permissible because India acted in self defense, to save sovereignty and last but not least China was the first mover.

Above case war had become obligatory even after India's sacred value of internationalism, Panchsheel and peaceful co-existence.

Although war efforts are always criticised. War makes people suffer social and economically. No one has forgot sufferings of Japan after atomic bomb attack. Wars are also unjustified.

because are driven by narrow parochial interests. Rich gets richer and poor further suffers.

War should be avoided at all costs. and diplomatic and international governance channels should be used as much as possible

But as last resort to stop injustices, controlling an evil i.e. Jewish persecution and stopping Hitler, wars are inevitable and should can be undertaken but after war effects should be judged before hand and reconstruction and rehabilitation should be undertaken. In nuclear world, 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।

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।

There are increasing instances
of threat mongering and destruction
of public property in name of

"hurting" of public sentiments.

As a ~~mem~~ head of special committee I have to ensure that film certification process is fair and the events are by and large accurately depicted.

(A) Key Stakeholders to be involved are →

- 1) Producer-Writer of film because his investment and hardwork is on the line.
- 2) Story writer - who has written the screenplay, story of the movie, he will also explain details.
- 3) Identified leaders of Pressure Groups
- 4) Local Influential leaders - because

they will be able to meddle with respect to pressure groups leaders

5) Censor Board Officials → who were involved in similar cases of film editing before.

⑧ Principles to be considered -

→ Uphold Fundamental Right to freedom of expression subject to reasonable restrictions.

→ Truthfulness in projection of history.

→ Rationality

→ Justice should be upheld.

→ Due process should be followed.

→ Total transparency in certification

Process.

→ Peace and long term health of society

should be kept in mind.

Solution →

- Go through story and the movie multiple times and highlight sensitive scenes in meeting.
- Take opinion of all stakeholders, also reach the consensus through using tool of emotional intelligence.
- Middle path should be explored, the scenes which are really off-track and not critical to the movie should be judiciously edited.
- Initial disclaimer of "fictious story" and "fictious characters"

should be put at start.

→ Upheld FR of freedom of expression
but at same time public sentiments
should not be hurt.

→ Build consensus and prepare
the recommendation report.

Recommendations should be →

- ① Disclaimer should be must →
both written and audio that
the story is fictitious and it holds
only loose resemblance.
- ② Threat Mongering should be discouraged.
- ③ Directors should not be harassed.
- ④ Certification process should be
completely transparent.

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?

(A) Socio - Psychological factors →

→ Erosion of Social Capital: There

is huge mistrust between citizen

and state due to callous

bureaucracy, non-responsive policing

and clogged judiciary.

- Instant Gratification → People believe in instant justice delivery.
- Anonymity of Crowd → All people are faceless and since there is no threat of recognition, they get a free licence for mob lynching.
- fearlessness → Some people in crowd have political backing also and such anti-social elements are totally fearless of state machinery.
- Strength of Numbers → Most of times crowd is bigger in number than on ground police staff so sheer strength gives them psychological upper hand.
- Strong Ideology → Communal lynching and cow vigilantism and similar.

Cases, vested interests are involved
and Personal scores are settled
and examples are set to spread
terror and thus gain power.

(B) Implications

- Social fabric will weaken.
- Social capital and mistrust
between people and state will
further increase.
- Aggrieved party or section of people
will also arrange numbers and
indulge in vengeance leading to
instability in society
- Communal Disharmony
- Insecurities will deepen.
- Economy will also get jolted, on

international sphere human rights will be seen to be violated, it will tarnish image and hamper investments also.

We have to stop and think what kind of society we are building. Would we want to raise our children in such intolerant and impatient society??

© Social media has played prime role because of sheer nature of platform i.e. instant reach i.e. real time updates ; wide reach to lot of people ; Anonymity ; lack of accountability etc.

Through video sharing, social messaging platforms fake news is spread.

Example → ① Edited video from Karachi
which shows child lifting caused
multiple instances of mob lynching
in Karnataka and Rajasthan.

② Assam also Watsapp viral video
took life of a couple, video
was found to be edited and fake
and couple was innocent.

⇒ As law Enforcement Officer →

→ Sensitize people and tell them not
to act at first instance.

→ Have faith in state machinery.

→ Verify video/ messages.
 ↗ Google reverse image search
 ↘ Reverse video search

→ Do not forward w/o making sure

→ Track the crowd people, identify

faces through camera installation and

ENSURE PUNISHMENT. (Habitual offenders)

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।

Ⓐ Greed is a trait of character and not totally a vice. It depends greed is towards what.

If greed is towards only monetary value and attracts good economy only than it's

bad but if there is a greed
for good values then it cannot
be bad.

Greed for growing and then
giving back to society is not bad.
Greed for love and compassion is
not bad. It is not bad to
aspire for more prudent economic
returns as long as fruits of that
economic return is distributed
back equitably.

Gandhi's Trusteeship model
provided us the torchlight, Gandhiji
appreciates the ability of capitalists

to make money and excel, grow in sector but at same time he wants them to keep in mind that wealth that they are amassing is a "collective wealth" and they should only hold it as trustees and share all the benefits with society, because it's their resources only.

Grandhi ji's one of the 7 sin is Business w/o ethics, so business should always be ethical.

(b) Money cannot buy everything, money can only buy material goods.

Non-material things and emotions

and feelings cannot be bought.

You can buy a bed but not sleep. You can buy an entertainment machine but not happiness. You can buy the physical luxury but not the mental comfort.

Money should also not buy everything because it will deprive poor from those things.

Demand and supply will ruin the inherent sanctity of those things. Social divide will be created between haves and have nots.

Illustrations →

→ Commercial Surrogacy promotes buying of baby, it should be banned completely only altruistic surrogacy should be followed.

→ There should be some things which should be common for all and money should not buy them i.e. clean environment, green environment, access to public places etc.

We need "socialistic capitalism" inclusive and benevolent capitalism is need of the hour.

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?

Ⓐ Developmental activities and environmental concerns seem anti-theftical at times because →

- Concept of sustainable development is still on papers.
- Environmental Accounting is still not mainstream.
- Development and environment are seen in seclusion and are not juxtaposed and analysed together.
- Environmental benefits of forests & like :
 - Existential benefits for many species including human.
 - Aesthetic benefits like providing serenity and fresh air.
 - Economic benefits like bee keeping, medicinal usage etc. are not clear.
- Awareness about climate change is missing in citizen at large.

→ We should understand Gandhiji's principle of non-materialism and need only approach rather than indulging in greed approach

Ⓑ Short Term Solutions →

- Do not cut trees or prepare alternate plan to minimise ~~cutting~~ tree loss to as much possible.
- Replace and relocate old trees to another place.
- Same amount of afforestation should be carried out.
- Beneficiaries of housing project should be sensitized that it is for their own benefit → use

persuasive skills and emotional intelligence.

Long Term Solution →

- Include Environmental Accounting.
- Project should be scrutinised from Detailed Project Report (DPR) stage.
- Strong Environment Impact Assessment.
- Tree covers of entire city should be restored.

© Potential Benefits →

- Such concerns and public outrage will not happen in middle of projects.
- Sustainable Development.
- Start seeing development or Environment into development AND Environment perspective.

- Can reduce effects of climate change in long term.
- Inclusive and healthy growth i.e. only poor section of population will not suffer.
- Extreme environment events and disasters will reduce saving lot of public exchequer's money.

The Economic of Environment and Biodiversity (TEEB) is promoting environmental Accounting.

TERI and World Bank's

Program VALUES also promotes taking value of env. in policy making.

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

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

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

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

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

(A) Case involves sports ethics question.

I have to balance personal ethics with group ethics.

There are various options available →

① Do not take syringe and ignore the issue as I am not doing anything wrong → This approach will

be wrong because the world is not a bad entity because bad people indulge in evil but because good people remain silent.

I should not behave like silent - bystander otherwise crisis of conscience.

- ② Build consensus among players to not take drugs and convey the collective decision to coach also so that he also take decision to completely get rid of such practices now and forever → use tool of persuasion and emotional intelligence to understand peers emotions and regulate them.

It is important to win but not
at cost of loosing ethics. Otherwise
won victory will be completely
worthless and not respectable.

Also if such an event
comes out in open, it will
completely tarnish nations image.

→ Inform about the event to
senior officials back home via
coach if he agrees otherwise
~~if~~ I will inform on my own.

→ Also excuse myself of any team
event which involves other players
indulged in such practice

Quality of integrity is to be
honest and with strong moral

Principles in each situation across time. I will display complete integrity in this case.

⑧ Russia has used unfair means to win in Olympic competitions of 2016 where complete sports authority from top to bottom was indulged. This was a case of collective moral subduction and brought shame to Russia as a sporting nation.

Such unfair means are common because winning a competition is being overvalued in society. Even countries attach their value to success in such competitions. Such

practices are unethical and converting a human into a machine -

Sports were initially invented for entertainment purpose but now they have acquired much more value.

To minimize Such Practices →

- Strict Organisational and institutional guidelines against drug consumption. (in every nation)
- Good ethical and moral values should be taught in family, schools and society.
- Sports Organising Country should also arrange drug test facilities for ALL.
- Strict penalty for individual as well as collective cases.
- Harmful effects of drugs should also be conveyed.
- Lifetime ban, complete erasal of records

14. You have been appointed by Election Commission as a booth level officer to oversee the conduct of elections in a remote and under-developed area. For the preparations of elections, you have been instructed to ensure maximum voter turnout. For this, you conduct a series of meetings with the people in villages encouraging them to vote in large numbers. However, they confront you with the fact that despite so many previous elections, the promises made by representatives remain unfulfilled and even the basic necessities of livelihood are not available. As such, they are ignorant of your appeals and are subsequently not forthcoming even to listen to you, let alone giving assurances to vote. Based on this information, answer the following questions:

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

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

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

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

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

