

# VISION IAS

www.visionias.in



## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1069)

Name of Candidate	CHITRA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	7719
Center	M.N.	Date	31/08/18

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1(a)	10		<p>1. 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)।</p> <p>2. There are <b>FOURTEEN</b> questions printed in <b>ENGLISH &amp; HINDI</b> इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।</p> <p>3. <b>All questions are compulsory.</b> सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।</p> <p>5. 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।</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।</p> <p>7. 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।</p>
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:			

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

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

## 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 :- A document that specifies the desire of a patient who is aware about terminal (or) mental illness without any coercion, and which is attested by legal and medical practitioners.

The central basis of a living will is 'right to die' as much as the right to live. The case of Anna Khambaq vs Supreme Court of India in case of passive euthanasia, brought living will into limelight.

Ethical issues in case of living will :-

- (a). Right of a patient to express the desire to withdraw life support system (in case of permanent vegetative state)

- The ideals of life, liberty, dignity (right to die with dignity) is major basis of living will.
- On individual level, it provides an option to exercise choice and length of medical treatment.
- At social level, family, medical community at large, it places the dilemma of opting to withdrawing of life support system, the question of economic burden of an otherwise vegetative state of body.

So, as per Supreme court directive

- panel of high court judge, medical officer must look into the merit of the case.
- Only after clearance, and will of patient (or immediate family) should such a will be drafted.

Utmost care must be taken that it is not misused under any circumstance.

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।

Bureaucracy is regarded as the steel frame of Indian governance. But an equal assistance from the private sector can enable a framework of efficiency and innovation.

Need to downsize government services:

- Post 1991 reforms, the number of sectors requiring license reduced from 18 to 6. (Cigarette, tobacco; defence, space, electronics; alcohol; pharmaceutical, hazardous chemical)
- Globalisation, liberalisation and privatisation enabled opening up of IT, financial services (banks, insurance) and almost all major spheres have automatic DI routes

All of these led to efficiency, transparency

Hence PPP (People-Public-Private) partnership is the way ahead.

- It will enhance the service delivery (where bureaucracy can transform itself as facilitator from being regulator).

- Health sector (universal health insurance), railways, Infrastructure, Electricity, all have seen massive operational efficiency, transparent governance due to emergence of private participation.

This utmost care must be taken to couple, private efficiency with public sector welfare and distribution to achieve

- Smart	} service delivery.
- Transformative	
- Responsive	

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 directs oneself to constantly remind of the consequences (or) impact it might have on our most weakest, poorest, disabled human. In a way, it is a sort of reality check on actions in broad manner.

Contemporary relevance :-

At level of personal life :-

The way we conduct ourselves, the idea of self-maintain, practising social harmony, treating rich and poor alike, satyagraha, non-violence, reminds us to behave well with our domestic maids, helpers, services.

Secondly, while paying income tax, we must remind ourselves that it is potential source to government to carry redistributive function.

In addition,

- ensure no displacement of to be, vulnerable section of society takes place in name of development.
- State and its bureaucracy ensure benevolence in decision making keeping in mind interest of poor.

Ex: → Annyodaya Yojana,

weaker section specific schemes like Nai Rozni etc.

Hence one must always remind oneself to check the feasibility, intent and purpose on basis of Gandhi's talisman.

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।

If wealth is lost, nothing is lost  
If health is lost, something is lost  
If character is lost, everything is lost.

In the age of competition, race for excellence, recognition and materialism, value education becomes a key tool to check sound ethical and moral basis.

More focus on intelligence, mad outpacing of STEM graduates (Science, Technology, Education and Management) may create human resource pool, but it might lack the human face (interface) for promoting the greater socio-economic development.

In this context, ideals of Gandhi, Swami Vivekanand holds key

prominence even today where the ideals of 'service', 'character', 'upright social responsibility' become the essence of education.

Some of the key examples are

- An intelligent scientist can create lethal bomb (atomic or nuclear) but character is reflected in discovering those which has potential to benefit millions at once.

eg:- discovery of hearing aid device,

Hence need to infuse value education at all the three levels in curriculum and pedagogy with emphasis on practical application in day-to-day life.

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।



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।



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।



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।

### Primary reasons of suicide :-

- feeling of exclusion.
- mental well-being compromised.
- dysfunctional family.
- lack of healthy social system and peers (classmate, neighbours and friends).
- performance pressure - the made race to outperform, expectation of parents continually contribute to this.
- Transition from earlier joint family to modern day stress filled nuclear family.
- low self-esteem, inadequate paternal care and attention.

In this context, family and school are two main abode/avenue where child spends maximum time in early years.

Family (Parents)

✓ Parents must ensure child do not feel neglected.

✓ Regular emphasis on social interaction, physical activity

School (Teachers)

✓ Teachers should aim at all-round personality development.

✓ Effective communication and learning tools.

In general, emotional intelligence becomes a key factor, which as an ethical value must be inculcated from early childhood with value of compassion, empathy, kindness, effective communication and in general, overall development of personality.

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।

Dhamma' (rule of law) was the basis of Ashoka's philosophy after he renounced doctrine of annexation.

- It signifies 'paternal benevolence', where Ashoka considered himself father of all the subjects. In today's context, a leader in prime minister has provided strong face of democracy.

- In Dhamma edicts, Ashoka practiced non-violence, not harming any animal. This holds relevance in the context of environmental concerns.

- His denouncing of policy of war and annexation, advocating peace is also relevant in today's times where world peace is the need of hour.



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 gap is technological gap

In this context, poverty must be analysed in broader dimension, not merely economic but also social, cultural and general state of being.

→ South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa constitute massive share in poverty across the globe.

→ SDG goal 7 is targeted at eradication of poverty.

→ Poverty, is intertwined with hunger, malnutrition, deprivation and loss of dignity in general.

The widening gap between 'haves' and 'have-nots' is the major manifestation of exclusion, barrier of inclusive, sustainable development.

Ethical Implication of a society :-

- widening gap of rich and poor will lead to unbalanced growth of country in general.

While country X may be fastest growing economy, it will rank very low on HDI ranking and multi-dimensional poverty index.

- haphazard growth will lead to skewed, unbalanced development.

(We may have SEZ, EEZ on one hand and crime-prone slums and breeding ground of terrorism on other).

Hence need to strive for overall inclusive development with special case for poor, disabled, marginalized communities in specific.

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, dogmatic ideas, divine command theory, myth all these signify the limitation of being backward, stagnated. These terms are connoted to dark medieval age.

In comes the enlightenment & scientific revolution in 17th century which gave the ideas like

- reason, rationality
- doctrine of humanism.
- scientific temper
- spirit of enquiry.

Thus for progressive growth of any society, there is a need to instill scientific temper.

- Role of education & public figures
- The pathbreaking example was that of social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Vivekananda who questioned basis of social evils like sati, child marriage.
  - Ambedkar critiqued the ideas of untouchability. We also see examples of Jyotiba Phule, and Gandhi (his idea of Harijan).

In present context :-

Leaders like Anna Hazare, Kailash Satyarthi, advocate rights of tribal, rights of child respectively to bring the consciousness at forefront.

Efforts taken by government to deal with left-wing extremism is also via education and program to include them into mainstream.

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 is morally permissible only in case of threat of sovereignty, national security, which has potential to take lives of innocent millions.

Be it League of Nation (1919) or United Nation Organisation (1945), doctrine of self-determination, peace, rights of man and rights of nation is core of idea of peaceful co-existence and co-operation.

Despite these ideals what justified war?

- Iran-Iraq war (1980-88), Gulf war (1991),

- Genocide in Rwanda, Somali an crisis.

- Iraq (2003) and Afghanistan by USA

All these examples signify the idea of hegemony, unilateral power against

weaker, oppressed countries. This form of war for exploitation, subjugation, dominance is not justified.

This partly explains why there are pleas to join Nuclear test-ban treaty, groups like UNO, NAM, CTBT etc.

In what case is it justified?

When there exist a threat to sovereignty, national security (war of 1965, 1998-Kargil), 1971 Bangladesh liberation war, it becomes a matter of pride, obligation, security to retaliate and safeguard lives of its citizens.

Hence it is contextual, as to if war can be justified (or) not.

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।

*This case involves following ethical issue at its forefront*

*a) Freedom of Speech & Expression (Article 19)*

- right of artistic expression and freedom on part of film maker.
- Aspect of 'reasonable restriction' on part of state (owing to public interest, national security).

Stakeholders :-

- renowned & critically acclaimed producer-director.
- reputation and legacy of prominent freedom fighter. (In this case might hurt sentiment of family members).
- political and social activist - their concern & manner of opposition.
- Viewers (or) common masses in general (as they are the audience).

In this context, of being designated as head of special committee, to review & certification and checking historical accuracy, I must take care to ensure

Core values of objectivity, rationality, fairness, transparency and considerable integrity.

A similar situation has been witnessed for considerable cases like Padmarat, Madhu Bhandarkar's film on Emergency, 1984 like etc. A committee was created under Shyam Benegal to look into question of certification.

Principles to consider while giving recommendation to government :-

- In my team, I will frankly request professional historian with specialisation in modern Indian history from reputed university to give accurate insight into factual depiction of leaders, traits of personalities.

- Secondly, screening of the movie with creative team and all the members of my committee must be jointly held and objectionable scenes if any must

be interrogated, requested to explain, rationales for its inclusion must be all discussed and notes of the meeting should be taken down.

- In our country, Cinematography act, 1956 is the legislation which regulates aspect of censorship and certification. Utmost care should be taken that any aspect of violence, hatred, negative portrayal (wrong / inaccurate) representation of national leaders must be objected to tone down.

- However, if the committee as a whole denies any untoward, objectionable scene and it confines within the limits of historical accuracy, I will detail out in report of the need to proceed with release of the film.

Hence consensus, collective decision making, rational objectivity all

will play key role in arriving at the decision.

Solution :- Abiding by Cinematography rules, Freedom of expression (Article 19) and within limits of public and national interest to curb such recurring incidents in future, attempt will be to

- outline categories of certified rating (as suggested U, U/A, U/A 12 years, U/A below 15 years, A, A/S), and clearly define the basis of certification
- Ensure that certification is done in a rational manner and not opt for 'censorship' (as it curtails artistic freedom), unless it impacts moral order.

In this context, careful address to both stakeholders -

- to pacify the agitation among artists explaining the basis of film.
- ensuring acclaimed directors & producers do not get subjected to financial loss and right to artistic expression.

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। यहाँ 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 :-

Mob is a man of individuals who combine to raise/objects in name of larger cause. It can be started by labour union, mob lynching and violence, mob mentality.

In the aforementioned context, mob's raise voice against those issues that affect collective conscience of society.

- majoritarianism, religious ideas, caste
- sense of prejudice,
- historical legacy (of notion of hatred)  
for example communal riots of 1893,  
1947, 1984 Sikh riots).
- fear of social interaction beyond a  
Unit. (Moral policing, love jihad,  
conversion).
- Indifference  $\Rightarrow$  Stereotype  $\Downarrow$

Riots.  $\Leftarrow$  Mob violence  $\Leftarrow$  Prejudice.

- All the social, religious, psychological factors have led to.
- hampering composite culture of India
  - gone against 'secular' values enshrined in our constitution
  - fear and alienation of minorities (Muslims, Dalits, women among many)
  - Impacted harmony and tolerance in general.

b) Implication of increasing crime of lynching on society

- Erosion of trust, faith in peaceful co-existence
- rise of surveillance state (police armed central role) to control in name of law and order.
- Intensity of parochial prejudices gets amplified - It creates social alienation - clear divide b/w 'us' and 'them'; 'self' vs 'other'.
- sometimes internal migration, ghettoisation, rise of religion spaces (mosque - temple debates), hurting of sentiments.

(c) Role of social media :-

While it remains potent tool to provoke divisive elements through provoking speeches, images, videos perpetrating hatred (as was seen in 2012-mun episodes in North-East), Muzaffarnagar riots, Keshavnagar violence recently, this veep

Medium can also be used as effective tool to preserve, promote harmony by enforcement agencies.

In today's world when India has million of netizen, social media must be used as tool to exercise restraints, promote social cohesion, tolerance by unity and co-existence.

- As a law enforcement officer,
- I will keep a team of experts who can
    - keep a check on false, instigating social media, twitter handles, facebook accounts (fake)
    - Adequate warning and subsequent blocking of these accounts, penalty to deter them in future.
    - In my district, I will ensure to organize with local NGO, panchayat, awareness program to sensitise the masses, also improve upon to complain in case of threat, ensure harmonious co-existence of various social groups.

Issues mentioned include child trafficking, sexual harassment, requires gender sensitisation drives, where by permanence, social awareness, I will aim at requiring such care on priority basis.

The message must be conveyed the implications of such acts, punishment it entails to create 'social reformism'.

Love daughter, requires more stern action as it entails, violence, religious sentiment and communal undertone while legal daughter would be checked for valid license, all the illegal killings will be prosecuted. But the group propagating mob lynching merely on basis of unverified information must be arrested, penalised and strict legal action should be taken to restore the faith of state among the minority victims hence, careful and sensitive handling of issues at top disposal.

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 आवंटित 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 dichotomy of market - morality  
entails debate of conflict b/w  
→ welfare vs profit  
→ competition vs distributive justice.  
→ economy vs greater good (larger public interest).

In a world of consumerism, where globalisation has fused economies, goods, products, brands, market have largely acquired extreme significance.

- ✓ Emergence of apps like Tomato, Swiggy, Ola, Uber, enables one to purchase food and travel services on basis of demand.
- ✓ Rise of giants like Walmart, Alibaba, the emergence of MNC's across globe, trade and service liberalisation all hints at rise of market. This coupled with ICT, online e-commerce, the emphasis on customer satisfaction ↓



In spite of the market revolution, there are inherent contradictions and limitations.

- Return to use of jute bags, banning of plastic hints at implications on climate change, health hazard.
- Rise of indigenous product sale like Khadi, organic farming, shift to consumption of coarse cereal.

Similarly at broad social level, the rights of 92% unorganised sector in India, massive agricultural sector, ideals of TPDS, right to food, education, health insurance, food security, nutrition security — all of these requires moral yardstick of social welfare & public redistribution

— Money cannot buy all what comes under broad framework of large 'good' for marginalised, vulnerable, socio-economically deprived section.

— Money should not buy the ethical basis of "SERVICE", for as Vivekananda

rightly pointed 'service to god is  
service to mankind'

- Money shouldn't buy the morality  
of nation

✓ Need of restraint in using  
nuclear warhead

✓ Waging war on account of  
nuclear, space, scientific, technological  
superiority.

→ At individual level and community  
level, money shouldn't buy the values,  
core principle of humanity, honesty,  
larger good over self-interest, moral  
integrity in general.

Role of greed as a vice (or) a trait?

On the basis of reason & rationality,  
ideals of utilitarian philosophy advocate  
'greater good for greater number'.

the utility debate must take into account

Need re-evaluate greed debate. (as suggested by Mahatma Gandhi).

- Greed for social development, larger cause is beneficial in long run.

(for example, at cost of poverty and malnutrition, Indian government allocates significant portion of GDP in space technology). This might benefit the poor and backward people in long run.

Similarly, scientific discovery, the filing of Patents for public interest.

However care must be taken that it should exercise ethical virtues of

- moral verification

- self-restraint.

- check & balance to evaluate greater good.

- avoid narrow, vested, sectional, petty interest by all means.

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

आप एक पॉलिसी थिंक टैंक (नीतिगत विचार मंच) के प्रमुख हैं। देश की राजधानी में एक आवासीय कॉलोनी बनाने के लिए 10,000 से अधिक पेड़ों को काटने का एक प्रस्ताव है। इस शहर में देश की सबसे बड़ी बेघर आबादी में से एक रहती है और उनके लिए इस बसावट का उपयोग किया जाएगा। इस समाचार ने काफी सार्वजनिक वाद-विवाद को जन्म दिया है। जहाँ एक तरफ बढ़ती आबादी की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए शहरी आधारभूत अवसंरचना का विस्तार करने की आवश्यकता है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ पर्यावरण संबंधी चिंताएँ भी हैं। पिछले दस वर्षों में, इस शहर ने अपना आधे से अधिक हरित अच्छादन को खो दिया है और चरम जलवायविक घटनाओं की आवृत्ति में वृद्धि देखी है। आपसे नीति निर्माताओं और संबंधित नागरिकों को एक व्याख्यान देने के लिए कहा जाता है, जिसमें आपको विशेष रूप से निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों से निपटना है:

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

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

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

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

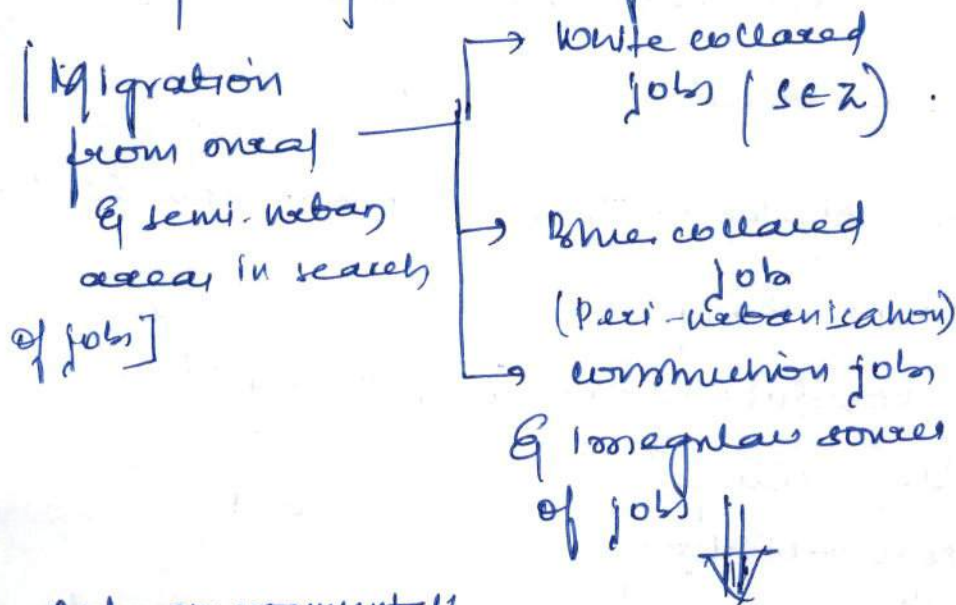
(c) What are the potential benefits of inculcating environmental concerns in the policy making and planning process?

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

*This case represents a conflict of urban planning and environmental repercussions. Additionally, it also hints at housing provision for homeless residents.*

Why such situations arise in front place?

- Because it is the capital of country, it is question of urban planning and development.
- Massive in-migration from rural, semi-urban population, in search of employment, better infrastructure, aspirational (better standard of living)
- Delhi alone has more than 1 crore of population, in limited geographical area & it keeps increasing.



leads to environmental hazards, pollution, unregulated urbanisation.

Settle in slums (source of crime, lack of sanitation, poverty)

In other words, unplanned & unregulated urbanisation often threaten livelihood, settlement patterns and environmental hazards.

In my lecture, I will aim to address concerns of following stake holders.

- a). Policymaker. (Ministry of Housing)
- b). Potential resident of proposed colony.
- c). Environmental experts
- d). Concerned citizen in general.

Some of the viable solution includes :-

**SHORT-TERM :-**

- conduct feasibility study of the slum relocation, areas of possible rehabilitation
- Assess the green cover of the capital city and zone-based analysis/pattern of settlement in last one decade.

- Ensure that land must be allotted in largely non-agricultural, barren, wasteland, far from industrial area (as threat of disposal, air pollution).
- Also conduct environmental feasibility of area assigned for housing is a must. Clearly cutting more than 10,000 tree is highly unacceptable - It amounts to reducing source of  $O_2$ , eliminating a potential carbon sink (owing to urban pollution problem).

Hence, I still urge to find the possibility of housing in area (which is barren, wasteland) even if it is far from present dwelling site).

LONG-TERM :- Ensure massive afforestation drive is carried further to enhance green cover in capital city.

- Affordable housing areas for future projects must be undertaken well-in advance by regulating agencies and

engaging those architect specialised in urban (less space) housing to minimise land encroachment.

In long-run, officers of both urban housing and environment dept can share inputs, data and aim to connect with comprehensive urban planning (green technology, green buildings).

Environmental concerns :- For larger citizen-centric governance, it is crucial that environmental impact assessment is conducted, especially in urban town, city planning for.

- ✓ Sustainable, affordable housing
- ✓ control of air, sound and water pollution
- ✓ smarter green technology to be infused into green housing (TERI, QRITA, UNI-HABITAT Ideals).

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?

In this case, I face with an ethical dilemma of

- personal integrity
- peer pressure syndrome.
- fair vs unfair means (Is mean (or) end/outcome important?).
- Conflict of choice, value, morality (to remain honest).

In this scenario, as it is my first international-level competition, I will reason the general pattern of taking performance-enhancing drug.

- ✓ Why did my coach advise the senior athletes?
- ✓ Why are 'few' athletes injecting these drugs?
- ✓ He also mentioned that such practices are very common. Why isn't there any check?

I will first reason these with my coach, and try to convey him my concerns, the wrongness of the act, legal ramifications (I may be banned in case of being tested against). If I still find my coach to convince me to use these drugs, I will politely refuse citing my confidence, training and

preparation. I will also perform my best to win the medal.

In either of scenario of winning (or) otherwise, I will report to my team manager about the practice of taking drugs (reminding of the life - Ben Warming, bad name to country as a whole, to the sport and coach in particular).

Despite these attempt, if I fail to convince them, on my return, I will write to sports federation, about the practice and seek help from my personal coach in making complaint in a proper official manner.

(B). Why is this unfair means common?

Be it athletics, tennis, cricket, several cases of drugs to enhance performance have been on rise. This largely due to -

- Temptation to opt for unethical but sure-shot route to win a medal.

- Those who win in name of country at such international level are recognized, rewarded and also given various cash, job, house etc.

So, greed to earn money is key reason

- Sports as a profession is physical and in today's times of fitness parameter, using these drugs accelerate quick success, instant results in improving physical requirement to compete at such higher levels.

- Hence, a classic case of moral erosion, lack of conscience, greed and desire for recognition, fame, wealth at cost of ethical values, sound mentality, using short-cut to reach a place which requires dedication, sacrifice and strong will.

How can this practice be minimised ?

- Along with physical coaching and game tactics, players must be given
  - ✓ awareness training session
  - ✓ a lesson of moral code of conduct, ethical sportsmanship.
  - ✓ Also session on breach, violation of rules, laws, adjoining fines and punishment to deter such practices.

In addition, while selection of coach and head coach by Sports Authority of India, they must be checked for ethical standards, must be made to sign contract of not violating any such rules; while selection.

Hence comprehensive system to ethically sensitise all the levels of sports organisation (Federation, association, coaches, players, training staff) is very crucial to avoid such malpractices.

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 context, major stakeholders are*

- a) voters in the villages.
- b) representatives.
- c) I as a booth level officer.
- d) Election Commission (and its officers at state and district levels).
- e) Ideal of Democracy in general.

A. For voters, being part of remote and backward (under developed area), election and subsequent reforms once representative gets elected is enormous.

- There is a chance for development of this area (funds, distribution of resources, infrastructure, connectivity, education, law and order).

B. For Representatives, there will be a chance to come into power, make welfare centric legislation, undertake developmental activities.

C. In my case, it is part of my duty, responsibility to ensure proper conduct of election in free, fair, transparent and timebound manner.

Finally, in a democratic state of India, 'inclusion', right to vote is a constitutional and legal right. Hence the need for election.

- Factor to convince people & ensure maximum votes turnout :-

- Reason of dismal turnout :-

Through series of meetings, with people in village, I will identify the reasons of grievances.

Because, basic necessities of livelihood are not available, I will ensure to convey it to the contesting parties to address the issues in election campaign.

Democracy is of the people, for the people and by the people. In this case, there is a need to involve contesting representatives to visit each and every household (as it is a village), announce the potential voters of what are the plans and ideas within the election manifesto, explain the limitations of earlier parties, reasons for failed

administration.

- One of the factors can be inadequate awareness among voters of their rights, duties and possibilities. A voter conduct awareness campaign to motivate one among them to also contest (if that can address the grievance of being neglected).

- My primary duty would also be to explain them NOTA provision, explain how in the long run, every voter they give votes for their own benefit.

Hence, to counter ignorance, the best tool is adequate educational awareness through local language, local leaders, graphic pamphlets, involving stakeholders to ensure maximum voter turnout in this particular election.

