



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1069)

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Center	PUNE	Date	24/8/19

### 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.

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 concept where person decides what should be done with his body, his belongings if he goes in unrecoverable vegetative state. It got prominence through Aruna Shanbaug case and even Supreme Court has favoured passive euthanasia. It has become more popular due to more awareness through various newspapers, TV shows, etc.

→ Ethical issues:

→ Individual perspective:

1. It is said that right to life does not include right

to die.

2. Certain religious books observe that we cannot take our life by ourselves as we are only the carrier of life and not its owner.

3. Right to die may become obligation to die for many poor.

4. Today, technology has progressed to take anyone out from vegetative state.

→ Societal perspective:

1. Taking care of person, showing empathy is responsibility of all.
2. Family members may misuse it to using person's belongings.
3. It takes away autonomy of doctor to treat person.

Way Ahead:

1. Medical ethics of understanding best interest of patient has to be followed.
2. More debate on subject.

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।

→ Bureaucratic work culture has created several concerns:

1. Current work culture is highly hierarchical with veto powers at each level.
2. There is no motivation to work hard and change situation.
3. Focus is more on inputs rather than outcomes.
4. Poor working conditions and unfair personnel policies.

Thus there is need to reduce government's size by privatisation as:

1. Government is doing those services that private players can provide ex → hotels, running industries, etc.

2. Private sector has more innovation and efficiency.
3. Government has scarce resources and can re-orient them in needed sectors like health, education.
4. It may bring efficiency in administration.

However, there are certain issues like:

1. Private sector works on profit and may lead to inclusion and discrimination ex → in providing healthcare.
2. They may resort to unethical practices like lobbying, abusing dominance, etc.
3. It goes against concept of welfare state as enshrined in Constitution.

Thus private sector should be promoted with proper regulations.

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 is one of tallest ethical personality of his times. His talisman are still relevant seen by:

### 1. Non-violence:

There is increase in violence and hatred in country ex → violence by Maratha community to get reservation. Also mob lynchings are rising.

### 2. Satyagraha:

Movements like Anna Hazare's anti-corruption movement is needed rather than taking law in own hands to get justice.

### 3. Forgiveness:

Gandhiji argued to forgive people for their ~~per~~ previous sins that is needed seeing

rise in insecurity among people.

#### 4. Nai Talim :

Gandhiji's ideas of earning while learning is needed along with vocational education.

#### 5. Empathy and Compassion :

It is needed in recent times  
ex → in recent Keerala floods  
people all over world has to  
be emphathetic, compassionate.

#### 6. Ends and means purity :

In rising consumerism, there  
is need to use proper means  
to achieve necessary ends.  
ex → One cannot do crime to  
become rich.

Gandhiji's talisman  
thus have to be incorporated  
through proper education.

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 about teaching about life to students but preparing them for life itself. Along with intelligence, proper character like being honest, integral, compassionate, etc. is also goal of education. Gandhiji considered knowledge without character as one of seven sin.

For instance, an intelligent person can make nuclear weapons as well as satellites that help people. The line of morality and ethics thus can be found only by true education.

This objective is not properly achievable by current Indian education as:

1. It has been rote-learning based without new thinking.
2. Emphasis has been more on becoming 'man of wealth' rather than 'man of integrity'
3. Even intelligence is lacking  
ex → ASER survey points out only 43% of 14-18 years children can do division.

Way Ahead:

1. Introduce moral education.
2. National Education Policy that is being drafted can be good start for it.

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।

→ Freedom to criticise government is an essential right to check tyranny of governed. A blanket prohibition on it is not preferable as:

1. It takes freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a).
2. Governments will get relaxed and will not be accountable to people.
3. It goes against principles of democracy that democracy is for, by and of people.

Similarly, a government servant should also not be prohibited from criticism

as:

1. He/she may know collusive corruption being done by other officials.
2. Whistleblowing will help unearth many scams that impact public exchequer.
3. It acts as strong deterrent and complement mechanisms like RTI, Citizen Charters -

However, such criticism cannot be done by some personal enmity towards an official or government office. It would only defame it and reduce trust of public in governance. Civil Service Conduct Rules thus strike balance between criticism and malafide intentions.

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 अस्तु के राज्य संबंधी विचार के संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए।

→ Aristotle is often referred as father of modern political science due to his views on state. According to him, man is political animal as:

1. Aristotle argues that man cannot fulfil all his needs by himself.
2. He first creates family that fulfil some of needs.
3. After that, he creates society and village that fulfil some more but not all needs.
4. Finally, it is only state that fulfils all requirements of stable life of man.

Thus according to him, state has organic origin and

is highest organization to fulfil all needs of man.

A man who can live alone is either a beast or God but not man, according to Aristotle.

Similarly, Aristotle prefers state based on rule of law. Law represents collective wisdom of people as against tyranny of single monarch. He also prefers rule of middle class than that of rich and poor.

We find the relevance of his ideas in current times as today state is sovereign and only body capable to give man a decent life.

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।

→ India's current attitude towards homosexuality is found in Section 377 of IPC that criminalizes homosexuality.

→ Factors that have influenced attitude :

1. Patriarchy along with belief that male and female alone can have physical relationship.
2. Historical factors like orthodox preachings and Brahmanical texts.
3. Lack of proper education among masses about concept.
4. Fear of being boycotted by society for practicing homosexuality.
5. Colonial laws that have only

perpetrated attitude.

However, there is change being witnessed as people are now openly debating and speaking on topic.

→ Reasons for change:

1. Awareness and education among people.
2. Urbanisation that has loosened traditional rigidity of society.
3. Globalisation ex → influence of homosexual movements in West on India.
4. Increase in media and civil society activism on subject.
5. Activist judiciary ex → Supreme Court may soon decriminalize homosexuality under Section 377.

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।

→ There is rise in suicides and behavioural change among childrens due to:

1. Rising examination stress.
2. Greater use of digital technologies.
3. Family tensions among parents.

In such scenario, teachers and parents are first source to deal with mental illness as:

1. Childrens spend maximum time at home or in schools thus parents and teachers are closest to them.
2. Parents can easily map behaviour of childrens and restrict their usage of social media, etc.

3. Teachers, on other hand can prove to be effective counsellors in schools.

4. Teachers can also teach effective stress management through various activities of stress reduction like physical exercises, yoga, etc.

### → Importance of emotional intelligence (EI) :

1. EI can help to process emotions of child and that of oneself to suit child's needs.

2. For instance, mother and father can keep their office tensions away from house using ~~the~~ EI.

3. Teachers can use EI to find where children have real interest.

Thus EI can prove as an effective tool.

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।

→ Ashoka is considered as greatest proponent of peace in ancient India. There has been huge transition in his ideas as cruel king to peace loving emperor after Kalinga war.

Ashoka's Dhamma policy is inspired by Buddhism and is found in his various edicts like 13th rock edict. However, they are relevant even today seen by:

1. He followed policy of building public utilities → needed now to build public infrastructure like schools, hospitals.
2. Forbid cruelty against animals → relevant today to

- show compassion towards animals and fulfil constitutional directive under Article 48 to prevent cow slaughter.
3. Practice tolerance towards various religions → needed to ensure unity in diversity, protection of rights of minorities.
4. Not going for war with neighbours and other nations → essential as nations now have nuclear weapons.
5. Sending missionaries to other countries → essential to maintain peace, build India's soft power.
6. Respecting elders, parents → crucial due to breakdown of family system, rising individualism.

Thus Ashoka's Dhamma has to be utilised in present times.

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 is considered as situation where a person is not even able to fulfil basic necessities of dignified life like food, clothing. It is not merely statistical estimates like one of C. Rangarajan committee that people earning ₹ 33 in rural areas are poor only gives economic picture.

Poverty is more reflection of society:

1. It depicts inequality of society.
2. Poverty rates among SC/STs are more showing historically disadvantaged sections of society are poor.
3. Similarly, rural areas have

80% poverty implying structure of rural society and agrarian distress.

→ Ethical implications for society with high poverty:

1. It divides people into rich and poor thus creating divide among members.
2. It shows lack of empathy and compassion of well-off to poor.
3. Poverty is worst form of violence, according to Gandhiji thus poverty may promote violence.
4. Communalism, casteism gets flare in such society.

Thus poverty has to be tackled by all stakeholders to create just society.

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।

→ Indian society is plagued with many superstitions related to women, girl child, etc. Efforts have been made to eradicate them by law ex → states like Maharashtra have anti-superstition acts. However, law functions only with consent of society. If society continues to harbour superstitions then even a progressive law becomes toothless.

Thus mental change is required by educating and creating awareness among masses. This acts as first

line of defence against such activities. Moreover, an educated citizenry helps in proper enforcement of law and acts as deterrent to ~~or~~ anti-social elements.

→ Role of educators and public figures:

1. They act as role model for people and thus their preachings get acceptance in society.
2. They can perform experiments, go in ground level and educate people.
3. Also, they can act as counter-attack on people spreading superstitions.

Murderers of rationalists like Narendra Dabholkar, Gauri Lankesh need to be booked to encourage them.

7. Many argue that there are times, when war is morally permissible, and even obligatory. Critically discuss. 10

कई लोग तर्क देते हैं कि कई बार ऐसा होता है, जब युद्ध नैतिक रूप से अनुमत, और यहां तक कि अनिवार्य भी होता है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

→ War has been recurring feature of human history and nations have fought them to gain land, wealth, prosperity. However, war is always destructive with catastrophic effects on society ex → an entire young generation of Europe was wiped out by 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> world war.

However, some suggests that war is sometimes obligatory and even moral:  
1. Kautilya in his Arthashastra had argued that in happiness of subjects lies happiness of king. This happiness comes only by land expansion and wars.

2. Some argue that if other nation is going for war then it is moral to protect our people from external aggression.
3. War is morally defended by saying that it brings more power and fame to a nation.
4. It is better to attack first than facing massive losses ex → if nation plans to use nuclear weapons.

However, nations have to understand that war is merely an illusion of getting more power. They should fight war against poverty, illiteracy, climate change and terrorism than amongst themselves.

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 (CSR) works on principles that corporates get many benefits from society ex → land, water, labour, etc. Thus they have responsibility towards society and its development. Examples like Mahindra and Mahindra's Nanki Kali project has benefitted girl child.

However, traditional CSR has become inadequate as:

1. Corporates have been passive and submitted their CSR funds to Prime Minister National Relief Fund instead of doing any ground activity.
2. Lack of people participation in

CSR activities.

3. They are more in urban areas.
4. Local NCOs are not involved in process.
5. Government has not developed appropriate mechanisms to enforce CSR.
6. It is seen as charity than responsibility.

Social License to Operate (SLO) is concept where society as whole gives assent to an activity ex → before granting Environment Impact Assessment clearances, public hearing is taken. It helps to get trust of society and reduce further disputes.

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।

→ Facts about case:

→ A producer-director has come with a movie on freedom movement and has spent substantial amount of money and time on it.

→ Certain activists have opposed release of film and threatened serious consequences.

→ I have been given responsibility of reviewing film certification and finding historical accuracy of film.

→ Stakeholders involved:

1. I, as head of committee who have to review film.
2. The producer-director who have spent lot of resources on film.
3. The activists according to whom film shows incorrect information.

4. The government as it can create a potential law and order problem.

5. Society at large as it amounts to curbing of freedom of expression guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a) of Constitution.

ca) I will involve following stakeholders in consultation process:

1. The eminent historians of freedom struggle because they are one who have complete information about various aspects and personalities of freedom movement.

2. The political and social activists including their leaders as they feel the movie is inappropriate in its depiction.

3. Producer-directors and ask them to give the evidences they

used to make the film and resources they referred to.

4. I will also involve some police officials because they understand the law and order situations more effectively.

5. Further, I will consult some past certification board members as they have experience of dealing with such circumstances.

0 b) Principles considered while giving recommendations:

1. Impartiality.
2. Non-partisanship.
3. Justice and fairness.
4. Respecting freedom of speech and expression.
5. Peace and stability in society.

In current situation, following solution is appropriate:

1. Ask producer-director to ascertain whether they have used wrong facts.
2. Take activists into confidence and warn them from resorting to any violence.
3. Give permission to release of film if there is no inaccuracies.

This ensures freedom of speech and act as deterrent to future such incidents to curb it.

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 लिंग (भीड़ द्वारा हत्या) के उदाहरणों की रिपोर्टें आई हैं। यहाँ गौर करने वाली बात यह है कि यह संभवतः चेहराविहीन 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 लिंग (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?

लिंग (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?

→ Mob lynchings have emerged as major law and order problem in past few months that has culminated in loss of life of many innocent people.

(a) Socio-psychological factors that motivate people for such incidents are:

1. Indian society continues to have many social evils like child trafficking, sexual exploitation, etc. This motivate people to become law in themselves to eliminate such practices.
  2. When people are in mob, they get strength to perform lynchings as they get an anonymity and support of other members.
  3. Even society to certain extent support them to get 'instant justice'.
  4. People have become psychologically frustrated by slow process of justice delivery that motivate them.
- (b) Implications on society:
1. Such lynchings strike at root of 'unity in diversity'

that has been basis of Indian society.

2. It divides the society making people live in constant state of fear.

3. Constitution aims to ensure brotherhood among citizens and such incidents go against these values.

4. It makes minorities and poor more vulnerable.

5. Further, it leads to rising intolerance in society.

(c) Role of social media :

Social media promotes such crimes as:

1. It is fast platform to spread rumours among people.

2. Fake messages can be rapidly disseminated.

3. Coordination among members

of mob, transfer of resources for such incidents can be swiftly executed.

4. It can be used to radicalize people for lynchings.

→ As law enforcement officer, I will take following measures:

1. Ensure peace among community members, ventilate their grievances through peace committees.

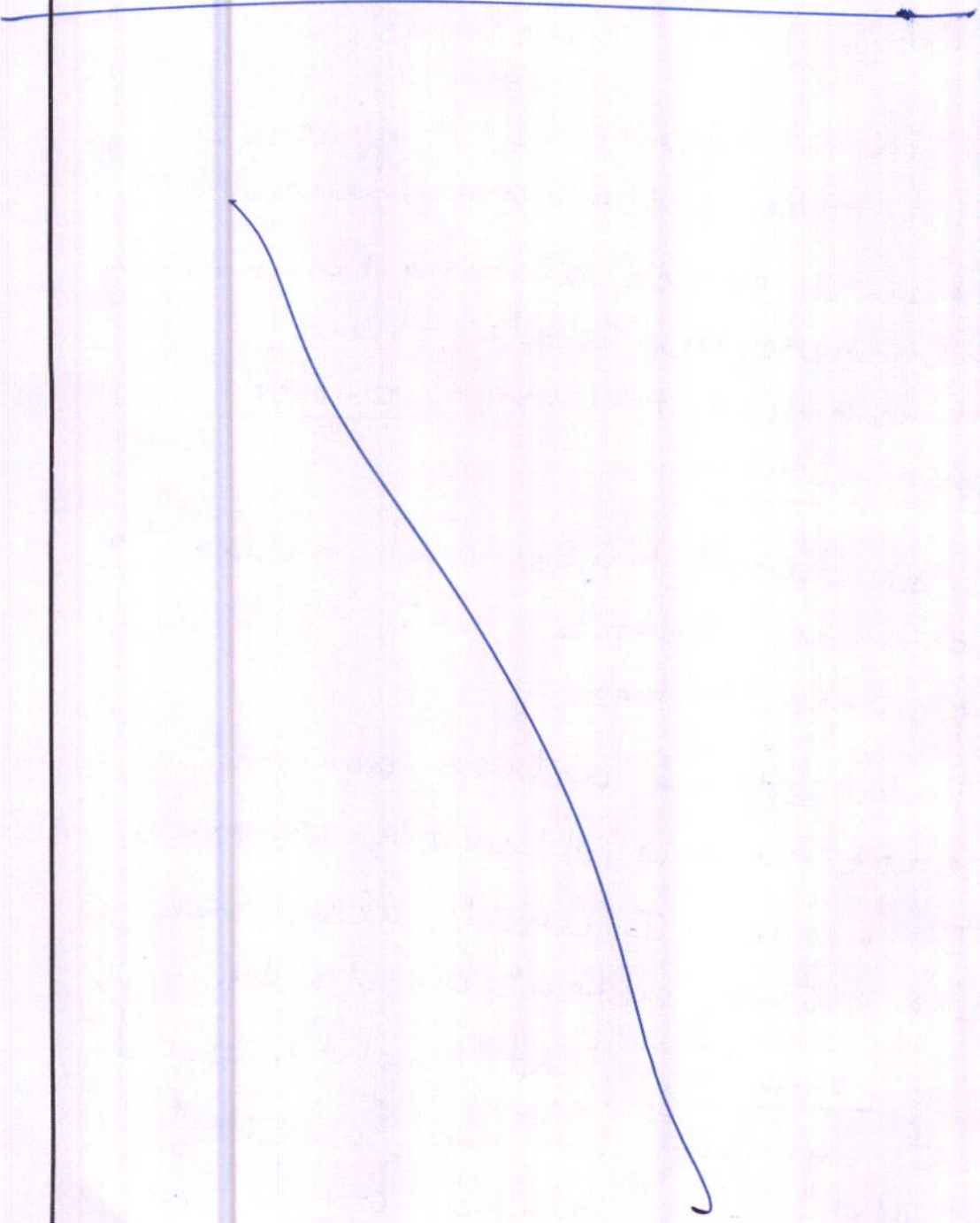
2. Use local NGOs and media to convince people not to go for lynchings.

3. Take stern action against perpetrators of such crimes.

4. If needed, I will also use preventive detention laws.

Gandhiji had rightly said that eye for an eye makes whole world blind and

mob lynchings cannot be  
tolerated by any modern  
society.



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 case :

Since the development of neo-liberalism, there has been dominance of market fundamentals in almost all parts of our life. Market is not just limited to economic sphere, it has entered cultural, social,

political sphere, etc.

Marxist scholars argue that even culture has become commodity to be bought and sold.

This has been result of excess greed and individualistic nature of man.

(a) Greed, or urge to always get more than what we have is a vice as:

1. It creates enviousness and jealousy among people.
2. Our ethical values like empathy, compassion, etc. are compromised.
3. Our soul sleeps when we exploit our fellow human beings.

However, greed also has positive sides like:

1. We can have greed for good things ex → greed to get more marks in examination, greed to get more success in our professional life, etc.
2. Greed may act as motivation for people.
3. It was only greed to get knowledge that has helped many inventions in world ex → electric bulb, printing press, etc.

Thus greed is not wrong provided man has enough reason and strong ethical foundations to take care even of fellow human beings.

We can link current conception of greed through utilitarian approach given by Bentham and J.S Mill. For Bentham, mankind only understands

pleasure and pain. Utility is what can give happiness and satisfy one's appetite.

However, this can be countered by Kant's analysis that argues that dignity of man cannot be compromised.

(b) Though money has huge purchasing potential, there are few things that money should not buy:

1. It should not purchase one's morality and integrity  
ex → a public servant's honesty should not be bought by money.
2. Foundational values of society like equality, justice.
3. Money cannot buy one's liberty and soul of a person.

4. Similarly, environmental biodiversity should not be purchased by money ex → deforestation cannot be compromised by short term economic growth.

Gandhiji rightly said that ~~the~~ earth has everything for one's needs but not for greed and this should be our guiding principle.

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 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 present case, there is a proposal to cut 10,000 trees in a city where there is need to provide houses to homeless. But the city has already witnessed extreme events due to mass felling of trees. I, as head of think tank has to deliver lecture on this issue to citizens and policymakers. Questions to be tackled:

- (a) Environment and development have been considered contradictory because:
1. Mankind has seen huge expansion in development activities due to Industrial Revolution but has neglected environment in process.
  2. Greater greed and consumerism in man.
  3. False notion of supremacy of western model of development.

Gandhiji criticized western model arguing earth may require 9 more earths if western model is followed.

4. Lack of environmental education among people.

(b) Following solutions are needed for such situations:

→ Short-term:

1. Doing Environment Impact Assessment of such projects.
2. Taking long term implications into consideration.
3. Proper planning to reduce felling of trees as well as building houses.
4. Using technology for appropriate land mapping.

→ Long term:

1. Rural development to check

migration to urban areas.

2. Going for vertical expansion by enhancing Floor Space Index.

3. Developing environmental accounting standards.

4. Inculcating environment education among students through school curriculum.

(c) Benefits of incorporating environmental concerns:

1. It will balance development and environment concerns ensuring its sustainability.

2. Biodiversity loss will be less along with habitat fragmentation.

3. Reduced frictions among local population and greater acceptance about projects ex → recent Thothukur protests can be averted.

4. It will check long-term negative impacts of growth process ex → recent urban floods, heat waves, etc.

Thus growth and environment complement each other.

13. You are a young athlete representing India at an international-level competition. During the competition, you witness a few senior athletes injecting something using a syringe, in private. When you approach them, they explain that it is a performance enhancing drug, which is very common in such competitions and you should take the same as well. You are in fear and decide to approach the coach, to discuss the event you witnessed. However, you get to know that the athletes are taking the drug at the advice of the coach himself. **20**

आप एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की प्रतिस्पर्धा में भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहे एक युवा एथलीट हैं। प्रतियोगिता के दौरान, आप कुछ वरिष्ठ एथलीटों को एकांत में सीरिज का उपयोग करके कुछ इंजेक्ट करते हुए देखते हैं। जब आप उनसे संपर्क करते हैं, तो वे बताते हैं कि यह प्रदर्शन बढ़ाने वाली दवा है, जो ऐसी प्रतियोगिताओं में बहुत आम है और आपको भी इसे लेना चाहिए। आप डर जाते हैं और आप देखी गई घटना पर चर्चा करने के लिए कोच से संपर्क करने का निर्णय लेते हैं। हालांकि, आपको पता चलता है कि एथलीट स्वयं कोच के परामर्श पर दवा ले रहे हैं।

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

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

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

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

→ Facts about case :

1. I represent India at international level and see some senior athletes injecting performance enhancing drugs.
2. When I contact coach, I understand that coach himself has asked them to do so.

→ Stakeholders involved:

1. I, as athlete knowing that it is unethical.
2. The organizers of competition who have failed to check such practices.
3. My coach and senior athletes who are simply being unethical and if caught may also defame country's image.
4. India as whole because India's reputation is at stake.

→ Ethical issues:

- (i) If I report case then I may face ire of my coach and other athletes.
- (ii) However, I cannot tolerate it as it goes against principles of fair competition.
- (iii) Further, nation's image may deteriorate.

ca) Options available to me:

1. Not doing anything and let athletes take injections:

It may help them boost their performance and possibly they will win thus India benefits.

However, it is unethical and I am not being honest, moral and not showing high standards of integrity.

Not ~~do~~ reporting unethical activities only promote them.

2. Report these practices to higher authorities:

This may lead to athletes conspiring against me and terming me anti-national.

My coach may personally remove me from future sporting participation.

However, I am being fair and sports authorities will

perhaps appreciate me. India's image is also upheld.

→ Course of Action:

1. I will persuade my coach and athletes about negative consequences of such drugs.
2. If they do not listen, I will blow whistle and make sports authorities know this incident. I will ask them to take necessary actions.

(b) Such activities are becoming common because:

1. Competition to win in such events is becoming more tough in past.
2. Easy availability of such drugs due to advances in medical science.
3. Erosion of values like honesty, impartiality among people.

4. Greater urge to only win and not accept failures.

→ Steps to prevent them:

1. Health check-up of athletes periodically.
2. Taking strong action against violators to act as deterrent.
3. Regulate supply of such drugs by modern technology.

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?

→ Facts about case :

I, as booth level officer have to ensure maximum voter participation in elections. However, voters are ignorant and argue that previous promises have not been met.

(a) Stakeholders and interests:

1. I, as booth officer am stakeholder with interests to see maximum people vote in elections.
2. Election Commission, that has constitutional mandate to conduct free and fair elections. They also <sup>are</sup> interested in making maximum people vote to enhance representativeness of elections.
3. The people, whose interests is to get their work done through elected representatives. Their failure is making them abstain from voting process.
4. Political parties, government and elected representatives whose interests lies in getting more votes and work for public welfare for same.

5. Media, whose interests should be to educate people and mobilise them to electoral booths.

6. The society in general as if people do not vote in elections it leads to collapse of edifice of democracy. It also contradicts Article 325 of Constitution that provides universal adult suffrage.

→ Factors that I will take into account:

1. I will acknowledge that people have grievances due to neglect from development process.
2. However, I will also consider my duties as booth level officer to enhance

voter turnout.

3. Further, Constitution values like equality, liberty as well as mandate of Article 325 will be my guiding light.

4. I will consider historical factors that democracy has not been inclusive in ensuring development of all.

Thus, with these factors I will ensure voter turnout by:

1. Persuading people and know the value of vote to ensure change in their life.
2. Using civil society and media to create awareness.
3. Targeting young students of region and use them for persuasion.
4. Use religious leaders and local politicians if needed.

