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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1069)

Name of Candidate	G SS PRAVEEN CHAND		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	30566
Center	ONLINE	Date	27 Jul, 2018.

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

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)।
2. There are **FOURTEEN** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
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 that 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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
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।

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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

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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 instrument in which persons treatment preference in case of terminal illness are documented. After Aruna Shanbaug case, demands for living will are raising.

Ethical issues from societal viewpoint

1. Societies inability to save such person. (helplessness) — (Taking away life)

2. If there can be misuse? on Elders? Should be considered.

3. Consent of family before application.

4. Societal awareness about living will.

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Issues from individual viewpoint

- Pain of terminally ill persons.
- Has the person created the will in in sound mind? must be considered.
- Individuals right to decent death & her bodily autonomy.
- Respecting her condition & not to deteriorate her dignity.

Recently mental health bill provides for advanced directives. Many countries considers right to death with dignity, so living will could be deliberated.

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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 refers to the way they conduct among themsever and with public. Productivity means output/outcomes per bureaucrat.

To improve these following are often debated

→ Downsizing government

Pros	Cons
→ Creates better coordination among individuals and departments.	→ we need more staff, as there is shortage already
→ Cuts red-tapeism Eg: files from one officer to another	→ Might cause lack of due deligence.
→ Accountability increases, as bloated bureaucracy diffuses it. Eg: Blame games	→ Individual can do corruption even if ~~its~~ bureaucrats are reduced.

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Privitization :

Pros	Cons
✓ improves Efficiency Eg: passport services	✓ Profit oriented.
✓ Improved services quality Eg: Telecomm sector	✓ Market failure Eg: governance deficit in LWE areas
✓ Augments government resources, creates competitive bureaucracy.	✓ Nexus & collusive corruption.

✓ Bureaucracy must be of optimal size.

✓ Privitization of some services will reduce burden on bureaucrats and thus they could focus on ~~core~~ governance.

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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 asks one to consider how his/her action would benefit poorest of poor if ones faces any dilemma. This is referred as Gandhiji's Talisman.

Contemporary relevance

1. In private life, Each person can start thinking in Gandhiji's terms. This would avoid greed.

Eg: wastage of food, high water consumption.

2. In public life, Every servant need a public orientation in her actions. This could lead to upholding public interest.

Eg: While denying a public service, if she thinks about Talisman, officer wouldn't deny for wrongful reasons.

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3. Political representatives would also take better decisions in public spirit.
Eg: Aspirational districts programme.

4. Corporate Social responsibility could be duly utilized & private sector also will play proactive role in development.
Eg: Infosys foundation's initiatives.

Hence Gandhiji's Talisman is as relevant now as then.

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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 without character will only create a social menace. A true education need both

① character will inculcate good virtues. That will lead to personal harmony & societal progress.

Eg: Integrity will cause personal satisfaction & also prevent wrong doing

② intelligence enables rational behaviour. rather than emotional ones. Hence decisions are objective.

Eg: Gandhiji halted Chauri-chaura due to his intelligent allement

Question is if current education can create both:

✓ As ASER surveys paints dismal picture

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of learning, which implies poor intellectual progress.

Many Educated youth also committing crimes in private, commercial & political spheres.
Eg: Nirav modi, criminal politics.

Yet, our Education system also produced likes of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. A rare bent of intelligence and character.

We need systemic reforms in infrastructure, quality teachers to revamp our education. value incucation could be one of the motive of upcoming new Educational policy.

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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।

Civil Service Conduct Rules, 1964 helps in regulating behaviour of civil servants. In which, public criticism of government policies is prohibited.

Advantage of criticism:

- ✓ Helps in improving public policies.
- ✓ prevents policies out of political gains rather than evidence & public interest.
- ✓ creates healthy deliberate atmosphere.

Helps opposition public to learn about weakness in policies.

Concerns regarding criticism

→ Might hamper anonymity, neutrality, non-partisanship values of civil servants.

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→ political patronization would result.

→ Bureaucrat might focus on criticism, rather than implementation.

→ Disturbs accountability of bureaucrats to political representatives elected through democratic process.

Way forward:

→ Criticism shouldn't be public but rather during meetings and reports.

→ Bureaucrat must implement policies & laws with vigour to remain in public trust.

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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।

Politics are higher form of virtues according to Aristotle. He regards Politics as path for wellbeing.

Because of following reasons, he considers man by nature is political.

① Man always tries to influence his nature, surroundings and society.

Eg: ✓ Emergence of villages in neolithic age
✓ Emergence of primitive governance during tribal life.

② Greatest gift of man is ability to reason. Politics provides best platform to exercise it.

Eg: politicians discuss passionately about public policies.

③ In private life also, [w] man always exercises power. That is why unfortunately

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Some societies are patriarchial.

(4) Even business sectors influences politician, Public via lobbying.

Thus 'power' forms important aspect of man's life. She uses her ratio-nality to influence decisions in family & society. Thus man is regarded as political animal.

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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।

moral & political attitudes on homosexuality are fast changing. various factors influence such attitudes.

Attitude of state towards homosexuality

1. IPC, CrPC sections that bans it.
2. Religious - cultural influences on public, political parties in powers, Judges.
3. Political concerns: due to fear of loss of votes from orthodox sections.

factors influencing societal attitude towards homosexuality

1. Age old perceptions on marriage and family.
2. Socio-cultural environment: stereotyping & stigmatization of LGBTQ's.

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3. Social need to confirm.

Factors causing attitudinal change :

Now many citizens are openly supporting LGBTQ rights. Because

1. Through social media, news papers learning to tolerate different views.
2. Delhi Highcourt Judgement had positive impact.
3. cultural changes via globalization.
4. Diversity in India & increasing cultural flux due to urbanization.
5. Regarding sexuality as fundamental rights after K.S. puttaswamy case (privacy).

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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।

Children are vulnerable to Emotions. They need well nurturing & care to help develop them into Individuals.

- Role of teacher & parent in this regard is important.

> Home & School are where child spends maximum time.

> child Socialization, perceptions and Emotions are closely shaped by them.

> parent & teacher can mould child's attitudes, behaviour & Emotions, as it is relatively Easy to do so in young age.

Importance of Emotional Intelligence [EI] in this regard

1. EI will create harmony within individual.

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Because EI will help them to seek rational actions.

2. EI will help to cope up with peer pressure, parental aspirations.

3. Through EI, child can learn to involve in group tasks, keep healthy relations within and outside home.

4. EI will also help child to keep motivated.

Thus, by training and inculcating child in EI we can ensure mental well being of a child.

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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 policy advocated for harmony in society, respecting family and elders, compassion towards all creatures among other things.

Relevance in public life today

(1) Communal harmony:

✓ Dhamma policy could reduce lynching and intolerance. As it supports for tolerance among all.

(2) Peace seeking:

✓ Ashoka suggested conquest through cultural sharing & peace rather war.

✓ we need this spirit to promote soft power and diffuse tensions among our neighbours

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③ Respecting family & elders.

✓ Modern age saw value erosions in private life.

✓ By respecting elders & family our society can handle issues related to drugs, elderly, divorces, in much better way

④ We also need compassion towards wildlife and environment to fight climate change.

Hence, Emperor Ashoka's Dhamma policy will only strengthen peace and our secular nation

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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।

Gandhiji: regarded poverty as worst form of violence. Because poverty has various ethical implications.

→ Poverty is inherently because of poor resource distribution.

social, economic & political inequality causes it

→ High incidence also reminds us about how much a individual / Government is compassionate about alleviating poverty

→ poverty is a violence on individual's social, mental and physical well being.

Eg: 3 children died in Delhi recently due to hunger.

which is nothing but violation of dignity.

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This poverty reflects on ethical nature of governance and society.

However, India has been trying to alleviate poor. We only need to push more harder in reforms in various spheres, including education to eradicate menace of poverty.

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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।

Law has never been only instrument to bring societal transformation, which also need changing attitudes and behaviour of society.

→ Law creates deterrance, attitude creates Endurance towards Ethical action

Eg: ethical person won't cross traffic signal even during zero traffic.

→ law is often curative, right attitudes usually preventive.

Eg: prosecuting corrupt vs creating honest officers.

→ Attitudes creates some what permanent internal changes against wrongs. This promotes Ethical conduct. Because attitude is more internal & accessible to a person.

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→ Many stereotypes / superstitions need active behavioural changes rather only law.

Importance of educators and public figures in this regard

- ✓ As role models their advice would be heeded.
- ✓ How they behave would be emulated by many.
- ✓ Their speeches reach many, which creates wide awareness.
- ✓ Public figures can influence ~~the~~ bring more rational policies.
- ✓ Educators, can create human capital which is immune to obscurantism.

In these ways, they could strive towards eradicating superstitions and inculcate scientic temper.

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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। आलोचनात्मतक चर्चा कीजिए।

War results in killings and death. Meaning taking away human life against nature. However, it has two sides.

→ **War is necessary**

✓ When without war, there could be much greater damage.

Ex: USA argued it is in world war II to bring peace.

✓ War is also necessary, to prevent genocide, crimes against humanity

eg: If a state doesn't obliges UNSC resolution and commit crimes, as per Right to protect, member countries can intervene.

✓ If a country deliberately drags another to war, it becomes necessity to protect

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Sovereignity and peoples rights

War is not necessary

✓ many issues are better solved with discussions.

Eg: cold war Ended via many treaties for arms reduction.

✓ Gandhiji led peaceful march against British without war/violence. yet he succeeded.

✓ war causes irreparable damages among citizens & countries

Eg: • Hiroshima & Nagasaki.
• India - pakistan ties.

where ever possible war should be avoided. world peace and security should triumph.

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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 simply means giving back to society by spending certain percentage of profits for social development.

Inadequency of traditional approaches

→ Lack of sector knowledge among corporate about development.

→ No collaborative efforts due to competition between them.

→ Allegations of misuse for brand building.

→ Low transparency in expenditures.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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 निरुपण 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 विरूद्ध 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 of the case

1. High budget, historical genre film is facing opposition.

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2. Some groups accusing film makers of distortion of history.
3. Many such incidents have taken place.

Ethical issues in this case are:

1. Freedom of expression of film makers is at stake.
2. Distortion of history (accused) is against Gandian principle of truth.
3. Lives & resources of film makers & whole crew would be at stake.
4. Rights of community/society affected/aggrived due to negative portrayal.

(b)

(a) **Key stakeholders that I would involve**

1. Social and Political activists:
   - ✓ They are concerned due to negative portrayal of freedom fighters.
   - ✓ They also threatened film makers.

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2. Film makers : including producer and director of the film.

3. Film associations : to heal opinion of other film makers.

4. Academicians : History experts help is needed to review facts.

5. Media : Their old archieves & newspapers would help in Judging facts & history.

(b) Principles : underlying my recommendations would be

1. Protecting freedom of Expression :

- Art 19, 21 underlines it.
- Some facts even if they are negative for us, but we must respect facts & truth.
- our democracy needs protecting freedoms of individuals & communities.

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2. Reasonable restrictions :

— Art 19 provides for it under national security reason.

— Freedom can't be absolute otherwise society would lead to chaos.

3. Multi-layered certification :

- for adults, children, scientists & special viewing as done in many other countries.

4. Respecting truth: Distortion of facts, truth leads to dis-informations and peoples right to know.

Outline of solution

1. I would take experts help to review about distortion of history.

2. As film is on national movement, respecting ~~its~~ ideals of our nation and freedom

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fighters is our fundamental duty.

3. Blatant distortion could be damaging. So I would request film maker & explain him about such consequences.

4. If film is merely a interpretation of history, then respecting film makers view is also important.

Then I would argue/convince social groups to respect our right to freedom of expression.

5. I would also recommend police and government authorities to take effective law and order measures.

In our multi-cultural society our social fabric must be strengthened. Freedom of expression & truth would aid in forging strong nation.

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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 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? 1

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. 2

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? 3 4

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?

This ~~case~~ case shows recent incidents in Dhule, Karbi Anglong, wherein lynching death occured.

Key stakeholders in such cases

- ✓ mob
- ✓ Law & order machinery
- ✓ Society
- ✓ individual.
- ✓ victim
- ✓ Social media

(a)

Socio-psychological factors behind mob lynching

1. In mobs 'diffusion of responsibility' (faceless-ness) happens.

2. Fear factors: As in lynching based on child-lifting, sexual harrasment - Peoples are driven by fear and emotion that their loved ones might be effected.

3. Deep mis-trust: Between various communities and individuals
   eg: A migrant was lynched in Karbi Anglong

4. Stereotyping & prejudices: - That people looking/dressing certain way are child lifters etc

5. Public lack of trust ~~among~~ on Judiciary, law, Police.

6. Fake news in social media

Such crimes have huge implications on the society

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(b) Implications are

1. Weakening of social harmony & peace.
2. Fear of getting lynched will creep in among vulnerables.
3. Habit of violating rule of law. That would creates social tensions. Also unruly elements would take advantage
4. Violation of fundamental rights: Art 19, 21
5. Creates negative image of the country
6. Violence depletes socio-economic opportunities. causing more poverty.
7. Hampers unity & integrity of the nation.

(c) Role of social media in lynching

✓ People spreading mis-information & causing fear-psychosis.

✓ Using forward & share false news could reach millions in seconds.

✓ Encrypted communication is causing difficulty in prevention of threats.

✓ People are getting guided by emotions rather rationality (post-truth)

Preventing such incidents

1. Community awareness.

✓ Utilising common service centres & social media. I would reach to community & educate them.

✓ School children would be educated about identifying false news & verification of social media news.

✓ Digital volunteers could be created to promptly report on fake news. They could be rewarded for prevention

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2. Strengthened police vigil:

- I will Ensure beat constables gather intelligence.
- Pre-Emptive measures against unruly Elements
- curbing violence by all means & investigation & prosecution of criminals causing such incidents.

3. I would take help of social media owners if possible to take down false ~~rumors~~ news.

4. Rehabilitation & compensation to victims as per norms.

5. To create public trust: I would provide protection to woman & prevent sexual harrasment
   - protection to child to grow in dignified environmed.

   thus upholding rule of law would be my priority to ensure our societal peace.

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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।

Market values strive for profit. They seek Efficiency, Economy & effectiveness in this regard. More importance to merit would be given. works on supply and demand basics.

- social values, however, promote holistic humanity. They don't come with any strings of profit. They seek egalitarianism.

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(a) Utilitarian philosophy promotes greatest good for greatest number. If every individuals, self-interests are fulfilled then, according to this philosophy all rights & justice could be done.

Economy operates on profit. Better decisions can be taken by individuals when they pursue self-interests. Hence 'greed' could be seen as economic value that leads to wealth creation for individual. Also, flourishing economic activity creates better goods, employment & innovates.

Eg: Capitalism created wealth in USA.

However, greed also has many negative consequences.

→ A person with greed is self-centring.

→ Greed creates infinite desires which

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are never ending.

→ Which could corrupt rational mind.

Eg: ✓ Greed led to colonialism.
✓ Greed causes corruption.
✓ Greed also behind political offences.

Hence, greed can have positive trait only if it is used to propel human mind towards excellence.

If greed exceeds certain levels it causes negative social-political and economic externalities.

(B) Things that money shouldn't buy

Money as a medium of transaction came recently. But human civilizations are surviving since centuries.

But money seems to become every thing. From birth to death every

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thing needs money in modern societies.

Negative implications of this are:

✓ People seek monetary angle in every thing. Eg: Some companies do philantropy only because their brand value increases.

✓ Money is becoming central piece to human achievement.

Eg: Success in life measured by how much money a person earns rather than how he earns

✓ People's access to many naturally available resources are monetized

Eg: Fresh water is now a commodity.

These instances shows, for preserving human value & dignity may be all things shouldn't be based on money

→ A quality Education & health care are

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Pubric goods. They could be available to all, particularly poor so that human development takes place.

→ Access to natural resources: quality air, quality water, a place to live must be available to all. Because each person has dignified life to live.

→ Love, peace, trust, kindness & happiness are universal values. We shouldn't monetize or attach values to them.

Gandhiji had lived a life of virtues. He considered virtues are more than money & materialistic considerations. We must promote such values among all for an ethical society.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Societies are now grappled with development vs environment concern. This cases points towards that.

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Stake-holders :

- ✓ Environment
- ✓ Development authorities
- ✓ Public especially homeless people
- ✓ International authorities (India's climatic obligations.

(a) **Reasons for such situations are**

- ✓ Lack of concern for Environmental needs, while considering human needs.
- ✓ Lack of Environmental ethics & feeling of obligation to mother nature.
- ✓ Governance process which doesn't integrate sustainable development with poverty alleviation. (Poor planning).
- ✓ Huge population creates resource burden. Thus creates development-Environment dilemma.
- ✓ Unequal development: where many are still homeless.

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(b) Short-term solutions

- Providing residence to homeless people at alternate location.
- Redeveloping plans to minimize loss of trees.
- Protecting Environment: as loss of trees will only hamper poor because of poor air quality & water depletion
- Proper social-Environmental impact assessment before projects.

Long term solutions

- Reinvigorating development which is in cohesion with Environment. can be done by proper planning, new technologies.
- Imbibing Enviroymetal Ethics among government officers & private sector.
- Child Education with concern for Environment

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✓ Inclusive growth such that we minimize number of poor and homeless.

✓ population reduction strategies like mission parivar vikas, etc.

(c) Benefits of Environmental concerns in policies

1. Mitigating disasters. Such as chernobyl, bhopal gas tradegy if Environmental concerns are properly taken care of.

2. People will get access to quality air, water, greenary.

3. Sustainable development will ensure mitigation of climate change & upholding international obligations.

4. Educative value for public in general.

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5. upholds Gandhian idea of living in harmony with nature.

~~He said,~~ & we didn't inherit earth from our ancestors but borrowed from our children. We must return Earth to our future generations as we received it.

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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?

Desire for achievement often encourages people towards wrong paths. This case is a go case in point.

Stakeholders in this case

Myself	coach
India / respective country	Regulatory authorities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(a) options available are

(I) Advice players to reveal truth:

Thereby, they gets chance to prove themselves & reject their unethical actions. If caught, they would be shamed by media.

However, as there is collusion between coach and players, they mightn't listen.

(II) Complain to higher authorities:

- ✓ ~~Countrie~~ our country's reputation shouldn't be kept at stake.
- ✓ wrong doers must be punished to teach action to others.
- ✓ other hard working sport players from India or other countries would be benefitted.

However, I might be victimized or removed for no reason from my event by coach.

Yet, it is our fundamental duty to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

cherish our national ideals. Truth is one among them. No interest is above than our national interest. So I would first try option (I), if they don't listen I would complain to higher officials.

(b) Reasons for unfair means in sports

- ✓ Winning at any cost attitude.
- ✓ Lack of Endurance, ~~and~~ inability to take failures and learn from it.
- ✓ Pressure from peer group, family, coaches.
- ✓ wrong precedents set by few international repute players.
- ✓ Heavy competition
- ✓ lack of Ethical concerns & inability to cultivate them from childhood

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Minimizing such practices

- ✓ Frequent doping tests.
- ✓ No tolerance against such unethical players. upholding rule of law.
- ✓ Creating attitudes that accepts winning and failures in equal measures.
- ✓ Recruiting coaches with high standards of ethical conduct.
- ✓ Periodic ethics training to sportmen
- ✓ Inculcating ethics from childhood via school, parents.

Lessons from greatest players with sound ethical conduct must be emphasised.

Success is not all if it doesn't come from right actions. we must

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uphold values rather than success as value.

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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?

(a)

Key stakeholders	Interests
• Public	• Want development that improves their lives.
• Booth level officer	• Ensuring free & fair election with good voter turnout

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• Political representatives	• Need power to improve country. But also few are corrupt.
• Accountability measures [Judiciary, CAG, CVC]	• whose role is critical to identify development deficiencies despite spending

(b) **Convincing public to vote**

Pre-Election campaigns :

✓ conducting door-to-door programmes to create voting awareness and benefits That voting leads to

- change
- creates governance mechanisms.
- voters can demand accountability
- Lack of development can be countered by voting in democracy.

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- Some of them can also contest and bring change.

✓ Identifying local youth, community leaders to convince their parents and public respectively.

✓ Showcase instances where voting lead to change of lives
Eg: villages in Rajasthan.

Factors that I would take into account

✓ demographic profiles of voters: age, Education, sex, socio-economic conditions.

✓ Availability of transport to travel to vote

✓ I will also identify my own limitations and lines that I shouldn't cross.

✓ Political-representation among them is there or na?

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, as an Election officer I can only convince them. I can't force them against their will to vote. As right to vote is constitutional right.

Yet, after voting gets over, I would try my best to create Educational awareness about various schemes in Education, health, Employment that could help villagers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)