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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1069)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	37460
Center	ORN	Date	8/09/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **FOURTEEN** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each:

1. (a) Growing awareness about terminal as well as mental illness has given credence to the idea of "living wills". What is a living will? Discuss the ethical issues to be considered from an individual as well as social perspective to formulate and implement it. 10

मरणांतक (टर्मिनल) के साथ-साथ मानसिक रोगों के संबंध में बढ़ती जागरूकता ने "लिविंग विल" के विचार को स्वीकृति प्रदान की है। लिविंग विल क्या है? इसे तैयार करने और कार्यान्वित करने के लिए व्यक्ति के साथ-साथ सामाजिक परिप्रेक्ष्य से विचार किए जाने वाले नैतिक मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Living will is an advance
directive describing course of
treatment, executor of will, care-
taker etc in case of terminal &
mental illness. Supreme court has
given credence to it, thus it has
become legal document.

Ethical issues at individual
level-

- ① Will of concerned person.
- ② Right to die with dignity.
- ③ Right to decide on level of
medical intervention
- ④ Self determination
- ⑤ Ethical dilemma faced by doctor & family

At social level -

- ① Preventing wisuse.
- ② Could lead to situation where families impose upon old people to make such wills.
- ③ Neglect of elderly.
- ④ Moral corruption of people.
- ⑤ Could increase stress on family members ~~as~~ attar → when family want to save their loved ones however patients want to die.

Therefore careful deliberation should be put into formulation with appropriate checks & balances.

1. (b) In order to improve the bureaucratic work culture and productivity, there is a need to downsize government and privatize some of the services. Critically discuss with examples. 10

नौकरशाही कार्य संस्कृति और कार्यक्षमता में सुधार लाने के लिए, सरकार का आकार छोटा करने और कुछ सेवाओं का निजीकरण करने की आवश्यकता है। उदाहरणों के साथ आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Issues with bureaucratic work culture & productivity —

- ① Procrastination & delays.
- ② Inefficiency & degrading quality of service.
- ③ Violation of code of conduct & ethical principles in discretionary decision making.
- ④ ~~Loss~~ Loss of impartiality and objectivity in decision making leading to decreasing public trust.

Above issues led to talk of outsourcing public services, ~~later on~~ and downsizing.

Case in Favour —

- ① Timely delivery of service.
- ② Efficient management of private sector.

- ③ Rationalizing excess manpower and hierarchy in public offices & bureaucracy
- ④ Would lead to fixing of accountability.
- ⑤ Restriction of role to regulation over private bodies would overhaul and reduce discretion and mismanagement.

Case Against

- ① Market & ~~public~~ private sector does not care about welfare & large but concentrates on profit e.g. Railway.
- ② Increasing size of population is case against densifying.
- ③ Moral & ethical duty for welfare can't be imposed upon private sector.

Way Ahead -

Outsourcing and privatizing services such as PDS, PSUs, health in a right proportion but maintaining.

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।

In daily life, we face dilemmas such as turning away beggars and children who don't have enough to eat, maintaining cleanliness around our homes, responsibilities towards our parents ~~or~~, commitment to our work, duties towards ~~parents~~, children spouses and maintaining healthy lifestyle among others. They all are ethical dilemmas as they bring out compassion, devotion to duty, civic values etc.

When faced with such situations, Gandhiji gave a talisman for moral guidance. "Think of the most helpless, poorest, weakest person you know and take the action which would empower him/her".

- giving alms on daily basis to poor and beggars may not be the ideal solution but honestly paying taxes is the solution to redistribution and solving this issue.
- maintaining cleanliness by using dustbins, segregating waste not just keeps environment clean but helps in early emancipation of cleaners manual scavengers.
- Work commitment improves productivity national income and ~~redies~~ redistribution of wealth to poorest people
- healthy lifestyle not just improves our life but reduces excess consumption making more available for those ~~excluded~~ from access.

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 (प्रज्ञा) 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।

Problems with current education system

- focus on rote learning.
- focus on facts rather than practice and application.
- fails to promote innovation and creativity.
- does not promote scientific temper, humanism and rationality.
- minimal focus to value education.
- Teachers don't play role models.

Due to these issues, we have a population which ~~can be called literate~~ ~~to have~~ which have gone to school but is not fully educated.

Increasing mob lynching, crimes against women, corruption etc are indicators that ~~are~~ morality and values

'In society is decreasing thus we have a society without character, without "education of heart".

To achieve this objective —

- ① Parents need to play greater role.
- ② Teachers ~~and~~ should become role models.
- ③ Curriculum should involve stories on great personality ~~to~~
- ④ Education needs to be well friendly.

As Gandhiji said "Education without character is no education at all", ~~at~~ we should keep this in mind.

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।

Civil service conduct rules, 1964

prohibit civil servants from adversely criticizing the policies and actions of government.

Arguments in favour—

- ① helps maintain political neutrality.
- ② Trust between public and government is maintained.
- ③ They should reform the issues and not publicly criticize it.
- ④ Objectivity & integrity is maintained.
- ⑤ Public order is not adversely affected.

Arguments against

- ② Against freedom of speech & expression

- ① Constitution only provides for restricting rights of army and police, not of civil servants.
- ② Assumption that criticism is equal to indiscipline
- ③ Criticism only brings improvement in policies if taken in healthy spirit.
- ④ Important for necessary course-correction in actions.

As highlighted in Kaneshwar Prasad vs. Bihor Case by Supreme Court that freedom of speech is equally available to all citizens and ~~the~~ civil servant does not surrender it upon joining the service.

Way ahead is implementing the code of ethics as recommended by 2nd ARC.

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।

Aristotle rightly said that 'man by nature is a political animal' as in ~~our~~ day-to-day life, people indulge in some form of politics, decision making, discussion and deliberation on important issues of society. All are forms of politics.

Examples -

- ① Since Ancient times, village communities and gram sabha have been ~~prop~~ platform for political decision making.
- ② Colonies have administrative and management body consisting of all residents e.g. Building societies etc.
- ③ Office politics is integral part of work environment as a way of

of work culture.

④ Colleges have election for student representative body.

⑤ Even schools experiment with 'Student Parliament'.

⑥ Right to vote as universal Adult franchise

Thus politics should not be considered in narrow sense of organized politics but as a way of life of debate - discussion dissent and deliberation which is natural to humans as we are social animals

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।

Homosexuality, till recently
illegal as per section 377, have
become a topic of discussions.

Factors that influenced the attitude

- ① sex & media
- ② International campaigns and example of other countries.
- ③ Medical science - proved that its not a deviation or psychological problem, But a natural variation
- ④ Religious head such as Pope publicly supported the cause.
- ⑤ Increasing awareness among LGBTQ community about their rights.
- ⑥ Supreme Court judgement in

Naz foundation, NLSA and
~~the~~ Puttaswamy case.

Change in attitude -

- ① Increasing awareness about homo-
sexuality.
- ② More support to people coming
out and accepting their orienta-
tion.
- ③ Support to their cause of self
determination and give a legal
recognition.

Social media has been the
greatest factors in their cause. How-
ever a section of citizen, parents,
orthodox religious denomination still
oppose.

Post SC judgement, executive
should provide them with equal
rights to marry and have family
and restore their dignity.

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 have been rising cases of suicides, addition to gaming & drugs, isolation, depression, violent behaviours in children.

Reasons -

- ① Culture of "winner & losers" in school, social media based on marks in school, popularity, wealth & access etc.
- ② Lack of guidance in online space e.g. Blue whale games.
- ③ Increasing disconnect ~~to~~ in families
- ④ Low focus on psychological issues or role of counselling.

⑤ Increasing academic pressure

Role of teachers & Parents

- ① Counselling and guidance
- ② Emotional support.
- ③ figuring out best career path
- ④ Promoting extra curricular activities & ~~to~~ building talent.
- ⑤ Friends and companions in childhood.
- ⑥ Role model.
- ⑦ Value education.

Role of Emotional Intelligence

- ① Increases compassion → motivation, to listen & remove problems.
- ② Increases sensitivity towards issue faced by children.
- ③ Self awareness → control on activities that negatively influence.
- ④ Leadership in school activities.
- ⑤ Sympathy → makes children comfortable to share problems.

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 - The great" advocated

"Dhamma", as basis of moral

rule through his edicts outlining
duty of king to citizens, duties of
administrators in welfare of people,
moral conduct of both ruler &
citizen.

Relevance in contemporary politics -

- ① Advocates politics with morality.
- ② State has greater duty to citizen
than citizen have towards state.
"Power brings responsibility".
- ③ "harmony between people" is most
important role of state

- ④ upliftment of poor
- ⑤ spirit of local justice in administration.
- ⑥ Ensure security of state and citizens.
- ⑦ Promotion of "love & peace" as universal values and restrain from violence over fellow citizens and animals.

With increasing communal politics, mob lynching, hatred & violence in society & politics these policies are relevant for inclusive growth.

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।

Despite achieve 7th GDP growth
and ~~the~~ being the 6th largest
country in size of economy, India
hosts 200 million poor in world. Apart
from that multidimensional ~~poor~~
nature of poverty continues to hamper
its ranking in Human development
index.

what these indices "reflect" about Indian
society

- ① Inequality in access based on
gender & caste & religion.
- ② Discrimination as one of major
cause of poverty.
- ③ Inequal Political democracy

Without social democracy.

~~These issues are further~~
~~not~~ Evidence of poverty being
related to sex, caste, religious
discrimination can be seen from
Gender Parity Index, ASER report
etc.

Ethical Implications

- ① Injustice creates dissatisfaction
affecting social fabric
- ② Moral corruption of rich & wealthy
and ~~value~~ erosion of values of
fraternity and equality.
- ③ Assault on dignity of individual
makes them incapable of making
moral decisions.
- ④ Sets in a cycle of injustice →
inequality → poverty → injustice.

Education and empowerment of poor
and downhrodden is need of the hour.

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।

There are various laws & provisions
Against superstitions -

- ① Protection of civil rights act 1955
- against untouchability.
- ② Assam witch hunting Act
- ③ Prevention of Sati Act.
- ④ Article 51A - Fundamental duty to
promote scientific temper, humanism
and rationalism.

However without necessary
social changes these laws have
remained ineffective in stopping such
practices because they provide ^{remedy} only
post event. Moreover godmen cult,

hate hunting + ~~few~~ etc. is not going down. Therefore there should be change in values & beliefs of people through education, outreach programs, social campaigns etc.

Role of educators & public figures

- ① Credibility & expertise of these people helps in cause.
- ② Emotional appeal
- ③ Behavioural change can be brought by their popularity and social image.
eg. ~~the~~ Untouchability can be removed if political leaders eat with down trodden people, take part in their function etc.

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

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

Every win has two sides, so does war. One who fights to protect its people wins the moral authority and one who attacks loses the moral ground.

e.g. ~~fight~~ ag

① War on terrorism, ISIS etc. is morally obligatory.

② War against Nazi Germany.

③ People's war against oppressive regimes.

The ~~mor~~ ethicality of such defensive action lies in grounds of "Dharma" - The moral order as advocated ~~by~~ in Geeta.

Sometimes offensive action is also necessary and morally

Obligatory in war, when people themselves can't defend themselves.

e.g. India's war against Pakistan to liberate Bangladesh.

Protecting human rights, right to freedom and equality, dignity, self rule are values that when violated call the need of offensive action.

Even UNSC outlines the principle of collective action on parts of member countries as their "duty to protect" people from oppression.

But as Gandhiji said - Violence can not bring sustainable change. Wars should always be the last weapons against any injustice.

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।

Above case deals with the issue
of freedom of ^{speech &} expression in works of
art as guaranteed by constitution in

article 19. However reasonable restrictions are applicable. In this context, recently number of cases have come forward to exercise this restriction based on public interest order and morality.

Key stakeholders to be involved in process of consultation —

- ① Movie producer & writers ; to express their views and perception.
- ② Renowned Historians → to check the accuracy of "event".
- ③ Eminent jurists → to provide a perspective on freedom and if restrictions are applicable. Balance between rights.
- ④ Social & Political Activists — to listen to their objections on specific issues.
- ⑤ Families or descendants of freedom fighters.

Principles in recommendations →

- ① Freedom of speech & expression
- ② Freedom of ~~opinion~~ individual opinion and perspective.
- ③ ~~the~~ Study of historical events from different perspectives should be allowed.
- ④ Accommodation of diversity of views.
- ⑤ Adherence to law and maintain public order.
- ⑥ ~~Art~~ Work of arts should not be at mercy of majority opinion and
- ⑦ Principle of Tolerance
- ⑧ Public education about freedom struggle.

Solution① Immediate

- ① Subject to accuracy of "events" private opinion about aspect of personality should be allowed as long as it does not violate dignity of freedom fighters

- ② Books and autobiography of freedom fighters should be studied with suggestions.
- ③ Post ^{wide} deliberation & consultation, if any major deviation ^{in movie}, should be reconsidered.
- ④ A private screening with ~~the~~ concerned stakeholders should be held.
- ⑤ At last, movie makers should have freedom to retell stories. It is upto public to accept or reject their views.
- ⑥ Focus should be to retain movie in its original form as far as possible

Long term -

- ① To reduce such number of cases, political leaders, influential people should come forward to advocate freedom of speech & expression.

- ② Promotion of ~~toler~~ values of tolerance and acceptance of diverse views through education.
- ③ Constitutional safeguards should be put in action by laws & regulations to promote their freedom.
- ④ "Threats and violent action" should be made a criminal offence as any dissent should be resolved through dialogues or judiciary in a country where "Rule of law" exists and not anarchy.
- ⑤ Social media should be put in use to promote discussion over freedom of artists, movie makers etc.

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.

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भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों से बार-बार माँव लिंगिंग (भीड़ द्वारा हत्या) के उदाहरणों की रिपोर्टें आई हैं। यहाँ गौर करने वाली बात यह है कि यह संभवतः चेहराबिहीन भीड़ बाल तस्करी, यौन उत्पीड़न, गोवध आदि जैसे समाज के सामूहिक अंतःकरण को प्रभावित करने वाले मुद्दों पर असत्यापित जानकारी के आधार पर तत्काल इकट्ठा हो जाती है। यहां तक कि इनमें से अधिकांश लोगों को कानून का उल्लंघन करने के कृत्य पर पश्चाताप भी नहीं होता है और साथ ही इस प्रकार का जघन्य अपराध करके वे बच भी निकलते हैं।

(a) What are the socio-psychological factors that motivate people to join the mob and kill fellow human beings?

लोगों को भीड़ में सम्मिलित होने और साथी मनुष्यों की हत्या करने के लिए प्रेरित करने वाले सामाजिक-मनोवैज्ञानिक कारक कौन-से हैं?

(b) Identify the implications of increasing crime of lynching on society.

समाज पर लिंगिंग (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?

लिंगिंग (भीड़ हत्या) के हाल के दृष्टान्तों 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?

Above case deals with the
ethnality of mob justice and extra-judicial
willings of alleged and
presumed offenders.

Socio-psychological factor —

- ① Deindividuation of mob.
- ② dehumanisation of angered crowd

- ③ collective conscience of anger taking over individual sense of right and wrong.
- ④ decreasing public trust in law enforcement and public offices in providing them security.
- ⑤ sense of justice in killing offenders
- ⑥ social acceptance by granting heroism and glorifying such acts of mob justice as seen from practice of glorifying and propagating such acts.
- ⑦ silent assent by surrounding public

Implications on society

- ① Polarisation increases
- ② Social fabric weakened as social harmony decreases.
- ③ This form of quick justice gains acceptance and cycle of violence is created.

- ④ law and order erodes.
- ⑤ Negative impact on youth and they are encouraged to repeat it.
- ⑥ Fear and insecurity in general public as almost any act can offend public and invite violence over to them.
e.g. cattle traders being attacked.
erosion public
- ⑦ ~~loss~~ of conscience. ~~the~~

Role of social media

- ① speed & coverage has increased the response time by such mobs as seen by quick gathering.
- ② doctored videos generate negative emotional impulse and reaction.
- ③ thought it is just a tool of communication, it is being misused for hate crimes, polarisation,

propaganda and spreading fake
news and biased opinion.

- ① Social media by structure does not have editorial control over individual ~~text~~ content. Thus it is easiest tool for misuse.

How to prevent-

① Immediate measure

- ① Use social media to reach out to people and ask them to report such messages before taking action.
- ② Assure public of quick reaction by police in case of any offence being committed.

② Long term -

- ① Public outreach by influential leaders to maintain calmness -
- ② Increased vigilance, CCTV cameras and quick prosecution of traffickers, offenders of sexual crimes to reinstate public trust.

- ③ Value education
- ④ Promotion scientific temper,
humanism, sense of enquiry
and rationality
- ⑤ Reforms in political campaigning
to reduce incitement
based on religious issues.
- ⑥ Reforms in prosecution to
make people feel secure against
perceived fear.
- ⑦ laws should be enacted
against mob action irrespective
of reasons for killing.

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?

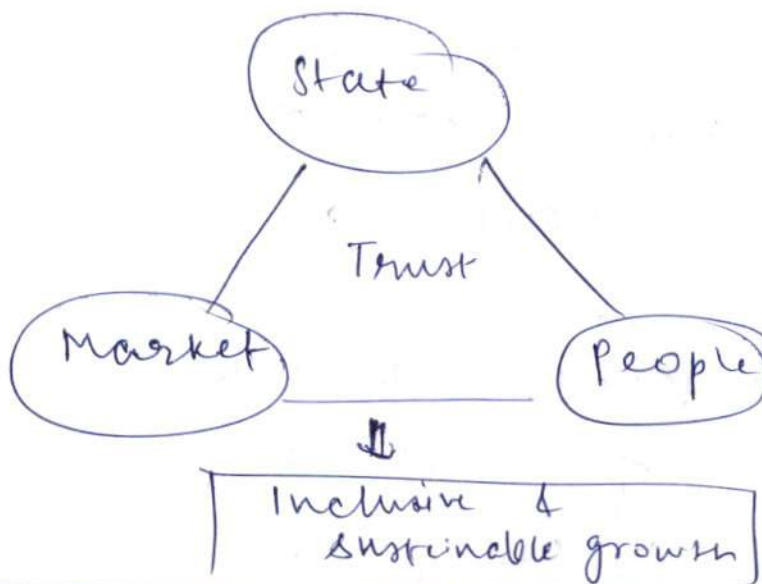
(b) Are there some things that money shouldn't buy? Illustrate with examples.

क्या ऐसी कुछ चीजें हैं जो पैसे से नहीं खरीदी जानी चाहिए? उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए।

The given case asks us to delve into the issue of decreasing morality in market as consumerism is increasing. The cost benefit approach has transformed in life cycle process from birth of a child to wellbeing of society to cost of funerals, etc.

are being decided on market principles of maximum monetary benefit,

Also with increasing role of markets in distributing social goods such as health, education and welfare program it becomes necessary to maintain balance between each stakeholders by applying the principle of morality and ensuring inclusive and equitable growth



What is greed?

As Adam Smith advocated capitalism and free market ensures maximum benefit to all people as it is driven by self interest. People maximize benefit for themselves and thus benefit to society is maximized.

However this principle is flawed with simplicity and does not take into account complexity of human character. Maximizing self interest may be beneficial but maximizing it at cost of others, which is called greed, leads to loss of morality, sense of responsibility in market transactions and in long run collapse of trust between market & state.

people as seen in great recession
in 1930 & GFC of 2008.

~~Also~~ This greed is a mixture
of vice and a character trait, as
it starts manifesting from self
interest and when uncontrolled
becomes reason for excessive profit
seeking at cost of others.

It is hard to argue that
greed has positive side. Self-
interest has positive sides ~~for~~
~~form~~ of as it has scope of negotiation
and maintains balance between
parties. Greed combined with power
asymmetry between big company and
general public leads to concentr-
ation of wealth, inequitable distri-
bution of resources, exploitation

and misery of people by denying them equal opportunity.

Money shouldn't buy -

- ① Dignity & self respect of people
e.g. Slavery & bonded labour
(abolished in most parts of world)
Manual Scavenging (still practiced in India)
- ② Life of people
e.g. trafficking
- ③ Justice and judiciary
- ④ Votes & opinions
- ⑤ Favours in policy & law making.
- ⑥ Control over nature, wildlife and environment
- ⑦ Role of money power in above areas leads to moral bankruptcy, injustice and inequality.

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:

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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?

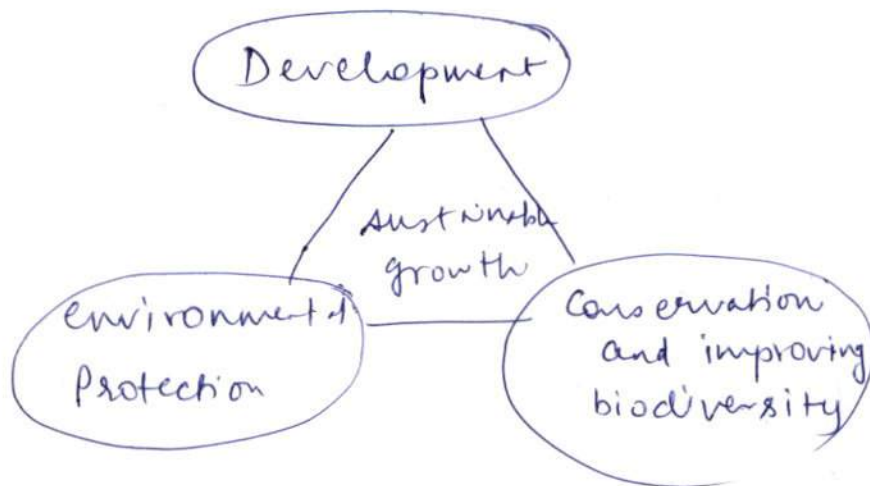
(b) What should be the short-term and long-term solutions for tackling such situations?

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?

Above case deals with issue
and challenges in maintaining
harmony between development and
conservation of nature.



Reasons for conflict -

- ① Unplanned development divorced from ecosystem services.
- ② Lack of knowledge of benefits of environmental inclusion in development.
- ③ Increasing population pressure.
- ④ Debate between who should be given priority → basic human rights or biodiversity.
- ⑤ Population concentration (overcrowding) in one city or area. e.g. Delhi.

- ⑥ Regional imbalances in growth & urbanisation forcing people to move to cities.
- ⑦ Increasing disconnect between people and nature with ~~its~~ growing individualism in society and increasing consumerism.

Solutions

① Short term

- ① Change in design plans and accommodating bees in development planning.
- ② Relocating project to fallow land.
- ③ Look for alternative spaces e.g. slum redevelopment, identifying vacant government lands.

④ Rehabilitation & Resettlement of homeless to peripheral areas by providing adequate public transport.

② Long term

① Balanced Regional growth

② decreasing Urban-rural gap in terms of essential services e.g. RURBAN Mission.

③ Adopting Nature Based solution in urban planning.

④ decreasing pressure from core of cities by expansion of existing cities and robust, sustainable, adequate, holistic public transport infrastructure

⑤ developing new cities e.g. SMART City mission

⑥ Overall improving quality of service to people

⑦ Environmental Accounting

Potential Benefits -

- ① Sustainable long term growth by accounting ecosystem services
e.g. water purification by wetland.
- ② ~~Nature~~ Harmony between nature and human
- ③ Health is improved by clean air and water.
- ④ Standard of living of all people will be improved.
- ⑤ Threats of disaster reduce.

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

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आप एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की प्रतियोगिता 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 प्रतियोगिता खेल आयोजनों में आम है? यह प्रथा किस प्रकार कम की जा सकती है?

Given case deals with the issue of unfair means to achieve positive results, by placing "means vs end" debate in centre. ~~Are~~

Stakeholders and ethical issues

- ① I as young athlete : ~~For Public~~
 ④ Private interest vs. adherence to laws and ethics of game

- ② Be just by d's closing the case to Organizer or follow blind nationalism by letting team complete unfairly.
- ② Other Athletes of our team →
~~using~~ Moral corruption and presenting unethical means to them as model of success.
- ③ Athletes of other team →
Injustice and unfair because they have put hard work.
- ④ Coach → Ignorance of his duties and promotion of illegal means.
- ⑤ Event organizer
- ⑥ Society at large.

Possible actions

① Remain silent

Merits - Would help my team to win and appreciation for nation.

Demerits - would promote such
unfair action in sports and
injustice to other athletes.

② Take drugs on senior's advice

Merit → would enhance my
performance and help me
to win and earn prestige

Demerit → Blow to my conscience
and sense of justice. Will
erode self peace. Injustice
to fellow athletes.

③ ~~Complaints to coach~~
Persuade coach & team member
to not take drugs

Merit → would help in restoring
ethos of and spirit of
healthy competitions.
- adherence to word duty.

Demerit → possible erosion of
personal relationship with team
- may jeopardize my sports
career.

My Action → I would try my

bert to persuade my coach
and team members from doing so.
And report themselves the case
of drug injection and withdraw
from competition. It would help
in preserving the prestige of my
country and defend from shame
at international level.

But if they go against my
request, my sector would be report
the incident to sports authorities at
home and request them to take
action in order to protect nation's
pride and help upkeep the spirit
of fair competition.

At last, if nothing works,
I will report it to organisers of
event. It may erode the nation's

pride and bring me public ridicule at home, but games are designed to promote harmony and bring out best of each athlete. Injustice to other hardworking athletes is against ~~the~~ constitutional principle of fraternity and justice.

Reasons for increasing cases -

- ① Promotion and acceptance by home authorities.
- ② games have become the platform of showcasing nation's superiority, soft diplomacy and matter of pride rather than individual talent, and fraternity
- ③ With political and diplomatic interference unfair means to win have crept in.
- ④ Huge pressure on athletes to perform as their career is linked to performance.

A strict code of ethics should be formulated to minimize such actions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The given case deals with problem of withdrawal of public participation due to political apathy, poor governance and centre of power being located far from citizen.

Stakeholder and their interest →

① Village Residents -

Ⓐ Development and Access to
basic necessities of life along with
quality.

Ⓑ Political promises should be
fulfilled

Ⓒ loss of trust in state machinery
and ~~gov~~ elected representative.

② Candidate for election -

Ⓐ Winning the elections and
gaining votes by making
promises with or without
intentions to fulfill.

③ ~~How~~ as I as electoral officer -

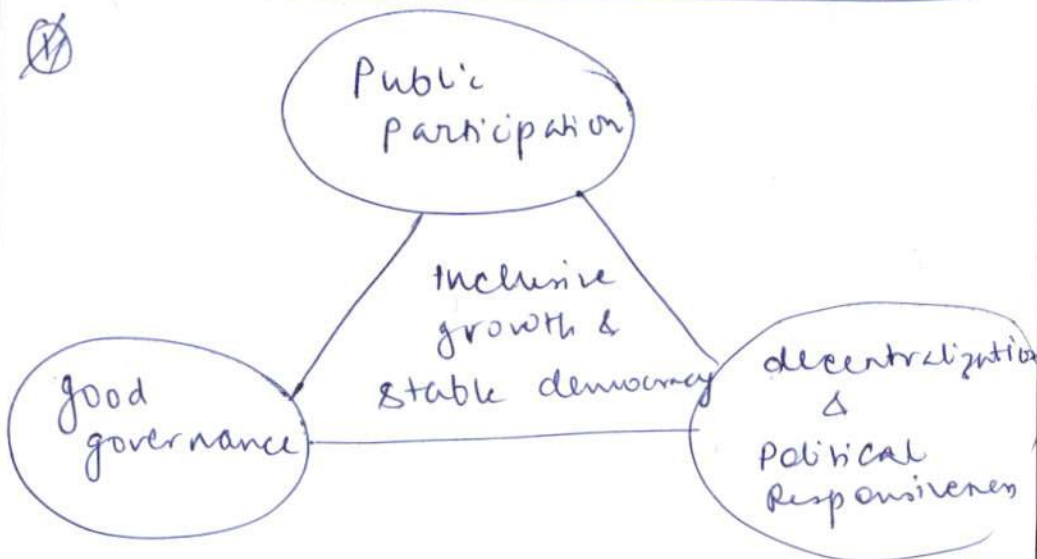
Winning the trust of people and
ensuring maximum voter turnout
as my duty to ensure free and
fair election.

④ State at large -

Public participation ~~for~~ as

One of the pillars of adhering to principle of democracy. Re-instating trust by bringing inclusive growth and democratic decentralisation.

Factors to be taken into account -



- ① Degree of Awareness about their political rights.
- ② level of engagement of political representative to local people.
- ③ Educate them to use grievance redressal mechanism to

register complaints and secure their rights.

- ④ Educating how through voting they can make representative accountable.
- ⑤ Imparting knowledge of legal and administrative machinery to secure their rights.
- ⑥ Taking help from local influential figures e.g. Teachers, doctors, Sarpanch etc. to come forward, talk to them and take first step in inducing behaviour change.
- ⑦ And finally educating and involving children as agent of social change.

