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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1069)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	419797
Center	JALPUR	Date	12/8/2018

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1(a)	10		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)।
1(b)	10		2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
2(a)	10		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
2(b)	10		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
3(a)	10		5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
3(b)	10		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
4(a)	10		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।
4(b)	10		
5(a)	10		
5(b)	10		
6	10		
7	10		
8	10		
9	20		
10	20		
11	20		
12	20		
13	20		
14	20		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

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

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

Recent debates & SC hearings on the issue of Living Will & Euthanasia has brought the issue to limelight.

Living Will is a form of advance directive where a person in his full consciousness to be lays down the course of action taken in case of some terminal illness he suffers from later. It helps in avoiding ethical & legal complications when he himself is unable to take any decision because of the body state.

Ethical issues :

- i) Individuals suffers from daily pain & fear of death & dies everyday slowly
- ii) Instead of a death of dignity he lives with a life of humiliation
- iii) Society, specially the family, needs to prioritise on prolonging imminent death vs being rational & cater to their own needs, e.g. Education of next generation
- iv) Any act of active or passive euthanasia leaves a feeling of guilt & remorse in the Doctor concerned.

Morality is important but it cannot be at the cost of humiliating an individual as in the case of Anusha Shanthag. Passive Euthanasia with social acceptance is needed to resolve this dilemma

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 is criticised for being lethargic, collusive, risk-free, preference to self over the duty. In this regard downsizing the government & privatizing some services can help rejuvenate the passive bureaucratic cells:

Advantages

- * Better Accountability fixation
- * Stronger team cooperation in smaller environment
- * Promotion of Merit by getting recognition
- * Minimum government, Maximum governance.
- * Better people-service interaction
- * Enhanced efficiency of private organisational culture

- * Better focus by government on critical & social sector services - eg. Instead of Air India investments, money can be put in Mission Indradhanush

CONCERNS

- * Retrenchment will lead to loss of employment.
- * Might promote more risk free attitude in order to avoid scrutiny.
- * Ensuring service quality delivery & social accountability of privatised services.
eg. Healthcare in private sector is way more socially exclusive than government.
Hence a balanced approach needs to be undertaken, where only non-core government services are privatised b they too have some accountability fixation

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

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

Gandhiji's Talisman is one of the most ethically sound text. It can help in solving ethical conflicts, promote social equality & the concept of Sarvodaya.

He says that in case of any conflict or internal dissonance, one needs to empathise with the poorest of the poor - Antrodaya & take the decision which empowers that person.

In the break neck speed of urbanisation & world of consumerism, the Talisman is a moon of shining light.

When a civil servant faces the dilemma of

abiding by the law & not give PDS food to an Antodaya because he/she doesn't have Aadhar linked, the Tahsildar will come to the rescue & help him to make the decision to ~~not~~ give the food.

As society moves towards Individualism & poor are further marginalised, the feeling of empathy towards the backward is the sole ~~goal~~ light guiding towards social exclusion & equality.

Hence, whatever the age be - present or in future, the Tahsildar continues to will continue to hold significance.

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।

'Knowledge without character' is one of the seven social sins by Mahatma Gandhi.

Although it is difficult to achieve in the current educational system in India, it is certainly not impossible.

* With increasing enrolment, as more children become aware of the intelligence they possess, the character will naturally develop.

* With increasing emphasis on learning by doing & teamwork, characters will be nurtured automatically. Doing away

detention & more outdoor activities will help in this.

CHALLENGES,

* Quality of education has to improve. Both at home & school level. With proper orientation ie of teachers & parents it is possible.

* Emphasis of on rote learning & securing top marks should be replaced by striving to achieve excellence & gain morality.

Though the task is difficult, Indian education has enough scope of improvement to build characters as well as impart knowledge.

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 निपेद्ध 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।

Accepting criticism is a sign of strong & if government is willing to accept the criticism, it is going to benefit the government itself; it doesn't matter if a government servant makes it or someone else.

But there are some lacunae:

- * criticism by government servant may erode public confidence
- * it may lead to policy failures
- * If political Executive can't trust the public servant, governance will come to

an halt & people will suffer.

But absolute obedience is also unhealthy
for the society :-

- * it'll ~~be~~ not change the status quo
- * Obedience may lead to Yermanship &
subservience & ~~deter~~ independent decision
making & risk taking
- * It may stifle freedom of expression
in general .

Hence as the CS Conduct Rules say
although civil servants have to show
neutrality to the political executive, it
shouldn't get converted into absolute neutrality

Any apprehension should be reported & recorded

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 अरस्टू के राज्य संबंधी विचार के संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए।

Man by nature is a political animal,
it is the society which makes him
a social animal & teaches the rules
of conduct & how to behave.

In this regard the role of society becomes
in state the presence of state in the
society becomes critical.

Only if society is present, man will be
able to look beyond the parochial
political interests & think about social
justice & equality.

Similarly, had it not been for state the

existence of man in society would have become unsustainable. As Hobbes' theory of Leviathan says Man is intrinsically egoistic but to stay alive in the society man pools power with the state & enjoys liberties under it

Similarly as Chanakya's theory of Matsyanyaya or world w/o without state being like a fish world, state or the ruler needs to be a Chakravarthi Samrat ✓ rule with morality.

Hence state becomes critical in the society.

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।

Ban on homosexuality is a colonial legacy in Indian law. Although the rest of the world is moving towards greater acceptance, India has been lagging behind. However, recent introspection & public awareness has helped develop an enabling atmosphere for the homosexuals to fight for their rights.

Factors

- * Increasing social media presence & exposure through globalization
- * Western Education & ideologies seeping into Indian theology
- * ~~LGBTQ~~ LGBTQ & rainbow movements around the world has attracted Indian attention also.

- * Many international celebrities coming out in public have boosted the morale to of the hitherto reclusive homosexuals
- * Some section of the society is still driven by theological norms & hence are opposing such changes

CHANGING ATTITUDE :

- * Greater social recognition & acceptance
- * greater societal willingness to come out in open
- * Demands to remove the section 377 of IPC.

FACTORS :

- * Legal mechanisms like freedom of speech.
- * Public Debates
- * Right to Privacy has given fresh impetus .

It is a healthy debate fastening in the society which will only lead India to a higher level of morality .

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।

Increased social media penetration has led to social isolation among many children.
Games like Blue whale or Kiki challenge
are cutting through the fabric of Indian society. In this regard, Parents & Teachers play a critical role in ensuring mental well-being.

Parents

- * first point of contact
- * Democratic parenting with constant communication is helpful
- * Affectionate mothers help children in openly sharing the problems
- * Fathers help in gender

Teachers

- * first point of contact outside home
- * help in imbuing critical values like team spirit & cooperation which help in better social inclusion.
- * They help in sorting

neutral development for both girls & boys which is critical due to social ~~and their~~ awkwardness many children feel in front of opposite gender - out school comes which many children don't share out at home.

Along with an active discussion, the role of Emotional intelligence is equally critical. If a person can understand & empathise with the emotional state of a child, it'll help in better problem identification.

& timely intervention

Moreover children being mentally immature, can get persuaded by the techniques of Emotional Intelligence

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।

Ashok's dhamma talk about social & moral code of conduct which a person needs to follow in society & family.

With old-age alienation increasing, it is duty of the children to take care of the parents.

As the incidents of mob lynching increase, it is the duty of the individual in the society to refrain from violence & promote global peace & harmony.

Hence Ashok's dhamma remain relevant as seen in the public life even today.

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।

For some people poverty is a mere statistic measured through income or poverty lines. It is used to just the effect of public policies of the government.

However it is much more than being economically poor. Poverty can be social - poor health, education status or moral - general lack of ethical conduct in the society.

Hence poverty is much more than a mere statistic.

Societies with high level of poverty be it income, social or ethical - suffer a lot from various evils -

- * lack of social justice
- * feeling of relative deprivation
- * High incidence of crime
- * poor social status seeping through
various spheres

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।

Superstitions are mental constructs of a human being. External sanctions through the force of law can only help in curbing the behaviour of the individual, but the internal attitude may still remain unaligned.
 For example: an act like Witch Hunting was curbed due to legal intervention but the superstitions about ghosts may still remain in the mind of the public.
 Only a mental change brought about through enculturing scientific temper can help remove such superstitions, for most of them are illogical & beyond practical human reasoning.

Educators, in schools & colleges & public figures like spiritual gurus help in have an important role to curb this menace.

Example - Swami Vivekananda & Raja Ram

Mohan Roy were the crusaders against irrational & evil practices present in the society.

Through their intervention & public appeal they were able to change the thought process of millions. Example - abolition

of sati:

Even educators in schools who promote scientific reasoning are very important.

Galileo Galilei was the one who told the world about Earth being round

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।

of being superior

~~War has given people happiness, war has
shattered lives, yet the ethics of
war~~

Throughout history war has given people
pain & suffering, yet the arguments of
war being morally permissible float
around.

WHEN WAR IS UNETHICAL :

* Almost always. No human logic which
believes in humanity can justify war.

It brings mass destruction, & promotes
inequality & a race to be at the top
as seen in ~~the~~ the age of imperialism.

HOWEVER :

As seen in Mahabharata, sometimes for Truth to prevail over Lie, war becomes a necessity. For protection of self-interest against unwarranted aggression from the other side, war becomes obligatory.

Example- when Pakistani soldiers tried to capture Kargil, India had to retaliate with military action.

Hence in situations where the national integrity & sovereignty is at stake & the action is taken in self-defence

instead of self-aggression, war can be treated as morally permissible.

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 उत्त्यरदायित्व (CSR) के प्रति पारंपरिक दृष्टिकोण अपर्याप्त है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में परिचालन हेतु सामाजिक अनुज्ञासि (Social License to Operate: SLO) की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए।

CSR was thought of as an act of gratuity by the corporates to the society for accessing the public resources, corporates paid to the people what their due was. However the concept has proven inadequate as

- * CSR is just nominal in the form of contribution to PM fund instead of ground level improvement
- * Being voluntary not many firms are willing to comply & escape w/o giving their dues.

Social License to Operate can help ensure social accountability on the corporates Just like Social Auditing of government work, SLO will help evaluate the proposals in advance & hence ensure social development.

Being a precursor check it will help in identifying & choosing only the worthy corporates instead of chasing them in the present CSR regime & trying to impose moral sanctions.

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 प्रमाणण 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 मंदर्भ में उचित मानते हैं।

The issue involves 'freedom of speech vs hurting public sentiments'

(a) STAKEHOLDERS

- (i) Film makers : to collaborate in case of any cuts.
- (ii) Respectable leaders : to ensure no violence of the cultural & political groups
- (iii) government : to relay my observations
- (iv) Me : to coordinate the process
- (v) Prominent Historians : to fact check any alleged discrepancy
- (vi) Members of Certificate Board

(b) PRINCIPLES

The key issue at hand is the freedom of speech & expression of the filmmaker which is being held at ransom by the unwarranted threats.

Assuming the activists have not seen the movie, it is incorrect at their part to make

allegations based on the trailer.
 However, their concerns shouldn't be discarded
 given they haven't been completely refuted as
well.

Moreover, long term investment & substantial
 amount of money has been invested in this
 movie. The value of their labours shouldn't
 be neglected.

At a broader level, the concern about increasing
number of threats should also be tackled to
 ensure smooth decision making in future
& setting a good precedent.

OUTLINE OF THE SOLUTION :

- * Get in touch with the leaders to ask
 them to collaborate in the process &
stop and withdraw their threats.

- * Call a meeting with the Certification Board members, leaders & film makers to discuss the apprehensions.
- * Some respected leaders who can be made to watch the films along with Historians to fact check before release.
- * As per historians feedback, a mutual understanding can be framed between the leaders.
- * If any needed some cuts can be recommended through the Certification board.
- * If not, leaders should be asked not to create public ruckus.
- * ~~Upon~~ In case of continued threats, government can issue public notice to avoid

creating any nuisance.

- * Along with this, a separate discussion with Certification Board about viewer rating
- * process of certification of the such controversial movies should be done.

This will help avoid long term ~~and~~ repetitions

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

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

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

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

समाज पर लिंचिंग (भीड़ हत्या) के बढ़ते अपराध के निहितार्थों की पहचान कीजिए।

(c) Examine the role of social media in recent instances of mob lynching. As a law enforcement officer, how will you prevent such incidents from happening in your district?

लिंचिंग (भीड़ हत्या) के हाल के दृष्टांतों में सोशल मीडिया की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। कानून प्रवर्तन अधिकारी के रूप में, आप अपने जिले में ऐसी घटनाओं को होने से कैसे रोकेंगे?

(g) Many socio-psychological factors motivate people to join mobs for lynching

* Poor educational values & easy influence

by the masses - HERD MOBILITY

* Lack of employment & poverty creating public discontent which gets manifested as

lynchings.

- * Belief in getting away unscathed with impunity.
- * Social Radicalisation through brainwashing
- * Nature of the rumoured activities like child traffic also play a role.

(b) Mob lynchings have varied implications:

- * Curb on political freedom & Violation of Right to life.
- * Social inequality due to death of innocent members of family who might be sole bread earners
- * Degradation of moral ethos of the society
- * Fear of lynching & erosion in faith of state institutions.

(c) Social Media provides instant reach & in some cases anonymity which helps in rumourmongering. Being highly decentralised & outside government regulation, misuse of social media is increasing. eg. WhatsApp provides privacy which acts in favor of the rumors creators.

However, blaming Social Media alone is not the panacea to the problem. The problem is significantly diverse & needs to be tackled through multi-dimensional approach:

- * As a law enforcement officer, I will
 - * Form a special task force to patrol potentially violent violence prone areas & ensure that law & order is in place.
 - * Public communication through newspaper *,

radio & TV news will be done

- * Tools for such rumourmongering need to be controlled. I'll get in touch with the social media platform to collaborate & reach a sustainable solution like news verification.
- * In long term, I'll request my seniors to frame appropriate guidelines over punitive measures which need to be taken & ensure their efficient implementation.

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 नागृ 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 करते के लिए बाजारों का उपयोग भी चिंता का एक कारण बन गया है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिएः

(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 सुधूर 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 समझाइएः

(a) When greed guides the moral behavior
it becomes a vice. However if done for
public welfare or through moral means,
it can be positive & lead to overall
development & satisfaction of human beings.

Sachin Tendulkar was a greedy cricketer

His hunger & greed for runs never stopped.

He was never satiated with what he achieved.

But his greed was winning the world cup for India

When he achieved it, he got the

biggest satisfaction of his life & the

country got one of its greatest moments.

winning at any cost,

BUT the greed for ~~money~~ ruined the image

when Smith & Warner cheated for Australian

team

It can be related with John Stuart Mill's

theory of Quantitative Utilitarianism. He,

though signified the importance of pleasure,

he was quick to introduce logic & intellectual

pleasure to his definition of this pleasure

A rational human being will look for the pleasure which maximises the happiness of all. He talked about Greatest Good for the Greatest Number. Similarly, only that greed is justified which can promote maximum happiness.

(b) Although it is widely claimed that money can buy anything, but to ensure the sustained survival of human civilisation

money SHOULDN'T BUY MORALITY. If people start giving money to ask someone to be good or ask money to behave ethically, it will be the start of the end of humanity. Emotions such as joy, happiness, love, empathy

will all ~~go~~ vanish in an instant. Human beings won't be able to enjoy the spontaneity

of any reaction. No one will be able to critise or correct anyone's mistake.

Murderers can walk away without remorse

if they can buy morality. The fear of social ostracisation & public dissent will no longer prevail.

Hence Money shouldn't buy morality.

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 आवादी में से एक रहती है और उनके लिए इस बसावट का उपयोग किया जाएगा। इस समाचार ने काफी सार्वजनिक बाद-विवाद को जन्म दिया है। जहाँ एक तरफ बढ़ती आवादी की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए शहरी आधारभूत अवसंरचना का विस्तार करने की आवश्यकता है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ पर्यावरण संबंधी चिंताएँ भी हैं। पिछले दस वर्षों में, इस शहर ने अपना आधे से अधिक ह्रित 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?

(a) When the amount of resources we
limited & fruits of development are unequally
shared, development & environment come at

the logger heads.

The innate behaviour of human beings is to survive at any cost & as this cost increases, it is the environment which has to pay for it.

Lack of planning & inclusive development are the major reasons. They get further accentuated by increasing poverty & public desire to be a part of the development process.

(b) A well articulated strategy needs to be adopted where neither development nor environment gets compromised.

SHORT-TERM :

* Since the city has seen lot of tree felling in 10 years, it will be unwise to cut 10,000 trees in one go. Some solution in the form of

relocating the colony can be looked for.

* Environmentally sustainable develop in form of vertical trees (on pillars), terrace gardens should be promoted in the city.

* Relocating the trees to other areas can also be done under Compulsory Afforestation. However it shouldn't be just on paper.

* Long TERM

* Plantation drives in the city to recover for its lost ~~not~~ green cover

* Better resource management in terms of suburb development, rural development to manage & increase urban migration

* Empowering the citizens through education

so that they can look for other options
outside other than flocking to the capital
in herds

(c) Earth is constant, civilisations & ages
come & go. If proper care is not taken
human beings will also meet the fate of
dinosaurs & become extinct. Hence it is
paramount to include environmental concerns
in policy making.
It'll help in better resource utilisation,
inclusive growth & harmony between Earth
& human beings.

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 प्रतिस्पर्धा खेल आयोजनों में आम है? यह प्रथा किस प्रकार कम की जा सकती है?

The issue is about 'unethical means to achieve success & glory'

~~(a) As a young athlete it is my duty to report the~~

(a) The ethical issues facing me are :-

* Victory at an international event & national glory is at stake .

- * potentially career threatening move to inject the medicine myself.
- * Going against the team order & reporting the event to event management.

Choices

- * Take the drug myself
 - + → Obey senior's command
 - winning the competition potentially
 - → Risk of getting caught & ruining career
 - Internal guilt & remorse.
- * Not take any action
 - † → Escape senior's wrath had I reported
 - → internal guilt
 - potential disfame if others get caught.

- * Reporting to ~~some~~ event management
- + → Internal satisfaction of doing morally right thing → Shame to the country due to others actions
- Appreciation of the world for being honest & blowing the whistle

Clearly I'll choose the 3rd option. What others are trying to achieve is through foul means which sooner or later get caught. You can't fool all the people all the time. My act of reporting will set a precedent in front of others & inspire them to follow moral good just like Kant's Categorical Imperative.

(b) Unfair means in sports are increasing due to the cut-throat competition & desire for success. People fear missing out on the opportunities they have got & hence try to maximise their output. It also occurs due to the belief that they can sneak pass the regulations. Several measures can be taken to minimize it:

- * Strict enforcement of WADA anti doping rules
- * Lifetime ban of indulgent players to set a precedent
- * Public Shame to point to the gravity of the offence
- * Inculcating team spirit & gamespirit

in the athletes from young age.

* Role models like Rahul Dravid or
Roger Federer instead of Lance Armstrong..

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 स्टर 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 शृंखला आयोजित करते हैं। हालांकि, वे इस तथ्य से आपका सामना करते 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:

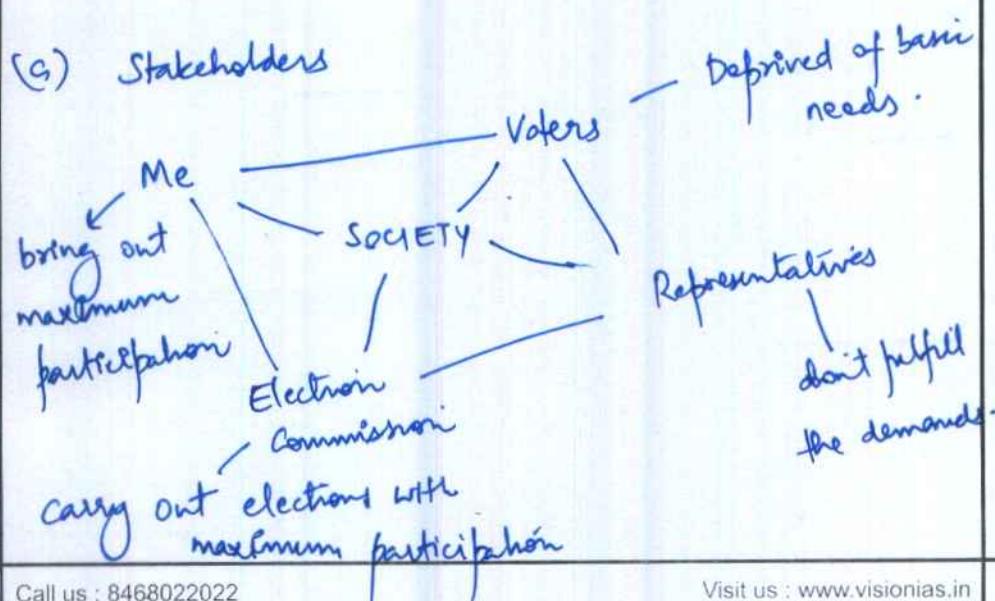
(a) Identify the stakeholders in the situation along with their interests.

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?

(5) Stakeholders



(b) Given the people are deprived of their needs, I'll have to take different factors into consideration:

* What is the basic reason for the services not reaching them? I can talk to them about their problem at my best capacity & assure them to relay them to concerned departments.

* Check if they are aware of their basic rights as and powers as voters?

They can be asked to read ~~at~~ the manifestos the candidates & decide smartly

whom to vote for instead of sitting idle &

letting someone unworthy win the election

I'll use fear appeal to tap to their anxiety

& how they'll lose more by not voting.

- * I'll look for the most logical & revered person in the area & try to convince him about the advantages of voting. He can then try to influence & persuade others on my behalf.
- * If the campaigning period is still underway, I'll try to look for ^a possible visit by different candidates, especially ones local to the area who can understand their demands better.
- * If nothing works, I'll try to convince them to atleast vote 'NOTA' to get their grievance registered through a public forum. Subsequent attention will definitely bring some sort of relief to the area.

'Every vote missed is another voice lost'

