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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1069)

Name of Candidate			
Medium Eng./Hindi		Registration Number	
Center		Date	

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 wills are the written testimony of a person on course of action in case he falls into a vegetative state due to terminal illness etc. in future.

SC has recently legalized living wills in India & the case raises following ethical & social issues:-

- (i) Right of individual over his bodily dignity versus responsibility of state to protect its citizen.
- (ii) Moral responsibility of a doctor to protect its patient till the last breath.

(iii) Ethical duty of family members to protect their loved ones versus taking tough decisions at time of grief.

(iv) Advancement of science in medical technology versus natural creation of human beings.

(v) Increased vulnerability at old age to be left by family.

Hence based on these issues following steps are needed:-

(i) To make sure will is informed, voluntary etc. must be given in front of magistrate

(ii) Situation analyzed by committee at various level (hospital, district admin.) before implementing the will.

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।

ARC has recommended privatising & outsourcing non-essential governance function to improve public services.

For eg:-

- (i) Traffic Mgmt :- Can be given to private security agencies with overall control of govt.
- (ii) Monitoring & data collection :- can be shared with civil society, NGOs etc.
- (iii) Providing health & edu. services in remote areas :- By NGOs.
- (iv) Protection of monument :- By CSR funds. Eg:- Dalmia group took over Red Fort.

It will help in reducing load on bureaucracy, increasing efficiency & focus on policy from micro-management. However care must be taken as:-

- (i) Private sector works for profit & hence not accountable to public for quality of service delivery.
- (ii) NGO's indulge in diversion & misuse of public funds.
- (iii) Private bodies are not under RTI $\therefore$ lack transparency.
- (iv) Absence of private sector in rural area will create mismatch.

Hence, all private bodies, NGO ~~del~~ in field of public service delivery must be under RTI, have citizen charters & grievance red. mechanisms.

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 serves as a guide for individual in times of moral & ethical dilemma.

It says whenever we face such dilemma we must close our eyes and imagine the last person in the line & how our action will affect him. Its use can be seen by following examples:-

(i) Equity vs Efficiency

Eg:- Reservation policy to help the last person in line. Hence its desirable.

(ii) ~~Friendship vs Honesty.~~

Eg:- ~~To trust~~

(ii) Privacy vs Crime control

Eg:- DNA profiling bill to profile DNA of criminals helps in maintaining rule of law.

(iii) Confidentiality vs Public Interest

Eg:- Rafale deal. It is important to keep the details confidential in larger interest & security on nation.

Similarly in our every day life we face situation like money vs interest in career choices, instant gratification vs long term happiness where Gandhiji's Tolisman act as guiding light.

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।

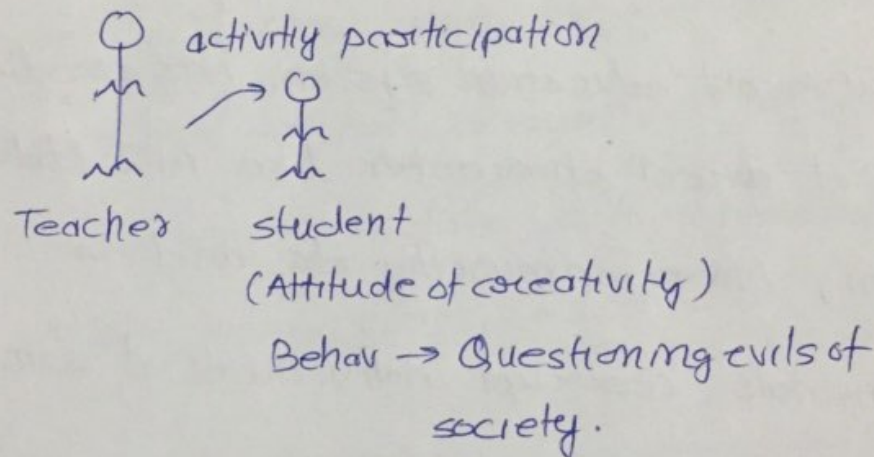
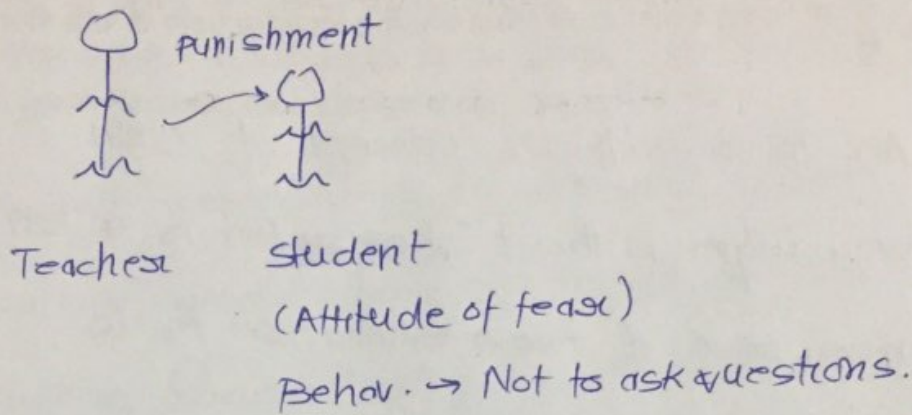
Acc. to Gandhiji's concept of 7 sh
knowledge without character is a sh.
Hence, sole of ~~know~~ education is to
inculcate both.

Current education system has produced
men of great character like APJ Abdul
Kalam, Narayanmuthy etc and ~~re~~
criminals, corrupt individuals at same
time.

Hence, certain modification are required
like:-

(1) From evaluation to learning approach
otherwise moral science just become
an exam without practice in every
day life.

(ii) From discipline to creativity.



(iii) Ensure ethical education, field trips to govt. offices etc. in highest school level.

Hence, we need to move from information based learning to participation based learning.

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।

A govt. servant is considered to be a part of govt. Thus criticism by him on public forum will reflect badly on the govt. , It may also have a demoralizing affect on his coworkers, subordinates whose mandate is to implement the policy being criticized.

However, freedom of expression is a basic human right & it must not depend on status of person as a public servant.

Hence, it creates an ethical dilemma involving official duty, personal

interest & public interest.

But, govt. servant have all right to criticize ~~to~~ a policy privately & discuss it with his ~~boss~~ seniors etc. Hence, there is need to balance his right to speak vs national interest.

Also the Whistle Blower protection Act 2011 provides full confidentiality to a public servant who want to disclose an instance of corruption.

Hence, public servant are looked upto by society as whole and must ensure highest degree of probity & integrity which requires refraining from ^{commenting on} govt. policy in public.

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।

While homosexuality has ~~been~~ found mention in sculptures of Ajanta etc. the current Sec. 377 of IPC criminalizes homosexuality in India.

Factors that affected contemporary attitude:-

- (i) Adoption of a liberal constitution which enshrines high ideal of equality, liberty & justice in its preamble.
- (ii) Role played by judicial activism in extending the scope of FRs like Art. 21 & generating wider debate in society.
- (iii) Globalization & legalization of homosexuality in several European countries.

(iv) Rise of individualism.

(v) Urbanization & secularization. Role of religion in social life has declined especially in urban areas.

(vi) Pressure groups of LGBTQ community etc.

(vii) Role played by civil society. Eg:- Naz foundation.

(viii) Social media provides freedom of expression & info. sharing.

This changing attitude shows the positive march of society towards a right based paradigm and respect for individual privacy and dignity as highlighted by SC in Puttaswamy (Right to privacy) judgement.

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।

suicide & behav. issues (like excessive gaming, drug abuse etc.) on the rise among children, following roles can be played by diff stakeholders:-

- (i) Parents spend most time with children. An They can analyse change in his behaviour.
- (ii) Love & warmth of parental care help child fight such issues.
- (iii) Provide moral & mental health education to child.
- (iv) Teachers can monitor their behaviour, change in performance etc.

vi) Teachers can also play role of idol & inspire children.

Role of emotional intelligence:-

ii) It is needed to empathize with a child's situation.

iii) It plays a role in persuasion & managing child's emotion.

Eg:- Divert his attention from video games by taking him out.

iii) Influencing behaviour by example.

Fight between parents, domestic violence etc. create environment for child's indulgence in harmful activities.

iv) Teachers must behave as a child's friend so that he feels free to share his emotions.

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 of Ashoka teaches tolerance & righteousness. Its relevance today can be gauged by:-

(i) Rising individualism & ^{loss of} ~~no~~ respect for old aged parents. His policy teaches to have empathy & respect for parents & teachers.

(ii) Hatred against minorities
He teaches tolerance for others' opinion.

(iii) Environmental Damage.
He asks citizen not to harm animals & also give details of plantations.

(iv) Poor grievance redressal.

He makes sure that he conveys the
act of ~~the~~ state through Dhamma &
tells the responsibility of king to ensure
well being of citizen.

(v) Communication.

In env. where there is lack of pol. will
due to identity politics, he communicates
what he thinks is just & also tells that
no violation of law will be tolerated.

(vi) Emphasizes on duty.

currently lack of motivation, poor
work culture etc

5. (b) Arguably, poverty is not only a matter of statistics. It is a reflection on the kind of society we live in. In this context, discuss the ethical implications for a society that witnesses high incidence of poverty. 10

तर्कसंगत रूप से, निर्धनता केवल आंकड़ों की विषय-वस्तु नहीं है। हम जिस समाज में रहते हैं, यह उसकी प्रकृति का एक प्रतिबिंब है। इस संदर्भ में, उस समाज के लिए नैतिक निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए जहाँ निर्धनता व्यापक रूप में विद्यमान है।

Poverty is more a result of inequity in resource exploitation & allocation compared to lack of resources due to:-

- (i) Tax evasion.
- (ii) Corruption
- (iii) Siphoning of public funds.
- (iv) Lack of empathy

It has following ethical implication on society:-

- (i) Violence & crime.
- (ii) Lack of happiness.
- (iii) Increase in corruption.
- (iv) Mob violence & justice

(v) Poor law enforcement .

(vi) Env't. degradation .

(vii) Moral turpitude (lack of integrity,
honesty etc.)

(viii) Rise in selfishness .

(ix) Competition over compassion .

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, rules and regulation work only if there is collective will in society for their implementation. Hence, there is a role of ethics & morality in removing superstition:-

- (i) Honesty:- As scrupulous element can people in name of superstition.
- (ii) Scientific Temper.
- (iii) Self-awareness & self-regulation.
- (iv) Role of spiritual leaders.
- (v) change in social norms of patriarchy, etc. as they are breeding ground to reduce women agency in name of

superstition.

* Role of educators & public figures.

(1) Lead by example

don't share stage with such people.

(2) Awareness

Educate people about the real motives of commun.

(3) Ethical education

Educators can teach children about great men like Swami Vivekanand etc. who rejected superstition.

(4) Standing firmly against evils.

Eg:- Raja Ram Mohan Roy vehemently opposed sati by visiting Ghats & protected many widows.

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

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

War leads to huge loss of human lives and property. Hence, it can never be morally permissible unless there is no other option or as an act of self defense.

Why considered morally permissible?

(1) To act against terrorist.

Eg:- US-Afghan War, Syria War.

(2) To ~~remove~~^{prevent} dictators for committing crimes

Eg:- Libya War

(3) To ~~prevent~~ for national security.

Eg:- Cold War conflicts b/w US & USSR.

However, in all the cases of War the saying that war has no winners & only losers is seen to be vindicated.

Issues created by war:-

(i) collateral damage

Eg:- Disruption of life in Afg. Syria,

(ii) Revenge is not justice.

Acc. to Gandhiji 'an eye to eye makes
Whole world blind'.

Eg:- Afghan war is justified as
revenge for 9/11.

(iii) Sovereignty of people.

People of every state have right to
determine their govt. w/o external
influence.

(iv) Other means like economic sanctions,
diplomatic pressures, propaganda etc.
are available.

Hence, war must never be justified in
any case.

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।

Every individual in liberal democracy like India has guaranteed freedom of expression under Art-19 with certain exception. However, movies play a big role in influencing social attitudes, thoughts & behaviour. Therefore, any discussion on film certification will involve following stakeholders:-

- 1) Eminent personalities (actors, directors, producers etc.) from film industry.
- 2) Legal & constitutional experts.
- 3) Academicians like historians, sociologists, psychologists etc. to understand the role of films in society.
- 4) Civil society groups like NGOs, cultural organisation etc. to know their reservations.
- 5) Political experts

6) Representative from district administration to understand law & order issues in case of protests during a film exhibition.

7) Film theatre associations/bodies.

In the particular case of this historical movie, various groups protesting against the release will be invited to have their say.

b) Principles:-

(i) Freedom of expression within limits provided in constitution is sacrosanct.

(ii) Tolerance towards opinion different from oneself.

(iii) Empathy towards the groups whose feelings are hurt by a particular film.

(iv) Right to peaceful protest & dissent.

(v) Rule of law

(vi) Public morality.

(vii) Respect towards national symbols, ~~has~~ and legacy of our freedom movement.

(viii) Full disclosure & transparency
(Disclaimer whether movie based on fiction or true facts)

Solution:-

- (i) Every movie based on historical facts should provide disclaimer that it is their version of history.
- (ii) A panel of eminent historians can be formed on need basis if such issues arise in future.
- (iii) Once a film is granted certification, it is duty of state to ensure peaceful release.
- (iv) District administration must be given full freedom to deal with groups that hold state to ransom.
- (v) A law must be frame that states can't deny exhibition of film on mere threat of law & order once it is certified.
- (vi) Media campaign to make people aware against false propaganda by interest groups before release of movie.

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 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 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?

It is often said that 'a mob has a mind of its own'. Various factors that contribute to increasing instance of mob-lynching are :-

1) Moral laxity in society where the values like love, peace, empathy are considered circumstantial.

- 2) Ends justifying means. Sometime members of mob believe that they have provided instant justice.
- 3) Groundstanding by individuals who commit such act show that they have no regret or remorse for their action.
- 4) Hatred towards other groups based on caste, communal & other grounds.
- 5) Confirmation bias where one thinks that what majority does ~~are~~ is the right action.
- 6) Lack of education, unemployment & rising menace of fake news. People want to vent their anger.
- 7) Failure of criminal justice system to provide speedy justice.

b) Implications on society

- (i) Rise in violence & criminal activities as other groups may follow the same path.
- (ii) Threat to democracy as respect of rule of law, minority rights get sacrificed.
- (iii) Distance between state & society will increase as authority of state as upholder of justice diminishes.
- (iv) Increase in fear & suspicion among members of society. will affect their movement & economy.
- (v) The line between right & wrong gets blurred and criminal elements in society will take full advantage of it.

Role of social media:-

- (i) Help in propagating fake news & false propaganda against a group.
- (ii) Creates an echo-chamber where one sees views similar to his own.
- (iii) ~~People~~ By standers prefer making videos of crime rather than helping victim.
- (iv) Creates heroes out of villains where some individuals share their own videos, story of committing a crime.
- (v) ~~Increase competition~~ Increases polarisation among members of society & stifles any dissent.
- (vi) Hate speech etc. can't be censored.

As a law officer, following steps can be taken :-

1) Fixing responsibility & accountability.

At block level where every station incharge will be responsible for preventive, investigation & other measures.

2) Mass awareness campaign through social media, TV etc. where perils of fake news etc. will be provided.

3) Ensure quick action & speedy justice in any case of lynching.

4) Forming whatsapp groups with community members & police officer to keep track on any fake news, hate speech etc.

5) Use local intelligence to act before a lynching is done.

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 आबंधित 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।

Greed and selflessness are two ends of spectrum, where one emphasizes fulfillment of wants & desires whereas other is related to fulfillment of basic needs.

Hence, greed is wholly a vice trait
with only negative side because:-

1) Ends justify means

Eg:- Even if you ~~get~~ earn profit by
misleading, it becomes justified.

2) Greed is never ending.

As Gandhiji said that 'world has enough
to fulfill needs but not to fulfill greed'.

3) It leads to exploitation of natural
resources without thinking of equity
in allocation.

4) A greedy person is never happy as
he is never satisfied.

5) Creates division between individuals,
groups and becomes cause of conflict.

Eg:- World War II

Utilitarian philosophy believes is maximum benefit to maximum people can be achieved when ~~one~~ everyone pursue their self interest. But 'greed' can't be related to it because :-

(i) Benefits have to be achieved by moral means and not by any means like fraud, dishonesty & cheating.

(ii) In longer period, self-interest & interest of society are aligned but greed remains personal.

For eg:- A capitalist society with free market works only if every individual works with honesty, integrity. Therefore an independent regulator is required to provide rule of law or else self-interest turns to greed.

(b) There are things which are priceless and having intrinsic values in themselves. Hence, transaction based on money is not justified. For eg:-

(1) Natural resources:-

Every human has equal right on them. Thus the resources like forests, rivers etc must be utilized on basis of equity. Forest rights act tries to do that.

(2) State offices

like president, prime minister, legislators etc. ∴ Universal Adult Franchise provides every human an equal vote regardless of wealth.

(3) Life

& allocation

Organ donation should be based on
objective criteria & not money.

(4) Bodily integrity & human dignity

Eg:- Commercial surrogacy, manual
scavenging is banned.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Confrontation between development activities & environment is totally man made as can be seen from following:-

(i) Short sightedness

We try to solve problem in short term without considering long term implications like intergenerational equity etc.

∴ Need for sustainable dev.

(ii) Inefficient resource allocation.

While barren lands etc. are used for plantation, the forest are cut for settlement & other industrial activities.

(iii) ~~II~~ Unequal division of resources.

While affluent sections waste resource over unjustified luxuries, a huge section is unable to satisfy their wants.

(iv) Level of development.

We are a low middle income country
so we need to balance between environment
justice and lack of resources (money, technology)
etc.

(b) Short term solutions.

(i) Focus on sustainable dev. in all sectors

Eg:- Organic farming
Forestry etc.

(ii) Reduce waste generation through
recycling & reusing.

(iii) Try to minimise the damage by innovative
solution. Eg:- Car pooling rather than
individual cars.

For the particular case of housing
following options can be looked into:-

(i) Finding other suitable locations which may increase the project cost. subsidize cost through green bonds etc.

(ii) Try to reduce the deforestation by making high rise apartments using smallest space.

(iii) If no other place is available, other suitable location for afforestation in lieu of diverted land.

Long term solutions.

(i) A land use policy based on survey of all lands.

construction projects to be taken in degraded lands.

(ii) Use cyclical approach to resource as prescribed by Gandhiji (Recycle)

(iii) Invest in R&D to ~~in~~ produce eco-friendly technologies.

(iv) International funding through GCF etc.

(c) Benefits of inculcating env. concerns.

(i) Reduce risk to climate change induced global warming.

(ii) Ensuring sustainable availability of resources in future.

(iii) Reduce the risks suffered by marginalized sections due to env. degradation.

(iv) Intergenerational equity.

(v) Health benefits.

(vi) Increased reputation on international forums based on climate change.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The issues involved in present case are:-

(i) *Regulate my impulses of increasing performance through drugs. i.e. integrity.*

(ii) *Try to convince my fellow athletes and coach not to use such methods as it may show our country in bad light i.e. National Interest.*

(iii) Conveying this behaviour to other staff members, managerial team after forewarning my fellow athletes i.e. transparency & accountability.

(iv) Finding the optimal solution i.e. problem solving.

Options available .

(i) Don't take drugs myself without caring about others .

(ii) Trying my best to convince them not to use it , but not taking it to other senior authorities .

(iii) ~~Deciding not to~~ To convey to other authorities as I might be held accountable of knowing the issue .

(iv) Complaining to the competition authorities but such realistic course will put my

country in bad light.

Course of Action :-

- 1) Try to convince my coach by telling him the consequences of such illegal acts.
- 2) Discussing the issue with senior management if the coach & fellow athletes turn deaf ears.
- 3) Trying to dispose of the syringes, drugs if available.
- 4) If no one is willing to abide the rules, try to contact authorities of sports ministry & inform them about the situation.
- 5) After trying my best to prevent my fellow athletes, I will participate & try to give my best in competition without

getting emotionally involved in the issue.

(b) Use of unfair means in sports is an evil which needs to be addressed quickly as:-

(i) It ~~portrays~~ portrays nation in bad light at international arena.

(ii) Denies chance to other deserving athletes who try honest means.

(iii) Spoils the talent as the athlete gets tainted for life.

(iv) One immoral act ~~perpetrator~~ opens door for other illegal activities like fixing, betting etc.

(v) Against the essence of sports which is means to hone & express human talent.

Recently few athletes from India were returned from CW games as they were found using unfair means. It can be regulated in following manner:-

- (i) strict code of conduct & ethics as a part of curriculum in sports universities.
- (ii) Educating athletes about ill effect of doping.
- (iii) Making a list of banned drugs & distributing to all athletes & coaches.
- (iv) strict action & monitoring at national level so that only honest individuals get selected.
- (v) strict punishment for individuals found using unfair means like long term bans, fines etc.

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 वृथ 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?

Stakeholders :-

Elec. Commission

(i) ~~Nation~~ as in ensuring democracy & voter participation.

(ii) Government in providing basic social amenities.

(iii) Political parties in not making false promises in their manifesto.

(iv) People of the area who have right to exercise their votes and hold their leaders accountable.

(v) Booth level officers to perform his duty of ensuring voter participation.

(vi) Candidates who are ^{standing} ~~fighting~~ from the area & need to ensure max. votes for themselves.

(b) Factors to take into account:-

(i) Remoteness

Therefore, people infrastructure facilities like roads, electricity will be poor.

Hence, need to ensure people's convenience on voting day by arranging for transport etc.

(ii) Under-development

People not aware of their rights & power of their vote. Hence reluctant to participate.

→ Use door to door campaigns.

→ Train few individuals among community to spread awareness about

NOTA, EVMs etc.

(iii) Poor fulfillment of promises.

Try to make them understand the importance of their vote. Tell stories about similar villages that changed their destiny through votes.

Also ensure model code of conduct where no candidate indulges in false over the top promises.

(iv) Lack of connectivity (Digital)

Hence, share info about the candidates, encourage them to ask questions & participate in process.