

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate
परीक्षार्थी का नाम

TEJAS K

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

1910129854

Medium/माध्यम

English हिंदी

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

1902

Date/दिनांक

25/ July / 2023

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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
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1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी / हिंदी में बारह प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।4. 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.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

Total/कुल अंक

250

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

11:10

2:15

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :

Online/ऑनलाइन

Offline/ऑफलाइन

*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

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Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjective examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) such as quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective assessment.
4. **P & R** = How your answer performs on the criteria of presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort in writing the answer. subjective components of assessment.

Section - A

Q.1) a) Ahimsa is not only the negative (refusal to do harm) but also the positive doing of good. In this perspective, discuss the significance of 'ahimsa' in modern times. (10 marks, 150 words)

अहिंसा न केवल नुकसान पहुँचाने से नकारात्मक इनकार है, बल्कि अच्छाई का सकारात्मक कार्य भी है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, आधुनिक समय में 'अहिंसा' के महत्व पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ahimsa is a cardinal value to lead a fulfilling life. It recognizes the principle of non-violence both towards oneself and others.

Ahimsa → Negative refusal to do harm

→ Even if you cannot do good to someone, least you can do is to not harm them.

Eg] Hitler's mass cleansing campaign on Jews.

However, by just not doing harm we are not working to alleviate the 'Dukha' of the other person. As Buddha said "Be the light".

It is imperative for us to use our capabilities to help others in need.

Ex] People willing to donate blood to in
Ballasore accident.

However in modern days we see the
phenomena of "Ignorance is Bliss", "self centric
attitude".

Ex] Not helping an accident victim on road.

But according to Gandhi, this is a
moral falacy. 'You need to do what
you expect others to do to you'.

Ex] Helping a foreigner who has lost wallet.

b) Which famous personality has influenced you and why? In what ways have you emulated their example in your own life? (10 marks, 150 words)

किस प्रसिद्ध व्यक्तित्व ने आपको प्रभावित किया है और क्यों? आपने अपने जीवन में किस तरह से उनके उदाहरण का अनुकरण किया है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

A strong inspiration can provide 'scripts for life' to make one's life enriched.

Personality who has influenced me → Krishna

Important Qualities.

Reasons.

1) Equality in treatment of all.

Eg- Friendship of Sudama and Krishna.

2) Charming and acting as a magnet.

Eg- Slaves gather when playing flute.
→ A Organization of Pandava Army.

3) Path of Dharma as imperative.

Eg- Advise Arjuna to follow 'Nish Kama Karma' → Follow one's duty.

4) Calm headed and Emotionally intelligent.

Eg- Pretending to sleep when Duryodhana comes.

Emulation of these qualities in my life

① Equality:-

I told my mother that our maids will also dine on our dining table.

② Charming, Magnet.

School head boy, practice of oratory skills.

③ Path of Dharma.

③ Complained to teacher about my friend cheating.

④ Calm and emotionally intelligent.

④ Went to write 12th board exams, the day my loved grand-father passed away.

Path of 'Dharma' is a path of

Spiritual well being.

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.2) What does the following quotation mean to you?

निम्नलिखित उद्धरण आपके लिए क्या मायने रखता है।

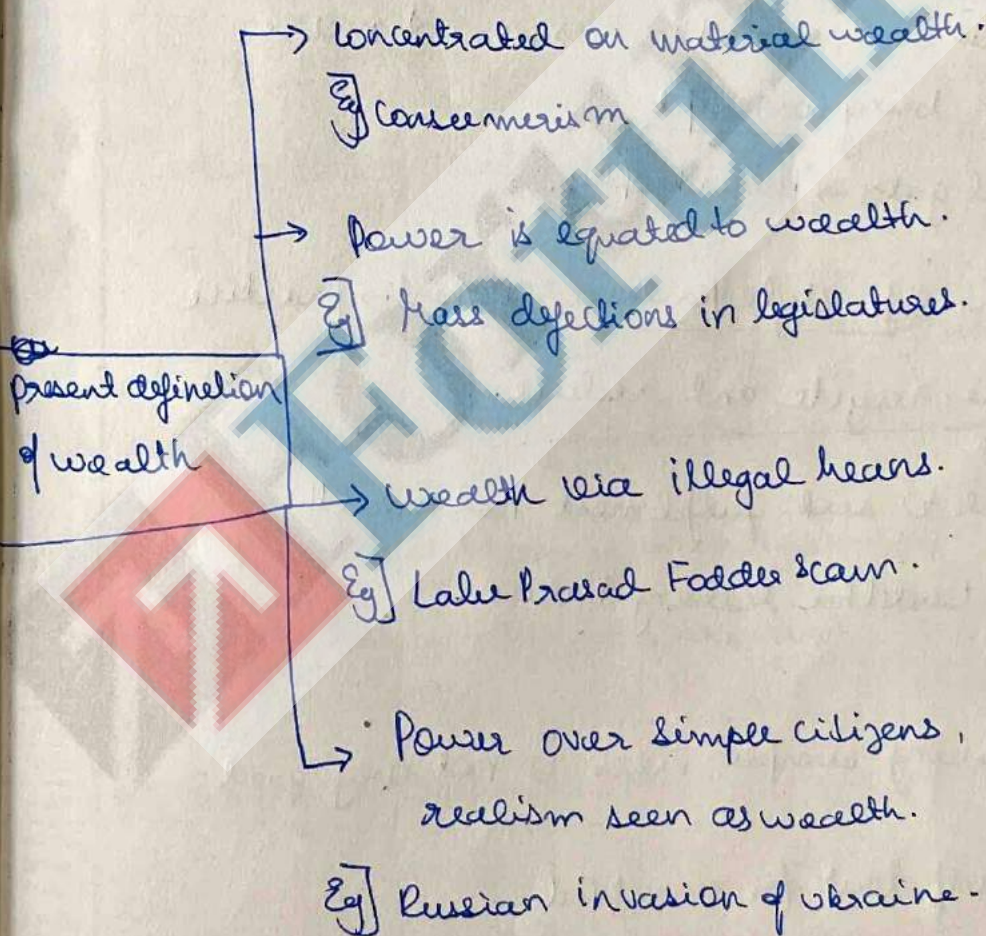
a) "The greatest wealth is to live content with little"-Plato

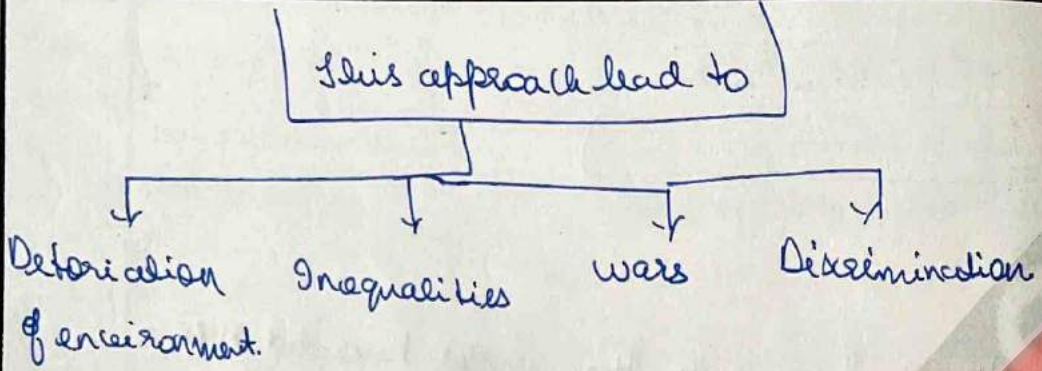
(10 marks, 150 words)

"सबसे बड़ा धन थोड़े में संतोषपूर्वक जीना है।" - प्लेटो

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Plato is known as the most knowledgeable man as he believed in simplicity and mantra that "Simplicity is big and simplicity is beautiful".





Greatest wealth = content with little:-

- Buddha → life is a mirage. we are chasing unobtainable material wealth.
- Happiness and wealth lies in not more, but in being content.
Eg] Bill gates → Philanthropy.
- Phirodi → life style for environment → practice of Reuse, recycle and reduce.
- we need to seek fulfilment not wealth.
Eg] ~~As~~ Buddha leaving Palace.

living simple lives is not only good for oneself but for mankind.

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b) "Whatever is begun in anger, ends in shame" - Benjamin Franklin.

(10 marks, 150 words)

क्रोध में किया गया कार्य का अंत हमेशा तकलीफदायक होता है - बेंजमिन फ्रैंकलिन। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"Anger is a kind of violence which leads to the destruction of oneself." Anger reduces our capacity to think rationally, hence we make myopic decisions.

Reason for anger

- Unattainable expectation.
- Egoism.
- lack of compassion on oneself and others.

Anger masks the real feeling inside of us and makes us a victim of irrationality. That's ^{why} ~~why~~

elder's say! - "Don't promise when you are happy ~~happy~~, don't decide when you are angry".

Anger Ending in shame!:-

1) Anger is a short lived phenomena, when sense prevails, anger dies.

eg] USA apology for using Hydrogen Bomb on Japan.

2) The result of Anger is always unfavourable and results in regret.

eg] In fit of rage → throwing phone → Totally unconnected to anger.
 ↓
 Financial loss.

3) Anger destroys one self: Causes anxiety, hypertension, secretitis.

eg] boi. of leathur in India due to non communicable diseases.

4) Anger gives a negative perception to people → that one lacks emotional intelligence.

eg] Perception about Kaavara.

In place of anger, one needs to cultivate Empathy, emotional intelligence and fulfillment.

c) "Happiness is that state of consciousness which proceeds from the achievement of one's values"
- Ayn Rand.

खुशी चेतना की वह अवस्था है जो किसी के मूल्यों की उपलब्धि से अधिक है - एयन रैंड।

(10 marks, 150 words)

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Happiness is a state of mind where there is a balance between one's thoughts, actions and expectation resulting a feeling of fulfilment.

Aristotle says we are in state of Eudaimonia when we are happy, occurs when

↳ Our potentiality becomes actuality.

eg] PV Sindhu Olympic silver.

↳ we live as per the values we subscribe to.

eg] Socrates drinking Hemlock

↳ living a life which is lived for others

eg] Baba Amte.

Examples of happiness stemming from ones values

- ① Dalai Lama :- Destroy the feeling of selfishness → 'I' 'Me' 'Myself' is a chimera.
- ② Santosh Hegade → Anti corruption crusader.
Clean track history of 37 years public life.
- ③ Buddha → Madhyam marg, following Right/old path.

Non subscription to values leads to misery

→ Cause social shame and ostracization.

eg] Vijay Malya, Nihal Modi

→ Cause internal dissonance and lack of meaning.

eg] V. Siddhanta suicide.

If happiness is to be seen as an end,
following one's values are the means.

Q.3) a) Differentiate between the following:

- (i) Attitude and Opinion.
(ii) Emotions and feelings.

(10 marks, 150 words)

निम्नलिखित के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए :

- (i) अभिवृत्ति (Attitude) और विचार (Opinion)।
(ii) भावनाएँ (Emotions) और अहसास (Feelings)।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Attitude

→ Inherent predisposition for a situation in a favourable/unfavourable manner.

→ Intense emotional investment.

→ Relatively stable.

→ Contrary behaviour to attitude causes guilt and shame.

respecting

eg:- Attitude of elders :-
↓ respect in.

touching feet and taking blessing.

Opinion.

→ Expression of one's thoughts about a matter.

→ Non investment of emotions.

→ Can be changed easily

→ Opinions are plastic and ~~are~~ can change with reason.

eg] Opinion :- Feel that respecting elders is a universal value.

Emotions Feelings

- A ~~ph~~ psychological state of well being or otherwise
- Seated deep within one's subconscious.
- Not very easy to modify.
- Relatively permanent

Eg:- Feeling of love towards my pet.

Feelings. Emotions

- An expression of emotional feelings in real world.
- Part of the conscious world.
- Can be controlled by inculcating emotional intelligence
- Plastic and amenable.

Eg:- Teardrops rolling down my eyes in pet's funeral.

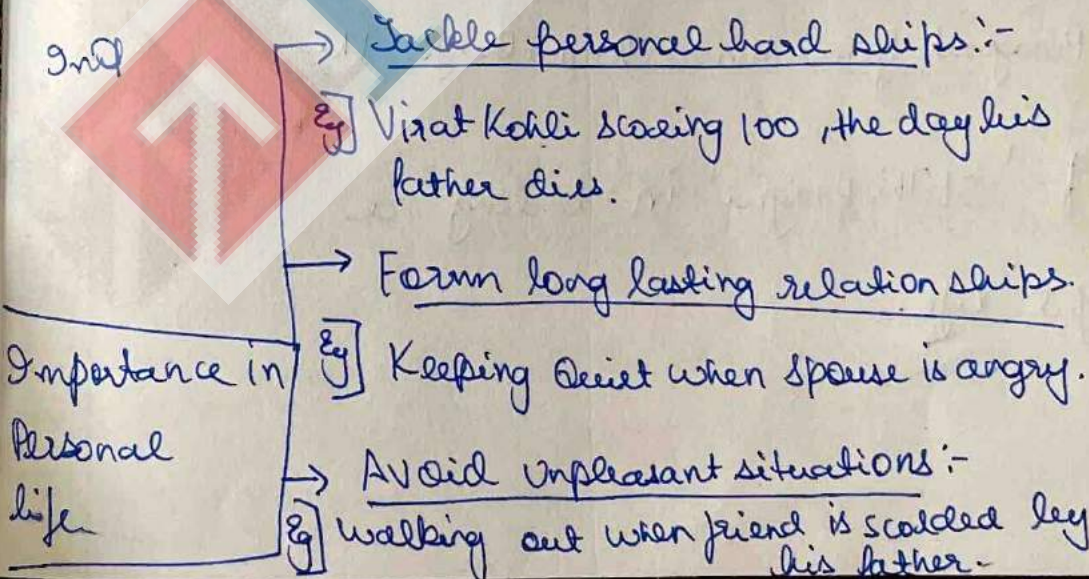
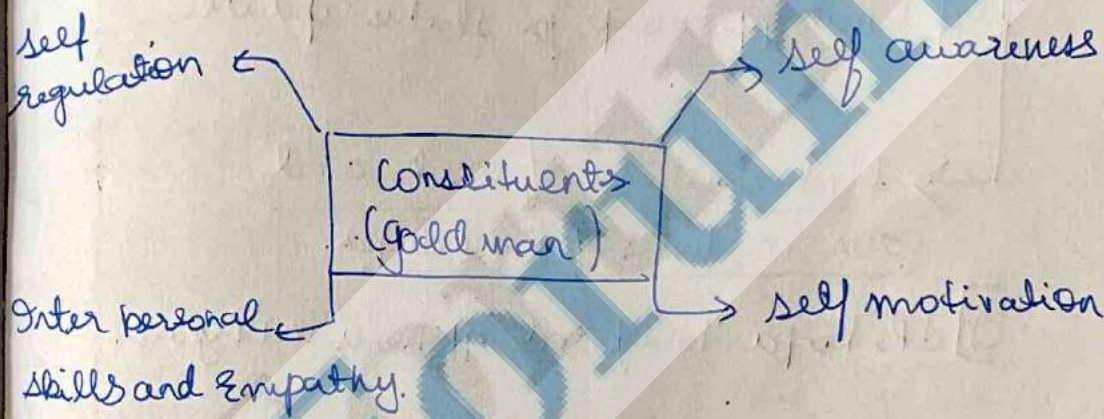
Emotion and feeling are intertwined and difficult to draw water tight compartments between the two.

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Here G is Average
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TOTAL MARKS

b) What do you understand by emotional intelligence? Examine the importance of emotional intelligence in personal and professional life. (10 marks, 150 words)

भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता से आप क्या समझते हैं? व्यक्तिगत और व्यावसायिक जीवन में भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Emotional intelligence is the ability to observe, regulate and apply ones emotions in facilitation of thought and action.



- Importance in professional life
- Upholding spirit of work place.
 - Eg] IAS Gautam Bagadi to subordinates:-
→ would not a challenge but an opportunity
 - Balance personal and professional life
 - Eg] Family dinner v/s visit crime scene
 - Resolve interpersonal disputes.
 - Eg] Whatsapp group for status updates
 - Find meaning of work and go on in times of hardships.
 - Eg] IPS Kopa transferred 41 times in 17 years.

Bhagwat Gita too acknowledge the role of 'Stithi Pragna' in leading a fruitful life.

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Q.4) a) Political attitude has as much to do with society as with politics. Discuss with suitable illustrations. (10 marks, 150 words)

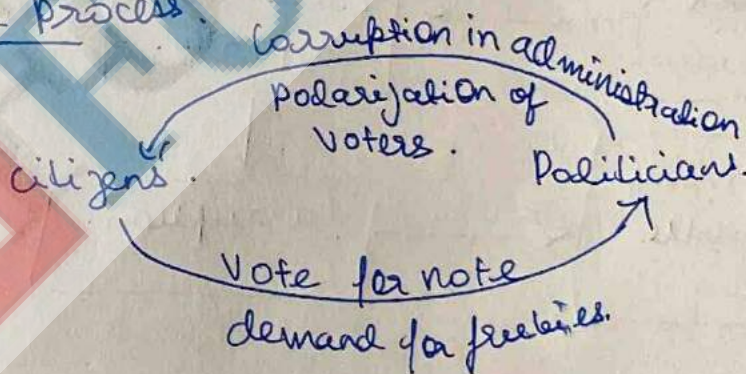
राजनीतिक प्रवृत्ति का समाज से उतना ही हित जुड़ा है जितना राजनीति से। उपयुक्त दृष्टान्तों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Kautilya's Arthashastra has says:-

"Yata Raja Tatha Praja, Yata Praja Tatha Raja". Highlighting organic relationship between politics and society.

Political attitude and society:-

① Integrity of citizens determines integrity of political process.



② Social insensitivity leads to political myopia.

③ Electing criminal candidates.

③ social cleavages show in political competition.

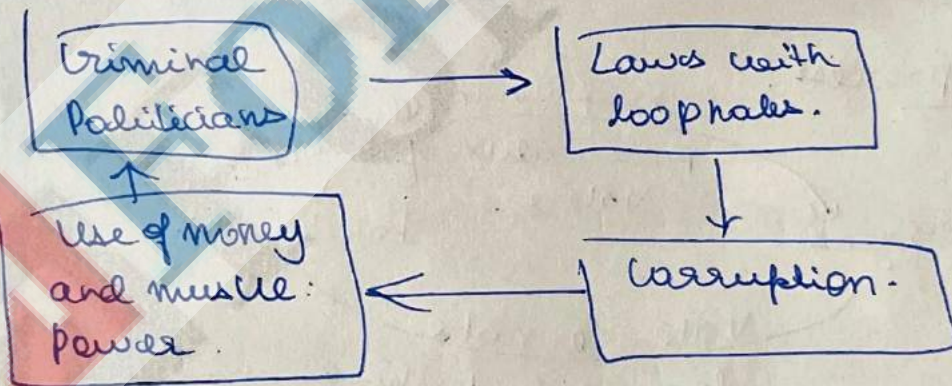
Ex] Deeply divided society → mobilization on lines of caste (~~and~~ mandal politics) → Nepotism in politics.

Political Attitude and politics:

① Personal agenda > welfare of society.

Ex] Adjournments in Parliament for trivial reasons
 ↓
 @ Adani-Hindenberg issue.

② Criminalization of politics:-



Ex] Release of En-MP Anand (murdered IAS officer) by amending Prison laws (Bihar).

Only an informed citizenry can make positive changes in politics (2nd ARC).

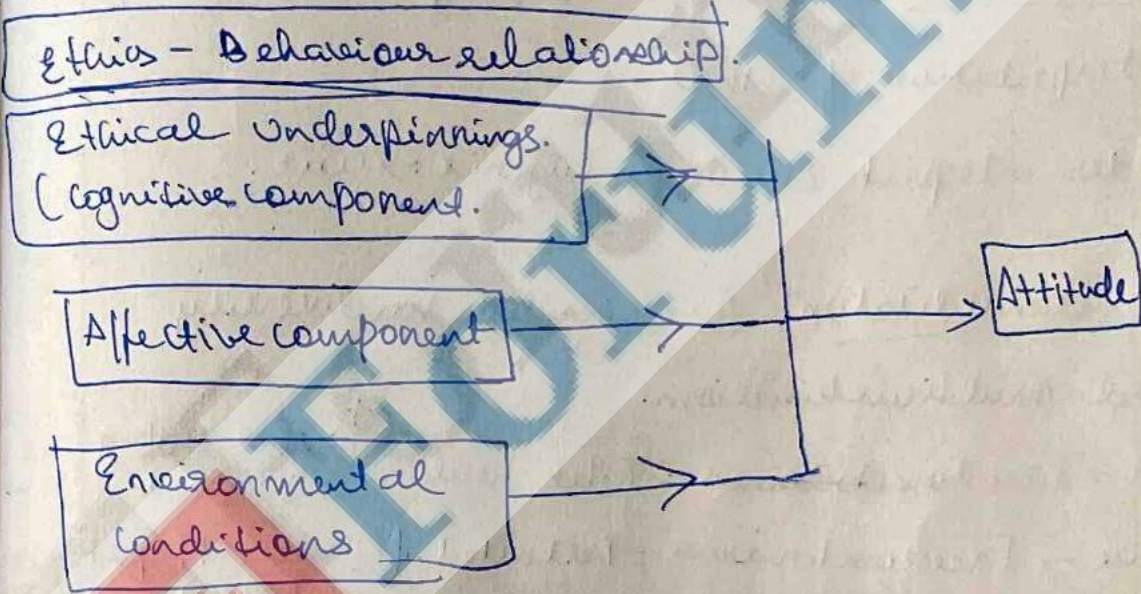
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TOTAL MARKS

b) The influence of ethical principles on shaping socially responsible behavior is widely acknowledged. How do ethical values facilitate individuals in cultivating a proactive and constructive attitude towards fulfilling their social responsibilities? Can the subjective nature of ethical principles lead to divergent attitudes regarding social responsibility? (10 marks, 150 words)

सामाजिक रूप से जिम्मेदार व्यवहार को आकार देने पर नैतिक सिद्धांतों के प्रभाव को व्यापक रूप से स्वीकार किया जाता है। नैतिक मूल्य व्यक्तियों को उनकी सामाजिक जिम्मेदारियों को पूरा करने के प्रति सक्रिय और पचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण विकसित करने में कैसे सुविधा प्रदान करते हैं? क्या नैतिक सिद्धांतों की व्यक्तिपरक प्रकृति सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी के संबंध में भिन्न दृष्टिकोण उत्पन्न कर सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ethics are moral constructs that help us to differentiate right from wrong.

Attitude is the behavioural predisposition to situations.



Eg] Ethics of Ahimsa in Gandhi

↓
Attitude of non violence and inextinguishability of human life.

↓
Behaviour → Withdrawal of Non Cooperation movement after Chauri Chaura.

g] Ethics of Equality

↓

Attitude of equanimous towards women.

↓

Behaviour of helping wife during cooking.

Subjective nature of ethical principles leading to non divergent attitudes.

① Person centric → his previous experiences and interpretation of ethic.

g] Hitler interpret success as eugenix → war.

② Non standardisation:- Arising due to diversity and multiculturalism.

g] USA → Freedom to women = Total freedom. (Eg: wear anything you want)

India → Freedom to women = Restricted. (Eg: wear appropriate clothes).

③ Temporal variability:- Interpretation varies with time.

g] Homosexuality seen as acceptable today vs 20 years ago.

Ethics and attitude have interdependent relationship on each other.

Q.5 a) Write short notes on the following:

(10 marks, 150 words)

- (i) Moral equilibrium
- (ii) Emotional strength
- (iii) Ethical pluralism
- (iv) Moral courage
- (v) Ethical fading

निम्नलिखित पर संक्षिप्त नोट्स लिखें :

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

- (i) नैतिक साम्य
- (ii) भावनात्मक प्रबलता
- (iii) नीतिपरक बहुलवाद
- (iv) नैतिक साहस
- (v) नीतिपरक क्षीणनता

i) Moral equilibrium is a state of mind where all the contrasting qualities within one self is balanced to produce a balanced behaviour.

ii) Buddha → Madhyam Marg.
Ms Dhoni → Calmness on field.

iii) Emotional strength → Ability of a person to stay resilient to emotional upheavals and exercise emotional intelligence to maintain rationality.

iv) Virat Kohli scoring 100 the day his father passed away.

iii) Ethical pluralism:- Values are incommensurable

There cannot be lexical priority of values and each of the ethical frameworks have their own significance.

Eg] Arjuna → De-ontological → Cent wage war against my cousins.

Krishna → Teleological → wage war to uphold dharma.

iv) Moral courage:- To take right decisions and to stick with internal values in times of dispondency.

Eg] IAS Shakti Nagpal Against Sand Mafia risking life.

v) Ethical Fading:- Deterioration and blurring of one's ethical values and reduction in exhibition of such values.

Eg] Loss of family member due to Custodial Torture
↓
Deterioration in trust in Rule of law.

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b) Through their actions, interactions, and teachings, schools have the power to mold the moral compass of the next generation. In this perspective, discuss the significance of value-based education in preparing the youth to address the contemporary challenges of society. (10 Marks, 150 words)

अपने कार्यों, पारस्परिक व्यवहार और शिक्षाओं के माध्यम से, स्कूलों में अगली पीढ़ी के नैतिक ढांचे को ढालने की शक्ति होती है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, युवाओं को समाज की समकालीन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए तैयार करने में मूल्य-आधारित शिक्षा के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Schools act as the 1st formal mode of socialization for the children.

Power to mould moral compass:-

- ① Actions → Promotion of equality
↳ Action of reward and punishment.
- ② Interactions → with peers to address identity crisis
↳ with teachers → Inspiration.
- ③ Teachings → Develop cognitive and emotional strength.
↳ Extracurriculars → leadership, prepare for life.

Contemporary Challenges of society

Significance of Value based education.

① Inequality.

b/w classes

b/w castes.

b/w genders.

→ Promote feeling of oneness.

→ Examples of great personalities

eg) Jyotiba Phule.

→ Encourage inter-dining, sharing.

② Environmental deterioration

- Mindless consumerism.
- Climate change.

→ Encourage minimalism

→ life-style for environment.

↳ Eg] Nature club.

③ Moral Psychopathy.

- Corruption.
- Subversion of law

→ Preach integrity.

→ Discourage practice of cheating in exams.

④ Homogenisation, McDonaldisation.

→ Promote own culture

↳ Eg] Cultural Day

→ Promote indigenous learning

↳ Eg] Vedas, Upanishads, Bhagvatgita, Yoga sutra.

⑤ Sedentary lifestyle.

- Phone addiction.
- Social media

→ Teach mindfulness

↳ Eg] Yoga.

→ Engage in physical activity.

↳ Eg] Sports

Children of today are citizens of tomorrow and schools have responsibility to make their virtuous citizens.

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Q.6) a) What do you understand by the term 'situation ethics'? Critically analyze its strengths and weaknesses in making moral judgements. (10 marks, 150 words)

परिस्थिति नैतिकता शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं? नैतिक निर्णय लेने में इसकी शक्तियों और कमजोरियों का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

'Situational ethics' is the assessment of situation and circumstances in order to apply specific ethical judgements.

eg] IPS officer lying about accused's religion to prevent communal violence.

Strengths.

→ Moulding ethics for application based on situation.

eg] Gandhi → deviation from Ahimsa during Quit India.

→ Application of personal touch to ethics leading to practicality.

eg] Providing Ration to poor needy lady without ration card.

→ Keep ethics relevant in tough situations.

Eg] Baga Jain hareydom.

weakness.

→ Application of ethical justification to meet one's ends.

Eg] Russia invasion of Ukraine.
Reason: Protection of Russian minority in donbas.

→ Masking of real intentions.

Eg] USA → Invasion of Iraq → NO weapons of mass destruction found.

→ Non standardisation and inability to assess correctness.

Eg] Hamas → Freedom fighters for Palestine
But Terrorists for Israel.

It is important to base the situational ethics on universal values of honesty, courage and temperance.

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b) Maintaining traditional bonds and familial relationships in an increasingly globalized world requires personal relationships to be governed by ethical principles. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

वैश्वी से बढ़ती वैश्विक दुनिया में पारंपरिक बंधनों और पारिवारिक रिश्तों को बनाए रखने के लिए व्यक्तिगत रिश्तों को नैतिक सिद्धांतों द्वारा नियंत्रित करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Family is the first source of socialisation.

According to Sigmund Freud, familial socialisation

is long lasting as it is cultured in sub-conscious

Threat of globalisation for maintaining familial relations

- ① Fragmentation of Family.
 - ↳ Nuclear families, children moving abroad.
- ② Promotion of mindless consumerism,
less of ethical underpinnings.
 - ↳ Herbert Marcuse - 1 Dimensional man
↓
Success = money.
- ③ Trans-migration and negligence of elderly.
 - ↳ Increasing old age homes.

The draw back can be overcome by
ethical principles. via:-

- ① Respect to elders → Cardinal value to be cultivated from child hood
Eg] Thiti concept in south India.
- ② Selective Socialization → Shielding children from @ Myopic values.
Eg] Grand Parents may still believe in Female infanticide.
- ③ Ethical socialization: Eg] Bed time Ramayana - Mahabharata stories from grand mother.
- ④ Evolution of Relationship:-
Eg] Use of whatsapp groups videocalls.

Familial socialization ensures that future generations don't forget their roots in their aspiration to become 'global citizens'

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अखिलेश ने अपनी बहन से दहेज की मांग करना किसी भी रूप में अवैध और दंडनीय अपराध है। अपनी बहन से सलाह लेने के बाद, अखिलेश ने अपने पिता से बात करने का फैसला किया। हालाँकि, जब अखिलेश अपनी चिंताओं को अपने पिता के सामने रखता है, तो वह उनके जवाब से हैरान हो जाता है। अखिलेश के पिता ने उन्हें बताया कि दहेज एक सामाजिक मानक है और समाज के सदस्य के रूप में वे दूल्हे के परिवार की मांगों को स्वीकार करने के लिए बाध्य हैं। वह अखिलेश को यह भी बताते हैं कि विवाह समारोह पूरे परिवार के लिए सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा का मामला है। एक भव्य शादी न केवल दूल्हे के परिवार को खुश करेगी बल्कि उनके अपने परिवार की सामाजिक स्थिति को भी बढ़ाएगी। इसके अलावा, उसके पिता ने उसे बताया कि यह उसके अपने प्यार और इच्छा से है कि वह उपहारों के लिए सहमत हुए हैं। उन्होंने अखिलेश को यह भी समझाया कि कार, फर्नीचर आदि का इस्तेमाल सरिता अपने ससुराल में करेगी। अखिलेश अपने पिता से बहस नहीं कर सकता था, हालांकि वह अपने पिता के विचार से सहमत नहीं था। उसका और सरिता का मानना है कि दहेज देने को स्वीकार करने से सामाजिक बुराई का प्रसार होगा। उन दोनों का यह भी विचार है कि परिवार के वित्त की चिंता किए बिना एक खर्चीली शादी अतार्किक है।

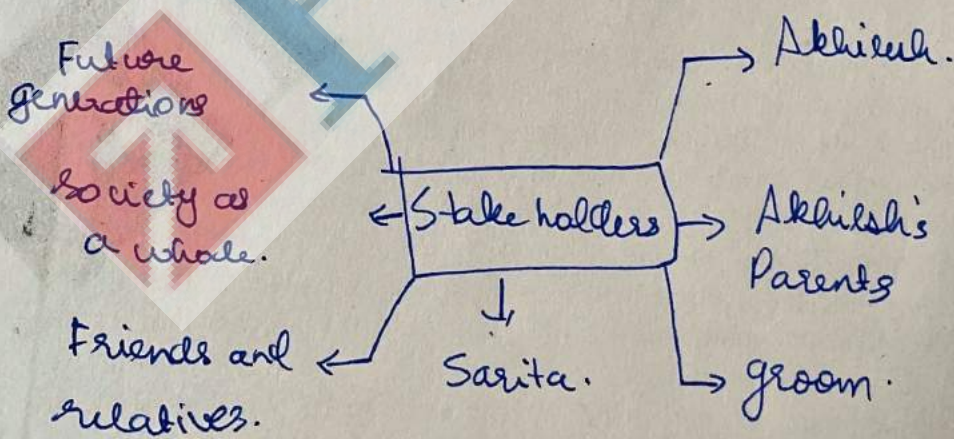
- a) उपरोक्त केस स्टडी में शामिल विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?
 b) आप अखिलेश को क्या सलाह देंगे कि जिससे वह अपने पिता को दहेज न देने और भव्य विवाह आयोजित करने से परहेज के लिए मना सके?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Social morality is passed on from generations.

But it need not be in consonance with ethical and constitutional morality. Individuals can act of agents of change to reform social norms.

Eg:- Rajakam Mohan Rao.



The ethical issues involved in case study are:-

① Customary morality v/s Legal morality.

↓
Perpetuates practice of dowry.

↓
Dowry Prohibition act.

② Means
↓

Dowry seen as a means of getting daughter married.

v/s

ends.
↓

ideally, marriage as an end itself which decides life of families.

③ Respect to elders v/s

↓
Parents wanting Akhila to not pursue his anti dowry Agenda

Personal integrity.
↓

Internal dissonance of being part of something unethical.

④ Immediate V/S long term goals.

→ Sell ancestral land

→ Pay dowry. to get married.

→ Future financial & stability.

Eg- Emergency of healthcare expenditure

→ Longevity of marriage in question
↳ possibility of repeated demands in future.

⑤ Voluntary Courtesy V/S Forced Coercion.

↳ Father perceives dowry as a mindful decision.

Eg: Corruption

→ The institution of dowry itself is based on force.

⑥ Perception of Society V/S Familial well being.

→ Views costly weddings as status symbol

Eg: Ambani wedding.

→ Two nights of celebration can endanger decades of future

Being Friend of Akhilesh, suggestions to

be given:-

Priorities

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Try as much as possible to get marriage done without dowry.
(Protect social honor)</p> | <p>At all costs make sure dowry is not given.
(Protection of ethical values)</p> |
|---|--|

① Advise Akhilesh to talk to the groom:-

As younger generations are more open minded and broad social outlook. Groom may be unaware of demands and financial position of Akhilesh family.

Outcomes:-

Groom agrees, doesn't take dowry → continue with marriage.

Groom is also parochially minded. → demands dowry, then follow ~~but~~ further steps.

② Take parents into confidence and advise them about ill effects of dowry and cancel marriage

Eg → Marriage seen as a transaction no value to human dignity (Kant's categorical imperative)

Eg → Possible future demands of dowry.

Eg → Make them aware of future jeopardy by selling ancestral land.

Eg → Provide negative examples where dowry has destroyed families.

Eg) Piya Wodeyar case.

③ Report to the Police to be booked under severable anti-dowry provisions.

→ Else, groom's family will ask dowry with next bride and dowry perpetuates.

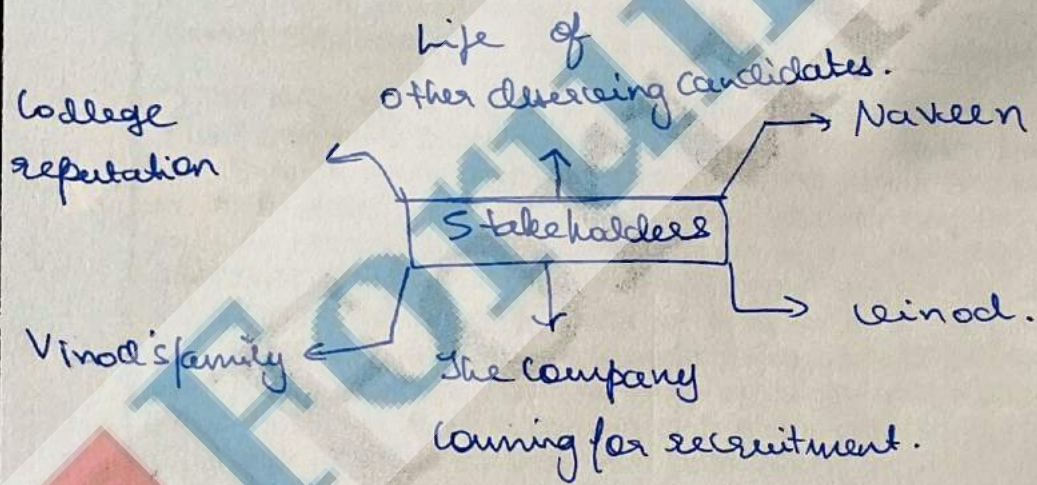
→ You are part of the wrong, when you do nothing about it (M. Gandhi).

Marriage is not based on dowry and material transactions, it should be based on mutual respect, dignity and love for longevity.

नवीन के पास अगले सप्ताह होने वाली भर्ती परीक्षा का प्रश्नपत्र है। विनोद ने पहले नवीन से अनुरोध किया था कि वह एक अच्छी नौकरी पाने के लिए हर संभव मदद करें। जबकि नवीन जानता है कि विनोद के साथ प्रश्नों को साझा करने से उसे परीक्षा में मदद मिल सकती है, यह नैतिक रूप से गलत होगा। अब, नवीन इस बात को लेकर असमंजस में हैं कि उसे क्या कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए।

- a) इस मामले में नवीन के सामने नैतिक दुविधाएं क्या हैं?
- b) नवीन के समक्ष उपलब्ध विभिन्न प्रकार के कार्यवाहियों को पहचानें और उनका मूल्यांकन करें। यदि आप नवीन के स्थान पर होते तो आप कौन-सी कार्यवाही चुनते और क्यों? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Cheating and corruption is a moral sin that destroys the soul of the person. Person might live a good life ^{materially by} cheating but his spiritual self is dead.



The ethical dilemmas before navleen:-

- ① Duty → to be non partisan
- VS
- Friendship. → Personal inclination to help.

② Education System :- Focus on exams and marks. "You cannot judge a fish with its ability to climb a tree".

→ Vinod may have been interested in Sports / arts etc. but forced to do engineering.
maybe

③ Present Convenience v/s Future repercussions

↳ To get Vinod a job.

↳ To prevent him from taking extreme steps.

↳ Loss of college reputation

↳ Vinod may perform badly and be removed.

④ Emotional health linked to financial health →

→ Nervous breakdown in Vinod.

→ Lack of social safety nets for unemployed.

→ Expensive education system → huge loan on Vinod.

Eg) 62% of all graduation colleges are privately owned

⑤ Process of recruitment:-

↳ A power vested in one person (Naveen)

↳ Ideally, a committee system for paper setting and secrecy in paper handling.

The courses of Action before Naveen:-

① Provide Vinod with Question paper.

Merits	Demerits
<p>→ Job guaranteed.</p> <p>→ Fix his mental state, protect his life.</p> <p>→ Vinod for ever indebted to Naveen.</p> <p>may return favour in future</p>	<p>→ In Non-performance of Vinod in real job → lead to firing.</p> <p>↓</p> <p>greater damage to Vinod's mental health.</p> <p>→ Reputation of college at stake.</p> <p>→ Stealing job from a deserving candidate.</p>

② Deny sharing Question paper with Vinod.

Merits

De merits

→ Uphold the sanctity of the process (Deontological approach).

→ Teach a lesson to Vinod that there are no short cuts in life.

→ Internal dissonance that Naveen couldn't keep the friend.

→ Harm to individual life → Against Gandhi's concept → life is sacrosanct

③ I would take a graded approach:-

Priority

↓
Help Vinod in studies, get a job

↓
Maintain the purity of placement process.

Action

Reason.

→ Initially, keep Vinod with studies

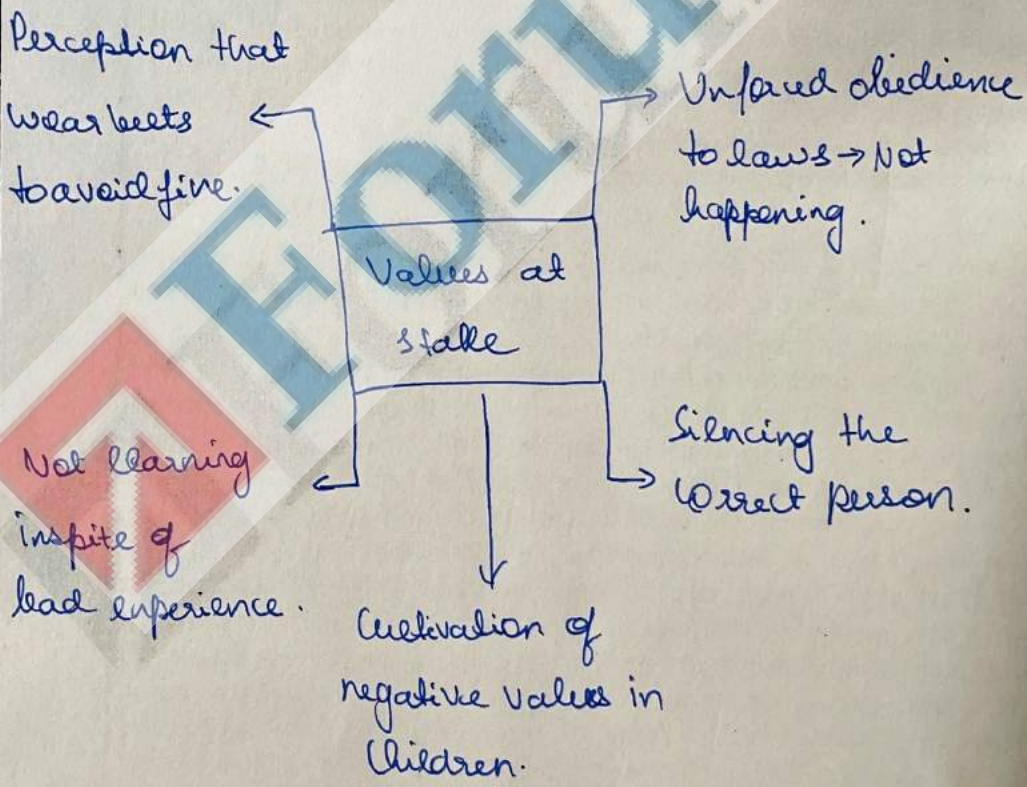
A friend in need is a friend indeed.

कुछ देर बाद उनका वाहन एक गहरी खाई के पास से गुजरा। वहां उन सभी ने एक सड़क दुर्घटना देखी जहां एक यात्री की वाहन नियंत्रण खो बैठा और खाई में गिर गया। आलोक को कुछ दिन पहले पढ़ी गई खबर तुरंत याद आ गई। अपने परिवार के सदस्यों की सुरक्षा के बारे में चिंतित, उन्होंने फिर से उनसे सीट बेल्ट लगाने का अनुरोध किया। इस बार परिवार के सभी सदस्य चिढ़ गए और आलोक को भला बुरा कहा। आलोक ने देखा कि सुरक्षा बेल्ट पहनने के संबंध में उनके परिवार के सदस्यों का एक मजबूत नकारात्मक रवैया था। मानव जीवन को बचाने में सीट बेल्ट की प्रभावी भूमिका के बावजूद, भारत में लोगों द्वारा उनका उपयोग बेहद कम है। डब्ल्यूएचओ की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, सीट बेल्ट पहनने से मरने या घायल होने के जोखिम को क्रमशः 25 प्रतिशत और 75 प्रतिशत तक कम किया जा सकता है। मारुति सुजुकी द्वारा किए गए एक अध्ययन से पता चला है कि भारत में लगभग 75 प्रतिशत यात्री वाहन उपयोगकर्ता सीट बेल्ट नहीं पहनते हैं, जिससे हर दिन औसतन 15 मौतें होती हैं।

- a) सीट बेल्ट पहनने को लेकर लोगों में नकारात्मक रवैया क्यों है?
- b) इस दृष्टिकोण के संबंध में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन लाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

9)

It is primary to know that seat belts are there for our safety and not to impress police men by wearing it.



a) Reasons for negative attitude for seat Belts:-

① Cultural Galaxy:-

↳ Silencing of people who say tell to wear seat Belt.

↳ Calling seat belt wearing as 'Angrezi' concept.

② It is 'cool' to not wear seat Belts:-

Perceived sense of satisfaction.

③ High penalties for wearing it:- Shield of evading a % penalty when not wearing.

④ Negative reinforcement:- Actors driving without seat belts Eg) Zindagi Na Hilega doobara

2) Pawan Kalyan campaigning sitting on roof of SUV.

⑤ Everything is fine till something goes wrong attitude:- Eg:- Drug addicts doing drugs till their body gives up.

⑥ Lack of enforcement in rural areas and on highways.

⑦ Lack of Seat Belts :- In rural buses, In cabs → hidden behind seat in rear seat.

⑧ Enforcement only for Driver and Co-passenger; police don't check back seat occupants.

Measures to be taken to bring positive change:-

① Mass media campaigns:-

② Use technique of Nudging by using catchy phrases.

"One belt to save you and family!"

(b) Negative reinforcement:- Show videos of crashes without seat belts in theaters before movies start.

↳ result in forced psychological obedience.

(c) Guidelines for cinemas and serials to always show Actors with seat Belts.

(2) Stricter laws and enforcement:-

(a) Enforce rear seat Belts Compulsion.

(b) Artificial Intelligence based Cameras on highways → Detect and immediate chalan generation.

(c) ~~Car makers~~ Increase surveillance and penalties → especially in Cabs and buses.

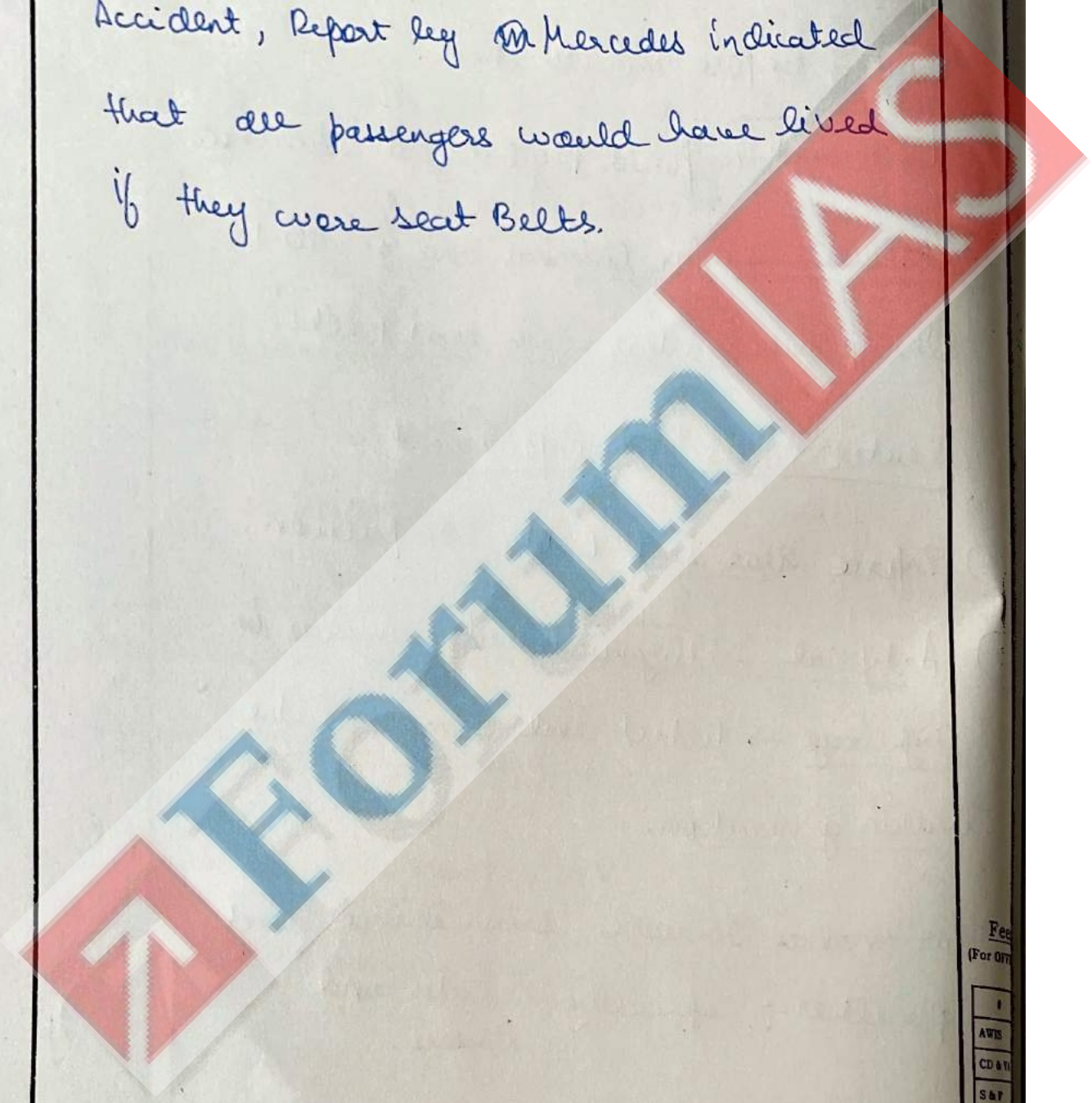
(3) Car mappers:-

Sensors and loud Beep in car till

every occupant wears seat Belts.

(Don't W...
in this A...
or ...

As recently witnessed in your history
Accident, Report by Mercedes indicated
that all passengers would have lived
if they wore seat Belts.

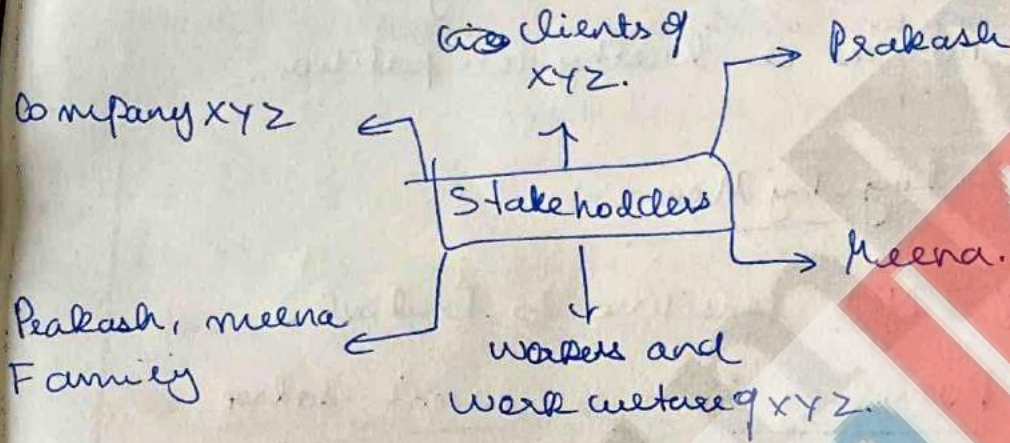


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10) Balance between Personal and professional life is key to a happy life.



The Qualities lacking ^{key} for Prakash:-

- 1) Retrivism:- Not happy for meenas success and is Jealous.
- 2) Equality in treatment of all and respect for human dignity (Kant's categorical imperative):- Slapping ~~the~~ the peon.

- 3) Growth mindset :- No efforts to develop and improve himself.
- 4) Competitive mindset :- Not ready to see Meena as a healthy competition.

Qualities lacking By Meena:-

- ① Sensitivity :- Not sensitive to Prakash's feeling. Punishing him → doesn't solve the cause of the problem.
- ② Emotional Intelligence :- Carried away by professional success. Cannot identify emotional turmoil in Prakash.

As a common friend, Advice to be given :-

- ① You both remember that marriage is based on being pillar of support to each other.

- ② Both of you need to feel happy for each other's success ~~at~~ ~~at~~ You both are a single team.
- ③ ~~Would~~ look if you both can get jobs in different team teams in same company
- ↳ No clashes due to hierarchy.
 - ↳ No direct confrontation in office.
 - ↳ Can spend quality time together.

Developing qualities to prevent disastrous situation:- Develop Emotional intelligence

① Yoga and meditation:- Involves deep spiritual enlightenment and mindfulness.

② Reading Books :- On couple therapy

③ Spending quality time with each other :-
Vacation, dinners → Develop understanding of each other.

- ④ Open Communication :- Resolves difference
in 1st instance → No cascading effect.
- ⑤ Open Mindedness :- To accept reality,
be happy for each other's success.

As Goldman said, 80% of world
outcomes is associated with EQ and
'just 20% with IQ.

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TOTAL MARKS

करने पर, 15 वर्षीय लड़का अलख ने जिया को बताया कि उसके समुदाय के सदस्यों को गाँव में किसी भी सार्वजनिक अवसर पर कुर्तियों पर बैठने की अनुमति नहीं है। अलख ने जिया को यह भी बताया कि भले ही उसे अपने दोस्तों को उसके माता-पिता के सामने बैठने का विचार पसंद नहीं था, लेकिन उसके माता-पिता ने उसे आदर्श का पालन करने की सलाह दी। जिया ने उनसे पूछा कि एक ही जगह के होने के बावजूद कुछ लोगों के साथ अलग-अलग व्यवहार क्यों किया जाता है। अलख ने जिया को सूचित किया कि भले ही वे सभी विधि के थे लेकिन उसके समुदाय के सदस्य अलग बस्तियों में रहते हैं; अलग कुएँ हैं; और अलग पूजा पूजा स्थल भी हैं। उन्होंने उसे यह भी बताया कि उन पर कई तरह की पाबंदियाँ लगाई गई हैं, जैसे कि उन्हें अपनी शादी की बारात में घुड़सवारी नहीं कर सकते, पगड़ी पहनने की इजाजत नहीं है, जो अन्य लोगों के लिए यह एक आम पहनावा था आदि। समारोह से लौटने पर, जिया इस मामले में उसके चाचा से बात की। सुरेश ने जिया से कहा कि यह क्षेत्र में एक स्वीकृत प्रथा है और सदियों पुरानी परंपराओं पर सवाल उठाना बुद्धिमानी नहीं है।

अगले दिन, अपनी मौसी के साथ बाजार जाते समय जिया स्थानीय सरकारी स्कूल के पास से गुजरती है। उसने स्कूल यूनिफॉर्म में अलख को तुरंत पहचान लिया। उसे आश्चर्य हुआ, जब वह अन्य छात्रों के साथ अंदर पढ़ने के बजाय, कुछ अन्य छात्रों के साथ, स्कूल के गलियारे में झाड़ू लगा रहा था। जबकि जिया हैरान थी, उसकी चाची ने इसे एक नियमित प्रथा बताया और उससे कहा कि अलख जैसे लोगों के लिए ऐसी नौकरी करना सामान्य प्रथा से अलग नहीं है।

हालाँकि जिया कुछ ही दिनों में अपने घर चली गई, लेकिन विधि की घटनाओं ने उसके मानस पर अमिट छाप छोड़ी। एक राजनीति विज्ञान की छात्रा के रूप में, जिया को एहसास हुआ कि ऐसी प्रथाएँ और परंपराएँ किसी व्यक्ति के अधिकारों का घोर उल्लंघन थीं। हालाँकि, वह यह नहीं समझ पाई कि समाज द्वारा ऐसी प्रथाओं को खुलेआम स्वीकार किए जाने के पीछे क्या कारण हैं।

विधि में जिया ने जो कुछ देखा, वह अलग-अलग घटनाएँ नहीं हैं, बल्कि बहिष्कार और हाशिए पर जाने के बड़े व्यवस्थित चक्र का हिस्सा हैं। देश के कई हिस्सों में आज भी ऐसी घटनाएँ आम हैं।

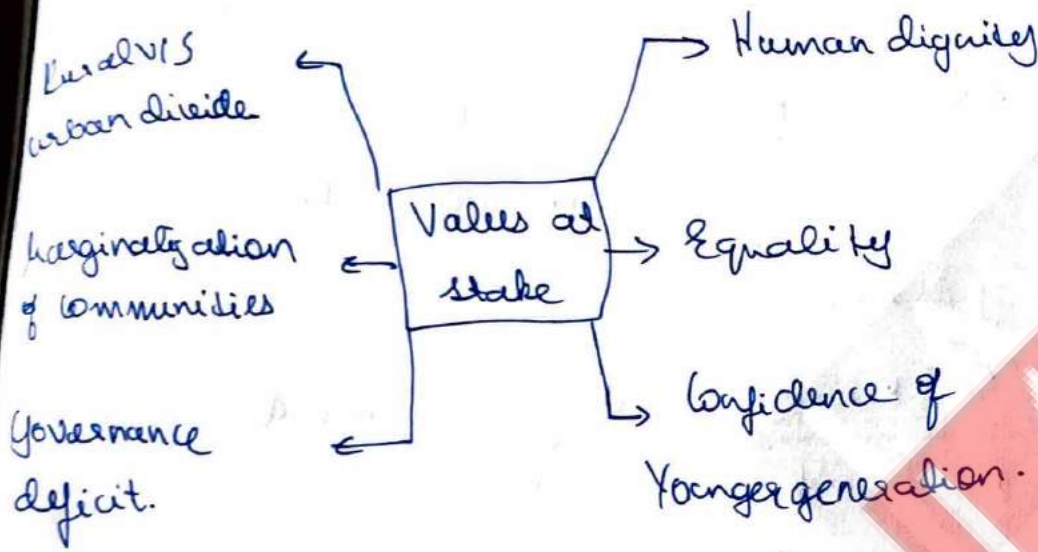
a) ऐसे पूर्वाग्रहों को रोकने और समतावादी व्यवस्था के निर्माण में विभिन्न हितधारकों की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

b) समाज में ऐसी भेदभावपूर्ण प्रथाएँ क्यों जारी हैं?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

11) Ambekar on eve of Independence:-

"India is entering into life of contradictions → while we aspire for social, economic and political equality, inequalities are widespread."



The Role of various stakeholders to check bias and build Egalitarian society:-

① Legislature :- Frame strong rules and laws against marginalization

Eg/ Prevention of Atrocities Act.
Protection of civil liberties act.

② Executive :- Ensure proper surveillance and punishability.

Eg/ NCRB conviction in SC/ST Atrocities act → 17% (2020)

③ Citizens :-

① Question the practices going on.

Eg] Jiya to question her father and Uncle

② Taking Action :-

Eg] IAS, Amit Kumar → Eating food cooked by Dalit cook in school.

④ Civil Society :- → Increase awareness among marginalised societies.

→ Advocacy → To fight cases of atrocities against SC/ST → provide Justice.

Eg] Article 15 movie

⑤ Media :- → Conduct sting operations and expose such practices.

Eg] In Vidhi

→ Name and shame people perpetuating social evils.

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The Reasons why such practices happen:-

① Ignorance and unawareness

Eg] Ambedkar "Villages are dens of ignorance".

② Governance deficit:- Police accept discrimination as part of society.

Eg] 53% of prisoners are SC/ST's.

③ Lack of financial means to fight cases

④ Economic system:- Re-enforcing discriminatory system.

Eg] Jajmani system, 97% sewage cleaners -> SC/ST's.

⑤ Judicial intervention:- Diluted SC/ST Protection Act

↳ Mandated preliminary enquiry before arrest.

↳ Permission of SSP for arrest of public servants.

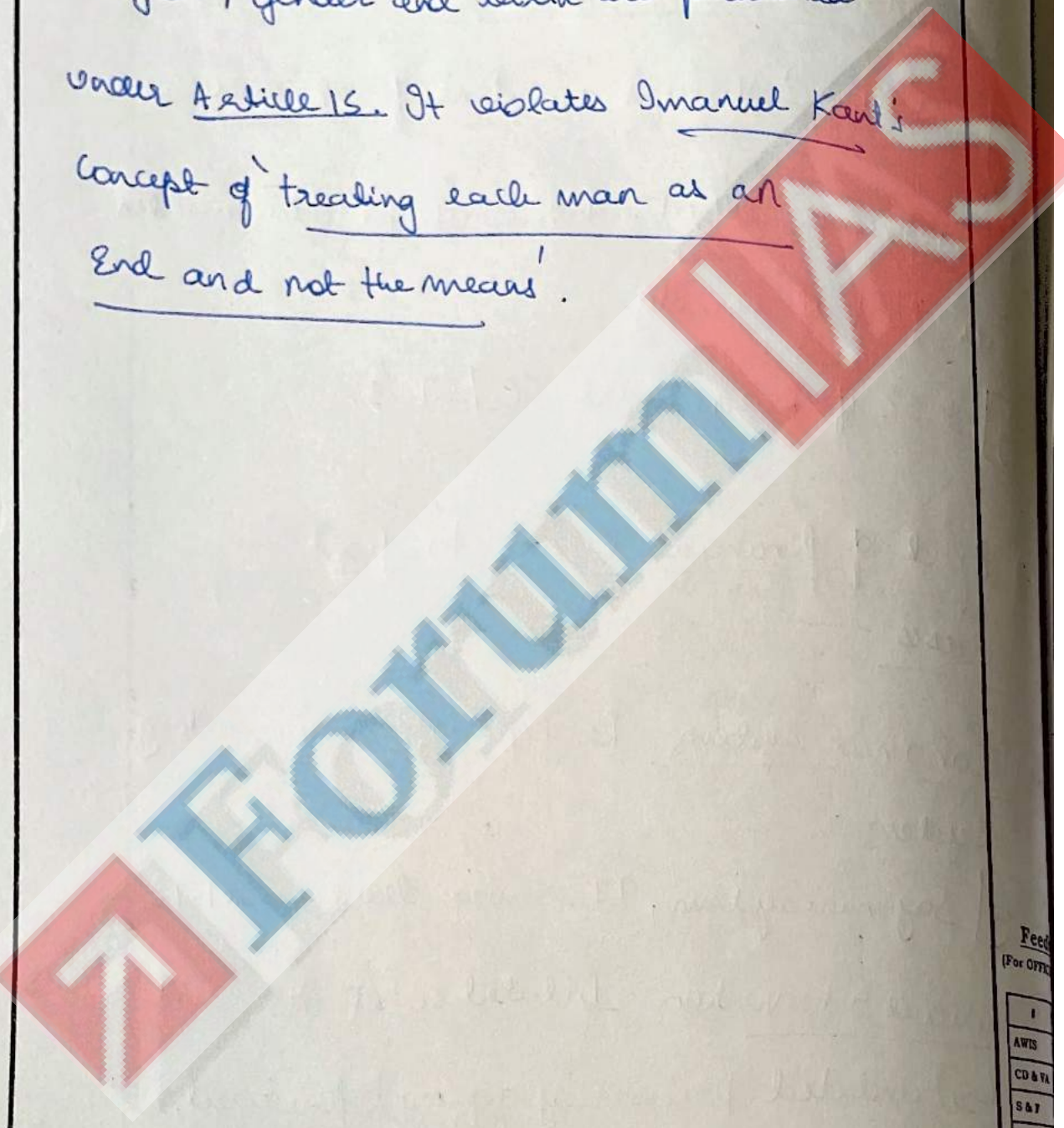
(Date)
in the
of

Discrimination based on sex, race,
religion, gender and birth are prohibited

under Article 15. It violates Immanuel Kant's

concept of 'treating each man as an

End and not the means'.



Feed
(For OFFIC)

I
AWIS
CD & VA
S & T
P & R
Please put marks in table.
Here G: Average Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

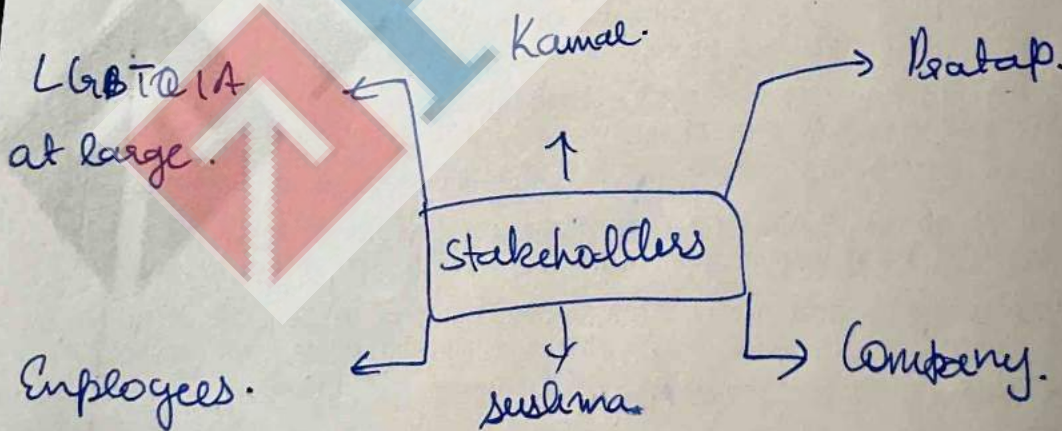
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निर्धारित दिन जब रैली होनी थी, कमल अपने घर से रैली का लाइव कवरेज देख रहे थे। उन्हें आश्चर्य हुआ जब उन्होंने प्रताप को LGBTQIA+ रैली में देखा। अगले दिन कार्यालय में जब कमल ने प्रताप को बताया कि उसने उसे परेड में भाग लेते देखा है, तो प्रताप सहमत हो गया और उसने कमल को बताया कि वह समलैंगिक है। इस घटना के बाद प्रताप को न केवल अपने सहकर्मियों और अधीनस्थों बल्कि कार्यालय के प्रबंधन के व्यवहार में भी स्पष्ट परिवर्तन दिखाई देने लगा। जबकि पहले रागी लोग प्रताप को विभिन्न आधिकारिक और व्यक्तिगत अवसरों पर उपस्थित रहने के लिए परेशान करते थे, अब वह स्वयं को अवांछित महसूस करने लग। यहाँ तक कि उनके सहकर्मी भी अपना दोपहर का भोजन अलग करने लगे। प्रताप पहले अपनी ईमानदारी और समर्पण के कारण सभी का आदर और सम्मान करते थे। लेकिन अब उनके पेशेवर गुणों को नजरअंदाज कर दिया गया और वह सभी के लिए मनोरंजन की वस्तु बन गये। उन्होंने देखा कि लोग उन्हें अलग-अलग नामों से बुलाने लगे, जिससे उन्हें एहसास हुआ कि यह उनके व्यक्तित्व पर कलंक है। मामला तब तूल पकड़ गया जब पदोन्नति के लिए प्रताप की अनदेखी की गई। इससे पहले, विभिन्न अवसरों पर प्रताप के वरिष्ठों ने उन्हें बताया था कि उनके अच्छे काम से संगठन को काफी फायदा हुआ है और अगले मूल्यांकन के बाद उनकी पदोन्नति होनी है। इसलिए, यह अधिक्रमण प्रताप के लिए एक कठोर और निराशाजनक आघात के रूप में आया, और वह आत्म-संदेह और घृणा के दलदल में गिर गया। स्थितियाँ ऐसी आ गईं कि प्रताप, जो पहले खुशमिजाज, देखभाल करने वाला और आत्म-जागरूक व्यक्ति था, उदास रहने लगा।

- प्रताप के सहकर्मियों और वरिष्ठों में किन गुणों की कमी है?
- LGBTQIA+ समुदाय के प्रति कार्यालय कर्मचारियों के नकारात्मक रवैये के पीछे संभावित कारण क्या हो सकते हैं?
- प्रताप के मित्र होने के नाते आप उसे क्या सलाह देंगे?

(20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

1) In the NA = foundational case, Supreme Court does de-criminalized same gender sex (Section 377) and has paved way for protection of LGBTQIA rights.



The Qualities lacked by Pratap's colleagues

① Work ethics:- Primary principle of separation of personal and pro views from professional life.

Eg] Ignorance of Pratap in work.

② In ~~sensitive~~ Empathy and compassion:- No care about how how Pratap would feel.

③ Open-mindedness:- Parochial approach and views of LGBTQIA+

④ Inclusivity:- ~~sep~~ Separation and iron curtain based on persons service preferences.

⑤ Respect to human dignity:- LGBTQIA+ not respected and looked at as equals.

The possible reasons behind the attitude towards LGBTQIA+

① Theological :-

Ⓐ Christian conservatives recognize only male and female as two sexes.

Ⓑ Hindu scriptures → Address LGBTQ as Hijara, Chukka.

② Social media :- Propaganda and 'echo chambers' against the community,
Eg) Andrew Tate.

③ Presence of Undemocratic mind :-

Eg) Presence of Patriarchy, Caste discrimination → similar to issues of LGBTQIA+

④ Lack of legal backing:-

Recently Supreme Court denied the recognition of same-sex marriage.

⑤ Lack of early life socialization and sensitization at young age.

Eg] Children clapping and make fun "bakka".

As a friend of Pradeep, Advice to be given:-

- ① Even Shiva had played the role of 'Ardhanarishwara' → so there is nothing wrong with you.
- ② Connect him to support groups and counselors who can help him overcome insecurities.
- ③ Write Anonymous mail to company about Pradeep's feelings.

④ Advise him that things are getting better

eg] Abolition of 377. Germany recognition of same sex marriage.

⑤ Positive examples of Achievers.

eg] Padmeshree Shukarama.

The very foundation of modern society lies in acceptance of pluralism, multiculturalism and inclusivity.

"Every person is a human first, Identities come latter" Simon de Beauvoir.

Feedback.

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.