**INDEX TABLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q. No.</th>
<th>Maximum Marks</th>
<th>Marks Obtained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1(a)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1(b)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2(a)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2(b)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3(a)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3(b)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4(a)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4(b)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5(a)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5(b)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Marks Obtained:**

Remarks:

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उपर बुलाता में सूचित भाषा आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रज्ञा-पत्र कोड, विशेषताओं का प्रस्तुतीकरण).

2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI.
   इसमें प्रत्येक प्रश्न है हिंदी और हिंदी में छापे है।

3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्नों अनिवार्य हैं।

4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रश्न/खण्ड के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than that authorized.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख अभ्यास पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का रूप उल्लेख प्रश्न/खण्ड/उत्तर (QCA) पुस्तिका के सूचना पत्र पर अंकित निर्देश स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लेखित माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर को कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ निर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।

7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उपर पुस्तिका में कोई छोटा हुआ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
## 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.

A **living will** is **a clear and unambiguous statement laid down by a person regarding what should be done if the person were to fall ill in future and be unable to express whether he/she should be treated despite no hope of recovering.**

A living will is a **statement** by a person **laying down who should be granted the power to decide the course of treatment in case the person were to become unable to do so due to a terminal condition in future.**

Since the will empowers someone to potentially allow another to decide...
Whether one should be allowed to pass away, the following issues (ethical) have to be considered:

by individual formulating it!
1) If right to die with dignity is consistent with his/her beliefs on what living means.

2) The entrusted person should be able to act in best interest

by society implementing it:

1) There should be simply no chance of recovery or treatment otherwise it amounts to murder.

2) Such acts should not lead to complacency on part of doctors to find treatments possible to try more difficult treatments or scientists to research for new ones.
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.

Bureaucratic work culture has been labelled red tapeism and the poor productivity as a result has been said to lead to policy paralysis.

These problems can be resolved to an extent by:

1) Downsizing government by removing personal discretion through online applications or by minimizing levels through single window clearance.

2) Privatization of services e.g., passport services by TCS have highly streamlined the process.
But these two steps may not be fully effective because:

i) Downsizing the government may lead to overburdening of existing manpower, reducing quality of services. DISCOMs suffer due to lack of manpower.

ii) Privatization of health services or education can cause commercialization and marginalization of the concerns of the poorer sections.

Thus, a prudent utilization of the private sector expertise with policy guidelines from public sector is the middle path that would work better.
2. (a) Examine the contemporary relevance of Gandhiji's talisman as a means of resolving ethical dilemmas in day to day life.

Gandhiji's talisman is the tool to decide the course of action when in doubt. According to it, one should act so that the action, would, even if remotely, help the most helpless person one has come across in life.

The contemporary day to day life brings many situations where this talisman is relevant:

1) Sharing of a violent crime video forwarded on WhatsApp does not serve such a purpose – prevention of hate crimes

2) Participation in community efforts such as Swachh Bharat beyond office hours – provides...
3) **Ordering food as per need and not wasting it** — conserves food and saves long-term nutrition security of country.

4) **Not littering even though no dustbin is in sight** — prevents plastic pollution, water contamination and clogging of drains; it serves everyone’s interests especially the poor living in slums.

The rule can be applied for the smallest and the biggest dilemma.
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.

"बुद्धिमत्ता (प्रज्ञा) के साथ चरित्र निर्माण - सही शिक्षा का मकसद होता है हाथिए!" आकलन कीजिए कि क्या वर्तमान भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली के अंतर्गत इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति की जा सकती है?

Intelligence guides prudent and rational conduct; character guides responsible and ethical conduct. True education helps nurturing of both.

The existing system of education in India is gradually getting oriented to:

1) Padhe Bharat Badho Bharat for basic numeric and reading ability
2) Akal tinkering labs to foster innovation and problem solving
3) Diksha portal for digital aids of teaching to teachers.
Character: 1) Susadha Vidyalaya to teach value of cleanliness  
2) Rashtriya Annishka Abhyan to orient learning towards problem solving  
3) Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat to foster unity and solidarity among students.

Along with these schemes, the need is to take up specific coursework on morale, ethical conduct and lessons on co-operation. Institutionalization of character building workshops will be better than the scattered programmes above. Excellence can be further fostered through ranking of schools to incentivize better learning outcomes.
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.

"सरकार की नीतियों की आलोचना का पूर्वतात्पूर्व निषेध असाध्य और चूढ़ा है, और वह आलोचना करने वाला व्यक्ति एक सरकारी सेवक है तो इसमें कोई अंतर नहीं पड़ता।" सिविल तेला आचरण नियमावली, 1964 के मंदिर में आलोचनात्मक मार्ग की ही रहे।

The criticism of government policies is important from the point of view of improvements that exposure of loopholes and their correction can result in.

The Civil Service Conduct Rules, 1964 prohibit public airing of criticism because:

1) CS has to implement what political executive decides
2) It prevents partisanship
3) It aids impartial implementation

However, it is also the duty of a civil servant to be frank to superiors while advising them on
policy matters so that ultimately, the public interest wins.

Such objective assessment and meaningful advice should be furnished during formal meetings and collaborative discussions only.
3. (b) "Man by nature is a political animal". Explain with reference to Aristotle's idea of the state in life of the society.

"सत्ता समाज के राजनीतिक प्राण है।" समाजिक जीवन में राज्य के राजनीतिक प्रभाव के संदर्भ में ज्ञान की जिस्ता

Aristotle, the Athenian political scientist held that man is a political animal by nature. This meant that the fulfilment of one's life and existence comes through active participation in the public sphere.

This also implied that it is the outcomes of political discussion represented by the state that guide the conduct of the society.

He went on to hold that the state, therefore, serves the greatest good to society—a good life and its preservation. Since
the state preserves the society and its existence, so it is also natural; as natural as man's own existence is.

Aristotelian notion of the state as the source of good life for its citizens is the basis of the need of state in modern society too.
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.

The factors influencing contemporary
attitude towards homosexuality
are (of):

Society - 1) traditional heterosexual
male and female only divide
2) ancient acceptability as represented
   in literature (Kamasutra),
   architecture (Chandella temples)
3) societal norms of sexual
   behavior - men like women,
   women like men.

State - 1) Victorian morality
   that guided colonial laws
   such as Indian penal code which
   is still in use; Section 377.
2. Pressure from society that constitutes vote bank.

3. International pressure regarding human rights.

4. Political ideology of the party. E.g., Rightist parties are vehemently against homosexual acknowledgement.

Attitudes are changing due to international currents, discourse on rights of all human beings to live and love with dignity, openness among homosexuals, acceptance by their parents and right to privacy as applying to sexual choices (KS Puttaswamy 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.

Children these days have issues regarding behaviors:

- lack of obedience
- attachment to technology, gadgets
- junk food habits
- difficulty concentrating
- depression and anxiety
- drug abuse

Suicides have also risen e.g.,

11T students and aspirants;
blue whale challenge suicides.

In such circumstances, teachers and parents have to play a critical role.
role:

Parents
- keeping an eye
- spending time
- attending school meetings
- teaching values of life, hardwork, self worth

Teachers
- teaching morals
- leading by example
- fostering friendship among students
- tackle bullying
- engaging in extra curriculars

In this situation emotional intelligence can help immensely
by:
1) helping to understand emotions and meditate on actions
2) tackling stress during exams
3) handling peer pressure (to match upto standards) well.
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.

Ashoka's Dhamma as propagated in his edicts was founded on:

1) Charity for the poor
2) Public service
3) Non violence
4) Respect for elders
5) Compassion for the poor and disable
6) Humane treatment of animals

In today's public life, these principles can still help.

1) The rise in crime can tilt outlook towards immediate reprisals such as encounter killings but non violence can guide

2) India is still home to 21% of its population is still poor; excellence in public service helps
them the most as they cannot access private services.

3) Companies and corporate houses can contribute to welfare through corporate social responsibility funds.

4) Sugamya Bharat, Sugamya prasththalya are taking into account the concern for upliftment of the disabled.

This shows that although times have changed, history can provide brilliant lessons from the past for problems of the present.
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.

Poverty as a statistic can make the problem faceless and thus deprive the depth and consequences of poverty of their human aspect.

It can let society get complacent because numbers do not reflect what not getting a meal or dying of a curable infection really looks like.

Poverty reflects the kind of society we live in and has ethical implications:

1) Simultaneous existence of affluence and deprivation implies the system is unequal and thus unjust e.g. slums close to

Call us: 8468022022
Visit us: www.visionias.in
gated societies do not have access to safe drinking water.

2) Those inadvisable need which is not being catered to may resort to violent means, upending the order in society, but who is actually responsible? eg.
left wing extremism

3) Poverty causes deaths due to malnutrition, malaria, lack of treatment funds in case of accident. It is ethically repugnantly reprehensible in times of food wastage and medical tourism.

In such circumstances, it becomes a responsibility of not only governments, but people themselves to root for a more equitable order.
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.

कानून के वजन पर प्रस्तुत अंधविद्या का निगमन नहीं किया जा सकता है। इसलिए मानसिक परिवर्तन आवश्यक है। विशेष रूप से, व्यक्तियों को वह अत्तर और प्रतिरुति व्यक्ति तीनों में अंधविद्या को समाप्त करने और वैज्ञानिक मतावृत्ति बिना संधारण करने में महत्वपूर्ण करते हैं।

Superstitions are tough to be displaced by the force of law alone because:

1) Law does not operate when no one is looking (e.g., branding of a sick child in remote villages)

2) Force cannot dislodge beliefs from the mind

3) If society permits, law can be sabotaged (e.g., witch hunting)

Therefore a mental change is necessary so that denial comes from within rather than being force fed from outside. Voluntary choices are more likely to stick.
To instill scientific temper and eradicate superstition:

Public figures can:
1) denounce any superstitions and act to mould public opinion through social influence.
2) speak up and raise awareness during public appearances.
3) announce awards for those who spearhead anti-superstition movements.

Educators can:
1) arrange public experiments to show chemicals used to give magical smoke, colour, etc.
2) publish articles in newspapers.
3) preach to children, who are the future of the country.
It is said that there is a just war, fought because it is morally acceptable and even obligatory.

This can be true in cases of genocide and crimes against humanity such as what happened in Rwanda or Bosnâ. It is because the country’s own laws confer this on the perpetrators.

This necessitates war because human rights are universal and inaction would be morally wrong if other countries have the resources to act.
But this logic can also be misunderstood through deception by a party that wants to wage a war against another for:
1) Boosting domestic armament industry
2) Strategic benefits such as territorial control
3) Overtly unfriendly regime.

Herein, the Western party deceptively builds up a narrative of human rights violations as as happened in Iraq. Similarly, terrorists use twisted interpretation of religion—e.g., Islam—to wage Jihad on the infidels while this is obviously wrong interpretation.
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.

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) has been useful in numerous sectors such as health, education, sanitation and others—the case of Tata Power’s work in slums.

The traditional approach is, however, said to be inadequate because:

1) overemphasis on few sectors such as education,
2) use of CSR works for publicity and brand building,
3) lack of oversight on the work done and little monitoring of meaningful outcomes, if any,
4) duplication—the social license to operate (SLO) can be a good alternative to open-ended
CSR work as it:

1) incorporates the expected outcomes into the design of the programme.

2) helps alleviate social infrastructure shortages with the help of private sector in collaboration with the public sector policy on the same.

3) prevents duplication of work in some location by multiple CSR departments.

4) aids inclusive growth across the country rather than being region-centric.
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.

एक प्रसिद्ध और समीक्षकों द्वारा प्रशस्तिप्राप्त निर्माता-निर्देशक एक नयी फिल्म लेकर आए हैं। इस फिल्म का धार्मिक स्वरूप स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों का कहानी को दर्शाता है। इस फिल्म का छुट्टे प्रमुख स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों और उनके व्यक्तित्व के विवरण पहलूओं को दर्शाता है। यह एक ऐसी फिल्म है जिसमें काफी कठिनाइयाँ हैं और 3 वर्षों का सहयोग प्रयास किया है। हालांकि, कुछ राजनीतिक और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं ने कुछ स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के विवरण को नकारात्मक माना कर आयातित की है। इस प्रकार, उन्होंने इस फिल्म के विवरण का विवरण किया है और गंभीर परिणामों की धार्मिकता है। यह एक या किसी अन्य फिल्म के विवरण धारकों द्वारा उच्चतम सूत्रों से जुड़े उदाहरणों की संख्या के बुढ़ी दर्शावता है। इस प्रकार के संदर्भ में बाहरी सामाजिक रूप है इस फिल्म के अवधारणामय प्रतीक्षा की समीक्षा करने के व्यापक उद्देश्यों के साथ-साथ इस विषय के फिल्म में विविध पहलूओं की ऐतिहासिक सटीकता की जांच करने लायी एक निदान समिति की अपेक्षा नामित किया गया है।

(a) Who are the key stakeholders you would involve as part of the consultation process?

(ब) 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.

(a) The key stakeholders I would involve as part of consultation process are:
1) Eminent historians as I have
to check historical accuracy
2) Civil society members to
get informed opinion about
how the portrayal is perceived

Film making
3) Expert experts for inputs on
what films aim at doing-
entertainment while dramatizing

(b) I would consider the following
principles while making
recommendations:
1) Freedom of expression of the
filmmaker
2) Veracity of the events and
character portrayal and how
far it is consonant with the
spirit of responsibility
portraying history of the nation without twisting real events except for the purpose of enhancing the effect of certain events for entertainment and audience engagement.

3) Genuine concerns of the people will be kept in mind and addressed.

4) The huge amount of money and time that has gone into the making.

In the prevailing context, the following solution is appropriate:

1) Clarification by the maker at the outset if the movie is historical or just derived from history.
1) Assuance to people that genuine concerns will be addressed but vague allegations, incitement will not be entertained.

2) Threats of consequences are not a legitimate method to seek redress and the State has to ensure law is maintained (Aaraveeran judgement)

3) The approved version will be released with arrests of people creating surplus or giving threats. Extra deputation of police can be done in more sensitive areas.
10. There have been reports of repeat instances of mob lynching in different states of India. It has been pointed out that these 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.

भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों के बार-बार मॉब लिंचिंग (भीड़ द्वारा हत्या) के उदाहरणों की रिपोर्टें आई हैं। यहॉं गौर करने वाली बात यह है कि यह संबंध विदेशी भीड़ बाल तकरी, शराब उत्पीड़न, गोव्दा आदि जैसे समाज के सामाजिक अंतर्गत विचार को प्रभावित करते वाले मुद्दों पर अंतर्नाटित जानकारी के बाद में तथा लागत इकट्ठा हो जाती है। इनमें तक कि इनमें से अधिकांश लोगों का कार्यक्रम उल्लंघन करने के कूटने पर महात्मा भी नहीं होता है और वहाँ ही इस प्रकार का जनता अपराध करके वे बाब भी निकलते हैं।

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

तीनों को प्रभावित गृहीते 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 आर्थिक व विनियमों 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 न्याय के बाद में सोशल मीडिया की भूमिका का परिचय कीजिए। कार्यक्रम प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव कारक के रूप में, आप अपने जिले में ऐसी घटनाओं को होने से कैसे रोकें?

(a) The socio psychological factors that motivate people to join a mob and kill fellow human beings are:

1) Taking comfort in numbers — it is conformist.

2) Unlikeliness of getting caught — fear of punishment does not deter.
3) Fear of the unknown, the other disrupts the regularity of their lives.

4) Sympathy for those they feel have been wronged as parents of the presumably kidnapped children.

5) Anonymity aids audacity to do what they single-handedly would never do.

6) Unthinking belief in what they hear.

7) Acting before count contemplating lynchings are not acts.

(b) Increasing crime of lynching has following implications on society:
   1) loss of faith in law and order machinery and the state.
   2) Impetuousness among criminals.
elements can aid their confidence to perpetuate more crimes.

3) Death of the victims spreads hatred among communities if lynching has communal undertones eg. cow slaughter.

4) Diversion of law enforcement resources from other problems such as drug trafficking, smuggling terrorism.

5) Such impromptu mobilization of random people threatens vulnerable people such as the homeless.

6) Punishment without daleel, appeal and vakeel strikes at the root of a society based on rule of law.
Social media has played a central role in recent mob lynchings, e.g. the lynching in Assam of men on rumours of child lifting spread via WhatsApp. Similarly, videos of cow smugglers on Facebook being used to agitate people in Rajasthan.

As a law enforcement officer, I will take the following steps to prevent such incidents:

1. Activate intelligence officials to identify vulnerable areas and enhance patrolling in those areas.

2. Start a hotline (24×7) for immediate reporting on building up of mobs.

3. Conduct public workshops on avenues available for legitimate complaints and publicising punishment for those caught, whoever caught.
4) Build community policing networks with socially concerned citizens
5) Arrange ward committee meetings for generating awareness
6) Strict implementation of laws on drug smuggling and mob violence with swift chargesheets
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 समझने हर चीज़ को खरीदा और बेचा जा सकता है। यह चीज़ें, जिनकी कुछ वस्तुओं के दौरान, बाजार और बाजार मूल्य हृदय जीवन को ऐसे नियंत्रित करने के लिए हैं जैसा पहले कभी नहीं था। अब खरीद और बिक्री का तरक अब केवल भौतिक वस्तुओं पर ही लागू नहीं होता है बल्कि उपरोक्त संरचना जीवन को निर्माण बन रहा है। हालांकि, अब यात्रा तीर पर यह अनुभव होता है कि बाजार मैत्रिकता निहूँ जा रहा है और हमें चिंता फैलाता से उन्हें फिर से साधनों की आवश्यकता है। सामाजिक वस्तुओं को आवश्यकता करते हुए बाजारों का उपयोग भी

(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 लाभ पूर्णता एक दुरार्द ि है या यह चारित्रिक विशेषता है जिसके स्वाभाविक और नाटालिस्टक दोनों पत्ते हैं? क्या अब इसे दुनिया में आधारित वर्णन से जोड़कर हैं जो आधिक एक से आधार के रूप में व्यक्तियों द्वारा स्वीकृति के अनुसार पर बन देता है?

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

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

(a) Greed is not wholly a vice because

1) it keeps us motivated to do

more and better in life than

we have done eg. scientists

at ISRO have developed

more powerful launch vehicles

such as GSLV Mk III.
2) It can aid in enabling people to do good things e.g. rewards for reporting whereabouts of criminals.

3) It inhibits complacency and boosts excellence e.g. the greed to win makes athletes better their records.

But greed has negative sides which come to the fore when collective or others’ interest is sacrificed for personal benefit e.g. stealing of roommate’s hardearned savings meant for parents to pay one’s own debts.

So greed is a double-edged sword. It can be related to pursuit of self-interest by individuals as the basis of economic well-being as in
the example of the scenario above, but utilitarianism does not support greed, the nice. Utilitarianism seeks the greatest good for the greatest number of people which may or may not be served by greed. E.g. Greed to build a better rocket which can annihilate more populations would not be in the realm of utilitarianism.

(b) Yes, there are certain things that money shouldn't buy.

1) Money shouldn't buy a spouse as is done in areas with low sex ratio because marriage is the basis of family and society, it cannot be the sole preserve of the rich. Besides, this also sidesteps the issue of female foeticide.
2) Money shouldn't buy time
   e.g. hiring of people to stand
   in queue through apps,
   because it robs the
   temporal existence of other
   human beings, exploits the
   unemployment status of others
   and makes other people means
   to an end rather than ends
   in themselves (Kant).

3) Money shouldn't buy emotions
   e.g. hiring of very young children
   to advertise commercial products
   to agitate and appeal to
   people's emotions and lure them
   into buying products. It devalues
   the innocence of childhood besides
   monetizing on the phoney creation
   of otherwise personal emotions.
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 populations 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:

(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?

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

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

(a) Situations where developmental activities and environmental concerns come out as antithetical arise because:
1) Unplanned urbanisation without adhering to the principles of developing new areas in consonance with existing vegetation cover.

2) Large population growth creates demands for more infrastructure.

3) Migration to cities from other states.

4) Inadequate usage of existing space e.g., Economic Survey shows 12.7% vacancy in housing stock.

5) Economic growth entails sacrifice of natural resources because raw material, land, connectivity etc. are required.

(b) Short-term solutions for tackling such situations are:

1) Preparing plans for evacuation in case of disasters, strengthening information dissemination and early warning systems.
2) holding public hearings for consultative implementation of projects
3) developing an app for affordable housing available on rent
4) planting trees across empty spaces within the city wherever feasible.

Long term solutions
1) land reform policy detailing the land use plan of all areas so that planning can be done accordingly
2) equitable regional growth to reduce migration and pressure on few cities
3) enforcement of green building norms for environmentally responsible growth.
(a) Benefits of inculcating environmental concerns in policy making and planning process are:

1) Serves the biodiversity conservation cause, preserves natural environment, wetlands (Article 51A)

2) Enhances disaster resilience of growth (eg. wetlands absorb flood water, trees capture soil moisture preventing drought)

3) Conserves natural resources for future generations i.e. sustainable and ethical development

4) Doesn't deprive the tribals and marginalized
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.

आप एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय पहल का प्रतिस्पर्धा में भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहे एक युवा एथलीट हैं। प्रतियोगिता के दौरान, आप तीन अधिक अधिकतम स्थानों को एकांत में सीकर्ज का उपयोग करके हूंद का इंजेक्शन करते हुए देखते हैं। इस आप उन्हें संदेह नहीं है, तो वे बताते हैं कि यह प्रश्न बढ़ाने \ वाली वजह है, जो गंभीर प्रतियोगिताओं में बहुत आम है और आपको भी इसे समझ लेना चाहिए। आप कर जाते हैं और आप देखी एक भट्टा पर चर्चा करने के लिए कोच के संदेह वाले करने का संबंध लेते हैं। हालांकि, आपको यह चलता है कि एक्स्टेंशन बाल कोच के प्रमाण पर दबा नहीं 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 आपकी फॉर्म आवश्यकता के विवरण सीधाता।

(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 प्रश्न बढ़ाने के लिए अनुचित साधनों का उपयोग प्रतिस्पर्धी खेल \ आयोजनों में आम है? यह प्रक्रिया कैसे कम की जा सकती है?

(a) In this scenario, I have the following options available:

1) Ignore the incident and proceed with my business.

2) Use the drug myself.

3) The above two options are not only illegal but also unethical.
They deprive fellow competent players of a level playing field while letting the coach get off without consequences for his actions. Furthermore, if the players win, the coach will get undeserved rewards and the players undeserved awards.

So, I will:

1) Approach the coach and ask him to withdraw the players citing some reason. I will inform his superiors about this incident in writing. This will preserve my country's reputation at international level, ensure action internally by authorities and prevent taint on all other players who would have
suffered if heard went out about some players doing this.

2) I will participate in my event without following the players’ advice.

(b) Unfair performance enhancement means are common in competitive sporting event because:

1) Pressure to perform due to national expectations and the public nature of failure in case of not winning.

2) A lot of hard work has gone into reaching here, so players do not want it to end in vain.

3) The greed of to win at any cost.

4) Lack of ethical training and morale.
Such practices can be minimized by:

1) Rigorous, highly advanced tests

2) Ethical training on the importance of fairness and value of integrity in failure over dishonesty in success

3) Hiring individuals with confirmed probity as coaches.

4) Progressive punishment over repeat offence and permanent ban on any participation on their instance.
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:

(a) Identify the stakeholders in the situation along with their interests.
(b) What are the factors that you will take into account to convince the people and ensure maximum voter turnout?

The aforesaid is a case of loss of public faith in democratic process due to non-delivery of public goods.

(a) The stakeholders in the situation and their interests are:

1) The residents of the area
   - They want livelihoods
   - Their area is still
underdeveloped which they have to ensure is developed by all means.

- participation in democratic process can give them the moral power to question representatives later.

2) Booth level officers
   - adequate preparations of elections
   - maximization of voter turnout
   - smooth conduct of elections

3) Representatives of people
   - get votes for legitimacy of office and the government and not only for winning
   - fulfil promises to regain trust of the people
   - smooth conduct of elections

Call us: 8468022022
Visit us: www.visionias.in
4) Society at large
   - equitable growth of all sections of society
   - nobody should be disenchanted
     with a legal process for order in society to remain undisturbed.

(b) It will take the following factors into account to convince the people and ensure minimum voter turnout:

1) That they (people) are disappointed and hopeless, so their hopes have to be rekindled first by showcasing good facilities at the booth and in electoral roll process.

2) That the area is underdeveloped and people are far away from
power centre (remote) so they need a channel of for communicating their grievances for which I can arrange a public meeting with representatives.

3) That main problem is of livelihood for which I can prepare a detail of government schemes and skill development centres at prominent places in village.

4) That I have to ensure maximum turnout, so I will try to engage the first time young voters who could be more enthusiastic to do what they have never done before.