**GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE: 1069)**

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<th>Name of Candidate</th>
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**INDEX TABLE**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q. No.</th>
<th>Maximum Marks</th>
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Total Marks Obtained: ___________

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in 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.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Remarks:

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M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009
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.

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

recent debates & SC hearings on the issue of living will & euthanasia has brought the issue to limelight.
Ethical issues:

i) Individuals suffer from daily pain due to fear of death & die everyday slowly.

ii) Instead of a death with dignity, he lives with a life of humiliation.

iii) Society, especially the family, needs to prioritise on prolonging imminent death vs. being rational & cater to their own needs. eg. Education of next generation.

iv) Any act of active or passive euthanasia leaves a feeling of guilt & remorse in the doctor concerned.

Morality is important, but it cannot be at the cost of humiliating an individual. In cases like Amma Shanthakumaran, passive euthanasia with social acceptance is needed to resolve this dilemma.
1. (b) In order to improve the bureaucratic work culture and productivity, there is a need to downsize government and privatize some of the services. Critically discuss with examples.

नौकराही कार्य संस्कृति और कार्यवाहता में मुद्दों लाने के लिए, सरकार का आकार छोटा करने और कुछ सेवाओं का निर्माण करने की आवश्यकता है। उदाहरणों के साथ आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

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

Advantages

* Better Accountability fixation
* Stronger team cooperation in smaller environment
* Promotion of Merit by getting recognition
* Minimum government, Maximum governance
* Better people-service interaction
* Enhanced efficiency of private organisational culture
* Better focus by government on critical social sector services - eg. Instead of Air India investments, money can be put in

Mishan Indradhanush

CONCERNS

* Retrenchment may lead to loss of employment.

* Might promote more risk-averse attitude in order to avoid scrutiny.

* Ensuring service quality delivery & social accountability of privatised services. eg. Healthcare in private sector is way more socially exclusive than government.

Hence a balanced approach needs to be undertaken, where only non-core government services are privatised but they too have some accountability.
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 one of the most ethically sound text. It can help in solving ethical conflicts, promote social equality & the concept of Sarvodaya. He says that in case of any conflict or internal dissonance, one needs to empathise with the poorest of the poor - Antodaya to take the decision which empowers that person.

In the backdrop of speed of urbanisation & world of consumerism, the Talisman is a beacon of shining light. When a civil servant faced the dilemma of
abiding by the law is not give PDS food to an Antodaya, because he/she can’t have Aadhar linked, the Talisman will come to the rescue & help him to make the decision to give the food.

As society moves towards individualism, it reforms are further marginalised, the feeling of empathy towards the backward is the sole green light guiding towards social inclusion & equality.

Hence, whatever the age be-present or in future, the Talisman continues & will continue to hold significance.
2. (b) "Intelligence plus character—that is the goal of true education." Assess whether such an objective can be achieved within the existing system of education in India.

"शुद्धिमान (प्रजता) के साथ चरित्र निर्माण - साही शिक्षा का मकसद होना चाहिए" आचार्य के आखरी कागज के अंतर्गत इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति की जा सकती है।

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

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

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

* With increasing emphasis on learning by doing & teamwork, characters will be matured automatically.
detention & more outdoor activities will help in this.

CHALLENGES

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

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

Though the task is difficult, Indian education has enough scope of improvement to build characters as well as impart knowledge.
3. (a) "A blanket prohibition of criticism of the policies of the Government is invalid and void, and it makes no difference if the person criticizing happens to be a government servant." Critically discuss in the context of Civil Service Conduct Rules, 1964.

"सरकार की नीतियों की आलोचना का पूर्णतया निषेध अन्यथा और बृहत है, और यदि आलोचना करने वाला व्यक्ति एक सरकारी सेवक है तो इससे कोई क्षैतिज नहीं पड़ता।" सिविल सेवा आचरण नियमावली, 1964 के संदर्भ में आलोचनात्मक वचन की विशेषता।

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

But there are some lacunas:

* A critic by government servant may erode public confidence.
* It may lead to policy failures.
* If political executive can’t trust the public servant, governance will come to

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an halt b people will suffer.

But absolute obedience is also unhealthy
for the society.

* It'll not change the status quo

* Obedience may lead to servility &
  subservience to independent decision
  making & risk taking

* It may stifle freedom of expression
  in general.

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

Any apprehensions should be reported & recorded.
3. (b) "Man by nature is a political animal". Explain with reference to Aristotle's idea of the state in life of the society.

"मनुष्य स्वभावतः एक राजनीतिक प्राणी है" समाजिक जीवन में ज्ञान के राज्य संबंधी विचार के संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए।

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

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

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

Similarly, had it not been for state, the
existence of man in society would have become unsustainable. As Hobbes' theory of Leviathan says Man is innately egotistic but to stay alive in the society man pools power with the state he enjoys liberties under it.

Similarly as Chanakya’s theory of Maityagya or world without state being like a fish world, state or the ruler needs to be a Chakravarti Samrat to rule with morality.

Hence state becomes critical in the society.
4. (a) What are the factors that have influenced the contemporary attitude of the state and the society towards homosexuality in India? Also, comment on the changing attitude and the factors driving this change.

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

Factors:

* Increasing social media presence & exposure through globalization
* Western Education & ideologies seeping into Indian theology
* LGBTQ & rainbow movements around the world has attracted Indian attention also.
Many international celebrities coming out in public have boosted the morale to of the hitherto exclusive homosexuals.

Some section of the society is still driven by theological norms & hence are opposing such changes.

**CHANGING ATTITUDE**

* Greater social recognition & acceptance
* Greater social willingness to come out in open
* Demands to remove the Section 377 of IPC.

**FACTORS**

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

It is a healthy debate focusing in the society which will only lead India to a higher level of morality.
4. (b) With behavioural issues and suicides among children on the rise, teachers and parents need to play an active part in ensuring mental well-being. Discuss. Also, explain the importance of emotional intelligence in this regard.

"Increased social media penetration has led to social isolation among many children. Games like Blue Whale or Kiki Challenge are cutting through the fabric of Indian society. In this regard, parents & teachers play a critical role in ensuring mental wellbeing."

Parents

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

Teachers

* first point of contact outside home
* Help in imbuing critical values like team spirit, cooperation, which help in better social inclusion
neutral development for both girls & boys which is critical
out school issues
due to social & cultural
new, many children feel ni
front of opposite gender.

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

Moreover, children being mentally immature,
can get persuaded by the techniques of
Emotional Intelligence.
5. (a) The policy of Dhamma advocated by Ashoka through his edicts remains relevant in the context of issues in public life even today. Elucidate with examples.

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

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

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

Hence Ashoka's dhamma remain relevant as seen in the public life even today.
5. (b) Arguably, poverty is not only a matter of statistics. It is a reflection on the kind of society we live in. In this context, discuss the ethical implications for a society that witnesses high incidence of poverty.

For some people poverty is a mere statistic measured through income or poverty lines. It is used to just the effect of public policies of the government. However, it is much more than being economically poor. Poverty can be:

- Social - poor health, education status or
- Moral - general lack of ethical conduct in the society. Hence poverty is much more than a mere statistic.
Societies with high level of poverty be it income, social or ethical suffer a lot from various evils -

* lack of social justice

* feeling of relative deprivation

* High incidence of crime

* poor social status keeping through various spheres
6. Every superstition cannot be removed by the force of law. For that, a mental change is necessary. Comment. Also, explain how educators and public figures can help in eradicating superstition and instilling scientific temper among people.

Superstitions are mental constructs of a human being. External sanctions through the force of laws can only help in curbing the behavior of the individual, but the internal attitude may still remain malign.

For example: an act like witch hunting was curbed due to legal intervention but the superstitions about ghosts may still remain in the mind of the public.

Only a mental change brought about through inculcating scientific temper can help remove such superstitions, for most of them are illogical and beyond practical human reasoning.
Educators, in school & colleges & public figures like spiritual gurus think have an important role to curb this menace.

Example - Swami Vivekananda & Rajaji Ram Mohan Roy were the crusaders against irrational & evil practices present in the society. Through their intervention & public appeal they were able to change the thought process of millions. Example - abolition of sati.

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

Galileo was the one who told the world about Earth being round.
7. Many argue that there are times, when war is morally permissible, and even obligatory. Critically discuss.

Some people argue that war is sometimes necessary, especially when it is justified by moral and religious reasons. The use of war as a last resort is often supported by those who believe in the principles of justice and righteousness. However, this argument is often met with skepticism, as the consequences of war are often severe and long-lasting.

War has given people happiness, yet it has also shattered lives and the ethics of war. Throughout history, war has given people pain and suffering, yet the arguments of war being morally permissible float around.

When War is Unethical:

Almost always. No human logic which believes in humanity can justify war. It brings mass destruction and promotes inequality, a race to be at the top as seen in the age of imperialism.
H owever:

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

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

Hence in situations where the national integrity or sovereignty is at stake, the action is taken in self-defence instead of self-aggression. War can be treated as morally permissible.
8. It has been argued that traditional approaches to corporate social responsibility (CSR) are inadequate. Discuss. Also, examine the role of Social License to Operate (SLO) in this regard.

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

* CSR is just nominal in the form of contribution to PM fund instead of ground level improvement.
* Being voluntary, not many firms are willing to comply or escape giving them dues.
Social License to Operate can help ensure social accountability on the corporates. Just like Social Auditing of Government work, SLO will help evaluate the proposals in advance & hence ensure social development. Being a precursor check, it will help in identifying & choosing only the worthy corporates instead of changes them in the present CSR regime & trying to impose moral sanctions.
In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

9. A renowned and critically acclaimed producer-director has come up with a new movie based on retelling of the freedom movement. The trailer of this project depicts prominent freedom fighters and various aspects of their personalities. It is a project that involves substantial sums of money and has taken collaborative efforts of 3 years. However, certain political and social activists have objected to what they perceived as negative portrayal of some freedom fighters. As such, they have opposed the release of this movie and issued threats with serious consequences. This has come in the context of increase in the number of instances involving many groups issuing threats against one or the other movie. In such a context you have been designated as the head of a special committee with the broad responsibility of reviewing the film certification process in general as well as the checking the historical accuracy of the events depicted in this particular movie.

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

(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.

The issue involves "freedom of speech vs hurting public sentiments."
(g) **STAKEHOLDERS**

(i) Film makers: to collaborate in case of any cuts.

(ii) Respectable leaders: to ensure no violence of the cultural & political groups.

(iii) Government: to relay my observations.

(iv) Me: to coordinate the process.

(v) Prominent Historians: to fact check my alleged discrepancy.

(vi) Members of Certificate Board

(b) **PRINCIPLES**

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

Assuming the activists have not seen the movie, it is incorrect at their part to make
allegations based on the trailer.
However, their concerns shouldn't be discarded
given they haven't been completely refuted as
well.
Moreover, long-term investment is substantial
amount of money has been invested in this
movie. The value of their labour shouldn't
be neglected.

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

OUTLINE OF THE SOLUTION:

1. Get in touch with the leaders to ask
them to collaborate in the process &
stop and withdraw their threats.
Call a meeting with the Certification Board members, leaders & filmmakers to discuss the apprehensions.

* Some respected leaders who can be made to watch the films along with historians to fact check before release.

* As per historians feedback, a mutual understanding can be framed between the leaders.

* If deep needed some cuts can be recommended through to the Certification board.

* If not, leaders should be asked not to create public ruckus.

* Upon In case of continued threads, government can issue public notice to avoid
creating any nuisance.

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

This will help avoid long-term reputation...
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.

भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों से बार-बार मौजूदा लिंचिंग (भीड़ हायर हायर) के उदाहरणों की रिपोर्ट आई हैं। यहाँ दौर करने वाली बात यह है कि यह संयुक्त: पैठरा भीड़ बाल तस्करी, दूत उद्वेदन, गोवर्धन और समाज के सामूहिक अंतःकरण को प्रभावित करने वाले मुद्दों पर असत्यापित ज्ञानकारी के आधार पर तत्काल उत्पत्ति हो जाती है। इसलिए जब भी दर्शनीय लोगों को कानून का मानना करने के मुद्दे पर प्रभाव भी नहीं होता है और साथ ही इस प्रकार का जनजाति अपराध करके वे जिस 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 उत्पत्ति की हत्या करने के लिए प्रेरित करने वाले सामाजिक-सामाजिक अंतःकरण बाहर के बाहर से हैं?

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

समाज पर लिंचिंग (भीड़ हायर) के बढ़ते अपराध के नित्यस्थापित की पहचान की जिज्ञासा।

(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 हायर) के हाल के दुर्घटनाओं में सोशल मीडिया की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। कानून प्रवर्तन अधिकारी के रूप में, आप अपने जिले में ऐसी हद तक लोगों से कैसे रोकेंगे?

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

* Poor educational values & easy influence by the masses - HERD MOBILITY

* Lack of employment & poverty creating public discontent which gets manifested as
Lynchings.
* Belief in getting away unscathed.
* With impunity.
* Social radicalisation through brainwashing.
* Nature of the summarised activities like child traffic also play a role.

(b) Mob lynchings have varied implications:
* Curb on political freedom. * Violation of Right to life.
* Social inequality due to death of innocent members of family who might be sole bread earners.
* Degradation of moral ethos of the society.
* Fear of lynching. 

In faith of state institutions.
Social Media provides instant reach & in some cases anonymity which helps in harsamongering. Being highly decentralised & outside government regulation, misuse of social media is increasing. Eg. WhatsApp provides privacy which acts in favor of the rumour creators.

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

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

* Tools for such rumour mongering need to be controlled. I'll get in touch with the social media platform to collaborate to reach a sustainable solution like news verification.

* In long term, I'll request my seniors to frame appropriate guidelines over preventive measures which need to be taken & ensure their efficient implementation.
11. We live in a time when almost everything can be bought and sold. Over the past few years, markets and market values have come to govern our lives as never before. Today the logic of buying and selling no longer applies to material good alone but increasingly governs the whole of life. However, there is a wide spread realization that markets have become detached from morals and we need to somehow reconnect them. The use of markets to allocate social goods has also been a cause of concern. In this context, answer the following:

(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?

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

(a) When greed guides the moral behavior it becomes a vice. However if done for public welfare or through moral means, it can be positive & lead to overall development & satisfaction of human beings.
Sachin Tendulkar was a greedy cricketer. His hunger for runs never stopped. He was never satisfied with what he achieved. But his greed was winning the World Cup for India. When he achieved it, he got the biggest satisfaction of his life. The country got one of its greatest moments: winning at any cost.

But the greed for money ruined the image when Smith & Warne cheated for Australian team.

It can be related with John Stuart Mill’s theory of Quantitative Utilitarianism. He, though signified the importance of pleasure, he was quick to introduce logic & intellectual pleasure to his definition of this pleasure.
A rational human being will look for the
pleasure which maximises the happiness of
all. He talked about the **Greatest Good for
the Greatest Number**. Similarly, only
that good is justified which can promote
maximum happiness.

(b) Although it is widely claimed that
money can buy anything, but to ensure
the sustained survival of human civilisation,
**money shouldn't buy morality**. If people
start giving money to ask someone to be
good or ask money to behave ethically,
it will be the start of the end of humanity.

Emotions such as joy, happiness, love, empathy
will all go vanish in an instant. Human beings won't be able to enjoy the spontaneity of any reaction. No one will be able to correct anyone's mistake.

Murderers can walk away without remorse if they can buy morality. The fear of social ostracisation or public dissent will no longer prevail.

Hence money shouldn't buy morality.
12. You are the head of a policy think-tank. There is a proposal to cut down more than 10,000 trees to build a residential colony in the capital of the country. The city has one of the highest homeless population in the country and the settlement will be used for them. This news has generated a lot of public debate. While on the one hand is the need to expand urban infrastructure in order to meet the demands of the growing population, on the other, is the environmental concern. In last ten years, the city has lost more than half of its green cover and has seen increased frequency of extreme climatic events. You are asked to deliver a lecture for the policymakers and concerned citizens, in which you have to specifically deal with the following questions:

(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 process?

(q) When the amount of resources are limited, in fruits of development are unequally shared, development & environment come at
the logger heads.

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

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

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

SHORT-TERM:

* Since the city has seen lot of tree falling in 10 years, it will be unwise to cut 10,000 trees in one go. Some solution in the form of
Relocating the colony can be looked for.

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

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

* **LONG TERM**

* Plantation drives in the city to recover for its lost green cover

* Better resource management in terms of suburban development, rural development to manage increased urban migration

* Empowering the citizens through education
so that they can look for other options outside other than flocking to the capital in herds.

(e) Earth is constant, civilisations e.g. ages come & go. If proper care is not taken human beings will also meet the fate of dinosaurs & become extinct. Hence it is paramount to include environmental concerns in policy making. It'll help in better resource utilisation, inclusive growth & harmony between Earth & human beings.
13. You are a young athlete representing India at an international-level competition. During the competition, you witness a few senior athletes injecting something using a syringe, in private. When you approach them, they explain that it is a performance enhancing drug, which is very common in such competitions and you should take the same as well. You are in fear and decide to approach the coach to discuss the event you witnessed. However, you get to know that the athletes are taking the drug at the advice of the coach himself.

आप एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की प्रतिस्पर्धा में भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहे एक युवा एथलीट हैं। प्रतियोगिता के दौरान, आप कुछ वरिष्ठ एथलीटों को एक स्तर में सीरिज का उपयोग करके कुछ इंजेक्शन करते हुए देखते हैं। जब आप उनसे संपर्क करते हैं, तो वे बताते हैं कि उन्हें प्रदर्शन बढ़ाने के लिए बाली दवा है, जो ऐसी प्रतियोगिताओं में बहुत आम है और आपको भी इसे लेना चाहिए। आप दर जाते हैं और आप देशी वर्ग चुनाव पर चर्चा करने के लिए कोच से संपर्क करने का निर्देश देते हैं। हालांकि, कोच पता चलता है कि एथलीट उन्हें कोच के परामर्श पर दवा ने रखा है।

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

इस परिस्थिति 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 अनुमति नहीं लेने का उपयोग प्रतिस्पर्धा में आम है? यह प्रथा किस प्रकार कम हो सकती है?

The issue is about "methabolic means to achieve success & glory."

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

(b) The ethical issues facing me are -

* Victory at an international event *

national glory is at stake.

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

**Choices**
* Take the drug myself
  - Obey senior's command
  - Winning the competition potentially
* Not take any action
  - Escape senior's wrath had I reported

- Risk of getting caught & ruining career
- Internal guilt to remorse
- Internal guilt if others get caught
Reporting to event management

Internal satisfaction of doing morally right thing for country due to others' actions

Appreciation of the world for being honest & blowing the whistle

Clearly, I'll choose the 3rd option. What others are trying to achieve is through foul means which sooner or later get caught. You can't fool all the people all the time. My act of reporting will set a precedent in front of others & inspire them to follow moral good just like Kant's Categorical Imperative.
(b) Unfair means in sports are increasing due to the cut-throat competition & desire for success. People fear missing out on the opportunities they have got & hence try to maximise their output.

It also occurs due to the belief that they can sneak past the regulations.

Several measures can be taken to minimise it:

* Strict enforcement of WADA anti-doping rules
* Lifetime ban of engaged players to set a precedent
* Public shame to point to the gravity of the offence
* Inculcating team spirit & gamespirit
in the athletes from young age.

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

**20**

आपको नियोजन आयोग द्वारा एक दूरस्थ और अन्य विकसित क्षेत्र में चुनाव आयोजन की नियमानुसार करने के लिए न्यून स्तर का एक अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है। चुनाव की तैयारी के लिए, आपको अधिकतम मतदान मुनिशिल्स रखने का निर्देश दिया गया है। इसके लिए, आप गांवों के लोगों के साथ उन्हें बढ़ी संख्या में मतदान करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करते हुए बैठकों में एक खुशखबर आयोजित करते हैं। हालांकि, वे इस तथ्य से आपका समानान्तर करते हैं कि पिछले कई चुनावों के बावजूद, प्रतिविधियों द्वारा निर्देशित बाध्य बाये पूरे नहीं हुए हैं और यहां तक कि आम जन आवाज की मुफ्त आवश्यकताएं भी उल्लिखित नहीं हैं। इस प्रकार, आपको अपनी अपील की उपेक्षा करते हैं और बाद में मतदान का आयोजन तो हुए, बाये दुनाये तक के लिए नहीं आते हैं। इस प्रकार, के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

(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?
(a) विशेषता में हितभारकों की उनके हितों के साथ पहलान कीजिए।
(b) वापसी लोगों को मनाने और अधिकतम मतदान मुनिशिल्स रखने के लिए जिन लोगों को ध्यान में रखें?

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Page 52 of 56
(b) Given the people are deprived of their needs, I'll have to take different factors into consideration.

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

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

They can be asked to read the manifestos the candidates decide smoothly whom to vote for instead of sitting idle and letting someone unworthy win the election.

I'll use fear appeal to tap their anxiety in how they'll lose more by not voting.
* I'll look for the most logical & serious person in the area & try to convince him about the benefits of voting. He can then try to influence & persuade others on my behalf.

* If the campaigning period is still underway, I'll try to look for a possible visit by different candidates, especially ones local to the area who can understand their demands better.

* If nothing works, I'll try to convince them to at least vote "NOTA" to get their grievance registered through a public forum. Subsequent attention will definitely bring some sort of relief to the area.

"Every vote missed is another voice lost."

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