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SPS 2024 – UPPSC MAINS

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे



Maximum Marks : 200
अधिकतम अंक : 200

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	AAKASH CHAUDHARY		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1915074286	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	MUKHERJEE NAGAR	Date/दिनांक	20/5/25

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
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Total/कुल अंक	200	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- 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।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
	2:16 pm	6:00 pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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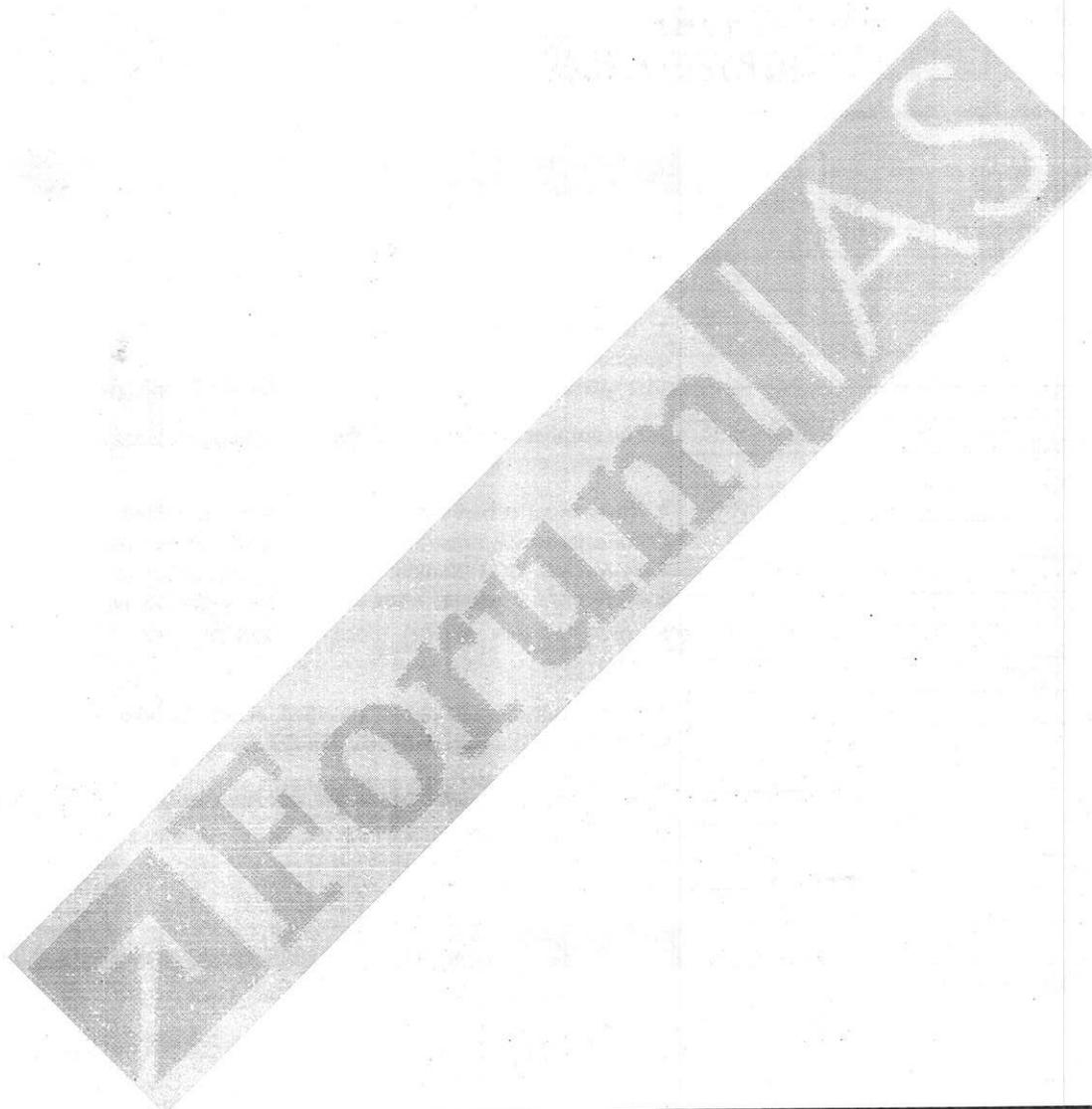
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.
मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

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ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

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 demand of the 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 the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, 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 sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.



SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न

Section-A / खण्ड-अ

Q.1) What is the importance of qualities like integrity and tolerance for a civil servant?

एक सिविल सेवक के लिए सत्यनिष्ठा और सहिष्णुता जैसे गुणों का क्या महत्व है?

(8 Marks)

Modern-day bureaucracy requires traits such as integrity, honesty and tolerance to carry out the task of ensuring "justice for all" (Rawls's idea).

* Importance of Integrity for a Civil Servant

① Helps take morally upright actions during ethical conundrums. (Eg) → IAS Shanmugam exposing corruption in Lakhimpur Kheri.

② Ensure adequate justice through administrative machinery for all.
(Eg) → Single window clearance

② Prevent internal dissonance and crisis of conscience.

④ Enhance participatory governance (Eg) Jan Soochna Portal (UP)

* Importance of tolerance for civil servant

① Helps take healthy criticism. (Eg) → allowing people to talk open in Jan Ablat

② Develops spirit of compassion in bureaucracy. (Eg) Helping even destitutes of other religions/ castes/ classes etc.

③ Reinforces spirit of cooperation and collaboration. (Eg) → Private sector participation.

④ In line with idea of social justice.

A compassionate bureaucrat is the harbinger of change in society, reinforcing the image of steel frame of India.

Feedback

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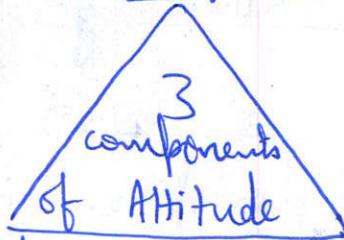
Q.2) Comment briefly on the cognitive, affective and behavioural components.

संज्ञानात्मक, भावात्मक और व्यवहारात्मक संघटकों पर संक्षेप में टिप्पणी करिए।

(8 Marks)

Attitude forms an important component of one's life, determining the altitude of success in one's chosen profession, via (aptitude).

Affective (liking/disliking)



Behavioural
(expression)

Cognitive
(understanding, knowledge)

* Role of Cognitive Component in Life

① It helps one take note of things, circumstances and events around; as per one's understanding and knowledge.

② Leads to development of a particular mindset. Eg → Positive cognition can help keep officers ~~honest~~ and vice-versa.

* Role of Affective component in Life

- ① It leads to development of emotions such as sympathy, empathy and love.
- ② Also reflects the emotional quotient of a person. Ex → not fighting on the road can reduce road rage, requires wisdom.

* Role of Behavioural component in Life

- ① It is culmination of situations presented, understood intuitively, churning of emotions, leading to expression, through certain acts.
- ② Helps determine Stithpragya state (as mentioned in Geeta) of a person.
Ex → Resisting political pressure by a civil servant while doing her job.

It is not who we are born as, but what we ultimately do that defines us a human beings.

Feedback

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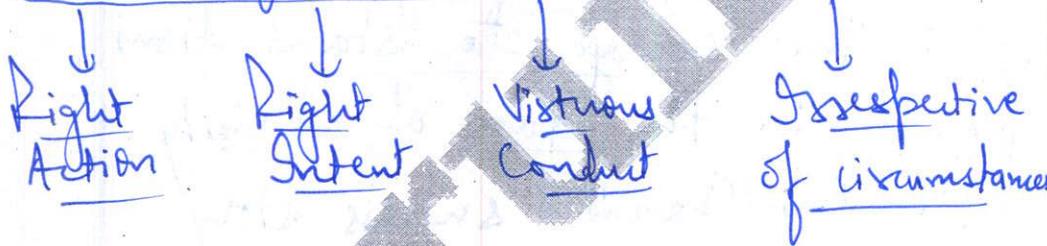


Q.3) What is Plato's theory of virtue? What four fundamental virtues has he mentioned?

प्लेटो का सद्गुण सिद्धांत क्या है? उसने किन चार मौलिक सद्गुणों का उल्लेख किया है? (8 Marks)

Plato's theory of virtue, also known as virtue ethics focusses on the rightness of act and conduct of a person in disc circumstances.

* Pillars of Plato's Virtue Ethics



↳ Plato envisions a society's moral foundations are only as strong as its inherent virtuousness.

↳ Professes that means are more important than ends. (Gandhiji's approach)

↳ Emphasis upon deontological understanding of ethics.

* 4 Pillars fundamental to Virtues

- ① Prudence: Right / sincere action by efficient utilization of resources. Eg → MP IAS Shankristi Somavanshi gave up Air conditioners of his office to hospital.
 - ② Justice: Fairness and social equity characterise justice. Eg: Right to Fair Trial.
 - ③ Fortitude: The courage to stand firm on one's ground in the face of adversity. Eg → Mira Bai Chanis success story.
 - ④ Temperance: Right temperament is decided by situational awareness and emotional integrity. Eg → APJ Abdul Kalam's story of becoming 'Missile Man'.
- The cardinal virtues are a necessarily pre-requisite to create a society laden with virtuous men and deeds.

Feedback

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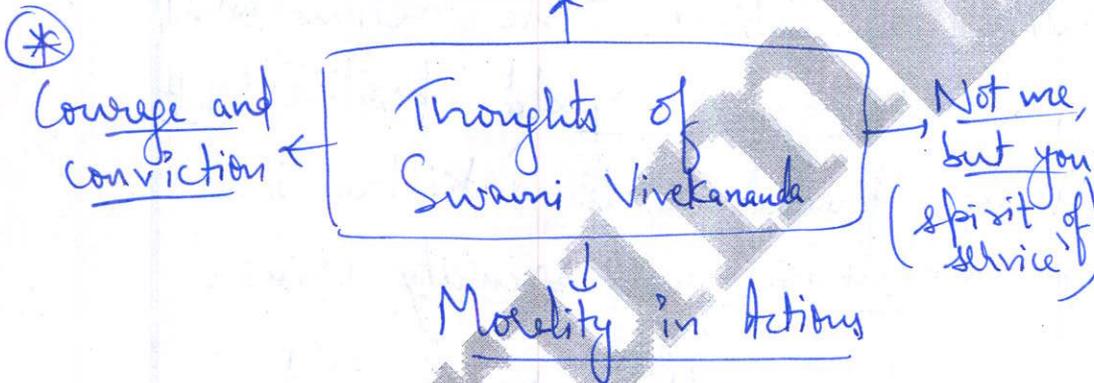
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Q.4) To what extent are the thoughts of Swami Vivekananda relevant in the present world? Discuss

स्वामी विवेकानंद के विचार वर्तमान विश्व में कहाँ तक प्रासंगिक हैं? चर्चा कीजिए। (8 Marks)

Swami Vivekananda encompasses the spirit of courage and conviction in the present society, with divergent interests. Power of Youth



(*) Relevance of Swami Vivekananda's thoughts in present world

(1) Power of Youth: The enigmatic charisma and relentless energy symbolize youth. This youth needs right guidance and direction to unlock full potential. (eg) → India with a huge demographic dividend is on its way to

attain "Viksit Bharat" ideals by 2047.

② Not me, But You: Prioritising others over self requires selflessness and dedication. Eg → IAS Amrataraj Pame built 100 Km road with cloud funding.

③ Morality in Actions: The actions which are immoral cannot yield positive result. Eg → Terror-fuelled state Pakistan itself facing economic and security crisis.

④ Courage and Conviction: requires determination of mind and firm resolve to stay righteous, on the path of Dharma. Eg → Whistle blower Edward Snowden.

The ideas of Swami Vivekananda are ephemeral reflecting their vitally in the age of moral crisis.

Feedback

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Q.5) Discuss the role of ethics in law-governed administration.

कानून द्वारा संचालित प्रशासन में नैतिकता की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

Ethics refers to a set of principles, values, and morals according to which a society differentiates between right and wrong.

* Role of Ethics in law-governed Administration

① Ethical decision-making by leaders

△ Eg 5 crore Ayushman health cards in UP is a result of scheme-extension by leaders and execution by bureaucracy

② Stakeholder Approach: Representative, democratic and inclusive governance.

△ Eg Jan Sunwai (MP)

③ Creates maximum happiness for maximum number of people. (Utilitarian Approach)

Ex → SC allowing only passive euthanasia.

4. Rights-based Approach: Laws with dimension of equity further ends of social justice. Ex → EWS Reservation addressing the needs of the poor across castes.

5. Promotes peace and harmony via effective law-making. Ex → Mob lynching introduced as a crime in BNS

6. Creates equal opportunities for all-round development (Amartya Sen's Capability Approach)

Ethics are the foundational stones forming grund-norm for any society. They help administration by seeing as guiding light for ensuring good governance.

Feedback

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Q.6) Comment on the contribution of Jyotirao Phule towards women empowerment in India.

भारत में महिला सशक्तिकरण की दिशा में ज्योतिराव फुले के योगदान पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

Jyotirao Phule was a social revo-
lutionary of India who worked
immensely towards emancipation and
empowerment of women.

* Contribution towards women empower-
ment in India

① Opened up schools for girls' education in Pune.

↳ reflective of inclusive approach of Jyotirao Phule.

② Helped lower caste children to pursue much prized possession in 19th century: education.

(hints at John Rawls distributive Justice Approach)

- ③ Established Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth seeking society) → social justice
- ④ Helped open public spaces for women (Equality-based approach)
- ⑤ Challenging traditional societal norms (patriarchy and stereotypical role for women).
- ⑥ His work reflected overall attempts towards empowering the hitherto marginalized half of the population.

Jyoti Rao Phule, along with his wife Savitri Bai Phule laid the ethical-moral foundations of equality for women in Indian society.

Feedback

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Q.7) "Nepotism can reduce the quality of civil service." Explain this statement.

"भाई-भतीजावाद (Nepotism) से लोक सेवा की गुणवत्ता में कमी आ सकती है।" इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

Nepotism is the evil that besieges the heart of talent with the sword (evil) of injustice.

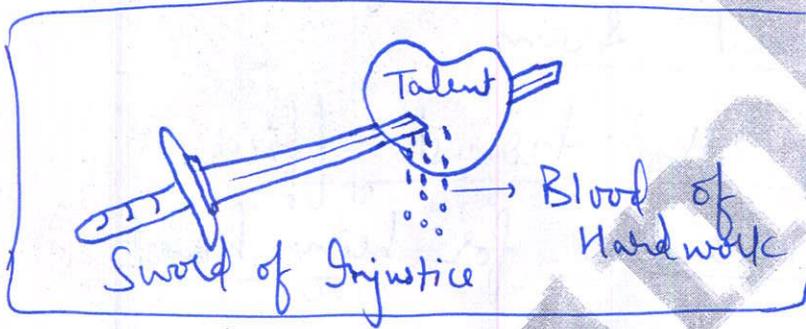
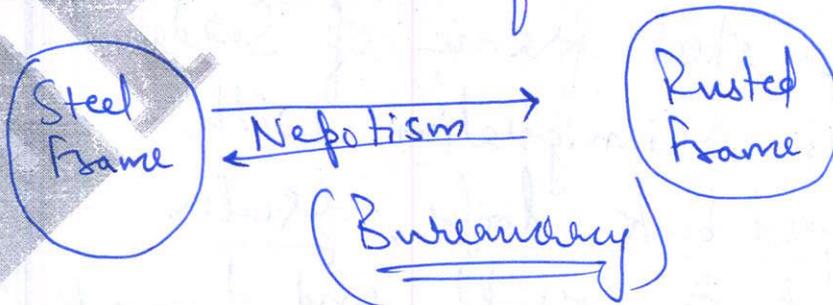


Figure: Diagrammatic Representation of Nepotism

* Impact of Nepotism on civil services

① It ruins the trust of people on the trusted steel frame.



② Creates conditions of breakage of social contract.

③ Depreciates quality of officers and hence quality of service delivery. Eg → MP IAS sitting with legs on patient's bed.

④ Erodes the accountability of bureaucracy. Eg → IAS Pooja Kherkar UPSC document scam.

⑤ Demoralises the honest officer. Eg → Little incentive for being honest.

⑥ Leads to corruption and scams by officers. Eg → Bihar IAS officer's house raided, involved in scam.

The steel frame of Sardar Patel needs reinvigoration with stricter feed-back loops, greater punishment to corrupt and disincentivisation of dishonesty in systems to revive trust of citizenry.

Feedback

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Q.8) According to the Oxfam report, inequality is increasing in India. How can Gandhiji's concept of 'trusteeship' be helpful to deal with this problem? Discuss.

ऑक्सफैम की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में असमानता बढ़ती जा रही है। इस समस्या से निपटने हेतु गांधी जी की 'ट्रस्टीशिप की अवधारणा' किस प्रकार सहायक साबित हो सकती है? विवेचना करें।

(8 Marks)

Gandhiji's "concept of trusteeship" is reflective of the need of larger pool of society to be taken care of by few rich/wealthy individuals and corporates as part of their socio-moral responsibility.

* Increasing Inequality (Oxfam Report)

1. States more than 40% of wealth is owned by less than 1% of individuals

2. Reflective of disparaging divide between 'haves' and 'have-nots'.

3. Weakens morale of public to work hard and remain honest.

* Gandhiji's trusteeship dealing with it

1. By creating wealthy as trustees of the

poor'. Eg → Corporate Social Responsibility
(Section-135 Companies Act 2013)

② By encouraging people to give back to society. Eg → NGOs working towards poverty alleviation.

③ Whole of government to "whole of nation" approach via welfare schemes
Eg → PM-KISAN Yojana, NRLM, MGNREGA

④ People can be "agents of change" at influential position for masses
Eg → Sonu Sood's charity working for the needy.

⑤ Giving back to the society indirectly by reviving environment. Eg ESG norms

Gandhiji's trusteeship creates a "moral wave of stewardship" by bridging the gap between different classes of people.

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Q.9) "The purpose of government is to make it easy for the people to do good things and make it difficult to do bad things." Discuss this statement of Gladstone.

"सरकार का उद्देश्य लोगों के लिए अच्छा काम आसान कर देना और बुरा काम करना कठिन कर देना होता है।" ग्लैडस्टोन के इस कथन की विवेचना करें। (8 Marks)

"With great power comes great responsibility" is the essence behind making it easier to do good and difficult to do bad via influential people.

* Easy for people to do good as purpose of government

① "Minimum Government, Maximum Governance" strikes at the very root of this change. Eg → e-NIVESH portal.

② Use of technology to eliminate corruption. Eg → Direct Benefit Transfer to remove ghost beneficiaries.

③ Encouraging the good-citizen behaviour. Eg → SAMARITAN Law → rewarding good

deed.

④ Common-Goods Approach. Eg → online bidding at government e-market place.

* Difficult to do bad as purpose of government

① Stricter enforcement of laws. Eg → enhanced punishment for drunk driving

② Vigilant approach of government
Eg → Digital Personal Data Protection Act to curb digital theft / cyber frauds.

③ Use of AI in crime detection.
Eg → Cyber cells in all 75 districts of UP.

④ Disincentivize bad behaviour. Eg → BNS laws stricter for women-related crime

The government needs to be efficient and effective in creating a society which is "Samridh, Sashakt and Sampann"

Feedback

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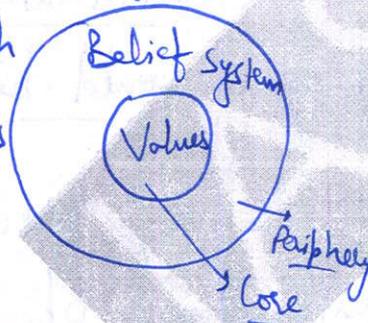
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Q.10) "Values are not innate, they are learned." Explain this statement.

"मूल्य जन्मजात नहीं होते हैं, ये सीखे जाते हैं।" इस कथन की व्याख्या करें।

(8 Marks)

Values are the basic building blocks of a belief system which are a result of continuous engagement with varied agents of socialisation.



* Values are learnt, Not Innate

① Values are formed after a continuous engagement with following:

Parents

↓
primary agents of imparting moral values

Teachers

↓
moral values via education

Peers/ Friends

↓
company effect/ peer pressure

Society

↓
as a result of social conditioning

② Values are reflective of a person's core belief systems. Eg → Anti-cheating values

③ It is a learned disposition, reflecting its evolutionary tendency.
 (Eg) → understanding / beliefs during teen age could be changed in adulthood.

④ It is a result of one's own understanding of empathy, integrity and responsibility → such ethical values

⑤ Social Darwinism: evolution of society too changes the way values are understood. (Eg) → Sati became illegal in 1836; part of value system in Vedic society.

Thus, values are a part and parcel of one's understanding and development in society. It leads to "Subjective realisation of objective reality"

Feedback

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LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न

Section-B / खण्ड-ब

Q.11) Discuss the importance of religious ethics and secular ethics.

धार्मिक नैतिकता और धर्मनिरपेक्ष नैतिकता के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(12 Marks)

'Religious ethics' refers to the ethical / moral principles founded in the roots of religion impacting religious aspects of life.

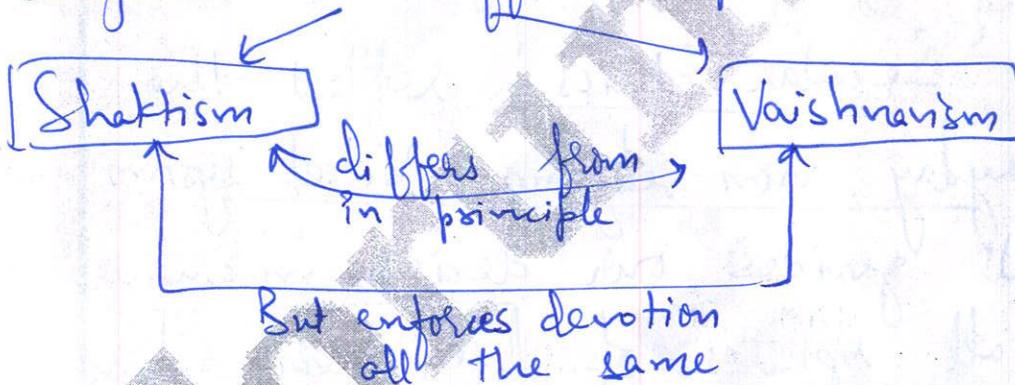
'Secular Ethics' reflect the everyday, non-religious belief system that guides our decision-making in all spheres of life except religion.

* Importance of Religious Ethics

① Gandhiji placed morality at the centre of religion in his idea of Ram Rajya (Eg) - Ideal society guided by religious principles. (Ramayana & Mahabharata)

② Help people understand universality of all religions (Wahadat-ul-Wujud in Sufism).

③ Creates better understanding of one's own religion. Eg religions universality as propounded in all religions via different paths.



④ Helps avoid clashes in the name of religion. Eg → Post-Pahalgam attack unity between Hindus-Muslims.

⑤ Helps create social harmony.

* Role of Secular Ethics

⑥ Influences decision-making in all

walks of life, except religion.

② Creates developmental ethics as a result of egalitarian policy-making by government. Eg PM Awas Yojana

③ Enhances the inter-personal relations @ individual levels.

Eg → choice of friends as per one's understanding.

④ Helps avoid corruption in jobs.

Eg → creates internal dissonance in people with strong moral-ethical values.

Therefore, both play a vital role in our society and are a line-qua-non towards fulfillment of one's duty in society. [Kant's Duty-based Ethics]

Feedback

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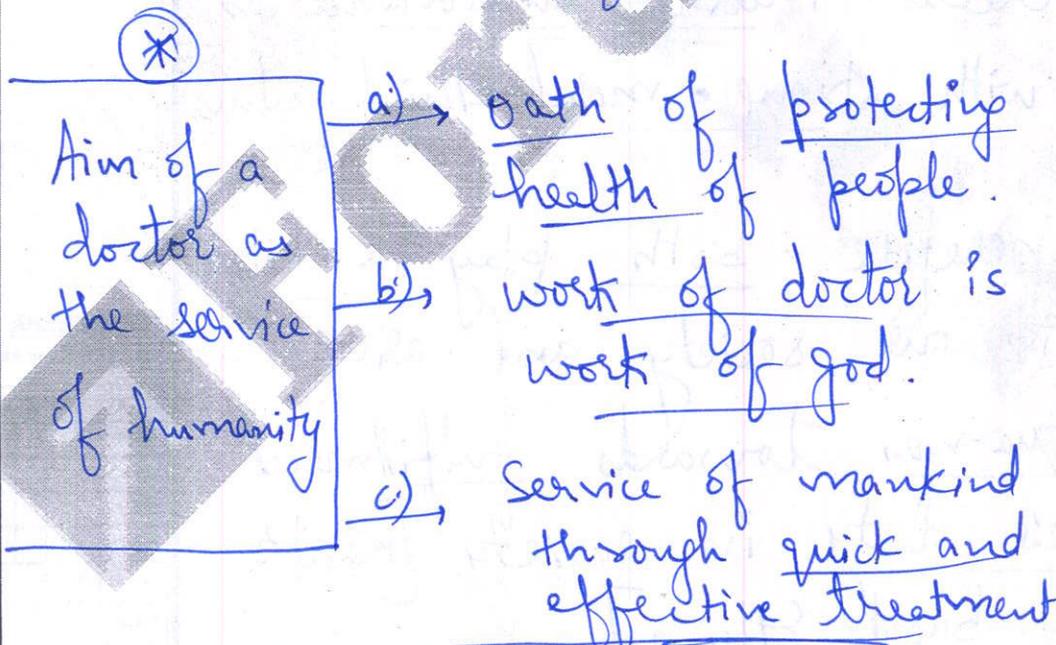


Q.12) "The main aim of a doctor should be the service of humanity." In the light of this statement, discuss the medical ethics in India.

"एक चिकित्सक का प्रमुख उद्देश्य मानवता की सेवा होना चाहिए।" इस कथन के आलोक में भारत में चिकित्सा आचार-शास्त्र की विवेचना कीजिए। (12 Marks)

The service of humanity is the service of mankind, is also captured beautifully by following lines of Gandhiji:

"The best way to find yourself is to lose yourself in the service of others."



(*) Medical Ethics in India

I. What it should be?

- ① Welfare state (Article-38) necessitates equality of treatment by state and its agents. (Eg) → doctors to treat everyone equally
- ② Health security of all (Common-Goods Approach)

II. What it actually is?

Positives

Negatives

1. → Doctors go out of their way to treat patients. (Eg) Covid-19

2. → Ensure sight treatment reaches the patient.

(Eg) → Timely intervention by doing away with form filling in severe cases!

1. → Medicine seen as a money-making business. (Eg) → organ trafficking in Kabanki district hospital.

2. → Violative of Article-14; sick get better treatment.

3. Cheap treatment / free of cost treatment
 Eg → Generic medicines & AYUSHMAN Bharat empanelled hospitals

3. Prolonging the condition to shoot up hospital bills.
 Eg → over-inflated bills for unnecessary tests.

III. What can be done?

- ① Make right to treatment as a part of fundamental right (Article-21).
- ② Incentivize ethical conduct of doctors, by awarding prestigious honours.
- ③ Regular training on ethical guidelines for doctors.

In a country where doctors are given the position of gods, medical ethics are a practical necessity to establish "justice for all" (Rawls Justice as Fairness)

Feedback

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Q.13) Explain the concept of sportsmanship. Do you think there is a lack of sports ethics among the sportspersons of the country? What important suggestions would you give to improve it?

स्पोर्ट्समैनशिप की अवधारणा को समझाइए। क्या आपको लगता है कि देश के खिलाड़ियों में खेल नैतिकता की कमी है? इसमें सुधार हेतु आप कौन-से महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव देंगे? (12 Marks)

Ans Sportsmanship refers to the participation in sports with a positive-mindset and healthy competition, paving the way for respect and dignity to competitors.

Active Participation

Dignity of conduct on sports field



Healthy performances

Respect for all sides

Praises for all

* Instances of lack of ethics in sports

1) Sports ethics requires non-violatory

behaviour on field ; which is often flouted. Eg → cricketers hurling abuses on sports pitch, at their opponents

② Disrespecting the seniority in the game. Eg → making comments about retired players/coaches.

③ Impractical Aggression at loss.

Eg → fights with football referees on red card.

④ Lack of sincere efforts in the game. Eg → senior players miss the practice sessions, on account of over-confidence.

⑤ Lack of compassion towards new players.

* Suggestions for Improvement

① Regular training exercises at international forums for players.

Eg → Neeraj Chopra practising abroad.

② Workshops on ethical behaviour and moral responsibility as a role model in society.

③ Stricter penalties for showing insincerity towards game or disrespect towards seniors in the game.

"As you sow, so shall you reap"

This adage aptly catches the need to reform and re-invent sportsmanship in country; to imbibe practical sports ethics for a brighter future of sports in India.

Feedback

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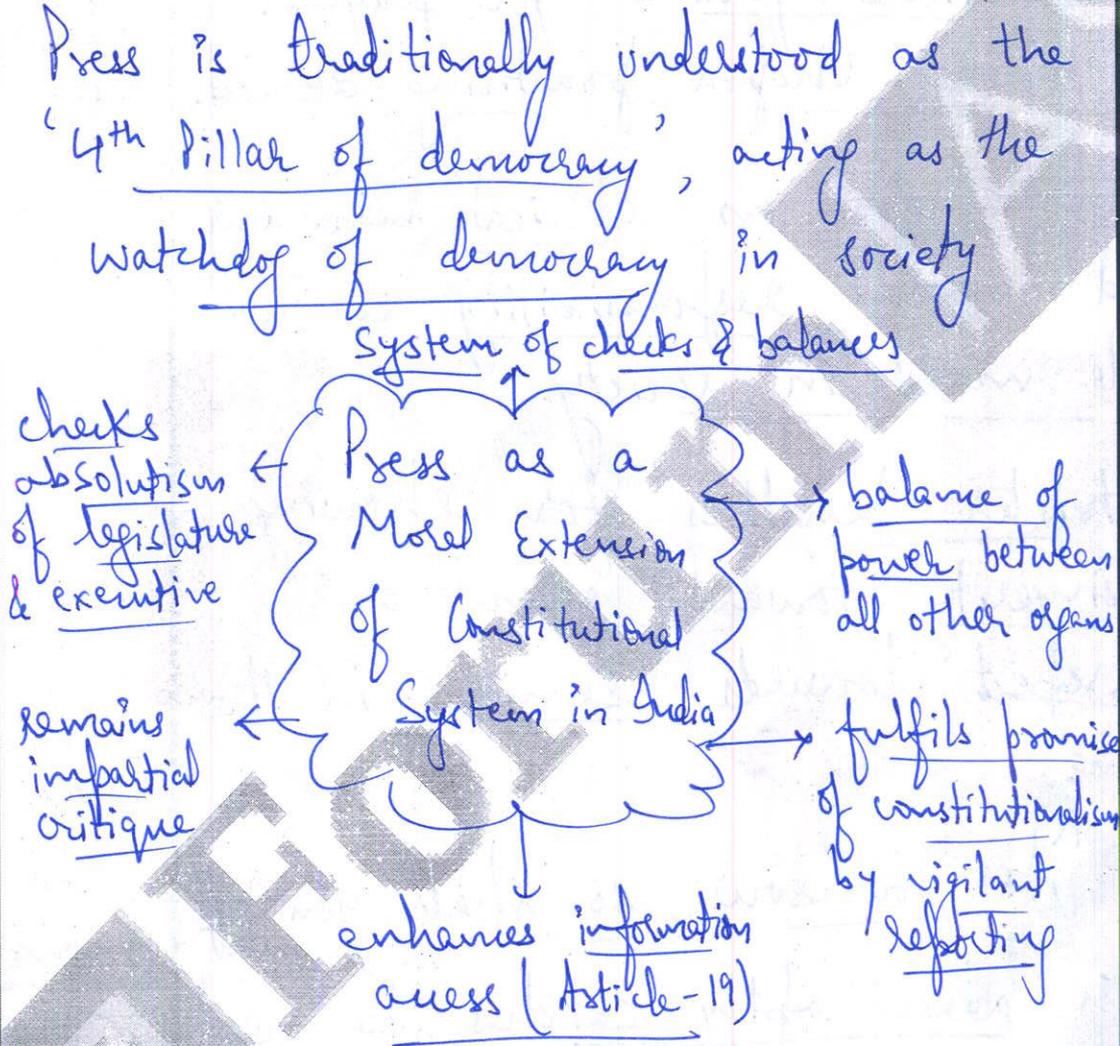
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Q.14) In a country with a democratic system like India, the press has been considered as a moral extension of the constitutional system. However, at present the press is grappling with various ethical problems. Discuss

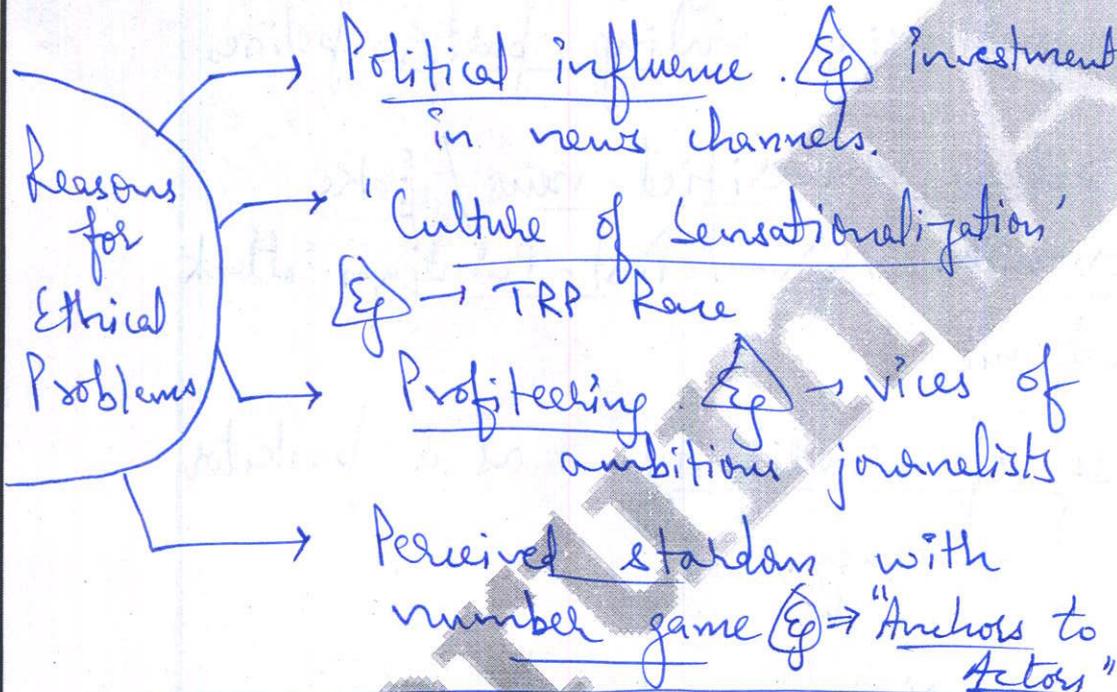
भारत जैसे लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था वाले देश में प्रेस को संवैधानिक व्यवस्था का ही नैतिक विस्तार माना गया है। हालांकि, वर्तमान में प्रेस विभिन्न नैतिक समस्याओं से जूझ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

(12 Marks)



Thus, press is rightly designated as a moral extension of the constitutional republican democracy in India

⇒ But present socio-political scenario has disturbed this noble profession's ethics.



* Problems (Ethical) gripping Press

① Lack of professionalism: insensitive nature of reporting. Eg → showing faces of murder/rape victims occasionally

② Loss of Neutrality: seen as an extension of political ideologies.

- ③ Running Kangaroo courts in place of honest reporting. Eg → Media Trials
- ④ Creating/Swinging political tides.
Eg → publicising winning party's policies
- ⑤ Spreading unverified news/fake information. Eg → Post-Pahalgam attack infodemic
- ⑥ Loss of credibility → as a protector of democracy.

The Media needs to overcome these challenges by a serious overhauling of current reporting standards. Inculcation of "Samvad, Samanvay and Samadhan" alongside impartial reporting can enhance the effectiveness of 4th democratic pillar.

Feedback

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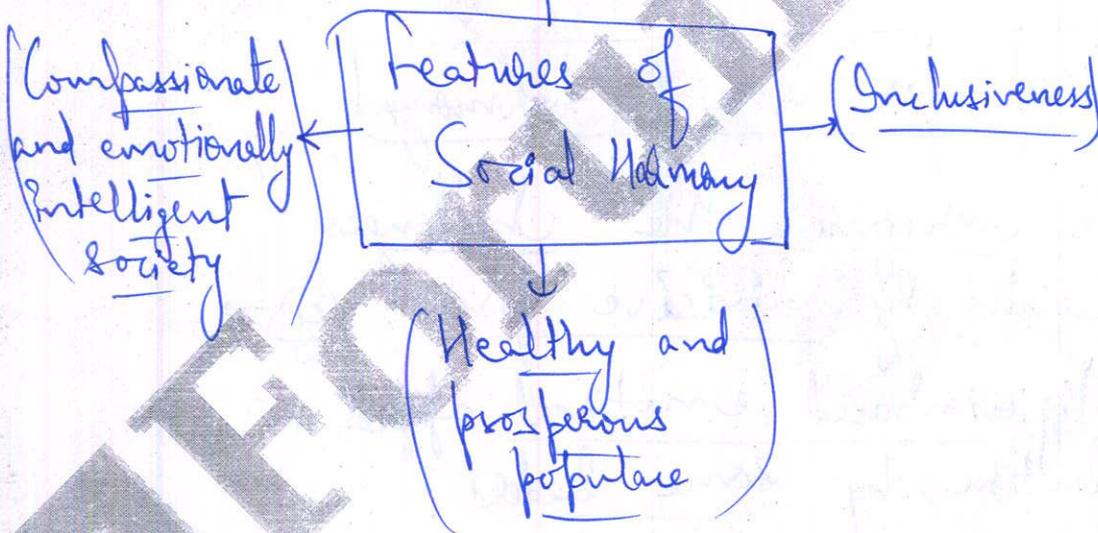
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Q.15) What do you understand by Social Harmony? Discuss its need in the country.

सामाजिक समरसता (Social Harmony) से आप क्या समझते हैं? देश में इसकी आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(12 Marks)

Social Harmony is the state of cordiality and peacefulness in society within diverse set of population (over 4 lakh castes in India and all major religions).
(Peaceful co-existence)



* Problems due to lack of social harmony

- ① Creates distrust amongst people
 - ↳ Promoting "culture of fear"
 - ↳ Eg → Xenophobia & Parochialism

- ② Results in violent communal clashes.
Eg → Muzaffarnagar Riots
- ③ Reduces participation in jointly-run government programmes. Eg → caste rallies
- ④ Creates animosity in society.
Eg → boycotting of certain sections of society (ghettoisation & marginalisation)

* Need for social harmony

- ① To overcome the challenges presented by divisive forces. Eg → religion-based emotional appeal in election by some leaders.
- ② To strengthen the fabric of secularism; a key basic feature (Kesavananda Bharti case).
- ③ To establish peace in society

leading to progress of all (Plato's Eudaimonistic ethics → welfare and happiness of all)

④ Peaceful co-existence as propounded in Hinduism. (Sarva Dharma Sambhava)

⑤ To ensure equal participation of all in the development of the country. (Sarvodaya through Antyodaya)

Thus, social harmony is a pre-requisite of a developing society like India to prioritize its belief in peacefulness and harmony, as is seen in ancient texts like Ramayana and Dharamshstra.

Feedback

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Q.16) Differentiate between the following:

- a) Attitude and thoughts
- b) Attitude and belief

निम्नलिखित में विभेद कीजिए

- a) अभिवृत्ति और विचार
- b) अभिवृत्ति और विश्वास

(12 Marks)

Ans-a) Attitude and Thoughts are inter-dependent emotional-expression system that characterize the depth of character of a person

(*) Similarities between attitude and thoughts

L1, Both impact the behaviour of others in a conversation.

L2, Both reflect the value-system of an individual

(*) Differences between the two

<u>Attitude</u>	<u>Thoughts</u>
L1, It is the <u>learned</u> <u>disposition</u> of a <u>person</u>	L1, It is the <u>intrinsic</u> <u>understanding</u> of a <u>person</u> .

2. → Creates either a

positive image

Eg → smile goes a long way in breaking animosity

negative image

Eg → ignoring people at a function (superiority)

→ Leads to development of an attitude that results in any action.

Eg → positive thoughts about ambition can help student create positive attitude and performs well in exams.

3. → Has 3 components

Affective (Emotional) Behavioural (Impact) Cognitive (Knowledge)

3. → Determined by who we surround ourselves with

4. → Results in bringing down walls of insensitivity. Eg → a person with compassionate attitude towards others will help them.

4. → Results in taking of an action, as per our intrinsic thoughts. Eg → good thoughts → positive action & vice-versa.

Likewise, attitude and belief also share a dichotomous relationship.

* 6 Attitude

1. → learned Pre-disposition according to social influences. Eg → shaped by family, friends, peers

2. → Enhances the understanding through flexible approach.

Eg → attitude shifts as per circumstances

3. → Makes way for a compassionate and determined individual.

Eg → JRD Tata

Belief

1. → Firm grounding on a particular subject. Eg → Adamant position of religion of an atheist

2. → More deeply rooted; rigid approach

Eg → belief remains same despite circumstance (Islamophobia)

3. → Makes way for a strong system of understanding. Eg →

Bhagat Singh's violent Nationalism.

Therefore, attitude, thoughts and beliefs are important aspects of inter-personal communication with huge bearing on one's character.

Feedback

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Q.17) The importance of compassion is wider than empathy. Explain

करुणा का महत्व समानुभूति से अधिक व्यापक है। व्याख्या करें।

(12 Marks)

Compassion is the quality of an individual to feel the pain of others and take active efforts to alleviate it.

Whereas, empathy refers to feeling other person's pain in a personal way but not actively taking steps for its amelioration.

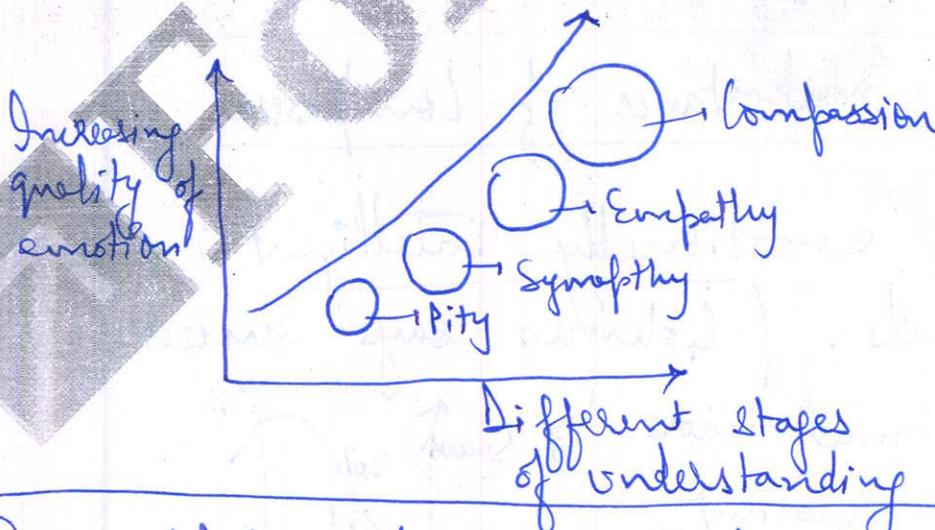


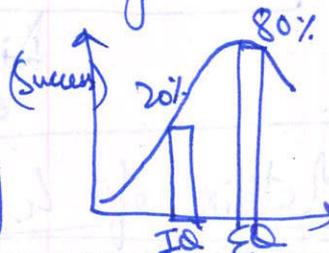
Figure: Matrix of Emotional Intelligence

* Importance of Empathy

- ① Helps create sensitized individuals.
 Eg → people feeling personal lives loss in Pahalgam attack.
- ② Creates a more inclusive society
 Eg → countering divisive forces by showing solidarity towards a cause (Farmers' protest; without participating)
- ③ A more empathetic society i.e. higher level of emotional intelligence than pity & sympathy.

* Wider Importance of Compassion

- ① Creates emotionally intelligent individuals. (Goleman says success is determined more by Emotional Quotient than Intelligence Quotient)



② Active citizenry with greater participation in social movements.

↳ Participation in protests against Pahalgam attack.

③ Creates a spirit of service in individuals (Vivekananda's idea of service of mankind).

④ Leads to strong cohesive bonds and primordial ties. ↳ Phool-walon Ki Sais festival (Mehranli) celebrated by both Hindus & Muslims

Thus, empathy is base-minimum of contemporary society which can be multiplied with compassionate approach enhancing the visions of 'Seva Paramo Dharma'

Feedback

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Q.18) You are recently appointed as District Panchayati Raj Officer in a district of Uttar Pradesh. After posting, when you seriously studied the social and economic situation of this district, the fact came to the fore that being an agricultural district, this district is far ahead of the neighbouring districts on the basis of agricultural production, crop diversification including access to irrigation and cottage industries. It is in a better condition than that which has also been praised in the recent annual report released by the state government, but social sectors such as access to education, infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate remain in poor condition.

Financial allocation is to be done for all panchayats of the district and panchayat people's representatives (who are the heads of elected bodies) have passed a resolution to spend more on agriculture development instead of spending more on social sector. So that agriculture can be further improved in the district, but on the other hand its disadvantage is that it will give less amount to the social programs in the area.

What are the ethical issues before you involved in the above case? What options would you look into as a District Panchayati Raj Officer.

आप जिला पंचायती राज अधिकारी के रूप में उत्तर प्रदेश के एक जिले में हाल ही में नियुक्त किए गए हैं। पोस्टिंग के बाद आपने जब इस जिले की सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक परिस्थिति का गंभीरता से अध्ययन किया तो यह तथ्य सामने आया कि एक कृषि प्रधान जिला होने के नाते यह जिला कृषि उत्पादन, फसल विविधीकरण सहित सिंचाई तक पहुँच और कुटीर उद्योगों के आधार पर तो पड़ोसी जिलों से बेहतर स्थिति में है जिसकी हाल ही में प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा जारी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में भी प्रशंसा की गई है, लेकिन सामाजिक क्षेत्रों मसलन शिक्षा तक पहुँच, शिशु मृत्युदर, मातृ मृत्युदर में खराब स्थिति बनी हुई है।

जिले के सभी पंचायतों के लिए वित्तीय आवंटन होना है तथा पंचायत जनप्रतिनिधियों ने (जो कि निर्वाचित निकाय के प्रमुख हैं) सामाजिक क्षेत्र पर अधिक खर्च के बजाय कृषि विकास पर अधिक खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव पारित किया है। ताकि जिले में कृषि को और बेहतर किया जा सके, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ इसका नुकसान ये भी है कि इससे क्षेत्र में सामाजिक कार्यक्रमों को कम राशि मिलेगी।

उपर्युक्त मामले में शामिल आपके समक्ष नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं? आप जिला पंचायती राज अधिकारी के रूप में कौन से विकल्पों पर गौर करेंगे?

(12 Marks)

An - The present scenario highlights the vitality of prudence, justice and emotional intelligence in a civil servant to handle the slippery slope of rational and emotional

decision-making

* Ethical Issues in the case

① Skewed Development v/s Economic Dependency

↳ The social sectors lagging behind require more finances to develop holistically. But livelihood of the people of district is dependent on agriculture

② Social upliftment v/s Economic Prowess

↓
by filling the gap of development in social sectors

↓
by enhancing strength of the district; creating more livelihood options

③ Hitherto under-developed v/s Fairly developing
→ choosing a fair option to not

harm interest of the either side of development

④ Dynamism & Action-oriented v/s Obsolete & Status-quoist

↓
will encourage prudent allocation using fortitude and emotional intelligence.

↓
will deter any change in financial allocation

⑤ Need of the district v/s Choice of elected heads

Requires a balanced compassionate approach to resolve the dilemma

* Options available as a district Panchayati Raj Officer

① Avoid any friction → no change in financial allocation.

→ Merits Avoids any contention → Demerits Results in social under-

→ Fulfills the wishes of electorate indirectly by chosen heads | development → Will lead to skewed development | harm society.

② Take action of allocating to social sector without discussion

Demerits

→ Will subvert democratic principles
→ create friction between temporary and permanent executive

Merits

→ Will help balance development.
→ Prosperity and health upgradation

③ Talk to heads of elected bodies and convince for a change/shift in allocation

As a part of bureaucracy, being compassionate and emotionally-intelligent (Goleman) necessitates us to take the best approach to fulfil utilitarianism development (Bentham) for maximum happiness for greatest number

Feedback

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Q.19) Metro rail projects are being approved by the Uttar Pradesh government in many cities of the state, so that it can help in making the urban transport system dynamic and pollution free. In view of this, a new metro route is proposed in Kanpur city, for which the Forest Department has given permission to cut about 1000 trees.

However, environmentalists, local citizens have objected to this and have demanded the withdrawal of this order so that environmental protection can be strengthened. Regarding this, they are also holding protests and protest rallies and are also trying to convey their views to the local media so that pressure can be created on the government and the administration.

In this situation answer the following questions-

- Identify the issues from the point of view of various stakeholders in this case.
- What steps will you take in case you are posted as Kanpur Municipal Assistant Commissioner?

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा राज्य के कई शहरों में मेट्रो रेल परियोजनाओं की मंजूरी दी जा रही है, ताकि शहरी यातायात व्यवस्था को गतिशील एवं प्रदूषण मुक्त करने में मदद मिल सके। इसी के मद्देनजर कानपुर शहर में एक नया मेट्रो रूट प्रस्तावित है, जिसके लिए करीब 1000 पेड़ काटने की मंजूरी वन विभाग ने दी है।

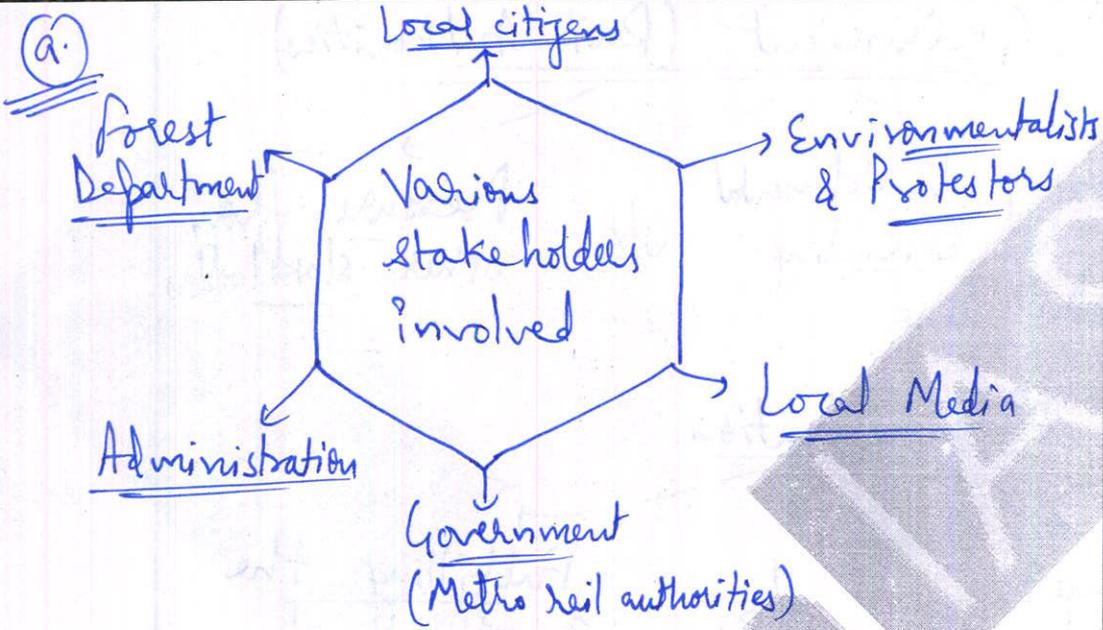
हालांकि, इसे लेकर पर्यावरणविदों, स्थानीय नागरिकों ने आपत्ति जताई है और इस आदेश को वापस लेने की मांग की है ताकि पर्यावरण संरक्षण को मजबूती मिल सके। इसे लेकर वे धरना प्रदर्शन और विरोध रैलियां भी कर रहे हैं तथा स्थानीय मीडिया तक भी अपनी बातों को पहुंचाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ताकि सरकार और प्रशासन पर दबाव बन सके।

इस परिस्थिति में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

- इस केस में विभिन्न हितधारकों के नजरिए से मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
- आप कानपुर नगर सहायक आयुक्त के पद पर तैनात हैं, ऐसे में आप कौन से कदम उठाएंगे?

(12 Marks)

Ans- This case is a classic dilemma of balancing development along with environmental conservation, in line with principles of Sustainable Development and inter-generational parity.



Issues for various stakeholders

① Local citizens

better transport facilities v/s harms to environment

② Environmentalists and Protestors

objection to environmentally insensitive development v/s Right to environment (Article-21)

③ Local Media

Harbinger of democracy (showing protestors) v/s Survival (Loyalist Approach)

④ Government (Rail Authorities)

Increasing developmental pace by extending metro line

v/s

Pressure from other stakeholders

⑤ Administration

Balanced development (meeting people's needs)

v/s

Fulfilling the governance by extending government projects

⑥ Forest Department

Preservation of forests (following objective & aim of department)

v/s

Permission to cut down 1000 trees (following governmental orders)

⑦ Steps as Kanpur Municipal Assistant Commissioner

① Conduct a meeting of all stakeholders, to reach at common grounds

- ② Figuring out the alternative routes if any; to minimize environmental damage.
- ③ Try and convince stakeholders on need for development projects whilst satisfying environmental conservation. (Samrakshan to Samvardhan)
- ④ Suggest proposals and translocation of entire trees in nearby green areas alongwith plantation drives enhancing 10 times forest cover
- ⑤ Request protestors to call-off rallies and participate in governance, by submitting plan details and maps to leaders.

Thus, a madhya-marg as propounded in (Buddhism) is the best way to ensure environmental conservation alongside development.

Feedback

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Q.20) You are working on the post of Drug Inspector in Uttar Pradesh. Agra, a famous district of the state, has been grappling with the challenges of drug trafficking and narcotics for the last few years. In view of your past best actions by the state government, you are replaced at Agra. In this context answer the following questions.

- What steps will you take as a drug inspector to stop drug smuggling?
- What will you do for persuasion to stop the increasing drug addiction among the youth of the district?

आप उत्तर प्रदेश में औषधि निरीक्षक के पद पर कार्यरत हैं। राज्य का प्रसिद्ध जिला आगरा पिछले कुछ वर्षों से ड्रग तस्करी एवं नशीली दवाओं की चुनौतियों से जूझ रहा है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा आपके पिछली बेहतरीन कार्यवाहियों को देखते हुए आगरा में प्रतिस्थापित किया जाता है। इस संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

- एक औषधि निरीक्षक के रूप में ड्रग तस्करी रोकने हेतु आपके द्वारा कौन-से कदम उठाए जाएंगे?
- जिले के युवाओं में नशे की बढ़ती लत को रोकने हेतु अनुनय के लिए आप क्या करेंगे?

(12 Marks)

Ans- The problem of drug trafficking and drug/substance abuse is a lot in the potential leverage of our demographically younger population.

The problem requires to be tackled with both 'care & rehabilitative approach' on abusers and coming down with iron hand against the traffickers.

(a) Steps as a Drug Inspector to stop drug smuggling

- Identify existing entry-points of

Drugs in the state and look up
the list of repeat offenders in this
regards.

- ② Arrest on doubts of involvement
in trafficking racket for questioning
under appropriate sections of
NBPS Act.
- ③ Seize and dispose any drug bust
with photographic proof.
- ④ Evaluate factories using drugs
for medicinal purpose and seize
any illegally acquired supply.
- ⑤ Stricter norms for licence renewal.
- ⑥ Ensure coordination with district
administration and police to
work out loopholes and come down
heavily against offenders.
- ⑦ Use technological tools → drones, AI
for surveillance at district borders.

(b) Prevention techniques to stop drug addiction

1. Start Awareness campaigns in schools and colleges.
2. Celebrate a day of the month as "De-Addiction and Health Day" in district.
3. Educate on the ill-effects of the addiction on youth.
4. Introduce / Launch a "Give-it-up campaign".
5. Incentivize the good behaviours by rewards and awards.
6. Appeal for 'Jan Bhagidars' to rescue any addicted youth and rehabilitate him/her creating it into a "Jan Andolan".

Thus, sensitization on drug abuse is a moral responsibility of society for common good of all to create a "Lashakt, Samriddh and Sampann Bharat".

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			

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
20 Marker	7.75 - 10	6 - 7.5	< 6
	Key / Relevant Point		
	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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