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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2070)

Name of Candidate	NEHA K.	Registration Number	892821
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Date	17/11/2022
Center	ONLINE		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
4(c)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6(a)	10	
6(b)	10	
7	20	
8	20	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWELVE** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

1. (a) Differentiating between courage and bravery, discuss why courage is often thought of as the first of all virtues. **(150 words) 10**

साहस और बहादुरी के मध्य अंतर बताते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि साहस को प्रायः सभी मद्गुणों में सर्वप्रमुख क्यों माना जाता है।

Courage is the moral belief in the virtue of one's actions and thoughts and the ability to continue it despite failure, fear from other consequences, deterrence portrayed by other authority.

Bravery is just the ability to overcome fear. It may not be a moral force that motivates but the mere act of displaying fearlessness.

eg → An animal going to the territory of another is a brave act, but the abidance to Non violence by Gandhi and his followers in the face of violence is Courage.

Courage is considered to be first of all values for the following reasons:

① Courage ensures that one stays in the course of difficult actions, which he/she believes to be right - Ethical Actions

② Courage also makes one overcome the difficulties in sticking to one's goals and conviction.

③ It also gives the confidence of the ability to face any consequence that stem from behaviour.

④ It also gives one the ability to take actions that are in good of the society despite the ungratifying response shown by it.

→ Jyotibha Phule the social reformer educated his wife for which he was socially boycotted, but in long term his wife turned out to become the 1st female teacher of India.

This way courage is the most important virtue.

1. (b) Discuss how social, cultural and religious factors act as determinants of ethics. (150 words) 10

चर्चा कीजिए कि कैसे सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और धार्मिक कारक नैतिकता के निर्धारक के रूप में कार्य करते हैं।

Ethics are the set of standards placed by the society on itself to guide one's actions, behaviour and choices.

Factors Determining Ethics

Social Factors

① Family is the primary agent of socialization. Especially in a collectivistic society as India it plays a major role in guiding one's values.

② Neighbourhood uses the methods of social approval and boycott to encourage some values.

eg In Swachh Bharat Mission as all the neighbours shifted to toilets, people practicing open defecation were disapproved socially and

slowly they change.

Culture Factors

- ① The culture of the nation is built on the ancient values and principles that have been followed from 1000's of years
- ② culture often guides our behaviour and our actions ~~eg.~~ Respecting elders by touching their feet.

Religious factors

- ① Religion provides a strong moral force to act
- ② Scriptures like Mahabharata, Bhagvat Gita talk about both social morals and individual values.
- ③ The practice of Zakat- giving alms anonymously is a practice prescribed by Islamic law.

This way a man's ~~ethics~~ are shaped by social, cultural and Religious factors

2. (a) Bring out the relevance of the teachings of Gautam Buddha in contemporary times.
(150 words) 10

समकालीन समय में गौतम बुद्ध की शिक्षाओं की प्रासंगिकता को वर्णित कीजिए।

Gautam Budha was the Proponent of Buddhism, who lived in 300 BC in regions of modern Uttar Pradesh and Nepal.

Teaching of Budha and its relevance in contemporary times

① The concept of desire and suffering by Buddha (Dukkha) is relevant to every person who is greedy, that brings him suffering

→ When we indiscriminately burn fossil fuels in want of luxury of private vehicles, desire for more comfort, we suffer from pollution.

② Buddha also gives a way to end the suffering by Madhyam Marga - the middle path

For example - When one faces conflict between development and sustainability one must take the path that ensures development of masses in an environmentally sustainable way.

③ Buddha also preaches compassion which can be seen to be highly lacking in international institution when debating about climate change and funds. Even in COP27, the 100 Billion / year pledge was unfulfilled by the developed world.

④ Right View, Action, could guide governments in taking the right and people centric administration.

Thus way Buddha becomes a man of the hour rescuing our morals and ethics from degeneration and cultivating virtues.

2. (b) If one takes care of the means the end will take care of itself. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

यदि कोई साधनों का ध्यान रखता है तो साध्य स्वयं सिद्ध हो जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

This is a view propounded by Deontological ethics, where people should be bothered about the means and its ethical background than the goals.

For Example; The end goal of every government is to ensure development of the country, but the means become important because there are more than one paths to choose from - Sustainable, unsustainable, equitable division etc.

And choosing a Sustainable, equitable means which is more harder to follow shows that if means are taken care of, the end goal of Development will be cared for, in long run.

Deontologist believe in the force

of moral duty

Gandhi also claimed that 'using the wrong means ~~do~~ do the right things does not make it ethical.'

But there are a lot of other factors like acceptance of the society, that determine the consequences of our action. but they are reldom in our control.

The means are in our control, our purpose and intentions are in our control. So if we keep them on the right side there is higher chance for the goals to be achieved.

It is highlighted by Niskam karma of Bhagvati gīt.

3. (a) Explain the relevance of the following in the context of civil services:
(150 words) 10

- (i) Impersonality
- (ii) Anonymity
- (iii) Perseverance
- (iv) Fairness

सिविल सेवाओं के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित की प्रासंगिकता की व्याख्या कीजिए:

- (i) निर्वैयक्तिकता
- (ii) अनामिता
- (iii) दृढ़ता
- (iv) निष्पक्षता

(i) Impersonality refers to the distance one maintains from certain, actions and conflicts, that guides him morally to act objectively based on merit. This can ensure higher public trust. It ensures that one acts in greater public interest than personal interest.

(ii) Anonymity refers to the namelessness of the civil servant in a policy, decision or scheme. This rids him/ her of external pressures and enables one to act in the larger public welfare, ^{especially when} despite hard rules and regulations prescribed in scheme/policy.

(iii) Perseverance refers to the ability to continue an act that is grounded in higher conviction and ethical bounds, despite a hard, punishing path that has to be taken. It ensures that the developmental activity taken up by civil servant is complete despite some setbacks and failures.

(iv) Fairness refers to just actions that guide one's thoughts and behaviour. This enables compassion and need to ensure equality, equity and higher public standards to guide his actions. It makes the civil servant act beyond the call of duty to ensure the benefits reach to the most needy - Antyo daya.

3. (b) With the help of relevant examples, bring out the difference between the following: (150 words) 10

(i) Intelligence Quotient and Emotional Quotient

(ii) Attitude and Aptitude

प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों की सहायता से, निम्नलिखित के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए:

(i) इंटेलिजेंस क्वोशंट (बुद्धि लब्धि) और इमोशनल क्वोशंट (भावनात्मक लब्धि)

(ii) अभिवृत्ति और अभिरुचि

Intelligence Quotient	Emotional Quotient
1. It is the ability of an individual to think rationally, act purposefully and adapt to novel situations - Weschler.	It is the ability of an individual to differentiate and understand feelings of one and others and use them to guide one's thoughts and actions - Mayer and Salovey
2. It is constant throughout life.	It can be changed with training
3. It determines one's <u>cognitive brightness</u> and <u>capacity to think</u>, <u>make decisions</u>, <u>solve problems</u>, <u>acquire knowledge</u>, <u>deal effectively</u> with <u>situations</u>.	3. It enables one: ① To gain self awareness ② Manage one's action ③ Stay motivated ④ Have empathy ⑤ Act socially moral and aware.

Attitude	Aptitude
It is the <u>learned</u> <u>enduring predisposition</u> to act favourably or unfavourably to object, event or person	It is the <u>featuralistic</u> <u>ability</u> that is predicted through a test, which can be <u>developed with</u> <u>practice</u> .
It is an individual construct that determines <u>social</u> <u>thought</u> , <u>actions</u> , <u>judgements</u> and <u>morals</u>	It guides one's <u>efforts</u> in the <u>areas</u> of <u>potential</u> that can be <u>realised</u>
It ensures one behaves <u>socially appropriate</u>	It ensures one behaves <u>cognitively</u> <u>superior</u> .
It can be <u>altered</u> by <u>persuasion</u> , <u>social</u> awareness etc.	It can't be altered and is largely determined biologically

4. (a) What do you understand by political neutrality? Explain its significance in public service. (150 words) 10

राजनीतिक तटस्थता से आप क्या समझते हैं? लोक सेवा में इसके महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Political Neutrality is the ability of an officer to act without any fear or favour to any political faction.

It is the ability to separate one's own, personal political ideology from guiding public decisions.

It is enforced in Civil Service conduct rules through

- ① Deterring officials from participating in campaigns
- ② prohibiting use of party symbols
- ③ Yet giving them right to exercise their political affiliation during elections through voting, which

should be kept confidential.

This way it can be ensured that public servants act ethical being a permanent executive, despite the whims and fancies of the political executives of the ruling party.

This ensures their actions are guided to public welfare than to any particular political ideology or factor.

It ensures objectivity, impartiality during any concrete action.

For Example - It ensures the election commissioner takes strict action against the party indulged in malpractice despite his affiliation to the party's ideology.

. Thus ensures Democracy is working for the people.

4. (b) There is more to integrity than honesty. Illustrate with examples. Also, suggest ways to inculcate integrity as a value in civil services. (150 words) 10
ईमानदारी की तुलना में सत्यनिष्ठा अधिक व्यापक है। उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करने द्वारा समझाइए।
साथ ही, सिविल सेवाओं में सत्यनिष्ठा को एक मूल्य के रूप में विकसित करने के तरीके सुझाइए।

Integrity is the consistency in one's thoughts, actions and values. while honesty is the reverence to truth.

Integrity encompasses honesty as one of the values but is a larger construct.

For example - Simply ^{accepting} ~~saying~~ that the scheme led to a loss of ₹1 crore is mere honesty. But integrity involves reasoning it out, compensating for the loss of funds, ensuring people get the benefits as envisaged in the scheme. It leads to more affirmative actions. Truth is essential, but action and conviction beyond that guides

public policy

Ways to Inculcate Integrity

- ① Like the 1st ARC had recommended there is need to have both legal and value based measures.
- ② Legal measures like strengthening the conduct rules, issuing charters, and regulatory authorities to ensure functioning can help ensure external integrity
- ③ But internally it can be increased by value education, ethical training, emotional intelligence training etc.
- ④ It is also necessary to have administrative controls like Code of Conduct, procedures etc

This way Integrity can be cultivated and implemented for Inclusive Democratic GOVERNANCE.

4. (c) What do you understand by probity? Why is it considered essential for good governance? (150 words) 10

सुविधा (प्रोबिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? सुशासन के लिए इसे क्यों आवश्यक माना जाता है?

Probity is the moral uprightness, straight forward thinking and action. It is the ability to measure one's commitment to values and principles.

It is essential for good Governance because

① It is easily to be questioned and asked for the rationality behind a particular action.

② It ensures that the values like Transparency accountability are ensured.

③ It enables an individual to act consistent with the code

of conduct that is prescribed.

- ④ It enables one to ensure the schemes are take by the procedures as established by law and stands the test of constitutional morality.
- ⑤ It ensures the values enshrined as a part of ethics code and good governance like participatory, citizen centred, equitable, efficient administration is carried out.

This makes probity an essential component of virtue in ensuring good governance.

5. (a) Although utilitarianism is arguably the most reason based approach to determining right and wrong, it has obvious limitations. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

यद्यपि उपयोगितावाद सही और गलत का निर्धारण करने के लिए संभवतः सर्वाधिक तर्क-आधारित दृष्टिकोण है, तथापि इसकी स्पष्ट सीमाएं भी हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Utilitarianism believes that an action which ensures, the goals are ethically right, is the right action.

Utilitarianism as propounded by J.S. Mill believes in Summum Bonum - Maximum good for maximum people.

It can ensure that maximum benefit reaches maximum people and thus can be one of the most reason based approach to determining right and wrong.

But there are some limitations:

- ① In a culturally diverse country with minority population, accounting to population of several ^{small} countries, it is essential to consider their welfare.
- ② In a democratic country, people's opinion should be heard and adhered to as much as possible, and diverse needs must be catered.
- ③ It also ensures that the most downtrodden people also have a say in the affairs of the country - ANTYODHAYA.

The country is guided by Gandhi's ethics and values and TALISMAN which talks about the eastman, ensure far more than utilitarian reasons guide governance and ethics of country.

5. (b) What do you understand by ethical dilemma? Explain with examples, how it can lead to crisis of conscience. (150 words) 10
नैतिक दुविधा से आप क्या समझते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए कि यह किस प्रकार अंतःकरण का संकट उत्पन्न कर सकती है।

Ethical dilemma is the exercise of choice between two competing ethical values and guided behaviour.

For Example - When handling a critical file which has officially secretive information which is sworn by oath of secrecy, but contains provisions that can harm human life and public morality. It is a conflict between allegiance to oath of secrecy and transparency and accountability to public and their trust.

This can lead to crisis of conscience if the harm is

manifested in some form or
another.

It can also lead to crisis of
conscience when the goals are
not able to compensate for the
harm.

It can also lead to crisis of
conscience when the consequences
are long term while the goal
is only beneficial for short
term. eg Developmental project can
be helpful for 100 years or more,
but environmental impact lasts
for millions of years.

Thus it is essential to resolve
ethical dilemma, in long term
it leads to societal harmony
and one's mental peace.

6. (a) What is code of conduct? How is it different from code of ethics?

(150 words) 10

आचरण संहिता क्या है? यह नीतिपरक आचार संहिता से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

Code of conduct refers to legally enforceable rules that are imposed upon a body.

eg → Code of conduct for Judges,
All India Service Rules, 1965. etc.

It ensures the actions of a professional are in allegiance with procedures and conditions established by these rules. It also ensures greater probity in governance.

Code of conduct prescribes a particular behaviour and often is more involved in deterrence and prohibits certain actions.

Code of Ethics refers to set of values that are expected of an ideal officer.

It guides one internally to ensure the service they render aligns with the professionally acclaimed norms and is more than just the duties.

It ensures the service is more people centric, compassionate, thought out.

Code of ethics should go alongside code of conduct to reduce conflict and improve the method of governance in an organization.

6. (b) Bring out the relevance of the seven principles of public life stated by the Nolan Committee in the Indian context, with the help of examples.

(150 words) 10

भारतीय संदर्भ में, नोलन समिति द्वारा सुझाए गए सार्वजनिक जीवन के सात सिद्धांतों की प्रासंगिकता को उदाहरणों की सहायता से स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The NOLAN COMMITTEE has come up with 7 principles of public life that is applicable across boundaries.

① Selflessness - It is the ability to work for others despite of our own interests. It ensures a civil servant works for welfare of people despite sacrificing the family time and leisure.

② Integrity is the consistency in values and actions, speech and behaviour. It ensure a political representative fulfills his election manifesto and works in the direction.

③ Accountability is the ability to be answerable and responsive to people. It ensures a Public Information Officer gives the

public adequate information, than
considering a simple information sensitive.

as requested

④ Openness - It refers to the transparency
to reveal information proactively

For Example - Odisha High Court revealed
the cases pending, vacancies etc and of
the courts under its jurisdiction.

⑤ Honesty - It is the ability to abide
by truth. For example - The government
should be clear of the facts and
never manipulate data.

⑥ Objectivity - It is the ability to
judge based on merit. During a
tender, companies should be judged
on efficiency and political affiliations

⑦ Leadership - It is the ability to
lead to the desirable goal. An officer
must lead his team during an operation
to control Naxalism than stay behind.

This makes the committees recomme-
ndations highly applicable and practical.

SECTION – B

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

7. The Right to Information (RTI) Act is one of the most important reforms brought by the government. You have recently been transferred as the Public Information Officer (PIO) in the irrigation department of a district. While inspecting the RTI applications, you find that many of these applications relate to information on the recruitment of staff in your department. Your juniors point out that all of these have been filed by an aspiring local politician who may be trying to create an issue related to irregularities in recruitment in the department. The department fears that he is filing RTI applications for political gains in the upcoming state elections.

In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) Identify the stakeholders and the issues involved in the case.
(b) What measures will you take to handle the situation? (20)

सूचना का अधिकार (RTI) अधिनियम सरकार द्वारा किए गए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण सुधारों में से एक है। आपको हाल ही में एक जिले के सेंचार्ड विभाग में जन सूचना अधिकारी (PIO) के रूप में स्थानांतरित किया गया है। RTI आवेदनों का निरीक्षण करते समय आप पाते हैं कि इनमें से कई आवेदन आपके विभाग में कर्मचारियों की भर्ती की जानकारी से संबंधित हैं। आपके कनिष्ठ अधिकारी बताते हैं कि ये सभी एक महत्वाकांक्षी स्थानीय राजनेता द्वारा दायर किए गए हैं जो शायद विभाग में भर्ती में अनियमितताओं से संबंधित एक मुद्दा बनाने का प्रयास कर रहा है। विभाग को आशंका है कि वह आगामी राज्य चुनावों में राजनीतिक लाभ के लिए RTI आवेदन दाखिल कर रहा है।

इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) इस प्रकरण में शामिल हितधारकों और मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
(b) इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए आप क्या उपाय करेंगे?

This is a case of misuse of RTI for personal interest. RTI being one of the golden laws that is of participatory in nature is bound to be misused.

① Stake holders

- ① Department of Irrigation
- ② Public - trust and confidence on the department
- ③ Local Politician
- ④ PIO - Me
- ⑤ Government
- ⑥ RTI Act

The Issues Involved here are:

- ① Personal Interest of Local Politician
Versus Public Interest as claimed
by RTI. - The local politician is
alleged to be using the law
meant for public interest to his
political favour. Curtailing on
RTI can lead to erosion of
public interest and trust.

② Department's probity versus politicians' fancies - The department has been adequately staffed but the politician is searching for ways to bring in unrest. There is high chance he could manipulate information to cause public disharmony.

③ Responsiveness to RTI versus ensuring social harmony and governmental values - The RTI mandates an answer in 30 days, but it can lead to possible chaos in the society as structured by politician.

④ Measures I will take!

① Immediate Measures

①.1 I will look into the data and bring in adequate information as requested by RTI.

①.2 I will also make sure the juniors are not scared, due to the probity in the department's recruitment process. I will reassure them of their employment

② Short Term Measures

2.1 I will make sure I write the reply as requested by the RTI, in 30 days.

2.2 I will also ensure all the RTIs are addressed to the point, encourages transparency but deters undue interference for personal gains.

③ Long Term Measures

3.1 I will make sure that there are some objective criterion set to ensure that

RTI applications are for public interest

3.2 I will also request my seniors to ~~to~~ request for some mechanism to deter unviable RTI and deter such applications through fines.

3.3 Like the conditions for Public Interest litigation, the Judiciary can take suo moto case to determine criterion for a valid RTI.

This will ensure the government's time is not wasted and efforts of benevolence are not questioned. It will make RTI more aligned with public interest and Transparency.

8. You are the managing director of a pharmaceutical company. Your company has won a tender for supply of generic affordable medicines to the state health department. In order to win the tender, you had kept the profit margins very low. However, after winning the tender, you got a call from the Officer on Special Duty (OSD) to the Health Minister for a 2% cut in the total purchase of goods. You tried to meet the Health Minister in this respect, but he also hinted at doing the job as per the instructions of the OSD. You cannot refuse to go ahead with the tender because of the risk of losing your 5% security deposit. Further, the firm can be blacklisted for not fulfilling the obligations of the approved tender.

Some of the options to deal with the situation are given below. Evaluate the merits and demerits of each of these options.

- (a) Follow the advice of the minister and comply with the demands of the OSD.
- (b) File a police complaint against the OSD for corruption.
- (c) Tip the media anonymously about the issue to build pressure on the concerned Minister.
- (d) Leave the allotted tender.

Also, not limiting to the options given above, suggest the course of action you will take, giving appropriate reasons. **(20)**

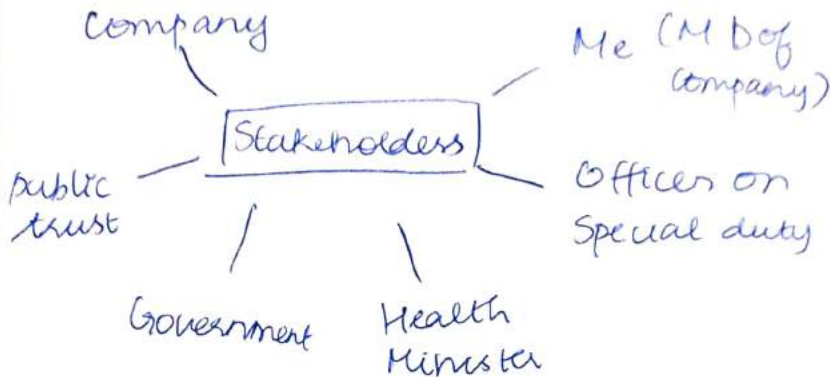
आप एक फार्मास्युटिकल कंपनी के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हैं। आपकी कंपनी ने राज्य के स्वास्थ्य विभाग को सस्ती जेनेरिक दवाओं की आपूर्ति के लिए एक टेंडर जीता है। टेंडर जीतने के लिए आपने प्रॉफिट मार्जिन बहुत कम रखा था। हालांकि, टेंडर जीतने के बाद सामान की कुल खरीद में 2% हिस्से के लिए स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के ऑफिसर ऑन स्पेशल ड्यूटी (OSD) की ओर से आपके पास एक फोन आया है। आपने इस संबंध में स्वास्थ्य मंत्री से मिलने का प्रयास किया, लेकिन उन्होंने OSD के निर्देशानुसार आपको काम करने का संकेत दिया। आप अपनी 5% जमानत राशि खोने के जोखिम के कारण इस टेंडर के साथ आगे बढ़ने से मना नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसके अलावा, अनुमोदित टेंडर के दायित्वों को पूरा नहीं करने के लिए फर्म को काली सूची में भी डाला जा सकता है।

इस स्थिति से निपटने के कुछ विकल्प नीचे दिए गए हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक विकल्प के गुणों एवं दोषों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

- (a) मंत्री की सलाह मानेंगे और OSD की मांगों का पालन करेंगे।
- (b) भ्रष्टाचार के लिए OSD के विरुद्ध पुलिस के पास शिकायत दर्ज करेंगे।
- (c) संबंधित मंत्री पर दबाव बनाने के लिए इस मुद्दे के बारे में गुमनाम रूप से मीडिया को सूचना देंगे।
- (d) आवंटित टेंडर को छोड़ देंगे।

माथ ही, ऊपर दिए गए विकल्पों तक सीमित रहे बिना, उपयुक्त कारण बताते हुए आपके द्वारा की जाने वाली कार्रवाई का सुझाव दीजिए।

This is a case of business bargain and assertion as opposed to irresponsiveness of the public servant and corrupt attitude.



② Option 1 - Follow the Advice of Minister and comply with demands of OSD.

Merits

- ① Getting the tender successfully
- ② Profit for the company in the future.

Demerits

- ① Loss of public trust on the company and government
- ② Legal actions that might result from corruption.

① Option 2 - File a police complaint against OSD for corruption

Merits

- ⊙ Ensure legal action is taken against the OSD.

Demerits

- ⊙ loss of tender
- ⊙ loss of profits for company in legal battle.

② Option 3 - Tipping media anonymously

Merit

- ⊙ Ensure public knows about OSDs functioning

Demerit

- ⊙ cowardly act
- ⊙ crisis of conscience.
- ⊙ No action on present tender

③ Option 4 - leave the Tender

Merit

- ⊙ No pressures

De Merit

- ⊙ loss of deposit and profit

On the company for illegal action | ^{causes} ~~loss~~ of conscience due to non reporting of unethical attitude

② However I would suggest

① Writing in person to the Health Ministry - I can write a mail or letter addressing the issue and petition the health minister and state that the integrity of the company's policies will be maintained, and no acts of corruption will take place. I would also write about the company's efficiency and request for quick action.

② I will personally try to deliver the letter and talk regarding this regard to the Health Minister.

③ I will ensure that the OSD

is replied with a strict no and inform him that actions will be taken in this regard if he does not let go off his demand and give the tender with objectivity to a deserving company.

④ If the minister is still unresponsive after consulting with the Board of Directors, I will move to the Police, Vigilance department.

⑤ I will ensure that the security deposit is stayed and the new officer replacing is able to analyse the tender and give it to the deserving company.

This will ensure that the rules are not abrogated and the company is integral. This also ensures Public Trust is maintained.

9. The promotion of harmful products like liquor, tobacco, etc. through mass media and advertisements have been banned in India. However, many companies are roping in big celebrities to promote these harmful products and brands through surrogate advertisement. In the disguise of another product, surrogate advertising is used to promote regulated products, like cigarettes and alcohol, There have been many debates on this issue, particularly in recent times, with many arguing that such advertisements should be banned altogether.

In this context, answer the following:

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in surrogate advertising?

(b) Suggest steps that can be taken to address these type of advertisements in India. (20)

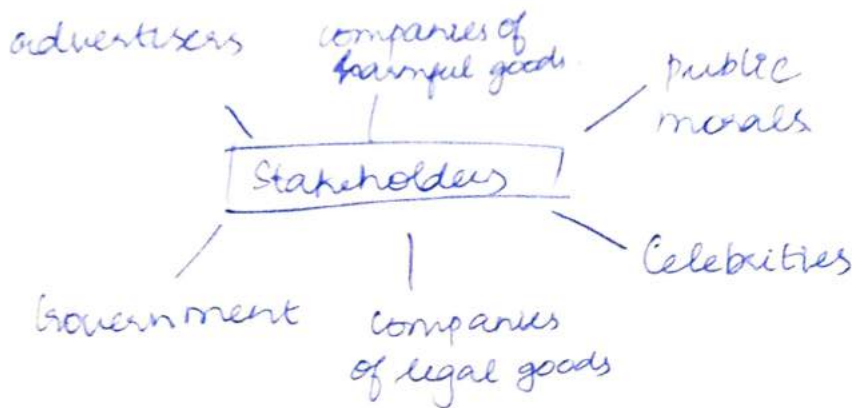
भारत में मास मीडिया और विज्ञापनों के माध्यम से हानिकारक उत्पादों जैसे कि शराब, तंबाकू आदि के प्रचार पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है। हालांकि, कई कंपनियां सरोगेट (छद्म) विज्ञापन के जरिए इन हानिकारक उत्पादों और ब्रांड्स का प्रचार करने के लिए बड़ी हस्तियों को शामिल कर रही हैं। एक अन्य उत्पाद की आड़ में, सिगरेट और शराब जैसे विनियमित उत्पादों का प्रचार करने के लिए सरोगेट विज्ञापन का उपयोग किया जाता है। इस मुद्दे पर कई बहसें हुई हैं, विशेष रूप से हाल के दिनों में कई लोगों का तर्क है कि ऐसे विज्ञापनों को पूरी तरह से प्रतिबंधित कर दिया जाना चाहिए।

इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) सरोगेट विज्ञापन में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) भारत में इस प्रकार के विज्ञापनों से निपटने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों का सुझाव दीजिए।

This is a heated topic of Surrogated Advertising wherein the product marketed is legal but there are minor influences of other harmful illegal products with subliminal perception that can affect public behaviour and purchasing strength.



Ethical Issues

① Godman's Syndrome and hero worshiping culture versus accountability of celebrities.

The country has huge reverence for heroes like Amitabh Bachchan, Rajni Kanth and follow them religiously - hero worshiping. Some celebrities feel they are greater than the masses and have a superiority complex of being and doing right, even when they are motivated by private interest and

affect public morality- Goldman's syndrome. They own no accountability to the public but the producers for the money they are paid

② Government's interest in Public Welfare, versus regulation of press. The Freedom of Speech and Expression includes Freedom of press, according to Beret Colman Versus Union of India, thus regulation of press should be minimal. But the press should also take the responsibility for the content they display.

③ Advertiser's profit and company's interests versus public morality. The Grandhian principles of Directive Principles of State Policy states that

sin goods like alcohol, tobacco must be ~~out~~ rightly banned by the government to ensure public morality, but advertisers exploit those goods for their profits through subliminal perception - minor cues that can cause major shift in behaviour.

⑥ The Measures ~~would~~ to be taken

① ~~Pass~~ Make the Consumer Protection Act more stringent with deterring influence of advertisements that harm public morality and encourage sin goods.

② It is necessary to campaign and educate people, especially children on the harmful effects of sin good like tobacco, alcohol.

- ③ It is also important to ensure that the celebrities take responsibility for their behaviour along with the advertisers and companies in the Consumer Protection Act.
- ④ It is also necessary to cultivate rationality and virtues in people to not take information at face value but analyse with their experience.
- ⑤ It is necessary to rope in accountable celebrities to inculcate values and encourage distance from sin goods.

Thus way both legal and virtuous methods can be used to curtail this problem.

10. You are a young officer who has recently been posted as the District Magistrate in a district where power cuts are a regular phenomenon. A thermal power plant is proposed in your district, which has the potential to not only meet the energy demand of yours but also that of neighbouring districts, and also provide employment opportunities for the people of your district. However, a few people from the district are protesting against it because of the concerns of displacement and the potential pollution issue that the project may lead to. It is brought to your notice that prominent local leaders have mobilized a large crowd and are planning to march towards the Collectorate. You have also received information that the crowd may turn violent due to the presence of miscreants. In the context of this situation, address the following:

(a) Identify the stakeholders and highlight the issues involved in the above case.

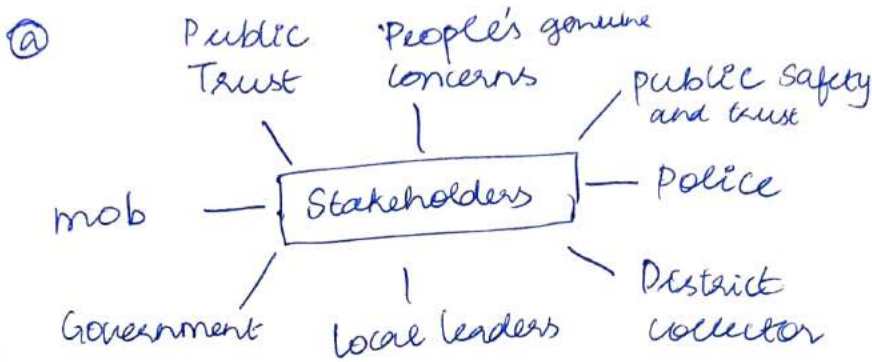
(b) State the measures that you would take as the District Magistrate. (20)

आप एक युवा अधिकारी हैं जिन्हें हाल ही में एक ऐसे जिले में जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के रूप में तैनात किया गया है जहां बिजली कटौती एक नियमित घटना है। आपके जिले में एक ताप विद्युत संयंत्र प्रस्तावित है, जिस संयंत्र में न केवल आपके जिले की बल्कि पड़ोसी जिलों की ऊर्जा संबंधी मांग को पूरा करने की क्षमता है, और यह आपके जिले के लोगों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर भी प्रदान करेगा। हालांकि, जिले के कुछ लोग विस्थापन की चिंताओं और परियोजना के कारण संभावित प्रदूषण के मुद्दे के चलते इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। आपके संज्ञान में लाया गया है कि प्रमुख स्थानीय नेताओं ने भारी संख्या में भीड़ जुटाई है और कलेक्ट्रेट की ओर मार्च करने की योजना बना रहे हैं। आपको यह भी जानकारी मिली है कि उपद्रवियों की मौजूदगी से भीड़ हिंसक हो सकती है। इस स्थिति के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित मुद्दों को संबोधित कीजिए:

(a) उपर्युक्त प्रकरण से संबंधित हितधारकों की पहचान कीजिए और इसमें शामिल मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

(b) जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के रूप में आप जो उपाय करेंगे, उनका उल्लेख कीजिए।

This is a case of developmental efforts by government being opposed by people according to certain personal interest and political gains.



Issues Involved

① Development and Change Versus status quo

There is always resistance to leave the land the people own despite resettlement and Rehabilitation by law because people feel governmental offer will be lesser than their present conditions. There is also some inertia to change

'Change and Motion is law of life, stagnation is to degeneration'
- Swami Vivekanand.

② Redressal of Public Grievances Versus personal political gains and MOBOCRACY

The public opinion and grievances are of great governance importance but diluting it with personal political gains hinders the process of grievance redressal and justice. Mobocracy is not typical of Democracy

③ Loss of public trust in institutions Versus Actions of Public Servants

The main aim of democracy is to ensure governance of people in the way people wish for, and not for any personal motivation. Thus it becomes crucial for public servants to act in accordance with people's interest.

⑥ [Measure I would take as District Magistrate]

- ① I will issue a notice with stated aim of the project and the benefits and call for a consultation based on submission of petitions. I will go to the crowds before they reach collectorate.
- ② I would hold meeting with various stakeholders like the company and the people. I will also consult with the local leaders, give them due respect, separately.
- ③ I will then call for a joint committee meeting of representative of all stakeholders and ensure the grievances are heard and recommendations are accommodated.

into the proposal.

④ I will ensure the police department is aware of the situation and is ready for immediate action if the mobs come in at any time.

⑤ I will also ensure that the acemo dated recommendations are fulfilled by letter and spirit, and make sure the relocation process is minimal and efficient.

⑥ I will ensure channels of grievance redressal are open for people to access, so mobs don't have to take action.

This way the conflicts can be solved with improved governance measures and compassion.

11. Today, digital games and gameful interactions with a digital dimension are rapidly becoming pervasive in society. It is a highly engaging pastime and also a vehicle for acquiring knowledge and/or modifying attitudes and behaviours at various levels, whether by explicit intention or otherwise. Online games' increasingly important role in society brings about ethical implications that cannot be ignored, and have sometimes been the object of heated public and academic debate.

(a) Discuss the various social and psychological issues involved in online gaming.

(b) Give some suggestions to address the harmful impact of online gaming on the society.

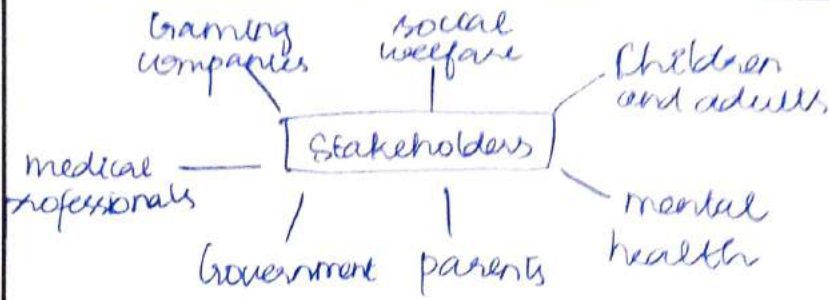
(20)

वर्तमान समय में, डिजिटल आयाम के साथ डिजिटल गेम्स और गेमफुल इंटरैक्शन समाज में तेजी से फैलते जा रहे हैं। यह अत्यधिक आकर्षक मनोरंजन है तथा ज्ञान प्राप्त करने और/या विभिन्न स्तरों पर अभिवृत्ति एवं व्यवहार को संशोधित करने के लिए एक माध्यम भी हैं, चाहे स्पष्ट इरादे से या अन्यथा। समाज में ऑनलाइन गेम की तेजी से महत्वपूर्ण होती भूमिका नैतिक निहितार्थ प्रस्तुत करती है, जिसकी उपेक्षा नहीं की जा सकती है और कभी-कभी यह गंभीर सार्वजनिक एवं अकादमिक बहस का विषय भी रहा है।

(a) ऑनलाइन गेमिंग में शामिल विभिन्न सामाजिक और मनोवैज्ञानिक मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(b) समाज पर ऑनलाइन गेमिंग के हानिकारक प्रभाव से निपटने के लिए कुछ सुझाव दीजिए।

Online games have become accessible by mobile phones and increased young population. Nearly 40% adult population is indulged in gaming and if it is regulated it can lead to Billions of revenue with India being second only to Korea in Gaming Industry.



② Social Issues

① Strain in Family Relations - The

children are more involved in games and so are young adults, thus impairing the harmony and value development function of the family.

② Strain in financial health - There

are betting games, some games involve high electricity and costly gadgets that cause rift in family.

③ Promotion of aggressive and and inappropriate content - Some

games involve grotesque and fearful images that promote violent

actions through observation learning and imitation

~~By~~ Blue whale game that lead to wide spread suicide of young people.

④ Promotion of stereotypical attitude towards women through inappropriate sexual content, other minority groups.

Psychological Issues

① Addiction to gadget and games

② Loss of critical time in physical activity can bring in lack of psychocognitive development.

③ Strain on psychiatric facilities.

④ More cases of loneliness due to lack of social skills.

⑤ More chances of depression and social anxiety

⑥ [Suggestion to Address]

① [Legal Measures]

- ①.1 Regulate the inappropriate content by Recognition of industry
- ①.2 Age based gaming software and adherence to codes of age through verification.
- ①.3 finer and ban on lack of privacy of data
 - Ban of PUBG due to lapse in privacy of users.

② [Social Measures]

- ②.1 Encourage games that involves physical activity
 - Traditional knowledge
 - digital library involves
 - 75 Indigenous games that can be promoted

②.2 Encourage games to inculcate social skills and values through Incentives.

②.3 Encourage human relations through ideas like selfie with daughters etc.

③ Psychological Measures

③.1 Increase awareness on addictive nature of games

③.2 Increase the level of psychiatric treatments and care ~~leg~~ helpline on the lines of Tamil Nadu Government.

This way the profitable industry should be recognised and regulated for social welfare and increased human resource.

12. Climate change and environmental degradation have caused havoc globally. It has repercussions on the life and livelihood of each and every individual on the planet. Despite its huge impact, climate change and environmental conservation have not become an electoral issue in India. Globally, green parties are making strides, albeit gradually. In countries like Netherlands, Sweden and Australia, they have begun to make a mark in electoral politics. In India, however, there is no such development.

(a) In your view, why has politics in India not seen it's 'green moment' yet?

(b) Do you think people in India are generally apathetic to climate change and environment related issues? Suggest some initiatives to bring about a change in the attitude of the people towards the issue. (20)

जलवायु परिवर्तन और पर्यावरण निम्नीकरण ने विश्व स्तर पर व्यापक विनाश किया है। इस ग्रह पर प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के जीवन और आजीविका पर इसका प्रभाव है। इसके व्यापक प्रभाव के बावजूद, जलवायु परिवर्तन और पर्यावरण संरक्षण भारत में चुनावी मुद्दा नहीं बने हैं। विश्व स्तर पर, ग्रीन पार्टियां धीरे-धीरे आगे बढ़ रही हैं। नीदरलैंड, स्वीडन और ऑस्ट्रेलिया जैसे देशों में उन्होंने चुनावी राजनीति में अपनी पहचान बनानी शुरू कर दी है। हालांकि, भारत में अभी ऐसा कोई विकास नहीं हुआ है।

(a) आपके विचार में, अभी तक भारत की राजनीति में "ग्रीन मोमेंट" क्यों नहीं देखा गया है?

(b) क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत में लोग जलवायु परिवर्तन और पर्यावरण संबंधी मुद्दों के प्रति सामान्यतः उदासीन हैं? इस मुद्दे के प्रति लोगों के दृष्टिकोण में बदलाव लाने के लिए कुछ पहलों का सुझाव दीजिए।

(a) Climate change and Environmental degradation is the moonshot of this era. There is need for political, social, appraisal of the issue to. However it has not manifested in election manifesto of any national party in 2019 elections.

[This is Because]

- ① People are largely unaware of the repercussions. They feel that the results are distant in the future and they would not have to bother about it. ~~eg~~ loss of glaciers by 2050, water scarcity by 2090.
- ② People are also mobilised by immediate issues like poverty, unemployment, subsidies, freebies, since India is still a developing country.
- ③ The conflict between development and environmental sustainability, has been common not only in international circles but people organisations too. People naturally are concerned about today's meal than future biodiversity loss.

However this situation is changing.
In Himachal Pradesh, the Youth have
mobilised their representative to
stop the building of checkdams
in their constituency that is
causing water build up and
landslide, causing bio diversity
threat etc.

The Green moment is not far, it
will certainly manifest soon

⑥ With renewed awareness
and greater involvement of
youth the apathetic attitude
is slowly changing.

Initiatives to Bring about Change

① Persuasion through imminent
danger that is close and not far
away in the future - It must

be highlighted to the people of the country that the repercussion of climate change is the reason for ① frequent tsunamis and cyclones.

② frequent floods and draughts.

③ loss of agricultural produce and land productivity.

It is necessary to show them that the problems are already existing at their place and will only exacerbate with apathy.

② Belief in their influence on political manifesto and political action - People should be assured that their efforts can guide political parties, shape manifesto and ensure translation

of the same into actions.

③ Use of Subliminal Shaping and
Judge theory of Behavioural
economics

Use of images and
posters related to climate change
and the ability of people. They
should also know their
VOICE POWER to elicit action

④ NGOs and Civil Society Organisations
should also help people exercise
their right

⑤ Ensure governmental and electoral
actions on implementing manifesto
related conditions.

Like we shot for the moon with
concerted efforts and social capital
we should put in our resources
to avert this crisis with monument
al measures.