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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1494)

Name of Candidate	TANUJ PATHAK		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	
Center	Online	Date	03/01/2021

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3	20	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	20	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	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 **FOURTEEN** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें चौदह 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.

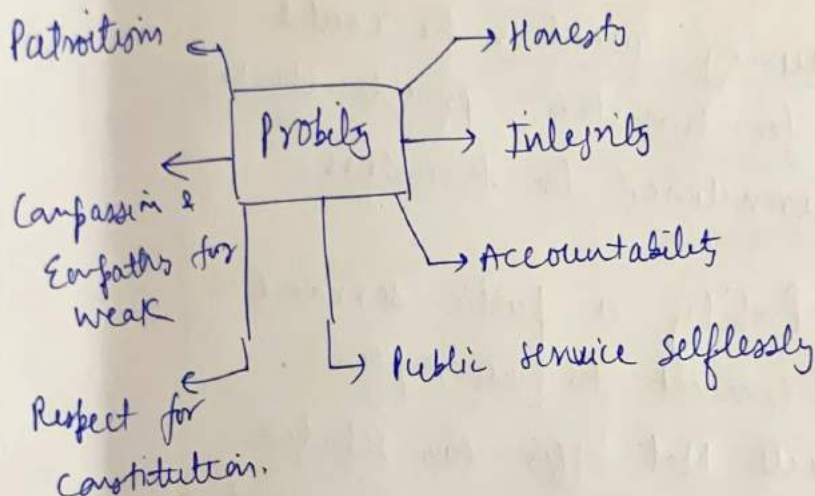
SECTION - A

1. (a) What do you understand by probity in governance? Explain, with examples, how it enhances transparency and accountability in the administration. (150 words) 10

शासन व्यवस्था में ईमानदारी से आप क्या समझते हैं? उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए कि यह प्रशासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही कैसे बढ़ाता है।

Probity means having highest standard of moral principles. Probity is the practice of following strict adherence to ~~the~~ honesty & moral value in ones life.

Probity in Governance is very vital for all the civil servants.



Probity Increase Transparency & Accountability
in the following way :-

- (i) If a servant is honest, he will not take "Bribes" to favour someone.
- (ii) He will carry on his work with utmost honesty with no secrecy whatsoever.
- (iii) A public servant who is compassionate will be accountable to weaker section of public.
For eg. during winters he could light fires for homeless, provide blankets & even dormitories for homeless.
- (iv) due to Probity a public servant will not commit to corruption.
Eg. He will Not offer his relative or ~~a job~~ a position of government service rather he will strive for a healthy competition.

1. (b) Differentiating between empathy and compassion, discuss the importance of compassion towards weaker sections of society in the administration. (150 words) 10

सहानुभूति और संवेदना के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट करते हुए, प्रशासन में समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के प्रति संवेदना के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Empathy means to put yourself in someone else's shoes and feel the emotions that he/she is ~~going~~ going through. And if possible share those emotions so that the distress can be reduced.

Compassion means feelings for the underprivileged & poor. A feeling of joy comes once the problems of the underprivileged are removed.

Eg. Lord Buddha, Mother Theresa are the embodiment of Compassion.

Dalai Lama → "If you want others to be happy, practise compassion, if you want you to be happy, practise Compassion".

Importance of Compassion towards weaker section of the society :-

- 1) Better Governance of the poor.
- 2) Welfare of underprivileged & backward.
- 3) Upholding vision of our fathers who strived for freedom of India.
- ~~4) better world~~
- 4) Understanding problems of weaker section & their redressal.
- 5) Egalitarian Indian society.

So Compassion can lead to a society which will ~~lead to~~ fulfill the aspirations of weaker section of our Society.

2. (a) Ethics may, at times, seem to be in conflict with law and vice-versa. Discuss with suitable examples. (150 words) 10

नीतिशास्त्र कई बार कानून के साथ संघर्षरत और इसके विपरीत प्रतीत हो सकता है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Aristotle :- "Good laws makes good citizens".

This means that for development of our country good laws needs to be developed.

But often situation arises when laws are in conflict with ethics.

for example :-

In a Ration shop law says that without Aadhar card no food will be provided, but if a small hungry child comes to a ration shop ethics & humanity says that the child should be ~~feed~~ provided with food.

In this case Laws are put in back-seat for some time & ethics takes over the steering wheel. Here the best thing to

do is to feed the hungry child.
Infact provisions should be made for
Strict Mid-day meal schemes & ICDS.

Example # 2 :-

If any law asks to distribute blanket
only to SCs & STs during a winter night
& an ^{old} man comes whose category is
unknown, he has meagre clothing &
shivering with cold.

Ethics says to provide not only blanket
to him but also fire & a shelter.

Thus in many cases there comes
the situation in which need is the
choice between law vs ethics. In
these cases the values of Individual
Guides him to the right path.

2. (b) Explaining the concept of Emotional Intelligence, highlight its role in administration.

(150 words) 10

भावनात्मक समझ की अवधारणा स्पष्ट करते हुए, प्रशासन में इसकी भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

(EI)

Emotional Intelligence is the ability of a person to control his emotions and to control & understand emotions of others too.

EI enables us to make better relations with the people and are important for good governance as well as for personal relationships.

Example:- Understanding when a person is sad, unhappy, aggrieved, uncomfortable, help a skilled servant to connect with him better.

This will not only help in resolving the problems of that person but also will increase the Trust of public in administration.

Role of EI in administration :-

- (1) Understanding problems of public & redressal
- (2) Better Governance
- (3) Increased Accountability of servant
- (4) Carry out work with utmost honesty & integrity
- (5) Strive for welfare of weaker section of society.
Make civil servant compassionate inculcates empathy.

(6) Building Trust in Administration
People start trusting government

Thus EI is very important value in a civil servant. It must be inculcated by observing the weaker section of society & strive for their upliftment.

3. Examine the relevance of the following in the context of civil services: (20)

(a) Integrity and Honesty

सत्यनिष्ठा और ईमानदारी

(b) Objectivity and Neutrality

वस्तुनिष्ठता और तटस्थता

(c) Impartiality and Non-partisanship

निष्पक्षता और गैर-तरफदारी

(d) Accountability and Responsibility

जवाबदेही और उत्तरदायित्व

Civil servant should have high standards of moral values & principles so that he may strive for welfare of the nation.

(a) Integrity & honesty :-

- (i) Controls Corruption in Civil servant
- (ii) Efficient administration
- (iii) Proper utilization of Public funds
- (iv) Implementation of Welfare policies for poor & weaker section of the society.
- (v) Makes him accountable to the public
- (vi) Increase Transparency in his work.
- (vii) Inculcates Impartiality & Non-Partisanship in the Civil servant.

(b) Objectivity & Neutrality :-

- (i) Makes a civil servant
Impartial & Non-partisan
- (ii) Takes decisions rationally after
having considered all the dimensions
- (iii) Better policy decisions taken &
Good implementation of policies.
- (iv) Better problem redressal of
Aggrieved person after mindful
thinking.
- (v) Proper importance given to downtrodden
& weaker sector.
- (vi) No influence of any political
party or influential person on
the civil servant.

(C) Impartiality & Non-Partisanship

- (i) Takes No side of any political party.
- (ii) Remains true to his work, so better administration.
- (iii) No corruption in his work.
- (iv) No favouritism or Nepotism.
- (v) Proper & sufficient welfare of weaker section.
- (vi) Rational decision making by involving brainstorming & different perspectives.
- (vii) Honesty & Integrity developed in the civil servant.
- (viii) Accountability towards public is Strengthened.

(d) Accountability & Responsibility :-

- (i) Increase Transparency & objectivity in work.
- (ii) Increase Honesty & Integrity in service.
- (iii) Awareness of his duties towards public & thus better administration.
- (iv) Inculcated Compassion & Empathy towards downtrodden & poor.
- (v) Development & upliftment of poor & weaker section of society.

So, all these qualities should be present in a civil servant to ensure a inclusive growth of Indian Society.

4. (a) Is it always morally wrong to lie? Justify your stand with relevant examples. (150 words) 10

क्या असत्य बोलना सदैव नैतिक रूप से गलत होता है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने रुख का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

There are generally two view regarding lies :-

one is the Utilitarian view which says ⁱⁿ achieving better outcomes for a wider number of people, means does not matter much. That is, lie can be spoken if it is spoken for good.

Example:-

If a man is trying to kill your friend who is standing at the door with a pistol. You know that your friend is hiding in your house. The killer asks if your friend is hiding inside your house or not? What will you say?

In this case speaking a lie that he is Not hiding inside your house may be Morally correct.

Another view is of Kantian philosophy.
Gandhiji has also supported this view.
That is Means matter as much as
ends. This means that speaking a
lie is Morally wrong in any
situation.

In My opinion, speaking lie is
not morally wrong if it is
spoken for achieving good results.

A lie, in my opinion is not a
lie if it can outcome in welfare
of a large section of the society.

In Mahabharata, "Dharmaraj Yudhishthir"
~~had~~ also had to speak a lie in
order to save "Dharma" &
Truth in the world.

This tells us that to save "Dharma"
lie can be spoken.

4. (b) Bring out the difference between Attitude and Aptitude. What type of attitude is expected of civil servants in India, in your view? (150 words) 10

अभिवृत्ति और अभिरुचि के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। आपके विचार से, भारत में सिविल सेवकों से किस प्रकार की अभिवृत्ति की अपेक्षा की जाती है?

Attitude :- Attitude is the opinion of the person towards a thing or a situation. It can be good or bad, pro or anti.

Aptitude :- Aptitude is the ability of a person to learn things faster.

Better aptitude means the person is able to grasp the concepts easily & in less time.

In my opinion, the attitude of a civil servant towards a thing should be positive. He should think on a bright side.

His attitude should be ^{to} remove unethical elements from the society & try to bring in positive changes by spreading happiness & satisfaction.

in the society.

Attitude of the civil servant should be to look the situation as an opportunity to create a society worth living. He should try to aim for equality, Liberty & fraternity as envisioned in our Constitution.

Overall, in my opinion, A strong will power to change the society as per the dreams of our forefather - that must be the attitude of a civil servant.

As Gandhiji said - "be the

change you want to see in the world"

5. (a) How can one use Gandhiji's talisman for resolving ethical dilemmas in day-to-day life?

(150 words) 10

आप दैनिक जीवन में नैतिक दुविधाओं का समाधान करने के लिए गांधीजी के जंतुर का उपयोग कैसे कर सकते हैं?

Gandhi's Talisman is the guiding light for all the ethical dilemmas that ever will arise in day to day life.

Gandhiji talks about being compassionate & inculcating empathy in us when he says → "Think like poor to help poor".

He says "whenever in doubt or when the self become too much within you, recall the face of the weakest man you have ever seen" — by saying this he clearly wants us to strive for the welfare of the poor & the weaker section of our society. whenever we face an ethical dilemma

in our life, we should we should choose that way in which welfare of a poor & underprivileged is viable. Always try to choose that option which aims to remove inequality & unhappiness from the lives of poor & downtrodden.

"Gandhiji" said →

"Poverty is worst form of violence"

Thus Gandhiji's Talisman shows that all civil servants should try to have the welfare of poor as their priority.

In our daily lives too helping poor & downtrodden will help to build a better Society & Nation that was envisioned by Mahatma.

5. (b) People's attitudes are shaped by their social experience and circumstances. Discuss with examples. (150 words) 10

लोगों के सामाजिक अनुभव और परिस्थितियाँ, उनकी अभिवृत्तियों को आकार प्रदान करती हैं।
उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

It is true that people's attitudes are shaped by their social experience & circumstances —

① A poor person who do not have enough money for buying two square meals a day will not have positive attitudes towards any policy of government. His only priority is feeding his family two times a day. Only policies which help him achieving this is of interest to him.

② A woman who has suffered domestic violence will have negative attitudes towards ~~the~~ men in the society.

- ③ An educated unemployed person will have negative attitudes towards all the skill development & policies of government
- ④ A distressed farmer who has thought to commit suicide out of his misery has negative attitude towards life.
- ⑤ So attitudes are always shaped by the experiences that we encounter in our social sphere.

6. Explain the following terms with suitable examples.

(10)

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ निम्नलिखित पदों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(a) Beliefs

विश्वास

(b) Values

मूल्य

(c) Norms

मानदंड

(d) Principles

सिद्धांत

(e) Morals

नैतिकता

(a) beliefs :- These are the customs & views that a person thinks rightly of. Certain views which are prevalent in the society are true for a person, these are his beliefs. Eg. Belief in God, etc.

(b) Values →

values are like anchor to the ship. During strong ocean currents ship gets anchored to the shore. Similarly a man with high values &

principles do not get influenced under pressure.

(c) Norms :-

Norms are the rules prevalent in the society.

Eg. Norm of praying during the festivals.

(d) Principles :-

These are the moral values that a person has set for himself. Principles are guiding force for a person during an ethical dilemma.

Eg. Honesty, Integrity, etc.

(e) Morals

Morals are the ethics that guide the person what ought to do & what not to do. What is Right & what is wrong.

7. Though utilitarianism is one of the most influential moral theories, it is criticized on many grounds. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

यद्यपि उपयोगितावाद सर्वाधिक प्रभावशाली नैतिक सिद्धांतों में से एक है, तथापि इसकी कई आलोचनाएँ पर आलोचना की जाती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Utilitarianism is the theory which aims at achieving maximum happiness for maximum number of people.

"Means" are not as important as the ends. Only thing that matters is the maximization of happiness.

It is criticized because :-

① ~~the~~ do not consider the problems of Minorities. What about happiness of Minorities?

② Adhering to Moral values & principles in achieving the ends is also very important.

i.e. Means are as important as ends.

Thus utilitarianism is succeeded by a better theory by Immanuel Kant who profess that means are as important as ends.

Gandhiji too has emphasized on strictly keeping truth as a guiding principle in life.

8. What are the various types of ethical dilemmas faced by a civil servant in India? Highlight the key elements of strategies used to resolve these dilemmas.

(150 words) 10

भारत में एक सिविल सेवक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली विभिन्न प्रकार की नैतिक दुविधाएं क्या हैं? इन दुविधाओं का समाधान करने के लिए उपयोग की जाने वाली रणनीतियों के प्रमुख तत्वों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Ethical dilemmas is the situation when the two principles of a person are in conflict & none of them provide a morally satisfactory way out.

Types of ethical dilemmas:-

- ① Conflict of Interest
- ② Public relation vs Private relation
- ③ Moral values vs values of Constitution
- ④ Moral principles vs code of Conduct
- ⑤ Principles vs ~~ethics~~ Rule of Law.

Strategies used to resolve the ethical dilemmas :-

- ① Strictly to basic moral values
- ② Honesty & Integrity
- ③ Compassion & Empathy towards weaker section
- ④ Prioritizing the Rule of law.
~~is~~
- ⑤ Accountability to the public
- ⑥ Transparency & Objectivity
- ⑦ Impartiality & Non-partisanship

SECTION - B

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

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में, प्रस्तुत किए गए प्रकरणों का ध्यान से अध्ययन कीजिए और फिर आगे आने वाले प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए (लगभग 250 शब्दों में):

9. You have joined as a reporter in a newly launched news channel. This choice was based on the assurance given by channel's management that it would emerge as the voice of the downtrodden. While working on various assignments, you reported political incidents and covered national stories as instructed by the organization. But later you come to know that the channel was targeting particular individuals, rather than serving its stated mission. The reporters were also pressurised to go out of the way to accomplish the organisation's wishes. Given the economic slowdown, most reporters complied with these directives. Some who left the job, also did not blow the whistle against the organisation fearing lack of other employment opportunities. Recently, you have also been assigned a similar task by the organisation. In this context,

(a) Identify the various ethical issues involved in this case.

(b) You tried to convince the management to change its functioning and work as per its assurance given earlier but to no avail. In such a scenario, consider the options given below:

1. Follow the task given by the organisation.
2. Work with other reporters in protest against the organisation's actions.
3. Leave the job
4. Blow the whistle on the organisation's working.

Evaluate the merits and demerits of each of these options and suggest your preferred course of action, giving reasons.

(20)

आप हाल ही में लांच एक समाचार चैनल से संवाददाता के रूप में जुड़े हैं। यह चयन चैनल प्रबंधन द्वारा दिए गए इस आश्वासन पर आधारित था कि वह दबे-कुचलों की आवाज बनकर उभरेगा। विभिन्न कार्यभारों पर काम करते हुए, आपने संगठन के निर्देशानुसार राजनीतिक घटनाओं की रिपोर्टिंग की और राष्ट्रीय खबरों को कवर किया। लेकिन, बाद में आपको पता चलता है कि चैनल अपने बताए गए मिशन पर चलने की बजाए विशेष व्यक्तियों को निशाना बना रहा था। संवाददाताओं पर भी संगठन की दृष्टि पूरी करने हेतु अतिरिक्त दबाव बनाया जाता था। आर्थिक स्लोडाउन को देखते हुए अधिकांश संवाददाताओं ने इन निर्देशों का पालन किया। नौकरी छोड़ने वाले कुछ लोगों ने रोजगार के अन्य अवसरों के अभाव के डर से संगठन के विरुद्ध आवाज नहीं उठाई। हाल ही में, आपको भी संगठन द्वारा इसी प्रकार का एक कार्यभार सौंपा गया है। इस संदर्भ में,

(a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

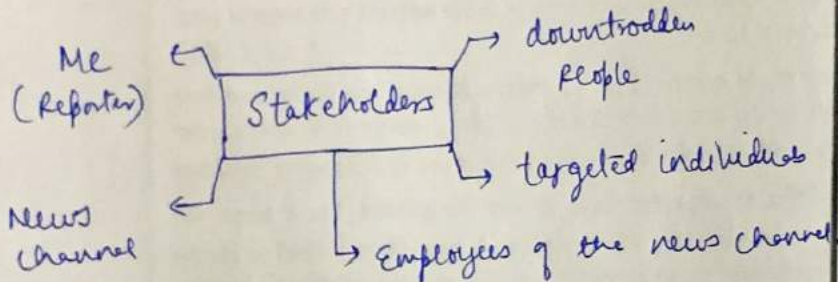
(b) आपने प्रबंधन को अपनी कार्यशैली में परिवर्तन लाने और पूर्व में दिए गए आश्वासन के अनुसार कार्य करने के लिए समझाने का प्रयास किया, लेकिन कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ। ऐसे परिदृश्य में, नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. संगठन द्वारा दिए गए कार्यभार का पालन करेंगे।
2. संगठन के कार्यकलापों के विरोध में अन्य संवाददाताओं के साथ काम करेंगे।
3. नौकरी छोड़ देंगे।
4. संगठन की कार्यशैली पर आवाज उठाएंगे।

इनमें से प्रत्येक विकल्प के गुणों एवं दोषों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और कारण बताते हुए, अपनी अधिमानित कार्यवाही का सुझाव दीजिए।

Role of Media is to bring realities of our society in front of the policy makers & public in general. It should work for welfare of backward and downtrodden.

In this case :-



(A) Various ethical issues involved :-

(i) Integrity & honesty

- (ii) Need of job vs code of ethics
- (iii) Accountability to the public.
- (iv) Compassion towards downtrodden
- (v) Safety & Liberty of the targeted individuals.

(b) Course of Action —

- (i) Follow the task given by organization

Merits → Stability of my job
 ↳ Regular income
 ↳ Good image among higher officials

Demerits → injustice to downtrodden
 ↳ Hindered liberty of targeted individuals

- (ii) Work with other Reporters & protest →

Merits → Downtrodden may get their voice
 ↳ Upheld liberty of Targeted individuals

Demerits → My job can be lost
 ↳ Bad image in the company.

(iii) Leave the job

Merits → Satisfaction of my conscience
→ I can search for a better job.

Demerits → downtrodden will not
get their voice
→ Injustice to other employees
→ Injustice to targeted individuals

(iv) Blow the whistle in organisation
working

Merits → Downtrodden may get
their voice back
→ Pressure on honest employees
will be reduced.
→ Better working of company as a
whole

Demerits → Channel can shut down
→ Downtrodden may lose their
voice due to shutdown
→ I & other employees can lose
their jobs

My course of Action :-

I will prefer option 'B' i.e. work with other employees & protest against the organization action.

This will bring the wrong doings of the organization to the board of directors & other stakeholders.

I'll try to inform higher authorities about the importance of providing voice to the downtrodden as we are the only light of hope that they have.

I believe that by employees formal protest the organization will feel our emotions & correct its path of action.

10. You are the District Magistrate of a hilly district, which has recently been struck by flash floods and landslides causing supply routes to be cut off. It is brought to your notice that shopkeepers in the area are taking advantage of the situation by exorbitantly increasing the prices of various goods. One example is the case of a dhaba charging Rs. 250 for a paratha citing supply constraints. Others have also been reported to be charging exorbitant prices for transportation and other services. Given the difficult situation, there have also been issues of law and order where people have resorted to picketing of shops in retaliation to the increased prices. On enquiring, representatives of shopkeepers argue that since supply is constrained, prices are bound to increase. They further argue that higher prices are, in fact, helpful in ensuring judicious use of goods and services that are most urgently needed during emergencies.

(a) Identify the various issues from the perspective of different stakeholders involved.

(b) What will be the course of action you will undertake? Justify your stand with relevant arguments. (20)

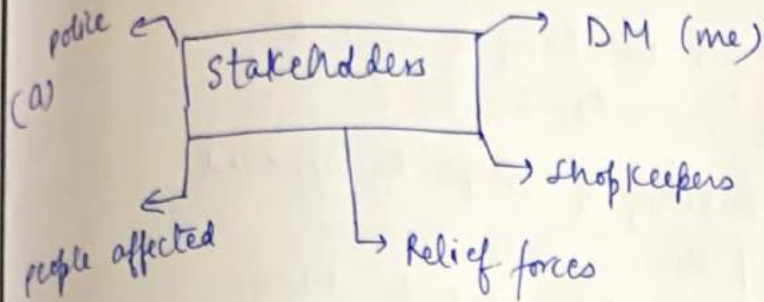
आप एक ऐसे पहाड़ी जिले के जिलाधिकारी हैं, जो हाल ही में आई आकस्मिक बाढ़ और भूस्खलन से प्रभावित हुआ है, जिसके कारण आपूर्ति मार्ग बाधित हो गए हैं। आपको अबगत कराया जाता है कि क्षेत्रीय दुकानदार विभिन्न वस्तुओं की कीमतों में भारी वृद्धि करके इस स्थिति का लाभ उठा रहे हैं। इसका एक उदाहरण आपूर्ति की अड़चनों का हवाला देते हुए एक ढाबे द्वारा एक परांठे के लिए 250 रुपये वसूलने का मामला है। अन्य लोगों द्वारा भी परिवहन और अन्य सेवाओं के लिए अत्यधिक कीमत वसूलने की सूचना मिली है। इस कठिन स्थिति को देखते हुए कानून व्यवस्था के मुद्दे भी सामने आए हैं, क्योंकि लोगों ने बढ़ी हुई कीमतों के विरोध में दुकानों पर धरना-प्रदर्शन का सहारा लिया है। पृथक्ता रखने पर दुकानदारों के प्रतिनिधियों ने तर्क दिया कि आपूर्ति बाधित होने के चलते कीमतें बढ़ना स्वाभाविक है। वे आगे तर्क देते हैं कि वास्तव में, ऊँची कीमतें वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का विवेकपूर्ण उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने में सहायक हैं, जिनकी आपात स्थिति के दौरान सर्वाधिक तत्काल आवश्यकता होती है।

(a) इसमें सम्मिलित विभिन्न हितधारकों के दृष्टिकोण से भिन्न-भिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

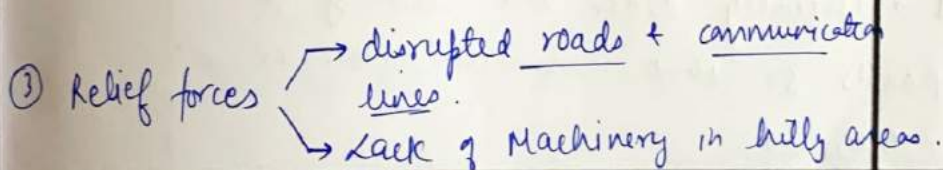
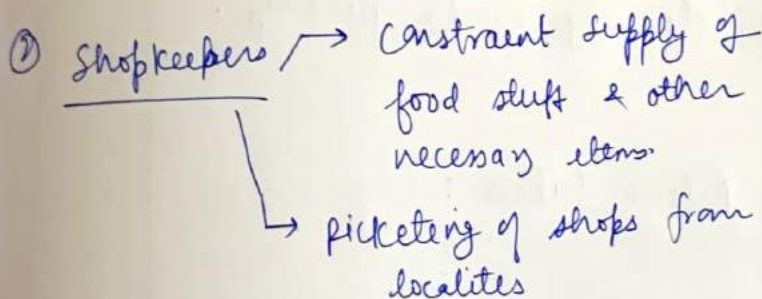
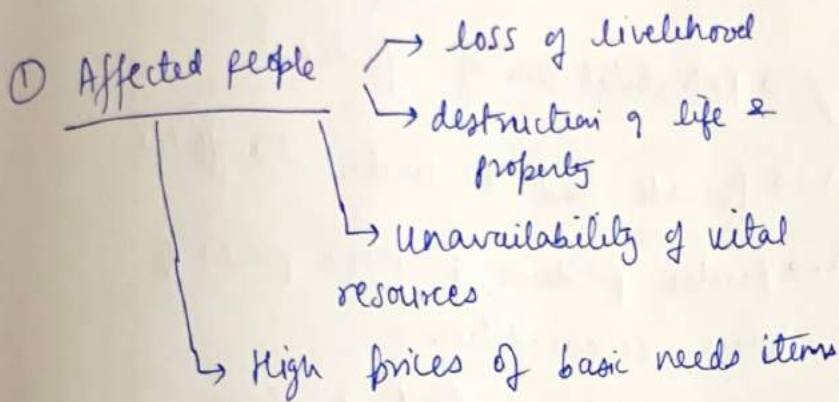
(b) आप कौन-सी कार्यवाही करेंगे? प्रासंगिक तर्कों के साथ अपने रुख का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Flash floods & landslides are common occurrences in hilly districts. Western ghats in the south & hills of Kumaon, Garhwal, Meghalaya & Arunachal Pradesh.

experience frequent flash floods & landslides.



Various issues from perspective of -



4) Police forces → Breaking of Law & order

- Picketing of shops by aggrieved public
- Angry localities due to higher prices.

5) DM → Rehabilitation of affected

- Provide food & water to affected
- Resolve problem of high prices of basic commodities.
- Increase supply of food & other stuff by clearing roads quickly.

(b) Course of Action Taken :-

Step 1 → Urgently order the clearing of Roads so that communication is established.

Reason → To bring supply of essential

items quickly. Also this could bring more help from nearby areas

Step # 2 → Talk to the shopkeepers to keep their prices as low as they can so that ~~aggravated~~ affected people can afford them. I will also convince them the government will provide compensation for the losses they bear.

Step # 3 → Talk to SP of that area and ask to deploy more police forces to the area.

This will achieve 2 things -

- ① Maintain law & order
- ② Stop picketing of shops.

Step # 4 :- Ask local communities to come forward & help the affected people.

Since, locals are the first help that

Can be provided during relief operations.
getting help of local communities will
be boon in distress.

In this way I can minimise the
hardships of affected people. Getting
food & necessary items @ affordable
rates is very important during relief
operations.

As soon as the roads are cleared,
free supply of rations can be arranged
from the nearest city or town.

11. Recently in the wake of the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19), we saw instances of healthcare systems being overwhelmed. Moreover, certain moral and ethical dilemmas faced by frontline workers in healthcare came to light. These dilemmas mainly pertained to limited medical resources, decisions about whom to treat in such cases, rationing of 'care', and prioritisation of patient treatments. For instance, certain countries like Italy, reluctantly supported rationing by age. These difficult questions on allocation of scarce resources and decision making by doctors - have received extensive consideration at multiple levels, and is now being considered as a serious subject to ponder over in public health morality. In light of the situation:

(a) Give arguments both in favor and against measures like rationing by age given the overwhelmed healthcare system.

(b) Identify the principles that should guide healthcare workers facing such dilemmas in difficult times.

(20)

हाल ही में कोरोना वायरस महामारी (कोविड-19) के आलोक में, हमने स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणालियों के अत्यधिक भार से ग्रसित होने के उदाहरण देखे। इसके अतिरिक्त, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल में अग्रिम पंक्ति के कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा सामना की गई कुछ नैतिक और नीतिशास्त्रीय दुविधाएं प्रकाश में आईं। ये दुविधाएं मुख्य रूप से सीमित चिकित्सीय संसाधनों, ऐसे मामलों में यह निर्णय लेना कि किसका उपचार किया जाए, नियंत्रित 'देखभाल' (राशनिंग ऑफ़ केयर) और रोगी उपचार की प्राथमिकता से संबंधित थीं। उदाहरण के लिए, इटली जैसे कुछ देशों ने चिकित्सकों द्वारा निर्णय निर्माण के संबंध में इन दुष्कर प्रश्नों पर कई स्तरों पर व्यापक विचार प्राप्त हुआ, और अब इसे सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य नैतिकता में मंथन करने के लिए एक गंभीर विषय माना जा रहा है।

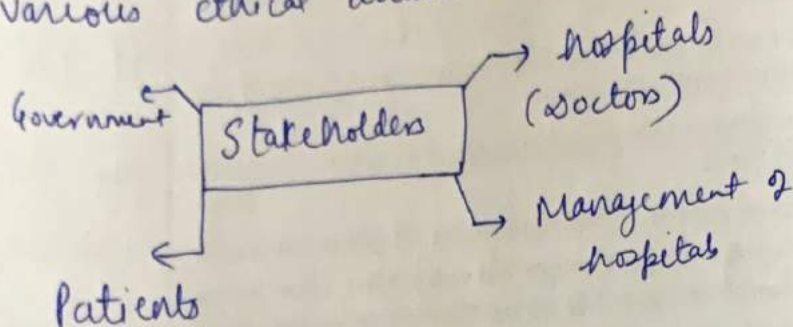
इस स्थिति के आलोक में:

(a) स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली के अत्यधिक भार से ग्रसित होने को देखते हुए, आयु अनुसार राशनिंग जैसे उपायों के पक्ष और विपक्ष में तर्क दीजिए।

(b) कठिन समय में ऐसी दुविधाओं का सामना कर रहे स्वास्थ्य देखभाल कर्मियों का मार्गदर्शन करने वाले सिद्धांतों की पहचान कीजिए।

Coronavirus Pandemic saw the potential of our health sector. The efficient production of PPE kits, ventilators, medicines, etc. proved that our country is capable

of handling of such situations. But COVID pandemic also ~~tested~~ ^{the} faced various ethical dilemmas.



(a) Arguments in favour of Rationing of Age :-

- (i) Older people are more prone to death by Corona virus so they must be given priority of treatment.
- (ii) Older people are Co-morbid, i.e. generally do have one or more diseases. It has been observed that patients with diabetes, High BP & heart conditions are prone to death by Corona virus.

(ii) Young people are relatively safer from infection of virus. Sometimes they even do not show symptoms and thus require no immediate treatment.

Argument against favour of Rationing of Age :-

- (i) Article 14 of constitution provides "equality". Every individual is equal in eyes of law.
- (ii) Each individual has a Right to Life. Not providing immediate treatment is against his/her Right to life.
- (iii) Sometimes even younger person can have co-morbidity and can be prone to death. Denying immediate treatment would be ethically wrong.

(b) Principles that guide health care worker in these dilemmas :-

(i) Honesty & Integrity -

Health care worker should be honest in treatment of patients. They should not involve in any form of corruption

(ii) Accountability

In these difficult time, our health care works are ~~not~~ accountable to the affected people. They should actively help those in need without any kind of hesitation.

(iii) Empathy & Compassion towards weaker section :-

Weaker strata of society should be equally given priority in treatment.

(iv) Impartiality :-

Health care workers should not be impartial, they should not give priority to any influential personality over a common man.

(v) Nishkaam Karma →

They should do their duty without expectations of any prizes.

Healthcare workers are the soldiers of our country during these difficult times.

As said in 'Geeta' → "Karma Kar, fal ki chinta Mat Kar" should be

the feeling underlying social work by our health workers.

12. You are posted as a District Magistrate in your home state. Recently, rumours have started doing rounds in your office regarding your closeness with one of the businessmen in your district who happens to be your close childhood friend. The basis of the rumours is an expensive motorbike that he has gifted to your son on his birthday. Although exchange of gifts has been happening between his family and yours for many years, but this year, it has caught public eye owing to your posting in the same district.

In this context, answer the following:

(a) Highlight the difference between an acceptable gift and a bribe for a civil servant.

(b) Give an account of the ethical issues present in the given case.

(c) What would be your course of action in this scenario? (20)

आप अपने गृह राज्य में एक जिलाधिकारी के रूप में तैनात हैं। हाल ही में, आपके जिले में एक व्यवसायी जो आपका बचपन का घनिष्ठ मित्र हुआ करता था, उसके साथ आपके निकट संबंध के बारे में आपके कार्यालय में अफवाह फैलने लगी। इन अफवाहों का आधार एक महंगी मोटरबाइक है जिसे उसने आपके बेटे को उसके जन्मदिन पर भेंट किया था। हालांकि, कई वर्षों से आपके परिवार और उसके परिवार के बीच उपहारों का आदान-प्रदान होता रहा है, तथापि इस वर्ष उसी जिले में आपकी तैनाती के कारण इसने जनता का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है।

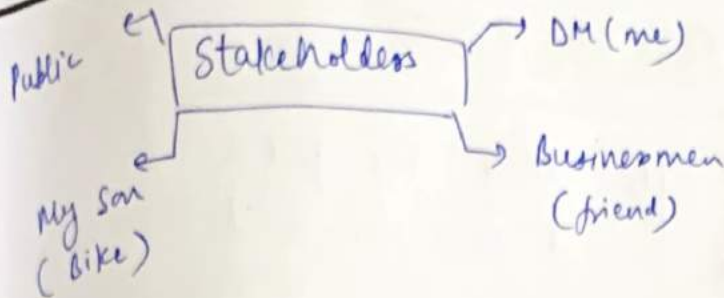
इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित का उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) एक सिविल सेवक के लिए स्वीकार्य उपहार और रिश्ते के बीच अंतर पर प्रकाश डालिए।

(b) दिए गए प्रकरण में विद्यमान नैतिक मुद्दों का विवरण दीजिए।

(c) इस परिदृश्य में आपकी कार्यवाही क्या होगी?

A basic quality of a Civil servant should be Integrity, i.e. honesty & highest standard of moral principles. Corruption has no place in the working of a public servant.



(a) differences between acceptable gifts and a bribe :-

(i) Acceptable gifts ~~are~~ should be those which are not costly & are given from the bottom of the heart.

eg. A well wishing Greeting Card

A bouquet of flowers, etc.

bribe gifts are usually expensive gifts and easily recognized as something only given for a upcoming favour.

Eg. Bikes, Cars, land, house, etc.

Acceptable gifts can be taken enfront of the public, they are transparent,

unlike bribe gifts those are given in secrecy & cannot be shown to public.

(b) Ethical issues in this case :-

- (i) Public relations vs Private relations
- (ii) Honesty & Integrity of an honest civil servant.
- (iii) Accountability to the public
- (iv) Issue of Corruption
- (v) Transparency issues.
- (vi) Code of ethics of civil servant.

(c) Course of Action :-

Step 1 :- I will return back the bike to my friend explaining him

about the allegations I'm facing with
the public. I'll explain my inability
to keep his token of love.

A good friends always understand each other.

Step #2:- I'll announce that I have returned the bike. ~~Take~~ of

I will not let my image & trust of public to weaken in me. That's why I will have to convince the public that inspite of our close friendship ~~we~~ ~~have~~ ~~importance~~ I am ready to put public in priority rather than my friend.

Step # 3:- I'll buy my son a bike
which I could afford so that he
is also not disappointed in me.

In this way I will try to maintain the trust of people in me, because the prime responsibility of a civil servant is to build a healthy & trustful relationship with the public.

13. It has been argued that ethics in journalism is on a downward spiral. This is most evident in the case of media trials. There are glaring instances of yellow journalism, wherein the media bothers little about authenticity of sources, and sensationalises news to increase TRPs and gain more audience. At times, the electronic media in particular, has been found to be functioning as parallel courts, indulging in direct allegations and public vilification of the accused. In this context:

- (a) Discuss the various issues associated with yellow journalism.
(b) What principles, in your view, need to be followed to make sure that media glare does not turn into a media trial? (20)

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि पत्रकारिता में नीतिशास्त्र (एथिक्स) पतनोन्मुख है। यह मीडिया ट्रायल के मामले में सर्वाधिक सुस्पष्ट है। येलो जर्नलिज्म (पीत पत्रकारिता) के अनेक ज्वलंत उदाहरण हैं, जहाँ मीडिया स्रोतों की प्रामाणिकता के संबंध में शायद ही कष्ट उठाता है, तथा टीआरपी बढ़ाने और अधिक दर्शक प्राप्त करने के लिए समाचारों को सनसनीखेज बनाता है। कई बार, विशेष रूप से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया को समानांतर न्यायालय के रूप में कार्य करने वाला पाया गया है, जो सीधे आरोप लगाने और अभियुक्तों की सार्वजनिक निंदा में लिप्त होता है। इस संदर्भ में:

- (a) पीत पत्रकारिता से जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए।
(b) आपके विचार से किन सिद्धांतों का पालन किए जाने की आवश्यकता है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि मीडिया की चकाचौंध मीडिया ट्रायल में न बदल जाए?

The role of journalism is to bring about the changes in the society by raising the voice of poor & underprivileged to the policy makers.

Role of media is not to act as public courts & defame someone. This hinders the prime motive of the fourth pillar of our democracy.

(a) Various issues associated with Yellow journalism :-

(i) Partisan to a political party →
Nowadays, the feeling of Non-partisanship is lost & Media is taking sides of few political parties. Thus they bring news which is biased for the favour of the party.

(ii) Tampered News :-

Due to the yellow journalism, filters are being placed according to the wishes of Editors & appropriate news do not reaches to the viewers.

(iii) Increase Intolerance in Public :-

Due to yellow journalism it is

observed that intolerance towards different
sects & religions is increasing in India.
Hindu - Muslim unity is weakened.

(iv) Defamation of few personalities :-

Media acting as parallel courts do not
follow its limits & indulges in
vilification of many persons. This
increases hate in the country.

(v) Mind-washing of Public (Brain washing)

Fake news, tampered news and
inappropriate news brainwash the minds
of public.

(vi) Impartiality during Elections :-

Yellow Media favours few candidates
during elections. This hampers our
democracy.

(vii) Increasing Bad habits in youth:-

due to yellow media, the youth of India is indulging in harmful activities like drug addiction, etc.

(viii) Lost Traditional rituals & Customs

due to Westernization of media.

(b) Following principles need to be followed to make sure media glare does not turn to media trial :-

(i) Regulatory body over the content of media.

(ii) Honesty & Integrity by Media

(iii) Accountability to the public of our nation.

- (iv) Vilification of person should not be done.
- (v) Media should only act to bring in relevant news.
- (vi) Media should focus only on raising the voice of underprivileged & poor.
- (vii) Strict adherence to the Code of Conduct by the Media

Yellow Media should have its limitations. It should not act as parallel courts. Media should prove its worth to be called as the fourth pillar of our democracy.

14. India is one of the biggest fairness product markets in the world. A number of firms produce, advertise and sell fairness creams, marketed mainly as whitening products in the country. At the same time 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 advertising of fairness products?
(b) Highlight the consequences of preference for light-skinned people in a society like India?

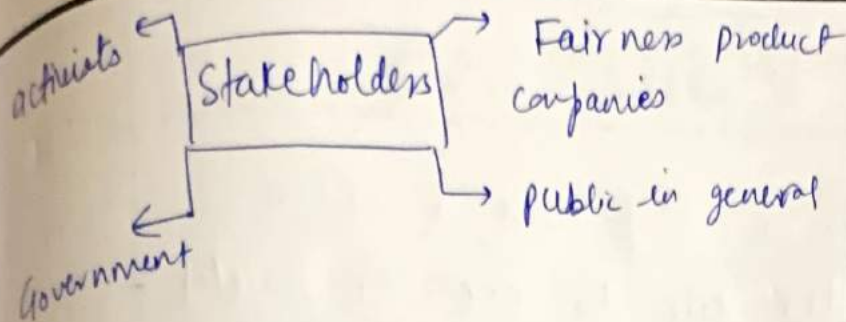
(c) Do you think such issues are better tackled at the societal level rather than regulating advertisements through legal and administrative measures? (20)

भारत गोरा बनाने के उत्पादों (फेयरनेस प्रोडक्ट) के विश्व के सबसे बड़े बाजारों में से एक है। कई फर्म ऐसी फेयरनेस क्रीम का उत्पादन, विज्ञापन और बिक्री करती हैं, जिनका मुख्य रूप से देश में गोरा बनाने के उत्पादों के रूप में विपणन किया जाता है। इसके साथ ही विशेष रूप से हाल के दिनों में इस मुद्दे पर कई बहसे हुई हैं, जिसमें अधिकतर का तर्क है कि ऐसे विज्ञापनों पर पूरी तरह से प्रतिबंध लगा दिया जाना चाहिए।

इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित का उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) गोरा बनाने के उत्पादों के विज्ञापन में सम्मिलित नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?
(b) भारत जैसे समाज में गोरी त्वाचा वाले लोगों के लिए बरीयता के परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालिए?
(c) क्या आप मानते हैं कि कानूनी और प्रशासनिक उपायों के माध्यम से विज्ञापनों को विनियमित करने के बजाए सामाजिक स्तर पर ऐसे मुद्दों को बेहतर तरीके से निपटा जाता है?

India with a population of 1.3 billion people is a big market for many product based companies, cosmetics being one of them.



(a) ethical issues involved in advertising fairness products

(i) Racism :- first & foremost it promotes the idea of racism.

(ii) Equality :- All men & women should be treated equally. Calling someone fair or dark is ethically wrong.

(iii) Hampers the emotions of dark-toned people.

(iv) Increase in teasing to dark-toned people ~~and~~ in public

(v) Inferiority Complex which comes only due to ~~biological~~ biological difference in people with dark skin

(vi) Increase in depression & even suicides due to excessive societal pressure

(b) Consequence of preference of light-skinned people :-

- (i) Right to equality is degraded
- (ii) Impartiality in Job opportunities.
- (iii) Inculcate inferior feelings in dark-toned people
- (iv) ~~also~~ Imbalance in Marriages due to less preference to dark-toned people.
- (v) Creation of a Racist Society
- (vi) Increase in hate & Intolerance in our society.

(c) I agree that these matters are better handled at societal level rather than advertisement regulation & legal measures.

① Education → Educating children about equality & no discrimination from the beginning.

② Awareness in the society

③ Love for every human being should be preached & inculcated in the society

④ Social boycott of people promoting Racism.

⑤ Children should be taught to respect every individual without any discrimination.

