



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2070)

Name of Candidate	Amritanshu Nayak.		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English.	Registration Number	106 2113
Center	Online	Date	24/6/23

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।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

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

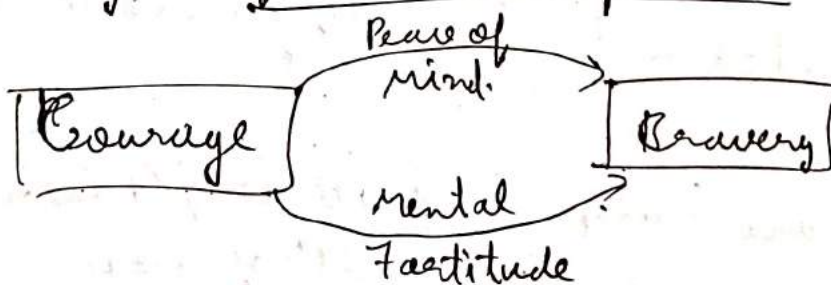
साहस और बहादुरी के मध्य अंतर बताते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि साहस को प्रायः सभी मद्गुणों में सर्वप्रमुख क्यों माना जाता है।

Courage and bravery are virtues which are highly important for ethical conduct.

Courage	Bravery Virtue
① Has fear in it	① Has the attribution of fearlessness
② It is supported with reason.	② Standalone Virtue
③ Inculcated with time Eg. Maharana Pratap in guerilla warfare	③ Mostly instantaneous Eg. Prithviraj Chauhan in Battle of Tarain

Courage, thus, is thought of as the first of all values:

- ① Increase the confidence of facing difficult times and facing fear. Eg. Bajirao in Maharashtra
- ② Courage is contagious → Builds up the courage of surrounding people.
Eg. Role of Mahatma Gandhi and SC Bose in freedom struggle.
- ③ Supporting other values of honesty, integrity etc. Eg. Satyendra Jain in the Highway scam.
- ④ Implementing decisions and the ability to face consequences.



Thus, even philosophers like Aristotle, Kautilya, Machiavelli have reinforced the point that courage is first 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 refer to the moral principles that govern one's behaviour.

Ethics are not built in isolation but are a combination of various

factors:

(A) Social factors

↳ Family environment → As first agent of socialization, they are original contributors.

Eg. Royal family of Mewar built courage within its rulers

↳ Overall role of society → Guides moral conduct, builds education etc.

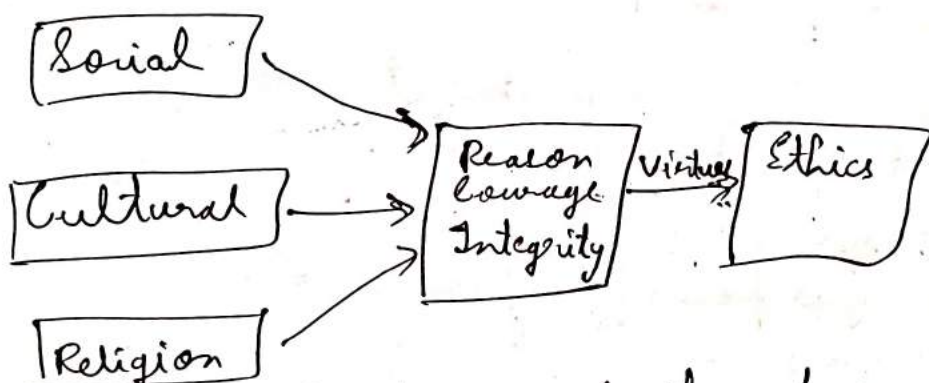
(B) Cultural factors.

↳ Role of virtue imparting → Certain cultures like west promote Individualism while Asians focus on families.

↳ Role of art, literature, movies etc.
Reinforce existing values. Ex: Bhagavad Gita building courage.

© Religion → Have distinct philosophical component. Ex: Idea of charity & Zakat in Islam

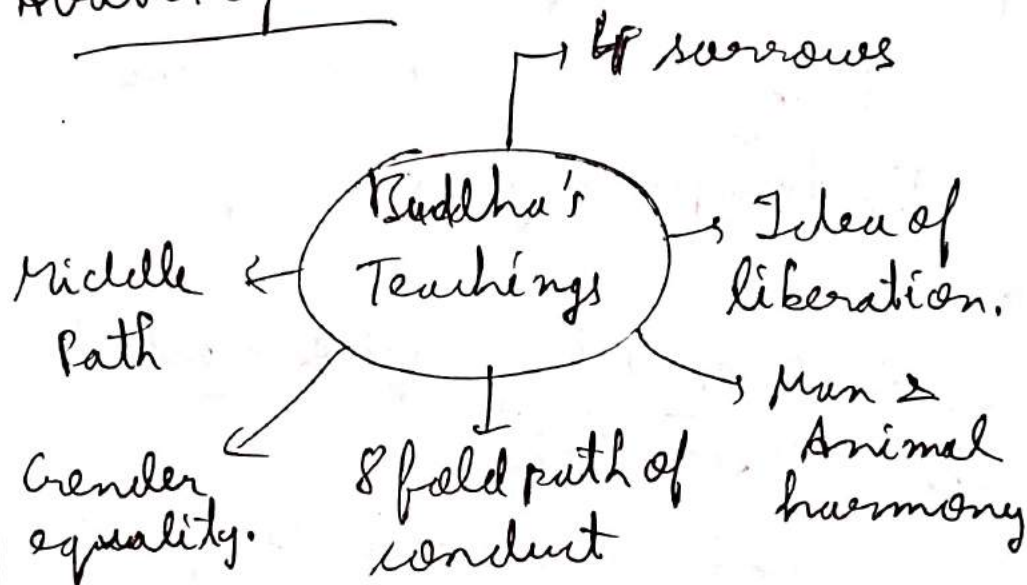
↳ Use of stories & supernatural events to impart ethical values



However, the larger factor for ethical component is the ability of reason & courage to take one's decision & follow it and question irrelevant socio-cultural norms.

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 Buddha is one of the most prominent philosophers, founder of Buddhism & the 9th Avatar of Vishnu



Contemporary relevance

- ① Control greed, lust and other excesses → Via middle path, Buddha advises to observe temperance for worldly desires
- ② Inner reflection → For human

flourishing and moving beyond materialism. Eg. Role of meditation.

③ Code of conduct → via 8 fold path like right speech, action etc. for peace & harmony.

④ Non attachment → via 4 sorrows and the temporary nature of world

⑤ Good deeds lead to Enlightenment via the Jataka Tales.

⑥ Environmentalism. → Building harmony between man & nature. Eg. Climate Change.

Thus, Buddha's teachings are not just advice for contemporary world but an ethical code of conduct to build world peace, harmony & sustainability.

2. (b) If one takes care of the means the end will take care of itself. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यदि कोई माध्यमों का ध्यान रखता है तो माध्यम स्वयं सिद्ध हो जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The reconciliation of means & ends is an age old question of ethics. Though the school of consequentialism supports the belief that ends justify the means, but deontology focuses on the goodness of means. To get a good ending.

Importance of means over end.

(1) Morality is an end in itself as it results in building a good human being. Eg. Life of Raja.

Kaushikendra

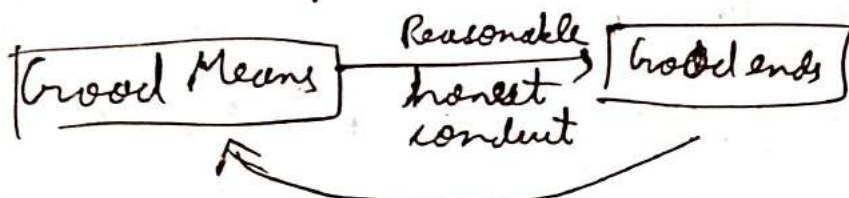
(2) Means are the only things under one's control & As the ends are present in future & not in present time

Eg. Niskam Karma theory of Krishna

③ Character building → Following moral means & ways builds other virtues like ~~goals~~ honesty, bravery, courage, etc. Eg. Importance of honest conduct in childhood.

④ Following ends only is a quick fix solution. Eg. Police encounters rarely ~~to~~ reduce criminality.

⑤ Right ends are achieved via right means. Eg. Following sustainability without any misconducts will lead to solution of climate change.



Thus, even though following ends may seem the desirable choice ~~for~~ but developing right means is the better & wiser choice.

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

Impersonality → It refers to the ability of being emotionally detached from tasks. In civil service, it allows one to be logical, reasonable, follow rulings, code of conduct & ensure justice.
Eg. Use of code of conduct in making and awarding contracts.

Anonymity → It refers to the ability of ~~be~~ not disclosing one's identity. It helps in being humble, objective, neutral & rule abiding in civil service.
Eg. Not using official social media accounts for personal publicity.

Perseverance

→ It is ability to persist in a task despite obstacles. Perseverance is a key quality in civil service, building character, honesty, courage and staying in line of duty. Eg: IAS Anil Swarup in reforming the Coal Sector post Coal scam.

Fairness

→ It means the ability to be neutral, unbiased and impartial in decision making. It helps to impart honesty, objectivity, courage and becoming a role model in civil service. Eg: Reputation of TN Seshan in his role as Chief Election Commissioner.

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 क्वेशन्ट (बुद्धि लब्धि) और इमोशनल क्वेशन्ट (भावनात्मक लब्धि)

(ii) अभिवृत्ति और अभिरुचि

IQ

(Intelligence Quotient)

EQ

(Emotional Quotient)

① Refers to the general intelligence of a person

② Measured via logical testing and reasoning

③ Helps in specific tasks like research, programming etc

Eg. IQ can help in cracking a exam or job.

① It refers to situational intelligence of a person

② Measured in real life events and their navigation.

③ Helps in leadership tasks like management, administration etc

Eg. EQ can help in progression in the job & life

Attitude

① Refers to the general behaviour with respect to a task

② Building attitude is a life long process

③ Values play an important role

④ Largely a mental aspect

Eg. Ability to deal with emergencies in civil servants

Aptitude

① Refers to the various abilities & talents in the task person

② Building aptitude is task & content specific

③ Intelligence plays an important role

④ Both physical & mental aspect

Eg. Functional specialization of civil servants

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।

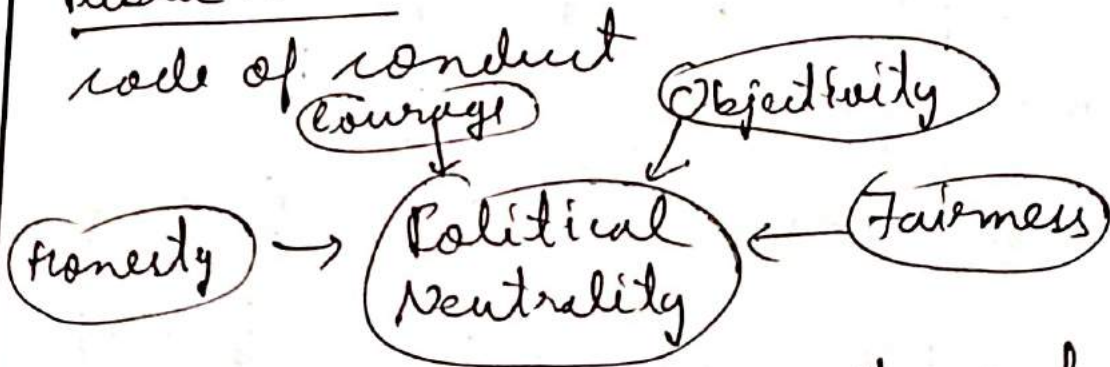
Political Neutrality refers to the ability of the civil servant to be unbiased and free from any political ideology and inclination. It is a key characteristic for the modern Weberian form of bureaucracy.

Significance in public service

① Prevent wrongdoings like corruption, misappropriation, by being fair and unbiased
Eg. T N Seshan in Election Commission

② Handling Political Pressures and taking an objective & courageous ~~situation~~ in a stand
Eg. Kiran Bedi in towing of vehicles of politicians for traffic violation.
(IPS)

- ③ Increase spirit of public service delivery → A civil servant serves the politicians & not the politicians
- ④ Bring fairness in decision making to help all sections of society & not just a narrow section of citizens
- ⑤ Provide continuity in administration as politicians are temporary executive & change regularly
- ⑥ Uphold Constitutional Values & Public trust → Follow rule of law & code of conduct



Even though public servants can have a personal political inclination but it should not be allowed to interfere in governance.

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 करते हुए समझाइए। साथ ही, सिविल सेवाओं में सत्यनिष्ठा को एक मूल्य के रूप में विकसित करने के तरीके सुझाइए।

Often the values of honesty & integrity are used interchangeably. ~~But~~ However, despite being important values in civil service, they have following differences.

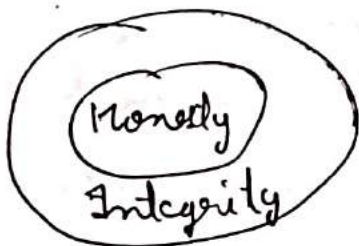
(A) Honesty is often construed as an individual quality.

Integrity is a collective value

Eg. TN Seshan → Honest official
Election Commission → Institutional integrity.

(B) Integrity → Means showing honesty across time & space.

Thus, honesty is a subset of Integrity



(C) Courage → Integrity happens when a person faces a difficult situation. Eg. Lord Ram's code of conduct.

(D) Backing by reason → Often honesty is fact based but integrity helps in decision making

(E) Capacity of bring change → Higher integrity can bring faster & full pledged changes.

Ways to inculcate integrity

- ① Reward and Punishment of honest & dishonest officials regularly.
 - ② Removing political interference in key affairs of decision making, transfer posting. Eg. Civil Service Board
 - ③ Sensitivity training. → In service as well as period of training.
 - ④ Role models in civil service → For younger civil servants to follow.
- State is individual writ large. The above ways will build civil servants of integrity resulting into an efficient civil service.

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

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

Probity refers to the mother value and compass of other values like honesty, integrity, incorruptibility and others.

While other values are individual centric, probity is part of larger structure of governance.

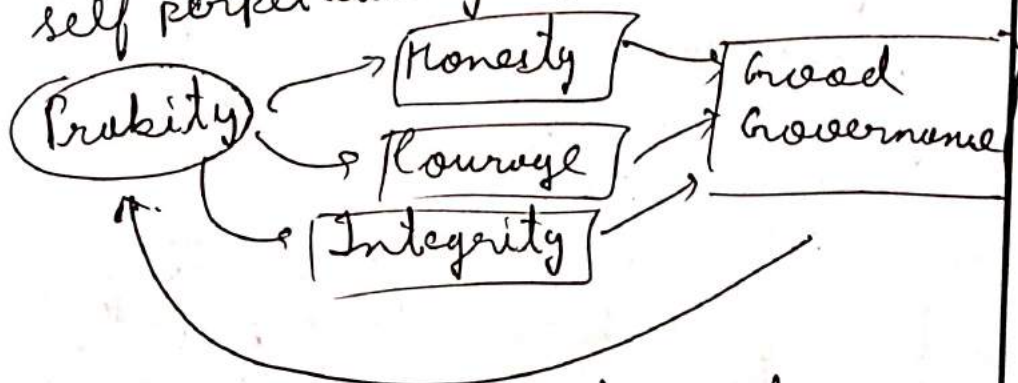
Eg. Laws like Prevention of corruption etc.

Probity is essential for good governance

① Reduces wrong doings in the system by imposing a deterrent system. Eg. Unbiased transfer postings

② Increases efficiency so that quality of public service delivery improves. Eg. Direct Benefit transfers

- ③ Upholding public trust in the institution → By an honest and objective by civil servants
- ④ Improves neutrality & unbiasedness so that evidence & data based policies can be undertaken
- ⑤ Ensures that code of conduct, procedural law and other legal documents are followed to the letter
- ⑥ Building role models → To create self perpetuating cycle of virtue



Thus, Probity reduces abuse of power, builds credibility and hence gives good governance to citizens.

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 नर्क-आधारित दृष्टिकोण है, तथापि इसकी स्पष्ट सीमाएं भी हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Utilitarianism is a philosophy which states that decision making should function on basis of utility maximization.

On the individual level, it means pleasure maximization, and on policy level it means Greatest Happiness of greatest number.

Most reason based approach to determine right & wrong

① Provides a clear methodology of pleasure utility to make decisions.

② Provides enough flexibility in

rule making.

③ At policy level, it maximizes the benefit to other people in terms of outcomes.

Limitations

- ① Balancing ends & means → Utilitarian approach is consequential not deontological. Eg. If person exploits other person for gain, it is correct
- ② Short termism → Can lead to quick fixes & not full term solution
Eg. Freebie politics
- ③ Tyranny of majority → Disregarding the rights of minority. Eg. Sinhala only policy in Sri Lanka
- ④ Conflict with morality & ethical conduct.

The policy of utilitarianism has led to many advancements, but care needs to be taken on the ways, procedures to achieve goals.

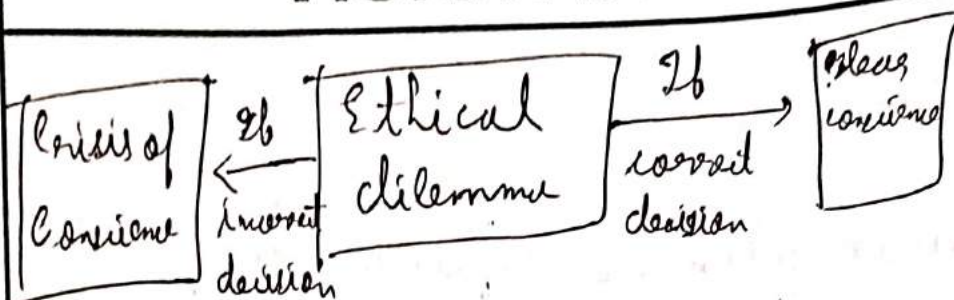
5. (b) What do you understand by ethical dilemma? Explain with examples, how it can lead to crisis of conscience. (150 words) 10
 नैतिक दुविधा से आप क्या समझते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए कि यह किस प्रकार अंतःकरण का संकट उत्पन्न कर सकती है।

Ethical dilemma refer to the situation when there is clash between competing values in decision making. It can either be in form of competing process or outcomes at individual or institutional level.

Examples

① Conflict of ~~interest~~ interest in public service especially at times of auctions & awarding of contracts

② Crisis of conscience refer to the situation when a person takes a decision not compatible with his inner voice



Examples

① Public Service → A cop shooting at criminals competes between Justice and Right to life

② Personal Sphere → Middle class families with limited money are conflicted on spending on education or immediate necessities (Delayed gratification)
(Value of immediate gratification)

③ Scientific research → Concern of use of science for creativity & destruction

Ethical dilemmas, thus, are quite common. However, in order to resolve crisis of conscience, one should assess decisions on moral & ethical grounds.

write
in this
margin

Don't write
anything this
margin
(इस स्थान में
कुछ ना लिखें)

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 the document which details specific practices & behaviour for the organization. It provides various guidelines for behaviour and lawful.

Code of conduct	Code of ethics
① Detail rules & procedures	① Code of <u>ethical principles & values</u>
② Details on <u>how things</u> are	② Details on <u>how things should be</u>
③ <u>Narrower</u> in scope	③ <u>Wider</u> in scope
④ <u>Mandatory</u> to follow	④ <u>Obligatory</u> to follow

Similarities

- ① Both give directives to people
- ② Help in imparting good governance
- ③ Build up probity in governance

As per 2nd ARC, code of conduct & code of ethics need revamping so that public service can deliver effectively.

write this

Don't write anything this margin (यहाँ कुछ भी लिखें मत)

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 (of UK) provided the essential 7 principles of public life. They serve as a guide for public functionaries world over.

Relevance in India

① Selflessness → Acting in interest of public. Eg. Life of Kamraj ~~was~~ who died without any property.

② Integrity → Acting without any ~~not~~ wrongdoings even at personal cost. Eg. Durga Shakti Nagpal (IAS) against Sand Mafia

③ Objectivity → Evidence based
policy making based on merit
Eg. Use of direct benefit transfer

④ Accountability → For their decisions
in public service. Eg. Vigilance
enquiries

⑤ Openness → Builds transparency
& citizen centricity of governance
Eg. Right to Information Act, 2005

⑥ Honesty → Working without any
personal benefit & following
rules. Eg. Madhukar Shetty (IPS) in
Bellary Mining Scam.

⑦ Leadership → For their subordinates
& common people & serve as role model
Eg. Anudeep Dwivedy (IAS) got his baby
delivered in a government hospital

Thus, Nalen Principles have universal
significance in building good governance
and probity.

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 मुद्दों में से एक है। आपको हाल ही में एक जिले के सिंचाई 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?

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

RTI, 2005 is one of the landmark acts aiming to improve transparency & accountability.

In this case study, it is observed that a local politician is trying to interfere in recruitment process by using RTI. Employees believe that he may be doing so for political benefit.

Stakeholders

- ① Me (Public Information Officer) (P20) who identified the issue
- ② Politician → Filing RTI Application
- ③ Candidates → who have applied for the empty posts.
- ④ Office staff → Of the government office responsible for free recruitment

Issues involved

① Potential wrongdoing in recruitment process

- ↳ Detrimental to public trust & future of candidates
- ↳ Raise questions on integrity of staff.

② wrongful propaganda → Due to use of frivolous RTI ~~go~~ application

③ Personal gain of politician who is doing RTI Application for future gains.

④ Increase burden on office due to additional requests for the same reason.

(b) As the PIO, by applying virtues of integrity, objectivity and steadfastness, I will take the following steps:

④ Prepare a white paper detailing out the entire recruitment process.

↳ In case no irregularity is found, appropriate information can be provided to the politician of his application & publication of result on public forum

⑤ In case of irregularities:

① Cancel the results of all the guilty candidates and appropriate action against them

② In case of collusion by internal staff & middlemen → Initiate

Write
in this
margin

appropriate legal action.

⑤. Conduct the remaining recruitment process efficiently & declare the result in a time bound manner.

⑥ Employ certain steps like enhanced transparency, paper checking & others so that sanctity of open competition remains.

Thus, the ~~RTI~~ RTI Act, 2005 is a very effective tool to make the executive accountable to public. However safeguards need to be maintained for preventing misuse

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।

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

Write
ng this
in
2070

Don't write
anything this
margin
(यदि इस में
कुछ भी लिखें)

The following case study is a very glaring example of how corruption is conducted in public service by bureaucrat-politician venues.

Options	Merit	Demerit
Follow the advice of ministers and comply with OSD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of tender • Monetary gain for company & personal gain • Positive impetus to future contracts • Prevent blacklisting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2% net can adversely affect <u>bottomline</u> of the <u>company</u> • 2% net is not fixed & can off increase in the future • Commission of <u>crime of corruption</u> • If caught, <u>company</u> will be <u>blacklisted</u> & <u>personal job loss</u>

Option	Merit	Demerit
File a police complaint against ASD for corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action against corrupt officer Enhance image of scrutiny the company Increase d pressure from public for honest governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huge probability of police-politician collusion Long court case Can affect future business Reverse use on company for initiating corruption.
Tip the media anonymously about the issue to build pressure on concerned minister	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of media to fight corruption Less chances of personal involvement in case Can lead to removal of corrupt minister & officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces the chance of action against the ministers. Chances of getting caught Lack of seriousness of public in corruption issues

Option	Merits	Demerits
leave the tender.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No legal risk. • Be in good books of Minister • Shifting business to less corrupt environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of <u>reputability</u> deposit • Loss of <u>company</u> revenue • High risk of <u>blacklisting</u>. • Crisis of conscience as allowing the status quo.

Thus, in this content, I will adopt a mix of above approaches.

① Request the minister & the official about the merits of not giving the cut money & advise them to remove the wrongdoings of the deal

② ~~then~~ If they don't agree, write a letter of complaint to

The Chief Minister and Chief Justice of the state

③ Involvement of media and civil society activists

④ Can write a police complaint for allegation of corruption.

As India is moving towards a \$5 trillion economy, there needs to be extra care to remove issues of structural obstruction like corruption, bribery in the public ecosystem.

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 बहमें 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।

By law, the advertisement of sin goods like tobacco, liquor is banned in the country.

However surrogate advertising allows the company a backdoor to circumvent the regulations
 Eg. Advertising liquor with music CDs, Pan Masala with Mouth Freshener etc.

(a) Ethical issues

① Detrimental to consumer health
 by promotion of such products that are linked to cancer, liver damage etc

② Violation of public trust

↳ By companies who are voluntarily putting public health at risk.

- ↳ By influencers / celebrities
Who are giving wrong information
and promoting harmful activities
- ↳ By government → ~~Not~~ By
allowing such companies to
function & conduct business.
- ③ Deceptive advertisement which
uses celebrity charisma to
promote immorality in society.
- ④ Violation of Constitutional
Principles
- ↳ Directive Principles of State
guide state for prohibition
of alcohol consumption
- ↳ Violation of advertising laws
of the country

5) ~~In this~~ The diseases due to such products put a burden on economy to the tune of 5-6% of GDP.

Hence, there is a need to address these issues of advertising in India

Steps taken

- ① Remove the loopholes of the existing laws and make newer laws to tackle surrogate advertising.
- ② Punitive action on companies with imposition of huge penalties and some for the celebrities.
- ③ Regulate the ad branding & advertisement sector with upto date rules. Eg. R B 7 guidelines

for finance based influencers

⑤ Involving Press Trust of India
to ask print & electronic media to
reduce the reach of such advertise-
ments

⑥ Conduct awareness programs
for citizens. Eg: Tobacco free
India ads.

Thus, a vibrant self regulatory
structure needs to be formed in
the media industry to control
such wrongdoings.

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।

The above case study is a classic case of development versus displacement.

As the DM, I have to find out how to balance development with its induced costs.

Stakeholders

- ① Me (DM) & the district administration → Have the responsibility for welfare of the district and maintain law & order.
- ② People of district → May get benefitted from resultant power supply, employment & economic activity.
- ③ Displaced People → Who are protesting, fearing the loss of livelihood due to displacement &

pollution

④ Local leaders → leading the protest to protect interest of their people

Issues

- ① Welfare of district and preserve law & order of district.
- ② Rule based implementation of project
- ③ Sustainability of the plant
Balance growth with depletion and environmental cost.
- ④ Ease the difficulties of displaced citizens
- ⑤ Persuade people to not take law in their own hands.

(5) As the PM, I need to display my qualities of Emotional Intelligence, honesty, courage & persuasiveness.

Steps taken

① Effective deployment of police and if situation becomes violent, imposition of section 144 for law & order maintenance.

② Engage with local community

↳ Assuage their fears.

↳ Listen to their concerns. & assure them of protection from any issues

↳ Persuade them to end their protest & allow administration to work.

③ conducting & implementing the social & environmental assessment report → To offset the intangible costs of development

④ generate compensation & protection for displaced community

⑤ Involvement of local community in construction & operation of the plant.

Thus, a fair and sustainable developmental project would change the entire dynamics of the district and put it in a path of prosperity.

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।

Don't write anything in margin
क्या करेंगे और क्या नहीं करेंगे

With the penetration of digital technology & internet, digital & online gaming is on the rise - This has opened up newer avenues and challenges for consumers, companies & the state.

Social Issues

① Positives → Increasing connectivity among people

- Newer ways of making friends & companionship
- Making the world a global village → connect local & global
- Gaming enhances spirit of sportsmanship, fraternity etc

② Negatives → Decline of offline
interaction with parents
& friends

- Stagnation due to lack of
physical activity and health
issues like obesity
- Higher probability of cyber
bullying.
- Affecting education of children
especially in lower classes

Psychological Issues

① Positives → Brings newness to
the ~~old~~ people.

- Positive impact on hand eye
coordination
- Improve problem solving
capacities.
- Can boost serotonin → Increase happiness

② Negatives → Higher chances of mental diseases like depression, anxiety etc

→ Reduce attention span of people → Affects economic potential & education

→ Video game addiction

→ Increase tendencies of violent behaviour in people

Ex: school shootings in USA.

(b) Suggestions to address harmful impact of online gaming:

① Regulate playing time for people - Ex: In China 3 hour/week is the legally mandated time

② Use of statutory warnings at the time of beginning of game

- ③ Develop newer laws & regulatory framework to deal with newer challenges. with penal provisions
- ④ Parental Awareness → About the ill effects of unregulated gaming.
- ⑤ Psychological help to affected people
- ⑥ Compulsory physical activity in terms of games period at school.

Though online gaming boosts economic activity, but its socio-cultural adverse effects need to be countered. to balance entertainment & safety.

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 its '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।

In the context of IPCC AR6 report and the impending climate crisis, there has been a rise of green politics. India, being the 2nd largest emitter by country, so far has not seen any systematic green politics.

(a) Reasons for absence of green movement:

① India's focus on development primarily → Because of future aspirations

→ At \$2200 per capita income, people & leaders are growth centric.

② India as a developing country
↳ low historical footprint
↳ Disproportionate contribution at global platforms, Ex: Panchajanya
promise at COP 26 (Glasgow)

③ Lack of awareness about the larger environmental concerns

④ Localization of environmental issue. Ex: Chipko movement, Uranium mining protests etc

↳ Lack of interest of general public

↳ Low success rate of civil society, media to make it a national issue.

(b) However, despite the non-systemization of climate green politics, it would be wrong to say that Indians are apathetic to climate change & environmental issues.

Reasons

- ① Widespread social movements
Eg. Chipko movement, Aapka movement, Save silent valley.
- ② Governmental steps → National Green Tribunal, Wildlife Protection Act etc.
- ③ Indian culture & ethos → Believes in conservation and living in symphony with nature
Eg. Prevalence of kitchen gardens, local forests etc.

However, it may seem that there is apathy due to lack of enforcement, primary to development and others:

Initiatives to bring attitude change

① Public awareness → with respect to issues of climate change, pollution, deforestation etc.

② Role Model development like Dr. Salim Ali (Ornithologist), Ashmei community, Sunderlal Bahugana.

③ Rethinking idea of development beyond traditional ways. Ex. Eco-tourism, nature park, hiking etc.

④ Improve participation of civil society, media etc

⑤ Better implementation of state policies.

The Jashimath tragedy has proved that India is a frontline state in climate change. Thus, it is imperative that the environment politics becomes a bottom up 'Jan Andolan'