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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2070)

Name of Candidate	KABIL BHARGAVA		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	
Center		Date	21/07/2022

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.

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 सद्गुणों में सर्वप्रमुख क्यों माना जाता है।

Courage and Bravery although thought to be same are a different concept when viewed as a thought and action approach.

Courage

- it is a more balanced response to a situation.
- it is a more holistic view where you use other values, emotional intelligence and ~~that~~ bravery to stand to adversity and get desired result.
- eg: using courage to capture terrorist someone instead of being brave & killing.

Bravery

- more spontaneous response/emotion as to a situation.
- it the ability to stand to a fear or tough situation, just due to will power.
- eg: being brave, ~~you~~ terrorist can be ~~shot~~ ^{kill} down by soldier while facing him.

∴ bravery + other virtues/
intelligence → courage.

courage after thought as first of
all virtues →

'courage gives us the will or
determination to use other
virtues in tough situation.'

• Hence, courage is gen. thought as
first of all virtues i.e. it is
a pre-requisite to be able to
use other virtues effectively and
in times of need.

eg: you need courage along with
compassion and integrity to go out
of way and help victims of drug &
sexual trafficking.

∴ courage is important to realise other
values & is a golden mean of Aristotle.

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 a set of rules that we believe in or follow due to being part of our external environment.

eg: believing in 'Nature as supreme' if we are part of tribal society.

Determinants of Ethics → are institutions which guide or form our ethical values:

① social factors: society plays a key role in deciding what we right/wrong and prescribing rules. We tend to follow them to be a

part. eg: ancient society discouraged widow remarriage

⇒ social factor played role in avoiding widows their right to marriage.

② cultural factors: we are influenced by our cultural ethos due to our belief in this system → as part of our heritage.

eg: Hindu culture prohibited crossing sea ⇒ hindu's found it unethical.

eg: western culture promote nuclear family ⇒ it is ethical in their society.

③ Religious factors → one of the most crucial factors in deciding our ethical values → ∴ believed to be divine and believed by most.

eg: depending on which religion you belong - Islam or Christianity - you may find alcohol consumption ethical or not.

Hence, ethics are shaped by various external determinants.

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 has been one of the most preached leader of Indian philosophy and his teachings are becoming increasingly relevance in today's time:

- 1) middle path: → sustainable development to balance our needs and conservation of world i.e. avoiding extremes.

eg sustainable consumption and production patterns.

- 2) right faith: → we need to have right understanding and belief in good.

eg belief in radical faiths increasing terrorism → ISIS

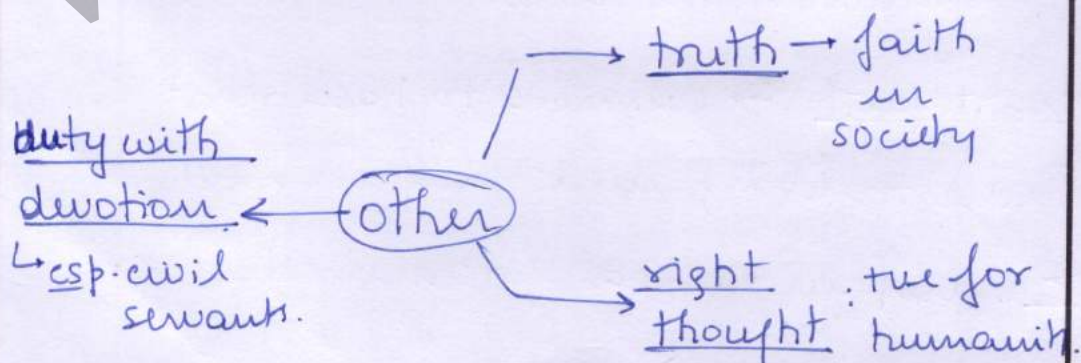
eg wrong faith → fake news spread and creating impact

3) right action: they should not be selfish and must be for greater good of society.

leg → innovation for greater good of humanity = vaccines, space exploration; (Not) → destructive weapons

4) right conduct → important to have proper behaviour and personality and set role model.

leg: public servants must have right conduct in society + involve in citizen-centric welfare measures



Buddhism → teachings incorporated → positive development of society and humanity.

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।

‘The Means are as important as the end’ → this quote highlights the importance of means.

- It is true that if one takes care of the means, the end will take care of itself.

↳ this is important :

- i) there is no definite end ⇒ an end is also a means to another end.

And so on.

eg: you think of clearing board exams by unethical means ⇒ hoping good

result = end matters → But, this result (one ~~result~~ ^{end}) is a mean to your college → and if you keep being unethical → someday you're caught and it has effect on all previous things.

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

Discuss.

(150 words) 10

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ii) it also means that right mean =
right action / value → will eventually
lead to right end and wrong
means create temporary results.

eg: if you will try to win over
someone by fear / violence → doesn't
remain for long (eg: USA in Afghanistan)
But, if you try via compassion,
love → it will lead to good result.
(eg: Indian efforts in Afghanistan =
goodwill of people).

iii) also implies you can't be certain
of end (result) ⇒ imp. to have good
intentions / do your duty properly.

⇒ very imp. in civil servant &
helps in accountability / responsibility

∴ Means are important and we
need to give them priority for
good end.

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 → this means having no personal preference or bias for an event. → important in civil services since helps us to be objective and merit based.

eg → while selecting tender → best one to be selected other poor quality / misutilisation of funds.

ii) Anonymity → means not taking credit for official duty or doing things without expectations → helps remain neutral and fair.

eg: helping all sections of society without fear / favour and public recognition.

iii) Perseverance: keep doing the right thing/duty even in case of failure or sometimes in dilemma → ultimately leads to desired result.

eg: keep striving for citizen centricity in services even if failed in an endeavour.

iv) fairness: it is important to be fair for effective service delivery

↳ helps remove bias or any prejudice

↳ improves transparency, justice and accountability.

eg: need to be fair in giving beneficiaries of scheme their due share → strive for no inclusion/exclusion error

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

i) Intelligence quotient → using intellect or logical ability to understand and solve certain situation (VS)

Emotional Intelligence → using emotions of oneself and understand one's and others emotions, to solve a particular situation.

eg → How to explain you child not to waste water?

IQ person: water is scarce + area is water stressed → you will face issues (VS)

EQ person: child, if you waste water, your friend, other living creatures will not get water → save it.

ii) Attitude → it reflects a persons,
prejudice or preconception regarding
a certain thing/event etc.

VS aptitude → it is a skill with
which a person can perform
a particular task with
proficiency; generally inborn,

eg: why do some people play
certain like cricket?

If Attitude consideration: it means
they like the sport and enjoy
playing it.

If Aptitude: here, they are good in
playing cricket and so prefer.

NOTE: we may or maynot have same
Attitude and Aptitude for a thing.

eg: here, we may/maynot have good
Attitude for sport even if we have good Aptitude

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 one of the core values of civil services and is also prescribed by code of conduct.

Political neutrality

↳ refers to being non-partisan to the government or any other political party

↳ neither favouring nor in disfavoured of any.

↳ this helps us to ~~not~~ be impartial in doing our duty

↳ also helps in best interest of public

↳ that is why we should not serve any party election

campaign or be member of any party → as per code of conduct.

Significance of political neutrality →

1) helps in efficient discharge of duty towards the govt.

eg: giving them best inputs for a policy without fear or favour.

2) help in deciding best course of action for public.

3) → and not being part of crony capitalism or politician-mafia nexus.

4) improves fairness and transparency in decisions and allocation of resources.

5) reduces scope of corruption or maladministration : Nexus avoided

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।

Integrity is more than being honest,
even though honesty is a crucial.

• Integrity = Honesty + consistency +
Moral values.

i.e. it requires one to be honest as well
as uphold high moral standards in
a consistent manner.

eg → you commit something wrong but
since none asked, you stayed quiet.

i.e. you remained true/honest & didn't
lie. But, integrity requires.

↳ tell the truth to concerned.

↳ hold your accountable

↳ take corrective measures.

eg Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam was a
man of high integrity.

eg: Honesty = telling something to someone
and mentioning you heard it somewhere
But, integrity = you check & tell.

Ways to integrate integrity in civil service →

- 1) formulation of a code of ethics mentions integrity.
- 2) training and sensitization of civil servant (even mid career)
- 3) accountability mechanisms should be strengthened.
- 4) moral education to be inculcated as a value in society.
- 5) raising citizen awareness.

Integrity is one of the core values which a civil servant should for efficient discharge of duties at all times.

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

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

Probity is the adherence/having high moral values in an individual/society → this leads to strong ethical principles.

↳ and other traits like integrity, fairness, justice

↳ and non-adherence to corruption or unfair means.

eg probity implies adhering to right path even if other unethical part is lucrative.

eg: Not taking money for granting land title to a person.

eg: Not preaching honesty in just words but in letter/spirit/action.

eg IPS officer ensuring probity in investigation → catching culprit and not make someone scapegoat.

Probity is essential for good governance →

- i) discourages corruption, other unethical practices in admin.
- ii) builds citizen trust in system.
- iii) helps build transparency, accountability of concerned and responsive system.
- iv) citizen centric policies are formulated leading to greater good in society
- v) rule of law is upheld.
- vi) proper utilisation of resources and efficient allocation

Probity is sine-qua-non for good governance and building a positive relation b/w citizen & government.

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।

Utilitarian theory states that 'actions that prescribe greatest good for greatest number are the right actions'. → it is a concept of maximum happiness → believing in direct maximum benefit from a given situation.

It is a good reason based approach since:

- ↳ ensures universality in application
- ↳ helps decision making in a objective and unbiased manner.
- ↳ fulfil the max. objective of welfare state.

eg) govt. should take schemes benefitting max people → eg: progressive tax., redistributive policy, rather than proportional.

But, it has limitations →

1) may lead to suppression of minority.

eg: minority Rohingya issue → Majority will lead to inhumane action.

2) something supported by majority may not always be moral.

eg: ancient time → sati supported by majority → Not right.

3) may lead to subjective and populist decisions rather than objective.

4) happiness in long term may require some pain / less preferred step in current time.

eg: lockdown was required to keep people safe in long term even though short term challenge.

Hence, judicious mix of reason, rationality and greatest good required

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 = situation when there is a conflict b/w two ^{ethical/}moral values and none of them is clearly chooseable over the other.

Here, one has to apply his moral judgement or a code of ethics to choose amongst them.

eg: b/w Honesty and compassion/sympathy

→ if dog catcher team coming for stray dogs → whether you honestly tell them about dog location or not to sympathise with god.

eg Mahabharata → Arjuna has ethical dilemma of where to do his duty i.e. follow dharma or leave war due to his relatives (love)

• Crisis of conscience is a situation where a person is unable to choose right/wrong and hence faces distress due to this confusion.

↳ Ethical dilemma leads to crisis of conscience:

- 1) since there is no clear value or option which you may choose.
- 2) may lead to dissonance later and associated guilt of not choosing other options.
- 3) person faces moral questions about actions concerned and he is unable to decide.

It is better to follow code of ethics / law / code of conduct / constitutional values in such cases

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 → set of rules of an organisation which an employer is required to comply with.

↳ helps in fostering workculture and actions.

↳ which are in consonance with the ~~value~~ vision of the org.

↳ helps to avoid subjectivity in situations/processes.

↳ signals to public/employee what the company stands for

eg: how various employees need to organise when attending board meeting/annual event.

eg: what should be their conduct when meeting various stakeholders of company.

code of ethics → they generally define the values which the employees must follow being a part of the organisation.

↳ helps to bring moral principles of company on paper.

diff. b/w code of conduct and ethics -

1) code of conduct = rules or actions depending on situations

⊗ code of ethics = values which people should adhere while performing diff. tasks

2) code of conduct = brings objectivity

⊗ code of ethics = has subject interpretation

3) code of ethics influences brand of image outside org. more ⊗ code of conduct more associated with internal org.

↳ code of ethics = transparency, inclusivity and responsiveness to various stakeholders

⊗ conduct = how to manage/engage various stakeholders

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।

• 7 principles stated by Nolan committee:

- ↓ ↓ ↓
- ① Accountability. ② openness/ transparency. ③ selflessness.
④ Integrity ⑤ objectivity ⑥ Honesty.
⑦ leadership.

Relevance in Indian public life →

- ① Accountability → helps foster trust and efficient decision making.

eg: proactive disclosure of info. for decisions, set of guidelines followed.

- ② selflessness: helps in daily actions with fear or favour with compassion.

eg: striving to fulfil all objectives of a scheme, meeting stakeholders even minority

- ③ Integrity: stand for upright moral principles and following them consistently.

④ objectivity: setting rational criteria and logical actions.

eg: selecting candidate based on merit & no prejudice.

⑤ openness: communicating to stakeholders all relevant info. and decisions taken. eg: proactive publishing of draft rules; following letter and spirit of RTI act.

⑥ leadership: leading by example in tough situations, implementing behavioural changes.

eg: Gujarat IAS officers leading by enrolling their ^{children in} school; PM leading in Swachata Abhiyan.

⑦ Honesty: Be honest to your duty and in acts done or whenever called in question.

eg: Honestly telling stakeholders the info sought, clearing confusions if any.

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.

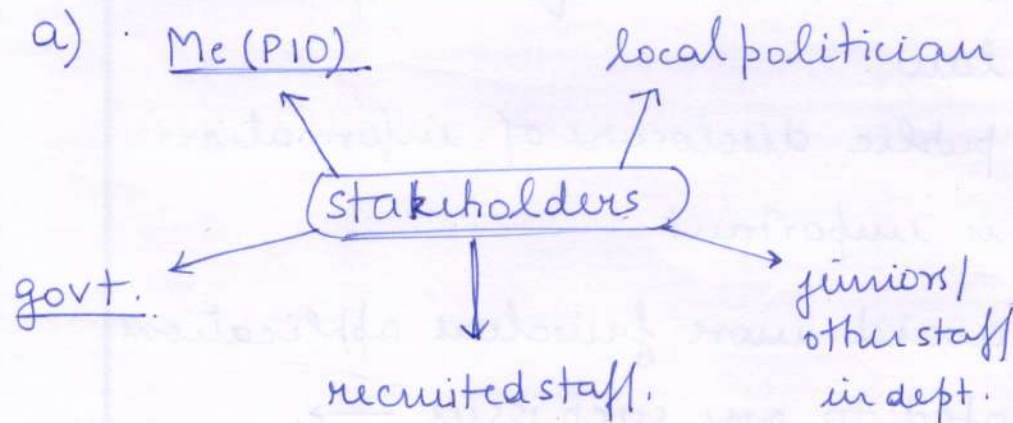
(b) What measures will you take to handle the situation? (20)

सूचना का अधिकार (RTI) अधिनियम सरकार द्वारा किए गए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण सुधारों में से एक है। आपको हाल ही में एक जिले के 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?



Issues involved →

- 1) transparency in disclosure of public information.
- 2) possible misuse of information by local politician for upcoming state elections.
- 3) recruitment of staff. in the department.
- 4) wastage of govt. resources in filing response to numerous/frivolous applications.

b) Measures to be taken →

- 1) replying to pending RTI enquiries
 - ↳ since this is required by law.
 - ↳ public disclosure of information is important.
- 2) to avoid more frivolous applications related to one such issue →.

↳ proactively disclose the such information on govt. website
↳ so that it is readily available to all.

3) see that there is no issue in recruitment. (if required while disclosing info.).

↳ since if recruitment clear, accurate info. is given
↳ then nobody can sensationalise it.

4) stopping applications or withholding of information is not the correct action.

↳ decreases public trust.
↳ illegal. (as per RTI Act).
↳ decreases accountability

Hence, as PIO, Z would disclose all information accurately

to uphold the true spirit of
RTI Act and maintain public
trust.

VisionIAS

Watermark: VisionIAS

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.

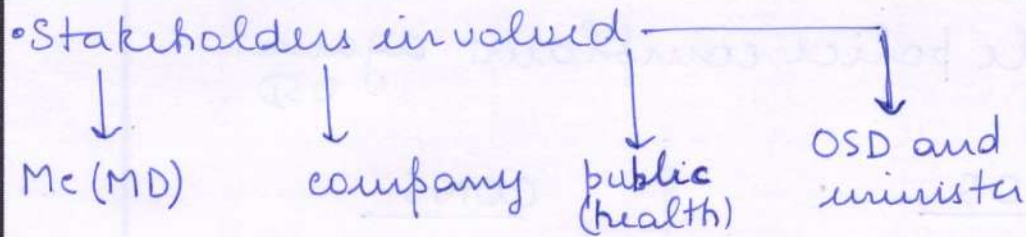
Also, not limiting to the options given above, suggest the course of action you will take, giving appropriate reasons. (20)

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।



- dilemmas → corruption vs integrity
→ blacklisted vs ~~giving money~~ company profit.

Analyzing various options →

- 1) follow advice of minister and comply with demands

PROS

- a) company will not get blacklisted
- b) security deposit not lost.
- c) public health will not suffer.
- d) company image not hurt due to backing out.

CONS

- a) promoting unethical means = corruption.
- b) company profitability decrease.
- c) Minister may ask for future favour.
- d) anybody gets to know → then investigation → loss of reput + personal distress.

b) file police complaint against
OSD.

PROS

- 1) police will investigate and no money will have to be given.
- 2) company will not be blacklisted and no forfeiture of security deposit.
- 3) public health benefit due to delivery of medicine.
- 4) boost brand image due to stern step.

c). tip the media anonymously about issue to build pressure on media.

PRO

- 1) saving company blacklisting and

CONS

- 1) you don't have any proof
- 2) the minister can get the investigation done in a way to scapegoat you
- 3) may delay tender ⇒ harming public health objectives

CONS

- 1) media may demand proof which you don't have

- security deposit.
- 2) supplying medicine as per tender → public health.
- 3) minister may take back the demand due to media backlash.
- 2) anonymity maybe compromised → leading to coercion and distress.
- 3) media may also spoil company image.
- d) leave the allotted tender.

PROS

- 1) will not have to follow unethical path of corruption.

CONS

- 1) leaving in facing adversity → lack of courage.
- 2) public health compromised.
- 3) loss to company due to blacklisting and forfeiture security deposit.
- 4) doesn't solve problem → it will be done by company getting next tender.

I will take the following
course of action →

- 1) try to gather evidence (phone recording) + try to meet minister simultaneously to convince him of acting ethically + taking owner of company into confidence
- 2) give recording / proof to CVC / ^{anti-}corruption department and expect appropriate action.
- 3) medicine to be supplied in good quality and requirements of tender → so that if Minister take any action → we are accountable

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?

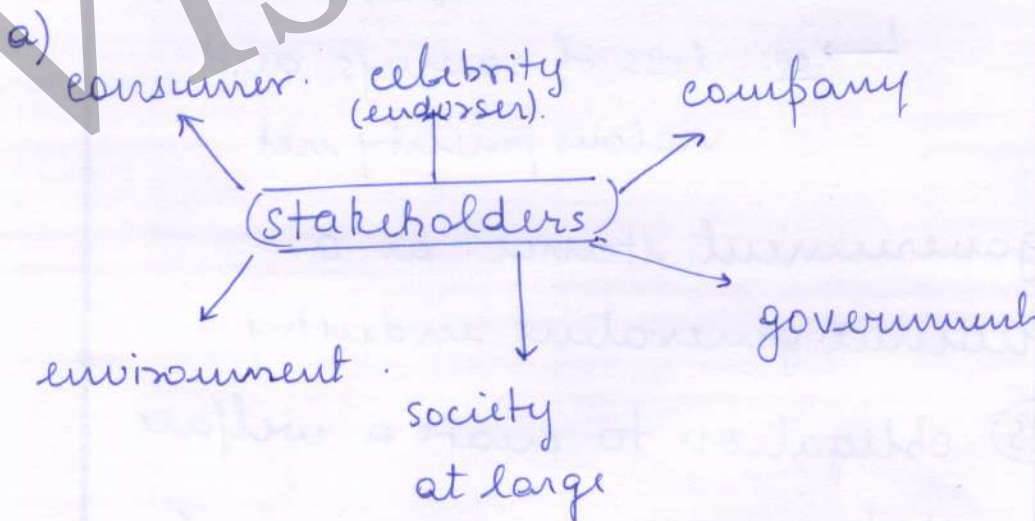
(b) Suggest steps that can be taken to address these type of advertisements in India. (20)

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।



Ethical issues involved -

1) right to practice of a profession/
industry/business.

↳ both with respect to company,
as well the advertiser (celebrity)

2) safety of society at large
due to unethical conduct
after consuming such products or
getting influenced by them
negatively

↳ eg: domestic violence.

↳ eg: loss of savings and
vicious poverty net.

3) government stance: as a
revenue generating industry

Ⓟ obligation to create a welfare
state.

4) use of surrogate advertisement

leads to unethical practice of promoting products.

5) constitutional values → DPSP Art 47:

prohibition of consumption of harmful products like intonation.

6) freedom of consumer to choose products and choices.

b) Steps that can be taken to address these types of advertisements →

1) clear message of harm caused by other products of these companies should be highlighted before the advertisement.

eg health effects of smoking.

2) increasing taxes on such advertisements to deter them.

3) clear regulatory guidelines and

code of ethics for company
regarding content to be shown.

4) a proper code of conduct / ethics
for the advertisers (celebrities).

5) regulation of timings and
channels in which advertisements
should be shown -

↳ so as to reduce negative
influence on vulnerable groups.

6) self regulating body of such
companies along with advertising
companies is an option.

7) grievance redressal mechanism
should be there in place.

↳ effective reporting

↳ and resolution

8) raising awareness among masses

Hence, we need to balance the interest of various stakeholders → consumer choices, business rights, harmful effects, vulnerable sections and constitutional ethos.

Need to regulate such advertising effectively and sensitization/awareness amongst stakeholders.

Long term goal should be to reduce consumption of harmful products for social welfare and to uphold constitutional values

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:

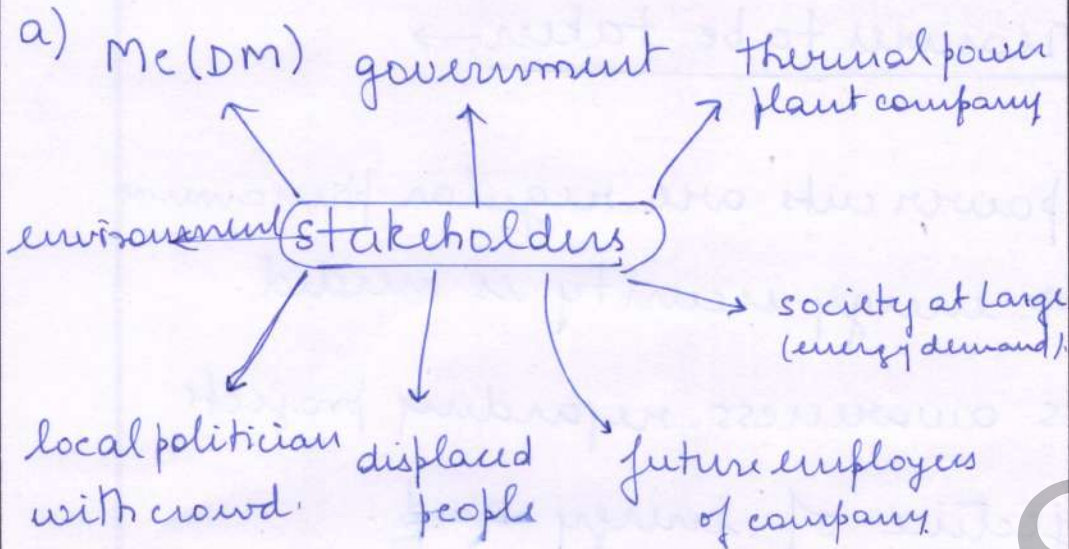
(a) Identify the stakeholders and highlight the issues involved in the above case.

(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 कलेक्टर 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।



Issues involved →

1) power cuts are regular.

⇒ proposed thermal power plant (TPP)

will help meet energy need

2) TPP will also provide employment opportunities

↳ But, at same time cause displacement of few people

3) TPP will also lead to potential pollution problem.

4) crowd may turn violent due

to micraunt ⇒ need to preserve law & order.

b) Measures to be taken →

1) ∵ power cuts are regular phenomenon
⇒ energy security is needed.

• This awareness regarding projects
objective of energy and
employment (even indirect) need
to be communicated to people.

2) also, since immediate threat is
the crowd & it's possibility of
turning violent, we need to
manage situation.

↳ right to peaceful protest = fundamental
right ⇒ that needs to be allowed

↳ But, law and order to be
maintained.

- ↳ take help of SP and engage police force peacefully in protest area and nearby.
- ↳ talk to protestors, engage media and ensure it's people.
- ↳ if it turns violent, catch miscreants and restore order.

3) Then, form a committee concerning all stakeholders.

- ↳ call for Environment Impact Assessment of project (EIA) and settle the pollution angle.

- ↳ all waste by products of TPP should not be thrown in unsafe manner → have proper regulation and monitoring.

(use Flyash in construction etc. as per flyash utilisation policy, 2018)

4) ensure proper rehabilitation and compensation to affected people.

↳ ensure them alternate livelihood and basic necessities in meantime

↳ address any other concerns if they have.

5) in long term, look for other alternate sources of energy.

↳ like rooftop solar installation if solar rich area or wind energy if feasible.

↳ energy security is essential for overall development of society.

Hence, sustainable development ensuring energy + employment + environment + displacement concern to be addressed

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.

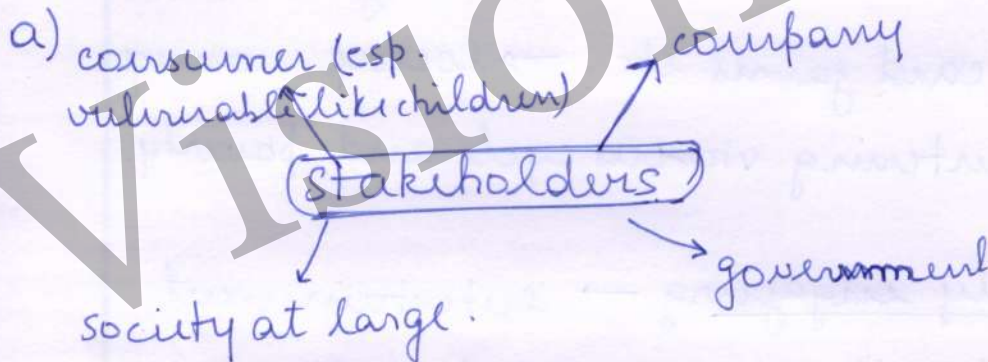
(a) Discuss the various social and psychological issues involved in online gaming.

(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।



various social and psychological issues involved -

1) modifying behaviour / attitudes -

↳ leading to change in behaviour

due to exposure to content like violence/arms, adult content etc. which was previously not the norm in Indian society.

↳ leading to aggressive attitudes, cyberstalking or harassment online.

2) poverty → some sections are spending huge amounts online in games like card games etc. → losing money → entering vicious cycle and poverty.

3) highly engaging → entertainment in limit is correct but influence of online games is increasing so much that people wasting time, if access denied = wrong behaviour.

4) privacy concerns: loss of privacy and identity = one of major concern.

- 5) gullible and vulnerable section → leading to them facing cyber threats, manipulation etc.
- 6) lack of social cohesion in family and society & more engagement to virtual friends in digital world.
- b) Suggestions to address harmful impact of online gaming →
- 1) proper regulatory and legislative framework: Need to formulate a comprehensive framework to clarify roles of various stakeholders and associated responsibilities.
 - 2) code of ethics for online gaming websites → like ensuring privacy safety, transparency in terms and conditions, informed consent etc.

3) setup a self regulatory body
of online gaming companies.

↳ will help in sharing best
practices and associated tech.

↳ also balance regulation and
business interest.

4) robust grievance redressal mechanism
at diff. levels.

↳ 24x7 grievance redressal officer
in company.

↳ reporting and monitoring
at self regulatory body

↳ government oversight mechanism
to ensure accountability.

5) parental control and effective
consent mechanisms: so that.

unharmful acts are done without knowledge or prior information or by vulnerable groups.

6) raising awareness by information, education → in schools, family, society levels and with help of peer groups.

7) create alternate environments for entertainment.

↳ public parks or spaces.

↳ peer groups. ↳ encourage physical activities.

Hence, proper regulation balancing rights of business and individual choices as well as social welfare is the need of the hour.

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 is one of the most pressing concerns of our times. It has transnational implications. India with a vast population and developing status is at extreme risk, but still there are less concerned society towards green issues

why politics in India not seen green movement yet. →

1) developing countries such as India has different set of priorities.

↳ energy security ↳ poverty removal.

↳ food security etc.

Hence, politics is less focused on green concepts.

2) lack of literacy among masses esp. awareness related to environment degradation, emphasis on environment conservation etc.

3) political donations esp. by companies have not been centered on the sustainability of environment or pressuring govt. for ESG norms.



4) other arguments by Indian political parties → i) need to have common but differentiated responsibility (CBDR) due to lack of historical emissions per se.

ii) our per capita emissions are well below global avg.

iii) lack of technology and financing instruments available.

But, there has been a shift in government, parties as well as societies attitude/awareness regarding environment and we may soon see our 'green moment'.

b) No, people in India are not generally apathetic towards climate

change or environment related issue.

- ↳ We have historically been a very environment positive society : worshipping env., living in harmony. Even today, tribals follow same suit. ↳ Indian constitution prescribes environmental ethos and society generally cares for environment (Chipko movement etc)
- ↳ But, we have limited resources, vast population and historically colonial exploitation which is limiting our actions for environment.
- ↳ we need to bring a shift in overall concern for environment.

Initiatives to bring about a change in attitude of people →

- 1) raising awareness and presenting facts → to people regarding hazardous impact of climate change on us.

- 2) inclusion of environment responsibility for media will help disseminate to last mile.
- 3) companies need to put in place Environment sustainability norms → teaching their employees and bringing change in consumption/production/behaviour of society.
- 4) environmental education to be a part of syllabus.
- 5) government to pursue environmental conservation at forefront of policy → bringing change in behaviour.
- 6) leadership roles like hiFE (Lifestyle for environment) campaign by our honourable prime minister.