TEST CODE	8	7	1	1	5	1	2

UPPSC MAINS 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 200
अधिकतम अंक : 200

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ANNU SINGH		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910111248	Medium/माध्यम	English ☑ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	14/03/2026

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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Total/कुल अंक	200	

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता का विवेक :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक है।

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर–पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।

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

3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न / भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।

4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।

5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 2:30	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 5:30
Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☑

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

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

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

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition**. Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R** = How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न

Section-A / खण्ड -क

Q.1) "Ethics acts as a bridge between individual conscience and social responsibility." Explain with examples. 8

"नैतिकता व्यक्तिगत अंतरात्मा और सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व के बीच एक सेतु का काम करती है।" उदाहरणों सहित समझाइए।

Ethics is a set of do's and don't which guide the human action in a society.

Ethics acts as a bridge between individual conscience & social responsibility

① Set of do's & don't — provide social harmony and limit individual action in a society.

Eg Practicing tolerance as ethical value reduce conflicts in society.

②

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

Feedback

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P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	

Q.2) What are human values? Explain how family and society contribute to the inculcation of values in individuals. 8

मानवीय मूल्य क्या हैं? परिवार और समाज किस प्रकार व्यक्तियों में मूल्यों के विकास में योगदान देते हैं।

Human values are set of core principles which govern individual life. Human values are developed by many institution of society like family, teacher, schools etc.

Family & society contribute to the inculcation of values by –

1. Being 1st relationship → Parents are the 1st person a child have.
2. Observation learning → & later imitating the action, learning good/bad things.
3. Creating environment for children to grow.
4. Providing the primary need to child i.e security

Conditional learning by parents —
Awarding positive behaviour & Eg respect
punishing negative behaviour Eg stealing

Society's role

① Accepting positive behaviour & getting praise.
Eg learning, honesty.

② Condemning certain behaviour like smoking, drinking.

③ Social values like tolerance, compassion

④ Promote social skills, like communication etc

Family & society's role remain same though reduced due to other means like social media, peers etc.

Q.3) How does attitude influence thought and behaviour? Illustrate with examples from public administration. 8

अभिवृत्ति किस प्रकार विचार और व्यवहार को प्रभावित करती है? लोक प्रशासन से उदाहरण देकर समझाइए।

Attitude means person's predisposition toward the attitude object ie place, people etc.

Attitude influence thought & behavior by

① In one direction —

Eg (i) Person belief God then he will think about worship & take name of God & hence also visits temple.

(ii) Person's attitude toward corruption is negative hence his feeling also negative & behavior is to expose corruption.

② If attitude is strong then synchronisation of thought and behavior can be seen.

Eg Negative attitude towards tribal people then his thought were not right about tribal people & then she will not work for them.

④ Only conforming approach

for the sake of duty not letter & spirit.

Eg In Governance, Male bureaucrat has prejudice toward women working then his behavior & thought will align & always biased against female colleague.

⑤ Social adjustive function —

~~Only~~ then thought & feeling & behavior adjust in personal sphere.

Hence attitude formation plays very critical role in public administration.

Q.4) "Objectivity is essential for ethical decision-making." Examine in the context of civil services. 8

"नैतिक निर्णय लेने के लिए वस्तुनिष्ठता आवश्यक है।" सिविल सेवाओं के संदर्भ में परीक्षण करें।

Objectivity means decisions based on the facts, data and statistical methods rather than own intuition.

Objectivity is essential for ethical decision making

① Informed decision making – Data led decision → more clear execution of policy.

② Reduced role of discretion – Decisions based on data, facts always get same result.

③ Increased transparency → reduce misappropriation of funds.

④ Diverse situation dealing – need objective approach

(5) Collective decision making →

people participation make decision slow, hence objectivity become important

(6) Reduced biasness & partiality

Eg Civil servant biased towards nepotism but merit based decision reduce this ~~tendency~~ scope.

(7) Increased credibility of public servant

hence policy following by people will more approachable.

Objectivity, followed by transparency & then integrity is the foundational value of civil services.

Feedback
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AWIS			
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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.5) Differentiate between Emotional Intelligence and Intelligence Quotient (IQ). 8

भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता और इंटेलिजेंस कोसेंट (आईक्यू) के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Emotional intelligence means understadi the emotion of oneself & others also.

Intelligaence quotient, is the aptitude component, where IQ of a person decides its mental intelligence.

Difference between Emotional Intelligence & Intelligence Quotient

Emotional Intelligence	Intelligence quotient
① It deals with the emotion of people	① It is the mental aptitude capacity of a person.
② It is more needed in the person to survive in a society	② It is needed to achieve some academic competition.
③ It is desired by everyone.	③ less desired but increased in today time

④ EI is more cherished and need life long practice	④ It is cherished more in academics.
⑤ Philosophers like Aristotle, Plato give EI emphasis more	⑤ Some people have IQ very high but lack social skills.
⑥ Needed for a prosperous & harmonious society.	⑥ Needed to achieve bigger in academics.

Emotional Intellegence is the building block of any person personality & IQ is the only matter of entrance. EI decides the success of people in any sphere.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.6) Elaborate the ethical ideas of any one Indian and one Western moral thinker. 8

किसी एक भारतीय और एक पश्चिमी नैतिक विचारक के नैतिक विचारों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Ethical ideas were given by many Indian moral thinker as well as western moral thinker.

Mahatma Gandhi

① Give emphasis on simple living & high moral living

② Promote idea of Sarvodaya.

③ Tolerance is the way to create harmonious society.

④ Non-violence practice can achieve everything

⑤ ~~Temperan~~ Promote the idea of sarvodaya

Plato

① Following ethical conduct in every sphere.

② 4 type of class

(i) philosopher king

(ii) Governance body

(iii) Courageous soldiers

~~(iv) Tea~~

③ 4 virtues of a man

(i) Justice (ii) Temperance

(iii) Mindfulness (iv) Courage

Hitay & sarvajan sukhay

(6) Teach about leaving greed.
Earth have everyone's need but does not have for everyone greed.

(7) Helping others

(8) Leaving Revenge
An eye for an eye make the whole world blind.

(9) followed the Emotional Intelligence.

(4) Always stride for the virtue ethics.

(5) Virtues are higher-order pleasure.

(6) These virtues should be followed in every situation.

There 2 people set the bed for moral thinking and provide set of guidelines.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.7) Examine laws, rules and conscience as sources of ethical guidance for administrators 8
"प्रशासकों के लिए नैतिक मार्गदर्शन के स्रोत के रूप में कानूनों, नियमों तथा अंतःकरण की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए।"

For administration, laws, rules, and conscience act as sources of ethical guidance.

Laws & rules as sources of ethical guidance

1. Set of coded rules → no deviation from this hence accountability
2. Reduced discretion → increased transparency
3. followed by masses — implementation of policies become easy
4. legitimate sources → hence harmonious society
5. social contract theory → Maintained.

Conscience as source of ethical governance

Conscience means the soul of a person

① Beyond the call of duty → Supererogation.

② Increased compassion in person.

③ Motivation is the key here → for successful ethical governance.

④ Thinking of a place of Equality & Equity reduced discrimination and hence prosperous society

⑤ Always work for vulnerable section without thinking of personal gain.

Laws, rules & conscience all acts as source for ethical governance.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.8) Write a short note on: 8

(a) Media ethics

(b) Social media ethics

निम्नलिखित पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखें:

(a) मीडिया नैतिकता

(b) सोशल मीडिया नैतिकता

Media ethics means set of do's & don't to guide the media.
It is for press (digital / print), information providing.

Media ethics
- ① Provide correct information to public
- ② Focus on criticism/constructive rather sensalization.
- ③ Should be independent from political institution.
- ④ Create awareness in society.

Challenges
- Misinformation & Disinformation
  - Eg → fake news
- Sensanalization
  - Eg → Recent Bridoor operation
- political nexus.

Way forward → Clear guidelines
→ set of ethics / code of conduct
→ independent.

Social media ethics

→ when ethics entered in social media called social media ethics.

1. Communication between people.
2. Access to information.
3. Promoting a virtual community of people
4. Provide sense of belongingness to vulnerable

Challenges
- → Cyber attack
- → fake news
- → deep fake
- → Communal tensions
- → Echo chamber
- → Impacting vulnerable communities.

Media ethics & social media ethics should be codified and accountability should be set.

Q.9) How do transparency and information sharing improve governance? 8
पारदर्शिता और सूचना साझाकरण से शासन व्यवस्था में कैसे सुधार होता है?

Transparency is said to the primary ground for any public institution.

Transparency & information sharing improve governance by

① Informed decision making – 1
Eg People cast their vote on knowing about their candidate

② Increase trust & credibility → people compliance hence smooth governance.

③ Feedback system → can bridge the gap between people & policy making.

④ Including all stakeholders → promote public participation.

⑤ Efficiency & effectiveness increased.

Eg RTI Act 2005.

(6) Reduced discretion → hence reduce misappropriation of funds.

(eg) Commonwealth scam

(7) Smooth implementation of policy decision.

(8) Reduced conflicts ~~on~~ between government & citizen.

Hence transparency & information sharing is the key to promote good governance.

Q.10) A young officer posts a critical comment on social media regarding a government policy. The post goes viral and creates political controversy. The officer argues it is personal freedom of expression. 8

(a)What are the ethical issues involved?

(b)How should a civil servant balance personal views and public responsibility?

एक युवा अधिकारी ने सरकारी नीति के संबंध में सोशल मीडिया पर एक आलोचनात्मक टिप्पणी पोस्ट की। यह पोस्ट वायरल हो गई और राजनीतिक विवाद को जन्म दिया। अधिकारी ने तर्क दिया कि यह अभिव्यक्ति की व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता का मामला है।

(a) इसमें कौन से नैतिक मुद्दे शामिल हैं?

(b) एक सरकारी कर्मचारी को व्यक्तिगत विचारों और सार्वजनिक उत्तरदायित्व के बीच संतुलन कैसे बनाना चाहिए?

(a) Ethical issues involved.

(i) Breach of Non-partisanship value

(ii) breach of confidentiality

(iii) Knower - Doer Split

(iv) breach of ethical code of conduct of civil servant

(b) Civil servant should balance personal views & public responsibility by -

(i) Talking to seniors first → and take a balanced approach

(ii) self awareness about the post having a huge impact in society.

(iii) face of government → should know the boundary of freedom of speech & expression

(iv) Give feedback to government privately rather on social media.

(v) Following standard of procedure involved.

(vi) Stay away from social media about any government ~~official~~ policies.

(vii) Thinking before doing → practice emotional intelligence

Officer should restrain from social media about government policies. If they want to express their thought they can do so via other legal means without coming into limelight

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS
दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न
Section–B / खण्ड-ख

Q.11) Differentiate between ethics in private relationships and ethics in public relationships. Why is this distinction important for civil servants? 12

निजी संबंधों में नैतिकता और सार्वजनिक संबंधों में नैतिकता के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। सिविल सेवकों के लिए यह अंतर क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है?

Ethics in private relationship and in private relationship are impacted by each other.

Difference between ethics in private life and personal life

private life	personal life
(1) In the close relationship of the individual Eg Parents	(1) Outside the house atmosphere. Eg Boss-Employee.
(2) Generally informal in nature	(2) Formal in nature.
(3) Guided by the values of loyalty, trust, interdependence.	(3) Guided by the values of discipline, honesty, efficiency

(4) Mainly guided by the social norms. Eg respect elders.	(4) It is guided by code of conduct of the public sector
(5) Always give sense of relief, satisfaction.	(5) It's work to provide duty, financial security, & public sphere satisfaction
(6) Normal conflicts are permissible.	(6) here people generally sees their self interest

Distinction between public relationship & private relationship important because —

(1) Impacted by each other

Eg Boss's quarrel with wife later angry on employee.

② Efficiency of work ~~should be~~ is reduced.

Eg Conflicts in home reduce efficiency at office.

③ Always busy within home

↳ create conflicts between close knit relationship → due to reduce time spending.

Eg Office hour beyond office.

④ Impact both ways.

person if not give respect within home then likely same with office environment.

Ethics core value remain same for a successful life in private as well as public relationship.

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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.12) Examine the relevance of moral teachings of Indian reformers in contemporary public administration. 12

समकालीन लोक प्रशासन में भारतीय सुधारकों की नैतिक शिक्षाओं की प्रासंगिकता का परीक्षण करें।

Indian reformers, like Mahatma Buddha, Mahatma Gandhi, Guru Nanak Deva gave moral teaching which are relevant in contemporary public administration.

Relevence of moral teachings of Indian reformers in contemporary public administration

① Mahatma Buddha - Ahimsa, & middle path, avoiding extreme path. gave emolsoments to solve any hostile situation.

② Mahatma Gandhi → Sarvodaya principal. helping of all, Principle of tolerance

Eg Increased communal tensions. Increased inequality.

③ Guru Nanak Deva — honest living, truthful livelihood → stay away from malpractices such as corruption, official misconduct.

④ Ram Manohar Lohia → Saptakranti Principle
Well being of everyone should be sole motive of civil servant

⑤ Mahavir Jaina → Non-stealing → important for righful conduct.

⑥ Sufi Movement → Equality in society, reduce discrimination hence harmonious society.

⑦ Mother Teresa → Compassion, Empathy, Care giving, tolerance. → much needed in this contemporary world.

⑧ Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel — Unity & Integrity with in nation. eg Unguishe

clashes in society.

(a) Raja Ram Mohan Ray, always worked for cause of society. Leaving derogatory practices & follow scientific temperament

Eg> Increased witchcraft death in Bihar & Jharkhand.

Indian philosopher teaching remain relevent always in public administration for both administrator as well as public.

Q.13) Explain the concept of social influence. What role does persuasion play in public policy implementation? 12

सामाजिक प्रभाव की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट कीजिए। सार्वजनिक नीति के क्रियान्वयन में अनुनय की क्या भूमिका होती है?

Social influence means, changing the thinking, behaviour of ~~the~~ a group with persuasion.

Social Influence

- Conformist
- Compliance

Role of persuasion in public policy implementation

① Desired change in society

Eg ~~Star~~ Clean India initiative using several ~~India~~ celebrity like Vidya Balan, Amitabh Bachchan.

② Different type of group exist in society → different level of language

Eg fear appeal → like insurance selling.

③ Conforming to demand of policy

Eg Hum do hamare do initiative family planning initiative.

④ Persuasion bring administration with public.

Eg leadership role of PM Narendra Modi.

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.14) Discuss the role of empathy and compassion in public service delivery. 12
सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण में समानुभूति और करुणा की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें।

Empathy means showing concern toward the vulnerable individual.

Compassion is showing, understanding the pain of others and go beyond this to allenalie the pain of individual.

Role of Empathy in public service delivery

① Connecting with the vulnerable people

Eg Destitute ladies not having shelter.

② Better planning development

Eg Policy formulation like SMILE Initiative for Trasgender

③ Execution of policy in not just letter but also in spirit.

Eg> homeless children after Covid-19 need empathy in service delivery.

④ Better emotional intelligence & human being → Create a standard livelihood for everyone.

Role of Compassion in public service delivery

① Going beyond the duty —

Eg> A poor person not having document to avail free food distribution initiative.

② Getting self-satisfaction - providing relief to another person

Eg> Doing good. (Higher order being)

③ Accessibility to public service, reduce the discrimination.

④ Bring Justice in the society

Guru Nanak Devas / Seva Bhaav

(5) Better social system

Mother Teresa compassionate action make the world beautiful.

(6) Buddha also helped and live a compassionate life.

means it is higher order pleasure.

Empathy & compassion both is the need of hour in increasing insensitivity in society.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	

Q.15) Illustrate the application of Emotional Intelligence in governance with suitable examples. 12

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ शासन में भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता के अनुप्रयोग को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Emotional Intelligence, Acc. to Gladstone, understanding the emotion of self and others and use this to alleviate problems in governance.

Application of Emotional Intelligence in governance

(1) self-understanding → Understanding of emotion of others as well as within. can follow the need of others.

Eg. A vulnerable section's problem like Transgender need targeted approach, 1st to understand their problems and then working on it.

② self-realisation → using these emotions like compassion, love in society.

Eg An IAS officer knowing their emotion of hate against the corruption will work against corruption by reducing it.

③ Motivation → Emotional intelligence develop the motivation toward goal achievement and hence work tirelessly towards it (supererogation).

Eg T.N Seshan determined to reform electoral policies had motivation hence free & fair election followed till now.

④ Empathy → understanding emotion and motivation create the bedrock of governance.

Eg Conflicted region need integrated approach.

(6) Social skills - All these emotions now need to work for society and maintain governance.

Eg Always approachable for public & increased credibility of Mahatma Gandhi.

Emotional intelligence is success Mantra for any bureacrat for governance.

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} EI + IQ = \text{success} \\ 80\% + 20\% = 100\% \end{array}}$$

Q.16) Discuss the challenges of corruption in governance and suggest measures to address them. 12

शासन में भ्रष्टाचार की चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें और उनसे निपटने के उपाय सुझाएं।

Corruption means offical conduct, or compromise itself for private gain.

Corruption

- Collusive Corruption (very dangerous) becomes norms.
- Abusive corruption can be tracked easily.

Challenges of Corruption in governance

(1) Impacts last person in the last row of society → most vulnerable

eg Differently abled person not getting certifical untill ~~can~~ money to Babu.

② Hard to track collusive corruption

both parties involve by themselve so no complain. Hence undetected.

Eg Normalisation of corruption for any documents to move forward.

③ Question to credibility of institution

Babudom syndrome → inaccessibility

④ lack of transparency → lead to corruption

Eg Opaque bidding of telecom; 2G spectrum scam

⑤ Sanskritisation of corruption –

"Ethical corruption

Eg In PWD → determined cut to every official.

Measures to address the challenges of corruption

① Transparency in governance –

using technology → reducing human interference for auditing.

② Third party auditing & monitoring - promote record keeping & hence reduced corruption.

③ Code of conduct → provide clear conduct rules.

④ Accountability setup — reduce misconduct of office or misappropriation of funds

⑤ Protection to whistleblower by anonymity & strict guidelines.

⑥ Strict enforcement of acts -

Eg Lokpal & Lokayukta act 2013
CVC Act 2003
RTI 2005.

Corruption have infested every organ of governance, need structured & dedicated approach.

Q.17) Evaluate the role of Right to Information in promoting ethical governance. 12
नैतिक शासन को बढ़ावा देने में सूचना के अधिकार की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन करें।

Right to Information, under art 19(1)(a) have statutory backing by RTI Act of 2005.

Role of RTI in promoting ethical governance

① Improved transparency

eg> Mazdoor Sangathan in Rajasthan.
shows corruption in wage.

② Setting accountability of official

have to show the public of their conduct

③ Increased governant credibility

↳ reducing the gap between citizen & bureacrats.

eg> RTI of MGNREGA & BPLADS funds utilization.

④ Informed decision making of citizen

eg> Political election by people.

(5) Deduce discrepancy in the system by getting information.

[Challenges with RTI in ethical governance]

(1) RTI Amendment Rules → wide personal data clause → Public information also came under personal data

(2) Huge backlogs → more than 5 lakh of RTI application pendency.

(3) Public office vaccum → delay in information getting.

(4) Not structured → Get delay from office to office.

(5) Not strictly implemented mandatory provisions of 30 day furnishing information.

Way forward

① Setting accountability → reduced discretion and hence speed information given.

② Clear conduct of office rules → reduce backlog of cases.

③ Use of technology like alike cases furnished equally use of AI.

④ Fill the vacancy in public offices

⑤ Reduce burden on the same person

⑥ Clear guidelines of personal information.

RTI was a transformational step of increasing transparency, now facing huge backlogs. This need cumulative approach from government.

Feedback
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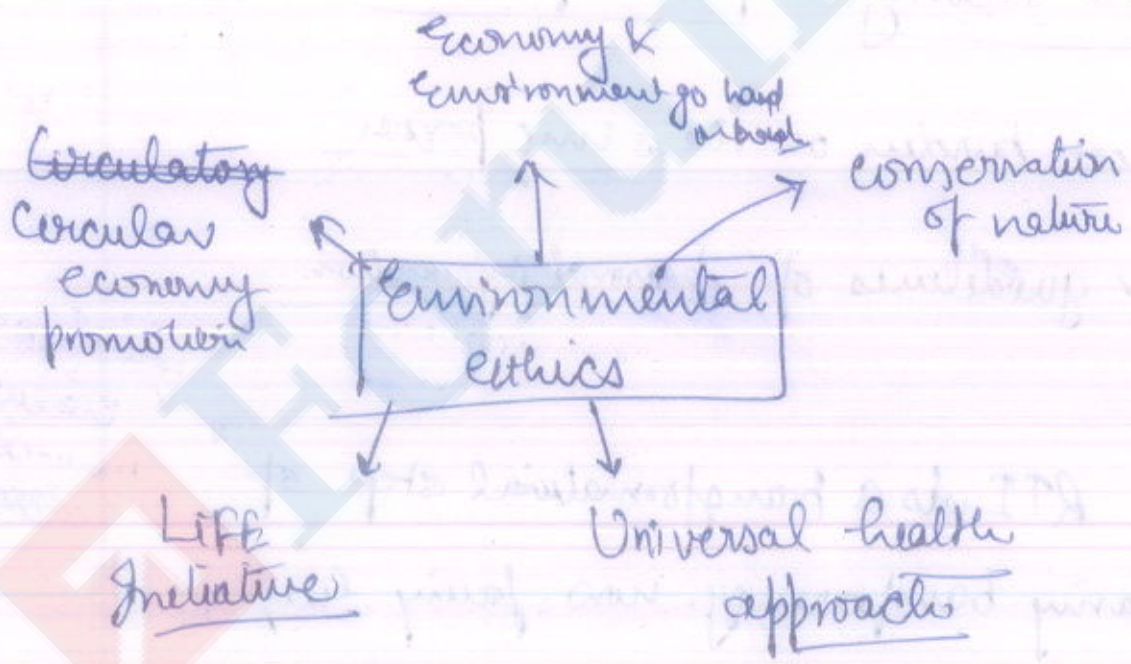
#	Ⓖ	Ⓐ	Ⓟ
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.18) What do you understand by environmental ethics? Evaluate the role of environmental ethics in ensuring sustainable development. 12

पर्यावरण नैतिकता से आपका क्या तात्पर्य है? सतत विकास सुनिश्चित करने में पर्यावरण नैतिकता की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Environmental ethics are set of do's & don't in the perspective of environment. This promote idea of conserving environment and ensure sustainable development.



Role of environmental ethics in ensuring sustainable development

① Short term pain v/s long term gain

② Conservation of nature → Environmental ethics promote the idea of Vasudhaiva Kutumkam.

Eg wildlife, flora & fauna.

③ Environment sensitivity → will reduce carbon foot print, increase compassion towards nature also.

④ Green & prosperous earth — No conflicts for resource gain all having some.

⑤ Circular economy principle followed

Reduce

Reuse → Recycle

promote sustainable development

⑥ Lift Initiative → Indian way of living is always sustainable.

Eg No waste is dumped outside.

Challenges

① Greed for resource gain

Eg> USA's MAGA policy.

② Need cumulative approach

Eg> USA (biggest emitter) out of several climate agreements.

③ Increased globalisation & hence increase consumption nature (middles).

Way forward

① Awareness at high/large scale.

② Regular emphasis on environment.

③ Induced in value education.

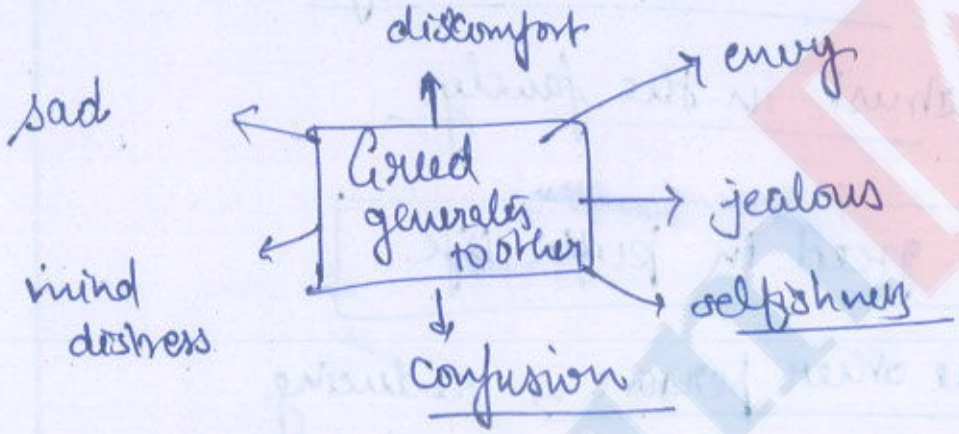
④ Promote sustainable practices.

Environmental ethics is the need of hour in the wake of increasing pace of climate change.

Q.19) Greed is a harmful negative emotion, it is injurious to both the personal life and the public life. How can it be controlled? Explain. 12

लालच एक हानिकारक नकारात्मक भावना है, यह व्यक्तिगत और सार्वजनिक जीवन दोनों के लिए हानिकारक है। इसे कैसे नियंत्रित किया जा सकता है? समझाइए।

Greed is a negative emotion impacting both the personal life & public life.



Impact of greed in personal life

(1) Greed can create selfish tendency

eg Always thinking of yourself rather of anyone else.

(2) Conflicted relationship, always dissatisfaction with what having hence conflicts.

③ Can generate other emotions like Anger for not getting what we want, sadness.

④ Destruction → of personal relationship.

⑤ Confusion also created when greedy

⑥ lead to distrust in the family

Impact of greed in public life

① Envy the other person → reducing credibility.

② Public image may get impacted.

③ Can be disrespected by everyperson

④ Trust deficit between colleague.

Eg Greed for more money.

Greed can be controlled by the -

① Practice of self-satisfaction.

② Practicing temperance in public & personal life

③ self reflection → of that thing is needed. & then you stop.

④ Practice of giving & not thinking about taking
↳ can create calmness within self.

⑤ Discussion with close ones or experience person. → may reduce greed.

⑥ Turning greed into positive emotion to help others.

Greed → unsatisfaction → sad emotion.

Hence emotional intelligence, is very much practical solution for controlling negative emotion like greed.

Feedback
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AWIS			
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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.20) You are posted as the District Magistrate of a rapidly developing district in Uttar Pradesh. The State Government has approved the construction of a four-lane highway connecting an industrial corridor with a major urban centre. The project is expected to improve connectivity, attract private investment, reduce travel time and generate employment. It will also lead to the displacement of tribal and forest-dependent communities, who rely on the area for their livelihood The political leadership is keen to complete the project before the next elections and has directed the district administration to fast-track clearances. Local media has started portraying the administration as "anti-development" due to delays, while protests by affected communities are intensifying. 12

(a) Identify the key stakeholders and ethical issues involved in this case.

(b) What options are available to you as an administrator?

(c) Which option would you choose and why?

आपको उत्तर प्रदेश के एक तेजी से विकसित हो रहे जिले में जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के पद पर तैनात किया गया है। राज्य सरकार ने एक औद्योगिक गलियारे को एक प्रमुख शहरी केंद्र से जोड़ने वाले चार लेन के राजमार्ग के निर्माण को मंजूरी दे दी है। इस परियोजना से संपर्क में सुधार, निजी निवेश को आकर्षित करने, यात्रा समय में कमी लाने और रोजगार सृजन की उम्मीद है।

इससे आदिवासी और वन-आश्रित समुदायों का विस्थापन भी होगा, जो अपनी आजीविका के लिए इस क्षेत्र पर निर्भर हैं। राजनीतिक नेतृत्व अगले चुनावों से पहले परियोजना को पूरा करने के लिए उत्सुक है और उसने जिला प्रशासन को मंजूरी प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाने का निर्देश दिया है। स्थानीय मीडिया ने देरी के कारण प्रशासन को "विकास-विरोधी" के रूप में चित्रित करना शुरू कर दिया है, जबकि प्रभावित समुदायों का विरोध प्रदर्शन तेज हो रहा है।

(a) इस मामले में शामिल प्रमुख हितधारकों और नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) एक प्रशासक के रूप में आपके पास क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?

(c) आप कौन सा विकल्प चुनेंगे और क्यों?

Key stakeholders → Me as DM
state government,

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	

Mentor Feedback Questions

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

Test Goal	Outcomes
1 ..... ☐	.....
.....	.....
2 ..... ☐	.....
.....	.....
3 ..... ☐	.....
.....	.....

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
20 Marker	7.75 - 10	6 - 7.5	< 6
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✖	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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