

TEST CODE 7 7 1 4 0 4

SPS 2024 – UPPSC MAINS

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 200

अधिकतम अंक : 200

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Pallavi Bivakar		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910130881	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	April 18

*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			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	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।		
1			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।		
2			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।		
3			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।		
4			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।		
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15			For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
16			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
17			2:00	5:00 pm	
18			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
19				Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
20			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
*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 hand writing, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, प्रलेखन, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समय रूप जिंती अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को अपनी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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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-अ

Q.1) What is the importance of Qualities like integrity and tolerance for a civil servant?

एक सिविल सेवक के लिए सत्यनिष्ठा और सहिष्णुता जैसे गुणों का क्या महत्व है?

(8 Marks)

Integrity and tolerance are one of the foundational values for a civil servant as discussed by Nolan Commission.

Importance of Integrity

① Integrity is the act of uprightness or doing right thru
even when no one is watching.

It is important because

② It is the consistency in thoughts, speech and
actions.

③ It is intimate and private to self.

④ It is our view of us from within

for example TS Appu when he was in Bihar, Bihar CM
refused to promote honest police officers
he left chief secretary's position in protest.

TM Shastri did not succumb to any political pressure &
worked for free and fair elections.

However, integrity alone is not important one must promote
effectiveness and efficiency as well

Tolerance- Importance

Tolerance is in DNA of Indian society. It means bearing with the idea, people and thoughts that one does not have liking for.

It is enduring diversity around us.

The concept of tolerance is rooted in Bahuka's

Dhamara, Akbar's Din-e-Elahi, Saxua anartha samphar

and philosophy of Dr. Karantilade around us

It promotes constitutional values like Secularism and reduces risk of communalism, regionalism etc.

It is a pre-condition of justice attitude and is opposed to Hatred

Feedback

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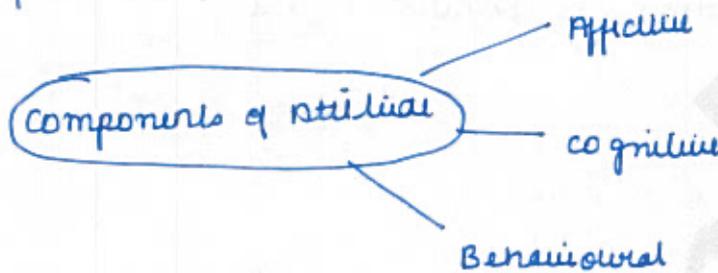
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.2) Comment briefly on the cognitive, affective and behavioural components.

संज्ञानात्मक, भावात्मक और व्यवहारात्मक संघटकों पर संक्षेप में टिप्पणी करिए।

(8 Marks)

Cognitive, affective and behavioural components are parts of our attitude formation and attitude is predisposition to act favourably or unfavourably to a person, place or thing.



Cognitive component

It is our existed belief, idea or knowledge

Affective component is how we feel about the object.

Behavioural component is how we behave, our actual conduct, visible aspect of attitude

These three components are used when government organisations or go advertisement companies or civil servants use to control the people.

For example in 2019 a senior officer controlled violence by singing national anthem.

He used Behavioural component.

Aristotle's idea of persuasion by using Ethos Pathos Logos is rooted in the three components of ethics.

① Cognitive component and Ethos

Eg. Picture of PM Modi in an advertisement shows something important people develop their ideas accordingly.

② Pathos and Affective Component

using feelings ex "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao"

③ Logic and Behavioural component

using logic, facts and figures and accordingly act.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.3) What is Plato's theory of virtue? What four fundamental virtues has he mentioned?

प्लेटो का सद्गुण सिद्धांत क्या है? उसने किन चार मौलिक सद्गुणों का उल्लेख किया है? (8 Marks)

Plato's theory of virtue is knowledge. If one knows what is good, then he will do good.
According to him the soul has three parts

① Reason (Head)

② Spirit (Heart)

③ Appetite (Stomach)

Harmony among these three makes the life virtuous

Four cardinal virtues mentioned by him are :

① Wisdom (Prudence)

→ This idea is rooted in reason.

→ This helps the individual in making informed decision, rational decision making and doing the right thing

→ virtue of good judgment and knowledge

② Courage (Fortitude)

The ability to do the right thing despite fear or opposition.

Example: standing against injustice, corruption or pressure

③ Self-control (Temperance)

virtue of self restraint or self control.

Example prevents misuse of power
extravagance and greed

④ Justice It comes where there is balance of wisdom, courage and temperance..

It promotes equality, equity and rule of law in society.

Plato's virtues promote ethical balanced personality and ethical leadership and this behaviour when adopted by individuals reflected in the state.

Feedback

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Q.4) To what extent are the thoughts of Swami Vivekananda relevant in the present world? Discuss

स्वामी विवेकानंद के विचार वर्तमान विश्व में कहाँ तक प्रासंगिक हैं? चर्चा कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

The philosophy of Swami Vivekananda is rooted in Vedanta. He believes in divinity of all souls and to attain this divinity one must overcome selfishness and ego.

Thoughts of Swami Vivekananda is relevant in present world in following ways:

- ① Service to Humanity: He believed service to poor is service to God. This promotes ethical governance in present context. eg. 105 to poor women lane
- ② Character as foundation of ethics He believes in self discipline, honesty and integrity. This ensures that one must not indulge in practices of favouritism, bribery, corruption etc.
- ③ He believed in philosophy of "Nishkama Karma" which promotes that even in face of adversity one must follow the duty

- ⑤ Inner strength and courage This ensures that one fights against corruption even when his life is at stake. eg. wistleblower protection act
- ⑥ Selflessness service to humanity without bias.
- ⑦ Detachment from personal gain ensures fairness and objectivity.
- ⑧ Unity of all beings treating all citizens as equal. This promotes values of equality, secularism and compassion.

All these qualities of Vivekananda are still relevant. They are important to civil servants and to humans as well to succeed in life. He mentions "brise, awake and stop not till the goal is achieved"

Feedback

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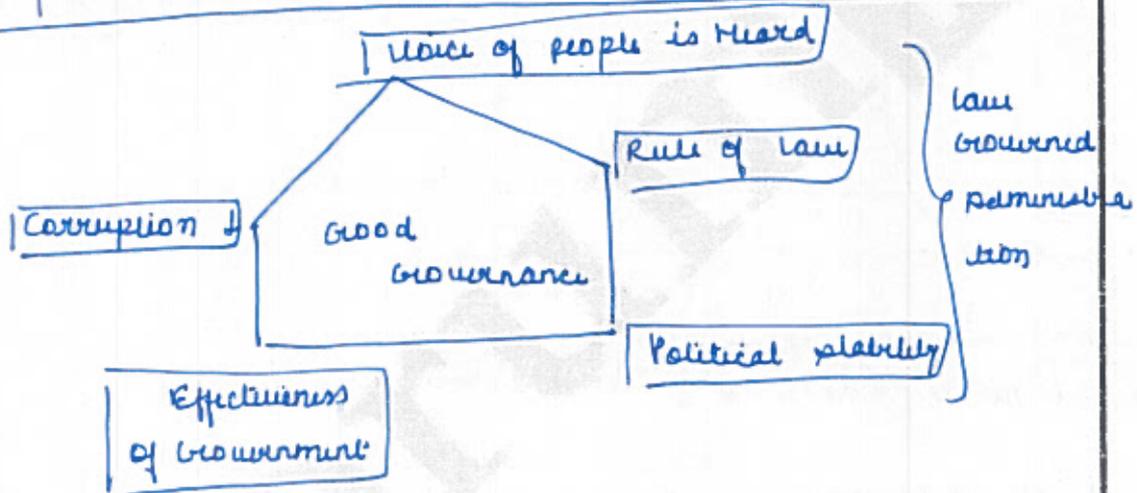
Q.5) Discuss the role of ethics in law-governed administration.

कानून द्वारा संचालित प्रशासन में नैतिकता की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

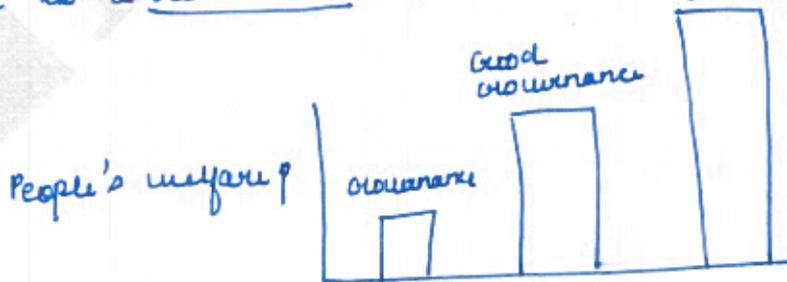
~~Law governed~~
 Governance is the process of decision making and implementing it. This Governance is called Good Governance when there is openness, accountability, transparency etc. This can be achieved through Social Audit, citizen charter and RTI

as per world Bank, 1998 Good Governance includes



Role of Ethics in law administration

① It is a value laden, Normative concept.
 ethical Governance

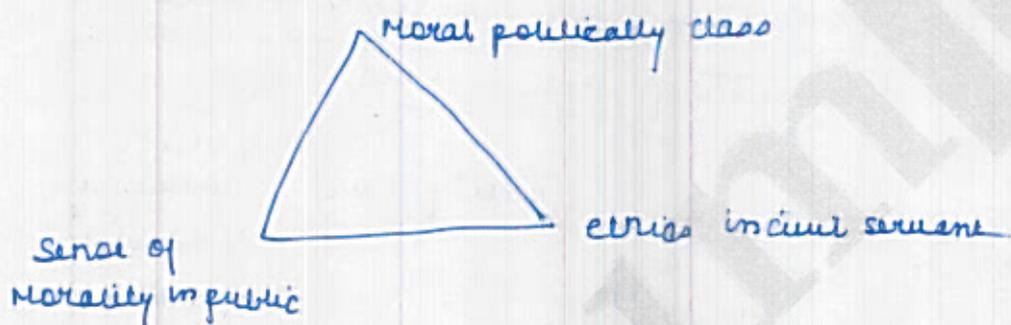


② It is influenced from the concept of Ram Rajya

It ensures that means adopted for the attainment to achieve law governed administration, means should also be right.

③ It ensures that there is presence of ethics, morality, Justice, equality and integrity in concept

④ This can only be achieved when these three classes are there



Government is said to be ethical when

$$\text{Ethical Governance} = \text{Good Governance} + \text{Civil Ethics}$$

Feedback

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Q.6) Comment on the contribution of Jyotirao Phule towards women empowerment in India.

भारत में महिला सशक्तिकरण की दिशा में ज्योतिराव फुले के योगदान पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

Jyotirao Phule was a 19th Century social reformer of India. He fought against gender discrimination and caste based inequality and fought for the upliftment of marginalised communities within the country. He fought against Brahmanical dominance.

Contributions of Jyotirao Phule Towards Women Empowerment

① Education

Jyotirao Phule opened school for girls education and his wife Savitri Bai Phule became the first female teacher in India. Jyotirao taught her and then she to others.

② Widow Remarriage

Jyotirao Phule advocated for widow remarriage & opened his home for widows.

③ Opening of Orphanages

He opened spaces for illegitimate children and

Look good care of Girl child

① Satya Sodhak Samaj

means "seekers of truth" opened for marginalised communities, dalits & women etc.

Though this challenged gender discrimination in society

Jyotirao Phule was a beacon of change in Indian society - His idea of women empowerment is still relevant is provided through idea like "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao".

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Q.7) "Nepotism can reduce the quality of civil service." Explain this statement.

"भाई-भतीजावाद (Nepotism) से लोक सेवा की गुणवत्ता में कमी आ सकती है।" इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए। (8 Marks)

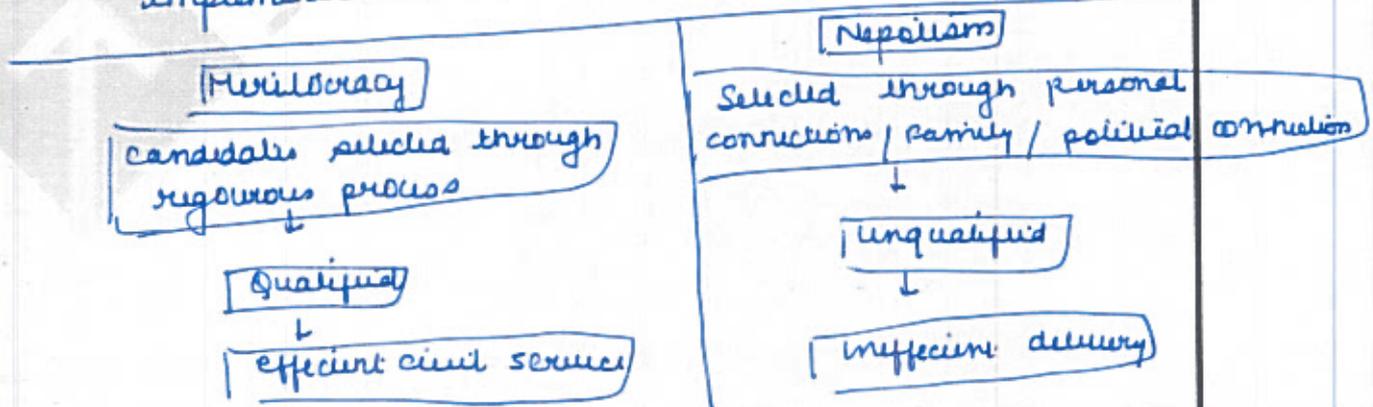
"When loyalty replaces merit, decay begins"

Civil servants play a pivotal role in ensuring efficient service delivery and good governance.

However, practices like Nepotism erode this. Nepotism is favouring one person because of his personal connection.

Nepotism can reduce the quality of Civil services in following way

- ① It gives way to unqualified and or unqualified candidates. This leads to poor performance in system.
- ② It erodes public trust. 2nd ARC report highlighted this issue.
- ③ It demoralizes the deserving / qualified candidates leading to killing of Talent.
- ④ Unqualified persons become part of the system which leads to poor policy formulation and implementation.



Legal Safeguards

Article 16 provides equality of opportunity to all. If this gets violated one can approach SC or HC.

UPSC/ state PCCs conduct exams on regular basis so that everyone gets equal opportunity of employment.

Nepotism is like a toxin within a system & it should be removed for efficient service delivery. To insure transparency, justice & efficiency within the service.

Feedback

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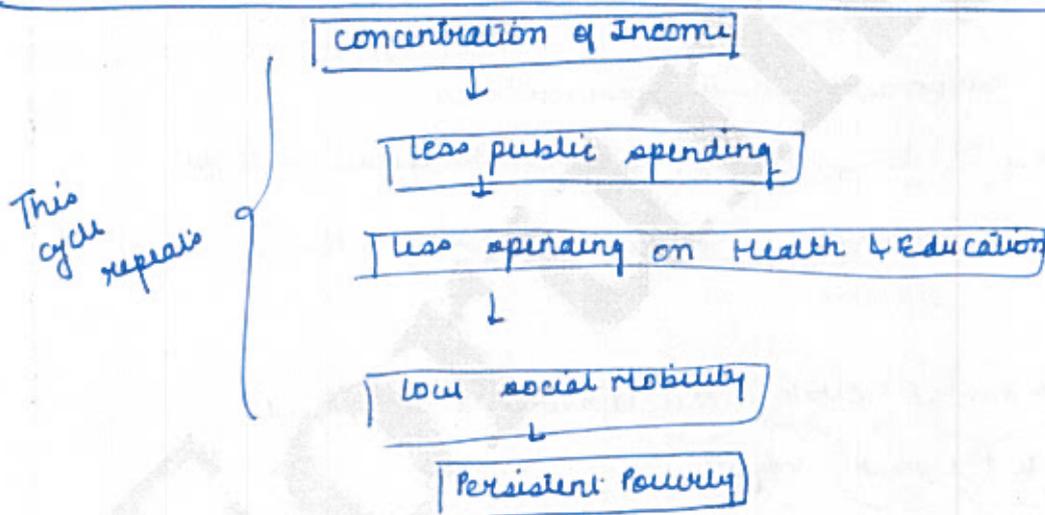
Q.8) According to the Oxfam report, inequality is increasing in India. How can Gandhiji's concept of 'trusteeship' be helpful to deal with this problem? Discuss.

ऑक्सफैम की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में असमानता बढ़ती जा रही है। इस समस्या से निपटने हेतु गांधी जी की 'ट्रस्टीशिप की अवधारणा' किस प्रकार सहायक साबित हो सकती है? विवेचना करें।

(8 Marks)

As per the Oxfam international inequality report:
1% of India's population holds more than 45%
of India's wealth and rest 50% of the population
 holds only 3% of the wealth.

This results in:



Gandhiji's concept of 'trusteeship' can be helpful in following way:-

- As per Gandhiji "Earn your money by all means, but understand that your wealth does not belong to you, it belongs to the public."

- ② according to Grandright Business owner should only be trustees of their wealth and take only that amount which is necessary for their subsistence.
- ③ This idea goes against the Business Model of Milton Friedman that Business of Business is to do business which emphasis on maximum revenue generation
- ④ This promotes $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{utilitarian concept of Bentham (Maximum Happiness)} \\ \text{Kantian ethics} \\ \text{virtue Ethics} \end{array} \right.$
- ⑤ Promotes corporate social responsibility.
example Ratan Tata building hospitals & school
Narayan Mistry giving stocks to drivers
- ⑥ Environmental ethics, sustainable development
People Planet Profit
- Helps in promoting sustainable development goal 10.

Feedback

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Q.9) "The purpose of government is to make it easy for the people to do good things and make it difficult to do bad things." Discuss this statement of Gladstone.

"सरकार का उद्देश्य लोगों के लिए अच्छा काम आसान कर देना और बुरा काम करना कठिन कर देना होता है।" ग्लैडस्टोन के इस कथन की विवेचना करें। (8 Marks)

This statement of Gladstone states that purpose of government is not just to make laws, but to promote rule of governance, promote welfare schemes, empower citizens and deter wrongdoings. It acts as a firewall of virtues and deterrent against crime.

The government in following way makes it easy for people to do good things

① Promotes justice through laws and institutions.

for eg. RTI Act, legal aid etc

② Affirmative action

Promotes upliftment of marginalised communities

③ Promotes welfare schemes

Through this government promotes Health, Nutrition and Education.

eg. RTE Act, Kanya Vidhya Yojana, Mid day

Meal Scheme etc

④ Promotes morality through initiatives like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, Swachh Bharat etc.

Government in following way make it difficult for people to do bad things

① Act as a deterrent for those who indulged in crime like corruption, exploitation and crime against women, children etc.

for example : BNS, POCSO, Dowry prohibition

② Keep checks on regulatory institutions and prevent them from doing any wrong

Eg. SEBI, banking regulations, NGT etc.

③ Institutions to keep an eye on individuals

Central vigilance commission

Intelligence Bureau etc

Examples In Singapore government favoured case of doing business and zero tolerance towards corruption.

In Malaysia complete digitalisation of records set up by government is another way by government to promote good for good citizens & bad for bad people

Feedback

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Q.10) "Values are not innate, they are learned." Explain this statement.

"मूल्य जन्मजात नहीं होते हैं, ये सीखे जाते हैं।" इस कथन की व्याख्या करें।

(8 Marks)

Values are standards on which desirability or undesirability of an action can be measured.

They are ideals held as important or worth chasing by individuals or an entire group

Values are part of socialization, they are not innate they are learned through experiences

① Family level

Family is the first school of child. Mother is the first teacher. Through parents children learn

gender roles, gendering, kids, hardwork, compassion, competition through siblings, love
Habit of sharing things, team spirit etc

② In school

Kids are exposed to competitive nature & they get to know about the world.

Here they learn about punctuality, hardwork, sportsmanship, first formal code of conduct

③ with influence of school kids (peers) they get to know about social media sites, Pornographic material, games like Blue whale

which corrupts their mind.

4) College / University

They inculcate habits of multi-tasking, leadership qualities in college. Prepare themselves for real world. Here they come in influence of Drugs, drinking habits or Smoking.

5) Interaction in office their surroundings / Neighbours

Fundamentalism, Terrorism in J&K is influenced through continuing spreading of radical ideas.

→ If the neighbourhood & family is conservative then in most of the situations others around it are also conservative.

In this way we are the product of our nature and surrounding.

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TOTAL MARKS

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न

Section-B / खण्ड-ब

Q.11) Discuss the importance of religious ethics and secular ethics.

धार्मिक नैतिकता और धर्मनिरपेक्ष नैतिकता के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(12 Marks)

Ethics is set of do's and don'ts in a society. It governs our actions. If we don't follow these rules then we might be ex-communicated or ostracized in from the society.

Religious Ethics	Secular Ethics
<p>① Religious ethics is based on the idea of <u>moral absolutism</u>.</p> <p>② It is independent on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) situ b) kaal c) Patra <p>③ This is based on Kantian philosophy that certain actions are inherently wrong</p> <p>④ It is rigid</p>	<p>Secular ethics is based on idea of moral relativism.</p> <p>It is dependent on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) situ b) kaal c) Patra <p>④ This is not rigid, flexible easy to change</p>

Crimes support to strong laws, strong state

The crisis can be seen in Sarva bhama Sambhav, Constitution etc.

Challenges

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>① No scope of revision or improvement</p> <p>② Entire societies have been wrong about a moral principle they believed it to be correct.</p> <p>③ Intolerant: crises rise to fundamentalism, sectarianism etc.</p> <p>④ Forms basis of universal human rights</p> | <p>① Say contradictory all moral principles are relative</p> <p>② Allows for bypassing morality</p> <p>③ supports cultural diversity</p> <p>④ Tolerance of inhuman practices checks against fundamentalism promotes tolerance</p> <p>⑤ case of "<u>Sarala bhama</u>" <u>Prakantada</u> and upholds "<u>Ekam sat, viprah bhavatu vadanti</u>"</p> |
|---|--|

However some moral principles are universal like killing of another human being, freedom of speech and expression etc. Some principles are relative for social progress

In such situation we need both Religious ethics and secular ethics because religious ethics

promotes societal stability and civilizational continuity

↳ secular ethics promotes checks social stagnation

and social evil

Amritya Sen in this very context gives example of Bihar, once at a top of civilization now at nadir because it failed to maintain balance between religious ethics & secular ethics.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.12) "The main aim of a doctor should be the service of humanity." In the light of this statement, discuss the medical ethics in India.

"एक चिकित्सक का प्रमुख उद्देश्य मानवता की सेवा होना चाहिए।" इस कथन के आलोक में भारत में चिकित्सा आचार-शास्त्र की विवेचना कीजिए।
(12 Marks)

The medical profession is rooted in service and compassion. They are treated as God within our country.

Medical Ethics in India

- ① Autonomy - Respect Patient's choice & informed consent
- ② Non-maleficence - Do no harm
- ③ Justice - Fair & equal treatment of all patients
- ④ Confidentiality - Holding patient's private information

Why doctors must serve humanity

- ① social responsibility
- ② emotional & Moral support.
- ③ Public Health duty
eg. During covid hundreds of doctors died in serving humanity

Challenges in the sector

- ① Commercialization & Privatization of Health
Case: direct conflict b/w Profit & Patient Care
- ② Neglect of Rural areas
- ③ Breach of confidentiality
- ④ Discrimination in Treatment
- ⑤ organ Trafficking & Quackery

Medical ethics training should be given & sensitization should be there to protect it.

In a world divided by inequality, doctors must remain united to serve humanity above all.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.13) Explain the concept of sportsmanship. Do you think there is a lack of sports ethics among the sportspersons of the country? What important suggestions would you give to improve it?

स्पोर्ट्समैनशिप की अवधारणा को समझाइए। क्या आपको लगता है कि देश के खिलाड़ियों में खेल नैतिकता की कमी है? इसमें सुधार हेतु आप कौन-से महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव देंगे? (12 Marks)

Sportsmanship is respectful behaviour expected from participants in sports and competitions



Elements of True sportsmanship

- ① Integrity
- ② Respect
- ③ Self control
- ④ Empathy

Lack of sports ethics

① Copying & cheating

eg.
② Aggression & violence

eg. Virat Kohli in various matches

③ Disrespect to officials

eg. Serena Williams's outburst at umpire in US open 2018

④ Match Fixing

eg. IPL spot fixing case

Can be improved through

① Value based training

② strict enforcement of rules by sport bodies

③ Media roles in glorifying players not just winners

④ ethics workshops & classes

Spokenmanship not just code for cerebral but a mirror of social values . It is important to remember How we win matters more than whether we win "

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.14) In a country with a democratic system like India, the press has been considered as a moral extension of the constitutional system. However, at present the press is grappling with various ethical problems. Discuss

भारत जैसे लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था वाले देश में प्रेस को संवैधानिक व्यवस्था का ही नैतिक विस्तार माना गया है। हालांकि, वर्तमान में प्रेस विभिन्न नैतिक समस्याओं से जूझ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

(12 Marks)

Media / Press is considered to be fourth pillar of democracy. It upholds truth, justice, transparency and accountability. It acts as conscience keeper of democracy.

Why has it is moral extension

- ① watchdog on government & corporate power
- ② voice of the voiceless
- ③ helps in shaping public opinion
- ④ holds accountability

problems faced by press

- ① Paid news & corporate collusion

example - underreporting of corporate frauds or political funding

- ② Thrives on sensational content & TRP
- ③ Fake news & Misinformation
- ④ Political Bias
- ⑤ Invasion of privacy

Way forward

- ① Media Ethics code enforcement
- ② self-regulatory bodies to be there
- ③ Training in media ethics

The true duty of media lies in ^{not} propaganda, but in news, ^{rather} ~~rather~~ public service

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.15) What do you understand by Social Harmony? Discuss its need in the country.

सामाजिक समरसता (Social Harmony) से आप क्या समझते हैं? देश में इसकी आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(12 Marks)

Social Harmony refers to peaceful co-existence among individuals and communities of different Castes, religions, languages, regions & socio economic backgrounds based on mutual respect, empathy and cooperation

Need in the country of Social Harmony

- ① unity in diversity
- ② national integration
- ③ development
- ④ development
- ⑤ democracy
- ⑥ social justice
- ⑦ human socialization

If there is no social harmony it will lead to violence.

eg. Gujarat riot (2002)

Saharanpur riot (Dalit & Rajputs)
Riot in Jharkhand

It can be promoted through

- ① Value based education
- ② Civic engagement
- ③ Media sensitivity
- ④ Inclusive Policies

Gandhi advocated (Jana Shiksha Samithi), which should be maintained in a country.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.16) Differentiate between the following:

- a) Attitude and thoughts
- b) Attitude and belief

निम्नलिखित में विभेद कीजिए

- a) अभिवृत्ति और विचार
- b) अभिवृत्ति और विश्वास

(12 Marks)

① Attitude and Thoughts

Attitude and Thoughts are formed in our mind and are internal to us. People mistake it as same but they both are very different.

Attitude

Thoughts

① Attitude is a pre-disposition towards particular thing, people or object.

② It is long lasting.

③ It comes through repeated learnings, biases

④ It forms cognitive, behavioural & affective component of mind

Thought → action → habit → error → conduct → character
formation

③ It is momentary, random neutral

④ It comes through experiences, learnings

This is random

as Buddha said "We are nothing but what our thoughts are".

eg. Grandiji

British rule is unjust was his thought but to fight against Britishers with tools of Satya & Ahimsa was his attitude

↳ Attitude Right and continuous positive thoughts makes us successful in life. On the other hand negative attitude & thoughts makes our life difficult.

(b) Attitude and Belief

"Mind is everything. What you think, you become" - Buddha

① Attitude is a predisposition to act favourably or unfavourably against a person, place, thing etc.

however Belief is an acceptance that something is true or exists (may or may not be factual).

② Belief is cognitive in nature, however attitude is affective and behavioural

③ Belief is relatively stable over time however attitude can be changed over time

④ Belief may or may not influence our decision directly but attitude does.

eg. citizen may believe in democracy but it can be seen in his attitude towards voting, through they vote or don't vote

while beliefs are internal convictions we hold to be true, attitudes are emotional & behavioural expression of those beliefs

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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Q.17) The importance of compassion is wider than empathy. Explain

करुणा का महत्व समानुभूति से अधिक व्यापक है। व्याख्या करें।

(12 Marks)

Empathy is the ability to understand emotional makeup of others. Treating people to their emotional reaction. It is the feeling of other's pain as if it were one's own.

There is a sense of guilt for not helping others.

Compassion is the suffering of others followed by subsequent desire to help others.

→ It is long lasting & wider than empathy because it is more action oriented.

Compassion is wider than sympathy

Empathy	Compassion
① understanding or sharing others feeling	Feeling moved & wanted to help.
② Emotional, inward focused	Emotional but it evokes active response.
③ May lead to emotional connection.	Leads to action & support

eg. Mahatma Gandhi empathized with poor, but compassion drove him to live like them, spin khadi and fight for their rights, making his feelings turn into action.

Dam strong lane He built road in Manipur with people's money.

Our culture teaches us tolerance through "Buddhism" "Jainism".

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.18) You are recently appointed as District Panchayati Raj Officer in a district of Uttar Pradesh. After posting, when you seriously studied the social and economic situation of this district, the fact came to the fore that being an agricultural district, this district is far ahead of the neighbouring districts on the basis of agricultural production, crop diversification including access to irrigation and cottage industries. It is in a better condition than that which has also been praised in the recent annual report released by the state government, but social sectors such as access to education, infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate remain in poor condition.

Financial allocation is to be done for all panchayats of the district and panchayat people's representatives (who are the heads of elected bodies) have passed a resolution to spend more on agriculture development instead of spending more on social sector. So that agriculture can be further improved in the district, but on the other hand its disadvantage is that it will give less amount to the social programs in the area.

What are the ethical issues before you involved in the above case? What options would you look into as a District Panchayati Raj Officer.

आप जिला पंचायती राज अधिकारी के रूप में उत्तर प्रदेश के एक जिले में हाल ही में नियुक्त किए गए हैं। पोस्टिंग के बाद आपने जब इस जिले की सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक परिस्थिति का गंभीरता से अध्ययन किया तो यह तथ्य सामने आया कि एक कृषि प्रधान जिला होने के नाते यह जिला कृषि उत्पादन, फसल विविधीकरण सहित सिंचाई तक पहुँच और कुटीर उद्योगों के आधार पर तो पड़ोसी जिलों से बेहतर स्थिति में है जिसकी हाल ही में प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा जारी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में भी प्रशंसा की गई है, लेकिन सामाजिक क्षेत्रों मसलन शिक्षा तक पहुँच, शिशु मृत्युदर, मातृ मृत्युदर में खराब स्थिति बनी हुई है।

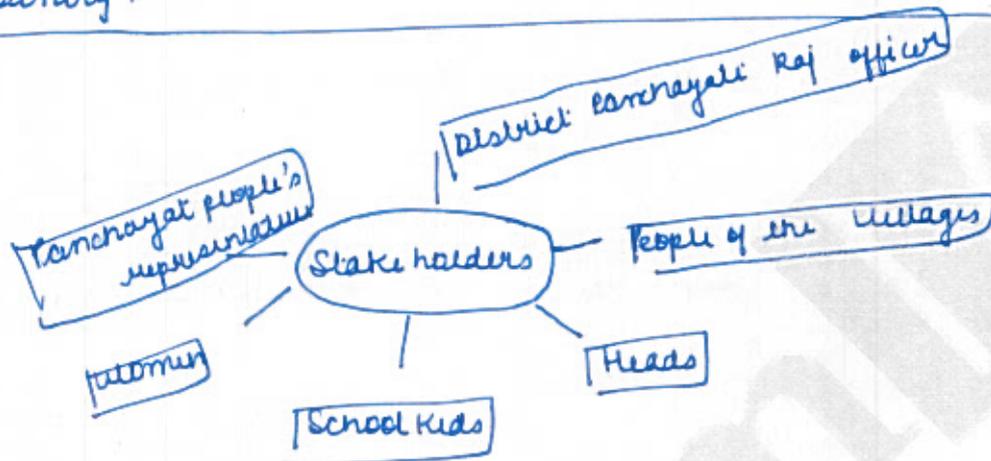
जिले के सभी पंचायतों के लिए वित्तीय आवंटन होना है तथा पंचायत जनप्रतिनिधियों ने (जो कि निर्वाचित निकाय के प्रमुख हैं) सामाजिक क्षेत्र पर अधिक खर्च के बजाय कृषि विकास पर अधिक खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव पारित किया है। ताकि जिले में कृषि को और बेहतर किया जा सके, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ इसका नुकसान ये भी है कि इससे क्षेत्र में सामाजिक कार्यक्रमों को कम राशि मिलेगी।

उपर्युक्त मामले में शामिल आपके समक्ष नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं? आप जिला पंचायती राज अधिकारी के रूप में कौन से विकल्पों पर गौर करेंगे?

(12 Marks)

Th

The issue is related to lack of educational opportunities, health services in the village areas. This issue is important to maintain social sector of our country.



Ethical issues involved

- ① To support agricultural development ✓ development of social sector.

It is important for complete development of society to focus on social development

- ② More focus on allocation of spending should be on social programs.

- ③ As the district is already far ahead in agriculture, the funding in that sector

Should be come down to more importance on social sector should be given

② Remains silent v Take action against more allocations

a) The village level representatives might get offended.

b) They might have political connections which can affect BPO's promotion.

③ Personal interest v Social interest

Actions to be taken

Short term : convince that more focus is to be given to social sector as well for overall development.

Long term Train people the importance of Health & education.

Promote such campaigns & schemes like

Beli Bachao, Beli Padhao etc

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.19) Metro rail projects are being approved by the Uttar Pradesh government in many cities of the state, so that it can help in making the urban transport system dynamic and pollution free. In view of this, a new metro route is proposed in Kanpur city, for which the Forest Department has given permission to cut about 1000 trees.

However, environmentalists, local citizens have objected to this and have demanded the withdrawal of this order so that environmental protection can be strengthened. Regarding this, they are also holding protests and protest rallies and are also trying to convey their views to the local media so that pressure can be created on the government and the administration.

In this situation answer the following questions-

- Identify the issues from the point of view of various stakeholders in this case.
- What steps will you take in case you are posted as Kanpur Municipal Assistant Commissioner?

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा राज्य के कई शहरों में मेट्रो रेल परियोजनाओं की मंजूरी दी जा रही है, ताकि शहरी यातायात व्यवस्था को गतिशील एवं प्रदूषण मुक्त करने में मदद मिल सके। इसी के मद्देनजर कानपुर शहर में एक नया मेट्रो रूट प्रस्तावित है, जिसके लिए करीब 1000 पेड़ काटने की मंजूरी वन विभाग ने दी है।

हालांकि, इसे लेकर पर्यावरणविदों, स्थानीय नागरिकों ने आपत्ति जताई है और इस आदेश को वापस लेने की मांग की है ताकि पर्यावरण संरक्षण को मजबूती मिल सके। इसे लेकर वे धरना प्रदर्शन और विरोध रैलियां भी कर रहे हैं तथा स्थानीय मीडिया तक भी अपनी बातों को पहुंचाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ताकि सरकार और प्रशासन पर दबाव बन सके।

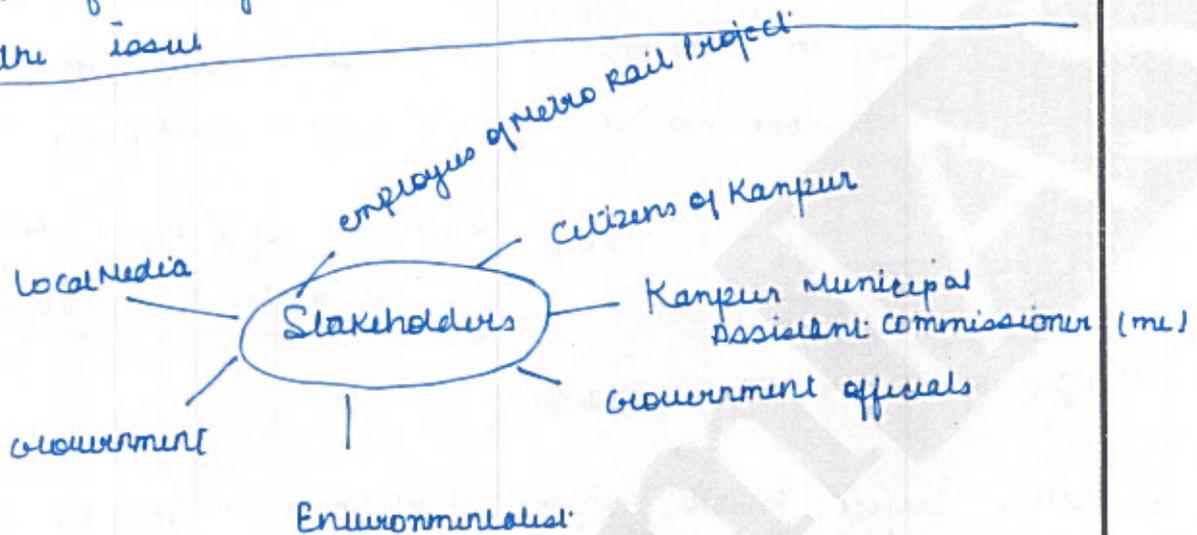
इस परिस्थिति में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

- इस केस में विभिन्न हितधारकों के नजरिए से मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
- आप कानपुर नगर सहायक आयुक्त के पद पर तैनात हैं, ऐसे में आप कौन से कदम उठाएंगे?

(12 Marks)

The issue shows the direct conflict ^{class} between development v environment.

The following stakeholders are involved in the issue



a) Issues from the point of view of stakeholders

Local citizens

There is a conflict between environmental degradation v development. If they choose 1000 sites they will be deprived of Metro Rail infrastructure Project within a city.

Environmentalist

They are not against development but they are against the development against

The cost of environmental degradation

Government administration

Government has to on one hand need to cater the needs of environmentalist along with development in mind.

Media Personnel what to show $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{demands of Environmentalist} \\ \text{Demands of Development} \end{array} \right.$

Employees of Metro Rail Corporation

If this project halted, their livelihood might be impacted.

(b) steps I will take as Kanpur Municipal Assistant Commissioner

Short term

- ① I will ensure that protesters protest in a peaceful manner without turning violent.
- ② I will ensure that demand of environment should be represented to the government.

→ suggestion will be given to plant 1000 trees in some over areas so as not to halt development and ensure environmental protection.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.20) You are working on the post of Drug Inspector in Uttar Pradesh. Agra, a famous district of the state, has been grappling with the challenges of drug trafficking and narcotics for the last few years. In view of your past best actions by the state government, you are replaced at Agra. In this context answer the following questions.

- What steps will you take as a drug inspector to stop drug smuggling?
- What will you do for persuasion to stop the increasing drug addiction among the youth of the district?

आप उत्तर प्रदेश में औषधि निरीक्षक के पद पर कार्यरत हैं। राज्य का प्रसिद्ध जिला आगरा पिछले कुछ वर्षों से ड्रग तस्करी एवं नशीली दवाओं की चुनौतियों से जूझ रहा है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा आपके पिछली बेहतरीन कार्यवाहियों को देखते हुए आगरा में प्रतिस्थापित किया जाता है। इस संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

- एक औषधि निरीक्षक के रूप में ड्रग तस्करी रोकने हेतु आपके द्वारा कौन-से कदम उठाए जाएंगे?
- जिले के युवाओं में नशे की बढ़ती लत को रोकने हेतु अनुनय के लिए आप क्या करेंगे?

(12 Marks)

Drug smuggling is a serious issue that compromises public health, national security & law enforcement efforts.

This is due to weak regulation, corruption, poverty & lack of awareness.

a) Steps I will take

1. Intelligence gathering

Collaboration with local police / NCB & informants

Use tech-based surveillance & community networks

② Inspection drives at suspicious medical shops.

Supply chains are cleaned & records are maintained

③ Inter-agency Coordination

Work with customs, Narcotics Bureau
Local administration

④ Public awareness

Campaigns in schools, colleges, border areas
hotels. Helpline numbers & anonymous
reporting

⑤ Legal action

File strong cases under NDPS

⑥ Community involvement through "Nasha
Mukti Committee"

① Steps I will take for persuasion

① Moral appeals through community leaders, emotional appeal, community pledges etc

② Incentives

alternative employment, skilling programs for vulnerable groups

③ Dialogue

engage with repeat offenders, explain impact on family, friends etc

Feedback

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