

UPPSC/UPPCS MAINS 2018

GS PAPER - 4

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 200

Section - A

1. What are the values? Throw light over their central elements. (8)
2. Define the ethical concerns in Government and Private Institutions. (8)
3. What is the philosophical basis of probity in the governance? Discuss critically. (8)
4. Examine the ethical and social ideas of Gandhi. (8)
5. Evaluate the relevance of the following in the context of civil service:
 - (a) Conscience
 - (b) Spirit of service
 - (c) Discipline. (8)
6. "Public service is recognized on the basis of tolerance and compassion towards the weaker section of the society". Explain the values of tolerance and compassion in this context. (8)
7. Discuss the function of the attitude. (8)
8. Differentiate between the following: (8)
 - (a) Attitude and value.
 - (b) Attitude and opinion. (8)
9. "Effective administration requires dedication towards Public Service". Explain. (8)
10. Recently you have taken charge as the head of a government organization. On the very first day in your office, you observe that the organization is crippled with many irregularities such as:
 - (i) The staff is not punctual.
 - (ii) The staff waste their time in unnecessary talks.
 - (iii) Speedy action is not taken on public grievances.
 - (iv) There is rampant corruption at every level in the organization.
 - (v) The quality of the services provided by the organization is very poor.

How would you inspire your staff so that the above deficiencies of the organization get removed? Discuss. (8)

Section - B

11. Differentiate between ethics and morality and explain the determinants of ethical actions. (12)
12. "Kant's ethics is formalist and rigorist". Critically examine this view and evaluate the importance of Kantian ethical principles in moral life. (12)
13. Explain the ethical dilemmas faced by the public servants. Will conscience be helpful in their solution? Discuss. (12)
14. What are the challenges of corruption? What steps should be taken according to you to prevent them from the society? Explain. (12)
15. Nishant is a socially sensitive, socialist, intellectual and professor. Through his articles, speeches and media, he raises the voices of labourers, minorities, downtrodden, women and tribals. A party keeps him in its think tank. In this sequence once he calls the members of civil society, intellectuals, politicians and officers to get their children admitted in the government schools. In the season of admissions, the elite schools are highly criticized for their criteria and its impact on education and Nishant also joins in these criticisms; meanwhile it comes out that Nishant himself is trying to get his child admitted in an elite school. People condemn this attitude of Nishant and say that his 'action and words are mismatched'.

Question therefore is:

- 1) Should Nishant get his child admitted in the government school?
 - 2) Should Nishant leave his intellectual discourses?
 - 3) Should he call his party followers in his favour?
 - 4) Or should he try to get the admission of his child in the elite school? Discuss. (12)
16. Explain the importance of persuasive communication to change the attitudes of the masses. (12)
 17. "In essence emotional intelligence is not a theoretical concept but a multidimensional social skill". Explain the concept and dimensions of emotional intelligence in the context of the statement. (12)
 18. Discuss and evaluate the relevance of the following in the context of the civil service:
 - (A) Integrity
 - (B) Impartiality
 - (C) Objectivity
 - (D) Non-partisanship (12)
 19. "Attitudes are the result of our experiences". Explain and evaluate the factors responsible for attitude formation in the context of this statement. (12)
 20. A Public Information Officer has received an application under 'Right To Information (RTI) Act'. After gathering the required information, he finds that the informations pertain to some of the decisions taken by him, which were not totally correct. Some other employees were also a party to these decisions. Disclosure of the informations may lead towards disciplinary action against him and his other colleagues including probable punishment. Non-disclosure of information or partial disclosure of information may result to less or no punishment.

The Public Information Officer is an honest and conscientious person but the particular decision regarding which an application under the RTI Act was lodged was a wrong decision.

The officer comes to you for your advice under the above conditions what will be your advice to the officer? Explain logically. (12)