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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1516)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	694168
Center	ONLINE	Date	31.12.21

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	1. 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)। 2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं। 3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। 5. 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। 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। 7. 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।
1(a)	10		
1(b)	10		
2(a)	10		
2(b)	10		
3(a)	10		
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4(a)	10		
4(b)	10		
5(a)	10		
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6(a)	10		
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6(c)	10		
7	20		
8	20		
9	20		
10	20		
11	20		
12	20		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

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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.

All the Best

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

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

1(a)

The basis of any civilised state is the rule of law. But in a "civilisation-al state" (EAM Jaishankar), the societal norms must inform and be embedded in the laws themselves.

Rationale

① For laws to be effective on ground
↳ eg for the anti-dowry measures, the government had to, and continues to, ^{under} take awareness measure.

② Communitarians like Michael Sandel argue that laws have meaning only by the social value attached to the required goods.

↳ eg whereas the right to drink alcohol might not be a big issue in American Samoa with

no Muslims, during Ramadan such measures are well-accepted in Western Asia.

④ But, the counter argument also has merits :-

① The cultural norms, argues Susan Moller Okin are almost always against women rights
↳ eg Sabumia, Triple Talak.

② Dr. Ambedkar, calling villages as "den of ignorance" argues that state must proactively undertake laws for affirmative action.

In a welfare society like India, laws must be informed by prevalent moral norms but must also endeavour to shape them.

1b)

Millennia ago, Plato while reasoning about the cause of the fall of Athens, found the answer in Corruption.

Corruption, rooted in the ignorance and materialism leads to inequality and injustice which further breeds corruption.

According to St. Augustine, "All it takes for evil to triumph is that good men do nothing".

Even in Bhagwad Gita, the message against ignorance towards evil deeds is manifest in Lord Krishna's monologue to Arjuna.

In present times following examples are noteworthy:-

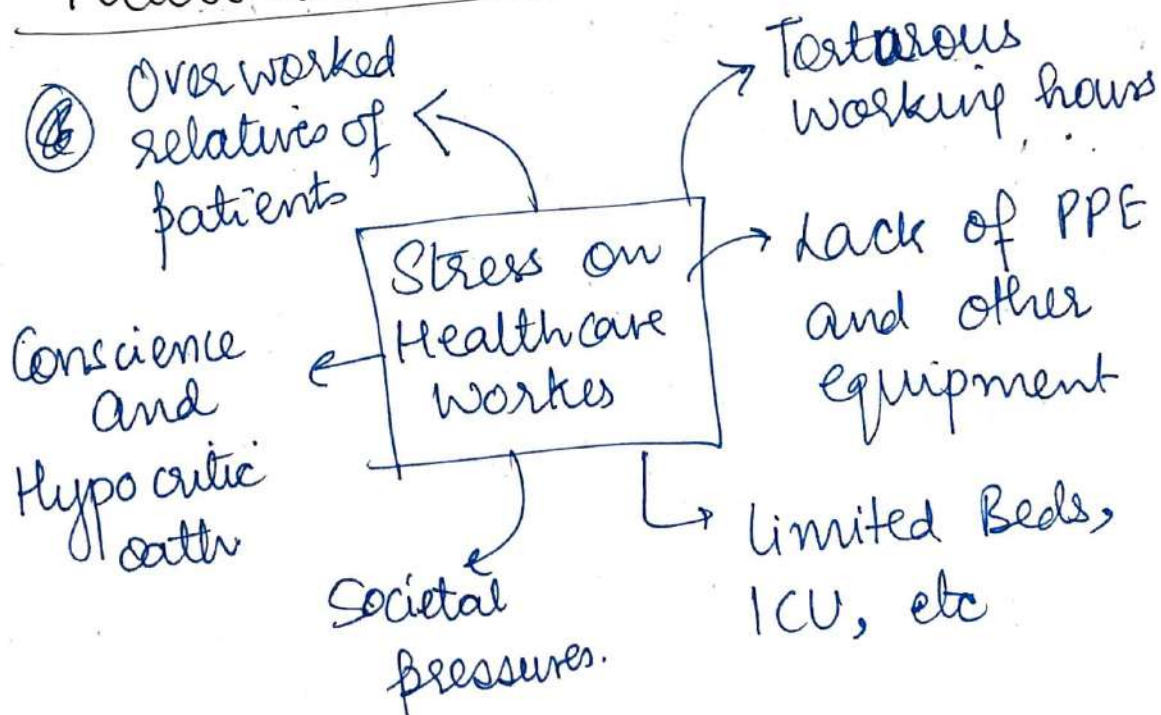
- ① P.N. Haksar in his book "My Years with Mrs. Indira Gandhi" notes the corruption and ignorance of ministers in 1975-77 Janata interregnum leading to their downfall.
- ② Robert Woodward gave a similar analysis when he broke the famous Watergate scoop.

But today, the ~~if~~ indifference is waning. With the social media, greater democratisation and understanding of rights, movements like the Arab Spring, Black lives Matter, impeachment of previous US President over charges of corruption (Ukraine issue) and the "India against Corruption" are growing.

2a

Emotional intelligence refers to the ability ~~of~~ to "perceive and express emotions, assimilate emotions in thoughts, reason with emotions and manage them in oneself and in relation with others" (Goleman)

Importance of EI in relation with Healthcare workers during COVID19



⇓

Mental Stress and Mental Trauma due to tough decisions required to be made.

Example : Case Studies

- ① Italy — Doctors had to choose between patients — who should be left untreated
- ② India (many places) — doctors were physically abused by relatives of COVID casualties.

Role of Healthcare workers and Principles of ET in such situations

- ① Uphold the hypocritic oath
- ② Use ideal of ~~pr~~ enlightened utilitarianism for maximum care to maximum patients (Enloe's concept)

Healthcare workers were the most important asset for the world and their mental health must be world's priority.

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†
Aristotle held that it is the
"public spiritedness" which is the
basis of active citizenship in an
ideal state (eudamonia)

In present times, public
servants are informed by the ~~the~~
Nolan Committee values - selflessness
being the primary one.

N.K. Singh in his recent
book (2021) "Portraits of Power"
analyses the public-spiritedness and
national interest that pervades
the halls of North and South Block.

Public spiritedness is the
value that prevents the misuse

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of office, mediates the inevitable
conflicts of interests, and provides
the ethical framework for policymaking

Gandhi's talisman is an
ideal manifestation of public spiritedness
informing public servants for welfare
and capacity (Sen's approach) of the
last man/woman in the queue
(Rawls's ideal of maximin).

It is this idea of the welfare
of public which creates the "purpose
of life" of a public servant ~~is~~
and lead to the overall progress
and prosperity of the nation.

3a

Although historically international arena has been anarchical, moral suasion and the force of ethics has been of great power.

The US President gave the clarion call — "The power of our example and not example of our power" (Joe Biden) to demonstrate the moral international relations he wishes to pursue.

The ethical framework of legitimacy can be seen in following examples:—

- ① South Africa being the only country to renounce its nuclear power.
- ② India's track record of no-first use giving it the "Clean Waiver" from Nuclear Suppliers Group.

③ The FATF putting pressure on Pakistan on ~~not~~ controlling terror funding.

④ The US recently creating Build Back Better World alliance for legitimising "green COVID recovery" (Thomas Friedman, New York Times)

⑤ Similarly, the idea of CAATSA Sanctions and ~~sanctions~~ / declaration of higher issue as genocide is an example of withdrawing legitimacy

Legitimacy - providing is not the sole prerogative of state. Human rights record manifest in protests like Yellow Revolution, Arab Spring, Hong Kong Protests all are examples of role of ethics in international relations

36

The WEF President recently called for stakeholder capitalism replacing shareholder capitalism. An organisation can truly prosper only if its stakeholders — employees, customers, executives, etc are all aligned to its success.

eg Jeremy Rifkin in his book "Reputation Economics" argues that as:-

- ① Customers become "prosumers"
- ② Industrial Revolution 4.0 makes the ^{private} organisations and governmental organisations directly influence our lives

Thus, the organisation — private and government have to have Synergistic and holistic relation with customers and its employees.

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in this part)

The Sanders-Warren-AOC moment also reflects the increasing antipathy to the corporate greed. Recently, ~~for~~ the GAFAM (Google Apple Facebook and Amazon) have been under fire. The Twitter issue in India has also made the point that stakeholders are not mere objects, rather ends of the organisations.

In view of this idea, Corporate Social Responsibility was a good and early step. Further, issuance of part-salary as shares, company obligations charter, feedback systems, Extended Producer's responsibility, etc are also ideas being evolved as we speak.

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4a

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
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in this part)

The Second Prime Minister of India was and remains a beloved national hero, whose values we must emulate:-

- ① During the "ship-to-mouth" (Kuldip Nayar) crisis of 1960s i.e. food scarcity — he gave the clarion call of "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan" (also the 1965 war's context). ~~Also~~ → respect farmers
- ② In the same vein, he asked the country folk to sacrifice one Tuesday's lunch — collective sacrifice for collective good.
- ③ He himself kept fast on Tuesdays for solidarity — leading by example
- ④ Today, one can visit Shastri Museum and see the car that

he RENTED - despite being a PM
he did not have money to own
a car - honesty and probity

⑤ During Nehruvian PM-ship, he
resigned due to rail accident,
showing his moral leadership
and setting precedent for the
future political leadership

⑥ At a more fundamental level,
he was a man who rose through
hardship - walking through streams
to reach school and working
hard for the Indian national
movement.

His patriotism, probity and
pragmatism are a worth emulating. It
is a monument to his charisma
that even today some people fast
on Tuesday remembering his call of
Jai Jawan Jai Kisan

46.

Civil servants in a welfare state are ultimately accountable for their actions and inactions.

"An act of omission is also an act of commission" — Gurcharan Das
(India Unbound)

Weakening of institutions of accountability

- ① Sanyasa Baru in "Accidental Prime Minister" (2014) gives a detailed description of moral compromises by politically appointed bureaucrats
- ② Anil Swarup (IAS) in "Ethical Dilemmas of a Civil Servant" portrays the picture of IAS officers giving advice dictated by politicians (sic)
- ③ Kuldip Nayar in his "Emergency"

Retold²⁰¹² argues that Emergency is the root for "excesses of bureaucracy" due to "political favouritism" (Shah Commission).

Need for social accountability law

<u>Advantages</u>	<u>Concerns</u>
① Transparency and accountability ② Greater social control over working - active citizen participation ③ Already RTI is in application	① Popular pressure on a "faceless" bureaucracy ② Violation of Official Secrecy Act ③ Leading to lack of neutrality

A social accountability ^{mechanism} built in a rather more strong RTI Act is the way forward.

2a

~~For~~ The permanent ~~Bureaucracy~~ of India i.e. civil servants were envisioned as the faceless neutral backbone of Indian governance. ~~pro~~ The political representatives were supposed to serve the people through the civil services "apparatus".

eg B.D. Pandey who was the Cabinet Secretary during Emergency wrote his biography which was released only now ^(2021 Dec) 10 years after his death — as he wished to be in the obscurity of civil services.

Need for doctrine of facelessness
in Civil Services

① Neutrality of civil servants for popular and populist pressures.

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न लिखें
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in this part)

- ② Prevent the materialization of the idea of "committed bureaucracy" and "politically appointed officers"
- ③ focus on the genuine advice provision to the political representatives who are the face of Indian democracy

Although, the doctrine of facelessness is a noble idea, transparency must mediate the stringency of the aforementioned eg Shiv Shankar Menon, Inder Malhotra, Amitabh Kant, NK Singh and a whole host of civil servants are coming forward with their books, albeit post-retirement.

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As Whatsapp and YouTube break the 500 million Indian subscribers mark, social media has become a very powerful tool, not just for the platforms but for "social media influencers".

Ethical issues involved in influencer marketing

- ① Psychologists have pointed out that many teenagers are facing depressions due to "body negativity" i.e. feeling bad about physical looks, fitness, etc — due to the online influencer content.
- ② Influencers must also take care of communitarian feelings, and beware of racist, sexist,

casteist or prejudicial content or connotations in their content which might propagate or internalise inequalities.

③ Given the sponsorships-phenomena, the ethical questions regarding the operations of sponsors like Chinese telecom companies (eg Huawei) must also be informed.

④ Finally, influencers must also be aware of their audiences - eg kids must not be exposed to certain contents. National security and soft power should not be compromised.

In the ultimate analysis, it is a responsible influencer on an accountable platform that will lead to an ethical system.

6a

Umuntu Gumuntu Ngabantu
— African saying.

Both these quotes imply the essential
location of the "self" in the larger social
fabric i.e. the creation of essence of
our existence through the social
value we add to our universe.

eg. a civil servant - public
spirited - works to govern. A

A politician seeks to represent
and operationalise the will of the people

A human right activist seeks
to raise the voice of the subaltern and
marginalised

A judge seeks to maintain
justice in the society.

A parent ~~mother~~ seeks to bring
up an ethical child.

When ~~at~~ each and all persons in a society at all levels (Community, nation and global) work for the overall society, then the cordial and conducive system is the ideal state (Aristotle's eudamonia)

eg when people from all races join #Black lives matter

eg Global Giving Index :- 68%

Indians helped strangers during

COVID.

It is through creative altruism that every individual attains the feeling of belongingness, safety and security leading to a vicious cycle of overall welfare of all.

6b

A.P.J. Abdul Kalam is known to many in the present young generation still as "Our President" due to his many interactions.

His book "India 2020" is read today with tears in our eyes and appreciation of his vision.

The need of ~~in~~ sacrifice is most felt in the context of Climate Change. ~~Other~~ Examples

include:-

- ① Need to adopt sustainable way of life.
- ② Creating a more open, equal and egalitarian society rid of casteism, communalism

misogyny and hatred

② At an individual level:-

① A mother sacrifices her food to feed his child.

② The migrant crisis saw how parents work away from their cities to earn enough to educate their children.

Other examples include:-

③ Farmers sacrificing their toil to relieve their offsprings from agriculture into a more prosperous life.

“At global, national and state level, it is the moral obligation of each generation to be the trustee of the society and leave behind a one which is better than the one they inherited” — Dalai Lama

6c

* Every society is morally bound to protect and empower the marginalised. Given the millenia long history of patriarchy, women are the most important indicator of this principle.

Women bear the "dual burden" of home-makers as well as economic activities. As a society progresses, both economically as well as morally, and social norms modernise, women empowerment becomes the major social direction of movement and evolution.

eg In India, whereas the 73rd and 74th Amendments reserved seat for women in local self governance, various states have legislated women's quota in government jobs.

Still, gender disparity remains a critical issue. 86% of employed women are in low skill-low wages jobs.

Socially, rape, son-preference, widow exploitation, child marriage, Sexual exploitation at workplace remain.

Educationally, women are still grossly underrepresented in STEM.

Politically, still less than 20% MPs are women and the ratio is even worse in higher judiciary.

But movement is seen. #MeToo movement, POSH Act, POCSO Act, etc are all steps in the right direction.

Further, reservations in Parliament and higher judiciary must be seriously contemplated.

7

Article 24 of the Indian Constitution prohibits employing children in hazardous activities, but in practice the enforcement is less than perfect

Facts of the case

1. Government notification for prevent child labour
2. Factories circumventing the rule through contractors — reports

Stakeholders

- Q
1. Me, as the Subdivisional Magistrate
 2. The children employed and their families
 3. The factory owners, the contractors, managers, ~~for~~
 4. Related governmental officers like factory inspectors
 5. The local politician involved
 6. Civil Society — media, NGOs, etc.

7. Society, in general.

Ethical Issues involved

- ① Article 39(f) states that children be given⁶⁶ opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.
- ② Issue of corruption and violation of spirit of rule of law by ~~contractor~~ ^{factory owners}.
- ③ Politico-criminal-corporate nexus (as was highlighted by Vohra Committee)
- ④ The helplessness of parents of employed children - material want

⑤

(b) Approach to problem and course of action

Principles / Approach

- ↳ Honesty, probity, following duty
(professional ethics)
- ↳ Personal ethics: safety of children,
following conscience
- ↳ Multi-stakeholder approach:-
 - ↳ Also think about the parents of
the children
- ↳ Holistic approach
 - ↳ enable the children through
education and nutrition
- ↳ Vision → prevent further ~~is~~ such
issues by institutionalisation

Course of action - short run

- ① Task force of law enforcement
to immediately clarify the
~~set~~ authenticity of report.
- ② If report is authentic, immediately
release the children and make

Relevant parties force the criminal justice system, including factory inspector

- ③ Rehabilitate Children
- Psychiatric help
 - enrolment in school
 - proper nutrition through mid-day meal scheme

- ④ Regarding the family income, the minimum income laws need to be enforced. The parents can be employed in these factories.

□

Long term measures

- Notification must expand to include information of contractual labour
- Better law enforcement
- Awareness campaigns and promoting education for all

The demographic dividend of India is our primary asset to becoming world's superpower.

8

Article 47 of Indian Constitution states that the "State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs injurious to health"

(a) Socio-economic problems attributed to alcoholism

① Alcoholism is widely regarded as connected to: - domestic violence.

① Domestic violence due to intoxication

② Food Budget Squeeze

③ Diversion of family income from education of children.

④ The illicit liquors can also be lethal due to improper manufacturing

⑤ The economic productivity of the society is reduced.

- ⑥ Criminal activities like smuggling, trafficking, extortion, etc
- ⑦ Injurious to health eg obesity, liver illness, etc.

(b) Liquor prohibition

(i) Arguments for prohibition

- * Injurious to health
 - * Morally sustainable policy
 - * Reduces domestic violence
- (paper by Arvind Subramanian)

(ii) Arguments against prohibition

- * Difficult to regulate if prohibited
- * Miserably failed in the US during 1920s
- * Lead to black market creation
- * Illicit liquor is usually injurious to health.

Thus, prohibition is ~~not~~ probably too radical a step which potentially creates more problems—undetectable—than it solves.

(c) What can be done?

- ① The economists like Arun Subramanian, Jean Dreze argue for a very high tax to disincentivise alcoholism
- ② This proceeds can be invested in:—
 - (a) Awareness campaigns
 - (b) Institutions for addicts to recover
- ③ Liquor production must be highly regulated to prevent lethality.
- ④ Increasing the age-limit of consumption 25 years or even 28 years

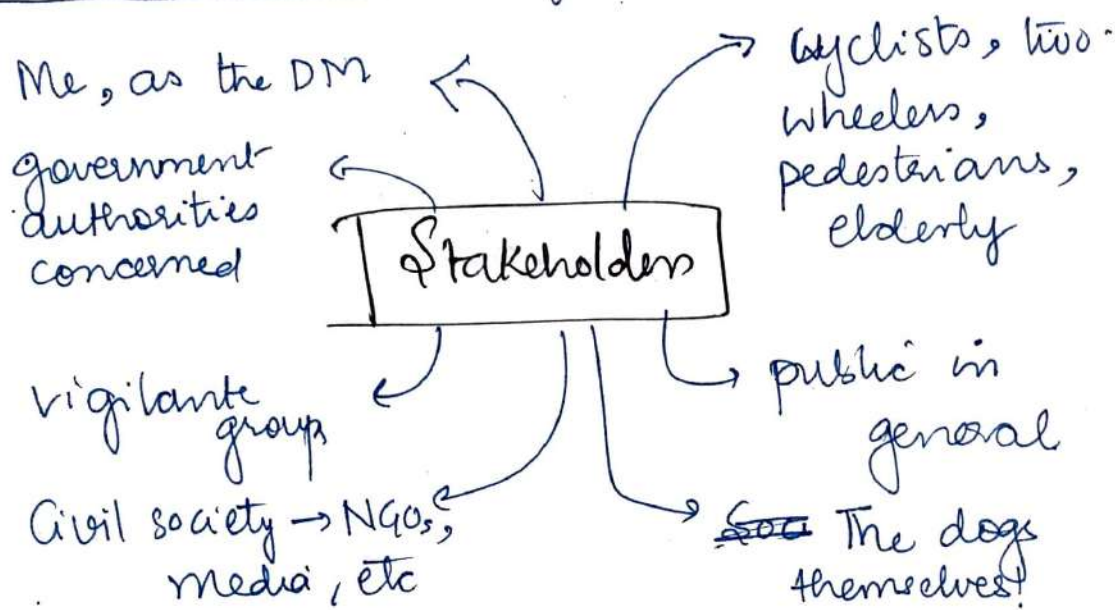
- ⑤ The maximum alcohol savings must be regulated.
- ⑥ Alcoholism-detectors must be provided to traffic control for regular checking.

Benefits of controlling alcoholism

- * Productive youth
- * Healthier youth
- * Discipline and temperance
- * More savings for better life.
- * Investments by youth
- * Greater innovation and creativity $\Rightarrow$ demographic dividend

Thus, alcoholism is not evil per se — regulation needs to be stringent for feasible control.

Whereas human civilisation has colonised the world in settlements, animals are left to fend for themselves.



Role: District Magistrate.

(a) Ethical Issues involved

(1) The animal rights of the dogs.

(2) The Right to life and liberty of the people

- ③ Fundamental Duty (Part IV A) to
preserve and protect nature and
wildlife
- ④ Mob Justice and undermining of
institutions of governance.
- ⑤ Illegal culling of dogs
- ⑥ Conflict of Interest
 - ↙ Right of animals
 - ↘ Right to life and liberty of citizens.
- ⑦ Perception of magnanimity of
the problem ⊕
Perception of inaction of government
authorities-

(b) Short Term Measures

- ① Action against vigilante groups
- ② Prompt and swift action by government authorities to remove stray dogs
- ③ Quick treatment of the affected people eg the 8 year old girl.
- ④ ~~a~~ finding place to house the dogs.

Long Term Measures

- ① Work with NGOs to separate and remove stray dogs from populated areas
- ② To sterilise and vaccinate the dogs for protecting the citizenry.

- ③ Creating institutions to house the stray dogs
- ④ Enabling framework for the people to adopt dogs as pets
- ⑤ Strengthen the law enforcement mechanism to prevent vigilante groups from culling dogs

Animal rights though subservient to right to human life and liberty, must be preserved and protected.
~~for the~~

10.

The COVID-19 induced lockdown saw multiple instance of violation of norms as well as of police excesses - the line being often blurred.

Facts of the case

- ① Information of harassment by journalists at a party - 2 complains
- ② Lack of clarity on events ~~and~~
- ③ Popularisation of issue on social media

(a) Ethical Issues

- ① 2 complains by people and police - each alleging the other
- ② Video clearly showing tearing off of document, widely circulated

③ Allegations of harassment v.
Allegations of violating COVID
apt behaviour

④ Lack of clarity on the events
that really transpired. and whether
permission was obtained.

Factor influencing decision by
competent authorities in such
instances:-

- ① Benefit of doubt to all parties
- ② Getting all information through
CCTVs, interviews, interrogation
- ③ Respecting right to dignity of
individuals as well as rule
of law.
- ④ Proper investigation by dispassionate
agency

- ⑤ Transparent, accountable and credible process.

Use of social media to mobilise public opinion :-

Arguments in
favour

- ① Participative democracy
- ② Active citizenship
- ③ Accountability
- ④ Transparency and credibility
- ⑤ Rights of citizenry and awareness of obligations of state.

Arguments
against

- ① Inciting mob justice,
- ② Enabling hecklers' veto
- ③ Uninformed opinion making
- ④ Fake news, dis-information and mis-information
- ⑤ Populism and public opinion manipulation.

Overall, whereas social media enabled Arab Spring, #MeToo Movement

and "India Against Corruption" movement, it also led to mob lynchings and other such instances. There must be informed opinion making on social media.

(C) Course of action

- ① Proper investigation by a neutral, dispassionate and credible party
- ② Following rule of law — whichever, if not both parties must face the law for its violation
- ③ Long run → pen-video cameras (as in UK) can be carried in cases of such raids for future cases.

Citizen's right to dignity and the rights of police must be balanced with credible institutional safeguards.

Time taken = 2hr 30 min