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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1827)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	658508
Center	Online	Date	9/08/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6(a)	10	
6(b)	10	
6(c)	10	
7	20	
8	20	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWELVE** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

1. (a) The ideals of 'Dhamma' by Ashoka present key learnings on public morality. Discuss. Also, state their relevance for public servants.

(150 words) 10

अशोक द्वारा प्रतिपादित 'धम्म' के आदर्श सार्वजनिक नैतिकता पर मुख्य शिक्षाएं प्रस्तुत करते हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, लोक सेवकों के लिए उनकी प्रासंगिकता को वर्णित कीजिए।

The ideals of Dhamma by Ashoka are aimed at creating an egalitarian and just society.

Key Learnings on public morality

Public morality outlines the values considered necessary for the public domain, some of which are enshrined by 'Dhamma'—

- 1) Tolerance to multiple cultures, behaviour coexisting together eg Multicultural Indian Society.
- 2) Compassion to be able to understand & empathise with sufferings of others.
eg Accessible India Campaign

3) Equality of opportunities and outcome to
develop a just society

eg Article 14-18

4) Peace among oneself and with others

eg Panchsheel Principles

5) Promotes means over ends - Upholding
Kantian principles

Relevance for public services

- Makes public servants more responsive & compassionate
- Able to understand grief even when not articulated
- Building a culture of trust and respect
- eg IAS Kaustubh Dinegankar sat on floor when disabled man was not able to sit on chair
- Hence it makes public services more effective.

1. (b) There is a need for an effective climate governance structure within the broad framework of corporate governance. Discuss. (150 words) 10

कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस के व्यापक ढांचे के भीतर एक प्रभावी क्लाइमेट गवर्नेंस संरचना की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Corporate governance refers to the way in which a company is directed to achieve its goals while respecting all stakeholders

Climate governance refers to principles imbuing climate sustainability at core.

Need for climate governance within corporate governance —

- ① It will make corporate sector more responsible towards climate sustainability.
- ② Ensure that tenet of Polluter Pays principle is upheld as corporate sector is one of the largest emitter of Greenhouse gases.
- ③ Help in developing greener and cleaner technology

- 4) Help achieve Net Zero target by 2070
- 5) It will create a culture of acceptance of corporate sector among the masses
eg ~~≠~~ Recent protests against corporate expansionism will come down
- 6) It will help in perpetuating cleaner technologies among masses
- 7) It will develop Ease of Doing Business within India.
- 8) Help in collaborating with climate conscious countries to realise the Sustainable Development Goals.

Recent LEAF Initiative where corporate sector have contributed \$1bn towards climate governance is step in right direction.

2. (a) Family values influence the decisions individuals make both within the family structure and outside of it. Do you agree with the statement? Justify with relevant examples. (150 words) 10

पारिवारिक मूल्य उन निर्णयों को प्रभावित करते हैं जो व्यक्ति द्वारा परिवार की संरचना के भीतर और उसके बाहर दोनों में लिए जाते हैं। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? प्रामाणिक उदाहरणों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Family is the first source of socialisation of an individual which helps in building a value system within them which ultimately guide their decisions.

Within family structure

- 1) Respect for elders - highlights an individual's conduct when they grow up and parents become aged
- 2) Child rearing - Authoritative, Indulgent or participative develops capability to think for oneself & others
- 3) Sharing with siblings at younger age transforms to sharing of responsibilities later

- 4) Not stealing / telling lies learnt from bedtime stories, culture internalisation.

Outside family structure -

- 1) Gender role conditioning depends on parents role at home eg More egalitarian roles lead to gender equality norms
- 2) Environmental Ethics - When learnt at home → more likely to replicate in public
eg Not littering.
- 3) Reward for good acts and punishment for bad acts in family builds value system
eg Values against corruption

APJ Abdul Kalam said that if nation is to be free from corruption - father, mother & teacher can play a major role.

2. (b) 'Niti' must be more concerned with 'nyaya' i.e. the elimination of removable injustices rather than defining a perfectly just society. Discuss. (150 words) 10

'नीति' को एक पूर्णरूपेण न्यायसंगत समाज के चित्रण के बजाय 'न्याय' अर्थात् दूर किए जाने योग्य अन्यायों की समाप्ति पर अधिक केंद्रित होना चाहिए। विवेचना कीजिए।

'Niti' refers to the governance structure which outline the law of the land while 'Nyaya' refers to the Justice principle promoting an equal social order.

Perfectly just society is utopian and hence 'Niti' must be more concerned with 'Nyaya':—

- 1) Rather than defining a perfect society, 'Niti' must be action oriented in eliminating removable injustices
- 2) Removable injustices are social (eg caste & gender based distinction, natural (eg disaster victim), economic (unequal pay)
- 3) These injustices can only be eliminated via laws implementing Nyaya

eg SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act,
Article 17, 15 etc.

- 4) Need is not just of defining the laws but also ensuring their enforceability in letter and spirit.
 - 5) Niti should be aimed at creating a society of enlightened citizenry compassionate to suffering of others
 - 6) As Valmiki highlights in Ramayana —
'Yatha Raja, Tatha Praja' - society mirrors the values of who governs it.
- It is thus essential that Niti is aimed at developing tolerance and equality to weed out inequalities both through formal & informal channels of nyaya.

3. (a) While it may seem restrictive, anonymity is one of the greatest strengths of the civil services. Comment in the context of growth of social media in recent times. (150 words) 10

हालांकि, यह प्रतिबंधात्मक प्रतीत हो सकता है किंतु अनामिकता लोक सेवाओं की सबसे बड़ी ताकत है। हाल के दिनों में सोशल मीडिया के विकास के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Recently PM Modi had highlighted the use of social media by civil servants for our glory and fame and emphasised the role of anonymity in building a robust system of civil services.

Anonymity as restrictive —

- 1) Lack of social recognition for work done can bring down the morale.
- 2) Civil servants working hard at ground level while credit taken by others.
- 3) Anonymity can be antithetical in reaching out to the public via social media.
- 4) May hamper innovation → Civil servants may become transactional.

As greatest strength -

- 1) Helps upholding the ethos of civil services
i.e to work not for social fame but with
dedication for service delivery.
- 2) Concept of Deontology - 'work for the
sake of work' - Nishkama Karma
- 3) Helps in interpersonal relationship
between administrator - politicians, citizens etc.
- 4) Assures civil servants that work done on
merit is appreciated rather than popularity.

Hence social media can be used as a
platform to deliver public services, increase
reach and accessibility, however it must
be avoided for personal glory.

3. (b) Corporate governance and business ethics are key factors influencing investment decisions and determining the flow of capital worldwide. In this context, discuss the inter-relationship between corporate governance and business ethics. (150 words) 10

कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस और व्यावसायिक नैतिकता निवेश संबंधी निर्णयों को प्रभावित करने तथा विश्व भर में पूंजी के प्रवाह को निर्धारित करने वाले प्रमुख कारक हैं। इस संदर्भ में, कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस और व्यावसायिक नैतिकता के बीच अंतर-संबंध पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Corporate governance refers to the rules guiding direction and control of a company while Business ethics deals with imbining right standards of morality within business operation — An ethical company is likely to draw more investment due to the trust it commands in the market and due to quality of service delivery
eg Tata as the most trusted company in India.

Interrelationship between corporate governance & business ethics —

- ① Corporate governance aims at building ethical capitalism where concerns of all stakeholders are respected
→ This perpetuates business ethics as

company is likely to be transparent & responsive.

② Business ethics build trust as company will promote ethical practice

↳ It can emanate only as a result of corporate governance.

eg

* Cases of corporate corruption (Nirav Modi),
Corporate failure (SEBI colocation scam),
Corporate feud (Tata - Cyrus Mistry) →
Deteriorate Business ethics.

* Deteriorating business ethics eg Johnson &
Johnson talcom powder-cancer case manifests
failing corporate governance.

Hence both are directly linked & presuppose each other.

4. (a) Examine the issue of foreign aid in global politics from an ethical perspective. (150 words) 10

वैश्विक राजनीति में विदेशी सहायता के मुद्दे का नैतिक दृष्टिकोण से परीक्षण कीजिए।

Foreign aid serves to build back a broken country by encouraging development, however it has been brought under radar of suspicion many a times.

ISSUES

- ① Conditional nature of grant hampers unrestricted utilization of fund.
- ② Used as a tool for arm-twisting domestic policies eg Foreign aid in Africa, Afghanistan
- ③ Top down nature of fund as against demand based
- ④ To serve vested state interest eg Cheque book diplomacy.
- ⑤ Creates a dependency without substantial technology transfer.

- ⑥ Cases of state & non-state sponsored terrorism, money laundering, radicalisation
- ⑦ leads to development of underdevelopment.

However Foreign aids are essential—

- ↳ To deal with structural drawbacks
eg In least developed countries.
- ↳ To overcome an unprecedented challenge
eg India took foreign aid to tackle COVID
- ↳ To boost development - economic, social, environmental
eg UN-World Food program.

Hence Foreign aids must be aligned to bolster state capability rather than creating a sense of dependency.

4. (b) Explaining the meaning of media ethics, discuss why it is a prerequisite for democracy. (150 words) 10

मीडिया एथिक्स का अर्थ समझाते हुए, विवेचना कीजिए कि यह लोकतंत्र के लिए एक आवश्यक शर्त क्यों है।

Media ethics refers to the guidelines determining the right utilisation of media in creating an aware society.

Prerequisite for democracy

- Upholds concept of checks and balances
- Keeps an eye on arbitrary use of authority
- As the fourth pillar of democracy - provides platform for addressing concerns of voiceless & marginalised.
- Culture of factchecking to bring out most authentic news.
- Making the citizenry more aware of the happenings
- Builds public opinion and beliefs.

However image of media has been tainted offlate —

- Sensationalisation of news to garner higher TRP
- Paid news channel antithetical to democracy
- Yellow Journalism
- Sidelineing important issues.

Recently Election Commission proposed making Paid News an electoral offence.

While media ethics is important for uptaking democracy, however it must be practiced in spirit—in line with creating a democratic & politically aware citizenry.

5. (a) What do you understand by a situation of 'crisis of conscience'? Also, explain how a public servant can deal with such a situation.

(150 words) 10

"विवेक का संकट" जैसी स्थिति से आप क्या समझते हैं? साथ ही, बताइए कि एक लोक सेवक ऐसी स्थिति से कैसे निपट सकता है।

Crisis of conscience refers to situation where it is hard to decide what is the right thing to do as either option seems legit but having different consequences for stakeholders.

eg Thootikudi protest case (listening to superior's orders Vs own conscience)

PUBLIC SERVANT & CRISIS OF CONSCIENCE

- ① Need to know your job well
- ② Abide with John Rawls Justice theory
- ③ Gandhi's Talisman to guide decision
- ④ Action must be driven by Utilitarianism & Deontology - as per circumstances.
- ⑤ 2nd ARC has suggested covering it within the Code of Conduct and Code of Ethics Conscience.

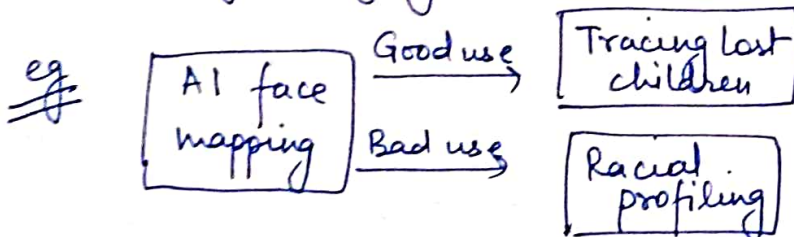
- ⑥ Clearest conscience is the softest pillow
- hence during discrete decisions, apply
one's conscience
- ⑦ Training - Kiran Aggarwal Committee
Suggests sensitising public servants to
develop emotional intelligence to deal with
conditions of crisis.

Hence while dealing with crisis of
conscience, civil servant must adequately
analyse all consequences to come at the
most effective decision.

5. (b) The opportunities and threats created by emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI) require leaders across business, government and civil society to understand the importance of values and ethics in technological development. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) जैसी उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों द्वारा उत्पन्न अवसरों और खतरों ने यह आवश्यक बना दिया है कि व्यवसाय, सरकार और नागरिक समाज के अग्रणी व्यक्ति तकनीकी विकास में मूल्यों एवं नैतिकता के महत्व को समझें। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Artificial intelligence has opened up
plethora of opportunities that has helped
raise the standard of living, however with
it accompany emerging threats



Importance of ethics in technological development

↳ BUSINESS • Helps in determining usage of AI to boost cooperation, business ethics

eg Cambridge Analytica by Facebook manipulating opinions

↳ Need to imbibe principles of ethical capitalism.

- ↳ GOVERNMENT → Usage of AI to uphold transparency good governance, transparency & accountability, eg. PRAGATI portal, Megh Raj cloud
- Cases of unethical surveillance point towards upholding Right to privacy (Art 21)
eg. Pegasus, Hecmint.

- ↳ CIVIL SOCIETY → Need to imbibe Rule of law & Means over Ends (Kantianism doctrine)
- eg. Farm law Toolkit, Sponsoring extremism via technology.

Hence leaders must come together to leverage technological ethics to build a level playing field for all.

6. (a) It is argued that the Indian bureaucracy suffers from indecision and risk aversion. Do you agree? Justify with logical arguments. (150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारतीय नौकरशाही अनिर्णय और जोखिम से बचने की प्रवृत्ति से ग्रस्त है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Indian bureaucracy is the steel frame of India entrusted with ground level execution of plans.

Though it has helped build a uniform system of administration, it suffers from indecision and risk aversion —

- 1) Accused of ABCD — Avoid, Bypass, Confuse, Delay.
- 2) Overconformity to rules leads to incapacity in cases where rules are silent.
- 3) Bureau pathology leads to decision that do not match reality.
- 4) Status quoism perpetuate stagnancy → No scope for taking risks

- 5) Political interference lead to indecision
- 6) Corruption leading to failure of ethics
& undermining ethos of public service

However bureaucracy has also led to —

- ↳ Uniform administration
- ↳ Channel of grievance redressal
- ↳ Exhibited work commitment eg During COVID
- ↳ Ethos of dedication, public service —
eg IAS SR Sankaran's efforts led to abolition
of bonded labour

The Mission Karmayogi is step in right direction to make Indian bureaucracy role based and more open to changes.

6. (b) Corruption endangers not only the quality of governance but also threatens the very foundation of our society. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

भ्रष्टाचार न केवल शासन की गुणवत्ता के समक्ष संकट उत्पन्न करता है बल्कि हमारे समाज की वास्तविक नींव को भी खतरे में डालता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Corruption refers to the failure of ethics. It is taken from Greek word "Corruptus" — meaning 'to destroy/break'.

Corruption = Discretion + Monopoly - Accountability

Eng Endanger quality of governance

- ① Leads to arbitrariness without effective checks
- ② Hampers innovation due to monopolisation
- ③ Breaches trust of public eg Corruption in PSs
- ④ Leads to unequal development
- ⑤ Leads to substandard asset creation.
eg Corruption in passing tenders
- ⑥ Leads to institutional corruption
eg IAS Sanjeev Chaturvedi exposed corruption in AIIMS

Threatens foundation of society

- ① Corruption becomes normalised.
eg Evidences of collusive bribery.
- ② Makes marginalised groups more disadvantaged.
eg Illegal mining in tribal belts.
- ③ Lack of trust in public officials perpetuate deviating tendencies eg Naxalism.
- ④ Relative deprivation aggravated by external agencies to perpetuate law & order problem.
- ⑤ Lack of accountability leads to lack of voice.

Corruption is antithetical to societal development. Bodies like CAG, CVC, CBI must be bolstered to contain the menace of corruption.

6. (c) Discuss the foundational values of civil services, which are prerequisites in building a responsive public administration. Also, highlight how Mission Karmayogi aspires to make public administration more responsive.

(150 words) 10

लोक सेवाओं के उन बुनियादी मूल्यों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जो एक उत्तरदायी लोक प्रशासन के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक शर्त हैं। साथ ही, इस तथ्य को भी रेखांकित कीजिए कि मिशन कर्मयोगी किस प्रकार लोक प्रशासन को और अधिक उत्तरदायी बनाने की आकांक्षा रखता है।

According to Nolan Committee, there are seven foundational values of civil services —

- ① Selflessness — public interest over private interest.
- ② Integrity — To do the right thing even when no one is watching (eg Visveswaraya)
- ③ Accountability — by publishing reports, audits
- ④ Honesty — To be able to fulfill what one says
- ⑤ Openness — Promote transparency
- ⑥ Leadership — Showcase exemplary behaviour
- ⑦ Objectivity — To decide based on merits & facts.

Mission Karmayogi — More Responsive Services

→ Aims to train 46 lakh central employees to make public administration more responsive via

- ↳ Framework of Roles, Activities & Competence to suit the role as per competence → Develop efficiency
- ↳ Rule based to Role based civil services
- ↳ Grievance Redressal via Sensitivity Training (I-GOT)
- ↳ System of common ownership of assets to foster cooperation & responsiveness among wings of civil services
- ↳ Emphasis on gender equality.

Hence the Mission — considered largest capacity building initiative in the world is likely to bring drastic changes in days to come.

SECTION - B

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

7. You come across a news report of a state 'X', which has a considerable number of school going children suffering from malnourishment. To overcome this, the state recently rolled out a policy to introduce eggs in mid-day meals in schools. However, some parents, teachers and a few religious groups have protested against the move. The report states that the Minister of Education of state 'X' has assured the public of a reversal in the policy. You are aware that this may be because elections are approaching in the state and the party in power may not want to antagonise a particular religious group, which is its key supporter.

In light of this, answer the following:

- Highlight the stakeholders in the given case study.
- Examine the options available in the given situation.
- According to you, what is the best course of action and why? (20)

आपको एक राज्य 'X' के बारे में एक न्यूज़ रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होती है, जिसमें काफी संख्या में स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चे कुपोषण से पीड़ित हैं। इस पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने हेतु, उक्त राज्य ने हाल ही में स्कूलों में मध्याह्न भोजन में अंडे को शामिल करने की एक नीति लागू की है। हालांकि, कुछ माता-पिता व शिक्षकों और कुछ धार्मिक समूहों ने इस कदम का विरोध किया है। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि राज्य 'X' के शिक्षा मंत्री ने जनता को नीति में बदलाव का आश्वासन दिया है। आप जानते हैं कि ऐसा इसलिए हो सकता है क्योंकि राज्य में चुनाव नजदीक आ रहे हैं और सत्तारूढ़ दल एक विशेष धार्मिक समूह जोकि पार्टी का प्रमुख समर्थक है, उसका वो विरोधी नहीं बनना चाहती है।

इसके आलोक में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- प्रदत्त प्रकरण में शामिल हितधारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए।
- दी गई स्थिति में उपलब्ध विकल्पों का परीक्षण कीजिए।
- आपके अनुसार, सबसे उपयुक्त कार्रवाई क्या है और क्यों?

According to UN Report - every second child in India is malnourished. This case study reveals the contradictions in Indian society vis-a-vis bringing new changes &

election gain versus social development dichotomy.

a) STAKEHOLDERS —

1. Children: Juggling their health among social values — election gain — countering malnourishment
2. Parents, teacher, religious group — values against eating eggs Vs malnourishment
3. State X — Election gains Vs eliminating malnourishment.
4. Me — as an observer
5. Society — Need for nourished children to excel as active citizens

b) OPTIONS AVAILABLE

b.1) Reverse the policy

<u>Merits</u>	<u>Demerits</u>
— Electoral gain for state	— Issue of malnourishment unresolved

- Solves the protect
- No antagonisation.

- Hinders progress of state X

b.2) Retain the policy.

Merits

- Issue of malnourishment addressed
- Role of state as provider of services fulfilled

Demerits

- Loss of election support base
- Protests and antagonism.

b.3) Diversification in Mid Day Meals (eg Recent Milk Day) along with voluntary Roll out

Merits

- Provides diversity to choose from
- Can abstain from eating eggs
- Protests can be Calmed down

Demerits

- Religious antagonism may still be there as egg not rolled out
- Election base may lose some supporters

c) → According to me, state can diversify the diet - for ~~eg~~ introduction of milk, ~~put~~ eggs on alternate days with voluntary roll-out of policy.

→ This will lead to individual choice

→ Along with this, medical checkups, distribution of Iron Folic, Vitamin C tablets can help

→ Along with it awareness generation campaigns to curb malnourishment

→ Further during MDM meetings, viewpoints of stakeholders can be accessed to bring out a well balanced approach

→ However direct withdrawal is antithetical to solving malnourishment.

8. Recently, the government has proposed a bill to increase the age of marriage for women from 18 to 21 years. It has been argued that it will help women improve their nutritional status, lower maternal mortality rate and improve the overall health status of women. However, some critics have stated that the proposed law would be counterproductive to women's cause and the desired objectives will not be met. In this context, answer the following questions:

(a) What effect will an increase in the age of marriage have on women in India?

(b) Can legislation be used as an effective tool for social change?

(c) Discuss other agents that can be used for social change in this context.

(20)

हाल ही में, सरकार ने महिलाओं के लिए विवाह की आयु 18 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 21 वर्ष करने हेतु एक विधेयक प्रस्तावित किया है। यह तर्क दिया गया है कि इससे महिलाओं को उनके पोषण स्तर में सुधार करने, मातृ मृत्यु दर को कम करने और महिलाओं की समग्र स्वास्थ्य स्थिति में सुधार करने में सहायता प्राप्त होगी। हालांकि, कुछ आलोचकों का मत है कि प्रस्तावित कानून महिलाओं के समग्र कल्याण के प्रतिकूल होगा और वांछित उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति नहीं होगी। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) भारत में विवाह की आयु में वृद्धि का महिलाओं पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा?

(b) क्या कानून को सामाजिक परिवर्तन के लिए एक प्रभावी उपकरण के रूप में प्रयुक्त किया जा सकता है?

(c) इस संदर्भ में, सामाजिक परिवर्तन के लिए उपयोग किए जा सकने वाले अन्य घटकों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The recent proposal to increase the age of marriage for women has a noble intent which will help build Sustainable Development Goal (5) – Gender equality & uphold the Right to life (Art 21) of women.

a) Effect of increase in age of marriage

Positive effect

- 1) It will lower maternal mortality rate (due to early pregnancies) - Help realising SDG target of 70/lakh by 2030.
- 2) Higher education prospects will be increased utilising money from Sakanya Samriddhi Account.
- 3) Improve nutritional status by preventing early pregnancies & associated health deterioration
- 4) Prevent child marriages of girl if age increased to 21 years.

Negative effect

- 1) It may lead to cases of female foeticide because girl might be seen as economic compulsion
- 2) Girls might be forced to work as domestic

labourer, sex-workers by poverty stricken families.

3) There might be cases of sexual exploitation by incests

b). Legislation can bring out normative change and there might be cases of reduced number of early marriages -

- However the change may only be present at overt level & not covert.
- Legislations may lead to latent dysfunctions
- To bring about an effective social change, need is of informational change via awareness generation, engaging civil society
eg Nawasehar Movement in Punjab brought down cases of female infanticide.
- Enforceability of laws + change of

attitude of people via campaigns such as
Beti Bachao - Beti Padhao → can go a long way.

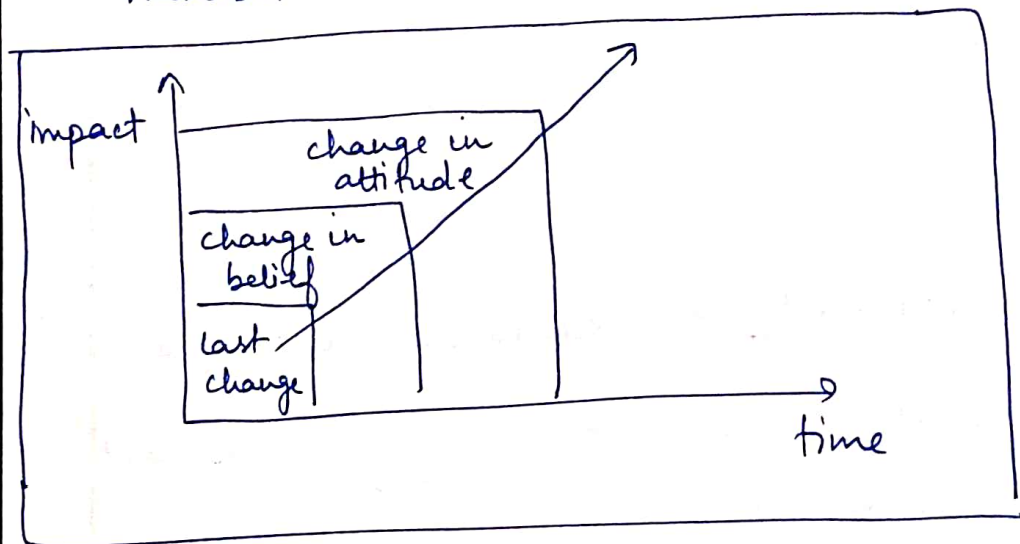
- Incidences of child marriages are still prevalent
inspite of laws → Hence the bring real
social change as Jaya Jaitly Committee
suggests by making women independent.

OTHER AGENTS

- 1) Schools — By inculcating values of gender
equality
- 2) NGO/Civil Society — Sukanya clubs in Odisha
to protest against child marriages → Substantial
reduction in cases.
- 3) Government — Providing skill development
opportunities, access to loans to bolster
capability of women.

4) Technology — Persuasion by means of repeated advertisement, awareness of laws, opportunities

5) Leading members of society can come forward to encourage people to change their mindset.



9. Climate change not only threatens our ecosystems but also undermines the foundation of our fundamental rights, deepens inequalities and creates new forms of injustice. Adapting to climate change and trying to mitigate its impacts are not just a matter of scientific knowledge and political will but also demand a broader view of a complex, inter-related situation. Human induced climate change has brought in several ethical dimensions not just in causing climate change but also in the role and responsibility in mitigating it.

(a) Highlight the ethical issues arising out of human-induced climate change.

(b) What ethical principles should form the basis of global action on climate change? (20)

जलवायु परिवर्तन से न केवल हमारे पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को खतरा है बल्कि यह हमारे मौलिक अधिकारों की नींव को भी कमजोर करता है, असमानताओं में वृद्धि करता है और अन्याय के नए रूपों को उत्पन्न करता है। जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति अनुकूलन और इसके प्रभावों के शमन का प्रयास केवल वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान और राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति के विषय नहीं हैं। इसके लिए जटिल और परस्पर रूप से संबंधित परिस्थितियों के संबंध में एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण अपनाना आवश्यक है। मानव जनित जलवायु परिवर्तन ने जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारकों के साथ-साथ जलवायु परिवर्तन का शमन करने संबंधी भूमिका और उत्तरदायित्व से संबंधित कई नैतिक आयामों को भी उजागर किया है।

(a) मानव जनित जलवायु परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न होने वाले नैतिक मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

(b) जलवायु परिवर्तन पर वैश्विक कार्रवाई के आधार कौन-से नैतिक सिद्धांत होने चाहिए?

Recently published IPCC Report has highlighted vulnerability of human community to human-induced climate change and called for effective multicollaborative approach at the latest to curb temperature rise by 0.5°C by the end of century.

a) ETHICAL ISSUES

1) Biodiversity loss at cost of development

↳ Climate change triggering forest fires, heat waves, drying of rivers coupled with deforestation → loss of wildlife
eg Recent death of koalas in Australia

↳ No fault of flora-fauna: Who will pay for loss of biodiversity?!

2) Climate refugees - Whose responsibility

↳ Refugees are not themselves responsible for trouble cast over them

↳ Corporate pollution, emissions by developed countries → Refugees in underdeveloped countries

↳ Problem of rehabilitation, remuneration

3) Adherence to principles of polluter pays

↳ West accounts for more than twice the global emissions related pollution

- ↳ still pulling out of Paris Deal, Not signing Kyoto Protocol, \$100bn still not added to Green Climate Fund.
- ↳ Rampant allegations on India & other developing countries
- 4) Fundamental Right (A21) - Who will protect
 - ↳ Rampant flooding eg Recent Kerala floods
 - ↳ Loss of life
 - ↳ Where is taxpayers money going.

b) ETHICAL PRINCIPLES

- 1) Common but differentiated Responsibility enforced in letter and spirit.
- 2) Polluter Pays should be widely accepted
- 3) Biodiversity protection at core.
- 4) Justice approach in dealing with climate change induced vulnerability.

- 5) Cooperation — \$100 bn to be added to Green Climate Fund at the earliest.
- 6) Informational change over Normative change.
- 7) Accountability of state to citizens, developed countries to developing countries
- 8) Individual efforts at reducing ecological footprint.

Hence a multistakeholder approach is necessary based on division of benefits and responsibility to lend over the environment to the future generation in same condition as it was given to us by our predecessor.

10. You are the Chairperson of Staff Selection Commission of a state. Recently, an exam for recruitment to the position of sub-inspectors was conducted by the Commission. But a video of some students using hi-tech devices like spy-mics, and placing "solvers" to cheat in the exam by hiding bluetooth devices in wig, has been surfacing on the internet. Also, this is not an isolated incident; many instances of organized cheating scandals have shocked the state in recent years. Students are agitated and demanding cancellation of the exam and there is pressure on you to resign. However, your daughter had also appeared in this exam and is confident of clearing it. There are many other students who had waited for this exam for a long time and are hopeful of clearing it with honest efforts. Whatever decision the Commission takes is bound to affect the career of a large number of candidates who appeared in the exam, including your own daughter.

(a) Highlight the ethical issues concerned in the case.

(b) Why is cheating in examinations prevalent in many states across India?

(c) What measures would you take to make sure that a similar situation does not arise in future? (20)

आप एक राज्य के कर्मचारी चयन आयोग के अध्यक्ष हैं। हाल ही में, आयोग द्वारा सब-इंस्पेक्टर के पद पर भर्ती के लिए एक परीक्षा आयोजित की गई थी। लेकिन कुछ छात्रों द्वारा स्पाई-माईक्रोफोन जैसे हाई-टेक उपकरणों का उपयोग करने और ब्लूटूथ डिवाइसों को बिग में छिपाकर परीक्षा में "सोल्वर्स या फर्जी परीक्षार्थी" बैठाने का एक वीडियो इंटरनेट पर सामने आ रहा है। साथ ही, यह कोई अकेली घटना नहीं है; हाल के वर्षों में संगठित तरीके से नकलबाजी की घटना के कई उदाहरणों ने राज्य को भयाकुल कर दिया है। छात्र विरोध कर रहे हैं और परीक्षा रद्द करने की मांग कर रहे हैं तथा आपके ऊपर इस्तीफा देने का दबाव है। हालांकि, आपकी बेटी भी इस परीक्षा में शामिल हुई थी और वो इसे पास करने के लिए आश्वस्त है। ऐसे कई अन्य छात्र हैं जिन्होंने लंबे समय से इस परीक्षा का इंतजार किया था और ईमानदार प्रयासों के साथ इसे पास करने की उम्मीद कर रहे हैं। आयोग जो भी निर्णय लेगा, वह आपकी अपनी बेटी सहित बड़ी संख्या में परीक्षा में बैठने वाले उम्मीदवारों के करियर को प्रभावित करेगा।

(a) इस प्रकरण से संबंधित नैतिक मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

(b) भारत भर के कई राज्यों में परीक्षाओं में नकल क्यों जारी है?

(c) भविष्य में ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न न हो, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आप क्या उपाय करेंगे?

*Instances of organised cheating scandals
not only erode the faith of honest students
but also point towards systemic inefficiency.*

Recent SSC scam in Bengal, BPSC scam in Bihar highlight cases of maladministration & lead to loss of exchequer and time.

a) ETHICAL ISSUES

1) Cancellation of exam Vs efforts of honest students

↳ While cancellation may provide solution but aspirations of honest students—their efforts and time will be wasted.

2) Cancellation Vs Daughters confident of clearing it.

↳ Case of public ethics vis-a-vis private ethics

3) Pressure to resign due to fault of students engage in cheating scandal

4) Systemic inefficiency within the Commission

b) Cheating is prevalent —

↳ lack of employment opportunities and intense competition

⇒ eg Recent Railway 40000 vacancies in which ~2cr people applied

↳ Collusive bribery — leak of paper is due to engagement of official manpower engaging in corruption.

↳ lack of ethics among students to follow guidelines and rules

↳ lack of proper inspection at exam centres due to which ~~not~~ prohibited hi-tech devices are not discovered earlier.

c) To make sure that similar situation does not arise in future —

- Proper dissemination of guidelines along with penalty of disqualification
- Circular within Commission against unethical practices and related penal action under POCA 1988.
- Strict monitoring and vigilance under high security — of paper printing, processing
- Proper checks at exam centres and warning all students regarding associated penalty
- Usage of CCTV cameras
- Inspector visits

Hence need is of collaborative efforts to deal with such situations of scandal & unrest.

11. You are a young officer posted as a Sub-Divisional Magistrate in a backward district. You receive a complaint against the appointment of a Dalit woman in a village school for cooking food under the Mid-Day Meal scheme by parents of some students. The parents are putting immense pressure on the school management to discontinue the services of the woman concerned on the basis of long-standing social norms of caste impurity. They also say that if the management fails to take a favourable decision, keeping in mind the prevailing social customs, they will convene a village assembly and take action against the woman and her family members, including boycotting them socially.

Based on the above information, address the following:

(a) Identify the issues involved in the given case study.

(b) Highlighting the reasons behind continuing caste discrimination, discuss the steps which you will take to resolve the present issue. (20)

आप एक पिछड़े जिले में सब-डिविजनल मजिस्ट्रेट के पद पर पदस्थापित युवा अधिकारी हैं। आपको कुछ छात्रों के माता-पिता द्वारा मध्याह्न भोजन योजना के तहत खाना पकाने के लिए एक गांव के स्कूल में एक दलित महिला की नियुक्ति के विरुद्ध शिकायत प्राप्त होती है। वे माता-पिता लंबे समय से चली आ रही जातिगत अशुद्धता के सामाजिक मानदंडों के आधार पर संबंधित महिला की सेवाओं को बंद करने के लिए स्कूल प्रबंधन पर भारी दबाव डाल रहे हैं। उनका यह भी कहना है कि यदि प्रबंधन प्रचलित सामाजिक रीति-रिवाजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अनुकूल निर्णय लेने में विफल रहता है, तो वे एक ग्राम सभा आयोजित करेंगे और महिला एवं उसके परिवार के सदस्यों के विरुद्ध सामाजिक बहिष्कार सहित कार्रवाई करेंगे।

उपर्युक्त जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) प्रदत्त प्रकरण में शामिल मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) जातिगत भेदभाव जारी रहने के कारणों को रेखांकित करते हुए, वर्तमान मुद्दे को हल करने के लिए आप जो कदम उठाएंगे, उस पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Cases related to appointment of Dalit woman under Mid-Day Meal Scheme are becoming increasing common highlighting the contradictions present in India's modernity.

a) ISSUES INVOLVED

1) Dalit woman Vs Social Customs

↳ Art 17 prohibits untouchability.

↳ Constitutional morality or public morality.

2) Boycotting of Dalit woman if not removed

↳ Will lead to ostracization, helplessness

↳ Relative deprivation.

3) Pressure on school management to uphold the MDM Scheme Vs Untouchability

4) SDM dealing with large societal stigma against Dalits versus issues of parents.

b) Reasons behind caste discrimination—

- Social conditioning of pure & polluted caste

- Geographical segregation in rural areas

- Lack of modernity due to low literacy levels in backward regions
- Self internalisation by lower castes → hence do not protest -
- Lack of awareness regarding legal protection
- Lack of economic/secular mobility to guide ritual mobility.

STEPS I WILL TAKE

- Addressing concerns of parents
- Highlighting to them legal laws & safeguards regarding appointment of Dalits
- laws such as SC/ST Atrocities Act 1989
- Take support from civil society to run awareness campaigns against caste distinctions
- Making parents aware of consequences of boycotting Dalit family

- If any other concern persist, I will take that in writing.
- On my level, I will break caste based stereotypes by eating food cooked by Dalit and set an example for others to follow
- Encourage Dalit woman to not fear the consequences by making her aware of legal laws.

12. A bridge is being built by a powerful local contractor in a district. The Public Works Department (PWD) is responsible for issuing the tender, checking the quality of the bridge and giving approval to it. During the construction of the bridge, testing by the quality control lab in the PWD showed its strength to be slightly below the minimum value required for granting approval for its further construction and completion. The local contractor paid hefty bribes to some officials in the PWD to get the contract. These officials are pressurising the quality control lab in the PWD to sign the report and give the required approval to the bridge. The local MLA is also pressuring the concerned lab for the approval, as elections in the state are approaching and the bridge has to be inaugurated. However, the in-charge of the lab is aware that if he grants approval and any mishappening related to the bridge occurs in the future, he may come under scrutiny. In this context, answer the following questions:

(a) What are the issues involved in this scenario?

(b) Evaluate the options available to the in-charge of the quality control lab in the given situation.

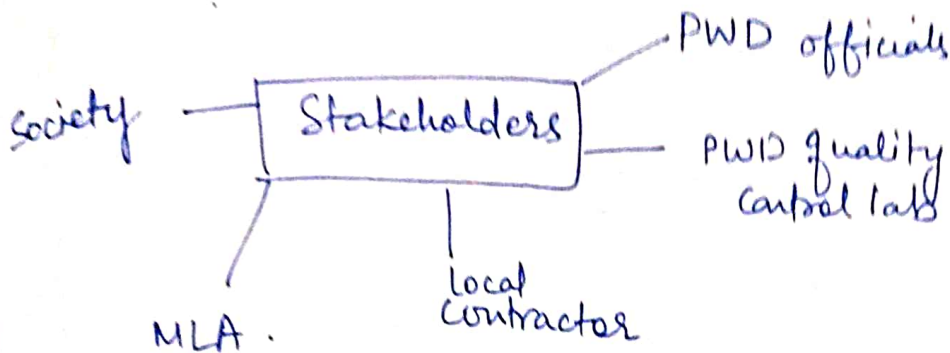
(c) What course of action should the lab in-charge take? Justify with logical arguments. (20)

एक जिले में एक शक्तिशाली स्थानीय ठेकेदार द्वारा एक पुल का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। लोक निर्माण विभाग (PWD) निविदा जारी करने, पुल की गुणवत्ता की जांच करने और इसे मंजूरी देने के लिए जिम्मेदार है। पुल के निर्माण के दौरान, PWD में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला द्वारा किए गए एक परीक्षण में पाया गया कि इसकी मजबूती, आगे के निर्माण कार्य और उसे पूरा करने के लिए मंजूरी देने हेतु आवश्यक न्यूनतम परिमाण (वैल्यू) से थोड़ा कम है। स्थानीय ठेकेदार द्वारा PWD के कुछ अधिकारियों को ठेका दिलाने के लिए अत्यधिक रिश्वत दी गई। ये अधिकारी PWD में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला पर रिपोर्ट पर हस्ताक्षर करने और पुल को आवश्यक मंजूरी देने का दबाव बना रहे हैं। स्थानीय विधायक भी मंजूरी के लिए संबंधित लैब पर दबाव बना रहा है, क्योंकि राज्य में चुनाव निकट हैं और पुल का उद्घाटन किया जाना है। हालांकि, लैब के प्रभारी को पता है कि यदि वह मंजूरी देता है और भविष्य में पुल से संबंधित कोई भी दुर्घटना होती है, तो वह जांच के दायरे में आ सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) इस परिदृश्य में शामिल मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) प्रदत्त स्थिति में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला के प्रभारी के समक्ष उपलब्ध विकल्पों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(c) प्रयोगशाला प्रभारी को क्या कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए? व्यावहारिक तर्कों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।



a) ISSUES

1) Professional ethics Vs personal gain

↳ Ethics require quality control lab to survey based on standard as she's responsible for any mishappening

2) Low quality of bridge built - risk to public

3) Issue of institutional corruption

4) Failure of code of conduct

5) Issue of crisis of conscience.

6) Issue of Non-partisanship.

b) OPTIONS AVAILABLE1) Approve the bridge.Merits

- Incharge cordial relation with PWD officials
- Build political relation with MLA
- Pecuniary gain

Demerits

- Against Conscience
- Encouraging collusive corruption
- Mishappening - public risk
- Incharge under scrutiny

2) Reject the approval.Merits

- Upheld conscience
- Against corruption
- Public assured of quality service

Demerits

- Conflict with MLA, PWD officials
- loss of job

3) Try to make officials aware of larger public risk and MLA regarding quality of service delivery.

- If still pressure persists — I will disapprove the contract and send my evidences to concerned authority in hierarchy & let for them to decide.
- At max, I may lose my job/ → but it is okay to stop func
- I will however not give in to corruption at any cost. My action shall primarily be focussed on addressing concerns of public safety and bridge quality.