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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1416)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	37346
Center	Home	Date	19/11/2020

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	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	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 FOURTEEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI.
इसमें चौदह 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 आपकी 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 लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेगा।
- 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 काट 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.

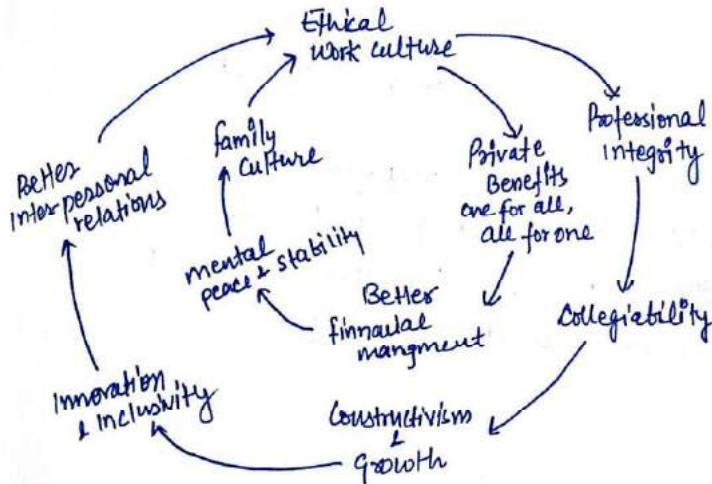
SECTION - A

1. (a) Highlighting the significance of ethical work culture, suggest ways by which it can be imbibed in an organization. (150 words) 10
- नैतिक कार्य संस्कृति के महत्त्व को रेखांकित करते हुए, उन उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जिनके माध्यम से इसे किसी संगठन में आत्मसात किया जा सकता है।

Ans 1 (a)

Ethical work culture is building blocks of any organisation. Strong foundational aspects provides continuum and growth.

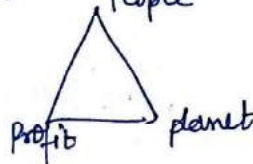
Significance



Thus ethical work culture provides necessary impetus for an organisation growth and prosperity.
Ex Tata trust, Bill & melinda gates foundation.

Ways to Imbibe

- (i) Sensitization. Boss-employee dialogue
- (ii) Seminar, gathering, parties
- (iii) Social security benefits.
- (iv) Part of growth process of company
ex ESOS share scheme
- (v) Stakeholder Capitalism.
ex Narayan murthi suggested Compassionate
People
Capitalism



when employee starts treating
each other with respect and has admiration
for the company. Development and
growth are bound and results.

1. (b) Upholding probity in governance is not only contingent on values of an individual but also the processes of the institution. Discuss. (150 words) 10

शासन में सत्यनिष्ठा बनाए रखना न केवल किसी व्यक्ति के मूल्यों पर बल्कि संस्था की प्रक्रियाओं पर भी निर्भर करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans(b)

Probity is upholding the organisational ethos with utmost integrity, following organisational mandated guideline in conduct is sine qua non.

In governance, basic aspect ~~the~~ one catered is towards managing, regulating the process, keeping in mind various stakeholders.

Essential aspect of upholding probity in governance

Individual

An employee's satisfaction, his/her needs, genuine demands needs to be catered by the management, this develops from developing inter-personal skills and social Capital. Only then an employee remains true for organisation.

Ex. Ratan Tata personally wishes diwali, holi (festivals) to employees.

1 Process of Institute

Workers of the organisation must always have faith in the governing rule, regulations. They should be made conducive to employee.

Ex: Grievance redressal mechanism

2 Internal Complaint Committees

③ Same as corporate social responsibility work to impart larger than life feeling to employee.

Appointing women member as director or in B&B (Uday Kotak) is welcome step in corporate governance which ultimately leads to probity in conduct.

2. (a) The nature of a business's operations has a major influence on the ethical issues with which it must contend. Giving examples, discuss how business ethics is crucial in today's world. (150 words) 10

व्यावसाय के परिचालन की प्रकृति का नैतिक मुद्दों पर बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ता है जबकि इन दोनों को संतुलित होना चाहिए। सोदाहरण, विवेचना कीजिए कि आज के समय में व्यावसायिक नैतिकता कैसे महत्वपूर्ण है।

Ans 2(a)

Today's interconnected world, whatever we do has ramifications on some other section of Society.

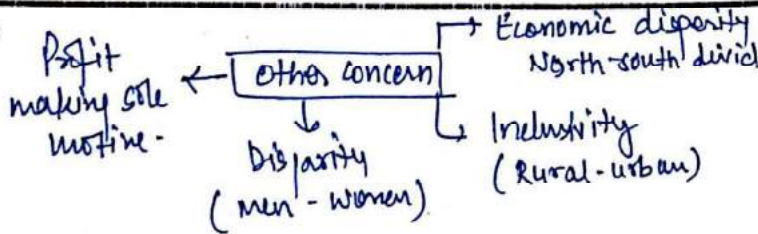
Ex. MNC's stealing jobs of local vendor through competition.

Which upon look is not good option ethically, but business wise a sound profitable choice.

Moreover today's business cause Inter-generational equity, when they use / Exploit natural resources overtly.

Ex. Using fossil fuel, Coal based plant has negative impact on environment.

Thus Here environment ethics is jeopardised, fruits of which could be born by coming generation thus defeating idea of Boothland commission.



This proves that to establish reason based order, business ethics is need of the hour. which includes

- (i) Stakeholder approach (Manhattan principle of one health concept)
- (ii) Campaign like "No more 50" - against animal killing
- (iii) adhering to SDG's.
- (iv) Collaborative, Convergent, generational friendly dynamism like clean energy, CSR etc.

2. (b) An honest bureaucrat can be put to inconvenience but the dishonest one is more likely to suffer in the long run. Comment. (150 words) 10

एक ईमानदार नौकरशाह को असुविधा हो सकती है किन्तु एक धूर्त नौकरशाह को दीर्घकाल में हानि होने की अधिक संभावना होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans (b)

Honesty is the virtue by which one prospers in an ethical society. It is the moral principle that has guided humanity since time immorial.

Ex. Raja Harishchandra, Karan in Mahabharata.

Thus History presents us example that how a honest person is remembered in good light. and a dishonest (Duryodhana) person becomes eternal evil.

Bureaucracy is bed rock of just functioning of society, thus Honesty is paramount.

Ex. 1) Ashok Khemka has been transferred 54 times, this inconvenience didn't put him off, and he has become beacon of hope for general people.

2) Despite of death threats (inconvenience) Durga Shakti Nagpal fought sand mafia.

Whereas a dishonest person is bound to fall
in his own pit

Ex: 1) Money laundering & financial scam
Case against M. S. Varadarajan in Tamil Nadu
where he embezzled money for long time.

2) Infamous Commonwealth games
scam putting minister behind bars

3) Coal scam unravelling after
20 years.

Thus Honesty brings stability,
and dishonest fear of persecution
in long run. One must exercise his
options towards honesty, rule based
order for peace and stable growth.

3. (a) The notion of an ethical foreign policy downplays the realities of international politics. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

एक नैतिकतापूर्ण विदेश नीति की धारणा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति की वास्तविकताओं को कम करके आंकती है। आलोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans (3/6)

Foreign policy is about maintaining strategic autonomy, which should serve the domestic interest in global order.

In the era of Real Politik, ethical foreign policy (which is keeping policy conducive to other's interest in mind) is proving detrimental.

Ex. India always treated Pakistan as MFN country, always extended hand of friendship. Whereas it always plays a deep state role.

One must keep in mind that ideology based policy was thing of past, the era of issue based arrangement is need of hour.

Ex. India refusing to join RCEP, India providing subsidy support to farmer instead of WTO apprehension.

Thus one must always look for policy which serve the interest of its people well. However there are areas where humanitarian principle are needed as well.

Ex. Aid and help diplomacy
Non-reciprocity ^{policy} for neighbouring nation
in need (Qujval doctrine)

Thus foreign policy is bag of ethical and real politik based decisions depending upon circumstances.

3. (b) Conscience can neither be silent nor delayed as a source of ethical guidance. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

नैतिक मार्गदर्शन के स्रोत के रूप में अंतःकरण न तो मौन रह सकता है और न ही विलंब कर सकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Ans (b)

"There is bigger court than Court of Justice. It court Conscience", Mahatma Gandhi's these lines narrates the importance of conscience beautifully.

Conscience is anchor to our ethical guidance. It provides 'strong base to make right choice, and it deter us from bad ones

Conscience can't be silent

When you are doing something which goes against your moral, conscience will stand in your way. Such conduct tend to develop cognitive dissonance in one's mind if conscience is overlooked.

Ex. Stealing ration from PDS shop might hurt a rightful beneficiary more than one could think of. In such time conscience always tells you that you are doing wrong.

Conscience not delayed

Your inner voice provides you instant feeling/direction that particular conduct is right or wrong.

Ex. While cheating in exam everyone instantly knows that they are doing wrong.

It is your moral, strong belief in just principle which deters you from doing ~~right~~^{wrong} things, and conscience always guide you to achieve that.

4. Given below are quotations of moral thinkers/philosophers. Bring out what they mean to you in the present context:

नीचे नैतिक विचारकों/दार्शनिकों के उद्धरण दिए गए हैं। वर्तमान संदर्भ में आपके लिए उनके क्या अर्थ हैं, स्पष्ट कीजिए:

(a) To educate a person in the mind but not in morals is to educate a menace to society. — Theodore Roosevelt (150 words) 10

किसी व्यक्ति को बौद्धिक रूप से शिक्षित करना, किंतु नैतिक रूप से नहीं, समाज के लिए एक खतरे को शिक्षित करना है। - थियोडोर रूजवेल्ट

Ans.

This statement highlights how "Education without etiquettes, morals" can become dangerous to society. Gandhi ji is also highlighted "science without humanity" as one of the 7 deadly sins in a human.

A person who is educated in moral principle will always use his/her knowledge for benefit of mankind.

Ex. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam is revered for his contribution to science, India's space programme etc

On the other hand if one person is not educated on moral principle. He becomes

distract him with knowledge he has.

Ex. Osama bin Laden as an engineer
used knowledge for inhuman purposes
(9/11 attack on US)

Thus one must keep in check
that while imparting education, students'
behaviour is to be checked as well,
if they are indifferent, unjust in their
conduct. Recent killing of boy in Ryan
School by another classmate presents
a glooming picture.

Either you are making another
Kalam or helping another Laden through
education, depends upon how ethically
they are practising the teaching.

4. (b) Right is right even if no one is doing it; wrong is wrong even if everyone is doing it. — Saint Augustine (150 words) 10

सही सही है, भले ही कोई भी ऐसा न कर रहा हो; गलत गलत है: भले ही हर कोई ऐसा कर रहा हो। - सेंट ऑगस्टीन

Ans 4 (b) -

While addressing a crowd of "Harvard school" in US, Saint Augustine was of the view that law made by humanity should be just and upright and should not be guided by majority.

He emphasised how black people's rights are not considered important - even if everybody believes they are doing justice - It's wrong

In present context as well, when it comes to asserting one's dominance of religion over another mob lynching is justified, to bring people to justice ~~everyday~~ everybody is following idea of instant justice.

This situation presents the picture that wrong is wrong and must

be brought forth by society

Some protestors gathered around against unjust curfew imposed by Venezuela in govt. and they were imprisoned.

They were doing right on their part to register protest against unjust Act;

Even if nobody else was doing it.

Mahatma Gandhi emphasised upon theory of satyagraha which also believes in doing the right thing without thinking about consequences (teleological approach)

5. (a) "Children are great imitators, so give them something great to imitate." In this context, discuss the importance of role models in inculcating values in children.

(150 words) 10

"बच्चे उत्कृष्ट अनुकरण करने वाले होते हैं, इसलिए उन्हें अनुकरण करने के लिए कुछ बहुत उत्कृष्ट दीजिए।" इस संदर्भ में, बच्चों में मूल्यों को अन्तःस्थापित करने में अनुकरणीय व्यक्तियों (रोल मॉडल्स) के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans/a)

Best teacher to a children, are parents, they teach him how to walk, talk, behave, and they follow it to the core.

They are like water, they take the shape of jar in which they are poured, thus raising them with stories, idea of role model is important.

Importance of role model

① Ethics

They learn and practice ethical way of life throughout their journey.

Ex: Stories of Nelson Mandela made BARAK OBAMA a very renowned and just president, when he grew up.

② Innovation and leadership

When since birth a child is taught about ideas of science and its application he tends to imitate the same.

Ex. Alfred Nobel was inspired by Hers and vision of Thomas young (optical scientist)

He went ^{on} to discover 350 science projects and established Nobel prize chain for inspiring generation for innovation & leadership.

Thus It's important that the value which we impart at early stage must be just and upright. Fruits of which will be shared by all humanity

5. (b) The Covid-19 pandemic has brought with itself an environment of uncertainties and hardships. In this context, discuss the significance of emotional intelligence in dealing with the situation. (150 words) 10

कोविड-19 महामारी अपने साथ अनिश्चितताओं और कठिनाइयों से भरा वातावरण लेकर आई है। इस संदर्भ में, इस स्थिति से निपटने में भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans (6)

Covid-19 has wrecked havoc for different strata of society. Vulnerable sections are most badly hit. Since it's a never before phenomenon, dealing with this require some extra tools such as Emotional Intelligence.

Emotional intelligence by its virtue explain some extra-ordinary capabilities of a man. to use emotions of himself and others effectively

Covid-19	Use of EI
Uncertainty of food supply, availability of bed in hospital	Collaboration with diverse groups, Convergence in policy Ex. Persuading private hospital and vendors in the ration building name requires use of EI.

(2) Migrant labours,
Transportation facility
etc

Using Emotional Intelligence
to appeal to them to
not travel as exodus,
they may be dangerous
for their children and
elderly.

When laws and technology
can only offers so much. Use of EI
only can generate hopes in masses.

6. Bring out the role of social media in shaping one's moral and political attitude. (150 words) 10

किसी व्यक्ति की नैतिक और राजनीतिक अभिवृत्ति को आकार देने में सोशल मीडिया की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans. 6. Social media's growing presense in every sphere of life is undisputed. December 16, gangrape of Mishini, subsequent gathering at India gate was result of movement started on social media.

This example shows how spontaneously people can react to just and moral issue through social ~~issue~~ media.

Ex. Another incident of anticorruption rally gathering during Anna Hazare movement.

Social media is not far behind developing political attitude

Ex. using facebook & twitter for ideology polarisation. target specific ads by social marketing giants. live tolerant feature of sites is increasingly

Thus these two scenarios change the views are enforced & reinforced through (Echo chamber phenomenon), ~~the~~ social media, guiding their moral & political attitude. They can make a society proper through good content or they can choose profit making as ultimate goal. They are irrevocably guiding our behavior

7. Environmental ethics is about the moral relationship of human beings to, and also the value and moral status of, the environment and its non-human contents. Elaborate.

(150 words) 10

पर्यावरणीय नीतिशास्त्र पर्यावरण एवं उसकी गैर-मानवीय निययवस्तु के मूल्य और नैतिक स्थिति के साथ ही उसके साथ मनुष्यों के नैतिक संबंध के विषय में भी है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Ans

Environment is common goal of all humanity, its protection, preservation is not just moral but fundamentally discreet.

Mahatma Gandhi ji observed "Nature has enough for man's need but not for greed." Thus it's our moral value that will guide us to its sustainable use.

Ex → Establishing convention to protect environment,
clean environment technology

Some countries are famous for their values shown to non-human content of environment
Ex. Narasimha banning sun-screen due to harm effect on coral reef.

Greta Thunberg. When a child in her teens ask for changing the system if system doesn't have solution calls for ethical

Concerns of future generations.

There are consideration
whether declaring INDC's, signing paris deal
going for climate smart Agri, protecting
various aspect of environment (coral, biosphere,
atmosphere) constitutes environment ethics

8. The Citizens' Charter cannot be an end in itself; it is rather a means to an end. Discuss. (150 words) 10

नागरिक चार्टर अपने आप में साध्य नहीं हो सकता; बल्कि वह एक साध्य का साधन है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans. Citizen charter enumerates do's and don't of the organisation. These are set of guideline to be followed for just conduct in organisation.

Although citizen charter writes about how to achieve an end.

(for e.g. Targetted delivery of public distribution article.)

It also makes sure that the process involved should be just as well.

Ex. Disbursement from Centre → state → local.

Benefit - saving from canalisation, hoarding by locals, proper check.

Here end is eliminate poverty and hunger which is just means to impart inclusive growth & participation in economy.

When things are clearly laid out and performed (Citizen Charter)

People have forehand info about how
things will proceed. Thus Citizen
Charter is serving as means to
same end

SECTION - B

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

9. You are the District Magistrate of district, which has recently witnessed rapid transmission of the Covid-19 pandemic. The district has high population density and a sizeable chunk of migrant workers. There has been a shutdown of business activities and the workers are yearning to go back to their native places. The administration has announced a strict lockdown and divided the district into containment zones. There is a severe shortage of people, material and money in the administration and fear and panic is seen to be gripping them.

(a) What are the qualities of a civil servant that are revealed in such testing times?

(b) What measures would you suggest for:

(i) Dealing with the current issue.

(ii) Making the district administration more resilient to respond to such a critical situation in the future. (20)

हाल ही में, आप कोविड-19 महामारी के तीव्र संवरण से पीड़ित एक जिले के जिलाधिकारी हैं। जिले में जनसंख्या घनत्व अधिक है और काफी संख्या में प्रवासी श्रमिक हैं। व्यावसायिक गतिविधियाँ बंद हो गई हैं और श्रमिक अपने मूल स्थानों पर वापस लौटना चाहते हैं। प्रशासन ने सख्त लॉकडाउन की घोषणा की है और जिले को संरोधन क्षेत्रों (कन्टेनमेंट जोन्स) में बांट दिया है। प्रशासन में लोगों, सामग्री और धन की भारी कमी है और उनमें भय व्याप्त होता हुआ प्रतीत हो रहा है।

(a) ऐसी परीक्षा की घड़ी में एक सिविल सेवक में प्रकट होने वाले गुण कौन-से हैं?

(b) आप किन उपायों का सुझाव देंगे:

(i) वर्तमान मुद्दे से निपटना।

(ii) भविष्य में ऐसी गंभीर स्थिति के प्रति अनुकूलता देने के लिए जिला प्रशासन को और अधिक लचीला बनाना।

Present Situation reflects the hard hit realities of every corner of the world in present time. where determination, catering to need of all stakeholder was tested in the bureaucracy.

Ans(a)

Qualities of Civil Servant revealed

(i) Perseverance

When unprecedented situation arises, it tests the ability to cope with the stress, and emerge victorious, migrant plight, shortage of manpower, deaths, health negligence, political pressure, family apprehension, mental peace all are tested at once. Perseverance will march you forward.

(ii) Emotional Intelligence coupled with leadership

In extraordinary times like covid, people stop listening to reasons, they listen to hope, here EI and leadership are important.

(iii) Collegiality

To deal with increased pressure due to shortage of manpower.

(iv) Empathy for migrants, gratitude for health workers and strictness for law defector (thief, Buggers)

(v) Efficient, sound, planned utilisation of scarce resource will require objectivity mental peace.

(vi) Compassion to provide for basic necessities to the needy in lockdown

Ex: Delhi SI cooking food for 40 families.
Karnataka SP taking care of 2 orphan

girl he got to know through social media (spent 3 lakh on her)

Ans (b) Measure suggestion

(i) Dealing with Current Issue

as Coordination

- (i) Between citizen and bureaucracy
- (ii) Between federal organs
- (iii) Between institutions
- (iv) Between countries for optimal

utilization of resource and delivery

b) Collaboration

a) Citizens' Centric, bottom up contribution mechanism

Ex. setting up of PM-CARES, PMRF.

b) Encouragement for voluntary work

Ex. PDS delivery, health worker (Aashu),
Rapid testing kit availability,

• Donating salaries, research from home,

c) awareness among vulnerable section
through digital media help

Ex facebook, whatsapp & helpline number.

c) Convergence

following best practices and replicating them at home

resilient

(ii) Making district admin for future

a) Impact assessment and base line survey of the casualties of

human, economic (loss of property),
(livelihood)

- (b) Setting of Quick response team for identification and Containment
- (c) Robust information systems
- (d) Dedicated "Apala parbamelhan Cell" in district
- (e) Database of approaches and practices followed world wide.

Troubling times always
test our resolve, fighting hard and
building back better is way of growth.

Every pandemic brings opportunity to
right the wrongs of humankind.

10. In recent times, the country witnessed protests based on opposition to some steps taken by the government. Whereas, mostly these were peaceful protests, at a few places these activities turned violent leading to destruction of public property. In some places government arrested few of the protesters and imposed heavy fines on them for the destruction of the property. In case they could not pay, their private property was confiscated by the government to pay for the damage done to the public property. In addition to this, some governments published the photographs, names and addresses of those accused of vandalism during protests at various locations.

(a) What are the issues of public importance at stake in this case?

(b) Are their any ethical or legal principles at play here which may be conflicting?

(c) What should be the principles guiding a democratic state in such circumstances? (20)

हाल के दिनों में, देश में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों के खिलाफ विरोध-प्रदर्शन देखा गया। जहाँ, अधिकतर विरोध प्रदर्शन शांतिपूर्ण थे, वहीं कुछ स्थानों पर हिंसक गतिविधियाँ हुईं, जिसके कारण सार्वजनिक संपत्ति का नुकसान हुआ। कुछ स्थानों पर सरकार ने कुछ प्रदर्शनकारियों को गिरफ्तार किया और संपत्ति के नुकसान के लिए उन पर भारी अर्थदंड लगाया। यदि वे भुगतान नहीं कर पाए, तो सरकार द्वारा सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को हुई हानि के लिए भुगतान करने हेतु उनकी निजी संपत्ति को जब्त कर लिया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ सरकारों ने विभिन्न स्थानों पर विरोध प्रदर्शन के दौरान गुंडागर्दी के आरोपी लोगों की तस्वीर, नाम और पते प्रकाशित किए।

(a) इस प्रकरण में दांव पर लगे सार्वजनिक महत्व के मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) क्या यहां परस्पर विरोधी हो सकने वाले नीतिशास्त्रीय या विधिक सिद्धांतों की भूमिका है?

Public property is collective responsibility of every citizen. Vandalism to this should be treated in appropriate manner, presented picture shows the gloomy ~~set~~ reality happened during citizenship amendment protest

Ans(a)

Issue of public importance at stake

- (i) Public property as common good
- (ii) Law and order situation which upon jeopardy has ramification on political and economic security of state
- (iii) Emergence of anti-social elements in the veil of peaceful protest
- (iv) Compelled use of force by state doesn't distinguish between protestor and violators, thus democratic rights are threatened.
- (v) Private property confiscation leads to spill over effect on many dependent, thus disturbs social harmony
- (vi) Polarisation, lynching are common phenomenon during large protests.

Ans (b)

and legal

Ethical principle at play

- (i) Jeopardising constitutional (art 19) right to protest
- (ii) Dissent is curbed by use of force (ethical violation)
- (iii) fear of persecution, suppress liberty
- (iv) Naming person by publishing taints their image forever, might not be proportional justice
- (v) Use of force to keep criticism at bay
- (vi) Recovery of attaching private property is overreach, as it's the work of judiciary.
- (vii) Undemocratic elements spreading intolerance
Ex. during CAA protest in
Huk.

(C) Principle guiding democratic state

- (i) Listening to demand of protestors
- (ii) allowing dissentful protest
- (iii) following due process of law
- (iv) Element of objectivity and rationality in conduct.

11. The global toll of the COVID-19 pandemic is enormous: more than a half-million lives lost, hundreds of millions out of work, and trillions of dollars of wealth destroyed. And the disease has by no means run its course. There is tremendous interest in the development of a vaccine, with more than a hundred initiatives under way around the world.

Even if one or more vaccines emerge that promise to make people less susceptible to COVID-19, the public-health problem will not be eliminated. But policymakers can avert some foreseeable problems by starting to address key questions about financing and distribution now.

In view of the above scenario, answer the following questions:

- Identify the different stakeholders involved in this scenario.
- Identify some of the ethical questions and issues that are likely to emerge as the vaccine becomes available.
- Who, in your opinion, should be amongst the first recipients of the vaccine? Give reasons for your answer. (20)

वैश्विक स्तर पर कोविड-19 महामारी से प्रभावित लोगों की संख्या अत्यधिक है: 5 लाख से अधिक मौतें हुई हैं, करोड़ों लोगों के रोजगार चले गए और अरबों डॉलर की धन संपत्ति नष्ट हो गई है। और अभी भी इस रोग का निर्वाह प्रसार जारी है। टीके के विकास में वैश्विक स्तर पर अत्यधिक रुचि प्रदर्शित की जा रही है। इस दिशा में सम्पूर्ण विश्व में सी से अधिक पहलें चल रही हैं।

यहां तक कि यदि लोगों को कोविड-19 के प्रति कम सुनेद्य इंसानों की संभावना वाले एक या अधिक टीके उभरकर सामने आते हैं, तो भी सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य की समस्या समाप्त नहीं होगी। लेकिन नीति-निर्माता अभी वित्तपोषण और वितरण के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों का समाधान आरंभ करके कुछ पूर्वानुमेय समस्याओं को पटित होने से रोक सकते हैं। उपर्युक्त परिदृश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

- इस परिदृश्य में सम्मिलित विभिन्न हितधारकों की पहचान कीजिए।
- टीका उपलब्ध होते ही उभर सकने वाले कुछ नैतिक प्रश्नों और मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
- आपकी राय में टीके का पहला प्राप्तकर्ता किन्हें होना चाहिए? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण बताइए।

Ans.

Access to basic amenities like health, Education, Sanitation are essential rights of any human being. COVID-19 pandemic has taught us value of sand and

efficient healthcare system for our country.

Q) Different stakeholder involved.

- (1) The people who have lost their life and their family members
- (2) People who lost their work and their dependants
- (3) People who are suffering from disease and people in their immediate surrounding Ex. Doctors, family member, Health staff
- (4) Administration people of countries
- (5) Economic conditions
- (6) Companies who are working in vaccine field
- (7) Daily commuter, wage earners, people with temporary job,
- (8) Household domestic helps etc.

- (9) People in distribution chain
 (10) Spill over effect on all of humanity.

(b) Vaccine availability and ethical issue

(i) Vaccine Nationalism

Countries will try to preserve as many doses as they can for their own citizen, which makes poor, underdeveloped country at their mercy.

(ii) Price and value chain

Private developer will fetch more patent price even if people are dying.

(iii) Priority

It is hard to priorities which section should be given vaccine first, as all are not affected equally.

Ex. Bus drivers, doctors, health worker = need of more than others.

Similarly vulnerable people like people with chronic illness, old age, children were need H before young persons

(iv) Distribution

Sound mechanism is not in place,
which might lead to canalisation
and counter-fetting of vaccine.

(v) Vote bank politics

Can be used as a medium to sure
support

Ex. As seen in Bihar and UP
elections, promises were made.

Such act makes democratic value
peril and plutocracy survives
(people limited to voting role)

(c) Order of preference(i) Health care professionals

As they are the one at greatest risk
due to their involvement with different
people. They will effectively do their
Job

(ii)

Daily Commuters

Those are working in Transport and in day to day commute work. As they meet lots of people every day.

(iii)

Vulnerable section order

Old people with chronic illness
↓
Old people
↓
Vulnerable children
↓
Children
↓
Rest of the citizens

(iv)

Developing Countries

As their medical facilities are not that sound to save lot of people in time of distress, thus they should be prioritised.

Comprehensive all around Stakeholder approach is necessary as it is global pandemic and requires coordinated effort.

12. You are the head of a PSU, which has recently been entrusted with construction of a new airport in a metropolitan city. However, the area in the immediate neighbourhood of the proposed airport runways have large tracts of land occupied by dense slum settlements. If the airport is to be constructed, approximately 75,000 slum families will have to be humanly rehabilitated. The sheer scale of this rehabilitation, almost similar to an urban renewal, has thrown up many challenges. Foremost among these is identifying an appropriate location for rehabilitation of slum dwellers. You are faced with the following options in this regard, each of which have their own merits and demerits:

(a) There is no reasonably priced land in close vicinity of the present slums. A vacant parcel of land that you have identified close-by will have to be developed afresh along with all civic amenities, and this will entail huge cost for the PSU.

(b) There is another location, which is very far-off where a factory once stood. All the required civic amenities are in place here and the factory can be converted into appropriate houses at little cost to the PSU. However, there will be loss of livelihood on relocation to this area because of its distance from the current slum location.

(c) There is yet another site, which can be used for rehabilitation at reasonable cost. Neither is it too far nor will it entail huge monetary cost, but exercising this option involves cutting a large number of trees, which may adversely affect the ecology of the area. This is likely to face resistance from environmental groups.

Given the above options and the associated challenges, which of these sites will you choose for rehabilitation of slum dwellers? Provide adequate justification for your choice.

(20)

आप एक सार्वजनिक उपक्रम (PSU) के प्रमुख हैं, जिसे हाल ही में एक महानगर में एक नए विमान पत्तन या हवाई अड्डे के निर्माण का काम सौंपा गया है। परन्तु, प्रस्तावित विमान पत्तन के ठीक पड़ोस के क्षेत्र में भूमि के बड़े भाग पर घनी मलिन वस्तियों का कब्जा है। यदि विमान पत्तन का निर्माण करना है तो लगभग 75,000 मलिन वस्ती के परिवारों का मानवीय तरीके से पुनर्वास करना होगा। इतने बड़े पैमाने पर पुनर्वास लगभग एक शहरी पुनर्स्थापन के समान है, जो कई चुनौतियों को खड़ा करता है। इसमें सबसे पहली चुनौती है। मलिन वस्ती वासियों के पुनर्वास के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान की पहचान करना। इस संबंध में आपके सामने निम्न विकल्प हैं, जिनमें प्रत्येक की अपनी योग्यता और अयोग्यता है:

(a) वर्तमान मलिन वस्तियों के निकट सानिध्य में कोई उचित कीमत की भूमि नहीं है। एक खाली भू-खंड जिसकी आपने निकट के क्षेत्र ही में पहचान की है, उसे सभी नागरिक सुविधाओं के साथ नए सिरे से विकसित करना होगा। सार्वजनिक उपक्रम (PSU) हेतु इसकी लागत अत्यधिक होगी।

(b) बहुत दूर स्थित एक और स्थान है जहाँ कभी एक फैक्ट्री स्थापित थी। यहाँ सभी आवश्यक नागरिक सुविधाएं मौजूद हैं और फैक्ट्री को उपयुक्त मकानों में परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है जिसमें सार्वजनिक उपक्रम (PSU) को काम लागत आएगी। यद्यपि, इस क्षेत्र में पुनर्स्थापन से आजीविका या रोजगार का नुकसान होगा क्योंकि यह मलिन बस्तियों के वर्तमान स्थान से बहुत दूर है।

(c) एक अन्य स्थान भी है जिसका उपयोग उचित लागत पर पुनर्वास के लिये किया जा सकता है। न तो यह बहुत दूर है और न ही इसमें अत्यधिक धन की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन इस विकल्प के प्रयोग में बड़ी संख्या में वृक्षों को काटना पड़ेगा जो क्षेत्र की पारिस्थितिकी को विपरीत रूप से प्रभावित कर सकता है। इसमें पर्यावरण समूहों के प्रतिरोध का सामना करना पड़ सकता है।

उपर्युक्त विकल्पों और संबंधित चुनौतियों के परिपेक्ष्य में मलिन बस्ती वास्तियों के पुनर्वास के लिए आप इनमें से किस स्थान का चयन करेंगे? अपने चयन के समर्थन में यथोचित प्रमाण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Ans 12.

Present picture ~~is~~ narrates the classical
cause of development winders in any
developing economy.

Stakeholders are

- ① slum people to be rehabilitated
- ② PSU's finances
- ③ Livelihood of people
- ④ Environmental ethics
- ⑤ myself as decision maker.

Explain (a) vacant parcel of land.
merit

① This will make sure that they have all basic amenities that they need.

Ex Liveliness opportunities as PSU is still nearby

② Other social benefit to slum people as CR fund may be used by PSU for education and Health services for slum people

demerit

① Cost as deterrent might make my decision unsound given the other option availability.

② Prices of vacant land may soar up on the news of possible acquisition

~~Answer~~ option (b)

merit	demerit
a) All the amenities are there, thus social benefits and livelihood is secured. ⑥ I will be praised for my financially sound decision making ⑦ Same amenities provided to company employee ⑧ <u>short term relief</u>	② the Livelihood loss will be hard to counter as the distance will play a crucial role ③ <u>Long term impact</u> on families of shun may be alarming

option ①	
merit	demerit
① All <u>parties</u> win-win situation ② more favorable to slum people due to close vicinity	① <u>Environmental</u> impact will cost in <u>longer run</u> ② Protest might <u>harm</u> <u>image</u> of <u>PSU</u> ③ Cutting trees might hamper clear environment aspect, and pollution from PSU will accentuate it

In this particular situation I will go for option ② as it presents more sound picture when it comes to decision making.

I will make sure that using CSR funds of ~~the~~ airline operators, livelihood opportunities and basic amenities are provided. and strong base line survey of the area, cost of transportation etc. will be taken care in my final suggestions

13. You are an Indian Forest Service Officer posted in a division which falls in the coastal regulation zone and contains multiple wildlife sanctuaries. Recently, the State government has brought up a proposal of a new food processing park in your division. Under the proposal, around 175 square kilometers of forest land will be acquired as per the law. The developers of the project claim the various socio-economic benefits it can provide to the people in the area. Due to this a sizeable chunk of trees will be uprooted. There are studies which suggest that such initiatives have a long-term impact on wildlife and also leads to human-wildlife conflict. Some residents living in the periphery of the forest have supported this move in hope of employment opportunities. However, traditional dwellers of the forests have protested against this move. The government has constituted a committee to frame guidelines for sustainable operation of this project. The committee has asked for your suggestions in this regard.

(a) Identify the principles and values that would guide your suggestions in this regard.

(b) What course of action should be taken in order to balance the social and environmental needs in this case? (20)

आप भारतीय वन सेवा के एक अफसर हैं और ऐसे मंडल या डिवीजन में पदस्थापित हैं जो तटवर्ती विनियमन क्षेत्र में आता है और जिसमें कई वन्यजीव अभयारण्य हैं। हाल ही में, राज्य सरकार द्वारा आपके मंडल या डिवीजन में एक नए खाद्य प्रसंस्करण पार्क की स्थापना प्रस्तावित की गयी है। इस प्रस्ताव के अंतर्गत लगभग 175 वर्ग किलोमीटर वन भूमि के विधिक अधिग्रहण की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। परियोजना के विकासकर्ताओं (डेवलपर्स) ने इसके विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक लाभों का दावा किया है जो इस क्षेत्र के लोगों को उपलब्ध कराया जा सकता है। इसके कारण वृक्षों के एक बड़े हिस्से को उड़ से हटाना पड़ेगा। ऐसे अध्ययन हैं जिनमें यह बताया गया है कि ऐसी पहलों से वन्यजीवन पर दीर्घकालिक प्रभाव पड़ता है, इसके अतिरिक्त यह मनुष्य-वन्यजीव संघर्ष को उत्पन्न करती हैं। वन की बाह्य परिधि पर रहने वाले कुछ निवासियों ने रोजगार अवसरों की उम्मीद में इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है। परन्तु, वनों के पारंपरिक निवासियों ने इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध किया है। सरकार ने इस परियोजना के संधारणीय संचालन के दिशा-निर्देशों को निर्धारित करने के लिए एक समिति का गठन किया है। समिति ने इस संबंध में आपसे सुझाव मांगे हैं।

(a) इस संबंध में उन सिद्धांतों और मूल्यों को निर्धारित कीजिए जो आपके सुझावों का मार्गदर्शन करेंगे।

(b) इस मामले में सामाजिक और पर्यावरणीय आवश्यकताओं में संतुलन स्थापित करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए?

Ans 13

Development vs displacement debate is not new for any developing country. Here the given case study also present similar picture.

Stakeholders are

- ① Myself as Indian Forest Service officer
- ② People of forest (forest dwellers)
- ③ Employment opportunities for people in vicinity
- ④ Wildlife and Biodiversity
- ⑤ Spill over socio economic Benefit.

Ans (a)

Since in this case land size is 175 square km, which is huge area, Definitely human-animal conflict, wildlife loss, Biodiversity loss (trees, etc) will be high, keeping these in mind I will suggest the following.

- 1) After assessing the situation with adequate data and baseline survey

I will include demands of forest dweller and impact on wildlife in the report primarily. This may be conducted for forest dwellers will be guided by Sympathy, compassion and wildlife by empathy, Humanistic view,

② I would clearly project that the benefit accruing out of the said project is in what ratio to the loss anticipated, so that Committee can take better suggestion.

③ I will include cost of rehabilitation for dwellers, Net present value of forest in my recommendation to outweigh pros and cons by committee

④ Value that would guide me will be objectivity, pragmatism and emotional intelligence and neutrality

② The Action should contain following aspect

Maintaining law & order

↳ Those who are advocating for protest might disturb the peaceful environment, their demand and concern must be adequately dealt with

Stakeholder participation.

If at all possible using money from CAMPA, and by CSR funds of food processing plant, new trees, employment guarantee for displacee is guaranteed.

Well laid out rehabilitation

Proper road maps masterplan must be there for rehabilitation of forest dweller, their traditions places must be preserved (scared groves if any)

Thus assessing pros-cons and keeping the spirit of constitution alive (article 48), we should make sound choice. If cons outweighs pros, we

should not hesitate in dropping the
model altogether. Also committee
should have member from every
stakeholder group

14. The RTI Act, which became operational in 2005 empowers the Indian citizens to seek information from public authorities. This, in effect, makes the Government and its functionaries more accountable and responsible. However, it has faced resistance because of the entrenched bureaucratic culture and it is taking time to change the mindset of the people in the government to new realities in wake of the act. This has led to implementation issues and questions have also been raised against the effectiveness of the act in achieving its desired objectives. Apart from this, certain issues related to the information seeker have also been raised from time to time.

In view of the innumerable challenges answer the following:

- (a) Explain the importance of a transparent government system in a democracy, like India.
- (b) Elaborate on the challenges that the implementation of RTI has faced, in the context of information seeker (demand-side) as well as those entrusted to give information (supply-side).
- (c) Discuss the role that such a legislation can be expected to play given the ground realities in our country. How can it be ensured that such legislations are effective in achieving their envisaged objectives? (20)

2005 में लागू RTI अधिनियम भारतीय नागरिकों को लोक प्राधिकारियों से सूचना मांगने का अधिकार प्रदान करता है। यह प्रभावी रूप से, सरकार और इसके पदाधिकारियों को अधिक उत्तरदायी और जिम्मेदार बनाता है। परन्तु, इसे मोर्चाबद्ध नागरिकता की संस्कृति के विरोध का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और इस कानून के मद्देनजर नई वास्तविकताओं के प्रति सरकार के लोगों की मानसिकता परिवर्तित होने में समय लग रहा है। इसके कारण कार्यान्वयन में समस्या आ रही है और इच्छित उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए इस कानून की प्रभावकारिता पर भी सवाल उठ रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, सूचना मांगने वाले से संबंधित कुछ मुद्दे या विवाद भी समय-समय पर उठते रहे हैं।

अनगिनत चुनौतियों को देखते हुए निम्नलिखित के उत्तर दीजिए:

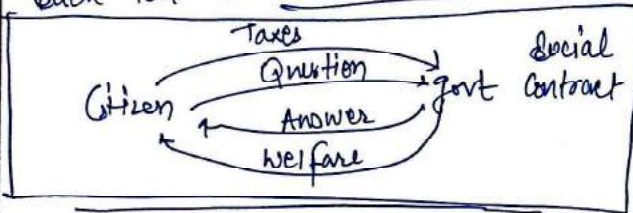
- (a) भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में एक पारदर्शी सरकारी तंत्र के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- (b) सूचना मांगने वाले (मांग-पक्ष) और जिन्हें सूचना देने का काम सौंपा गया है (आपूर्ति-पक्ष) उनके संदर्भ में RTI के कार्यान्वयन में जिन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उनका विस्तार पूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए।
- (c) अपने देश की धरातलीय वास्तविकताओं को देखते हुए, उस भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए जिसे इस तरह के कानून द्वारा निभाया जाना अपेक्षित है। यह कैसे सुनिश्चित किया जा सकता है कि ऐसा कानून अपने उल्लिखित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में प्रभावी हो?

Ans ① Information is the most important tool when it comes to empowerment. It saves one from asymmetry, provides strong foundation

Importance of transparent government system

① Trust

Trust is a two way street, a binding glue that keeps the democratic principle intact. It enhances when regularly exercised upon. It develops a social contract between govt and citizen. and information is one such tool to enhance it



② Information and Inclusivity

Transparency makes citizenary inclusive, they get to know why something is happening, when they are informed about true facts, they engage more with govt.

③ Peace and prosperity is promoted by

Harmonised - transparent governanceAns 2 Challenges faced (info seeker)

- (i) lack of information and ways to file an RTI complaints
- (ii) Process taking too much time for disclosures.
- (iii) clauses of 2, 4, 8 sections are not easily comprehensible by everybody
- (iv) Official secrets Act time overriding RTI mandate Ex. Rafael deal
- (v) Changing Rule & regulations frequently thwarted the independence of institution.

Challenges from (Suppliers - Govt side)

- (i) Executive controlling the son-moto clause for hiding important clause and increasing litigation over it
- (ii) Assessing what is public authority under 2(a)

- (iii) Huge burden of cases and backlog
- (iv) Political pressure and independence being curtailed
Ex Recent change in appointment condition
- (v) Vacancy in offices

Ans (C) Role played

① Empowerment

They can lead to people being equal to big corporate & Govt Institution, & True sense of democracy

Earlier  ≠ Big houses lobbyist insider Trade =  after 2005

② Inclusivity

MKSS, Medha Patkar N40's made sure everybody is entitled to

Information, Helps are given by these NAB to realise their true Right

③ Against tyranny & red tapism / Nepotism

To make it effective

- ① Make Institution in public authority (2th).
- ② Time bound clearance of complaining
- ③ Practice like Jan Sancha portal of Rajasthan.
- ④ Establishing Information desk
- ⑤ More activation by judiciary like they did for D.A.V. Trust Act case
- ⑥ Awareness & participation