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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1416)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	52256
Center	JAIPUR	Date	

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 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.

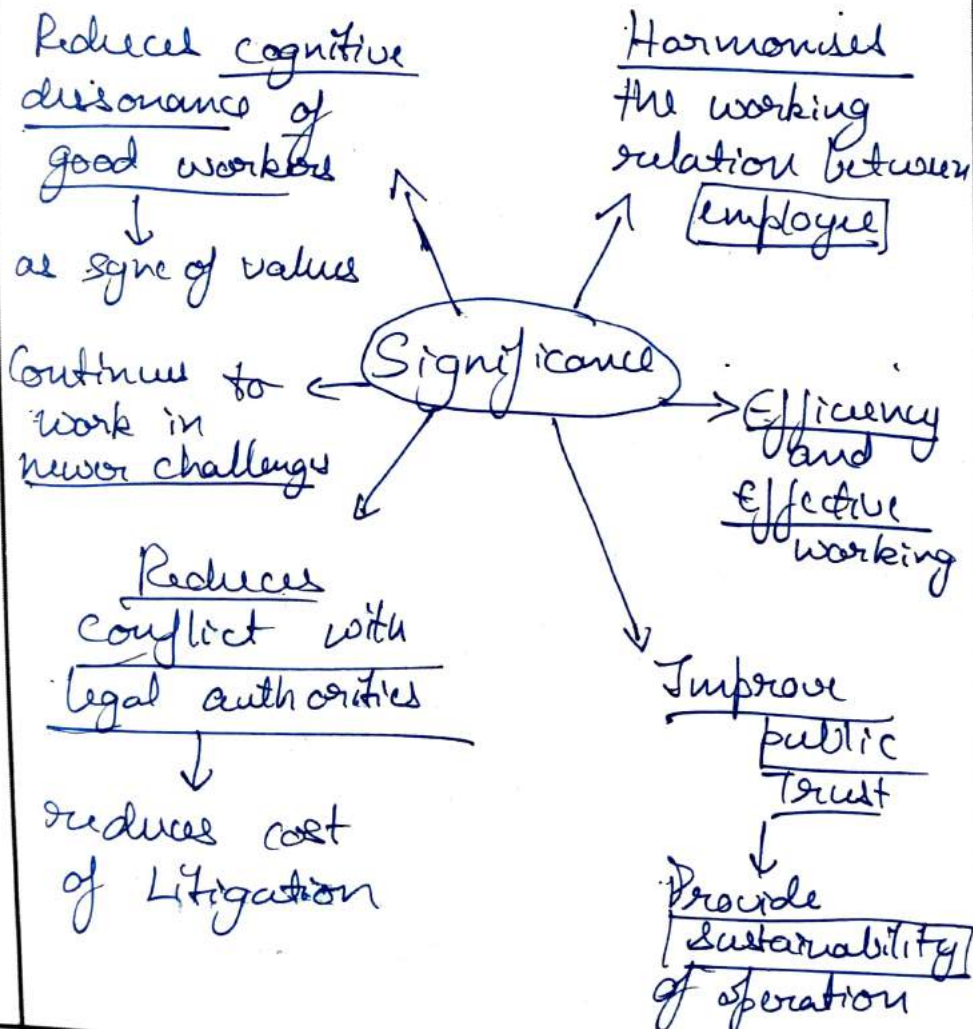
6.

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 महत्व को रेखांकित करते हुए, उन उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जिनके माध्यम से इसे किसी संगठन में आत्मसात किया जा सकता है।

Ethical work culture is the general work habits, interactions within and outside organisation which are driven by values of ethics.



Ways to ~~Top~~ Fulfill! -

- 1) Understanding the requirement of
ethics in job
- 2) Laying a Broader ethical
framework
↳ ex Code of Ethics
- 3) Recruit only people who are in
syne with them
↳ ex UPSC ethics paper.
- 4) Create codified ethical do's and
don't
↳ Code of conduct for all
- 4) Train staff in Code
- 5) Ensure effective monitoring
and enforcement mechanism
↳ ex CVC in government
organisation
- 6) Reward good ethical work, Punish others
Ethical work culture is not a day's task
and ~~hence~~ consistency of efforts is must

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।

Probity in governance is the quality of uphold the integrity and consistency of value driven governance.

It is contingent upon values of an individual as :-

- 1) He plays a leadership role for the organisation
 ↳ ex PM guiding the country
- 2) He has discretionary functions and these are decided on values
 ↳ ex Traffic Police with Chalk
- 3) Values guide for new and uncharted territory
 ↳ COVID management.
- 4) First and strongest bulwark
 ↳ ex Uncorruptible 1st E. Shindekar

5) Values ensure conformity with code of conduct also

But equally important role is of process:-

1) Transparency of process reduces malfeasance

↳ ex ePos based PDS has reduced leakage

2) Objectivity laws reduce subjective discretion

↳ ex ~~law~~ vaccination laws on COWIN platform

3) Use of technology can improve process to ensure probity

↳ ex CCTV based challan.

4) Processes define organisations work culture and efficiency

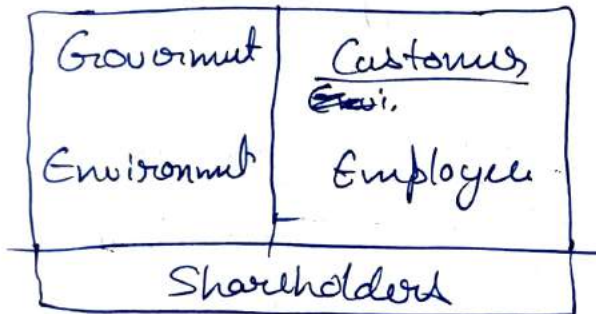
5) Such processes incubate new officers to value & driven working

Thus both values and processes enable each other and cannot be traded off

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

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

Business Ethics involves having ethical standard and interaction to all the stakeholders and not just shareholders



Business Ethics are important

- 1) Provides long term solution of employee and ethical work

↳ eg Google, facebook work culture

- 2) It will ensure customer

Satisfaction and reputation
 ↳ eg - Maruti hold India trust
 even with so much
 competition

3) It will prevent any dispute
with government

↳ eg Satyam scam due to
 unethical practise

4) It will prevent negative
externality on environment

↳ eg Coca Cola plant degraded
water level

↓
 Public protest

5) By ensuring all these it ensures
long term profit for
shareholders

Thus it is said Business must
 respect Triple P People, Planet, Prosperity

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 बेईमान नौकरशाह को दीर्घकाल में हानि होने की अधिक संभावना होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

In our materialistic world

Honesty is dreaded off. As cases of honest civil servants getting harassed has caught public attention

↳ eg Ashok Khemka
"U Sangray"

But in reality the dishonest ones are more likely to suffer

as:-

1) They cannot enjoy public respect and support

↳ eg cases of protest against them.

2) With increasing technology, easier to catch crime

3) Once integrity is compromised
the spine to take bold
actions is gone.

↳ Politicians will mislead
past record

4) Will cause cognitive
dissurance and loss of
conscience

↳ reduce quality of
life.

5) In long term promotions are
affected.

While honest officers like
TN Shresham can without fear
serve the duty and live a
peaceful life without any
harassment.

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।

Ethical foreign policy is one which remains guided by certain values and not regensis of time

eg ~~the~~ UDHR to guide human rights

It downplays realities of international politics as:-

1) Here "might is right"

↳ eg china is abusing its power in SCS

2) No international police and court to enforce

3) Geopolitical competition prohibits any global cooperation

↳ eg Cold war realities

4) Divide between countries in terms of development

- ↳ prevent common ground
between for decisions
 - ↳ eg climate change
 - 5) No commonly agreed ethics
 - ↳ democracy is revered in West
 - ↳ Yet friends with UAE, Saudi,
 - But still ethics are needed
for international level :-
 - 1) Without ethical decision of
humanity cannot be tackled
 - ↳ eg Germany under Hitler
 - 2) Newer challenges require global
cooperation
 - ↳ eg climate change
 - 3) Cyberdomain, Space - needs newer
laws
 - ↳ need ethical bedrock.
 - 4) To eliminate divide between
countries
 - 5) To prevent any future war.
- As Einstein said "I don't what weapons
will fight 3rd war, but only stick will remain for fighting

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।

Conscience is the inner voice which every individual experiences. It guides one in making crucial ethical decisions of life.

Its internal voice

↳ so speaks even when we try to stop

It is a natural reflex

↳ ex can't harm others
humans

Works even in newer territory

ex to prevent cyber bullying



Forced silence causes cognitive dissonance

It is always reflected in one's actions

eg Nelson Mandela stopped revenge attack against whites.

As it is
not a
trained
subject

Injustice in
society
sees immediate
protest

eg Candle
march
against
rape

Thoughts
↓
Behaviour
↓
Action

It
cannot
be
delayed

They always
occur in
sync

People with
good conscience
do not postpone action

ex Bhagat Singh dropped

Bomb in 2A train when
left militancy-

↳ as violence against Lajpat
Rai was unjust and so
had to be responded with.

Thus it is important to develop
good conscience ~~so~~ by education
and family based socialisation
so that future crimes do not
ever happen.

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

Theodore Roosevelt not only contributed to America politically but also left important value based guidance for whole world.

Here he says, that education without morals to use it can cause a detruction of society.

As seen in present context

- 1) People with educational degrees opt to become terrorists

↳ eg Osama bin Laden

- 2) While if a person is less educated but moral he

Still benefits society

↳ eg Anna Hazare

3) At societies level, the achievement of progress is attainment of moral values

↳ eg Western educated countries are homophobic fear Islam.

4) Also nations should remember to adhere to morals
↳ eg US though very powerful in R&D but without morals did Nuclear blast in Hiroshima Nagasaki

Thus, we need to adhere to Swami Vivekananda's teachings of attaining both secular and spiritual education.

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

Saint Augustine, here described the common ethical principal which should help decide right or wrong.

He says, the decision of right and wrong is not decided based on the number of people supporting but rather on the righteousness or morality of action.

In Present context.

1) Right remains right if
the count is low.

↳ eg Grandhiji stopped NCM
after Chauri Chaura as
turned violent.

- 2) Society should not decide cases based on count.
 ↳ eg Cow vigilante is wrong even if group doing.
- 3) Wrong remains wrong even if everyone in it.
 ↳ eg Muke spectators to women harassment are equally condemnable.
- 4) This is a useful guide for Judiciary which faces huge influence of media for decisions.
 ↳ Parallel media trials

Thus morality must be principle based and not majoritarian elected.

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।

Children learn from primary socialisation and this is how we have raised human societies

Thus to ensure continuity the role model are important.

Importance

- 1) They influence the child thinking
↳ eg Patriarchy is ingrained by father's attitude.
- 2) They learn to behave and react in same manner
↳ eg Traffic lights violation looking at father.

3) More responsibility on national leaders as whole society looks up to them as children

↳ eg if politicians corrupt society becomes

↳ eg Lee Kuan Yew (Singapore) influenced a corruption free society.

4) They leave behind a vision for entire society

↳ eg APJ Abdul Kalam has inspired generations into science.

5) Leaders are ideas for them and ideas are 'bulletproof' and live forever in their mind.

Thus leaders should also live up to the responsibility and influence a better society.

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।

COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the old normal, and ~~they~~ the new normal has triggered an emotional storm of being at unease.

Emotional intelligence
is possession
of :- →

Self awareness	Social awareness
Self management	Relation management

Significance of EI in managing in these times

- 1) Allow us to understand our own emotions

↳ fear, anxiety, depression
eg due to death of loved ones

- 2) To respond to them and manage these

↳ turn depression to happiness
 ↳ anxiety to calmness
 ex while hearing rising cases news

3) To self motivate

↳ to keep studying in
uncertain times.

4) To understand others' emotions

↳ Polia should understand
migrants reason to
move out

5) To better manage societal
relations

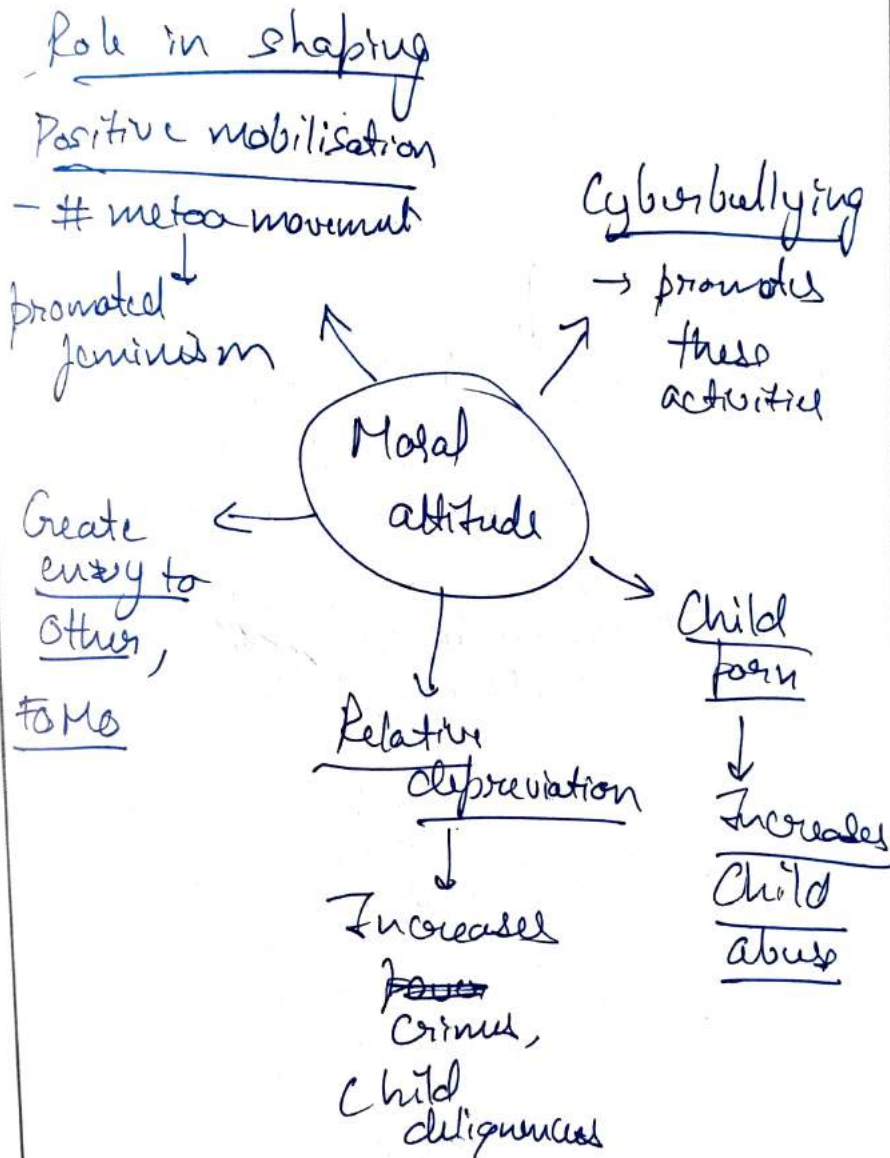
↳ we should call friends
to ask their wellbeing
 ↳ Politicians should connect
with people

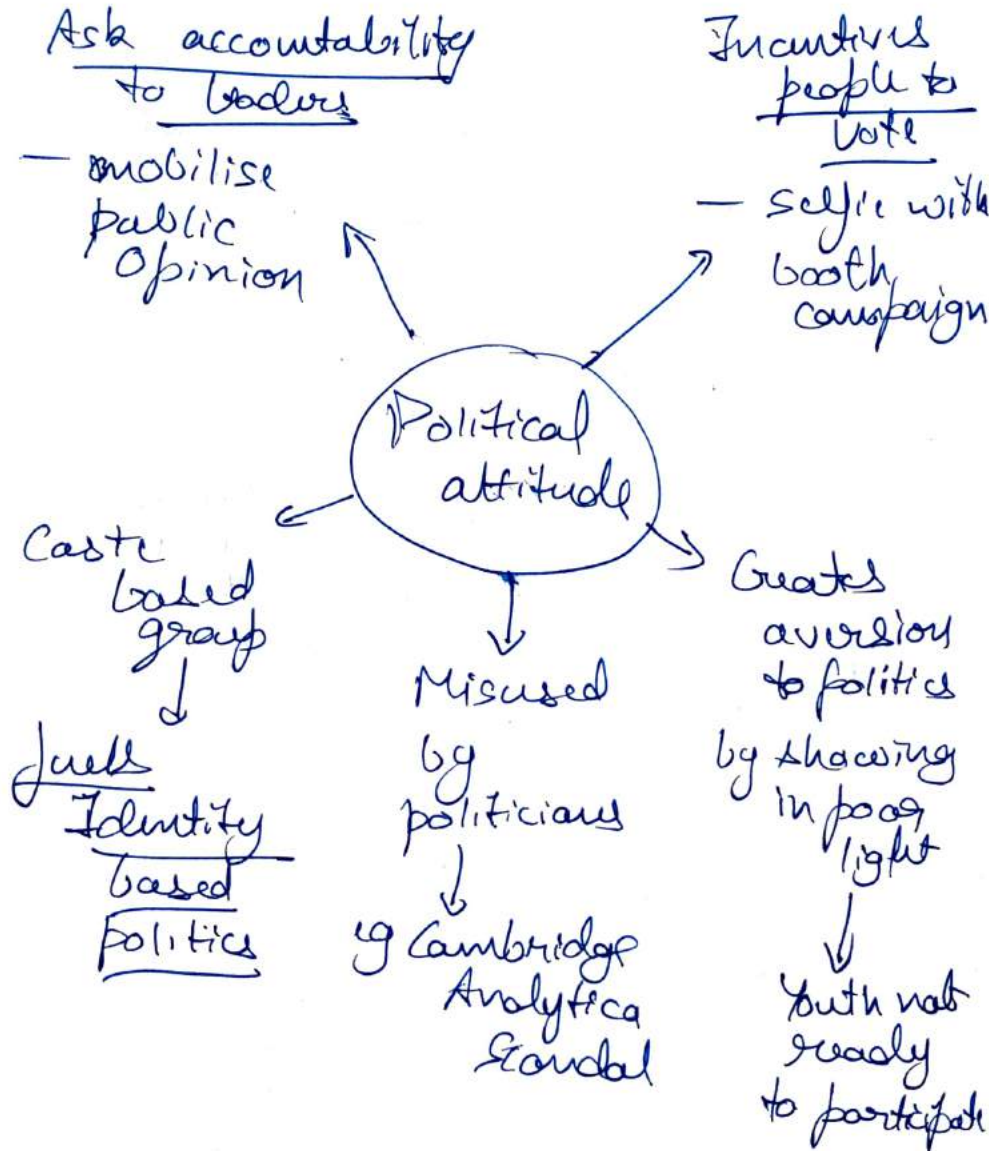
Hence, it is a bridging stone
 that keeps humanity together.

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।

Social media is an omnipresent appearance in current times





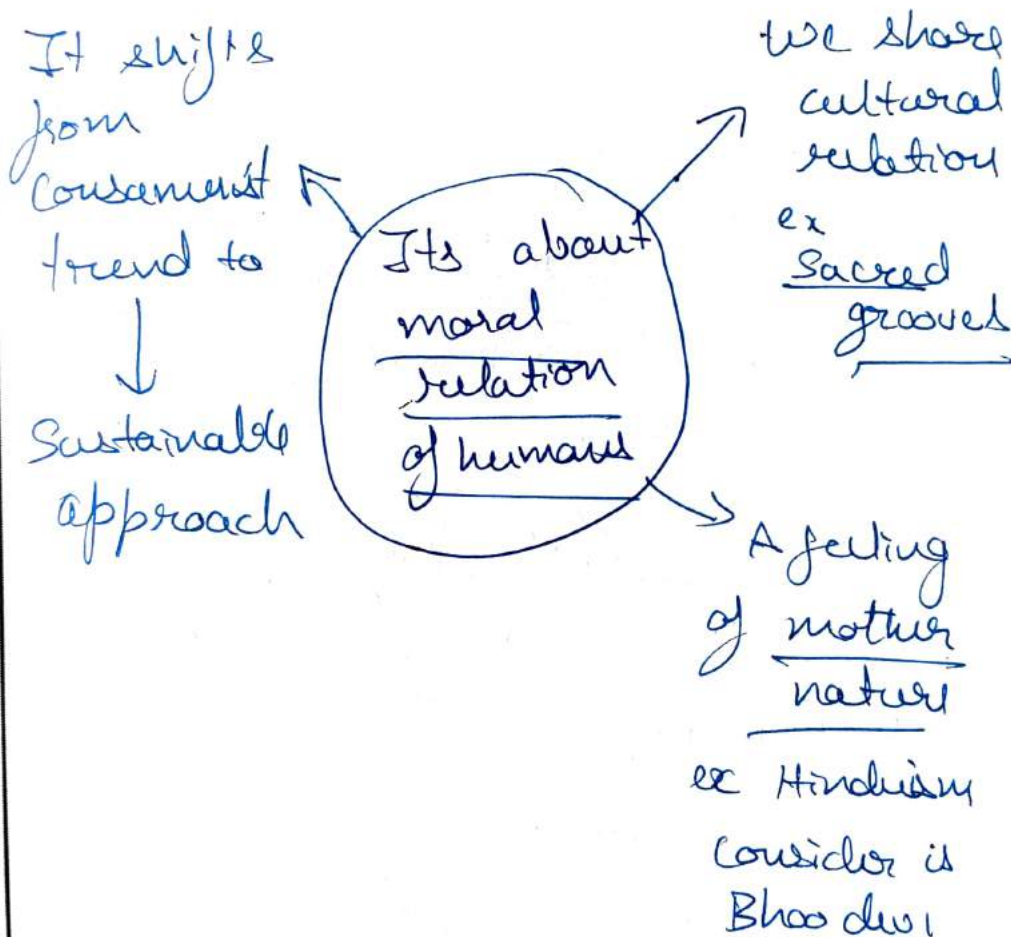
Thus social media is merely
an enabler, the outcomes
 on attitude are what we how we
 use and misuse it.

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 विषयवस्तु के मूल्य और नैतिक स्थिति के साथ ही उसके साथ मनुष्यों के नैतिक संबंध के विषय में भी है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Environmental Ethics focuses
on cultivating an ethical will
for conservation of environment



Also about environment and
non human components

→ Environment is a comprehensive
term
↳ includes all interaction

→ Environmental ethics envisage
a broader goal to be
achieved

→ we show a interdependent
relation with all
elements.

Thus environmental ethics is
about moral relation of human
to environment & its non
human content.

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 यह एक साध्य का साधन है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Citizen charter is a document which mentions vision, mission, services delivered by an organisation.

It promises the quality of service and grievance redressal in case of non delivery.

It cannot an end in itself
but is a means to an
end as :-

1) Merely by creating charter
responsibility is not over.

2) It is like a menu of hotel
it start service delivery
and does not end it

3) By grievance redressal, it provides organisation a chance to improve

↳ a means to achieve better ends

↳ and not end (final) in itself.

4) It enables customer to demand better service

↳ a means to empower customer

5) It should be regular updated

↳ considering a means of service delivery.

Thus stopping at creating charter is unjustified. But attempting to reach Swottam model is must.

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 संचरण 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:

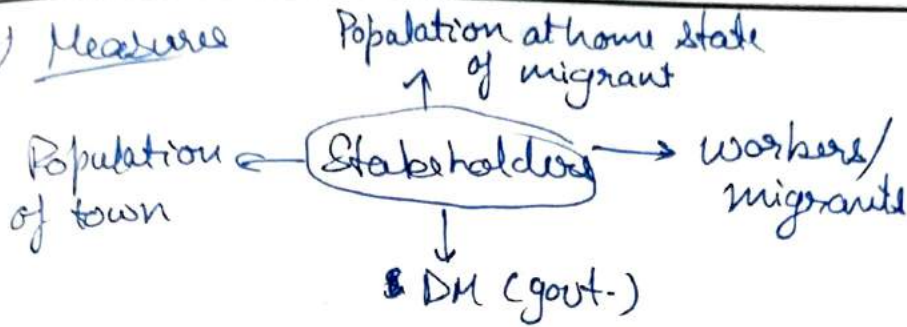
(i) वर्तमान मुद्दे से निपटना।

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

COVID-19 tested the resilience of society, economy and polity of every country. And civil servants were at the forefront of this tested resilience.

9) Qualities to deal with this
Crisis time:-

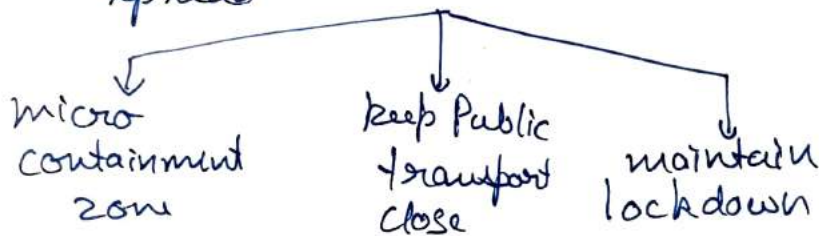
- 1) Courage to take bold decision like containment measures
- 2) Aptitude and intelligence to coordinate response.
- 3) Rationality - to sideline fear and adopt scientific approach
- 4) Dedication to public duty - to keep serving the public even in all adversities.
- 5) Emotional intelligence to manage and understand public emotions to respond aptly.
- 6) Objectivity of implementation to not create any trust deficit
- 7) Efficiency of working to best utilise scarce resource
- 8) Innovation Ability for new problem
- 9) Adaptability to evolving challenges
- 10) Leadership role for society.

b) Measures

Measures in current problem :-

1) Assessing the need of various sections

2) Containment measures are the priority to prevent disease spread.



3) Allaying the fear of community
 ↳ use video clips to spread true information.
 ↳ curb on fake news.

4) Diverting resources to provide essential services to migrants



- 5) A provision of genuine need of travel has to be understood
- 6) Creation of passes for such people
- 7) Provide public transport for their movement
- 8) Mask and hygiene during travel
- 9) Arrange for quarantine at destination region.
- 10) Making district administration more resilient :-
 - 1) Timely filling of vacancy
 - 2) Skilling the workforce.
 - 3) Creating disaster management plan

- 4) Training all stakeholder in implementation of this
- 5) Make healthcare delivery more robust
→ community managed PHC
ex Kerala Kudumbashree model.
- 6) Improve disease ~~disease~~ disease identification
↓
Quick deployment of response team.
- 7) Involve local level government in planning
↓
To make plans more acceptable

Thus for immediate solution a rapid bureaucratic response

While for long term there is no match of decentralised approach

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 there 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।

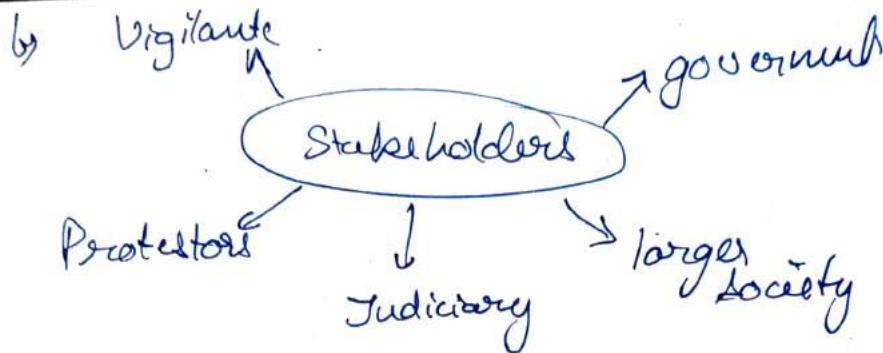
(a) इस प्रकरण में दांव पर लगे सार्वजनिक महत्व के मुद्दे क्या हैं?

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

Democratic states are welfarist
to good people and to bad
people and is not supposed
to carry transcur for any
of its citizen

a) Issues

- 1) Violation of law and order
by protesters
- 2) Damage to public property
- 3) Harm to larger interest of society.
- 4) Not following due process of law in seeking compensation
- 5) Against Equality before law
↳ identity of some revealed to punish
- 6) Against Right to life and dignity
↳ as defamation without conviction
↳ Increases threat of vigilante attack
- 7) Bias treatment can question
secular credentials.



Conflicting principles

a) Ethical & Legal Principles

1) Ends achieved vs means of those ends

↓

punishment to criminals

↓

- violation of due process

- against equality

2) Law and order State vs welfarist state

3) Retributive justice vs Reformatory Justice

↓

Punishment and ~~cost~~ fine to deter crime

↓

give criminals a chance to reform

4) Personal interest of protesters vs Societal interest of law and order

5) Right to protest vs need to maintain law and order

6) Personal liberty vs Reasonable restriction

↓

Freedom of expression

- protest

↓

- morality
- law and order
- Integrity of Country

c) Principles that should be guiding :-

1) Equality of opportunity to
all the citizen

2) follow Principle of Natural Justice - and give due opportunity to convict.

3) State exists to protect Right to life, and Liberty

↳ as told by John Locke
↳ under Article 21, 19

4) Reformatory Justice should be preferred mode in smaller

Crimes

↳ to give chance to improve

↳ easy reintegration in society.

5) Secular credentials of state must always be upheld

↳ to maintain public trust

6) Take all steps to maintain unity and integrity of Country.

And based on these the action should be proportionate to crime.

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:

- (a) Identify the different stakeholders involved in this scenario.
- (b) Identify some of the ethical questions and issues that are likely to emerge as the vaccine becomes available.
- (c) 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 निर्बाध प्रसार जारी है। टीके के विकास में वैश्विक स्तर पर अत्यधिक रुचि प्रदर्शित की जा रही है। इस दिशा में सम्पूर्ण विश्व में सौ से अधिक पहलें चल रही हैं।

यहां तक कि यदि लोगों को कोविड-19 के प्रति कम सुभेद्य बनाने 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 घटित होने से रोक सकते हैं।

उपर्युक्त परिदृश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

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

COVID-19 pandemic is the
litmus test of unity and
humanity and hence ethics
are a bedrock of all actions

a) Stakeholders & Issues

Coordinate action

Government

wants to save
life of
peopleRevive
economic
activity

Resource use efficiency

Safeguard against costly vaccine

Preserve
right to lifePublic at
large

want to sustain livelihood

Vaccine

manufacturers

IPR protection

Adequate profit
for investmentwant indemnity for vaccine
- as short period of trialObjectivity of
vaccine manufacture
and selectionwants to save
life

Scientist

Objective
administration

^{Questions}
3) Ethical ~~Issues~~ likely to
emerge are :-

Q1 Is there a need of vaccine?

~~Q2~~ ~~Q2~~
2) Who should receive the
vaccine first?

3) Should we prioritise frontline
workers (even young)
or old people (more at risk
of fatality)

4) How to tackle vaccine
hesitancy?

5) Should it be mandatory or
voluntary

↳ Right to choice and
personal liberty

vs
Societal health.

6) ~~was~~ were adequate safeguards
taken in vaccine manufacture

7) Were ethical principles applied in clinical trial?

↳ eg Informed consent
↳ Right of refusal

8) Equity of distribution

↳ among rich and poor
↳ among nations.

9) IPR protection and right to profit for pharmaceuticals

⑩ First recipient of vaccine?

A) Priority to be given to those who are more at risk

1) → Increased patient contact on duty
eg health care workers
↳ Police

2) → Older people - increased risk
of death on infection

3) People with comorbidities
↳ as higher risk of
fatalities.

② After these young people with
comorbidities
↳ as still at higher risk.

③ If more vaccine available
↳ give to everyone.

"As no one is safe until ~~the~~
everyone is safe"

Because will go on mutating.

Thus government of India
has adopted a correct priority
to vaccinate India

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 बस्तियों का कब्जा है। यदि विमान पत्तन का निर्माण करना है तो लगभग 75,000 मलिन बस्ती 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 बस्तीवासियों 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:

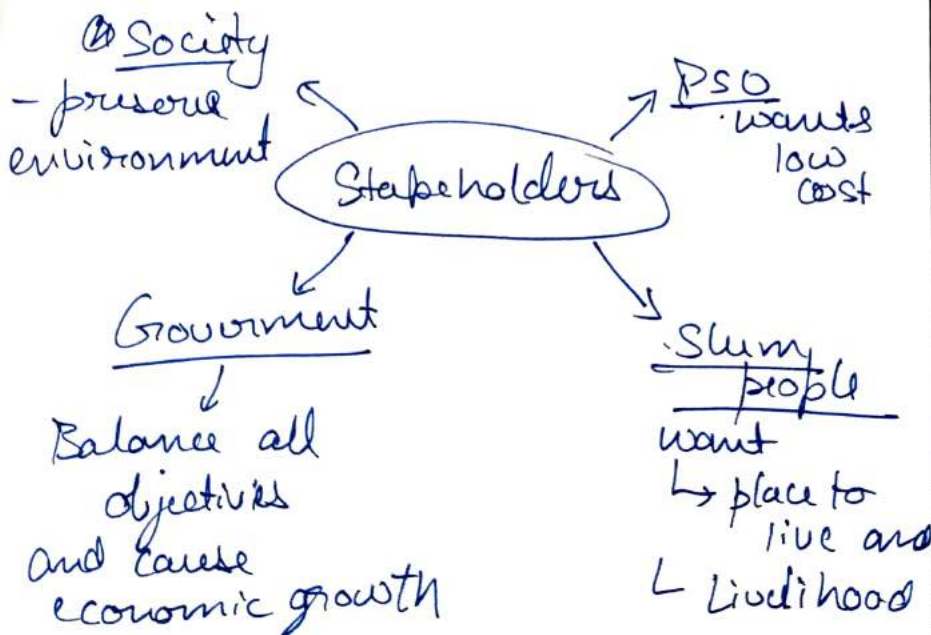
(a) वर्तमान मलिन बस्तियों के निकट सानिध्य में कोई उचित कीमत की भूमि नहीं है। एक खाली भू-खंड जिसकी आपने निकट के क्षेत्र ही में पहचान की है, उसे सभी नागरिक सुविधाओं के साथ नए सिरे से विकसित करना होगा। सार्वजनिक उपक्रम (PSU) हेतु इसकी लागत अत्यधिक होगी।

(b) बहुत दूर स्थित एक और स्थान है जहां कभी एक फैक्ट्री स्थापित थी। यहां सभी आवश्यक नागरिक सुविधाएं मौजूद हैं और फैक्ट्री को उपयुक्त मकानों में परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है जिसमें सार्वजनिक उपक्रम (PSU) को कम लागत आएगी। परन्तु, 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 वासियों के पुनर्वास के लिए आप इनमें से किस स्थान का चयन करेंगे? अपने चयन के समर्थन में यथोचित प्रमाण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Developmental processes have
social, environmental costs
and at times achieving a balance
is difficult. This case study
presents this dilemma only.



<u>Option 1</u>	<u>Option 2</u>	<u>Option 3</u>
- Costly for PSO	- good for PSO	- good
- good for environ.	- good for environ.	- bad for environ
- good for slum	- bad for slum	- good

Option 1 will choose

As a head of PSO my duty is
to cause efficiency of operations
~~in~~ without violating environment
and mitigating social hazards.

- So I will rehabilitate them
at the land nearby which
lacks civic amenities

As by this

1) Environment will be
conserved.

↳ as it is difficult to
restore forest in their
original form

2) Slum settlers will oppose
less

↳ livelihood preserved

↳ Get better facility

3) It will also coordinate
with ULB to create
better civic facility

↳ this will remove
sanitation problem of
slum forever.

4) It will also ensure
sustainable rehabilitation

↳ as otherwise, due to
lack of livelihood slums
start to relocate.

5) ~~To~~ This will not impact
the finances of PSU in
long run as.

- ↳ No cost of environmental
rehabilitation
- ↳ Sustainable slum
redevelopment.
- ↳ Reduces protest and
delay in project



Delays are biggest cause
of rising NPA's and poor
finances of company.

- ↳ The slum redevelopment
can be counted as
a CSR initiative.

- 8) I will keep myself open
for any scrutiny or enquiry
for my decision
- ↳ To ensure accountability
 - ↳ To maintain public trust

Thus it must be borne in
mind that shareholder
interests (money) only provides
short term profit.

But Stakeholder interest
(environment, social) provides
long term sustainability.

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)

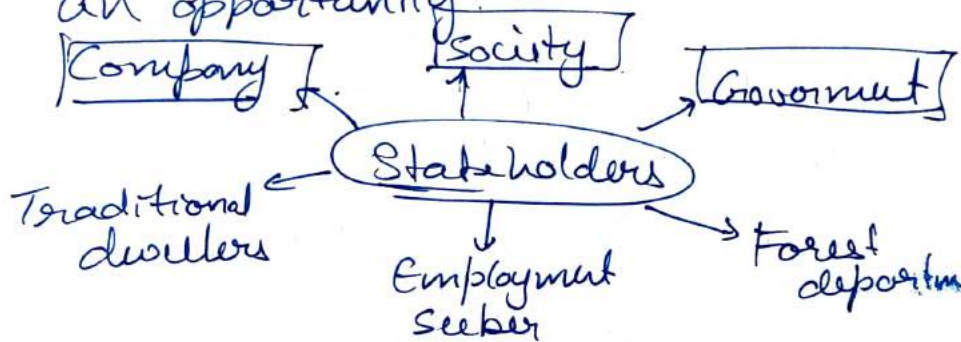
आप भारतीय वन सेवा के एक अफसर हैं और ऐसे मंडल या डिवीज़न में पदस्थापित हैं जो तटवर्ती विनियमन क्षेत्र में आता है और जिसमें कई वन्यजीव अभयारण्य हैं। हाल ही में, राज्य सरकार द्वारा आपके मंडल या डिवीज़न में एक नए खाद्य प्रसंस्करण पार्क की स्थापना प्रस्तावित की गयी है। इस प्रस्ताव के अंतर्गत लगभग 175 वर्ग 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 जड़ 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?

Development and environmental protection is essentially not a conflict as if both the ~~confi~~ interests can be provided.

This case study provides such an opportunity.



a) Principles and values that will guide:-

- 1) Environmental Ethics - all efforts should be made to conserve it
- 2) Conservation is superior to recreation by CAMPA
- 3) Tribal culture and concerns must be respected.

- 4) Means to any objective are equally important as end
↳ forest cutting is to be given equal importance to factory.
- 5) Sustainable employment and economy are to be promoted
- 6) Objectivity of decision should be maintained
- 7) Participation of all stakeholders is must.
↳ involve tribals in decision making
- 8) Gandhiji's Talisman - way action must be judged on basis that whether it benefits the most poor person.

6) Course of Action to balance
social and environmental
needs

1) Reassessment of location

2) A more inclusive committee
to represent all stakeholders
↳ Tribals, forest department,
environmentalist

→ Shows participative
policy making

3) If decision is to construct
at same site

↳ Convince tribals for
the benefits

↳ use cooperative model

for food park to give
due revenue to locals

↳ Ensure forest rehabilitation

↳ Take steps to prevent
man animal conflict.

4) If this decision is not
agreed upon

↳ Look for alternative
opportunity for food
park

↳ develop Eco tourism in the
area

↓
Livelihood to
unemployed
youth

↓
Incentives
conservation
of culture.

Thus, more important than
outcome met, the path
~~for~~ should be just, inclusive
and as their ends will
be good on their own.

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 नौकरशाही 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।

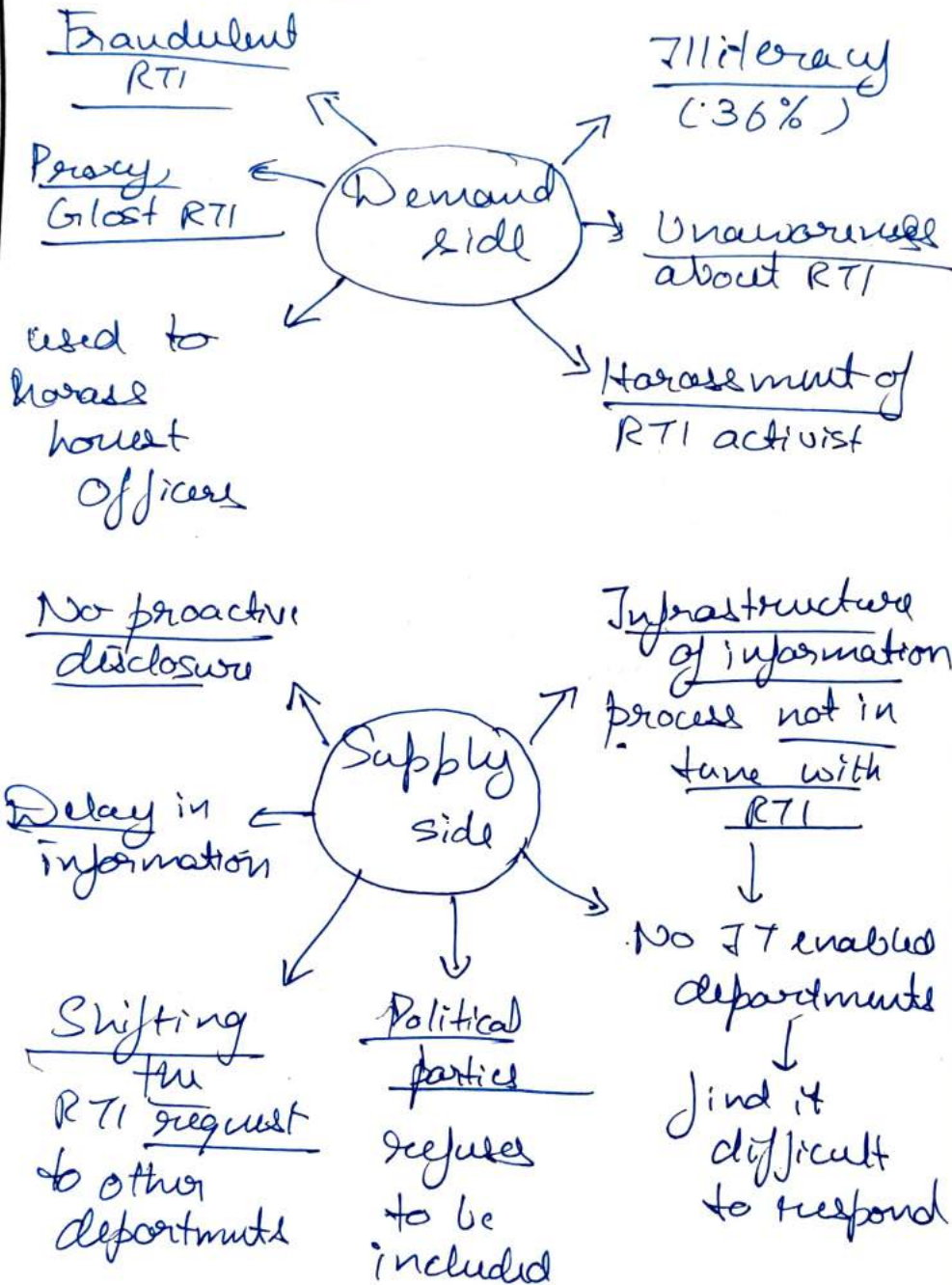
अनगिनत चुनौतियों को देखते हुए निम्नलिखित के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (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?

Transparency is the best sunlight
that can disinfect the
wounds of our country.

Importance of transparency
in India! -

- 1) It enable fulfillment of
right to get information
↳ Fundament under Article 19
- 2) It empowers citizens to
question government
↳ eg MKSS asking payroll
data
- 3) It can unearth corruption
↳ eg 2G scam
- 4) This brings accountability of
administration
↳ eg Proactively disclose
information
- 5) Removes power distance between
those governed & governors.

6) Challenges in implementation

9) Role of RTI given the ground realities

Ground realities hinder

- 1) It makes accessing information difficult
- 2) Information is not curated for demand
- 3) Apathy of Bureaucracy
- 4) Culture of secrecy
- 5) IT infrastructure is still weak

But still it is useful as provider

- 6) A direction to guide change
- 7) India 3rd place in transparency Index
- 8) Successfully disclosed corruption
- 9) Culture is changing
- 10) Pan Soochra Portal Raj - proactive

Measures to ensure they remain effective

→ Supply side

- 1) Use IT resources to collect data
- 2) Standardise collection and sharing
- 3) Proactive disclosure - reduce demand of RTI
↳ eg Jan Soochna Portal of Rajasthan
- 4) Awareness among citizen
- 5) Train PIO to provide info.
- 6) Restore status of CIC & SIC
- 7) Fine against fraudulent RTI

Thus the system is progressive and should be strengthened only and not diluted