

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1819)

Name of Candidate	VAIBHAV ANAND SHARMA		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENG	Registration Number	709988
Center	ONLINE	Date	7/12/2022

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 हिंदी 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।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

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) Explain the relevance of the following in the context of civil service:
(150 words) 10

- (i) Public Trust
- (ii) Compassion
- (iii) Objectivity
- (iv) Integrity
- (v) Fortitude

सिविल सेवा के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित की प्रासंगिकता की व्याख्या कीजिए:

- (i) लोक विश्वास
- (ii) करुणा
- (iii) वस्तुनिष्ठता
- (iv) सत्यनिष्ठा
- (v) साहस

(i) Public trust refers to the faithfulness expressed by public; say; in civil services.

Relevance : →

- ① Ensures social acceptance of work done by civil servants.
- ② Ensures public cooperation in works done by civil servants; for eg:- shopkeepers cooperating in plastic ban implementation.
- ③ Acts as a moral watch on civil servants.
- ④ Help in getting social energy for progressive changes eg:- open defecation free campaigns.

(ii) Compassion means "co-suffering" and willingness to undo the pain.

Relevance

- ① To make civil services much more than a transactional business.
- ② To enable efficient leadership, team management etc.
- ③ To understand social feedback on policies.

(iii) Objectivity means "sticking to the facts".

Relevance

- ① Enables rationality in decision making.
- ② Reduces emotions, heuristics influence in policy making. For eg:- judging freebies objectively by fiscal impact.

(iv) Integrity means "reliable ethics" even in challenging situations. Relevance

- ① Increases public trust.
- ② Ethical decision making.
- ③ Strength to work against odds eg:- TN Seeshan against political pressure.

(v) Fortitude means having courage even in challenging situations. Relevance

- ① Undeterred dedication in civil service eg:- Ashok Khemkha undeterred despite repeated transfers.

1. (b) What do you understand by environmental ethics? Highlight the various values it is based upon. (150 words) 10

पर्यावरणीय नैतिकता से आप क्या समझते हैं? उन विभिन्न मूल्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए जिन पर यह आधारित है।

Environmental ethics are a branch of applied ethics. It means the investigative study of relation between human actions and environment related phenomenon.

For eg:- Donald Trump denying global warming shows lack of environmental ethics.

It is based upon various values :-

① Ecological values :- Considering entire ecosystem as one family. eg:- Vasudeva Kutumbakam.

② Compassion :- for all living and non-living beings. eg:- putting water for birds in heat waves.

③ Integrity :- Displaying pro-environment behaviour despite challenges. eg:- "Keopal Baba" (Nine metres NGO founder) plants trees despite people ridiculing him.

④ Dedication :- Environmental ethics need investment of time and energy for a long time. for eg:- acting, keeping in mind India's 2070 net zero target.

⑤ Fortitude :- for eg:- local communities defending trees by hugging them. in CHIPKO ANDOXAN.

⑥ Objectivity :- Environmental ethics need one to objectively differentiate between good species and Invasive Alien Species (not suitable).

⑦ Faithfulness :- To think about all stakeholders (society, animals, etc)

Environmental ethics are a constitutional duty of every Indian under Article 51.

2. (a) Explaining the need of ethics in public life, mention various sources of ethical guidance for a civil servant. (150 words) 10

सार्वजनिक जीवन में नैतिकता की आवश्यकता को स्पष्ट करते हुए, एक सिविल सेवक के लिए नैतिक मार्गदर्शन के विभिन्न स्रोतों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ethics in public life means the investigative study of a public functionary's actions, underlying cognitive framework and its impact on society at large.

Need of ethics in public life

- ① To gain public trust.
- ② To generate social energy for social change.
- ③ To make bureaucracy more than a mere transactional business.
- ④ To benefit the last man standing.
- ⑤ To generate best benefits for taxpayers' money.

There are various sources of ethical guidance for a civil servant :-

- ① Cultural knowledge :-

Foreg :- Ramrajya :- concept guides one

to treat public not a subjects ; but ; as equal stakeholders in service delivery.

② Intellectual traditional works :-

foreg :- "Arthashastra" talks about need of ethical administrators selection. In the system, corruption is like fish drinking water in pond.

③ Role models :- eg :- TN seethan, Ashok Khemkha . etc.

④ History :- eg :- the righteousness of Krishnadeva Raya (Vijayanagara empire)

⑤ Formal rules eg :- Central civil service conduct rules talk about integrity, honesty, objectivity etc.

⑥ International best practices :- eg :- service delivery ethics in Denmark, Germany etc.

⑦ School education :- teaching honesty discipline etc.

⑧ Family :- Primary socialisation etc.
Ethical civil servants make an ethical governance system; thus important for society.

2. (b) Explain the difference between end-oriented values and means-oriented values. In your opinion, which is more important for a public servant? (150 words) 10

साध्य-उन्मुख मूल्यों और साधन-उन्मुख मूल्यों के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। आपके मत के अनुसार, एक लोक सेवक के लिए कौन-सा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है?

Values are the strong, important and long lasting beliefs of an individual.

eg:- truthfulness of Swami Vivekananda

End oriented values; are the ones in which "consequences" of actions are the litmus test for ethicality of action.

for eg:- Bhagat Singh advocated temporary non-violence for long term peace

It is also called "consequentialism" or "teleological ethics".

Means oriented values; are the ones in which means and consequences can not be divorced. for eg:- Gandhi ji stopped Non-Cooperation movement because of violence in Chauri Chauraha (1920s)

It is also called "non-consequentialism" or "teleological ethics."

Which is more important for a civil servant?

A civil servant needs to follow a contextualist approach. ; for eg:-

relative discomfort to road side dwellers while road widening project.

But, it needs to be done for long term planned urbanisation.

However ; means such as violence ; etc can not be taken to maintain public order.

But, at the same time, controlled violence may become a necessity in extreme scenarios. ; for eg :- terrorism, internal security etc.

Thus, a civil servant has to be guided by the dynamism between means and ends to ensure sustainable social peace.

3. (a) Moral quality of an action should be judged by its consequences on human happiness. Discuss. (150 words) 10

किसी कार्य के नैतिक गुण को मानवीय सुख पर इसके परिणामों से आंका जाना चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

Aristotle famously opined that the ultimate goal of ethical conduct should be human happiness. This approach is called "consequentialism" i.e. focussing on the end goal of actions.

Support of this view

- ① It eases decision making.
- ② It gives an objective framework to judge ethics in actions.
- ③ It can ensure long term social good despite temporary cost.
for eg :- Napoleon violence for long term peace in France.

Against of this view :-

- ① Immanuel Kant argued for "duty"

based ethics (categorical imperative)

② Too much focus on human happiness can steer society towards "hedonism".

③ Human happiness may cause trouble for other beings; for eg:-
animals, trees, birds etc suffer because of urbanisation for human happiness.

④ Gandhi ji argued for focussing on means too; and not just on ends.

for eg:- Satyagraha does not lead to human happiness immediately.

⑤ Everyone may have a different understanding of human happiness.
for eg:- socialism, capitalism, anarchism etc.

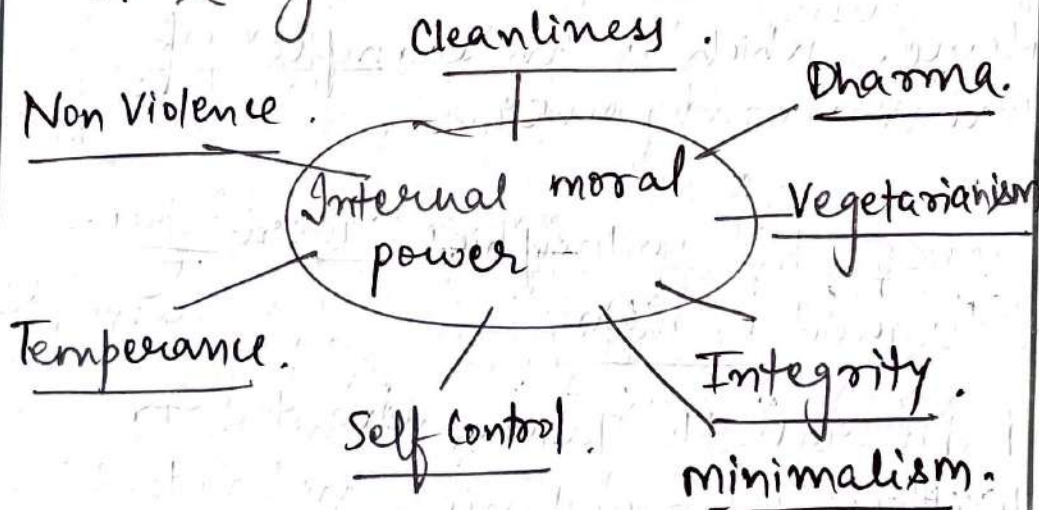
Thus, judging the moral quality of an action needs a dynamic framework to provide sustainable social development.

3. (b) The core of Gandhiji's philosophy lies in internal moral power. Discuss.
(150 words) 10

गांधीजी के दर्शन का सार आंतरिक नैतिक शक्ति में निहित है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Gandhiji's concepts of Dharma, Satyagraha etc talks about an eternal watch of an individual's conscience upon his/her actions.

for eg :- Dharma must be practiced in thoughts and deeds.



Also, his philosophy of "Charkha", advocated for building ones own cloth, and not purchasing cheaply available foreign cloth.

He advocated that external behaviour

can not sustain long without internal moral power.

Also; his exhortation of "DO OR DIE" can not be realised without strong moral power.

He, many a times took unpopular decisions like calling off Non Cooperation movement after chauri chauraha violence; which is an example of internal moral power.

However, his philosophies were counter argued by many :-

① Rabindranath Tagore advocated for philosophy of "abundance" and not scarcity for displaying internal moral power.

② S.C. Bose argued that internal moral power is of no use if it can not display outward power when needed.

Despite criticism, Gandhian philosophy remains relevant today! - eg:- Russia-Ukraine war.

4. (a) With the help of relevant examples, bring out the difference between the following: (150 words) 10

- (i) Vice and Virtue
(ii) Horizontal and Vertical Accountability
(iii) Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct
(iv) Persuasion and Manipulation
(v) Belief and Faith

प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों की सहायता से निम्नलिखित के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए:

- (i) अवगुण और सद्गुण
(ii) क्षेतिज और लंबवत जवाबदेही
(iii) नीतिपरक आचार संहिता और आचरण संहिता
(iv) अनुनय और छल-कपट
(v) विश्वास और आस्था

(i) Vice	Virtue
(i) It is the presence of undesirable beliefs and values. (ii) For eg:- Hitler's racism.	(i) It is the presence of desirable beliefs and values. (ii) For eg:- Gandhian ethical universalism
(ii) Horizontal accountability	Vertical accountability
(i) A mechanism of ensuring accountability within the same organisational structure (eg:- government) (ii) For eg:- CAG (Comptroller and Auditor General) audits	(i) A mechanism of external watch on an organisation. (ii) For eg:- Civil society ; or social audits.

(iii) Code of ethics	Code of conduct
(i) A general guide to investigate ones actions regarding right and wrong.	(i) A specific guide to ones specific actions in specific contexts
(ii) for eg :- armed forces must have <u>temperance</u>	(ii) for eg :- armed forces must not fall for honey trapping
(iv) Persuasion	manipulation
(i) It means changing attitude and behaviour for <u>bonafide</u> reasons.	(i) It means changing attitude and behaviour for <u>malafide</u> reasons.
(ii) for eg :- Persuasion for using toilets.	(ii) Persuasion for buying <u>ponzi</u> schemes.
(v) Belief	Faith
(i) It is the feeling of something to be true.	(i) It refers to a strong belief or a core belief.
(ii) eg :- Belief in non-violence, God.	(ii) Faith in Christianity.

4. (b) Civil servants, who are themselves honest, but do nothing to save the institution from corruption, do greater damage to the system. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

ऐसे सिविल सेवक, जो स्वयं ईमानदार होते हैं, लेकिन संस्था को भ्रष्टाचार से बचाने के लिए कुछ नहीं करते हैं, वे व्यवस्था को अधिक नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Robert Bierstedt argued that watching and not stopping an unethical act creates a sort of chain reaction of unethical behaviour.

Similarly, when civil servants, despite being honest, do nothing to check corruption in institution; they cause :-

- ① support to the "Chalta Hai" attitude
- ② Positive motivation for the corrupt officials; for eg:- peon taking bribe as officer doesn't object.
- ③ Moral lapse :- as ignoring corruption is itself corruption.
for eg:- Hitler's actions were ignored at first, leading to holocaust causing greater damage.

④ Precedent to younger officers :-

They may consider examples like TN Seeshan, Ashok Khemkar as over zealous, and not realistic.

However, if such officers act as a centre of anti-corruption efforts :-

- ① They thwart others immoral attitude to turn into immoral behaviour.
- ② Create positive precedent.
- ③ Increase horizontal accountability
- ④ Improve organisational ethics.

Use of technology, checks and balances, sensitivity training etc can motivate a servant to not be honest just at the individual level; but at the organisation wide level.

5. (a) Explain the relationship between personal and professional ethics of a civil servant. (150 words) 10

एक सिविल सेवक की व्यक्तिगत एवं पेशेवर नैतिकता के मध्य संबंध की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Personal ethics means the ethical framework guiding a person's personal relationships. for eg:- familial bonds.

Professional ethics means the ethical framework driven by organisational code of ethics, conduct rules etc. for eg:- "non disclosure of salary details" to other fellow employees.

Relationship between the two

① ~~As~~ As argued by Gandhiji, that an ethical personal life gets projected in public life too; for eg:- a civil servant engaging in domestic violence is likely to be violent with the public too.

② Sometimes professional bonds become

personal too ; for eg:- caring for your driver's personal needs.

③ Compassion, empathy etc are core values guiding both personal and professional ethics.

④ The professional ethics in civil services need foundational values like "emotional intelligence", "team management" etc which are impossible without personal ethics.

⑤ Good personal ethics enable timely acceptance of feedback on policies, increases approachability etc

⑥ Conflict resolution, ethical decision making needs strong personal and professional ethics for eg:- deciding a contract in which a friend is participating too.

Both personal and professional ethics are two sides of same coin, thus equally important.

5. (b) Explain, with examples, how law and liberty are related with each other. (150 words) 10

उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए कि कानून और स्वतंत्रता एक-दूसरे से किस प्रकार संबंधित हैं।

Law refers to codified norms of socially acceptable/unacceptable; expected/unexpected behaviour. for eg:-
murdering is unacceptable. Killing in self defence is acceptable.

Liberty is the capacity to realise full self development, and realise the true meaning of human life.
for eg:- liberty to be a transgender, single mother etc.

Relation between law and liberty

- ① Laws create environment in which liberty can exist.
eg:- sexual harassment laws allow women to be liberated on streets.
- ② Values of liberty at social level is reflected in laws; for eg:-

Saudi Arabia's increasing liberalism reflected in laws, allowing women to drive cars.

③ Often contradiction between law and liberty spurs social change; for eg :- slavery laws caused civil war in USA, resulted in liberty for blacks.

④ often, both complement each other; for eg:- India granted voting rights to women before the women demanded the same; creating a liberal society for women.

⑤ Contractualists; like J-Hobbes etc argue that liberty, to some extent, is curtailed to create laws ensuring social order.

⑥ Amartya Sen argues that welfare laws increase an individual's liberty
eg:- PDS, MGNREGA etc.

6. (a) Ethics is the foundation upon which virtues are built. In this context, discuss how ethics act as an anti-corruption force. (150 words) 10

नैतिकता वह आधार है जिस पर सद्गुणों का निर्माण होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि नैतिकता भ्रष्टाचार-विरोधी बल के रूप में कैसे कार्य करती है।

"Virtues" means the quality of being virtuous. In simple words it is the quality of having desirable beliefs and values.

A person's virtues are a result of a strong ethical framework guiding ones understanding of right and wrong.

for eg: → Adolf Hitler's mis-informed ethics led him to believe that racism is a virtue.

Thus, if guided properly, ethics can act as an anti-corruption force:-

① Strong ethics guide strong behaviour
eg:- Anna Hazare movement.

② Strong ethical behaviour sets precedent for others.
eg:- Gandhian ethics still relevant

- ③ Ethical behaviour sets a new social norm; for eg:- Japan's old aged volunteered to clean radioactive waste to prevent society's young aged to face contamination.
- ④ When ethics meet intelligence; strong anti-corruption mechanisms are formed
eg:- T.N. Seshan creating a rules based order in Election Commission of India.
- ⑤ Ethics in wider society act as a moral watch of authorities
eg:- Rajasthan's Jan Sunwai (Social audit) leading to RTI Act.
- ⑥ Ethical values like fortitude, integrity etc encourages self regulation among public servants.
eg:- Vinod Rai (former CAG) exposing 2G scam, coal scam etc despite powerful threats.

Thus, value based education is the basic need for a just society.

6. (b) In context of the relationship between political executive and civil servants in India, highlight the significance of neutrality in the civil service. (150 words) 10

भारत में राजनीतिक कार्यपालिका और सिविल सेवकों के मध्य संबंधों के संदर्भ में, सिविल सेवा में तटस्थता के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Civil services need a foundational value of public and political neutrality for effective service delivery.
eg :- awarding contracts, giving policy inputs etc in an unbiased manner.

Political executive - Civil service dimension

The mandate of political executive is fulfilled by the civil servants; thus, there is need of neutrality :-

- ① To make decisions without favouritism, bias, prejudice etc.
- ② To provide true opinion and feedback to political executive.
- ③ Non-partisanship is needed to gain public trust in civil services.

- eg:- not displaying election symbols etc
- ④ To realise maximum returns for tax payer's money; eg:- bank advise on freebies to political executive.
 - ⑤ To maintain "rule of law"; for eg:- not taking oral orders to use power for vested interests.
 - ⑥ Permanence in civil services and changing nature of political executive; need an apolitical bureaucracy for a stable governance ecosystem.
 - ⑦ To create inclusive governance; civil servants need to avoid being politically motivated
eg:- one party's PM, another party's CM, yet another's MP, yet another's MLA.

The value of neutrality, is closely linked with objectivity, anonymity, etc and needed for sustainable governance

6. (c) The teachings of Arya Samaj present key ethical lessons for present day India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

आर्य समाज की शिक्षाएं वर्तमान भारत के लिए महत्वपूर्ण नैतिक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करती हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Arya Samaj's teachings propounded by Acharya Dayanand Saraswati; such as non-violence, purity in conduct, progressive attitude etc are relevant for present day India.

Teachings and relevance

- ① Healthy nutrition : → As per NFHS-5 survey; 57% women, 25% men and 68% under 5 children are anaemic in India.
- ② Teaching of progressive ideas : → As per NFHS-5 survey, around 40% women justified wife beating by husbands.
- ③ Teaching of sanitation : → Still, India does not have a robust e-waste management, plastic waste management ecosystem etc.

④ Teaching on Education with Values :-
National Education Policy, 2020 embodies
the 'spirit of Aya Samaj', focussing on
"value based education".

⑤ Teachings on traditional healthcare
India's renewed focus on AYUSH
(Ayurveda ---- Homoeopathy) is a
testimony.

⑥ Teaching on ethical conduct :-
for eg:- 2nd ARC recommendation for
an ethics commissioner resembles
Aya Samaj's teachings.

⑦ Dayanand Saraswati advocated for
adult marriages; it is relevant for
India today; where adolescent mar-
riages are leading to infant mortality
stunted children (35% as per NFHS-5)
etc.

India has a rich heritage of ethical
lessons. We need to truly apply it
to start Amrit Kaal (Golden period) right now.

SECTION - B

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

7. You are posted as a District Magistrate in a communally sensitive district of the country. Due to the recent upsurge in the COVID-19 cases, a strict lockdown has been imposed in the district. However, a religious festival is upcoming and a particular community wants to organize a big fair to celebrate the festival despite the lockdown guidelines. People from the other community were also allowed to celebrate their festival a few weeks earlier, though the situation with regard to the pandemic was different then. You have been informed that denial by the administration to allow the fair may anger certain sections of the community and give credibility to allegations of bias against the administration. You have also received confidential reports that such denial may be misused by local politicians to flare up communal tension and the situation may spiral out of control. In this context:

(a) What are the various issues involved in this situation?

(b) Identify the various options that you have and highlight your course of action. **(20)**

आप देश के किसी सांप्रदायिक रूप से संवेदनशील जिले में एक जिलाधिकारी के रूप में पदस्थापित हैं। कोविड-19 के मामलों में होलिया उछाल के कारण, जिले में कठोर लॉकडाउन लगाया गया है। हालांकि, एक धार्मिक उत्सव आने वाला है तथा एक विशेष समुदाय लॉकडाउन के दिशा-निर्देशों के बावजूद उत्सव को मनाने के लिए एक बड़ा मेला आयोजित करना चाहता है। कुछ सप्ताह पूर्व दूसरे समुदाय के लोगों को भी अपना उत्सव मनाने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई थी, हालांकि उस समय महामारी के संबंध में स्थिति भिन्न थी। आपको सूचित किया गया है कि प्रशासन द्वारा मेले की अनुमति प्रदान करने से इनकार करने पर उस समुदाय के कुछ वर्ग नाराज हो सकते हैं और प्रशासन के विरुद्ध पूर्वाग्रह/पक्षपात के आरोपों को विश्वसनीयता दे सकते हैं। आपको गोपनीय रिपोर्टें भी प्राप्त हुई हैं कि स्थानीय राजनेताओं द्वारा इस प्रकार किए गए इनकार का दुरुपयोग सांप्रदायिक तनाव को भड़काने के लिए किया जा सकता है और स्थिति नियंत्रण से बाहर हो सकती है। इस संदर्भ में:

(a) इस परिस्थिति में सम्मिलित विभिन्न मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) आपके पास विद्यमान विभिन्न विकल्पों की पहचान कीजिए और इस प्रकरण में आपके द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही को रेखांकित कीजिए।

① Various ethical issues involved are :-

① Protecting Right to Religion (Article 25) of a community.

- ② Maintaining sustainable peace.
- ③ Using reasonable restrictions allowed in Article 19 of Indian constitution to ensure public health in general.
- ④ Avoid politicisation of the needed steps.

⑥ In such a situation, I, theoretically have multiple options :-

Option ① Take a completely bureaucratic take on situation.

Do as needed, stop the religious felicitation and punish the offenders.

Benefits

- ① Simple option, easy to implement
- ② No theoretical mistake.

Disadvantages

- ① Lacks an understanding of ground level society.

② may cause situation to become unmanageable.

Option ② Take a very soft take on situation and allow the religious procession peacefully and later implement lockdown.

Benefits

- ① No communal tension.
- ② Less planning required.

Harms

- ① Public health endangered.
- ② Religious morality preferred over needed secular morality.

Option ③ Balance religious sentiments with secular needs and achieve both objectives.

Benefits

- ① Showcases true constitutional morality.
- ② Right precedent set.

Harms :- Tricky to implement.

I would choose option (3) and would undertake the following course of action : →

Step (1) Develop consensus ; by conducting a virtual meeting with all the religious leaders and political leaders.

Step (2) Identify the early changers among the group and encourage them to further motivate the fence sitters.

Step (3) Empirically present the social, economic, political and psychological harms of potential spread of the disease (COVID-19).

Step ④ conduct information and Educational campaigns among public to create a public awareness about the issue.

Step ⑤ Chart out a plan of action for a future religious procession when the time is right.

Step ⑥ Also rope in the global religious leaders if possible; eg:- Pope in Venice etc to speak on the cause.

Step ⑦ Educate the aggrieved party to contest against my decision in court of law to test its constitutionality when lockdown is lifted. (Similar step is advised by Mr. Vinod Rai in his "NOT JUST AN ACCOUNTANT".

Such issues must be resolved with compassion, courage, objectivity and integrity.

8. The Ken-Betwa link project is expected to provide annual irrigation of 10.62 lakh hectares, drinking water supply to about 62 lakh people and also generate 103 MW of hydropower. At the same time, the ambitious project will lead to a large-scale displacement of the people. A total area of about 9,000 hectares will be submerged due to the proposed dam. Some of the area also lies within the Panna Tiger Reserve, considered to be the core habitat of tigers in the region. People fear losing their livelihoods as well. Due to these issues, there has been an ongoing protest by the local people against the project. You, as the head of the project, are given the responsibility to ensure timely completion of the project and ensure its success, as it spearheads India's ambition of river interlinking.

Consider the following questions:

- (a) What are the ethical issues involved in the above case?
(b) Discuss the steps that can be taken to address these issues. Also suggest some long term measures for such issues. (20)

केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना से 10.62 लाख हेक्टेयर कृषि भूमि हेतु वार्षिक सिंचाई उपलब्धता, लगभग 62 लाख लोगों को पेयजल की आपूर्ति और 103 मेगावाट जल विद्युत उत्पन्न होने की संभावना है। साथ ही, इस महत्वाकांक्षी परियोजना से लोगों का बड़े पैमाने पर विस्थापन होगा। प्रस्तावित बांध के कारण लगभग 9,000 हेक्टेयर का कुल भू-क्षेत्र जलमग्न हो जाएगा। इसका कुछ क्षेत्र पन्ना टाइगर रिजर्व के भीतर भी स्थित है, जिसमें इस क्षेत्र में बाघों का मुख्य अधिवास माना जाता है। साथ ही, लोगों को अपनी आजीविका खोने का भी भय है। इन मुद्दों के कारण, स्थानीय लोगों द्वारा इस परियोजना के विरुद्ध निरंतर विरोध-प्रदर्शन किया जा रहा है। परियोजना के प्रमुख के रूप में आपको, इस परियोजना को समय पर पूरा करने और इसकी सफलता सुनिश्चित करने का उत्तरदायित्व सौंपा गया है, क्योंकि यह परियोजना नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने की भारत की महत्वाकांक्षा का नेतृत्व करती है।

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों पर विचार कीजिए:

- (a) उपर्युक्त प्रकरण में कौन-से नैतिक मुद्दे शामिल हैं?
(b) इन मुद्दों का समाधान करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, ऐसे मुद्दों के लिए कुछ दीर्घकालिक उपाय भी सुझाइए।

① Various ethical issues involved in the above case are :-

① Ensuring the objective of long term water supply, energy supply etc

② Address the habitation needs of people whose houses are to be submerged. It is a clear violation of their fundamental rights under Article 19 (right to residence) and Article 21 (right to life).

③ Protect the animal rights; which is enshrined in India's philosophy of 'Vaasudeva Kutumbakam'; and is also a fundamental duty (Article 51).

④ Respect the right to protest of the protesters and also ~~attempt~~ to adhere to the project deadlines.

⑥ Various steps can be taken to address the issue :-

Option ① :- Deal the issue with a bureaucratic attitude. Ignore or contain the protest and implement the protest.

Benefits

- ① Easy to implement.
- ② Not theoretically wrong as the project is for the greater good.

Harms

- ① Disrespect for human and animal rights.
- ② Antithetical to democratic ideals of protest and deliberation.

Option ② Give up on the project.
Respect peoples rights and animal welfare.

Benefits

- ① Feels the right thing to do as per inner conscience.
- ② Values nature and humans both.

Harms) * Ignores long term social needs of energy and water.

Option ③ Balance the ecological values with long term development needs.

Benefits :- win-win situation.

Harms :- Need more dedicated efforts for successful implementation.

I would choose option ③ with following modus operandi :-

① Step ① :- Empirically calculate the humans and animals that might need re-allocation.

② Step ② :- First construct a temporary rehabilitation centre, and soon a permanent habitation with necessary facilities (schools etc)

③ Step ③ :- Ideally to be done, parallel with step ① and ②; information and awareness campaigns for people to tell them benefits of river inter-linking project.

④ Step ④ :- Connect with wildlife experts to brainstorm on alternatives like wild-life overhead passes etc for wildlife to cross the rivers. Modalities for compensatory afforestation etc.

⑤ Step ⑤ :- Keep people updated of the development of their new homes.

⑥ Step ⑥ :- Make available Gram Nyayalayas for aggrieved parties to test the constitutionality of my actions in court. (Vinod Rai recommended this step in his "NOT JUST AN ACCOUNTANT".

Long term measures for such issues

- ① Maintain a cost-benefit analysis of all such projects.
- ② Scientific deliberation on alternatives of river interlinking.
- ③ Alternative energy sources eg:- nuclear energy.
- ④ Water harvesting methods, afforestation etc to keep the regional rivers alive.

9. In recent times, we have witnessed large scale displacement of people all over the world. The reasons for this are manifold but it has resulted in a severe challenge in the form of a refugee crisis of large proportions. The recent turmoil in Afghanistan adds another unfortunate chapter to it. In this context, answer the following questions:

(a) Examine the ethical issues involved in the refugee crisis being witnessed in the recent decades.

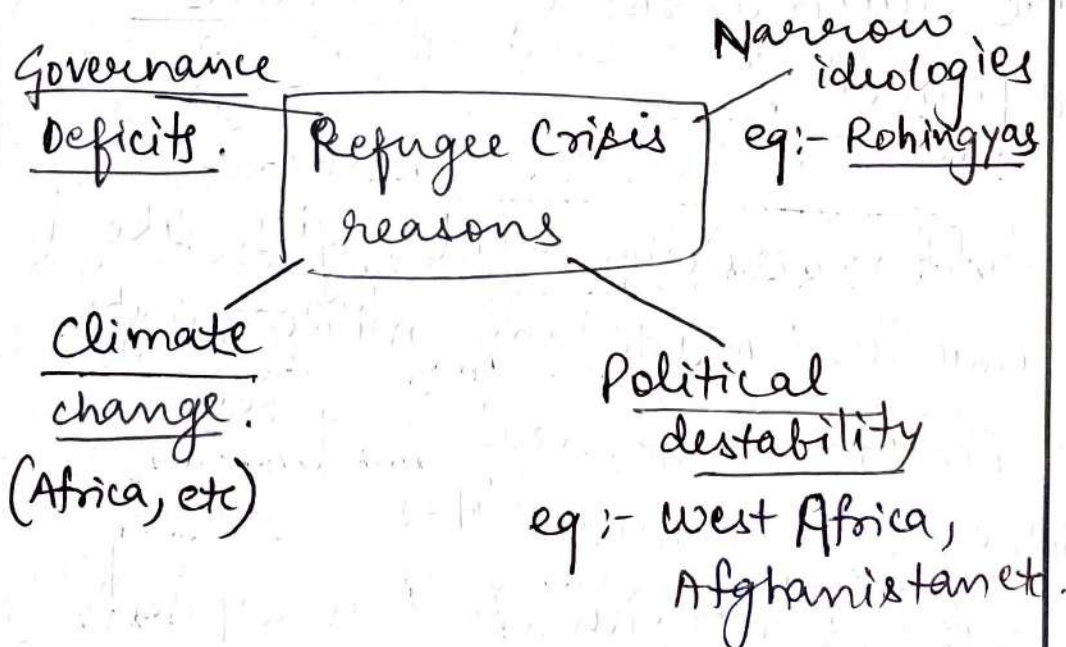
(b) Highlight both short-term and long-term measures to deal with it. (20)

हाल के समय में, हम संपूर्ण विश्व में बड़े पैमाने पर होने वाले लोगों के विस्थापन के साक्षी रहे हैं। इसके कई कारण हैं, लेकिन इसके परिणामस्वरूप बड़े अनुपात में शरणार्थी संकट के रूप में एक गंभीर चुनौती उत्पन्न हुई है। अफगानिस्तान में हालिया उथल-पुथल इसमें एक और दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण अध्याय को जोड़ती है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) हाल के दशकों में देखे जा रहे शरणार्थी संकट में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

(b) इससे निपटने के लिए अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक दोनों उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans:- (a) Refugee crisis in recent decades have multiple reasons:-



There are, in context of these refugee crisis; multiple ethical

issues involved :-

- ① Protection of human rights; for eg:-
"Right to Citizenship", "Right to be recognized" etc are mentioned in Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- ② Protection of environment v/s economic development :- global warming, rising sea levels etc are causing rise of "climate refugees".
- ③ Often, narrow ideologies, like "Islamic fundamentalism", military coups etc (in Africa) etc lead to gross violation of human rights.
eg: → Afghanistan saw widespread violation of women rights.

⑤ Short-term measures :-

Institutional:-

① A holistic definition of emerging types of refugees.

for eg:- climate refugees are not covered under Refugee convention.

② Increased financial and human aid directed through World Bank, United Nations etc.

Social

① Popularisation of social values
eg:- tolerance, mutual respect etc.

② Increasing inter-national people-to-people connections (eg:- student

exchange etc) to evolve a global ethical framework.

Long term measures

① Fill the governance deficit in impoverished regions eg:- Afghanistan, Africa etc.

② Adherence to Paris Agreement guidelines to limit rise in climate refugees.

③ Development of human resources by building new educational institutions etc.

④ Technological development of the global South, aided by the global North. etc.

10. You are a well-known social worker who has worked for many social causes like girls' education, campaigns against female foeticide and infanticide, child labour etc. You enjoy popularity and credibility among the local population for the work that you have done.

Recently, a couple, who is also your distant relative, meet you to seek your counsel on an issue. They convey that a few months ago, they hired a women to act as a surrogate mother and that now she is pregnant with twins. But as per them, they wanted only one child. So they asked the concerned lady to abort one of the fetuses but she is refusing to do so.

Upon meeting the lady, you come to know that she already has two children and her financial condition won't allow her to look after one more child. In fact, her decision to act as a surrogate mother was influenced by the financial incentives she would receive. She can't even take legal recourse as commercial surrogacy has been banned in the country. Both the parties look up to you to find an amicable solution. Given the situation,

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in the case?

(b) What are the various options that you have? Which one of these will you adopt? Justify your stand with logical arguments. (20)

आप एक सुप्रसिद्ध सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता हैं, जिन्होंने लड़कियों की शिक्षा तथा कन्या भ्रूण हत्या, शिशु हत्या और बाल श्रम के विरुद्ध अभियान, आदि जैसे कई सामाजिक कारणों के लिए कार्य किया है। आपने जो कार्य किया है उसके लिए आपको स्थानीय आबादी के बीच लोकप्रियता और विश्वसनीयता प्राप्त है।

हाल ही में, एक दम्पति, जो आपका दूर का रिश्तेदार भी है, एक मुद्दे पर आपका परामर्श लेने के लिए आपसे मिलता है। वे बताते हैं कि कुछ माह पूर्व, उन्होंने सरोगेट माँ के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए एक महिला को नियुक्त किया था और अब वह महिला जुड़वा बच्चों के साथ गर्भवती है। लेकिन उनके अनुसार उन्हें केवल एक ही बच्चा चाहिए था। इसलिए उन्होंने संबंधित महिला से एक भ्रूण को गिराने के लिए कहा लेकिन वह ऐसा करने से इनकार कर रही है।

महिला से मिलने पर, आपको ज्ञात होता है कि उसके पहले से ही दो बच्चे हैं और उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति उसे एक और बच्चे की देखभाल करने की अनुमति नहीं देगी। वास्तव में, सरोगेट माँ के रूप में कार्य करने का उस महिला का निर्णय उसे प्राप्त होने वाले वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन से प्रभावित था। वह विधिक सहायता भी प्राप्त नहीं कर सकती क्योंकि देश में व्यावसायिक सरोगेसी पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है। एक सौहार्दपूर्ण समाधान खोजने के लिए दोनों पक्ष आपसे अपेक्षा करते हैं। इस परिस्थिति को देखते हुए,

(a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) आपके पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्प क्या हैं? आप इनमें से कौन-सा विकल्प अपनाएंगे? उचित तर्कों के साथ अपने मत की पुष्टि कीजिए।

(a) Various ethical rights involved are :-

- ① Bodily and reproductive rights of the surrogate mother.
- ② Rational argument posed by the intending parents.
- ③ Right to life of the foetus.
- ④ Financial autonomy v/s ethical concerns of the surrogate mother.
- ⑤ Classic means v/s ends dilemma.
- (b) There are various options available :-

Option ① Understand the legality of the issue.

If legal to abort the foetus → encourage the surrogate mother to abort → Abort.

Benefits ① Easy to implement.
② less long term hassels.

Harms Not Compassionate.

Option ②

Ask the intending parents to accept their fate and accept the unintended (or rather unexpected) child.

Benefits ① In consonance with my inner voice of reason.

② Human rights valued.

Harms

① The child may face long term discrimination.

② Intending parents may have genuine limitations.

Option ③ Understand both the viewpoints, brief all possible options, and prepare for randomness.

Benefits :- ① All sides are heard and explained.

② Ultimately, no one would have to live with a forced decision.

Concerns ① Difficult to implement
② Consensus building would be challenging.

~~I~~ I would choose option 3.

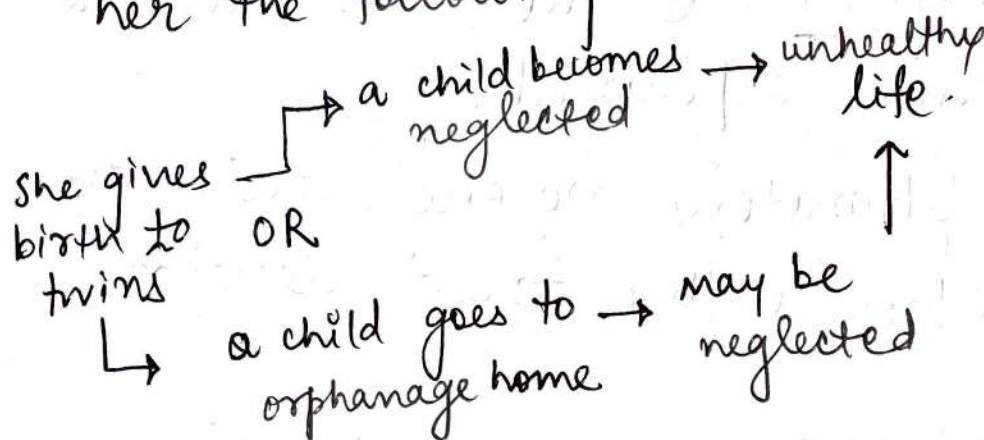
Course of action

Step ① :- Hear both the sides

Step ② :- Explain the legal options

available to the mother. and the
intending parents.

Step ③ :- Give ultimate importance
to mother's rights ; and explain
her the following :-



Step ④ Value mother's decision
and convince the parents
to respect the same.

Step ⑤ If parents refuse the child,
make them financially commit for
his/her upkeep.

Step ⑥ make the surrogate mother
aware of legal remedies if
she feels cheated in the process.

11. An international beverage company has a signature drink that it sells all over the world, with children being its major consumers. In India, the version of the drink complies with Indian food and health regulations, but is less healthy than the one sold in developed countries. Though the company is not in violation of any law in India, but it is selling an inferior, less healthy product in a developing country like India. There is however, a price differential with the drink sold in India being cheaper than the one sold in developed countries.

Identify the various stakeholders and discuss the issues that arise in this situation. (20)

एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पेय कंपनी के पास एक सिग्नेचर पेय पदार्थ (ड्रिंक) है। यह कंपनी विश्व भर में इस पेय पदार्थ की बिक्री करती है। बच्चे इस पेय पदार्थ के प्रमुख उपभोक्ता हैं। भारत में, इस पेय पदार्थ का संस्करण भारतीय भोजन और स्वास्थ्य नियमों का अनुपालन करता है, लेकिन विकसित देशों में बिक्री किए जाने वाले संस्करण की तुलना में कम स्वस्थ है। यद्यपि यह कंपनी भारत में किसी भी विधि का उल्लंघन नहीं कर रही है, लेकिन यह भारत जैसे विकासशील देश में एक घटिया एवं कम स्वस्थ उत्पाद की बिक्री कर रही है। हालांकि, भारत में बिक्री किए जाने वाले पेय पदार्थ की कीमत में अंतर है, जो कि विकसित देशों में बिक्री किए जाने वाले पेय पदार्थ की तुलना में सस्ता है।

विभिन्न हितधारकों की पहचान कीजिए और इस परिस्थिति में उत्पन्न होने वाले मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans. → This is a classic case of differential application of ethics; one for the developed and other for the developing country like India.

Various stakeholders are :-

- ① The concerned beverage company.
- ② The target user group i.e. the children.

- ③ The law ministry and the entire legal ecosystem of India.
- ④ The Indian public at large.
- ⑤ Government of India.

There are various issues which arise in such a situation: →

- ① means v/s ends :-
compromise in health standards to achieve the end of affordable consumer drinks.
- ② legality v/s ethicality :-
the offering of a sub-quality drink in India vis-a-vis developed countries is not illegal; but unethical.
- ③ lapse of constitutional morality :-

Article-47 mandates the government of India to improve public health. Knowing that a healthier alternative exists, yet allowing the inferior one in India is a moral lapse.

④ Economic rights of the company
vs moral right of citizens.

Since company is legally abiding by ~~less~~ laws; it is the moral right of citizens which is threatened.

⑤ Third world citizenship :-

This case study highlights the malpractice of considering developing / poor countries citizens as "third world citizens".

we can analyse the ethical issues at three levels:-

Individual level

- ① Right to good health under Article 21 of Indian constitution is compromised.
- ② Right to fair treatment breached.

Societal level

- ① SDG (Sustainable Development Goal) 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing) is breached.
- ② The worth of the community (India) is valued less than that of a developed community's worth.

National level

The issue raises questions on Indian Government's value of "dedication"

to improve its society's health and thus update health related laws accordingly.

Global level :-

The issue should hold importance for the global civil society as children are the future of the world; whether in India, Africa or the United States.

Such issues can be tackled with the values of integrity (reliable ethics), duty based ethics, dedication to social well being etc.

12. The proliferation of social media platforms have empowered the citizens and enabled them to freely share their views, including criticism of the government and its functionaries. However, it has also given rise to serious concerns such as spread of fake news, hate speech, revenge porn etc., which have grown manifold in recent years. Moreover, there are growing issues related to lack of transparency, accountability and rights of users of such social media platforms.

In this context, what should be the underlying principles to regulate the social media platforms? Also, suggest a framework to address the associated issues and concerns and make such platforms a safe place for its diverse users. **(20)**

सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म के प्रसार ने नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाया है तथा उन्हें सरकार एवं उसके पदाधिकारियों की आलोचना करने सहित अपने विचारों को स्वतंत्र रूप से साझा करने में सक्षम बनाया है। हालांकि, इसने गंभीर चिंताओं को भी उत्पन्न किया है जैसे कि भ्रमित करने वाले समाचारों का प्रसार, अभद्र भाषा, रिवेंज पोर्न आदि, जिनमें हाल के वर्षों में कई गुना वृद्धि हुई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस प्रकार के सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म की पारदर्शिता एवं जवाबदेही के अभाव और उपयोगकर्ताओं के अधिकारों से संबंधित मुद्दों में वृद्धि हो रही है।

इस संदर्भ में, सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म को विनियमित करने के लिए अंतर्निहित सिद्धांत क्या होने चाहिए? इसके अतिरिक्त, संबंधित मुद्दों एवं चिंताओं का समाधान करने तथा ऐसे प्लेटफॉर्मों को इनके विविध उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए एक सुरक्षित स्थान बनाने हेतु एक रूपरेखा का सुझाव दीजिए।

Social media platforms refers to new age platforms such as facebook, instagram etc.

such platforms, have often been mis-used for "yellow journalism" (mis-information and disinformation campaigns etc), revenge porn (taking revenge through leaking personal videos; upon separation)

There should be certain underlying principles to regulate social media platforms :-

① Accountability :- as draft data protection Bill in India envisages a "chief compliance officer" to hold the company (facebook etc) accountable for non-compliance to consumers' data protection.

② Integrity :- Social media platforms must practice ethical framework even if it means challenges like loss of revenue.

③ Dedication :- As considerable time and energy would be needed to develop technological tools and mechanisms to ensure consumers'

data privacy.

④ Data sovereignty :- To make the user (social media account holder) the real owner of his/her data.

⑤ Transparency :- Social media companies should openly declare how and where do they use consumer data.

⑥ Non-partisanship :- Social media platforms must not support a particular political ideology to manipulate voting behaviour etc.
foreg :- Cambridge Analytica episode

⑦ Objectivity :- Fake news etc can be checked by "sticking to the facts"

Creative steps like "Fake news identification cell" etc are needed.

The need of the rights is value based education not only in the physical world ; but also in the digital world.

Thus, the needed safety framework is :-

- ① easy user interface :- For users to easily "delete cookies" "delete user data" "report fake news etc"
- ② Awareness on digital rights.
- ③ Innovative features, such as "lock your profile" in facebook.

④ Use of AI (Artificial Intelligence), ML (Machine Learning) etc in recognising "deepfakes" etc.

⑤ Cyber security cells in each police station is must - (as highlighted by India's Home Minister) -