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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1416)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	788454
Center	ONLINE	Date	23 rd NOV, 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 आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (बयूसीए) 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 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 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 महत्त्व को रेखांकित करने हुए, उन उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जिनके माध्यम से इसे किसी संगठन में आत्मसात किया जा सकता है।

Work-Culture can be defined as collective and individual meanings and of the values, practices and conduct of a workplace, as understood by the employees and people connected to workplace.

Ethical Work-Culture is one where conduct of the workers is in line with Moral, Ethics and values in order to gain the goals of Organisation.

Significance of Ethical Work-Culture

- (1) It defines the Relation of workers with each other, imbibing in them Empathy, Team-work spirit and compassion.
 - (2) It helps the workers to Understand the vision of the organisation, so that they align their behaviour towards the goals with dedication, hard work and perseverance.
 - (3) Work-Culture become the identity of the workers at workplace-i.e they are identified with respect to their organisation.
- Example: Army of India identifies themselves with PATRIOTISM and COURAGE

(4) Work-culture builds relationship with the Citizens or the Consumers and create PUBLIC-TRUST, which is a public good.

Example :- TATAs known for their empathy, be it in Taj Hotel - Mumbai Attack 26/11 or Tsunami in Andaman and Nicobar, the work culture inspired the workers to be on their toes for helping society.

(5) Work-culture builds good will of the Organisation.
Example :- INFOSYS known for its Work-culture.

WAYS to Imbibe Ethical Work-culture :-

(1) TWC Way Communication system in the Workplace with proper Internal Complaints system.
like ICC under Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prohibition) Act, 2013

(2) GOOD-LEADER - leadership can be Role-model not only to guide the workers, but also to develop ethics in the subordinates.

(3) Code of Conduct and Code of Ethics and its enforcement, so that it becomes way of life

(4) Behaviour Changes : Eg: Hygiene, Handwash and Social Distancing rules, followed by All.

(5) Sensitisation programs like on Gender, etc.

Work Culture of Army and ISRO is worth mentioning. It has been due to good leadership and attitudes aligned with value system

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

Governance means system of Power management for Resource-allocation.
Elements of Governance are: Institutions, Work Culture, Individual and Society.

Probity in Governance means upholding the morals and values in the system of governance by following Integrity and Honesty within and without. It is evidence of Ethical Behaviour in Governance.

Probity in Governance is Contingent Upon

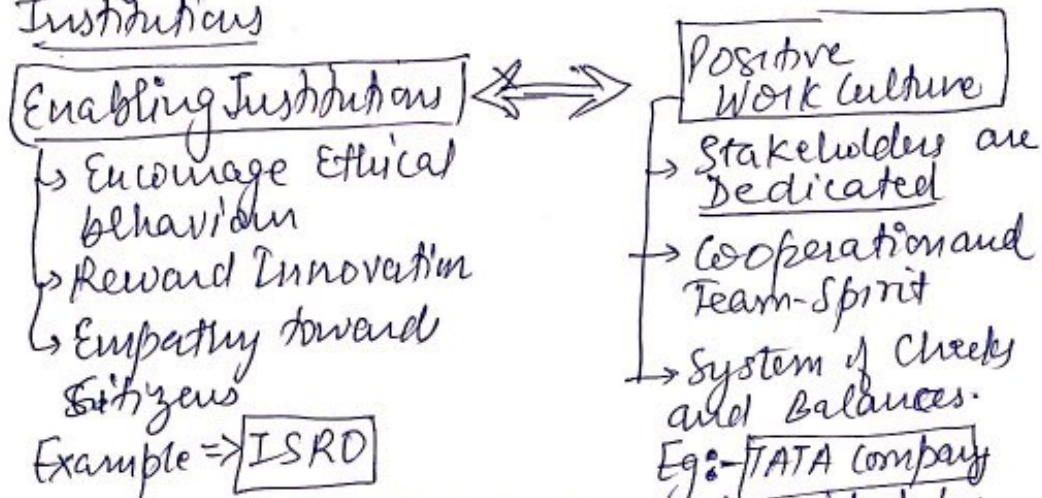
- ENABLING Institutions
- POSITIVE-Work Culture
- Integrity in Individuals
- Cooperative-Society

Individuals are part of Governance like Public Servants, Politicians and even the Citizens. Individually, they must uphold Integrity - to make system efficient, Transparent and accountable.

But if Individuals are not upholding Probity and Integrity, the system is more vulnerable to Corruption, Nepotism, Red-Tapism. As seen in Yes Banks' case, Nirav Modi and Vijay Mallya. These individuals

were set-back for not only the corporate world but for Governance.

BUT at the same time the need is to have POSITIVE WORK-CULTURE in ENABLING Institutions



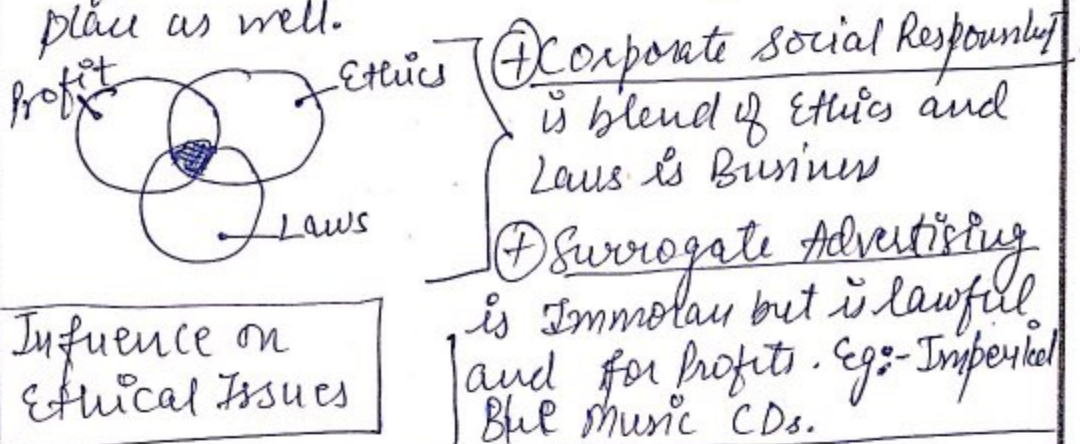
Otherwise, system gets corrupt and is guided by self interest, as happened in case of SAYAM Co.

So, Poverty in Governance is not just determined by the Individuals, rather the Uprightness of Individuals, Institution Work Culture and the Society.

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 Operations, as said by KM Bira Committee in 1999, must not only run for Profit, but balance between Ethics and Profits is must. This requires good laws in place as well.



Influence on Ethical Issues

↳ Good work culture in Business world encourage Empathy, Compassion, dedication and values of Cooperation. Example :- Tatas and Influen. Infosys

↳ Bad work culture

↳ It do not reward the workers and they
① feel demotivated, and are run by mere Selfish Interests. Example :- Yes Bank Employees - Collude with the Corrupt Business Practice

② → The Work-Culture of Business corporations is poor leads to Mistrust in the society.

Example:- Banks are not ready to lend loans to such borrowers as said by RBI.

- ③ Shareholders opt for opting-out and parking investment in a company which has future (Profits + lawful + Ethics = Goodwill)

BUSINESS Ethics are crucial Today

- ↳ Business is running the Economy.
- ↳ Economy must not only be guided by Profit, but also Ethics.

↳ If Ethics are lacking in Business :-

- ① The Company loses Goodwill : Eg: Kingfisher
- ② Values of shares fall : Example: Satyam in Past
- ③ Business Ends :- Example: Kingfisher closed
- ④ Public Mistrust in ~~Fevery~~ society.
• People are not ready to invest and the ~~company~~ Economy falls into Slowdown
Eg: Leyman Brothers fall led to 2008 Crisis

Business and Ethics have Positive Domino Effect ⇒ Inspire the workers to uphold morals and ethics
⇒ Citizens are satisfied
⇒ Public Trust is created
⇒ Good Will and Profits Rise

Example: Zomato, gave Menstrual Leave Ethics Plus Good Will.

Call back of Cars → if defective as done by Ford. It led to Public Trust and Goodwill of Company.
So, Business Ethics not only develops the Society but also leads Economy to development

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।

Honesty means truthfulness in values, behaviour and actions

Honest Bureaucrat is one who follow the Idea of Truth in governance as envisaged by Gandhiji's Satyagraha in "Sarvodaya"

Honesty breeds honesty and goodness and creates positive domino effect. Path of Truth is always not easy and has to be full of courage. Truth is based on values of love, compassion and Justice.

Example ASTHOK Khemka → has always kept honesty at forefront. He might have had multiple inconveniences in form of Transfers, sidelines, But end of the day Society respects him and he remains upright in his conscience, which is of utmost importance.

Dishonest officers have to suffer in long run. Dishonest officers follow self interest over Public Interest; But truth can never be kept hidden. Once they are exposed, they have to be punished, name and shame happens and they are put behind the bars for years.
Example - A. Raja and Kammodi

Also, those who are dishonest live in Ignorance. Such life full of Ignorance is of NO VALUE.

"As said by Rusel Bruckland:-
^{Whether the} Civil Ethics of Society, the society perishes.
Whether the Individual Morals, Survival has No Value"

Survival of dishonest man is like dying a daily death in guilt for not following morals. In the end such officers lose respect, ~~are~~ and sometime Job.

On the otherhand Honest officers overcome all the hurdles and are respected by society. Examples are Sreedharan called Metroman of Delhi. So, it must always be kept in mind that HONESTY is the BEST POLICY

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 rests upon Human Rights, International-Peace and Universal and Mutual Respect.

In today's world of Globalisation, the Nations are competing to outdo other Countries.

Realism has become the Reality of International Politics, where Sovereignty is of utmost Importance.

① Sovereignty where States interfere into Sovereignty of other other Countries.

Example - China-Incursions into Indian Territory.

② Poverty: Has led to countries not accepting Refugees.

③ Developmental Needs of Rising Population means accommodating more and more needs with limited Resources. Here Self-Interest is kept at fore front.

But this has led to :-

① Protectionism - hitting the free trade in the world, leading to Trade Wars - Eg - Between China and USA.

- (2) Refugee problems have led to easy Radicalisation, Terror and also Lone-Terrorist Attacks. Eg: Syria,
- (3) Radicalisation led to attack in France, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Australia, etc. All is based on hatred and Enmity
- (4) Development Race has led to Environmental Crisis, where countries blame each other for spreading more pollution in past or present.
- (5) Sovereignty and Border Fights have led to Arms Race and Nuclear-war-Fear.
Eg: Iran and USA Blockade.

So, International Policies / Foreign Policies MUST be Ethical, based on Liberal ideas as well; where International Peace must be taken care of, Refugees must be treated on humanitarian grounds, so that they do not radicalise, environment is protected with mutual cooperation and Disarmament is focused upon.

This can only happen if Principles of United Nations Charter are followed in letter and spirit, The Idea is to follow MIDDLE-PATH as shown by Buddha, to accommodate Sovereign Equality and International Peace in the Multilateral World.

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 defined as inner voice of the Intellectual Judgement of mind.

→ Thrusts call it voice of God.

→ Gandhians call it voice of Truth

→ Socrates call it voice of Knowledge

When laws are silent and discretion comes into picture, Conscience becomes the guiding loadstar.

As Gandhiji said Conscience is the highest Court for the Individual for Justice.

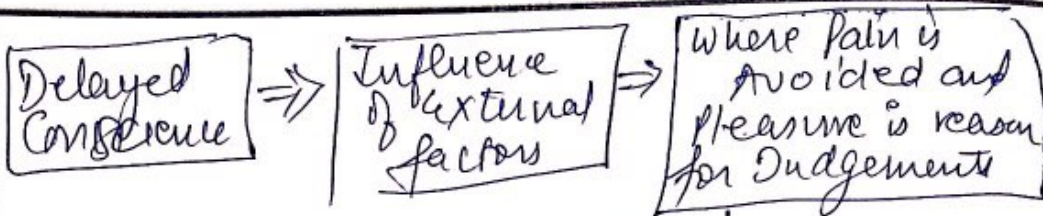
So, Conscience must not be silent :-

① If Conscience is silent, the person can be guided by Power-politics of Society, where Pain-avoidance and Pleasure-attractiveness will overpower the Conscience.

Example :- Domestic Violence and Merital Rapes happen because Conscience of Men and Women is silent.

Conscience can Neither be delayed :-

Because decisions when delayed have wrong effect or become prey to the Society's influence of Anger, greed, partisanship, hatred and enmity.



Such life is miserable as said by Plato, because life without Interrogation is of no value (Socrates).

Conscience to be effective its voice must speak for itself. This will happen if a person is guided by Constant Questioning, Self-doubting and Constant-Churning for knowledge.

Example: Raja Ram Mohan Roy, had he delayed his Conscience or kept his Conscience silent, Sati would not have been abolished in 1929.

So, to fight the odds like gender-discrimination, hate crime, mob-lynchings, Conscience must speak and must not be delayed.

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

Morals are the regulations which help us in deciding what is good and what is bad in the society. This helps us eliminate the menaces of the society, i.e. keeping away the bads from the society.

In the above given words of Roosevelt, he wants to say that Education without Values (Morals) can prove to be fatal for the society.

This can be elaborated in following ways: -

Education without morals means minds is guided by temptations, greed, pleasure, hatred and Anger.

This has led to menaces like untouchability, hate-crimes, gender discrimination, Apartheid system, Caste-system in the society. Even 74% literacy could not abolish these menaces in society.

Still the menaces are increasing like Radicalisation, lone-terror attacks and Mob-lynching.

But Education with Morals helps in fighting combating and overcoming these menaces. Morals are based on knowledge, knowledge means [Constant Interrogation]. Knowledge of Morals help challenging the menaces. As done by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, he challenged the menace of Sati, based on his morals, which questioned the wrong practices.

Similarly Slavery in USA, Untouchability in India was challenged by Morals of Booker T Washington and Mohandas Gandhi respectively.

Morals help us fighting against Anger, greed, hatred and prejudice, fi with power of love, affection, justice, goodness and empathy.

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

St. Augustine wishes to distinguish between Right and wrongs which are decided and guided by Morals of a Person.

The School of Virtue Ethics says that Virtues are Universal like Justice, Love and Compassion. They must not be compromised.

Aristotle too believes that Morals are Universal, irrespective of what people behave/do. But it is the People who are unique and circumstances which are unique which makes moral subjective.

Right is Right

↳ Right means morally Right, which comes with Knowledge, which further is result of Constant Questioning.

↳ There was time when Sati was Practiced. Sati was based on hated and enmity and discrimination.

No one Practiced Non-Sati, but it was Right even if not practiced. So, values of Love, morals, justice and compassion are always right ^{even} if no-one practice.

But wrong is wrong, even if everyone Practice: In Patriarchal Society, gender discrimination and Sati is practiced but it remains wrong. and it was morally wrong then, and so it is even today.

So, Rights based on virtues of love and Justice and Truth always triumph over the wrongs based on hatred, enmity and greed, as mentioned in RAMAYANA

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 अन्नःस्थापित करने में अनुकरणीय व्यक्तियों (रोल मॉडल्स) के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Children are future of the nation, so they must be nurtured to turn into the asset for the benefits of the society. Role models have a great role to play to inculcate values in children.

Children are innocent and can imitate what they like and see around them, here the role of Parents and family and Teachers can be to orient the child towards values and morals.

Who are Role-models : They become reference points for the children, who they want to become like.

Children has parents as their 1st Role-models :→ If the Parents follow morals, and values, their children immitate them. Such children learn practices like Truth, Love and Compassion.

Examples : Role of Kunti to become a role-model for five Pandavas in Mahabharat and build up their character

Bad-Parenting can lead to poor Role models. Such children, who parents are immoral, and their children learn values like hated, enmity and greed.

Example:- In Mahabharat, Duryodhan has Shakuni, as influencer, which turned out to be a wrong Role-model.

Similarly, teachers and Media can play a great role in influencing the children to develop moral life. Because Socialisation teach and influence children to grow up and imitate their Role models.

Eg:- Bal hanuman in cartoons, Shaktiman as helper of society, Sonu-Sood as helper of poor during COVID-19.

So Media can play a great role too in acknowledging children to New-Role Models. Good Role-models prove to ~~be~~ building Nation efficiently having a Domino-effect on children of 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।

Emotional Intelligence, the term popularised by Daniel Goleman, means using Emotions for self-well-being and well being of others.

During COVID-19 lockdown and uncertainty, ~~the~~ the people of world have faced a lot of hardships like loss of jobs, mental stress, slowing down economy. In these situations Emotional Intelligence has a great significance:-

SIGNIFICANCE

→ EMOTIONAL intelligence in the Authorities

- It helps them understand the needs of society, so that they can be addressed properly.
- This will lead to harnessing potential of all in a good way.

Example: Hackathon for developing solutions during pandemic.

- Emotionally intelligent Administrators have sense of Empathy. Example: M. G. Kalyan Yojna for Food distribution to the poor who lost their jobs.

Emotional Intelligence of Common Citizens in society

→ Helped them keep their calm and not losing out in lockdown and harsh times

○ Mothers starting their Youtube channels teaching the world new Recipes

→ Managing stress by spending time at home with family in difficult times.

→ To prepare for changes taking place like things turning Digital :-

Example: National Digital Health Mission

Lack of Emotional Intelligence has led to suicides, stresses, domestic-violence, increase in problems like TB and other diseases for not visiting doctor due to fear of COVID.

It is Emotional Intelligence, which will help the world to ^{adapt to} changes taking place, fight against the cause i.e. Climate Change and maintaining short term solutions like social distancing and Mask-Utility.

6. Bring out the role of social media in shaping one's moral and political attitude.

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

(150 words) 10

Social Media is running the process of socialisation in the era of lockdown and social-distancing in the new Digital Era, where data is oil (NITI Aayog)

Moral and Attitudes of a person are shaped by the process of socialisation, as an extrinsic factor. To day most of the time is spent on social media, which is playing role of socialisation in Digital world

Positive Role of social media

↳ People come aware of new moral actions like one of donor food, helping poor and labours in lockdown

↳ Social media helped campaigning for Bihar Elections, in era of social distancing

↳ The true picture of government is discussed on social media, where everyone has right to freedom of speech and expression
Example - discussion of Aam Nirbhar 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0

↳ social media helped children learn via Zoom and other such Application

Negative Role of Social Media on Moral and Political Attitude

→ (Social media) shows what one wants to see, using Artificial Intelligence. This help in strengthening the already existing morals and attitudes in society (especially the -ve ones)

→ The Comment section of Youtube is full of hated, violence, anger and greed,

→ (OBSCENE) videos and sexually explicit behaviour on youtube videos and OTT platform and whatsapp stories.

→ (Era of Fake News) → build the bad examples and values of hatred

→ (Propaganda Politics) → decide voting behaviour and attitude towards Politics.

Spread of hatred led to Communal Divide.

→ (Mob lynching due to fake news)

All above elements have affected the moral and ^{political} attitude of people in good and bad, both the ways.

Idea is internalise moral values, social media can play a large role if used properly but also social media should be active in suppressing the values of hatred and greed. Eg: Twitter banning Trump's Communal Post.
Active participation of all stakeholders can make it productive

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। सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए।

Environmental Ethics means regulations/rules which help us decide what is good for environment and what is not.

It has led to focus on Importance of Environment, its living and non-living components and relationship of Humans with each all these components.

Why Environmental Ethics → Because it is believed that Environment has given a lot to human beings, hence being thankful and courteous, environment must be respected and treated be dignity (Feeling of Reciprocity)

Views of Utilitarianist → JS Mill believes that human beings are different from animals because they have Intellect. So, Intellectual pleasure is his guiding force which helps the humans to save the environment, as it helps in recreation gives us the resources used for maximising the pleasure of humans, so it must be respected.

Role of Jaina Philosophy - It believes that all living and non-living creatures have value and status in the form of their Soul. Their dignity must be respected. So, Environment must be treated as an end not as means, as said by Kant.

Humanity is not only ^{about} serving humans but humans along with other creatures and the environment that sustains Humanity.

Humanity is today in existence because of Environment, so the components of environment be it living, non-living or the relationship between humans and environment are the Reasons behind Sustaining Humanity.

Humanity as an end means Environment as an end. All the components of environment have value equal to humanity. So it must be treated as an end not means. This is what Environmental Ethics believe.

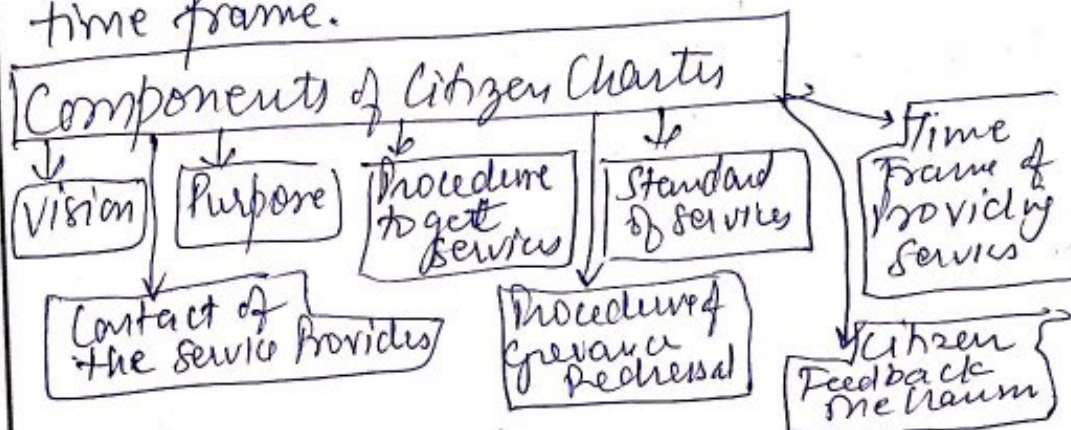
If Environment and its component are treated as end, it has led to Climate Change, Pollution, Pandemic, which are fatal for Sustenance of Humanity itself.

So, Save Environment, to Save Humanity.

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 Charters, as they came into picture in 1990s, are defined as undertaking by the Public Organisation to provide certain qualities services to the citizen at the standardised quality within certain time frame.



Purpose of Citizen Charters

As mentioned in 2nd ARC Report, the Citizen Charter leads to Accountability, Transparency and Citizen Participation in field of Governance. It raised up the Quality of service Delivery, making the system more efficient and citizen friendly.

Is it is sufficient? - Providing Citizens Charters is not sufficient, but yes it is necessary.

There are lot of [lacunae] →

- ① Same Size fit All - Same Components of Charter used for all services
- ② Weak grievance Redressal mechanism
- ③ Lack of Awareness among the Citizen
- ④ Poor Feedback-mechanism
- ⑤ Lack of Responsiveness to change the working as per demands of Citizen
- ⑥ Lack of Awareness among employees of importance of Citizen Charter.

Need of the hour → to make people more aware, sensitise the employees, make the work-culture more Responsive, Strengthen grievance Redressal System and feedback mechanism in the organisation.

So, yes, it can be said Citizen Charters are playing a greater Role in Transparency and raising up the Quality of System and Service Delivery. This can further be strengthened by following Savottam Model:

[Savottam Model] = Citizen + Governance + Capacity
Charter Redressal Buildup

This makes Citizen Charter means first end to achieve each of Public-welfare by transparent and efficient system.

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 नीचे संक्रमण 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 होना 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।

(a) In the given scenario, of COVID-19 the Civil Servant's effectiveness and efficiency ~~is~~ to be tested and following qualities of a Civil Servant are Revealed.

① Dedication :- Complete Commitment for Public welfare. Example

No leave or holiday even on Sundays to ensure that Rules are being followed.

- ② [Empathy and Compassion] This is to be shown by dealing with the weaker section of society, keeping in mind the Talisman of Gandhiji - "Anjodya in Sarvodya" - Eg: Helping oldageds, disabled and migrants on priority basis and at short time

- ③ [Emotional Intelligence and Tolerance]
 { When people are in panic
 { To pacify their needs and basic demands with less resources.
 { Satisfying the migrants by requesting them to stay in shelters allotted for their safety and ensuring basic facilities there

- ④ [Lack of Partisanship and Impartiality]
 { To deal with the society in harsh times
 Civil servant has to be Impartial and at the same time compassionate to fulfil the demands of the most vulnerable at priority basis.

- ⑤ [All this will prove his Probity and Integrity] As he has to be accountable, transparent and follow rule of law

while dealing with the society, and especially during harsh times.

(b) Measures to deal with current Issue Issues are: ① Migrants wishing to leave for home

② ~~strict~~ Rapid transmission

③ Shortage of material and resources

④ Panic in society due to lockdown

Immediate Course of Action

A To prepare committees to allocated division

of labour for - ① Identifying containment zones and basic facilities there.

② Team of police force to implement lockdown

③ Team of Labour Welfare Department to have immediate meeting with leaders of Migrant labour and offer them immediate facility like Centre and

Basic needs like food and shelter

④ Guide and monitor working of these teams.

B Monitor Health Department - To check availability of beds, Oxygen cylinders and to make them available.

C Visit the Containment Zones where migrant Labour reside - Convince their leader to stay quarantined for seven days. And proper testing with immediate effect.

- ⑤ After Testing, those willing to go to their homes, states - heavy contact with concerned state officials.
- ⑥ to Test the migrant labourers at this place and ask the state officials to arrange for containment zones in states where they belong to.
- ⑦ Arrange Buses with help of concerned state officials to help those willing to go, to reach the homes in villages. But also at same time stay quarantined for 7 days in govt. facility and convince them to stay quarantined at their homes for safety of their kins in villages.
- ⑧ will ensure that TEST, TRACK, TREAT strategy is followed strictly throughout the city - and TEST, TEST, TEST - strategy in Red zones of Containment.
- ⑨ Ensure that Gas, Water, Ration reach the houses on time with proper supply, with no inconvenience.
- ⑩ Message to All on social media to Stay Calm, Stay Safe, Wear Mask and maintain social distancing and follow hygiene.

(ii) Long Term Measures :-

- ① Following Mohalla Clinic Models of New-Delhi Gov; with good and sufficient clinics in vicinity of all residential Areas.
- ② Proper Usage of Hygiene [Mask and Social distancing Strategy] for at least one year after the Corona pandemic dissipate.
- ③ Make CITY-CYCLE-FRIENDLY
- ④ Create job opportunities, digital jobs Encouraging Work-from-Home.
- ⑤ Collecting Anti-Graduates to form an Association to spread strong message in society to not panic in such situation and keep calm.
- ⑥ Environmental Protection: growing more trees, Green-projects and Cyber Renewable Energy will be encouraged.
- ⑦ Checking that MGNREGA in the district is implemented in robust way, so that Resilient Infra can be created and people can be provided with job and money to run & build the economy.
- ⑧ Encourage Investment in my district and create environment of ease of Doing Business.

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 शान्तिपूर्ण 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 अनिश्चित 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?

Ans(a)

In this case, stakeholders are (i) Protestors

(ii) Government officials
(iii) Court of Law
(iv) Society at large

Peaceful
Protestor

Violent
Protestor

Issues of Public Importance at stake are:-

(i) Right to protest v/s Right of society to
life, business and
other freedoms

(ii) Violent protest v/s Peaceful protest

(iii) Confiscation of Property of those who spread violence i.e. State's Role / Gov's Role.

(iv) Naming and Shaming at Public Platforms v/s. Right to dignity and Role of Courts

Explanation :

(1) Every one has right of freedom to protest to express their feelings against government in democracy. It develops better politics by accommodating all stakeholders.

(ii) Protest must be peaceful. Here violent protest led to obstruction, destruction, damage of public property. This is damage to society at large

Issue of MY Rights vs YOUR Rights
 ⇒ Idea is to accommodate all and harmonize the balance b/w rights of opposite parties.
 ⇒ Base it on love, empathy and truth.
 ⇒ Protest not out of hatred, enmity and greed.

(iii) Confiscation of Property / Arrest the violent propagators - Duty of the Govt. as Kaant say Duty for the sake of Duty, and so that perpetrators are deterred to repeat such activities of violence.

(iv) Naming and Shaming is violative of Right to dignity of others. It might not leave a right message. As punishment must be proportionate. Here public naming and

Shaming is against Right to dignity which is Right to Reputation, i.e. part of Right to life under Art 21 of Constitution.

(b) Conflicting Ethical Principles :

(i) Violent protest as expression of speech v/s Arresting to curb the Dissent

- ⇒ Dissent in democracy must be respected
- ⇒ But all fundamental Rights come with reasonable Restrictions
- ⇒ Violent protest is guided by hatred, greed and enmity which are against VIRTUE ethics of love and justice
- ⇒ SARVODAYA and SATYAGRAHA of Gandhiji must be balanced Truth = Peaceful Protest
- Sarvodaya = Arrest violent Protestors as they are harming public Peace.

(ii) Naming and Shaming in Public as Duty v/s Respecting Right of others.

- ⇒ Duty must be based on Morals that are Universalisable (Emanuel Kant)
- ⇒ In Kingdom of Ends → Humanity should be treated as an end not as means
- ⇒ By violence in protests. Protestors are treating humanity as means.
- ⇒ Govt's duty is to curb such violence

- ⇒ This duty must be proportionate
i.e. what is universalisable as per Kant
- ⇒ Right to dignity is core of humanity.
Even arrested criminals have dignity,
It must be respected. So, this duty
cannot be universalised, hence it must
be rejected.
- ⇒ Duty must be to Arrest, punish proportionately
like Property Confiscation for damage caused.

© Democratic State must be guided by
Principles of Humanity, Duty for sake
of Humanity and Accountability.

⇒ Idea is to provide Justice, Equality,
Harmonies in the society

⇒ Conflict can be solved by following
Middle Path of Gautam Buddha
guided by Right Conduct, Right Morals
and Right Faith

i.e. Asking Protestors to protest peacefully
and legally & respect the dissent.

⇒ Use reasonable force against those who
use violence as means. (Art. 19(2))
Reasonable Restrictions for not Absolute
Liberty

Democratic State

↳ must respect the liberty of faith and

belief and expression (19(1)(a) of Constitution)

- ① For this, the dissenting views must be listened before framing policies and consulted for correction of policies
- ② The Ideal State is one where Kingdom of Ends is based on Humanity, Duty for the sake of duty to serve humanity (i.e. Emmanuel Kant)
- ③ Also Justice must be served. It can be done by Rule of Law, which is Philosopher King which guides the greed and spirit (demand and violence) by rationality and logic, to achieve the Ideal State of Wisdom and Justice. State must strive to provide Justice in fair and reasonable manner.
- ④ Unjust, Unproportionate Measures must be avoided. Rule of Law must be respected.

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 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-निर्माण अभी विनियोजन 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:

- इस परिदृश्य में सम्मिलित विभिन्न हितधारकों की पहचान कीजिए।
- टीका उपलब्ध होने 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।

- (a) In the given circumstances, the stakeholders are :
- ① Government (Officials, Court of law and legislature)
 - ② Individual
 - ③ State of Society
 - ④ Corporate Institutions
 - ⑤ Health Institutions (Both Public and Private)
 - ⑥ Non-government Organisations
 - ⑦ International Organisations like WHO, UNO
 - ⑧ Health workers (Corona warrior)

(b) Ethical Issues when vaccine becomes available :-

- ① Lack of vaccine v/s who should be given (limited supply) Priority to get vaccinated
- ② Whether vaccine is useful or harmful
- ③ Health Check up Before vaccine and After vaccine
- ④ Treating those on Placebo in vaccination Trials. Don't they have right to get fair treatment?
- ⑤ Economic Development v/s Labour Laws

Explanation

- ① Choosing who should be given priority while vaccinating due to limited supply will be an ethical issue. Government must plan and prioritise based on

Justice and proportionality Principle, giving priority to health workers and others who are MOST VULNERABLE.

People should develop patience, trust on government, trust in vaccine

① Second Issue is about Public Trust on vaccine, so that they VOLUNTARILY get vaccinated.

Peer-Reviewed success of Vaccines must be published and ~~made~~ universally awareness of efficacy must be created by International organisations and government.

② After vaccine, health check up must not get ~~of~~ casual, but be given priority as done in pandemic.

Proper monitoring of those vaccinated as well as unvaccinated in society.

③ Those on Random Vaccine trials, who got placebo and got ill, should they be given vaccine? All must get vaccine, but those still healthy need not be given, as it may skate the study of Vaccination - efficacy (Gagandeep K. Kang) WHO officer.

④ Labour Dignity must be respected and their rights be respected. Dilution of Labour laws must not happen ~~at~~ at the rights of labour at stake.

Humanity must be given priority for Sustainable development as enshrined in Agenda 21

(C) In my opinion; the most vulnerable group should be given priority while allocating.

① One must be guided by Rule of Law, where Justice is done by treating equals equally and Unequals Unequally. Even Constitution of India in Art. 14 recognises Protective discrimination.

② Rawl's Theory of Justice says not as per greed, but Resources must be distributed as per minimum needs of the society.

Keeping Rawl's Justice in viewpoint; Priority should be ① Doctors and Hospital Staff i.e. Corona Warriors

② Those above 65 years of Age

③ Police on Lockdown Duty.

④ Children below 18 years Age

⑤ Those from [12-65] who are suffering from Illness, morbidity for some reason.

This should be the order - because

- ① Resources are limited, so Just distribution is must.

The reason behind above mentioned order is limited Resource and
Serve the ~~the~~ MOST Vulnerable First

This can stop the domino effect of
Virus spread.

- ② ~~Then~~ Then vaccinated will be available
in bulk, all will get right to
get vaccinated.

Note : Those on Placebos in Vaccine
Trials must not be vaccinated
because they are on vaccination Trial

VOLUNTARILY

- Vaccinating them can ~~violate~~ violate the
Vaccine Trials, which can be fatal
for society at large.

- Here leap of faith of Kierkegaard
demands Suspension of some Rights for
Larger Telecoms.

⇒ But those who on Placebo, who get
virus, or get All otherwise, must ^{be} give
vaccination for idea is to save humanity
⇒ Humanity is to be treated as End
not means (Emmanuel Kant).

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 कीमती 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। वहाँ सभी आवश्यक नागरिक सुविधाएँ 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 वस्तियों 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 वृद्धों 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 वस्ती वामियों के पुनर्वास के लिए आप इनमें से किन स्थान का चयन करेंगे? अपने चयन के समर्थन में वयोचित प्रमाण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Ans: ① First of All I must go for social Impact Assessment by the team of Experts from Govt, my PSU and NGOs along with members of Slum dwelling.
Let us examine the merits and demerits of above given options now:-

- (1) Merits :-
- 1) The slum dwellers will be rehabilitated in nearby area.
 - 2) There will be no loss of livelihood.
 - 3) My PSU and Airport can get economic labour.
 - 4) Slum can develop using the Facilities and domino effect created by Airport construction.

Demerits :-

- ① Cost is too high
- ② Burden on Public Exchequer
- ③ Cost and Time for entire Reconstruction.

Second Option:

- Merits → ① Factory already has basic amenities like water, electricity and sewage
② Less cost of development

- Demerits → ① Loss of livelihood of people
② Loss of right to live with dignity
③ Factory premises must be polluted and underground water may be harmful
④ ~~Loss of feel~~ Feeling of losing the place because people have love for area where they live, earn and manage their chores
⑤ No near sources of livelihood because immediate management of employing 75000 family (members) is a tedious job

⇒ This option sound unsustainable in long run, though it has short term advantages

- (C) Merits → ① Site is nearby
② Cost of Rehabilitation is reasonable

- Demerits → ① Cutting of Trees
② Climate Change
③ Environmental Unrest

Already Pandemic is caused due to Climate Change. Environment ~~destroys~~ to unhabitable people, when other options are

available must not be done.

Also - Cutting Forest and Re-construction of entire locality will be not only costly for construction, but will have environmental degradation/loss as cost, which is against sustainable goals.

According to me, the first option is best among the three due to following reason:-

① Humanity must be respected, treated as end. Providing means of livelihood from new start, when employment is at fall for 7500 families is upheave Task.

So, Second Option is Unsustainable with respect to livelihood.

whereas option ① and ③ remain friendly with right to livelihood of people.

② Now Cutting cost of Forest, i.e. Environmental Impact, later on delays due to protests by environmentalists will increase the cost of Rehabilitation in Long Run and is also Environmentally Unsound

No doubt in Option 1, there is more burden on Exchequer, but Government is not required to earn profit, but to serve the society in Best possible way.

Even Cost Benefit Analysis favours Option I, when seen from Long run and balanced point of view.

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 जड़ से हटाना पड़ेगा। ऐसे अध्ययन हैं जिनमें यह बताया गया है कि ऐसी पहलों से वन्यजीवन पर दीर्घकालिक प्रभाव पड़ता है, इसके अनिश्चित यह मनुष्य-वन्यजीव संघर्ष को उत्पन्न करती हैं। वन की वाह्य 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?

a) The stakeholders in this case are :-

- ① Project Developers
- ② Forest Dwellers
- ③ Residents of Forest Periphery.
- ④ Society
- ⑤ Environment / Natural Life
- ⑥ Govt Official (I, as IFO)

Issues involved in case are :-

- ① Environmental harm vs Economic Growth
- ② Wild life destruction vs human growth
- ③ Forest dwellers' rights vs Right of society to develop.
- ④ Rule of Law vs Environmental Ethics

Principles and values that will guide my suggestions are :-

- (1) Sustainable Development, keeping in view the demands of future and present generations
- (2) Precautionary Principle to avoid larger harm of humanity & environment.
- (3) Humanity must be Respected.
- (4) Everyone has Right to Development
- (5) Public Trust Doctrine should guide the Forest Officer, like Gandhiji said that treat the Earth as Trustees not as owners.

(6) Rule of Law, Justice, Public Welfare
and Truth shall guide me

(7) I shall be dedicated towards my duty
as protector of forest wealth and at
same time developer of Humanity.
This demands Courage, Integrity and
honesty in my conduct.

(b) Course of Action :-

Being a government official, my duty as
Public Servant is to do justice. So, it
must be guided by knowledge of within
and without as said by Soanets :-

Favouring Scientific Temper, I must call
for ENVIRONMENTAL Impact Assessment
and Social Impact Assessment on forest
dwellers whose rights are at stake.

Cost-Benefit Analysis

(1) If project is in fiction :-

① Benefit Divisibility of People-Employment

② Social-Economic development of Society

③ Farmers getting good prices of crops.

④ Forest Dwellers can sell their Product
at good rates in Food Park.

⑤ Domino-effect : Rising Standards of
People and spread of Education and
health in area.

Demerits :- ① 175 Square km area of Forest has to be cleared.

② Wild Animals and Plants will be destroyed.

③ Impact on Climate Change, Fragmentation of Forest and Man-Animal Conflict

④ Forest Dwellers have to be rehabilitated. Their Rights are compromised.

⑤ Long Term Impact on Wildlife as per the Study COVID-19 as per reports is due to wildlife habitat destruction. We must be cautious here.

If Project is not given start → we compromise the development of places, which have forest land. This amounts to discrimination between place which have forest & which don't, while laying development project.

Merit → Environment Safe and Forest Dwellers Right Protected.

Analysis :- COVID-19 Pandemic has led to Economic slowdown; At the same time it had made us cautious of unthought and unplanned development.

⑥ I will give suggestion to balance between Social-Economic Development as well as Sustainable Development.

⑦ If the Project is given a go-ahead, it must be ensured the Forest dwellers are rehabilitated properly.

- ② They get priority in Employment in Food Park.
- ③ Forest and Wildlife is taken care of by implementing the Project in such a way that - ① No Fragmentation of Habitat of Animal take place
- ② Proper Fencing of Park and Residential Area to avoid Man-Animal Conflict
- ③ Double the amount of forest-land is developed by the developers in the nearby area to compensate for deforestation (CAMPA Rules)
- ④ OVE Compensation is also given to Forest dwellers after proper survey or Rehabilitation.

Conclusion: Yes, COVID-19 is the reality. But it cannot limit the Right of Humanity to Grow. Environment and Humanity are related and both must Thrive in Tandem to each other. Humanity must respect Environment and must Compensate if any loss made.

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:

- Explain the importance of a transparent government system in a democracy, like India.
- 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).
- 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 उठने रहे हैं।

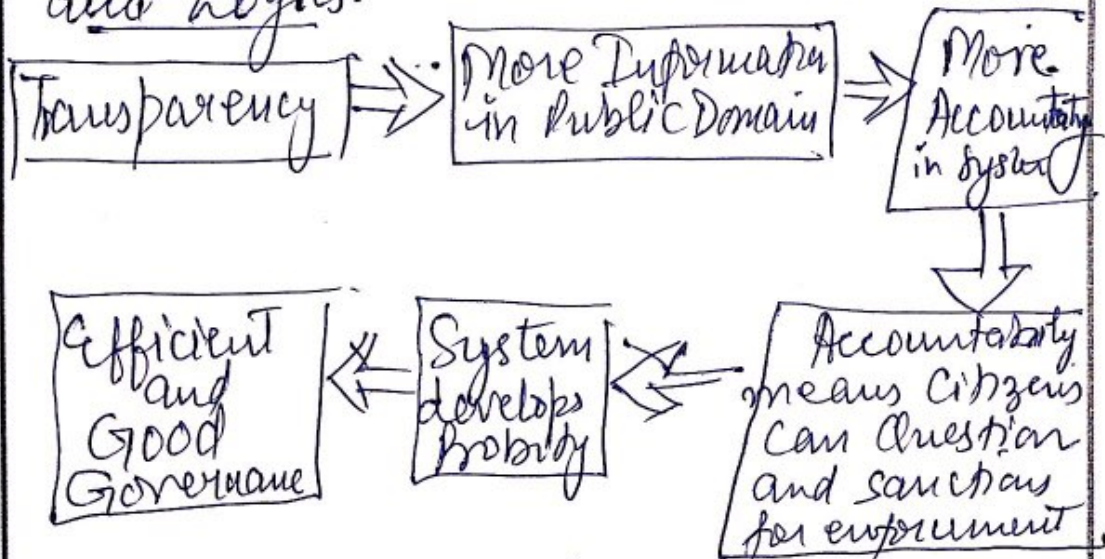
अनगिनत चुनौतियों को देखते हुए निम्नलिखित के उत्तर दीजिए:

- भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में एक पारदर्शी सरकारी तंत्र के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- 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।
- 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?

- (a) Transparency means ability to see through the process within and without, i.e. it is absence of Obaqueness.

Transparent Government System is essential for democratic system as it strengthens the democracy and makes it workable.

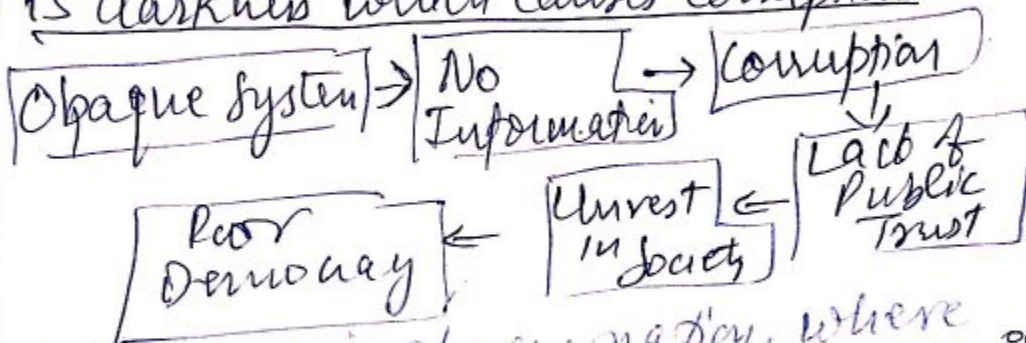
Transparent Government System means where all the decisions by government are Informed to people, based on Reasons and logics.



As per Supreme Court, in number of cases, Art. 19(1)(a) means freedom of speech and expression, which come with informed citizenry. So, Right to know is also part of Art. 19(1)(a) - (PUODR Case)

So, transparency, means Informed citizenry that citizens rights are more strongly implemented

which helps them to grow to full potential,
As said by Abraham Lincoln → Opacity
is darkness which causes Corruption



① Pakistan is opaque nation, where most information is kept confidential, so it is not a successful democracy.

② Norwegian Countries (Scandinavian Countries) are most transparent, hence they have peaceful and robust democracy.

Democracy means Participation of all in process of governance. So, transparent governance encourage people participation, hence strengthen debate and discussion in society, making democracy more strong. Right to Information, 2005 is right step in Right Direction

(b) ~~Some~~ Certain Challenges of Act are elaborated below: -

Demand Side Challenge

① Lack of Awareness among People to file RTI applications

② People are not educated enough to enforce this right to information

- ③ Misuse for vested interest like Political vendetta, causing delays in developmental process.
- ④ Unnecessary Information Application, just to poke the administration.

Supply Side Challenges

- ① Too many Exceptions (Section 8)
- ② Section 4 not implemented in letter and spirit - i.e. Non willingness of govt. department to put Information in public domain
- ③ Non Appointment of PIOs (Public Information Officers)
- ④ Discretion with PIO, in name of larger Public Interest which is not well-defined
- ⑤ PIOs are just followers of letter not of spirit:- Thirty days Window means information given on 30th day. This cause unnecessary delay.
- ⑥ Offices of PMO, Political Parties not under domain of RTI.
- ⑦ Public Information Officers lack Empathy, Compassion and while dealing with the Citizens.

(c) Role of legislation (RTI) It is mentioned in objective Part of Act that the Act is to bring Transparency, Accountability and Citizen Participation, making Public-functionaries more efficient and PRO-Citizen.

Fight Against Corruption - Eg. 2G Scam, Coal gas Scam

Role in Today's India

Build Strong Citizenry that is aware to choose wisely while voting

Makes Public Officials Accountable later on Responsibility becomes way of their serving

Encourages Proper Utilisation of Funds. Eg. - NHAI. RTI encourages timely completion & viability gap Funding like schemes.

How can it be made effective

By doing away with the challenges gives in Part (b)

- ① Appointment of PIO's in all Govt. departments
- ② Discretion guided by Rules and Principle of Natural Justice.
- ③ Putting more information in public domain or suo-motu option.
- ④ Sensitisation of PIOs
- ⑤ Widening scope of RTI bringing Political Parties under its domain.
- ⑥ Making Citizen aware of their rights and how it can be used judiciously.

In this way objectives of RTI i.e. Accountability and Transparency will be achieved leading to Good Governance.