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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE: 1433)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	214713
Center		Date	18 th JULY 2019

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:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each:

1. Given below are two quotations. For each of these bring out what it means to you in the present context.

नीचे दो उद्धरण दिए गए हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक का वर्तमान संदर्भ में आपके लिए क्या महत्व है, स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(a) The golden rule of conduct is mutual toleration, seeing that we will never all think alike and we shall always see Truth in fragment and from different points of vision. Mahatma Gandhi. 10

यह जानते हुए कि हम सब एक जैसा नहीं सोचेंगे और हम सदैव सत्य को खंडों में और विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों से देखेंगे, आचरण का सुनहरा नियम पारस्परिक सहिष्णुता है। महात्मा गांधी।

Mutual toleration refers to having a fair, objective and permissive attitude towards those with different points of view.

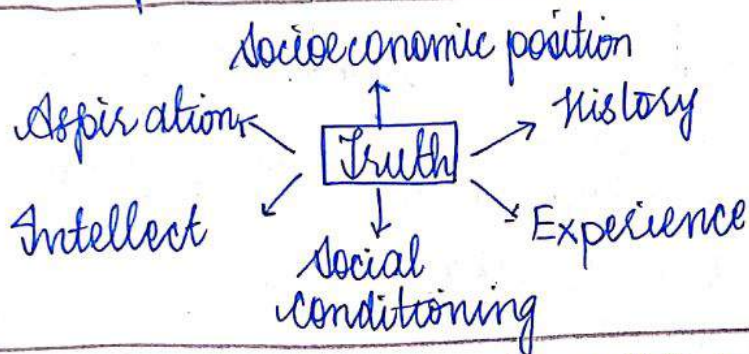
It is a golden rule:-

- Coexistence of multiple lines of thought in society without friction.
- It leads to healthy debates and discussions.
- Basis of a mature democracy and relationship.
- This leads to progressive evolution.
- There is no fear psychosis, and majoritarianism.

- It strengthens both social fabric and economy, as with tranquility, there is greater investment.

The basis of this is that there are many points of visualizing Truth:-

- It depends upon:-



eg: In India there are various truths about god's existence. Sanskrit is the classical language which globally has the largest number of religious and atheistic writings. This tolerance is basis of 'SARV-LOKASHRAYA'.

→ Hence, Vivekananda said:-
6 Truth can be stated in a thousand different ways, yet each one can be true.

1. (b) The mind of the superior man is conversant with righteousness; the mind of the mean man is conversant with gain. Confucius. 10

श्रेष्ठतर व्यक्ति की बुद्धि न्याय परायणता में दक्ष होती है; जबकि तुच्छ व्यक्ति की बुद्धि लाभोन्मुख होती है। कन्फ्यूशियस।

Righteousness is the quality of being morally right. A man is superior if he can hold on to his morals, irrespective of pushes and pulls of life.

- Real test of righteousness :-

It is one man is presented with the speed of gains (material and non-material). If he has a narrow life of attainment of success, he will fall into the trap. Such a man is called 'mean' by Confucius.

Eg : * Morally upright Sachin Tendulkar left a ₹30cr liquor deal as it is a social sin, irrespective of money involved.

* Internationally;

- India is kept in high regard ('superior'), as it acts with righteousness, like non-military aid and people oriented development.

- ↳ Solar Mama project, Africa
 - ↳ Parliament construction, Afghanistan

- China is only conversant with gains.

- ↳ Cheque book diplomacy
 - ↳ Debt trap (Maldives → 1/4th of GDP)

Hence, to be morally upright, it has to be applied to all facets :-

Personal
Eg: Returning wallet found.

Professional
Eg: No petty corruption

If not, then the slope of the 'mean man' conversant only with gain is slippery. He can feel some people at some time, but not all at all times.

Don't write anything this margin में कुछ ना लिखें

2. (a) Impersonal management, a characteristic feature of a Weberian bureaucracy, develops over time into indifference, especially with regard to weaker sections of the society. Critically discuss. 10

वेबर की नौकरशाही की एक विशिष्ट विशेषता, अवैयक्तिक प्रबंधन, समय के साथ विशेष रूप से समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के संबंध में उदासीनता के रूप में विकसित हो जाती है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Weber's theory of impersonal management refers to bureaucratic management theory.

It includes :-

- Setting rules and procedures governing an organization.
- Clear hierarchy.
- Control over multiple people, who have to work together.

However, over time, following lacunae are seen leading to indifference :-

- Reliance on rigid procedure.
- It leads to status-quoism.
- No innovative measures are undertaken to solve problems of weaker sections.

- The privileged group enjoys unbridled power.
 - Multiple levels of hierarchy lead to time and cost overruns.
 - This leads to corruption and rent-seeking.
 - Over time, this coercive corruption turns into collusive corruption as 'speed money' / 'transaction money'.
- (2nd ARC : 'sanskritization' of corruption)

- The weaker sections, without access / funds are forced to look into alternatives eg → non-institutional / informal channels of credit etc.

→ In order to plug lacunae, use of technology is being sought after.

eg : MGNREGS : National e Fund management system

(Pre) : Centre → State → District → Block → Panchayat / Village

(Post) : Centre ———— End to End ———→
(technology) Fund release.

2. (b) In pursuit of political power, means are often compromised that leads to competitive reliance on unethical practices resulting in erosion of public trust. Discuss. 10

राजनीतिक सत्ता के अनुसरण में, प्रायः साधनों से समझौता किया जाता है जिससे अनैतिक व्यवहारों के प्रति प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक निर्भरता पैदा होती है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सार्वजनिक विश्वास का क्षरण होता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

is facing a crisis, world over, politics with erosion of public trust in democratic institutions.

Eg : Political appeasement leading to wastage of taxpayer's money; use of money and muscle power etc.

(ADR : 34% Lok Sabha MPs face criminal charges).

Means are compromised as focus is on only end i.e. love for seat.

Unethical practices reliance :-

- Vote bank politics. Eg : Stoking of communal fire.
- Freebies leading to increase in fiscal deficit. Eg : Indiscriminate, blanket loan waivers.

- Use of money and muscle power.
- False affidavits which impede voter's right to informed choice.
- Distribution of liquor, drugs and other sin goods.
- Indulging in crony capitalism and opaque auctions.
- Corruption and nepotism rises.
- Sycophancy trumps meritocracy.
- Unsafe infrastructure threatens life of citizens.
- (Gawarding of contracts opaquely).
- Malfeasance becomes rampant.
- Parliamentary productivity and internal democracy is badly hit.

This leads to people being means, rather than an end in themselves. Hence, 'it's said :-

'Power doesn't corrupt people.
People corrupt power.'

3. (a) It takes more than a corporate governance policy to inspire ethical behavior and sustain a truly ethical workplace. Discuss. 10

नैतिक व्यवहार को प्रेरित करने और कार्यस्थल को सही अर्थों में नीतिपरक बनाए रखने हेतु कॉर्पोरेट शासन नीति से कहीं अधिक की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Cadbury committee
defines corporate governance as the
mechanism and process by which
a company is run. It includes
proscriptions (don'ts) and prescriptions (do's).

But it is merely a blueprint. To form
an ethical workplace :-

- leadership : Dictum of 'Yatha Raja,
Tatha Raja' (As the king, so the
people). A good and democratic
role model has a snowball effect.
- Communication : It includes both
horizontal and vertical.
- Diversity : To draw upon various
ideas and experiences, and elicit
mutual tolerance.
eg : Reservation for women employees.

- Helpfulness : Kind and helpful disposition creates a cordial atmosphere.
- No blame game : It prevents hiding of mistakes, and leads to solution based approach.
- Regular training : Both refresher and induction courses to remind about core values of company.
- World Bank's 'TRUST model' :-
 - ① Transparency
 - ② Respect
 - ③ Unite
 - ④ Show : Value; incentive; seek inputs
 - ⑤ Trust building exercises.

This will lead to improved productivity, less stress, attract best talent, and ultimately improve public image of corporate.

3. (b) "Law should be so succinct that it can be carried in the pocket of the coat and it should be so simple that it can be understood by a peasant." Discuss. 10

"विधि इतनी सारगर्भित (संक्षिप्त) होनी चाहिए कि इसे कोट की जेब में रखा जा सके और इसे इतना सरल होना चाहिए कि इसे एक किसान भी समझ सके।" चर्चा कीजिए।

Laws are meant for the people, and not vice versa.
So, any policy will be successful only if there is active understanding and internalization of law by the society.

- **PREREQUISITE** : Simplicity and brevity of law, rules and regulations.

This will lead to :-

- Rise in understanding and abiding by common man.
- Decrease in complexity will lead to less number of interpretations.
- Citizens will be harassed less.
Eg: Complexities in Motor Vehicle act led to harassment by police.
Now, awareness is being created that documents can't be checked

if there has been no violation.
Also, digit documents on mobile
have been permitted.

- This will cause less litigations
and burden on judiciary.
- It will decrease the vulnerability
of weaker section, and they would
know their rights and responsibilities.

So, to further simplify
the understanding of laws:-

- Instruments like citizen charter
can be made mandatory and
justiciable.
- Tele law and Nyaya Mitra services
should be strengthened by utilizing
CSC infrastructure in villages.
- Legal awareness drives

Finally, all old,
redundant and archaic laws should be
repealed. The 4 labour codes, subsuming
44 labour laws is a good beginning.

4. (a) Ethics in international relations has the potential to cater to the diplomatic challenges of 21st century. Examine. 10

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में नीतिशास्त्र में 21वीं सदी की कूटनीतिक चुनौतियों से निपटने का सामर्थ्य है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

From increasing protectionism, xenophobia, destruction of 'global commons', humanitarian crisis etc., the 21st Century is beset with diplomatic challenges.

- India recently being voted unanimously by 55 Asia-Pacific members for non permanent UN SC seat shows strength of following ethics based international relations by India.

Further, it can aid in :-

* Environmental Stewardship

Paris agreement's objectives can be met if developed countries comply with CBDR (Common But Differentiated Responsibilities). Technology and finance has to be provided as a part of environmental stewardship.

- Probity
There has to be transparency and righteousness. Eg: US withdrawal from JCPOA even though Iran was complying under IAEA.
- Combating terrorism
Ethics dictate nations to be empathetic and jettison distinction between good and bad terrorism, and knowing that it's unethical to use state sponsored terrorism as a policy.
- 'People as ends' (not means)
Eg: Rohingya Muslim's persecution; Migrant Muslim's internment camps
- Humanitarianism and compassion
Following principle of non-refoulement and aiding countries.
Eg: Operation Insaniyat → Rohingyas (India)

Not adhering to these can be debileterious, as 'when diplomacy ends, war begins.'

4. (b) Nolan Committee provides for one of the most comprehensive statements of what constitutes ethical standards for holders of public office. Elaborate. 10

सार्वजनिक पदधारकों के लिए नैतिक मानक क्या हैं, नोलन समिति इसका एक सर्वाधिक विशद विवरण प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

UK's Nolan committee constitutes seven ethical standards for good governance.

These are :-

- Selflessness

Public interest is the sole guiding factor.

Eg: Kanan Gopinathan (DC of Dadra and Nagar Haveli) volunteered for Kerala flood relief without revealing his identity.

- Honesty

Person has to be transparent and not deceitful.

Eg: Satyendra Dubey (IES) highlighted corruption in road projects with his own life at stake.

- Objectivity

It entails merit and evidence based decisions.

Eg: In case of communal violence, SP/DC has to maintain law and order irrespective of religious affiliations.

- Openness

There has to be transparency. This will usher in accountability, confidence and predictability.

Eg: Forest Produce Tracking System (FPTS) of Karnataka has decreased illegal mining.

- Leadership

It is said that a 'leader knows the way, goes the way, and shows the way'.

Eg: Satish Dhawan (ISRO) accepted responsibility for failure of Abdul Kalam headed SLV-3 Mission.

- Accountability

One should submit to scrutiny, and own up for all acts.

- Integrity

It is the backbone of all public service values.

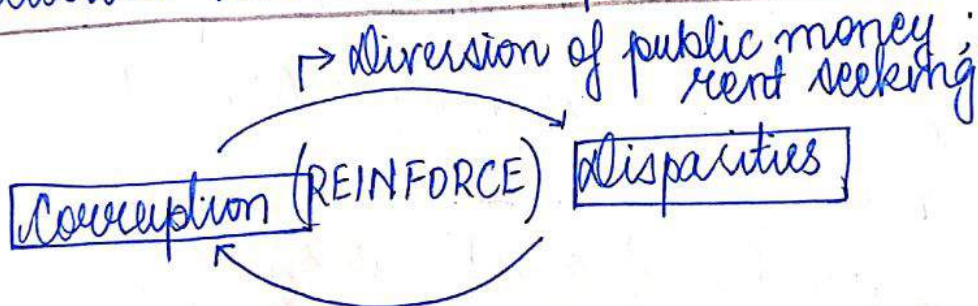
5. (a) The sharper the socio-economic disparities, the greater the incentive towards corruption. Analyse. 10

सामाजिक-आर्थिक विषमताएं जितनी तीव्र होंगी, भ्रष्टाचार के प्रति प्रोत्साहन उतना ही अधिक होगा। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

corruption is a
manifestation of the breakdown of ethics.
2nd ARC defines it as:-

- gross perversion of Constitution ;
- Obstruction of justice ;
- Abuse of authority ; and
- Squandering of public money .

socio economic
disparities have a cause-effect
relation with corruption:-



↓
less bargaining power; poor awareness; extortion etc.

Top 1% own 73% wealth in India
(Oxfam). This increases corruption as:-

- Most vulnerable are dependent on public services. They don't have money to pay for expensive private alternatives.
- There are multiple layers of hierarchy → time and cost overruns, especially for a daily wages.
- This leads to rent seeking and extortion.
- Legal remedies are also long drawn and expensive.
- It is a survival need for the vulnerable. Eg- Ration cards for food.
- There are less grievance redressal opportunities for them.
- Being digitally disadvantaged, online interface is also not accessible.

This leads to a CLIENTILISTIC relation, instead of rights based approach. Hence, any campaign against corruption must include decreasing disparities.

5. (b) The moral worth of an action depends not on the consequences that flow from it, but on its motivation. Explain the statement with the help of suitable examples. 10

किसी कार्यवाही का नैतिक मूल्य इससे प्राप्त होने वाले परिणामों पर नहीं, बल्कि उसकी अभिप्रेरणा पर निर्भर करता है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Immanuel Kant's
theory of moral worth relies upon the
motivation of action i.e. the reason
for doing it.

Eg: Person wins a lottery: aim is to
increase social stature with
money → Options

↓
Buying latest
car model

↓
Charity donation

↓
BOTH NOT MORALLY WORTHY

Even though charity got money, but
intent / motivation was to increase
social stature / solicit praise.

Hence, if a person performs duty out
of duty sake (duty ethics), whether
he enjoys it or not, then it is
morally worthy.

It doesn't matter upon the consequences.

Eg: Kart holds both drunkards equally morally unworthy who do drunken driving. One kills a pedestrian and other is lucky to reach safely.

ALTERNATE VIEW :-

However, it is not a blanket rule.

Eg: Motivation: send children to school (pay fees).

Action: Theft

Consequence: someone's hard earned money stolen.

Here, the consequence can not be overlooked.

Hence, a middle path has to be adopted. Both, ends and means i.e. consequence and motivation should be pure. It differs according to content.

6. The universal adoption of common good approach poses the ethical dilemma of putting collective interests over and above the individual interests. Discuss with examples. 10

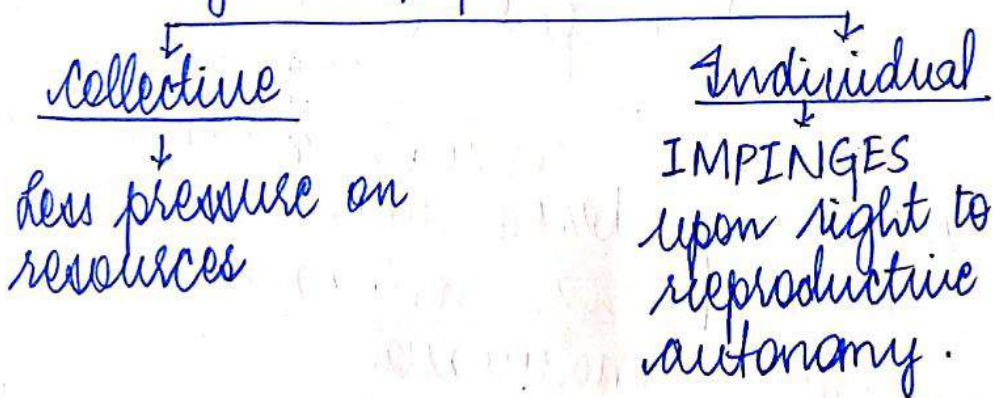
कॉमन गुड (सार्वजनिक शुभ) के दृष्टिकोण का सार्वभौमिक अंगीकरण व्यक्तिगत हितों के ऊपर सामूहिक हितों को रखने की नैतिक दुविधा उत्पन्न करता है। सोदाहरण चर्चा कीजिए।

common good approach refers to adoption of interests which are beneficial and shared by all members of the community.

eg: Rousseau → Society's general will
Locke → Peace, safety and wellbeing

However, there is a natural conflict of interest between individual and collective interests.

eg: To control population growth and bring to replacement levels.



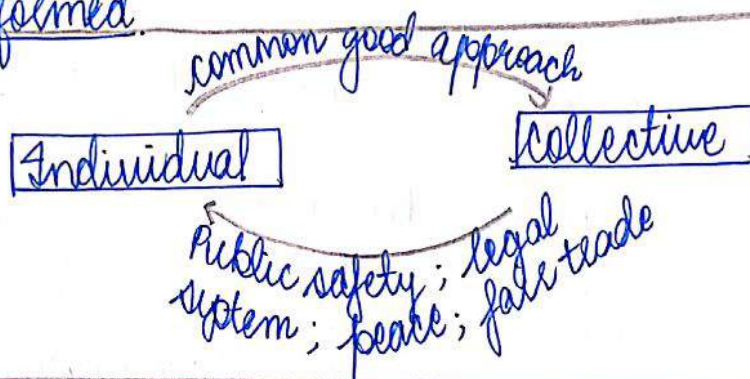
This has led to debates over individualism vs collectivism.

However, a balance
can be maintained if individual
interests also lead to collective
interests.

eg:-

<u>Individual</u>	<u>Community</u>
→ <u>e-Vehicles</u> : less cost subsidized	→ less pollution less diseases
→ <u>Buying goods</u> : Individual need	→ Tax revenue

Hence, it depends upon how action is
performed.



common good is based upon this
approach of liberal individualism
i.e. balance < Individual
Social justice

(eg: Positive discrimination used
vulnerable sections).

7. Compassion should never be considered as weakness, but rather as an essential element for providing a congenial administrative working environment. Discuss. 10

करुणा (संवेदना) को कभी भी दुर्बलता नहीं समझा जाना चाहिए, बल्कि इसे सौहार्दपूर्ण प्रशासनिक कामकाज का वातावरण प्रदान करने हेतु एक आवश्यक तत्व माना जाना चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

Compassion is a deep feeling of wishing to alleviate the suffering of others. It fosters intra- and interpersonal relations both.

However, some think of it as a weakness as :-

- Freebies to people decreases incentive to work.
- Narrow view of values & and success leads to take it all attitude. This will be hindered by compassion.
- Materialism and consumerism decreases compassion.
- Many are still on lower rung of Maslow's hierarchy of needs and fulfilling 'own' needs.

But for a congenial working environment, it is a strength as :-

- It follows Gandhi's theory of Trusteeship and antodyaya.
 - From a utilitarianistic relation, it transforms to welfare and rights based administration.
 - Compassion leads to breakdown of status quoism.
 - It creates innovative and out of the box solutions.
 - It follows the 'social contract' theory.
 - Vulnerable sections are dealt with as an end, not just means.
 - It also reinforces humanity and 'Bahujan hitya, bahujan sukhya'.
 - It wishes in mental peace and decreases stress, and increases happiness, in workers also.
- eg: Kozhikode : 'Compassionate Kozhikode' project where 1000s of youth have volunteered to help fellow citizens under the aegis of the DC, Prashant N.

8. Explain what you understand by the following values and discuss their importance for civil services: 10

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि आप निम्नलिखित मूल्यों से क्या समझते हैं और सिविल सेवाओं के लिए उनके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए:

(a) Professionalism

व्यावसायिकता

Professionalism refers to carrying out task / responsibility with dexterity and excellence, to achieve the desired outcome.

For civil servants, it is an internalized duty to do well, while maintaining a conducive work environment.

eg → • Skill / knowledge :-

Staying in touch with latest developments.

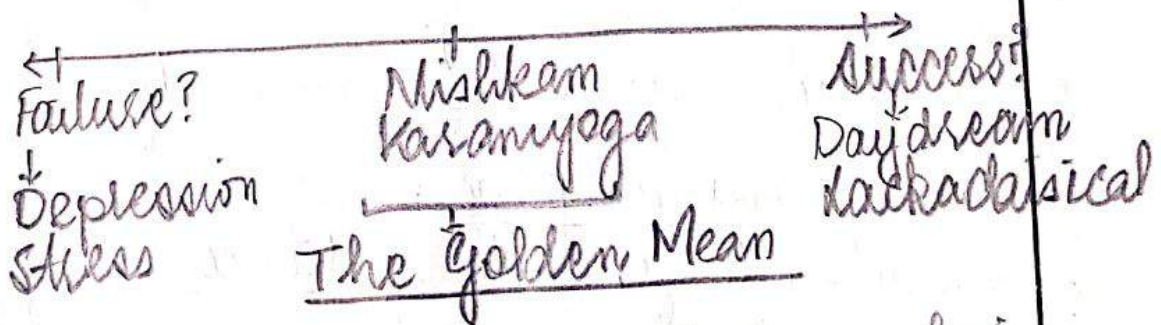
- Non Partisanship: A thorough professional takes decisions based on merit and not on previous affiliations and prejudices eg: Political neutrality
- Dedication and discipline: Person is committed to job with fortitude (strong moral fiber)

(b) Nishkama Karma

निष्काम कर्म

It is an Indian philosophy of performing duty/action with being detached from the result.

- When person is detached, then he can perform duty without fear of failure or getting overwhelmed by success.
- It leads to tunnel vision with focus only on task at hand.
- It also lets one enjoy the journey and the current moment.
- It aids in keeping frustration and depression at bay.
- Resulting in of equanimity and temperance.



⇒ fig: Thought & action paradigm

SECTION - B

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

9. There have been widespread agitations both in favour of and against extending reservation in educational institutions and government jobs to a certain section of the society. You have been appointed as the chairman of a high level committee, constituted by the government to examine the matter and make recommendations. So far, the committee has found no compelling reasons to extend reservation to this section. While the report of the committee is pending finalization, you get an impression through the media that the government is inclined to accept the demand for extending the reservation, regardless of the findings of your committee. Some members of the committee are also inclined to support the government stand.

(a) Discuss the dilemma, if any, that you face in this situation.

(b) What course of action would you take? Give reasons for the same.

(c) Also discuss the ethical issues involved with the policy of affirmative action in India.

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समाज के एक निश्चित वर्ग के लिए शैक्षणिक संस्थानों और सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण का विस्तार करने के पक्ष और विपक्ष में व्यापक आंदोलन हुए हैं। आपको इस मामले की जांच करने और अनुशंसाएं देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा गठित एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति के अध्यक्ष के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है। अभी तक, समिति द्वारा इस वर्ग को आरक्षण प्रदान करने के पक्ष में कोई ठोस कारण नहीं पाया गया है। यद्यपि समिति की रिपोर्ट को अंतिम रूप प्रदान किया जाना अभी शेष है, आपको मीडिया के माध्यम से ऐसे संकेत प्राप्त होते हैं कि सरकार आपकी समिति के निष्कर्षों पर ध्यान दिए बिना ही आरक्षण में वृद्धि करने संबंधी मांग को स्वीकार करने की इच्छुक है। समिति के कुछ सदस्य भी सरकार के इस पक्ष का समर्थन करते हैं।

(a) इस स्थिति में आपके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली दुविधा, यदि कोई हो, पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(b) आप क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे? उसके कारण भी बताइए।

(c) भारत में सकारात्मक कार्रवाई की नीति में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

@ Dilemmas faced as the chairman:-

* Evidence based decision making
(Objectivity) vs 'Popular' demand

→ No compelling reasons were found, but government stance hints at supporting reservation.

* Own report as chairman w/s
point of view of other members
→ This is because few members are
also of the view of supporting the
government stance.
Hence, there are dissidents in
my committee.

* Merit based report w/s presenting report
with acceptance of demand
→ Integrity of whole process is at
stake.

⑥ Course of action :-

- Guided by : Evidence based approach
Non partisanship
Neutrality
Rationality (not popular mood)
- Extension of timeline
If required; as it has crucial
repercussions on society.

- Discussions and deliberations with members supporting reservation; as every opinion needs to be taken on board in a democratic committee.
- Invite experts and civil society opinion this will inculcate dynamism and may provide a new line of thought. It will also portray committee as accommodatory and fair.
- Prepare draft policy first to receive government stand. This will allow scope for correction, rather than final report.

© Ethical issues with affirmative action are :-

- Debate over diversity and representation vs merit : The outcome of services should not be hampered in any case.

- Misuse : Political appeasement
Rather than an objective tool, it
has potential to be misused in
vote bank politics.
- Absolutism : Reservation being used
across generations, even though being
undeprived.
- Permanent institutionalized racism :
eg : Recent suicide of a gynaecology
PG student in Maharashtra over
alleged casteist slur.
- Reserved elite siphoning off benefits
The most deprived within reserved
category have status quo.
Hence, G. Rohini committee for
OBC sub categorization has been set
up.
- Increasing fissures
Today's youth resent reservation with
already shrinking jobs as they
view it as bearing the brunt of

deeds of previous generations.

- Blanket solution vs Targeted approach
Even politically well represented
farmer castes are calling for
reservation due to agrarian
distress. But reservation is to
undo historical injustices, not
economic distress.

Finally, affirmative
action is viewed through Rawls's Veil
of Ignorance, in which no person
knows his/her status in society,
so will try to offset his disadvantages.

But it should be
better targeted, and used rationally,
not as a political tool, or as a
blanket solution.

10. You are an honest and responsible civil servant. You often observe the following:

- (a) If one wants to remain effective and powerful to create impact on the lives of people, one should remain loyal to those in power.
- (b) Following ethical means may not be practical and effective at all times.
- (c) Petty corruption expedites the service delivery.

Examine the above statements with their merits and demerits.

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आप एक ईमानदार और उत्तरदायी सिविल सेवक हैं। आप प्रायः निम्नलिखित का अवलोकन करते हैं:

- (a) यदि कोई व्यक्ति लोगों के जीवन पर प्रभाव डालने के लिए प्रभावी और शक्तिशाली बने रहना चाहता है, तो उसे सत्ता में रहने वालों के प्रति निष्ठावान बने रहना चाहिए।
 - (b) नैतिक साधनों का अनुसरण करना हर समय व्यावहारिक और प्रभावी नहीं हो सकता है।
 - (c) छोटा-मोटा भ्रष्टाचार सेवा वितरण में तेजी लाता है।
- उपर्युक्त कथनों का उनके गुण-दोष के आधार पर परीक्षण कीजिए।

① Permanent executives and politicians
voted to power have the same
objective i.e. the welfare of
the people, and citizen certainty.

Ideally, there should
be synergy of efforts.

However, various issues like the
following have cropped up :-

- Nepotism and sycophancy
- Concept of 'punishment' postings
and frequent transfers.
- (NN Vohra : 'transfer industry')
- Oral orders to civil servants
etc.

These decrease morale and some
resort to being committed to a
party, rather than public service.

But a moral and upright
public servant will always find means
to serve public, with political neutrality.
Eg: Amrith Singh Parme managed to construct
(IAS) 'People's road' constructing
connecting 3 states in absence
of fund sanction.

Hence, for creating effective impact :-

- Clear framework of responsibility
and accountability.
- 2nd ARC : No transfer before 3 years
Not as punishment
Right to appeal
Comprehensive transfer policy
- Supreme court directions : To
establish independent civil services
boards, and recording of oral orders.

This will strengthen and make transparent
this relation of mutual dependence.

⑤ This may occur if:-

- Decisions taken at spur of moment :
Sometimes there is time crunch and
decisions have to be taken urgently.
eg: Rioting by mob → use of chilly
spray | tear gas | pellet guns.

But here also,
principle of deterrence and minimal
harm should be followed.
eg: Using rubber pellets, not metallic.

- Heinous crimes : Here, death sentence
may be regarded as retribution (not
reformation) and question of whether
it's morally correct.

- Status quo and rigidity : There may
not be enough support from
colleagues and seniors.

- Consequences dictating means : eg
to save a person's life, lies have
to be told.

- Complex ethical dilemma : It may not be apparent at all times.
- Compelling circumstances : eg: stealing loaf of bread to feed a terminally ill child ; lies to boost other's esteem.
- Not enough role models : Ineffectiveness to follow ethics will be there if leader is himself not extra-vigilant.

© Petty corruption refers to everyday abuse of power and subversion of ethics, mostly financial impropriety at lower level.

It expedites service delivery as :-

- Those who have the capacity to pay (collusive bribery) can get work done unethically in lesser time.
- There is increasing social acceptance

- of bribes for expediting service delivery.
- It becomes crucial when red tapism stops crucial and urgent clearances / approvals / inspections.

However, ultimately, petty corruption will lead to decrease in quality of service delivery, and culture of rent seeking. It will be the most vulnerable at the receiving end, as petty corruption is the most difficult to be unearthed.

11. Recently, two national level sportspersons who are integral members of their team, made some comments in a talk show which were perceived as being grossly misogynistic and racist. This created a huge controversy and they were temporarily suspended from the team pending an enquiry. In light of these events, answer the following questions:

(a) Do you think public figures have an additional responsibility in so far as expressing their views on matters of public importance is concerned? Give reasons.

(b) According to you, what are the reasons that some prominent public figures make such misogynistic comments, and even get away without any consequences?

(c) As the person in charge to enquire into the conduct, what factors would you consider to examine it and what punishment, if any, would you prescribe in this specific case?

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हाल ही में, राष्ट्रीय स्तर के दो खिलाड़ियों, जो अपनी टीम के अभिन्न सदस्य हैं, ने एक टॉक शो में कुछ टिप्पणियां कीं, जिन्हें नारी-द्वेषी (मिसॉजिनिस्टिक) और जातिवादी माना गया। इससे एक बहुत बड़ा विवाद उत्पन्न हो गया और उन्हें जाँच पूरी होने तक टीम से अस्थायी रूप से निलंबित कर दिया गया। इन घटनाओं के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) क्या आप मानते हैं कि जहां तक सार्वजनिक महत्व के विषयों पर अपने विचारों को व्यक्त करने की बात है, सार्वजनिक हस्तियों पर अतिरिक्त उत्तरदायित्व होता है? कारण बताएं।

(b) आपके अनुसार, क्या कारण है कि कुछ प्रमुख सार्वजनिक हस्तियां इस प्रकार की नारी-द्वेषी (मिसॉजिनिस्टिक) टिप्पणियां करती हैं और यहां तक कि बिना किसी परिणाम के बच निकलती हैं?

(c) इस आचरण की जाँच-पड़ताल करने वाले प्रभारी व्यक्ति के रूप में, इसका परीक्षण करने के लिए आप किन कारकों पर विचार करेंगे और आप इस विशिष्ट प्रकरण में क्या दंड, यदि कोई हो, निर्धारित करेंगे?

@ Everyone, including public figures, has a social responsibility. Misogyny is not acceptable in the 21st century. It is also a fundamental duty (Article 51A) to renounce practices derogatory to women. Public figures and celebs are role models, especially

cricketers ~~which~~ are so ardently followed.

- With fame, comes greater responsibility.
- One should leverage popularity, by being a role model and espousing good cause.

eg: * Mental health: Deepika's Padukone's 'Live Love Laugh' foundation
 * Charity: Akshay Kumar donating for CAPF's martyrs.
 * Swachh Bharat Abhiyan: Vidya Balan's 'Dussehra Band' campaign.

- However, they may refrain as :-
- They may be good at their craft, not not socially conscious.
 - They take creative liberties to grab TRPs.

- Online trolling: Hence, they're wary of making opinions public.

Hence, it is ultimately the public onus to imbibe the good and not view unpleasant shows.

- ⑥ Some make such comments as :-
- To grab eyeballs and grab cheap publicity.
 - Format of show may force them to do so.
 - They may get carried away in informal talks, realizing repercussions later.
 - Success can't be handled by everyone. Some become rude and pompous.
 - Public figures may not be sensitized enough.
 - To grab limelight and TRPs.

They get away as :-

- Public memory is short term.
Eg: One of these 2 sports persons refused to give any further interviews.
- Good at their craft and play for the nation, hence, required on field.

- They blame the format of the show.
- Since they enjoy cult status, so people watch them anyway.
- There are many such elements in the general populace, so they echo their opinions.

© Factors considered for examining :-

- Format of the show will be studied and history of similar talks on such show will be looked into.
- Whether host instigated the response.
- Whether remorse and public apology has been tendered.
- If any woman in particular has been defamed.
- If their sport commitments suffered due to the show, as playing for India is foremost job, rest is adnexal.

Punishment recommended :-

- Suspend them, pending this enquiry.
(recommend)
- Show cause letter will be issued,
and their explanation will be sought.
- Fine will be levied, and deposited
in the Nirbhaya fund to support
female cause.
- Public apology will be tendered by
the sportspersons.
- On disciplinary court and to send
a strong message, a two match
ban can be imposed.

This shall be in
proportion to statements blurted on
national media, and a lesson of
sorts to other public figures that
decency and morality are legitimate
restrictions / exceptions not freedom
of speech and expression.

12. There are large number of leather industries in a major industrial town of India. They provide employment to large number of people and are also a prominent source of revenue for the state. Lately it has been observed that despite following the present emission control rules, the collective ecological footprint of these industries remains quite high affecting the surrounding areas in an adverse manner. The new technologies available for emission control are quite costly and thus acts as a disincentive for the owners of the industries for adopting them.

In light of this information, the government is contemplating the following options:

- (a) Shutting down the industries in the region
- (b) Relocating the industries to a new region
- (c) Making the emission control rules stricter
- (d) Providing incentives to the industry owners for adoption of new technology.

Analyse the above options in terms of their merits and demerits. What course of action would you choose and why?

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भारत के एक प्रमुख औद्योगिक शहर में बड़ी संख्या में चमड़ा उद्योग हैं। वे बड़ी संख्या में लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान करते हैं और राज्य के लिए राजस्व का एक प्रमुख स्रोत भी हैं। हाल ही में यह देखा गया कि वर्तमान उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण नियमों का पालन करने के बावजूद, इन उद्योगों का सामूहिक पारिस्थितिकीय फुटप्रिंट काफी अधिक बना हुआ है जिससे आसपास के क्षेत्र प्रतिकूल रूप से प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण के लिए उपलब्ध नई प्रौद्योगिकियां काफी महंगी हैं और इस प्रकार ये इन उद्योगों के स्वामियों द्वारा अपनाए जाने को हतोत्साहित करती हैं।

इस जानकारी के आलोक में, सरकार निम्नलिखित विकल्पों पर विचार कर रही है:

- (a) इस क्षेत्र में उद्योगों को बंद करना।
- (b) एक नए क्षेत्र में उद्योगों को स्थानांतरित करना।
- (c) उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण नियमों को और सख्त बनाना।
- (d) नई प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाने हेतु उद्योगों के स्वामियों को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करना।

उपर्युक्त विकल्पों का उनके गुण-दोष के आधार पर विश्लेषण कीजिए। आप क्या कार्यवाही अपनाएंगे और क्यों?

① Shutting industry :-

Merit

- Immediate solution to negative environmental externality.
- Strong signal to others to adopt new technology.

- Send across message of strong political will to achieve Paris climate Agreement's INDCs and SDGs
- Protect employees from diseases.

Demerits

- loss of jobs of a large number.
- Small units will be more adversely impacted as technology is cost prohibitive.
- Decrease government revenue.
- Decrease rate of doing business in the dist town.

⑥ Relocating :-

Merit

- It can be relocated to an area away from habitations to decrease direct impact.
- Prevent unemployment and loss of revenue.

Demerit

- The issue of emission release will persist. So, it is a band aid solution.
- It will lead to destruction of another habitat.
- New technology is still costly.
- Finding land for such industries is difficult.
- Employees will face difficulty in commuting to and fro.

© Emission control stricter :-Merit

- Companies can invest profit into technology - it is one-time compliance cost.
- It will showcase intent of government.
- It will improve compliance.

Demerit

- Unscrupulous businessmen will get away by bribing.

inspectors

- compliance cost will dent profits and wages.

④ Incentivize:-

Merit

- Decrease cost of adoption.
- Decrease total emissions.
- It will aid smaller companies.
- Tax breaks and other incentives can be done on basis of good environmental performance.

Demerit

- Instead of spending public money, CSR of companies could be invested.

→ Course of action:-

- Audit of all emission data by including on board experts and civil society representatives.
- Timeline adequately given to comply with norms.

- Instead of absolute target, phased achievement of targets will be set.
- Post that, non-compliance will lead to penalization or closure depending upon violation.
- Fiscal measures (eg - higher taxes) to offset damage.
- Random inspections via online selection.
- Blanket ban for toxic emissions, and cap and trade system for others.
- Measures for long run :-
 - Harness CSR for investing into cheaper, indigenous technology R&D.
 - International best practices like Ukraine's artificial wetlands to detoxify pharma waste.

@ Interests of state :-

- safety of workers is foremost.
- Employment generation and maintenance.
- Utilization of natural resources of state (coal).
- Revenue generation from mines.
- Alternative and safe employment.
- Regulation of occupational protection measures, safety norms and environmental pollution.

There is a conflict between :-

- Maximum revenue generation
vs
Stricter regulation

→ If mines are closed, it will be a great blow to the state's GDP.

- ease of doing business vs regulation
- Such blanket bans due to accident

in one mine, will deter investment.

- Use of natural resources vs environment stewardship
- Balance has to be maintained, with sustainable and low cost technology for mining.
- Ban vs employment generation
- In absence of alternative employment avenue, blanket ban will lead to socioeconomic turmoil.
- Stricter occupational safety laws vs ease of doing business
- Labour law rigidity will increase compliance cost and reduce number of employees, which will be counter productive.

⑥ Principles which should be followed in this case are :-

- Occupational Safety as the sine qua non for any permit.
- Environmental emission control blue print of mines.
- Fiscal policies to incentivize.
- Graded approach : Not blanket ban.
- Involvement of technology : Clean coal technology; liquifaction; gasification; online portal of compliance status
- Suo moto cognizance of violations.

Strategy is as following :-

- To solicit blue print of safety measures from each mine owner.
- Give timeline for graded approach.
- Audit of protection measures undertaken.

- No physical interface with mine inspection department, by making online portal for uploading compliance certificates.
- Seek CSR reports to spend on decreasing negative externalities.
- Heavy penalty deposited in compensation fund for victims.
- Mock drills and disaster response plan of all mines should be readied.

Lastly, it is important to create avenues for alternative employment to decrease dependence on mining, and robust grievance redressal mechanism and online, anonymous complaints portal for workers.

14. Recently you were posted as a District Magistrate of a predominantly agricultural district, which has been one of the best performers in agriculture since the last decade. In one of your field visits, you find that the large landowners, who are a socially, politically and economically powerful group, employ domestic helps and agriculture labour who are informally tied to them and have been working there since generations. In return, these workers are provided basic amenities like food and shelter apart from some money. However, you do sense a violation of basic human rights in this situation.

In light of the above case, answer the following questions:

(a) Identify the stakeholders, their interests and ethical issues involved in the case.

(b) How does denial of choice amount to violation of human rights?

(c) What course of action would you take? Give reasons.

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हाल ही में आपको मुख्यतः कृषि आधारित एक जिले के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के रूप में पदस्थापित किया गया है। यह जिला पिछले दशक से कृषि में सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शनकर्ताओं में से एक रहा है। एक ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के भ्रमण में आप पाते हैं कि बड़े भू-स्वामी, जो सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक रूप से शक्तिशाली समूह हैं, ऐसे घरेलू सहायकों और कृषि मजदूरों को नियोजित किए हुए हैं, जो अनौपचारिक रूप से उनसे बंधे हुए हैं और कई पीढ़ियों से वहां काम कर रहे हैं। बदले में इन श्रमिकों को कुछ पैसों के अतिरिक्त भोजन और आश्रय जैसी आधारभूत सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं। फिर भी, आपको इस परिस्थिति में मूलभूत मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन की अनुभूति होती है।

उपर्युक्त प्रकरण के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित हितधारकों, उनके हितों और नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) किस प्रकार चयन की वंचना मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन है?

(c) आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे? कारण बताइये।

(a) Stakeholders, interests and ethical issues :-

- Government / Administration

Interests

- Remunerative profession
- Agricultural performance
- maintenance
- Safeguard labour rights
- Shun all modern forms of slavery

Ethical issue

- Dignity is a basic human right - intrinsic worth of labourers.
- Empathy - To plight of the informally tied workers.
- Fairness - Landowners abusing labour for own profit.
- Welfare - Rights based approach for most vulnerable.

- Landowners :-Interests

- Profit maximization by reducing labour cost.
- Maintain production with assured labour supply (since generations).

Ethical issues

- Commerce without morality is one of Gandhi's 7 social sins.
- Institutionalization of modern slavery on farms.

- labourers and their families :-

Interests

- Provision of basic amenities (food/shelter/money)
- Free will - It is a natural right, along with dignity of labour.
- Wages commensurate to high profit (district best performer).
- Higher bargaining power of labour.

Ethical issues

- Bound since generations - no bargaining capacity.
- Passing on their plight to future generations.

⑥ Denial of choice is a human right violation as well as illegal as it is guaranteed under Article 21 (right to life and liberty) and

23 (ham on forced labour).

Without autonomy and choice, there is no bargaining power, so they can't improve their plight. It hinders moving to higher paying avenues.

This causes poor income diversification, poverty and inequality. All generations are caught in the vicious cycle. This modern slavery leads to suicides and agrarian distress.

Minimum wage and improved allowance and hikes are basic rights.

Hence, derival of choice leads to hindrance of seeking avenues for betterment of oneself, and being used as merely means, and not an end in oneself.

© Course of action :-

- Organize meeting with representatives of labour and domestic help and note down their grievances, and violation of rights.
 - suo-moto cognizance of violation of human rights, and launch inquiry with establishment of committee, in whole district.
 - Look into legal compliance by land-owners (Minimum wages; Bonded labour prohibition act, 1976 etc.)
 - Saturation of all government schemes like Saakshar linked payments, ICDS for pregnant workers and children, Awas Yojana etc.
 - To improve bargaining power, MGNREGA should be strengthened in district.
 - Establish nodal grievance officer for each group of villages.
- Focus should be on overall rural prosperity and youth skill development to take them out of vicious cycle.