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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1827)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Date	14/08/22
Center	DELHI		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6(a)	10	
6(b)	10	
6(c)	10	
7	20	
8	20	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWELVE** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और 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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Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

1. (a) The ideals of 'Dhamma' by Ashoka present key learnings on public morality. Discuss. Also, state their relevance for public servants.

(150 words) 10

अशोक द्वारा प्रतिपादित 'धम्म' के आदर्श सार्वजनिक नैतिकता पर मुख्य शिक्षाएं प्रस्तुत करते हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, लोक सेवकों के लिए उनकी प्रासंगिकता को वर्णित कीजिए।

'Dhamma' is path of righteousness as adopted by Ashoka in his state policies.

Ideals of Dhamma : public morality

① It upholds right means to attain objectives of king.

e.g. policy of 'Dhamma' by Ashoka to propagate Buddhism against policy of war.

② Ashoka respected faith of other people

↳ 'Secularism' in effect.

③ By following policy of Dhamma Ashoka became a person of integrity, as he practiced what he preached.

④ Propagation of Peace

Reference for public servants

① Inculcation of values of
 ↳ integrity
 ↳ secularism
 ↳ peace.

② Ashoka's policy set an example for impartial conduct of administration for successful state policy.

③ Set example for balancing personal belief with public duties.

Ashoka's example thus inspires public servants to choose path of righteousness (i.e. Dhamma)

1. (b) There is a need for an effective climate governance structure within the broad framework of corporate governance. Discuss. (150 words) 10

कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस के व्यापक ढांचे के भीतर एक प्रभावी क्लाइमेट गवर्नेंस संरचना की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

climate governance in corporate frame of reference means effective corporate policy making while balancing environmental concerns to promote sustainable development.

Need for effective climate governance in corporate governance

① sustainability is being compromised vis-à-vis profit making.

② Apathy of corporate, which is organ of state-governance, towards climate change reduces effectiveness of actions by other organs like state and people.

- ③ To save vulnerable population from threat of climate change.
- ④ Sustainable profit making and survival of corporate functioning itself against climate change.
- ⑤ Reduce protest against corporate functioning in tribal-forest areas.

Way Ahead

- ⑥ Adherence to Business sustainability Report frame work by corporate sectors.
- ⑦ Adherence to principles of 3P - profit, planet, people
- ⑧ Use of technology to tackle unsustainability or processes
- ⑨ Aligning CSE to climate-mitigation activities
Corporate sector has duty as being part of governance, to tackle climate change.

2. (a) Family values influence the decisions individuals make both within the family structure and outside of it. Do you agree with the statement? Justify with relevant examples. (150 words) 10

पारिवारिक मूल्य उन निर्णयों को प्रभावित करते हैं जो व्यक्ति द्वारा परिवार की संरचना के भीतर और उसके बाहर दोनों में लिए जाते हैं। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Family is an important
source of value inculcation, and ^{act} as
influencer in decision making.

Family as influencer in decision making

⑧ Within family structure

① Regarding choosing of future
career by children.

② Value inculcation

eg. (1) Collectivisation, love, empathy,
hard-work.

(2) Ranbirjeet learned strong religious
orientation from his mother

② Conforming to norms within family.

e.g. Joint family → resource sharing

③ Outside of family

① Gender appropriateness by children is learnt from family.

e.g. A boy learns gender-appropriateness from his father.

② Family being social controller

e.g. family pressure to behave appropriately
reduce Juvenile delinquency.

③ Family's economic capacity
determines future career selection.

family is first source of
support to any person, thus play
important role in his decision making.

2. (b) 'Niti' must be more concerned with 'nyaya' i.e. the elimination of removable injustices rather than defining a perfectly just society. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

'नीति' को एक पूर्णरूपेण न्यायसंगत समाज के चित्रण के बजाय 'न्याय' अर्थात् दूर किए जाने योग्य अन्यायों की समाप्ति पर अधिक केंद्रित होना चाहिए। विवेचना कीजिए।

'Niti' means ethical principles to be followed. It tries to make perfectly just society.
'Nyaya' means justice. It want to ensure just society.

→ 'Niti' 's role :-

- 1) determining principles of right conduct for a society.
- 2) gives guidance to persons to follow path of righteousness in the moments of despair.

But when formulation of Niti is done by few people, it may

becomes 'unjust' to those people
who were not taken into
consideration

⇒ 'Manusmriti' being discriminatory
towards lower caste people.

Thereby 'Niti' must be
concerned with 'Nyaya' to
ensure:

↳ Justice to all, as Justice
is most important facet of
human life

↳ equality of opportunity to the
downtrodden and living on margin
of society.

↳ To include their participation in
mainstream of life.

Goal of 'Niti' to establish just-
society is fulfilled by inclusion of Nyaya.

3. (a) While it may seem restrictive, anonymity is one of the greatest strengths of the civil services. Comment in the context of growth of social media in recent times. (150 words) 10

हालांकि, यह प्रतिबंधात्मक प्रतीत हो सकता है किंतु अनामिकता लोक सेवाओं की सबसे बड़ी ताकत है। हाल के दिनों में सोशल मीडिया के विकास के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Anonymity refers to individual namelessness whereby actor is unidentifiable when his/her action is published on public forum.

Anonymity seems restrictive as it goes
 ↳ against transparency
 ↳ against enforceability of accountability
 ↳ to protect civil servant against his misdoing like corruption.

But it becomes strength in context of growth of social media as :-

① Public servant is saved from

under public pressure when
he takes measures against
populist policy.

e.g. Committee of public servant
suggesting against freebies

① Absolute transparency may compromise
idea of justice through judiciary

e.g. SC said that through transparency
is inimical for accountability,
publishing views within collegium
compromise independence of judiciary

③ prevent threats to public servant
while taking meritorious and
legitimate decisions.

e.g. Anonymity about his personal
address, family details.

④ to protect sovereignty integrity
(OSA, 1983).

largely anonymity is not viable for
good governance, but it makes protection safe for public servant.

3. (b) Corporate governance and business ethics are key factors influencing investment decisions and determining the flow of capital worldwide. In this context, discuss the inter-relationship between corporate governance and business ethics. (150 words) 10

कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस और व्यावसायिक नैतिकता निवेश संबंधी निर्णयों को प्रभावित करने तथा विश्व भर में पूंजी के प्रवाह को निर्धारित करने वाले प्रमुख कारक हैं। इस संदर्भ में, कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस और व्यावसायिक नैतिकता के बीच अंतर-संबंध पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Corporate governance includes machinery of decision making while taking into account investor's welfare. Business ethics deals with righteousness of business practices.

Good corporate governance secures confidence of investors, while business ethics satisfies investors of their investment being rightly used. Hence attracts capital flow.

Inter-relationship between the two is

- ① good corporate governance giving thrust to business ethics :

1) As it takes care of malpractices within corporate framework.

2) As it ensure inclusive participation of investors who proposes right decisions.

(2) Business ethics : thrust to Corporate governance :-

1) Rightly intended business objectives seeks right means to be incorporated in corporate governance.

2) Sustainable goals → better CSR @ business ethics activities.

Sometimes when business ethics is compromised, it induces corrupt practices within corporate governance.

Thus relationship is complementary as well as feedback-giving.

4. (a) Examine the issue of foreign aid in global politics from an ethical perspective. (150 words) 10

वैश्विक राजनीति में विदेशी सहायता के मुद्दे का नैतिक दृष्टिकोण से परीक्षण कीजिए।

foreign aid is intended to
alleviate certain problems like disease
outbreaks, disasters, etc at targeted
country. As it involves give
and take relationship, it attracts
ethical nature in it.

Foreign Aid : Ethical perspective

- ① Induces reciprocity towards
donor

eg. affects voice of recipient
at multilateral forum like UN.

- ② may compromise sovereignty of
recipient nation

eg. china taking Humboldt
port from Sri Lanka for 99 years
when compromises debt obligation.

③ Inducing self-servience to the developing country who is recipient and dependent on foreign aid.

④ Donor may feel proud on showing empathy towards poor and affected recipient.

⑤ foreign aid may be proven as embodiment of 'dedication to service' and historical compensation for colonial vices.

Way Ahead

→ Donor must not expect for reciprocity
→ value of sovereignty, democracy, mutual respect shall be upheld
dehypothecating foreign aid from diplomatic policy.

foreign aid is important source for uplifting poor people globally. It must be used as ethical device.

4. (b) Explaining the meaning of media ethics, discuss why it is a prerequisite for democracy. (150 words) 10

मीडिया एथिक्स का अर्थ समझाते हुए, विवेचना कीजिए कि यह लोकतंत्र के लिए एक आवश्यक शर्त क्यों है।

Media ethics is incubation
of right ways of publishing
the current scenarios to give
unbiased and true picture of it.
Democracy is rule of the people,
by the people and for the people

Media Ethics: prerequisite for democracy

- ① Media → influence public opinion.
Thus, it is required that it
project correct picture of any misdeed.
- ② media being pillar of democracy
needs right ways of publishing
various info to attain :-
 - communal harmony
 - respect for individual

right to private

-) to curb menace of media trial.
-) to negate sensitizing issues which have bearing to disturb Public order.
-) To curb growth of hate speech, and misinformation.

⇒ Supreme court in Anush Dargay case differentiated between freedom of speech and hate speech

Thereby, responsible media is necessity for well-functioning of democracy. Media ethic can be ensured by :-

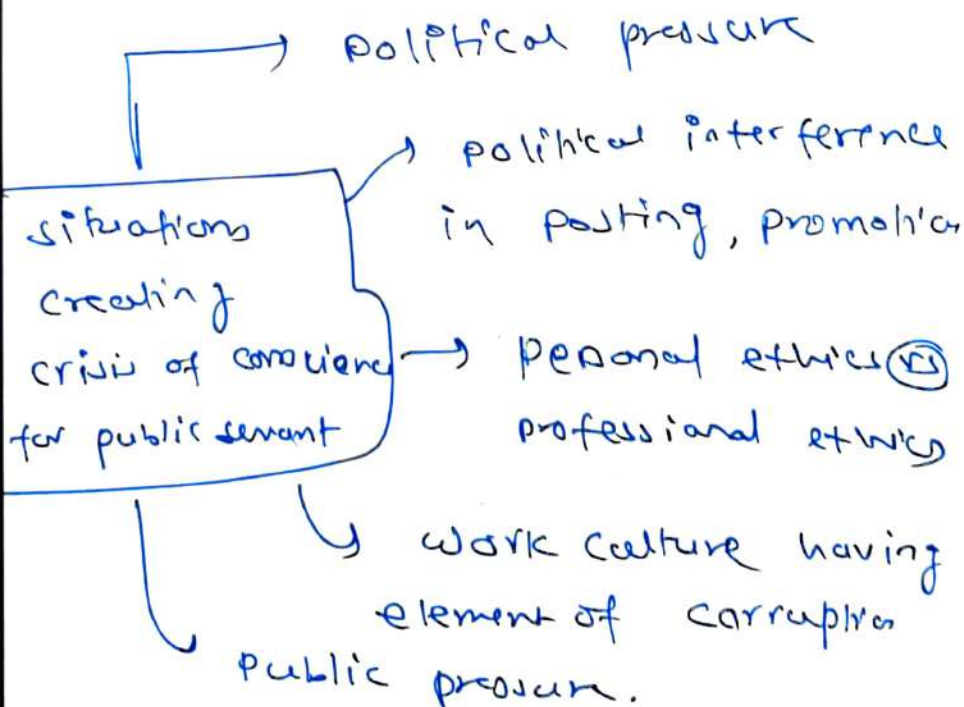
- ↳ accountability and transparency in media funding.
- ↳ independent press council of India.

5. (a) What do you understand by a situation of 'crisis of conscience'? Also, explain how a public servant can deal with such a situation.

(150 words) 10

"विवेक का संकट" जैसी स्थिति से आप क्या समझते हैं? साथ ही, बताइए कि एक लोक सेवक ऐसी स्थिति से कैसे निपट सकता है।

Conscience refers to inner voice which guides one to go on righteous path. 'Crisis of conscience' is situation created by conflict in own values against own conduct or pressure from outside to conduct in manner to violate conscience.



Dealing with 'Crisis of Conscience'

① Not giving in to undue and unjust political pressure.

e.g. P S Appu resigned from directorship of LBNAA when faced political pressure.

② Following right voice of conscience

e.g. Gandhi discontinued Non-cooperation when violence erupted despite popular pressure against him.

③ Adhering to values of public welfare
following ~~provisions~~ provisions of RTI

e.g. Section 8 of RTI, though exempt disclosure of information, empowers public servant to disclose it if it is in public welfare.

'Crisis of Conscience' has to be dealt by upholding integrity and values of public good.

5. (b) The opportunities and threats created by emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI) require leaders across business, government and civil society to understand the importance of values and ethics in technological development. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) जैसी उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों द्वारा उत्पन्न अवसरों और खतरों ने यह आवश्यक बना दिया है कि व्यवसाय, सरकार और नागरिक समाज के अग्रणी व्यक्ति तकनीकी विकास में मूल्यों एवं नैतिकता के महत्व को समझें। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Artificial Intelligence and other emerging technology has brought ease of doing business and ease in processes. Also, they brought challenges such as privacy violation, data breach, etc.

Importance of values and ethics in tech. development

→ Gandhiji says science without humanity is deadly sin.

→ unscrupulous mechanization
⇒ unemployment.

{ not fulfilling greater good for greater number }

→ Biotechnological program may
threaten natural process of
reproduction by use of

- ↳ Designer babies
- ↳ genome editing, etc.

Hence importance of values
of → sustainability
↳ ethical use of technology
↳ compassion towards humans
and other life forms.
↳ respect for privacy, equality,
freedom, etc.

"Technology ^{should be} ~~is~~ used as means
not goals"
- 2nd ARC.

6. (a) It is argued that the Indian bureaucracy suffers from indecision and risk aversion. Do you agree? Justify with logical arguments. (150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारतीय नौकरशाही अनिर्णय और जोखिम से बचने की प्रवृत्ति से ग्रस्त है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Bureaucracy is system
of permanent executive who are aimed
at implementing the decision
made by authority in power and
taking feedback to modify the
policy.

Indian bureaucracy, formed
on democratic parameters, demands
scrutiny of policy, prudent decision
making and adherence to procedures.

Owing to above factors and
others it is said to be suffering
from indecision and risk aversion :-

① Red-tapeism is prevalent in
granting approvals

② prevalence of corruption slows down
efficiency.

↳ corruption perception index [85th] rank
of India.

↳ 2nd ARE pointed out 'corruption
gross wheels of bureaucracy'

③ Sometimes unscrupulous adherence
to procedure resulting in indecision

e.g. Denial of PDS grains under
MDM scheme resulted in
death due to malnutrition in

Jharkhand. (∴) procedure → Aashor needed

ways to
solve
current
problems

→ recruitment of motivated
and responsive civil servants

→ Democratic flexibilities
in procedure

↓
E-governance
+ transparency.

→ innovation to take rising
for public good.

Indian Bureaucracy needs to be
streamfast in decision making for public welfare

6. (b) Corruption endangers not only the quality of governance but also threatens the very foundation of our society. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

भ्रष्टाचार न केवल शासन की गुणवत्ता के समक्ष संकट उत्पन्न करता है बल्कि हमारे समाज की वास्तविक नींव को भी खतरे में डालता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Corruption is misuse of power for own benefit at the cost of public welfare.

Corruption endangering quality of governance

- ① It engenders wrong practices like rent seeking, bribery, inaction, etc which makes way for exploitation of people.
- ② It subverts accountability mechanism by use of organised corruption network.
- ③ It causes un-mitigable damage to public purse.
- ④ It corrupts moral of officers and make them deaf to the voice of conscience.

- ⑤ compromise values of
- ↳ dedication to service
 - ↳ composition
 - ↳ integrity & honesty
 - ↳ public welfare
- ⇒ failing to adhere to foundational values of civil services

Corruption: threatening foundation of society

- ① normalizing corruption
⇒ compromise ethics within society
- ② Allow the rich to exploit governance machinery at their advantage
- ③ push poor and vulnerable out for margins, as they are dependent upon welfare scheme

Corruption is worst form of crime which eats up resources of people. It must be tackled through 'Danda' (= punishment, suggested by Kautilya)

6. (c) Discuss the foundational values of civil services, which are prerequisites in building a responsive public administration. Also, highlight how Mission Karmayogi aspires to make public administration more responsive.

(150 words) 10

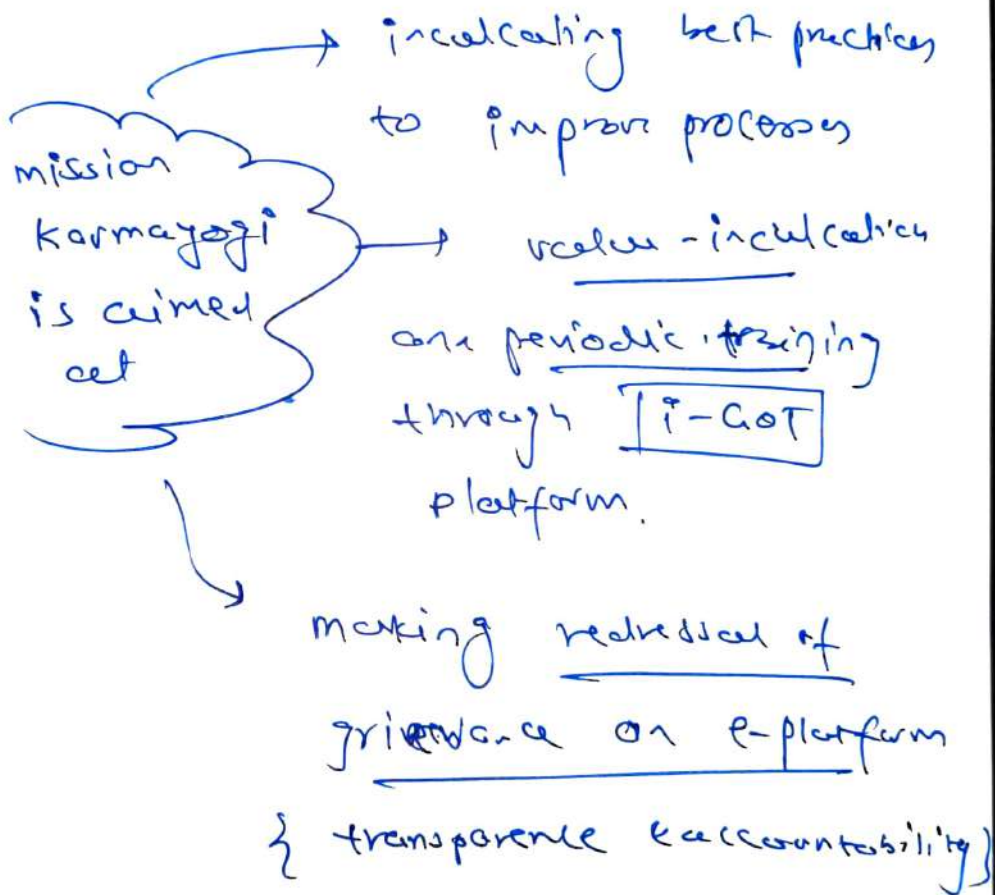
लोक सेवाओं के उन बुनियादी मूल्यों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जो एक उत्तरदायी लोक प्रशासन के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक शर्त हैं। साथ ही, इस तथ्य को भी रेखांकित कीजिए कि मिशन कर्मयोगी किस प्रकार लोक प्रशासन को और अधिक उत्तरदायी बनाने की आकांक्षा रखता है।

foundational values of civil
services projects ethos of institution
of civil services.

Foundational values

- ① Integrity to show convergence in speech, action and thought.
- ② Courage to handle fear in demanding situation in public experience
- ③ Dedication to service to do the service in all circumstances.
- ④ Compassion to show emotional connect with people and evince actions to bring welfare to them
- ⑤ Transparency to make governance open and understandable

⑥ Accountability to ensure accountability
and enforcement of responsibility
of civil servants' actions.



mission karmayogi is aimed at process reform and inculcating values to increase efficiency and effectiveness of civil services in India.

SECTION - B

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

7. You come across a news report of a state 'X', which has a considerable number of school going children suffering from malnourishment. To overcome this, the state recently rolled out a policy to introduce eggs in mid-day meals in schools. However, some parents, teachers and a few religious groups have protested against the move. The report states that the Minister of Education of state 'X' has assured the public of a reversal in the policy. You are aware that this may be because elections are approaching in the state and the party in power may not want to antagonise a particular religious group, which is its key supporter.

In light of this, answer the following:

- (a) Highlight the stakeholders in the given case study.
(b) Examine the options available in the given situation.
(c) According to you, what is the best course of action and why? (20)

आपको एक राज्य 'X' के बारे में एक न्यूज़ रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होती है, जिसमें काफी संख्या में स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चे कुपोषण से पीड़ित हैं। इस पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने हेतु, उक्त राज्य ने हाल ही में स्कूलों में मध्याह्न भोजन में अंडे को शामिल करने की एक नीति लागू की है। हालांकि, कुछ माता-पिता व शिक्षकों और कुछ धार्मिक समूहों ने इस कदम का विरोध किया है। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि राज्य 'X' के शिक्षा मंत्री ने जनता को नीति में बदलाव का आश्वासन दिया है। आप जानते हैं कि ऐसा इसलिए हो सकता है क्योंकि राज्य में चुनाव नजदीक आ रहे हैं और सत्तारूढ़ दल एक विशेष धार्मिक समूह जोकि पार्टी का प्रमुख समर्थक है, उसका वो विरोधी नहीं बनना चाहती है।

इसके आलोक में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) प्रदत्त प्रकरण में शामिल हितधारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए।
(b) दी गई स्थिति में उपलब्ध विकल्पों का परीक्षण कीजिए।
(c) आपके अनुसार, सबसे उपयुक्त कार्रवाई क्या है और क्यों?

malnutrition has been
persistent problem in India.
Diversification of food basket under
mid-day-meals to include eggs,
fruits has been suggested by
many committee. But it

brings in conflict with religious
customs/cultures related to food
habits.

The present case demands
effective balance between ensuring
nutrition while respecting religious
Sentiments.

9 Stakeholders and respective concerns
are as follows:

- ① State: to ensure nutrition of
children under Article 47 is
its duty, similarly respecting
religious rights under Article 25.
- ② Parents
& teachers: concerned about intake of
non-veg food (Eggs)
- ③ children: Right to survival through
healthy and nutritious food.
- ④ Minister
of Education: concerned about public
& party in power upsur vis-a-vis elections.

5) Options available and their merit and demerit are as follows:

① Not changing food basket which includes eggs.

merits	demerits
→ Ensuring nutrition to children. → Fulfilment of state's duty under <u>Article 47</u>	→ Worsening of protest may create law and order issues → Insensitivity of state towards religious sentiments (under <u>Art 25</u>)

② Exclusion of eggs from food basket

merits	demerits
→ no protest → minister / party may enjoy public upsur.	→ Dereliction of state's duty under <u>Article 47</u> → rights of children to nutr nutrition affected

→ may result in
inefficacy of MDM
Scheme to avert
malnutrition.

- ③ Inclusion of other vegetarian
item (e.g. milk) which is equally nutritious
as egg.

merit	Demerit
1) Pacify & protect	1) Increased subsidy
2) Respecting religious sentiments	burden on government
3) Ensuring nutrition	→ long term financial unsustainability.

IC My course of action would
be based on option 3 given above
as per merits of the case. It
can be complemented by :

- I would carry out objective
study on financial needs of

Inclusion of vegetarian commodity

- Further I would conduct survey of how much children needs such support. It would ensure wise usage of public resources for scheme.
- If the party in power doesn't agree with above suggestion to include milk, I may call upon the protesters to make them understand rationale behind eggs' inclusion

By taking above steps, ~~I~~ ~~as~~ a public servant can uphold secularism vis-a-vis directive principles of states' policy to ensure nutrition.

8. Recently, the government has proposed a bill to increase the age of marriage for women from 18 to 21 years. It has been argued that it will help women improve their nutritional status, lower maternal mortality rate and improve the overall health status of women. However, some critics have stated that the proposed law would be counterproductive to women's cause and the desired objectives will not be met. In this context, answer the following questions:

(a) What effect will an increase in the age of marriage have on women in India?

(b) Can legislation be used as an effective tool for social change?

(c) Discuss other agents that can be used for social change in this context.

(20)

हाल ही में, सरकार ने महिलाओं के लिए विवाह की आयु 18 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 21 वर्ष करने हेतु एक विधेयक प्रस्तावित किया है। यह तर्क दिया गया है कि इससे महिलाओं को उनके पोषण स्तर में सुधार करने, मातृ मृत्यु दर को कम करने और महिलाओं की समग्र स्वास्थ्य स्थिति में सुधार करने में सहायता प्राप्त होगी। हालांकि, कुछ आलोचकों का मत है कि प्रस्तावित कानून महिलाओं के समग्र कल्याण के प्रतिकूल होगा और वांछित उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति नहीं होगी। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) भारत में विवाह की आयु में वृद्धि का महिलाओं पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा?

(b) क्या कानून को सामाजिक परिवर्तन के लिए एक प्रभावी उपकरण के रूप में प्रयुक्त किया जा सकता है?

(c) इस संदर्भ में, सामाजिक परिवर्तन के लिए उपयोग किए जा सकने वाले अन्य घटकों की विवेचना कीजिए।

According to NFHS-5,
around 23% women in India
follow child marriage (i.e. below
18 years). As child marriage affect
nutritional status and incidence of
maternal mortality, propose bill
intend to reduce this repercussion.

But is simultaneously brings
fear of legal repercussion of those
who would be prosecuted under law.

a

positive effect of increasing age of marriage

- ① Increased time for women to study.
- ② Less incidence of early age pregnancy → low maternal mortality
→ avert malnutrition
- ③ positively affect nutritional status of child to be born.
- ④ respecting women's right to healthy life and reproductive health.

negative effects

- ① increased number of illegal marriages

② With increased marriage age,
late marriage brings threat of
high dowry (unfortunate phre-
-mena in India, however illegal)

b Legislations to tackle social
problems have mixed response
owing to following facts.

→ Despite Prevention of child
marriage Act, 23% women
undergo child marriage.

•) Increasing age of marriage
increase in child marriage cases.

Owing to this, we can say:

→ Legislations are deterrent factor
to improve social conditions
to the extent.

→ But to increase the effectiveness of various other agents of social change needs to be brought in con.

C Other agents of social change

• Family : It has potential to act upon to reverse effect of social problems such as child marriage, dowry, etc
→ mainly due to its role in value inculcation

• Education / schools : which brings awareness about negatives of rigid social practices or health & morality.

• Society: It forms and implements social norms.

↳ If society is progressive, social change is quick.

• NGOs/civil society: plays positive role of bringing change through their intimate connection with people.

↳ Here they can play role in awareness generation regarding negative of child marriage.

The proposed law needs public debate and objective analysis of its aims and effects. Especially when Nirbhaya case committee proposed lowering of age of marriage for women.

9. Climate change not only threatens our ecosystems but also undermines the foundation of our fundamental rights, deepens inequalities and creates new forms of injustice. Adapting to climate change and trying to mitigate its impacts are not just a matter of scientific knowledge and political will but also demand a broader view of a complex, inter-related situation. Human induced climate change has brought in several ethical dimensions not just in causing climate change but also in the role and responsibility in mitigating it.

(a) Highlight the ethical issues arising out of human-induced climate change.

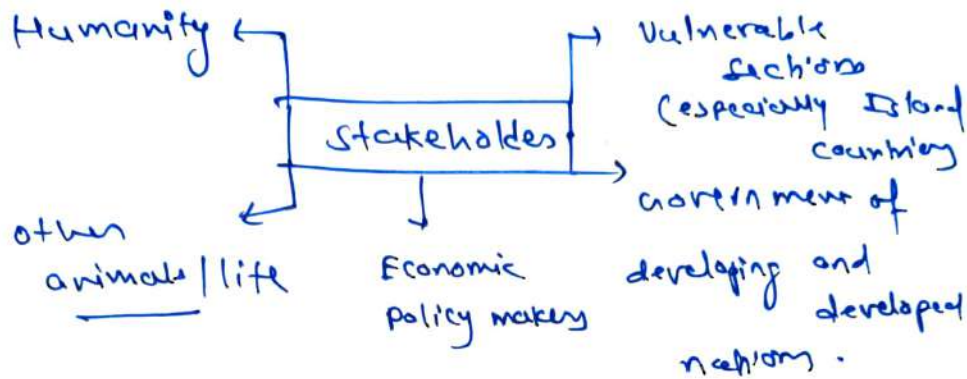
(b) What ethical principles should form the basis of global action on climate change? (20)

जलवायु परिवर्तन से न केवल हमारे पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को खतरा है बल्कि यह हमारे मौलिक अधिकारों की नींव को भी कमजोर करता है, असमानताओं में वृद्धि करता है और अन्याय के नए रूपों को उत्पन्न करता है। जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति अनुकूलन और इसके प्रभावों के शमन का प्रयास केवल वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान और राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति के विषय नहीं हैं। इसके लिए जटिल और परस्पर रूप से संबंधित परिस्थितियों के संबंध में एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण अपनाना आवश्यक है। मानव जनित जलवायु परिवर्तन ने जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारकों के साथ-साथ जलवायु परिवर्तन का शमन करने संबंधी भूमिका और उत्तरदायित्व से संबंधित कई नैतिक आयामों को भी उजागर किया है।

(a) मानव जनित जलवायु परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न होने वाले नैतिक मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

(b) जलवायु परिवर्तन पर वैश्विक कार्रवाई के आधार कौन-से नैतिक सिद्धांत होने चाहिए?

Recent IPCC's 6th report
pointed out 1.09°C rise in global
temperature owing to human actions.
It brings debate on sustainable
usage of resources vs economic
growth, and freedom of
various countries at global action
level.



a Ethical issues brought by climate change.

① Sustainability (vs) Economic growth

→ with high poverty and less welfare, various countries want to bring good economic growth for their people

→ simultaneously being vulnerable to climate change.

② Who to take responsibility?

→ developed countries has used most of their carbon emission

water and growing to progress economy. Now developing country, pursuit may jeopardise health of planet, but aimed at bringing welfare.

③ Interests of humans vs of animals and planet:

→ As dominant species, humans have exploited planet to their own benefit

→ It has jeopardised habitat and living conditions for other life.

④ Issue of environmental migration is imminent for submerging island countries

→ It would create refugee crisis.

[b] Ethical principles for global actions.

① Globally concerted action with equitable participation of developed and developing countries

↳ Common but Differentiated Responsibility (CBDR)

② Sustainable development to take care of not only humans but other life forms' future generation.

③ Ethical and moral leadership in taking actions by developed countries.

④ Participation of all countries and inclusive platform to ^{join} voice

to deprived, as well as civil
society.

⑤ Long-term policy on refugee
crisis for island population
facing sea-level rise.

climate-change is multi-
dimensional threat imminent
in near future. Adoption of
mitigating and adaptive methods
need to be complemented by
ethical principles.

10. You are the Chairperson of Staff Selection Commission of a state. Recently, an exam for recruitment to the position of sub-inspectors was conducted by the Commission. But a video of some students using hi-tech devices like spy-mics, and placing "solvers" to cheat in the exam by hiding bluetooth devices in wig, has been surfacing on the internet. Also, this is not an isolated incident; many instances of organized cheating scandals have shocked the state in recent years. Students are agitated and demanding cancellation of the exam and there is pressure on you to resign. However, your daughter had also appeared in this exam and is confident of clearing it. There are many other students who had waited for this exam for a long time and are hopeful of clearing it with honest efforts. Whatever decision the Commission takes is bound to affect the career of a large number of candidates who appeared in the exam, including your own daughter.

(a) Highlight the ethical issues concerned in the case.

(b) Why is cheating in examinations prevalent in many states across India?

(c) What measures would you take to make sure that a similar situation does not arise in future? (20)

आप एक राज्य के कर्मचारी चयन आयोग के अध्यक्ष हैं। हाल ही में, आयोग द्वारा सब-इंस्पेक्टर के पद पर भर्ती के लिए एक परीक्षा आयोजित की गई थी। लेकिन कुछ छात्रों द्वारा स्पाई-माइक्रोफोन जैसे हाई-टेक उपकरणों का उपयोग करने और ब्लूटूथ डिवाइसों को बिग में छिपाकर परीक्षा में "सोल्वर्स या फर्जी परीक्षार्थी" बैठाने का एक वीडियो इंटरनेट पर सामने आ रहा है। साथ ही, यह कोई अकेली घटना नहीं है; हाल के वर्षों में संगठित तरीके से नकलबाजी की घटना के कई उदाहरणों ने राज्य को भयाकुल कर दिया है। छात्र विरोध कर रहे हैं और परीक्षा रद्द करने की मांग कर रहे हैं तथा आपके ऊपर इस्तीफा देने का दबाव है। हालांकि, आपकी बेटी भी इस परीक्षा में शामिल हुई थी और वो इसे पास करने के लिए आश्वस्त है। ऐसे कई अन्य छात्र हैं जिन्होंने लंबे समय से इस परीक्षा का इंतजार किया था और ईमानदार प्रयासों के साथ इसे पास करने की उम्मीद कर रहे हैं। आयोग जो भी निर्णय लेगा, वह आपकी अपनी बेटी सहित बड़ी संख्या में परीक्षा में बैठने वाले उम्मीदवारों के करियर को प्रभावित करेगा।

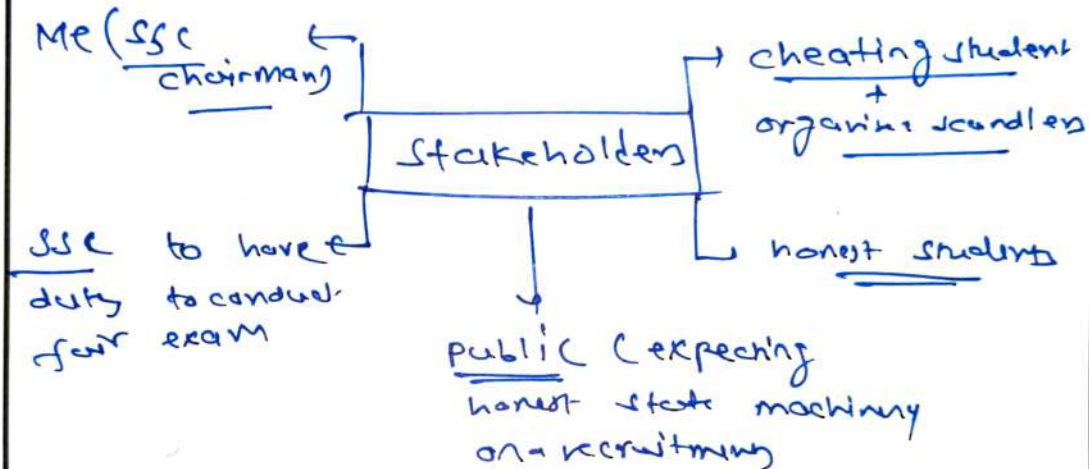
(a) इस प्रकरण से संबंधित नैतिक मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

(b) भारत भर के कई राज्यों में परीक्षाओं में नकल क्यों जारी है?

(c) भविष्य में ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न न हो, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आप क्या उपाय करेंगे?

Current case brings in
issue of fairness of conduct
of exam, as well as ethical
dilemma of public interest vs

Interest of few (daughter, other honest students) with respect to exam process.



a Ethical issues

- ① Fairness of examination is being compromised by wrong means adopted by some students.
- ② Participation of daughter in exam, may tempt the chairman (me) to make biased decision (conflict of interest)

③ Apprehension of cancelling examination may affect career of those who have attained age qualification or preparing with financial difficulties.

④ organised cheating perpetrators using wrong means for personal gain.

↳ Infusing already corrupt persons in services.

b Reasons for cheating in examination across states :

① Intense competition making students to indulge in wrong means of attaining ambition.

② Corrupted commission members leading to leaking of paper

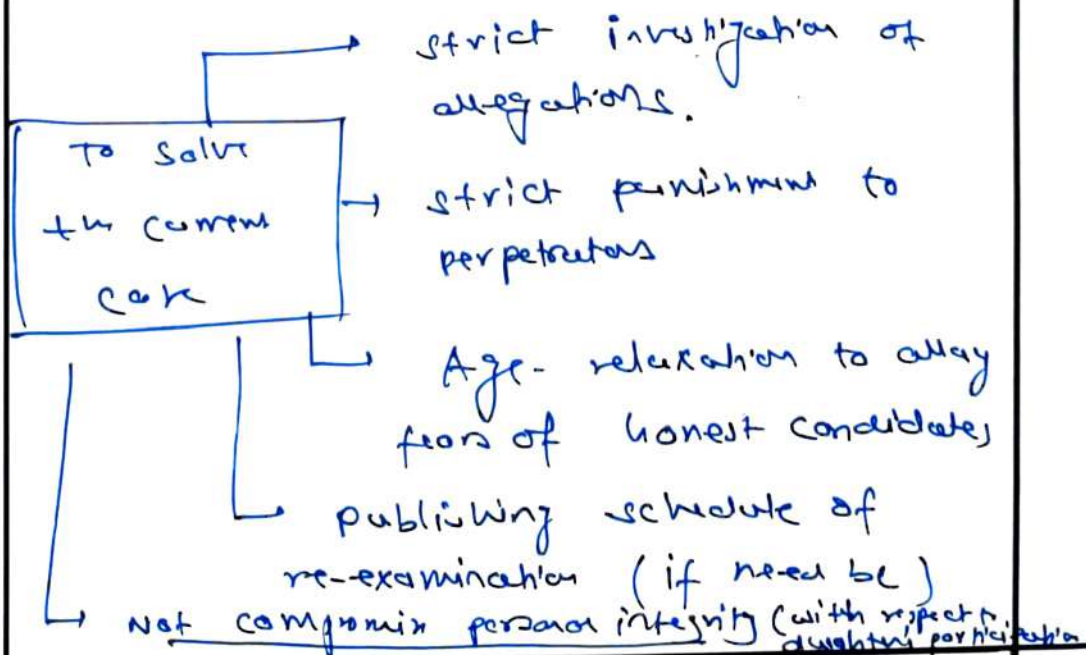
or forming nexus with organised cheating perpetrators for personal gains.

③ misuse of technology

④ lax pre-examination frisking
and apathy of invigilators in
ensuring fair examination

C measures to be taken

① Short-term :



long-term measure

- ① Use of technology (CCTV camera) for strict invigilation.
- ② recruiting honest persons in commission.
- ③ Enforcing transparent and accountable work culture within the commission and examination staff.
- ④ strict frisking and pre-examination guideline about attire and other requirements.

By taking following measure,
I am accomplishing my duty to
ensure fair exam process - impartial
recruitment, and objective solution
to organiser cheating activities.

11. You are a young officer posted as a Sub-Divisional Magistrate in a backward district. You receive a complaint against the appointment of a Dalit woman in a village school for cooking food under the Mid-Day Meal scheme by parents of some students. The parents are putting immense pressure on the school management to discontinue the services of the woman concerned on the basis of long-standing social norms of caste impurity. They also say that if the management fails to take a favourable decision, keeping in mind the prevailing social customs, they will convene a village assembly and take action against the woman and her family members, including boycotting them socially.

Based on the above information, address the following:

(a) Identify the issues involved in the given case study.

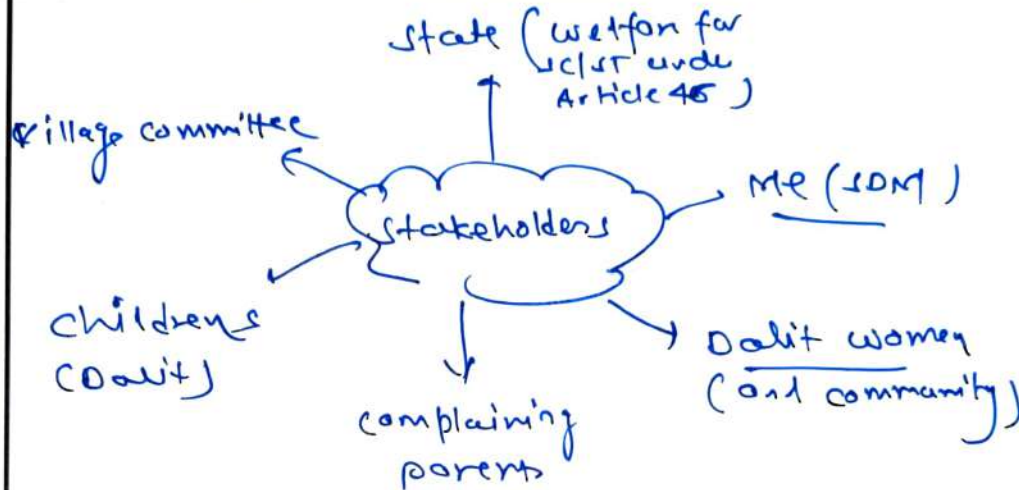
(b) Highlighting the reasons behind continuing caste discrimination, discuss the steps which you will take to resolve the present issue. (20)

आप एक पिछड़े जिले में सब-डिविजनल मजिस्ट्रेट के पद पर पदस्थापित युवा अधिकारी हैं। आपको कुछ छात्रों के माता-पिता द्वारा मध्याह्न भोजन योजना के तहत खाना पकाने के लिए एक गांव के स्कूल में एक दलित महिला की नियुक्ति के विरुद्ध शिकायत प्राप्त होती है। वे माता-पिता लंबे समय से चली आ रही जातिगत अशुद्धता के सामाजिक मानदंडों के आधार पर संबंधित महिला की सेवाओं को बंद करने के लिए स्कूल प्रबंधन पर भारी दबाव डाल रहे हैं। उनका यह भी कहना है कि यदि प्रबंधन प्रचलित सामाजिक रीति-रिवाजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अनुकूल निर्णय लेने में विफल रहता है, तो वे एक ग्राम सभा आयोजित करेंगे और महिला एवं उसके परिवार के सदस्यों के विरुद्ध सामाजिक बहिष्कार सहित कार्रवाई करेंगे। उपर्युक्त जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) प्रदत्त प्रकरण में शामिल मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) जातिगत भेदभाव जारी रहने के कारणों को रेखांकित करते हुए, वर्तमान मुद्दे को हल करने के लिए आप जो कदम उठाएंगे, उस पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Caste system in India
has been root cause of discrimination
for Dalits of India. The menace
has been affecting upliftment
of Dalits being done by state
and other actors.



a Issues involved are as below:

- ① Denial of right to work and right to equality to Dalit woman.
- ② Persistence of caste-related discrimination at village level and its manifestation negating upliftment of Dalit.
- ③ Threat to Dalit woman by social boycott brings in issue of extra-constitutional mechanism imposing

unconstitutional punishments.

- ④ possible law and order issues at village and community levels.
- ⑤ violation of rule of law as threatened by village assembly.
- ⑥ Inefficiency in MGN scheme regarding inclusion.

b

- ① Reason behind continuing caste discrimination
- ① persisting nature of problem due to role played by village assembly in continuing it
- ② lack of inclusion of Dalits in decision making authority.
- ③ failure of educational system

to inculcate values of equality
and fraternity.

④ uncharging attitude of higher
castes towards caste-discriminated
problem.

⑤ lack of political will by
various govt. vis-a-vis solving
problem.

My steps to solve present issue

① I would retain the Dalit
woman at her position while
addressing issues posed by
community (complaining parents),

② I would use my persuasion
skills to make them aware
about problem of discrimination.

③ If they fail to understand,
I would give mild fear
appeal through SC/ST Prevention
of discrimination Act, to
make them comply with law.

④ To address protest by village
community.

↳ I ensure participation of
forces to ensure law and order.

↳ meeting with village leaders.

⑤ At the end I would take
nona content of woman in question
about her decision. I would
encourage of full support to her choice.

By taking above action,
I uphold constitutional values of
equality of opportunity to Dalit
community.

12. A bridge is being built by a powerful local contractor in a district. The Public Works Department (PWD) is responsible for issuing the tender, checking the quality of the bridge and giving approval to it. During the construction of the bridge, testing by the quality control lab in the PWD showed its strength to be slightly below the minimum value required for granting approval for its further construction and completion. The local contractor paid hefty bribes to some officials in the PWD to get the contract. These officials are pressurising the quality control lab in the PWD to sign the report and give the required approval to the bridge. The local MLA is also pressuring the concerned lab for the approval, as elections in the state are approaching and the bridge has to be inaugurated. However, the in-charge of the lab is aware that if he grants approval and any mishappening related to the bridge occurs in the future, he may come under scrutiny. In this context, answer the following questions:

(a) What are the issues involved in this scenario?

(b) Evaluate the options available to the in-charge of the quality control lab in the given situation.

(c) What course of action should the lab in-charge take? Justify with logical arguments. (20)

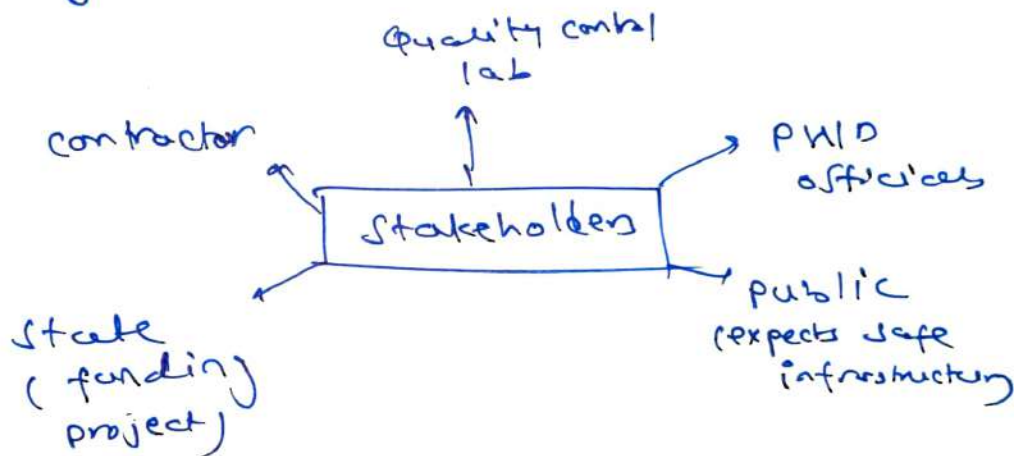
एक जिले में एक शक्तिशाली स्थानीय ठेकेदार द्वारा एक पुल का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। लोक निर्माण विभाग (PWD) निविदा जारी करने, पुल की गुणवत्ता की जांच करने और इसे मंजूरी देने के लिए जिम्मेदार है। पुल के निर्माण के दौरान, PWD में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला द्वारा किए गए एक परीक्षण में पाया गया कि इसकी मजबूती, आगे के निर्माण कार्य और उसे पूरा करने के लिए मंजूरी देने हेतु आवश्यक न्यूनतम परिमाण (वैल्यू) से थोड़ा कम है। स्थानीय ठेकेदार द्वारा PWD के कुछ अधिकारियों को ठेका दिलाने के लिए अत्यधिक रिश्वत दी गई। ये अधिकारी PWD में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला पर रिपोर्ट पर हस्ताक्षर करने और पुल को आवश्यक मंजूरी देने का दबाव बना रहे हैं। स्थानीय विधायक भी मंजूरी के लिए संबंधित लैब पर दबाव बना रहा है, क्योंकि राज्य में चुनाव निकट हैं और पुल का उद्घाटन किया जाना है। हालांकि, लैब के प्रभारी को पता है कि यदि वह मंजूरी देता है और भविष्य में पुल से संबंधित कोई भी दुर्घटना होती है, तो वह जांच के दायरे में आ सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) इस परिदृश्य में शामिल मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) प्रदत्त स्थिति में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला के प्रभारी के समक्ष उपलब्ध विकल्पों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(c) प्रयोगशाला प्रभारी को क्या कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए? व्यावहारिक तर्कों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

The present case study
inters problems of corruption
at the cost of public welfare
by infrastructure-development level.



9 Issues involved :

① personal gains vs public welfare

→ contractor and PMD officials
indulged in making money
through wrong means.

② safety of public infrastructure

→ lax safety-norm enforcement
is possible threat to life and

Property.

- ③ Political involvement and pressure in can violating separation of power, as MLA has nothing to do with implementation of Contract.

↳ brings in political-contractor-PWD official nexus for corruption

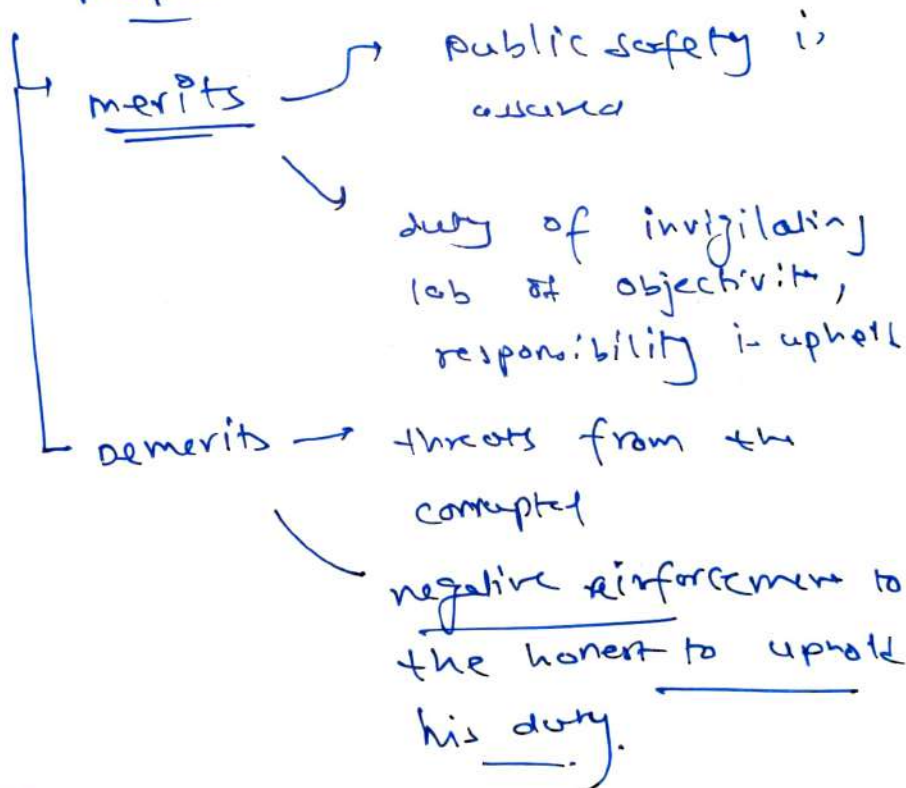
b Options available :-

- ① Give in to the pressure from PWD officials and sign contract

merits	Demerits
→ Protection of self from threats by Contractor/official.	→ Relieving <u>objectivity</u> by <u>usurpation</u> .
	→ compromising public safety.

- thrust to corruption
- possible mishap
due to bridge
breaking.

① not signing ~~contracts~~ approval
Paper :



C Course of Action by lab
- incharge:

- ① not signing approval
- ② giving reasons of poor adherence

to quality standards in
writing to ensure his accoun-
tability.

- ③ possible suggestions to improve
safety of bridge & complete
project in time.

upholding public safety
is the prime duty of lab. ~~quality~~
incharge in this moment. It
would result in resilient infrastructure
for the country.