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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1416)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	638107
Center		Date	24/06/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

SECTION - A

1. (a) Highlighting the significance of ethical work culture, suggest ways by which it can be imbibed in an organization. (150 words) 10

नैतिक कार्य संस्कृति के महत्त्व को रेखांकित करते हुए, उन उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जिनके माध्यम से इसे किसी संगठन में आत्मसात किया जा सकता है।

work culture is the overall environment in an organisation & it's quality of service & interaction with the clients / shareholders.

Significance of ethical work culture :-

↳ Helps in developing goodwill about organisation

↓
Helps in expansion

↓
Helps in profit generation

↳ Helps in keeping the employees motivated & maintaining positive mindset at work.

↓
increases efficiency

↓
stress management.

↳ Enhances client satisfaction.

Ex:- ISRO's work culture.

Ways by which ethical work culture can be imbued :-

- ↳ Social Influence & persuasion
ex:- company's chairman taking meetings occasionally.
- ↳ Mentoring & personalised focus.
- ↳ Role modelling & motivation
ex:- Kailash Satyarthi delivers speech to CBSNAA trainees.
- ↳ Exemplary behavior.

Ethical work culture is essential ingredient in governance & performance.

1. (b) Upholding probity in governance is not only contingent on values of an individual but also the processes of the institution. Discuss. (150 words) 10

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

Probity means procedural integrity with values like uncorruptiveness, rectitude & upright behavior.

Probity in governance depends on individual who govern as their values influence quality of service, ethics & interfacial performance of an organisation.

Ex:- corrupt police officials lead to lack of probity in police station.

However, process of institution also have deep impact on the probity since the arbitrariness in law/rules or the complexity in process leads to decline of motivation & hence

brings :- 1.) Red tapism 2.) Apathy
3.) Delays 4.) Insensitivity etc.

Ex:- process to register a restaurant
in Delhi requires 47 clearances.
Even though individual is highly
ethical, delays are eminent.

There is a saying, "Individual's
performance is sum totalled to
get organisation's efficiency".

Hence, individual need to be
highly ethical & maintain values
of probity, efficiency & compassion.

Minimum Government Maximum
Governance can help simplify
processes & make institutional
hurdles less prominent in affecting
governance.

2. (a) The nature of a business's operations has a major influence on the ethical issues with which it must contend. Giving examples, discuss how business ethics is crucial in today's world.

(150 words) 10

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

Business Ethics (or corporate ethics) is the practice of ethical values of transparency, financial disclosure, separation of power, democratic decision making in the company

Today, the world is highly dependent on markets so crony capitalism, consumerism, commercialization are prominent which reduce the quality of development by increasing inequality.

Ex:- Sardar Sam, PNA Sam, Vijaya Malya, Satyam computers.

The ethical values are primary to run a business in long-term & loads of corporate failures are examples of it. Values also

Influence the organization's quality & image.

Importance of business ethics :-

- for longevity of the business
- for good public image.
- for steady expansion.
- for development of society as a whole (since company is property of society, as said in Solomon case)

Way forward :-

- Active financial disclosure
- Independent auditing
- compassionate capitalism (as envisaged by Narayan Murthy).

As Gandhiji said, "If wealth is gone nothing is gone, character is gone everything is gone" so ethical conduct is needed in corporate world.

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।

Integrity is prime virtue as emphasized by our PM too.

Bureaucrats are the key stakeholders of country's governance & they hold a responsibility to maintain social contract & keep enhancing or retaining people's trust in the system. So, values of ethical conduct & spirit of service is the chief need.

Honest bureaucrat may suffer in short-term due to his integrity/honesty but he is true to his inner self (conscience) & hence his moral behavior has support of his conscience. He follows law not only in letter but in spirit.

(X):- Ashok Khenka suffers through

transforms but his inner self is satisfied.

However, corrupt bureaucrats go against voice of conscience & hence may face crisis of conscience in long term which is morally guilt feeling. It may be so serious that it can lead to suicides too.

Ex:- Bureaucrat committed suicide after bridge accident saying in letter that he was involved in corrupt practices during bridge construction.

Hence, ethical conduct is necessary.

A corrupt person may escape law but can't escape his conscience.

That's why Gandhiji, Vivekananda etc emphasize on importance of conscience in decisions.

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।

It is said that foreign relations are an interplay of various national interests.

Ethical conduct in foreign policy is not a reality because hard power & short-term narrow national interests of powerful countries dominates the international politics.

Ex:- Iraq war, Chinese forays in South China Sea etc.

Most of the conflict-resolution & truces/treaties favor powerful countries (especially western countries) who deploy their national priorities in the garb of universal values of humanity, democracy, freedom etc.

Ex:- Proxy wars.

However, there is also a hope ethical values playing dominant role in international agenda which benefit the poorer/vulnerable people & countries.

Ex:- 1) UNDHR (1951)

2) NAM (Non-Alignment Movement)
which operates on Panchsheel.

Also, many a times converging national interests on various issues leads to a right kind of development in international geopolitics.

(Ex:- 1) Terrorism is a national interest of many countries so fight against it is of prime importance
2) Climate change.

Ethics (universal values) are needed to bring the poorer countries at parity.
Tagore's 'humanism over patriotism' is the need of hour.

3. (b) Conscience can neither be silent nor delayed as a source of ethical guidance. Elaborate.

(150 words) 10

नैतिक मार्गदर्शन के स्रोत के रूप में अंतःकरण न तो मौन रह सकता है और न ही विलंब कर सकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Conscience is the person's inner moral compass of judging an action/object as right or wrong.

Conscience can not be "silent" because it comes into picture in every decision we take in life. It motivates person to take right action & hinders wrong decisions by invoking the ethical/moral values.

Ex:- (1) Civil servant punishing a boy who stole medicines because of poverty will be stopped by conscience.

Conscience is above law since law has a limited scope & there is always scope of discretion.

Moreover, many a times following law & conscience are in contradiction.

Conscience can't be delayed as a source of ethical guidance because delay can lead to wrong action which will induce morally guilt feeling (crisis of conscience). Moreover,

Conscience is always at play since a person's attitude consists of affective & cognitive component- which are governed by conscience & lead to right behavior.

ex:- 1.) DGP going slow on Jai protests initially then seeing huge ruckus & deaths, guilt feeling arises.

Gandhiji's talisman is one of the ways to invoke conscience in decision making. Hence, conscience has a key role to play in individual actions.

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

Roosevelt here conveys the difference between integrity & knowledge. Education can give knowledge but not integral behavior. It needs to be inculcated in a person to make him thoroughly competent & an asset to society.

As we know, "Integrity without knowledge is useless while knowledge without integrity is dangerous".

Hence, there is a need to impart right values in person with knowledge

Ex:- Osama bin Laden was highly knowledgeable but proved to be a menace to society.

In the age of cyberspace, globalisation, restricted reach of government is a reality. Various kind of crimes can occur due to people getting knowledge & using it for selfish motives.

Ex:- 1.) Deepfakes 2.) Cyberattacks
3.) Bioterrorism

Also, bureaucrats need to be holistically competent rather than just being professionally competent (DoPT emphasises on this). This will help in enhancing good governance & bringing transformative change.

Kautilya's emphasis on ethical conduct & Aristotle's concept of wisdom convey the need of moral learning in education.

4. (b) Right is right even if no one is doing it; wrong is wrong even if everyone is doing it. — Saint Augustine (150 words) 10

सही सही है, भले ही कोई भी ऐसा न कर रहा हो; गलत गलत है भले ही हर कोई ऐसा कर रहा हो। - सेंट ऑगस्टीन

Augustine emphasizes on rational thinking & critical approach to life rather than following set precedents.

~~Plato~~^{Socrates} questioned the king when everyone was following king. Ultimately, he was proved right later on.

J.S. Mill emphasises on freedom of speech so that every prevailing notion can be put to questioning & improved.

For ex- 1) Sati, child marriage were acceptable & everyone followed it but now proved wrong practices..

Augustine's emphasis on rational thinking holds relevance because there has been perceptible rise in curbing dissent all over the world. This is setting dangerous trend

hindering the free evolution of society.

Gandhiji broke Salt law even though everyone was obeying the law till then because he perceived it to be wrong.

Indian society is following western society without putting the values of west to critical evaluation.

This has led to rise in unhealthy life style, commodification, scams, social stratification, loss of checks & balances & increasing mental health issues:

Critical thinking & following morally correct path is needed otherwise sanskritization of corruption will spread to every arena.

5. (a) "Children are great imitators, so give them something great to imitate." In this context, discuss the importance of role models in inculcating values in children.
(150 words) 10

"बच्चे उत्कृष्ट अनुकरण करने वाले होते हैं, इसलिए उन्हें अनुकरण करने के लिए कुछ बहुत उत्कृष्ट दीजिए।" इस संदर्भ में, बच्चों में मूल्यों को अन्तःस्थापित करने में अनुकरणीय व्यक्तियों (रोल मॉडल्स) के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Children are like a clay which needs to be nourished to get a Shape.

The socialization of children especially primary socialization has great impact on them. However, there is a possibility of wrong values being inculcated at that stage. Hence, role models become important.

Importance of role models:-

- ↳ Give a vision & mission of life.
- ↳ inculcate socially acceptable & morally right values.
- ↳ change negative/stereotypical attitude.
- ↳ Give voice to directionless people.
- ↳ lead by examples

Ex:- Mahatma Gandhi, APJ Abdul Kalam

Present society is facing lack of role models. (ASGR's report says 40% of children don't have role models)

This leads to directionlessness & lack of motivation which is increasingly affecting the moral discourse & mental health of society,

Ex:- 'Dirt' term associated with politics because lack of role models.

APJ Abdul Kalam said, "Role model (leader) is key to individual's bright future & conduct".

Hence, there is need to develop right role models in every field (like Narayan Murthy in IT).

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 is the understanding of one's & others' emotions and regulating them to a socially desirable behavior. (as said by Daniel Goleman).

Covid-19 has increased the uncertainty in life leading to various psychological issues further aggravated by isolation, job losses, reduced interaction etc.

Significance of emotional intelligence in dealing with above situation:-

- ↳ Helps in controlling overthinking.
- ↳ Reduces stress in mind.
- ↳ keeps up the motivation & helps make our surrounding pleasant.
- ↳ brings positive thoughts.

↳ Helps in turning crisis into opportunity.

For ex:- 1) An emotionally intelligent person will use COVID-19 to strengthen his bond with family understand them better & help them deal with issues.

2) Some good helping people in crisis.

Emotional intelligence is a key virtue which helps in leading a satisfied & stable life. It is ~~the~~ urgently needed to help society recover from COVID-19 & build back better world.

As Gandhi did in his life, emotions must not overflow instead they must be promptly managed.

6. Bring out the role of social media in shaping one's moral and political attitude. (150 words) 10

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

Attitude is learned predisposition/
Orientation to react to an
object/event/situation..

Moral & political attitude are
components of attitude focusing on
moral values of person & political
thoughts of person respectively.

Role of social media in shaping
moral attitude:-

Positive

- led to reduced stereotyping with wide interaction.
- led to reinvigorated belief in humanity
- Helped in supporting unity, raising overall ethical environment in society.

Negative

- led to lobbying & radicalization
Ext-Islamic extremism
- led to reinforcement of societal prejudices
- Increased intolerance
- Affected people's behavior negatively

Role of social media in shaping political attitude;

(Positives)

(Negatives)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Increased political scrutiny. → Enhanced accountability of public servants. → Increased political awareness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → led to misinformation due to political agenda → Trends becoming common affecting politics of country. → Urbing of free speech in political sphere. |
|---|--|

Social media acts as double-edged sword & hence proper regulation is required to make it largely beneficial in inculcating moral & political attitude of youths in particular & society in general.

7. Environmental ethics is about the moral relationship of human beings to, and also the value and moral status of, the environment and its non-human contents. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

पर्यावरणीय नीतिशास्त्र पर्यावरण एवं उसकी गैर-मानवीय विषयवस्तु के मूल्य और नैतिक स्थिति के साथ ही उसके साथ मनुष्यों के नैतिक संबंध के विषय में भी है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Environment ethics is the Standard of behavior to be followed to conserve our environment & maintain its original shape.

Environment ethics inspects the moral behavior of human beings to the environment & scrutinizes the lapses. Ex:- Global warming due to altering environmental balance.

Disappearing species & destruction of natural sites/vegetations is a concern which has been voiced but not acted upon by in a serious way by governments.

Value of environment is priceless & can't be measured in terms of money or assets. Human beings

have increasingly resorted to using environment for their benefit. Ex:- Cutting trees for commercialization.

Environment's Status is related to human survival on earth & hence environmental interventions must be focused on achieving benefit for all. Ex:- COVID-19 due to spillover of viruses from animals.

Gandhiji said, "There is enough for everyone's need but not for greed".

One Health approach is the way forward as stated in Manhattan principles.

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's charter is a legal document prepared with participation of all Stakeholders which details the quality of services, grievance redressal, feedback mechanism etc to ensure efficient public service delivery.

Citizen's charter is being resorted to by organizations to build an image of responsive & effective organization. However, preparing it is not the end. There is a need to work in tandem with achieving objectives stated by citizen's charter to achieve the real end of quality of service delivery.

Ex:- Citizen's charter not updated for years even after feedbacks.

Citizen's Charter is not a static but a dynamic document to serve people & build trust in them. It's real success lies in enhancing people's expectation from the organisation & fulfilling it to the core. Feedback & grievances must be evaluated continuously to bring the best quality of service to clients.

Ex:- single window system rather than multiple windows for document verification at passport office.

Citizen Charter is a commitment to client which needs to be fulfilled through support of all stakeholders. Ethical work culture supports it.

SECTION – B

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

9. You are the District Magistrate of district, which has recently witnessed rapid transmission of the Covid-19 pandemic. The district has high population density and a sizeable chunk of migrant workers. There has been a shutdown of business activities and the workers are yearning to go back to their native places. The administration has announced a strict lockdown and divided the district into containment zones. There is a severe shortage of people, material and money in the administration and fear and panic is seen to be gripping them.

(a) What are the qualities of a civil servant that are revealed in such testing times?

(b) What measures would you suggest for:

(i) Dealing with the current issue.

(ii) Making the district administration more resilient to respond to such a critical situation in the future.

(20)

हाल ही में, आप कोविड-19 महामारी के तीव्र संचरण से पीड़ित एक जिले के जिलाधिकारी हैं। जिले में जनसंख्या घनत्व अधिक है और काफी संख्या में प्रवासी श्रमिक हैं। व्यावसायिक गतिविधियाँ बंद हो गई हैं और श्रमिक अपने मूल स्थानों पर वापस लौटना चाहते हैं। प्रशासन ने सख्त लॉकडाउन की घोषणा की है और जिले को संरोधन क्षेत्रों (कन्टेनमेंट ज़ोन्स) में बांट दिया है। प्रशासन में लोगों, सामग्री और धन की भारी कमी है और उनमें भय व्याप्त होता हुआ प्रतीत हो रहा है।

(a) ऐसी परीक्षा की घड़ी में एक सिविल सेवक में प्रकट होने वाले गुण कौन-से हैं?

(b) आप किन उपायों का सुझाव देंगे:

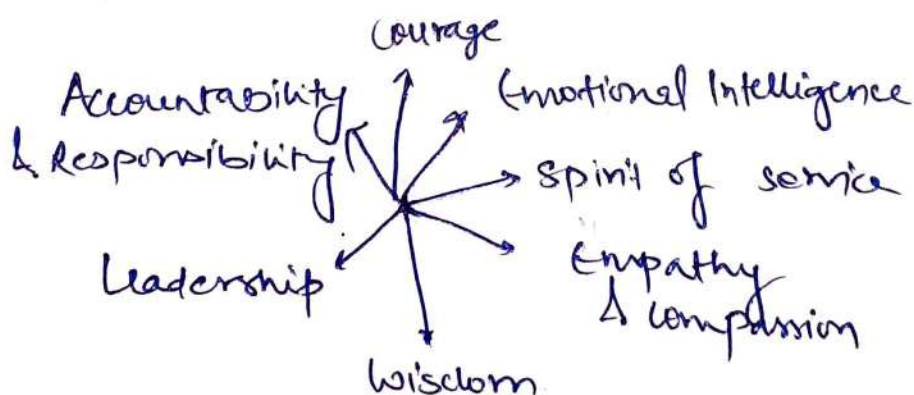
(i) वर्तमान मुद्दे से निपटना।

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

COVID-19 has created havoc in the society with highly dense area witnessing cluster of cases (ex:- dharami). Migration & plight of migrant workers have come to fore.



(a) Civil servants have to be equipped to face such challenging situations & following qualities are revealed :-



(b)

(i) For dealing with current COVID-19 crisis, following measures need to be adopted:-

- ↳ Assessment of situation at ground
- ↳ Evaluation of logistics & human resource support present & the requirement.
- ↳ exploring the support avenues & mobilising community resources
- ↳ Pooled testing in major chunks to understand the severity.
- ↳ Bringing isolation centres at local levels & arranging for facilities of food/water/other basic needs.
- ↳ Ensuring reach of food to people through volunteers & doorstep delivery to avoid population at Fair Price Shops (FPS).
- ↳ Convincing migrant workers to stay

& arranging amenities for them through resource mobilisation from well-off section.

EX:- 1.) Shawari Model can be followed.
2.) Pune Model can be used.

(ii) Measures are needed to prepare administration for proactive response rather than reactive response. Such measures can be:-

- ensuring logistics & human resources (NGOs, SHGs, ASHA etc) are available at hand.
- Detailing role in case of unforeseen situation in future.
- controlled trials can be done to see the effectiveness of plan.
- Oxygen plants, medicines, devices etc must be assessed & their availability needs to be assured.
- Taking steps to create social

Media volunteers for district administration who can help in information dissemination (groups can be formed, channels can be formed)

- ↳ Involvement of PRIs & Municipal bodies in plans to delineate line of command & responsibility.
- ↳ Awareness among people to follow appropriate behavior.

Crisis brings the opportunity to prepare for even bigger crisis. Hence, lessons learnt must be effectively implemented.

10. In recent times, the country witnessed protests based on opposition to some steps taken by the government. Whereas, mostly these were peaceful protests, at a few places these activities turned violent leading to destruction of public property. In some places government arrested few of the protesters and imposed heavy fines on them for the destruction of the property. In case they could not pay, their private property was confiscated by the government to pay for the damage done to the public property. In addition to this, some governments published the photographs, names and addresses of those accused of vandalism during protests at various locations.

(a) What are the issues of public importance at stake in this case?

(b) Are there any ethical or legal principles at play here which may be conflicting?

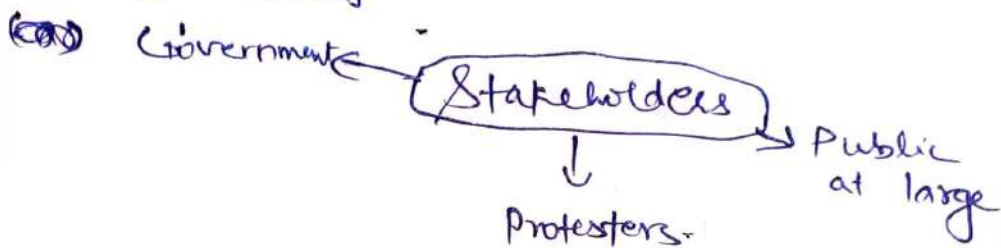
(c) What should be the principles guiding a democratic state in such circumstances? (20)

हाल के दिनों में, देश में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों के खिलाफ विरोध-प्रदर्शन देखा गया। जहाँ, अधिकतर विरोध प्रदर्शन शांतिपूर्ण थे, वहीं कुछ स्थानों पर हिंसक गतिविधियाँ हुईं, जिसके कारण सार्वजनिक संपत्ति का नुकसान हुआ। कुछ स्थानों पर सरकार ने कुछ प्रदर्शनकारियों को गिरफ्तार किया और संपत्ति के नुकसान के लिए उन पर भारी अर्थदंड लगाया। यदि वे भुगतान नहीं कर पाए, तो सरकार द्वारा सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को हुई हानि के लिए भुगतान करने हेतु उनकी निजी संपत्ति को जब्त कर लिया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ सरकारों ने विभिन्न स्थानों पर विरोध प्रदर्शन के दौरान गुंडागर्दी के आरोपी लोगों की तस्वीर, नाम और पते प्रकाशित किए।

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

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

Q. Right to protest peacefully is a fundamental right under Article 19(1) of Indian Constitution. Also, dissent is a virtue of vibrant democracy.



(a) Issues of public importance at stake here are:-

- ↳ fundamental right to protest & reasonable restrictions on it.
- ↳ Democratic principle of dissent.
- ↳ Handling of criticism by government
- ↳ Retribution instead of negotiation
- ↳ Misuse of fundamental right to affect law & order and cause loss to public property.

(b) Ethical principles at play are:-

- ↳ Right to question as an agreement in social contract vs following rule of law (^{lawful} conduct)
- ↳ Rational & compassionate approach to stability vs use of force ~~it~~ to maintain law & order (courage vs compassion)
- ↳ wisdom to approach vs ethical principle of freedom.

Legal principles at play are:-

- ↳ Rule of law vs suppressing dissent
(legal) vs (legal)
- ↳ Retributive justice vs reformatory justice.

(c) A democratic state lays on the foundation of social contract through which people give state the power to govern & in return enjoy various rights.

Principles which should guide state to maintain the trust in social contract & democratic character are:-

- ↳ Reflective Equilibrium (as suggested by John Rawls) through consultation.
- ↳ Public interest & societal development.
- ↳ Consequences of action & responsiveness to dissent.
- ↳ Accountability of action & promotion of democracy.
- ↳ Empathetic approach with rationality driven decisions.
- ↳ Following due process & maintaining transparency in actions.
- ↳ Reformation & addressing each concern.

- ↳ Courage to take bold steps for betterment of society in long-term. Ex:- GST.
- ↳ Lawful behavior.

Government is not the owner but the trustee, hence exercise of power must be for the maximum utility of owner (i.e. people).

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)

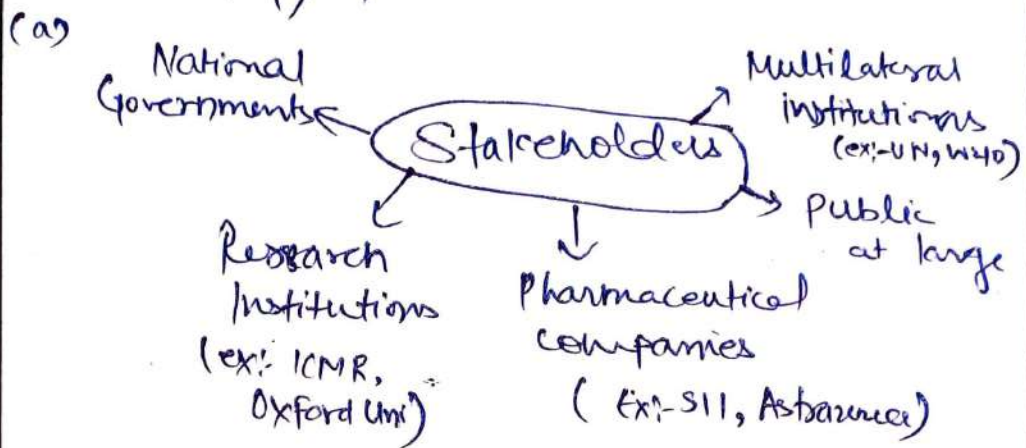
वैश्विक स्तर पर कोविड-19 महामारी से प्रभावित लोगों की संख्या अत्यधिक है: 5 लाख से अधिक मौतें हुई हैं, करोड़ों लोगों के रोजगार चले गए और अरबों डॉलर की धन संपत्ति नष्ट हो गई है। और अभी भी इस रोग का निर्बाध प्रसार जारी है। टीके के विकास में वैश्विक स्तर पर अत्यधिक रुचि प्रदर्शित की जा रही है। इस दिशा में सम्पूर्ण विश्व में सौ से अधिक पहलें चल रही हैं।

यहां तक कि यदि लोगों को कोविड-19 के प्रति कम सुभेद्य बनाने की संभावना वाले एक या अधिक टीके उभरकर सामने आते हैं, तो भी सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य की समस्या समाप्त नहीं होगी। लेकिन नीति-निर्माता अभी वित्तपोषण और वितरण के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों का समाधान आरंभ करके कुछ पूर्वानुमेय समस्याओं को घटित होने से रोक सकते हैं।

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

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

Herd immunity is key to fighting COVID-19 pandemic & vaccination are an integral part of Strategy.



(b) Ethical questions that are likely emerging due to vaccine's availability are:-

- Vaccine nationalism by western countries.
- Inequitable distribution of vaccines with poor countries (ex: African nations) at receiving end.
- Compulsory licensing (public interest) vs motivation of investing companies.

→ Who should be vaccinated first & what should be the priority order?

Economic productivity (if young vaccinated) vs reducing vulnerability (by vaccinating olds).

→ Indemnity for vaccine effects.
Responsibility of vaccine companies vs responsibility of governments.

is said,
(c) As the country is as weak as its weakest population, it is as vulnerable as its most vulnerable people so, healthcare workers (or frontline workers) and elder people (along with people with comorbidities) should be first recipients of vaccine.

Reason:-

- Economic productivity may be affected ^{if} youth are not vaccinated but monetary benefits are subordinate to compassion as a virtue.
- Reducing vulnerabilities may help in buying time to effectively combat COVID-19.
- It is government's responsibility to save its vulnerable people.
- Elders have reservoir of experience.
- Healthcare workers are key to fighting pandemic so they must be vaccinated to keep the fight on.

Rational, compassionate, responsible & wise approach is to be followed to win over COVID-19.

12. You are the head of a PSU, which has recently been entrusted with construction of a new airport in a metropolitan city. However, the area in the immediate neighbourhood of the proposed airport runways have large tracts of land occupied by dense slum settlements. If the airport is to be constructed, approximately 75,000 slum families will have to be humanly rehabilitated. The sheer scale of this rehabilitation, almost similar to an urban renewal, has thrown up many challenges. Foremost among these is identifying an appropriate location for rehabilitation of slum dwellers. You are faced with the following options in this regard, each of which have their own merits and demerits:

(a) There is no reasonably priced land in close vicinity of the present slums. A vacant parcel of land that you have identified close-by will have to be developed afresh along with all civic amenities, and this will entail huge cost for the PSU.

(b) There is another location, which is very far-off where a factory once stood. All the required civic amenities are in place here and the factory can be converted into appropriate houses at little cost to the PSU. However, there will be loss of livelihood on relocation to this area because of its distance from the current slum location.

(c) There is yet another site, which can be used for rehabilitation at reasonable cost. Neither is it too far nor will it entail huge monetary cost, but exercising this option involves cutting a large number of trees, which may adversely affect the ecology of the area. This is likely to face resistance from environmental groups.

Given the above options and the associated challenges, which of these sites will you choose for rehabilitation of slum dwellers? Provide adequate justification for your choice. (20)

आप एक सार्वजनिक उपक्रम (PSU) के प्रमुख हैं, जिसे हाल ही में एक महानगर में एक नए विमान पत्तन या हवाई अड्डे के निर्माण का काम सौंपा गया है। परन्तु, प्रस्तावित विमान पत्तन के ठीक पड़ोस के क्षेत्र में भूमि के बड़े भाग पर घनी मलिन बस्तियों का कब्जा है। यदि विमान पत्तन का निर्माण करना है तो लगभग 75,000 मलिन बस्ती के परिवारों का मानवीय तरीके से पुनर्वास करना होगा। इतने बड़े पैमाने पर पुनर्वास लगभग एक शहरी पुनर्स्थापन के समान है, जो कई चुनौतियों को खड़ा करता है। इसमें सबसे पहली चुनौती है। मलिन बस्ती 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 बस्तियों के निकट सानिध्य में कोई उचित कीमत की भूमि नहीं है। एक खाली भू-खंड जिसकी आपने निकट के क्षेत्र ही में पहचान की है, उसे सभी नागरिक सुविधाओं के साथ नए सिरे से विकसित करना होगा। सार्वजनिक उपक्रम (PSU) हेतु इसकी लागत अत्यधिक होगी।

(b) बहुत दूर स्थित एक और स्थान है जहां कभी एक फैक्ट्री स्थापित थी। यहां सभी आवश्यक नागरिक सुविधाएं मौजूद हैं और फैक्ट्री को उपयुक्त मकानों में परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है जिसमें सार्वजनिक उपक्रम (PSU) को कम लागत आएगी। परन्तु, इस क्षेत्र में पुनर्स्थापन से आजीविका या रोजगार का नुकसान होगा क्योंकि यह मलिन बस्तियों के वर्तमान स्थान से बहुत दूर है।

(c) एक अन्य स्थान भी है जिसका उपयोग उचित लागत पर पुनर्वास के लिये किया जा सकता है। न तो यह बहुत दूर है और न ही इसमें अत्यधिक धन की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन इस विकल्प के प्रयोग में बड़ी संख्या में वृक्षों को काटना पड़ेगा जो क्षेत्र की पारिस्थितिकी को विपरीत रूप से प्रभावित कर सकता है। इसमें पर्यावरण समूहों के प्रतिरोध का सामना करना पड़ सकता है।

उपर्युक्त विकल्पों और संबंधित चुनौतियों के परिपेक्ष्य में मलिन बस्ती वासियों के पुनर्वास के लिए आप इनमें से किस स्थान का चयन करेंगे? अपने चयन के समर्थन में यथोचित प्रमाण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Development of country has
sometimes led to problems in
life of vulnerable sections
in society which need effectively
redressal.

Option A:-

Merits:-

- a) less issues for slum dwellers
in starting afresh.
- b) livelihood of slum dwellers
saved. (compassionate behavior)
- c) No opposition expected from people
so law & order maintained

Demerits:-

- a) Huge cost for PSU.
- b) Developing amenities may lead to delays which can delay the project.

Option B:-Demerits:-

- a) Location far-off so rehabilitation will take time. (People's psyche affected)
- b) Livelihood affected which can lead to starvation.
- c) Possibility of protests. (law & order issue)

Merits:-

- a) Amenities available so less cost for PSU
- b) Less time & hence project can be started promptly.

Option C:-Merits:-

- a) Reasonable cost & close distance so early rehabilitation.
- b) Livelihood will be unaffected
- c) People can shift without opposition

Demerits:-

- a) Ecology of area disturbed.

b.) opposition faced from environmental groups can stall or delay project.

I would choose the first site for rehabilitation of people.

My reasons for the choice are:-

- Monetary cost can never be compared ~~be~~ with people's psychology & their life. Human life & dignity is prime virtue.
- The loss of livelihood at other location will lead to starvation & sufferings which is not a responsible behavior from a PSU (which is public service oriented).
- Government might have to bear cost of relocation at far off place & providing livelihood so it will ultimately entail costs.
- Environment & ecology should be maintained for overall benefit of the city & lives. Hence, disturbing

it is against environmental ethics
& can have grave consequences
in terms of quality of life.

→ PSU's main motive is not profit
but service of people hence it
can entail costs to maintain
rights of people.

Gandhi ji believed in trusteeship
because he knew owner - servant
relationship will have huge
consequences. Government must
follow the responsibility to protect
right of people. "Development of
some at cost of many is no
development at all".

13. You are an Indian Forest Service Officer posted in a division which falls in the coastal regulation zone and contains multiple wildlife sanctuaries. Recently, the State government has brought up a proposal of a new food processing park in your division. Under the proposal, around 175 square kilometers of forest land will be acquired as per the law. The developers of the project claim the various socio-economic benefits it can provide to the people in the area. Due to this a sizeable chunk of trees will be uprooted. There are studies which suggest that such initiatives have a long-term impact on wildlife and also leads to human-wildlife conflict. Some residents living in the periphery of the forest have supported this move in hope of employment opportunities. However, traditional dwellers of the forests have protested against this move. The government has constituted a committee to frame guidelines for sustainable operation of this project. The committee has asked for your suggestions in this regard.

(a) Identify the principles and values that would guide your suggestions in this regard.

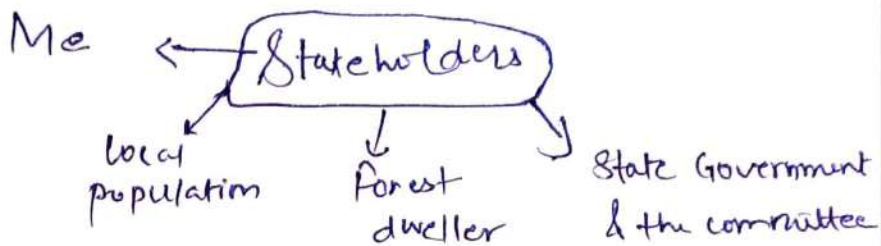
(b) What course of action should be taken in order to balance the social and environmental needs in this case? (20)

आप भारतीय वन सेवा के एक अफसर हैं और ऐसे मंडल या डिवीज़न में पदस्थापित हैं जो तटवर्ती विनियमन क्षेत्र में आता है और जिसमें कई वन्यजीव अभयारण्य हैं। हाल ही में, राज्य सरकार द्वारा आपके मंडल या डिवीज़न में एक नए खाद्य प्रसंस्करण पार्क की स्थापना प्रस्तावित की गयी है। इस प्रस्ताव के अंतर्गत लगभग 175 वर्ग किलोमीटर वन भूमि के विधिक अधिग्रहण की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। परियोजना के विकासकर्ताओं (डेवलपर्स) ने इसके विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक लाभों का दावा किया है जो इस क्षेत्र के लोगों को उपलब्ध कराया जा सकता है। इसके कारण वृक्षों के एक बड़े हिस्से को जड़ से हटाना पड़ेगा। ऐसे अध्ययन हैं जिनमें यह बताया गया है कि ऐसी पहलों से वन्यजीवन पर दीर्घकालिक प्रभाव पड़ता है, इसके अतिरिक्त यह मनुष्य-वन्यजीव संघर्ष को उत्पन्न करती हैं। वन की बाह्य परिधि पर रहने वाले कुछ निवासियों ने रोजगार अवसरों की उम्मीद में इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है। परन्तु, वनों के पारंपरिक निवासियों ने इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध किया है। सरकार ने इस परियोजना के संधारणीय संचालन के दिशा-निर्देशों को निर्धारित करने के लिए एक समिति का गठन किया है। समिति ने इस संबंध में आपसे सुझाव मांगे हैं।

(a) इस संबंध में उन सिद्धांतों और मूल्यों को निर्धारित कीजिए जो आपके सुझावों का मार्गदर्शन करेंगे।

(b) इस मामले में सामाजिक और पर्यावरणीय आवश्यकताओं में संतुलन स्थापित करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए?

Development & employment opportunities often conflict with the environmental values in backward areas of India.



- (a) This is an instance of conflicting values giving rise to ethical dilemma of livelihood (right to dignified life) versus the rights of dwellers/wildlife & environment.

Following principles & values shall guide my suggestions:-

- Social contract: Entails benefit for all not just the majority hence forest dwellers & local population both need to be equally treated.

- Theory of justice:- Giving every stakeholder his/her due right & balancing every concern.
- Utilitarian principle:- Maximising utility of action & trying for summum bonum.
- Responsibility of government.
- Compassionate behaviour towards wildlife (who can't voice their concern).
- Public service & application of wisdom.

(b) Following course of action ~~is~~^{are} needs to be taken in order to balance social & environmental needs in this case:-

- Conducting an impartial EIA (Environment Impact Assessment).
- If findings of EIA are strictly

against the development of food processing park then suggesting the same.

→ If the environmental losses can be minimised then preparing a plan for the same.

→ The noise, air & water pollution in vicinity should be detailed keeping wildlife in mind.

→ Rehabilitation of traditional dwellers through skilling or other avenues.

→ Obligation on the project developers to employ local labor & look for minimising negative effects.

→ Detailing rules & clauses to be followed.

→ Wildlife corridors to be made & animals if needed must be relocated.

- Since the area is in coastal regulation zone, polluting substances must be effectively treated & provisions for the same.
- Plan for reducing human-wildlife conflict through infrastructural inputs.

Although social needs are sometimes prioritized over environmental needs but there must be harmony between them. CAMPA funds can be utilized for forestation in other areas to balance ecology. Environmental needs must be in harmony with development for sustainable survival of humanity.

14. The RTI Act, which became operational in 2005 empowers the Indian citizens to seek information from public authorities. This, in effect, makes the Government and its functionaries more accountable and responsible. However, it has faced resistance because of the entrenched bureaucratic culture and it is taking time to change the mindset of the people in the government to new realities in wake of the act. This has led to implementation issues and questions have also been raised against the effectiveness of the act in achieving its desired objectives. Apart from this, certain issues related to the information seeker have also been raised from time to time.

In view of the innumerable challenges answer the following:

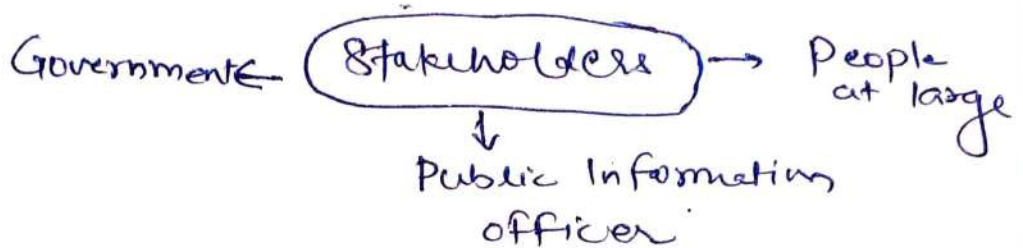
- (a) Explain the importance of a transparent government system in a democracy, like India.
- (b) Elaborate on the challenges that the implementation of RTI has faced, in the context of information seeker (demand-side) as well as those entrusted to give information (supply-side).
- (c) Discuss the role that such a legislation can be expected to play given the ground realities in our country. How can it be ensured that such legislations are effective in achieving their envisaged objectives? (20)

2005 में लागू RTI अधिनियम भारतीय नागरिकों को लोक प्राधिकारियों से सूचना मांगने का अधिकार प्रदान करता है। यह प्रभावी रूप से, सरकार और इसके पदाधिकारियों को अधिक उत्तरदायी और जिम्मेदार बनाता है। परन्तु, इसे मोर्चाबद्ध नौकरशाही संस्कृति के विरोध का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और इस कानून के मद्देनजर नई वास्तविकताओं के प्रति सरकार के लोगों की मानसिकता परिवर्तित होने में समय लग रहा है। इसके कारण कार्यान्वयन में समस्या आ रही है और इच्छित उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए इस कानून की प्रभावकारिता पर भी सवाल उठ रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, सूचना मांगने वाले से संबंधित कुछ मुद्दे या विवाद भी समय-समय पर उठते रहे हैं।

अनगिनत चुनौतियों को देखते हुए निम्नलिखित के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में एक पारदर्शी सरकारी तंत्र के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- (b) सूचना मांगने वाले (मांग-पक्ष) और जिन्हें सूचना देने का काम सौंपा गया है (आपूर्ति-पक्ष) उनके संदर्भ में RTI के कार्यान्वयन में जिन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उनका विस्तार पूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए।
- (c) अपने देश की धरातलीय वास्तविकताओं को देखते हुए, उस भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए जिसे इस तरह के कानून द्वारा निभाया जाना अपेक्षित है। यह कैसे सुनिश्चित किया जा सकता है कि ऐसा कानून अपने उल्लिखित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में प्रभावी हो?

Proactive disclosure & openness
is key to good governance
& democratic functioning of
state.



(9) Transparency is essential for
accountability of public servant
& is of prime importance in
democracy (like India) ~~it is~~

- Transparency reduces misuse/
abuse/overuse of power.
- Transparency reduces corruption
& upholds accountability of
public servants in true sense.
- Transparency helps in evaluating
performance of government &
questioning its steps.

↳ Transparency reduces scope of malfeasance/misfeasance with malafide intention.

↳ It helps in exposing nexus.

(b) Challenges faced in implementation of RTI are:-

(i) Information seeker side:-

↳ Delays in information

↳ proactive disclosure is lacking.

↳ PIO is a junior official hence information quality may suffer at times.

↳ Risk of life (ex: Vajrapam scam)

↳ Various types of information excluded.

↳ Awareness is less.

(ii) Information giver:-

↳ Bureaucratic red-tapism

↳ Turf over which information to be revealed because

it becomes controversial at times-

↳ People misusing RTI for personal benefits. Ex- 80% of RTIs are for personal agenda.

↳ Huge workload

(c) RTI is expected to play following role in our country:-

↳ to Inform people

↳ to enhance accountability since people lack knowledge

↳ reduce the grey areas as 'corruption thrives in dark places & avoids open areas'

(said by Woodrow Wilson)

↳ empower people & make space for participation

↳ increase trust (since India suffers from bad perception about politics in general).

Effectiveness of such legislation
can be ensured through:-

- ↳ Clear rules/laws
- ↳ Reducing discretion.
- ↳ Exposing bureaucrats to accountable work culture.
- ↳ Strengthening CIC/SIC.
- ↳ Autonomy to vigilance institution
So that information can be
used for prosecution.

"RTI is light in darkness of
public policy making". Its
effectiveness is immense if
utilized properly.