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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1827)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	996306
Center	DELHI	Date	26/8/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
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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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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।

Ashoka has given the 'Dhamma (Dharma)' to stand as moral guidelines to the people.

Key learnings :

- (i) Dhamma promotes non-violence that forms a key part of public life.
- (ii) Dhamma is significant as it promotes tolerance and peace in the people.
- (iii) It gives a moral code to the life of people thus infusing ethical behaviour in the people.
- (iv) It teaches righteousness and responsibility in the people.
- (v) It aims to improve the ethical

standard of the society as a whole and also for an individual.

Relevance for public servants

- ① Responsibility: Dhamma prescribes responsible life in public discourse.
 - ② Devotion to work: It imparts devotion towards work by focussing on the need to do one's duty.
 - ③ Empathy: Dhamma infuses empathy into public service thus enabling the public servant to work towards the poor.
 - ④ Supremacy of ethics. It prescribes that morality and ethics are supreme and they alone must guide the public servant.
- Dhamma gives a clear ethical code of conduct useful in undertaking public service.

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।

Corporate governance is the set of rules, directions by which the internal working happens in a company.

Need for climate governance structure:

(i) Having climate governance structure will prompt the companies to be climate responsible.

(ii) It will lead to development of climate friendly policies in corporates who are major violators.

(iii) It will lead to stopping of bad practices with regards to climate which is common in big corporates

Eg. ~~Bad~~ Volkswagen manipulating software to show low carbon emissions despite

actual emissions being higher than set limits.

(iv) It will lead to emergence of green economy especially in service sector.

(v) It will lead to quick, effective adoption of climate regulations and ~~directions~~ directions from the government.

(vi) It will lead to efficient use of corporate social responsibility funds to further emissions control.

(vii) It will lead to stopping of practices such as greenwashing and lead to true climate friendly policies.

Corporates are one of the biggest polluters in India. Hence, there must be a clear climate governance to stop their practices.

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 values instilled in the childhood reflect in the personality of the child leading to influence of decisions. Yes, I agree with the statement.

Influence decisions:

① Within family structure:

1.1) Family values will lead to inculcation of various personality traits such as calmness, empathy etc.

1.2) The attitude of family members towards other members reflects in the children.

Eg. Girl born in patriarchal household may duly comply to gender norms and discrimination.

1.3) Emulturation during childhood will build the basic personality of a child and his/her attitudes.

② Outside family structure :

2.1) The traits instilled by family will also reflect in the interactions with the rest of the world.

Eg. Ratan Tata, coming from good family, inherited traits like peace, empathy, innovation from his family.

2.2) The tensions within a family reflect in inter-personal relations of an individual.

Eg. A child born into an abusive household may turn out with anger issues.

Family-instilled values are long-lasting as they form crucial part of an individual's personality.

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' or morality is the word which reflects a society that conforms to ethical values.

Elimination of removable injustices:

- (i) It is difficult to achieve a perfectly just society which follows all moral norms as humans are prone to eros.
- (ii) Morality can be achieved only when all the unethical elements of a society are removed.
- (iii) These unethical elements are in the form of various social disabilities such as inequalities, greed, materialism.
- (iv) These are treatable disabilities and can be handled through effective

affirmative action and social help to the vulnerable sections.

(v) Once the social disabilities are removed, the society lies on an equal plane with each other thus reducing scope for ethical transgressions.

(vi) Thus, the path towards 'Niti' is through 'Nyaya'. When the social vulnerabilities are removed then morality is achieved in itself.

Niti prescribes an idealistic society. The means to achieve such a society is only through having a just and peaceful society. This can be achieved through the proliferation of 'Nyaya'. This will enable people themselves to achieve 'Niti'.

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 is the phenomenon in which the work done by a civil servant can't be traced back to him/her openly.

Strength of Civil Services:

- ① Impartiality: Anonymity enables civil servants to undertake impartial decisions without fear or favour.
- ② Objectivity: Anonymity gives civil servant scope to objectively undertake work without having to fear public eye.
- ③ Brave decisions: Anonymity helps the civil servants to take unpopular but right decisions in the interest of nation.
Eg. Certain freedoms can be curtailed by

civil servants as they will remain anonymous.

④ Crave for recognition: Social media highly increases crave for recognition among the people. This may result in civil servant taking certain wrong decisions. E.g. Undertaking a fake encounter of those who committed violent crimes just to pacify public hunger.

⑤ Populist pressure: Pressure from people due to social media might influence the judgement of a civil servant resulting in taking bad decisions.

 Anonymity helps the civil servant undertake actions in the best interests of nation away from the focus of Populist pressure.

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।

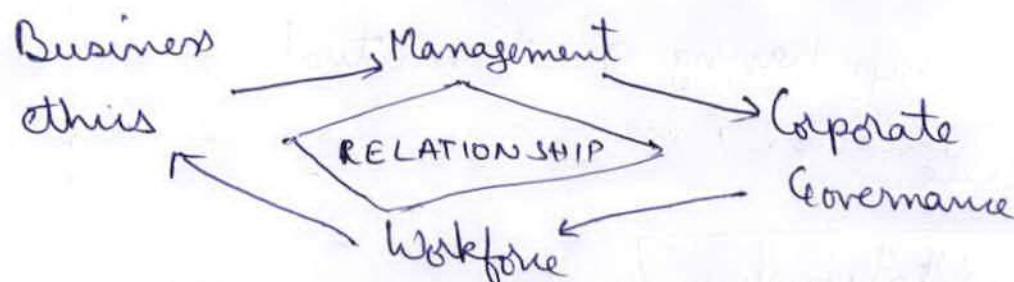
Corporate governance and business ethics have a symbiotic relationship having great mutual influence.

Inter-relationship

- (i) Business ethics influences the personnel at higher echelons of the corporates who institute corporate governance in the first place.
- (ii) Business ethics leads to having ethically-sound business model around which an ethical corporate governance structure gets created.
- (iii) Business ethics influence the corporate

governance by instilling such ethics in the workforce.

(iv) Corporate governance, in return, attracts people suiting to that model who in turn establish business ethics.



(v) Corporate governance gives rise to ethical work culture which in turn promotes ethically sound business principles.

(vi) Bad corporate governance leads to bad conduct which in turn instills bad business ethics.

Eg. SATYAM scam

Thus, business ethics and corporate governance of the company strengthen & reinforce each other.

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 the help given by one country to other country in the form of cash or kind or service in order to help the other country.

Issue of foreign aid:

① Not selfless: It is said that foreign aid is not selfless and comes with expectations.

② Conditional help: Aid comes with a lot of conditions that will only further the interests of donor not the receiver.

Eg. China gave loan to Sri Lanka to build Hambantota port. When Sri Lanka failed loan repayment, China took over the port.

③ Neo-imperialism: It is often feared that foreign aid is a mechanism to

enter the markets of receiver thus leading to economic exploitation.

④ Imposition of principles: It is argued that countries use foreign aid to impose their principles on smaller countries.

Eg. IMF extends loan only on conditions of having capitalist, open market economy.

⑤ Geopolitical compulsions: It is opined that countries donate mainly based on geopolitical interests and compulsions
Eg. Sri Lanka accusing India that donations to Maldives are due to geopolitical interests.

Thus, foreign aid comes with a lot of strings that make the aid conditional and work towards interests of donors.

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 are the set of ethical principles that media institutions must follow to undertake responsible journalism.

Pre-requisite in democracy :

(i) Democracies have free media with a lot of independence thus having a need for media to follow ethics by itself.

(ii) Media in a democracy is usually self-regulated thus giving a need to have media ethics.

(iii) Media ethics are needed in a democracy to stop the spread of fake news that might cause public stir.

(iv) In a democracy, media forms an

important instrument for people to make informed decisions. Thus, it is essential to have media ethics.

(v) Impartial journalism is a sine-qua-non in a democracy. Media ethics pave way for impartial journalism.

(ii) Without media ethics media might cause wilful disinformation into people leading to manipulated electoral outcomes.

Eg. In Cambridge Analytica case, it is accused that the firm influenced public opinions to favour Donald Trump in election.

Thus, it is essential for media to follow media ethics and undertake unbiased, responsible reporting in a democracy.

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 is the cognitive process that elicits emotional and moral response based on value system of a person.

Crisis of conscience :

(i) Crisis of conscience is where the conscience tells the person to do opposite of what the person is supposed to do.

(ii) It arises out of a situation where two values of a person are in clash with each other leading to cognitive dissonance.

Eg. Suppose a person is offered bribe for a favour. The integrity of the person clashes with needs of the person leading to crisis of conscience.

Public servant deal with situation :

- (i) There are various approaches to deal with a situation of crisis of conscience.
- (ii) Before following the approaches, a public servant must have emotional intelligence to take rational decisions.
- (iii) The approaches are :
 - (a) Utilitarian approach : We need to do the work which does maximum good to the world.
 - (b) Rights approach : Pick the path that upholds rights of the stakeholders.
 - (c) Justice approach : Pick the path that does maximum justice to stakeholders.
 - (d) Virtue approach : The path that needs the right virtues must be chosen.

Public servant with emotional intelligence must take a rational decision.

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।

Technologies only follow those ethics which humans teach and impart into them thus leading to need for values in technological development.

Importance of values in technological development :

① Technology is value-neutral. We must impart ethics into technology for it to behave ethically.

Eg. An AI-driven car may have to choose between hitting a child or an old person during an accident.

② Without ethics in technology development, the technological advancements can be

used for dystopian purposes.

Eg. Terrorists may use AI to plant bombs, undertake radicalisation etc.

③ Leaders of businesses must understand the potential damage their products may cause. This will lead to imparting business ethics.

Eg. A missile manufacturer may not deal with terrorists if business ethics are applied.

④ Government must regulate the ad-hoc, mushrooming technological developments to have ethical development of technology.

Eg. Use of genetic editing technologies to create designer babies

Ethics in technological development is essential to have sustainable development.

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।

Due to colonial legacies and the work culture, Indian bureaucracy is riddled with indecision and risk aversion. I agree with the statement.

Indecision :

① Huge hierarchical layers : Multiple layers of hierarchy results in huge delays in decision making finally leading to indecision.

② Complex rules : They create many ambiguous situations leading to indecision.

③ Strategic ambiguity : Due to ^{high} ~~low~~ stakes both political and administration wise, there is a general indecision in bureaucracy.

Risk aversion :

① Fear of blame: There is a huge fear of being blamed for mistakes leading to ~~indecision~~ risk aversion.

② Inertia to change: The India bureaucracy is a huge machine that leads to huge inertia towards change.

③ Work culture: The work culture in the government is such that risk taking is discouraged leading to risk averse attitude.

④ Job security: There is an attitude that why risk jobs when we can be risk averse and save jobs.

⑤ Scope for being made scapegoat: There is a fear that bona-fide risks ~~are~~ may ~~not~~ result in being made scapegoat.

Thus, there is indecision and risk-aversion in bureaucracy.

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 the action of taking a bribe in order to do one's duty or make a favour to a person.

Endangers quality of governance :

① Misuse of funds: Collusive ^{corruption} ~~governance~~ leads to misuse of public funds thus weakening the quality of governance.

② Leakage in service delivery: Corruption leads to faulty service delivery causing leakages in service delivery.

③ Mistargeting of schemes: Welfare schemes get mistargeted thus the benefit not being directly reached to the beneficiaries.

④ Undertake inefficient public works: Corruption leads to undertaking of useless

or less efficient public works leading to loss in quality of governance.

Threaten foundation of society:

- ① Black money: Corruption increases tax evasion and black money leading to increase of unaccounted wealth.
 - ② Wealth inequalities: Corruption creates wealth inequalities in the society.
 - ③ Criminalization of politics: Corruption leads to criminals in politics thus causing criminalization of politics.
 - ④ Fall of ethical plane: Corruption leads to overall fall of ethical plane of the society.
- Corruption induces unethical behaviour in society stripping the governance of empathy leading to anarchy.

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।

Mission Karmayogi is seen as a capacity building masterpiece increasing the foundational values in civil servants.

Foundational values :

- ① Integrity : It is needed in order to civil servant undertake his duty without corruption.
- ② Responsibility : It is needed in order for the civil servant to be responsible to the people.
- ③ Accountability : It inculcates in the civil servant answerability thus giving a citizen-centric governance.

④ Honesty : It leads the civil servant undertake truth in administration.

⑤ Selflessness : This prompts the civil servants to work for the people without any selfish motive.

Mission Karmayogi :

(i) It transforms rule-based order into role-based order in civil services.

(ii) It imparts capacity in civil servants through various courses and videos.

(iii) It rewards the civil servant based on the progress in his area of interest.

(iv) It will impart rationality into transfers and postings.

Mission Karmayogi is a masterpiece in building capacity in civil servants.

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?

The case depicts how electoral interests come in conflict with governance leading to deficit in service delivery.

(a) Stakeholders



(b) Options available

① Introduce eggs in mid-day meal.

Merits :

- (i) Malnourishment may be controlled
- (ii) Attendance to school might increase due to quality of food.

Demerits :

- (i) The religious groups may continue their protest
- (ii) Ruling party may lose in elections

② Reversal of policy: remove eggs

Merits:

- (i) No protests by religious groups in the state.
- (ii) Ruling party may win again.

Demerits:

- (i) Malnourishment may exacerbate due to bad quality of mid-day meals.
- (ii) Many other such issues may be arisen by groups with vested interests holding the government hostage.

③ Undertake comprehensive public hearing based on opinions of parents.

Merits:

- (i) Will lead to government knowing the opinion of majority of parents
- (ii) Buy time for ruling party to diffuse situation

Demerits:

- (i) May lead to delay in addressing the situation of malnourishment.
- (ii) May even lead to shelving of the scheme due to opposition from parents and religious groups.

(c) Best course of action

I would choose option ③ from the above options. The opinion from parents will give a concrete case to the government to push forward the proposal. It will also reduce the protests from religious groups if they realize that public opinion is not in their favour.

Moreover, the process will

also give government scope to think about alternatives to vegetarian students such as banana or paneer to address protein intake. The problem of malnourishment can be addressed holistically in this manner.

If the schemes have a strong foundation, they can be carried out despite an initial bout of protests. Thus, the government must undertake ~~set~~ option ③.

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।

Increase in legal age of marriage has led to various divided opinions on the subject

(a) Effect of increase of legal age of marriage

* Positive effects :

(i) Increase in age of marriage will

give women more time for education
thus increasing enrollment rate in
higher education.

(ii) It will lead to control of child
marriages which are prevalent in
rural India.

(iii) It will lead to delay in age of
pregnancy which will lead to lesser
chances of unhealthy babies.

(iv) It will lead to improving in
conditions such as anaemia in
women which are primarily due to
early pregnancies.

(v) Women participation in workforce
will increase due to delay in age
of marriages.

(vi) It will bring women to parity with
boys in age of marriage

* Negative effects :

(i) It will lead to loss of personal autonomy in women till 21 years.

(ii) This increase may be used by parents to file cases on Couples that have eloped.

(iii) Without strict implementation of prohibition of child marriages law, increase in legal age of marriage is meaningless.

(iv) This may result in loss of benefits to women who married before age of 21 years -

Eg. A woman was denied pension benefits of spouse after his death since they married before the age of 18 years.

(C) Legislation as tool for social change

(i) Mere legislation can't be a tool for social change.

Eg. Child marriages are still prevalent in rural India.

(ii) Legislation must be accompanied with social awareness in order to have productive result.

(iii) A legislation can't erase and control deeprooted social practices unless there is change from society itself.

(iv) A legislation can act as catalyst but can't an instrument of social change by itself.

(C) Other agents of social change :

① Social awareness : This will lead to increase of awareness in the society.

- ② Social capital: By imparting health, security, societal vulnerabilities are reduced leading to social change.
- ③ Persuasion and social influence: When public figures like politicians, celebrities undertake persuasion, that can prompt social change.
- ④ Economic security: Economic security can lead to less social vulnerability leading to social change.
- ⑤ Mass movements: Mass movements from the people can act as a big factor of social change.

The above agents when clubbed with legislation can bring holistic social change.

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?

Climate change led to a huge injustice among the developing nations leading to political friction across the world.

(a)

Ethical issues of climate change :

① Inter-generational injustice : The climate

Change has led to injustice towards future generations due to selfishness of past and current generations.

② No differentiated responsibility: The developed countries do not openly take responsibility for climate change which is majorly due to their actions.

③ Climate imperialism: Climate change led to developed countries causing climate imperialism asking for de-facto deindustrialization of developing nations.

④ Climate refugees: Climate change led to climate refugees due to disasters, sea-level rise leading to refugee crisis across the world.

⑤ Blatant inaction: Drastic inaction

of various countries leads to waste of efforts of rest of the countries.

⑥ Climate inequalities : Glaring inequalities between Global North and Global South are even more exacerbated due to climate policies.

(b) Ethical principles

① Shared responsibility : Developed countries must take their share of blame and be responsible for their deeds.

② Equitable action : Climate action must be equitable so as to not exacerbate the existing inequalities.

③ Transparency : All the countries must be open and transparent about their actions.

④ Accountability : The nations must be accountable for their emissions and historical carbon contributions and undertake remedial actions.

⑤ Proportionate remedial actions : The developed countries must pay for larger share of remedial actions as they account for larger share of carbon emissions.

⑥ Justice : The climate action must be based on climate justice in the actions formulated by the countries.

⑦ Common mankind : It is needed to understand that global action is a common responsibility of humankind to mitigate an impending disaster.

⑧ Inter-generational equity : The rights and privileges of future generations must be taken into account while undertaking climate action.

Thus, there is a need for comprehensive, holistic action on climate change that reflects equity and responsibility.

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 विग 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?

This case depicts typical situation of recruitment exams in the states which is a recurrent scenario.

(a) Ethical issues :

- ① Conflict of interest : I shouldn't be taking part in examination process when my daughter is sitting for it.
- ② Loss of exam integrity : The integrity of examination is lost due to the conduct of cheating.
- ③ Injustice to honest aspirants : Those who have given their time to prepare for examination have now faced injustice.
- ④ Rise of organised crime : There has been a rise of cheating as organised crime resulting in degradation of exam integrity.
- ⑤ Effect on careers : The delay or cancellation of exam has resulted in

loss of valuable career time of honest aspirants.

(b) Cheating prevalent :

① Craze for government jobs : This results in aspirants taking criminal methods to crack the examination.

② Irregularities in examination process : The lack of adequate surveillance measures in exams has resulted in scope for organised criminals to undertake cheating.

③ Corruption : Lack of integrity in the officials of Staff Selection Commission, invigilators, examination personnel results in such cheating episodes.

④ Unemployment : The widespread ~~un~~unemployment has resulted in scamper for available jobs.

⑤ False precedents : Many recruitment exams of many states have been marred by such events leading to their rise.

⑥ Political nexus : Often organised cheating scandals have traces to political nexus resulting in sweeping of such events under the carpet.

~~(C) Measures~~

(C) Measures I would take :

① Revamp examination process : Making sure that each stage of the exam process is with integrity by revamping the exam process.

② Use of technology : Use of jammers, signal blockers to stop cheating using

hi-tech devices.

③ Deployment of police: Special police forces will be deployed on examination day to undertake thorough frisking of candidates

④ Training to invigilators: Capacity building in invigilators to scan and catch episodes of cheating.

⑤ Deployment of flying squads: They will be deployed to undertake surprise checks during the examination.

It is essential to safeguard the examination process to ensure quality of recruitment.

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।

This situation depicts the cases of many rural places of India where caste discrimination still takes place.

(a) Issues involved :

① Caste discrimination : The prevailing

caste discrimination in the village leading to social vulnerability.

② Extra-judicial steps: The villagers convening extra-judicial assemblies leading to social boycotts.

③ Administration being threatened: The administration being threatened and warned by villagers.

④ Occupational restriction: Laying of restrictions on occupation of people belonging to lower castes.

⑤ Social disabilities: Continuation of social disabilities like social boycotts, caste discrimination.

⑥ Confusion over future of a bona-fide scheme: A genuine scheme is being tainted due to social discrimination.

⑦ Lack of enforcement of authority laws :

There is a visible lack of enforcement of laws against discrimination.

(b) Reasons behind continuing discrimination

① Lack of social awareness: Lower classes are unaware of mechanisms to fight such discriminations.

② Lack of occupational flexibility: Due to lack of employment opportunities, lower classes are forced to remain in clutches of discrimination.

③ Lack of governance: Lack of extension of governance to rural areas leads to social vulnerabilities of depressed classes not getting cleared.

④ Implint political support: There is a political support for those who continue to enforce such discriminations.

Steps I will take

I will talk to the concerned woman assuring her of my help in case of any disturbances. I will visit the school and instruct the management to retain the services of the woman.

I will then talk to the village Sarpanch and members of Panchayat. ~~It~~ I will explain to them the situation and ask them to take

remedial measures. I will warn the Sarpanch that action under SC/ST Authorities Act will be taken in case of non-compliance.

Further, I will address the Gram Sabha regarding the situation and explain the negative effects of discrimination along with provisions for punishment in case of violations. I will send social workers to the village to spread awareness over this issue. A backup plan for rehabilitation of woman will also be in place.

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 mishapening 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 रिश्तत 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।

This case depicts the situation in which political pressure

and corruption lead to poor quality public infrastructure which may also lead to loss of public lives.

(a) Issues involved

① Corruption: Corruption in PWD has led to faulty infrastructure being built.

② Under par quality: The contractor did not adhere to the norms of construction leading poor quality.

③ Political pressure: Pressure of MLA due to electoral compulsions leads to weak governance.

④ Question of integrity: The integrity of lab-in-charge has come into question due to pressure from PWD and the local MLA.

⑤ Potential disaster: Poor quality bridge

may lead to potential disaster endangering lives of people.

(b) Options :

① Give approval to the bridge :

Merits :

- (i) The pressure from PWD officials and local MLA is reduced.
- (ii) The bridge can be inaugurated very soon.

Demerits :

- (i) It leads to faulty construction of bridge.
- (ii) Loss of public money due to collusive corruption.
- (iii) May lead to loss of lives of people.

② Refuse the approval to the bridge :

Merits:

- (i) The integrity of quality control is upheld
- (ii) The lives of people may have saved

Demerits:

- (i) May face hurdles in career progression
- (ii) The local contractor and the MLA may get enraged.

(c) Course of action:

The lab in-charge must refuse the approval to the bridge. Despite the pressure from PWD officials, clearly ~~the~~ lab in-charge is the one responsible for the quality check. If the bridge fails, he is the one that is going to be blamed.

Moreover, such faulty bridges are a public threat. They may endanger lives of many people. The cost of collusive corruption is the loss of many lives.

The lab in-charge must explain the situation to the local MLA to stop his pressure. He must report to the higher officials that bridge is of poor quality and sign up the report.

Such a poor quality constructions must not be allowed in the interest of public safety.