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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1988)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1813150
Center		Date	4/12/21

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(a)	10	
6(b)	10	
6(c)	10	
7	20	
8	20	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	

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।

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

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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) Morality is neither divine commands nor universal principle of thought rather practices developed by groups of human beings striving to avoid mutually harmful conflict and promote mutually beneficial cooperation.
Comment.

(150 words) 10

नैतिकता न तो ईश्वरीय आदेश है और न ही विचार का सार्वभौमिक सिद्धांत, अपितु यह पारम्परिक रूप से हानिकारक संघर्ष से बचने तथा पारस्परिक रूप से लाभप्रद सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रयासरत मनुष्यों के समूहों द्वारा विकसित परिपाटियाँ हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Morality refers to an individual's cognitive process through which he/she discerns right from wrong.

Morality should not be narrowly interpreted as mere divine commands. While religions across world prescribe an ethical code of conduct, there are instances of surreptitious religious interpretation to justify immoral acts.

eg: 1. Practice of Sati, Female Infanticide

2. Untouchability and civil and political disabilities

3. Religious fundamentalism and violence

Also morality should not be confused with universally applicable principles of thought as they make one rigid and non-receptive to critical analysis.

eg. ⇒ The manifest paternalism exists throughout the world. It will be evanescent and unwilling to justify its perpetuity due to its universalism.

True morality therefore engenders humanistic grounds and rational evaluation to avoid harmful conflict and promote mutual cooperation as articulated in 'Sarve Bhavantu Sukhina' → 'wellbeing for all'.

1. (b) "Never do anything against the conscience even if the state demands it." In this context, discuss the role of conscience in taking ethical decisions in administration.
(150 words) 10
- "कभी भी अंतरात्मा के विरुद्ध कुछ न कीजिए, भले ही राज्य इसकी माँग करे।" इस संदर्भ में, प्रशासन में नैतिक निर्णय लेने में अंतरात्मा की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Conscience is the inner voice of an individual which acts as a moral compass in making ethical judgements. Immoral acts through commission or omission can trigger guilt and cause conflict of conscience.

Therefore conscience plays an important role in ethical decision making in administration: ⇒

- (i) It precludes an administrator from the sins of unethical practices in public life: ⇒
- i. Abuse of power
 - ii. Corruption
 - iii. Bribery
 - iv. Nepotism
 - v. Negligence
 - vi. Nexus with political masters

② It makes administration empathetic to the grievances of public.

③ It fosters proclivity towards accountability and transparency.

④ It is crucial to ensure integrity in decision and policy making i.e. doing the right thing consistently.

⑤ It can aid in correcting the mistakes of law and state.

↳ Gandhiji submitted himself to the British Court for breaking law which was inhuman but in doing so compelled the narrative to force the government to heed to its conscience.

Thus, conscience in administration ensures that its power transforms to legitimacy.

2. (a) "While corruption is never good, not all forms of corruption are equally bad for the economy, nor do they cause the same kind of harm." Critically analyse the statement in the context of India.

(150 words) 10

यद्यपि भ्रष्टाचार कभी अच्छा नहीं होता है, तथापि सभी प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए समान रूप से बुरे भी नहीं होते हैं, न ही वे समान क्षति पहुंचाते हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में, इस कथन का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Corruption refers to a host of activities (bribery, favouritism) through which an ^{individual uses his} authority for personal favours.

It undermines the legitimacy of an organization amongst its stakeholders and has detrimental effects on the culture and ethics of its agents and employees.

While corruption is all pervasive in India (public or private sector), some have argued that not all forms of corruption is bad.

These arguments are premised on the assumption that minor acts of

corruption, like bribe to move a file further, actually aid the public administration and economy by boosting efficiency and giving certainty of getting work done. This is in light of an arduously slow and painstaking judicial alternative.

However, belligerence towards small acts promotes a culture of nepotism, favouritism and corrupt practices. It encourages cultural acceptability which in the long term leads to policy paralysis and widespread corruption (India is 86/180 countries in Corruption Perception Index). Hence, even small acts of corruption are unacceptable.

2. (b) Emotional Intelligence is an important trait to imbibe in a highly competitive and achievement-oriented environment. Elucidate.

(150 words) 10

भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता एक अत्यधिक प्रतिस्पर्धी और उपलब्धि-उन्मुख परिवेश में आत्मसात किया जाने वाला एक महत्वपूर्ण गुण है। विशदीकरण कीजिए।

Emotional Intelligence (EI) is a measure of an individual's ability to stay sagacious and in control of his emotional and rational faculties even in the face of adversity.

EI is considered an important trait in the highly competitive and achievement-oriented environment: ⇒

① It precludes instinct based decision-making in a world where time is money.

② It acts as a mirror in taking a step back and reflecting on ethics of a decision in an achievement-oriented world where the rule of ends trumps means.

③ It prevents one from getting frustrated by competition and take erroneous decisions which may be ethically challenged.

④ It ensures empathy in policy making and forces a person to weigh in the pros and cons.

⑤ It also avoids one from getting short-tempered or angry like it happened when a Chhattisgarh IAS officer recently slapped a kid for breaking COVID-19 lockdown.

Ram Krishna in his Gita message has stressed upon the importance of victory over one's senses and EI ensures that our conduct is becoming of a public servant.

3. (a) Analyze the significance of appointing ethics officers in the light of strengthening corporate governance in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में कॉर्पोरेट शासन को मजबूत करने के आलोक में एथिक्स ऑफिसर्स (नैतिकता अधिकारियों) की नियुक्ति के महत्व का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Corporate governance involves the material and non-material well-being of company / corporate entity through the management policy & philosophy of its board members & employees (managers).

Multiple challenges in corporate governance today

① Insider Trading

↳ Unlawful use of crucial data to manipulate stock portfolio.

② Kickbacks

↳ Bribery to vendors / agents / owners to solicit business through illegitimate means. eg. → Bofor rifles

③ Consumer harm → Hinkley Co. did not inform residents of poisonous effluents in the Eric Brockovich case.

④ Abuse of power → Never suppressed sexual harassment complaints against its founder.

How can ethics officers help

- ① By being independent ^{& non-partisan} arbitrators in escalation of ethics complaints.
 - ② Encouraging a culture of openness
 - ③ Pressurizing scrupulous elements to be vigilant and weeding them out
- thus ethics officers can ensure good corporate governance in India.

3. (b) What is the ethical basis behind the idea of reparations for historical wrongs committed against certain groups? (150 words) 10

कुछ समूहों के विरुद्ध किए गए ऐतिहासिक अन्याय की क्षतिपूर्ति के विचार के पीछे नैतिक आधार क्या है?

Reparations refer to the act of paying back, in cash or kind, ~~for~~ as a means of absolving oneself from past mistakes. eg.: → Germany made reparations to Poland after WW II.

Ethical Basis for Reparations

- ① It is an act of acknowledging the wrongs done in the past.
- ② It rests on the principle of integrity and fairness → due justice must be done. ~~if~~
- ③ It is based on universalism of virtue ethics that a wrong must be rendered right and due corrections

made.

- ④ It is premised on the receiver forgiving the perpetrator.
- ⑤ It seeks to foster a culture of empathy and understanding does providing an ethical basis for peaceful co-existence.
- ⑥ It also underscores the perpetrator's stance on consistency of ethics and values for both his clan as well as others.

Shashi Tharoor in his Oxford Union address had said that a simple act of saying sorry goes a long way rather than an aid in form of % of GDP.

4. (a) Gender inequality begins at home and then gets institutionalised at the societal level. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

लैंगिक असमानता घर से शुरू होती है और फिर सामाजिक स्तर पर संस्थागत हो जाती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Gender inequality is the unequal distribution of societal demands to women basis their gender. Manifest (or LGBTQ) patrilarchy across society leads to gender inequality.

It begins at home

- High female infanticide rate
- Low sex ratio at birth due to pre-natal diagnostics (899 as per SRS 2018)
- violence against women
 - ↳ girl child → trafficking
 - ↳ wife → domestic violence, dowry harassment
 - ↳ Mother → Neglect of widows

→ Neglect

~~↳ Underdevelopment~~

↳ unequal treatment with regards to health and education

① Only 66% ^{female} literacy rate v/s 85% male literacy rate

② High anaemia and MMR for women

It sustains in society

→ Social Disempowerment

Skewed sex ratio, high rape rates, acid attacks

→ Economic Disempowerment

Female labour force participation < 20%, glass ceiling

→ Political Disempowerment

< 15% females in 14th Lok Sabha

4. (b) What do you understand by Integrity Pacts? In light of recent events, analyse their utility in ensuring transparency and efficiency in public procurement in India.

(150 words) 10

सत्यनिष्ठा समझौतों से आप क्या समझते हैं? हाल की घटनाओं के आलोक में, भारत में सार्वजनिक खरीद में पारदर्शिता और दक्षता सुनिश्चित करने में उनकी उपयोगिता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Integrity Pacts are attestation to a code of conduct by prospective vendors dealing with public enterprises.

① They behold the vendors to uphold integrity in procurement,
② Refrain from unethical practices like kickbacks or favoritism.

All public enterprises are expected have integrity pacts compliance which are audited by independent

IEMs.

Utility

- ① Audit by IEMs ensures accountability and transparency.
- ② Vendors can be held culpable for breach of pact → puts the onus on vendors
- ③ Checks the internal employees in ensuring compliance even if it comes at the cost of additional administrative burden.

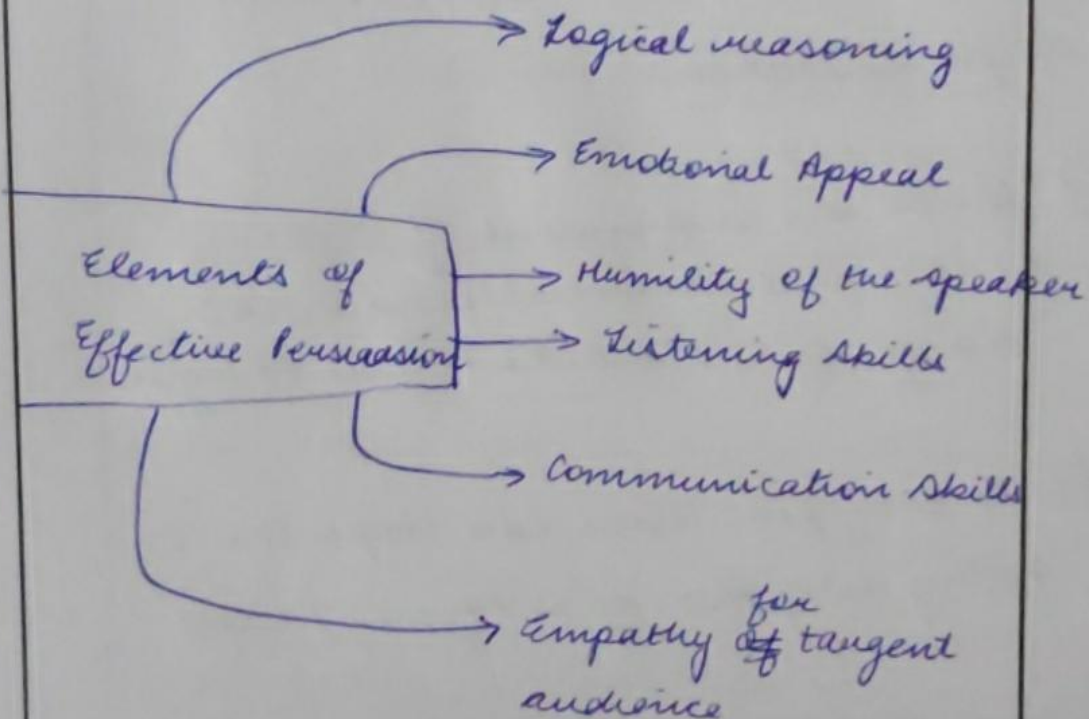
India's ranking of 36/180 in Global Corruption Index as well as highest ranking in bribery incidence @ 39% in Asia (Asia Corruption Barometer) necessitates integrity pacts.

5. (a) Persuasion plays an important role in public administration. Discuss. Also highlight the various elements of effective persuasion.

(150 words) 10

लोक प्रशासन में अनुनय-विनय (या समझाना-बुझाना) महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाना है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, प्रभावी अनुनय-विनय के विभिन्न तत्वों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Persuasion refers to skills of influencing decision-makers and shaping desire for different stakeholders.



Importance in public administration

- ① Ensures consensus led and participative decision making, eg Environment Impact Assessment.
- ② Reduces opposition by different stakeholders and leads to better implementation.
- ③ Can be an instrument of reform if targetted at social/behavioural change. eg $\rightarrow$ Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.
- ④ Lack of persuasion can topple the policy altogether. eg $\rightarrow$ Farmer Protest.

Thus, persuasion is an important weapon in an administrator's arsenal.

5. (b) The moral circle of humanity has been expanding constantly over time. Discuss in this context whether non-human entities should have the same rights as humans beings. (150 words) 10

समय के साथ मानवता का नैतिक दायरा निरंतर विस्तृत होता जा रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या गैर-मानव प्राणियों के मनुष्यों की भांति समान अधिकार होने चाहिए।

The purpose of morality and an ethical code of conduct is to ensure co-operation and harmony and avoid chaos and anarchy.

The inclusion of morals for non-human entities is an affirmation of this fact as they are increasingly playing an important role in the survival of our social existence.

One dimension is protection of plants and green cover whose deforestation threatens our future generations.

The same rationale is for animals and biodiversity crucial for ecosystem services.

It also extends to the universe, air, water and soil getting polluted.

The key principles are: ⇒

1. Standing up for those who can't stand for themselves
2. Empathy for all → the Jainism doctrine of universal soul
3. Ethics of our development v/s future generations → ^{we have not inherited} ~~borrowed~~ this earth from forefathers, borrowed it from our children.

6. What do each of the following quotations mean to you?

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरण के आपके लिए क्या मायने हैं?

(a) "Each individual is capable of transforming his immediate environment by attempting a radical transformation inside him". - J Krishnamurti

(150 words) 10

"प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अपने अंदर आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन का प्रयास कर अपने समीपवर्ती परिवेश को रूपान्तरित करने में सक्षम है।" - जे. कृष्णमूर्ति

Just like our culture, value,
norms and societal beliefs are
capable of shaping us, similarly,
each individual is capable of
shaping his immediate environment.

They say charity begins at
home. A radical transformation
in a man is required if he is to
be an agent of change.

Soldiers in army are given rigorous
training to be able to control their
overriding during act of war.

Mandela was able to end apartheid by being an agent of change. History of Gandhi, Martin Luther King, Obama reveal how one man can be a harbinger of revolution.

Personally, for me this implies harbouring integrity, accountability, honesty towards my handwork and humility in becoming prospective administrator.

6. (b) "Facts are many, but the truth is one." - Rabindranath Tagore

"तथ्य कई हैं, पर सत्य एक है।" - रबीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर

(150 words) 10

This quote for one implies that while discerning or making sense of a scenario we may come across several compelling cases and data points.

However that should not distract us from the true mission of finding the truth i.e. uncovering the root cause of a problem.

As a potential administrator, it calls for me to be

(1) Intellectually honest

(2) Not be swayed by others' arguments / appeals in arriving at the truth

(3) Inquisitively curious in search

for correct answers

④ Unfettered optimism while navigating dark lanes or when the answers are ~~not~~ ambiguous.

⑤ Being honest and value integrity in quest for the right thing to do

⑥ Stay objective and do data driven fact finding to avoid any personal prejudices.

As Tagore had said,

"Where reason has not lost its way into dreary ^{desert} sand of dead habit"

It is important to persevere in search for ~~real~~ truth even in light of pressure, influence or multiple viewpoints.

6. (c) "It may be expedient but it is not just that some should have less in order that others may prosper." — John Rawls (150 words) 10
 "यह समीचीन तो हो सकता है लेकिन यह न्यायसंगत नहीं है कि कुछ के पास कम होना चाहिए ताकि अन्य समृद्ध हो सकें।" - जॉन रॉल्स

while the global north thrives
in the riches of abundance
the global south calls upon
equality and sustainability based
on this idiom.

A real progress in society is
the one that is inclusive.

unequal wealth can benefit some
for a certain time but lead to
collective deprivation and
anarchy in the end. The Turkish
economy under shah is case
par excellence of injustice of
non-inclusive growth.

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It is therefore crucial for us to ensure inclusive growth.

We cannot be mere spectators reeling in and oblivious to the suffering of others or at their cost.

Therefore, one must remember Gandhi's Talisman in helping the poorest as their guiding mission.

SECTION - B

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

7. You are a single mother and work as a school counsellor for the psychological well-being of primary and secondary school children at a reputed school. Recently, you have found through your interactions that several students have been facing emotional trauma and mental health issues. Realising the gravity of the situation you want to discuss this with the school authorities and the board of trustees and come up with an advanced plan that can help parents get better involved. However, during the meeting, concerns are raised regarding your findings and the lack of supporting evidence is also cited by some. Moreover, senior members who are present express a sense of displeasure at what this might mean for the reputation of the school.

You are thoroughly appalled with this approach of the school authorities, yet you are mired down in your own financial circumstances.

On the basis of the above situation, answer the following:

- Identify the most relevant stakeholders in the case.
- What are the dilemmas in the case?
- Discuss how stigmatisation of mental health issues can be addressed in schools.

(20)

आप एक अकेली माँ हैं और एक प्रतिष्ठित स्कूल में प्राथमिक एवं माध्यमिक कक्षाओं के बच्चों के मनोवैज्ञानिक कुशलक्षेम के लिए स्कूल काउंसलर के तौर पर काम करती हैं। हाल ही में, आपने अपनी बातचीत के माध्यम से पाया कि कई छात्र भावनात्मक आघात और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के मुद्दों का सामना कर रहे हैं। स्थिति की गंभीरता को समझते हुए आप स्कूल के अधिकारियों और न्यासी बोर्ड के साथ इस पर चर्चा करना और एक उन्नत योजना तैयार करना चाहती हैं जिससे माता-पिता को बेहतर तरीके से शामिल होने में मदद मिल सके। हालांकि, बैठक के दौरान, आपके निष्कर्षों के संबंध में चिंताएँ व्यक्त की जाती हैं और कुछ लोगों द्वारा समर्थनकारी साक्ष्यों के अभाव का भी हवाला दिया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, मौजूद वरिष्ठ सदस्य इस बात पर नाराजगी व्यक्त करते हैं कि इसका स्कूल की प्रतिष्ठा पर प्रभाव पड़ सकता है।

आप स्कूल के अधिकारियों के इस दृष्टिकोण से पूरी तरह से हतप्रभ हैं, मगर आप अपनी विनीय परिस्थितियों में फंसी हुई हैं।

उपर्युक्त स्थिति के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- इस प्रकरण में सर्वाधिक प्रासंगिक हितधारकों की पहचान कीजिए।
- इस प्रकरण में कौन-सी दुविधाएँ हैं?
- चर्चा कीजिए कि स्कूलों में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के कलंकीकरण मुद्दों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है।

The case involves a dilemma of pushing for mental well-being reform in the light of opposition due to stigma associated with it.

(a) The relevant stakeholders include

- ① The students → whose mental well being is at the centre stage.
- ② The teacher → a single mother psychologist who is keen to help these students but is dependent on the job for financial sustenance.
- ③ The school administration → who have reservations against the mental wellness programme
- ④ Parents and families of school children → who will have to cope-up with the repercussions of ignoring their ward's mental health
- ⑤ The teacher's child → who ~~is~~ may get impacted should his/her mother lose her job
- ⑥ The school and fellow teachers → who own societal responsibility of a bright future

(b)

Dilemmas involved in the case : →

- (1) The teacher runs the risk of pushing for involving parents or risk losing her job.
- (2) The school administration is in a quandary regarding partaking an audacious jump/reform or risk earning bad publicity if it comes out that many students of that school are under mental duress.
- (3) Fellow teachers → to keep their heads down or support the teacher and risk losing their jobs along with the teacher.

(c)

Addressing stigmatising mental well-being in schools

① First and foremost, the key decision-makers like the school administration needs to be sensitized on mental well-being ~~and~~ through structured programmes.

② At the teachers level, their pedagogical curriculum should encompass importance of talking and sharing with psychologists/counsellors

③ Institutional mechanisms like mandatory counsellor/school must be created by the administration through Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan and New Education Policy 2020.

④ Use of IEC awareness and mass media in de-stigmatizing mental health and encouraging open environments to discuss must be financed and aid of civil society can be taken.

⑤ A structured program for training/educating parents on crucial warning signs in a child must be included in school curriculum.

It is only through collective action that a behavioral change for de-stigmatizing mental health issues can be undertaken.

8. You are working as a Divisional Forest Officer in an area which is home to tigers. Recently, there have been reports of a tiger venturing into agricultural fields and also killing livestock of villagers. Unfortunately, 2-3 villagers have been killed by some wild animals in last few weeks. Villagers claim that the tiger has killed their fellow villagers and request you to protect their lives and property by either relocating or killing the man-eater tiger. They also obstructed investigation of forest officials to ascertain whether it was the work of tiger or some other animals. Your attempts to trap the tiger have not been successful. Concerned over the delay in killing or relocating the tiger, villagers hire a private hunter to kill the tiger on their own and argue that they have a right to defend themselves and their property. In this context, answer the following questions:

(a) Identify the issues involved in this scenario.

(b) What steps would you take as the Divisional Forest Officer to ensure villagers' safety along with protection of tigers? (20)

आप एक ऐसे क्षेत्र में मंडल वन अधिकारी के रूप में कार्यरत हैं जो बाघों का निवास स्थल है। हाल ही में, खेतों में एक बाघ के घुसने और ग्रामीणों के पशुधन को नुकसान पहुँचाने की खबरें आई हैं। दुर्भाग्य से, पिछले कुछ हफ्तों में कुछ जंगली जानवरों द्वारा 2-3 ग्रामीणों को मार डाला गया। ग्रामीणों का दावा है कि एक बाघ ने उनके साथी ग्रामीणों को मारा है और आपसे अनुरोध किया गया है कि या तो उस आदमखोर बाघ को स्थानांतरित करके या मारकर उनके जीवन और संपत्ति की रक्षा करें। उन्होंने यह पता लगाने के लिए वन अधिकारियों की जाँच में भी बाधा डाली कि यह बाघ का काम है या कुछ अन्य जानवरों का। बाघ को फँसाने या पकड़ने की आपकी कोशिशें सफल नहीं रही हैं। बाघ को मारने या स्थानांतरित करने में देरी से चिंतित होकर ग्रामीणों ने अपने दम पर बाघ को मारने के लिए एक निजी शिकारी की सेवाएँ ली हैं तथा उनका तर्क है कि उन्हें अपनी और अपनी संपत्ति की सुरक्षा करने का अधिकार है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) इस परिदृश्य में शामिल मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) बाघों की सुरक्षा के साथ-साथ ग्रामीणों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक मंडल वन अधिकारी के रूप में आप क्या कदम उठाएंगे?

(a) The case involves villagers subverting law and local forest authority by hiring a private hunter to kill a man-eating tiger which has caused 2-3 casualties.

The key issues involved are: ⇒

① For the villagers

↳ how to ensure their safety
in an expedited timeframe

↳

② For the divisional forest officer (DFO)

↳ how to convince the villagers
to carry out investigation and
due process before blaming the tiger

↳ how to establish legitimacy of
your authority, if villagers take
law in their own hands by having
private poaches

↳ Issues in capturing / trapping the tiger

↳ Ensuring safety of the tiger which
is protected under law

↳ Addressing safety concerns while
managing to keep the tiger alive

(b) Way Ahead

Firstly,
I would enlist expert help with the dept. in expediting the trapping of the tiger through camera traps, pugmasks, peoples accounts, animal carcasses, etc.

Secondly,
I would try to bring on board a local political leader / head of panchayat to explain him the illegality of action. I would try to leverage his influence in buying time to investigate the bodies to firmly establish whether they were killed by the tiger.

thirdly, in case they were not killed by the tiger, the DNA tests could establish either animal or foul play (in which case law enforcement → police needs to be appraised).

Fourthly, if the tiger was established as responsible, I would buy time from the villagers and enlist fast-track patrol teams to survey and trap the man-eater.

Since the causality through tiger has been established, we would need to ensure relocation in order to win time from the villagers. At the same time, I would personally warn the private hunter to know the legality of the case and ^{take} have it in his hands.

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9. Though discrimination on racial grounds is generally associated with Western countries, arguably similar notions of colour and racial discrimination are prevalent in India too. Many Indians are found to be obsessed for "White" skin tone as visible in matrimonial ads and popularity of whitening creams. They are also found to be more hospitable towards the white-skinned Europeans than the dark-skinned Africans. Even within the country, people can be found to be discriminating fellow countrymen on the basis of their skin tone. People from North-East India face frequent racial abuse and are referred to by various derogatory names. All these point towards racism being practised and accepted in India. Moreover, it is not considered a very serious issue as the anti-discrimination laws in India are not stringent enough to deal with hate crimes associated with racism.

(a) In this context, discuss the ethical issues associated with the practice and acceptance of racial discrimination in India.

(b) If you have been tasked to formulate a plan to combat hate crimes associated with racism in India and bring about an attitudinal change, what would be your suggestions?

(20)

हालांकि नस्लीय आधार पर भेदभाव सामान्यतः पश्चिमी देशों से जुड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन रंग और नस्लीय भेदभाव की समान धारणाएं यकीनन भारत में भी प्रचलित हैं। कई भारतीयों को त्वचा की "गोरी" रंगत के प्रति आकर्षित पाया गया है जैसा कि वैवाहिक विज्ञापनों और गोरा बनाने वाली क्रीमों की लोकप्रियता से भी दिखाई देता है। उन्हें अश्वेत अफ्रीकियों की तुलना में श्वेत यूरोपीय लोगों के प्रति भी अधिक सत्कारशील पाया गया है। यहाँ तक कि देश के भीतर भी लोगों को देशवासियों के साथ उनकी त्वचा के रंग के आधार पर भेदभाव करते हुए पाया जा सकता है। पूर्वोत्तर भारत के लोगों को बार-बार नस्लीय दुर्व्यवहार का सामना करना पड़ता है एवं उनके लिए विभिन्न अपमानजनक नामों का प्रयोग किया जाता है। ये सभी भारत में नस्लवाद का व्यवहार किए जाने और उसे स्वीकार किए जाने की ओर इंगित करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, इसे बहुत गंभीर मुद्दा नहीं माना जाता है जैसा कि इस तथ्य से भी परिलक्षित होता है कि भारत में भेदभाव विरोधी कानून नस्लवाद से जुड़े घृणित अपराधों से निपटने के लिए पर्याप्त कठोर नहीं हैं।

(a) इस संदर्भ में, भारत में नस्लीय भेदभाव की परिपाटी और स्वीकार्यता से जुड़े नैतिक मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(b) यदि आपको भारत में नस्लवाद से जुड़े घृणित अपराधों से निपटने और अभिवृत्ति संबंधी परिवर्तन लाने की योजना तैयार करने का कार्य सौंपा जाता है, तो आपके मुझाव क्या होंगे?

(a) Issues with practice and acceptance of racial discrimination

① It goes against the law of equality and equal protection of rights (Art 14)

- ② It violates the fundamental right of protection from discrimination on grounds of race (Art 15)
- ③ It fuels regionalism and ethnicism in society leading to disharmony.
- ④ Its acceptance normalizes accepting a moral wrong. Martin Luther King had said injustice against anyone is an injustice against everyone.
- ⑤ If it becomes normative, the future generations will be ethically blind to the discrimination.
- ⑥ It undermines self-confidence of the abused leading to several body image issues.

(b) I will employ a two-pronged strategy to combat hate crime and bring upon attitudinal change

Combating Hate Crime

- ① Plugging loopholes in existing legislation and advocating for progressive legislation through an expert committee recommendation.
- ② Sensitizing law enforcement cadre and pushing for institutional training in dealing with hate crimes.
- ③ Highlighting challenges of lack of definition and normalizing of what constitutes a hate crime, and advocating for better codification.

④ Removing bottlenecks in reporting crimes and setting up SAs for time-bound acknowledgement.

⑤ Reviewing current schemes for protection and rehabilitation of hate crime victims on the lines of: ⇒

- ① Misappropriation of funds
- ② Errors of inclusion
- ③ Errors of exclusion
- ④ Lack of transparency

Bringing Attitudinal Change

① Creating mass-campaigns through credible change leaders like the Swatch Bharat Abhiyan.

- ② Raising about behavioural change through mobilizing civil society and NGOs
- ③ Imaginative campaigns like bell Bajao
- ④ Introducing sensitizing material in school curriculum and civic education.

Thus a holistic law enforcement coupled with ~~regular~~ behavioural change is important for combating hate crimes.

10. You are the Superintendent of Police of a city where a large slum has developed in recent decades on the property of Indian Railways. The Indian Railways has prepared a plan for expansion of the city railway station for which they want to get the slums demolished. They have requested the assistance of local police for the same, however, the people residing in those slums have responded angrily to this step and have occupied the railway tracks, resisting any action by the officials. Slum dwellers are asking for a suitable rehabilitation, citing that the city is under the grip of a cold wave as the month of December is in progress. This has not only halted the railway traffic on the route causing immense hardships to railway passengers but also posing risk of violence between slum-dwellers and the police.

Given the situation

(a) Identify various issues involved in the case along with different stakeholders.

(b) What course of action would you follow to end this situation of confrontation and resume normal functioning of the Railways? (20)

आप एक शहर में पुलिस अधीक्षक हैं जहाँ हाल के दशकों में भारतीय रेलवे की संपत्ति पर एक बड़ी मलिन बस्ती (शुग्गी) विकसित हो गई है। भारतीय रेलवे ने शहर के रेलवे स्टेशन के विस्तार की योजना बनाई है, जिसके लिए वह शुग्गियों को ध्वस्त करवाना चाहती है। रेलवे ने इसके लिए स्थानीय पुलिस की सहायता का अनुरोध किया है, हालांकि इन मलिन बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोगों ने इस कदम पर गुस्से से प्रतिक्रिया दी है और अधिकारियों द्वारा किसी भी कार्रवाई का विरोध करते हुए रेलवे ट्रैक पर कब्जा कर लिया है। इन मलिन बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोग, यह हवाला देते हुए उपयुक्त पुनर्वास की मांग कर रहे हैं कि शहर शीतलहर की चपेट में है क्योंकि दिसंबर का महीना चल रहा है। इससे न केवल उक्त मार्ग पर रेल यातायात रुक हो गया है जिसमें रेल यात्रियों को भारी परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, बल्कि मलिन बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोगों और पुलिस के बीच हिंसा का खतरा भी उत्पन्न हो गया है। इस स्थिति को देखते हुए-

(a) विभिन्न हितधारकों के साथ-साथ इस प्रकरण में शामिल विविध मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) आप टकराव की इस स्थिति को समाप्त करने और रेलवे का सामान्य कामकाज फिर से शुरू करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे?

The case presents the dilemma of effecting a slum demolition in the face of possible violence and displacement of slum-dwellers.

(a) Key Issues Involved

- ① Law & Order situation → as the protesting slum dwellers can get violent
- ② Damage to public property → As protests on railway tracks
- ③ Handicap to other passengers & economic trade → due to halting of trains
- ④ Material abandonment of dwellers → from displacement
- ⑤ Risk of loss of life and lack of alternatives during a cold wave
- ⑥ Thus, the crucial challenge remains in how to end protest and execute railway expansion by removing slum.

b. Course of Action

Available Alternatives

- ① Use of force to quell protests and remove slum → while legally can be done however will lead to displacement as well as potential violence
- ② Give in to demands of slum dwellers → Lack the legal authority to do so. Even if sanctioned would be a loss to exchequer as a public good through rail expansion could not materialize.
- ③ Use of middle path → Reconciling dwellers demand for security of roof over head with infrastructure execution.

I would explore the last alternative as it has the least potential for violence and can meet both ends.

using help of NBOs/civil society, we should try to reach out and gain confidence in relocating to alternate sanctioned locations or government constructed dwellings for slum populace if any.

Time could be bought from railway authorities in rehabilitation efforts before commencing expansion.

In the meantime focus should be on getting the tempers cooled and the railway line running at the earliest.

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Don't let
anybody
steal your
dreams
and your
future

11. With its highly coveted line of consumer electronics, a multinational company 'A' has a cult following among loyal consumers and makes profits of crores of rupees. Recently, a report by an international non-governmental organisation has highlighted that in some overseas production centres of the company, the working conditions are hazardous for the labour, which include children also. In some centres, the international environmental standards are also flouted.

The company's global head has defended their position by saying that they have little control over monitoring and regulating the entire supply chain due to internationalization of the production process. Based on the above information, answer the following:

- (a) Do you think company 'A' should be held responsible for ethical lapses made by individuals further down its supply chain?
(b) Should customers be expected to take into account the ethical track record of companies while making purchases? Give reasons. (20)

उपभोक्ता इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स की अपनी अत्यधिक प्रतिष्ठित शृंखला वाली, एक बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी 'A' की निष्ठावान उपभोक्ताओं के बीच गहरी पैठ है और वह करोड़ों रुपये का मुनाफा कमाती है। हाल ही में, एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय गैर-सरकारी संगठन की एक रिपोर्ट में इस बात पर प्रकाश डाला गया कि कंपनी के कुछ विदेशी उत्पादन केंद्रों में कार्यदशाएं श्रमिकों के लिए खतरनाक हैं, जिनमें बच्चे भी सम्मिलित हैं। कुछ केंद्रों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरणीय मानकों का भी उल्लंघन होता है। कंपनी के वैश्विक प्रमुख ने यह कहते हुए अपनी स्थिति का बचाव किया है कि उत्पादन प्रक्रिया के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के कारण संपूर्ण आपूर्ति शृंखला की निगरानी और विनियमन पर उनका नियंत्रण बहुत कम है। उपर्युक्त जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित का उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) क्या आप मानते हैं कि कंपनी 'A' को उसकी आपूर्ति शृंखला में और नीचे की ओर स्थित व्यक्तियों द्वारा की गई नैतिक खामियों के लिए उत्तरदायी ठहराया जाना चाहिए?
(b) क्या ग्राहकों से यह अपेक्षा की जानी चाहिए कि वे खरीददारी करते समय कंपनियों का नैतिक ट्रैक रिकॉर्ड ध्यान में रखें? कारण बताइए।

(a) The case involves company A,
a globally beloved manufacturer,
shying to take ownership/responsibility
for instances of child labour and
environmental standards in its
supply chain partners/centres.

Although the ethical lapses have happened downstream in partners who maybe independent contractors on which Company A has little control over.

However, Company A does share an ethical responsibility for the lapses: ⇒

- ① The consumers value and view the product as Company A's and not its contractors.
- ② The product is an embodiment of the company's brand and the values it stands for.
- ③ As an ^{responsible} ~~ethical~~ corporate citizen Company A should follow principle of integrity and do the right thing.

④ Company A's product would also sell in those geographies having these children and harming the environment. As a global citizen, it owes it to them.

⑤ Given its left and loyalty, it can unstate an ethical vendor policy without risk of losing business.

(b)

Customers must take ethical track record of a company in mind while doing purchase: ⇒

① In globalized supply chains, they may also have to face externalities.

② It pressurizes corporates to operate by ethical standards - a leniency in unregulated issue today can lead to corporate fleeing its customers tomorrow

③ It is the intellectually honest thing to do as a responsible global citizen. we must abide by the adage of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam.

④ It prevents others from doing the same in our backyards to our children and nature.

we must remember the message by Neil Moller in making the ethical choice always: →

'First they came for Jews and
I didn't say anything because I
was not a Jew,

then they came for me and
there was no one to help me out'.

12. In a recent survey around social and economic indicators, a certain state in the country was found grossly underperforming. The state is marred with the issues of poverty, hunger, social backwardness, lawlessness and underdevelopment. In about seven decades since gaining independence, this state has continued to perform poorly across various indices. In the past, the Chief Minister had set up a fact finding Committee to report on the chief causes of the backwardness of the State. After years of ground research and surveying, it was found that the one of the main causes of the state's backwardness was its huge population that amplified resource scarcity to unimaginable proportions. Taking a clue from the facts presented in the report, the State Cabinet constitutes a panel of policy makers to consider this question of growing population and suggest suitable revisions to the State's Population Policy. The Panel recommends legislating a Population Control Bill that has a contentious provision in the form of 'One Child' norm. You are the Chief of this Panel and the recommendations of the Panel require your approval to be tabled in the Chief Minister's Office.

In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) What are the ethical issues related to population control of a compulsory nature that you would consider before approving or rejecting the recommendation?
- (b) What would be your course of action in the aforementioned case? Suggest reasons for the same. (20)

सामाजिक और आर्थिक संकेतकों के इर्द-गिर्द एक हालिया सर्वेक्षण में, देश में एक राज्य को बुरी तरह से आशा से कम प्रदर्शन करते हुए पाया गया। यह राज्य गरीबी, हंगर (भुखमरी), सामाजिक पिछड़ेपन, अराजकता और अल्पविकास की समस्याओं से ग्रसित है। स्वतंत्रता मिलने के बाद से करीब सात दशकों में यह राज्य विभिन्न सूचकांकों पर खराब प्रदर्शन करता आ रहा है। अतीत में, इस राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री ने राज्य के पिछड़ेपन के मुख्य कारणों पर रिपोर्ट देने के लिए एक तथ्यान्वेषी समिति का गठन किया था। वर्षों के जमीनी अनुसंधान और सर्वेक्षण के बाद, यह पाया गया कि राज्य के पिछड़ेपन का एक मुख्य कारण इसकी विशाल जनसंख्या है जिसने अकल्पनीय अनुपात में संसाधनों की कमी को बढ़ाया है। रिपोर्ट में प्रस्तुत किए गए तथ्यों से सुझाव लेते हुए, राज्य मंत्रिमंडल ने बढ़ती जनसंख्या के इस प्रश्न पर विचार करने और राज्य की जनसंख्या नीति में उपयुक्त संशोधन का सुझाव देने के लिए नीति-निर्माताओं का एक पैनल गठित किया। पैनल ने जनसंख्या नियंत्रण कानून बनाने की अनुशंसा की है जिसमें 'एक बच्चे' के मानदंड के रूप में एक विवादास्पद प्रावधान है। आप इस पैनल के प्रमुख हैं और पैनल की अनुशंसाओं को मुख्यमंत्री कार्यालय में प्रस्तुत करने के लिए आपके अनुमोदन की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) अनिवार्य प्रकृति के जनसंख्या नियंत्रण से संबंधित वे नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं जिन पर आप अनुशंसा को अनुमोदित करने या अस्वीकार करने से पहले विचार करेंगे?
- (b) उपर्युक्त मामले में आपकी क्या कार्रवाई होगी? इसका कारण बताएँ।

- (a) The case involves evaluating submission of a recommendation on compulsory population control.

Ethical Issues Involved

- Against the principle of bodily autonomy
- violates the ideal of freedom enshrined in our Constitution.
- violates Art 21 → Protection of Life and Liberty
- Can be unfair to parents who lose their only ward in an accident and can no longer reproduce

- violates religious beliefs of multiple societies / sects like Catholicism which adversely view contraception, abortion or violating rights of child yet to be born.
- Given low socio-economic indicators, child mortality may be high and single child policy can be unfair to parents in a non-conducive setup
- Violative of democratic principle as such a mandate requires much broader consensus.
- Issues of forced/unplanned pregnancies due to rape

Course of Action : ⇒

Having considered the ethical issues involved I would try to investigate the alternatives brainstormed by the team/panel.

I would push for involvement/representation of various groups like women and doctors to be represented in the policy.

The state can explore voluntary one-child policy measures through: ⇒

- ① Financial incentives
- ② Reservations for single child families
- ③ Government job holders from a prospective date to abide by such policy.

1988

VISION IASTM

Don't write
anything this
margin
(इस स्थान में
कुछ न लिखें)

So rather than coercive means,
I shall push for incentive led
behavioural change.