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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1988)

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|-------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------|
| Name of Candidate | Kriti Joshi | | |
| Medium Hindi/Eng. | English | Registration Number | 731399 |
| Center | ORW | Date | 26/11 |

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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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) 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 पारस्परिक 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 is derived from the Latin word 'Mores' which means character, custom.

Morality is not universal and not written anywhere. It changes from person to person, society or nation wise. There is an element of Relativism.

Morality changes with the need of the time. It changes to have more harmony in the society.

The beliefs makes the values, values make morals of the society. It derives power from sources such as in India,

Our values are derived mainly from Constitution in the present times. So the morals inhibits equality, freedom, socialism, etc. In America, capitalism is the basic principle so moral of people are also focused on profit making over others.

One period morals are be different can change with time to avoid conflict and mutual cooperation eg. Sati was common practice until morals of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and other worked towards it to change.

Morality for one can also be immoral for others eg Robinhood stealing from Rich and disturbing to poor was immoral for many but justified for other. Therefore, there are no universal principle

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।

ethics are the values, moral
of society at large. In administration
a lot of ethical dilemmas are
faced and decision upholding the
most important traits need to
be taken.

The conscience is the
inner voice, belief, cognitive
idea, of a person that
guides him/her through
the way of life. This helps
them form behaviour, attitude and
take decision accordingly.

The conscience helps in
resolving conflict in personal
and private public sphere of
life working against the voice

If conscience can lead to a person facing cognitive dissonance, loose confidence, mental instability, loose effectiveness and efficiency. It can lead to a long term impact. Hence the statement holds to not go against conscience even if state demands.

Crisis of conscience occurs when the inner voice is not able to help take decision. It is a poor state as decision making is essential part of administration.

A administrator should be guided not just by conscience but also by the Constitution, Rules and Regulation, Statutory laws and uphold them over anything.

Therefore state orders should be taken upholding the most important ethics and duties of administrator.

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 is not doing what the duty demands one to do. It can be related to money or it can be related to families etc.

Corruption can be in form of money like Rent seeking to get work done. This work can be ethical or unethical. Like bribing to allow sand mining without permit. This can have a lot of repulsion in terms of socio-economic terms, environmental effect, etc.

Similarly rent seeking to expedite an legal document though is equally wrong but doesn't harm as much as the above.

Corruption is also seen as Nepotism, favouring one over

Another. A person should be rational, impartial and work with objectivity and integrity in the public sphere. This favour can lead to the common, deserving person loose chance.

Corruption can also be in the nature to help person to get benefit of scheme who doesn't have proper papers but is poor and needy. Empathy can lead to misuse of state resources by giving the one who is not entitled. Legal way is the only way to help any person.

Therefore it can be seen, that though the effect of different form of corruption is variable, yet corruption in any form is not acceptable.

2. (b) Explain different aspects of the 'right conduct' taught by Mahavira to attain a life full of happiness and content. (150 words) 10

महावीर द्वारा आनंद और संतुष्टि से परिपूर्ण जीवन प्राप्त करने के लिए सिखाए गए 'सम्यक् चरित्र' के विभिन्न पहलुओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Mahavira, the founder of Jainism lived in 6th c Bc. The legacy of his teaching are valid throughout time and are essential in modern time than ever.

Mahavira believed in kindness, faithfulness and Right conduct. This conduct includes Asteya or non stealing.

Asteya is not just stealing ^{objects but} about not stealing opportunities, not to take what is not given. Corruption is also a form of stealing. One should be satisfied with what is given and should not be greedy. As it is said, there is enough

for everyone's need but not for anyone's greed.

Other teaching is of truthfulness. A person should not lie. One should uphold integrity in all conditions.

Truth or satyagraha is the tool Gandhiji used to even fight the colonial rule.

Mahatma was against killing and promoted no harm to any living being. Today's world with threats of war, murder, violence, lynching needs to inculcate this.

Mahatma promoted a life of Brahmacharya. It means a simple living with least desire and no bad feeling for others. With increasing rape case, use of alcohol, tobacco and other substances this needs to be adopted.

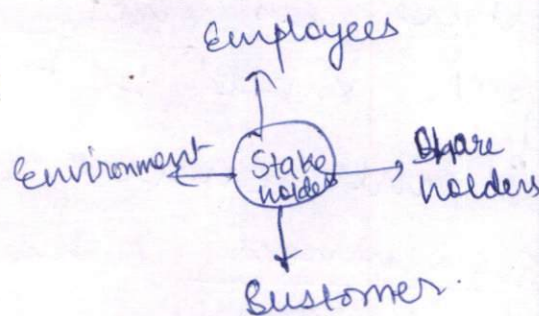
Thus, Right conduct will lead to a happy and contented life.

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 is the conduct, policy, process in a company to be carried out in a more ethical and inclusive way.

Corporate governance includes a better and inclusive approach towards all the stakeholders.



It involves making the process more fruitful to all and increase profits.

An ethics officer can be appointed to ensure that

- ① The accountability of the company towards its shareholders is upheld. They will ensure more responsible behaviour of all.

- ② The Transparency of the company is essential to all for better decision making. The customers can make an informed decision.
- ③ The participativeness of company will be ensured. The command culture is not healthy and inputs should be taken.
- ④ It will ensure equity and Inclusiveness and consensus oriented decision making can be ensured.
- ⑤ It ensures that Rule of law is adopted in the company. Laws in the highest order of ethics and they should be abided by.
- ⑥ It will ensure efficiency and effectiveness of the company and result in better progress. ethics officer can help in creating a win-win situation for all stakeholders.

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?

The historical glory and at the same time historical wrongs both don't get erased with time automatically and steps are needed to untarn both.

It is said history repeats itself and it makes the first basis to provide reparations for historical wrong, to stop it from repeating or continuing itself:

The historical wrongs on certain groups such as schedule caste, tribes, other backward class, women, LGBTQ+ community etc are still prevalent.

The difference created has been in the minds of people on both sides of the strata. The one who have upper edge thinks

even till now that they are in some way superior and atrocities are still prevalent.

The mental trauma faced by the certain group still persist from generation to generation and this reparation will help eliminate that.

The missing opportunities not given to them in the past led to their inferior condition even in modern times. So affirmative action is necessary.

This has led to emotional, physical, psychological effects which have lined throughout history. Poor opportunity in past led to poor physical development, poor health, lack of resources.

Therefore equality, Rights line with dignity, Equity all points to ethical justifications of reparation.

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 difference between genders treating one superior than other. In Indian Society male are preferred than women and LGBTQ+ are most undesired for.

From the very birth or say even before a child is born, pre natal diagnosis is carried out to have selective abortion in case of girl child. Female foeticide, killing girl child after birth by putting her on road, dustbin is common reflected in the skewed Male - female ratio.

Even after that, girl child is less taken care of in terms of food and nutrition. She is expected to do the household chores with her school or sometimes taken

off the school to help in domestic chores. Male child education is more focussed on with even sending them to private school at the cost of education for girl child.

Girl is married off early, sometimes even before legal age. They are told to be soft and meek with no right to express opinion. whereas, houses train their boys to be dominant and powerful.

The very ideology of getting girls dolls and kitchen sets, fairy stories where a Prince charming will come to take care of her shows inequality. and what to wear

The right to work to a woman is given with the consent of male member. with boys given freedom in all spheres.

This further leads to discrimination at workplace etc with women even accepting it being psychologically trained to be this way. This need to be rectified

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 is the trait of being honest, transparent, rational, without compromising on ideals even when tough situation arises.

Integrity Pact is an assurance of upholding the trust in the deal undergoing. This will help business to be better governed with goodwill and reputation.

Public procurement process is a business concept in which the agreement is made to acquire certain items, goods or services on underlined terms and conditions.

Public Procurement needs an element of trust that what is delivered is a per the requirement and deal that was signed.

Integrity part will contain that what is delivered is comprised of all the demands. This will ensure the transparency as all the things are documented and abided by.

This part will make the supplier more careful and increase sense of Dutifulness to deliver the item. This will increase the effectiveness, timely work and overall efficiency.

Recently many scams, over frauds have been reported, such as commonwealth games scam etc. This part will ensure all stakeholders work with utmost Integrity.

5. (a) For a public servant to fulfill his ethical obligations, it is important that there be no dichotomy between his personal ethics and public ethics. Analyze. (150 words) 10

एक लोक सेवक के लिए अपने नैतिक दायित्वों को पूरा करने हेतु, यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि उसकी व्यक्तिगत नैतिकता और सार्वजनिक नैतिकता के मध्य कोई द्विभाजन न हो। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

A public servant is expected to uphold the highest ideals of character such as Accountability, Transparency, Integrity, Rationality etc.

A person should inculcate 'Duty before Self' in her/his service. No level of personal gains should be able to change that.

Personal ethics are informal, based on the principle of Affirmity and are at individual level.

Public ethics are formal, and public life, office is where they are developed on principle of fairness, objectivity and Rationality.

A public servant should ensure that no favour, affinity should be displayed, Nepotism, favoursing relatives, showing empathy over partiality, choosing compassion over truth or objectivity is wrong and conflict of interest. personal gains or fear of personal cost should not come to the mind of public servant.

He/she should carry the ideals of fairness, transparency, sense of justice, sense of duty, integrity, perseverance and upholding the ideals of constitution, laws, rules and regulation, conscience which are the determinants of public ethics.

Given the trust and responsibility to the office holder, one should always stand up to the expectation.

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 human 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 जातियों के मनुष्यों की भांति समान अधिकार होने चाहिए।

The morality is an ever evolving concept so is the moral circle of humanity.

As humans are evolving they understand life is not just about birth, work, earn money and death. It is more holistic and more dimension are there.

Emotional Intelligence is now more focussed upon than Intellectual Intelligence. This shows more understanding of one's emotion, an aspect of humanity.

To feel the pain of others, to not increase it and do whatever to alleviate is becoming the basis of humanity.

Humanity is not just to serve oneself but to serve all.

The ^{circle} moral of humanity is increasing as now profit making corporate believes in sharing it through Corporate Social Responsibility.

Animal rights are talked about beyond just humans fundamental rights.

The conscience of living beings raise voice against animal torture, killing, against wars and much more.

The modern world is focussing now on saving not just the living entity but also non living entity.

Many Rivers, temple idols etc are given rights just as living beings. This help in their protection and conservation with environmental

damage on the rise, climate change, global warming a lot more needs to be included in the moral circle to have a more productive, inclusive, holistic life.

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 रूपांतरित करने में सक्षम है।" - जे. कृष्णमूर्ति

As it's said, 'Be the change you want to see in the world'. So change should be initiated from within.

A person alone can transform the world, all is needed is faith in oneself. Faith can move mountains. A child who dreamt of making a change, despite failures, became the 'Missile Man of India', the child was APJ Abdul Kalam.

A woman who refused to open defecated and left her in laws home, led to building of toilets in not just her home, but whole

Village and infect motivated
many more.

Wishakha who raised her
voice to sexual harassment
at workplace led to changing
and framing laws around
a safe workplace for women

All it takes is believe
and putting firm ideals which
are not compromised at
any cost.

All the resolutions are
sparked by individuals uncompromising
ideals and believe in oneself

A radical transformation
in oneself such as Discipline,
objectivity, Kindness, right
conduct can change anything.

Became the land of Buddhism,
Jainism, Sikhism where 1 single
person led to a massive change
in society.

This statement upholds
to the maximum extent possible

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

(150 words) 10

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

There are many roads for a single destination, that is the destination of Truth.

The ideals of truth can be differently analysed on various facts but truth is the end.

Gandhiji said that 'Satyagrah' is the means to achieve the end of 'Truth'.

Truth is whole in itself. There is no alternative to truth and it should be upheld at any cost.

Truth helps a person to uphold integrity, honesty, act righteously, rationally and objectively.

A fact can be presented in varied way. It can be twisted and turned to portray a good picture, take one out of the guilt of hurting sentiments. But as the end result, the truth is only one.

Truth is the most logical derivation of facts. One who is with the truth never lose.

Truth helps a person reach to the true goal beyond the facts which may dilutionate a person.

A person should focus on truth to get the true meaning of life and live contented & spiritual being life.

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

John Rawls is a philosopher who gave the social contract theory. This philosophy is famously known as Rawlsism.

In today's world where rights are respected in letter but spirit are somewhere missing.

There is still prevalent inequality, disparity with building touching skies to people living in shums, with people leaving food in their plates in luxury hotels to people dying of hunger.

Rawls in his philosophy talked about the rights of individual. The right to

equality, freedom, and
somewhere inspired many
constitution to provide rights
to individual including sub-

He also advocated
for equity of opportunity
and need of affirmative
action. so that some don't
prosper taking from others.
He somewhere justified the
Reservation policy so that
growth of all can be assured
and no one is left behind.

Corporate Social Responsibility,
Progressive taxing, subsidies,
social schemes, policies are
a step to ensure some don't
prosper at the cost of others.
Gandhi's trusteeship concept
also reaffirm that some
should grow at others cost
and be always in gratitude
to what they have got and
distribute among all.

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:

- (a) Identify the most relevant stakeholders in the case.
(b) What are the dilemmas in the case?
(c) Discuss how stigmatisation of mental health issues can be addressed in schools. (20)

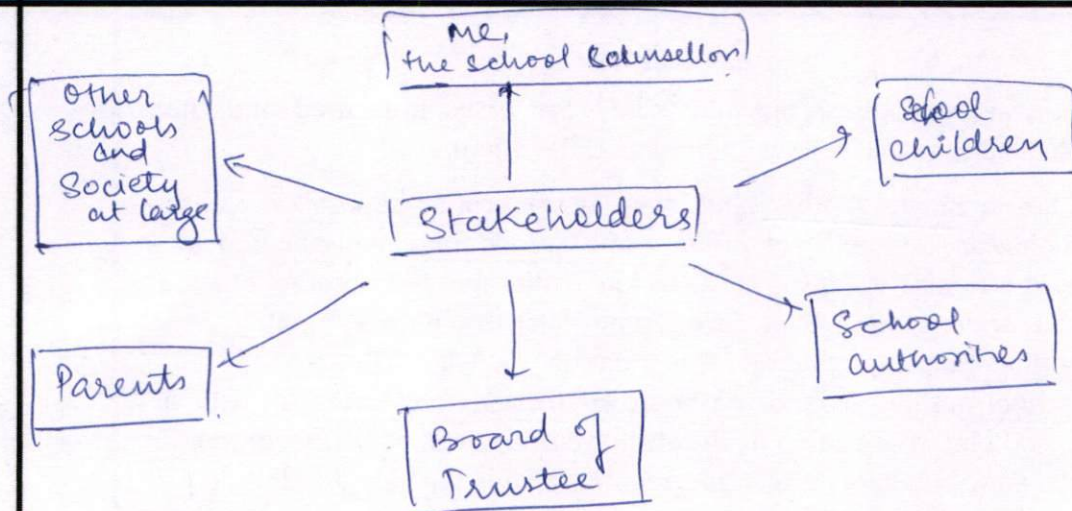
आप एक अकेली माँ हैं और एक प्रतिष्ठित स्कूल में प्राथमिक एवं माध्यमिक कक्षाओं के बच्चों के मनोवैज्ञानिक कुशलक्षेम के लिए स्कूल काउंसलर के तौर पर काम करती हैं। हाल ही में, आपने अपनी बातचीत के माध्यम से पाया कि कई छात्र भावनात्मक आघात और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के मुद्दों का सामना कर रहे हैं। स्थिति की गंभीरता 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 वित्तीय परिस्थितियों में फंसी हुई हैं।

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

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

Mental Health is an important issue in the recent times. With every 40 seconds one person suicides so it become more important in recent times.



The Ethical Dilemmas are:

- ① Personal benefit vs Personal cost.
(Saving job) (losing job)
- ② Dutifulness vs Loyalty (to institution)
- ③ School Reputation vs Larger Public good.

Stigmatization : How to Deal :

- ① More data and detailed study of circumstances is required to convinced all stakeholders.
- ② This should be taken Student specific approach and not 1 size fits all approach.

- ③ There can be parents - teacher meeting held regarding this specific issue.
- ④ Presentation and general awareness should be spread.
- ⑤ Specialist such as psychologist should be called to acknowledge the issue.
- ⑥ Awareness should be spread regarding substance abuse as these trauma can lead to use of alcohol and tobacco use.
- ⑦ Removal of taboo and understanding factors is crucial rather than hiding and stigmatizing.

A holistic approach is essential to save the youth and appreciate the Demographic Dividend.

So as the Board Member.

she got options:

① To listen to school authorities
and save her job.

Merit: job saved, reputation saved
Demerit:

- lives of children at stake
- lives of nation and families at stake.

② Go against school and
talk about mental health.

Merit: Awareness spread,
Children better prospect.

Demerit:

- loss job.
- loss reputation of school.
- parents might withdraw children

③ convince stakeholders,
gather quantifiable data,
approach authorities and
parents with confidentiality
and sensitiveness

Merit - win-win for all.
 { children, nation, parents
 all saves.
 → Reputation increase
 since took an important
 issue and raised awareness.

I would take ③
 step and definitely save
 the children and society
 at large.

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?

Human - animal conflict is on the rise and is a major concern. This issue need to be dealt with significant consideration to both parties.

Stakeholders : Divisional forest officer (re)
villagers.
Livestock
Wild animals including tiger
Society at large

Ethical Issue :

- ① The life of tiger and other wild animals at risk
- ② The administrative incapability to timely trap the tiger.
- ③ Livelihood and livestock of villagers at risk.
- ④ Right to life & Right to defend of villagers.
- ⑤ Illegal killing of animal by private hunters!
- ⑥ The loss of habitat and encroachment by animals in human settlement area.

Steps to be taken

1. Resolve Dilemmas such as:
 - Ecology (save tiger) vs Economy (livelihood and livestock)
 - Dutifulness vs Empathy.
 - Rt to Defend of villagers vs Rt to protection of environment & wildlife conservation.
 - These ethical dilemmas need to be resolved with utmost care.
2. As a Divisional forest officer
I will update the villagers
about our status or steps
and assure them, soon
the issue will be resolved.
3. I will insist and
make sure no private
hunter should be hired as

it is illegal and can get all of them in protection.

4. I will personally assure no administrative delay happens and give emergency numbers to stakeholders to aware for any citing of the animal.

5. Enough feed and water will be made available inside the protected area so that any wild animal do not have to encroach on boundaries.

6. The villagers and other nearby people should not be allowed to go into the forest area for livestock rearing or collection other forest produce.

7. Fencing electric or other to be done to stop further encroachments by animals.

8. The tiger to be given anesthesia injection so that it can be trapped with for transport without hurting human or animal. Then can be safely transferred back deep to the jungle.

9. Surveillance and patrolling to be done to make sure no wild animal affect agriculture and livestock.

A sensitive approach to both is essential as Wildlife Protection is our Fundamental Duty.

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 सुझाव क्या होंगे?

*Racial Discrimination is
discriminating on the basis of
race, colour and the feeling
of superiority of one over
another.*

Stakeholders → The whole society
all over the world.

Critical Issues:

1. Discrimination leading to violation of various national laws as well as international laws
2. Fundamental Rights such as A. 14, A. 15, A. 16, A. 17, A. 18 etc of Indian Constitution violated
3. It leads to disharmony, incitement of offence, violation of public order.
4. Affects security of India.
5. Affects friendly relation with other countries like unwelcoming treatment to dark skinned Africans.
6. Can lead to mob lynching hate speech.

7. It can lead to -
Crisis of confidence and can
create emotional boakune,
affect mental health.

8. Talented people can loose
jobs if people accept
discrimination.

9. It can lead to less
economical gains for the
country as the reputation
get tarnished.

10. It can lead to over all
economic slowdown.

Plan against Discrimination

①. The root cause of discrimination
need to be understood in
a critical and analytical
way with objectivity.

② Different stakeholders will be taken for their inputs and experience. A targeted approach.

③ Awareness campaign about equality. Citing examples of gandhiji, Nelson Mandela and bust the bubble of white man superiority.

④ Innovative approach using social media to bring behavioural change. Such as campaign about "Black lives Matter", "Trans rights - Pride flag" etc.

⑤ More integration and bringing into mainstream the people of North East, hill areas. Defaming them will be taken strictly and punishable.

- ⑥ Important steps by NGO,
or other regarding this will
be reinforced by awards.
This way more people will
want to not discriminate.
- ⑦ Strict punishment for
social discrimination in public
and private industries especially
beauty industry. Such advertisement
emphasizing on beauty with biop
white should be regulated.
- ⑧ Self confidence movement
and counselling sessions to
be held to inculcate behavioural
change in society.
- 21st century is for
modern society not just
in terms of economy and technology,
but in terms of values, ideas,
rights and all should be
a part of it.

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 (झुग्गी) विकसित हो गई है। भारतीय रेलवे ने शहर के रेलवे स्टेशन के विस्तार की योजना बनाई है, जिसके लिए वह झुग्गियों 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 ठप हो गया है जिससे 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?

Increasing growth and equitable distribution of resources though desirable yet is a distant dream. With expanding urbanisation the slums are on the rise.

Stakeholders

- Slum dwellers
- Me, as S.P. of city.
- The Police department
- The government
- Railway authorities
- Society at large.

Ethical Issues

- ① Rt to home of slum dwellers
- ② Expansion of railway leading to encroachment on slum area.
- ③ The police department and administration not able to contain these slum before long.
- ④ The government failing to not able to provide proper urban planning and housing for all.

⑤ Ethical Issue with the law and order.

⑥ The slum dwellers unpeaceful protest, violence and halting railway development.

Ethical Dilemma :

- ① Right to life and home vs Economic Development.
- ② Dutifulness vs Empathy.
- ③ Objectivity vs Compassion.

Course of Action :

Option 1 → Reroute railway, delay expansion and let slum stay

Merit : Law and order maintained.

Slum Dwellers home in winters. Demerit : Delay cost
Empower illegal networks

Option 2 : Use police force to demolish slum and carry out expansion

Merit :- Railway expansion on time.
 - Saves cost of delay.
 - Economic Boost

Demerit :- Slum Dwellers violence
 - Can take their lives as cold winter season and no home.

Option 3 : Buy time from authorities to delay for winter or till new rehabilitation is not provided.

Merit :- Railway project can be carried out
 - Rehabilitation of slum dwellers.

- Normal course of railway can be carried out as slum dwellers can be assured.

I will choose course no 3.
but not under any pressure
from the slum dwellers.

A meeting of all stakeholders
to be called to see through
the pros and cons of delay
and if affect is large, remedial
measure of rehabilitation to be
accelerated.

More contribution from the
civil society, NGOs etc to be
take to expedite the progress such
as old clothes etc.

Skill development for better
job prospects and better living can be
done to uplift people from living
in such condition.

Focus on housing for all,
Model Rent Agreement rules
to be given to deal with issues of
slum.

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।

Right to life and Right to life with dignity, personal liberty is a fundamental right and should be given utmost priority.

[Stakeholders]: - The Company
- the employee, global head
- the labour
- Consumer
- Society at large.

Ethical Issues:

- ① Ignorance of the company by playing Blame game and ignoring responsibility.
- ② Child labour, hazardous working condition. Right to life violate.
- ③ Improper monitoring and control
- ④ Consumer's ignorance if they accept all this and look at their profit rather than lives of many at risk.

a) The "Company A" is responsible for its ethical lapses as much as it is responsible for its profits.

When finances all over the world can be monitored.

and controlled, so then the
working too.

Acceptance of this can turn
it into global practice
as it saves cost. and
more company will adopt
this seeing the lax
attitude towards company 'A'.

Punishing company 'A'
will reinforce the behaviour
and the company itself
will be more managed,
and see an example of
corporate governance for all.

It will reaffirm
Stakeholder approach rather
than just focusing on
shareholders. Environment,
employees, consumer all
are important.

In this Ethical Dilemmas

of Economy vs Ecology.

• Right to lives vs Profit

• Ethical Egoism vs Utilitarianism

were there.

So a balance between them should be made.

b) Customers should be aware of the ethical track especially when reports as such are highlighted.

If customers keeps on purchasing, it will motivate the company to carry on with the faulty practices.

At the end we

all will be at the receiving
end with degradation of our
moral, ethics, commitment
to protection of rights of
people and environment.

A aware customer
can make a big difference
to the society at large
and reaffirm that corporate
governance stay not just a
slogan but is followed in
letter and spirit.

Customers should ascertain
that Companies don't take their
loyalty for granted and
they are treated as shareholders
in this way they can together
lead to better practices and
inclusive growth.

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।

Stakeholders : The society
Administration
Committee / Panel
Me as the chief
The government

Ethical Issue :

1. The freedom of choice of people over their family planning, their body will be questioned.
2. The failure of state to not provide development ever after 70 yrs of independence.
3. Basis of report on only one factor.
4. Rights to food, care and order, upliftment, all at stake all these years.

5. Dictating policy such as
'one child norm' undermine
the spirit of Democracy.

Ethical Dilemma:

1. Freedom of expression vs Development
2. Dutifulness vs Sympathy.
3. Rationality vs Compassion.
4. Loyalty to panel vs Empathy.

Course of Action:

Case 1: Accept panel recommendation
of '1 child norm'.
Merit : Population bill will come
Population control
upliftment.

Demerit → People lose their freedom of expression and choice.

→ Poor people due to poor health infrastructure etc reason, child mortality increases. This can devoid them of any child.

→ Immediate solution is not there as long drawn deficiencies and this is intergenerational solution.

Case 2: No "1 child norm".

Merit: Freedom of choice, Democracy uphold. Can save agitation if any.

Demerit - The resource scarcity will persist.

- Updiftment cannot be holistic as this was the major issue as highlighted.

I will take a course different than complete rejection or acceptance. Will ask the panel for alternate approaches and more immediate solution. Will urge the government for better targeting of welfare programmes.

Better skill training for police officials as lawlessners is also an issue.

Overall skill development, schemes such as mid day meals, community kitchen, involving local bodies for development and consensus stakeholder approach

Attitudinal / Behavioral changes, awareness program for birth control, better rewards for less children, empowering women shall be taken out with civic society and NGO contribution. Will try to convince the panel on these innovative approach.