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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1827)

Name of Candidate	Vaibhav Anand Sharma .		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English .	Registration Number	709988 .
Center	online .	Date	Dec, 15, 2022.

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	1. 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)। 2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं। 3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। 5. 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। 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। 7. 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।
1(a)	10		
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7	20		
8	20		
9	20		
10	20		
11	20		
12	20		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

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

(150 words) 10

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

After the Kalinga war, Ashoka left the policy of Bherighosha (war) and adopted policy of Dhammaghosha (sharma)

Key learnings

- ① Compassion :- Towards fellow citizens, natural beings; both in thought and conduct.
- ② Non-divorceability of personal and professional conduct.
- ③ Values :- Like integrity, probity, transparency, accountability etc.
for eg :- ~~Aseka~~ Ashoka held himself accountable for his subjects' happiness.
- ④ Focus on non-violence at all costs.
- ⑤ Focus on transient nature of world.

But, in today's world, we can not ad-verb
baturam follow Ashokan ideals; for eg:-

① Military presence is necessary for tackling hostilities; for eg:- Ashokan empire faced threats when he disbanded his army.

② Different nations have different understanding of dharma; for eg:-
For China, "communism" is Dharma.

However Ashokan Dharma is significant
for civil servants :-

- ① To behave cordially with the public.
- ② To display integrity eg:- TN seshan.
- ③ To maintain social peace.
eg:- restrained violence in extreme scenarios.
- ④ To not do anything unbecoming of a civil servant.

Ashokan ideals also teach "anonymity",
dedication etc to civil servants.

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 refers to application of economic, administrative etc authority to manage a company's affairs at all levels.

Within corporate governance, we need a climate governance structure because:-

- ① To resolve dilemmas eg:- private concern v/s public duty, ~~as is~~
- ② To develop ecological values; for eg:- Coca Cola factory opposed in South India as it vanishes ground water.
- ③ To develop a collective force to achieve climate goals.
eg:- Paris climate agreement need corporate commitments.
- ④ To have ethical devolution of CSR

(corporate social Responsibility funds)
for eg:- environment remains under-
funded; education remains the
main focus.

⑤ To realise ideal of "ethical capita-
lism", "Vasudeva Kutumbakam" (en-
tire world is one).

However, corporates are already
undertaking such efforts :-

① For eg:- TVS motors recently
awarded Rajasthan National parks
for tiger conservation.

② Also, climate governance need to
be an overall society's concern, not
just corporate entities.

Gandhiji advocated that there is enough
for our needs, not greed; thus we
need corporate governance to have
ecological values for sustainable development

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।

Thiruvallur in his "Thirukural" book argued that private ethics often get reflected in public sphere too; and vice versa.

Impact of family values

① Impact Attitude

① Within Family :-

(1.1) Impacts relations for eg:-
patriarchal values leading to domestic violence.

(1.2) Impacts socialisation of children
for eg:- democratic parenting leading
to more inquisitive children.

(1.3) Impacts gendered nutrition,
education etc; for eg:- sending boy
to good and girl to average school.

② Outside family :-

(2.1) Democratic parenting leads to democratic children leads to citizens who value political democracy :

(2.2) Impacts occupational choice :-

for eg:- aiming to be an entrepreneur in Silicon valley or an IAS in India .

(2.3) Impacts organisational behaviour for eg:- violence in family; may indicate violence at workplace too .

However, apart from family values; there are other sources of ethical guidance :-

① Personal experience :- eg:- Buddha's family values were capitalism oriented his own life taught him ~~to~~ sainthood. (Bhikkhu)

② Peers, media, schools, laws, own conscience etc .

However, family acts as first role model for an individual; thus significant.

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।

In meta ethics; we focus on defining what is justice? , what is a perfectly just society?

But, the fundamental dilemma remains what we ought to do? . That is where

we need to focus on removing removable injustices eg:- poverty, inequality etc.

Thus, there are two schools of thought:-

(I)

NITI must focus on NYAYA

① In line with "normative ethics" principles; it gives us an action-able insight. eg:-

focus on MGNREGA, rather than defining what perfectly just India should be.

② It is argued that completely unequal things can't be made equal.

③ "Deserve ethics" argue that there would always be inequality; but we must focus on what injustice can be undone.

④ From consequentialist perspective, a good NITI (policy) brings maximum benefits for maximum people.
for eg:- PDS rations reducing malnutrition, hunger etc.

II | NITI must focus on what perfect justice looks like :-

① It gives a long term objective for eg:- India's DPSP (Directive Principles) have aims which we currently can't afford; but; nevertheless they are our aims

② It enriches the discipline of ethics itself, for eg:- Aristotle argued that "contemplation" is the highest act of wisdom.

Niti has to focus on Nyaya and contemplation together; eg:- India@ 75 goals.

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।

Recent growth of social media; has (voluntarily and involuntarily) brought civil servants in extreme limelight.

eg:- IAS Deepak Rawat's Youtube channel as 3 million (approx) followers.

But; anonymity; which seems restrictive has many advantages :-

- ① Saves civil servants from undue criticism.
- ② Gives them room to focus and implement creative ideas.
- ③ Enables them to give frank advice to political executives without public pressure.

eg:- giving objective advice on freebies to political class.

- ④ Also aids in their security; for eg:-
IPS in Naxal areas.
- ⑤ Prevents "hero worship" or sens-
ationalisation of public administration.

However, growth in social media
also aids in administration :-

- ① ~~Eg~~ Information, awareness
campaigns eg:- COVID-19 pandemic.
- ② Personal engagement with
public.
- ③ As a mode of grievance redressal
mechanism.

We can think of "post-specific" social
media accounts, instead of "person-speci-
fic". This way, we can reap benefits
of technology; without personal in-
volvement of civil servant.

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

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

An investor invests where he/she is "confident" of necessary corporate governance architecture.

for eg:- SEBI mandating no board meeting without an ID (Independent Director) positively impacts India's FDI (Foreign Direct Investment)

Corporate governance impacts business ethics :-

- ① It enforces the vision and mission of the corporate entity.

for eg:- Due to lack of corporate governance; Kingfisher airlines delayed declaring its debt. This was counter to its mission of "FLY WITH GOOD TIMES" for India.

- ② It puts sanctions and rewards, for business ethics.
eg: → tax rebates on certain social expenditures.
- ③ It realises the 3Ps (People-Profit and Planet)
- ④ It gives a code of conduct and ethics eg:- "not using company phone for personal calls"
- ⑤ Ensures gender justice; eg:- providing paid maternity leaves etc.
- ⑥ It reduces unfair trade practices, lobbying etc. for eg:- Facebook fined for secretly using user data in USA.

However, apart from corporate governance; value based education, aware citizenry, vertical accountability through NGOs, judiciary etc is needed for holistic business ethics and healthy investment flow.

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।

Ethics in global politics refers to the investigative framework used to judge what is right or wrong in international relations
eg:- work of WHO, UN, Redcross etc.

There are two schools of thought:-

① Foreign aid exemplifies ethical conduct:-

① It signifies "compassion", empathy and concern for downtrodden.

eg:- UN donations to Africa.

② It promotes a "world order", "global citizenship".

③ It promotes a collective effort towards global goals.

eg:- World Bank projects for zero

hunger (SDG-2)

④ It promotes concern for human rights and global ethics.

② Foreign aid is not completely ethical:-

① Used for cultural colonialism.

eg:- In 1992; India received World Bank aid; only when we opened gates for foreign companies.

② Has selfish interests; for eg:-

political manipulations, election behaviour, political unrest etc.

③ It is just a camouflage; for eg:- critics argue that USA distributed unspent DDT stocks as a malaria eradication campaign worldwide.

Foreign aid is crucial for global political accountability (eg:- Paris agreement goals). But through rules like FCRA, FEMA etc we must evaluate them on ethical grounds.

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।

mass media ethics, can be considered as a branch of applied ethics.

It may be defined as the investigative study of the relations between human actions (relating to mass media) and its impact on wider society.

for eg:- Lacking mass media ethics caused violence against North East states students in Bangalore etc.

It is pre-requisite for democracy
because:-

- ① To promote ethical journalism, which is the fourth pillar of democracy.

- ② To protect human rights by countering :- revenge porn, yellow journalism.
- ③ To ensure informed voting by citizens. It needs countering of mis-information and dis-information campaigns.
eg:- Cambridge analytica case.
- ④ To promote deliberation on important issues. for eg:- value of "tolerance" is needed to not do "mediatials" of counter opinions.
- ⑤ To enable mass media function as a grievance redressal mechanism.
- ⑥ To protect "digital sovereignty", digital rights (eg:- "privacy") of citizens.
- ⑦ To prevent "data colonialism" eg:- misuse of data, ransomware etc.

Social media ethics can be ensured through "self regulation"; and also through laws like "Draft Data Protection Bill".

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।

Crisis of conscience refers to a situation, in which a person has lost the moral watch of his "inner voice of reason".

eg:- General AQ Khan of Pakistan sold his country's defence secrets due to crisis of conscience.

A public servant can deal with crisis of conscience scenarios in many ways:-

- ① By focussing on constitutional values r for eg:- justice, liberty, equality, fraternity etc must be valued in any decision.
- ② By using laws, rules and regulations etc as sources of ethical

guidance; for eg:- Central Civil Service (Conduct) Rules, 1964 say that a civil servant must behave cordially with the public.

- ③ By identifying and declaring all the potential conflict of interests.
 - ④ By reminding oneself of traditional lessons; eg:- Kautilya's Arthashastra argues against misuse of state's resources.
 - ⑤ By inculcating emotional intelligence; for eg:- Buddha argues for a stable mind for administration.
 - ⑥ By increasing exposure to the most underprivileged of society.
 - ⑦ By learning from role models; for eg:- Satyendra Dubey, TN Seshan etc.
 - ⑧ By learning from great leaders; eg:- Arjuna in Mahabharata.
- Also technology, sanctions, social ethics audits etc can be used to revive conscience.

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।

Technology is a double-edged sword; thus it needs leaders from diverse fields to understand the role of ethics; to maximise technology's use and minimize its misuse. for eg:-

ethics determine whether nuclear power would be used for bombs or generating electricity.

Emerging technologies and Ethics

① CYBER CRIMES :-

AI (Artificial Intelligence), ML (Machine Learning) etc enable deep fakes, data theft; ransomware etc.

② CYBER SECURITY :-

A strong ethical framework is needed for global action against data theft etc. For eg:- Facebook spends 80% of its data security budget in USA; where 15% of its users reside. (What about Africa? India?)

③ Personal rights :- For eg:-
revenge porn, etc④ Ensuring accountability :- Deep fakes can make people's images say things they never said.⑤ Emerging technologies can impact voting behaviour, consumer behaviour.
eg:- unethical marketing tactics, Cambridge analytica case etc.⑥ Yellow journalism (sensationalisation of news) etc is greatly aided by emerging technologies.

Strong laws, ethics audits, using technology to counter technology's misuse is needed to ensure ethical technology use.

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।

Indecision means incapability to make proactive and prompt decisions when needed.

Risk aversion means valuing one's own personal concerns above the public duty.

eg:- not giving frank advice to political executive in fear of backlash.

Indian bureaucracy, to some extent, suffers from both indecision and risk aversion; as highlighted by:-

- ① Corruption perception index ranks India 85/180 signifying delays in public justice.
- ② many corrupt servants continue unabated due to constitutional security
eg:- Article 311 of India's constitution.

- ③ Complex laws ; for eg:- RTI format and procedures are not easy to understand.
- ④ Colonial mindset of "Babu culture" inherited; for eg:- news of civil servants slapping citizens.
- ⑤ Archaic laws ; for eg:- Indian Police Act, 1867 is overall silent on values like "courage" and "integrity".
- ⑥ Absence of strong grievance redressal mechanisms.

However, arguments in favour of Indian bureaucracy's risk taking and decision making also exist; eg:- TN Seshan, Ashok Khemkar, Satyendra Dubey (Engineering services) etc.

In service training, mid-service reviews, performance based incentives may improve risk taking and decisiveness in India's 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।

The immediate impact of corruption is decreased quality of governance.

But the long term impact of corruption is multi-faceted:-

- ① Erosion of values of society.
- ② Casualisation of corruption.
- ③ Precedent to younger generation.
eg:- Pooja Singhal
- ④ Intolerance for honest civil servants etc
eg:- murder of Satyendra Dubey.

⑤ makes it even more difficult for value based education to bring change in society.

⑥ Discourages honest officers to tolerate departmental corruption.

⑦ Erosion of public trust.
eg:- Corruption perception Index ranks India 85 out of 180 countries.

It is argued that:-
"Power does not corrupt people;
people corrupt power"

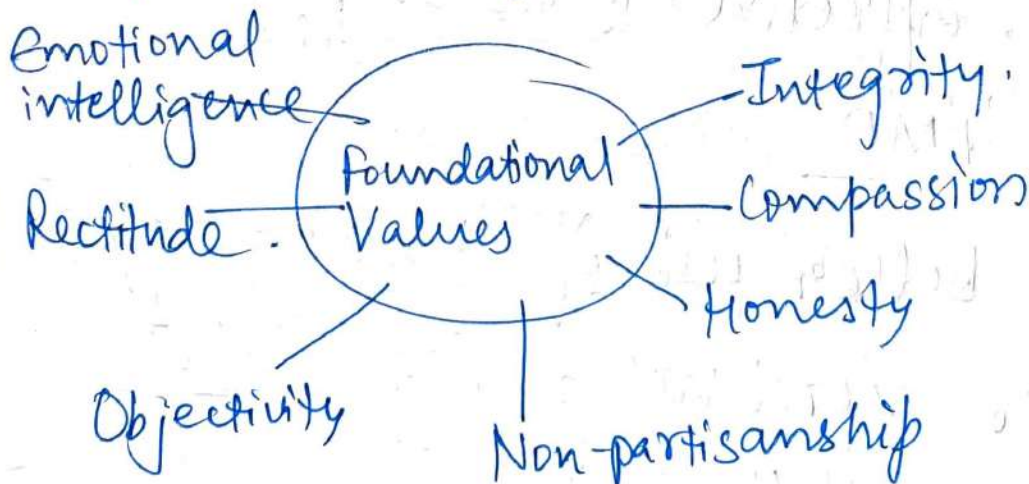
Thus, we need grassroot level value-based education to raise ethical administrators, leaders, entrepreneurs etc.

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

(150 words) 10

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

Foundational values of civil services refers to those core values which are pre-requisites in a civil servant for him/her to understand the normative requirements of his/her job.



Mission Karmayogi ensures a
"duty based" civil services

ecosystem.

It makes public administration more responsive by:-

- ① More engagement with public
- ② Better grievance redressal mechanisms.
- ③ more interactive, performance based incentives.
- ④ Effective leadership by PMO.
- ⑤ Better use of technology for coordination (eg:- EGOT platform).

Apart from departmental efforts, the civil society etc needs to make the citizenry aware to make best use of administration.

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?

① India is a land of multiple ethnicities, religions, dietary habits etc. But, India also suffers from severe malnourishment (eg:-stunting, wasting etc); and to overcome this, steps like ~~and~~ introducing eggs, non-vegetarian food, often puts

the administration in ethical dilemmas.

(b) In this case study there are seven stakeholders: →

① School going children :- whose health and religious sentiments are at stake.

② Parents :- whose Right to protect their culture is threatened.

③ Other parents and children :- who consider eggs introduction a much awaited step.

④ Administration and State :- who have a constitutional mandate to improve public health. (Article-47) and also to protect religious sentiments (Article 25 etc).

⑤ Religious groups :- advocating for their religious rights.

⑥ Minister of education.

⑦ Society in general :- as a healthy.

demographic dividend is everybody's concern.

(b) There are several options available in such a situation: →

Option (I) Understand and value the religious sentiments and withdraw the decision.

Merits : →

- ① Communal harmony maintained.
- ② Supports the views of key supporters of minister; i.e. the majority of the area.

Demerits : →

- ① Against long-term objective of India's nutritional security.
- ② Injustice to children who advocated for eggs.

Option (II) Implement the decision irrespective of political and social pressure.

Merits : →

- ① Secular morality used for administration.
- ② Benefits nutritional health of children.

Demerits : →

- ① May harm children's mental health.
- ② May lead to reduction in Gross Enro-llment ratio of schools.
- ③ May cause socio-political upheaval.

Option (III) controlled and evaluated application of scheme.

Merits :-

- ① No group antagonised.
- ② Nutritional health promoted.

Demerits :-

- ① Time consuming.
- ② Needs consensus building; thus may need extra resources.
- ③ As per me, the best course of action is OPTION (3); with the

following modus operandi :-

Step I :- Empirically calculate the number of children for and against eggs' introduction.

Step II :- Interview children to separately understand theirs' and their parents' opinion.

Step III :- Run information, education campaigns highlighting current nutritional status and benefits of eggs.

Step IV :- Contact dietary experts to find alternatives of eggs; eg :- sprouts, milk etc.

Step V :- Create provisions of separate cooks, utensils and rooms for egg preferring children.

Step VI :- Promote proper sanitation practices.

Step VII :- In all the above steps, political leaders, local religious groups, parents and students must be kept in loop. Only a healthy demographic dividend can make India realise its goals eg:- Atmanirbhar.

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।

a India has significantly come forward from social evils like child marriage etc. But; still adolescent marriages are done in India.

For this marriageable age has been increased from 18 to 21; but it raises many ethical issues.

(a) Increase in marriage age

have certain positive effects on women:-

- ① Improved health for handling the reproductive pressure.
- ② Better educational and professional engagement chances.
- ③ More chances to be better matured to take an informed decision on marriage.
- ④ Better awareness to enforce her bodily rights eg:- reproductive rights.

However, as critics argue; this may also have negative consequences:-

- ① When she can vote at 18 years of age; why can she choose to marry.
- ② Limits her to exercise her religious rights.

Thus, a cost-benefit analysis based on consensus is necessary.

⑥ Legislations can be used as a tool for social change; for eg:-

- ① They have a moral connotation.
- ② They shape society's ethics.
for eg:- Sarda Act etc historically pulled society out of child marriages.
- ③ They invite sanctions against deviation; thereby checking undesirable behaviour.

However; legislations may not turn to be effective because:-

- ① marriages may start to be unregistered until proper age.
- ② They do not impact the cognitive

aspect of society. i.e. they may ensure compliance; but not conformity.

- ③ They may appear to be "forced" upon the public.

Thus, legislations must be complemented with other agents of social change.

(C) Other agents of social change:-

- ① Civil Society :- NGOs, media, cinema etc can change societal values.

eg:- female centric movies.

- ② Education, information etc campaigns.

eg:- reproductive health, domestic violence etc.

- ③ Expert power :- for eg:- using data, science etc to show benefits of a social change.
- ④ Referent power :- to showcase case studies of beneficiaries of changed behaviour.
- ⑤ Role models :- eg:- Gita, Babita Phogat in Haryana.
- ⑥ Leadership :- eg:- modernisation of Khap panchayats can modernise rural areas too.

Thus, effective social change is always a dynamic process involving laws, society, technology (eg:- selfie with daughter) etc.

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?

Today, world is struggling to achieve set goals in Paris Climate deal.

These goals and other climate change mitigation steps need technological, social, political ~~set~~ steps. But, these steps can not be divorced from the wider ethical dimension they are rooted in.

(a) Ethical issues emanating from anthropogenic climate change:-

① Means v/s Ends :- for eg:- Brazil (arguably) burning Amazon forests to clear space for industries.

② Accountability to future generations.

③ Accountability to other species.
for eg:- we are causing mass extinction already.

④ Breach of humanitarian values, eg:- compassion for all living beings.

⑤ Issues like "Climate refugees"; women marginalisation, domestic violence, child abuse etc are amplified by climate change

for eg:- water scarcity started a practice of "SEX FOR FISH" in Africa. faced by African women.

⑥ Global action on climate change must be based on certain foundational values, for eg:-

① Ecological values eg:- sustainability, Vasudena Kutumbakam etc. Also, compassion for living being.

② Collective action for sustainability for eg:- preserving the grace of global commons, such as Arctice etc.

- ③ Corporate governance; must be aligned with climate goals.
- ④ Common But Differential Responsibility :- eg:- developed nations must financially and technologically aid developing ones.
- ⑤ Abandoning of anthropocentrism.
eg:- not considering environment a tool for human betterment; but considering environment an end in itself.
- ⑥ Trustworthiness, mutual cooperation.
- ⑦ Development of a "world

view eg:- idea of global citizenship.

⑧ Strong horizontal and vertical accountability mechanisms.

eg:- legally binding agreements,
checks and balances etc.

Envir

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 "सॉल्वर्स 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?

In India, a government job is still a source of ~~iss~~ stable income for many. Thus, such scandals (eg in Bihar) put the administrations at the

test of their ethical decision making.

(a) Ethical issues concerned in this case :-

① Children :- or candidates whose honest efforts are in danger; thus; a threat to their Right to vocation (Article 19) (including my daughter) -

② State :- which needs a stable flow of sub-inspectors for good governance.

③ Staff Selection Commission :- which needs to resolve the ethical dilemmas posed (including myself)

④ Wider Society :- as such scandals shock the conscience of entire

society.

Thus such issues need objectivity, emotional intelligence, compassion etc to be resolved.

On my part :-

⑤ Private concerns v/s public duty.
is an ethical dilemma.

⑥ Cheating in exams is prevalent in many states because:-

- ① Lack of value based education.
- ② Casualisation of corruption.
- ③ Lack of political will.
- ④ Corrupt leaders, teachers and administrators.
- ⑤ Lack of effective check on compliance of laws.

⑥ Lack of infrastructure eg:-
metal scanners, signal jammers
etc are available for only certain
examinations.

⑦ Prevalence of "Chalta Hai
attitude"

③ Certain short-term and long
term measures are needed :-

Short term :-

① Detailed inspection of evidence
eg:- CCTV footages.

② Detailed investigation of
co-conspirators.

Long-term :-

- ① Value based education. to prefer honest efforts.
- ② Strong technological tools to thwart misuse of technology.
- ③ Strong inspection mechanisms.
- ④ more number of sets of papers, confidential paper setting -
- ⑤ Strict actions against conspirators of scandals.
- ⑥ most honest officers must be deputed to management of such exams.

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।

India has historically been a caste based society with some negative aspects like untouchabilities. Thus, such issues are a test of an administration's capability to resolve ethical dilemmas.

(a) Issues involved in the given case study are:-

- ① Right against untouchability of the woman cook (Article-17)
- ② Social sentiments of the concerned community.
- ③ Lack of constitutional understanding among the community.
- ④ Nutritional security v/s social customs :- in case of beneficiary students of mid-day meal scheme.

⑤ There are certain reasons behind continuing caste system in India :-

① Caste based discrimination serves the discriminating group by :-

- (1.1) Endogamy .
- (1.2) Social superiority . etc .

② In absence of a secular hierarchy in rural India (eg:- industries, etc) ; ascriptive hierarchies still prevail .

③ A deep entrenched discriminatory prejudice is hard to change .

④ Lack of deepening of education in India (especially rural areas)

⑤ Support by unofficial power

blows eg:- Khap Panchayats

However, I can take certain
steps to resolve the given issue:-

Step (I) Psychological comfort
must be provided to discriminated
lady.

Step (II) walk the talk :- for eg:-
I can myself go and eat food
cooked by the lady.

Step (III) Use traditional sources:-

eg:- Ramayana, which advocates
against caste based discrimination.

Step (IV) Consensus building in
the community to bring an
attitudinal shift.

Step VI Rope in local leaders who are ready to change -

Step VII Strict action against the offenders as caste based discrimination is a constitutional crime.

India needs to rise above caste, region, ethnicity etc to truly realise its aims of a 5 trillion economy and Amritkaal (Golden period.)

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

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

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

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

एक जिले में एक शक्तिशाली स्थानीय ठेकेदार द्वारा एक पुल का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। लोक निर्माण विभाग (PWD) निविदा जारी करने, पुल की गुणवत्ता की जांच करने और इसे मंजूरी देने के लिए जिम्मेदार है। पुल के निर्माण के दौरान, PWD में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला द्वारा किए गए एक परीक्षण में पाया गया कि इसकी मजबूती, आगे के निर्माण कार्य और उसे पूरा करने के लिए मंजूरी देने हेतु आवश्यक न्यूनतम परिमाण (वैल्यू) से थोड़ा कम है। स्थानीय ठेकेदार द्वारा PWD के कुछ अधिकारियों को ठेका दिलाने के लिए अत्यधिक रिश्त 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।

(a) Issues involved :-

- ① Public safety.
- ② Beneficiaries of infrastructure development need a bridge.
- ③ Personal concerns v/s public duty (in reference to the lab incharge).
- ④ Personal interest v/s public accountability (in reference to local contractor)
- ⑤ Departmental image v/s public duty (in reference to Public Works Department)
- ⑥ Dedication to duty of the local MLA is also a concern.

② Option (I)

Lab incharge can value his/her own interests over public duty.

Option (II)

Lab-incharge can reveal the quality gaps and display the devotion to public duty.

③ Course of action should be taken :-

- ① Display of objectivity :- and stating the facts as per the merits of bridge's quality.

- ② Display of devotion to public duty :- by recording and sending the facts as it is.
- ③ Display of courage and integrity :- by not succumbing to political and local pressure.
- ④ Display of compassion to the potential victims of a faulty bridge.

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