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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1819)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Date	07/02/2022
Center			

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-पत्र कोड विद्यापीठ क्रमांक आदि)। 2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिंदी 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 मिलेगा। 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ निर्दिष्ट 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 कटा जाना चाहिए।
1(a)	10		
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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.

All the Best

SECTION - A

1. (a) Explain the relevance of the following in the context of civil service:
(150 words) 10

- (i) Public Trust
- (ii) Compassion
- (iii) Objectivity
- (iv) Integrity
- (v) Fortitude

सिविल सेवा के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित की प्रासंगिकता की व्याख्या कीजिए:

- (i) लोक विश्वास
- (ii) करुणा
- (iii) वस्तुनिष्ठता
- (iv) सत्यनिष्ठा
- (v) साहस

(i) Public Trust is central trait of civil servant as by definition she/he needs to work for welfare of people in a transparent manner. This increases confidence of public & their support for administration.
Ex → whistleblowing mismanagement / wastage of public funds by government

- (ii) Compassion - will help public servant understand the problems of people as well as his team better & increase productivity. It needs to be ensured for welfare of lower sections & downtrodden.
- (iii) Objectivity - will help public servant decide policies & other decisions on basis of "merit" to maximize public welfare. It will also decrease personal bias & increase professionalism.
- (iv) Integrity - To maintain confidence of public & government we need integrity among public servants so that they work honestly without by putting "service before self interest" & maintains high ethical standards. in administration, "Intelligence without integrity" might kill.
- v) Fortitude - Public servant needs to show courage to stand up to political power against populist policies & propose policies with highest public merit. Fortitude also helps in whistleblowing any corruption cases.

1. (b) What do you understand by environmental ethics? Highlight the various values it is based upon. (150 words) 10

पर्यावरणीय नैतिकता से आप क्या समझते हैं? उन विभिन्न मूल्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए जिन पर यह आधारित है।

Environmental Ethics is a novel field of ethics that arose to maintain environmental sustainability & biodiversity & conserve natural resources from unethical exploitation for economic development.

Various Values -

- 1) Respect for nature, wildlife & natural resources.
- 2) To maintain inter-generational equity as unethical & unsustainable exploitation will rob the ability of

future generations to use these resources.

3) Inter-species equity to conserve biodiversity & give them space to live alongside humans.

4) To conserve aesthetic value of nature

5) To prevent global warming & climate change which might ~~be~~ endanger the whole Earth.

2. (a) Explaining the need of ethics in public life, mention various sources of ethical guidance for a civil servant. (150 words) 10

सार्वजनिक जीवन में नैतिकता की आवश्यकता को स्पष्ट करते हुए, एक सिविल सेवक के लिए नैतिक मार्गदर्शन के विभिन्न स्रोतों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Public life involves taking responsibility & trusteeship of public resources & devote yourself to duty of ensuring public welfare.

Need of Ethics -

1) As administration involves significant discretion, it can be used for self benefit over public welfare by unethical public servant.

2) Limitations in upholding law, rules & regulations

- can't cover every scenario
- high cost.
- needs constant surveillance.
- can't lead to value change & self regulation.

3) Ethics in public life will ensure public are not cheated off their resources for selfish agendas by corrupt nexus of public servants & politicians. ~~Ethics~~

4) Ethics will also lead to whistleblowing by ethical officers against corruption,

Codes of Conduct & Code of Ethics

Training

Various Sources

Reading Ethics during preparation for civil services

Previous benchmarks set by honest civil servants can motivate. Ex → Durga Shakti Nagpal motivated farmer's daughter to go in civil services

Life of historical philosophers & personalities → Ex → Gandhiji, Immanuel Kant, Socrates etc.

2. (b) Explain the difference between end-oriented values and means-oriented values. In your opinion, which is more important for a public servant? (150 words) 10

माध्य-उन्मुख मूल्यों और साधन-उन्मुख मूल्यों के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। आपके मन के अनुसार, एक लोक सेवक के लिए कौन-सा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है?

Means Oriented Values

- 1) More significance to means over ends
- 2) Wrong means can't justify good ends
Ex → Robinhood stealing from rich to give to poor considered wrong
- 3) It is promoted by Deontological ethics of Kant
- 4) Very hard to achieve 100%. It can also lead to means end reversal.

Ends Oriented Values

- More significance to ends over means.
- Wrong means can justify good ends.
Robinhood considered right as it decreased inequality even though by wrong means.
- It is promoted by Teleological ethics
- more Practical to achieve ~~by~~ but can promote unethical means.

A proper balance between means & ends need to be maintained by public servant as -

1) Wrong

1) "Ends over Means" can promote highly unethical actions like stealing or forced sterilization ~~to~~ by Satyaj Gandhi to control population.

2) "Means over Ends" can lead to Means end reversal with public servant being stuck in strict procedural compliance & losing sight of end objective of public welfare.

As Gandhiji said - "Ends & Means are one & the same" & both need to be balanced.

3. (a) Moral quality of an action should be judged by its consequences on human happiness. Discuss. (150 words) 10

क्रिमी कार्य के नैतिक गुण को मानवीय सुख पर इसके परिणामों से आंका जाना चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

"Consequences on human happiness" is the end objective of any moral action (which is means).

This philosophy is known as Consequentialism - and give more significance to ends over means leading to a utilitarian calculation of ensuring highest good for largest number of people.

Example - Lying to save people during riots is justified & moral as it saves people.

But this has various limitations as well -

1) It can promote use of unjust means to achieve an end. Ex → Robinhood, sterilization by Satyaj Gandhi.

2) Human happiness is subjective & varies from person to person.

That's why Kant proposed - Deontological ethics to put ends & means on the same stand. & overcome these limitations by promoting universal ethical actions.

3. (b) The core of Gandhiji's philosophy lies in internal moral power. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

गांधीजी के दर्शन का सार आंतरिक नैतिक शक्ति में निहित है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Gandhiji inculcated his high moral principles - like - satya, ahimsa & satyagraha by self awareness, observance & introspection.

Gandhiji's philosophy -

1) Never bow before evil.

He was aware that accepting immoral & unjust behaviour of others by silence ~~is~~ shows lack of courage & promotes evil.

2) Hate the sin not the sinner.

He said we should tackle the sinner by attacking his belief system by love & non violent

protest. This will hit his conscience & lead to a permanent change in his behaviour.

3) Always act truthfully.

His definition of truth was broadly.
He said thought & action must be in synchronisation.

4) Compassion & Ahimsa

Ahimsa is central to any movement & shows deep love for humanity.

He sanctioned killing of rabid dogs as it is also ahimsa & releases them for their suffering.

We as a society can also inculcate high moral values by self introspection.

4. (a) With the help of relevant examples, bring out the difference between the following: (150 words) 10

- (i) Vice and Virtue
- (ii) Horizontal and Vertical Accountability
- (iii) Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct
- (iv) Persuasion and Manipulation
- (v) Belief and Faith

प्रामाणिक उदाहरणों की सहायता से निम्नलिखित के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए:

- (i) अवगुण और सद्गुण
- (ii) श्रेयिज और लंबवत जवाबदेही
- (iii) नीतिपरक आचार संहिता और आचरण संहिता
- (iv) अनुनय और छल-कपट
- (v) विश्वास और आस्था

(i) Vice & Virtue - Vice is hurting someone directly/indirectly by unethical actions while virtue is showing high moral standards, ~~for~~ & just behaviour towards all.

Ex → Murdering is a vice & saving life by doctor is a virtue.

(ii) Horizontal Accountability is accountability towards your peers who stand at same level. while vertical is towards your superiors (boss) & subordinates.

Ex → Helping a fellow officer is horizontal accountability while working on a order of political executive is vertical.

(iii) Code of Ethics - generalised value based code giving essence of value systems of organisation

Code of conduct - highly specific do's & don't's with punishment for violation.

Ex → Code of conduct vs. Ethics for public servants.

(iv) Persuasion & Manipulation -

Persuasion is convincing someone to do something for mutual benefit in a transparent manner.

Manipulation is misrepresentation of facts to make someone act in self benefit. Ex → Persuading to pay tax; vs. Manipulation to evade taxes.

(iv) Belief & Faith -

Belief

4. (b) Civil servants, who are themselves honest, but do nothing to save the institution from corruption, do greater damage to the system. Elucidate.

(150 words) 10

ऐसे सिविल सेवक, जो स्वयं ईमानदार होते हैं, लेकिन संस्था को भ्रष्टाचार से बचाने के लिए कुछ नहीं करते हैं, वे व्यवस्था को अधिक नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Being silent on the face of corruption & evil is a greater wrong to society as it cheats society off an opportunity to catch the wrongdoers.

Damages due to it —

- 1) Further promotes corruption as the corrupt thinks he will never get caught.
- 2) Will lead to even bigger corruption in future doing greater damage to public.

3) Silent observer because a partner in crime as well as she/he is evading his responsibility to blow the whistle on corruption & prevent public harm.

4) Will generalise ^{& promote} corruption in whole institution further degrading system.

Hence, proper guidelines for a duty towards whistleblowing needs to be created.

5. (a) Explain the relationship between personal and professional ethics of a civil servant. (150 words) 10

एक सिविल सेवक की व्यक्तिगत एवं पेशेवर नैतिकता के मध्य संबंध की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Personal Ethics is display of moral & ethical behaviour in private life while

public Ethics is showcasing ethical behaviour towards public & ensuring public welfare.

Both are interrelated -

1) Society consists of individuals only & a person who is not ethical towards his private relationships can not be ethical in public life.

2) A person who ~~cannot~~ is irresponsible & unethical towards his private duties of providing & loving his family is a very ~~the~~ selfish & can do great harm to public as well.

5. (b) Explain, with examples, how law and liberty are related with each other.

(150 words) 10

उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए कि कानून और स्वतंत्रता एक-दूसरे से किस प्रकार संबंधित हैं।

Law & liberty are two
sides of the same coin.

Law should not endanger
the liberty of individual.

Ex → Removal of Section 66A
from IT Act which ~~threatened~~
threatened liberty to free online
speech in Shreyan Singhal case.

Similarly liberty, ^{of one} must not
~~endanger~~ endanger liberty of
others or law.

Ex → That's why our rights ~~are~~
(even Fundamental Rights) are
not sacrosanct & absolute
& have reasonable

restrictions .

Ex → Right to free movement &
residence can't endanger tribal
societies & their culture &
hence is restricted there.

6. (a) Ethics is the foundation upon which virtues are built. In this context, discuss how ethics act as an anti-corruption force. (150 words) 10

नैतिकता वह आधार है जिस पर सद्गुणों का निर्माण होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि नैतिकता भ्रष्टाचार-विरोधी बल के रूप में कैसे कार्य करती है।

Virtues are ^{moral} values of individuals which he sows on a field of ethics.

Ethics helps us differentiate between right & wrong actions with help of our conscience. & thus helps us inculcate ^{good} virtues. like honesty, compassion etc.

High Ethical standards can act as anti corruption force -

1) Ensures people don't act in self interest & help to promote public welfare.

- 2) Ethical persons are bound by self regulation to act against corruption & whistle blowing any act derogatory to public welfare.
- 3) High ethical values will itself increase transparency in governance & increased vigil towards corruption.
- 4) It will discourage nexus between politicians & ~~at~~ civil servants.

Hence, inculcating high ethical standards is the need of the hour.

6. (b) In context of the relationship between political executive and civil servants in India, highlight the significance of neutrality in the civil service. (150 words) 10

भारत में राजनीतिक कार्यपालिका और सिविल सेवकों के मध्य संबंधों के संदर्भ में, सिविल सेवा में नटस्थता के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Civil servants are obligated to be ^{value} neutral towards political executive as it is subject to change every 5 years.

Significance of Neutrality -

- 1) Maintains consistency in governance.
- 2) Prevents formation of spoils system of political patronage & nexus building which can promote corruption
- 3) Ensures the ~~will~~ of will of people represented by

political executive is given proper attention & policies built accordingly.

- 4) Promotes confidence of people as well as political executive towards civil servants who then can pay proper attention to their advise.

Hence, maintaining neutrality is a must for proper functioning of government.

6. (c) The teachings of Arya Samaj present key ethical lessons for present day India. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

आर्य समाज की शिक्षाएं वर्तमान भारत के लिए महत्वपूर्ण नैतिक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करती हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Arya Samaj was started by Swami Dayanand Saraswati during socio-economic reform movement in 19th century.

Arya Samaj key ethical lessons-

- 1) It promoted welfare of poor & downtrodden by creating several schools.
- 2) It ~~was~~ promoted inter caste marriage & denounced caste system which is still prevalent in India today.
- 3) It challenged brahmanical

privileges, & ^{idolatary} meaningless rituals & superstitions & promoted right of everyone to read religious scriptures.

"Back to the Vedas" was the motto given by him.

As privileges still exist in society we can inculcate this value of Samaj.

4) ~~Sa~~ Arya Samaj still do social work, runs several school like D.A.V. & helps during natural disasters.

These values of "duty towards welfare" of people, equity, compassion & social work can be inculcated by everyone to make society better.

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 posted as a District Magistrate in a communally sensitive district of the country. Due to the recent upsurge in the COVID-19 cases, a strict lockdown has been imposed in the district. However, a religious festival is upcoming and a particular community wants to organize a big fair to celebrate the festival despite the lockdown guidelines. People from the other community were also allowed to celebrate their festival a few weeks earlier, though the situation with regard to the pandemic was different then. You have been informed that denial by the administration to allow the fair may anger certain sections of the community and give credibility to allegations of bias against the administration. You have also received confidential reports that such denial may be misused by local politicians to flare up communal tension and the situation may spiral out of control. In this context:

(a) What are the various issues involved in this situation?

(b) Identify the various options that you have and highlight your course of action. (20)

आप देश के किसी सांप्रदायिक रूप से संवेदनशील जिले में एक जिलाधिकारी के रूप में पदस्थापित हैं। कोविड-19 के मामलों में हालिया उद्दाल के कारण, जिले में कठोर लॉकडाउन लगाया गया है। हालांकि, एक धार्मिक उत्सव आने वाला है तथा एक विशेष समुदाय लॉकडाउन के दिशा-निर्देशों के बावजूद उत्सव को मनाने के लिए एक बड़ा मेला आयोजित करना चाहता है। कुछ समाह पूर्व दूसरे समुदाय के लोगों को भी अपना उत्सव मनाने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई थी, हालांकि उस समय महामारी के संबंध में स्थिति भिन्न थी। आपको सूचित किया गया है कि प्रशासन द्वारा मेले की अनुमति प्रदान करने से इनकार करने पर उस समुदाय के कुछ वर्ग नाराज हो सकते हैं और प्रशासन के विरुद्ध पूर्वाग्रह/पक्षपात के आरोपों को विश्वसनीयता दे सकते हैं। आपको गोपनीय रिपोर्टें भी प्राप्त हुई हैं कि स्थानीय राजनेताओं द्वारा इस प्रकार किए गए इनकार का दुरुपयोग सांप्रदायिक तनाव को भड़काने के लिए किया जा सकता है और स्थिति नियंत्रण से बाहर हो सकती है। इस संदर्भ में:

(a) इस परिस्थिति में सम्मिलित विभिन्न मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) आपके पास विद्यमान विभिन्न विकल्पों की पहचान कीजिए और इस प्रकरण में आपके द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही को रेखांकित कीजिए।

The issue involves conflict between public safety & welfare and aspirations of religious community to uphold their

freedom of religion & celebrate festivals.

Major issues -

1) Public healthcare threatened due to upsurge in COVID cases.

2) Neglect of given situation by religious community to celebrate festival which might endanger the district further leading to deaths & strain on health infrastructure.

3) Local politicians might use the anger for personal benefit & cause communal tension.

4) Allegations of bias against state favouring other community

5) Insecurity among people that

their religious freedom might be at risk.

Various options that I can use -

- 1) Meet religious leaders & famous personalities of that community & ask for their help to allay the fears.
- 2) Highlight the present scenario to the people & ask for their help to reduce the number of cases.
- 3) Impose strict ban & curfew by imposing Section 144 of CrPC - but this can backfire & lead to further communal

tensions & violence against state

4) Do Nothing and ignore the situation.

Course of Action -

1) Call a meeting of religious political leaders & significant leaders from that community & explain the situation & ask for their help.

2) Take help of mass media - local newspapers, radio & TV channels to allay the fears of community & ask for their help against our united fight against COVID.

3) Explain people that celebrating festivals might lead to upsurge in cases & risk their children, family & spouses. This will hit their conscience as everyone wants to protect their family.

4) Increase police surveillance in regions of high communal tension by roping in SP of district

5) Release guidelines to locally celebrate festival with limited number of persons (say 20 to 30)

This will ensure that people are safe as well as can celebrate festival.

8. The Ken-Betwa link project is expected to provide annual irrigation of 10.62 lakh hectares, drinking water supply to about 62 lakh people and also generate 103 MW of hydropower. At the same time, the ambitious project will lead to a large-scale displacement of the people. A total area of about 9,000 hectares will be submerged due to the proposed dam. Some of the area also lies within the Panna Tiger Reserve, considered to be the core habitat of tigers in the region. People fear losing their livelihoods as well. Due to these issues, there has been an ongoing protest by the local people against the project. You, as the head of the project, are given the responsibility to ensure timely completion of the project and ensure its success, as it spearheads India's ambition of river interlinking.

Consider the following questions:

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in the above case?

(b) Discuss the steps that can be taken to address these issues. Also suggest some long term measures for such issues. (20)

कन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना से 10.62 लाख हेक्टेयर कृषि भूमि हेतु वार्षिक सिंचाई उपलब्धता, लगभग 62 लाख लोगों को पेयजल की आपूर्ति और 103 मेगावाट जल विद्युत उत्पन्न होने की संभावना है। साथ ही, इस महत्वाकांक्षी परियोजना से लोगों का बड़े पैमाने पर विस्थापन होगा। प्रस्तावित बांध के कारण लगभग 9,000 हेक्टेयर का कुल भू-क्षेत्र जलमग्न हो जाएगा। इसका कुछ क्षेत्र पन्ना टाइगर रिजर्व के भीतर भी स्थित है, जिसे इस क्षेत्र में बाघों का मुख्य अधिवास माना जाता है। साथ ही, लोगों की अपनी आजीविका खोने का भी भय है। इन मुद्दों के कारण, स्थानीय लोगों द्वारा इस परियोजना के विरुद्ध निरंतर विरोध-प्रदर्शन किया जा रहा है। परियोजना के प्रमुख के रूप में आपको, इस परियोजना को समय पर पूरा करने और इसकी सफलता सुनिश्चित करने का उत्तरदायित्व सौंपा गया है, क्योंकि यह परियोजना नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने की भारत की महत्वाकांक्षा को नेतृत्व करती है।

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों पर विचार कीजिए:

(a) उपर्युक्त प्रकरण में कौन-से नैतिक मुद्दे शामिल हैं?

(b) इन मुद्दों का समाधान करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, ऐसे मुद्दों के लिए कुछ दीर्घकालिक उपाय भी सुझाएँ।

The issue involves conflict between development goals, environment & biodiversity as well as local people's livelihood.

Major ethical issues -

- 1) Ethical dilemma between dedication of duty (following order of timely completion) & welfare of local people.
- 2) Ethical dilemma between safeguarding environment & biodiversity & development of nation.
- 3) Conflict between national aspirations & aspirations of local people.
- 4) Conflict between welfare of tribal people & people (as urban people will benefit the most by project).

Steps that can be taken -

- 1) A committee need to be prepared for Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) & search for alternate area ~~where~~ for river interlinking where damage to Panna Tiger Reserve as well as local people is minimal.
- 2) If such an area is not found then committee should ~~might~~ further be expanded to include local leaders & an elaborate plans needs to be drawn for their rehabilitation & settlement.
- 3) I will also make sure that local people get adequate benefit

& employment by the project.

4) I will parallelly implement the project of river interlinking & developing settlement for local people.

5) A survey of Panna Reserve to shift animals to safe area & ensure their safety. River should be interlinked via a path of minimal damage.

6) I will ^{duty} inform ~~my~~ to the government about the situation & steps taken & expected time for completion (might delay due to protest).

7) When local people & leaders are roped in & see creation of settlement for rehabilitation it

will allay their fears.

Long term measures -

- 1) Before sanction of project, Environment Impact Assessment & Social Impact Assessment need to be carried out to decide the pros & cons for implementation.
- 2) Only when benefits outweigh the damages should the project be sanctioned.
- 3) Duly informing local people about project, & its benefits as well as harm & ~~taking~~ their rehabilitation needs to be ensured before project implementation.

9. In recent times, we have witnessed large scale displacement of people all over the world. The reasons for this are manifold but it has resulted in a severe challenge in the form of a refugee crisis of large proportions. The recent turmoil in Afghanistan adds another unfortunate chapter to it. In this context, answer the following questions:

(a) Examine the ethical issues involved in the refugee crisis being witnessed in the recent decades.

(b) Highlight both short-term and long-term measures to deal with it. (20)

हाल के समय में, हम संपूर्ण विश्व में बड़े पैमाने पर होने वाले लोगों के विस्थापन के साक्षी रहे हैं। इसके कई कारण हैं, लेकिन इसके परिणामस्वरूप बड़े अनुपात में शरणार्थी संकट के रूप में एक गंभीर चुनौती उत्पन्न हुई है। अफ़गानिस्तान में हालिया उथल-पुथल इसमें एक और दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण अध्याय को जोड़ती है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) हाल के दशकों में देखे जा रहे शरणार्थी संकट में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

(b) इसमें निपटने के लिए अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक दोनों उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Refugee crisis may arise anywhere
around the world & pose
severe challenge to human rights
& welfare

Ethical issues involved -

1) Conflict between national
security & human rights.

2) Conflict between citizens of
country & welfare & protection

of refugees on humanitarian grounds.

3) Strain in resources might lead to further scarcity of food, employment etc. if refugees are present.

4) Refugees like in Afghanistan & Myanmar (Rohingya) face grave persecution & leave their home in hope of better life in another country. But this way ~~face conflict~~

5) Some terrorists might enter a country & pose security threat to country like India.

Short term measures -

- 1) Making sure food, medical aid & temporary ~~shelter~~ shelter is provided.
- 2) Educating local people to treat them well & not persecute them further.
- 3) Police surveillance to ensure law & order in high risk areas.
- 4) Starting ~~talks~~ diplomatic talks with concerned nation to rehabilitate them in their country

Long term measures:-

- 1) Proper surveillance & in border areas to screen refugees.
- 2) Vulnerability mapping of high risk areas in border from where refugees enter.
- 3) Using satellite & remote sensing & radar technology at borders.
- 4) Proper guidelines to army & police ^{& citizens} on how to treat refugees.
- 5) Survey & National population register to screen citizens & refugees.
- 6) Diplomatic & back channel talks with nations like - Afghanistan,

Myanmar etc. & using international
bodies like UN for proper
treatment of people. &
strict enforcement of human rights.

10. You are a well-known social worker who has worked for many social causes like girls' education, campaigns against female foeticide and infanticide, child labour etc. You enjoy popularity and credibility among the local population for the work that you have done.

Recently, a couple, who is also your distant relative, meet you to seek your counsel on an issue. They convey that a few months ago, they hired a woman to act as a surrogate mother and that now she is pregnant with twins. But as per them, they wanted only one child. So they asked the concerned lady to abort one of the fetuses but she is refusing to do so.

Upon meeting the lady, you come to know that she already has two children and her financial condition won't allow her to look after one more child. In fact, her decision to act as a surrogate mother was influenced by the financial incentives she would receive. She can't even take legal recourse as commercial surrogacy has been banned in the country. Both the parties look up to you to find an amicable solution. Given the situation,

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in the case?

(b) What are the various options that you have? Which one of these will you adopt? Justify your stand with logical arguments. (20)

आप एक सुप्रसिद्ध सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता हैं, जिन्होंने लड़कियों की शिक्षा तथा कन्या भ्रूण हत्या, शिशु हत्या और बाल श्रम के विरुद्ध अभियान, आदि जैसे कई सामाजिक कारणों के लिए कार्य किया है। आपने जो कार्य किया है उसके लिए आपको स्थानीय आवादी के बीच लोकप्रियता और विश्वसनीयता प्राप्त है।

हाल ही में, एक दम्पति, जो आपका दूर का रिश्तेदार भी है, एक मुद्दे पर आपका परामर्श लेने के लिए आपसे मिलता है। वे बताते हैं कि कुछ माह पूर्व, उन्होंने सरोगेट माँ के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए एक महिला को नियुक्त किया था और अब वह महिला जुड़वा बच्चों के साथ गर्भवती है। लेकिन उनके अनुसार उन्हें केवल एक ही बच्चा चाहिए था। इसलिए उन्होंने संबंधित महिला से एक भ्रूण को गिराने के लिए कहा लेकिन वह ऐसा करने से इनकार कर रही है।

महिला से मिलने पर, आपको ज्ञात होता है कि उसके पहले से ही दो बच्चे हैं और उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति उसे एक और बच्चे की देखभाल करने की अनुमति नहीं देगी। वास्तव में, सरोगेट माँ के रूप में कार्य करने का उस महिला का निर्णय उसे प्राप्त होने वाले वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन से प्रभावित था। वह विधिक सहायता भी प्राप्त नहीं कर सकती क्योंकि देश में व्यावसायिक सरोगेसी पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है। एक सौहार्दपूर्ण समाधान खोजने के लिए दोनों पक्ष आपसे अपेक्षा करते हैं। इस परिस्थिति को देखते हुए,

(a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) आपके पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्प क्या हैं? आप इनमें से कौन-सा विकल्प अपनाएंगे? उचित तर्कों के साथ अपने मत की पुष्टि कीजिए।

Ethical issues involved -

- 1) Right to life of fetus is endangered due to preferences of the couple to get only one child.
- 2) ~~Emotional~~ Emotional bond between ^{unborn} surrogate mother & her ^{children} is making her resist abortion.
- 3) ~~Surrogate~~ Surrogate mother & other fetus ^{might} also be at risk during abortion.
- 4) Poor financial condition has forced the lady to break law of commercial surrogacy. & she can't take legal recourse.
- 5) Other child ~~it~~ after getting born is in huge risk of abandonment as couple want only

one child.

6) Guilt of conscience in me to
either help surrogate mother or
~~for~~ my distant relative.

7) Conflict of duty to uphold
law & report crime or help
lady in humanitarian grounds.

Various options -

1) Report the crime to police &
let them deal with it -

2) Adopt the ^{other} child myself.

3) Force the couple to take
both children

4) Force the lady to take care
of 1 child or to abort.

5) Convince on ethical grounds for couple to ~~can~~ take both children as aborting for personal preference is ethically wrong & giving other child to someone else will separate the twins. Also I will give money & some work in NGO to mother. I will take the 5th step because

1) This will ensure no abortion happens.

2) It won't separate the twins.

3) Offering money & job to surrogate mother will improve her financial condition & prevent her from breaking law again.

4) This step maintains my neutrality & impartiality as I did not

favour my relatives over
what is right.

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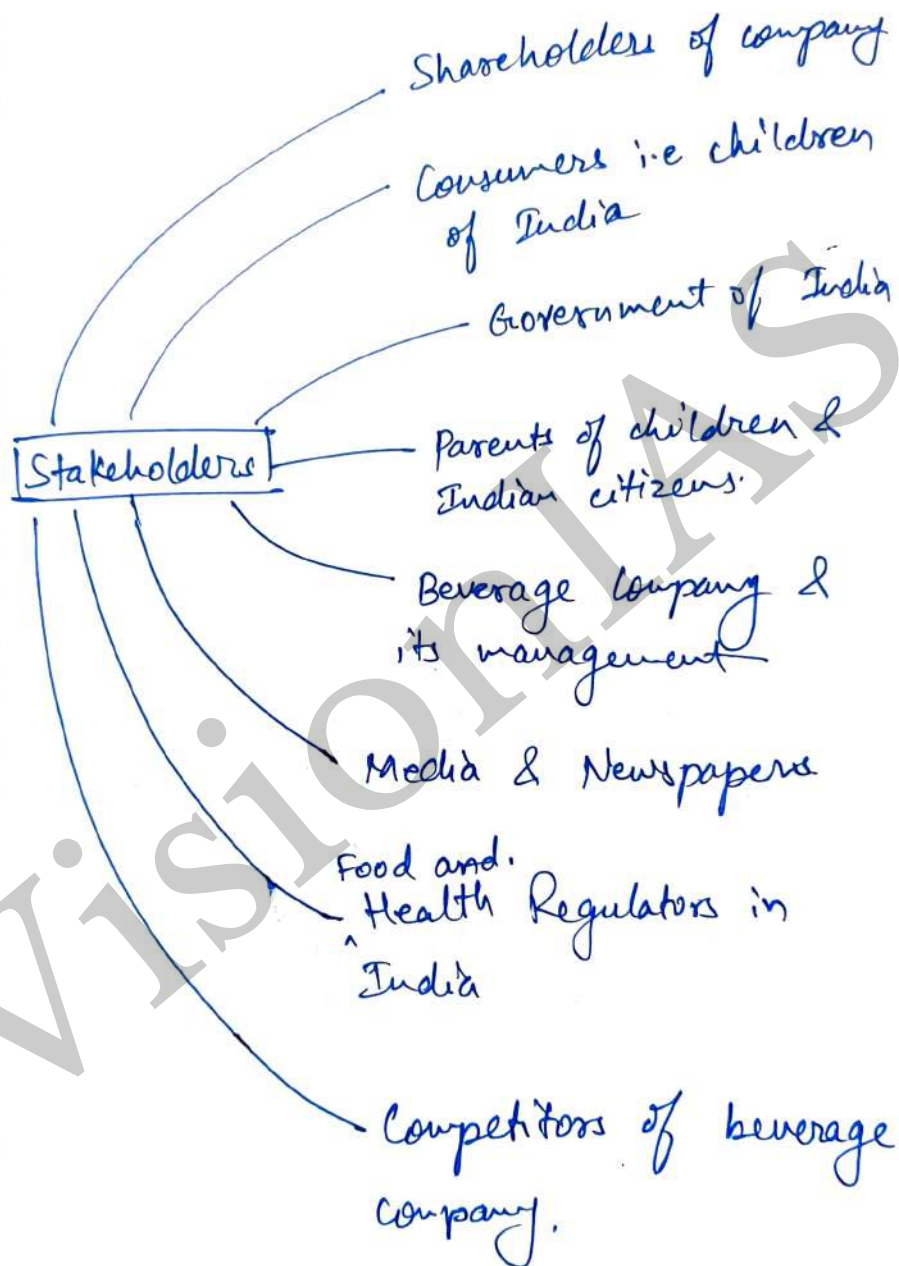
11. An international beverage company has a signature drink that it sells all over the world, with children being its major consumers. In India, the version of the drink complies with Indian food and health regulations, but is less healthy than the one sold in developed countries. Though the company is not in violation of any law in India, but it is selling an inferior, less healthy product in a developing country like India. There is however, a price differential with the drink sold in India being cheaper than the one sold in developed countries.

Identify the various stakeholders and discuss the issues that arise in this situation. (20)

एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पेय कंपनी के पास एक सिग्नेचर पेय पदार्थ (ड्रिंक) है। यह कंपनी विश्व भर में इस पेय पदार्थ की बिक्री करती है। बच्चे इस पेय पदार्थ के प्रमुख उपभोक्ता हैं। भारत में, इस पेय पदार्थ का संस्करण भारतीय भोजन और स्वास्थ्य नियमों का अनुपालन करता है, लेकिन विकसित देशों में बिक्री किए जाने वाले संस्करण की तुलना में कम स्वस्थ है। यद्यपि यह कंपनी भारत में किसी भी विधि का उल्लंघन नहीं कर रही है, लेकिन यह भारत जैसे विकासशील देश में एक घटिया एवं कम स्वस्थ उत्पाद की बिक्री कर रही है। हालांकि, भारत में बिक्री किए जाने वाले पेय पदार्थ की कीमत में अंतर है, जो कि विकसित देशों में बिक्री किए जाने वाले पेय पदार्थ की तुलना में सस्ता है।

विभिन्न हितधारकों की पहचान कीजिए और इस परिस्थिति में उत्पन्न होने वाले मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

This issue showcases differentiation in quality of products being sold in developed vs. developing countries. It also showcases less strict food & health regulations in India.



Issues

Endangers Indian children & other consumers.

Differentiation between quality of product in developed & developing countries.

Price differential cannot explain it as local manufacture in India may also reduce cost of production in India.

Poorer health & food regulations in India needs to be upgraded to match international standards to maintain compliance & matching quality with ~~into~~ developed countries.

Lack of local brands & competition to replace market of international beverage.

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12. The proliferation of social media platforms have empowered the citizens and enabled them to freely share their views, including criticism of the government and its functionaries. However, it has also given rise to serious concerns such as spread of fake news, hate speech, revenge porn etc., which have grown manifold in recent years. Moreover, there are growing issues related to lack of transparency, accountability and rights of users of such social media platforms.

In this context, what should be the underlying principles to regulate the social media platforms? Also, suggest a framework to address the associated issues and concerns and make such platforms a safe place for its diverse users. (20)

सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म के प्रसार ने नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाया है तथा उन्हें सरकार एवं उसके पदाधिकारियों की आलोचना करने सहित अपने विचारों को स्वतंत्र रूप से माझा करने में सक्षम बनाया है। हालांकि, इसने गंभीर चिंताओं को भी उत्पन्न किया है जैसे कि भ्रमित करने वाले समाचारों का प्रसार, अभद्र भाषा, रिवेंज पोर्न आदि, जिनमें हाल के वर्षों में कई गुना वृद्धि हुई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस प्रकार के सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म की पारदर्शिता एवं जवाबदेही के अभाव और उपयोगकर्ताओं के अधिकारों से संबंधित मुद्दों में वृद्धि हो रही है। इस संदर्भ में, सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म को विनियमित करने के लिए अंतर्निहित मिशन क्या होने चाहिए? इसके अतिरिक्त, संबंधित मुद्दों एवं चिंताओं का समाधान करने तथा ऐसे प्लेटफॉर्म को उनके विविध उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए एक सुरक्षित स्थान बनाने हेतु एक रूपरेखा का मुझाव दीजिए।

Rise of information & technology age has been both a boon & bane for people.

Social media platforms has virtually brought people from anywhere inside our pocket but it needs proper

1) Regulation -

- 1) Social media platforms should develop tools for monitoring unethical usage & prevent fake news, hate speech etc. from spreading.
- 2) A separate monitoring & enforcement team need to be created by social media platforms as well as government to register complaints & act on it.
- 3) Users need to be educated on proper use & maintain digital hygiene.
- 4) Law enforcement & platforms need to work together to catch

violators & give proper punishment
according to IT Act, 2000.

5) Regulations must not curb
freedom of free online speech
& should not be used by
government to curb any post
& punish people speaking
against it.

Supreme Court upheld right to
free online speech ~~by~~ in Shreya
Singhal case by calling Section
66A as unconstitutional.

Framework to address underlying
issues —

1) Creation of 24 hour hotline
to register ~~punish~~ complaints.

2) Digital literacy & hygiene should be included in school curriculum

3) Parents also need to be educated in digital literacy & monitoring their children's digital life.

4) ~~F~~ Fake news creators needs to be caught & their posts & accounts needs to be deleted.

5) ~~Porn~~ Revenge porn cases needs to be handled with sensitivity & without spreading the identity of victim to media.

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