



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1827)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1267594
Center	ONLINE	Date	27/07/2022

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

INSTRUCTIONS	
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 <b>TWELVE</b> questions printed in <b>ENGLISH &amp; HINDI</b> इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3.	<b>All questions are compulsory.</b> 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.	<b>Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</b> 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।

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

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## EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

## SECTION - A

1. (a) 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।

"Dhamma" was a multi-pronged policy adopted by King Ashoka during his reign.

\* [Ideals in dhamma and public morality] :- →

(i) Tolerance:- Tolerance among religious sects such as Hinduism and Buddhism was magnified in "Dhamma". This feature has been cornerstone in modern nation-states.

(ii) Peace:- Policy of peace and non-violence has been the basic moral value in public life.

(iii) Cruelty against animals:- The concept of animal rights in modern concept and dhamma are part of public morality.

(iv) Respect to elders:- A major theme of dhamma and a constituent part of modern morality.

(v) Human dignity:- Implicitly described in

dilemma. The modern concept of "human rights" is based on same principle.

\* Relevance for Public Servants:-

- (i) Develop Compassion:- Developing compassion towards weaker sections can be achieved by following Dhamma.
- (ii) Model of ethical behaviour:- Dhamma could act as a model of ethical behaviour for public servants.
- (iii) Solving ethical dilemmas:- Values propounded in dhamma could help public servants to solve ethical dilemmas in their work.
- (iv) Probity:- These values are innherent in inculcating probity.

Thus, "dhamma" as a policy remains relevant and can be used in multiple fields including governance and public services.

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।

With rising effects of climate change, as evident from 6th report of IPCC, measures to develop effective climate governance is a pre-requisite.

\* Role of Corporate governance in Climate governance:-

(i) Finance:- Majority of the transition from non-renewable energy to renewable energy would be carried out by private sector. Mobilising funds like Clean Development Mechanism can be possible only through Corporate Governance.

(ii) Implementation:- Implementation of initiatives like reducing temperature increase to 1.5°C would require proper Corporate Governance.

(iii) Efficiency:- The efficiency and expediency could be achieved with best practices of Corporate Governance.

(iv) Reducing emission:- Emission reduction targets can only be met if Corporate governance functions efficiently.

Thus, Corporate governance will have an enormous role to play to achieve the goal of a Comprehensive and inclusive Climate governance structure.

2. (a) Family values influence the decisions individuals make both within the family structure and outside of it. Do you agree with the statement? Justify with relevant examples. (150 words) 10

पारिवारिक मूल्य उन निर्णयों को प्रभावित करते हैं जो व्यक्ति द्वारा परिवार की संरचना के भीतर और उसके बाहर दोनों में लिए जाते हैं। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Family Values refers to those values that gets imbedded in the individuals due to their families. (within family)

\* How it influences individual decision making?

(i) Family structure - The decision to live with parents even after marriage is influenced by family's value of a shared space.

(ii) Patriarchal values - Many individuals don't opt for their careers working after marriage. This stems from the patriarchal values inherent from family structure.

(iii) Preference to Son - Many illegal abortions in India takes place as preference to a male child leads to female foeticide. This stems from family's value of favouring male.

(iv) Domestic violence - According to NFHS-5 report, around 85% of women at some point of time have faced domestic violence. This also stems from family values.

\* Influence on decisions Outside family Structure:-

(i) Preferences:- Preferences like not consuming liquor or beef stems from the family values.

(ii) Right/wrong:- The conception of what is right or wrong is related to the family values. For example, not tipping in USA would be morally incorrect while in India it may not be equally incorrect.

(iii) Behaviour:- Behaviour is determined by family values in many ways. For example, violent behaviour may not be appreciated in family which could lead to a Domestic Violence.

Thus, family values are values which shape both our internal as well as external conduct. However, other sources like Schools, Online Content Consumption and inspirational figures can have an important impact as well.

2. (b) 'Niti' must be more concerned with 'nyaya' i.e. the elimination of removable injustices rather than defining a perfectly just society. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

'नीति' को एक पूर्णरूपेण न्यायसंगत समाज के चित्रण के बजाय 'न्याय' अर्थात् दूर किए जाने योग्य अन्यायों की समाप्ति पर अधिक केंद्रित होना चाहिए। विवेचना कीजिए।

"Niti" and "Nyaya" are two important concepts of Ancient India depicting the role of justice and policy making.

"Niti" is concerned with policy making. Scholars like Rawls defined a more procedural aspect of "Niti" which defined a just society based on rational procedure. However, just a definition of perfectly just society won't help. Without eliminating the removable injustices, "niti" is of partial

use.

For example, Gandhi's concept of "Ran Rajya" remains of no relevance if it just focuses on a definition of just society. It needs to be coupled with his conception of "Samsadaya" where he talks about removal of corruption and illiteracy.

Thus, the road to a just society "Rasa Rajya" is not possible without having a policy of "Nyaya" which eradicates the injustices.

Even in present Context, the idea of "trickling down" effect of neo-liberal policy just outlines the definition of Just Society. However, in practice, the focus on Nyaya remains unaddressed. The rising inequalities, global warming and poverty are consequences of it.

Thus, "Niti" can't be devoid of "Nyaya". Unless "Nyaya" is incorporated into "Niti", well-being of all can't be achieved.

3. (a) While it may seem restrictive, anonymity is one of the greatest strengths of the civil services. Comment in the context of growth of social media in recent times. (150 words) 10

हालांकि, यह प्रतिबंधात्मक प्रतीत हो सकता है किंतु अनामिकता लोक सेवाओं की सबसे बड़ी ताकत है। हाल के दिनों में सोशल मीडिया के विकास के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Anonymity refers to the idea of being anonymous i.e. less well known. In the world of social media, anonymity has been difficult to sustain.

\* How anonymity can be strength of Civil Services:-

- (i) Integrity:- Frivolous misinterpretation of posts and photos can lead to misunderstanding on the integrity of a Civil Servant.
- (ii) Neutrality:- Anonymity can be a useful aspect of maintaining neutrality.
- (iii) Efficiency:- Less interaction on social media would lead to less emotional turbulence of Civil Servant, thus, increasing his efficiency.
- (iv) Performing duty:- The real work of Civil Servant is behind the door. Anonymity would help them perform their duty.

\* How Why anonymity Can be restrictive?

(i) Grievances:- Grievances of Public can be efficiently handled through social media. Ex:- Anu Pathwa IPS, helped many people during Covid-19 due to his wider outreach on social media.

(ii) Contact with people:- Direct contact with people will lead to reducing the trust deficit between people and civil servants.

(iii) Information:- Many critical information like vaccination, information of castigues could be easily disseminated through social media.

A pragmatic use of social media maintaining a certain level of anonymity can be the best solution for civil servants.

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

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

Corporate governance refers to the governance measures that are to be adhered by corporate (like Companies Act, 2013, in India) while business ethics refers to the adherence <sup>to</sup> of ethical means in business practices.

\* Inter-relationship between Corporate governance and business ethics:-

(i) Complementary:- Both are Complementary in nature. If Corporate governance means like Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is itself a part of business ethics.

(ii) Investment:- Proper Corporate governance measures leads to proper Structure which favours investment. Even business ethics like use of green bonds, donation helps in attracting investment.

(iii) Brand Image:- Use of business ethics like use of eco-friendly products and

advance to CSR like building Schools. Leads to  
brand image of a particular Company.

Ex:- Mama Earth.

(iv) Capital Inflow:- Investors invest in places  
where ethical dimension and Corporate  
governance is undertaken as it amplifies  
about its Commitment.

Thus, ethical business as well  
as Corporate governance has been  
becoming defining feature of future fundings.

4. (a) Examine the issue of foreign aid in global politics from an ethical perspective. (150 words) 10

वैश्विक राजनीति में विदेशी सहायता के मुद्दे का नैतिक दृष्टिकोण से परीक्षण कीजिए।

Foreign aid refers to economic remuneration by foreign government, multilateral institutions or other stakeholders.

\* Positive aspects of foreign aid:

- (i) Humanitarian:— Foreign aid can have impact on humanitarian aspects of education, healthcare or other aspects.

For ex, World Bank's assistance to RAMP Program for strengthening MSMEs.

- (ii) Capacity building:— It could be used to enhance capacity of countries to deal with natural calamities.

Ex:— Coalition for Disaster Related Islands (CDRI) to help countries to mitigate disasters.

- (iii) Poverty Reduction:— Aids could be used to achieve targets for poverty reduction.

\* Ethical issues of foreign aid:

- (i) Geopolitics:— It can be used to further the economic aspect of donor country.

For example, China Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is being used to further its economic leverage.

(ii) For unethical purposes:- It could be directed against use of foreign aid for purposes detrimental to national security.

(iii) Forceful changes:- The Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) used by IMF has been used to make changes to economic system of country.

Thus, foreign aid could be beneficial & also undeniable for countries. Transparency and accountability in foreign aid is the way forward.

4. (b) Explaining the meaning of media ethics, discuss why it is a prerequisite for democracy. (150 words) 10

मीडिया एथिक्स का अर्थ समझाते हुए, विवेचना कीजिए कि यह लोकतंत्र के लिए एक आवश्यक शर्त क्यों है।

Media ethics refers to the adherence of ethical issues like transparency, truth reporting etc. in the field of media.

\* Why is it pre-requisite for democracy?

(i) Right to Truth :- Knowledge of truth is a right that is necessary for functioning of democracy. For example, CII of has argued that media has running trial Courts.

(ii) Fourth pillar of democracy :- Media has the important role of information dissemination and public opinion. Unethical practices like biased and fake news would dilute the role.

For example, NCRB data shows that fake news have increased by 24%.

(iii) Accountability to government :- Media has also the role to bring the accountability

of government. Unethical principles would lead to uncritical appraisal of government.

(iv) Public grievances:— Unethical and Sensational news leads to undermining of public grievance. For example, during Covid-19 Period, instead of focusing on people's hardships, media was busy in reporting an actor's suicide news.

An ethical media is an important aspect of a vibrant democracy. Without it, democracy won't sustain itself for long.

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 when an individual is unable to choose an action or that can lead to undesired or unethical results.

To deal with such a situation, a public servant should first gather all the facts about the situation. For example, if there is a case of Cherdham highway widening project, first the public servant should gather all the data like the impact on environment, the severity of situation and the need for national security.

Next, he will have to ponder upon all the situations and the consequences thereof. For example, what consequences would banning of Cherdham project would entail or what consequences can occur when the project is awarded without any environmental clearance based on national security.

Further, the public servant needs to assess and compare the consequences and try to formulate a mechanism, which would have least <sup>negative</sup> impact on all the stakeholders. For example, proper EIA assessment with implementation of mitigation measure and building of project with minimal environmental impact would be compensatory for all stakeholders.

"Crisis of Conscience" would definitely result into some undesirable results. But proper considerations and evaluations could minimize the impact.

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।

With the emergence of SG, use of technologies like AI and IOTs are going to get more significant.

\* Why role of values and ethics are important?

(i) Privacy:— Privacy is fundamental for an individual's well-being and personal developments. Spywares like Pegasus show that emerging technologies can invade privacy. Values are required.

(ii) Data:— It has been argued that the vast amount of biometric data could be used by Companies, UIDAI can be traced leading to extraneous use of such data.

(iii) Security:— Without ethical use of such technologies, Cyberwarfare

Could lead to losses of financial assets and power.

(iv) Human health: - Use of emerging technologies in gaming has been found addictive. WHO has also categorised gaming addiction as a serious issue. Ethical Consideration on such developments is required.

(v) Trust: - Lack of ethics in emerging technologies would lead to lack of trust in relationships as well.

Modern technologies can be a boon to human life while use of such technologies can <sup>also</sup> lead to it becoming a curse. Careful Consideration to ethics is a pre-requisite for these technologies to function.

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।

2nd Arc report in its analysis of Indian bureaucracy argues that the bureaucracy despite being neutral and Stable suffers from risk aversion.

\* How it suffers from indecision and risk aversion?

- (i) Focusing on process:- The focus of Indian bureaucracy has been on process rather than on results. For example, many IT raids are based on procedural aspects rather than substantive aspects.
- (ii) Indecisive:- In terms of newly emerging technologies like cryptocurrency, decision of it being an asset or currency hasn't been decided yet. Many countries have either banned it (China) or considered it as an asset. (USA).
- (iii) Lack of risk taking:- Risk taking in terms of innovative solution to problems like pollution in Delhi NCR

has been missing. Even NGT has mentioned about this judicial apathy.

(iv) Lack of Creativity:- The same type of funding related solution to problems rather than being creative has been an issue.

Though the bureaucracy has played an important role in maintaining stability and neutrality; constructive steps as like Mission Karmayogi is required to instill creativity and risk taking.

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।

A welfare state has the responsibility of uplifting the quality of life of masses, bureaucratic corruption could severely dent this objective.

\* Corruption's impact on quality of governance:-

- (i) Poor Results:- Corruption leads to depreciation of funds required. This leads to poor results. For example, a bridge in Bihar got destroyed due to wind because of its poor quality.
- (ii) Lack of trust:- Governance requires proper feedback. With corruption, it leads to lack of trust and feedback between people and administration.
- (iii) Overpriced:- This increases the price of project. India's 24% spending of logistics is a reason can also be attributed to corruption.
- (iv) Poor delivery of service.

\* How it threatens objective of society?

- (i) Quality of life:- The objective of availability to education, health & basic facilities could be severely hampers due to Corruption.
- (ii) Malnutrition:- The objective of healthy children of India could be hampers due to Corruption.
- (iii) Objective of Welfare state:- Objective of taking care of people gets diluted.  
Ex:- Pooja Singhal's appropriation from MGNREGA's fund dilutes the objective of adequate wage.
- (iv) Trust:- It breaks the trust and between people and government.

Corruption is the biggest evil of India's government system. Initiatives like Citizen's Charter, Social Auditing, e-governance should be constructively implemented & improved.

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।

A responsive public administration is the need of the nation for to achieve economic and political goals.

\* Foundational values of Civil Services :-

- (i) Integrity :- Consistent behaviour of being honest and showing uncompromising ethical behaviour.
- (ii) Compassion :- Towards weaker sections.
- (iii) Empathy :- The ability to connect with the grievances of fellow human.
- (iv) Responsive :- Response to the needs and aspirations of people.
- (v) Impartial :- Impartiality for being just worthy is a pre-requisite.
- (vi) Selflessness :- Keeping Society over self-interest is important pillar for a Civil servant.

\* How Mission Karmayogi will make public administration more responsive?

- (i) Competence:- Regular trainings would instill competence to deal with various issues.
- (ii) Inculcating values:- It would inculcate various values which can help public administration to be more responsive.
- (iii) Addressing present deficiencies in public administration.

A responsive public administration is need of the hour. Mission Karmayogi is a positive step in that direction.

## SECTION - B

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

7. You come across a news report of a state 'X', which has a considerable number of school going children suffering from malnourishment. To overcome this, the state recently rolled out a policy to introduce eggs in mid-day meals in schools. However, some parents, teachers and a few religious groups have protested against the move. The report states that the Minister of Education of state 'X' has assured the public of a reversal in the policy. You are aware that this may be because elections are approaching in the state and the party in power may not want to antagonise a particular religious group, which is its key supporter.

In light of this, answer the following:

- (a) Highlight the stakeholders in the given case study.  
 (b) Examine the options available in the given situation.  
 (c) According to you, what is the best course of action and why? (20)

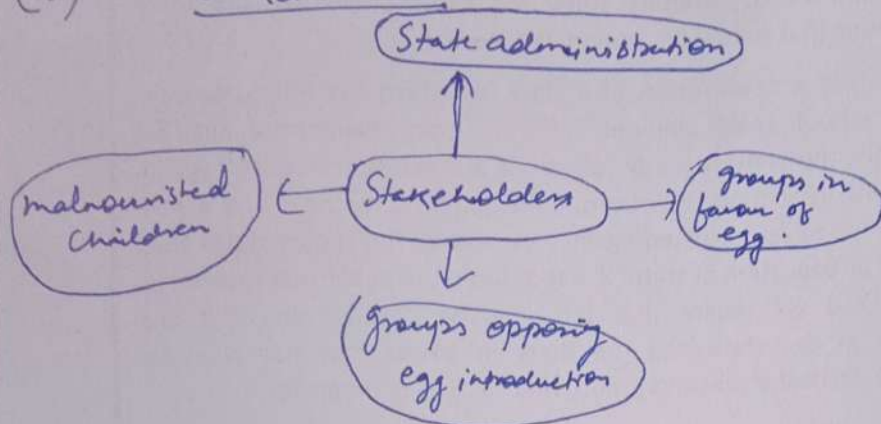
आपको एक राज्य 'X' के बारे में एक न्यूज़ रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होती है, जिसमें काफी संख्या में स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चे कुपोषण से पीड़ित हैं। इस पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने हेतु, उक्त राज्य ने हाल ही में स्कूलों में मध्याह्न भोजन में अंडे को शामिल करने की एक नीति लागू की है। हालांकि, कुछ माता-पिता व शिक्षकों और कुछ धार्मिक समूहों ने इस कदम का विरोध किया है। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि राज्य 'X' के शिक्षा मंत्री ने जनता को नीति में बदलाव का आश्वासन दिया है। आप जानते हैं कि ऐसा इसलिए हो सकता है क्योंकि राज्य में चुनाव नजदीक आ रहे हैं और सत्तारूढ़ दल एक विशेष धार्मिक समूह जोकि पार्टी का प्रमुख समर्थक है, उसका वो विरोधी नहीं बनना चाहती है।

इसके आलोक में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) प्रदत्त प्रकरण में शामिल हितधारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए।  
 (b) दी गई स्थिति में उपलब्ध विकल्पों का परीक्षण कीजिए।  
 (c) आपके अनुसार, सबसे उपयुक्त कार्रवाई क्या है और क्यों?

The above Case Study describes about the opposition to introduction of eggs in mid-day meals and the issue of malnourishment associated with it.

(a)

Stakeholders

(b) There can four options that can be used in the given situation. The

first option would be to remove egg from the mid-meal. This would satisfy the opposing group and status-quo could be established. Second option

would be to keep eggs in the meal despite opposition from the groups.

This would lead to the eradication of malnourishment which is important social goal.

Third option would be to remove egg from mid-day meal and try to find alternatives to egg. This would

Compensate both the ideals of removing malnutrition and even culling opposition.

The fourth option would be to bring all the stakeholders together for a dialogue. A middle path where procedure for providing egg would be

completely separate from procedure of normal food would be done.

Apart from this, those who don't wish to consume egg, could be

given option of consuming a seasonal fruit like apple, mango or any other fruit.

(C) The best course of action of would be the fourth option. The reasons for it being the most appropriate option are as follows:—

(i) Meets the objective:— Both the objective of countering malnutrition as well as dealing with opposition was achieved without hurting

any sentiments.

(ii) Consequences:— The consequences of above course of action would be used for further resolution of other conflicts as well.

(iii) Ethically Correct:— The right of students to get a nutrient rich food under RTE, Act, 2009 would be met if this scheme of action is followed. Depriving them of their right to adequate nutrition would have been ethically wrong.

(iv) Broader Social Objectives:— Broader social objectives of well-being won't get subdued by narrow political vote bank consideration. This would be helpful for community in larger run.

(v) Respects diversity:— Giving both the sides their right to have food

According to their choice and their  
Satisfaction, empower diversity.

(ii) Common Practice - The System of Mid-day  
meals have been a Common Practice  
in states like Bihar.

Balancing the act of managing  
malnutrition as well as being sensitive  
to the dietary choices, should be the  
road ahead in such cases.

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।

The above Case Study pertains to the impact of increase of age of marriage from 18 to 21 on women.

(a) The increase in marriage age of women will have multiple effects on women which are as follows:—

(i) Positive Impacts:-

- Educational Attainments:- It would give women more time to complete their education and become self-independent.
- Health:- Physical health due to early marriage & pregnancy causes severe impact on long term impact on women's health. According to NFHS-5 report, 67% of women in India are anaemic.
- Child marriage:- It could act as a deterrence against child marriage. According to NFHS-5 report, 23% of girls are still facing child marriage.

(ii) Negative Impacts:-

- Voluntary:- <sup>Average age of marriage</sup> It has been observed that legislation hasn't but educational awareness has increased average age of marriage.
- Right to Choose:- The right to choose when to marry would be deprived by the law.

(b) Role of legislation as tool for Social Change:-

(i) No positive results:- The rise of average age of women have been attributed to educational awareness rather than law.

(ii) No definite correlation:- Even when marriage age was 18, More than 20% of girls were involved in child marriage.

(iii) Implementation depends on Social Consensus:- Laws like liquor ban have failed to bring social change due to lack of consensus among social groups about its desirability.

Thus, without the consensus building by other social groups, a law won't be enough. However, it can act as a Catalyst to social change.

Ex:- Article 17 abolishing untouchability.

(C) Other agents that can be involved in Women's empowerment:-

(i) NGOs:- NHos like Amnesty can be used to provide basic healthcare resources as well as awareness among women about impact of child marriage.

(ii) SHGs:- SHGs could help to mobilise women and gain formal credit. This would make women self-independent and capable of taking decisions.

(iii) Panchayats:- Panchayats can bring some local incentives according to needs to incentivise discouragement of child marriage, providing nutrition food. (ASHAs could provide quality food).

(iv) Advertisement:- Advertisements focusing on bringing awareness could be used effectively.  
Ex:- Vidya Bala's advertisement

for Construction of toilets.

Empowerment of women is among the top priorities for nation. Even SDG goal number 5 reflects that. However,

Proper nutrition, reduced maternal mortality should be first

issue to be countered effectively

by engaging all the Stakeholders.

Apart from law, other Continuous

and Constructive steps are required.

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?

The above Case Study focuses upon the human induced climate change and the ethical dimensions related to its mitigation and adaptation.

(a) Ethical issues that emerge out of human induced climate change are as:-

(i) Climate justice:- The countries which have contributed most to climate change like Canada, and USA.

Should finance the mitigation effort.

Otherwise, people of developing countries like small island states would have to suffer for something that didn't participate in.

(ii) Intra-Country Climate justice :- Even in intra-country, the vulnerable group that have caused little damage will suffer the most. For example, during the recent heatwave witnessed in the country, poor people were the worst sufferers.

(iii) Climate induced displacement :- According to Global Risks Report published by World Economic Forum, 216 million climate refugees would be a reality by 2030. The unfair effect on certain population is an ethical issue.

(iv) Climate finance :- Lack of consensus over mobilising finance of \$100 billion every year for adaptation and mitigation.

Shows the unethical practices followed by developed countries.

(v) No binding targets :- No binding commitments even after Cop26 underlines the lacklustre approach of World Community towards reducing the Climate Catastrophe. According to 6<sup>th</sup> Assessment Report of IPCC, without proper targets the Planet could witness at 3.2°C increase in temperature by 2100.

(vi) Conventional Model of Development :- Even after visible impacts of climate change, conventional model of development where ecological considerations are at backseat continues.

(b) Ethical principles that should be part of global action plan are as follows:-

(i) Climate Justice :- Without an equitable distribution of gains of

Climate mitigation, the entire scheme of Climate Change action plan would come at a standstill.

(ii) Impartiality :- Lack of partiality against any country or aspect of climate action plan based on individual nation's priority is a must.

(iii) Commitment :- Commitment both in terms of target like Bonn Convention (restoration of 150 million hectare of degraded land) or well finance should be at the forefront.

(iv) Inclusive :- The global action plan should be culmination of problems of all the stakeholders from rich developed countries to small and less powerful island nation like Mauritius.

(V) Dedication :- Dedication of each individual country towards reducing or restricting the global warming to 1.5°C should be a priority.

Climate change has already brought several changes in the lives of many people. In order to stop its menace and protect the vulnerable sections of people, ethical principles like justice and inclusivity is a pre-requisite.

10. You are the Chairperson of Staff Selection Commission of a state. Recently, an exam for recruitment to the position of sub-inspectors was conducted by the Commission. But a video of some students using hi-tech devices like spy-mics, and placing "solvers" to cheat in the exam by hiding bluetooth devices in wig, has been surfacing on the internet. Also, this is not an isolated incident; many instances of organized cheating scandals have shocked the state in recent years. Students are agitated and demanding cancellation of the exam and there is pressure on you to resign. However, your daughter had also appeared in this exam and is confident of clearing it. There are many other students who had waited for this exam for a long time and are hopeful of clearing it with honest efforts. Whatever decision the Commission takes is bound to affect the career of a large number of candidates who appeared in the exam, including your own daughter.

(a) Highlight the ethical issues concerned in the case.

(b) Why is cheating in examinations prevalent in many states across India?

(c) What measures would you take to make sure that a similar situation does not arise in future? (20)

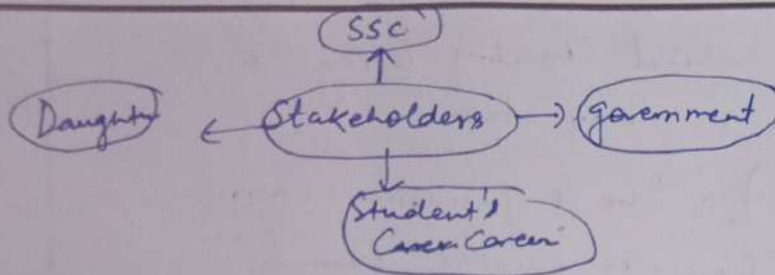
आप एक राज्य के कर्मचारी चयन आयोग के अध्यक्ष हैं। हाल ही में, आयोग द्वारा सब-इंस्पेक्टर के पद पर भर्ती के लिए एक परीक्षा आयोजित की गई थी। लेकिन कुछ छात्रों द्वारा स्पाई-माइक्रोफोन जैसे हाई-टेक उपकरणों का उपयोग करने और ब्लूटूथ डिवाइसों को विग में छिपाकर परीक्षा में "सोल्वर्स या फर्जी परीक्षार्थी" बैठाने का एक वीडियो इंटरनेट पर सामने आ रहा है। साथ ही, यह कोई अकेली घटना नहीं है; हाल के वर्षों में संगठित तरीके से नकलबाजी की घटना के कई उदाहरणों ने राज्य को भयाकुल कर दिया है। छात्र विरोध कर रहे हैं और परीक्षा रद्द करने की मांग कर रहे हैं तथा आपके ऊपर इस्तीफा देने का दबाव है। हालांकि, आपकी बेटी भी इस परीक्षा में शामिल हुई थी और वो इसे पास करने के लिए आश्वस्त है। ऐसे कई अन्य छात्र हैं जिन्होंने लंबे समय से इस परीक्षा का इंतजार किया था और ईमानदार प्रयासों के साथ इसे पास करने की उम्मीद कर रहे हैं। आयोग जो भी निर्णय लेगा, वह आपकी अपनी बेटी सहित बड़ी संख्या में परीक्षा में बैठने वाले उम्मीदवारों के करियर को प्रभावित करेगा।

(a) इस प्रकरण से संबंधित नैतिक मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

(b) भारत भर के कई राज्यों में परीक्षाओं में नकल क्यों जारी है?

(c) भविष्य में ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न न हो, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आप क्या उपाय करेंगे?

The above case study entails the ethical dilemma of being honest and pursuing integrity against his duty as or inducement of being a father.



(a) Ethical issues concerned in this case are as follows:—

(i) Personal gain vs Professional ethics:— Not cancelling the exam against the Success of daughter.

(ii) Student's Career vs Injustice:— Whether to go in favour of not delaying Student's Career versus the injustice to the Students.

(iii) Integrity vs Compassion:— To show Compassion towards the hardworking students or to comply with his integrity.

(iv) Daughter vs Duty:— To perform the duty of being a father or to perform his duty as a Chairperson of Staff Selection Commission.

(b) Reasons behind cheating being so common in many states:-

(i) Corruption:- Due to pervasive corruption, many loopholes can be found in the system. For example, in the recently cancelled BPSC exam, senior officers like BDO and exam centre head were also involved.

(ii) Frisking:- Often frisking norms are conical out very casually which leads to non-detection of electronic devices.

(iii) Regulatory issues:- Proper regulation of paper, its disposal and all other precautions aren't carried according to prescribed manner.

(iv) Lack of machinery:- Lack of trained staff and proper training has also been missing at various places.

(V) Lack of adequate infrastructure:- Adequate infrastructure at schools has also been a major issue faced by States who have to conduct examinations of lacks of students.

(C) Measures to ensure that such similar situation doesn't arise:-

(i) Regulatory checks:- Online database of location of all the question papers and the timings associated with it could be done.

(ii) Frisking:- Strict adherence to frisking norms should be conveyed at each exam centre.

(iii) Multiple shifts:- If adequate sitting arrangements aren't available, conducting exams in multiple shifts could also be undertaken.

(iv) Penalty to Compt officials :- Officials involved in such issues should be liable of fine as well as suspension for stipulated time.

Free and Fair exam is a right of every student sitting in an examination. Proper regulatory changes should be undertaken to address these issues.

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।

The above Case Study involves the idea of Social equality, dalit women's right as well as maintaining Social Harmony in the Society.

(a) Issues involved in present Case study are as follows:—

(i) Individual Right vs Social Norms:—

The right of dalit women to work (Article 15) against the dominant social norm of Caste discrimination.

(ii) Duty vs Adversarial Circumstance:— The duty of holding Someone's rights versus the Social boycott that could be faced by that dalit women.

(iii) Social Stability vs Social Chaos:— Whether to favour social stability by submitting to people's Caste impurity or cause social tensions to uphold the right of an individual.

(iv) Injustice:— To fight the injustice metted out by Village Panchayats on dalit women.

(b) Reasons for Continuing Caste based discrimination:—

(i) Lack of Constitutionalism:— Due to lack of penetration of Constitutional ideas like equality and liberty, caste boundaries have remained intact.

(ii) Dominance of Agriculture:— Due to most people engaged in Agriculture, land based economic hierarchy has continued stabilizing the Caste hierarchies.

(iii) Lack of Consciousness:— Consciousness among people of lower Caste has remained low.

(iv) Lack of education:— Lack of proper education among the masses. In fact, 26% of India is still illiterate (Census 2011 Data).

Steps that could be taken to address the present situation:—

- (i) The first step could be to bring all the stakeholders like School administration and village panchayat as well as grievous people together and hold a dialogue.
- (ii) Further, assuring that food made by adivasi women isn't a sign of impunity, discussion could be made to convince them.
- (iii) Even if they aren't convinced, the decision that the teachers as well as the SDM would eat the meal with the students made by adivasi women. For example, recently DM of Gopalganj ate with students in mid-day meal.
- (iv) Making them understand that being

from different Caste doesn't mean we can't eat the food.

(V) Ordering the village panchayats to not take any punitive action <sup>or money</sup> and keep reporting regularly about the progress in the matter.

Strict and Stringent measures in such cases would further aggravate the situation. Techniques like persuasion and logical appeal are more pragmatic steps.

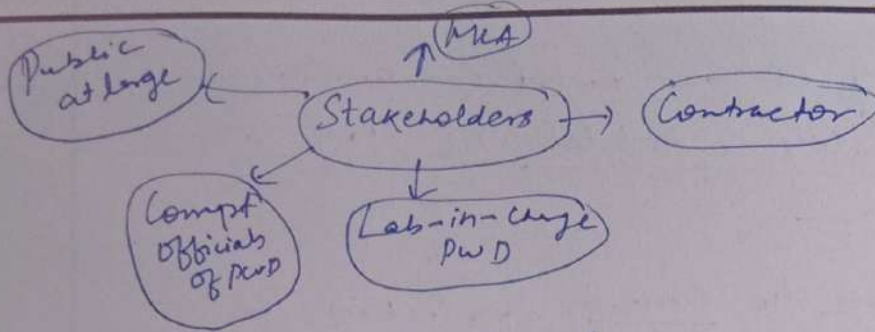
12. A bridge is being built by a powerful local contractor in a district. The Public Works Department (PWD) is responsible for issuing the tender, checking the quality of the bridge and giving approval to it. During the construction of the bridge, testing by the quality control lab in the PWD showed 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 रिश्तत दी गई। ये अधिकारी PWD में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला पर रिपोर्ट पर हस्ताक्षर करने और पुल को आवश्यक मंजूरी देने का दबाव बना रहे हैं। स्थानीय विधायक भी मंजूरी के लिए संबंधित लैब पर दबाव बना रहा है, क्योंकि राज्य में चुनाव निकट हैं और पुल का उद्घाटन किया जाना है। हालांकि, लैब के प्रभारी को पता है कि यदि वह मंजूरी देता है और भविष्य में पुल से संबंधित कोई भी दुर्घटना होती है, तो वह जांच के दायरे में आ सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) इस परिदृश्य में शामिल मुद्दे क्या हैं?
- (b) प्रदत्त स्थिति में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला के प्रभारी के समक्ष उपलब्ध विकल्पों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।
- (c) प्रयोगशाला प्रभारी को क्या कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए? व्यावहारिक तर्कों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

*The above Case Study reflects on various  
duty ethics of PWD lab-in-charge.*



- (a) Issues involved in this scenario are as follows:-
- (i) Integrity vs Corruption :- To uphold his integrity & or to submit in front of powerful Compt people.
- (ii) Life of Public vs Political pressure :- Whether to keep life of People at forefront or to submit against political pressure.
- (iii) Duty :- The duty to report about the quality of the bridge or not.
- (iv) Procedure :- Whether to complete the due procedure faithfully or not.
- (v) Unethical Politics :- Politics at the stake of overlooking ethics.

(b) Following options ~~control~~ are available to the Quality Control lab in-charge in this case:—

(i) To pass the project overlooking the quality of project to avoid political friction with dominant people.

(ii) To stall the project and inform the media about the Exempt Practices of the MLA.

(iii) Report to the higher authorities about the discrepancies and do according to the advice tendered.

(iv) If even Seniors advise to go forward, consult the higher officials and use platforms, like Whistleblowers Act and RTI to address the matter.

(C) The fourth option is the most ethical and pragmatic because of the following reasons:—

(i) Addressing the <sup>core</sup> issue:— If ~~on~~ 3rd option would have ~~be~~ been applied, the moral Conundrum of protecting People's life would have remained intact. The fourth option completely addresses the issue.

(ii) Integrity:— Integrity not only means not being corrupt but also mean to adhere to moral principles.

(iii) Proper Justice:— All other issues would have led to partial justice leaving certain ethical issues, the fourth option gives complete justice.

(iv) Beneficial results:— The aff after effects would warn others from using using partisan politics,

indulging in <sup>in</sup> Complacency

(V) Setting Standards:- It would set standard in department that people can withstand political forces and remain ethical.

Solution that takes Care and addresses all the issues along with its practicability should be the best solution.