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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1416)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENG	Registration Number	506900
Center	KB	Date	25/11/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
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3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

1. (a) Highlighting the significance of ethical work culture, suggest ways by which it can be imbibed in an organization. (150 words) 10

नैतिक कार्य संस्कृति के महत्त्व को रेखांकित करते हुए, उन उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जिनके माध्यम से इसे किसी संगठन में आत्मसात किया जा सकता है।

Ethical work culture is one based on values and morals. It focuses not only on developing a fair and inclusive work culture but also makes it right for the society.

Significance of Ethical work culture

(i) It helps people and employees to make the right choices, which help society at large -

Ex: It will help employee to blow of ~~steam~~ whistle in case of corruption

(ii) It ensures treating employees in a just way :-

Ex: ensuring fair pay ; gender pay parity etc.

(iii) It reduces ethical dilemmas, cognitive dissonance as employees can align their values with the work place ethics.

Inculcating Ethical work culture in org.

- (i) highlighting a code of ethics which list values organization should have.
- (ii) sensitizing people in the organization about other's need, feelings etc.
- (iii) mechanisms to reward ethical employees can help in reinforcing the right attitude.

Ethical work culture hence helps to benefit not only society but organization & its employees as well.

1. (b) Upholding probity in governance is not only contingent on values of an individual but also the processes of the institution. Discuss. (150 words) 10

शासन में सत्यनिष्ठा बनाए रखना न केवल किसी व्यक्ति के मूल्यों पर बल्कि संस्था की प्रक्रियाओं पर भी निर्भर करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Probity is upholding highest standards of morality in ones conduct. It ensures trust in the office held by the person.

Probity is contingent on values of Individual :-

(i) An individual who upholds integrity all the times, will not compromise on his/her probity.

Ex: Ashok Khemka not falling for pressures of the system.

(ii) A person who is empathetic, selfless will keep public welfare above his own self, hence ensure

probity.

Probity depends on processes of the
Institution

(1) Organizational work culture can
promote probity.

Ex: Strict adherence to transparency
can ensure better accountability.

(2) Peer pressure can also influence
one's conscience.

Ex: young ethical probationers
falling trap to systemic
corruption

Hence while organisational
process are important a person's
moral character has equal
influence on his conduct.

2. (a) The nature of a business's operations has a major influence on the ethical issues with which it must contend. Giving examples, discuss how business ethics is crucial in today's world. (150 words) 10

व्यवसाय के परिचालन की प्रकृति का नैतिक मुद्दों पर बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ता है जबकि इन दोनों को दृढ़तरत होना चाहिए। सोदाहरण, विवेचना कीजिए कि आज के समय में व्यावसायिक नैतिकता कैसे महत्वपूर्ण है।

Business ethics is ensuring principles of ethics like honesty, faithful service, non-maleficence are used in doing business.

Nature of business operation ⇒ Influence ethical issues :-

(i) A company dealing in stocks will have ethical issues like insider trading; while a pharma company will have ethical issues of following procedures & standards.

Thus any issue is dependent on the nature of business.

It is different in

→ public organizations : Ex: police

ethical issue → custodial killing,
fake encounter

→ infra. companies :- SOP are followed, standard material used etc.

Business Ethics crucial

→ Profit motives are overtaking ethical conduct.

→ Means are being subverted to reach the end.

Ex: development being ruthless without account for environmental damage

→ Philanthropy is being sidelined & community as a large isn't benefitting.

Hence business ethics will help ensure better conduct & positive societal impact.

2. (b) An honest bureaucrat can be put to inconvenience but the dishonest one is more likely to suffer in the long run. Comment. (150 words) 10

एक ईमानदार नौकरशाह को असुविधा हो सकती है किन्तु एक बेईमान नौकरशाह को दीर्घकाल में हानि होने की अधिक संभावना होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Bureaucrats face tremendous challenges while they are in service. Values like honesty, integrity, fortitude are put to test.

An honest bureaucrat is put to inconvenience by:-

- (i) frivolous charges
- (ii) transfers and punishment postings
- (iii) personal threat & loss.

Ex: Satyendranath Dubey, killed for upholding moral conduct

However an dishonest bureaucrat though might seem to escape these inconveniences by:-

- (i) political favouritism
- (ii) lucrative postings etc

He is bound to suffer more
in the long run as :-

- (i) His moral conscience will be
tampered and he'll lose his integrity.
- (ii) The fear of being exposed and
loss of respect in the eyes of the nation
- (iii) Likely to ^{face} departmental enquiries
and stringent laws.

Ex: Recently civil servants are
asked to opt for voluntary
retirement due to non-performance.

Hence a 'KAMYOGI' bureaucrat
may face challenges but will
be a civil servant fulfilling his
duties in spirit.

3. (a) The notion of an ethical foreign policy downplays the realities of international politics. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

एक नैतिकतापूर्ण विदेश नीति की धारणा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति की वास्तविकताओं को कम करके आंकती है। आलोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

A foreign policy can be considered ethical when it is based on values like fairness, neutrality, impartiality, transparency etc.

The realities of international politics is based on maximizing benefits for ones own country.

- Ex: - India opting to not sign RCEP citing concerns for domestic industry
- USA using protectionism to secure jobs for natives.

This is contrary to ethical principles of impartiality, neutrality, etc.

However, there is need to understand that these values are subjective and ethical concerns cannot be overruled.

Ex:- China's use of cheque book diplomacy to exploit weaker nation's isn't ethical.

- Humanitarian aid given in foreign policies should be based on ethical grounds like proselytism & universality.

- Successful foreign policies like NAM, Panchsheel also had ethical notion of sovereignty and respect.

Hence ethical foreign policy is required to ensure international peace, justice and welfare.

3. (b) Conscience can neither be silent nor delayed as a source of ethical guidance. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

नैतिक मार्गदर्शन के स्रोत के रूप में अंतःकरण न तो मौन रह सकता है और न ही विलंब कर सकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Conscience is ones inner voice.
It acts as a moral compass which
guides individual of what is right
or wrong.

Conscience cannot be silent.

→ A person's inner voice guides him
during dilemmas & conflicts
Ex: A civil servant facing a dilemma
to make exception for vulnerable
or following procedures.

→ It helps to reason out the
current practices & bring change..
Ex: Raja Ram Mohan Roy considered
Sati as wrong because of his
conscience & took relevant steps.

(Conscience cannot be delayed as a
source of guidance)

→ when conscience is delayed, society fails to progress.

Ex: Sec 377 criminalized homosexuality until Nartej Singh verdict

→ In today's society where material gains and personal vendetta are becoming superior; conscience is needed to ensure morality in our actions & conduct.

Conscience shapes a man's character. Hence its voice should be heard and acted upon.

4. Given below are quotations of moral thinkers/philosophers. Bring out what they mean to you in the present context:

नीचे नैतिक विचारकों/दार्शनिकों के उद्धरण दिए गए हैं। वर्तमान संदर्भ में आपके लिए उनके क्या अर्थ हैं, स्पष्ट कीजिए:

(a) To educate a person in the mind but not in morals is to educate a menace to society. — Theodore Roosevelt (150 words) 10

किसी व्यक्ति को बौद्धिक रूप से शिक्षित करना, किंतु नैतिक रूप से नहीं, समाज के लिए एक खतरे को शिक्षित करना है। - थियोडोर रूजवेल्ट

An educated person is better placed to understand and do things.

But when he lacks morals, his vision is becomes myopic and self-centered.

In the present context the quotation is highly relevant as :-

(i) educated individuals indulging in corporate scams like :- Satyam Scam.

(ii) They work for maximising their personal gains instead of working

for society.

Ex: Bureaucrat - Politician nexus

iii) These people can bring havoc on the society.

Ex: Osama-bin-laden was an engineer who used his skills for terrorising the world.

Hence education should not be limited to technical skills. There should be ethical component in it.

Ex: Dr. Ambedkar used his education to fight for equal rights of Dalits.

Hence one shouldn't not just not educate minds but also hearts.

4. (b) Right is right even if no one is doing it; wrong is wrong even if everyone is doing it. — Saint Augustine, (150 words) 10

सही सही है, भले ही कोई भी ऐसा न कर रहा हो; गलत गलत है भले ही हर कोई ऐसा कर रहा हो। - सेंट ऑगस्टीन

The Golden Rule, Kant's Categorical Imperative and Gandhi's emphasis on means all focus on doing the right thing.

Societal pressure, deviated work culture shouldn't influence what is right or wrong.

→ Even though every company today is subverting EIA process; it still remains wrong and against environment & business ethics

→ Ethical issues where encounters have been praised by society like in Hyderabad EUP recently does not justify them - They

still go against due process &
Rule of law.

→ Right things, though often
difficult to do and adhere to remain
right.

Ex: - Recusing from a pecuniary
situation of conflict of interest to
ensure probity.

→ Accepting & taking responsibility
for ones own actions.

Ex: - Lal Bahadur Shastri showing
highest standard of probity by
taking responsibility of railway
accident.

Thus it is the inherent value
of any action that makes it right
or wrong; not the number of
people doing it.

5. (a) "Children are great imitators, so give them something great to imitate." In this context, discuss the importance of role models in inculcating values in children. (150 words) 10

"बच्चे उत्कृष्ट अनुकरण करने वाले होते हैं, इसलिए उन्हें अनुकरण करने के लिए कुछ बहुत उत्कृष्ट दीजिए।" इस संदर्भ में, बच्चों में मूल्यों को अन्तःस्थापित करने में अनुकरणीय व्यक्तियों (रोल मॉडल) के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Values are inculcated in various ways and various levels like: - school, family, society etc. Children often reflect the values & behaviour they see and hence role models become important.

→ Role models can persuade children to follow certain paths.

En: Sachin Tendulkar promoting boost as a drink

→ They can help break stereotypes and hence influence them positively.

En: Michelle Obama, being a role model to many young women.

→ At family level also, children learn the values of their parents & elders.

Ex: Kindness, Honesty are imitated at in family.

→ They can develop temperaments which can help them in the long run.

Ex: - Children following Geeta Theberg can develop environmental concerns.

Hence it is important to put up great role models in front of them. They are the future and needs to imitate good values.

5. (b) The Covid-19 pandemic has brought with itself an environment of uncertainties and hardships. In this context, discuss the significance of emotional intelligence in dealing with the situation. (150 words) 10

कोविड-19 महामारी अपने साथ अनिश्चितताओं और कठिनाइयों से भरा वातावरण लेकर आई है। इस संदर्भ में, इस स्थिति से निपटने में भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Emotional Intelligence is the understanding and regulations of ones own and others emotion and using them effectively.



Significance of EI in dealing with COVID

→ EI is important to understand the hardships faced by different sections.

Ex: Daily wage workers were out of work & starving to death.

(ii) It is important to influence people to follow the guidelines of the 'new normal'

Ex: PM showing high EI where he maintained social distancing & wore mask to independence day ceremony.

(iii) COVID hardships It demands empathetic & care centered bureaucrats, who will go beyond duty.

Ex: Police official delivering PDS.

(iv) There is need to regulate the skills and behaviour of people to curtail the spread.

Ex: following norms when the enterprises open.

hence EI comes as a requisite skill to deal with disaster and unforeseen situations.

6. Bring out the role of social media in shaping one's moral and political attitude. (150 words) 10

किसी व्यक्ति की नैतिक और राजनीतिक अभिवृत्ति को आकार देने में सोशल मीडिया की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Social media has emerged as one of the major influences on a person's behaviour, conduct.

Role in shaping moral Attitude

→ It makes people aware of various issues on a larger scale due to easy accessibility.

Ex- People were more aware about migrant crisis & were empathetic due to social media & weaker.

→ It helps people exercise their voice & preserve anonymity.

Ex: Women coming out with the #MeToo movement made others respond too.

Role in shaping Political Attitude

→ It brings various issues, responses of political leaders to those issues to the forefront.

Ex: People becoming aware about misogynist comments about leaders on social media

→ It ensures direct contact & hence puts politicians to test every day.

Ex: Twitter being used to file complaints & blow whistles.

→ Recently facebook, twitter had a major role in influencing Russia, US elections.

Hence social media should be regulated to ensure impartiality the way things are showcased.

7. Environmental ethics is about the moral relationship of human beings to, and also the value and moral status of, the environment and its non-human contents. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

पर्यावरणीय नीतिशास्त्र पर्यावरण एवं उसकी गैर-मानवीय विषयवस्तु के मूल्य और नैतिक स्थिति के साथ ही उसके साथ मनुष्यों के नैतिक संबंध के विषय में भी है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Environment Ethics is a
broad concept that encompasses
living & non-living components of
environment and link them to values
and humanly treatment also.

Is moral relationship of human beings
to environment :-

(i) Human beings have a responsibility
to protect and sustainably use
environment & its resources.
Ex: SDG, Paris Climate Deal also
emphasise these facts.

(ii) We should not disturb its replenishment
rate.

Ex: Overexploitation has expedited
6th mass extinction which is

flouting of environmental ethics:

It also values & morals of Environment

→ Environment in itself is an 'end' that should be sustained.

Ex: 'Locus Parenti' status given to all public servants to ensure protection of environment in uttrakhand.

→ Humans don't own environment, but share it with other beings. Hence its values & morals should be upheld by not destroying habitat.

Thus Environment Ethics is based on moral status and values like respect, dignity to the environment.

8. The Citizens' Charter cannot be an end in itself; it is rather a means to an end. Discuss (150 words) 10

नागरिक चार्टर अपने आप में साध्य नहीं हो सकता; बल्कि यह एक साध्य का साधन है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Citizens charter is a document that sets standards for quality of service to be received by a person.

ARC-II has promoted the Sevottam model to ensure appropriate benchmarking of service standards & adherence to them.

However, as they are only prescriptive and remain unenforceable, they have failed to deliver their ends.

while many departments have laid out their charters, they have failed to fulfill the promise of quality service, adequate grievance

redressal. It is hence necessary to understand that citizens charter are not an end in themselves

They are a means for

(i) participatory setting of service standards

(ii) formal channels of grievance redressal

Hence they should be made enforceable by law to meet these ends.

SECTION – B

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

9. You are the District Magistrate of district, which has recently witnessed rapid transmission of the Covid-19 pandemic. The district has high population density and a sizeable chunk of migrant workers. There has been a shutdown of business activities and the workers are yearning to go back to their native places. The administration has announced a strict lockdown and divided the district into containment zones. There is a severe shortage of people, material and money in the administration and fear and panic is seen to be gripping them.

(a) What are the qualities of a civil servant that are revealed in such testing times?

(b) What measures would you suggest for:

(i) Dealing with the current issue,

(ii) Making the district administration more resilient to respond to such a critical situation in the future. (20)

हाल ही में, आप कोविड-19 महामारी के तीव्र संचरण से पीड़ित एक जिले के जिलाधिकारी हैं। जिले में जनसंख्या घनत्व अधिक है और काफी संख्या में प्रवासी श्रमिक हैं। व्यावसायिक गतिविधियाँ बंद हो गई हैं और श्रमिक अपने मूल स्थानों पर वापस लौटना चाहते हैं। प्रशासन ने सख्त लॉकडाउन की घोषणा की है और जिले को संरोधन क्षेत्रों (कन्टेनमेंट ज़ोन्स) में बांट दिया है। प्रशासन में लोगों, सामग्री और धन की भारी कमी है और उनमें भय व्याप्त होता हुआ प्रतीत हो रहा है।

(a) ऐसी परीक्षा की घड़ी में एक सिविल सेवक में प्रकट होने वाले गुण कौन-से हैं?

(b) आप किन उपायों का सुझाव देंगे:

(i) वर्तमान मुद्दे से निपटना।

(ii) भविष्य में ऐसी गंभीर स्थिति के प्रति अनुक्रिया देने के लिए जिला प्रशासन को और अधिक लचीला बनाना।

One of the core jobs of a District
Magistrate is disaster management.
It is her duty to ensure effective

and timely response, along with making sure essential services are provided to all.

(a) Quality of civil servants revealed in such testing times :-

(i) A rapid transmission of pandemic firstly requires dedication to public service. This will ensure he keeps people above himself and continue to work for them

(ii) Further he is required to show fortitude, objectivity and prudence.

These will enable him to make his decisions rationaly and free from biases.

(iii) Also a paucity of resources demands a civil servant to think out of the box and be resourceful.

(iv) He is also required to be empathetic and compassionate in his approach. This will ensure he remains connected to the people and works for alleviation of their suffering.

(b) i) measures for dealing with current issue :-

The pandemic tested not only people but also government's capabilities.

To deal with it :-

(a) An awareness drive and patrolling is required to ensure people know and understand the gravity of situation.

(b) Strict lockdown must be adhered to. This ensures no further spread of virus.

(c) A closed government school can be used as shelter for migrants. Further to ensure regular food supplies - an NGO or PDS can be used.

- (d) In the containment zone, police patrolling can be used to supply essentials to houses.
- (e) Also a mandatory check for COVID needs to be started for at least containment zone.
- (f) Healthcare facilities to be ensured in each district hospital.

All these can help dealing with current situation.

(ii) Making district Administration more resilient to respond :-

- (a) To ensure Administration is resilient huge capacity building is required. Further critical gaps need to be filled.
- (b) People needs to be trained to deal with disaster. SHGs can be used to spread the word as done

in Bihar by Jeevika SNG.

(c) further healthcare shortages needs to be plugged in. Hence quality service needs to be ensured.

(d) Police training is another important aspect to facilitate they adapt to new challenges.

(e) Other services like PDS, Schools ^{and hence} and hence ^{mid day meals} were ^{disrupted} disrupted. To ensure this doesn't happen, ~~AA~~ ASHA & Anganwadi services to be used.

Hence pandemics pose new challenges and are opportunities to adapt and build back better.

10. In recent times, the country witnessed protests based on opposition to some steps taken by the government. Whereas, mostly these were peaceful protests, at a few places these activities turned violent leading to destruction of public property. In some places government arrested few of the protesters and imposed heavy fines on them for the destruction of the property. In case they could not pay, their private property was confiscated by the government to pay for the damage done to the public property. In addition to this, some governments published the photographs, names and addresses of those accused of vandalism during protests at various locations.

(a) What are the issues of public importance at stake in this case?

(b) Are there any ethical or legal principles at play here which may be conflicting?

(c) What should be the principles guiding a democratic state in such circumstances? (20)

हाल के दिनों में, देश में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों के खिलाफ विरोध-प्रदर्शन देखा गया। जहाँ, अधिकतर विरोध प्रदर्शन शांतिपूर्ण थे, वहीं कुछ स्थानों पर हिंसक गतिविधियां हुईं, जिसके कारण सार्वजनिक संपत्ति का नुकसान हुआ। कुछ स्थानों पर सरकार ने कुछ प्रदर्शनकारियों को गिरफ्तार किया और संपत्ति के नुकसान के लिए उन पर भारी अर्थदंड लगाया। यदि वे भुगतान नहीं कर पाए, तो सरकार द्वारा सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को हुई हानि के लिए भुगतान करने हेतु उनकी निजी संपत्ति को जब्त कर लिया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ सरकारों ने विभिन्न स्थानों पर विरोध प्रदर्शन के दौरान गुंडागर्दी के आरोपी लोगों की तस्वीर, नाम और पते प्रकाशित किए।

(a) इस प्रकरण में दांव पर लगे सार्वजनिक महत्व के मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) क्या यहां परस्पर विरोधी हो सकने वाले नीतिशास्त्रीय या विधिक सिद्धांतों की भूमिका है?

(a) Issues of Public Importance :-

(i) Right to protest :- while people have the right to protest to display their grievances, any violence cannot be acceptable.

(ii) Right to privacy :- Being a fundamental Right under Art 21, publishing photographs of fringe elements is a breach of it.

(iii) Punishment has to be proportionate to the crime to ensure Rule of law isn't breached at any cost.

(b) Ethical principles at play :-

(i)

11. The global toll of the COVID-19 pandemic is enormous: more than a half-million lives lost, hundreds of millions out of work, and trillions of dollars of wealth destroyed. And the disease has by no means run its course. There is tremendous interest in the development of a vaccine, with more than a hundred initiatives under way around the world.

Even if one or more vaccines emerge that promise to make people less susceptible to COVID-19, the public-health problem will not be eliminated. But policymakers can avert some foreseeable problems by starting to address key questions about financing and distribution now.

In view of the above scenario, answer the following questions:

- (a) Identify the different stakeholders involved in this scenario.
- (b) Identify some of the ethical questions and issues that are likely to emerge as the vaccine becomes available.
- (c) Who, in your opinion, should be amongst the first recipients of the vaccine? Give reasons for your answer. (20)

वैश्विक स्तर पर कोविड-19 महामारी से प्रभावित लोगों की संख्या अत्यधिक है: 5 लाख से अधिक मौतें हुई हैं, करोड़ों लोगों के रोजगार चले गए और अरबों डॉलर की धन संपत्ति नष्ट हो गई है। और अभी भी इस रोग का निर्बाध प्रसार जारी है। टीके के विकास में वैश्विक स्तर पर अत्यधिक रुचि प्रदर्शित की जा रही है। इस दिशा में सम्पूर्ण विश्व में सौ से अधिक पहलें चल रही हैं।

यहां तक कि यदि लोगों को कोविड-19 के प्रति कम सुभेद्य बनाने की संभावना वाले एक या अधिक टीके उभरकर सामने आते हैं, तो भी सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य की समस्या समाप्त नहीं होगी। लेकिन नीति-निर्माता अभी वित्तपोषण और वितरण के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों का समाधान आरंभ करके कुछ पूर्वानुमेय समस्याओं को घटित होने से रोक सकते हैं।

उपर्युक्त परिदृश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) इस परिदृश्य में सम्मिलित विभिन्न हितधारकों की पहचान कीजिए।
- (b) टीका उपलब्ध होते ही उभर सकने वाले कुछ नैतिक प्रश्नों और मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
- (c) आपकी राय में टीके का पहला प्राप्तकर्ता किन्हें होना चाहिए? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण बताइए।

(a) Stakeholders involved :-

i) Pharma companies working for development of a vaccine :-
they need to ensure that the

trials in creation of vaccine and
WHO standards are maintained.

(ii) Global financiers: They need to fund
pharma companies to ensure
R&D continues.

(iii) Governments across the globe :-
They need to ensure vaccines are
manufactured and distributed at
reasonable prices and made accessible
to all.

(b) Ethical Questions likely to emerge :-

(i) Standards of vaccine :- This the main
issue as any breach of the process
can have side-effects for people

(ii) Government's dilemma of distribution :-
Govt needs to be fair while
distributing the vaccine. But fairness
is a subjective concept and hence

many questions can be raised-

(iii) Resuming of life :- As the vaccine becomes available, people would want to go back to pre-pandemic life. This is however debatable as effectiveness of vaccine may not be known immediately.

(iv) Financing the vaccine manufacturing :-

It is another ethical issue as financing will require levying of taxes. As economy is already hard hit, further of taxes will disproportionally affect the poor.

(v) First vaccine recipients

Distributing the vaccine should be in a fair and just manner. It should ensure equality and build trust in the administration.

→ Vaccine should be given firstly to the front line workers. These

will include - hospital staff, doctors,
civil servants i.e. the police, administrators
and health searchers as well.

These people are at high
risk of catching the disease and hence
should be put first.

→ After this essential government
services needs to be resumed. Hence
public utility providers like PDS
shopkeepers, railway employees, buses
etc workers needs to be vaccinated.

→ School teachers and other college
staff should be next to ensure
resuming of normalcy.

→ Henceforth, vaccine can be made
available to common masses via
govt. schemes like Ayushman
Bharat or a vaccination drive

like done for fees.

This will help resuming life and
serve ethical dilemmas with
objectivity and transparency.

12. You are the head of a PSU, which has recently been entrusted with construction of a new airport in a metropolitan city. However, the area in the immediate neighbourhood of the proposed airport runways have large tracts of land occupied by dense slum settlements. If the airport is to be constructed, approximately 75,000 slum families will have to be humanly rehabilitated. The sheer scale of this rehabilitation, almost similar to an urban renewal, has thrown up many challenges. Foremost among these is identifying an appropriate location for rehabilitation of slum dwellers. You are faced with the following options in this regard, each of which have their own merits and demerits:

(a) There is no reasonably priced land in close vicinity of the present slums. A vacant parcel of land that you have identified close-by will have to be developed afresh along with all civic amenities, and this will entail huge cost for the PSU.

(b) There is another location, which is very far-off where a factory once stood. All the required civic amenities are in place here and the factory can be converted into appropriate houses at little cost to the PSU. However, there will be loss of livelihood on relocation to this area because of its distance from the current slum location.

(c) There is yet another site, which can be used for rehabilitation at reasonable cost. Neither is it too far nor will it entail huge monetary cost, but exercising this option involves cutting a large number of trees, which may adversely affect the ecology of the area. This is likely to face resistance from environmental groups.

Given the above options and the associated challenges, which of these sites will you choose for rehabilitation of slum dwellers? Provide adequate justification for your choice. (20)

आप एक सार्वजनिक उपक्रम (PSU) के प्रमुख हैं, जिसे हाल ही में एक महानगर में एक नए विमान पत्तन या हवाई अड्डे के निर्माण का काम सौंपा गया है। परन्तु, प्रस्तावित विमान पत्तन के ठीक पड़ोस के क्षेत्र में भूमि के बड़े भाग पर घनी मलिन बस्तियों का कब्जा है। यदि विमान पत्तन का निर्माण करना है तो लगभग 75,000 मलिन बस्ती के परिवारों का मानवीय तरीके से पुनर्वास करना होगा। इतने बड़े पैमाने पर पुनर्वास लगभग एक शहरी पुनर्स्थापन के समान है, जो कई चुनौतियों को खड़ा करता है। इसमें सबसे पहली चुनौती है। मलिन बस्ती वासियों के पुनर्वास के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान की पहचान करना। इस संबंध में आपके सामने निम्न विकल्प हैं, जिनमें प्रत्येक की अपनी योग्यता और अयोग्यता है:

(a) वर्तमान मलिन बस्तियों के निकट सानिध्य में कोई उचित कीमत की भूमि नहीं है। एक खाली भू-खंड जिसकी आपने निकट के क्षेत्र ही में पहचान की है, उसे सभी नागरिक सुविधाओं के साथ नए सिरे से विकसित करना होगा। सार्वजनिक उपक्रम (PSU) हेतु इसकी लागत अत्यधिक होगी।

(b) बहुत दूर स्थित एक और स्थान है जहां कभी एक फैक्ट्री स्थापित थी। यहां सभी आवश्यक नागरिक सुविधाएं मौजूद हैं और फैक्ट्री को उपयुक्त मकानों में परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है जिसमें सार्वजनिक उपक्रम (PSU) को कम लागत आएगी। परन्तु, इस क्षेत्र में पुनर्स्थापन से आजीविका या रोजगार का नुकसान होगा क्योंकि यह मलिन बस्तियों के वर्तमान स्थान से बहुत दूर है।

(c) एक अन्य स्थान भी है जिसका उपयोग उचित लागत पर पुनर्वास के लिये किया जा सकता है। न तो यह बहुत दूर है और न ही इसमें अत्यधिक धन की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन इस विकल्प के प्रयोग में बड़ी संख्या में वृक्षों को काटना पड़ेगा जो क्षेत्र की पारिस्थितिकी को विपरीत रूप से प्रभावित कर सकता है। इसमें पर्यावरण समूहों के प्रतिरोध का सामना करना पड़ सकता है।

उपर्युक्त विकल्पों और संबंधित चुनौतियों के परिपेक्ष्य में मलिन बस्ती वासियों के पुनर्वास के लिए आप इनमें से किस स्थान का चयन करेंगे? अपने चयन के समर्थन में यथोचित प्रमाण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

A development process faces many challenges including disruption of life of people where development is being planned. It requires spirit of service and prudence to ensure humanely treatment and adequate resolution of these issues.

(a) Viability of close-by land :-

(b) It will cause least disruptions for the people. Further fresh civic amenities will help facilitate cooperation from the people.

→ however, huge cost for PSU

will act as a deterrent for choosing this option

(b) Using a far-off factory location

→ It will help in easy and cost efficient rehabilitation.

→ But it will cause distress to already distressed people. They will lose their livelihood along with the recent loss of habitation & house.

(c) Cutting a large number of trees

→ This will help in cost-efficient, viable rehabilitation.

→ It would however disturb ecosystem. This is above the disruption caused by building an airport. Hence land acquisition will become an issue as environment groups can stall the process.

As all options have their pros and cons, the most feasible option is using a close vacant land for rehabilitation.

Justification for action

- (i) This option ensures that the slum dwellers do not lose their means of livelihood (compassion).
- (ii) It also aims at minimizing their emotional distress caused due to disruption by providing fresh civic amenities. This makes them a part of the development process.
- (iii) Further it avoids disturbing the ecology of the area as in option-3. This helps in developing the airport immediately without unnecessary delays due to protests which increases the cost of project.

- (iv) These slum dwellers can also be helpful in the development of airport if they are close by. They can act as labourers and later as workers in the airport. This will be a win-win for both parties.
- (v) A little extra cost though may seem an issue isn't and shouldn't be a priority ^{over} for people. An development process should be Inclusive and keep all stakeholders at a fair level playing field. Further it shouldn't create new problems which ultimately defeats the purpose of development.
- (vi) Additional funds can be raised via CSR as project is large

and urban renewable project. This
can help minimise cost of rehabilit-
-ation and create linkages
between CSR spending and needs
of society.

13. You are an Indian Forest Service Officer posted in a division which falls in the coastal regulation zone and contains multiple wildlife sanctuaries. Recently, the State government has brought up a proposal of a new food processing park in your division. Under the proposal, around 175 square kilometers of forest land will be acquired as per the law. The developers of the project claim the various socio-economic benefits it can provide to the people in the area. Due to this a sizeable chunk of trees will be uprooted. There are studies which suggest that such initiatives have a long-term impact on wildlife and also leads to human-wildlife conflict. Some residents living in the periphery of the forest have supported this move in hope of employment opportunities. However, traditional dwellers of the forests have protested against this move. The government has constituted a committee to frame guidelines for sustainable operation of this project. The committee has asked for your suggestions in this regard.

(a) Identify the principles and values that would guide your suggestions in this regard.

(b) What course of action should be taken in order to balance the social and environmental needs in this case? (20)

आप भारतीय वन सेवा के एक अफसर हैं और ऐसे मंडल या डिवीज़न में पदस्थापित हैं जो तटवर्ती विनियमन क्षेत्र में आता है और जिसमें कई वन्यजीव अभयारण्य हैं। हाल ही में, राज्य सरकार द्वारा आपके मंडल या डिवीज़न में एक नए खाद्य प्रसंस्करण पार्क की स्थापना प्रस्तावित की गयी है। इस प्रस्ताव के अंतर्गत लगभग 175 वर्ग किलोमीटर वन भूमि के विधिक अधिग्रहण की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। परियोजना के विकासकर्ताओं (डेवलपर्स) ने इसके विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक लाभों का दावा किया है जो इस क्षेत्र के लोगों को उपलब्ध कराया जा सकता है। इसके कारण वृक्षों के एक बड़े हिस्से को जड़ से हटाना पड़ेगा। ऐसे अध्ययन हैं जिनमें यह बताया गया है कि ऐसी पहलों से वन्यजीवन पर दीर्घकालिक प्रभाव पड़ता है, इसके अतिरिक्त यह मनुष्य-वन्यजीव संघर्ष को उत्पन्न करती हैं। वन की बाह्य परिधि पर रहने वाले कुछ निवासियों ने रोजगार अवसरों की उम्मीद में इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है। परन्तु, वनों के पारंपरिक निवासियों ने इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध किया है। सरकार ने इस परियोजना के संधारणीय संचालन के दिशा-निर्देशों को निर्धारित करने के लिए एक समिति का गठन किया है। समिति ने इस संबंध में आपसे सुझाव मांगे हैं।

(a) इस संबंध में उन सिद्धांतों और मूल्यों को निर्धारित कीजिए जो आपके सुझावों का मार्गदर्शन करेंगे।

(b) इस मामले में सामाजिक और पर्यावरणीय आवश्यकताओं में संतुलन स्थापित करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए?

14. The RTI Act, which became operational in 2005 empowers the Indian citizens to seek information from public authorities. This, in effect, makes the Government and its functionaries more accountable and responsible. However, it has faced resistance because of the entrenched bureaucratic culture and it is taking time to change the mindset of the people in the government to new realities in wake of the act. This has led to implementation issues and questions have also been raised against the effectiveness of the act in achieving its desired objectives. Apart from this, certain issues related to the information seeker have also been raised from time to time.

In view of the innumerable challenges answer the following:

- (a) Explain the importance of a transparent government system in a democracy, like India.
- (b) Elaborate on the challenges that the implementation of RTI has faced, in the context of information seeker (demand-side) as well as those entrusted to give information (supply-side).
- (c) Discuss the role that such a legislation can be expected to play given the ground realities in our country. How can it be ensured that such legislations are effective in achieving their envisaged objectives? **(20)**

2005 में लागू RTI अधिनियम भारतीय नागरिकों को लोक प्राधिकारियों से सूचना मांगने का अधिकार प्रदान करता है। यह प्रभावी रूप से, सरकार और इसके पदाधिकारियों को अधिक उत्तरदायी और जिम्मेदार बनाता है। परन्तु, इसे मोर्चाबद्ध नौकरशाही संस्कृति के विरोध का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और इस कानून के मद्देनजर नई वास्तविकताओं के प्रति सरकार के लोगों की मानसिकता परिवर्तित होने में समय लग रहा है। इसके कारण कार्यान्वयन में समस्या आ रही है और इच्छित उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए इस कानून की प्रभावकारिता पर भी सवाल उठ रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, सूचना मांगने वाले से संबंधित कुछ मुद्दे या विवाद भी समय-समय पर उठते रहे हैं।

अनगिनत चुनौतियों को देखते हुए निम्नलिखित के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में एक पारदर्शी सरकारी तंत्र के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- (b) सूचना मांगने वाले (मांग-पक्ष) और जिन्हें सूचना देने का काम सौंपा गया है (आपूर्ति-पक्ष) उनके संदर्भ में RTI के कार्यान्वयन में जिन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उनका विस्तार पूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए।
- (c) अपने देश की धरातलीय वास्तविकताओं को देखते हुए, उस भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए जिसे इस तरह के कानून द्वारा निभाया जाना अपेक्षित है। यह कैसे सुनिश्चित किया जा सकता है कि ऐसा कानून अपने उल्लिखित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में प्रभावी हो?

