



VISION IAS

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NO. 03
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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1420)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENG.	Registration Number	225253
Center	New DELHI (ORN)	Date	13 th Dec 2020

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	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) Man is not only a product of his environment but can also modify the environment. Do you agree with this view? Justify your answer with suitable examples. (150 words) 10

मनुष्य न केवल अपने परिवेश का उत्पाद है, बल्कि वह परिवेश को रूपांतरित भी कर सकता है। क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध करें।

Man (Human beings) is a social animal.

Man is a product of his environment :-

① From birth to childhood to adulthood, human beings are shaped by the experiences and life events

for example → Gandhiji was thrown out of rail, → took resolve to fight indiscrimination and british rule.

② Environment at family is responsible for basic socialization.

The virtues, morals & ethics which a person learns comes from family, school and society in which he/she lives in.

③ Character of Person is shaped by people, friends etc around him/her.

Eg → Ambedkar's childhood experience shaped his personality.

Man also modify the environment :-

① When morals of a person comes in conflict with societal ethics → changes happens.

Eg → Raja Ram Mohan Roy fought to eradicate Sati from society.

② Great leaders → brings out a change
Eg - Lincoln → views on slavery changed the way Americans thought about slaves.
Gandhiji showed the world the path of non-violence & satyagrah.

Today also scientists, thinkers, leaders shapes the world we live in ⇒ Paris climate deal became a reality because of such effort.

1. (b) Though it may seem that accountability and efficiency are antithetical to each other, accountability is a sine qua non for good governance. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हालांकि यह प्रतीत हो सकता है कि जवाबदेही और दक्षता एक-दूसरे के प्रतिपक्षी हैं, किंतु जवाबदेही सुशासन के लिए अपरिहार्य और आवश्यक है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Accountability refers to being answerable to one's actions.

For example → A civil servant is accountable for his actions as a district magistrate to the administration and general public.

Efficiency refers to how the work has been carried out. High efficiency means carrying out work and activities fast and without much delay.

It is linked with productivity of an individual.

Eg → Dealing with official work in time and processing more work in a given day.

Bureaucrates → performing work & without any red-tapism

Sometimes because of obligation,
accountability may be seen by many
as bringing in delays & hence inefficiency

It is true that accountability may lead
to certain delays as :-

① New people/administrator
would take actions &
decisions based on
giving more considerations
to its outcomes

② Following set
of procedures &
rules so
that he/she ^{is}
in position to justify
his/her actions

↓
It would lead to
better decision making +

↓
leads to predictability
reliability, trust
in system

Combined both ⇒ Good governance

Accountability brings governance
which listens to people, their demands
work according to rule of law & constitution
Thus is sine qua non to good governance
and in long run bring efficiency as well.

2. (a) Gandhian ideals can be of immense help in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic. Evaluate. (150 words) 10

कोविड-19 महामारी से निपटने में गांधीवादी आदर्श अत्यंत सहायक सिद्ध हो सकते हैं। मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Great Person's teachings and life is like mark in the sands of time.

They are relevant in all times and under any circumstances

* Currently world is facing global pandemic (COVID-19) which is threatening the very existence of mankind.

* In this difficult circumstances, Gandhian ideals can be of immense help :-

① [Sympathy, Compassion] to all living creatures → help those who are needy

COVID 19 → poor people and migrants need not only governments support but also support of people.

Eg → Many NGOs, people like Sonu Sood helped migrants to reach their home during lockdown in India

② Corporates as Trusteeship → rush for vaccine may lead to making profits for many companies.

But they realise that they are there to serve people and as trusteeship

③ 'Serving to People is service to God'
'Best way to find yourself is to
throw yourself in service to others'

These words are very important during COVID.

④ Partnership & Collaboration to fight a common enemy → COVID 19 virus
Countries should unite together.

⑤ Think for others as well

wearing mask
[Sharing food & medicine] ⇒

India distributed medicines to over 150 countries & ensured food security to gulf region & to our neighbourhood

Thus Gandhian principles are very much needed today

2. (b) While civil servants have the legal right to undertake post-retirement jobs, it raises key ethical issues. Comment. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि सिविल सेवकों को सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद नौकरी करने का विधिक अधिकार है, किंतु इससे महत्वपूर्ण नैतिक मुद्दे भी उत्पन्न होते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Civil servants are 'agent of change'

They have the legal right to undertake post-retirement job as :-

- ① He/she has right to work even after retirement
- ② It is a good way to engage with world positively

But it raises many ethical issues :-

- ① People place trust in the offices which are manned by civil servants
- * They might feel that their trust has been betrayed as people think that civil servants may collude with organisation to guarantee a post-retirement job.

Eg- when Chief Justice of India (former) joined as Member of Parliament, questions were raised by many

② As serving civil servant → his/her decisions might get impacted if he/she think about post retirement job.



Way forward

① Providing a cooling off period

Eg → 2 years as suggested by ARC 2

② Declaring assets of civil servant & his family

③ Placing all conflict of interests before public domain.

With increasing nexus between Bureaucrates ↔ government ↔ corporates, we need reforms so that, civil services remains impartial & objective.

3. 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:

(a) Try not to become a man of success but rather try to become a man of value. Albert Einstein (150 words) 10

सफल व्यक्ति बनने का प्रयास न करें, बल्कि मूल्यों के लिए जीने वाला व्यक्ति बनने का प्रयास करें। अल्बर्ट आइंस्टीन

* Success is sense of satisfaction which one individual, society, country, world experiences when a set of goals is achieved. Eg → Topping an exam.

* Values are moral standards which shows preferences

Eg → I value hardwork over smart work

When Einstein says we should try to become man of values and not man of success, he meant :-

① Success is the end product.

It doesnot questions how that success has been achieved.

People can cheat in exam to score well and achieve success.

② Success is temporary
values stays with us

→ One may aspire for something else when he gets/achieve success in a thing.

* Values that we learnt over time becomes part of our personality.

③ Good values are means to achieve success.

Success is not only what we commonly observable but, also at mind level

A person of value can only achieve success internally.

3. (b) Having knowledge of an unethical act and allowing it to continue can spread a contagion that can affect multiple beings in society. Bertrand Russell

(150 words) 10

अनैतिक कार्य का ज्ञान होने और इसके बावजूद उसे जारी रहने देने से एक प्रकार का संक्रमण फैल सकता है जो समाज में अनेक व्यक्तियों को प्रभावित कर सकता है। बर्ट्रेण्ड रसेल

Ethics are the standards which a society set for its people.

Ethical standards help people to take actions & judge whether his/her actions are good or bad.

Unethical act can bring havoc & suffering for people in society.

Eg → Terrorism → can kill many people

Eg → If I noticed my neighbour beating his wife and did not do anything than he might physically harm his daughters or other people in society & at work place.

Also people (other) would get legitimacy and would feel that it is a right thing to do. So many people in neighbourhood would become violent & beat his wife.

Knowing a crime & not doing anything about it is a bigger crime

Eg → British & France after world war I tolerated actions of Germany.

Did not stop Nazi Germany ⇒

Hatred spread in Germany → Hitler

got legitimacy ⇒ world war II ⇒

Millions of deaths.

But when one takes actions against an unethical act → It leads to welfare of many people.

Eg → Freedom fighters like Bose, Nehru, Gandhiji raised their voice against British rule ⇒ Freedom

Similarly a civil servant should lead by example and should become role model for others to follow.

4. (a) When people use a common resource without a coordinated plan the result is often a tragedy of the commons in which the resource is depleted. In this context, discuss the various ethical challenges arising out of utilization of Global Commons. (150 words) 10

जब लोग समन्वित योजना के बिना किसी सर्वनिष्ठ संसाधन का उपयोग करते हैं, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रायः ट्रेजेडी ऑफ कॉमन्स घटित होती है जिसमें संसाधन का अवक्षय हो जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, वैश्विक सर्वनिष्ठ संसाधनों के उपयोग से उत्पन्न विभिन्न नैतिक चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Economic growth largely depends upon the exploitation of resources.

When common resource like forests, rivers, air, land resource etc are utilized without any common and coordinated plan it leads to Over exploitation of resources.

Eg → Currently maximum of our rivers like Ganga, Yamuna etc are polluted. Similarly in British area → exploitation of forest led to decrease in forest cover drastically.

Now impact ↓ our air quality and water quality.

Global Commons are Air, transboundary rivers, antarctic, ozone layer, space, international water etc.

Exploitation led to

- (i) Global warming
- (ii) Rise in sea level
- (iii) Disputes in international water.
- (iv) competition in space
- (v) Ozone hole

Ethical challenges :-

* Who owns global commons?

No country. ∴ No one should make it worse such that other country get impacted.

Eg → Climate change is happening because of actions by developed country in last 150 years → now it is bringing disaster and climate refugees in developing & least developed countries.

* Ensuring that every country coordinate well is itself an ethical challenge.

4. (b) While a code of conduct merely establishes minimal standards of conduct, a better strategy to promote ethical work culture is through internalization of values. Discuss. (150 words) 10

जबकि आचार संहिता केवल आचरण के न्यूनतम मानकों को स्थापित करती है, नैतिक कार्य संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए मूल्यों का आंतरिकरण बेहतर रणनीति है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Code of conduct is set of standards which a person has to follow while discharging his/her duty.

Eg → Code of Conduct says what rules to follow to give out a certificate to someone.

Code of Ethics is wider concept. It promotes ethical work culture which means following broad ethical standards like impartiality, objectivity, integrity, non-partisanship, compassion & empathy in discharging one's duty.

Eg → An old person comes for his old age pension. He doesn't have relevant documents

Code of Conduct says → reject his letter

Code of Ethics

Ethical conduct says → chalk out a solution

Help him to get
relevant documents
so that he gets pension

Ethical conduct can
be achieved by
internalisation of values :-

① It is the values that guides us
thus our actions as administrators
is also guided & shaped by our
values

② values are not the things which
people can learn in a day or two
but it learned through experiences,
through practicing it

Thus for a peaceful world we
need internalization of values

5. (a) A state that does not have the political will and the discipline to enforce probity in governance, can not get rid of the menace of prolonged corruption. Discuss. (150 words) 10

वह राज्य जिसमें शासन में ईमानदारी को प्रवर्तित करने की राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति और अनुशासन नहीं है, वह दीर्घकाल से व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार की समस्या से छुटकारा नहीं पा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Probity in Governance means following highest moral standards of integrity, honesty, impartiality, openness, accountability, compassion in the governance → It means when public servants when discharging his/her duty stick to these principles

Corruption refers to any such act which lead to personal gains at the cost of others or at the cost of larger public welfare.

For example when a servant takes bribe to do a simple work. He is gaining some money but at the cost of poor people who give their hard earned money; which

he could get the service entirely free.

Strong political will is required to eradicate corruption & bring out probity in governance as :-

① It would instill fear in mind of corrupt officials

② Many times there exist a nexus between criminals - bureaucrats - politicians → which require a strong will to break it.

③ Sustained Effort is required to eradicate this deep entrenched menace.

Also attitudinal change among people & officers & public servants can be brought with political will.

5. (b) India cannot march successfully in to the 21st century with the administrative system having a colonial mindset. Discuss in context of the bureaucratic work culture in India. (150 words) 10

भारत औपनिवेशिक मानसिकता वाले प्रशासनिक तंत्र के साथ 21वीं शताब्दी में सफलतापूर्वक प्रगति नहीं कर सकता है। भारत में नौकरशाही कार्य संस्कृति के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

British not only colonised India economically and politically but also intellectually -

with English education, British prepared a class of Indians who were Indians by blood but British by taste.

Bureaucratic work culture is a colonial hangover :-

- ① Treating official post as a means to capture power rather than a means to serve people

eg Police acts as if to control people and 'DANDA' attitude rather than available to solve people's problem.

② Discharging functions strictly as per rule book and not using his/her mind to a given situation.

If India needs to progress in 21st century then this attitude must change:—

① Civil servants should consider themselves as 'agent of change'

② Upholding civil servant's values (as per NOLAN committee)
Showing empathy & compassion in dealing with public.

③ Bring innovative thinking

④ Working efficiently & burrying 'Yes' / 'No' culture.

- Thus for a country like India, with its problems we need a active and professional & ethical civil servants.

6. Which corporate leader has inspired you the most and what moral lessons have you learnt from their life? (150 words) 10

किस कॉर्पोरेट नेतृत्वकर्ता ने आपको सबसे अधिक प्रेरित किया है और आपने उनके जीवन से कौन-से नैतिक पाठ सीखे हैं?

Nandan Nilekhani [CEO of Infosys]

has inspired me a lot.

Moral lessons that I have learnt:-

- ① Working to create an impact on society

He left his job from a multinational firm to create his own company.

- ② It is okay to take risk

- ③ Believing in yourself and one's capability

- ④ Where ever required going beyond your call of duty

Eg - helping his employees

and treating them as part of family.

⑤ Giving back to society

→ He donated and constructed (hostel) modern hostel with all modern amenities in IIT Bombay because when he was there he faced hardship

→ CSR funds for welfare of society.

⑥ Collaborating with Government

eg - Aadhar → AID

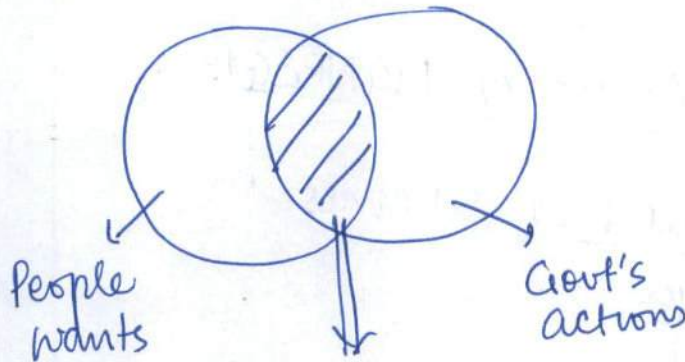
He chaired UIDAI and successfully used his experience to develop world's largest Identification network.

Still he works for hours.
Thus many things which I have learnt from him would help me to become a better administrator & above all a better person.

7. Increasing participation of people in governance and easy access to information is what transforms governance to good governance. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

शासन में लोगों की बढ़ती भागीदारी और सूचनाओं तक सरल पहुँच ही शासन को सुशासन में परिवर्तित करते हैं। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

Governance is the way government functions for the society & people



When both overlap, it leads to Good Governance.

RTI → right to information led to good governance in India.

People's Participation through

73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment Act → Panchayats & Municipalities
came → people participation

increased through Gramy Sabha

↓
They now prepare plans & see's
the implementation of programmes

⇓
Good governance

Eg → Social Audit of MGNREGA
↳ Social Audit of Schemes in Meghalaya

Information strengthens people
knowledge is power
when declaration of asset by
politicians became compulsory

↓
People can choose their
leaders wisely

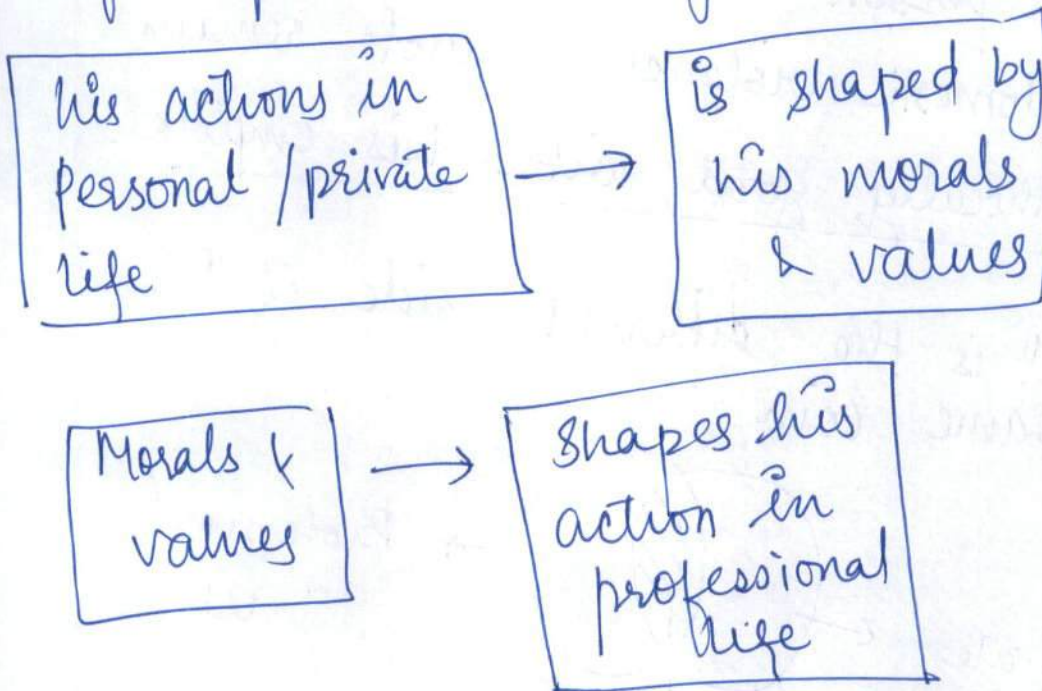
↓
Good governance

Also through e-gov, CPGRAMS
etc people's participation increased →
Good governance

8. It is sometimes believed that moral scrupulousness in one's private life automatically guarantees high moral stature in professional life. Do you agree? Justify your stand with logical arguments. (150 words) 10

कभी-कभी यह माना जाता है कि किसी के निजी जीवन में नैतिक सत्यनिष्ठा, स्वतः ही पेशेवर जीवन में उच्च नैतिक उच्चता की गारंटी देती है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? न्यायसंगत तर्कों के माध्यम से अपने दृष्टिकोण का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Personal life and Professional life of a person is integrated as

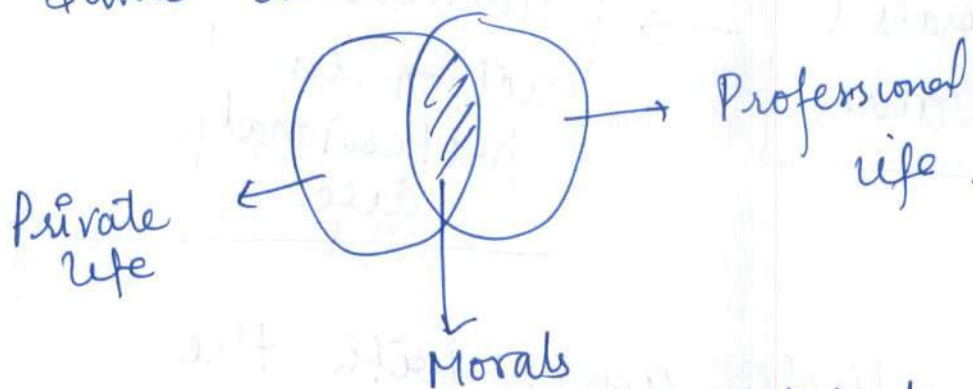


I entirely agree with the above statement that moral scrupulousness in one's private life automatically guarantees high moral stature in professional life.

Gandhiji was true to himself.
He used to apply the principles
first in his own life then
preach others.

* A person who involves in cheating
& domestic violence cannot remain
Ethically good with his employees

* It is the different side of the
same coin



Integrity if followed in Private
life → think, act & speak → Professional
in consistent manner → life
also impacted.

1:35

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 working as a District Magistrate in an aspirational district where women literacy and sex ratio is one of the lowest in the country. It is brought to your notice that a woman who has been elected as 'Sarpanch' on a seat reserved for women candidates in a panchayat in your district is head 'only on the paper'. All the work related to the panchayat is actually carried out by her husband. Even the flag hoisting ceremony on Independence Day is carried out by her husband. However, her husband happens to be a good administrator as indicated by that panchayat's performance on various developmental parameters as compared to other panchayats in the district. Also, her husband enjoys the support of the local people. Given the situation, answer the following:

(a) Identify the stakeholders and issues involved in this case?

(b) What options are available to you as the District Magistrate in such a scenario? Also, evaluate each option and indicate what option will you choose.

(20)

आप एक आकांक्षी जिले में जिलाधिकारी के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं जहां महिला साक्षरता और लिंगानुपात देश में सबसे कम में से एक है। आपके ध्यान में यह बात लाई जाती है कि आपके जिले की एक पंचायत में महिला उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षित सीट पर 'सरपंच' के रूप में चुनी गई एक महिला केवल 'कागजों पर ही सरपंच' हैं। पंचायत से संबंधित सभी कार्य वास्तव में उनके पति द्वारा संपन्न किए जाते हैं। यहां तक कि स्वतंत्रता दिवस पर ध्वजारोहण समारोह की अध्यक्षता भी उनके पति द्वारा की जाती है। हालांकि, जिले की अन्य पंचायतों की तुलना में विभिन्न विकास मापदंडों पर पंचायत के प्रदर्शन से मिलने वाले संकेतों से पता चलता है उनके पति एक अच्छे प्रशासक हैं। साथ ही, उनके पति को स्थानीय लोगों का समर्थन भी प्राप्त है। उपर्युक्त स्थिति को देखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) इस मामले में सम्मिलित हितधारकों और मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए?

(b) ऐसे परिदृश्य में जिलाधिकारी के रूप में आपके पास क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? साथ ही, प्रत्येक विकल्प का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और इंगित कीजिए कि आप कौन-सा विकल्प चुनेंगे।

With 73rd & 74th Constitutional
Amendment Acts, it not only led to
decentralisation & devolution of power
but also targetted for women empowerment
with minimum 33% reservation for
them.

The above case study pertains to very commonly observed situation where women acts as only nominal head and her husband conducts all administrative business. [Sarpanch / Mukhiya / Pati*]

① Stakeholders of the case :-

- ① Myself as District Magistrate
- ② Women as 'Sarpanch'
- ③ People of Panchayat.
- ④ Other women of that area
- ⑤ Her (Sarpanch's) husband.
- ⑥ District, State & National administration

Issues involved in the case :-

- ① Women who has been elected as 'Sarpanch' is 'head

only on paper. All work is done by her husband. This goes against the constitutional Mandate

② Performance of village is best as compared to other panchayats in the district. Any action by me, may hamper the performance and development.

③ Her husband enjoys support of the local people in a way legitimacy from public.

Case needs to be handled carefully as it may antagonise a large number of people.

④ Options available to me are

① Allow the things to go as currently are

Merit

- ① Developmental activities would be carried on.
- ② local support.

- ② Removing her husband from the administration and making 'women' to take all charge as sarpanch.

Merit

- ① Rule of law upheld.

Demerit

- ① against the constitution.
- ② women could be willing to take responsibility but because of her husband's pressure she can't.

Demerit

- ① She might be unaware about the administrative processes.
- ② Might not able to discharge her function well
↓
Impact development

③ I would make women to take charge, along with it permit husband to help her where ever necessary.

↓
I would choose option ③. Along with it :-

(i) Sensitize the people regarding the issue; why it is important for a women to take charge. would give example of Bachendri Pal, Indira Gandhi etc

(ii) Frequent monitoring → to check who is conducting the business.

(iii) Talk to Sarpanch & her husband and also issue warning to her husband and related consequences if he do not follow.

Long term Measures

↓
② Proper Monitoring

Thus it would make women politically & socially empowered.

→ ① Proper training of elected women representatives

22:00

10. The issues confronting humanity are multifaceted - from political conflicts and human rights abuses to pandemics and climate change. They are not contained within national borders, nor do they fit into the silos of separate government agencies or academic specialties. What is required is greater international cooperation, mutual respect, abiding by international laws and participative global decision-making. However, over the last decade, it has been observed that international relations have overshadowed these basic tenets of global governance and now we are at the verge of serious global catastrophic risks. When it comes to the structures of global governance, business as usual, is no longer an option. Not only an improvement in our understanding of risks is required but also taking responsibility to lead collective action for a coordinated global response.

(a) What do you think are the factors hindering collective actions?

(b) Provide a case for the moral obligation of the international community to come together and find solutions to the problems we face.

(c) What should be the principles guiding such international cooperation?

(20)

मानवता के सामने राजनीतिक संघर्षों और मानव अधिकारों के दुरुपयोग से लेकर महामारी और जलवायु परिवर्तन तक के बहुआयामी मुद्दे हैं। वे राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं तक सीमित नहीं हैं। न ही वे अलग-अलग सरकारी एजेंसियों या अकादमिक विशिष्टताओं के पृथक-पृथक निकायों में समायोजित होते हैं। इन्हें संबोधित करने के लिए अधिक से अधिक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग, परस्पर सम्मान, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कानूनों का पालन करने और मिलजुल कर वैश्विक निर्णय लेने की आवश्यकता है। हालांकि, पिछले एक दशक में, यह देखा गया है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों ने वैश्विक शासन के इन मूलभूत सिद्धांतों को नेपथ्य में धकेल दिया है और अब हम गंभीर वैश्विक विनाशकारी जोखिमों की अंतिम सीमाओं पर पहुंच गए हैं। जब वैश्विक शासन की संरचनाओं की बात आती है, तो हमेशा की तरह व्यापार करते रहना, अब कोई विकल्प नहीं है। न केवल जोखिमों के विषय में हमारी समझ में सुधार किए जाने, अपितु समन्वित वैश्विक अनुक्रिया के लिए सामूहिक कार्रवाई का नेतृत्व करने की जिम्मेदारी लिए जाने की भी आवश्यकता है।

(a) आपके विचार से सामूहिक कार्यों में बाधा उत्पन्न करने वाले कारक कौन-से हैं?

(b) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय के लिए एकजुट होने और हमारे द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं के समाधान निकालने हेतु नैतिक दायित्व का औचित्य सिद्ध करने हेतु प्रकरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए?

(c) इस प्रकार के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग हेतु दिशा-निर्देशक सिद्धांत क्या होने चाहिए?

Humanity as a whole has certain common principles and also common problems like political conflicts,

human rights abuses, pandemics,
climate change, terrorism etc

(a) Factors hindering collective actions are:-

① Parochial thinking which puts
oneself above humanity.

Many countries want to be
opportunistic and think only
in short term gain rather than
long term benefit to humanity.

② Competition among countries
to become best in the world.

③ Measurement indicators for development

Example → Calculation of GDP
(Gross Domestic Product)

and linking high GDP with higher
development.

④ Our perception of success

Most of the people including ruling people think success means only on material gains

- (5) Hunger for power, resources among people and countries.
- (6) Lack of co-operation among like minded countries → This is due to lack of leadership → This is because of lack of good Education & socialization process → boils down to environment at family level.

(b) International community should come together and find solutions to the problems we face as:-

- (1) The problems are common and cannot be solved by one country alone.

② Every country is party to the problem -
eg - climate change is happening
because of emissions coming out
from every country.

So it is more obligation on each &
every country to solve this problem.

③ Any major problem cannot be
solved alone.
Humanity has come a long way
from -

[Evolution from apes to Homo sapiens]

↓
[From Hunter Gatherers to Agriculture
to modern economy]

This is possible only because
our ancestors collaborated within
their groups, respected nature

④ * we should learn from history
itself ⇒ how collaborations led
to peace & stability [after setting
up of United nation] & vice versa.

② Principles guiding such international Co-operation :-

① Differential Responsibility → Developed country has more resources & responsibility to undue climate change.

② Collaborative & Cooperative Decision making

③ Involving all stakeholders & taking decisions based on consensus.

④ Knowledge sharing → between academicians, politicians, NGOs etc

⑤ Vasudheva Kutumbhakam → whole world is one big family should be the guiding Mantra.

Respect for other's sovereignty, Mutual respect, non-aggression both physical & mental, smart diplomacy etc should guide such collaboration.

18:00

11. You are posted as Superintendent of Police in a district. A case has come up in which more than 30 girls were allegedly raped and sexually exploited at the city shelter home run by an NGO. The scandal came to light when media flagged complaints of sexual abuse of inmates of the city shelter home. A nexus of police, politicians, administration and criminals have been allegedly responsible for the racket going on for the last few years. In light of this, a lot of protests have erupted across the city.

While, on one hand, media glare has meant that people are demanding swift action you have been asked to go slow in investigating the case by top officers in your department. Elections in the state are due in a few months, so it has become a politically sensitive issue. You are also under immense political pressure from the ruling party to not take strict action and make compromises to cover up the case.

Given the situation, answer the following:

(a) Identify the issues involved in the case.

(b) What are the options available to you? Which of these options will you choose? Justify your stand with logical arguments. (20)

आप एक जिले में पुलिस अधीक्षक के रूप में नियुक्त हैं। एक मामला सामने आया है जिसमें एक गैर सरकारी संगठन द्वारा चलाए जा रहे नगर आश्रय गृह (सिटी शेल्टर होम) में 30 से अधिक लड़कियों के साथ कथित रूप से बलात्कार और यौन शोषण किया गया। यह मामला तब सामने आया जब मीडिया ने शहर के आश्रय गृह में अंतेवासियों के यौन शोषण की शिकायतों को उजागर किया। पिछले कुछ वर्षों से चल रहे इस रैकेट के लिए कथित तौर पर पुलिस, राजनेताओं, प्रशासन और अपराधियों की सांठगांठ जिम्मेदार है। इसकी जानकारी मिलने पर संपूर्ण शहर में अनेक विरोध प्रदर्शन हुए हैं।

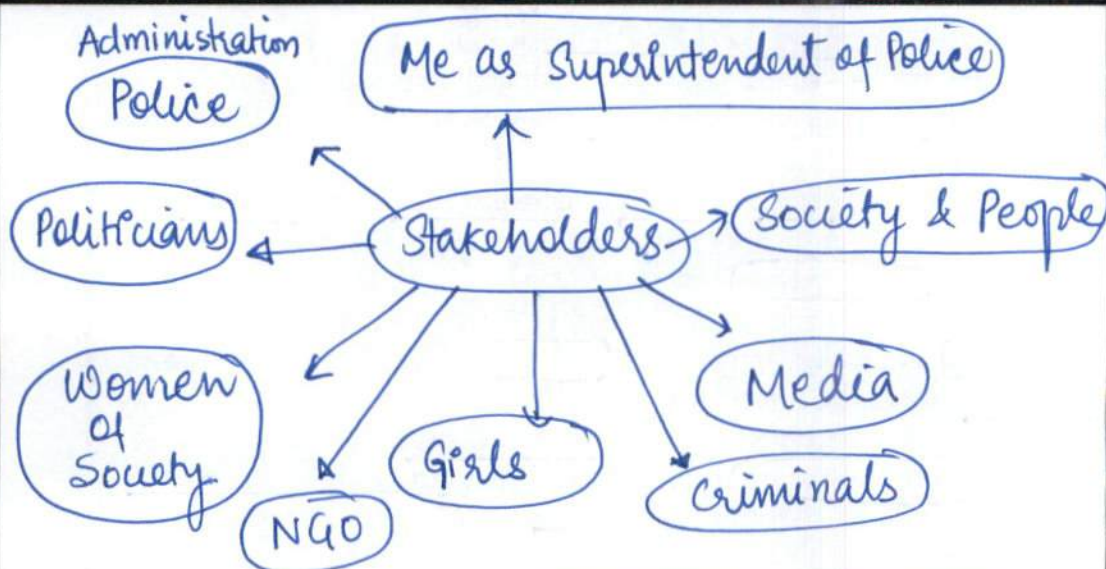
हालांकि, एक ओर मीडिया के द्वारा इस बात को अधिक से अधिक उछाले जाने का अर्थ यह है कि लोग इस मामले में तत्परतापूर्वक कार्यवाही करने की मांग कर रहे हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर, आपके विभाग में उच्च अधिकारियों द्वारा आपसे इस मामले की जांच पड़ताल में धीमी गति बनाए रखने के लिए कहा गया है। कुछ ही महीनों में राज्य में चुनाव होने वाले हैं, इसलिए यह राजनीतिक रूप से संवेदनशील मामला बन गया है। आप पर भी सत्ताधारी दल की ओर से कड़ी कार्रवाई नहीं करने और मामले को दबा देने के लिए समझौता करवाने का दबाव है।

इन परिस्थितियों में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) प्रकरण में शामिल मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) आपके पास कौन-से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? आप इन विकल्पों में से किसका चुनाव करेंगे? इस विषय में अपनी ओर से लिए जाने वाले निर्णय का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Similar case of rape and sexual
abuse was witnessed in Bihar
few years back.



(a) Issues involved in the case :-

- ① large number of girls were being sexually exploited for may be several years.
- ② Probable nexus between politician, criminals & police.
- ③ Public pressure to act swiftly
- ④ Pressure from seniors [officers from my department]
- ⑤ Political pressure to cover

up the case.

⑥ Sensationalization by Media.

⑦ Upcoming election → preparedness and associated work.

⑧ Options available to me are :-

① Going slow in investigation

Merit

- (i) Personal relationship gains with top officials in department!
- (ii) No political pressure

Demerit

- (i) Morally wrong
- (ii) Not performing my duty as public servant.
- (iii) Going against Public trust

② Going very swiftly in case

Merit

- (i) Media Hero : I can become overnight

Demerit

- (i) Quality of investigation will suffer.

Merit

- (ii) Public will make me hero, public support towards institution would increase

Demerit

- (ii) I might be able to make a strong case with scientific evidence
- (iii) Might not get support from my department.

- (3) Delegating my power to someone else — transfer the case and take few days leave

Merit

- (1) will escape the harassment.
- (2) No any pressure

Demerit

- (1) Escaping from one's duty & commitment.
- (2) Morally wrong.

Ⓐ Undertaking scientific investigation with impartial attitude; and making a strong case

Merit → This is what 'my duty' and commitment to public service demands.

Other steps

Ⓐ ii) Political, criminal & serious pressure is part of life of a public servant. They should learn to deal with the situation.

Ⓐ iii) I would also investigate about the nexus by using local intelligence

Ⓐ iv) Arrange for proper rehabilitation & treatment of affected women.

Ⓐ v) Media houses → I would use them if required for investigative journalism to know about the nexus but at the same time request them not to sensationalize the issue.

Ⓐ vi) would arrange for frequent media briefings to instill a sense of confidence in general public.

23:50

12. Being the senior-most IAS officer, you are in line to be promoted as Chief Secretary after the incumbent retires in the next two months. Currently, you are heading the Public Works Department (PWD) and a road construction project worth crores has been opened for tender. A company X belonging to the son-in-law of the incumbent Chief Minister has also applied for the same. The director in charge of the screening process, a young IAS officer, has reported that company Y and the state PSU have submitted the best bids. Both you and the director are facing political pressure to favour the company X. The young IAS officer may be demoralised if you give in to the pressure. But if you don't give in then he may be transferred and your chances of promotion may also suffer. In light of the situation, answer the following:

(a) Discuss the ethical issues faced by you in the given case.

(b) What are the options available to you? Which of these options will you choose? Justify your stand with logical arguments. (20)

वरिष्ठतम आईएएस अधिकारी होने के नाते, आप अगले 2 महीनों में पदासीन मुख्य सचिव के सेवानिवृत्त होने के बाद मुख्य सचिव के रूप में पदोन्नत होने वाले हैं। वर्तमान में, आप लोक निर्माण विभाग (PWD) के प्रमुख हैं और करोड़ों की लागत वाली सड़क निर्माण परियोजना के लिए निविदाएं आमंत्रित की गई हैं। वर्तमान मुख्यमंत्री के दामाद से संबंधित एक कंपनी X ने भी इसके लिए आवेदन किया है। स्क्रीनिंग प्रक्रिया के प्रभारी निदेशक, एक युवा आईएएस अधिकारी ने यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि कंपनी Y और राज्य सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक उपक्रम (PSU) ने सर्वश्रेष्ठ बोलियां प्रस्तुत की हैं। आप और निर्देशक दोनों को ही कंपनी X का पक्ष लेने के लिए राजनीतिक दबाव का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। यदि आप इस दबाव के सामने हार मान लेते हैं तो युवा आईएएस अधिकारी का मनोबल गिर सकता है। लेकिन यदि आप उनके दबाव के सामने हार नहीं मानते हैं तो उस युवा अधिकारी का स्थानांतरण किया जा सकता है और इसके कारण आपकी पदोन्नति भी प्रभावित हो सकती है। इस स्थिति को देखते हुए निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) दिए गए प्रकरण में आपको किन मुद्दों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उसकी विवेचना कीजिए?

(b) आपके पास क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? आप इनमें से कौन-सा विकल्प चुनेंगे? उपयुक्त तर्कों से अपने निर्णय का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Civil servant forms the part of permanent executive of the country. Because of their role, Sardar Patel had said that 'Civil servants are the steel frame of Indian'

Many problem marks our civil services. One of them is politicization & political pressure. The above case study pertains to this.

(a) Issues involved in the case :-

(1) Political pressure to favour a company (x).

(2) My next posting as Chief Secretary might get impacted due to this project.

(3) Setting an example and motivating young IAS officer vs scumb to the pressure.

(4) Big road construction project → lot of public money is involved. Quality of road is also be kept in mind.

(5) Transfer of young IAS officer & my promotion.

(6) Giving equal & fair chances to all bidders vs favouring any one of them.

⑥ Options available to me :-

① Favoursing Company 'X'

Merit

① My promotion & non-transfer of young IAS would be secured.

② personal relationship gains with chief minister.

Demerit

① Not upholding 'Rule of law' & civil servant's values like impartiality & objectivity & Integrity

② Quality of project might suffer

③ More cost to government [public fund]

② Favoursing Company Y & the state

PSU

(i) either ask all to submit fresh bid

(ii) or allocating few works to company 'Y' and few to state PSU in which

Areas, they have expertise
I would choose option (2) as :-

(1) Civil services values - Integrity, Openness, Impartiality would be upheld.

(2) Quality of road construction would be better and also public money would be saved [by going for best bid]

↓
Public trust in Government would increase ⇒ Strengthens Democracy

(3) Leading by example → Role model for young IAS officers

(4) For a civil servant → he/she can work in any department.

(5) Try to convince Ministers that how quality of work is more important which he can use it in gaining people's trust.

Thus for a civil servant, it is utmost important to uphold rule of law.

long term solution :-

- ①* Making a Standard Operating Procedure to be followed in any bidding process.
- ② Transfers, postings etc of civil servant should be handled by Civil services Board as also directed by Supreme Court
- ③ Bring Code of Ethics for civil servants & Code of Conduct for politicians (ministers) as suggested by 2nd ARC.

This would ensure effective & efficiency functioning of civil servants who act as 'agent of change' in India.

45:00
(22:00)

13. As the head of the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), you are tasked to complete the construction of a power plant. The project needs to be completed expeditiously to fulfil the promise made by the government to ensure access to power for all. The selected site is in a remote area and is ideal for plant construction. However, the project would require relocation of the people living in the vicinity. Initially, the local community objected to disruption in their lives but were convinced later about the economic benefits that would accrue to the region through this plant. The project had started gathering pace, but recently a local NGO working for environment protection got involved with the local community regarding the issue. And now the local community has started protesting against any developmental activity in the region.

As the officer-in-charge for the speedy execution of the project, answer the following:

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

(b) What course of action will you take and why?

(20)

विशेष प्रयोजन वाहन (SPV) के प्रमुख के रूप में, आपको एक विद्युत संयंत्र का निर्माण पूरा करने का काम सौंपा जाता है। सभी के लिए विद्युत की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा किए गए वादे को पूरा करने लिए परियोजना को शीघ्र पूरा करने की आवश्यकता है। चयनित स्थल एक दूरस्थ क्षेत्र में है और संयंत्र निर्माण के लिए आदर्श है। हालांकि, इस परियोजना के लिए निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोगों को स्थानांतरित करने की आवश्यकता होगी। प्रारंभ में, स्थानीय समुदाय ने इससे उनके जीवन में पड़ने वाले व्यवधान पर आपत्ति जताई, लेकिन बाद में उन्हें इस संयंत्र के माध्यम से क्षेत्र को होने वाले आर्थिक लाभों के विषय में आश्वस्त किया गया। इस परियोजना ने गति प्राप्त करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया था, लेकिन हाल ही में पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए काम करने वाले एक स्थानीय गैर सरकारी संगठन ने इस मुद्दे के विषय में स्थानीय समुदाय के साथ सहभागिता करके कार्य करना आरंभ कर दिया। और अब स्थानीय समुदाय ने क्षेत्र में किसी भी विकासात्मक गतिविधि का विरोध करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है।

परियोजना के त्वरित निष्पादन हेतु प्रभारी अधिकारी के रूप में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) आप क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे और क्यों?

The above case study pertains to the classic debate between environment vs growth.

The stakeholders are people, NGO, Government, Me as head of SPV etc

(a) Issues involved in the case are:-

① Expediently complete the construction of power plant but it would be difficult to achieve as people are now protesting against any developmental activity in the region.

② Earlier local people accepted the project. But only with coming of NGO into the picture that people started protesting.

③ The area is remote and is ideal for plant construction but at the same time it is leading to displacement of people.

④ Economic benefits that people are promised may not percolate to them, the displacement & subsequent disruption to their culture might impact their way of life.

(b) My course of action would be :-

(1) Do a comprehensive social impact assessment with the help of other authorities and NGOs and people

(2) Convince people and NGO about the benefits of the project.

(3) Show to NGO our plan of action-

(i) Compulsory Afforestation in other area for the loss of green covers here.

(ii) I would also try to relocate the trees rather than cutting it.

(4) Comprehensive Rehabilitation & Resettlement for people as per LARR Act 2013.

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I would get in touch with District administration for effective implementation of the same.

* Views of Gram Sabha & local Panchayats should also be taken & entertained.

* Before their displacement, I would make sure that new place has all the amenities.

⑤ To expedite the process I would:-

(i) Delegate powers to my subordinates and assign work to them.

(ii) Repeated consultations with people and NGO.

(iii) try to win hearts & minds of people

⑥ Make people partners in development

(i) Quick training to youths & people who would like to work for the project.

(ii) Job to at least 1 person per family in power plant & construction activity.

⇒ This would benefit the local people immediately.

⑦ Land pooling & making people investors and stakeholders in the project

⇒ This would lead to sharing of economic benefits with people.

India needs development in such a manner which is inclusive, equitable and sustainable, all at the same time.

14. Genetic editing has several applications with its potential to edit the genomes of both somatic and germ cells. This allows for the ability to not only cure genetic diseases but to edit the characteristics of future offspring. The last few years have seen the development of several efficient, more precise genetic engineering techniques.

However, with growing sophistication, various issues of bioethics have also have come to the forefront.

(a) Discuss the ethical considerations associated with genome editing.

(b) In the light of these ethical issues, provide an ethical framework on how this technology can be used for the betterment of humanity. (20)

जेनेटिक एडिटिंग में कायिक-कोशिकाओं और जनन-कोशिकाओं दोनों के जीनोम को संपादित करने की क्षमता से युक्त कई अनुप्रयोग हैं। इससे न केवल आनुवंशिक रोगों का उपचार करने बल्कि भावी संतानों के लक्षणों को भी संपादित करने की क्षमता प्राप्त होती है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में कई कुशल, अधिक सटीक जेनेटिक इंजीनियरिंग तकनीकों का विकास होते देखा गया है।

(a) जीनोम एडिटिंग से संबंधित नैतिक चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

(b) इन नैतिक मुद्दों के आलोक में, मानवता के कल्याण के लिए इस प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग की जाने की कार्यप्रणाली का नैतिक ढांचा प्रदान कीजिए।

Recently two women have been awarded nobel prize in medicine for their discovery of CRISPR / Cas9 technique → for gene editing.

(a) With rise of such technology, several ethical questions arise :-

① Changing the life itself

with gene editing, we can now change the organisms

For million of years , we do not had any capability to change the living creatures

with gene editing , now the germ cells can be engineered leading to change in genes and DNA . This would lead to different offsprings and the change would be carried on to next generations .

② Transgenic animals

with gene editing now it is possible to mix the genes of two or more animals & create hybrid animal .

Past experience has shown how an ear was grown on back of a mouse by inserting ear specific gene into mouse's gene .

This creates ethical dilemma as now humans can become creator and designer of life on earth which goes against traditional acceptance of GOD as creator & destroyer of life.

③ Misuse → Gene editing can also be misused.

Concept of Designer babies → controlling the characteristics of future offspring

Eg → Report from china → that they have created 1st designer baby

This possibility of misuse is higher.

* Country in future may design their citizens for specific role like scientists, soldiers etc

* During World War II, Hitler had a team which worked to purify the Aryan race and make

best possible human being.
⇒ Result was disastrous.

(b) Gene editing is a novel technology which is here to stay.

It's uses are :-

① Treating diseases like cancer & genetic diseases

↓
by editing the somatic cells

↓
(The changes would be limited to that specific individual)

② Slight small changes in genes to produce genetically modified crops → which is resilient as well as with high productivity.
Eg → Bt cotton

③ Know the causes of diseases, how they are transferred & inherited etc

It would improve drug delivery & response ..

Ethical framework :-

- ① Creating a policy and legal basis at national level to effectively regulate gene editing.
- ② Allowing gene editing in certain areas like for somatic cell, treatment of diseases etc
- ③ Changing medical ethics and courses to sensitise doctors about the ethical questions regarding it.
- ④ Accreditation of hospitals & medical colleges where it can be allowed
- ⑤ Maintaining central repository with regards to all gene editing and effective data sharing

There is need for transparent & accountable system

20:00