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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1420)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	154283
Center	Home.	Date	Dec 27, 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

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

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

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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।

Humanity essentially passed through three phases:

Environmental Determinism → Possibilism → Sustainable Development.

① Environmental Determinism

* Environment external to man determined his cultural, social, economic evolution.

Eg. Homo species evolved in Africa due to favourable climate.

Eg Diet was raw fruits, hunting small animals because no other choice.

② Possibilism

+ Man now learnt to modify environment

Eg Iron ore became plough and agriculture began.

Eg Discovery of fire enabled migration to all continents and exploiting natural resources.

Eg Clearing forests to make houses, factories.

Eg Dams to alter river flow

(3) Sustainable development

→ Harmony between environment and man.

→ not over exploiting or over polluting our mother earth.

→ Eg shifting to renewable energy like solar, wind.

→ Eg Not hunting endangered animals like tiger, lion etc.

Hence, Man and Environment have shared an interactional relationship.

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 "transparency in actions" and "responsibility for misdeeds"

There is a misconception about the antithesis of accountability and efficiency.

Eg Allegations of RTI (Right to information) act causing risk-averse behaviour even when desired from public servants

However, ACCOUNTABILITY is a non-negotiable value:

1. Boosts public faith in public institutions.
2. Keeps decision makers vigilant.
3. Promotes transparency in administration

(4) Promotes checks and balances

(5) Prevents concentration of power.

(6) Reduces corruption.

Striking a balance between accountability and efficiency is very important :

Some examples are :

(1) ARC II suggested "Oath of transparency" instead of secrecy. Making relevant public administration public by default will save time and improve accountability

(2) Leveraging technology : Data hubs idea of NITI aayog. Whose repository contains relevant public-source data. This is non-paper based and based on "push"- rather than "pull" model

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।

Gandhi was a "timeless visionary" whose ideals are relevant as TALISMAN for battling COVID Pandemic -

① Vocational Training : ~~[illegible]~~ for skilling manpower, that faces dearth of jobs due to pay and job cuts. Rising unemployment can be addressed this way by aligning youth to market - relevant skills

② Apprenticeship : to skill youth and prepare them for modern jobs involving ICT and computers.

③ "Sarvodya": benefit of all - benefit of one lies in benefit of all.
Poor migrants who lost jobs and headed back to villages suffered

immensely due to dual burden of pandemic and economic loss. Their welfare should have been top priority of government.

(4) Swarajya - or "self-rule" can be extended to "self-sufficiency" or "ATMA-NIRBHARTA" - self reliance. With global borders closing for goods and services, the way forward is self sufficiency and self-dependence. This can reduce import burden of goods, crude oil, gold etc.

(5) Path of spiritualism, not materialism

→ Austerity, tolerance and compassion among Indians can lead to upliftment of vulnerable old and poor sections of society. This will promote harmony and curb violence.

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।

Posts of governors, tribunal heads, or boards of companies often goes to retired civil servants. This leads to "Conflict of interest" and acts against the "independence" of civil servants while they are performing public duties.

Ethical Issues

(1) Favourable decisions to political executive or corporates to secure posts - this will impact decision making and go against "Public Interest"

(2) Right to livelihood : of retired public servants after their tenure with government ends.

(3) Rights of Citizens : to avail fair and transparent governance by civil servants which is in their favour.

Vested interests will erode public faith and their credibility.

WAYS TO TACKLE

(1) ARC II recommended a mandatory "Cool-off" period after retirement

(2) Increase retirement age if civil servant is willing to serve.

(3) Transparency in giving posts to retired public officials

Recent nomination of ex-Chief Justice RANJAN GOGOI to Rajya Sabha raised similar concerns.

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" often is narrowly interpreted as being rich, successful, and publically respected.

"Value" however, is a broader concept that involves overall personality and character of a human being.
Eg. Honesty, Integrity, humanity, compassion.

WHY SUCCESS FALLS SHORT AGAINST ~~Of~~ VALUES

(1) Success relies excessively on end result rather than means

Eg. Nirav Modi and Mallya were successful in eyes of public - but they had corrupted values.

(2) Values define a human, not success

* Empathy, kindness, and honesty are virtues that are paramount to human existence. Today, we are successful as a species collectively, rather than individually.

(3) Values favour equity, sustainable development

→ Vulnerable sections and environment must be protected.

→ Blind quest for economic success often causes side lining of these value-based necessities.

(4) Men with values inspire positivity and success.

* Gandhi's value of "truth and ahimsa" led to success in anti-imperialist movement.

Hence, success follows a man with values.

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। बर्ट्रेंड रसेल

Recent laws about corruption and child safety make it incumbent upon a person about reporting such information to authority. This was in recognition to the principle by Mr. Bertrand Russell.

IMPORTANCE OF REPORTING UNETHICAL ACT

① Stops it from spreading

* blowing a whistle about fraudulent activity raises awareness and often checks the activity

Eg. MSG in Maggi was higher than limit → blowing whistle saved health of citizens

(2) Moral Responsibility
- as a human being not to tolerate injustice and prevent unethical activity

(3) Economic Benefits
- in case the unethical act is being done by public servants.
Eg. Bribing, graft, nepotism.

(4) Sets Example
- in society for others to follow.

Issues Faced

(1) "Shoot the Messenger": Victimisation of the whistle blower.

(2) Lack of courage : to call out such acts.

(3) Moral erosion : among public adds to unethical acts.

Combating these need coordinated efforts, by government, citizenry and civil society

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 परिणामस्वरुप प्राय: ट्रैजेडी 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।

Global commons
- → Clean environment
- → Mineral and natural resources.
- → Marine wealth.
- → Livestock, fauna

The crisis of 21st century is severe depletion of these global commons. This has led to numerous ethical challenges →

(1) Wide economic disparity - between first world and third/fourth world countries

Eg: Average American uses 10x energy, 3x steel, and 3x textiles compared to Indian

(2) Disproportionate Suffering: The poorest always suffer the highest when ecological disaster strikes. Eg Submerging of small Pacific Islands due to rising sea levels. This was majorly contributed by developed countries, not the sufferers.

(3) Sustainable Development: "We have borrowed earth from future generations" - Mindless exploitation of global commons will leave nothing for future generations. This can potentially be lethal for humanity

In this context, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) like clean water, healthcare for all, combatting climate change are "guiding beacons" for humanity

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 आंतरीकरण बेहतर रणनीति है। विवेचना कीजिए।

A code of Conduct is a mere list of "DO's & DONT'S" and sets the bare minimum standards of operating procedures. An example is → Civil service Conduct Rules of 1964 declare → "Any gift above ₹5000 must not be accepted." but are totally silent about following integrity, allegiance to public, political neutrality which are much relevant and larger issues of governance today.

WHY INTERNALISE VALUES

(1) These guide decisions where conduct rules are silent.

(2) Conduct rules are minimum standards, not the ideal potential culture

(3) Values enhance productivity in a workspace more than conduct rules.

Eg. Punctuality as a value goes much beyond marking attendance at 10 AM

It perforates to other aspects of life too

(4) Values don't need policing or surveillance unlike rules

→ this relieves authority from such functions

→ Values of honesty, integrity and professionalism will work better than rules in serving the desired purpose and free manpower.

(5) Values spread and inspire confidence.

× A compassionate human inspires others to be compassionate and loving.

× they are appreciated and others want to follow, setting right example.

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।

Corruption in broadest sense is "dereliction of public duty for personal benefit" - it can be outright bribery, or subtle forms like nepotism, exchange of favours unethically etc.

PROBITY in governance is "conforming to highest ethical and professional standards while taking decisions that impact public interest. It goes beyond merely "not being corrupt".

A State has a responsibility to act in favour of citizens, according to "SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY" by John Rawls

Curbing corruption becomes an important function of the state.

How can Probity and Political will reduce corruption

① Probity infuses honesty, integrity, objectivity, fairness that prevent corruption. Eg. An honest public servant will not give in to desire of monetary benefit over compromising public interest

② Political will → Legislations like Prevention of corruption Act, Lokpal Act reduce instances of corruption

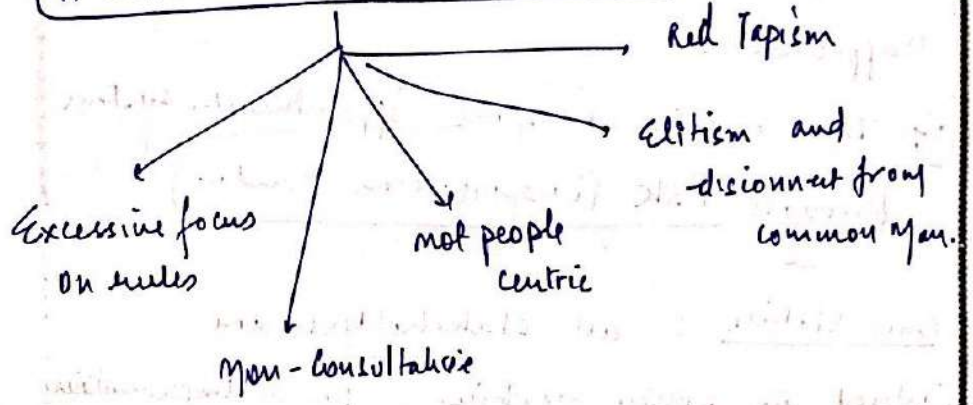
→ Political executive handles large amount of public finances and a strong will to curb and stop corrupt practices will greatly enhance the anti-corruption efforts. Eg Transparency in funding political parties

eg Broadening ambit of RTI act.

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।

A bureaucratic work culture



The Indian Civil Service during British rule had European officers that had the "bureaucratic mindset".

To enable a strong India, we need to have a "DEMOCRATIC WORK CULTURE".

Benefits of Democratic Work Culture

① Accessible governance: Basic services reach people without delay or "approach".

Eg The online Passport Appointment system through PSK (Passport Seva Kendra).

② Consultative: all stakeholders are involved in policy making, policy implementation and feedback. Eg. Social audits of MNREGA, draft policy invites public comments

③ Inspires Trust and reduces disconnect between the governed population and bureaucrats.

The bureaucracy is "Steel frame" of India. If the steel frame is weak, it will be hard to march successfully into the 21st century.

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?

Ratan Tata : the chairman Emeritus of Tata group of companies inspired me the most.

MORAL lessons

① Austerity : despite being a multi-billionaire, he drove a Tata-Nano, India's cheapest car to work.

② Recognising efforts of service providers :

→ No salary cut of Tata employees during COVID-19.

→ Doctors and Nurses given free stay at TAJ HOTELS by Tata during COVID-19.

③ POLITICAL NEUTRALITY

- generally business leaders have political leanings; they expect undue favours in return for donating funds.

→ MR. Tata has stayed secular, apolitical and neutral.

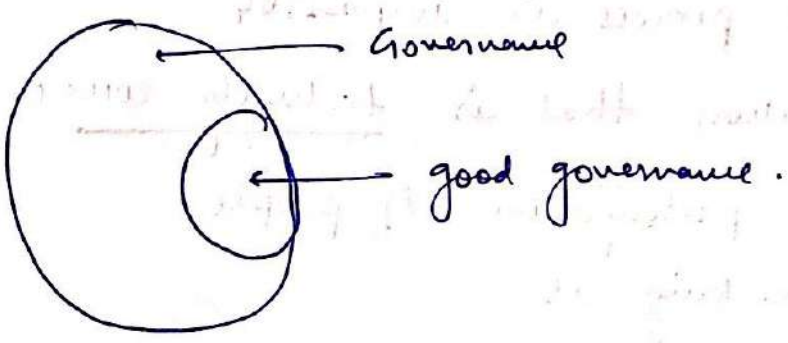
④ Professional Success

- after inheriting Tata companies from his uncle, MR. Jamsethji Tata, he expanded the company into many domains including communication, luxury, hospitality and that too profitably.

These are timeless lessons that even a common man can take inspiration from

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।



How People's Participation helps good governance

(1) Keeps check on public servants.

(2) Social Audits . eg. NREGA scheme in Meghalaya
prevents wrongful activities

(3) Inspires trust of people when governance is fair, transparent.

(4) Increases accountability

How access to Information helps

① without information, scrutiny of governance process is impossible. Information that is factually correct enables participation of people in checking it.

② Makes public authorities aware and vigilant about being honest.

Examples * RTI Act, 2005 gives public access to all non-confidential information

* Whistleblower Protection Act: protects the complainant who exposes information about culprit.

* Fair tender allotment with electronic bidding model reduces discretion and frauds. All information is disclosed electronically

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, स्वत: 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।

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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।

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1993 gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions as a third tier of governance.

An important feature of this was 1/3rd seats reserved for women candidates. This was done in order to improve their social and political status which was not the case historically when compared to men.

Current Situation

Woman is the elected head of the village panchayat but her husband is the de-facto head. This is a common phenomena in India where around 1.3 Lakh women panchayat heads are dominated by their husbands, who are then called - 'PANCHAYAT PATI'. This is a serious issue.

~~STAKE HOLDERS~~

CANCELLED "Panchayat Pati"

Mockery of Democracy

Women Rights

STAKE HOLDERS

- Panchayat-Pati
- Elected Sarpanch
- State Government
- Constitutional Morality
- People of the village, especially women..

ISSUES

(1) Women Rights : This is clear example of breaching the powers and rights of duly elected women Sarpanch.

This sends a wrong message to all women and households about the supposed "incapacity" of the elected woman representative (EWR) to rule and take decisions

(2) People of Village: They are getting good services due to the Panchayat-pati's good administration. However, the issue of sidelining of EWR will prove to be harmful in long term because of decreased confidence of women in the district.

(3) State Government: As PRI's are a subject of STATE LIST under 7th schedule, they want effective PRIs. But this issue of Panchayat-pati will wreck this arrangement at the core.

(4) Lack of Skilled women: They are totally dependent upon their husbands for subsistence. They need to be empowered

OPTIONS AVAILABLE AS DM

(1) Let the arrangement continue

→ State government happy, most people of villages happy

→ Women status will stay deteriorated in perpetuity.

→ Mockery of elected women sarpanch, and constitutional scheme of PRI.

(2) Take steps to re-instate Women Sarpanch

→ Train the women sarpanch by the State training programme.

→ Awareness campaign in village about PRI system, women rights

→ Run skilling programs for people of aspirational district.

→ Women focussed development - will seek MPLADS funds from the local MP.

→ I will follow step 2.

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?

The first article of Universal Declaration of Human Rights is -

"Every human is born free and equal".

This represents how every human being is a human before owing allegiance to their respective country or society. Humanism is the prime virtue and it must be the guiding beacon for international cooperation.

(A)

FACTORS HINDERING COLLECTIVE ACTIONS

- Narrow minded approach with jingoism and overemphasis on a "zero-sum" mentality
- Global mistrust - after two world wars and a long cold war
- Moral value erosion with increasing materialism, consumerism
- failure of multilateral institutions like WTO- world trade Organisation
- Wide disparities between first world (US/UK) and third/fourth world (African countries)

(B) In todays Globalised world, "the world's a village." No problem affects a particular community or country in isolation..

Eg. Terrorism in Pakistan led to 9/11 attacks in America in 2001.

Eg 2008 American financial crash affected financial markets all across the globe.

Eg COVID 19: originated in China but brought whole world to a standstill

Secondly, we are all humans first, and humanity is defined by cooperation, not isolationism or warfare.

Eg. India's humanitarian assistance to Maldives and Srilanka during 2004 Tsunami brought it International credibility as "net security provider" in region

(C) PRINCIPLES GUIDING INTL. COOPERATION

(1) Equity : The most needy and most deprived countries of world must be given resources to build capacity in health, education etc.

(2) Women Rights : The role of women as 'one half of humanity' is often neglected in countries today. The IMF estimated a 19% rise in global GDP if women are empowered at par with men in workplaces, homes and society.

(3) Panchsheel Model : basic tenets are :

(A) Mutual co-existence
(B) Mutual non aggression
(C) non-interference in internal affairs
(D) peaceful conflict resolution
(E) Recognition of mutual rights over territory.

(4) Free, Fair Trade : Global shipping routes, maritime resources, international institutions must be representative of all and not just few.

Eg. South China Sea issues

Eg WTO's failure of dispute resolution mechanism

Eg USA pulling out of Paris Deal for climate change.

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।

This is a serious incident where gross injustice has been dealt to poor women by miscreants.

(A)

ISSUES IN THE CASE

- Women safety : prime importance
- Conflict between duty and instructions by seniors : duty is to have a fair, time bound investigation
- Public Outcry : media is sensationalising the issue and protests can be a law and order problem if they turn violent
- Elections are due : opposition will also kindle the issue to gain mileage.

~~* Other minor issues are~~

* Taking swift action will cause wrath of political executive. and might lead to transfer, slow promotions.

But

* Slow action might cause further violence and injustice to victims and Society

(B) OPTIONS

(1) Go slow with investigation.

→ Media outcry increases
→ Protests may turn violent.
→ Culprits might not be brought to justice.
→ My career may benefit by following orders of seniors.

(2) Go fast with investigation

→ Culprits nabbed early
→ Public pacified
→ Career may suffer, might get transfer.
→ Uncover the malicious nexus of criminals.
→ Trust of public in police enhanced.

I will choose option #2.

Steps to be taken:

(1) Launch an all out strike on offenders and nab them.

(2) Get my seniors into confidence during this exercise.

(3) Explain to political executive that nabbing culprit early will prove government credibility before elections and enhance chances of winning.

Also

* Organise awareness activities among women about self-defence, good and bad touch.

* Launch a 24 hr helpline number for women protection.

The choice to go with option 2 is OBVIOUS because being a public servant, I am carrying out PUBLIC TRUST. Any delays on purpose is against my duty and the allegiance owed to citizens.

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 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।

In the case, stakeholders are

1) Companies X, Y, and PSU : get tender to maximise profit.

2) Young IAS : learn practical administration and how to take decision.

3) ME : Fulfill duty as a public servant, and have good career prospects.

4) CMs SIL : Secure contract, even with fraudulent means.

5) Public : getting good road facility, with taxpayer's money being spent well.

(A) Ethical Issues

(1) Public Interest v/s Private Interest

- Giving tender to CM's SIL will enhance career prospects but public trust in PWD will be lost.

(2) Fair Bidding Process

- Since company Y and Govt. PSU are clear winners, they must be given bid tender.
- Not doing so will set wrong example.

(3) Career Prospect of Young IAS

* Doing fair bidding will affect his transfer. and career negatively
* Doing unfair bidding will demoralise him permanently. He will find it hard to have courage of conviction in future. This will lead to loss of our nation. at large.

OPTIONS

(1) Go Ahead and Reward contract to company X - of CM's SIL.

(2) Reward contract to company Y and PSU - fair winners.

(3) Using IT, make results of bidding public.

I will choose option 3,

→ Once the bidding information is released in public, there is no chance that contract will go to the company X.

→ The pressure from CM will also decrease because now, unfair contract to company X will dent his image in future elections and also lead to media and public outcry.

→ This is a TRANSPARENCY measure which will enhance trust of public in bidding process.

→ Morale of young IAS will be boosted He will always take a stand for professional integrity and will save many such future misappropriations.

He will learn to think 'out of the box' in such situations.

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?

Since Independence, issues of relocation of dwellers is common while acquiring land for Dams, Highways, factories etc.

(a)

ISSUES INVOLVED

- Land rights of people living there will be violated if forceful acquisition done
- NGO aspires to protect environment and feels that project should be stopped
- Protests might turn violent, leading to law and order problems; which will further delay the SPVIS task
- Construction of Power Plant must be done quickly in a time bound fashion.

  The land owners must be relocated so that construction can continue.

(B) Course of Action Taken

(1) Calm down protestors and NGO by assuring them about rule-based negotiations

(2) Launch awareness - cum - discussions with public about proposed benefits of electricity. Tell them it will lead to employment generation, round the clock electricity.

(3) Ensure that COMPENSATION is paid timely as per principle of "Eminent domain". The LARR, 2013 process must be followed.

(4) The NGO people must be assured about re-plantation drives and anti-pollution measures.

An EIA (Environment Impact Assessment) study involving NGO and local people

will be carried out. Only after getting NGO and people into confidence can the project be smoothly run.

This will ensure all stakeholders are pacified:

1 * Land owners get compensation so RIGHT TO LIVELIHOOD is safe

2 * NGO and environmental concerns are addressed too

3 * The power plant will not be delayed further fulfilling the SPV's agenda as well.

Following the above process in letter and spirit will pave way for future projects where this case can be used to get confidence of public.

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।

The CRISPR - CAS9 "molecular scissors" that won 2017 nobel Prize was a revolution in genetics.

Many auto-immune and genetically inherited disorders can now be potentially cured.

In agriculture and animal husbandry, selectively modified and genetically modified breeding might potentially lead to increasing farmer incomes. But this process also raises many ethical dilleuas.

(A) Ethical considerations in genome editing.

(1) Designing Babies - with desired characteristics like blue eyes, tall height etc. is dangerous for offspring as well as humanity. this is against the natural process of child birth.

(2) Rights of Animals : Modified designer pet animals and fish, or economically desirable traits like high quality wool, more milk by buffalo, may cause lot of pain and suffering for animals

(3) Possibility of biological issues through pathogens

→ Pathogens are often created in labs

→ there are speculations of Corona Virus being manufactured as a biological weapon artificially.

→ with genome editing, this is dangerous.

(B) Ethical Framework

(1) Consultation with all stakeholders

→ The scientist community, governments, health organisations, and citizens must be consulted and decision whether to use this technology must be consensus-based. This is because it will impact humanity as a whole.

(2) Voluntary genetic treatment: It must not be forced upon people for clinical trials, or treatment of diseases.

→ Any such modification must involve consent of affected persons

(3) Equitable Benefit Sharing: The benefits of genetic technology must accrue to all nations and not just to some pioneer countries.

This is in accordance with the CARTEGENA Protocol, 2002 about Living modified organisms (LMOs)

(4) Human and Animal rights

→ must be kept in core consideration while planning such modifications.

(5) Systems of checks and balances by empowered independent bodies. to check proliferation of genetic modification beyond what is absolutely necessary.