



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1416)

Name of Candidate	Srishti Singh		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	665492
Center	ORN	Date	8/12/20

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.

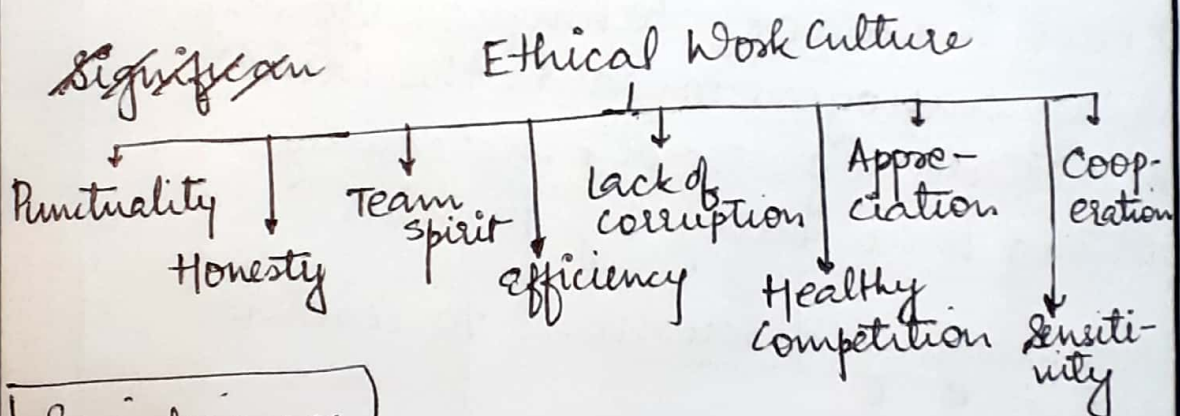
All the Best

## SECTION - A

1. (a) 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।

According to Walton,  
"Work culture is combination of capacities, character, habits & other behavioural pattern that characterises dynamics of organisation".



### Significance

- a) Increases output of institution
- b) creates positive affirmations for employees to deliver their best
- c) Deters malpractices such as corruption, non timeliness, inefficiency etc
- d) Enables leadership & growth of individuals.

e) Inclusivity of institution is maintained  
eg: good practices towards women,  
transgenders etc.

f) Facilitates information sharing &  
mutual benefit

Methods to imbibe ethical work culture:

1. Setting examples: Leaders must set  
best examples for their teams.

2. 'Foot in the door' technique: slowly  
pushing employees towards the ideal  
work culture eg: slowly increasing  
reporting time early by 10 mins

3. Encouraging discussions to resolve  
conflicts

4. Penalties for misconducts

According to Kantilya, strictest penalties  
can only deter practices such as corruption

5. Mutual cooperation through team work

These steps ~~can~~ <sup>could</sup> be accompanied with  
rewards such as bonuses for encouraging  
ethical work culture.

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।

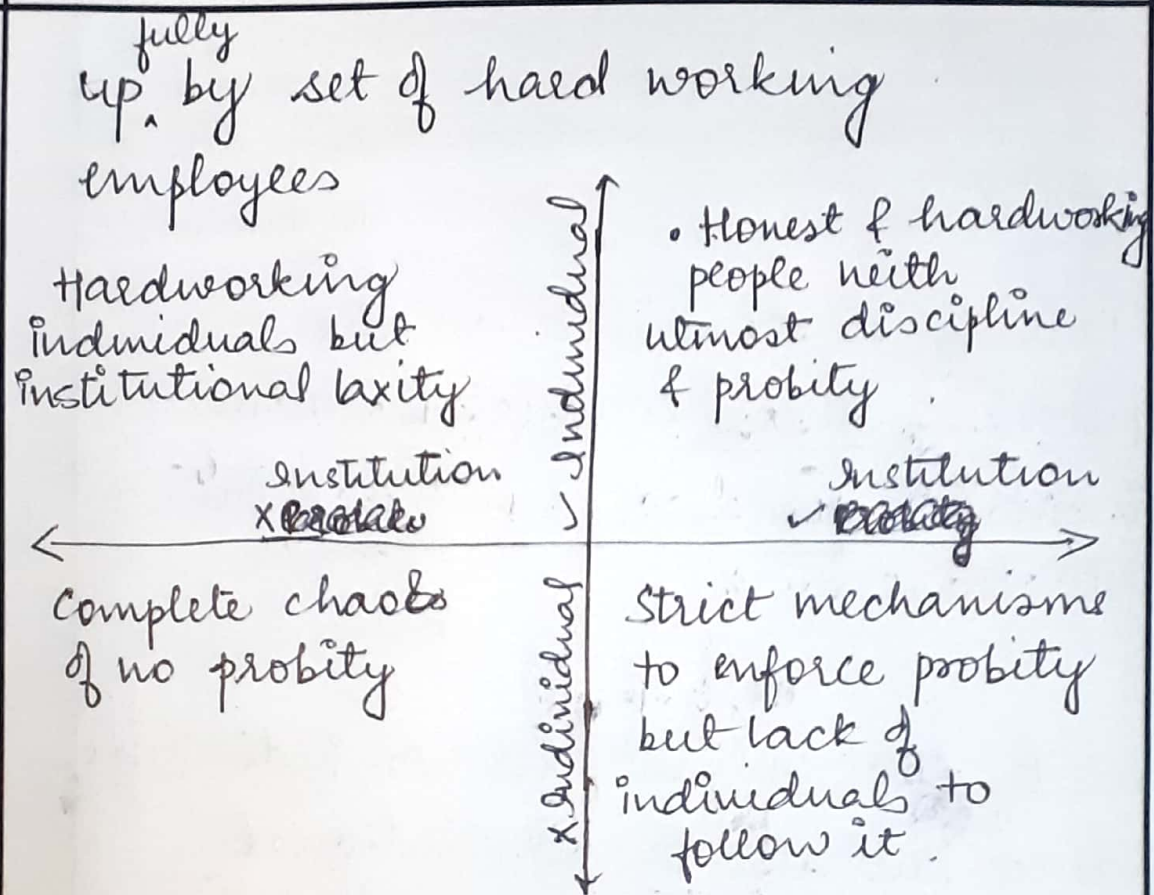
Probity is described as the epitome of ethical conduct in administrative & financial domain of an institution.

Probity, not only depends on individual's conduct but also on institutional processes.

Eg: An institution infamous for corruption, may not garner public trust even if it is held by an honest officer.

Probity thus depends on institutional mechanisms as much as individual actions to ensure transparency

eg: Faulty infrastructure of an institution can't be covered



→ If both individuals & institution are honest & reaffirm integrity in public service, utmost probity could be maintained

Thus probity necessitates contribution of both individuals & institution to ensure complete fulfillment.

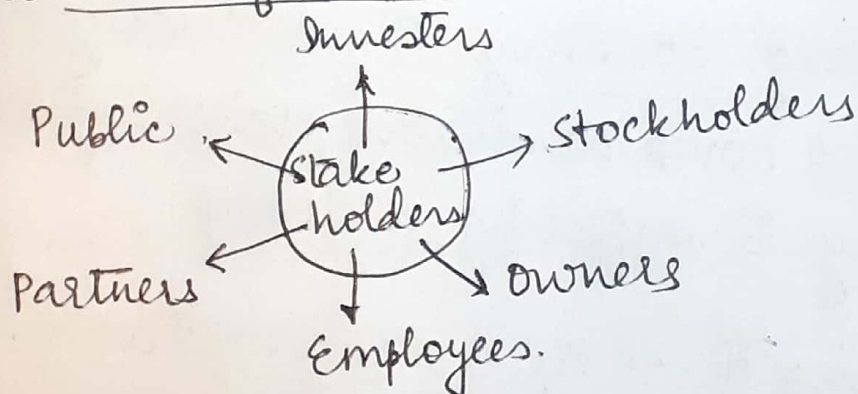
2. (a) The nature of a business's operations has a major influence on the ethical issues with which it must contend. Giving examples, discuss how business ethics is crucial in today's world. (150 words) 10

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

Business ethics are crucial in present world to fulfill necessities of present world.

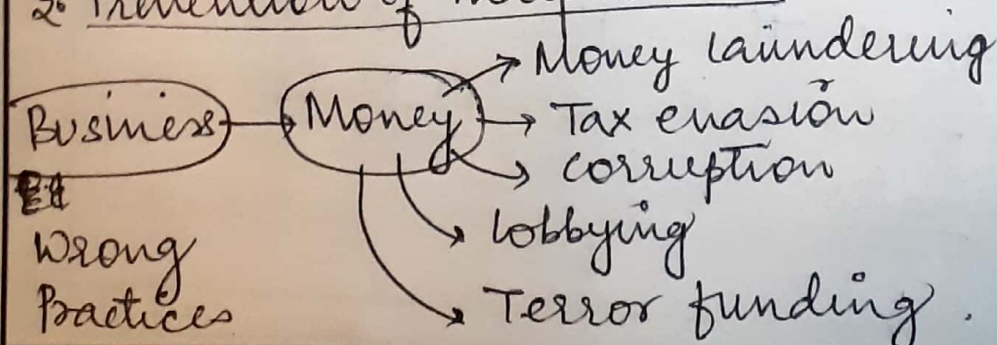
Need of Business Ethics :

1. Protection of stakeholders



Eg: Poor trade practices may cause default & loss to investors & stockholders.

2. Prevention of malpractices



### 3. Protection of vulnerable sections

Eg: Sexism in business may lead to lower representation of women.

### 4. Loss of public trust - According to Kotak committee, corporate governance is crucial for public trust in business

eg: Corrupt Business → No investment by public.

### 5. Protecting economy - especially in present COVID conditions, when global economy is suffering a slump.

### 6. Ensuring Quality of services to protect health & well being

eg: Adulteration of food → Diseases & Deaths.

Business ethics thus need to be fulfilled with sincerity & determination

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।

“Sadbhinstu lilaya, Proktam shila likhi-  
tamaksharam,

Asadbhikh shyapathenapi jale  
likhitamaksharam”

Gita says, “words of honest people  
even in adversities, are treated written  
on rock, whereas as words of dishonest  
even in oath are treated as written  
on water”

A honest bureaucrat may  
temporarily suffer due to his

honesty  
eg: Transfer in influence of corrupt  
political master.

But a dishonest bureaucrat is  
certainly likely to suffer in long  
run

eg: Punishment under corruption

may lead to loss of job & imprisonment under Prevention of Corruption Act.

Examples of honest officers such as Ashok Khemka, Durga Shakti Nagpal etc has shown their resilience towards dishonesty & fortitude in tough times.

This has been rewarded by public trust & exemplary treatment.

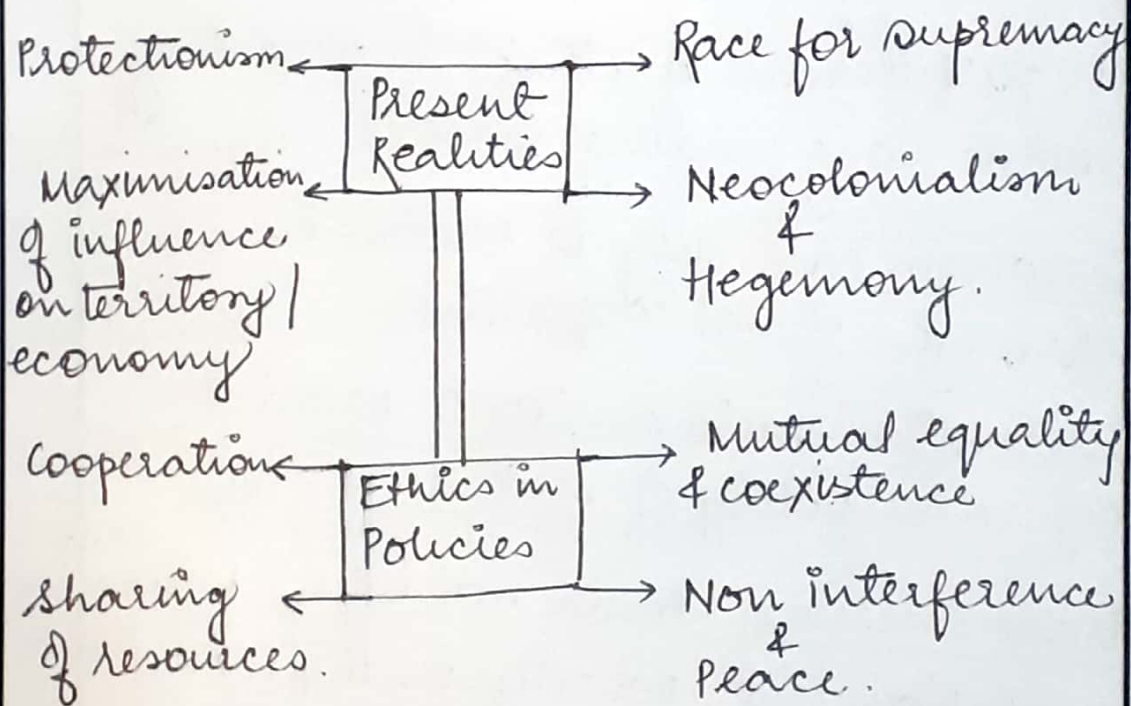
Whereas corrupt & dishonest officers have been disrobed from their respect in society & suffer social ridicule. Even if they are not caught, they lead a life of fear of getting caught & never feel the relief of truthfulness.

Thus truthfulness & honesty are armour of civil servants & protect them from long term adversities.

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।

Ethics in foreign policy often suffers a conflict with notion of international politics.



⇒ Ethics may not be able to fulfill realities such as Chinese threats & need of protecting sovereignty.  
eg: Breach of Panchsheel by China.

→ In the wake of Protectionism, cooperation has taken a back seat eg: Trade barriers imposed by countries

→ Sustainability has been replaced by fight for resources & exploitation  
eg: Arctic region.

But, fulfillment of ethics is necessary to solve long pending issues:

→ Terrorism can only be resolved through global cooperation

→ Pandemics such as COVID would require a policy of mutual benefit

→ Trade Barriers would not solve issues of unemployment, poverty in the world

It is necessary to follow path of 'Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam' in foreign policy under Panchsheel Doctrine by India to ensure fulfillment of its duties as a responsible nation

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।

'An army of principles can reach where an army of soldiers can't'

Conscience hence can't be silenced or delayed. It can reach to every human's mind as it is intrinsic to human character.

→ It is 'indestructible' as it is non tangible & embedded with 'human values'.

→ Even the most corrupt & insensitive person holds a conscience.

eg: A terrorist may kill people, but may not be able to kill a person he cares about.

⇒ Conscience is awaken in the worst times & lowest situations

Eg: In a disaster, a person would save any other person not caring about his identity.

⇒ It generates a quick urge to act in a person & influences his actions & attitude

Eg: Neerja Bhanot, an air hostess rose against a group of hijackers to save little children.

⇒ It deters wrong actions through enabling the internal morality

eg: Possessing a conscience against violence, one would never indulge in willful violence.

Conscience is like the lighthouse of the ship of human morality, which guides it towards right conduct.

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 रूज़वेल्ट

'Educating the mind without educating the soul is no education at all'

Education itself has a broad spectrum & inherently includes moral teaching

If value education is avoided, the person is deprived of a set of principles to look upto in tough situations.

Eg: A thief's kid, taught to steal for living, may even steal from his family.

⇒ Such individuals may turn up to be perpetrators as they are not accustomed with social values.

⇒ Normalisation of such education may result in distancing from family due to lack of empathy, love & care...

⇒ Such a person may find it difficult to settle in social laws due to lack of integrity, honesty & morality

⇒ social awkwardness might cause poor social skills & questioning of social ethics

⇒ Thus such a person would eventually result as a 'menace' rather than an 'asset' to society

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

Right and wrong in society  
is decided by social ethics,  
laws & norms

Something which is right, doesn't  
need reaffirmation from people.

It is 'right' due to higher standard  
of ethicality associated with it

Eg: even if all the people are  
corrupt, ~~may~~ <sup>will</sup> not make corruption  
right.

Right is not needed to be proved  
or defended, as it is self defended  
through values

eg: Buddha said,

'A truth is a truth even if no one  
speaks it, a lie is a lie if

Everyone speaks it'

Thus 'right' things such as truth justify themselves.

Righteousness is not induced, it is carried in actions & words.

Eg: Judhishtir was a righteous man, despite his association with Krishna who even adopted unfair means just to ensure victory of Dharma.

Something which is wrong, may seem to be 'correct' for a while, but would soon pay for its wrongfulness.

eg: Cheating may lead to victory, but the person can't cheat in all races & would eventually be defeated.

Hence 'right' is ~~the~~ ~~per~~ right, even after non acceptance of everyone.

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।

Role modeling is an important & crucial way of inculcating values in children.

### Importance of role models

- 1) Sets good examples for kids to imitate & emulate

eg: A kid with punctual parents would learn punctuality & by himself

- 2) It is organic & smooth method to socialise kids

eg: Making a kid do a job, is difficult but playing a role of someone who cleans encourages them easily such as cleaning

3) Infuses ~~the~~ enthusiasm & grabs  
interest of kid - due to curiosity  
of children  
eg: Fancy dress competitions of  
children → playing doctor, police

4) Deters them <sup>from</sup> ~~to~~ do wrong:

eg: Parents inculcating good  
practices of greeting househelps,  
would deter children from treating  
poor badly.

As Benjamin Franklin said,

"Tell me, I'll forget,

Teach me, I may remember,

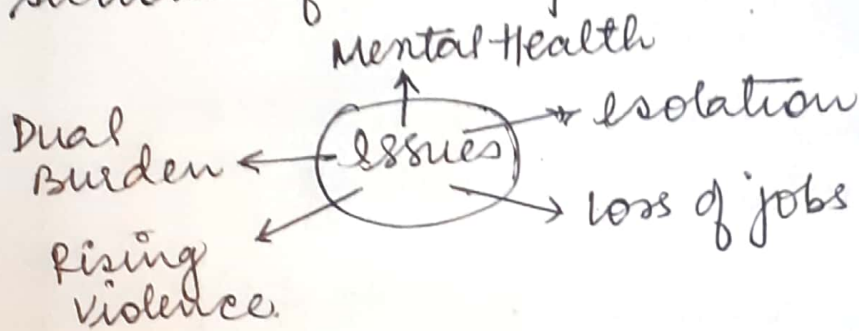
Involve me, I will learn"

Role playing involves children  
in healthy activities making them  
learn important lessons of life ~~in~~  
easily.

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।

Recent pandemic of COVID-19 has led to growing hardships on all sections of society



Role of emotional intelligence (EI) :

EI can play important role in dealing pandemic through better management & understanding of ourselves & others.

1) Self Awareness - It could help in understanding our strengths & weaknesses in tough times

Eg: During isolation, people picked up creative activities

2) Self Motivation - It can help in keeping up the motivation levels of people eg: During loss of jobs, people would stay motivated to find new possibilities → Mental health improvement

3) Self regulation - It would ensure regulation of people, to prevent disruption of other's life & peace  
eg: Managing anger can reduce fights which rose during pandemic

4) Empathy - most helpful, to help others who are in need eg: Some good, emerged as a saviour of hundreds due to his philanthropy

5) social skills - Pandemic requires patience and determination to handle & overcome difficulties eg: Handling of burden of online education by working mothers

This all can only be ensured through ample emotional intelligence

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~~ 'HISTORY repeats but,  
TECHNOLOGY reverberates'

Social media has come up as a new agent of socialisation, moulding moral & political attitude.

Role

1) Political Attitude

a) Information Dissemination may lead to political awareness  
eg: recent farm bill debates have grown public outcry in the issue.

b) Cause ridicule - due to overpropaganda on social media or falsification of claims  
eg: Ridicule of US leader, due to his tweets.

c) Cause political radicalisation

due to polarised opinions & one's choice towards a certain section  
eg: Indian social media divided over leftist & rightist agendas.

d) May influence voter attitude : eg: Influence of Russia on 2016 US elections

### 1) Moral Attitude

a) Encourage expression - due to anonymity & freedom eg: Rise in feminist expression.

b) Influence values of such as caste values, patriarchy, communal values etc.

c) Act as a moral compass : due to deterrence of social ridicule  
eg: Adoption of 'attitude' of anti racism due to movements of BLM.

Social media hence, drives attitude of masses & may even cause action tendencies in people.

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।

Environmental ethics is a complex whole of moral relationships & values of humans with environment

1) It enables sustainable use of resources & prevents exploitation keeping up the values of controlling greed

2) Protection of biodiversity is the representation of high moral value & status of environment.

It is expressed through 'motherly treatment' by religious scriptures & older traditions

eg: Bishnoi community.

3) It embodies the integral relationship of interdependence of various human & non human components

4) It enshrines values of 'Ahimsa'  
i.e. Non Violence

eg: Ashoka, in his doctrine of Dhamma, protected animals & wildlife

5) It is necessary to enhance equitable & just distribution of resources

eg: Fight against climate change under Paris Treaty  
needs equitable treatment of all nations

Thus environment ethics, encompasses all the values & relationships of humans & their 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।

Citizen Charters are policy documents which express the terms of service delivery, quality standards & grievance redressal mechanisms for citizens.

Citizen Charter is a 'means' to enable 'good governance'



a) It enables citizen engagement through more inclusion in making of policy ~~the~~ and quality standards

b) It enables transparency in service delivery enhancing public trust

c) Through effective governance redressal  
it infuses accountability to  
the system

d) It improves Quality of service  
delivery connecting good governance  
to SMART governance

(Systematic, Managed, Accountable,  
Responsive & Transparent)

It can't be an 'end' in itself  
as just implementing Citizen Charter  
would not result in any of the  
above.

It is needed to effectively  
engage citizen through citizen  
charters to pave the way for  
future governance.

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।

(a) The situation of COVID 19 presents a difficult challenge to administration.

In these tough times, a civil servant needs to express an epitome of values to get the public through the difficult situation

As a DM of the district, I am supposed to firstly be objective in my strategy towards handling the pandemic. My empathy should be expressed to the patients & vulnerable sections through my promptness & devotion towards my duties.

It is necessary to be honest towards my job to fulfill integrity & probity of my office. I need to ensure my team comes up with effective mechanisms through my leadership, work ethics & cooperation.

I also need to be courageous & show fortitude in taking tough decisions. My aptitude must be expressed through responsive & responsible policies, ensuring accountability & transparency to common public.

Emotional Intelligence is need to ensure persuasion of people to follow lockdowns & bear the issues of economy generated.

Innovation is needed to come up with new solutions in unexpected times. My law abidingness would ensure order and uphold of public trust in my district.

As a DM, the situation calls for my spontaneity along with ensuring a scientific approach to deal with multidimensional problems of COVID 19.

'In the welfare of his subjects, lies a ruler's welfare' - Kautilya

Hence I would need to work towards public service with determination, devotion & dedication

b) i) Measures to be taken (short term)

a) Urgent procurement of food supplies would be my priority to ensure no hunger deaths in my district

b) Containment zones must be scientifically assigned through proper analysis of cases.

c) Provisioning in these containment zones to be done effectively by

Use of technology such as online booking through apps.

d) Doctors & staff payments needs to be ensured. For this I will discuss the matter with municipality & govt to ensure regular salaries

e) Under ECA, I'll ensure uninterrupted supply of masks, sanitisers in my district. I'd also check for hoarding & illegal pricing by pharmacies through releasing regulations.

f) COVID facilities would be made secure, with maintanence of hygiene through use of technology. Human interaction should be limited to minimum to reduce spread. Hospital beds to be increased

g) Economic support to migrants could be provided through hiring for supplies, and sanitation facilities. Persuasion would be needed by my side along with ensuring safe work conditions

h) Safe houses & Rain Baseras for migrants & homeless would be enabled

i) Mandatory mask wearing & checking social distancing would be insured.

Long Term measures → Capacity Building

a) Enabling of Digital Health Infrastructure in my district through Digital Health ID & Ayushman Bharat, to understand comorbidities possible

b) Hygiene & Sanitation facilities to be improved through AMRUT scheme

c) Hospitals should be made more prepared through additional standing facilities, more visiting doctors & collaboration with private hospitals

d) A policy mechanism for utilisation of DDMA funds in heads of food, health, migrants, economy etc in times of future pandemic.

e) Improving coverage in govt schemes such as PDS, Jan Dhan A/c through awareness generation & civil society engagement to facilitate mitigation.

These steps in long term would build resilience of my district towards disasters & pandemics in future.

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 गतिविधियाँ 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) The above case study is related to anti CAA protests carried out in various parts of the country.

Several states such as UP, came out with legal & administrative mechanisms such as imprisonment & fines to stop the protesters

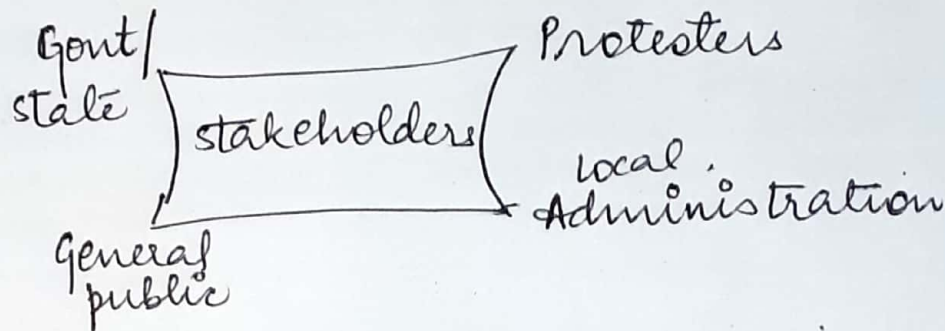
## Issues of public importance

- a) Freedom of speech & expression, which is a constitutional right under Art 19(1)(a) was suppressed
- b) Freedom of peaceful assembly under Art 19(1)(c) was violated through use of force against peaceful protesters
- c) Destruction of public property by violent protesters led to damage to infrastructure & loss to govt exchequer & taxpayer's money
- d) loss of lives during protests eg: recent farmer deaths in Buarai protests is threat to human rights
- e) Forceful imposition of laws & policies by govt. is a threat to democracy & loss of public trust in administration
- f) Arrests & detentions of peaceful protesters led to violation of principles of natural justice, & violation of Art 21 & 22

b) The case study involves conflict of various ethical & legal principles for administration as well as public:

- 1) Right to peaceful protest vs reasonable restrictions (on grounds of public order & security).
- 2) Detention of peaceful protesters against Gandhian principles, which form bedrock of Indian constitution.
- 3) Misuse of sec 144 to curb peaceful protest against govt policies
- 4) Govt's right to frame policies for majority's interest and suppression of minority voices.
- 5) Lack of empathy towards protesters whose demands were left unheard.
- 6) Lack of citizen protection by judicial mechanisms which is the protector of citizen rights.

c) Principles which must guide state



1. Principle of natural justice against protestors, to punish only the violators of public order.
2. Inclusion of 'mens rea' in understanding of protests to avoid criminal punishments for peaceful protests
3. Objectivity in understanding issues
4. Persuasion & Dialogue to remove barriers & enable inclusivity
5. Principles of constitutionality must be adopted to avoid violation of FRs.

It is thus necessary to adopt an inclusive approach. As Kautilya said, ~~the welfare of his subjects, lies a~~  
As Aristotle said, "It is mark of an educated mind to entertain a thought different from him" state must ensure voice to dissenters.

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 रोज़गार 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:

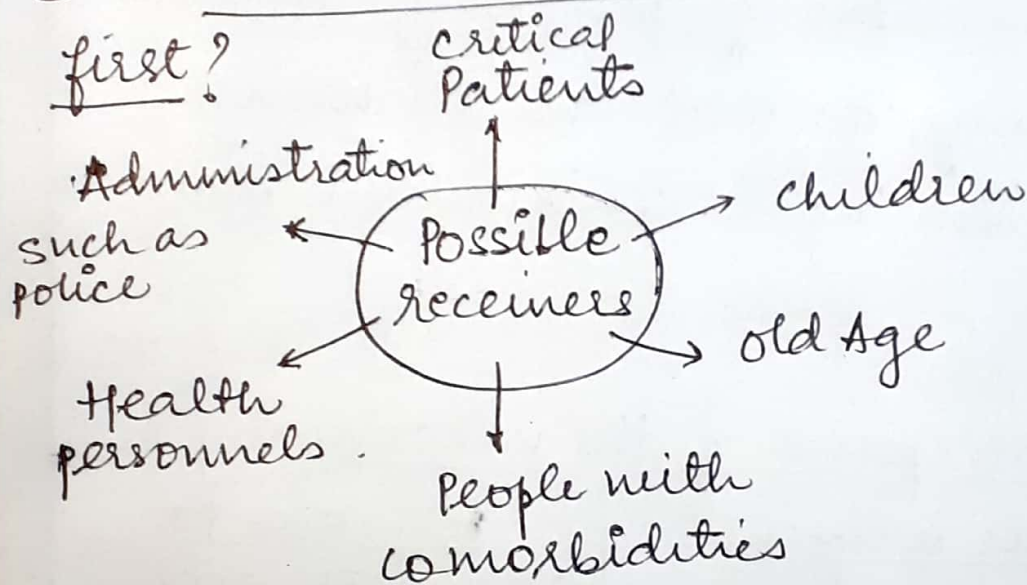
- (a) इस परिदृश्य में सम्मिलित विभिन्न हितधारकों की पहचान कीजिए।
- (b) टीका उपलब्ध होते ही उभर सकने वाले कुछ नैतिक प्रश्नों और मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
- (c) आपकी राय में टीके का पहला प्राप्तकर्ता किन्हें होना चाहिए? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण बताइए।

a) Recent COVID crisis has ~~caused~~ raised issues of public health which need to be attended urgently:

<u>Stakeholders</u>	<u>concerns</u>
1. State / Govt.	Management of public health, early & effective delivery of vaccine, enabling economy while ensuring safety.
2. Patients of COVID	Earliest delivery of vaccine
3. Common Public	Vaccine delivery at accessible & affordable ways. Building of public health infrastructure
4. Vaccine Companies	Early completion of trials & fastest delivery to countries
5. Local Administrations	Management of COVID & vaccine delivery mechanisms

b) Ethical issues are going to be raised after vaccine formulation such as :

1. Who to deliver the vaccine first?



2. Going for mass delivery - It poses ethical issues of efficacy of vaccine & possible side effects which may have not emerged during trials.

3. Pricing of vaccine - Making vaccine free would lead to pressure on

an already burdened economy, but higher costs would deter poor to take it.

4. Going for policies for future pandemic threats - Issue of providing mechanisms for economy, as well as ensuring social distancing & containment measures.

c) First recipient of the vaccine

<u>Possible recipients</u>	<u>Reasons to administer vaccine</u>
a) Old Age	High vulnerability & more comorbidities
b) children	High vulnerability
c) Health professionals	Close contact with COVID, reward of services during pandemic.
d) 'Youth'	More mobility, more chances of spreading

e) Migrants

To reduce susceptibility of rural interiors with poor health services

f) Police & Administration

To continue effective public service delivery

g) People, with comorbidities of middle age

Loss of lives are cost to demographic dividend & society, due to familial dependence. High risk of death.

h) Critical Patients choose to

I would first deliver the drugs to critical patients of COVID-19, in order to reduce their mortality chances. This section is already susceptible to COVID damage & a drug would be a ray of hope for them & their families. The effects of drugs on these patients would be closely monitored to ensure effective vaccine delivery to masses.

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।

As a head of PSU, my duty is to fulfill my duties to my ~~cooperation~~ corporation, with utmost dedication. I also need to account for sustainability of my <sup>company's</sup> projects, and assuring minimal costs to environment & society.

PSUs have been entrusted with goals of public service at its centre, hence, this case study presents a dilemma towards my fulfillment of duties, while ensuring minimum damage & cost to people & environment

a) choosing this option, will have advantages such as :

- 1) No damage would be made to livelihood of slum dwellers.
- 2) Environment would be minimally affected through construction of new habitation.
- 3) Money spent would contribute to urban development as slums are usually close to industrial areas.

Issues :

- 1) A lot of cost would be incurred by company.
- 2) Difficulty to persuade slum dwellers towards better facilities in new area.
- 3) Time taking and project may get delayed.

④

## b) crossing (b) option :

### Advantages

1. lesser expenditure burden on my company due to pre-existing amenities
2. easier rehabilitation with respect to established quality of infrastructure
3. No damage to environment
4. Fastest ~~and~~ option amongst all three

### Issues

1. loss of livelihood of slum dwellers may lead to indirect cost of employment & rehabilitation
2. reluctance of slum dwellers to shift may lead to failure of the plan.
3. Media attention to the issue may generate huge backlash.

(c) Chopping option (c) 17Advantages

1. Win-win for slum dwellers & Company
2. No loss of livelihood to dwellers

Disadvantages

1. Backlash of NGOs, media & ~~and~~ environmentalists
2. High cost of deforestation & creating new habitation
3. loss of biodiversity & green patches necessary near an airport.
4. Administrative issues such as EIA appraisal, allowance from Environmental Authorities etc.

I'd choose the second option of relocating the slum dwellers to a new location far from present slum location.

This would lead to mentioned challenges & may even cause formation of a new slum area <sup>near</sup> ~~at~~ present location.

To check these issues, I will:

a) Use emotional intelligence to convince slum dwellers about the benefits of relocation - better housing, pre-existing amenities & no disturbance of air port

b) I'd make sure that transport facilities are developed on the cost of company between the 2 areas to minimise livelihood loss

c) I'd discuss employment opportunities in neighbouring factories of new areas with stakeholders

d) I'll ask state <sup>administration</sup> to facilitate the rehabilitation & check new slums

e) I'll discuss use of PMAY for housing development in new area.

These steps would ensure minimum damage & benefits to all stakeholders.

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 डिवीजन 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 डिवीजन 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?

a) As an IFS officer, my prime responsibility lies towards sustainable use of forest resources for equitable development & balance of biodiversity

As the case study present a classical dilemma of development vs environment, my suggestion would be based on following principles & values:

a) Sustainability of development:

- The project must not hamper the ecology to irreconciliable damage.

~~proper~~ ~~EIA~~

- The livelihood & culture protection of indigenous populations must not be damaged by the project

b) Legality - The project must fulfill legal measures of EIA Act and FRA 2006. It should be based

on guidelines of access & benefit sharing under ~~MOA~~ National Biodiversity Act.

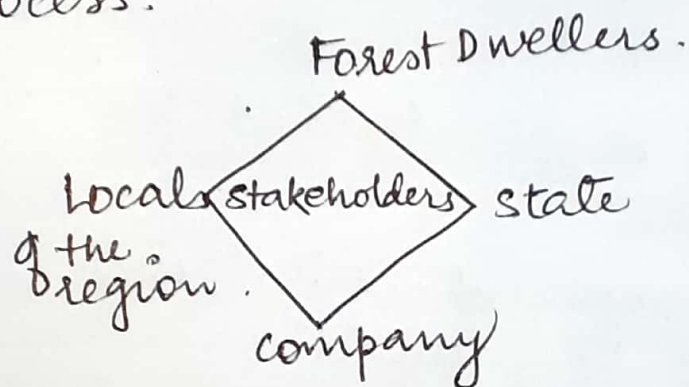
c) Natural Justice: The locals & tribals must be provided justice through ensuring transparency & accountability in the process.

d) Values of empathy, objectivity and integrity would guide my suggestions to provide equity & ~~non-partis~~ impartiality in the process.

e) checking malafide intentions of company & scope of corruption would be my priority. This would be guided by my work ethics, responsibility and ensuring fairness in the process.

b) course of action suggested by me

1. Stakeholders must be identified before going forward with the process.



2. An effective EIA must be conducted to confirm viability of the process. This should be through fairness & impartiality.

3. If the project is approved, the priority should rely on minimum & damage to environment & proper rehabilitation of dwellers.

For this, relocation of old trees could be adopted. Critical biodiversity

Zones need to be spotted & should not be used / used in worst cases.

4. Tribal rehabilitation should be on lines of Xaxa Committee recommendations

- Training must be given for employment
- Funds must be pre decided for rehabilitation
- effective engagement with tribal leaders must be ensured.

5. locals must be made part of development through employment opportunities

6. The waste generation should be strictly checked under rules of CRZ

These suggestions along with engagement with civil society would ensure effective move towards sustainable development.

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:

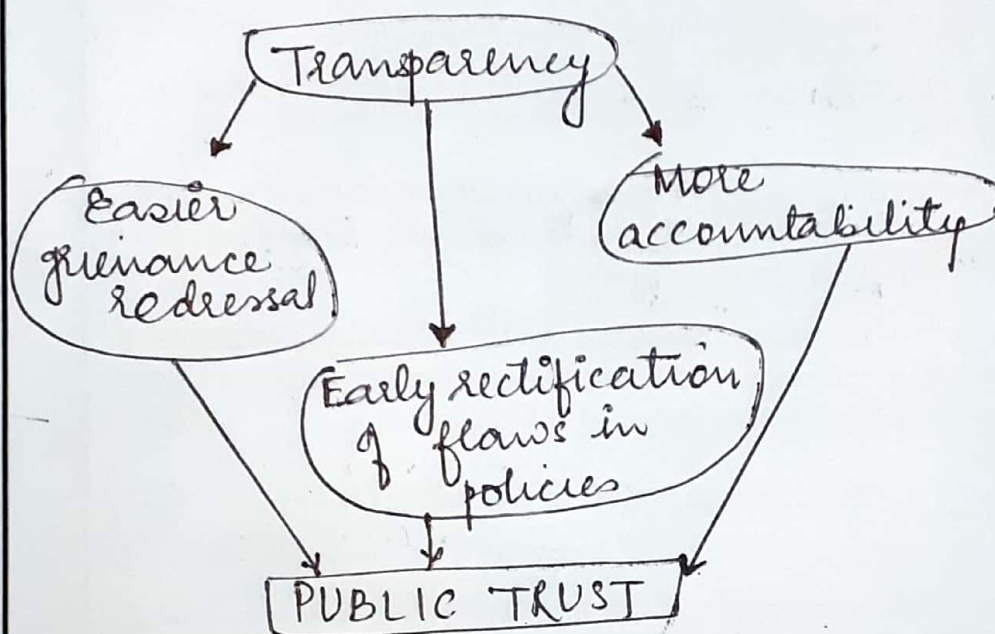
- (a) Explain the importance of a transparent government system in a democracy, like India.
- (b) Elaborate on the challenges that the implementation of RTI has faced, in the context of information seeker (demand-side) as well as those entrusted to give information (supply-side).
- (c) Discuss the role 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?

a) Transparency is the bedrock of democracy. Transparency starts a cycle of opportunities & boosts public trust



Tirumallamar said, "To seek welfare of state through falsehood, is like storing water in an unburnt pot & mud pot & hoping to save it"

Hence transparency is necessary to enable public welfare, reduce corruption & increase citizen engagement

It also enables democratic decentralisation through transparent distribution of power & autonomy.

### b) Challenges in RTI's implementation

#### 1. For information seekers

- i) long process of obtaining information with various bureaucratic hurdles.
- ii) Lack of information provided in various instances in the name of secrecy & security.
- iii) Poor treatment of RTI activists, with death threats & harassments being common.
- iv) Blockages by political & muscle men through lobbying.
- v) low no. and untrained PIOs which are unaware of rights of information seeker.

## 2. Information quier

- i) low amount of resources such as manpower, administrative shortcomings eg: lack of digital records.
- 2) Political influence on RTI functioning
- 3) Frequent transfers & vulnerability especially after recent RTI amendments
- 4) lack of training to deal with practical issues of the job
- 5) Overburdening of PIOs with low support from govt.

## (c) Role of RTI in changing ground realities

- i) It can improve citizen engagement through increasing transparency
- ii) Taxpayer's money could be saved by curbing corruption through attention to RTI requests

11) Deterrence could be created for state excesses

14) Grievance redressal would be more effective with proof of service delivery through RTI

15) Encourage democracy in bureaucracy

Steps for effective implementation

1) Enabling capacity building of Information Commissioners

2) Citizen Charters to be used as mechanisms of effective information delivery

3) Training of ICs & PIOs must be made to ensure effectiveness

4) Political influence should be reduced on RTI functioning

5) Bodies like judiciary and all govt bodies should be brought under RTI

Effective RTI is the key to good governance (2<sup>nd</sup> ARC), thus it should be empowered by govt.