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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1827)

Name of Candidate	Riya Saini	Registration Number	1120816
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Date	13/6/22
Center	Online		

INDEX TABLE

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

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 **TWELVE** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**.
इसमें बारह 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.

VisionIAS

All the Best

SECTION - A

1. (a) The ideals of 'Dhamma' by Ashoka present key learnings on public morality. Discuss. Also, state their relevance for public servants.

(150 words) 10

अशोक द्वारा प्रतिपादित 'धम्म' के आदर्श सार्वजनिक नैतिकता पर मुख्य शिक्षाएं प्रस्तुत करते हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, लोक सेवकों के लिए उनकी प्रासंगिकता को वर्णित कीजिए।

'Dhamma' (Prakrit) refers to dharma (Sanskrit) or a code of moral conducts enforced during the time of Ashoka Samrat.

Although Ashoka was an ardent follower of Buddhism, Dhamma was not a religious code but referred to principles and words to be followed in day-to-day life.

Key Learnings on Public Morality:-

- (1) Tolerance:- Tolerance of ideas vastly different from our own enforces social harmony and synthesis of ideas.
- (2) Ahimsa:- Ashoka stressed on non-violence and pacifism after the war of Kalinga.
(Gandhian Philosophy too)
- (3) Conquest by Dhamma:- Overwhelm, not overpower. Conquest by winning hearts, not battles.
- (4) Empathy:- for all sections (eg. slaves, servants during Ashoka's reign)
- (5) Welfare State:- In happiness of subjects, lies his happiness.

(*) Relevance for Public Servants:-

- (i) Soft Power :- winning hearts by utilizing cultural cohesion. (eg Bilateral ties with Sri Lanka).
- (ii) Compassion :- preferential treatment of SCs, STs, disadvantaged sections (women, minorities etc)
- (iii) Dhamma Dissemination :- for implementation of Government Schemes. (eg. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana)
→ Ashoka's Dhamma Ukhas
- (iv) Leadership through Pacifism :- will help dealing with Left Wing extremists and reintroducing them to mainstream.
- (v) Tolerance :- for enforcing social harmony between different groups.
- (vi) Satya :- Honesty, Integrity and Truthfulness by public servants (Swadharma).

India's National Emblem (Ashoka's
Standard) symbolises Mand of Dhamma in
all four directions.

1. (b) There is a need for an effective climate governance structure within the broad framework of corporate governance. Discuss. (150 words) 10

कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस के व्यापक ढांचे के भीतर एक प्रभावी क्लाइमेट गवर्नेंस संरचना की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Climate Governance refers to decisions, principles and structure in place in the corporate sector to adapt to the changes in the climate along with assessing risks and opportunities.

Risks → cyclones.
→ sea level rise
→ heat waves, forest fires
→ global warming
↳ Transition to Green energy.

Need for Effective Climate Governance.

- (i) Assessing risks :- one cannot improve what one cannot measure.

Multi-dimensional climate threats need to be assessed to fully prepare

- (ii) Analyse Opportunities :- Transition to sustainable governance brings about many opportunities
(eg. Resource utilization → Circular Economy)

- (iii) Compassionate Capitalism :- which places people at the centre (along with environment)

People ↔ Profit ↔ Planet

- (iv) Regulatory compliance :- To comply with environmental laws in place
 (eg) → (i) Renewable Purchase Obligation
 (ii) Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reports

- (v) Sustainable Pathway

Principles Governing :-

- (i) Opportunities → Short term
 → Medium term
 → Long term.
- (ii) Sarvodaya :- Welfare for all → green di.
Climate governance will ensure all benefit equitably.
- (iii) Transition :- Sustainable transition to secure future needs.
- (iv) Commerce with Morality → as advocated by Mahatma Gandhi.
- (v) Compassion → for all the living inhabitants of the planet.

Effective Climate Governance is the need of the hour as evident from the stress on it on World Economic Forum and UNFCCC COP26.

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

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

Family is placed at the center of ethics and values since time immemorial.

Almost all major religions advocate family as the source of morality.

eg → Hinduism → All gods accompanied by family
↳ Taoism → central element.

* Influence of Family values

Observation

Direct Instruction

Persuasion

How does family influence?

Role Model Effect.

Source of primary socialisation.

* Influence within family structure

(i) Patriarchy :- Treatment of women in the family is largely guided by family values.
(eg. Domestic violence or equal treatment)

(ii) Compassion and Respect :- For elderly or disadvantaged is reflected by family morals.

(iii) Marriage Rules :- Rules like endogamy, exogamy, romantic/traditional marriage etc.

* Influence outside family structure

(i) Political affiliations :- More often than not, guided by family values & rather than cognitive understanding of electoral politics.

(ii) Professional ethics :- Family values determine whether the individual prioritises integrity or private interests (eg. corruption)

(iii) Entrepreneurial zeal :- Family often raises individual to conform to the status quo. However, family placing innovation at the forefront gives rise to entrepreneurs.

(iv) Social Harmony :- Whether the individual grows to be a law abiding citizen or engages in anti-social activities is determined by family values.

Thus, family is a source of primary socialisation. The ^{importance of} influence of family values is advocated by Dr. M.J. Akbar who says that family values are important to weed out corruptions.

2. (b) 'Niti' must be more concerned with 'nyaya' i.e. the elimination of removable injustices rather than defining a perfectly just society. Discuss. (150 words) 10

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

'Niti' and 'Nyaya' are two theories of 'Dharma' prevalent since the ancient times. These theories find their mention in 'Bhagavad Gita'.

Niti

ethical principles guiding social conduct.

Aim:- Completely egalitarian and utopian state

Nyaya

→ elimination of manifest injustices.

→ Aim:- Removing distinctions (more pragmatic)

While Niti comprises of the institutions, laws and regulations aimed at realisation of complete justice, Nyaya refers to eradication of the manifest injustice.

↳ Untouchability

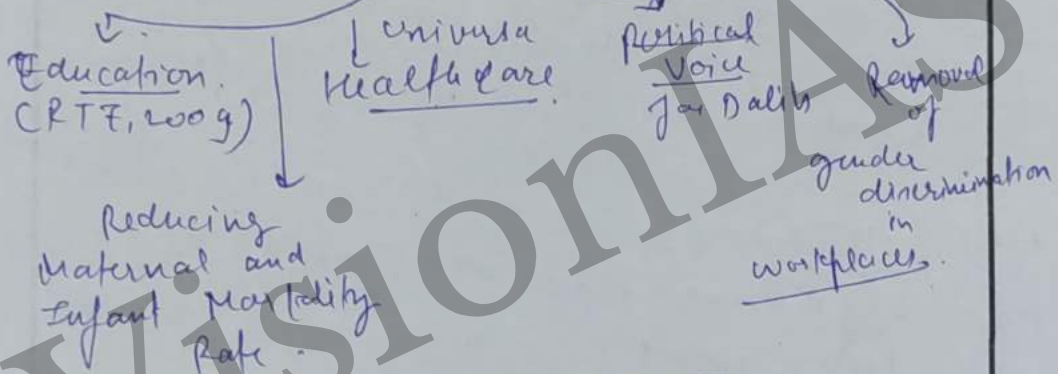
↳ Banning of Untouchability (Article 17) by the constitution will not result in a completely just world (≠ Niti)

However, it did remove the manifest prejudice and inhuman treatment of Dalits (= Nyaya).

Amartya Sen rightly point out that "realised justice is more important than institutions, rules and regulations to realise it."

* Indian Scenario:

rather than solely focusing on rules and institutions of enforcement, India should focus on Nyaya



* Complementarity of Niti and Nyaya:

→ existence of Niti → reinforces Nyaya in society (eg. Prevention of Corruption Act → Reduces corruption)

↳ Kautilya's Niti → Ashoka's Nyaya

Thus, realisation of a perfectly just society is utopia. Between the 2 theories of justice, Niti, aimed at realised justice, Nyaya, aimed at manifest/realised justice will help realise aims of a welfare state (Preamble)

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

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

'Anonymity' refers to the act of remaining hidden or working behind the curtains. It has been a necessity for public servants to avoid the public gaze.

The political executive takes responsibility and credit for major work done by civil servants under anonymity.

→ Anonymity → Strengths

(i) Impartiality :- No external pressures for favouring or disfavouing.

(ii) Avoidance of Criminal Threats :- For this reason, file notings should not be made public (eg. Rajendra Dubey case)

(iii) Avoid Political Pressure

(iv) Whistleblowing :- In case of discrepancies or misappropriation of funds.

(v) Objectivity :- without fear or ill-will

(vi) Allows working efficiently even with a change in the Government.

(vii) Working as under-cover agents (eg. Ajit Mehta → IPS)

In the recent times, there has been an erosion of this principle among civil servants primarily due to advent of Social Media.

* Anonymity in context of Social Media

- i) Credit-Seeking Behaviour :- Civil servants feel the need to seek credit for the work done by displaying it on social media.
- ii) Craze for followers :- huge social media imprint
- iii) Venting :- Grievances with the Government are often directly vented on social media, without following due process.
- iv) Opinions :- many a times against the Government (against civil services conduct Rule)

While Social Media has eroded the foundational requirement of anonymity, the presence of civil servants on social media has also opened avenues of grievance redressal for public, in information dissemination by the civil servants. However, confidentiality is of utmost importance in terms of Professional Ethics

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

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

Corporate Governance is the set of decisions and principles that drive the company into one direction → upholding interests of all stakeholder in general and shareholders in particular.

Business Ethics are a set of norms and standards enforced by a company guiding the behaviour, decisions and thoughts of employees.

Inter-relationship:

(1)

complementary - Business Ethics reinforces just corporate Governance.

(2)

If Business ethics provide for Integrity and Transparency in a company, Corporate Governance is automatically ethical.

(3)

It influences the reputation and the credibility of the company.

* Influencing Flow of capital

- (i) A company with transparency, interests of Shareholders at the centre of its Business Ethics will attract more capital.

eg → Paytm → excellent response to IPO

- (ii) Companies lacking in Corporate Governance are always at risk of losing capital.

eg → Insider Trading → NSE Scam

- (iii) Social Stock Exchanges = Companies with Compassionate Capitalism at their heart have high chances of capital flow in social stock exchanges.

- (iv) Climate change and sustainable financing:- Most citizens and companies from European Union shy away from investing in polluting industries. (poor business ethics eg. coal plants)

Thus, highly moral Business Ethics and Corporate Governance can help realize

the ideal of Commerce with Morality
(C. Mahatma Gandhi)

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

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

Foreign aid refers to monetary or non-monetary assistance given in the form of grants-in-aids, loans, line of credits, investment by MNCs, social development transcending ~~frontiers~~ Borders.

Foreign aid developed largely after 2nd world war in the form of official development Assistance from developed to developing countries and is today a well-developed tool of foreign policy.

* Ethical perspective:

(1) Ethically Right -

(i) Soft power :- using aid to enhance bilateral, civilizational links in a sign of friendship.
(eg. India - BIMSTEC).

(ii) Global Justice :- flow of aid from developed to developing countries helps in distributive justice and alleviating poverty in the Global South.

(iii) Climate Finance :- or technology transfer helps in realisation of common but Differentiated Responsibility (eg. Adaptation Fund)

(i) Unethical :-

(1) With strings attached :- Most of the aid given comes with many pre-conditions and borrower to change \triangle eg \rightarrow IMF loans, demanding Privatization.

(ii) Strategic Interests :- To leverage aid given for vested strategic interests

\triangle eg \rightarrow SL's Hambantota port \rightarrow China, China \rightarrow BRI.

(iii) Impacting Sovereignty :- Sovereignty is the basic principle of Pula-band order

\triangle eg \rightarrow USA's assistance to Afghanistan

(iv) Disrupting Peace :- State sponsored Terrorism for disrupting tranquility

\triangle eg Pakistan's assistance to terrorists to disrupt peace in J&K.

(v) Multinational companies

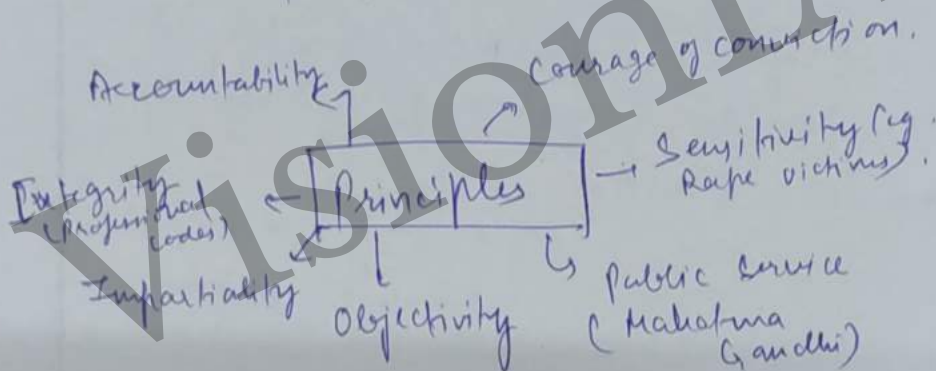
Investment :- unethical \rightarrow exploiting resources
if \rightarrow not obeying laws
 \rightarrow not paying taxes
 \rightarrow Drain of wealth.

The Ethical Dilemmas concerning foreign aid can be resolved by treating the World as a family \rightarrow Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam

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

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

"Media Ethics" refers to the norms and standards governing collecting, disseminating, storing and broadcasting information on sources of Mass Media Communication.
With the rise in debates over erosion of ethics, yellow journalism and tabloidisation by media, Media Ethics comes at the forefront.



* Prerequisite in Democracy:

(i) Media: - 4th Pillar of Democracy - Its importance was highlighted during the Indian National Movement - awakening of masses

(ii) Awareness: - Informed citizenry.
↳ Voter education (ECI)
↳ compliance to law.
↳ Electoral malpractices.

- (iii) enforces Accountability of Government
strongest opposition to unconstitutional
laws or governance.
eg covering protests
- (iv) Role Model effect :- Journalists can set
standards for professional and personal
ethics due to a huge public interface.
- (v) Controls Attitudes :- Media has a huge
role in altering cognitive attitude.
thus, ethical conduct is imperative
- (vi) Enforcement of Schemes :- As an extended
arm of the Government for information
Dissemination (IEE)
eg - wide coverage to Swachh
Bharat campaigns.
- (vii) Uncovering malpractices
eg sting operation :- Tehelka
magazine
- (viii) Tool for Polarisation :- In present contents,
media has become a tool for polarisation.

The recent Nobel Peace Prizes given
to journalists is proof that ethical journalism
is one of the strongest pillars of society. It is
a public service (M.K. Brandler)

5. (a) What do you understand by a situation of 'crisis of conscience'? Also, explain how a public servant can deal with such a situation.

(150 words) 10

"विवेक का संकट" जैसी स्थिति से आप क्या समझते हैं? साथ ही, बताइए कि एक लोक सेवक ऐसी स्थिति से कैसे निपट सकता है।

Conscience refers to the inner voice of a person guiding him onto the path of righteousness and virtuousness.

Crisis of conscience

This phenomena arises when an individual performs an act contrary to the call of his conscience resulting in a feeling of unease and guilt (Cognitive Dissonance).

Crisis of conscience arises when the external temptations or pressures become strong enough to render the voice of conscience weak.

It can be retrospective as well (Guilt arising for an act contrary to conscience done in the Past).

eg → David Carter → photographer killed himself after he didn't save a dying child in Africa due to professional code.

Some reasons

- Laws vs Ethics. (eg. Marital Rape)
- Superiors' directions. (eg. Bulldozing encroachments)
- Political pressure
- Monetary / personal gains (eg. reward / career progress)

Dealing with Crisis →

- (i) Constitutional Morality :- Constitution is the law of land and the source of all morality in the country.
- (ii) Adhering to Professional code of laws :- More often than not, you will be guided in the right path.
 ↪ Ashok Khemka → Integrity → Professional ethic
- (iii) Developing Emotional Intelligence :- by meditating
 ↪ by prayer
 ↪ introspection.
- (iv) Madhyam Marg :- (Aristotle & Buddha)
 ↪ Objectivity vs compassion → Sharehand starvation Death.
- (v) Grandhi's Talisman :- if your action will impact the poorest or the most disadvantaged people. (Particularly for civil servants)

"There is a higher court than all courts of justice and that is the court of justice." → Grandhi
 ↪ conscience

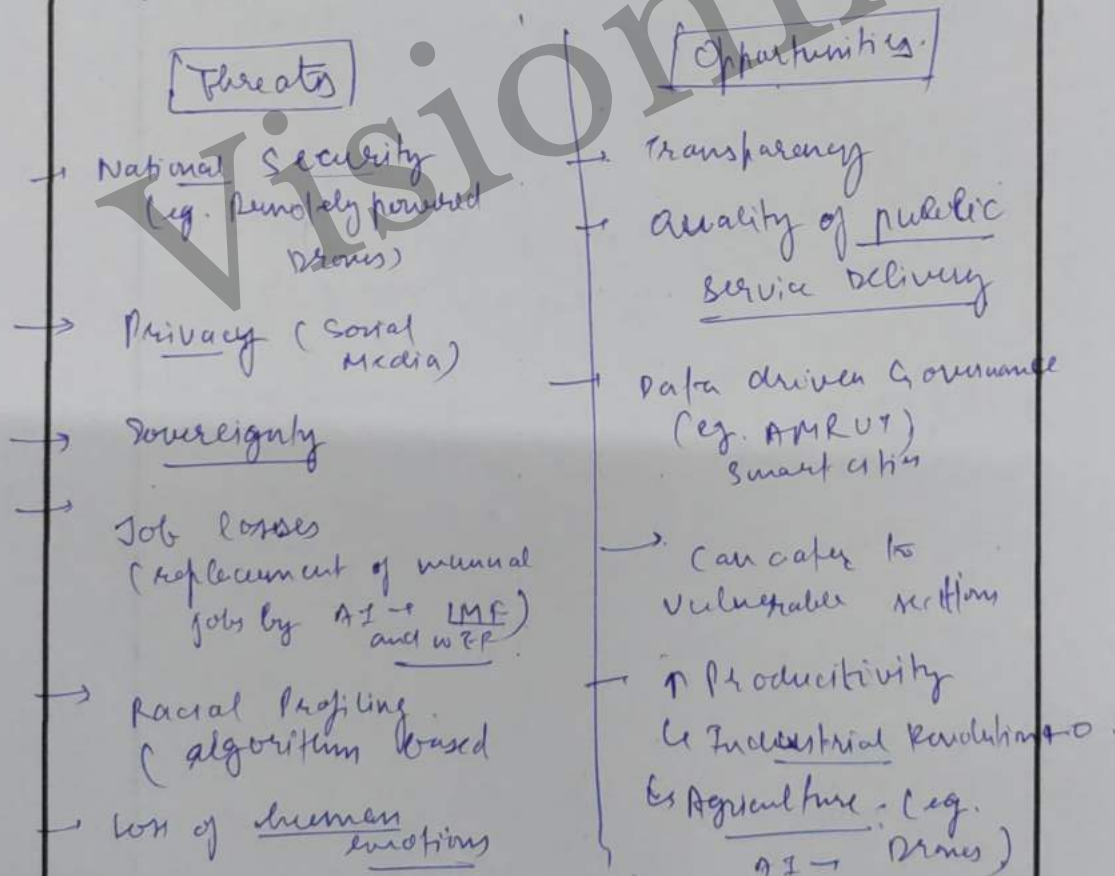
5. (b) The opportunities and threats created by emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI) require leaders across business, government and civil society to understand the importance of values and ethics in technological development. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) जैसी उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों द्वारा उत्पन्न अवसरों और खतरों ने यह आवश्यक बना दिया है कि व्यवसाय, सरकार और नागरिक समाज के अग्रणी व्यक्ति तकनीकी विकास में मूल्यों एवं नैतिकता के महत्व को समझें। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Technological development in the past have proved to be double-edged swords.

The same developments can be the engine of growth as they can be the tool of destruction.

Artificial Intelligence is the latest addition to the world of technological wonders.



* Values and Ethics

(i) Government

- (1) Inclusivity :- Reduce Digital Divide, develop infrastructure without regional disparity
- (2) Reskilling → to prevent job losses.
- (3) National Security :- for interest of all the citizens
- (4) Privacy :- Prevent privacy invasion
eg. Pegasus controversy
- (5) Public good :- Sarvodaya and Annyodaya.

(ii) Businesses :-

- (1) Privacy :- eg. end-to-end encryption
→ WhatsApp controversy
- (2) Control Hate Speech :- enforce accountability and prevent misinformation.
(eg) A-I enabled tools by Twitter.

(3) In house Reskilling :-

(iii) Civil Society →

- (1) Feedback mechanism
- (2) Use A-I enabled tools for participatory Democracy.

6. (a) It is argued that the Indian bureaucracy suffers from indecision and risk aversion. Do you agree? Justify with logical arguments. (150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारतीय नौकरशाही अनिर्णय और जोखिम से बचने की प्रवृत्ति से ग्रस्त है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Indian Bureaucracy, which was hailed as the 'Steel Frame of Administration' by Sardar Patel has today become synonymous to aversion and indecision.

This is largely a result of Waterman Bureaucratic principles wherein the procedural rigidity becomes more important than obtaining results.

[Reasons for risk aversion and indecision]

- (i) Hierarchy :- Results in Red Taping and slowing down process
(eg) → ISRO → largely non-hierarchical → teams → faster decisions)

- (ii) Environment of Secrecy :- Prevents inter-departmental co-ordination → working in silos

- (iii) Political Pressure :- Securing vote banks becomes more important than taking risks.

- (iv) Generalist approach :- rather than specialist → resulting in poor and slow decisions.
(eg) → lateral entry → faster decision.

- (5) Low autonomy:- due to external pressures, autonomy of civil servants is hindered.
Compassionate ~~Transfer~~ Reassignment (Prashant Nair) succeeded because of discretion to the DM.
- (6) Avoid scrutiny:- Risk taking is affected due to media and judicial scrutiny.
- (7) Low Technology adaption:- Technology can help revolutionize governance (eg. CEINS)

However, it is not true that Indian Bureaucracy is entirely ~~indivisible~~ indivisible and risk averse.

Revolutionary schemes that bore results

- ↳ Green Revolution, White Revolution
- ↳ J-A-M (Jan-Dhan Aardhan)
- ↳ Mobile Trinity
- ↳ Transformation of Aspirational Districts
- ↳ Swacch Bharat Abhiyan

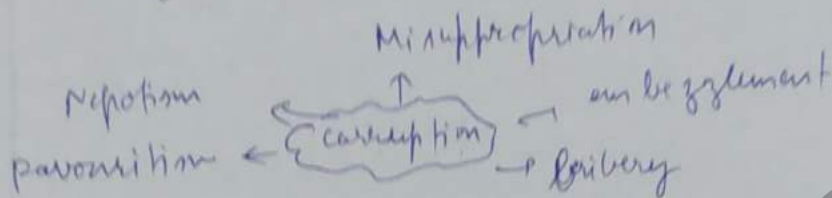
Way Forward:- Lateral Entry

- ↳ Discretion (Reduce Political Pressure)
- ↳ Technology Adaption.

6. (b) Corruption endangers not only the quality of governance but also threatens the very foundation of our society. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

भ्रष्टाचार न केवल शासन की गुणवत्ता के समस्त संकट उत्पन्न करता है बल्कि हमारे समाज की वास्तविक नींव को भी खतरे में डालता है। संविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए।

Corruption refers to the usage of public office or public position to appropriate private gains.



* Endangering Quality of Governance

"Corruption is like termite eating away the institutions of Governance"

A Supreme Court

- (1) Misappropriation of Funds - results in poor implementation of [schemes, eg. Bofori scam]

- (2) Abuse of Power :- Asymmetry of power between civil servants and public increases grievances

- (3) Erosion of Public Trust :- Due to everyday hassles and non-implementation of schemes, citizens lose faith in governance. (eg. 2G scam)

- (4) Unholy nomy :- Between Bureaucrats & unaffiliated political leaders, against the principle of distributive Justice.

- (5) Spill over effect :- Spreading into other departments.

Endangering Foundations of society :-

- (1) Diversion of Public Resources :- Reduction in funds available for welfare of citizen.
(:- against constitutional principles)
- (2) Rising Inequality :- Between those ^{on} ~~at~~ powerful positions and those the common citizenry.
(Oxfam Report)
- (3) Spoiling Moral Ethics :- Wealth without work → Grandfather's sins.
- (4) Displacement of Values :- Money becomes terminal value (previously, instrumental value).
- (5) Criminalization of Politics :- Money, muscles, power for winning votes → Threatens Democracy.

"For every ₹1 spent on poor,
barely 15 paise reaches them"
- Rajiv Gandhi

6. (c) Discuss the foundational values of civil services, which are prerequisites in building a responsive public administration. Also, highlight how Mission Karmayogi aspires to make public administration more responsive.

(150 words) 10

लोक सेवाओं के उन बुनियादी मूल्यों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जो एक उत्तरदायी लोक प्रशासन के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक शर्त हैं। साथ ही, इस तथ्य को भी रेखांकित कीजिए कि मिशन कर्मयोगी किस प्रकार लोक प्रशासन को और अधिक उत्तरदायी बनाने की आकांक्षा रखता है।

The foundational values of civil services help the Bureaucracy move from Weberian principles to become responsive to the public needs.

Foundational values have been highlighted in Nolan committee and 2nd ARC Reports.

Some of them are:-

- (1) Integrity :- Adherence to honesty and principles even in the face of adversity or in absence of supervision.

eg. Lal Bahadur Shastri → condemnation of US attack on Vietnam even when India was dependant on USA for grains (PL-480)

- (2) Devotion to public Service :- placing public interests above private interests and treating civil services not as an employment but assurance of service.

eg. Lakshmi Krishna, Mission Sampurna to tackle Malnutrition

- (3) Empathy:- To imagine yourself in the shoes of the other person.
- (4) Courage:- To face challenges, courage of conviction against the face of adversities.
 (eg) Sanjiv Kumar → Left wing
 (UPA) Enthusiasm
- (5) Compassion:- Responsive compassion for disadvantaged sections is imperative for Responsive Public Administration.
 (eg) Compassionate (Prashant Varma)

Mission Karmayagi

- (1) Generalist → Specialist:- To cater to specific needs of different departments of development
- (2) Mid course training:- To learn new techniques to tackle region specific problems.
- (3) Vision for New India:- Beginning with Amrit Kaal → to turn Bureaucracy more empathetic.
- (4) Best practices:- To enhance quality of Governance and its responsiveness to the grievances of citizens.
- (5) Technology:- To enhance efficiency & effectiveness.

Thus, Mission Karmayagi is a new age capacity Building Programme for civil servants to make administration more responsive.

SECTION - B

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

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

In light of this, answer the following:

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

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

इसके आलाक में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

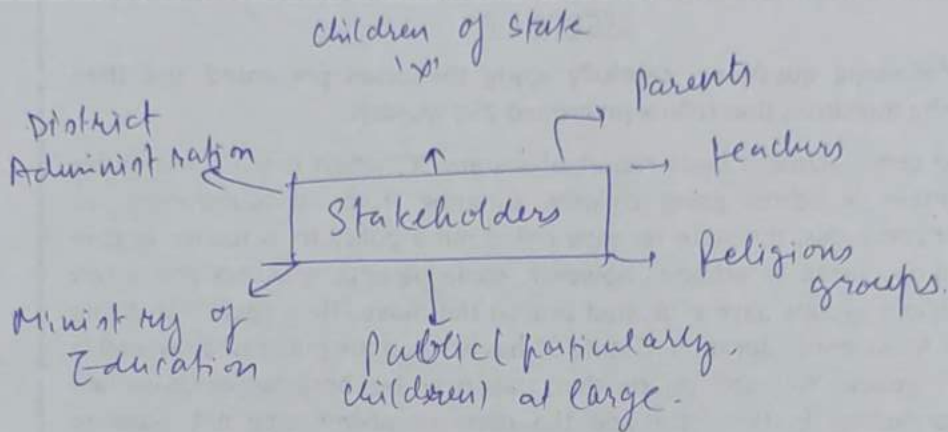
- (a) प्रदत्त प्रकरण में शामिल हितधारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए।
(b) दी गई स्थिति में उपलब्ध विकल्पों का परीक्षण कीजिए।
(c) आपके अनुसार, सबसे उपयुक्त कार्रवाई क्या है और क्यों?

According to Global Hunger Index, prevalence of undernourishment is 17% and child wasting amounts to 15%.

these figures point towards necessity of immediate action to eradicate malnutrition by adopting new practices.

Key → eggs in Mid-Day Meal Scheme.

(a)



(b)

Options available:-

1 → Reversal of policy. Retraction of eggs from Mid-Day Meal Scheme

Merits

- Calm down protests
- No religious sentiments hurt
- Elections may be won
- Short term benefits

Demerits

- Prevalence of malnutrition not tackled
- Long term → poor cognitive development of children
- Abandonment of Prasanna.

2 → Continue with the scheme without paying heed to protests:-

Merits

- Malnutrition will be tackled.
- Long term benefits

Demerits

- Forceful (Hurting) sentiments of vegetarians and religious groups
- Protests

- Demerits
- Political pressure
 - Parents may withdraw students from Schools.

Q8:- Moral Suasion, Consent Based enrolment for provision of eggs. Alternatives for vegetarians.

Merits

- Malnutrition tackled for both veg & non-veg students
- calm down protests

Demerits

- Religious groups may still protest

(c) According to me, the best course of action is as follows:-

(a) Moral Suasion (using emotional intelligence and leadership qualities) by district officials to calm down protests and explain the intent behind scheme.

(b) ^{written} Parental Consent for provision of eggs to the children.

(c) Provision of vegetarian alternatives of protein for vegetarian students.

(d) Ensuring separate utensils are utilized for cooking eggs and vegetarian food.

(e) Social Audits can ensure the above so that it leaves no doubt in the mind of the parents.

Long-term:-

Apart from immediately addressing the above issue, long-term malnutrition can be

settled by → justification of rice kernels

- ↳ kitchen gardens
- ↳ utilizing locally available crops to procure - food grains (eg. millets, ~~maize~~ pulses etc).

[Article 47] requires the state to ensure healthy living standards and fulfilment of nutritional requirements for all citizens:

8. Recently, the government has proposed a bill to increase the age of marriage for women from 18 to 21 years. It has been argued that it will help women improve their nutritional status, lower maternal mortality rate and improve the overall health status of women. However, some critics have stated that the proposed law would be counterproductive to women's cause and the desired objectives will not be met. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) What effect will an increase in the age of marriage have on women in India?
- (b) Can legislation be used as an effective tool for social change?
- (c) Discuss other agents that can be used for social change in this context.

(20)

हाल ही में, सरकार ने महिलाओं के लिए विवाह की आयु 18 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 21 वर्ष करने हेतु एक विधेयक प्रस्तावित किया है। यह तर्क दिया गया है कि इससे महिलाओं को उनके पोषण स्तर में सुधार करने, मातृ मृत्यु दर को कम करने और महिलाओं की समग्र स्वास्थ्य स्थिति में सुधार करने में सहायता प्राप्त होगी। हालांकि, कुछ आलोचकों का मत है कि प्रस्तावित कानून महिलाओं के समग्र कल्याण के प्रतिकूल होगा और वांछित उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति नहीं होगी। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) भारत में विवाह की आयु में वृद्धि का महिलाओं पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा?
- (b) क्या कानून को सामाजिक परिवर्तन के लिए एक प्रभावी उपकरण के रूप में प्रयुक्त किया जा सकता है?
- (c) इस संदर्भ में, सामाजिक परिवर्तन के लिए उपयोग किए जा सकने वाले अन्य घटकों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Child marriage has been a major concern in India since a long time. Previous efforts like Sarda Act, Age of consent Act and child marriage (Prohibition) Act have not delivered the desired result of eliminating child marriage.

(2)

170→

(Q) Effect of increase in age of marriage on women :-

(1) Gender Parity :- Increases the age of marriage to the age for boys (> 7 years) thus correcting violation of constitution (Article 14)

(2) Women Education :- Many women are pulled out of schools and colleges thus affecting their education. → (Literacy rate women - 65%
men - 82%)

(3) Health :- Young motherhood increases chances of maternal mortality, fatigue, post-partum stress and infant mortality rate.

(4) Financial Independence :- Raising the age of marriage will help women take up employment thus enhancing their financial independence (also in raising FLRR).

(5) More bodily autonomy :- Greater maturity with age helps in realising reproductive rights and bodily autonomy.

(6) However, critics claim that increase in age is illogical since adults (> 18 years) are

mature enough to vote,

Also, increasing age of marriage for girls
enhances control on women (reduces right
to independence) by parents.

(b) Legislation as tool for social change

Laws/legislations are codified set of
standards of acceptable and unacceptable
behaviour, ~~mostly~~ enforced by governing
authorities.

As a Tool:-

(1) Enforces compliance:- Unacceptable
behaviours is disincentivized (punished)
(thus enforcing social conduct.
eg. Smoking prohibition)

(2) Internalization of values - sometimes,
values enforced by laws become the
ethics of a society (internalized by
people)

eg. Sati prohibition.

Not as a tool

(3) Reflection of morals - Although marital
rape is unethical,
not prohibited by law.

(4) May not bring behavioural change:-

eg → Domestic Violence

(5) Takes time to trickle down; and to bring about a social change.

"The law is only as good as the people it governs" — Andre Beteille.

(c)

Agents of Social change

(1) Education:- widely regarded as a transformative tool to bring about a change in the status quo.

eg → Moral Education (Vivekananda)

↳ Education in N. Korea → acceptance of Authoritarian Regime.

(2) Media:- plays a huge role in bringing attitudinal change

eg - Indian National Movement → Political Education of citizens

(3) Judiciary:- brings about compliance in accordance to constitutional values.

eg Decriminalisation of consensual intercourse of same sex (Sec 377)

(4) Social Reform :- have brought about Renaissance in the past

eg → Bhakti, Sufi Movements
↳ Rammohan Roy's Anti-Sati Campaign

Thus, Education, media, judiciary and social reform Movements can ~~be~~ institutionalize values against child marriage. As long as these values are not internalized, laws or legislations can only be helpful to a small extent.

9. Climate change not only threatens our ecosystems but also undermines the foundation of our fundamental rights, deepens inequalities and creates new forms of injustice. Adapting to climate change and trying to mitigate its impacts are not just a matter of scientific knowledge and political will but also demand a broader view of a complex, inter-related situation. Human induced climate change has brought in several ethical dimensions not just in causing climate change but also in the role and responsibility in mitigating it.

(a) Highlight the ethical issues arising out of human-induced climate change.

(b) What ethical principles should form the basis of global action on climate change? (20)

जलवायु परिवर्तन से न केवल हमारे पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को खतरा है बल्कि यह हमारे मौलिक अधिकारों की नींव को भी कमजोर करता है, असमानताओं में वृद्धि करता है और अन्याय के नए रूपों को उत्पन्न करता है। जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति अनुकूलन और इसके प्रभावों के शमन का प्रयास केवल वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान और राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति के विषय नहीं हैं। इसके लिए जटिल और परस्पर रूप से संबंधित परिस्थितियों के संबंध में एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण अपनाना आवश्यक है। मानव जनित जलवायु परिवर्तन ने जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारकों के साथ-साथ जलवायु परिवर्तन का शमन करने संबंधी भूमिका और उत्तरदायित्व से संबंधित कई नैतिक आयामों को भी उजागर किया है।

(a) मानव जनित जलवायु परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न होने वाले नैतिक मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

(b) जलवायु परिवर्तन पर वैश्विक कार्रवाई के आधार कौन-से नैतिक सिद्धांत होने चाहिए?

"Are not poverty and needs the greatest polluters?"

→ Indira Gandhi.

→ UN convention on Human Environment, Stockholm 1972

The above statement highlights the ethical dimensions (here, climate equity) involved in climate change and its impact.

(a) Ethical Issues → climate change

(i) Rising Inequality - Vulnerable and disadvantaged are most affected

by climate change impacts → increasing
inequalities
eg → SIDS → sea level
rise

(2) Violation of Human Rights :- Human and
natural right of right to life is
threatened because of rising fatalities.

(3) Sarvodaya violated :- Sarvodaya
not envisages welfare for all
(including animals and plants) on the
planet.

Human-induced climate change
threatens this principle

eg. encroachment of animals,
habitat & destruction

(4) against distributive Justice - Appropriation
of global carbon space
by a few countries resulting in
poverty and energy insecurity in others.

* Ethical principles for climate change

(1) Common But Differentiated Responsibilities :- Developed countries
to set stringent target because of higher
carbon space historically

(2) Humans as ends ^(Immanuel Kant) - not just means to an end. Applicable to poverty ridden countries suffering due to impact of climate change.

(3) Equitability :- Just distribution of global carbon space

(4) Sustainable Development :- Grandhian Principles (eg. PM-LIFE - COP 26)

(5) Securing needs of future generations :- So they don't have to suffer due to our needs.

(6) Respective Capabilities :- Assistance to developing countries (climate finance and Technology Transfer)

(7) Human Rights :- which are threatened by climate-change induced impact. (eg. African water crisis)

- Rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

(8) Joining Hands :- Varudhaina Kutumbakam

"The Earth has enough for every man's need but not every man's greed"
- Grandhiji

Thus, the principles need to be enforced
at a war footing at the conventions
on climate change to avoid
social and ethical repercussions.

VisionIAS

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

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

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

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

(20)

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

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

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

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

The above examples highlight the problem of using unfair means to get desired results.

As the chairperson of the staff selection commission, my job is to provide a suitable deterrent to prevent future practices.

* Ethical Issues:-

(1) Reputation and credibility :- of Staff Selection Commission, as an institution which upholds merit.

(2) Integrity v/s Personal Issues:- Integrity compels me to re-conduct examination but my personal relations (daughter) compel otherwise.

(3) Ends do not justify means:- Against Deontological ethics. Using unfair means to obtain results.

(4) Envy to hardworking students:- They are being punished for other students' mistakes.

(5) Erosion of public trust:- In Government instituti institution in such cases.

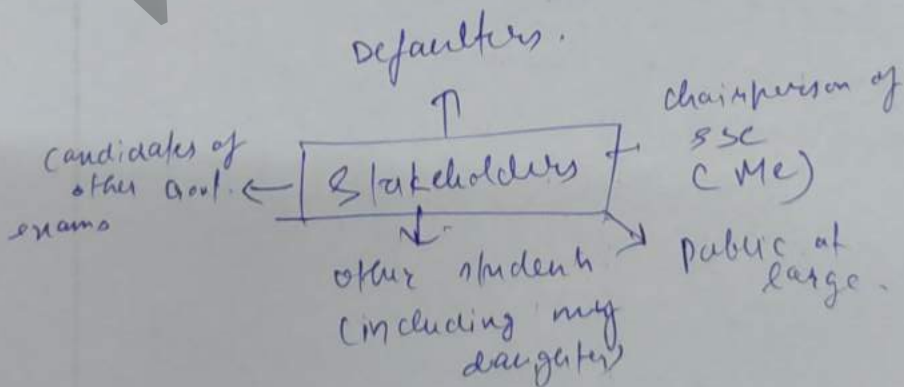
(6) Displacement of values → dishonesty at the forefront.

(b) Why cheating prevalent?

(1) Pressure to perform well:- Parental, peer and self - pressure to clear the exam and secure job.

- (2) Education System :- which focuses more on high
score exams rather than critical
and useful learning. + Moral Education
(A.P. 1020 aims to change this)
- (3) Utilitarian Teleological Approach :- people
justifying means with ends.
- (4) Displacement of Values :- Employment = money
as the terminal value instead of
instrument. → Abandonment of Svadharma
- (5) Lack of Disincenturization and punitive
measures. (Not very stringent)
- (6) High - Tech Technology → emerging technologies
difficult to identify.

(c)



Measures to ~~ensure~~ prevent future cheating cases :-

- (1) Immediate disciplinary action against the errant candidates (if evidence is enough) to create a deterrence.
 - (2) Enhance vigilance for all exams. Vigilance networks to be created.
 - (3) Enforce Accountability → Invigilators liable for cases of dishonesty.
 - (4) Using Technology :- Biometric authentication, CCTV cameras etc. to curb malpractices.
 - (5) Flying squads
 - (6) If errants are too many, resheduling the exam apart from the short term measures, Moral Education to be imparted in schools (Swami Vivekananda) for character development.
- Also, the stakes of the exam need to be reduced by conducting them more the once a year.
- These steps will ensure that malpractices are never resorted to and merit is upheld.

11. You are a young officer posted as a Sub-Divisional Magistrate in a backward district. You receive a complaint against the appointment of a Dalit woman in a village school for cooking food under the Mid-Day Meal scheme by parents of some students. The parents are putting immense pressure on the school management to discontinue the services of the woman concerned on the basis of long-standing social norms of caste impurity. They also say that if the management fails to take a favourable decision, keeping in mind the prevailing social customs, they will convene a village assembly and take action against the woman and her family members, including boycotting them socially.

Based on the above information, address the following:

(a) Identify the issues involved in the given case study.

(b) Highlighting the reasons behind continuing caste discrimination, discuss the steps which you will take to resolve the present issue. (20)

आप एक पिछड़े जिले में सब-डिविजनल मजिस्ट्रेट के पद पर पदस्थापित युवा अधिकारी हैं। आपको कुछ छात्रों के माता-पिता द्वारा मध्याह्न भोजन योजना के तहत खाना पकाने के लिए एक गांव के स्कूल में एक दलित महिला की नियुक्ति के विरुद्ध शिकायत प्राप्त होती है। वे माता-पिता लंबे समय से चली आ रही जातिगत अशुद्धता के सामाजिक मानदंडों के आधार पर संबंधित महिला की सेवाओं को बंद करने के लिए स्कूल प्रबंधन पर भारी दबाव डाल रहे हैं। उनका यह भी कहना है कि यदि प्रबंधन प्रचलित सामाजिक रीति-रिवाजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अनुकूल निर्णय लेने में विफल रहता है, तो वे एक ग्राम सभा आयोजित करेंगे और महिला एवं उसके परिवार के सदस्यों के विरुद्ध सामाजिक बहिष्कार सहित कार्रवाई करेंगे। उपर्युक्त जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

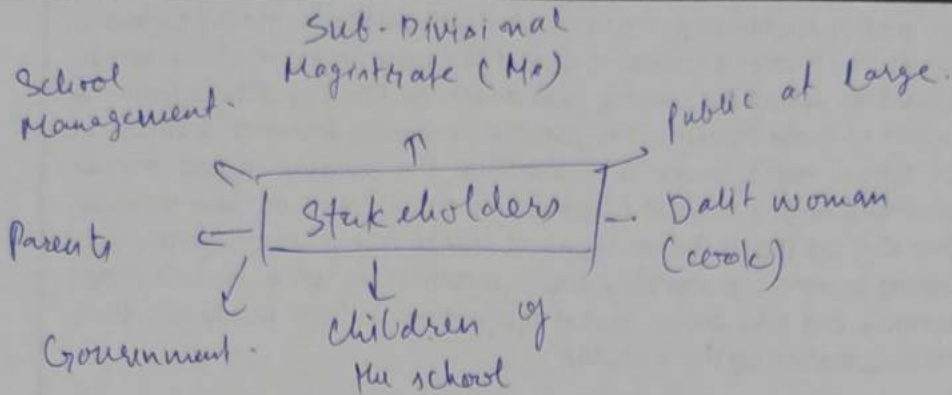
(a) प्रदत्त प्रकरण में शामिल मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) जातिगत भेदभाव जारी रहने के कारणों को रेखांकित करते हुए, वर्तमान मुद्दे को हल करने के लिए आप जो कदम उठाएंगे, उस पर चर्चा कीजिए।

As India enters into Amrit Kaal (25 years till 100 years of Independence), it is unfortunate that the dreams of our forefathers like Gandhiji and Babasaheb Ambedkar is still to be realised.

despite affirmative action, as envisaged in the constitution, caste discrimination continues.

(a)



Ethical issues

- 1) Deprivation of Rights :- Constitutional Rights and Natural Rights (Article 17, ~~15~~, 16) of the Dalit cook due to discrimination.
- 2) Professional ethics vs External pressure :- Protest and pressure by parents against the Dalit cook.
- 3) Erosion of morals :- like Praterinity, empathy, compassion, in the society.
- 4) Responsibility (Swadharma) :- My duty to provide for an environment conducive to welfare of all sections (specially disadvantaged groups).
- 5) Morality :- children learn such unethical behaviour and it transmits through generations.

(8) Reasons behind continuing Caste Discrimination :-

(9) Religion sanction :- Hinduism (Chaturvarna-
shram) has been perverted due to rise
in orthodoxy.

Moreover, the thought has managed
to penetrate Islam and Christianity
in India too.

(10) Reservation :- managed to increase the
hostilities. The Dalits too assert their
identity which is ~~often~~ unwelcome
by the higher classes.

(11) Lack of Distributive Justice. The SCs and
STs have largely remained at the
lower fringes of all welfare measures
with lowest indicators in education,
health, political representation etc →
low avenues of social mobility.

(12) Low voice → in public institutions, less
grievance redressal

(13) Identity politics :- ~~one~~ one of the major
reasons for caste ~~cont~~ to persist.

Steps taken :-

- (1) I will ensure that the Dalit woman is not removed from her job.
Removal from job would be highly unethical and an abandonment of Svadharma (duty) on my part.
- (2) Assure the cooks of security of employment and against prejudice ~~post~~
- (3) Eat the food cooked by the woman along with my staff.
(Leadership displayed)
- (4) Moral suasion:- using public persuasion skills to teach people about importance of fraternity and unity.
- (5) Take help of religious leaders, civil society organisations etc to persuade people and to bring about behavioural change.
- (6) In case of boycott of woman by the villagers, take legal action.
(Sec 49 ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act)
to act as a deterrent.

Long term Measures:-

- Moral Education (Character development)
- Interaction (inter caste and inter segment) between students to reduce hostility and enhance feelings of brotherhood.
- Special lessons on tolerance and empathy.

These steps will ensure that a change of heart (Gandhian philosophy) occurs → to bring about a permanent attitudinal change in the villagers.

Such measures will bring politics at the forefront of National development and help the country realise goals envisaged by the Preamble of the Constitution.

12. A bridge is being built by a powerful local contractor in a district. The Public Works Department (PWD) is responsible for issuing the tender, checking the quality of the bridge and giving approval to it. During the construction of the bridge, testing by the quality control lab in the PWD showed its strength to be slightly below the minimum value required for granting approval for its further construction and completion. The local contractor paid hefty bribes to some officials in the PWD to get the contract. These officials are pressurising the quality control lab in the PWD to sign the report and give the required approval to the bridge. The local MLA is also pressuring the concerned lab for the approval, as elections in the state are approaching and the bridge has to be inaugurated. However, the in-charge of the lab is aware that if he grants approval and any mishappening related to the bridge occurs in the future, he may come under scrutiny. In this context, answer the following questions:

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

(b) Evaluate the options available to the in-charge of the quality control lab in the given situation.

(c) What course of action should the lab in-charge take? Justify with logical arguments. (20)

एक जिले में एक शक्तिशाली स्थानीय ठेकेदार द्वारा एक पुल का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। लोक निर्माण विभाग (PWD) निविदा जारी करने, पुल की गुणवत्ता की जांच करने और इसे मंजूरी देने के लिए जिम्मेदार है। पुल के निर्माण के दौरान, PWD में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला द्वारा किए गए एक परीक्षण में पाया गया कि इसकी मजबूती, आगे के निर्माण कार्य और उसे पूरा करने के लिए मंजूरी देने हेतु आवश्यक न्यूनतम परिमाण (वैल्यू) से थोड़ा कम है। स्थानीय ठेकेदार द्वारा PWD के कुछ अधिकारियों को ठेका दिलाने के लिए अत्यधिक रिश्वत दी गई। ये अधिकारी PWD में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला पर रिपोर्ट पर हस्ताक्षर करने और पुल को आवश्यक मंजूरी देने का दबाव बना रहे हैं। स्थानीय विधायक भी मंजूरी के लिए संबंधित लैब पर दबाव बना रहा है, क्योंकि राज्य में चुनाव निकट हैं और पुल का उद्घाटन किया जाना है। हालांकि, लैब के प्रभारी को पता है कि यदि वह मंजूरी देता है और भविष्य में पुल से संबंधित कोई भी दुर्घटना होती है, तो वह जांच के दायरे में आ सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) इस परिदृश्य में शामिल मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) प्रदत्त स्थिति में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला के प्रभारी के समक्ष उपलब्ध विकल्पों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

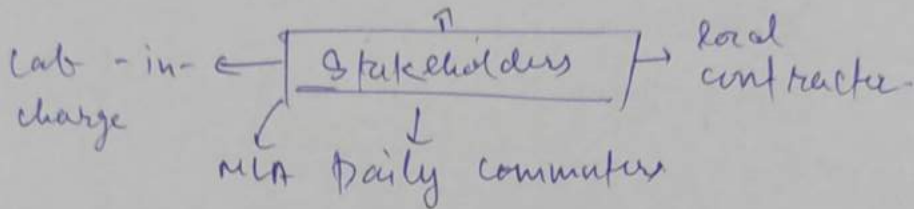
(c) प्रयोगशाला प्रभारी को क्या कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए? व्यावहारिक तर्कों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

The above case is a classic example of unholly bureaucratic - contractor nexus and the evil of corruption.

threatening lives of millions of people in
the country.

(a)

PMP (officials)



Ethical Issues:

- (1) loss of Transparency and Accountability
- (2) corruption and lack of probity
- (3) ambly norms → Bureaucratic - contractor.
- (4) Political pressure v/s Integrity.
- (5) Sanctity of Procedure v/s orders.
- (6) * → threat to lives of commuters

(2) Options available

(1) ~~Give~~ Give approval inspite of poor quality material used

Merits

- threat (political) averted
- completion of project on time

Demerit

- may result in loss of lives
- culprits (officials, contractor) will not be held liable for corruption
- It may come under scolding ..

(2) Withdraw approval . Prepare a Report
giving reasons .

Merits .

- Saving lives .
- may help with disciplinary action against errant officials

Demerit

- MCA may threaten
- time increased to complete project

(3) Since the ~~other~~ 2nd case saves lives, I shall choose that one to uphold integrity