



VISION IAS

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1502)

Name of Candidate	Anoushka Sharma		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	1040213
Center	Online	Date	5.07.21

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	
1.	Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2.	There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3.	All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4.	The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5.	Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other 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।
6.	Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7.	Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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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.

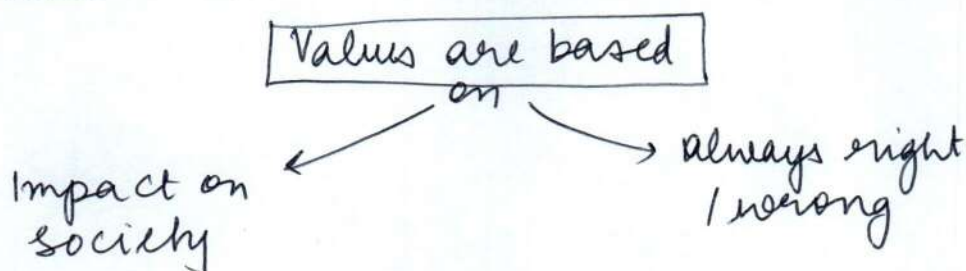
6.

SECTION - A

1. (a) It is often argued that there is a crisis of values in modern society. Do you agree with this view? Discuss with examples. (150 words) 10

प्रायः यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि आधुनिक समाज में मूल्यों का संकट है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं? उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Values refer to individual and collective preferences of a society which helps deal with various situations.



Crisis of values in
modern society

1. Honesty vs Efficiency - Society awards success regardless of the cost paid, which can impact honesty. Example: An IAS officer to clear papers does not go through them properly.

2. Transparency vs secrecy - transparency leads to honest interactions but some information needs to be hidden if our

superiors, etc deem so for 'public interest'. Ex: Denial of RTI requests

3. Flexibility vs following rules - obeying elders and following precedents to work properly but governance requires adaptability for public service.

Ex: A recruitment stipulates min height as 165 cms but in a tribe, the tallest height is 162 cms, this demands flexibility.

4. Empathy vs misuse of power - Understanding other's scenario is useful but misusing it to further interests of only few people leads to a crisis of values.

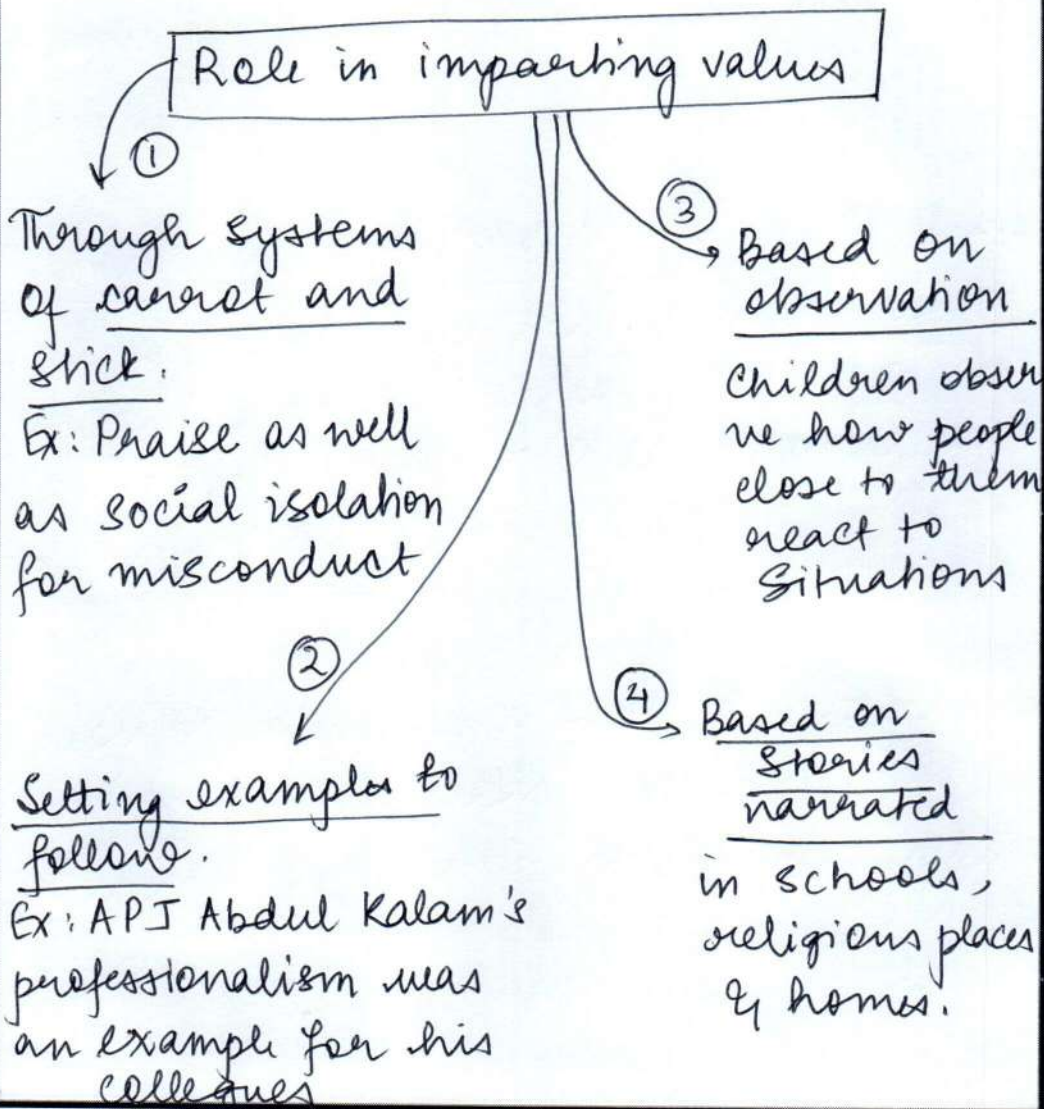
Ex: Nepotism.

Crisis of values is a bane of our modern society which needs evolution and changed definition of certain values.

1. (b) Explain the role of society in imparting values. In this context also, discuss a situation wherein acquired values learnt from home or school guided you in a situation of dilemma. (150 words) 10

मूल्यों से अवगत कराने में समाज की भूमिका स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में एक ऐसी स्थिति पर भी चर्चा कीजिए जिसमें घर या विद्यालय से अर्जित मूल्यों ने दुविधा की स्थिति में आपका मार्गदर्शन किया हो।

Society refers to the individuals which we interact with on a regular basis.
Society plays a key role in our value development and socialisation.



Values learnt from home

My parents have taught to to not owe any money to anyone. Therefore, whenever after leaving a shop (grocery/vegetables), I doubt whether I made the payment or not, I go back and check again with the owner.

Values learnt from school

Discipline has been inculcated through rewarding punctuality, clean uniforms, etc. This has made me punctual in my interactions with friends, families and colleagues.

Society sets an example to follow for the next generation, thereby playing a very important role in value adherence.

As the famous saying goes, 'The teachings of a classroom in one generation are the norms in everyday life of the next generation'.

2. (a) For a public servant to fulfill his ethical obligations, it is important that there be no dichotomy between his personal ethics and public ethics. Analyze. (150 words) 10

एक लोक सेवक के लिए अपने नैतिक दायित्वों को पूरा करने हेतु, यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि उसकी व्यक्तिगत नैतिकता और सार्वजनिक नैतिकता के मध्य कोई द्विभाजन न हो। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ethics refer to a framework of values and principles which help us deal with various situations and helps us apply our values to real life.

No ~~Dichotomy~~ Dichotomy between personal & public ethics

- ① → Prevents confusion - leads to efficient working
- ② → Reduces conflict of interest - by having clear separate non conflicting ethics.
- ③ → Prevents sentimentality to impact work - by preventing overlap of different spheres of life.
- ④ → Better governance - as objectivity is maintained.
- ⑤ → Prevents vested personal interests - which impact work

Need for Dichotomy between personal & public ethics

- ① Helps become more compassionate - by putting ourselves in others shoes.
- ② Helps be flexible - by not bounding ourselves to rules
- ③ Better public service delivery by increasing compassion & empathy
- ④ Makes service delivery humane by adapting to different situations.
Ex: If a scheme requires online registration but you know the illiteracy rates, so you provide some employees for help.

Therefore to fulfil ethical obligations, a balance between public and personal ethics is required. As Gandhiji said 'The best way to find oneself is by losing oneself in service of others'.

2. (b) Transparency is not only a bulwark against corruption in administration but also strengthens moral standards in governance. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

पारदर्शिता न केवल प्रशासन में भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध एक प्राचीर है, अपितु यह अभिशासन में नैतिक मानकों को भी सुदृढ़ करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Transparency refers to honest working of an officer and office. No information which further public interest is kept secret.

* Bulwark against corruption

- ① Helps increase accountability - by making hidden details public. Ex - RTI Applications
- ② Better service delivery - without bribery and quid pro quo
- ③ Helps find mistakes quicker - due to detail of working of administration
- ④ Makes finding culprit easy leading to less corruption.

* Strengthens moral standards in governance

① → Honesty - It is appreciated as it leads to transparent behaviour

② → Public service - rather than 'personal service'

③ → Empathy - by analyzing the impact of an action on people. Ex: RTI which helped find status of ration distribution in COVID.

④ → Adaptability - to honest processes rather than set norms to further transparency. Ex: Automation of services.

Transparency is crucial as highlighted by the quote, "be so transparent that light passes through you and not create a shadow on the ground."

3. (a) Morality is neither divine commands nor universal principle of thought rather practices developed by groups of human beings striving to avoid mutually harmful conflict and promote mutually beneficial cooperation.
Comment. (150 words) 10

नैतिकता न तो ईश्वरीय आदेश है और न ही विचार का सार्वभौमिक सिद्धांत, अपितु यह पारस्परिक रूप से हानिकारक संघर्ष से बचने तथा पारस्परिक रूप से लाभप्रद सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रयासरत मनुष्यों के समूहों द्वारा विकसित परिपाटियाँ हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Morality refers to collective preferences of society which do not harm people and are right.

Morality is not divine commands but rather built up on teachings of religious texts such as Bhagvat Gita, Quran, Rig Vedas, etc. They have evolved through ages based on political, social, economic scenarios of the generation.

* Morality helps avoid conflict

- ① → By teaching importance of peace
- ② → By highlighting importance of truth
- ③ → By discouraging misappropriation of resources

↳ By highlighting importance of equality and equity.

* Promotes mutually beneficial cooperation

↳ By teaching importance of public service. Ex - Freedom fighters.

↳ By highlighting impact of hard work on success.

↳ By incentivizing honesty and not lies. Ex: Employee of the month, protection of whistleblower

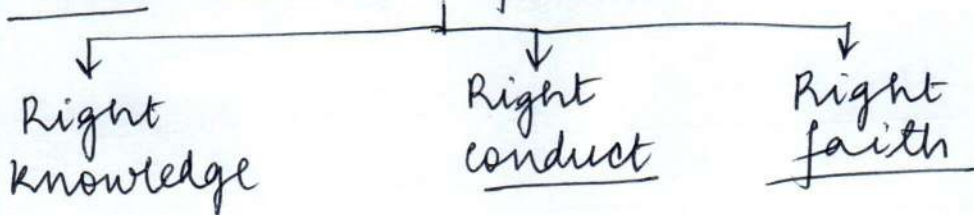
↳ By highlighting importance of compassion. Ex: PM CARES donations to help people in need.

Therefore, morality is subjective based on demands and evolution of society, while keeping in mind, the basic foundational values.

3. (b) Explain different aspects of the 'right conduct' taught by Mahavira to attain a life full of happiness and content. (150 words) 10

महावीर द्वारा आनंद और संतुष्टि से परिपूर्ण जीवन प्राप्त करने के लिए सिखाए गए 'सम्यक् चरित्र' के विभिन्न पहलुओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Mahavira was the proponent of Jainism which originated in response to orthodox brahminical practices in India. Mahavira focused on



Aspects of Right Conduct

- ① Non harm principle - in which harm was not to be given to any living or non living object
Ex - led to conservation of nature
- ② No misappropriation of non deserving resources - led to less greed for money, status, power.
- ③ Gender Equality - Contradictory to poor status of women prevalent in

Society, Mahanira emphasised respect and equal treatment of women.

↳ Simple life - This led to death of
④ desires for comfort and luxury.

Ex: The Viharas used to have small cells for sleeping, which were not high enough to even stand straight

↳ Humility - By respecting beings who
⑤ do not have the ability to speak, emphasis on respect for nature, earth and animals.

Mahanira played a crucial role in inculcating simplicity in religion and spirituality, which led to happy and content people.

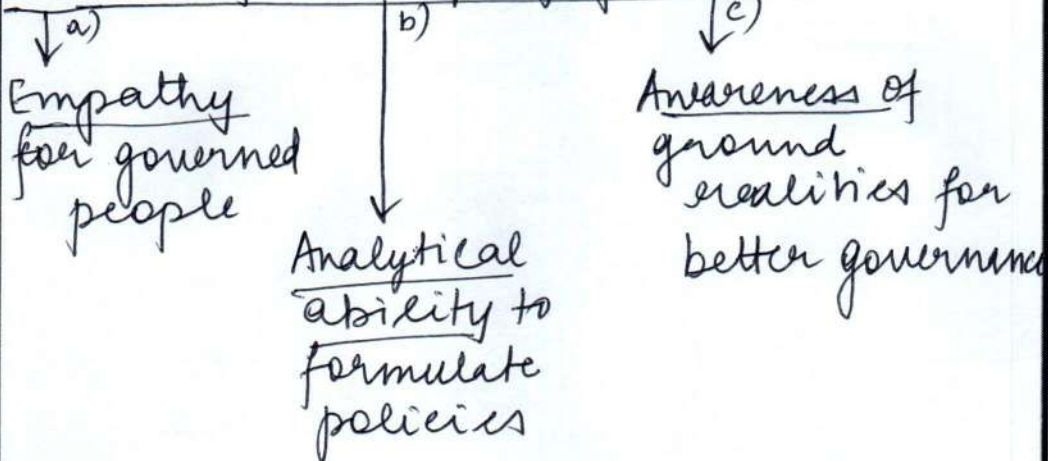
4. (a) Discuss the standards of behavior expected from civil servants in carrying out their role of developing and implementing government policies and delivering public services. (150 words) 10

सरकारी नीतियों को विकसित करने एवं कार्यान्वित करने और सार्वजनिक सेवाएं प्रदान करने की अपनी भूमिका का निर्वहन करने के दौरान सिविल सेवकों से अपेक्षित व्यवहार के मानकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

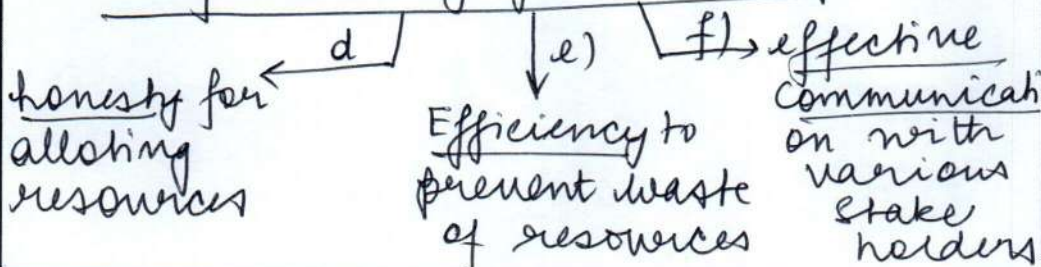
Civil Servants are servants of public, who work for empowerment of citizens of a nation to help them grow holistically.

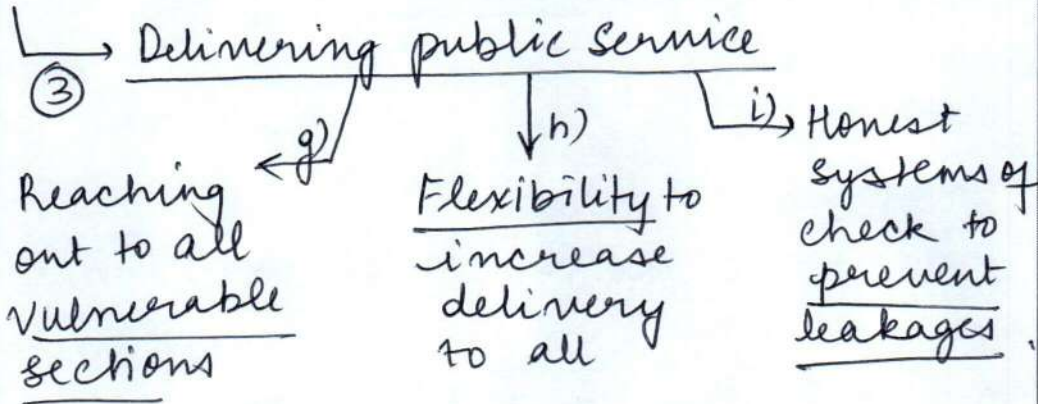
* Standards of Behaviour

① → Role of developing policies



② → Implementing government policies





Public service demands from civil servants to adhere to highest standards of ethics. As J.F Kennedy rightly said ' Do not ask what your country can do for you, but rather what you can do for your country'.

4. (b) Bring out the differences between the ethical issues faced by government and private institutions and the reasons therein.

(150 words) 10

सरकारी एवं निजी संस्थानों द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले नैतिक मुद्दों के बीच अंतर और उनके कारणों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ethics is a framework but this frame work sometimes runs into conflict due to different interactions and social scenarios.

* Ethical Issues faced by government

↳ Allocation of resources - Due to different
① groups presenting their demands as the most important

↳ Revenue generation vs welfare -
② money is needed for increased welfare but this leads to burden on residents in the form of high taxes. Ex: Increase in prices of petrol

↳ Flexibility vs Rules bound - this is
③ due to pressure to follow precedents but also lead to increased welfare.

* Ethical Issues faced by private institutions

① → Profit vs employee welfare - Focus on company growth or growth of employees who might leave lead to dilemma.
Ex: Skill training by companies.

② → Automation vs welfare - Automation leads to increased efficiency but for this layoffs are done which impacts job creation.

③ → Stakeholders vs Management - Due to different interests - short terms vs long term, conflict of priority exists.

Ethical dilemmas exist in life, but we need to take a balanced approach by focusing on maximum welfare and minimum loss.

5. (a) What is the ethical basis behind the idea of reparations for historical wrongs committed against certain groups? (150 words) 10

कुछ समूहों के विरुद्ध किए गए ऐतिहासिक अन्याय की क्षतिपूर्ति के विचार के पीछे नैतिक आधार क्या है?

History has witnessed several wars, change of kings on thrones and rise & fall of empires. But history is also spotted with bloodshed, inequity and unevenness.

* Ethical basis for reparations

① Acceptance of wrong deeds - This leads to acknowledging lapse of judgements by proving that mistakes can be done. Ex: French government apologizing for Rwanda genocide.

② Honesty in international interactions leads to increased trust in the motives of the people in future w.r.t welfare.

③ Increased cooperation due to acceptance of past mistakes leads to better service formulation and delivery for future generations

↳ Accountability - By encouraging acceptance of mistakes, leads to better interactions.

↳ Justice to those who suffered by accepting mistakes to their future generations. Ex: USA President acknowledging genocide by Turkish Authorities in the past.

Reparations should be seen as a way to undo the past mistakes and start on a fresh note rather than bitterness.

5. (b) What do you understand by Integrity Pacts? In light of recent events, analyse their utility in ensuring transparency and efficiency in public procurement in India. (150 words) 10

सत्यनिष्ठा समझौतों से आप क्या समझते हैं? हाल की घटनाओं के आलोक में, भारत में सार्वजनिक खरीद में पारदर्शिता और दक्षता सुनिश्चित करने में उनकी उपयोगिता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Integrity refers to unwavering adherence to honesty regardless of the situation. Integrity leads to honest behaviour when nobody is looking.



* Utility in ensuring transparency and efficiency in public procurement

① → Reduce leakages to corrupt agents and Black markets

② → Grievance redressal - by having method

of addressing issues.

③ → Prevent ghost beneficiaries by ensuring regular updation.

④ → Help distribute to needy - by understanding position of different people.

⑤ → Quick services - by encouraging empathy.

* Non utility in public procurement

⑥
↓
Non enforceability of integrity pact

⑦
↓
Lack of awareness about pact

⑧
↓
Lack of incentives or punishment for violation

⑨
↓
Not incorporating various feedback.

Integrity pact are crucial for effective service delivery. As the famous saying by Rabindranath Tagore goes 'The world suffers most from the ^{tyranny of the} disinterested well wisher.' Therefore, integrity pact needs to have tooth.

6. What do each of the following quotations mean to you? (30)

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरण के आपके लिए क्या मायने हैं?

(a) "We are what our thoughts have made us; so take care about what you think. Words are secondary. Thoughts live; they travel far." – Swami Vivekananda

"हम वो हैं, जो हमें हमारी सोच ने बनाया है; इसलिए इस बात का ध्यान रखिए कि आप क्या सोचते हैं। शब्द गौण हैं, विचार रहते हैं; वे दूर तक यात्रा करते हैं।" - स्वामी विवेकानंद

Thoughts are the essence of ethics.
If thoughts are not controlled, then they can lead to a chain of thoughts which confuse us. This endangers the ethical framework we have built over the years.

Ex: 'A' is always honest and he has been always rewarded for it. Suppose he gives an exam and he sees that he has passed due to wrongfully awarded extra marks. Now if he were honest, he would fail, and this leads to a chain of thoughts which can impact his adherence to honesty.

Words are secondary in that, they are also a part of essence of our ethics based on our thoughts, attitudes and

values. Words can be a double edged sword, with the ability to hurt others or soothe them. But they are a direct result of our internal thought process

If internally, a turmoil of thoughts is present, it can lead to harsh words.

Ex: A abusive husband assumes violence is necessary, leading to adverse words in office, home, public places.

If thoughts are well arranged, then, they lead to ethical behaviour. Ex:

Grandhiji's peers influenced him to smoke and drink. But later when he arranged his thoughts, he left these practices.

6. (b) "Virtue lies in our power, and similarly so does vice; because where it is in our power to act, it is also in our power not to act." — Aristotle"

"मद्गुण हमारी शक्ति में निहित है और इसी प्रकार अबगुण भी; क्योंकि जहाँ कार्य करना हमारे अधिकार में है, वहीं कार्य न करना भी हमारे अधिकार में है।" -अरस्तू

Virtue refers to good values whereas vice refers to bad values / habits. Virtues are encouraged by society and vices are discouraged. But as Hobbes in his social contract theory advocates, to live in a society, we give up some of our rights to a more powerful person for peaceful existence. But if the same powerful person / sovereign misuses his power, then this leads to disturbance only.

Ex: Nazis propagated under Hitler, the persecution of Jews and promoted their religious segregation. This led to torture of people by the people in power, such as the vice chancellors, etc but also the society, who quietly witnessed the genocide of their neighbours and friends.

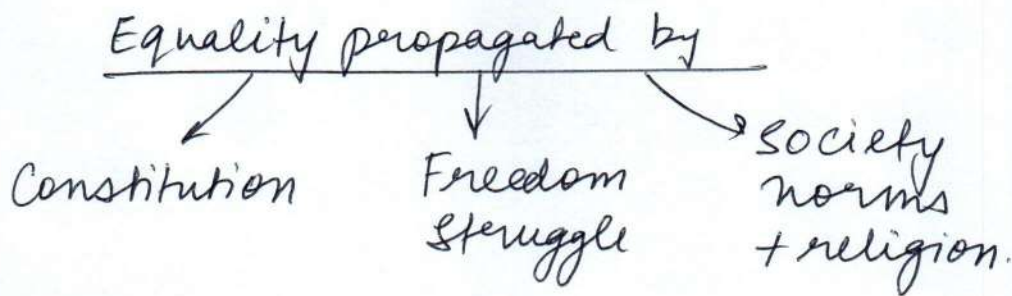
Ex: In the recent COVID Pandemic, doctors worked tirelessly to serve patients, but people have been hurting them and others have been quiet witnesses.

As it is rightly said, To judge how a person is, the best is to give them power and then analyze their behaviour.

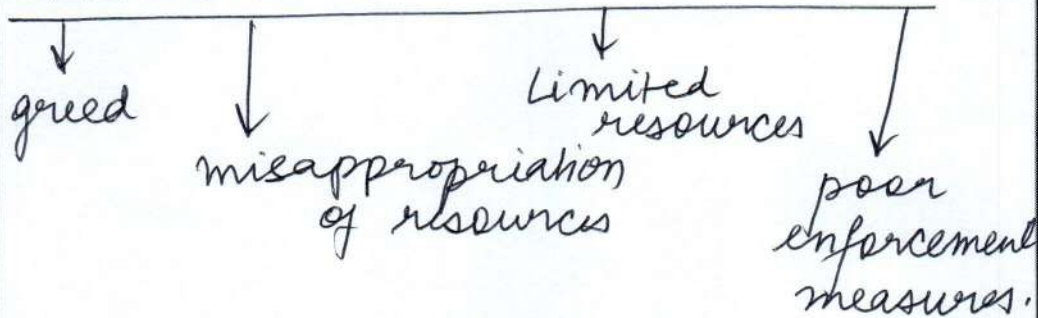
6. (c) "It may be expedient but it is not just that some should have less in order that others may prosper." — John Rawls

"यह समीचीन तो हो सकता है लेकिन यह न्यायसंगत नहीं है कि कुछ के पास कम होना चाहिए ताकि अन्य समृद्ध हो सकें" - जॉन रॉल्स

Inequality is a quality which is enshrined in our society.



But despite enshrined values, inequality exists due to



This has led to inequality as highlighted by the OXFAM report recently. Though as a developing country, initially resources can be limited. But with increased development and growth, more equality

is expected. Various reasons are:

Trickling
down
effect

Social
Sector
Spending

Equitable
development.

But a society which lacks equity leads to disharmony and competition, which hinders the prosperity of all.

SECTION – B

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

7. You are the District Magistrate (DM) of a remote district where literacy rate is very low and level of poverty quite high. The government has decided to go ahead with the first phase of mass vaccination against the COVID-19 pandemic and being the DM it is your responsibility to ensure its successful implementation in the district. However, some people with vested interests have raised concerns against the vaccine. They have not only questioned the efficacy of the vaccine but have also spread rumors of it being harmful for human health. They have also initiated a whisper campaign to the effect that vaccination will lead to impotency and that it is the hidden agenda of the government to control population. There have also been reports in local newspapers of the vaccine being approved for mass vaccination even before completion of the last phase of trials. This is further adding to the confusion and apprehension prevalent among people in the district.

The situation was tense even before the initiation of the mass vaccination programme, and once it started you received reports that very few people are turning up to get themselves vaccinated.

Given the situation:

- (a) Discuss various issues involved in the case.
- (b) What will be your course of action to ensure that the vaccination program becomes a success? **(20)**

आप एक सुदूरवर्ती जिले के जिलाधिकारी (DM) हैं, जहाँ साक्षरता दर बहुत कम है और गरीबी का स्तर काफी अधिक है। सरकार ने कोविड-19 महामारी के विरुद्ध सामूहिक टीकाकरण के प्रथम चरण का कार्यान्वयन आगे बढ़ाने का निर्णय लिया है और DM होने के नाते जिले में इसका सफल कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करना आपका उत्तरदायित्व है। हालांकि, निहित हितों वाले कुछ लोगों ने वैक्सीन के विरुद्ध चिंताएं व्यक्त की हैं। उन्होंने न केवल वैक्सीन की प्रभावकारिता पर सवाल उठाए हैं बल्कि यह अफवाह भी फैलाई है कि यह वैक्सीन मानव स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक है। उन्होंने इस आशय से एक कानाफूसी अभियान भी आरंभ किया है कि इस टीकाकरण से नपुंसकता उत्पन्न होगी और यह जनसंख्या नियंत्रित करने का सरकार का प्रच्छन्न एजेंडा है। स्थानीय समाचार पत्रों में भी अंतिम चरण का परीक्षण पूरा होने से पहले ही व्यापक पैमाने पर टीकाकरण के लिए वैक्सीन अनुमोदित किए जाने की खबरें आई हैं। इससे जिले के लोगों में व्याप्त भ्रम एवं आशंका और अधिक बढ़ रही है।

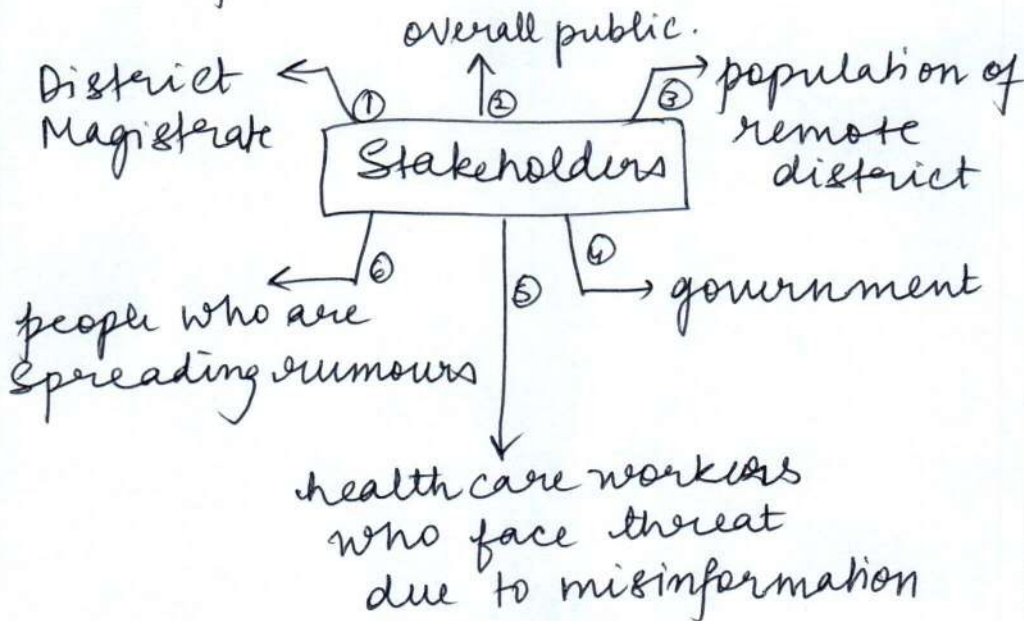
व्यापक पैमाने पर टीकाकरण कार्यक्रम आरंभ होने से पहले ही स्थिति तनावपूर्ण थी और आरंभ होने के बाद आपको सूचना मिलती है कि बहुत कम लोग टीका लगवाने के लिए सामने आ रहे हैं।

इस स्थिति को देखते हुए:

- (a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित विभिन्न मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(b) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आपकी कार्रवाई क्या होगी जिससे टीकाकरण कार्यक्रम सफल हो जाए?

As the district Magistrate faces the issue of successful implementation of vaccination programme, he faces impediments in the form of lack of awareness, misinformation about impact on health and fear of government interference. To prevent harmful impact of pandemic, successful vaccination is required.



Various Issues in the case

* Public Service vs lack of awareness

- * Impact of pandemic on health but hesitancy of people to protect themselves
- * Misinformation vs Secrecy of information by vaccine producers.
- * Previous misgovernance vs impact on future governance.

Course of Action

1. No awareness campaign, led vaccination drive go as it is going

Benefits

- ① Less hinderance to everyday operation
- as of DM, who is already bussy.
- ② Less pressure on healthcare workers
- ③ Appropriation by educated people.

Flaws

- ① Poor service delivery to vulnerable sections

- ② Negligence of civil servant's duty
- ③ Propagate misinformation.

Therefore, cons outweigh benefits, so option is rejected.

2. Awareness campaign to reduce misinformation.

Flaws

- ① → Increased burden on administration
- ② → Hesitancy of public to get vaccines, is difficult to remove
- ③ → Risks from vested interests.

Benefits

- ① → Successful vaccination
- ② → Effective public delivery
- ③ → Promote health and well being
- ④ → Reduce influence of vested interests
- ⑤ → Increase awareness.

Therefore, this option is accepted.

* Steps taken by DM

- ① Newspaper reports of studies of benefits of vaccines
- ② Take legal action against people who spread misinformation.
- ③ Personal inspection of vaccination centers to ensure proper service delivery and no hindrances
- ④ Awareness campaigns through slogans in local language, picture posters and folk tales.

8. There was an incident at a company wherein a fire broke out and led to a number of casualties. During the preliminary inquiry, one of the employees and bystander witnesses, specified that the company had taken all the safety measures and the management was not at fault. During litigation, the same employee was identified as a witness and his deposition was to be taken.

The issue is now in the court. You are a Senior Manager of the company and accompanying the said employee to the court for the deposition. On the way the employee tells you that he had lied during the inquiry; and that the truth was worse for the company than he had stated previously.

- (a) Identify the various ethical issues you would face in this situation.
(b) What would you suggest the employee to do? Give reasons for your suggestions. (20)

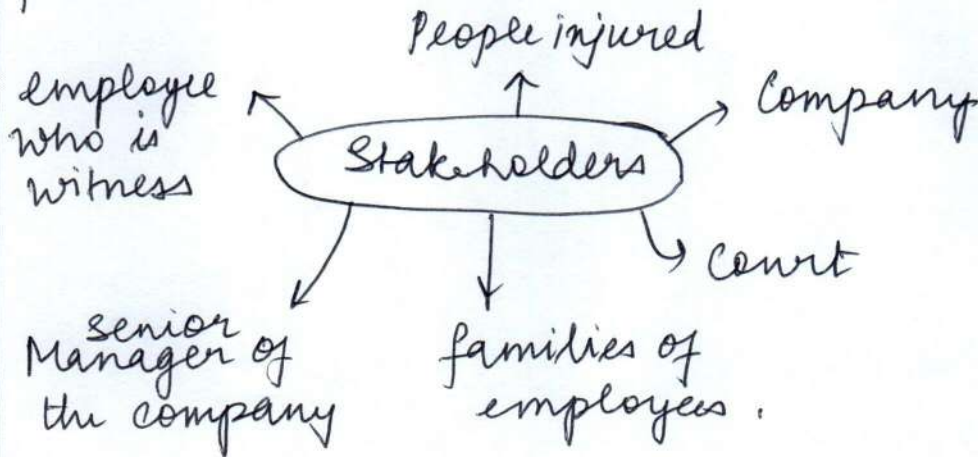
एक कंपनी में एक हादसा हो जाता है जिसमें आग लग जाती है और कई लोग हताहत हो जाते हैं। प्रारंभिक जाँच के दौरान, एक कर्मचारी और घटना के प्रत्यक्ष गवाहों ने विशेष रूप से इस बात पर बल दिया कि कंपनी ने सभी सुरक्षा उपाय किए थे एवं प्रबंधन की कोई गलती नहीं थी। मुकदमेबाजी के दौरान, उसी कर्मचारी की गवाह के रूप में पहचान की गई थी और उसका बयान लिया जाना था।

अब यह मुद्दा न्यायालय में है। आप कंपनी के वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक हैं और बयान के लिए न्यायालय में उक्त कर्मचारी के साथ जाते हैं। रास्ते में वह कर्मचारी आपको बताता है कि उसने जाँच के दौरान झूठ बोला था; और यह भी कि जो भी उसने पहले बताया था, वास्तव में कंपनी के लिए सच उससे भी भयावह है।

- (a) इस स्थिति में आप सामने आने वाले विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
(b) आप कर्मचारी से क्या करने के लिए कहेंगे? अपने सुझावों के लिए कारण दीजिए।

A fire has broke out in a company due to serious misconduct and negligence of employees, which has caused a lot of casualties. This case is in court and now the company is facing litigation and supposedly penal charges. But the court does not know the true scenario and believes that company is not at

fault.



* Issues in the situation

1. Employee welfare vs Profit generation
2. Safety measures vs cost cutting to increase profits.
3. Honesty vs Efficiency of company
4. Transparency vs penalties.
5. Accountability vs reputation of company in future.
6. Absolute liability vs Strict liability of the company.

* Option 1 - Continue lying in court.

Benefits

- ① Same reputation of company
- ② Reduce expenditure of company.
- ③ Prevent punishment to employee for lying as witness.
- ④ Uphold Principle of 'Strict liability'

Flaws

- ① Dishonesty
- ② Save employees who are negligent and corrupt.
- ③ Lead to loss of justices to those who suffered casualties & their families.

Flaws outweigh benefits so rejected.

* Option 2 - Employee accepts the mistake but does not disclose the entire scope of mistake.

Benefits

- ① Less punishment for employee & company

- ② Less penalty to be paid than full disclosure
- ③ Lead to partial justice served to people affected.

Flaws

- ① Dishonest confessions
- ② Not justice to people who died.
- ③ Loss to company.

Flaws outweigh benefits, so rejected.

* Option 3 - Full disclosure of mistake to court and accept responsibility of the accident

Benefits

- ① Promote honesty
- ② Lead to punishment of negligent employees
- ③ Justice served to families of people who suffered casualties.
- ④ Improve image of the company as being accountable
- ⑤ Rightful payment/remuneration to families of affected.

Flaws

- ① Costly to company
- ② Punishment by court for lying to employee.
- ③ Bad Publicity.

But as benefits outweigh flaws, I will go with the 3rd option.

9. Though discrimination on racial grounds is generally associated with Western countries, arguably similar notions of colour and racial discrimination are prevalent in India too.

Many Indians are found to be obsessed for “White” skin tone as visible in matrimonial ads and popularity of whitening creams. They are also found to be more hospitable towards the white-skinned Europeans than the dark-skinned Africans. Even within the country, people can be found to be discriminating fellow countrymen on the basis of their skin tone. People from North-East India face frequent racial abuse and are referred to by various derogatory names. All these point towards racism being practised and accepted in India. Moreover, it is not considered a very serious issue as the anti-discrimination laws in India are not stringent enough to deal with hate crimes associated with racism.

(a) In this context, discuss the ethical issues associated with the practice and acceptance of racial discrimination in India.

(b) If you have been tasked to formulate a plan to combat hate crimes associated with racism in India and bring about an attitudinal change, what would be your suggestions? (20)

हालांकि नस्लीय आधार पर भेदभाव सामान्यतः पश्चिमी देशों से जुड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन रंग और नस्लीय भेदभाव की समान धारणाएं यकीनन भारत में भी प्रचलित हैं।

कई भारतीयों को त्वचा की “गोरी” रंगत के प्रति आकर्षित पाया गया है जैसा कि वैवाहिक विज्ञापनों और गोरा बनाने वाली क्रीमों की लोकप्रियता से भी दिखाई देता है। उन्हें अश्वेत अफ्रीकियों की तुलना में श्वेत यूरोपीय लोगों के प्रति भी अधिक सत्कारशील पाया गया है। यहाँ तक कि देश के भीतर भी लोगों को देशवासियों के साथ उनकी त्वचा के रंग के आधार पर भेदभाव करते हुए पाया जा सकता है। पूर्वोत्तर भारत के लोगों को बार-बार नस्लीय दुर्व्यवहार का सामना करना पड़ता है एवं उनके लिए विभिन्न अपमानजनक नामों का प्रयोग किया जाता है। ये सभी भारत में नस्लवाद का व्यवहार किए जाने और उसे स्वीकार किए जाने की ओर इंगित करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, इसे बहुत गंभीर मुद्दा नहीं माना जाता है जैसा कि इस तथ्य से भी परिलक्षित होता है कि भारत में भेदभाव विरोधी कानून नस्लवाद से जुड़े घृणित अपराधों से निपटने के लिए पर्याप्त कठोर नहीं हैं।

(a) इस संदर्भ में, भारत में नस्लीय भेदभाव की परिपाटी और स्वीकार्यता से जुड़े नैतिक मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(b) यदि आपको भारत में नस्लवाद से जुड़े घृणित अपराधों से निपटने और अभिवृत्ति संबंधी परिवर्तन लाने की योजना तैयार करने का कार्य सौंपा जाता है, तो आपके मुझाव क्या होंगे?

Article 15 of the constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of race, colour, caste or sex. But despite various legal provisions race plays an important role in social discrimination. This has led to fear, threat and disharmony.

Stakeholders

- ① India - to maintain diversity as it houses all the 3 races of the world.
- ② North eastern people - who are facing geographical isolation already.
- ③ Tourists - Africans and Europeans who come to taste the various shades of India.
- ④ Dark skinned people - whose confidence and self esteem is hurt.

Ethical Issues with discrimination

1. Transparency in conduct vs misconduct
2. Inclusivity vs exclusion based on skin colour.
3. Violation of constitution vs societal norms.
4. Profit motive of companies vs social impact of the ads and creams.
5. Safety of citizens & tourists vs fear of perceived threat.

If a plan is to be formulated to combat hate crimes associated with racism, then it would incorporate:

① Punishments

- ① → monetary
- ② → prison time
- ③ → remand homes for attitude change
- ④ → Social work to understand diversity

② Strict Enforcement

- ⑤ → Awarding whistleblowers
- ⑥ → Incentivizing patrolling to increase vigilance.
- ⑦ → Legislation with teeth to prevent misuse of loopholes.
- ⑧ → Faster justice delivery through special courts.

③ Awareness generation

- ⑨ → Through education in schools through textbooks
- ⑩ → Awareness by campaigns by gram sabhas
- ⑪ → Increased teachings based on religious books, slogans and folk tales.

④ Schemes Implementation

- ⑫ → Ek Bharat, Shresth Bharat
- ⑬ → Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan

(14) 'Know your country - Incredible India'

(15) Athithey Devo Bhava

Therefore through these steps, I would try to consolidate an effective plan against racism.

10. With its highly coveted line of consumer electronics, a multinational company 'A' has a cult following among loyal consumers and makes profits of crores of rupees. Recently, a report by an international non-governmental organisation has highlighted that in some overseas production centres of the company, the working conditions are hazardous for the labour, which include children also. In some centres, the international environmental standards are also flouted.

The company's global head has defended their position by saying that they have little control over monitoring and regulating the entire supply chain due to internationalization of the production process. Based on the above information, answer the following:

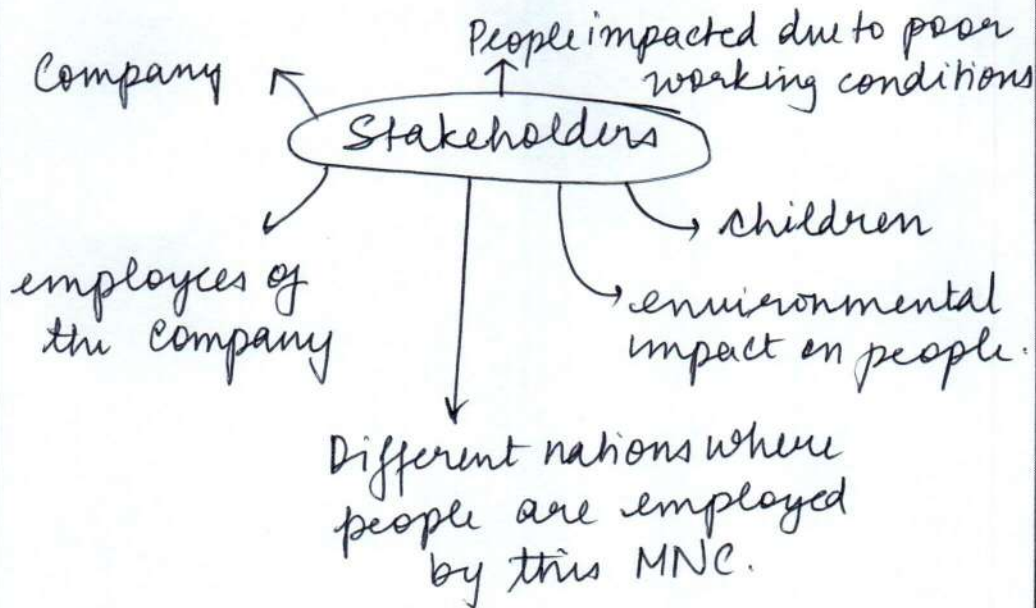
- (a) Do you think company 'A' should be held responsible for ethical lapses made by individuals further down its supply chain?
- (b) Should customers be expected to take into account the ethical track record of companies while making purchases? Give reasons. **(20)**

उपभोक्ता इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स की अपनी अत्यधिक प्रतिष्ठित शृंखला वाली, एक बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी 'A' की निष्ठावान उपभोक्ताओं के बीच गहरी पैठ है और वह करोड़ों रुपये का मुनाफा कमाती है। हाल ही में, एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय गैर-सरकारी संगठन की एक रिपोर्ट में इस बात पर प्रकाश डाला गया कि कंपनी के कुछ विदेशी उत्पादन केंद्रों में कार्यदशाएं श्रमिकों के लिए खतरनाक हैं, जिनमें बच्चे भी सम्मिलित हैं। कुछ केंद्रों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरणीय मानकों का भी उल्लंघन होता है। कंपनी के वैश्विक प्रमुख ने यह कहते हुए अपनी स्थिति का बचाव किया है कि उत्पादन प्रक्रिया के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के कारण संपूर्ण आपूर्ति शृंखला की निगरानी और विनियमन पर उनका नियंत्रण बहुत कम है। उपर्युक्त जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित का उत्तर दीजिए:

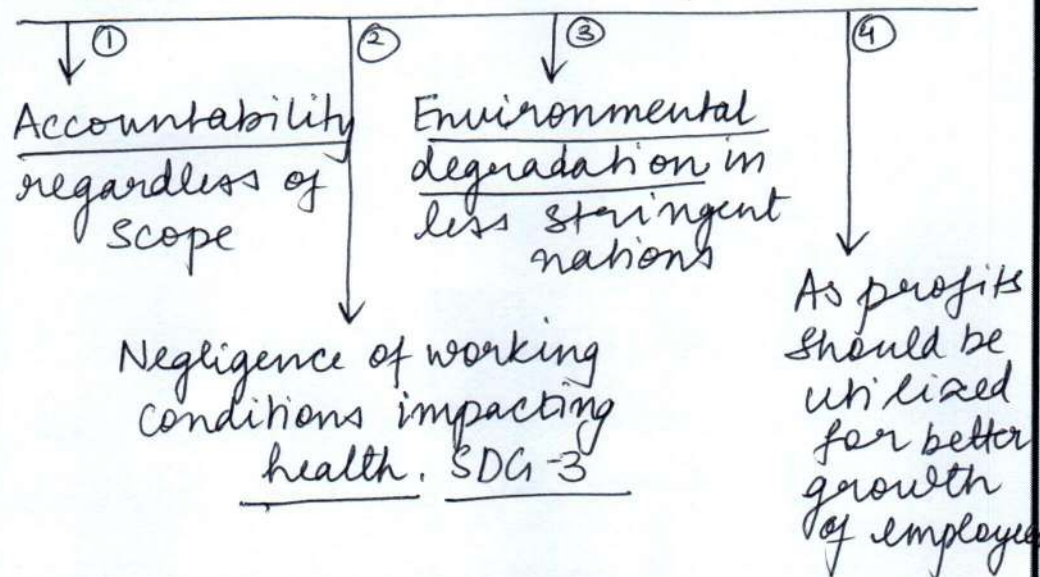
- (a) क्या आप मानते हैं कि कंपनी 'A' को उसकी आपूर्ति शृंखला में और नीचे की ओर स्थित व्यक्तियों द्वारा की गई नैतिक खामियों के लिए उत्तरदायी ठहराया जाना चाहिए?
- (b) क्या ग्राहकों से यह अपेक्षा की जानी चाहिए कि वे खरीददारी करते समय कंपनियों का नैतिक ट्रैक रिकॉर्ड ध्यान में रखें? कारण बताइए।

A company with transnational presence has a loyal customer base and earns huge profits. But a report leads to awareness by lapses of the company in environmental, children and working space issues. The leadership has absolved

themselves of responsibility given the scope of operations in different countries.



* Reasons to be held responsible



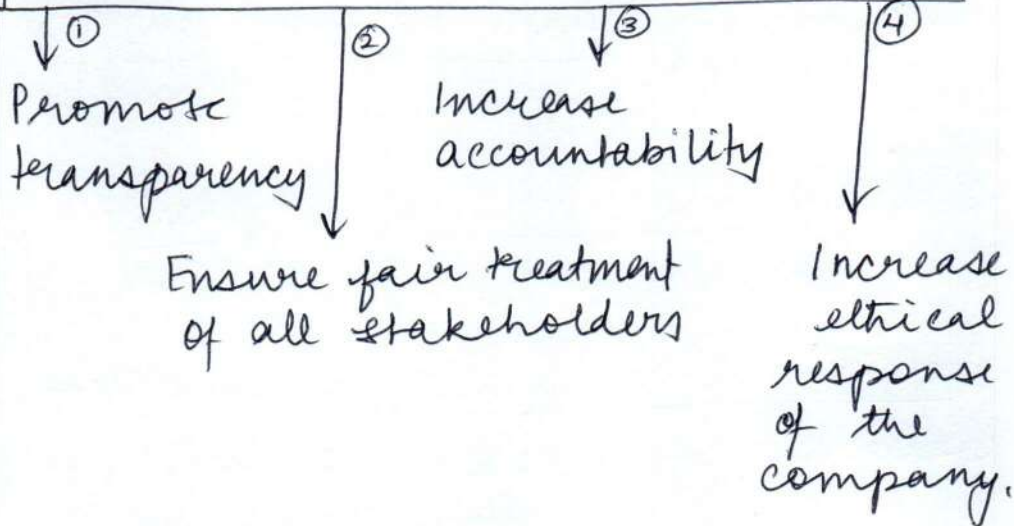
* Reasons to not be held responsible

- ↳ Sovereignty of nations impacted due to interference in nation's policies
- ↳ Huge profit generation boosting the economy
- ↳ Customers and employees should be independent decision makers
- ↳ Decentralized administration to allow for localized and customised administration

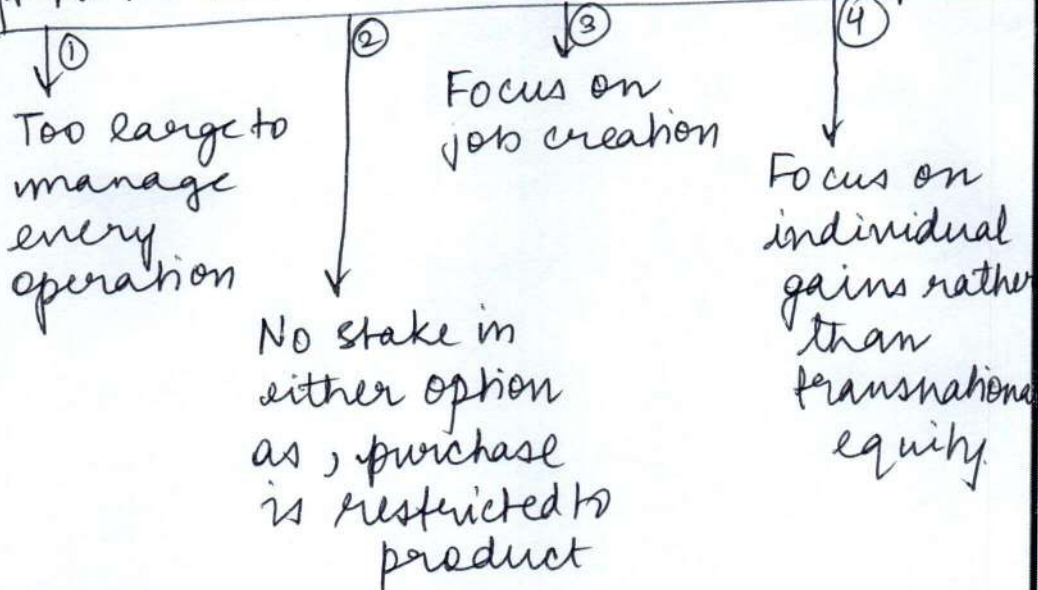
But regardless of transnational presence the company should have been responsible for the lapses as it owns the company and is enjoying the profits. Therefore, they should ensure accountability.

- b) Customers are the most crucial stakeholders -s who decide whether a company will survive or not.

* Take into account Ethical lapses



* Not take into account Ethical lapses



In my opinion, customers should take into account ethical lapses as it leads to

more accountable and conscious behaviour
which prevents exploitation of vulnerable
sections and the environment.

11. According to some reports, gambling and betting together, while illegal, have evolved into a multi-billion dollar industry in India with one estimate pegging the market at \$60 billion. Added to this is the wide reach of cricket as a sport and the periodic cases of betting in it making to news. It has been suggested by some that making gambling and betting legal would resolve many issues and also contribute to the exchequer.

On the other hand, there remains a strong opinion against doing so.

(a) What is your opinion on the matter?

(b) Also, identify the merits of the arguments in opposition to the stand you have taken. (20)

कुछ रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, अवैध होते हुए भी जुआ और सट्टेबाजी सम्मिलित रूप से भारत में कई अरब डॉलर के उद्योग के रूप में विकसित हो गया है। एक अनुमान के अनुसार, इसका बाजार 60 अरब डॉलर तक का हो गया है। इसके साथ ही, एक खेल के रूप में क्रिकेट की व्यापक पहुंच है और इसमें सट्टेबाजी के प्रकरण यदा-कदा सुर्खियों में रहते हैं। कुछ लोगों ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि जुए और सट्टेबाजी को विधिक मान्यता देने से कई मुद्दों का समाधान हो जाएगा और सरकारी खजाने में भी वृद्धि होगी।

वहीं दूसरी ओर, ऐसा करने के विरुद्ध एक प्रबल राय भी बनी हुई है।

(a) इस विषय पर आपकी क्या राय है?

(b) साथ ही, आपने जो रुख अपनाया है उसके विरुद्ध तर्कों की खूबियों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

Betting is illegal in India, though several countries have allowed it.

This has led to underground betting activities which is flourishing though the exchequer is witnessing a loss.

* Arguments in favour of allowing betting

① → Legalise transactions - leading to less litigation and surveillance

by police, who can use this time for other crime tracking.

↳ Benefit Exchequer - Already facing
② downturn of economy, this can lead to increased revenue for welfare schemes

↳ Prevent exploitation of youth - who
③ fall into traps of earning quick money through illegal means, given prevalent poverty in India.

↳ Regulation of activity - can prevent
④ frauds and misappropriation of funds and resources.

↳ Create awareness about flaws of the activity - without fear of punitive
⑤ measures against obsessive gamblers

Having seen the benefits, certain flaws exist of legalising gambling.

* Arguments not in favour of legalisation

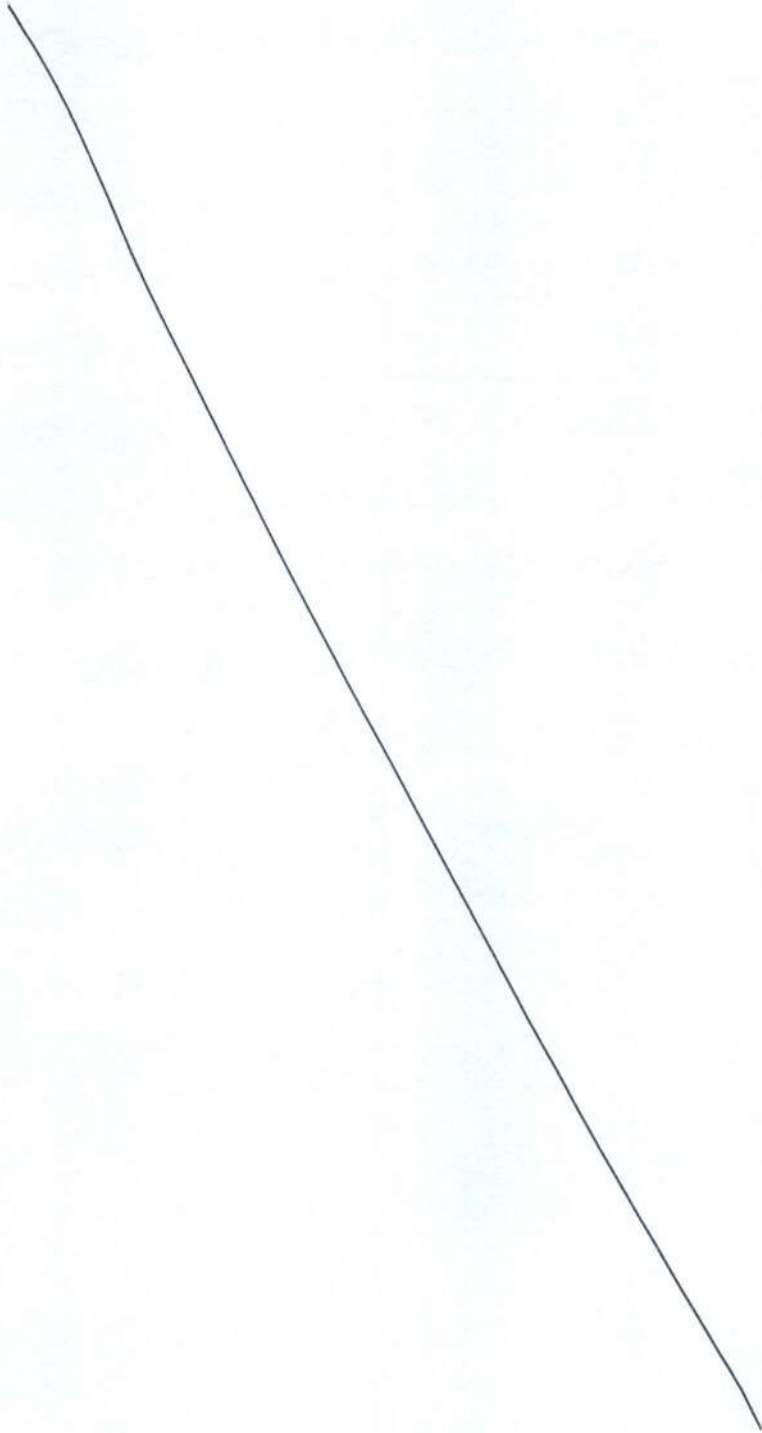
- ① → Allow exploitation by legal means - as awareness about ills is less, legalising gambling will lead to increased vulnerability.
- ② → Misuse of hard earned money - misuse of money by people who want to earn quick and easy money.
- ③ → Lack of resources - can lead to increasing reliance on gambling & in India, poverty is prevalent.
- ④ → Propagate wrong practices - for profit of exchequer, wrong habits will be inculcated. Ex: Cigarette ads by cigarette companies.
- ⑤ → Lack of regulator - due to large prevalence in unorganised sector.

In my opinion, betting should be legalised in phased manner and only in some fields. Example: Stock market is kind of a gamble, but it is regulated. Similarly, a stringent regulator at state levels need to be instituted for monitoring.

Though it can become a side source of income, measures have to be taken that it does not lead to corruption, laziness and gambling of all assets.

Though it can be legalised, steps of awareness generation should be taken to reduce gambling habits and promote earnings through job creation and skill development.

Gambling and betting are a double edged sword which needs to be handled well or else can lead to more harm than good.

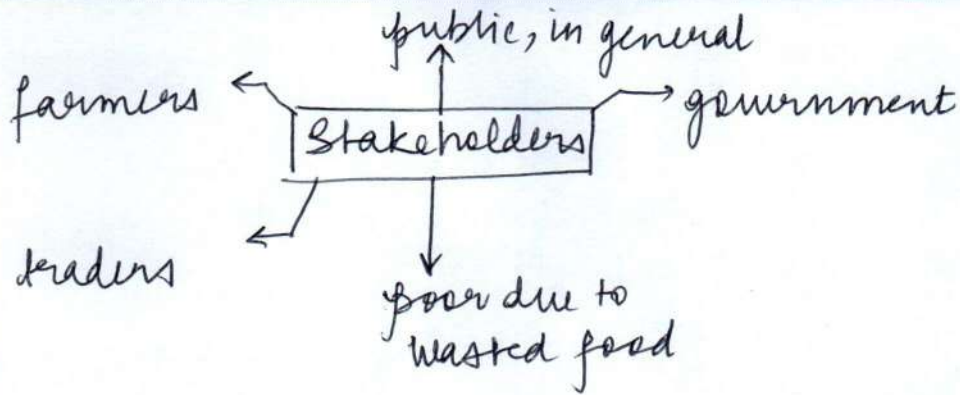


12. Recently, the government has enacted certain legislations, which have led to largescale protests from various farmer and trade union bodies in the country. This protest has witnessed various events such as blocking of public roads, destruction of public property and even mass wasting of crops by some farmers. On one hand, the farmers and traders have accused the government of crony capitalism and on the other hand, the government has pointed out that the protests have been orchestrated by those whose vested interests have been hit by the legislations. Various experts are divided on the issue and there is no one concrete view emerging on it. The negotiations that have taken place, have also not yielded any results so far.
- (a) Identify the different stakeholders and their interests in the case above.
- (b) Discuss the ethical concerns with such protests and how they should be tackled in your opinion. (20)

हाल ही में, सरकार ने कुछ विधान अधिनियमित किए हैं, जिसके कारण देश में विभिन्न किसान और श्रमिक संघ निकायों ने बड़े पैमाने पर विरोध प्रदर्शन किए हैं। इस विरोध प्रदर्शन में सार्वजनिक सड़कों को अवरुद्ध करने, सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को नष्ट करने और यहाँ तक कि कुछ किसानों द्वारा फसलों को बड़े पैमाने पर बर्बाद करने जैसी विभिन्न घटनाएं देखी गई हैं। एक ओर जहाँ किसानों और व्यापारियों ने सरकार पर घोर पूंजीवादी होने का आरोप लगाया है, तो वहीं दूसरी ओर सरकार ने इस बात की ओर इशारा किया है कि ये विरोध प्रदर्शन उन लोगों ने करवाए हैं जिनके निहित हितों पर इन अधिनियमों ने प्रहार किया है। इस मुद्दे पर विभिन्न विशेषज्ञों की राय अलग-अलग है और इसपर कोई ठोस विचार उभरकर सामने नहीं आ पा रहा है। जो बातचीत हुई है, उसका भी अभी तक कोई परिणाम नहीं निकला है।

- (a) उपर्युक्त प्रकरण में सम्मिलित विभिन्न हितधारकों और उनके हितों की पहचान कीजिए।
- (b) ऐसे विरोध प्रदर्शन से संबद्ध नैतिक चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए और आपकी राय में उनसे कैसे निपटा जाना चाहिए।

Legislation by the elected representatives is expected to fulfill interests of the electorate. But when the demands are not satisfied of various groups, discontent is expressed. In the above example, protests, destruction of public property and wasting of food has occurred. Negotiations have failed to yield results due to conflicting expectations.



Ethical Concerns

1. Public interest vs private interests

Interests of certain groups conflict with interests of larger population.

2. Negotiation peacefully vs violence

failure to yield results has led to use of violence which has impacted public order.

3. Public order vs discontent of groups

Maintainence of peace and public order while certain groups face issues which need to be resolved.

4. Representative government vs interests of pressure groups

Emphasis has to be placed on resolution of content to result in maximum welfare

* OPTIONS

1. Not do anything and hope the protesters to hire.

Benefits

- ① → reduce negotiation related time and energy
- ② → Lead to acceptance of new legislation eventually
- ③ → Reflect that government does not bend easily

Flaws

- ① → Failure to satisfy electorate
- ② → Public order disrupted
- ③ → Damage to public property, which is illegal
- ④ → Simmering discontent can be misused

by vested interests.

Flaws outweigh benefits, therefore, this option is rejected.

2. Negotiations continue.

Benefits

- ① Satisfy queries w.r.t legislations
- ② Lead to public order
- ③ Weed out vested interest groups.

Flaws

- ① lack of awareness
- ② Lack of trust, which is crucial for persuasion.
- ③ Continuance of violent protests and damages.

Flaws outweigh benefits, therefore the option is rejected.

3. Negotiations occur and awareness about the legislations and their impact.

Benefits

- ① → Create awareness
- ② → Negotiations as equals.
- ③ → More informed opinion will prevent manipulation.
- ④ → Maintain public order and food security, as its harms will be explained.

Flaws

- ① → Continuance of violence by vested interests.
- ② → Lack of will to understand by some groups.
- ③ → Refusal to negotiate.

Benefits outweigh flaws, therefore, I will choose option 3.