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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE: 1433)

Name of Candidate	Anash Singhal	Registration Number	139489
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Date	20/7/2019
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	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

SECTION - A

Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each:

1. Given below are two quotations. For each of these bring out what it means to you in the present context.

नीचे दो उद्धरण दिए गए हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक का वर्तमान संदर्भ में आपके लिए क्या महत्व है, स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(a) The golden rule of conduct is mutual toleration, seeing that we will never all think alike and we shall always see Truth in fragment and from different points of vision. Mahatma Gandhi. 10

यह जानते हुए कि हम सब एक जैसा नहीं सोचेंगे और हम सदैव सत्य को खंडों में और विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों से देखेंगे, आचरण का सुनहरा नियम पारस्परिक सहिष्णुता है। महात्मा गांधी।

The above statement brings out the idea of varying values (preferences), beliefs at individual, societal, national level. Our ~~free~~ perceived notion of right and wrong becomes our version of truth.

Few examples:-

Individual - vegetarianism v/s non-vegetarianism.

Social

→ South Bombay case with girls in shorts v/s rural village unease with it.

→ Hinduism v/s Islam

National

↳ Truth/Value of democracy in India vis soft totalitarianism in China.

↳

This shows that all different values lead to different truths and visions.

These can lead to conflicts of ideas eg. recent incidences of lynching against beef traders

But in ~~two~~ country like India which is a melting pot of ~~so~~ different cultures, traditions, languages. conflicts in truth are inevitable.

but if one has tolerance

(i.e. willingness to accept other's view and behavior) ~~then~~ ~~the~~ ~~in~~ our social conduct, the peaceful coexistence can't be a difficulty.

In some ways, this quote of Mahatama Gandhi is more relevant than ever for protecting India's social fabric

1. (b) The mind of the superior man is conversant with righteousness; the mind of the mean man is conversant with gain. Confucius. 10

श्रेष्ठतर व्यक्ति की बुद्धि न्याय परायणता में दक्ष होती है; जबकि तुच्छ व्यक्ति की बुद्धि लाभोन्मुख होती है। कन्फ्यूशियस।

Righteousness is a trait in which a person abides the societal ethics.

While meanness in above content can be considered equivalent to a self-centeredness unethical conduct.

We can understand this by few examples.

Righteous person.

- a) Personal behaviour guided by integrity, honesty, truth.
- b) social relations in public as well as private domain are harbored by trust
- c) Displays civic sense and think and then act on nation building

Mean man

- a) His/her thoughts and actions are driven by unethical tenets of self gain, jealousy, hatred
- b) Social relations are also driven by intention of maximizing personal benefits. (eg. Politician indulging in social disharmony)
- c) He possibly evades taxes and work against the nation

Thus it becomes clear that mind and our thoughts make us who we are as a social entity which in collective sense affects the whole nation and humanity. In this context, Dalai lama's quote on peace stands true

"^{World} Inner peace begins with inner peace"

2. (a) Impersonal management, a characteristic feature of a Weberian bureaucracy, develops over time into indifference, especially with regard to weaker sections of the society. Critically discuss, 10

वेबर की नौकरशाही की एक विशिष्ट विशेषता, अवैयक्तिक प्रबंधन, समय के साथ विशेष रूप से समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के संबंध में उदासीनता के रूप में विकसित हो जाती है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Impersonal management refers to trait of dealing with public life affairs with utmost objectivity without associating personal biases with the matter.

Benefits of such traits

1. Helps bring the idea of public service before self service in public administration
2. Biased behavior towards issues in public domain is checked.
3. Increases efficiency and consistency in administration

4. The trust in office increases

Indifference over time?

1. Possible challenges are that one might become pedantic and obsessive about rules.
2. ^{loss of} losing of larger goals in longer run, i.e. serving the public
3. Lack of evolution of rules/laws is also a possible conflict which may make this trait an issue for public servants

Thus, impersonal management is a trait must in civil servants but civil servants must remain connected to social realities and needs while following the principle.

2. (b) In pursuit of political power, means are often compromised that leads to competitive reliance on unethical practices resulting in erosion of public trust. Discuss. 10

राजनीतिक सत्ता के अनुसरण में, प्रायः साधनों से समझौता किया जाता है जिससे अनैतिक व्यवहारों के प्रति प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक निर्भरता पैदा होती है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सार्वजनिक विश्वास का क्षरण होता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The above statement brings to fore the issue of political unethical practices in lieu of power which is generally attained through process of elections - hence election time unethical practices.

Few examples of unethical practices

1. Use of money power,
2. Criminalization of politics.
 $\xrightarrow{33\% \text{ with charges in US}}$
 Criminals \rightarrow become politicians
 or
 Politicians \rightarrow use criminals for vote bank
3. Use of social disharmony for

person gains.

(eg) Syedhaya Bakri demolition led to wide-spread riots

4. Use of fake news to propogate personal benefits

5. Misuse of public resources for personal gains

6. Recent Karnataka crisis - defection
condemndrum

Erosion of public trust

1. When criminals become law makers trust in system reduces

2. When politicians show "Aaya ram gaya raam" attitude in legislature, ~~and~~ process of elections it self. → people trust

3. India stands at 78th rank in Corruption perception; shows the extent of unethical behavior which also makes public disillusioned.

Thus, there is an urgent need to bring comprehensive legislation and strict enforcement of the same in public domain.

3. (a) It takes more than a corporate governance policy to inspire ethical behavior and sustain a truly ethical workplace. Discuss. 10

नैतिक व्यवहार को प्रेरित करने और कार्यस्थल को सही अर्थों में नीतिपरक बनाए रखने हेतु कॉर्पोरेट शासन नीति से कहीं अधिक की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Corporate governance refers to set of rules, laws and processes that ~~it~~ regulates the affairs of company/ Corporation.

Existing rules/policy

1. KM Birla Committee & Act 45 of listing agreement

1.1. Accountability of Board of Directors

1.2. Self-declaration on compliance

1.3. Audits and reports.

2. Company's Act 2013 (Section 293A)

2.1. Independent directors enlargement

2.2. Office of Serious Crime investigation

2.3. Soc. Corporate social responsibility @ 2% of net profits

2.4. Investor education and protection

Issues at work place

Workplace refers to the place at which employees work as a part of corporate.

Issues from employers side

1. Harassment → Verbal and sexual
↳ Non compliance with SHIA 2013
2. Unregulated - termination of employment
(eg) 90% units in India in unregulated sector.
3. Fake data to get unsolicited gain
(eg) 2G Scam & Satyam scam.
4. Fake NGOs to ~~protect~~ ^{evade} CSR contributions

Issues from employees side

5. Misuse of companies resources.
6. Data theft and insider trading
7. Lack of trust and harmony

Corporate governance needs tighter monitoring on ethical grounds while ensuring that compliance doesn't become red-tapism

3. (b) "Law should be so succinct that it can be carried in the pocket of the coat and it should be so simple that it can be understood by a peasant." Discuss, 10

"विधि इतनी सारगर्भित (संक्षिप्त) होनी चाहिए कि इसे कोट की जेब में रखा जा सके और इसे इतना सरल होना चाहिए कि इसे एक किसान भी समझ सके।" चर्चा कीजिए।

Law refers to the codified set of standards ; done so by a competent authority to guide social and personal thoughts, behavior, actions.

Need for succinctness

1. Long and elaborate laws often render them less public friendly accessible
2. Succinct doesn't necessarily mean less complete.

Need for simplicity

1. ~ 75% population of India is not literate.
2. Access of justice is improved as envisioned by Art 40A

3. - 70% people in rural India does not have access to robust justice mechanism and Lok Adalats are fairly recent institutes

Issues with over-simplification

Over-simplification leads to 2 key issues.

- ① Subordinate legislation
↳ This leads to executive defining law as per their will.
- ② Civil servant(s) discretion
↳ If CS doesn't have integrity this may become a source of unethical behavior
- ③ Confusion and conflict

Laws need to be simple and succinct but one ^{should not} shouldn't go overboard to the extent that it becomes open to wide interpretation

4. (a) Ethics in international relations has the potential to cater to the diplomatic challenges of 21st century. Examine. 10

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में नीतिशास्त्र में 21वीं सदी की कूटनीतिक चुनौतियों से निपटने का सामर्थ्य है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ethics in international relations refer to the use of ethical principles in domain of interactions and exchanges at international forum.

Key international Issues along with ethical issues

> Solutions by use of ethics

1. Terrorism

- Violence
- Intolerance

1.1. Spread of harmony and love.

1.2. Forgiveness and accepting and reforming

1.3. Mutual cooperation and trust

2. Climate change

- Responsibility of developed countries for Historical harms
- Vulnerability of developing nation

2.1. Accepting responsibility and contributing \$100bn under Paris deal.

2.2. Supporting and helping developing nations to cope better

3. Poverty and hunger
- Unequal distribution of resources.
 - Social ~~in~~justice.
- 3.1. Redistribution
- 3.2. Contribution

4. Trafficking and drugs trade
- Against basic human values
 - Against dignity of individual.
- 4.1. Curbing anti-social element.
- 4.2. Showing resilience in face of adversity.
- 4.3. Firm actions

5. Migrants
- Refoulement leads to
 - Local country
 - Injustice
- 5.1. Accepting migrants under the convention of UNCHR.
- 5.2. Social acceptance in local community.

In nut shell it about showing empathy
As Barack Obama says -

"Learning to stand in someone else's shoes, to see through their eyes, that's how the world peace begins"

4. (b) Nolan Committee provides for one of the most comprehensive statements of what constitutes ethical standards for holders of public office. Elaborate. 10

सार्वजनिक पदधारकों के लिए नैतिक मानक क्या हैं, नोलन समिति इसका एक सर्वाधिक विशद विवरण प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Nolan committee was formed in UK in 1994 under the chairmanship of Lord Nolan. It laid out 7 key principles that every civil servant should have.

1. Accountability → the obligation to justify one's actions enforced by law
(eg) → elections after every 5 yrs.
→ Lok Sabha's accountability of government executive wing
2. Honesty! It cannonates with ideals of truthfulness.
(eg) → staying true to one's duty.
3. Integrity! It means consistency of thought, behavior, action across

space, time and context and holding on the highest morals.

(eg) PepsiCo sharing information leak to Coca-Cola despite having the opportunity to use it for personal gain.

4. Leadership → The ability to steer a group/organisation in a direction of larger vision while ensuring individual growth and taking responsibility for failures.

eg. PM Modi leading the cabinet

Gandhiji taking leading NCM and taking responsibility for - chori

5. Openness: Unrestricted access to information

(eg) Open data policy

6. Objectivity: Decisions based on data and hard facts/rules.

7. Selflessness: Public welfare before private interest.

All above qualities ensure that the civil services continue to be key elements of steel frame envisaged by Sardar Patel

5. (a) The sharper the socio-economic disparities, the greater the incentive towards corruption. Analyse. 10

सामाजिक-आर्थिक विषमताएं जितनी तीव्र होंगी, भ्रष्टाचार के प्रति प्रोत्साहन उतना ही अधिक होगा। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Socio-economic disparities refer to unequal social and economic status reflected 0.35 Ginni coefficient for India.

Corruption refers to dishonest and fraudulent conduct by those in power typically through bribery

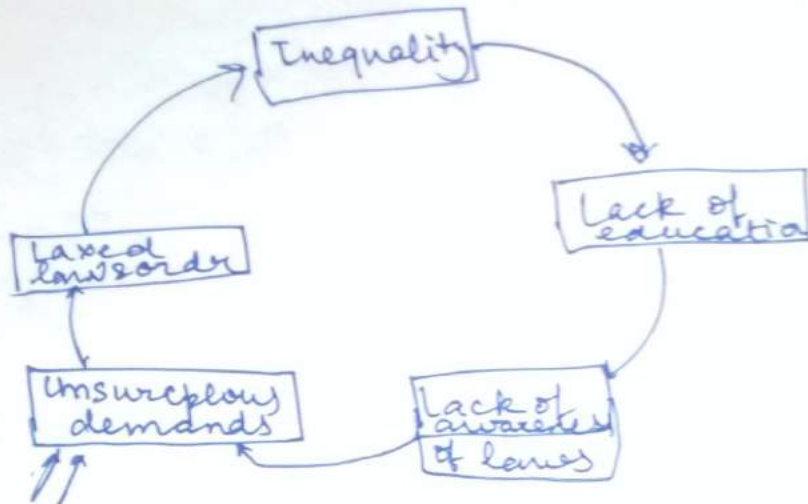
India has 1% on top holding onto 72% of wealth while corruption perception index ^(CPI) shows India's standing at 78.

If we analyse same data for UK & China this how it how they stand.

	Ginni Coefficient	CPI
UK	30	81
China	42	87
India	35	78

There clearly is a correlation between the two elements.

Why this relation



Powered
by low
incomes in first place

but then it becomes a culture
and people at high posts also
demand ~~to~~ bribery and indulge
in corruption.

Thus, there is an acute
need to break the vicious circle
and make them aware and
bringing in social pressure to
put a check on corruption

5. (b) The moral worth of an action depends not on the consequences that flow from it, but on its motivation. Explain the statement with the help of suitable examples. 10

किसी कार्यवाही का नैतिक मूल्य इसके प्राप्त होने वाले परिणामों पर नहीं, बल्कि उसकी अभिप्रेरणा पर निर्भर करता है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

The above statement highlights the fact that ~~no~~ conflict between end results and intent

This has multiple dimensions

1. Legal

Killing in self defense v/s murder, the earlier act demands mercy while latter needs punishment.

2. Medical

Euthanasia v/s intentional harmful like ~~to~~ kidney racket
↳ Both leads to possible death of a human being, while earlier is justified in some countries latter is not.

3. Telling lie

Lying for saving a life is justified in some sense while lying for personal gains is not

Opposite opinion

4. Development

A dam constructed for economic growth is well intentioned but its consequences also equally matter.

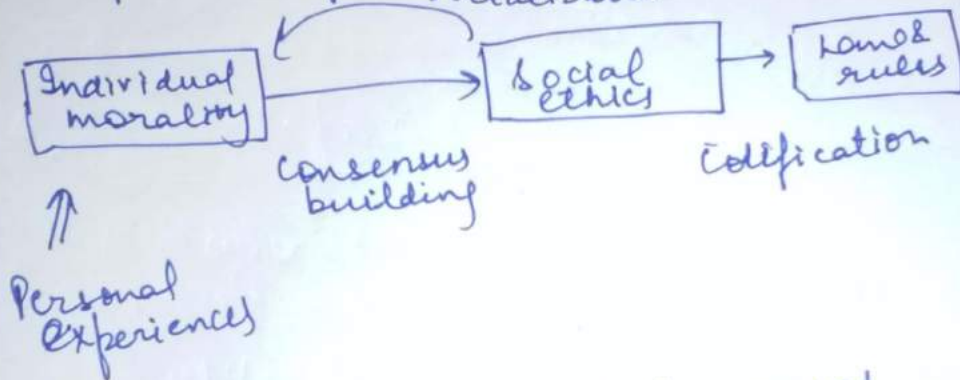
5. Negative motivation
Parental pressure for child's growth leads to his suicide.

Thus, in most cases intentions overpower consequences but there is always a balance that should not be breached.

6. The universal adoption of common good approach poses the ethical dilemma of putting collective interests over and above the individual interests. Discuss with examples. 10

कॉमन गुड (सार्वजनिक शुभ) के दृष्टिकोण का सार्वभौमिक अंगीकरण व्यक्तिगत हितों के ऊपर सामूहिक हितों को रखने की नैतिक बुद्धि उत्पन्न करता है। सोदाहरण चर्चा कीजिए।

We can understand this by understanding the process of ethics formation



In most of cases through process of socialization social good and ethics are same but when personal interest differs then there arise a conflict.

- eg. Economic dilemmas
 - Taxation v/s Social Schemes
 - ↳ Laffer curve shows that after a point it starts harming individual incentives
- social dilemmas
 - eg. Triple talaa
 - judgement
 - Women rights v/s religion
- eg. Sec 377 abolition for LGBTQ
- minority v/s social consensus

Security
Issues

→ Kashmir crisis

→ Individual choice
of Kashmiris
(Kashmiri's vs
National integrity)

→ Left wing extremism
(Tribal seclusion
vs development)

Thus, it becomes clear that
personal and social goods come
in conflict at many instances
and this is where the crucial
balance between equality and
liberty needs to be preserved.

7. Compassion should never be considered as weakness, but rather as an essential element for providing a congenial administrative working environment. Discuss. 10

करुणा (संवेदना) को कभी भी दुर्बलता नहीं समझा जाना चाहिए, बल्कि इसे सौहार्दपूर्ण प्रशासनिक कामकाज का वातावरण प्रदान करने हेतु एक आवश्यक तत्व माना जाना चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

Compassion refers to a person's ability to ~~as~~ relate to ~~a person~~ someone else's problem and also act in the same regard for its resolution.

Why weakness

1. Moral conflicts become more regular
for eg. scheme benefits to deserving but not allowed as per rules.
2. Objectivity becomes shadowed by emotions
3. Chances of letting wrong precedence

Why important

4. Intelligence and emotional quotient are both important for workplace

- Improve behavior for co-workers
- More hopeful and optimistic
- Achieves the public welfare goal better.
- Emotional bonding with people goes longer way than authority
- Ability to understand people enables leaders to get work done better.

Compassion is a trait of highest order but civil servants must ensure that they don't go overboard by harming institutions and setting wrong precedences.

8. Explain what you understand by the following values and discuss their importance for civil services: 10

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि आप निम्नलिखित मूल्यों से क्या समझते हैं और सिविल सेवाओं के लिए उनके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए:

(a) Professionalism

व्यावसायिकता

Professionalism refers to adhering to the professional and work ethics

~~is~~ while adhere

There are certain umbrella ethics for all professions

eg. Punctuality

Integrity.

Honesty.

Efficiency.

Abiding by law.

while others are specific to profession

eg. Law → No man to be punished & judiciary unheard.

Medical - No intentional harm.
(govt. hospitals)

Government - Public welfare before services. self-

These ethics help increase a) public trust
b) bring in efficiency, transparency

(b) Nishkama Karma

निष्काम कर्म

Nishkama Karma is a hinduism philosophy that refers to the "duty without expecting any rewards"

Importance for civil services

- Public welfare without any personal benefits
- honesty is propogated and corrupt behaviour is checked.
- Builds people trust in system.
- Imbibes frugality as most resources are used in service of public.

As Krishna says in Bhagvat Geta "Nishkama dharma, paramo dharma." The true religion is serving without any expectations. holds utmost importance!

SECTION – B

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

9. There have been widespread agitations both in favour of and against extending reservation in educational institutions and government jobs to a certain section of the society. You have been appointed as the chairman of a high level committee, constituted by the government to examine the matter and make recommendations. So far, the committee has found no compelling reasons to extend reservation to this section. While the report of the committee is pending finalization, you get an impression through the media that the government is inclined to accept the demand for extending the reservation, regardless of the findings of your committee. Some members of the committee are also inclined to support the government stand.

(a) Discuss the dilemma, if any, that you face in this situation.

(b) What course of action would you take? Give reasons for the same.

(c) Also discuss the ethical issues involved with the policy of affirmative action in India. 20

समाज के एक निश्चित वर्ग के लिए शैक्षणिक संस्थानों और सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण का विस्तार करने के पक्ष और विपक्ष में व्यापक आंदोलन हुए हैं। आपको इस मामले की जांच करने और अनुशंसाएं देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा गठित एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति के अध्यक्ष के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है। अभी तक, समिति द्वारा इस वर्ग को आरक्षण प्रदान करने के पक्ष में कोई ठोस कारण नहीं पाया गया है। यद्यपि समिति की रिपोर्ट को अंतिम रूप प्रदान किया जाना अभी शेष है, आपको मीडिया के माध्यम से ऐसे संकेत प्राप्त होते हैं कि सरकार आपकी समिति के निष्कर्षों पर ध्यान दिए बिना ही आरक्षण में वृद्धि करने संबंधी मांग को स्वीकार करने की इच्छुक है। समिति के कुछ सदस्य भी सरकार के इस पक्ष का समर्थन करते हैं।

(a) इस स्थिति में आपके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली दुविधा, यदि कोई हो, पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(b) आप क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे? उसके कारण भी बताइए।

(c) भारत में सकारात्मक कार्रवाई की नीति में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Key facts

- (a) Report on a socio-economic group shows they are not backward.
- (b) Government still plans to extend the reservation
- (c) Report is pending finalizing

Key dilemmas
Involved

Meritocracy, VIS
&
Equality

Political accountability,
Political neutrality

Course of Action

1. Evaluating the truth in media's report
2. If true, ~~advise~~ ^{consult} the ~~appropriate~~ ^{team} members and develop a consensus view
3. If view developed is still against reservation extension then advise the appropriate political counterpart against extension.
4. Finalize and submit the report to the government.
5. If someone in the team wants to go to media, I would strongly advise against it.

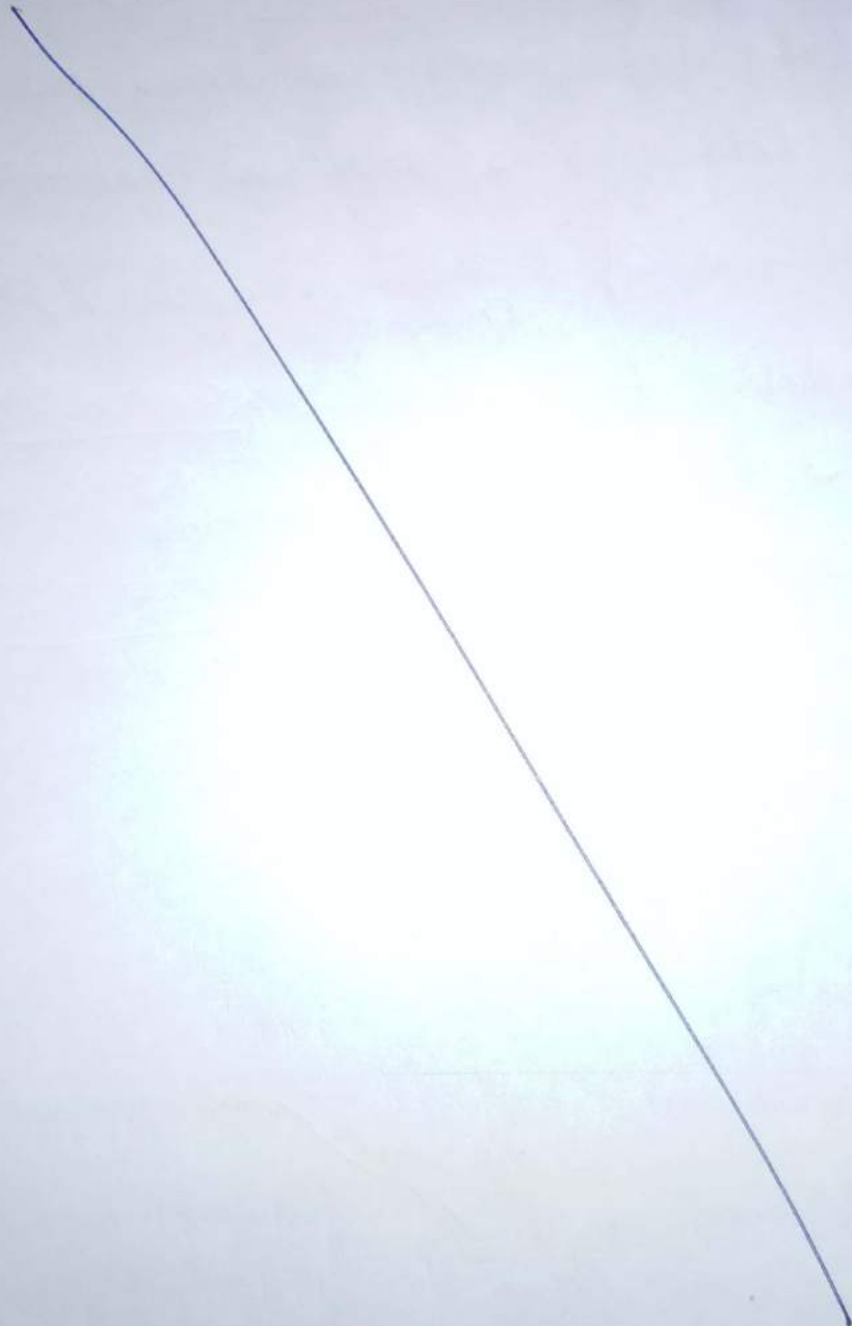
it as the domain of civil servants
job is provide holistic pros and
Cons but if it is the political
leadership ~~who will~~ and legislature
who decides the laws.

Ethical issues with affirmative political action

1. As mentioned earlier, equality
will further suffer.
2. Reservation will be given to
a group which as per data
does not deserve it.
3. Political action will be guided
by political gains instead of
genuine public welfare

4. People's social disharmony might also fuel as one group gets undue advantage.
5. Meritocracy also suffers a blow
6. Efficiency of government system will be affected against spirit of Art 351 of Indian constitution

The above case brings to fore the dilemma of conflict between ~~merit~~ meritocracy, equality and civil servants responsibility towards political leadership. As long as the leadership works well within their rights it would not be justified for civil servant to go beyond his domain.



10. You are an honest and responsible civil servant. You often observe the following:

- (a) If one wants to remain effective and powerful to create impact on the lives of people, one should remain loyal to those in power.
 (b) Following ethical means may not be practical and effective at all times.
 (c) Petty corruption expedites the service delivery.

Examine the above statements with their merits and demerits. 20

आप एक ईमानदार और उत्तरदायी सिविल सेवक हैं। आप प्रायः निम्नलिखित का अवलोकन करते हैं:

- (a) यदि कोई व्यक्ति लोगों के जीवन पर प्रभाव डालने के लिए प्रभावी और शक्तिशाली बने रहना चाहता है, तो उसे सत्ता में रहने वालों के प्रति निष्ठावान बने रहना चाहिए।
 (b) नैतिक साधनों का अनुसरण करना हर समय व्यावहारिक और प्रभावी नहीं हो सकता है।
 (c) छोटा-मोटा भ्रष्टाचार सेवा वितरण में तेजी लाता है।
 उपर्युक्त कथनों का उनके गुण-दोष के आधार पर परीक्षण कीजिए।

The above statements bring to fore following ethics.

	<u>Right</u>	v/s	<u>Right Wrong</u>
1.	Efficiency & public welfare	>	Political loyalty (instead of neutrality)
2.	Ethical means like honesty etc.	>	Impracticality
3.	Efficient & quick service delivery	>	Corruption and bribery

Statement - 1Merits

1. Increase cohesion between groups
(political camp and bureaucratic camp)
2. Increase time period in office
providing ample opportunities
to create impact

Demerits

1. No guarantee that all bureaucrats
and political leaders will
work in public interest.
2. Personal gains leads to mis-
appropriation of public money.
3. Impact can also be delivered
by keeping true to job and
showing resilience against
unjust political demands.

Statement 2Merits

- ↳ eg. Effective delivery of service
(assumption that all sections
are not harmed)
- ↳ Practicality helps get better
with people

Demerits

- ↳ Practicality and effectiveness,
~~so~~ further suffer if one adheres
to the current ^{unethical} norms
- ↳ Wrong precedence for the
future civil servant
- ↳ Assumption of ~~no~~ unblemished
public good generally is not
the case. One group suffers
at the expense of others.

Statement 3Merit

- ↳ Delivery of quick service
(eg) a Babu taking 50Rs
bribe for moving the file
faster)

Demerit

- ↳ It has a conditioning affect
These petty corruption leads
to larger corruption
(eg) same UPSC aspirant who
gave 50Rs bribe would expect
larger bribe when he becomes an officer
- ↳ No corruption is small or
big
- ↳ One group benefits while
the other suffers (eg) in above

~~in~~ a case ~~may~~ UPSC aspirant's file
took precedence over someone
else file.

Thus in short term, it might
seem right and logical to
lower the moral shield but
in longer term these small
acts of unethical behavior corrupt
the system

11. Recently, two national level sportspersons who are integral members of their team, made some comments in a talk show which were perceived as being grossly misogynistic and racist. This created a huge controversy and they were temporarily suspended from the team pending an enquiry. In light of these events, answer the following questions:

(a) Do you think public figures have an additional responsibility in so far as expressing their views on matters of public importance is concerned? Give reasons.

(b) According to you, what are the reasons, that some prominent public figures make such misogynistic comments, and even get away without any consequences?

(c) As the person in charge to enquire into the conduct, what factors would you consider to examine it and what punishment, if any, would you prescribe in this specific case?

20

हाल ही में, राष्ट्रीय स्तर के दो खिलाड़ियों, जो अपनी टीम के अभिन्न सदस्य हैं, ने एक टॉक शो में कुछ टिप्पणियां कीं, जिन्हें नारी-द्वेषी (मिसॉजिनिस्टिक) और जातिवादी माना गया। इससे एक बहुत बड़ा विवाद उत्पन्न हो गया और उन्हें जाँच पूरी होने तक टीम से अस्थायी रूप से निलंबित कर दिया गया। इन घटनाओं के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) क्या आप मानते हैं कि जहां तक सार्वजनिक महत्व के विषयों पर अपने विचारों को व्यक्त करने की बात है, सार्वजनिक हस्तियों पर अतिरिक्त उत्तरदायित्व होता है? कारण बताएं।

(b) आपके अनुसार, क्या कारण है कि कुछ प्रमुख सार्वजनिक हस्तियां इस प्रकार की नारी-द्वेषी (मिसॉजिनिस्टिक) टिप्पणियां करती हैं और यहां तक कि बिना किसी परिणाम के बच निकलती हैं?

(c) इस आचरण की जाँच-पड़ताल करने वाले प्रभारी व्यक्ति के रूप में, इसका परीक्षण करने के लिए आप किन कारकों पर विचार करेंगे और आप इस विशिष्ट प्रकरण में क्या दंड, यदि कोई हो, निर्धारित करेंगे?

The above case refers to two cricketer making some misogynist comments on a popular TV show which led to their temporary suspension by BCCI.

This brings multiple ethical concerns to fore.

Responsibility as a public figure

1. Public figures remain in consciousness of people through multiple channels
 - ↳ Media (popular, news)
 - ↳ Newspapers
 - ↳ public events.
2. They become role model for many especially children and youth who are impacted at early age
3. They at large act as determinant of social and national ethics
4. Their comments lead to social & conflict (eg) Political leader on religion preference

(ii) Reasons for comments

Our morality and behavior is influenced by social ethics. Few factors which promote such misogynist ideas are.

1. Family → Patriarchal setup,
women suffers violence.

2. Media → Objectification of
women (eg. Axe deodorant
advertisement)

Banality of evil →

(eg) popularity of love jihad
episodes.

3. Schools/Colleges → Many teachers are
male themselves

Textbooks are also
not gender neutral

(eg) NCERT changed few
pictures that showed
women in such light.

Religion

(eg) At one end we worship Durga and other end we put unscientific restrictions on women during menstruation
eg. Sabrimala case.

Reason for getting away

It operates at many levels

↳ Lack of laws

(eg) Untill recently triplet talag ~~to~~ was possible.

↳ Lack of execution

(eg) Rathna rape evidence removed by police officer.

↳ Lack of social checks

(eg) women being harassed in metro and no action by public

(c) Factors to consider

1. Law violation in this regard
2. Understanding the context of statement.
3. Ensuring women groups' views are taken into account
4. Ensuring the legitimacy of the claims-

Actions

1. If claims are proved false then will take actions against false claimants
2. If proved true.
 - ↳ Career ban should be imposed to set an example
 - ↳ with possibility to incorporate in some form of reformation is evident in future

In doing so, I would have upheld objectivity along with women dignity

12. There are large number of leather industries in a major industrial town of India. They provide employment to large number of people and are also a prominent source of revenue for the state. Lately it has been observed that despite following the present emission control rules, the collective ecological footprint of these industries remains quite high affecting the surrounding areas in an adverse manner. The new technologies available for emission control are quite costly and thus acts as a disincentive for the owners of the industries for adopting them.

In light of this information, the government is contemplating the following options:

- ✓ (a) Shutting down the industries in the region
- ✓ (b) Relocating the industries to a new region
- ✓ (c) Making the emission control rules stricter
- ✓ (d) Providing incentives to the industry owners for adoption of new technology.

Analyse the above options in terms of their merits and demerits. What course of action would you choose and why? 20

भारत के एक प्रमुख औद्योगिक शहर में बड़ी संख्या में चमड़ा उद्योग हैं। वे बड़ी संख्या में लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान करते हैं और राज्य के लिए राजस्व का एक प्रमुख स्रोत भी हैं। हाल ही में यह देखा गया कि वर्तमान उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण नियमों का पालन करने के बावजूद, इन उद्योगों का सामूहिक पारिस्थितिकीय फुटप्रिंट काफी अधिक बना हुआ है जिससे आसपास के क्षेत्र प्रतिकूल रूप से प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण के लिए उपलब्ध नई प्रौद्योगिकियां काफी महंगी हैं और इस प्रकार ये इन उद्योगों के स्वामियों द्वारा अपनाए जाने को हतोत्साहित करती हैं। इस जानकारी के आलोक में, सरकार निम्नलिखित विकल्पों पर विचार कर रही है:

- (a) इस क्षेत्र में उद्योगों को बंद करना।
 - (b) एक नए क्षेत्र में उद्योगों को स्थानांतरित करना।
 - (c) उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण नियमों को और सख्त बनाना।
 - (d) नई प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाने हेतु उद्योगों के स्वामियों को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करना।
- उपर्युक्त विकल्पों का उनके गुण-दोष के आधार पर विश्लेषण कीजिए। आप क्या कार्यवाही अपनाएंगे और क्यों?

Key facts

- (a) Existence of pollution making industries despite emission norms
- (b) Industries also provide employment
- (c) Industries are main source of revenue, for govt.

(a) Shutting industriesMerit

↳ Pollution hassle is tackled

Demerit

↳ Loss of livelihood -

↳ Furthering of poverty

↳ Loss of govt revenue further affecting govt. capability to support development schemes.

↳ This is a very myopic view of undertaken.

(b) Relocating industriesMerit

↳ Pollution in the region is controlled

↳ Development in new region

↳ govt. revenue is kept intact

Demerit

↳ No solution as pollution in new region

↳ Relocation of existing workers leading to social conflicts in new region

Thus, the ~~current~~ ^{proposed} solution does not solve the issue, it just shifts the spacial location.

(C) Making emission control stricter

Merit

- ↳ compliance will ensure reduction in pollution
- ↳ livelihood and state revenue would stay intact subject to continuance of industries

Demerits

- ↳ It might make the industry non-profitable as new technology is very costly.
- ↳ loss of jobs to ensure profitability

Thus, this option also is subjected to quantum of impact it would have on industrialists profit.

(d) Incentive to industry owners for
tech adoption

Merits

- ↳ solves pollution emissions
- ↳ livelihood will be less impacted
- ↳ Profits of firms will not be
dented much

Demerits

- ↳ ~~Increased~~ ~~Reduced~~ state revenues
expenditure in one time
benefits

The above solution is the best
as it solves livelihood and pollution
issue while denting govt. budget for
short term. In long term its
benefits will compensate for the
costs as labor will suffer
less health impacts and will be

much more productive.

Thus I will choose operational.

In doing so I would have shown
~~this~~ long term vision, problem
solving skills while addressing
the concerns of public.

13. Many coal mines in a district subject the workers to inhuman working conditions with little safety measures in place. As such, there have been several accidents and many workers have died in the past. In recognition of a recent accident where fifteen workers were trapped and died, the National Green Tribunal has ordered for closure of all such mines. Some of them have shut down, but many still continue to operate by getting an exception from the government, sometimes using the unholy nexus of politicians-miners-bureaucrats. In absence of alternative employment, the locals have no other choice but to work in mines. The mine owners are in fact inciting the workers to protest to simultaneously put a pressure on the state to completely overturn the ban. As a District Magistrate of this district, you have been asked by the State government to prepare a report on this issue and give recommendations to resolve it. In this regard, answer the following questions:

(a) Identify the interests of State and analyse whether there may be a conflict amongst them?

(b) Given that economic growth is often achieved with a large human cost, identify the principles and strategies which could be used in the given case to achieve desirable outcomes.

20

एक जिले की कई कोयला खदानों में श्रमिकों की कार्य दशाएँ अमानवीय हैं और उनकी सुरक्षा के उपाय नगण्य हैं। इस प्रकार, अतीत में कई दुर्घटनाएँ हुई हैं तथा कई श्रमिकों की भी मृत्यु हुई है। हाल ही में हुई एक दुर्घटना का संज्ञान लेते हुए, जिसमें पंद्रह श्रमिक फंस गए थे और उनकी मृत्यु हो गई थी, राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण ने ऐसी सभी खदानों को बंद करने का आदेश दिया है। उनमें से कुछ को बंद कर दिया गया है, लेकिन अभी भी कई खदानें, कभी-कभी राजनेताओं-खनिकों-नौकरशाहों के गलत गठजोड़ का उपयोग करते हुए, सरकार से छूट प्राप्त करके परिचालन जारी रखे हुए हैं। वैकल्पिक रोजगार के अभाव में, स्थानीय लोगों के पास खदानों में काम करने के अतिरिक्त और कोई विकल्प नहीं है। खदान स्वामी वास्तव में प्रतिबंध को पूरी तरह से समाप्त करने हेतु राज्य पर एक साथ दबाव डालने के लिए मजदूरों को विरोध करने के लिए उकसा रहे हैं। इस जिले के एक जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के रूप में, आपसे राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस मुद्दे पर एक प्रतिवेदन तैयार करने और इसका समाधान करने हेतु अनुशंसाएं देने के लिए कहा गया है। इस संबंध में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) राज्य के हितों की पहचान कीजिए और विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्या उनके मध्य कोई संघर्ष हो सकता है?

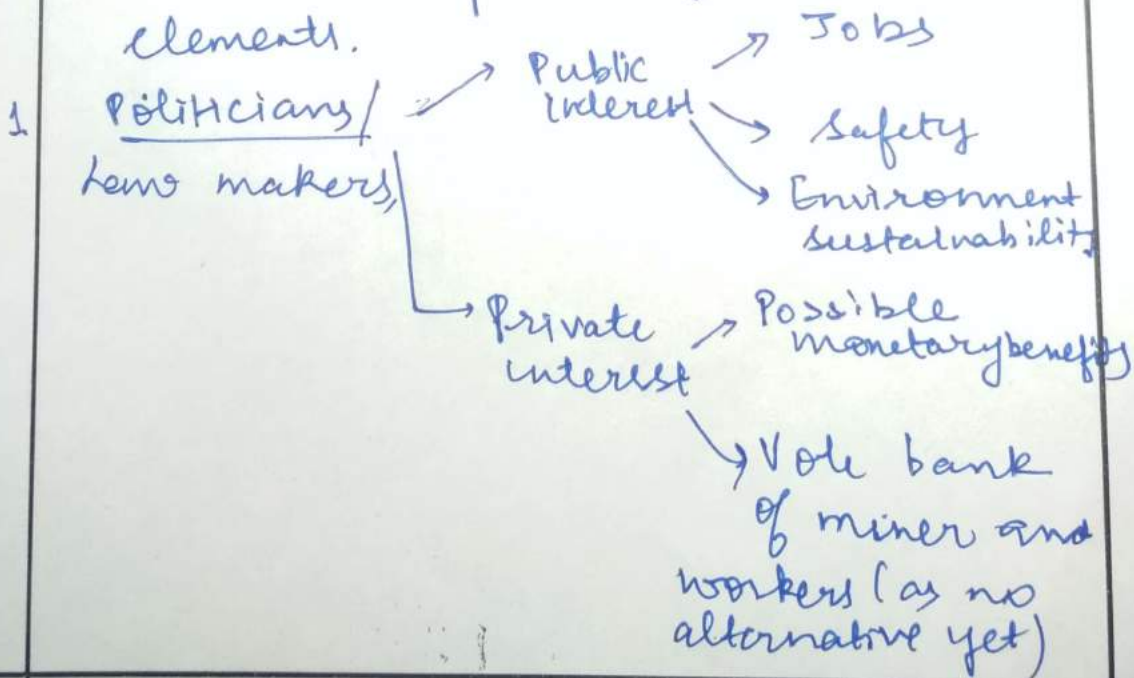
(b) यह देखते हुए कि आर्थिक संवृद्धि प्रायः अत्यधिक मानवीय लागत के साथ प्राप्त होती है, उन सिद्धांतों और रणनीतियों की पहचान कीजिए, जिनका दिए गए प्रकरण में वांछित परिणाम प्राप्त करने के लिए उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

Before delving deeper into specific asks
lets understand the key facts

- (a) Unsafe mining operations leading
to deaths of miners worker
- (b) NGT imposed ban on such mining
- (c) Mining still continues.
- Politician - miner - bureaucrat
nexus
 - Lack of alternative employment
- (d) As DM, asked to prepare a report
on 'issues and way forward'.

(a) Interests of state

State is comprised of multiple
elements.



Bureaucrats /

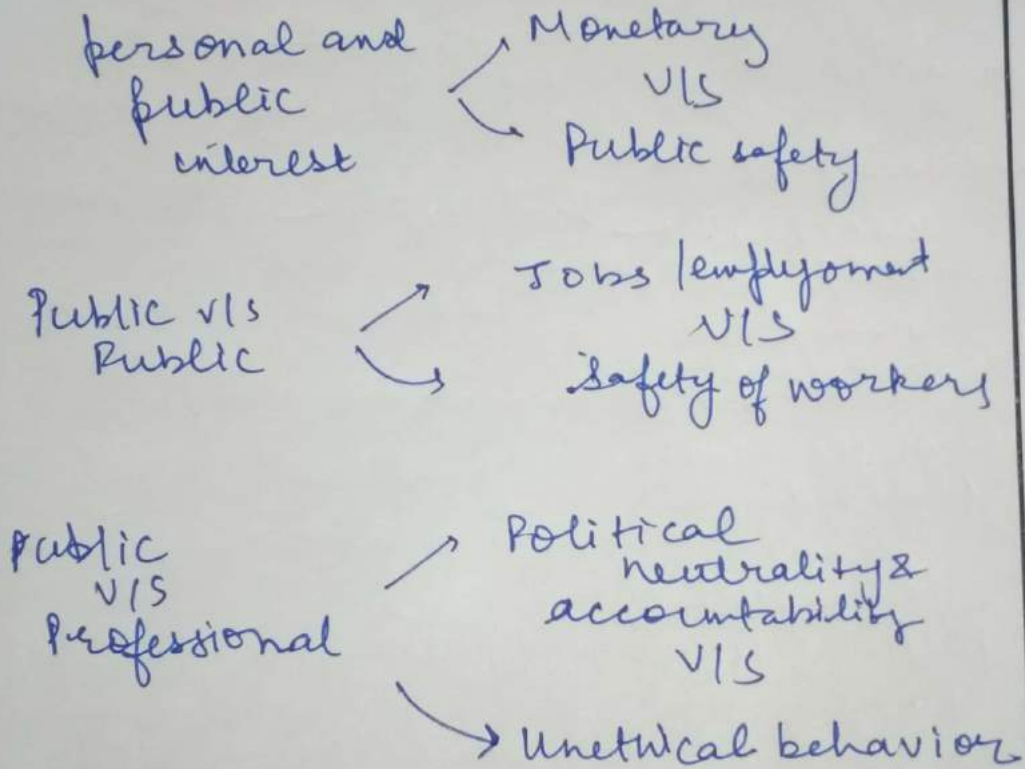
Executives



Judiciary → Not part of state though it has already given its judgment against Mining leaving alternative employment to government's executive and legislative wing

We can see that in above instances there are conflicts

btw



(b)

Principles and strategies

The loss of 15 lives clearly highlight that development and economic growth is coming at cost of lives of workers. Thus

there is a need to re-think the whole strategy.

Principles & Strategies

- Art 21 of life and liberty to be given utmost importance
- Sustainable development to be the norm
- Public interest to be the foremost consideration and thus the only dilemma that requires genuine effort is finding alternative jobs and safe mining techniques
- Any other immoral efforts should be curbed by law and enforcement.

14. Recently you were posted as a District Magistrate of a predominantly agricultural district, which has been one of the best performers in agriculture since the last decade. In one of your field visits, you find that the large landowners, who are a socially, politically and economically powerful group, employ domestic helps and agriculture labour who are informally tied to them and have been working there since generations. In return, these workers are provided basic amenities like food and shelter apart from some money. However, you do sense a violation of basic human rights in this situation.

In light of the above case, answer the following questions:

- (a) Identify the stakeholders, their interests and ethical issues involved in the case.
- (b) How does denial of choice amount to violation of human rights?
- (c) What course of action would you take? Give reasons. 20

हाल ही में आपको मुख्यतः कृषि आधारित एक जिले के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के रूप में पदस्थापित किया गया है। यह जिला पिछले दशक से कृषि में सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शनकर्ताओं में से एक रहा है। एक ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के भ्रमण में आप पाते हैं कि बड़े भू-स्वामी, जो सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक रूप से शक्तिशाली समूह हैं, ऐसे घरेलू सहायकों और कृषि मजदूरों को नियोजित किए हुए हैं, जो अनौपचारिक रूप से उनसे बंधे हुए हैं और कई पीढ़ियों से वहां काम कर रहे हैं। बदले में इन श्रमिकों को कुछ पैसों के अतिरिक्त भोजन और आश्रय जैसी आधारभूत सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं। फिर भी, आपको इस परिस्थिति में मूलभूत मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन की अनुभूति होती है।

उपर्युक्त प्रकरण के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित हितधारकों, उनके हितों और नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
- (b) किस प्रकार चयन की वंचना मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन है?
- (c) आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे? कारण बताइये।

Brief summary of facts

- (a) High agricultural productivity
- (b) Big landholders hold over production and informal bonded nature of laborers on field.
- (c) Provision of food, shelter but violation of unspecified basic human values

StakeholdersInterest

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Laborers
on field | 1.1. Improvement
in life standards
1.2. Freedom of
choice |
| 2. Landlords | 2.1. Profits from
agriculture
2.2. Avoiding any
legal intervention |
| 3. State
(DM is actually
the implementor) | 3.1. Provision of
service to
public
3.2. Agricultural
revenues.
3.3. Livelihood to
all |
| 4. DM
(holds for
state) | 4.1. Public delivery
4.2. Ensuring human
rights are not
violated. |

Ethical issues involved

1. Right vs Right

Livelihood & productivity

vs Land re-distribution and freedom of choice (currently not available)

2. Right vs wrong

Law and ~~State~~ responsibility

Human rights (HR) violation

Denial of choice into violation of HR

Freedom as Rabindra Nath Tagore in his poem where the mind is without freedom argues, freedom is when there is

→ lack of fear → Here likelihood of loss of livelihood constantly exists -

→ lack of social boundaries → inequality vs big landlords vs poor worker

In above case both freedoms and a choice to achieve same is absent.

Course of Action.

1. Checking the law and human rights violation at immediately and ensuring the B. workers get their due compensation
2. Strict monitoring framework against any future activities
3. Long term solutions
 - ↳ Land re-distribution
 - ↳ Education & skilling of workers
4. Ensuring agriculture productivity enhances by alternative approaches like Animal husbandry

This case brings the conflict of means vs ends to highlight apart from situational issues of P.R violation. In this context

1. Gandhiji's words are most relevant

"If we take care of the means
the ends will take care of itself"