



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1819)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Date	10/12/21
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 हिंदी 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.

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All the Best

## SECTION - A

1. (a) Explain the relevance of the following in the context of civil service:

(150 words) 10

- (i) Public Trust
- (ii) Compassion
- (iii) Objectivity
- (iv) Integrity
- (v) Fortitude

सिविल सेवा के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित की प्रासंगिकता की व्याख्या कीजिए:

- (i) लोक विश्वास
- (ii) करुणा
- (iii) वस्तुनिष्ठता
- (iv) सत्यनिष्ठा
- (v) साहस

To hold the super-structure of civil services, civil servants need the following foundational values.

(i) Public Trust → Refers to the confidence vested in the abilities, honesty, decision making power of the public servant by the general public. If the citizens have confidence in the public functionaries, they will participate as equal stakeholders in schemes. While in case of a trust deficit, even a well-intentioned policy will not receive public support. eg :- APJ Abdul Kalam's convincing power → Kudankulam Nuclear Project

(ii) Compassion → It implies sympathetic attitude towards the disadvantaged sections of the society. It will include preferential treatment given to the underprivileged and vulnerable

actions. eg Prashant Nair's Compassionate  
Khozilcode Initiative.

(iii) Objectivity:- It refers to unwavering adherence to rationality, legality and set standards in decision making without letting personal bias cloud judgement.

It helps maintain merit, reduce discretion and provide a level playing field.

eg:- Adhering to procedure in communal riots investigation (SIT)

(iv) Integrity:- It refers to unwavering adherence to honesty and uncompromising commitment to principles even with no internal oversight.

Integrity is the core foundational value helping a civil servant overcome political pressure, uphold rights of weaker sections and be impartial.

eg:- ~~Antisthenes~~ <sup>Socrates</sup> denial to let go of his principles and choosing death instead

(v) Fortitude:- moral strength and courage at in enduring pain and adversity.

It helps civil servants face emergencies and challenges in an efficient and fearless manner, without losing control.

eg:- Left-wing Extremism, Terrorism  
↳ Disaster Management

1. (b) What do you understand by environmental ethics? Highlight the various values it is based upon. (150 words) 10

पर्यावरणीय नैतिकता से आप क्या समझते हैं? उन विभिन्न मूल्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए जिन पर यह आधारित है।

Environmental Ethics refers to the branch of ethics dealing with principles governing human relationship with the environment.

In this branch, humans as well as the flora and fauna are considered equal stakeholders and it is gaining relevance in the present context with rising issues like overexploitation of resources, global warming, biodiversity degradation etc.

Environmental ethics ~~is~~ is a branch of applied ethics dealing with morality of choices in ecology. eg: (1) Road widening - Himalayas  
(2) Mega hydro-projects.

### Values underlying Environmental Ethics

- (1) Conservation:- Biodiversity and ecological conservation takes the centre stage here. It involves treating the various components of Biodiversity as essential for human.

survival which necessitates conservation.

(ii)

Sustainability → Meeting the needs of the present generations without compromising the needs of the future generations.

This involves the concept of "Sarvodaya" and letting go of selfishness (eg. Circular Economy)

(iii)

Co-existence → Highlights the importance of co-existence of humans with nature, as has been the case since centuries.

Here, traditional forest dwelling communities should be emulated.  
(eg. Chipko Andolan, Ahilce Movement)

(iv)

Collectivism → Being and living atone with nature and its various components. It entails the spirit of non-individuality.

(v)

Compassion → Compassion towards all living beings (as highlighted in Jainism and Taoism)

Environmental Ethics are gaining currency with the unprecedented industrialisation, urbanisation and newly emerging topics like genetically modified organisms.

Sustainability should be the corner stone of all decisions and moral choices related to environment.

2. (a) Explaining the need of ethics in public life, mention various sources of ethical guidance for a civil servant. (150 words) 10

सार्वजनिक जीवन में नैतिकता की आवश्यकता को स्पष्ट करते हुए, एक सिविल सेवक के लिए नैतिक मार्गदर्शन के विभिन्न स्रोतों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ethics is a set of standards that society places on itself which help guide its behaviours, choices and actions (2nd ARC report).

Need of ethics in public life

- (i) Upholding foundational values:- As highlighted in the Nolan committee (Honesty, Integrity, Leadership, Selflessness, Objectivity, Openness etc)
- (ii) Upholding rights of all:- Particularly the vulnerable and disadvantaged ~~and~~ sections who have hitherto been voiceless.
- (iii) Dealing with political pressure:- Maintaining integrity and objectivity even under political pressure to uphold the basic values of public service
- (iv) Handling public resources:- Avoiding temptations to use public resources for private interests and upholding principles of financial propriety
- (v) Ethical dilemmas and challenges:- Preventing "crisis of conscience" and dealing with

challenges with justice and courage.

### Sources of Ethical Guidance

- (i) Constitutional values, law :- The utmost loyalty of the civil servant must be to the constitution (law of the land), in particular the Preamble along with other rules and legislations.
- (ii) Conscience :- "Human voice can never reach the distance covered by a still small voice of conscience" → Gandhiji.
- (iii) Western Thought :- (a) Right to life, liberty and Property (John Locke)  
(b) Treating humans as end in them selves (Immanuel Kant)  
(c) Liberty of Expression (J. Stuart Mill)
- (iv) Indian Thought → (a) Sarvodaya (Gandhian)  
(b) Non-individuality (Swami Vivekananda)  
(c) Kartavya (Arthashastra)

Using ethical principles to guide the conduct of civil servants leads to public trust and upholds the vision of constitution makers.

2. (b) Explain the difference between end-oriented values and means-oriented values. In your opinion, which is more important for a public servant? **(150 words) 10**

साध्य-उन्मुख मूल्यों और साधन-उन्मुख मूल्यों के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। आपके मत के अनुसार, एक लोक सेवक के लिए कौन-सा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है?

Value refers to a belief or preference of an individual or the society about what is held important.

Values can be categorised into end-oriented and means-oriented depending upon the focus on the outcome or path.

End-oriented  
values

Means-oriented  
values.

- |       |  |       |  |
|-------|--|-------|--|
| (i)   | concerned with the end result or <u>goal</u> .   | (ii)  | concerned with the <u>path</u> to reach the goal.          |
| (ii)  | Teleological   | (ii)  | Deontological  |
| (iii) | Consequentialist approach  | (iii) | Non-consequentialist<br>(ends do <u>not</u> justify means) |
| (iv)  | does not believe in set <u>standards</u> of <u>moral</u> <del>conduct</del>                    | (iv)  | Believes in set standards of moral conduct.                |
|       | eg <u>Sc Bose's</u> approach to Indian freedom struggle (Rebellion, revolution, violent means) |       | eg <u>Grandhian</u> approach.<br>(Ahimsa, Satyagraha)      |

A public servant deals with several multi-dimensional challenges which makes it difficult to categorize conduct as black or white.

An end-oriented approach is necessary for maintaining law and order and getting terrorists to confess in order to derail the plans. (eg. torture → terrorists for information)

Ends also gain significance to uphold justice as in case of heinous murders or rapes (eg. Death sentence to Nirbhaya Gang Rapists)

However, a free hand given to public servants to apply an end-oriented approach will wreck havoc on society. As upholders of human rights and exemplifying character, public servants should work as much as possible within procedural rigidity and just means.

Justice should not only be done but seen to be done.

Thus, following Branchiotti's approach and upholding human rights and ethical behaviours should be of utmost priority unless otherwise required under compelling circumstances for public welfare.

3. (a) Moral quality of an action should be judged by its consequences on human happiness. Discuss. (150 words) 10

किसी कार्य के नैतिक गुण को मानवीय सुख पर इसके परिणामों से आंका जाना चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

The utilitarian approach advocates that the moral quality of an action should be judged by its consequences on human happiness.

According to Jeremy Bentham and James Mill, the most ethical approach/conduct is the one which provides maximum happiness to the maximum number of people (even if it comes at a cost of minorities).

The teleological approach (focusing on the end outcomes) may appear logical at the outset. However, it has certain limitations:-

Limitations of the theory.

i) Happiness is a subjective term. While for person A, happiness might lie in the service of the nation, for person B, it might lie in amassing unethical wealth.

(ii) There is no scale to measure happiness. This makes it difficult to find alternative means to better or worse outcomes, thus making comparisons to other approaches difficult.

(iii) The Maximum Happiness theory justifies happiness of the majority at the expense of those in numerical minority.

Historical disasters like Genocide, slavery, colonialism and contemporary issues like majoritarianism stand justified by this theory.

(iv) Assumes moral character of all individuals in the society. This however is debatable in present context with displacement of values (eg. Money → terminal value)

Thus, the utilitarian approach applied by Jeremy Bentham and J. Mills of maximizing happiness as outcome falls short of the perfect theory to determine moral conduct of a society. "Veil of Ignorance" can overcome the shortcomings.

However, unless there are compelling circumstances, in most cases, happiness maximization will lead to social harmony and despite its shortcomings, the theory is still relevant in the present times.

3. (b) The core of Gandhiji's philosophy lies in internal moral power. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

गांधीजी के दर्शन का सार आंतरिक नैतिक शक्ति में निहित है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Gandhiji, a man of weak and small physical stature is regarded as one of the most moral and courageous men to have walked on Earth.

Gandhiji's core philosophies stress on conquering the inner desires and moral power which he ~~regarded~~ regarded more important than physical power.

Stress on Internal Moral Power.

(i) Satyagraha and Ahimsa: A satyagrahi has unwavering control over his/her own self. His/her internal moral power allows him/her to seek no revenge or resentment against the oppressor.

(ii) Sarvodaya: Sarvodaya implies universal happiness. Only a person with immense moral power will have the courage to forego his share of wealth / luxury for universal happiness or peace.

(iii) P forgiveness → "Weak cannot forgive. Forgiveness is the attribute of the strong".

This strength to not hold grudges against the oppressor and to forgive can only stem from strong internal moral power.

(iv) Be the change you want to see in the world

eg:- A mother came to Gandhiji, concerned about her son's jaggery eating habits. Gandhiji asked her to come again after a week, then advising the son not to eat jaggery.

Gandhiji made sure that he practiced before preaching to others.

As we see from the above philosophies as well as Gandhiji's focus on conscience, it is evident that the core of Gandhian thought lies in internal moral power.

It was this moral power which helped him withstand against the abuses and challenges hurled at him during his Satyagrahi phase.

4. (a) With the help of relevant examples, bring out the difference between the following: (150 words) 10

- (i) Vice and Virtue
- (ii) Horizontal and Vertical Accountability
- (iii) Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct
- (iv) Persuasion and Manipulation
- (v) Belief and Faith

प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों की सहायता से निम्नलिखित के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए:

- (i) अवगुण और सद्गुण
- (ii) क्षैतिज और लंबवत जवाबदेही
- (iii) नीतिपरक आचार संहिता और आचरण संहिता
- (iv) अनुनय और छल-कपट
- (v) विश्वास और आस्था

(i) Vice and Virtue

Vice	Virtue
<p>→ <del>qualities</del> attitude/behaviour bringing out the <u>defect</u> in <u>character</u></p> <p>→ leads one to <u>immoral or unethical path</u></p> <p>→ results in <u>ostracization</u> from society</p> <p>eg. <u>recklessness, cowardice, extravagance</u></p>	<p>→ attitude/behaviour <u>highlighting</u> <u>quality</u> of <u>character or morality</u></p> <p>→ leads one onto the <u>righteous path</u>.</p> <p>→ helps one lead a <u>socially acceptable life</u>.</p> <p>eg. <u>courage, wisdom, generosity, integrity</u></p>

(ii) Horizontal Accountability :- In-house or external institutional mechanisms to uphold accountability.  
eg. Parliament, CAG, CVC, etc, Code of ethics, code of conduct, judiciary etc.

Vertical Accountability :- The accountability stemming from media, citizens, civil society organizations.  
eg. Social audits, RTI, Media, <sup>citizen</sup> <sub>independent</sub> <sub>panel</sub> <sub>const.</sub>

(iii)

Code of Ethics: refers to the aspirational set of values as standards to be followed for ethical conduct. This provides a broad framework which are not enforceable in concrete way-

Unethical behaviour may not always lead to penalisation.

eg. → Uphold rights of women and the disadvantaged.

Code of conduct → codified set of acceptable and unacceptable behaviours. It is enforceable in nature and non-compliance will lead to penalisation on non-compliance. eg:- Not giving statements against the Govt. (for public servants).

(iv)

Persuasion → presenting a logical but true argument to bring about attitudinal change  
→ just means  
→ not intentioned to harm  
eg. Behaviour change for ODP status

Manipulation → presenting a partially true or truncated argument for the same  
→ unjust means  
→ intentioned to harm  
eg:- Ponzy scams.

(v)

Belief  
→ A vague idea in which confidence is placed.  
(eg. Belief in the supernatural)

Paithi  
→ unwavering faith trust or confidence in something / someone which may not always pass test of rationality  
(eg. Paithi in religious practices)

4. (b) Civil servants, who are themselves honest, but do nothing to save the institution from corruption, do greater damage to the system. Elucidate.

(150 words) 10

ऐसे सिविल सेवक, जो स्वयं ईमानदार होते हैं, लेकिन संस्था को भ्रष्टाचार से बचाने के लिए कुछ नहीं करते हैं, वे व्यवस्था को अधिक नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

"Darkest places in hell are reserved for those who maintain neutrality in times of moral crisis"

The above statement holds true for the civil servants, who despite their honesty, do nothing to save the institution from the ever-growing ferocity of corruption.

### Damage

- (i) Indirect contribution:- The honesty of the civil servant is nullified in such cases. By not raising voice against corruption, one becomes an accomplice, thus contributing indirectly.
- (ii) Cognitive Dissonance:- Such behaviour is bound to affect the mental health of the civil servant since his/her actions are not in consonance with thoughts/beliefs.
- (iii) Institutional Breakdown:- Negligence to, <sup>even</sup> a few cases of corruption may bring down the credibility of the entire institution thus leading to its break down.

(iv)

Cascading effect :- If there is no resistance to corruption even by honest civil servants, it will give a green signal to the rest.

Thus, even one incidence may lead to triggering a domino effect.

(v)

Harming public interests:- By placing private interests (like giving in to intimidation, threats etc), the public servant is flexing harming the public interests by abuse and allowing misappropriation of funds.

Thus, it is imperative for the honest civil servants to raise the red flag against corruption.

Deaths of honest civil servants (eg - Satyendra Prasad) and punishments may deter the honest public servants.

The need of the hour is to strengthen whistle blowers' protection, not disclose the file numbers publicly and strengthen institutional mechanisms against corruption.

5. (a) Explain the relationship between personal and professional ethics of a civil servant. (150 words) 10

एक सिविल सेवक की व्यक्तिगत एवं पेशेवर नैतिकता के मध्य संबंध की व्याख्या कीजिए।

The personal ethics refer to the principles or values guiding the public servant in his interactions or relationships within the private domain (friends, family, self etc).

Professional ethics on the other hand guide interactions within professional domain guided by the constitution, code of ethics etc.

Relationship between personal and professional ethics:-

(\*) Conflict → (a) Public service always requires public interest to be placed above private interest, thus sometimes affecting personal relationships and ethics that govern it.

(b) The personal ethics may not always be in consonance with the professional. Professional ethics require the public servant to follow the constitution, laws of the land and government-dictating, which may be dissimilar with personal ethics. e.g. Sedition. (civil servant will have to enforce this even if he/she finds it unjust)

(c) Conflict between the two may lead to cognitive dissonance

\* Complementary :- Personal ethics are often the guide to professional ethics. A person who is honest, compassionate, empathetic in his/her personal relations (guided by ethics) will display similar qualities in professional conduct as well.

In both the scenarios, conscience should be the ultimate guide of ethical conduct.

With the help of conscience as the source of conduct and public welfare as the end, a civil servant can perfectly balance between the professional and private personal ethics.

5. (b) Explain, with examples, how law and liberty are related with each other.

(150 words) 10

उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए कि कानून और स्वतंत्रता एक-दूसरे से किस प्रकार संबंधित हैं।

~~Law refers to the codification of expected and un-er~~

Law refers to the codification of acceptable and non-acceptable behaviours which is enforceable in nature.

Liberty refers to the ability to freely express oneself without undue state or social restrictions or barriers.

Relationship between Law and Liberty:-

(i) Curtaiment

(a) Liberty, as enshrined in the constitution is not absolute. Accordingly, it can be curtailed citing public order, health, incitement of offences etc.

Thus, the constitution, i.e., the law of the land also puts some reasonable restrictions on liberty alongside making it a fundamental right.

(b) Laws and regulations are sometimes seen as restricting liberty. curbing the liberty of citizens is often met with opposition.

from the civil society  
eg. Article 377 <sup>of the IPC</sup> and its the protests  
for its decriminalisation.

(ii)

Catalysing (a) Many a times, laws also  
guarantee the right and  
liberty to movement, expression etc,  
thus catalysing it.

eg. → entry of Dalits into Hindu  
temples.

→ Banning of Sati → liberty of women

Ei

(b) Democratic  
principles :- According to John Locke,  
liberty is ~~an~~ a natural right,  
inviolable by the state unless there are  
compelling circumstances.

(c) Constitution :- upholds liberty of the  
citizens through Fundamental Rights,  
DPSPs and Preamble.

Thus, we can see that the dynamic of  
relationship between law and liberty changes  
according to the situation.

However, according to the Supreme Court,  
liberty is the fundamental right of the citizens and  
should be violated only if laws pass the test of  
reasonableness.

6. (a) Ethics is the foundation upon which virtues are built. In this context, discuss how ethics act as an anti-corruption force. (150 words) 10

नैतिकता वह आधार है जिस पर सद्गुणों का निर्माण होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि नैतिकता भ्रष्टाचार-विरोधी बल के रूप में कैसे कार्य करती है।

Virtues refer to principles/attitudes which highlight the quality of character or morality of a person.

Ethics provide a guidance to the acceptable and righteous conduct, actions and decisions in a society.

Ethics provide the infrastructure or foundation upon which the virtues are built.

[Ethics and Corruption]

The rising menace of corruption despite stringent laws is attributed to the displacement of values and erosion of virtues in the general public (in particular the civil servants).

The following virtues can act as anti-corruption force :-

(i) Honesty and Integrity :- Unwavering adherence to principles and righteousness. This gains currency especially because the civil servants deal with public resources.

(ii) Dedication to public service :- when the ultimate aim is to serve the citizens and work selflessly for their welfare,

even the thought of financial impropriety will be unethical

(iii) Transparency:- Transparency is the first step towards accountability. openness helps in gaining public trust.

(iv) Altruism:- Altruism and selflessness along with the Grandhi an philosophy of Sarvodaya helps public servants put private gains below public interest.

(v) Empathy:- An empathetic civil servant will not misappropriate funds reserved for the public (who truly need it).

Thus, ethics act as the first and the most important line of defense against corruption.

Moral Education and character building right from childhood helps ~~to~~ guide the youth onto the righteous path (Samahi Virakanda)

The fight against corruption can be initiated with the help of parents and school

(APJ Abdul Kalam)

Alongside strong ethical principles, stringent enforcement mechanism (eg: punishment for collusion bribery (2nd Apr)) is needed.

6. (b) In context of the relationship between political executive and civil servants in India, highlight the significance of neutrality in the civil service.

(150 words) 10

भारत में राजनीतिक कार्यपालिका और सिविल सेवकों के मध्य संबंधों के संदर्भ में, सिविल सेवा में तटस्थता के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The political executive is accountable to the public, is aware of the ground realities and the needs of the citizens as well as the bedrock of democracy.

On the other ~~of~~ hand, civil servants are equally important as they form the steel frame of administration in the country, upholding merit and enabling democracy to work smoothly.

Need for neutrality in civil service

(i)

Continuity of Administration :- This is imperative for smooth functioning of the democracy to prevent a vacuum even on a change in the Government.

(ii)

To curb tendencies of populism :- civil servants highlight the cost-benefit analysis on the basis of ground reports and advice political executive against populist measures which have no quality outcomes on the ground.

(iii) Public Welfare :- Neutrality helps civil servants work towards long-gestation projects which will yield important results in long term the longer run (eg. physical and social infrastructure).

(iv) Reduce corruption :- Neutrality is important to prevent misappropriation of funds through a bureaucratic-political nexus.

(v) Uphold rights of vulnerable :- Civil servants have to uphold the voice of the minorities, even if they do not constitute the vote bank for the political executive (eg. Communal Riots → Role of IPS)

(vi) Autonomy :- Required for efficient functioning of administration and public service delivery.

(vii) Code of conduct :- All India services conduct Rules, 1969 → professional ethics → political neutrality.

The onus of maintaining neutrality to maintain level-playing field and work for unconditioned welfare of the citizens lies on the the civil servants.

6. (c) The teachings of Arya Samaj present key ethical lessons for present day India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

आर्य समाज की शिक्षाएं वर्तमान भारत के लिए महत्वपूर्ण नैतिक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करती हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Arya Samaj, founded by Dayanand Saraswati during the Indian Renaissance.

(19th century socio-religious reforms), had reformation of Hinduism and revival of its core teachings as the ultimate objective.

Arya Samaj, which advocated infallibility of religious texts, present key ethical lessons for present day India.

Ethical lessons: Arya Samaj

(i)

Social Harmony :- Arya Samaj advocated relentlessly against casteism and inhuman practice of untouchability, referring to old Hindu texts to uphold equality of all humans.

Arya Samaj was also against communalism and forceful conversions to maintain social harmony.

(ii)

Women rights :- Despising child marriages and female infanticide, Arya Samajists upheld right to education for girls. and

holds lessons for gender equality-

(iii) Prosperity:- Advocated universal prosperity instead of accumulation of wealth in a few hands.

Service to mankind is of utmost importance <sup>in</sup> to Arya Samaj and thus teaches selflessness.

(iv) "Dharma" :- refers to duty of ~~the~~ individuals that will lead him or her to the right path, also leading to universal peace.

Thus, the teachings propounded by the Arya Samajists still hold relevance to eradicate social evils like communalism, inequality, casteism, subjugation of women and work towards realising "prosperity for 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 posted as a District Magistrate in a communally sensitive district of the country. Due to the recent upsurge in the COVID-19 cases, a strict lockdown has been imposed in the district. However, a religious festival is upcoming and a particular community wants to organize a big fair to celebrate the festival despite the lockdown guidelines. People from the other community were also allowed to celebrate their festival a few weeks earlier, though the situation with regard to the pandemic was different then. You have been informed that denial by the administration to allow the fair may anger certain sections of the community and give credibility to allegations of bias against the administration. You have also received confidential reports that such denial may be misused by local politicians to flare up communal tension and the situation may spiral out of control. In this context:

(a) What are the various issues involved in this situation?

(b) Identify the various options that you have and highlight your course of action. (20)

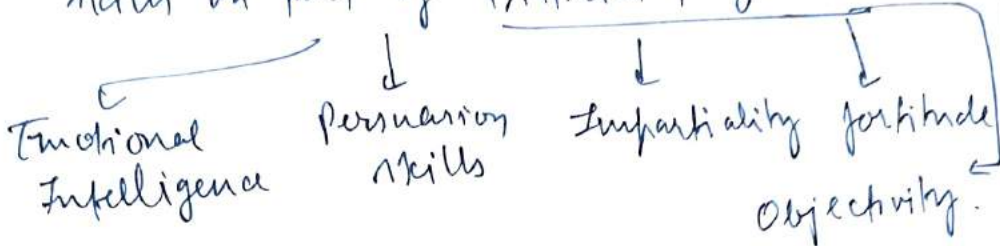
आप देश के किसी सांप्रदायिक रूप से संवेदनशील जिले में एक जिलाधिकारी के रूप में पदस्थापित हैं। कोविड-19 के मामलों में हालिया उछाल के कारण, जिले में कठोर लॉकडाउन लगाया गया है। हालांकि, एक धार्मिक उत्सव आने वाला है तथा एक विशेष समुदाय लॉकडाउन के दिशा-निर्देशों के वावजूद उत्सव को मनाने के लिए एक बड़ा मेला आयोजित करना चाहता है। कुछ सप्ताह पूर्व दूसरे समुदाय के लोगों को भी अपना उत्सव मनाने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई थी, हालांकि उस समय महामारी के संबंध में स्थिति भिन्न थी। आपको सूचित किया गया है कि प्रशासन द्वारा मेले की अनुमति प्रदान करने से इनकार करने पर उस समुदाय के कुछ वर्ग नाराज हो सकते हैं और प्रशासन के विरुद्ध पूर्वाग्रह/पक्षपात के आरोपों को विश्वसनीयता दे सकते हैं। आपको गोपनीय रिपोर्टें भी प्राप्त हुई हैं कि स्थानीय राजनेताओं द्वारा इस प्रकार किए गए इनकार का दुरुपयोग सांप्रदायिक तनाव को भड़काने के लिए किया जा सकता है और स्थिति नियंत्रण से बाहर हो सकती है। इस संदर्भ में:

(a) इस परिस्थिति में सम्मिलित विभिन्न मुद्दे क्या हैं?

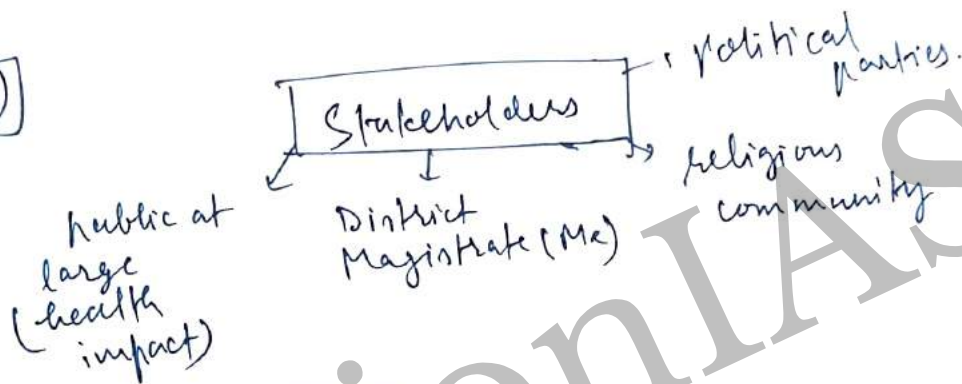
(b) आपके पास विद्यमान विभिन्न विकल्पों की पहचान कीजिए और इस प्रकरण में आपके द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Article 25 of the Indian Constitution upholds the right to religious freedom. However, restrictions can be placed subject to public order and health.

The case is a sensitive and challenging one and requires the following values and skills on part of District Magistrate (DM):



a)



### Issues involved

(i) Communal sensitivity: Along with allegation of bias against the administration, non-allowance of festival celebration may lead to communal tensions as well as public order issues.

(ii) Health of public at large :- Allowance given to festival celebration will in most cases, exponentially raise the COVID cases, which might become difficult to control.

(i) Alongside health rules, this will involve diversion of police forces for covid handling.

(ii) Also, stress on public health infrastructure may lead to further deaths.

(iii) ~~for~~ Political forces at play :- chances of situation spiralling out of control due to opposition and probable protests of political parties.  
This might further aggravate communal tensions.

(iv) Neutrality of Administration :- Not allowing celebrations or opposing protests by political party workers → allegation of bias.

(b) Options available.

(I) Allowing celebration of festival :-

Merits : (a) prevent political parties to misuse the situation

(b) Not hurt sentiments of religious community

(c) Public order (No communal disharmony)

(d) No ~~also~~ allegations of bias.

- Demerits:- (a) Might lead into public health emergency
- (b) leads to loss of precious lives and extensive burden on public health infrastructure.

### (II) Completely restrict celebration:

- Merits:- (a) No burden on public health infrastructure
- (b) Strong and objective decision
- (c) Saves lives.

- Demerits:- (a) High communal tension
- (b) Security forces required to disperse crowd and protests (which might again result in covid inappropriate behaviors)

### III Partially allow celebrations with restricted

No. of devotees:-

- (b) R-T-PCR Tests
- (c) Deployment of force to maintain social distancing
- (d) distribution of masks and sanitizers

- As the District Administrator, I will first utilize my ~~own~~ persuasion skills to convince the leaders of the religious communities by targeting the affective component of attitude (emotional - deaths due to COVID) and follow option (II).

In case religion leaders are not convinced, the III option is the most viable.

Alongside the aforesaid points, I will make sure the Do's and Don'ts are widely publicised and the public health officials are adequately alerted to prepare for any future rise in cases.

The deployment of forces should be adequate to prevent any situation going out of control.

8. The Ken-Betwa link project is expected to provide annual irrigation of 10.62 lakh hectares, drinking water supply to about 62 lakh people and also generate 103 MW of hydropower. At the same time, the ambitious project will lead to a large-scale displacement of the people. A total area of about 9,000 hectares will be submerged due to the proposed dam. Some of the area also lies within the Panna Tiger Reserve, considered to be the core habitat of tigers in the region. People fear losing their livelihoods as well. Due to these issues, there has been an ongoing protest by the local people against the project. You, as the head of the project, are given the responsibility to ensure timely completion of the project and ensure its success, as it spearheads India's ambition of river interlinking.

Consider the following questions:

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in the above case?

(b) Discuss the steps that can be taken to address these issues. Also suggest some long term measures for such issues. (20)

केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना से 10.62 लाख हेक्टेयर कृषि भूमि हेतु वार्षिक सिंचाई उपलब्धता, लगभग 62 लाख लोगों को पेयजल की आपूर्ति और 103 मेगावाट जल विद्युत उत्पन्न होने की संभावना है। साथ ही, इस महत्वाकांक्षी परियोजना से लोगों का बड़े पैमाने पर विस्थापन होगा। प्रस्तावित बांध के कारण लगभग 9,000 हेक्टेयर का कुल भू-क्षेत्र जलमग्न हो जाएगा। इसका कुछ क्षेत्र पन्ना टाइगर रिजर्व के भीतर भी स्थित है, जिसे इस क्षेत्र में बाघों का मुख्य अधिवास माना जाता है। साथ ही, लोगों को अपनी आजीविका खोने का भी भय है। इन मुद्दों के कारण, स्थानीय लोगों द्वारा इस परियोजना के विरुद्ध निरंतर विरोध-प्रदर्शन किया जा रहा है। परियोजना के प्रमुख के रूप में आपको, इस परियोजना को समय पर पूरा करने और इसकी सफलता सुनिश्चित करने का उत्तरदायित्व सौंपा गया है, क्योंकि यह परियोजना नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने की भारत की महत्वाकांक्षा का नेतृत्व करती है।

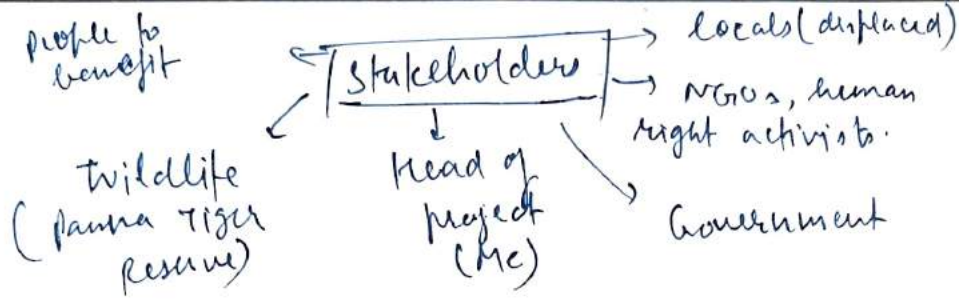
निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों पर विचार कीजिए:

(a) उपर्युक्त प्रकरण में कौन-से नैतिक मुद्दे शामिल हैं?

(b) इन मुद्दों का समाधान करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, ऐसे मुद्दों के लिए कुछ दीर्घकालिक उपाय भी सुझाइए।

The Ken-Betwa link project and the related issues is a classic case of development vs Environment and Happiness of large number of people at the expense of few (utilitarian).

(a)



### Ethical issues

- (i) Displacement of locals:- Giving up their rights and livelihood for "national interest".  
Fear of inadequate compensation and rehabilitation, disruption of livelihood and education of children.
- (ii) Biodiversity conservation:- Submergence of part of Panna Tiger Reserve raises environmental and ethical questions in the name of development.
- (iii) Right of people to better lives:- Annual irrigation, drinking water and hydropower will raise the standards of living of people living in the Bundelkhand region.
- (iv) Ethical dilemma:- on one part, I have to try and minimize losses to the displaced along with timely completion of project.

(b) Steps to address the issues:

(i) Taking locals in confidence :- I will use my persuasion skills and assure the locals that they will be adequately rehabilitated.

A written promise on part of the government along with social audit of rehabilitation funds (under LARR Act) will assure the locals.

(ii) NGOs, activists :- Persuade them and activists of long term benefits of the project so as to minimize chances of protests which will delay the project.

(iii) Biodiversity Conservation :- minimize negative impact on diversity. Compensatory afforestation should be undertaken in letter and spirit relocation of wild fauna to minimize death.

(iv) Grievance Redressal :- My responsibility does not end with completion of project. Redressal of grievances of displaced community as well as provision of health and educational facilities.

## Long Term Measures.

- (i) Strengthening Environmental Impact Assessment regime :- Comprehensive EIA, to be undertaken to analyse the multi-dimensional impacts of project and cost-benefit ratio
- (ii) consultation with Stakeholders ; Talking people and civil society organisations in confidence prior to the initiation of project will ensure smooth completion
- (iii) Prefering small scale projects to such mega projects
- (iv) Strengthening rehabilitation efforts :- provision of alternate livelihood incentives, insurance and education of children.

"Misery of ~~some~~ a large number of people (in particular tribals) should be avoided as much as possible under the garb of "National Development"."

9. In recent times, we have witnessed large scale displacement of people all over the world. The reasons for this are manifold but it has resulted in a severe challenge in the form of a refugee crisis of large proportions. The recent turmoil in Afghanistan adds another unfortunate chapter to it. In this context, answer the following questions:

(a) Examine the ethical issues involved in the refugee crisis being witnessed in the recent decades.

(b) Highlight both short-term and long-term measures to deal with it. (20)

हाल के समय में, हम संपूर्ण विश्व में बड़े पैमाने पर होने वाले लोगों के विस्थापन के साक्षी रहे हैं। इसके कई कारण हैं, लेकिन इसके परिणामस्वरूप बड़े अनुपात में शरणार्थी संकट के रूप में एक गंभीर चुनौती उत्पन्न हुई है। अफ़गानिस्तान में हालिया उथल-पुथल इसमें एक और दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण अध्याय को जोड़ती है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) हाल के दशकों में देखे जा रहे शरणार्थी संकट में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

(b) इससे निपटने के लिए अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक दोनों उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The world has been a witness to large scale refugee crisis in the recent times unfolding due to multiple reasons.

Political instability, persecution, inflation, terrorism, state sponsored oppression, usage of force in hybrid warfare (Belarus-Poland) etc has raised several concerns with regards to the refugee humanitarian rights of the refugees who are treated as a vulnerable category by the United Nations.

(a)



Ethical Issues.

(i) Human Rights v/s National Interests :- Human rights as well as international norms advocate providing asylum to the refugees.

But national interests like security threats, rising social disharmony, pressure on country's resources makes it a difficult choice. (Lifecost theory)

(ii) Low solidarity :- Even though the refugees are on the verge of a life and death situation, they seldom garner sympathy from the local public / inhabitants of the refuge giving country.

The refugees are often subjected to abuses, ostracization and looked at with distrust

(iii) Human Rights v/s International obligation :-

It is a well known fact that refugees are deprived of their basic human rights like food, shelter, liberty etc

However, India is not a signatory to UN conventions Refugees :-

(6) Short Term Measures:-

(i) Temporary refuge:- Instead of outright rejection of giving asylum to refugees, temporary refuge should be given on humanitarian grounds after proper background check of credentials and previous record of refugees. (to prevent internal security threats)

(ii) Provision of basic necessities:- Vulnerable sections of refugees (children, PWD, minority citizens and women) should be funded to first. Basic necessities like medicines, food, shelter, clothes should be provided.

(iii) Persuasion of locals: to understand the grave situation of refugees and ~~make~~ give an assurance that their livelihood opportunities and security will not be threatened

(iv) Adequate deployment of forces. (along with female personnel) to maintain public order.

(4) Long Term Measure

- (i) International pressure :- Use international international forums and diplomatic channels to exert pressure on unstable countries to repatriate their refugees.
- (ii) National refugee policy for standardisation of response to refugee crisis, keeping in mind national interests as well as humanitarian obligations.
- (iii) Registration of refugees :- To prevent refugees from becoming a security threat.
- (iv) Repatriation of refugees in the long term should be the ultimate aim with repatriation of those nations which are bound to face persecution on return. Real livelihood opportunities for the returned.

Thus, striking the right balance with ~~with~~ will be a difficult but important task on rising refugee crisis all over the world (Myanmar, Syria, Myanmar etc)

10. You are a well-known social worker who has worked for many social causes like girls' education, campaigns against female foeticide and infanticide, child labour etc. You enjoy popularity and credibility among the local population for the work that you have done.

Recently, a couple, who is also your distant relative, meet you to seek your counsel on an issue. They convey that a few months ago, they hired a woman to act as a surrogate mother and that now she is pregnant with twins. But as per them, they wanted only one child. So they asked the concerned lady to abort one of the fetuses but she is refusing to do so.

Upon meeting the lady, you come to know that she already has two children and her financial condition won't allow her to look after one more child. In fact, her decision to act as a surrogate mother was influenced by the financial incentives she would receive. She can't even take legal recourse as commercial surrogacy has been banned in the country. Both the parties look up to you to find an amicable solution. Given the situation,

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in the case?

(b) What are the various options that you have? Which one of these will you adopt? Justify your stand with logical arguments. (20)

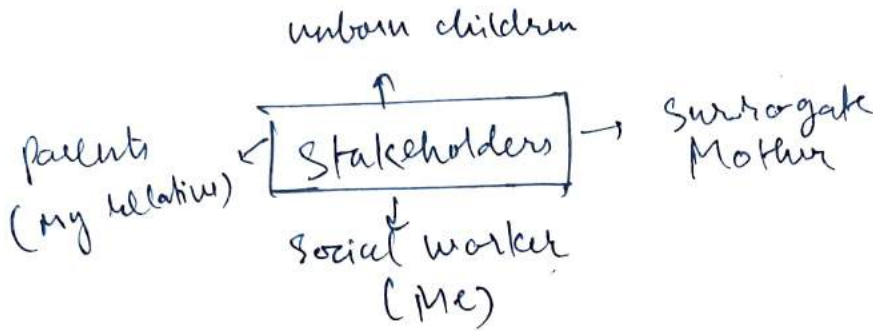
आप एक सुप्रसिद्ध सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता हैं, जिन्होंने लड़कियों की शिक्षा तथा कन्या भ्रूण हत्या, शिशु हत्या और बाल श्रम के विरुद्ध अभियान, आदि जैसे कई सामाजिक कारणों के लिए कार्य किया है। आपने जो कार्य किया है उसके लिए आपको स्थानीय आबादी के बीच लोकप्रियता और विश्वसनीयता प्राप्त है।

हाल ही में, एक दम्पति, जो आपका दूर का रिश्तेदार भी है, एक मुद्दे पर आपका परामर्श लेने के लिए आपसे मिलता है। वे बताते हैं कि कुछ माह पूर्व, उन्होंने सरोगेट माँ के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए एक महिला को नियुक्त किया था और अब वह महिला जुड़वा बच्चों के साथ गर्भवती है। लेकिन उनके अनुसार उन्हें केवल एक ही बच्चा चाहिए था। इसलिए उन्होंने संबंधित महिला से एक भ्रूण को गिराने के लिए कहा लेकिन वह ऐसा करने से इनकार कर रही है।

महिला से मिलने पर, आपको ज्ञात होता है कि उसके पहले से ही दो बच्चे हैं और उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति उसे एक और बच्चे की देखभाल करने की अनुमति नहीं देगी। वास्तव में, सरोगेट माँ के रूप में कार्य करने का उस महिला का निर्णय उसे प्राप्त होने वाले वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन से प्रभावित था। वह वित्थिक सहायता भी प्राप्त नहीं कर सकती क्योंकि देश में व्यावसायिक सरोगेसी पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है। एक सौहार्दपूर्ण समाधान खोजने के लिए दोनों पक्ष आपसे अपेक्षा करते हैं। इस परिस्थिति को देखते हुए,

(a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) आपके पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्प क्या हैं? आप इनमें से कौन-सा विकल्प अपनाएंगे? उचित तर्कों के साथ अपने मत की पुष्टि कीजिए।



### Ethical issues

(i) Rights of surrogate mother:- The surrogate mother has the right to  bodily autonomy. It will be wrong to force the mother woman to abort one child especially when there are no medical risks.

(ii) Parents' rights:- It would be unfair to force the parents to raise a child against their wish. However, this gives no free pass to forced abortion.

(iii) Rights of a child:- If a child is aborted, it is female infanticide (immoral in many cultures) while if the child is allowed to be born, he/she may not be given adequate care.

(iv) legality:- commercial surrogacy is banned.

However if I ~~not~~ report the case to the authorities, it will be very harmful for the surrogate mother and her family.  
(financial distress → as unauthorized abortion)

(e) Options available

(i) Reporting to authority:-

Merits

- legal recourse
- saves my credibility and reputation
- Not forceful abortion
- illegal recourse
- penalty for wrong harsh

Demerits

- Distress on surrogate mother's family
- Financial conditions had forced her to agree for the commercial surrogacy

(ii) Persuasion:-

I will persuade the parents and play to their affection ~~at~~ and emotional ~~strength~~

to accept the child as God's gift.

I ~~will~~ may also threaten to use the legal discourse in case they force the surrogate for abortion against her will.

(iii) \* Approach CARA or find parents for legal adoption of the second child.

According to me, the 2<sup>nd</sup> option seems the most suitable.

→ If I can use my persuasion skills for change of heart of the parents, the children, parents and surrogate mother will all be happy.

→ In case of ~~adoption~~ agreement, I will request any of my co-social workers to pay regular visits to my relatives' house to ensure good treatment of children.

→ If persuasion does not work, I will resort to option (iii).

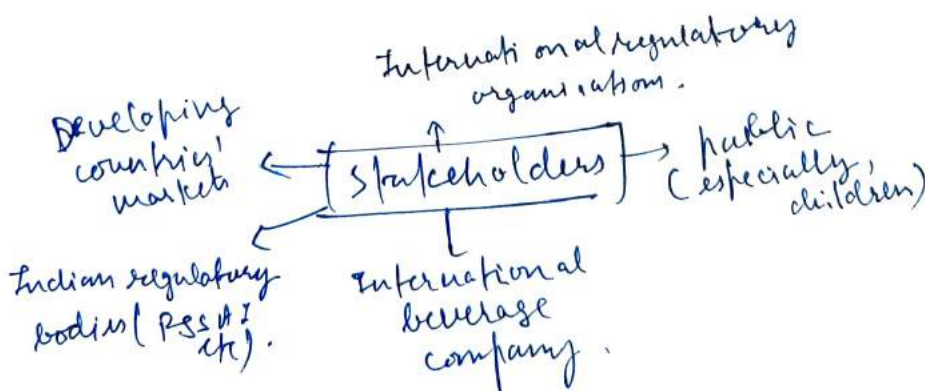
→ Also, to ensure that the surrogate mother does not have to face the illegal recourse in future, I will help her find employment (skill enhancement) and enroll her into SHG.

11. An international beverage company has a signature drink that it sells all over the world, with children being its major consumers. In India, the version of the drink complies with Indian food and health regulations, but is less healthy than the one sold in developed countries. Though the company is not in violation of any law in India, but it is selling an inferior, less healthy product in a developing country like India. There is however, a price differential with the drink sold in India being cheaper than the one sold in developed countries.

Identify the various stakeholders and discuss the issues that arise in this situation. (20)

एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पेय कंपनी के पास एक सिग्नेचर पेय पदार्थ (ड्रिंक) है। यह कंपनी विश्व भर में इस पेय पदार्थ की बिक्री करती है। वच्चे इस पेय पदार्थ के प्रमुख उपभोक्ता हैं। भारत में, इस पेय पदार्थ का संस्करण भारतीय भोजन और स्वास्थ्य नियमों का अनुपालन करता है, लेकिन विकसित देशों में बिक्री किए जाने वाले संस्करण की तुलना में कम स्वस्थ है। यद्यपि यह कंपनी भारत में किसी भी विधि का उल्लंघन नहीं कर रही है, लेकिन यह भारत जैसे विकासशील देश में एक घटिया एवं कम स्वस्थ उत्पाद की बिक्री कर रही है। हालांकि, भारत में बिक्री किए जाने वाले पेय पदार्थ की कीमत में अंतर है, जोकि विकसित देशों में बिक्री किए जाने वाले पेय पदार्थ की तुलना में सस्ता है। विभिन्न हितधारकों की पहचान कीजिए और इस परिस्थिति में उत्पन्न होने वाले मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The above case study refers to an international beverage company selling substandard products in developing countries like India to enhance profit margin (and due to less stringent regulations).



Issues :-

- i) Public Health:- The inferior quality of products are bound to have negative effect on the public health (NCDs, OPE etc), particularly that of children.
- (ii) Discriminatory treatment:- This will ensure that the right to quality food and drinks is only reserved for those staying in developed economies.
- (iii) Commercial benefits:- Argument from the beverage company's side can be compliance with the regulations in place in India.  
Thus, technically, the company is doing nothing illegal and only raising its profits.
- (iv) Trust Erosion:- The discriminatory attitude of the beverage company is a direct ~~at~~ breach of trust of the Indians which provide a huge market for their products.

(v) Inefficient Regulatory Mechanisms:- This also enforces the loophole on part of regulatory institutes of the country.

In this case, the Government should strengthen the standards to comply or at least be close to the international standards so as not to endanger health of citizens.

In this case, the ethical and health concerns should overpower the legality of action of the Beverage firms and a strong signal should be sent.

Common standards for signature products is the way forward

12. The proliferation of social media platforms have empowered the citizens and enabled them to freely share their views, including criticism of the government and its functionaries. However, it has also given rise to serious concerns such as spread of fake news, hate speech, revenge porn etc., which have grown manifold in recent years. Moreover, there are growing issues related to lack of transparency, accountability and rights of users of such social media platforms.

In this context, what should be the underlying principles to regulate the social media platforms? Also, suggest a framework to address the associated issues and concerns and make such platforms a safe place for its diverse users. (20)

सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म के प्रसार ने नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाया है तथा उन्हें सरकार एवं उनके पदाधिकारियों की आलोचना करने सहित अपने विचारों को स्वतंत्र रूप में साझा करने में मदद बनाया है। हालांकि, इसने गंभीर चिंताओं को भी उत्पन्न किया है जैसे कि भ्रमित करने वाले समाचारों का प्रसार, अभद्र भाषा, रिवेंज पोर्न आदि, जिनमें हाल के वर्षों में कई गुना वृद्धि हुई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस प्रकार के सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म की पारदर्शिता एवं जवाबदेही के अभाव और उपयोगकर्ताओं के अधिकारों से संबंधित मुद्दों में वृद्धि हो रही है। इस संदर्भ में, सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म को विनियमित करने के लिए अंतर्निहित सिद्धांत क्या होने चाहिए? इसके अतिरिक्त, संबंधित मुद्दों एवं चिंताओं का समाधान करने तथा ऐसे प्लेटफॉर्म को इनके विविध उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए एक सुरक्षित स्थान बनाने हेतु एक रूपरेखा का सुझाव दीजिए।

While the social media has opened up new avenues for expression and free speech along with citizen participation in key issues, it has also given rise to false news, misinformation, communal tensions, revenge porn etc.

There is a need for a strong accountability mechanism that does not impinge on the rights of social media users.

## Principles for regulation of social media.

- (i) Freedom of Speech and Expression :- These are fundamental rights guaranteed under the constitution and cannot be abridged (except for certain restrictions)
- (ii) Accountability :- There is a need to ensure accountability to curb false news, communal posts, revenge ~~posts~~, cyber bullying etc
- (iii) Transparency :- No usage of personal ~~data~~ data of users for business gains  
(eg. Facebook - Cambridge Analytica scandal)
- (iv) Privacy, security of users :- These principles must be adhered to in letter and spirit.
- (v) No overregulation :- Regulation should not be used to stifle freedom of speech and expression or to settle political score

### Framework:-

- (i) Adherence to rules:- The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines & ~~Serial~~ Digital Media Ethics) Code should be adhered to by all social media houses.
- (ii) Using Technology:- Leverage technology like Artificial Intelligence to remove child pornography, hate speech etc.  
End-to-End encryption to guarantee privacy.
- (iii) Data Protection:- Passing of the Personal Data Protection Bill as soon as possible.
- (iv) Opportunity to be heard:- so as not to stifle freedom of speech and expression and give a fair chance to the accused.
- (v) Strengthen cyber crime enforcement mechanisms.
- (vi) Government to be allowed to remove information from social media which may incite offences or raise tensions.