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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1416)

Name of Candidate	Aakash Shrivastava		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	667073
Center	—	Date	8/12/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

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

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

1. (a) Highlighting the significance of ethical work culture, suggest ways by which it can be imbibed in an organization. (150 words) 10

नैतिक कार्य संस्कृति के महत्त्व को रेखांकित करते हुए, उन उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जिनके माध्यम से इसे किसी संगठन में आत्मसात किया जा सकता है।

An ethical and regent work environment is essential for overall development of the organisation and people attached to it.

Significance of ethical work culture

- ① Effective dileration of function.
- ② Adherence to rules and regulation of the organisation.
- ③ Productive work environment.
eg. seniors praises subordinates for good work and recognize his own mistakes in failures.

- ④ Confidence of the service receivers
eg. ethical conduct in public office
increase public confidence.

Ways to imbibe such a culture

- ① Formulating code of ethics and code of conduct.
eg. Fair Practice Code for ARC by RBI.
- ② Rewards and punishments
- ③ Acculturation of employees.
- ④ Exemplary behaviour by leaders

An ethical work culture in any organisation paves way for skyrocketing to success.

1. (b) Upholding probity in governance is not only contingent on values of an individual but also the processes of the institution. Discuss. (150 words) 10

शासन में सत्यनिष्ठा बनाए रखना न केवल किसी व्यक्ति के मूल्यों पर बल्कि संस्था की प्रक्रियाओं पर भी निर्भर करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Probity refers to practice of
doing right things even when no one
is watching

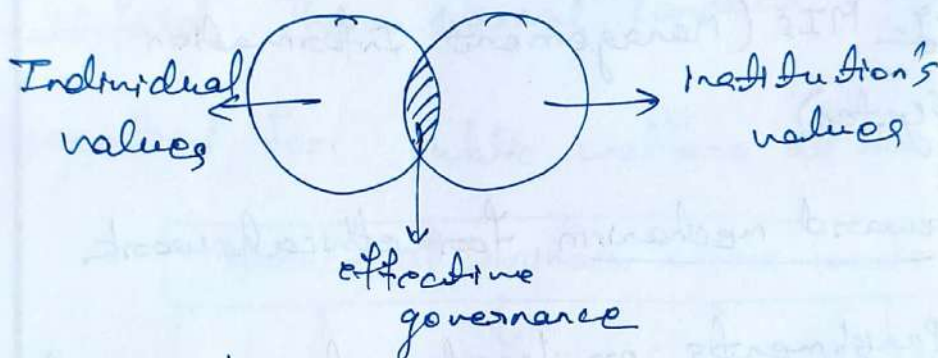


Fig. Probity in governance

Individual values for probity in governance

- ① Rule abidedness
- ② Strong moral and ethical foundation
- ③ Believe in fair conduct
- ④ Virtues of impartiality, integrity, transparency and accountability

Role of institutional processes in
ensuring probity

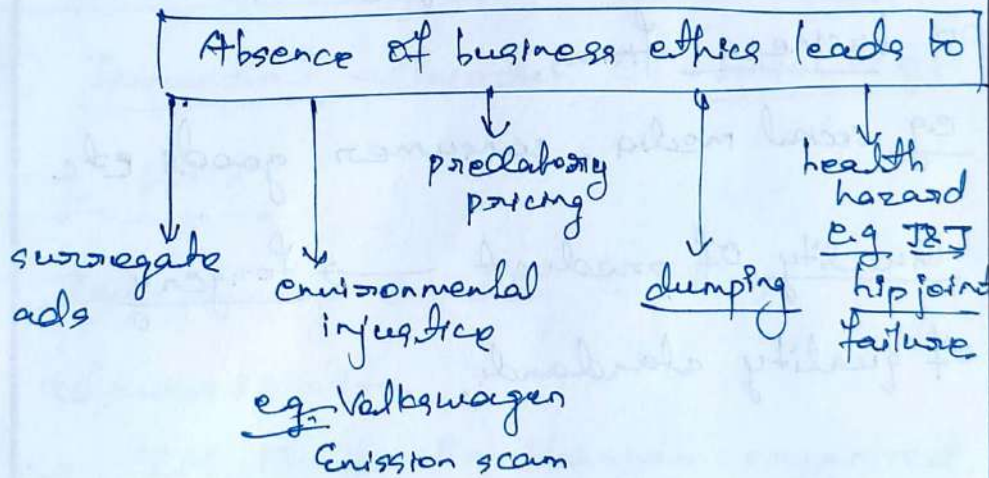
- ① Clean role allocation
e.g. pre-defined hierarchy
- ② Efficient discharge of information
e.g. MIS (Management Information System)
- ③ Reward mechanism for ethical work
- ④ Punishments on legal actions against wrong conduct.
- ⑤ Cogent work environment.
- ⑦ Supportive leadership.

For an effective, efficient and
progressive institution, probity in
governance is essential.

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

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

With increased globalisation the scale of business entities has increased multifold. Their ethical conduct is essential for public welfare at large.



Business operations influence ethical issues as

- ethical view of higher authority
- public vs company interest priority
- law abidedness vs profit at any cost

Crucial nature of business ethics

- ① Health related issues
 e.g. Renbaxy scandal exposed by
Dikesh Thakur.
- ② Privacy concerns →
 e.g. Cambridge Analytica
- ③ Public are increasingly dependent
 on business firms.
 e.g. social media, consumer goods etc.
- ④ Quality of product → forgery
 of quality standards.

In a globalised order, private
businesses today play substantial role
 hence needs to be ethical.

2. (b) An honest bureaucrat can be put to inconvenience but the dishonest one is more likely to suffer in the long run. Comment. (150 words) 10

एक ईमानदार नौकरशाह को असुविधा हो सकती है किन्तु एक बेईमान नौकरशाह को दीर्घकाल में हानि होने की अधिक संभावना होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Honesty is fundamental virtue of public resources. It validates the trusteeship relationship between the public and bureaucrats.

Need for honesty in bureaucrat

① Impartial allocation of resources

e.g. PFMS

② Transparency in day to day administration

e.g. IAS Manika Raj Phanna organised Sangareddy programme and revealed every detail on social media.

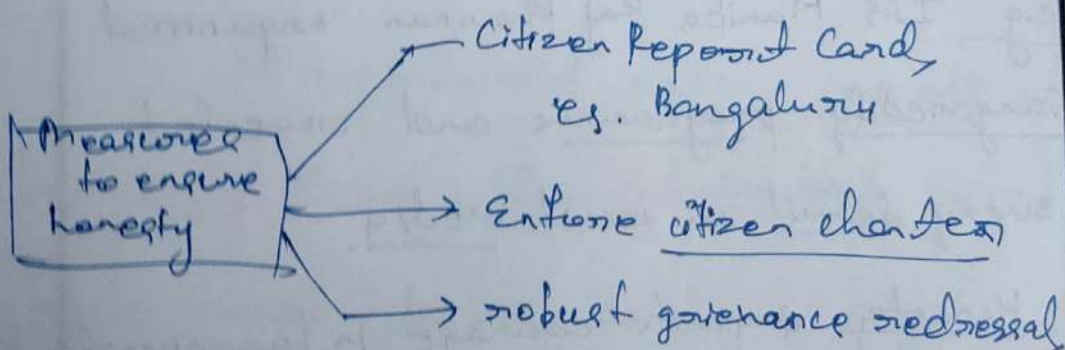
③ Honesty imparts courage in bureaucrat

e.g. IPS D Roop exposed VVIP treatment in Bengaluru jail.

- ④ To uphold constitutional duty.
 eg. IAS Poma Tude travels 90km through
 tough terrain in naval area to hear
 public grievances.

Failure of dishonest in long run

- Truth can be spared for long.
 eg. IAS Mr. Pathak exposed with
 more than 10 crore assets
- legal measures available
- judiciary, civil society and
public checks and balances



Honesty is essential to uphold

'Doctrine of Public Trust'.

3. (a) The notion of an ethical foreign policy downplays the realities of international politics. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

एक नैतिकतापूर्ण विदेश नीति की धारणा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति की वास्तविकताओं को कम करके आंकती है। आलोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

In a globalised world today
foreign interactions have increased and
hence an ethical foreign policy is essential.

Components of ethical foreign policy

- ① Moral and ethical bilateral relation
- ② Honesty and transparency in conduct
- ③ Mutual help and reinforcement
- ④ Collaboration and cooperation

However, realities of international politics are different as —

- ① Protectionist tendencies
- ② Few nations gives impetus to terrorism

e.g. Pakistan fighting proxy-war with India by supporting Jem, LTE etc terror groups.

③ Regional grouping against some other countries

e.g. Pakistan and China banhonic

④ Policy of isolationism

e.g. USA pulling out of Paris Agreement, 2015

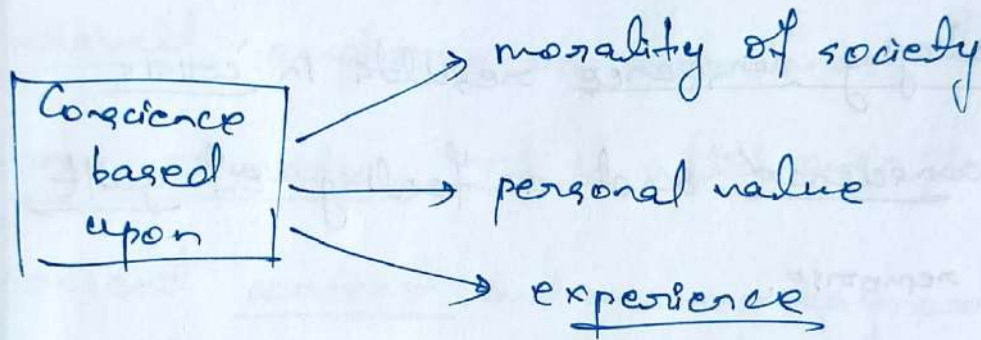
⑤ Developed vs developing debate

Increased bilateral and multilateral dialogue, collaboration in disaster management is essential today. COVID-19 pandemic have re-iterated the need for such a ethical global policy.

3. (b) Conscience can neither be silent nor delayed as a source of ethical guidance. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

नैतिक मार्गदर्शन के स्रोत के रूप में अंतःकरण न तो मौन रह सकता है और न ही विलंब कर सकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Conscience can be understood as inner voice that helps people take any decision.



Man is essentially a conscious being.

The conscience of man is what makes it different and can not be silenced. It is source of ethical guidance as →

- ① Help in deciding wrongfulness or rightfulness of any act.

e.g. cheating in exam, stealing from supermarket etc. decisions

② Help in upholding the rule of the land.

eg -> Lal Bahadur Shastri decided to open new front against Pakistan in war to protect country.

③ Delaying conscience results in crisis of conscience and a feeling of guilt and remorse.

④ Silencing conscience is breach of moral principles.

eg -> not standing up against child labour at tea-stall or gender discrimination at home.

Conscience makes man an ethical being. It should guide decisions of man.

4. Given below are quotations of moral thinkers/philosophers. Bring out what they mean to you in the present context:

नीचे नैतिक विचारकों/दार्शनिकों के उद्धरण दिए गए हैं। वर्तमान संदर्भ में आपके लिए उनके क्या अर्थ हैं, स्पष्ट कीजिए:

(a) To educate a person in the mind but (not) in morals is to educate a menace to society. — Theodore Roosevelt (150 words) 10

किसी व्यक्ति को बौद्धिक रूप से शिक्षित करना, किंतु नैतिक रूप से नहीं, समाज के लिए एक खतरे को शिक्षित करना है। - थियोडोर रूज़वेल्ट

The given statement by Theodore Roosevelt emphasize on importance of moral education. It is valid even in present context and contemporary world

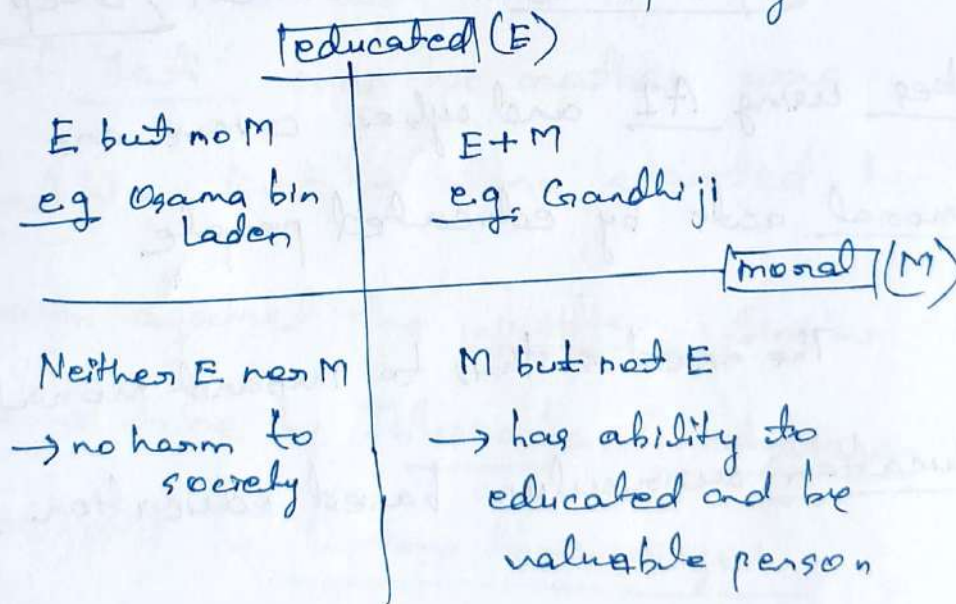


Fig. Education and morals in contemporary world

Education without morality creates anti-social elements. Terrorism, extremism, mob-lynching by even educated minds are such examples. For e.g. in Chhattisgarh an IAS officer suspended for raping an employee.

In present time internet troll culture, objectification of women, deep fakes using AI and cyber crime are immoral acts by educated people.

The need is thus to impart moral education, curriculum based education.

4. (b) Right is right even if no one is doing it; wrong is wrong even if everyone is doing it. — Saint Augustine (150 words) 10

सही सही है, भले ही कोई भी ऐसा न कर रहा हो; गलत गलत है भले ही हर कोई ऐसा कर रहा हो। - सेंट ऑगस्टीन

Saint Augustine's given statement reiterates the infallibility of righteous conduct. An ethical conduct is considered universal only by virtue of its sighteousness.

When Raja Ram Mohan Roy stood against Sati even his mother was against him. But he alone started his campaign against the injustice. Similar act was done by Iskwarchand Vidyasagar with regard to Widow Remarriage.

In one of my college's technical event everyone was throwing package waste in open because of absence of dustbin.

I rather decided to wrap it and keep
in bag to throw away later when I
find a dustbin.

India's consistent commitment to
enforce an Afghan-owned and Afghan-
led solution to Afghan crisis shows its
determination towards rightful solution.

Standing for right is makes a
man valuable. It is not an ability of
ordinary to go against the mass to
stand up for right.

5. (a) "Children are great imitators, so give them something great to imitate." In this context, discuss the importance of role models in inculcating values in children. (150 words) 10

"बच्चे उत्कृष्ट अनुकरण करने वाले होते हैं, इसलिए उन्हें अनुकरण करने के लिए कुछ बहुत उत्कृष्ट दीजिए।" इस संदर्भ में, बच्चों में मूल्यों को अन्तःस्थापित करने में अनुकरणीय व्यक्तियों (रोल मॉडल्स) के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

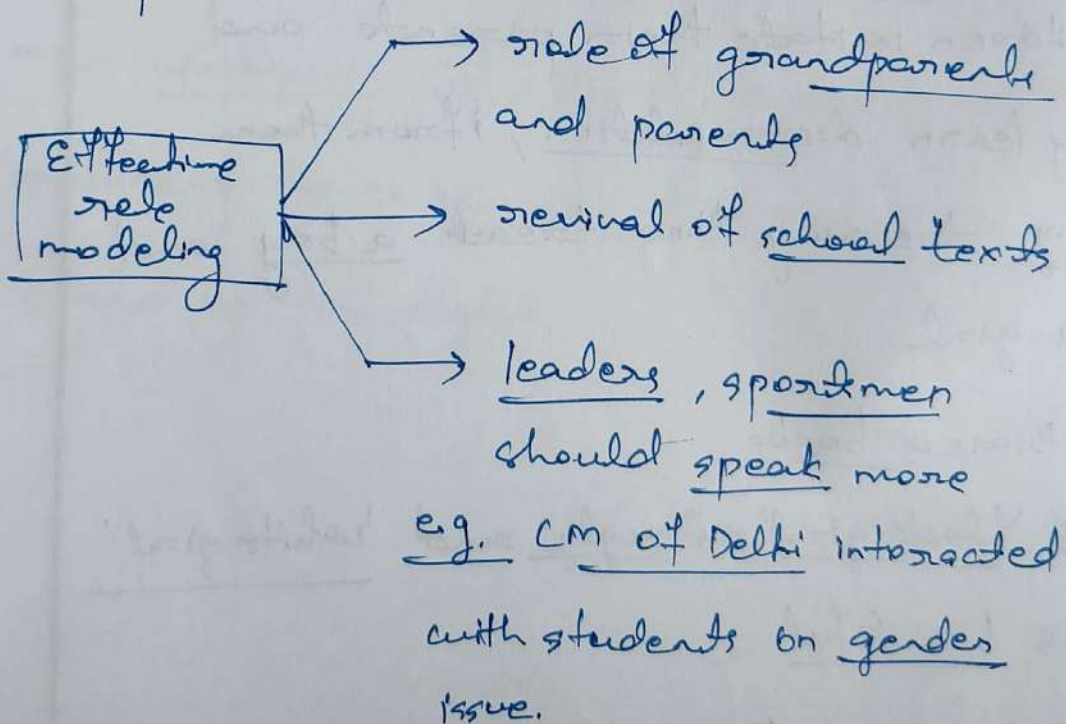
It is widely accepted that early education of children begins at home and a child is reflection of the family.

Problems created by bad precedence

- ① Children imitate their parents and may learn discrimination, if from them e.g. the way they treat a boy and a girl.
- ② Biased books
e.g. 'black girl' as 'ugly' and 'white girl' as 'beautiful'
- ③ Behaviour with maids or beggars etc.

Importance of role models

- ① Good precedents for children to imitate and learn
- ② Developing ethical person
- ③ Children are future of country → their values would govern the nation.
- ④ Bad role models like Hitlers or terrorists influence early mind make up.



As you see, so shall you become.

5. (b) The Covid-19 pandemic has brought with itself an environment of uncertainties and hardships. In this context, discuss the significance of emotional intelligence in dealing with the situation. (150 words) 10

कोविड-19 महामारी अपने साथ अनिश्चितताओं और कठिनाइयों से भरा वातावरण लेकर आई है। इस संदर्भ में, इस स्थिति से निपटने में भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Emotional intelligence (EI)

is the inherent ability of a person to deal with situations that tests their composure and crisis-tackling ability.

Hardships brought by COVID-19 pandemic

- ① Economic stress → loss of job, closure of shops or interests on credit
- ② Emotional stress →
 - fear from disease
 - apparent house arrest
 - loss of loved ones.
- ③ Social stress → inability to gather socially and control freely.

Significance of EI in dealing with pandemic stress.

- ① Strong mental ability
- ② Positive attitude to be able to build-back-better
- ③ Emotionally intelligent person understand the temporary nature of grief and optimistic about renewal.
- ④ Strong crisis management ability
e.g. helping others by selling foods or volunteering for NGOs etc.

An emotionally intelligent person thus can be more resilient towards such stress.

6. Bring out the role of social media in shaping one's moral and political attitude.
(150 words) 10

किसी व्यक्ति की नैतिक और राजनीतिक अभिवृत्ति को आकार देने में सोशल मीडिया की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Social media has become part and parcel of life today. Rapid expansion of Internet accessibility increased social media usage and are influencing attitude.

Role of social media

Positive effects

① Moral attitude

→ exposure to other community and hence a 'demonstration effect'

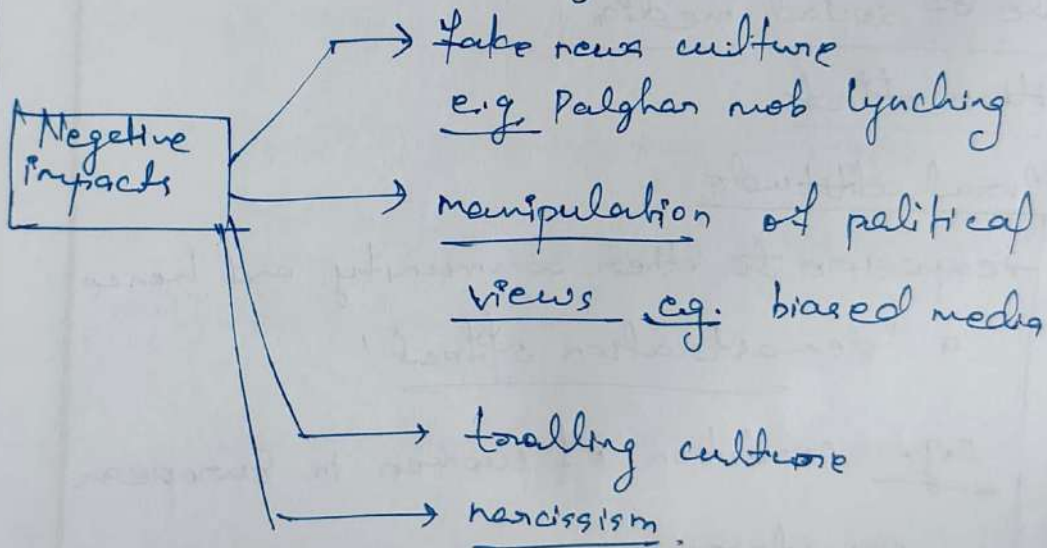
eg. condition of women in European countries

→ reflection of plight of vulnerable section like transgenders, lower caste etc

eg. through documentaries.

② Political attitude

- exposure of frauds and scams
- helps in making 'informed decision'
- awareness about importance of voting. eg. Election Commission's SVEEP programme used social media extensively.



Social media is double edged sword and influence moral on political attitude in either ways.

7. Environmental ethics is about the moral relationship of human beings to, and also the value and moral status of, the environment and its non-human contents. Elaborate.

(150 words) 10

पर्यावरणीय नीतिशास्त्र पर्यावरण एवं उसकी गैर-मानवीय विषयवस्तु के मूल्य और नैतिक स्थिति के साथ ही उसके साथ मनुष्यों के नैतिक संबंध के विषय में भी है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

In the gnawing situation of climate change, global warming and anthropocene mass-extinction, environmental ethics is imperative for sustainability.

Environmental ethics

- ① Moral relationship of man with nature
- ② Co-existence of man with other living organisms.

Absence of environment ethics results in -

- ① depletion of natural resources
- ② extinction of bio-diversity
eg 75% decline in birds in western Chats.
- ③ disruption of natural balance

- ④ Deforestation
- ⑤ Pollution — air, water, river.

Steps towards environmental ethics

- ① One Health concept
- ② Sustainable development agenda
- ③ Clean and green fuel
eg solar energy.
- ④ Protection of wildlife, and their
rights
- ⑤ Revival of rivers

Environmental ethics is need
of global community to meet climate
goals.

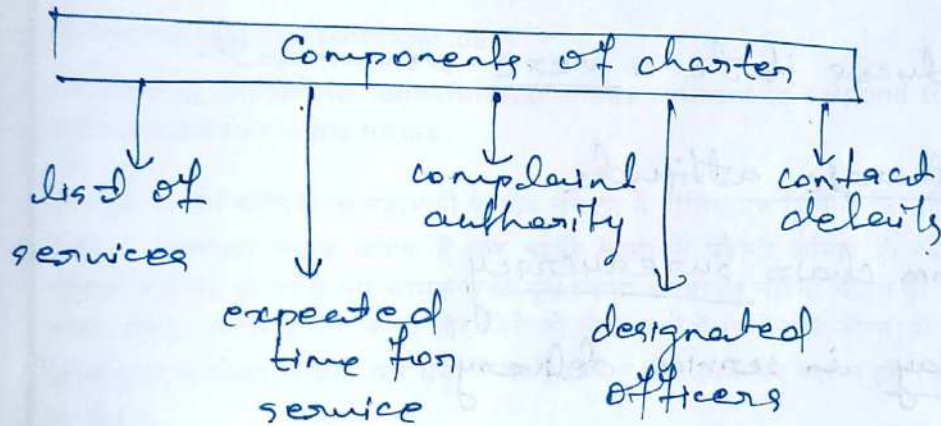
8. The Citizens' Charter cannot be an end in itself; it is rather a means to an end. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

नागरिक चार्टर अपने आप में साध्य नहीं हो सकता; बल्कि यह एक साध्य का साधन है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Citizen charter is a document

released by an organisation to inform its beneficiaries regarding the expected services by the organisation.



Citizen charter is means to an end

- ① Informed choice by consumer or beneficiary,
- ② Accountability among the service providers,
- ③ Clear delineation of functions

(4) Expected quality and duration of service

(5) Grievance redressal

Accepting charter as an end leads to →

(1) Non-adherence

(2) Neglect of its ideals

(3) Reduces it to a mere document.

(4) Lethargic attitude

(5) Atom chain bureaucracy

(6) Delay in service delivery

Implementing Citizen charter would validate the ideals of the directive principles of Constitution.

SECTION - B

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

9. You are the District Magistrate of district, which has recently witnessed rapid transmission of the Covid-19 pandemic. The district has high population density and a sizeable chunk of migrant workers. There has been a shutdown of business activities and the workers are yearning to go back to their native places. The administration has announced a strict lockdown and divided the district into containment zones. There is a severe shortage of people, material and money in the administration and fear and panic is seen to be gripping them.

(a) What are the qualities of a civil servant that are revealed in such testing times?

(b) What measures would you suggest for:

(i) Dealing with the current issue.

(ii) Making the district administration more resilient to respond to such a critical situation in the future.

(20)

हाल ही में, आप कोविड-19 महामारी के तीव्र संचरण से पीड़ित एक जिले के जिलाधिकारी हैं। जिले में जनसंख्या घनत्व अधिक है और काफी संख्या में प्रवासी श्रमिक हैं। व्यावसायिक गतिविधियाँ बंद हो गई हैं और श्रमिक अपने मूल स्थानों पर वापस लौटना चाहते हैं। प्रशासन ने सख्त लॉकडाउन की घोषणा की है और जिले को संरोधन क्षेत्रों (कन्टेनमेंट ज़ोन्स) में बांट दिया है। प्रशासन में लोगों, सामग्री और धन की भारी कमी है और उनमें भय व्याप्त होता हुआ प्रतीत हो रहा है।

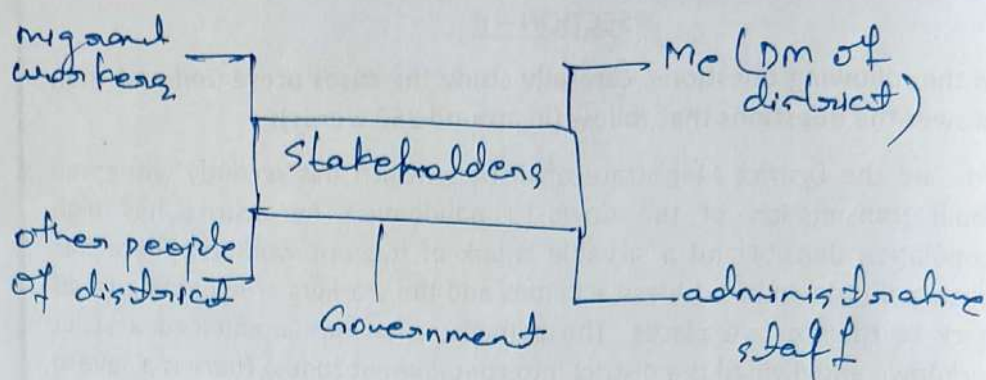
(a) ऐसी परीक्षा की घड़ी में एक सिविल सेवक में प्रकट होने वाले गुण कौन-से हैं?

(b) आप किन उपायों का सुझाव देंगे:

(i) वर्तमान मुद्दे से निपटना।

(ii) भविष्य में ऐसी गंभीर स्थिति के प्रति अनुक्रिया देने के लिए जिला प्रशासन को और अधिक लचीला बनाना।

The COVID-19 pandemic has
grappled the world. Severe migrant
crisis followed lockdown declarations from
mega-cities in India.



(a) In such testing times, a civil servant display exemplary qualities like -

- 1) Dedication to public services, eg
Indore IPS officers slept at his own office for over a month
- 2) Compassion towards weaker section
e.g. poor, vulnerable divyaangs, migrants etc)
- 3) Selflessness in service
eg. UP district administrator returned to work after 14-days of giving birth to child
- 4) Emotional Intelligence to deal with crisis..

5) Attitude towards crisis and optimism for better tomorrow.

6) Never say die spirit

7) Leadership to guide administration

(b)

Measures to deal current issue

① Containing pandemic is of utmost importance.

② Ensure strict adherence to lockdown by establishing central control rooms.

③ Use CCTVs to monitor streets and roads. This will help dealing with low workforce.

④ Immediately form task force to help migrants, poor and destitute with supply of food grains under

PM Garib Kalyan Yojana :

- ⑤ Roping in civil society organisation and NABs for volunteering during trying times.
- ⑥ Ask student groups to come forward to help the administration.
- ⑦ Request state and central government for temporary staff from schools, municipal bodies etc.
- ⑧ Increase testing capabilities and health infra → capacities. Establish quarantine centres etc.

Measures in long run

- ① Prepare a city-specific disaster management plan in line with NDMP 2012.
- ② Installation of CCTVs and modernisation.

of control room.

- ③ Recruit staff in administration,
- ④ mock drills
- ⑤ Training modules for permanent
and temporary staff,
- ⑥ Migrant data collection for
effective planning

By adopting these measures
I would uphold my duty towards
the public

10. In recent times, the country witnessed protests based on opposition to some steps taken by the government. Whereas, mostly these were peaceful protests, at a few places these activities turned violent leading to destruction of public property. In some places government arrested few of the protesters and imposed heavy fines on them for the destruction of the property. In case they could not pay, their private property was confiscated by the government to pay for the damage done to the public property. In addition to this, some governments published the photographs, names and addresses of those accused of vandalism during protests at various locations.

(a) What are the issues of public importance at stake in this case?

(b) Are there any ethical or legal principles at play here which may be conflicting?

(c) What should be the principles guiding a democratic state in such circumstances? (20)

हाल के दिनों में, देश में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों के खिलाफ विरोध-प्रदर्शन देखा गया। जहाँ, अधिकतर विरोध प्रदर्शन शांतिपूर्ण थे, वहीं कुछ स्थानों पर हिंसक गतिविधियाँ हुईं, जिसके कारण सार्वजनिक संपत्ति का नुकसान हुआ। कुछ स्थानों पर सरकार ने कुछ प्रदर्शनकारियों को गिरफ्तार किया और संपत्ति के नुकसान के लिए उन पर भारी अर्थदंड लगाया। यदि वे भुगतान नहीं कर पाए, तो सरकार द्वारा सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को हुई हानि के लिए भुगतान करने हेतु उनकी निजी संपत्ति को जब्त कर लिया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ सरकारों ने विभिन्न स्थानों पर विरोध प्रदर्शन के दौरान गुंडागर्दी के आरोपी लोगों की तस्वीर, नाम और पते प्रकाशित किए।

(a) इस प्रकरण में दांव पर लगे सार्वजनिक महत्व के मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) क्या यहां परस्पर विरोधी हो सकने वाले नीतिशास्त्रीय या विधिक सिद्धांतों की भूमिका है?

The country witnessed a series of wild as well as peaceful protests against government legislations recently. Such wild protests results in deterioration of public property.

(9) Issues of public importance of state are -

- ① The constitution provides for right to assemble peacefully, but violent protests are unacceptable.
- ② Violence causes destruction of public assets. eg Bus ignited in Delhi by protesters.
- ③ Security of innocent public.
eg innocent shop-keepers lost their assets to fire by protesters.
- ④ Release of photographs may jeopardise security of witnesses even after they are released.

(b)

Legal principles involved

- 1) Imposition of fine by states to reconcile public losses.
- 2) Confiscation of land in case of non repayment.
- 3) State or central government's legal responsibility to maintain law and order.

Ethical principles involved

- 1) Privacy concerns due to public release of addresses, photos of the accused.
- 2) Exorbitant fines does not give fair chance to the violators.
- 3) Resort to violence is against ethical conduct in a civilized society.

(c)

Principles that should guide state in these circumstances

- 1) Constitutional morality
eg. preambular morals of equality
justice and fraternity.
- 2) Even protestors are citizens, peaceful
hearing of grievances must be primary
step.
- 3) Compassion towards vulnerable
sections and affected people
- 4) Imposition of fine and penal action
in proportion to the damage created
and based on their ability to pay.
- 5) Reformative rather than retributive
justice needs to be adopted.

⑥ Upholding privacy of protesters
and responsibility of their security.

For Future police

- citizen consultation
- larger deliberation and public opinion before enacting
- legal provision to prohibit violence and damage to public property
- Robust grievance redressal mechanism

Such principles would lead to an inclusive policy structure.

11. The global toll of the COVID-19 pandemic is enormous: more than a half-million lives lost, hundreds of millions out of work, and trillions of dollars of wealth destroyed. And the disease has by no means run its course. There is tremendous interest in the development of a vaccine, with more than a hundred initiatives under way around the world.

Even if one or more vaccines emerge that promise to make people less susceptible to COVID-19, the public-health problem will not be eliminated. But policymakers can avert some foreseeable problems by starting to address key questions about financing and distribution now.

In view of the above scenario, answer the following questions:

- Identify the different stakeholders involved in this scenario.
- Identify some of the ethical questions and issues that are likely to emerge as the vaccine becomes available.
- Who, in your opinion, should be amongst the first recipients of the vaccine? Give reasons for your answer.

(20)

वैश्विक स्तर पर कोविड-19 महामारी से प्रभावित लोगों की संख्या अत्यधिक है: 5 लाख से अधिक मौतें हुई हैं, करोड़ों लोगों के रोजगार चले गए और अरबों डॉलर की धन संपत्ति नष्ट हो गई है। और अभी भी इस रोग का निर्बाध प्रसार जारी है। टीके के विकास में वैश्विक स्तर पर अत्यधिक रुचि प्रदर्शित की जा रही है। इस दिशा में सम्पूर्ण विश्व में सौ से अधिक पहलें चल रही हैं।

यहां तक कि यदि लोगों को कोविड-19 के प्रति कम सुभेद्य बनाने की संभावना वाले एक या अधिक टीके उभरकर सामने आते हैं, तो भी सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य की समस्या समाप्त नहीं होगी। लेकिन नीति-निर्माता अभी वित्तपोषण और वितरण के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों का समाधान आरंभ करके कुछ पूर्वानुमेय समस्याओं को घटित होने से रोक सकते हैं।

उपर्युक्त परिदृश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

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

The COVID-19 pandemic has taken its toll. A much anticipated vaccine can lead to partial overhaul of the condition.

9 Stakeholders

① Government

- planning for vaccine distribution
- allocation of funds.

② Scientists and pharma companies

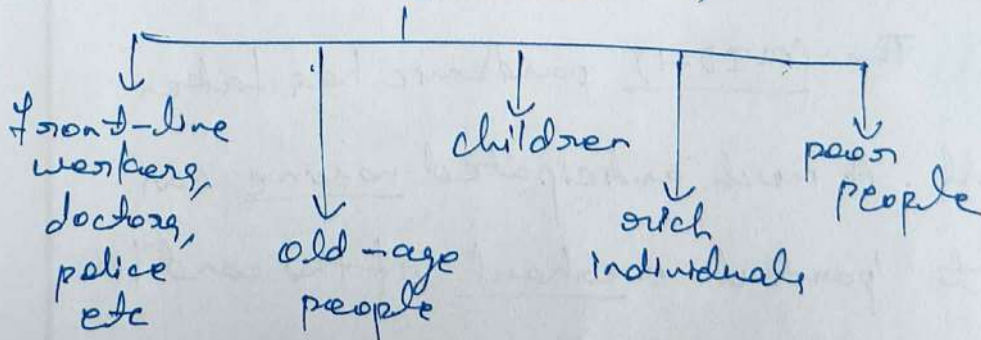
- production of vaccine and its trials
- training and mass production

③ Administration

- ground-level preparation
- storage and cooling facilities

④ Public

- beneficiary of vaccine
- further subdivided as



(b) Ethical questions post emergence of vaccine.

① Concerns relating to the first target population.

② Rich people may access vaccine by paying hefty costs. Thus creating rich vs poor divide.

③ The immediate production and overall target population is highly skewed → create apprehensions among those who didn't receive early.

④ Sharing of vaccine throughout the world.

⑤ Vaccine development and manufacture costs heavily and thus requisite to be returned, it may jeopardise search to poor countries.

(c) The first recipients of the vaccines should be -

① Doctors, nurses -

- they are heavily exposed to the virus
- long-term exposure cause damage to organs
- it will increase morale of health workers and their availability

② Police officers

- high exposure
- day-to-day work and on-field nature of their work.

③ Government ministers and their staff

- they need to be actively working for continuation of governance.
- their exposure leads to temporary halt.

④ Old age people

- └ lower immunity
- └ their organs are more vulnerable
- └ other life-style diseases more prevalent.

After covering above groups,
vaccines can be provided to sanitation
workers first, administration staff
and finally general public.

12. You are the head of a PSU, which has recently been entrusted with construction of a new airport in a metropolitan city. However, the area in the immediate neighbourhood of the proposed airport runways have large tracts of land occupied by dense slum settlements. If the airport is to be constructed, approximately 75,000 slum families will have to be humanly rehabilitated. The sheer scale of this rehabilitation, almost similar to an urban renewal, has thrown up many challenges. Foremost among these is identifying an appropriate location for rehabilitation of slum dwellers. You are faced with the following options in this regard, each of which have their own merits and demerits:

(a) There is no reasonably priced land in close vicinity of the present slums. A vacant parcel of land that you have identified close-by will have to be developed afresh along with all civic amenities, and this will entail huge cost for the PSU.

(b) There is another location, which is very far-off where a factory once stood. All the required civic amenities are in place here and the factory can be converted into appropriate houses at little cost to the PSU. However, there will be loss of livelihood on relocation to this area because of its distance from the current slum location.

(c) There is yet another site, which can be used for rehabilitation at reasonable cost. Neither is it too far nor will it entail huge monetary cost, but exercising this option involves cutting a large number of trees, which may adversely affect the ecology of the area. This is likely to face resistance from environmental groups.

Given the above options and the associated challenges, which of these sites will you choose for rehabilitation of slum dwellers? Provide adequate justification for your choice. (20)

आप एक सार्वजनिक उपक्रम (PSU) के प्रमुख हैं, जिसे हाल ही में एक महानगर में एक नए विमान पत्तन या हवाई अड्डे के निर्माण का काम सौंपा गया है। परन्तु, प्रस्तावित विमान पत्तन के ठीक पड़ोस के क्षेत्र में भूमि के बड़े भाग पर घनी मलिन बस्तियों का कब्जा है। यदि विमान पत्तन का निर्माण करना है तो लगभग 75,000 मलिन बस्ती के परिवारों का मानवीय तरीके से पुनर्वास करना होगा। इतने बड़े पैमाने पर पुनर्वास लगभग एक शहरी पुनर्स्थापन के समान है, जो कई चुनौतियों को खड़ा करता है। इसमें सबसे पहली चुनौती है। मलिन बस्ती वासियों के पुनर्वास के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान की पहचान करना। इस संबंध में आपके सामने निम्न विकल्प हैं, जिनमें प्रत्येक की अपनी योग्यता और अयोग्यता है:

(a) वर्तमान मलिन बस्तियों के निकट सानिध्य में कोई उचित कीमत की भूमि नहीं है। एक खाली भू-खंड जिसकी आपने निकट के क्षेत्र ही में पहचान की है, उसे सभी नागरिक सुविधाओं के साथ नए सिरे से विकसित करना होगा। सार्वजनिक उपक्रम (PSU) हेतु इसकी लागत अत्यधिक होगी।

(b) बहुत दूर स्थित एक और स्थान है जहां कभी एक फैक्ट्री स्थापित थी। यहां सभी आवश्यक नागरिक सुविधाएं मौजूद हैं और फैक्ट्री को उपयुक्त मकानों में परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है जिसमें सार्वजनिक उपक्रम (PSU) को कम लागत आएगी। परन्तु, इस क्षेत्र में पुनर्स्थापन से आजीविका या रोजगार का नुकसान होगा क्योंकि यह मलिन बस्तियों के वर्तमान स्थान से बहुत दूर है।

(c) एक अन्य स्थान भी है जिसका उपयोग उचित लागत पर पुनर्वास के लिये किया जा सकता है। न तो यह बहुत दूर है और न ही इसमें अत्यधिक धन की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन इस विकल्प के प्रयोग में बड़ी संख्या में वृक्षों को काटना पड़ेगा जो क्षेत्र की पारिस्थितिकी को विपरीत रूप से प्रभावित कर सकता है। इसमें पर्यावरण समूहों के प्रतिरोध का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। उपर्युक्त विकल्पों और संबंधित चुनौतियों के परिपेक्ष्य में मलिन बस्ती वासियों के पुनर्वास के लिए आप इनमें से किस स्थान का चयन करेंगे? अपने चयन के समर्थन में यथोचित प्रमाण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Based on the given conditions, I as the head of the PSU have to choose between the available options.

Ethical mapping

- ① Environmental sustainability vs public welfare
- ② Environment vs economic interest
- ③ Public interest vs professional interest

My decision would be based on following principles —

- ① Compassion towards slum dwellers
- ② Interest of my organisation
- ③ Environmental ethics
- ④ Efficiency and timely completion of work
- ⑤ Infrastructural needs of the city

Based on these principles, I will adopt first option.

Justifications

- ① If I choose third option that involves felling of trees in large scale, it will attract retaliation from environmentalists. Such protest would delay the project and lead

increased cost.

② Third option of felling trees has serious environmental damage and hence against the professional ethic of my organisation. It will also affect reputation of PSU.

③ Second option would result in loss of livelihood for many families. As the head of a PSU; I cannot go for affecting 75000 families and their existence.

④ Further, second option would lead to retaliation by the slum dwellers and it may halt the project itself. Many a times, such a protest turn violent.

It would also affect reputation of organisation.

- (5) The first option is hence best suited for slum dwellers and for the company.

However it entails huge cost on PSU. It can be tackled by —

- a) Provision of basic civic amenities
- b) Exploring possibility of revisiting project costs with the developers
- c) The slum dwellers can be charged marginally on a periodic basis to sustain the function.
- d) Including the slum representatives would thus ease the process.

e) I would provide them with
other choices as well.

f) Since their livelihood is integral a
meagre amount can be afforded by
them.

By adopting this option I will
realise my responsibility as the head of
the PSC, towards poor slum dwellers and
the environment.

13. You are an Indian Forest Service Officer posted in a division which falls in the coastal regulation zone and contains multiple wildlife sanctuaries. Recently, the State government has brought up a proposal of a new food processing park in your division. Under the proposal, around 175 square kilometers of forest land will be acquired as per the law. The developers of the project claim the various socio-economic benefits it can provide to the people in the area. Due to this a sizeable chunk of trees will be uprooted. There are studies which suggest that such initiatives have a long-term impact on wildlife and also leads to human-wildlife conflict. Some residents living in the periphery of the forest have supported this move in hope of employment opportunities. However, traditional dwellers of the forests have protested against this move. The government has constituted a committee to frame guidelines for sustainable operation of this project. The committee has asked for your suggestions in this regard.

(a) Identify the principles and values that would guide your suggestions in this regard.

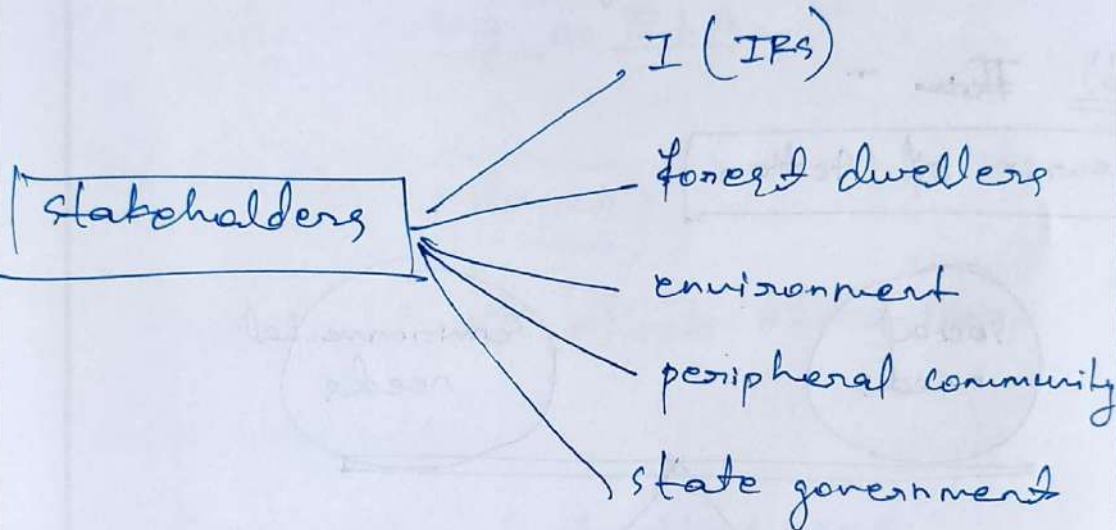
(b) What course of action should be taken in order to balance the social and environmental needs in this case? (20)

आप भारतीय वन सेवा के एक अफसर हैं और ऐसे मंडल या डिवीजन में पदस्थापित हैं जो तटवर्ती विनियमन क्षेत्र में आता है और जिसमें कई वन्यजीव अभयारण्य हैं। हाल ही में, राज्य सरकार द्वारा आपके मंडल या डिवीजन में एक नए खाद्य प्रसंस्करण पार्क की स्थापना प्रस्तावित की गयी है। इस प्रस्ताव के अंतर्गत लगभग 175 वर्ग किलोमीटर वन भूमि के विधिक अधिग्रहण की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। परियोजना के विकासकर्ताओं (डेवलपर्स) ने इसके विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक लाभों का दावा किया है जो इस क्षेत्र के लोगों को उपलब्ध कराया जा सकता है। इसके कारण वृक्षों के एक बड़े हिस्से को जड़ से हटाना पड़ेगा। ऐसे अध्ययन हैं जिनमें यह बताया गया है कि ऐसी पहलों से वन्यजीवन पर दीर्घकालिक प्रभाव पड़ता है, इसके अतिरिक्त यह मनुष्य-वन्यजीव संघर्ष को उत्पन्न करती हैं। वन की बाह्य परिधि पर रहने वाले कुछ निवासियों ने रोजगार अवसरों की उम्मीद में इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है। परन्तु, वनों के पारंपरिक निवासियों ने इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध किया है। सरकार ने इस परियोजना के संधारणीय संचालन के दिशा-निर्देशों को निर्धारित करने के लिए एक समिति का गठन किया है। समिति ने इस संबंध में आपसे सुझाव मांगे हैं।

(a) इस संबंध में उन सिद्धांतों और मूल्यों को निर्धारित कीजिए जो आपके सुझावों का मार्गदर्शन करेंगे।

(b) इस मामले में सामाजिक और पर्यावरणीय आवश्यकताओं में संतुलन स्थापित करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए?

The case involves a permanent
dilemma of environment vs economic
development



(9) My suggestion would be based
on following principles —

- ① Impartiality
- ② Welfare of vulnerable sections
- ③ Environmental sustainability
- ④ Rules abidedness and legal
measures.

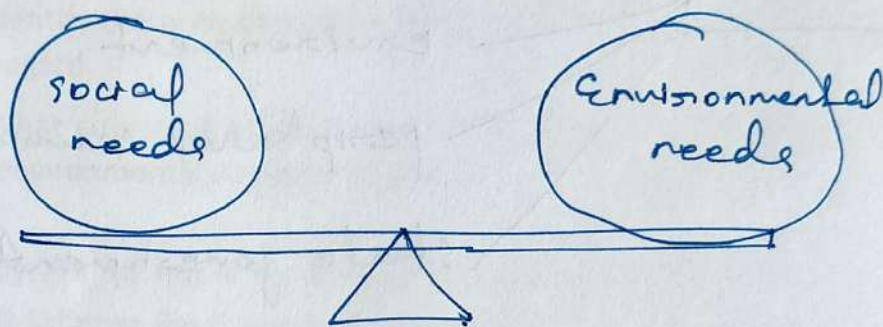
(5) Rationality and objectivity

(6) Transparency

(7) Emotional intelligence

(b) ~~These~~ →

Course of Action



Balanced social and environmental needs.

- (1) Detailed analysis of the project site
- (2) Identification of vulnerable sections,
eg. wildlife, traditional dwellers etc
- (3) Preparation of a detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reports

(4) Following due procedure of EIA
rules under Environment (Protection)
Act, 1986

(5) Public hearing on EIA,

To establish balance

(1) Assessment of effects of earlier
such projects

(2) The traditional dwellers are
dependent on forest for their culture
and livelihood.

(3) Increased man-animal conflict
would affect wildlife and even
the forest park if made.

(4) An alternative site can be searched
for.

(5) The environmental needs must be

upheld. 175 km² of forest in coastal
Regulation Zone is breach of own
commitment to declare such zone
at first place.

14. The RTI Act, which became operational in 2005 empowers the Indian citizens to seek information from public authorities. This, in effect, makes the Government and its functionaries more accountable and responsible. However, it has faced resistance because of the entrenched bureaucratic culture and it is taking time to change the mindset of the people in the government to new realities in wake of the act. This has led to implementation issues and questions have also been raised against the effectiveness of the act in achieving its desired objectives. Apart from this, certain issues related to the information seeker have also been raised from time to time.

In view of the innumerable challenges answer the following:

- (a) Explain the importance of a transparent government system in a democracy, like India.
- (b) Elaborate on the challenges that the implementation of RTI has faced, in the context of information seeker (demand-side) as well as those entrusted to give information (supply-side).
- (c) Discuss the role that such a legislation can be expected to play given the ground realities in our country. How can it be ensured that such legislations are effective in achieving their envisaged objectives? **(20)**

2005 में लागू RTI अधिनियम भारतीय नागरिकों को लोक प्राधिकारियों से सूचना मांगने का अधिकार प्रदान करता है। यह प्रभावी रूप से, सरकार और इसके पदाधिकारियों को अधिक उत्तरदायी और जिम्मेदार बनाता है। परन्तु, इसे मोर्चाबद्ध नौकरशाही संस्कृति के विरोध का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और इस कानून के मद्देनजर नई वास्तविकताओं के प्रति सरकार के लोगों की मानसिकता परिवर्तित होने में समय लग रहा है। इसके कारण कार्यान्वयन में समस्या आ रही है और इच्छित उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए इस कानून की प्रभावकारिता पर भी सवाल उठ रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, सूचना मांगने वाले से संबंधित कुछ मुद्दे या विवाद भी समय-समय पर उठते रहे हैं।

अनगिनत चुनौतियों को देखते हुए निम्नलिखित के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में एक पारदर्शी सरकारी तंत्र के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- (b) सूचना मांगने वाले (मांग-पक्ष) और जिन्हें सूचना देने का काम सौंपा गया है (आपूर्ति-पक्ष) उनके संदर्भ में RTI के कार्यान्वयन में जिन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उनका विस्तार पूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए।
- (c) अपने देश की धरातलीय वास्तविकताओं को देखते हुए, उस भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए जिसे इस तरह के कानून द्वारा निभाया जाना अपेक्षित है। यह कैसे सुनिश्चित किया जा सकता है कि ऐसा कानून अपने उल्लिखित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में प्रभावी हो?

RTI Act, 2005 effectively created
a strong 1.3 billion auditors virtually
by empowering every citizen

(a) Importance of RTI

Citizen

- ① sense of belongingness
- ② Redressal of grievances
- ③ Empowers them
- ④ Democratic values
- ⑤ Checks and balances power
- ⑥ Help them ~~also~~ get other rights
- ⑦ stand against atrocities

Civil society

- ⑧ Tool to address citizen grievance
- ⑨ Question authority
- ⑩ Public opinion

Public servants

- (11) Accountability
- (12) Efficiency in services
- (13) Transparency (Section 4 of RTI calls for voluntary disclosure)

(b) ChallengesOn demand - side

- (1) Formedore RTI
- (2) People ask personal information
- (3) Misuse by vested interests
- (4) Exploit cheap and free (sometimes) nature

Supply - side

- (5) Bureaucratic lethargy
- (6) Atom chain bureaucracy
- (7) Inordinate delays

(B) No adjudication of failure

eg 97^v cases pending at CIC,

(c)

Role of such legislations

- ① Create vibrant democracy
- ② Efficiency in resource allocation
- ③ Non-partisan grievance redressal
- ④ Transparent administration
- ⑤ Impartiality
- ⑥ Service to minorities

To ensure effectiveness

- ① Enforceability
- ② Penal actions on failure
- ③ Action on frivolous RTIs
- ④ Preventing misuse

- (5) Empower top authority
e.g. CIC in case of RTI
- (6) Establish SOPs and judicial
mechanisms
- (7) Fast track courts.
- (8) Evaluation mechanism and periodic
internals.

Adoptions of such provision
would increase the effectiveness of
any legislation