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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1827)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1350950
Center		Date	25/8/22

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1(a)	10		1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
1(b)	10		2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
2(a)	10		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
2(b)	10		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
3(a)	10		5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
3(b)	10		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
4(a)	10		7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
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			

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

SECTION - A

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

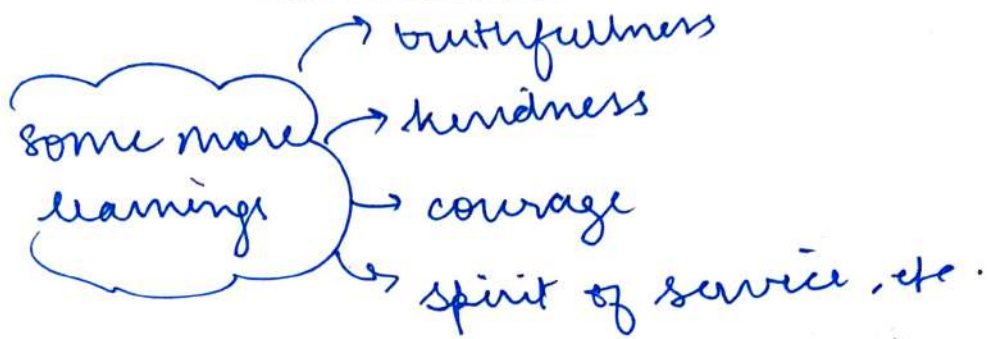
(150 words) 10

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

Ashoka was one of the greatest rulers of the Indian subcontinent. He proposed the 'dhamma' ideals and teachings on public morality.

IMPORTANT LEARNINGS :-

1. Empathy - towards pain of others, feeling the pain of others can spur altruism + kindness
2. Compassion : goes beyond empathizing and includes doing something to alleviate pain of others
3. Ahimsa : non violence towards other beings including animals



RELEVANCE FOR PUBLIC SERVANTS :-

1. With empathy & compassion - public servants can work towards their people's benefit eg. ^{IAS} Armstrong Pame built road in North-east
2. can help to keep a calm & composed mind to deal with adversity eg. ^{IPS} Vishwas Nangre - 2008 bombing ^{patil}
3. Religious tolerance - can be impartial towards public
4. Can stand up against adverse elements (courage) eg. ^{IAS} Dugga Shakti Naypal in sand mining
Thus, Ashoka's 'Dhamma' can lead public servant to do the right thing.

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

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

Corporate governance has been identified by organization for ^{cooperation} economic & development (OECD) as that which spurs investment, promotes business, etc. A good corporate governance should also include climate governance.

Climate governance can be defined as framework to protect environment & control climate change; promote ecosystem & biodiversity.

A corporation in its operation gives out / releases 'negative externalities' like pollution of water, air, etc. Thus a corporate governance should try to alter its operation so as to reduce externalities & promote

climate governance.

It should work through CSR (Corporate social responsibility) as a means to conserve environment (positive externality)

Many companies of big corporations are also committing to net zero emissions. Eg. Apple has stopped selling chargers to reduce e-waste.

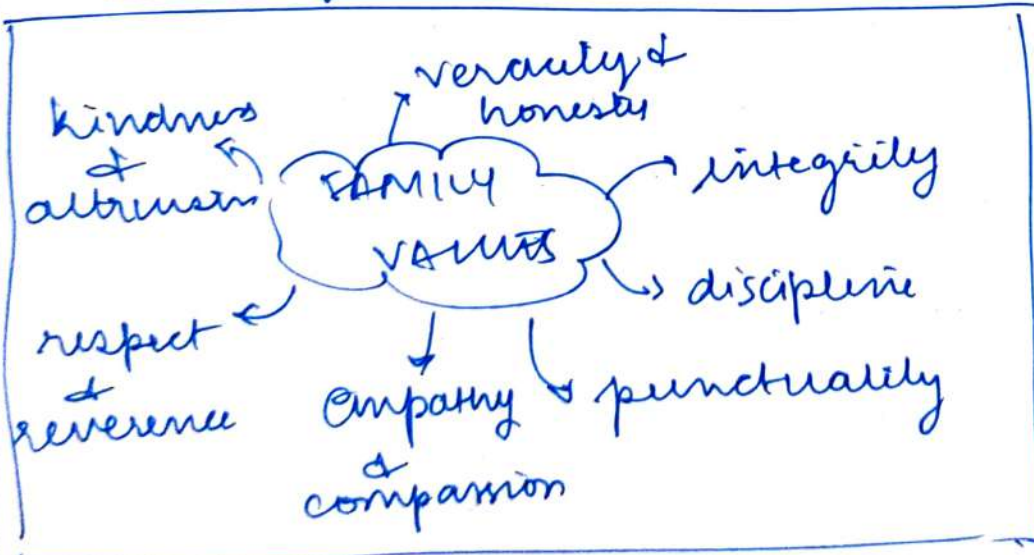
In the Kyoto Protocol - CBDR was accepted and big corporations with large amount of emissions are committing to reduce it.

Thus, climate conservation has taken centre stage on corporate governance and is providing an effective governance

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

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

A child learns his values primarily from the family. At an impressionable age, child is imbued with values which shape his personality & character for life. It influences his decision both within & outside family structure.



FAMILY VALUES

1. child learns from family to show kindness - when father

helps out mother in household chores.

2. child learns to speak truth if parents speak truth.

3. It is said that Abdul Kalam grew in a secular environment & that taught him tolerance.

4. Rabindranath Tagore's father & mother were spiritual & pious beings and he learnt from them.

5. Family also teaches discipline when father/mother is strict about some things.

Other than family, society & educational institutions also play an important role in imbuing values in a child.

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

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

Justice means to give everyone equal treatment irrespective of their socio economic standing.
A society should be concerned with elimination of injustices rather than defining a perfectly just society.

PERFECTLY JUST SOCIETY :-

- A perfectly just society comes from 'idealism'
- However, it may be very difficult to achieve
- Further perfect justice can only lead to giving focus on equality rather than equity.

Thus 'Niti' (policy) should focus on 'Nyaya' (justice) in reducing inequality and a 'Madhyamarg' or middle path should be followed as enshrined in Buddhism & by Aristotle

REDUCING INEQUALITY :-

- 1) Focusing more on vulnerable sections eg. women
- 2) In India dalits are ill-treated - reservation in educational institute & employment can reduce social inequality
- 3) Political strengthening through representation in legislature has also been provided.

Thus a 'madhyamarg' will lead us to reducing inequality & providing justice.

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

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

Recently, many civil servants have kept themselves active on social media. However, this can have many fallouts

FALLOUT OF SOCIAL MEDIA PRESENCE :-

1. Affects objectivity: civil servant may become obsessed with maintaining social media image → lose objectivity
2. Can lead to accusations of corruption. eg. Ms Chandrababu was accused of corruption & of using social media as a gear to project herself as a non corrupt officer
3. Can lead to partisanship if a

civil servant expresses his opinion on a political party or takes part in online forums.

4. can reduce trustworthiness in a civil servant

However, many officers have used it as a means to improve public service delivery.

eg: - 1. Many like ^{IPS} Deepak Rawat use it to educate aspirants

& serve as a source of inspiration

eg. IPS Vaibhav Nimbalkar

3. can use it as a means to motivate other civil servants through their models of service delivery.

Thus, although anonymity is desirable, social media can be leveraged to improve service provided if it is used ethically.

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

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

A good corporate governance
as per OECD is one that boost
investments and boasts of
impeccable business ethics thus
leading to business growth

INTER RELATIONSHIP

1. A good corporate governance begets good business ethics based on veracity, transparency & accountability
2. They keep their account books clear & do not engage in corruption.
eg. Infosys strong credentials has

made it a successful enterprise.

3. Bad governance & business ethics spells doomday for companies - Eg. Theranos of Elizabeth Holmes based on faulty products & many investors lost their money

4. Good corporate governance can spur B2B engagements as corporate credentials are strong.

Thus, the inter-relationship boosts investments and leads to growth of the business.

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

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

Global politics is marked by global players on international platforms like WHO, UNESCO, IMF, etc. In recent times issue of foreign aid has propped up in global politics

SOME EXAMPLES

1. WHO funding was very less as Trump administration has reduced ~~of~~ contribution.

Here china stepped in

2. Similarly at WTO - USA is blocking the dispute settlement resolution and has blocked funding.

3. These things hurt the functioning of international organizations and hurt interests of developing & least developed countries (LDC) thus, it is ethically wrong from a utilitarian/consequentialist as well as a Kantian perspective

4. Sri Lanka took loans from China for developing ports → became financially unviable & led to 'debt trap diplomacy' of China

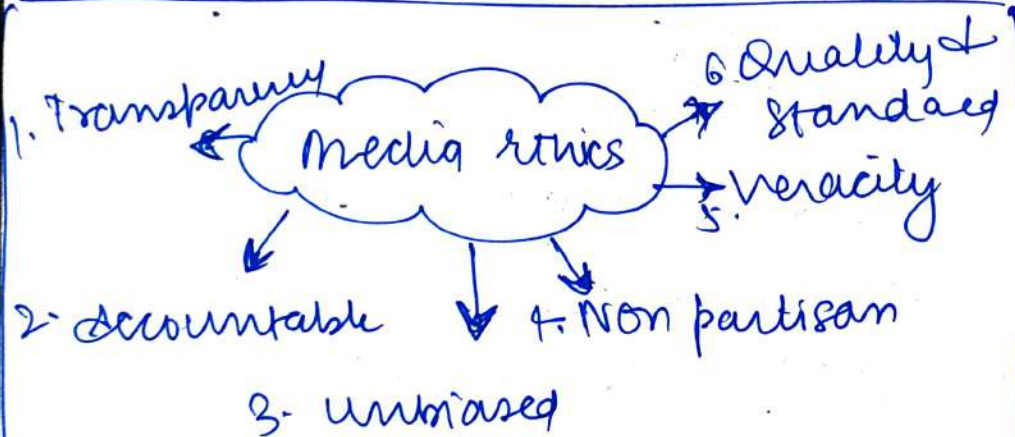
5. Similarly many countries assent currency power in global politics eg. USA's 19680 grain programme

Thus it takes away a country's sovereign decision making power and thus is objectionable on ethical grounds. However, in many

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

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

Media ethics can be defined as a set of ethical standards that a media house should maintain to provide unbiased, objective, transparent & truthful journalism



WHY MEDIA ETHICS IS A PREREQUISITE FOR DEMOCRACY

1. Democracy rests on free & fair election - it can only happen if voters have full information about parties & policies

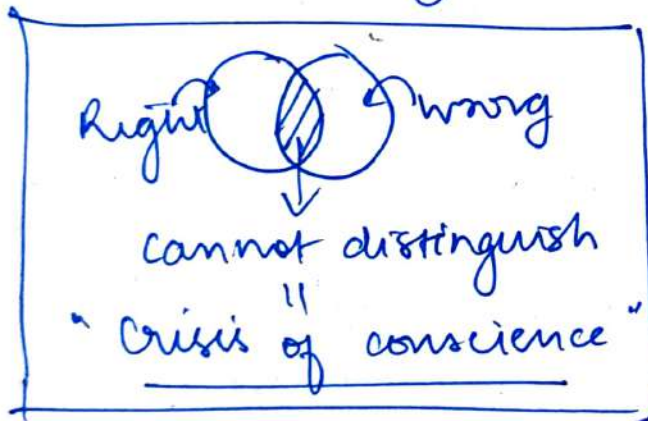
2. Democracy also rests on rule of law and vibrant judiciary
But media trials throttle these values
eg. trial of Khea Chakraborty
3. Should also promote tolerance of secularism and not spread communally coloured remarks
eg. UPSC Jihad
4. Media should also not try to create divisiveness and should objectively report news.
- Thus, being the fourth pillar it should responsibly & ethically conduct journalism & uphold media ethics

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

(150 words) 10

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

Crisis of conscience essentially occurs when there is a confusion between what is right & what is wrong.



How CAN PUBLIC SERVANT DEAL WITH THIS?

1. objectivity: looking at a policy objectively can help resolve crisis of conscience
2. compassion: many times policies unintentionally exclude

deserving beneficiaries, in such cases absolute objectivity can be counterproductive. Instead need to have compassion and that can help plug gaps & loopholes in policy.

3. Courage of conviction: standing up to one's own ideals - eg. IAS Durga Shakti Nagpal - in spite of getting death threats pursued the right thing & curbed illegal sand mining

4. can apply Gandhi's talisman'

5. Place public interest over personal interest and act with integrity.

Thus, in above mentioned ways crisis of conscience can be resolved.

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

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

Many disruptive technologies like AI (Artificial Intelligence) & Machine Learning (ML) have entered the domain of business, government & civil society. Leaders need to understand values & ethics in technology development.

ETHICAL CONCERNS WITH AI

1. Racial profiling can happen in Automated facial recognition technology - in US - blacks were identified as criminals
2. Driverless cars - and accidents caused by it also questions ethics.

3. Businesses need to understand the importance of AI in upcoming technologies like data analysis

4. The AI technology provides immense opportunities but also poses threats.

→ a. Agriculture
 → b. defense policy
 → c. health & education
Benefits

a. racial profiling
 b. ethical concern in driverless cars etc
threat

Thus, there is a need for leaders to understand importance of values of tolerance, compassion, empathy, altruism, subjectivity etc which machines cannot understand.

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

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

India bureaucracy is marked
by objectivity, hierarchical
structure and obedience to seniors.

This many times leads to
indecision & risk aversion.

INDECISION & RISK AVERSION :-

1. Corruption in institute - reduces
morale of public servants
to take initiative in the fear
of being caught.

2. Obedience of seniors - without
application of mind - eg. a
PDS programme where food is
going to waste and many still

Stance due to policy confusion & indecision

2. Absolute objectivity can also sometimes - cause one's action to be also legally correct but ethically incorrect.

However, many have shown diswisdom.

DESIDERABLES :-

1. IAS Armstrong Panu took initiative to build ^{1d} a road in Northeast

2. Saptendranath Dubey & Shanmugam Chetty - whistle blowers

The character of indecision & risk aversion may be desirable in some instances. However, it should

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

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

Corruption is defined as the act by which one adds value, property or other means of personal aggrandisement by misusing one's position of power.

CORRUPTION ENDANGERS QUALITY OF GOVERNANCE

1. Misuse of public funds = eg. allocating public resources without transparent & fair auction due to collusion & corruption.
2. Delays in public service delivery & quality of service - eg. roads built that become unusable in monsoon due to poor standard

3. Political partisanship also cause inefficiency in governance as it affects objectivity and quality

CORRUPTION ENDANGERS FOUNDATION OF SOCIETY :-

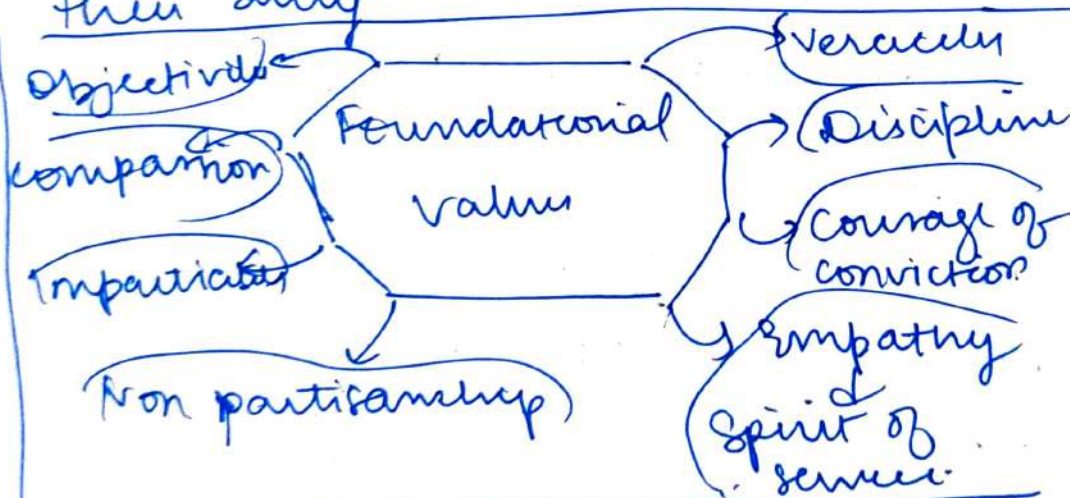
1. Trustworthiness : corruption erodes social capital
2. Leads to money power & muscle power in elections
3. Can lead to death - eg - Satendra Dubey - working in NHA who was a whistleblower
4. Compassion & empathy
Thus corruption affects & poisons not only governance system but also erodes foundation of society - altruism, honesty, compassion etc

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

(150 words) 10

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

Foundational values of a civil servant are the core values that guide him/her in performance of their duty.



1. Objectivity: should be objective and perform duty with integrity
2. Impartiality: To ensure equal treatment & welfare of all
3. Non partisanship: not be aligned to any political party

4. Courage of conviction - to be able to stand up to his ideals.

5. spirit of service & compassion - to do something for welfare of public

ROLE OF MISSION KARMAYOGI :-

1. Promote on site training & collaboration with content creators
2. FRAES approach - Framework, Role based & cooperation
3. Role based to role based - so that complete objectivity does not come in way of altruism

Thus, Mission Karmayogi seeks to imbibe foundational values in civil servant to ensure principle

of 'SEVA PARMO DHARAM'

SECTION – B

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

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

In light of this, answer the following:

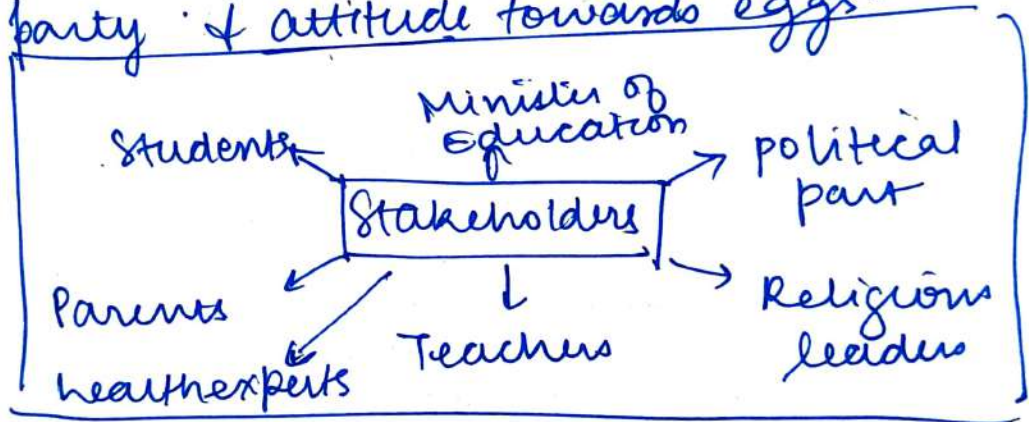
- (a) Highlight the stakeholders in the given case study.
 (b) Examine the options available in the given situation.
 (c) According to you, what is the best course of action and why? (20)

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

इसके आलोक में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

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

This is a case of policy of appeasement and public interest becoming subordinate to personal interest of politician & political party of attitude towards eggs.



OPTIONS :-

1. As the religious sentiment of the factions are hurt and teachers, parents etc are also protesting - withdraws the order and policy.
2. Instead provide with supplemental protein till elections get over.

3. Continue with the policy in face of opposition.

4. consult all stakeholders and arrive at proper decision

EVALUATION OF OPTIONS :-

option 1 : - Egoism vs altruism

while this policy will appear the religious sentiments, it will be detrimental to the children whose protein needs at formative stages are high. Thus for personal interest & political career progression; there is a risk for children.

Option 2 :

This is worst than the first option. Although it will ^{give} win over

to the party, after election
they may feel betrayed & lead
to loss of trust.

Option 3 :-

Going ahead with policy
tooth and nail will be counter
productive. Not only will the party
lose elections, but next government
also will discontinue policy. Thus
even children will suffer.

Option 4 :- Religion vs scientific temper

This would be the most
appropriate ~~answer~~ option. Engage
with all stakeholders, especially
religious leaders & health
experts as well as nutritionists.

The other alternatives like pulses do not provide as much protein as the same quantity of eggs. Explain this with the help of health experts to parents & teachers. Teachers can also play an important role in altering attitude of parents and students.

Given the need to prioritize public interest I will pursue this option as it secure attitudinal change and serve as a long term solution.

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

(a) What effect will an increase in the age of marriage have on women in India?

(b) Can legislation be used as an effective tool for social change?

(c) Discuss other agents that can be used for social change in this context.

(20)

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

(a) भारत में विवाह की आयु में वृद्धि का महिलाओं पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा?

(b) क्या कानून को सामाजिक परिवर्तन के लिए एक प्रभावी उपकरण के रूप में प्रयुक्त किया जा सकता है?

(c) इस संदर्भ में, सामाजिक परिवर्तन के लिए उपयोग किए जा सकने वाले अन्य घटकों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The governments recent
bill proposal has been pursuant
to announcement by PM Modi.
regarding increasing age of
marriage.

EFFECT ON WOMEN

⇒ POSITIVE :-

1. Education : can pursue higher education & seek better employment
 2. Can lead to better position in society and better health outcomes
 3. Economic empowerment
 - ↓
 - boost decision making
 - ↓
 - boost self confidence
 4. Can improve maternal mortality rates currently standing at 103:100,000
 5. Reduce dowry & death, child marriage, and other social evils against women
- ⇒ NEGATIVE :-
1. Takes away decision to marry at the age she wishes (post 18 year)

2. will not automatically lead to improving social indicators - health & education
3. Discrepancy with age of consent can lead to rape case

IS LEGISLATION EFFECTIVE TOOL? :-

1. social issues should come from social initiative & social change
2. legal imposition will not be as successful if social acceptance is low
3. There is a need to change attitude of people of society towards woman's right to education, health & environment
4. In a society entrenched in patriarchy & legal measures will do very little to bring about

social change



→ son meta preference

→ viewing daughter as burden

→ practicing custom of dowry

→ female infanticide & feticide

OTHER AGENTS OF SOCIAL CHANGE :-

1. Persuasion :-

appealing to good senses of society members through reason, logic & debates

2. Modelling :-

taking example of women leaders who pursued education & are now positively contributing to society

eg. Bhakti Sharma - female ^{Sar} Panch
of Barkhedi Abdullah.

3. Engaging with stakeholders -
religious leaders & women

4. Promoting Beti Bachao Beti
Pachao, Sukanya Samridhi
Yojana & Kanya Shiksha
Pravesh & other girl empowerment
schemes

5. Leveraging Anganwadi & ASHA
workforce to spread culturally
suitable & tailored message.

Thus, social issues can be
addressed effectively with social
tools. Legal tool will only be
affecting if social tools are
strong.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Anthropogenic climate
change caused mainly due
to emission of greenhouse
gases, ^(GHG) sourced from industrial
revolution has undermined
rights & justice

ETHICAL ISSUE WITH ANTHROPOGENIC CLIMATE CHANGE

1. Caused due to consequentialist & teleological approach - ends justify means - Here, end was industrial development, but polluting means caused release of GHG & fuelled climate change
2. Based on Biblical teaching of - all resources are for man to exploit for his benefit. This has led to greed & avarice - 'tragedy of commons'
3. Further, majority of emissions have been caused by global north who are now dictating global south to limit emissions

eg. USA & Europe telling China & India

4. animal cruelty - has led to loss of biodiversity & ~~its~~ exploitation at unprecedented scale -
eg. Australian wildfire

5. The main sufferers of effect of climate change are also those residing in global south - eg. coastal communities of Indonesia, Malaysia &

India
6. Issue with 'CAP & TRADE' of Carbon Certificates

ETHICAL PRINCIPLES THAT SHOULD
GUIDE GLOBAL ACTION ON CLIMATE
CHANGE

↑ Climate justice & equity :-
new industrialising countries

should be given opportunity to develop and improve standards of living. For this they should be given leeway to pollute as a collateral damage.

(2) Developed countries should offer green technologies at low cost to limit emission. eg. Denmark India green initiative.

(3) Should follow Gandhian principle - 'Nature has enough for man's need, but not for man's greed'

(4) capd trade issue - essentially gives freepass to countries to pollute if they can buy carbon emission certificates - from countries.

like India whose emissions are low
due to lack of development.

5) Ahimsa - taught by Ashokas
dhamma - towards animals
of adopting vegetarianism as
beef industry is one of the largest
polluters

Thus, ethics of climate
change should be based on
climate equity, common but
differentiated responsibility,
preservation of commons, etc.
values that India also upholds.

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

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

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

(c) What measures would you take to make sure that a similar situation does not arise in future? (20)

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

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

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

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

This case presents issues of ethical dilemma regarding trust in public institution and effort of candidates.

ETHICAL ISSUES :-

1. Public trust in institutions vs career of students
2. Teleological vs deontological
3. Crisis of conscious conscience to me as a chairperson of SSC.
4. Hedonism & egoism vs public interest
5. organized cheating scandals.
6. Disruption caused by high-tech devices
7. Career of my daughter.

WHY IS CHEATING PREVALENT :-

- 1) Lax invigilation during exams
- 2) corruption & bribery - to allow students to cheat & pass the exams.
- 3) Corrupt institutions - collusion corruption & many in the institutions are corrupt
- 4) Nepotism in selection to allow favourites to pass
- 5) lack of job opportunities - so people chose to cheat & pass exams.
- 6) lack of use of technologies to monitor students eg. metal detectors and personalised

checking like the ones that happen in airports & malls.

MEASURES NEEDED TO REDUCE CHEATING

Since this case has become sensational and public protests are going on, following measures need to be taken:—

- (1) Use metal detectors to check if any spy mic or high-tech device is being used
- (2) use of CCTV in exam halls
- (3) strict supervision & proper invigilation
- (4) Even smart watches should not be allowed

- (5) Controlling nepotism in the organization.
- (6) Such strict guidelines can help to keep cheating in check.

Cheating not only reduces public faith but also affects efficiency in governance and breeds corruption. Thus, I would take measures to control it.

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

Based on the above information, address the following:

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

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

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

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

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

The chief issue in this case is that of caste based discrimination that is still prevalent in society. It places rules on food eating from hands of Dalit women/men.

There is also the issue of threatening the management decision by calling for social boycott of the woman & her family.

Thus, angan school management may succumb to the pressure of villagers & Knap panchayats.

REASON BEHIND PREVALENCE OF CASTE BASED DISCRIMINATION :-

1. Strong opinions about caste due to lack of education & exposure to outside world
2. Orthodox & traditional point of view without consideration for human rights & equality
3. Presence of Khap Panchayat in village ~~in~~ which regulates caste based issues in society
4. Brahmins are not willing to give up their power
5. Belief in ascribed birth status, role & occupation.

MEASURES I WOULD TAKE :-

- (1) I will engage with stakeholders and try to reason with them by appealing to their good senses - by using communication skills & debate
- (2) lead by example :-
 Eat food cooked by the dalit woman myself and set an example
- (3) Explain to the stakeholders about legal provisions like Prevention of Atrocities Against SC (1989) Act - under which they can be booked for

untouchability & discrimination,
if they proceed with social
boycotting.

(4) Persuade them by highlighting
that this would send a wrong
message & paint the village in
badlight in the media.

Thus, by using emotional
intelligence, persuasion skills
& reason, logic, scientific temper,
I would continue the programme
of mid day meal cooked by the
destitute woman.

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

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

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

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

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

(a) इस परिदृश्य में शामिल मुद्दे क्या हैं?

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

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

This is a case of collusive
corruption and personal
aggrandizement at the cost of
public safety & misuse of public
funds.

ISSUES

1. Crisis of conscience
2. Pressure from higher ups &
MEA to approve the bridge
3. Personal values vs Professional
ethics
4. Personal aggrandizement
vs public safety
5. Listening to seniors
6. hedonism vs altruism.

OPTIONS AVAILABLE :-

1. Incharge of the quality control has should go ahead with the approval
2. He should blow the whistle on the whole project and incident of collusive corruption in the PWD.
3. should block the approval tooth & nail, no matter the consequences
4. should inform the MLA about consequences, if the bridge were to fall. If he still insists make a report in writing about specification and get it signed.

EVALUATIONOption 1 :-

This way I will be in the good books of officials. However, I would have a crisis of conscience if there is a threat of bridge collapsing in which case I as incharge would be held responsible.

Option 2 :-

I would preserve my conscience, however I might lose my job ^{if found} and this can only be used as a last resort.

Option 3 :-

This would also be a bad option and a public servant should do

his duty objectively. This would also lead to falling out with the officials

Option 4 :-

Appeal to the good senses of MIA - explain to him that if the bridge was to collapse - it would draw a lot of flak especially towards the MIA who would be the face of the project.

If he still insists, the manager should submit his findings in writing & get it signed. This would uphold the code of civil service rules & lead by example to resist corruption temptation.

~~I~~ Incharge should adopt last option as it is objective, ethical & legally correct & keeps my conscience clear & may lead to repair in bridge.