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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1827)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1051591
Center	—	Date	4/08/2022

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

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।

Public morality refers to the ethical values and morals that guide public officials to uphold public interest.
⇒ Compassion is public moral

Ideals of Dhamma by Ashoka present key learnings on public morality -

- ① Values and ideals of tolerance
- Ashoka emphasized on tolerance towards people of all religions
- Promote harmony in society - a public morality thus
- ② Precepts of non-violence
⇒ Promote stability in society with less crimes

- ③ Ideal of right conduct, right thought
 ↳ Right conduct in family promotes
love & reduced family feuds.

Relevance for public servants:

- ① Help public servants uphold public interest & work towards common societal goals.
 ↳ Value of tolerance help public servant in neutral behavior to all
- ② To fulfil expectations reposed in public office.
 ↳ right conduct lead to efficient public service delivery

Public servants must uphold ideals of dharma - of compassion and love to all for dedicated public service.

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 refers to a set of system, principles & processes which ensure that company is run in the best interest of all stakeholders.
 ↳ Infosys - good corporate governance

With increasing environmental challenges, there is need of coordinated response, including from corporates.

Need of effective climate governance structure within broad framework of corporate governance —

- ① To conform to environmental ethics — ecological values that protect & sustain ecosystems.
 ↳ conservation of resources as water

② Nareesh chandra Committee defined good corporate governance to be legal & ethical to societal needs
→ Biggest need today is of climate governance for sustainable development

③ The actions of corporate add to
- loss of resources
- pollution of air, water, soil
In accordance to "duty" and "cosmopolitan" ideology, they must give back to society -
→ can do by CSR activities

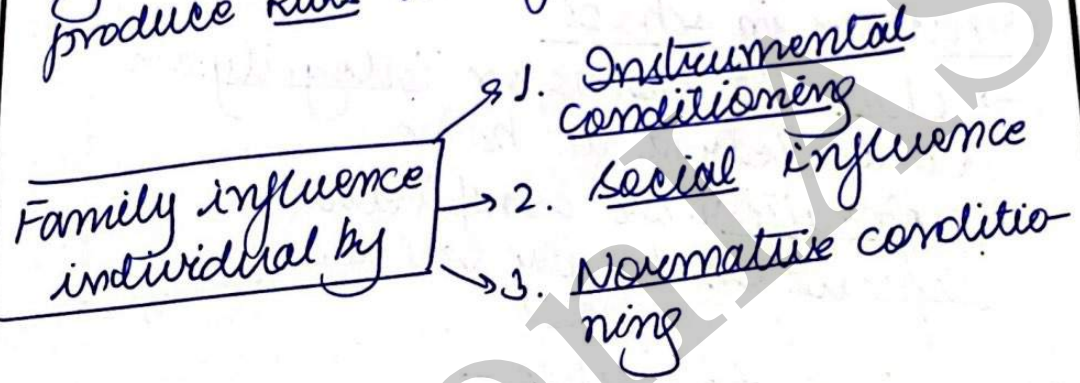
④ Limited capability & resources with government to tackle climate crisis.

Corporates and all citizens must realise Gandhi's idiom of "there is enough for everyone's need but not for anyone's greed" and start conserving environmental resources.

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

परिवारिक 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।

Family is an important determinant of individual's ethical principles and morals. They contribute to inculcation of values and building of moral system of individual. Families with patriarchal norms produce kids with gender biasness.



Influence of family on individual's decision

(A) within the family structure
 ① Individual shares food and nutrition with female sister/mother depends on gender

Characteristics in family

- ② Individual shows respect & reverence to elders if taught this from childhood.
- ③ Keeps old grandparents if has love, compassion and caring attitude - learnt from family

⑬ Outside family structure -

① Behaviour in school

- Cheat in exams or integrity: on values learnt at home
- cooperation or competition depends on family values

② Wider view to people -

- can discriminate on basis of caste, religion if family does it
- Individualism & consumerism while using societal resources

Individual is influenced by family. He/she is also influenced by school, teachers & social media. However, ultimate ethical values is by introspection & by individual oneself

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 न्यायमगत समाज के विचरण के बजाय 'न्याय' अर्थात् दूर किए जाने योग्य अन्यायों की समामि पर अधिक केंद्रित होना चाहिए। विवेचना कीजिए।

Ancient Indian tradition has various literature & texts focusing on values of "nyaya" or "dharma". Dharma is defined by Rigveda as value without which life on earth would perish & "pralaya" or catastrophe will come. When dharma is followed, nyaya or "justice" prevails.

Along with views on "nyaya", there is focus on "niti" too, such as "dandaniti" or "rajniti". "Arthashastra" by Kautilya is an example of this "niti" which focuses on
 → foreign policy to be followed by state
 → state term, law, dam, danda, bheda
 → defines a perfect society with no corruption in administration
 → qualities of a king or "vijigishu"

Who would win all states in 10 directions.

However, it is to be understood that "nyaya" or "justice" is the architectonic value of any society.

→ without nyaya, all other values will have no meaning

↳ liberty has no value if justice is not there.

→ Justice holds the harmony & stability in society

↳ feeling of injustice leads to revolutions, protests.

Thus, a perfect society is the one which stands on justice or nyaya. This can be achieved if all follow their "dharma" or "duty" based on ethical values & morals.

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 मरम्मे बढ़ी ताकत है। हाल के दिनों में सोशल मीडिया के विकास के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Anonymity is one of the important foundational value of civil services. Anonymity keeps to working from behind the screen and away from public gaze.
 "Minimum government, maximum governance" focus on facilitative yet anonymous work of civil services
 → "faceless appeal" in income tax, 2021

Anonymity as greatest strength of civil services—

- ① Helps civil servants maintain value of neutrality and non-partisanship
- ② Does not succumb to partisanship or

pressures to work efficiently towards public service delivery.

- ③ Reduces corruption
~~eg~~ Faceless appeal does not let bribes grow/taken by officials
- ④ Promotes transparency & accountability

With growth of social media -

- ① anonymity has declined & desire
 → of gaining popularity has risen
 → to become famous & influential
~~eg~~ youtube videos of work by IAS officers

This has compromised work as
 → loss of information of work
 may be sensitive
 → work to get appreciation & not out of "duty"

However social media is a double edged sword. Civil servants spread awareness via it too, eg - reduced vaccine hesitancy during COVID.

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।

Business ethics refers to ethical values & standards that can be applied in our business environment.
eg conveying true quality of a product comes under business ethics.

Corporate governance, on the other hand, is set of systems, principles and processes that ensure that company is run in the best interest of all its stakeholders.

eg when run for corporate sustainability and for profit, people & planet (3Ps).

Inter-relationship between both -

① Convergence -

- 1.1. Both govern business/corporate for longevity & sustainability of business.
- 1.2. Driven by profit of company
 Investment decision will be taken on economic, profit considerations

② Divergence

- 2.1. While business ethics is "ethical" for societal good, corporate governance can be good or unethical too.
 Corporate governance may be non-transparent, corrupt,
 → Nirav Modi - PNB scam.
- 2.2. Corporate governance affects mostly the corporate & employees while business affects all its customers too.

Investment decisions may be ethical & in tune with public interest if "ethical" business & governance in corporate. This is must as gandhiji → "commerce without ethics is a deadly sin"

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।

Ethics in global perspective refers to ethical standards & principles that guide conduct of "nations" in international sphere.

→ Use of weapons on civilians & hospitals during war is unethical.

Foreign aid in global politics -

Foreign aid refers to the aid or grants given to the 3rd world or developing world, in general, by the North or developed states.

Issues in foreign aid -

① Grants or aid is given from desire to earn profit or advantage out of it -

→ China is giving grants & debt

under its debt trap diplomacy
to expand its presence & political gains
eg- sri lanka crisis, doz

② Given aid to destabilise nation -

2.1. Attack security, sovereignty
or territorial integrity of state.

eg- IB has flogged many NGO with
foreign donation seeking to destabilise
nation

2.2. hinder development projects by
promoting anti-nationals

eg- shameless international loaned
from India.

③ Exploit nation's resources

eg- chinese lithium mines in Congo
out of its aid.

Benefits of aid

1. Development projects
eg. STARs by world bank

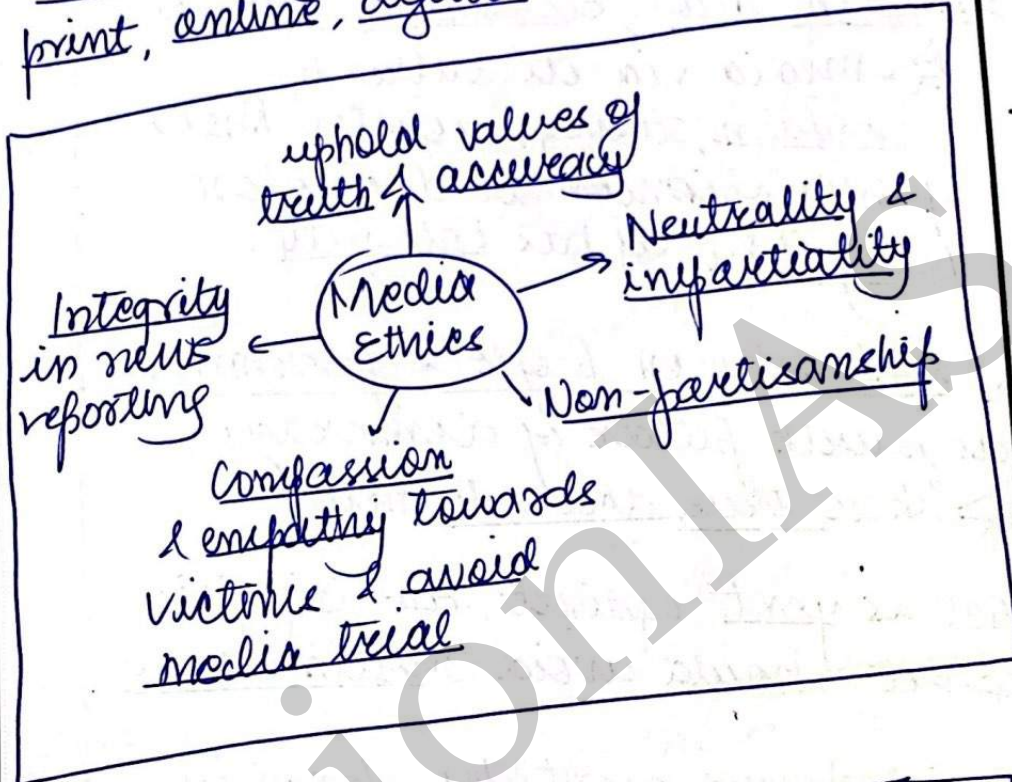
2. Environmental ethics
eg- develop resilient
infrastructure

Policy & institutions
should be made
to regulate &
govern foreign aid.

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

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

Media ethics refers to ethical conduct by the media - be it print, online, digital media.



Media ethics is prerequisite to democracy because -

- ① Democracy stands on principles of
1.1. Accountability of government
↳ media needs to be non-

partisan & without favouring any party held government accountable for its policy & schemes & decisions.

1.2. Deliberation, discussion, debate

↳ media via its outreach campaigns, survey, debates know public opinion to decide on policy, law if has integrity.

1.3. Link between people & government-

as fourth pillar of democracy
↳ show true, accurate news

② act as agent against injustice
↳ but should avoid media trials

③ social change agent by spreading awareness

↳ democracy stands on liberty, equality & media via its reach

spread gender, race, caste equality

media ethics should be upheld to sustain democracy & reforms like independence of media in funding & functioning is must for this.

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 में आप क्या समझते हैं? साथ ही, बताइए कि एक लोक सेवक जैसी स्थिति में कैसे निपट सकता है।

Crisis of conscience is a situation of ethical dilemma where a person's conscience is unable to provide guidance for what is right or wrong in a particular situation.
 Ex: to attend ailing mother or fight at border for mother India is crisis of conscience situation for soldiers.

Deal with crisis of conscience by a public servant -

- ① Conscience refers to the inner voice of reason. In its crisis-
 1.1. Public servant must adhere to values of constitution & follow constitutional morality of equality, liberty & duties.

1.2. Follow rule of law
to speed up project or do with
integrity then integrity must be
chosen to fulfil all project terms

1.3. Show empathy & compassion
towards the downtrodden &
vulnerable

when non-availability of Aadhar
linked ration card, can give PDS
food to poor.

② hierarchy of values where rational
thinking should weight values
against one another to provide
solution.

Today, we are witnessing a complex
world with frequent crisis of
conscience situation. Ind. ARC
recommends "citizen centric
governance" with sevottam model to
follow for guidance.

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।

Emerging technologies like artificial intelligence are posing various -

Opportunities

- efficient service delivery
- faster, speedy & errorless work
- Reduces human effort
- Increases productivity

Threats

- loss of control could result in loss of lives
- data privacy issues (Art 21)
- lack of regulation or apt law.

This requires to understand importance of value & ethics by -

① BUSINESS

1.1. They should create technology which is for collective good & not profit

eg) Digital games as blue whale challenge

- ①② Communicate true features & characteristics of product, technology
→ to use it to fullest potential possible.
- ② Government & civil society →
- a.1. Emerging technology's bad effects
can be prevented by -
→ proper regulation & law that
are ethical for public interest
→ awareness generation by
civil society on its uses.
↳ precision agriculture
→ educate on its safe use -
↳ do not open malicious links

Laws have limited capacity, especially
due to fast faced technology that is
ever changing. This makes laws narrow.
There is requirement of "ethical"
standards & their upholding which
are "wider" & present for all fields -
by all humans to use technology
for overall development.

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 में ग्रस्त है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

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। मविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Corruption refers to the use of public office for private aggrandizement or political affiliation interests.

→ Bribery to perform a work which is "duty" is corruption.

Corruption affects quality of governance as -

- ① work is not done, delayed by officials where see no profit.
- ② Promotes inefficiency
→ loss of public service delivery -
the core of governance
- ③ Breeds nepotism & favoritism
→ increases "capability gap".
adding to inefficiency.

4. Reduces integrity & honesty
→ loss in performance of government
functions.

It is detrimental to society as -

1. Society gets negative reinforcement
& image that no work can be
done without corruption
→ this increases corruption →
creating a vicious cycle
2. A person who faced corruption
then corrupts other people.
3. Reduces ethical values of society
→ no belief in hard work.

Corruption is a "plague" & must be
removed.

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।

Civil services must have a moral aptitude achieved by inculcating foundational values such as -

1. Nolan Committee recommended -
 - selflessness
 - Accountability
 - openness
 - Leadership
 - Integrity
 - Honesty
 - Objectivity

This would make administration responsive, along with this, we need -

2. Empathy, compassion
to understand people's sufferings & work to remove them
3. Transparency in administration
& efficiency to implement RTI.

Mission Karmayogi - is for training civil servants for better service delivery. This will increase responsiveness as

① This would teach civil servants
→ of new technology - eg [AI].
→ ethical values

② Platform in this program would give material to help civil servants adopt innovative methods to respond to public.

Responsive civil services is must to achieve goal of welfare state and "sabka vikas".

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 द्रो 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 कार्रवाई क्या है और क्यों?

The above case study highlights the gruesome situation of India's malnourishment & political issues that hinder its elimination. India was ranked 101 out of 116 nations

in global hunger index, 2021 that
accounts of undernourishment, child
wasting & stunting.

(a) stakeholders in above case study -

1. Children of school in state 'x'
2. Parents, teachers of these
malnourished children
3. Religious groups - prime voters
of political party in power
4. Political party, Minister of education
ruling in state 'x'
5. Society and public at large in
state 'x' in particular &
country in general.

(b) options available in the given
situation -

1. Let the ~~refor~~ government

reverse its policy of mid-day meal giving eggs, i.e. no action.

PROS

- Satisfied parents teachers & religious groups
- Political leaders may win elections & revert policy back after winning
- Alliance with running government added career advantage

CONS

- Denial of right of health (Art 21) of children
- hindered cognitive development of children
- loss of valuable "human capital" of nation

2. Fight against the government and stand up for maintenance elimination policy of mid day meal

PROS

- Children will get right to health and

CONS

- This may stress my relations with government.

education
→ Satisfaction of
'due diligence in
duty'

→ chances of no
effect on policy
reversal.
→ protests enforced by
teachers, parents.

3. Persuade government to change
eggs with protein rich food as
soyabean in mid-day meal to
pacify parents, religious groups.

PROS

→ Malnourishment
will be reduced
eg use PM-POSHAN
scheme (kitchen
gardens, etc.)

→ settle dispute
of religious leaders,
teachers etc.

→ Government pacified
as election voters
secured

CONS

→ May add to
economic costs if
food price of
substituted goods
is high
eg- justified rice

(c) According to me, the best
course of action is option 3-

Justification -

1. It conforms to the principle of social justice and theory of justice by John Rawls
2. It would lead to peace & stability in society ending protests by teachers or religious leaders.
3. It upholds the "capability approach" of Amartya Sen where -
 - 3.1. better to children & this led to
 - 3.2. increased retention & better education standards

leading to increased capability, "human capital" - help utilise our demographic dividend.

Greek philosopher Plato calls "state as individual writ large" and for progress of state all individuals must progress. This requires leaving political populism & focus on ethical public interest.

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 above case study is related to gender inequality & discrimination in society that has led to problems of health in women. It is due to the "patriarchal" nature of Indian society, which now is under transformation owing to our constitution.

and bill as proposed.

(a) Effect of increase in age of marriage of women have in India —

(A1) Negative effects —

1. Extra law and burden since earlier law of prohibition of child marriage is also not implemented properly
(eg) 100s of child marriage on teej (Rajsth)

2. Extra family member & here education expenses may add to woes of poor families

(A2) Positive effects —

1. This would delay marriages giving opportunity of education to women.

(eg) female literacy rate : 59% → less than male (79%) in India

2. Allow women to work, get employment adding to her financial independence

2.1. This would boost her self-confidence & self-worth
2.2. Add to her life experiences & exposure to progressive ideas of gender equality.

③ Delayed marriages lead to delayed pregnancy - reduce maternal mortality & infant mortality rates

④ Education shall give knowledge on nutrition to women - reducing

4.1. Anaemia in women (57% of 18-59 years women are anaemic)

4.2. Reduce chances of child stunting
→ studies reveal that if mother is educated, chances of child stunting reduce by 27%

⑤ Enforce ideas of gender equality
5.1. The male marriage age is 21 years so should be women's.

5.2. Add to women increased role in political & public sphere

10 new only 14% MPs of Lok Sabha are women.

(b) Yes, legislation can be used as an effective tool of social change because -

1. Law would create deterrence by fear of punishment - leading to social change
2. It would help guide the conduct & behavior of parents, family of girl
3. It gives symbolism - inspires many to work on same lines.

however, laws or legislation have limitation that -

1. They force change from outside & above → may receive backlash (eg recent hijab controversy in Karnataka)
2. Its implementation may be denied by people who have engrained beliefs & notions on these issues.

(c) There is need of other agents of social change -

1. Social influence - bank upon people's desire to be right & liked
 ↳ people would follow others in ambiguous situations - give example of Saina Nehwal, Meekha Chawla
2. Persuasion - using tools of behavioural nudge
 ↳ selfie with daughter in Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign
3. Appeal to the emotional aspect of people, "Beti hi dharm hai" (daughter is true wealth)
 ↳ Piplantri village in Rajasthan

Ethical principles & values must be inculcated in people to bring about true change in women's situation along with laws.

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)

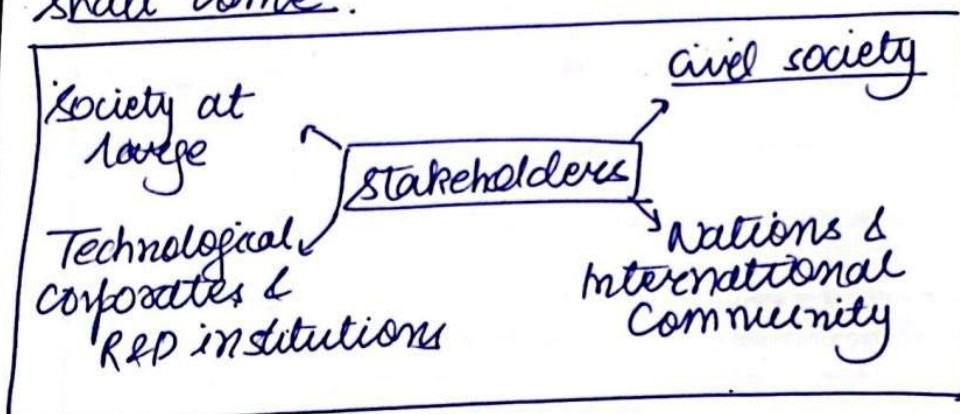
जलवायु परिवर्तन से न केवल हमारे पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को खतरा है बल्कि यह हमारे मौलिक अधिकारों की नींव को भी कमजोर करता है, असमानताओं में वृद्धि करता है और अन्याय के नए रूपों को उत्पन्न करता है। जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति अनुकूलन और इसके प्रभावों के शमन का प्रयास केवल वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान और राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति के विषय नहीं हैं। इसके लिए जटिल और परस्पर रूप में 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?

Climate change is called by many as the single largest determinant of policies, migration and issues / conflicts in coming future. This change is human-induced, which led UN call this century as "anthropocene". IPCC warns of reducing temperature increase & limiting it to 1.5°C (1900-2100) else catastrophic disasters

shall come.



(a) Ethical issues in this case -

1. Negligence & denial of environmental ethics and ecological values of -

- conservation
- environment-centric
- sustainable development

2. Disregard to trusteeship or stewardship ethics - considers humans as trustees of nature Earth who acts as guardians
→ we are rather destroying it

3. Deepening inequalities - against
 - constitutional morality
 - equality is part of basic intuitionism
derived justice (John Rawls).
4. Loss of fundamental rights - of
health and life as envisaged by
human rights declaration.
5. Showcasing values of flawed nature
of selfishness, greed in exploiting
earth's resources.
6. Following rational interest rather
than cosmopolitan vision
eg USA, European Union does not
extend financial resources to global
leuth to fight climate change.
7. Climate refugees created whose
rights of statehood, livelihood &
life challenged
eg India sees climate refugees from
Bangladesh - after flooding

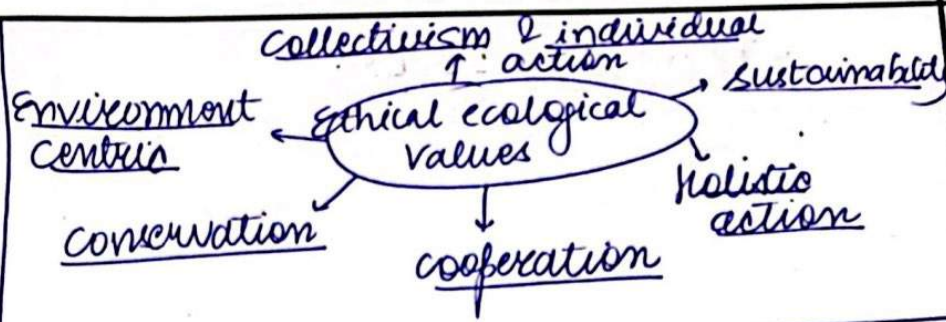
(b) ethical principles form basis of global action on climate change-

① Cooperation as one 'cosmopolitan' world beyond divisions of nations, race, ideology.
→ the idea of "humanitarianism" principles shall guide international ethics

② Principles of Justice - Social Justice -
d.1. Reverence for fundamental & human rights to all
→ dignity, equality

d.2. Distributive justice - to allow all proportionate shares to avoid exploitation of resources
[eg] most exploitation by very rich or very poor.

③ Environmental ethics or ecological values mainly -



④ Principles of stewardship ethics & trusteeship

↳ Gandhi believed "there is enough for everybody needs but not for anybody's greed"

⑤ Principles of

- empathy
- selflessness

- compassion
- efficiency in resource use

India & world must focus on climate change solutions as this is not what we have inherited from past but taken from our future generation.

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 "सॉल्वर्स" 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।

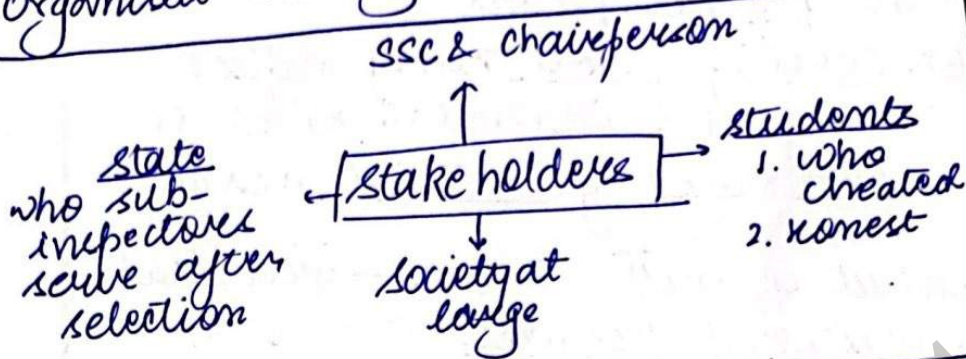
(a) इस प्रकरण से संबंधित नैतिक मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

(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?

The above case study highlights the deep rooted economic & social issues of poverty, inequality, unemployment

which with unethical attitudes of students & criminals results in organised cheating scandals.



(a) Ethical issues concerned -

1. Inefficient monitoring & scrutiny during conduct of examination
~~is~~ lack of jameness etc. to leave no space for cheating

2. Use of unethical means of cheating in exam
 → shows lack of honesty, integrity, hard-work by students

3. Increased cheating scandals in organised fashion show

increased corruption & criminalisation
among general public.

↳ cheating rackets run by mafias &
unemployed involved in racket to
earn money by unethical means

4. Conduct of another exam - will lead
→ to wastage of resources

→ honest students pay price

◦ may lead to 'negative reinforcement'
forcing them on cheating path

(b) Reasons for prevalence of cheating
in many states -

1. Poverty -

◦ easier way to earn money by
extraction of money from
students & leaking papers

↳ case of selling 'streetball chappals'
(slippers) in Rajasthan in ₹6 lakhs)

◦ poor students resort to cheating
to get a job, especially government
job & get out of 'vicious cycle of

poverty

2. Inequalities
 - Relative deprivation leads to corruption of wisdom, ethics → desire to get job by "any" means
3. Lack of ethical values & principles
 - in society → want to be rich but not work hard: Integrity missing
 - in students → amid rising competition sideline ethics.
4. Lack of transparency & ethical conduct of officials conducting examination → giving way to cheating
eg Paper leak of Bihar PSC Prelims, 2022

(c) measures should be taken to ensure no such incident in future.

1. Immediate steps -

1.1. Condemning of earlier exam & conduct of another one to give message of intolerance towards cheating.

- 1.2. Prevention of cheating in this exam
- Use of jammers in centres
 - Internet may be blocked locally / regionally for exam duration
 - Use of metal detectors at exam hall
 - Prefer checking of students before entering hall.

② long term measures -

2.1. Conduct an inquiry into matter by forming an special investigation committee & punish the guilty in accordance to "rule of law"

2.2. Tracking mechanism of papers printing & delivery to centres

Use of body cameras of people/staff involved in process (eg in Tamil Nadu)

2.3. Educational institutions & family must be roped in to enhance ethical values among teachers

2.4. Economic growth, job creation however will be ultimate solution with ethical guidance to society.

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.

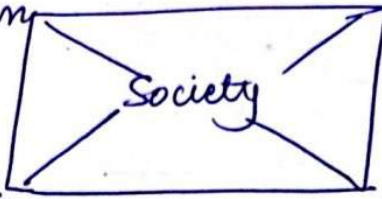
(b) Highlighting the reasons behind continuing caste discrimination, discuss the steps which you will take to resolve the present issue. (20)

COA:
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।

India constitutionally stands for equality & prohibits discrimination of any sort on basis of caste, class, religion or gender (Art 15, 16, 14 etc.) however, as the case study showcases, caste discrimination is still present.

Stakeholders -District
administration
& (SDM)Parents who
are complainingStudents
school, teachersDalit woman
& her family(a) Issues in the case study -

1. The biggest core issue is of
"caste discrimination" after 75
years of independence.

2. Prevalence of unscientific and
unethical norms of caste impurity,
i.e., "purity & pollution principle".

3. Dominance of one or upper castes
in a region.

4. Lack of sympathy compassion
towards Dalit woman working
for economic & social reasons.

5. Pressure tactics by parents —
 → on SDM to go against 'rule of law' on which basis selection of Dalit woman cook was done.
 → on Dalit woman & family to boycott her → even when they presently have boycotted her.
6. Issues of implementation that scheme of mid-day meal will suffer amidst this row —
 → affect children's health
 → educational loss too.
7. Increased & continuing deprivation of Dalit woman & family → violates "constitutional morality" & the very idea of India.

- (b) Reasons for continued discrimination
1. Deeply entrenched social norms that are passed on by family

to children during "socialization"
process

↳ child too discriminates if parents
follow untouchability

2. Lack of scientific education -

2.1. distorts the neutral & balanced
development of individual.

2.2. Education opens frontiers of mind
↳ on reading Ambedkar's 'Smriti-
lation of caste' one understands
situation of delits, generates empathy
& unscientific purity principles.

3. Inadequate implementation of 'Rule of
law' - if succumb to their views,
district administration advances
their thinking.

Measures to be taken in this
situation -

1. A general meeting could be called
to understand caste dynamics

- of region.
2. People, especially parents must be persuaded to change attitude towards dalits
 - appealing to their emotive aspect on "inhumane treatment" to dalits
 3. Recruit dalit woman as cook
 - social justice & welfare of vulnerable
 - adhere to constitutional morality
 4. Teachers of school should be called to maintain & teach children of "equality" - in class & lunches of mid-day meal.

Caste discrimination is an issue that must be rooted out to truly make India grow with 'sabka saath, sabka vikas & sabka vishwas'

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 pressurising 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 रिश्वत 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।

Dimensions of case study

- ① hefty
bribes to
PWD for
contract
- ② Quality
of bridge
below
minimum
- ③ MIA
pressuring
& approaching
elections
- ④ Bridge
under
develop-
ment
work &
for people

(a) Issues in case -

1. Lack of efficiency, honesty, integrity
among PWD officials
 - no empathy & compassion for
the people who may lose life
if bridge below quality is constructed
2. Institutional corruption
 - reducing effectiveness of public
development works
 - reduced competition & quality
of services
 - money & muscle power in
society enforces "negative ethics"
in society
 - ⊳ people may feel corruption is

only way to success.

- Avoidance of underlying core value of welfare of public & public interest
 → MLA as people's representative -
 no care for own people.
 → by PWD department

- Waste of resources → as bridge would fall even if made & new construction bridge cost.

(b) options available -

- succumb to pressure of MLA & PWD & give go ahead to project -

PROS	CONS
→ <u>Completion & inauguration of project</u> → <u>No one will know of corruption & image of department & state can be saved</u>	→ <u>Less quality bridge will be formed</u> → <u>Threat of loss of life if bridge collapses</u> → <u>Avoidance of "duty" by me.</u>

(b) 2. Give results truly according to tests & not allow go ahead

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → <u>Bridge</u> will be made with good <u>quality</u> → <u>Proper</u> utilisation of <u>public</u> resources → <u>Fulfilment</u> of my "duty" → work with <u>integrity</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → <u>MLA</u> & <u>PWD</u> officials may <u>boycott</u> me or <u>transfer</u> me → <u>Erosion</u> of '<u>trust</u>' of <u>public</u>' on <u>state</u> after <u>exposure</u> of <u>corruption</u> scandal

3. Persuade MLA to focus on quality service delivery to enhance public trust & win upcoming elections

→ Also persuade to conduct enquiry on PWD officials for corruption charges.

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → <u>People's</u> <u>welfare</u> & <u>service</u> <u>upheld</u> → <u>Ethical</u> & <u>good</u> <u>governance</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → <u>Loss</u> of <u>time</u> & <u>resources</u> → <u>Delay</u> in <u>project</u> <u>completion</u>

(c) The sub-charge should choose option 3 because —

1. It is in tune with the code of conduct & ethics of public officials as outlined by Nalam Committee — selflessness, objectivity, honesty, integrity.
2. This would enforce the wrangles — a deterrence to corrupt officials.
3. Ultimately, use of resources of taxpayers money should be used for our nation's development.

Our nation can develop only when all uphold constitutional morality of welfare state.