



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1420)

Name of Candidate	SALONI VERMA	Registration Number	746224
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Date	10.12.2020
Center	ONLINE		

### INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

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।

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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) Man is not only a product of his environment but can also modify the environment. Do you agree with this view? Justify your answer with suitable examples. (150 words) 10

मनुष्य न केवल अपने परिवेश का उत्पाद है, बल्कि वह परिवेश को रूपांतरित भी कर सकता है। क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध करें।

"There is nothing such as a self made man, we are all made up of thousands of others".

The aforementioned quote summarises the impact of the environment i.e. family, school, religion, society, politics and community in shaping man. For eg: Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan (policy) is inculcating values of cleanliness and patriotism in ~~the~~ Indians.

Reverse is also true.

Humans have transformatory potential to shape environment.

1) B R Ambedkar - inculcated social justice in Indian polity

2) Raja Ram Mohan Roy - despite patriarchal surroundings, he fought for abolition of Sati and succeeded

3) In nuclear families, children are breaking orthodoxy and going for intercaste marriages

4) Flyside - man can shape environment negatively too. Hitler shaped an entire nation's conscience with racism and fascism.

Swami Vivekananda has hence put responsibility on citizens, especially youth to be socially, morally responsible to society.

1. (b) Though it may seem that accountability and efficiency are antithetical to each other, accountability is a sine qua non for good governance. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हालांकि यह प्रतीत हो सकता है कि जवाबदेही और दक्षता एक-दूसरे के प्रतिपक्षी हैं, किंतु जवाबदेही सुशासन के लिए अपरिहार्य और आवश्यक है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Accountability refers to the answerability of those in position of power for their actions. Efficiency refers to maximisation of material and non material potentials in any scenario.

Accountability and efficiency — antithetical

Accountability tools like RTI, Citizen charters, vigilance commissions may cause —

i) delayed decision

ii) fear of getting falsely implicated

— lack of innovative policy

iii) excessive questioning — difficult to gain consensus

HARMS GOOD GOVERNANCE

However, good governance includes not just service delivery (efficiency) but also quality (grievance redressal, responsiveness etc) of governance i.e. accountability.

Accountability as a sine qua non

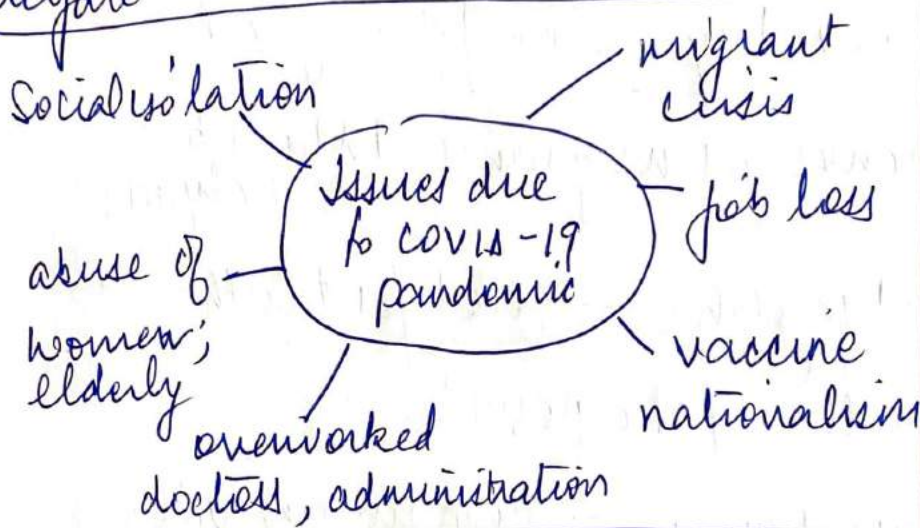
- 1) improves public trust
- 2) feedback of people - better policy
- 3) public good is maximised
- 4) From a pragmatic view, it gives a peaceful way to solve issues (reduces chances of disruptive protests)
- 5) ~~reduces~~ corruption
- 6) Rastan police won UN good governance award as they upheld accountability and efficiency



2. (a) Gandhian ideals can be of immense help in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic. Evaluate. (150 words) 10

कोविड-19 महामारी से निपटने में गांधीवादी आदर्श अत्यंत सहायक सिद्ध हो सकते हैं।  
मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

In a July 1922 edition of the Atlantic magazine, Gandhi is said to be the man whose ideas are an inexhaustible source of public welfare.



Help from Gandhian Ideals :

1) Trusteeship — businesses should take up social welfare (Reliance Foundation has promised to deliver vaccine to each and every Indian)

2) Nai Talim - vocational education  
(Skill India) for employment

3) Swadeshi - 'vocal for local' to  
recover economy

4) Ahimsa - to reduce physical  
and emotional violence

5) Sarodaya - welfare of all -

Schemes for migrants (PMGris  
Kalyan)

6) Satyagraha - quest for truth - to  
quell 'fake news'

7) Kam Rajya - empowering villages  
- local government lead recovery.

His emphasis on Vasudhiva

Kutumbakam can guide a  
global, coordinated response towards  
COVID-19 pandemic.

2. (b) While civil servants have the legal right to undertake post-retirement jobs, it raises key ethical issues. Comment. (150 words) 10
- यद्यपि सिविल सेवकों को सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद नौकरी करने का विधिक अधिकार है, किंतु इससे महत्वपूर्ण नैतिक मुद्दे भी उत्पन्न होते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Central Service Rules (1964) and All India Service Rules (1968) do not prohibit civil servants from post retirement jobs.

However, it raises ethical concerns:

1) Conflict of interest: favouring corporations while in job to secure job later

erodes public trust - questions the integrity of civil servants

3) Erosion of responsibility to society: as public interest should not seem to be conflicted with private goals

4) Sanctity of governance is undermined

Steps can be taken to deal with this. The 2nd ARC recommends a mandatory 2-year cooling period before civil servants can take up the job.

Ethical responsibility is required. Arun Jaitley, as Finance minister, recused Vodafone from his oversight as he had served as their legal expert. Similarly, civil servants must display probity and refrain from such appointments.

Hence, a strict ban on post retirement jobs should be avoided for the Madhyam Marg (Buddhism) - legal and ethical way of change.

3. 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:

(a) Try not to become a man of success but rather try to become a man of value. Albert Einstein  
(150 words) 10

सफल व्यक्ति बनने का प्रयास न करें, बल्कि मूल्यों के लिए जीने वाला व्यक्ति बनने का प्रयास करें। अल्बर्ट आइंस्टीन

Recent events have demonstrated that 'Success' without values can be disastrous. Chanda Kochchar in ICICI fraud case (lack of integrity), Johnson and Johnson in faulty hip implant case (evision of business ethics) and an IPS probationer getting caught cheating in an exam. Show that success is UNSUSTAINABLE without values.

A value is a belief that one holds due to moral considerations. However, due to rat race

of 21st century, success has become only materialistic.

This manifests in many issues like —

1) environmental damage — industrial progress without environmental ethics

2) proxy wars in middle east — military prowess without compassion

Gandhi<sup>ji</sup> suggests that we should be the change we wish to see in the world. Other than

individual actions, societal reforms like value education in schools,

code of ethics for administrators and

'Jan Andolan' for value-based progress are important to have sustainable success.

3. (b) Having knowledge of an unethical act and allowing it to continue can spread a contagion that can affect multiple beings in society. Bertrand Russell (150 words) 10

अनैतिक कार्य का ज्ञान होने और इसके बावजूद उसे जारी रहने देने से एक प्रकार का संक्रमण फैल सकता है जो समाज में अनेक व्यक्तियों को प्रभावित कर सकता है। बर्ट्रैंड रसेल

The movie "Interstellar" by Christopher Nolan demonstrated the truth of universe : every action, no matter how small, has an effect on the cosmos.

In the context of given quote, ~~the~~ unethical acts like corruption, violence, cruelty have an addictive, demonstrative and multiplicative effect on other beings in society. For example —

1) ILFSC-NBFC crisis — lack of integrity by Credit Rating agency → NPA crisis for Banks → credit crunch in society → ~~the~~ common man finding it tough to rely on NBFCs.

2) as new probationaries, civil servants may turn a blind eye to "collusive corruption" — leads to → lack of public trust in administration, even the welfare steps by bureaucracy are not ~~seen~~ noticed, common man faces governance deficit.

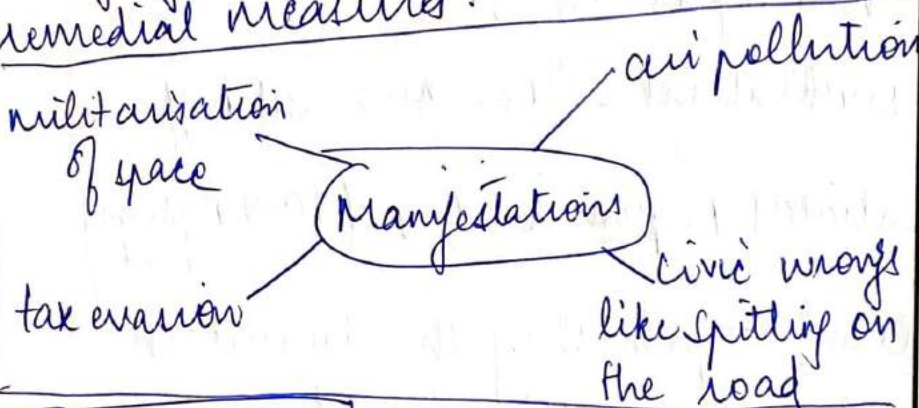
This contagion effect occurs due to lack of ethical compass, loopholes in law and insufficient general will to change the order.

As ~~mother~~ Malala Yousufzai, "when the world is silent, the voice of even one can be powerful" — need for individuals to have zero tolerance for unethical acts.

4. (a) When people use a common resource without a coordinated plan the result is often a tragedy of the commons in which the resource is depleted. In this context, discuss the various ethical challenges arising out of utilization of Global Commons. (150 words) 10

जब लोग समन्वित योजना के बिना किसी सर्वनिष्ठ संसाधन का उपयोग करते हैं, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रायः ट्रेजेडी ऑफ कॉमन्स घटित होती है जिसमें संसाधन का अवक्षय हो जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, वैश्विक सर्वनिष्ठ संसाधनों के उपयोग से उत्पन्न विभिन्न नैतिक चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

"The Tragedy of commons" is due to the indiscriminate usage of common resources by all parties, relying on "the others" to take remedial measures.



### Ethical issues

1) impacts the poor disproportionately —  
Social inequities are propagated —  
eg: climate refugees.

2) erosion of responsibility and collective spirit — greed of space race has lead to space debris

3) Against Kant's categorical imperative — as some parties benefit at the cost of others.

Remedies to this issue are multifaceted

1) multilateral — "Common but Differentiated Responsibilities" (Paris Agreement)

2) legal — punishing the defaulters  
eg: fines for spitting

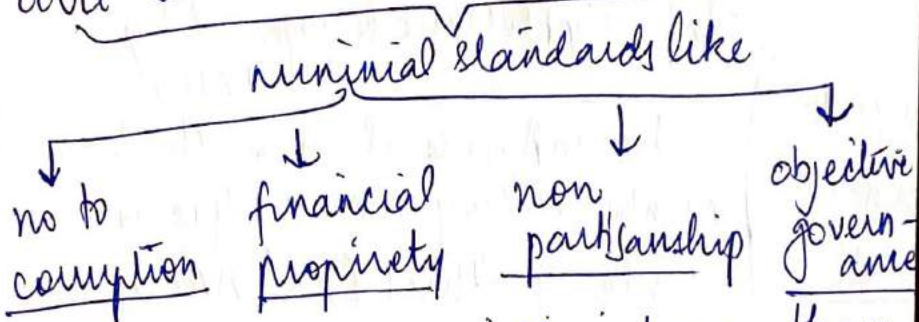
3) social: raising community consciousness: eg: Chipko movement.

Ancient India's adage of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam i.e. the world is one family needs to be promoted.

4. (b) While a code of conduct merely establishes minimal standards of conduct, a better strategy to promote ethical work culture is through internalization of values. Discuss. (150 words) 10

जबकि आचार संहिता केवल आचरण के न्यूनतम मानकों को स्थापित करती है, नैतिक कार्य संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए मूल्यों का आंतरिकरण बेहतर रणनीति है। विवेचना कीजिए।

A code of conduct consists of objective, prescriptive and detailed directions of conduct in an organisation. Eg: Central Civil Service rules (conduct) 1964;



However, these are insufficient as there are always i) discretionary decisions

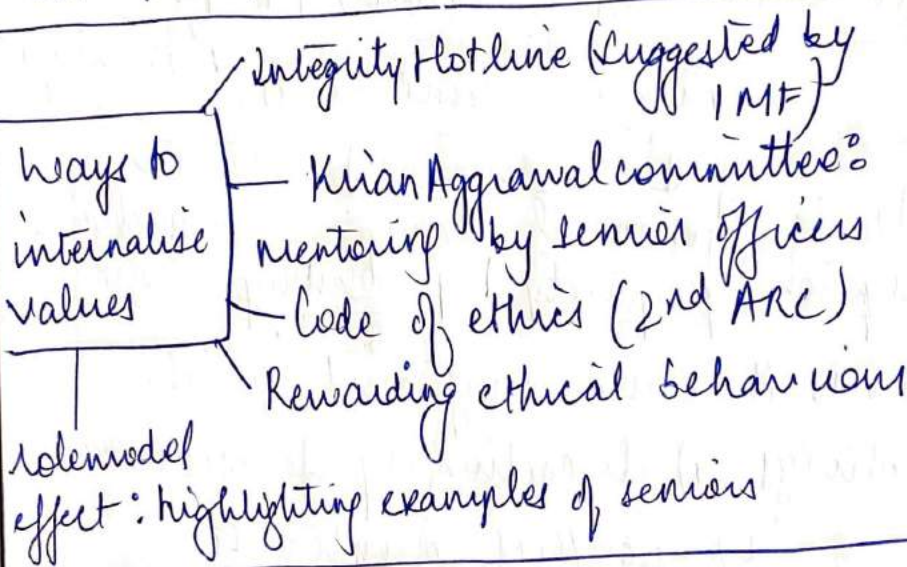
ii) conflict of interests

iii) conscience crisis

for which code of conduct is not enough.

Internalisation of values is better approach as:

- 1) empowers actor to be self-reliant while taking decision
- 2) increases compliance to ethical work culture
- 3) long lasting change
- 4) increases motivation and dedication in the worker



Mother Teresa said that "I alone cannot change the world. But I can cast a stone in the ocean to send ripples". Individuals who are ethical in values can go a long way in improving work culture.

5. (a) A state that does not have the political will and the discipline to enforce probity in governance, can not get rid of the menace of prolonged corruption. Discuss. (150 words) 10

वह राज्य जिसमें शासन में ईमानदारी को प्रवर्तित करने की राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति और अनुशासन नहीं है, वह दीर्घकाल से व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार की समस्या से छुटकारा नहीं पा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

The Ramayana espouses —  
 “Yatha Raja Tatha Praja” i.e. the subjects are a reflection of the King.  
 Similarly, as the principle force in a nation, state has primary duty to enforce probity (highest standard of ethical conduct) to curb corruption.

Exclusive need for state to enforce probity

- state has legal sanction to ensure compliance
- wide network of policies to guide & change
- role model effect of leader (“charismatic” as per Weber)

However, a state's will may not be sufficient. Despite numerous state lead measures

like Prevention of Corruption Act (1988), PMLA (2002) — corruption still persists.

This is because people make institutions what they are to a large extent. Ambedkar said that no matter how good a constitution, it'll fail if the people don't have good intentions.

Hence, multi-pronged approach is needed to uphold probity and reduce corruption —

- 1) civil society groups — spread awareness
- 2) schools — value education
- 3) combined with legal and administrative measures.

Only then can the sweet taste of corruption (Kautilya) be treated like poison by society)

5. (b) India cannot march successfully in to the 21st century with the administrative system having a colonial mindset. Discuss in context of the bureaucratic work culture in India. (150 words) 10

भारत औपनिवेशिक मानसिकता वाले प्रशासनिक तंत्र के साथ 21वीं शताब्दी में सफलतापूर्वक प्रगति नहीं कर सकता है। भारत में नौकरशाही कार्य संस्कृति के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

India's march to the 21<sup>st</sup> century is highlighted by Vision 2030 of government — economical, social and sustainable growth aided by digital revolution.

For far too long, the bureaucracy has showed Weberian mindset i) resistance to change

- 2) Hierarchical, rules based
- 3) process > result
- 4) apathy to people's concerns.

However, this approach is not conducive to the needs of 21<sup>st</sup> century — "leave no one behind" requires active people participation and trust.

As espoused by PM Modi, there is a need for a maximum governance minimum government."

- 1) convert 'red tapeism' to red ribbon for investors
  - 2) embrace technology for good governance
  - 3) result based — people's welfare
  - 4) zero tolerance for corruption.
- Needs a new bureaucratic work culture

For the same, the government has launched Karma-yogi program for training civil servants to be active facilitators for a new India of 21<sup>st</sup> century.

6. Which corporate leader has inspired you the most and what moral lessons have you learnt from their life? (150 words) 10

किस कॉर्पोरेट नेतृत्वकर्ता ने आपको सबसे अधिक प्रेरित किया है और आपने उनके जीवन से कौन-से नैतिक पाठ सीखे हैं?

The CEO of PepsiCo - Indira Nooyi - has had a deep impact on my moral outlook.

Moral lessons from her life

- 1) Emotional intelligence - she wrote letters to parents of employees, thanking them for raising such wonderful people
- 2) Integrity - she has been at the ~~forefront~~ forefront of ensuring PepsiCo products meet all standards
- 3) Leadership - as an Indian woman, she fought all odds (sexism) to reach the top.

4) Compassion : she has lead the expanding CSR of Pepsico.

5) Corporate ethics - decent salaries for staff, fair returns for shareholders, ~~divers~~ diverse hiring etc.

Most importantly she has broken two self fulfilling prophecies

1) women cant be effective top level leaders

2) corporate world is synonymous with exploitation and deceit.

I wish to inculcate her work ethic, passion for work and team spirit in my life.

7. Increasing participation of people in governance and easy access to information is what transforms governance to good governance. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

शासन में लोगों की बढ़ती भागीदारी और सूचनाओं तक सरल पहुँच ही शासन को सुशासन में परिवर्तित करते हैं। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

The 2nd ARC hails the Right to Information Act (2005) as 'masterkey to good governance'.

The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional amendments of 1992 which increased participation of people in governance are 'transforming' the face of governance.

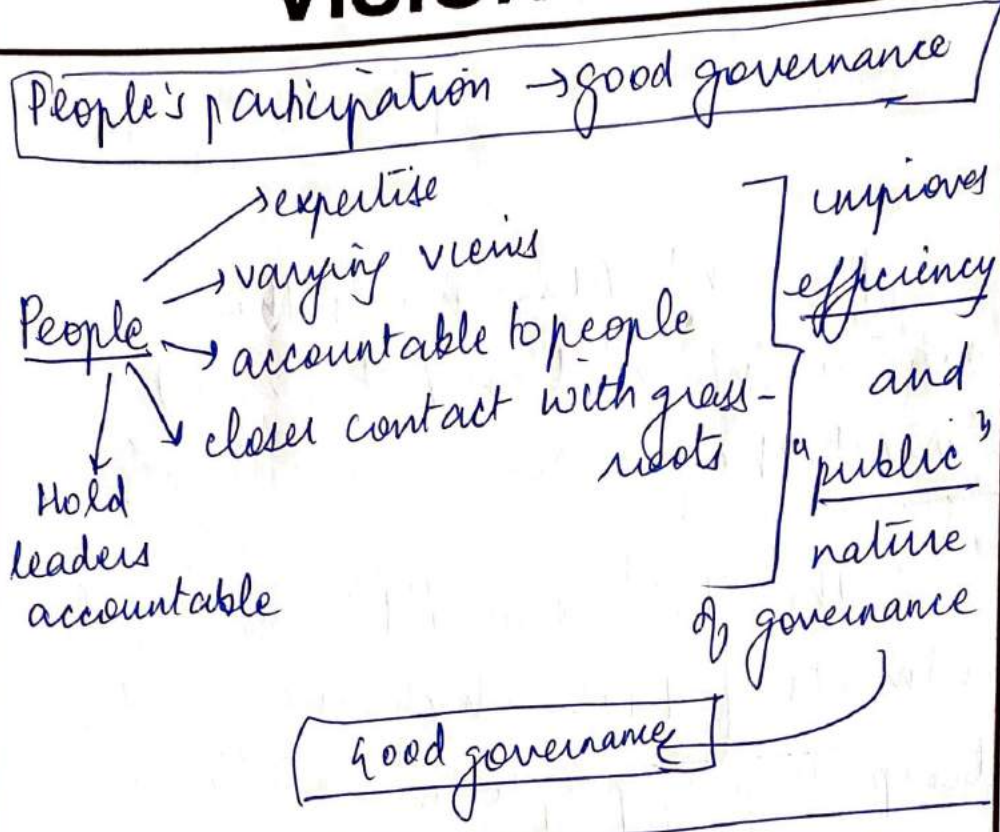
Access to information → good governance

• Good governance incorporates ethical concerns like accountability, transparency and integrity.

• RTI, Social audits →

- transparency
- details of projects
- highlighting corruption
- deterrence to officers from irregularities

} GOOD GOVERNANCE



However, excess of anything is bad. Too much access to information can lead to espionage and policy paralysis. Excess people's participation can lead to mobocracy.

The Indian Constitution is adequately balanced on these fronts. Right to Information (Article 21) and people's participation (Art 43, 325) are part of our 'basic structure'.

8. It is sometimes believed that moral scrupulousness in one's private life automatically guarantees high moral stature in professional life. Do you agree? Justify your stand with logical arguments. (150 words) 10
- कभी-कभी यह माना जाता है कि किसी के निजी जीवन में नैतिक सत्यनिष्ठा, स्वतः ही पेशेवर जीवन में उच्च नैतिक उच्चता की गारंटी देती है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? न्यायसंगत तर्कों के माध्यम से अपने दृष्टिकोण का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Moral scrupulousness implies degradation, erosion or less than optimal adherence to ethical norms.

It is sometimes believed that moral scrupulousness in private life guarantees high stature in ~~private~~ professional life as —

- Politics — Despite criminal records, 43% of current parliamentarians were elected

- Divide between public and private life — Gandhi is called 'Father of the Nation' despite questionable relations with his son.

However, I don't agree.

1) It is important to have congruence

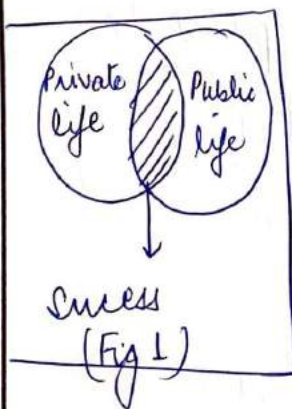
in private and public morals for  
avoiding cognitive dissonance.

2) morally scrupulous public figures  
face eventual downfall eg: ~~Raja~~

~~Ranjit~~ <sup>Keyhav</sup> Chandra Sen's followers  
abandoned him when he married<sup>e</sup><sub>1</sub>  
his child daughter.

3) In line with virtue ethics:

good, virtuous character is essential  
for happiness ("Eudaimonia") in  
private and public life.



As shown in Fig 1, the  
intersection between  
private and public life  
reveals our most real  
Self. Therefore, one  
must aspire to be morally upright  
in both spheres.

## 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 working as a District Magistrate in an aspirational district where women literacy and sex ratio is one of the lowest in the country. It is brought to your notice that a woman who has been elected as 'Sarpanch' on a seat reserved for women candidates in a panchayat in your district is head 'only on the paper'. All the work related to the panchayat is actually carried out by her husband. Even the flag hoisting ceremony on Independence Day is carried out by her husband. However, her husband happens to be a good administrator as indicated by that panchayat's performance on various developmental parameters as compared to other panchayats in the district. Also, her husband enjoys the support of the local people. Given the situation, answer the following:

(a) Identify the stakeholders and issues involved in this case?

(b) What options are available to you as the District Magistrate in such a scenario? Also, evaluate each option and indicate what option will you choose. (20)

आप एक आकांक्षी जिले में जिलाधिकारी के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं जहां महिला साक्षरता और लिंगानुपात देश में सबसे कम में से एक है। आपके ध्यान में यह बात लाई जाती है कि आपके जिले की एक पंचायत में महिला उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षित सीट पर 'सरपंच' के रूप में चुनी गई एक महिला केवल 'कागजों पर ही सरपंच' हैं। पंचायत से संबंधित सभी कार्य वास्तव में उनके पति द्वारा संपन्न किए जाते हैं। यहां तक कि स्वतंत्रता दिवस पर ध्वजारोहण समारोह की अध्यक्षता भी उनके पति द्वारा की जाती है। हालांकि, जिले की अन्य पंचायतों की तुलना में विभिन्न विकास मापदंडों पर पंचायत के प्रदर्शन से मिलने वाले संकेतों से पता चलता है उनके पति एक अच्छे प्रशासक हैं। साथ ही, उनके पति को स्थानीय लोगों का समर्थन भी प्राप्त है। उपर्युक्त स्थिति को देखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) इस मामले में सम्मिलित हितधारकों और मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए?

(b) ऐसे परिदृश्य में जिलाधिकारी के रूप में आपके पास क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? साथ ही, प्रत्येक विकल्प का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और इंगित कीजिए कि आप कौन-सा विकल्प चुनेंगे।

In India, women's literacy (66%) and sex ratio (934/1000) are major barriers to political participation. One manifestation

of the same is the 'Sarpanch Pat' issue

a) Stakeholders and issues

i) the woman (sarpanch)

i) her legal and political right

ii) 'role model' impact on other women

iii) disempowerment

2) the husband

i) ~~unfair~~ unfair assumption of power

ii) is harming the integrity of the office

iii) delivery of good governance but  
at the cost of rule of law

3) village

i) ignorance, patriarchy - they

support the husband

ii) vicious cycle of patriarchy - other

women deterred from political  
empowerment.

4) Me, as district magistrate

i) dedication to duty — loophole in law being exploited

ii) aspirational district — requires good governance

iii) need to tackle societal perception against women.

5) The case tests my mettle in solving the issue of Sarpanch Pah'ile. men using 'women' as 'shields' to win a seat; mockery of 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment (1992) that guarantees women reservation

Option(1) — File a case against the husband

Pros

- constitutionally justified
- deterrence for future

Cons

- top down approach — doesn't solve root cause

- villagers may get antagonised
- lack of public faith in administration

2) Option(2) — turn a blind eye to the issue as husband is delivering on performance indicators

Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ ensures continuity in administration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ against my <u>integrity</u> and duty</li> <li>◦ perpetuates women inequality</li> </ul>

3) Option(3) — use emotional intelligence and administrative ways to deal with it.

- The approach —
- i) address the villagers in a 'jan sunwai'
  - ii) tell them of the issues at hand

(CAB model)

- cognitive — what they're doing is  
legal & penal provisions
- affective — their daughters deserve  
equality (Article 14 of constitution)
- behavioral — have workshops,  
street plays, campaigns to change  
attitude towards women.

I shall be using Option (3).

Depending on efficacy —

- i) either reelection can be called for
- ii) if the villagers still don't listen,  
strict approach for upholding  
constitutional duty.

Highlighting instances like  
Chhavi Rajawat of Rajasthan — a  
woman and youngest Jayant —  
are required to cause attitudinal  
change.

10. The issues confronting humanity are multifaceted - from political conflicts and human rights abuses to pandemics and climate change. They are not contained within national borders, nor do they fit into the silos of separate government agencies or academic-specialties. What is required is greater international cooperation, mutual respect, abiding by international laws and participative global decision-making. However, over the last decade, it has been observed that international relations have overshadowed these basic tenets of global governance and now we are at the verge of serious global catastrophic risks. When it comes to the structures of global governance, business as usual, is no longer an option. Not only an improvement in our understanding of risks is required but also taking responsibility to lead collective-action for a coordinated global response.
- (a) What do you think are the factors hindering collective actions?
- (b) Provide a case for the moral obligation of the international community to come together and find solutions to the problems we face.
- (c) What should be the principles guiding such international cooperation?
- (20)

मानवता के सामने राजनीतिक संघर्षों और मानव अधिकारों के दुरुपयोग से लेकर महामारी और जलवायु परिवर्तन तक के बहुआयामी मुद्दे हैं। वे राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं तक सीमित नहीं हैं। न ही वे अलग-अलग सरकारी एजेंसियों या अकादमिक विशिष्टताओं के पृथक-पृथक निकायों में समायोजित होते हैं। इन्हें संबोधित करने के लिए अधिक से अधिक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग, परस्पर सम्मान, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कानूनों का पालन करने और मिलजुल कर वैश्विक निर्णय लेने की आवश्यकता है। हालांकि, पिछले एक दशक में, यह देखा गया है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों ने वैश्विक शासन के इन मूलभूत सिद्धांतों को नेपथ्य में धकेल दिया है और अब हम गंभीर वैश्विक विनाशकारी जोखिमों की अंतिम सीमाओं पर पहुंच गए हैं। जब वैश्विक शासन की संरचनाओं की बात आती है, तो हमेशा की तरह व्यापार करते रहना, अब कोई विकल्प नहीं है। न केवल जोखिमों के विषय में हमारी समझ में सुधार किए जाने, अपितु समन्वित वैश्विक अनुक्रिया के लिए सामूहिक कार्रवाई का नेतृत्व करने की जिम्मेदारी लिए जाने की भी आवश्यकता है।

- (a) आपके विचार से सामूहिक कार्यों में बाधा उत्पन्न करने वाले कारक कौन-से हैं?
- (b) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय के लिए एकजुट होने और हमारे द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं के समाधान निकालने हेतु नैतिक दायित्व का औचित्य सिद्ध करने हेतु प्रकरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए?
- (c) इस प्रकार के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग हेतु दिशा-निर्देशक सिद्धांत क्या होने चाहिए?

Article 51 of the Indian Constitution highlights the need of the horizontal global cooperation and respect for rules based order to face challenges

that confront humanity -

a) Factors hindering collective action

1) tragedy of the commons - irresponsible usage of common goods by some actors leading to ripple effect

2) erosion of ethics in international relations : 'realism' and self-centredness → disregard for collective good  
Eg: USA pulling out of Paris deal

3) ignorance and myopia of international actors : they overlook that nation borders are man made; disasters affect us all eg: COVID-19

4) Ineffectiveness of multilateral bodies : eg: the UNSC's P5 council represents outdated world order.

5) Scarce resources and insufficient research into ways in which cooperation can benefit all — For eg: the EU cites "free rider problem" as a reason for anti-immigrant trend; unaware of the contributions of migrants to the economy.

(b) moral obligation of international community to come together

1) utilitarian view: the greatest good of the greater number → nuclear non proliferation will prevent possible 'global catastrophe'

2) liberalism — men are rational; cooperation is vital for humanity. For eg: WHO successfully ~~solved~~ eradicated small pox.

3) Kantian ethics - "categorical imperative" → it is the duty of all countries to ensure the collective good of humanity

4) Pragmatic, realist case - in the age of digital revolution and zoonotic diseases, impacts on one country lead to domino effect. For eg: Gulf war (1990) lead to balance of payment crisis in many countries

### Principles guiding cooperation

1) distributive justice - as held by John Rawls, cooperation should be fair and equitable

2) dialogue based - Montreal Protocol's

Success due to negotiation nature can serve as a model

3) Transparency — fact and research based <sup>and</sup> interventions to reduce abuse of power

4) Cooperation — one member — one vote like in UNGA should become the norm

5) Leadership by example — "Practice what you preach" — to avoid issues like China complaining of India's new FDI rules despite being hostile to foreign companies itself.

Most importantly, visions of leaders like PM Modi & SAHAR and global civil society are ~~not~~ indispensable

11. You are posted as Superintendent of Police in a district. A case has come up in which more than 30 girls were allegedly raped and sexually exploited at the city shelter home run by an NGO. The scandal came to light when media flagged complaints of sexual abuse of inmates of the city shelter home. A nexus of police, politicians, administration and criminals have been allegedly responsible for the racket going on for the last few years. In light of this, a lot of protests have erupted across the city.

While, on one hand, media glare has meant that people are demanding swift action, you have been asked to go slow in investigating the case by top officers in your department. Elections in the state are due in a few months, so it has become a politically sensitive issue. You are also under immense political pressure from the ruling party to not take strict action and make compromises to cover up the case.

Given the situation, answer the following:

(a) Identify the issues involved in the case.

(b) What are the options available to you? Which of these options will you choose? Justify your stand with logical arguments. (20)

आप एक जिले में पुलिस अधीक्षक के रूप में नियुक्त हैं। एक मामला सामने आया है जिसमें एक गैर सरकारी संगठन द्वारा चलाए जा रहे नगर आश्रय गृह (सिटी शेल्टर होम) में 30 से अधिक लड़कियों के साथ कथित रूप से बलात्कार और यौन शोषण किया गया। यह मामला तब सामने आया जब मीडिया ने शहर के आश्रय गृह में अंतेवासियों के यौन शोषण की शिकायतों को उजागर किया। पिछले कुछ वर्षों से चल रहे इस रैकेट के लिए कथित तौर पर पुलिस, राजनेताओं, प्रशासन और अपराधियों की सांठगांठ जिम्मेदार है। इसकी जानकारी मिलने पर संपूर्ण शहर में अनेक विरोध प्रदर्शन हुए हैं।

हालांकि, एक ओर मीडिया के द्वारा इस बात को अधिक से अधिक उछाले जाने का अर्थ यह है कि लोग इस मामले में तत्परतापूर्वक कार्यवाही करने की मांग कर रहे हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर, आपके विभाग में उच्च अधिकारियों द्वारा आपसे इस मामले की जांच पड़ताल में धीमी गति बनाए रखने के लिए कहा गया है। कुछ ही महीनों में राज्य में चुनाव होने वाले हैं, इसलिए यह राजनीतिक रूप से संवेदनशील मामला बन गया है। आप पर भी सत्ताधारी दल की ओर से कड़ी कार्रवाई नहीं करने और मामले को दबा देने के लिए समझौता करवाने का दबाव है।

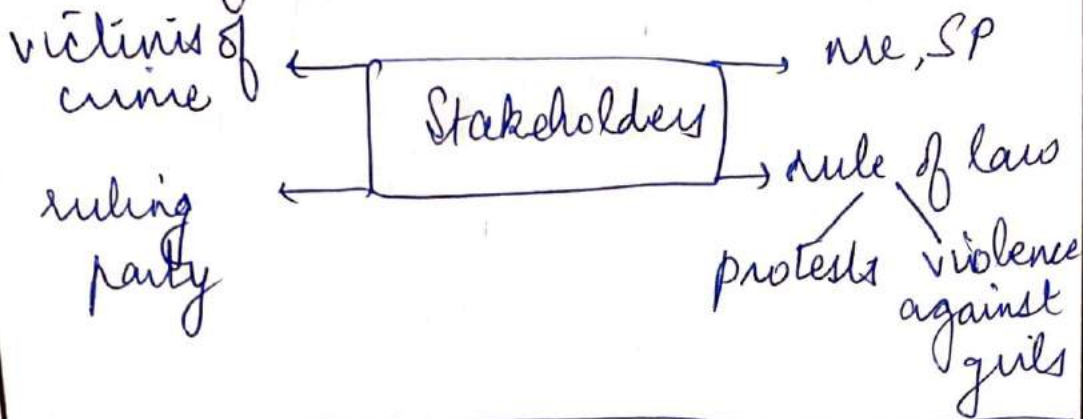
इन परिस्थितियों में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) प्रकरण में शामिल मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) आपके पास कौन-से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? आप इन विकल्पों में से किसका चुनाव करेंगे? इस विषय में अपनी ओर से लिए जाने वाले निर्णय का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

*As per NCRB data, one women gets raped every 15 minutes India. To improve the situation, effective implemen-*

Enforcement of the law is required



a) Ethical issues involved

- 1) Erosion of rule of law
- 2) women → violence, inequality
- 3) Societal concern → safety of children homes
- 4) transparency of NHOs
- 5) political pressure on bureaucracy
- 6) as SP — integrity, probity ; as against professional growth
- 7) limits of reasonable protests

8) media ethics — objective reporting  
vs media trial

9) justice to victims

10) nexus between politicians, adminis-  
tration and criminals hampering  
good governance

5) Options available to me

1) ~~toe~~ the political line — morally,  
legally and constitutionally unjustifiable

2) give in to media and public

pressure : hasty convictions →

insufficient as a long term reforms, hamper  
rule of law

3) carry out investigation with full  
honesty and integrity

I shall choose the 3<sup>rd</sup> option

## Course of action

- 1) political pressure — uphold my integrity ; convey that investigation will be uncompromised
- 2) media and protests
  - i) press conference to assure that law shall take rightful course
  - ii) mild to stringent measures like water canons if protesters cause violence
- 3) Elections — deploy security at sensitive booths
- 4) Victims — assure them of requisite legal compensation and fast track justice
- 5) Case : ensure witness protection, quick investigation and justice

for victims -

order inspection of NHRS and other  
shelter homes.

Reason for this stand

Martin Luther King said "It is not the  
violence of few that scares me, but the  
silence of many". As an ethical  
SP, it is my duty to show courage  
of conviction and resist the  
roadblocks to justice.

my own conscience  
satisfied  
leadership  
by example for subordinates

Benefits

women safety  
image of police  
improves

A short term harm like hostile  
transfer is an insignificant price  
to pay for the greater common  
good

12. Being the senior-most IAS officer, you are in line to be promoted as Chief Secretary after the incumbent retires in the next two months. Currently, you are heading the Public Works Department (PWD) and a road construction project worth crores has been opened for tender. A company X belonging to the son-in-law of the incumbent Chief Minister has also applied for the same. The director in charge of the screening process, a young IAS officer, has reported that company Y and the state PSU have submitted the best bids. Both you and the director are facing political pressure to favour the company X. The young IAS officer may be demoralised if you give in to the pressure. But if you don't give in then he may be transferred and your chances of promotion may also suffer. In light of the situation, answer the following:

(a) Discuss the ethical issues faced by you in the given case.

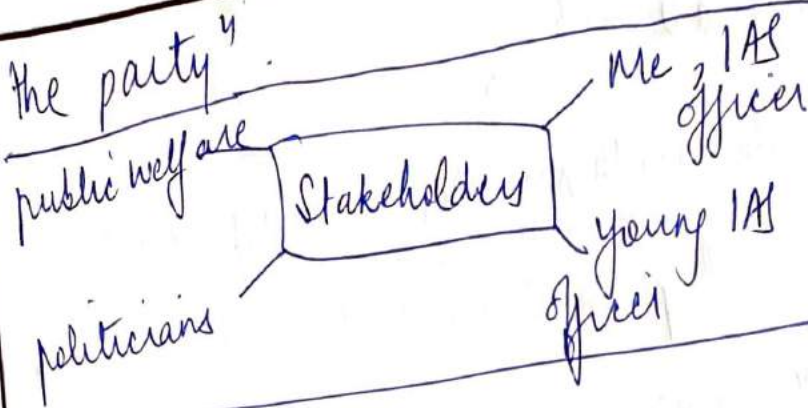
(b) What are the options available to you? Which of these options will you choose? Justify your stand with logical arguments. (20)

वरिष्ठतम आईएएस अधिकारी होने के नाते, आप अगले 2 महीनों में पदासीन मुख्य सचिव के सेवानिवृत्त होने के बाद मुख्य सचिव के रूप में पदोन्नत होने वाले हैं। वर्तमान में, आप लोक निर्माण विभाग (PWD) के प्रमुख हैं और करोड़ों की लागत वाली सड़क निर्माण परियोजना के लिए निविदाएं आमंत्रित की गई हैं। वर्तमान मुख्यमंत्री के दामाद से संबंधित एक कंपनी X ने भी इसके लिए आवेदन किया है। स्क्रिनिंग प्रक्रिया के प्रभारी निदेशक, एक युवा आईएएस अधिकारी ने यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि कंपनी Y और राज्य सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक उपक्रम (PSU) ने सर्वश्रेष्ठ बोलियां प्रस्तुत की हैं। आप और निदेशक दोनों को ही कंपनी X का पक्ष लेने के लिए राजनीतिक दबाव का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। यदि आप इस दबाव के सामने हार मान लेते हैं तो युवा आईएएस अधिकारी का मनोबल गिर सकता है। लेकिन यदि आप उनके दबाव के सामने हार नहीं मानते हैं तो उस युवा अधिकारी का स्थानांतरण किया जा सकता है और इसके कारण आपकी पदोन्नति भी प्रभावित हो सकती है। इस स्थिति को देखते हुए निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) दिए गए प्रकरण में आपको किन मुद्दों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उसकी विवेचना कीजिए?

(b) आपके पास क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? आप इनमें से कौन-सा विकल्प चुनेंगे? उपयुक्त तर्कों से अपने निर्णय का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Adversity is the true test of one's character. As the permanent executive, Sardar Patel held that "the civil service must be above



a) Ethical issues involved

- i) political pressure by minister
- ii) personal benefits at stake
- iii) leadership — to young IAS officer
- iv) efficiency and transparency in public works
- v) corruption — collusive nature
- vi) overall morale of bureaucracy
- vii) Dilemmas of selflessness vs. personal growth, integrity and probity vs following orders -

b) options available

1) 'cooperate' with minister — may lead to personal promotion but has negative consequences (corruption, demoralisation of junior)

2) Flat out refuse the minister — might lead to personal disfavour but has other positive benefits

3) whistleblow, involve media — goes against professional ethics, is a short term solution

4) Take ~~to~~ administrative route of resolution : process may be slow

I shall go for a combination of option 2 and 4.

Course of action

1) Speak to minister of harmful consequences

i) age of RTI - if corruption exposed:  
political fall      Con in law's  
company losses

ii) public welfare maximisation by

giving contract to best bidder - good-  
will of voters, chances of reelection

iii) appeal to sense of duty towards  
public as a public representative.

2) If these don't work, I shall resort  
to internal vigilance mechanisms to

a) fairly assess bids

b) award the contract to the  
best bidder (company Y and PSU)

Logic behind this move

1) Leading by example for junior IAS  
officers

2) courage of conviction - even in a  
senior post, I shall have to resist  
such pressures

3) avoiding crisis of conscience

4) upholding the integrity, probity  
and effectiveness of the steel frame.

Even if this leads to hostile  
personal prospects, it's worth it.

Honest civil servants like TN  
Seshan, Ajit Dorval and Vinod Rai

have lead the path to maintain  
probity even in the most testing  
times.

13. As the head of the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), you are tasked to complete the construction of a power plant. The project needs to be completed expeditiously to fulfil the promise made by the government to ensure access to power for all. The selected site is in a remote area and is ideal for plant construction. However, the project would require relocation of the people living in the vicinity. Initially, the local community objected to disruption in their lives but were convinced later about the economic benefits that would accrue to the region through this plant. The project had started gathering pace, but recently a local NGO working for environment protection got involved with the local community regarding the issue. And now the local community has started protesting against any developmental activity in the region.

As the officer-in-charge for the speedy execution of the project, answer the following:

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

(b) What course of action will you take and why?

(20)

विशेष प्रयोजन वाहन (SPV) के प्रमुख के रूप में, आपको एक विद्युत संयंत्र का निर्माण पूरा करने का काम सौंपा जाता है। सभी के लिए विद्युत की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा किए गए वादे को पूरा करने लिए परियोजना को शीघ्र पूरा करने की आवश्यकता है। चयनित स्थल एक दूरस्थ क्षेत्र में है और संयंत्र निर्माण के लिए आदर्श है। हालांकि, इस परियोजना के लिए निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोगों को स्थानांतरित करने की आवश्यकता होगी। प्रारंभ में, स्थानीय समुदाय ने इससे उनके जीवन में पड़ने वाले व्यवधान पर आपत्ति जताई, लेकिन बाद में उन्हें इस संयंत्र के माध्यम से क्षेत्र को होने वाले आर्थिक लाभों के विषय में आश्वस्त किया गया। इस परियोजना ने गति प्राप्त करना प्रारंभ कर दिया था, लेकिन हाल ही में पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए काम करने वाले एक स्थानीय गैर सरकारी संगठन ने इस मुद्दे के विषय में स्थानीय समुदाय के साथ सहभागिता करके कार्य करना आरंभ कर दिया। और अब स्थानीय समुदाय ने क्षेत्र में किसी भी विकासात्मक गतिविधि का विरोध करना प्रारंभ कर दिया है।

परियोजना के त्वरित निष्पादन हेतु प्रभारी अधिकारी के रूप में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) आप क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे और क्यों?

The environment vs development  
debate has manifested itself in various  
ways: Chipko Andolan (1978) to  
Sterling Tubicoin protests (2013).



a) Ethical issues involved

i) environment degradation and the politics of protests

ii) role of Ndos and non state actors in governance

iii) economic development → expedition vs consensus generation

iv) rehabilitation, resettlement → distributive justice

v) Attitude of locals, permanence and behaviour

vi) Public welfare - transparent and objective assessment of project

(b) my course of action

Facts — the locals had agreed earlier  
 — NAO involvement  
 — protest against ANY and  
ALL development activities.

1) The local community needs to be engaged with; as head of SPV,  
 I shall coordinate with DM/SOM  
 to a) reach out to local leaders  
 b) reach out to NAOs

2) I shall prepare a report, factually  
backing the project's benefits.

3) Focus shall be on assuring them of  
 i) proper rehabilitation and resettlement  
 ii) jobs, economic benefits to all  
 iii) consultative, local people lead

approach in planning and execution  
iv) social audits of the projects

4) For environmental concern, the Ndo will be told to examine the EIA report (in case Environmental Impact Assessment is shoddy, will ~~request~~ ~~DM~~ ~~to~~ ~~co~~ call for a fresh, objective EIA process)

5) convey to them that their protest against 'ANY' developmental project is  
a) detrimental to their growth  
b) may get Ndo in trouble for unwarranted obstruction of growth.

6) Ensure that the project completes speedily and serves as a "model"

Good practice to quell any remaining  
doubt.

also  
This case highlights the  
vulnerability of the locals to easily  
get swayed. I shall propose to the Dty

to i) train local panchayats in  
environmental and administ-  
rative know-how

ii) empower them with RTI,  
social audits so that they can  
form objective opinions.

Good practices like land  
pooling (seen in Sholera investment  
region) and gram sabha lead  
development can help reduce friction  
between environment and development.

14. Genetic editing has several applications with its potential to edit the genomes of both somatic and germ cells. This allows for the ability to not only cure genetic diseases but to edit the characteristics of future offspring. The last few years have seen the development of several efficient, more precise genetic engineering techniques. However, with growing sophistication, various issues of bioethics have also come to the forefront.

(a) Discuss the ethical considerations associated with genome editing.

(b) In the light of these ethical issues, provide an ethical framework on how this technology can be used for the betterment of humanity. (20)

जेनेटिक एडिटिंग में कायिक-कोशिकाओं और जनन-कोशिकाओं दोनों के जीनोम को संपादित करने की क्षमता से युक्त कई अनुप्रयोग हैं। इससे न केवल आनुवंशिक रोगों का उपचार करने बल्कि भावी संतानों के लक्षणों को भी संपादित करने की क्षमता प्राप्त होती है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में कई कुशल, अधिक सटीक जेनेटिक इंजीनियरिंग तकनीकों का विकास होते देखा गया है।

(a) जीनोम एडिटिंग से संबंधित नैतिक चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

(b) इन नैतिक मुद्दों के आलोक में, मानवता के कल्याण के लिए इस प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग की जाने की कार्यप्रणाली का नैतिक ढांचा प्रदान कीजिए।

Recently, the government introduced the DNA Technology (Regulation) bill 2019 to deal with growing concerns of genome editing.

(a) Ethical considerations

1) Inequity — the technology is expensive — may create a 'gen rich' that can afford such treatment and exclude the poor.

2) limits of science — new concepts like 'designer babies' where humans choose the qualities of their babies is against the natural order of things

3) Cloning — ethical concerns like

i) extent of human rights to be given to the clone

ii) parental, citizenship etc. rights of the clone

4) Virtue ethics — genome editing is testimony to science's obsession with creating progress at the cost of values. Eg. designer babies are chosen for physical aspects like 'fairness' and 'tall/height' rather

than for a virtuous living -

5) exacerbate ~~the~~ stigma against the diseased - those diseased humans who cannot afford the genetic treatment are likely to be even more outcasts.

6) Rights of the unborn - genome editing of germ cells → passes side effects to foetus according to some research.

7) Clinical trials for genome editing are shrouded in secrecy and lack of information by the patient

## b) Ethical framework

1) utilitarianism - genome editing should serve the maximum good of the maximum people

2) Teleological ethics - the consequences of the technology should not be adverse

3) Sarvodaya - "leave no one behind" - technology must be equitably accessible

4) Social and psychological concerns

of the receiver must be addressed

5) process must be open, transparent

6) Objective research must back the benefits of the technology

#

The best of technology can lead to undesirable impact due to poor values and ethics. An

example of the same is sex

selective abortion leading to

female foeticide. Hence, genome

editing must not become a

Gandhian sin of "Science without humanity".