



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1416)

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Center	ONLINE	Date	13/11/2020

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

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

**Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

## SECTION - A

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

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

Work culture refers to shared feeling amongst employees towards the organisation. Each organisation develops unique set of interactions, businesses & dealings among employees & stakeholders

### Significance of Ethical Work culture

- 1) Promotes Efficiency: ensures merit & good work is rewarded, thus motivating employees.
- 2) Ensures enjoyable workplace: by ensuring empathetic workplace, acomodating diversity.
- 3) Creates trust among stakeholders: this helps in emergencies such as Covid19 eg AMUL - farmers - distributors took care of each other.

- 4) Ensures Transparency & Accountability by imbining code of conduct for all employees.
- 5) Enhances service delivery to citizens / Consumers : creates brand-equity  
eg TATA

### Ways to Imbibe

- 1) Code of Conduct & Code of Ethics formulation & enforcement.
- 2) Promoting flexibility & innovation at the same time ensuring accountability.
- 3) Moral training & constant reinforcement.
- 4) Ensuring work-life balance : holidays, breaks at regular days.
- 5) Promoting cleanliness at workplace - uplift spirits of workers daily.
- 6) Leadership skills : Use EI to develop trust & motivate.

Need to ensure good governance objectives at each workplace.

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

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

Probity refers to highest standards of ethics by ensuring uprightness, integrity and responsibility.

Dependent on individual values

- 1) Code of Ethics: following require voluntary commitment.
- 2) laws / code of conduct can't be enforced always.
- 3) loopholes always exist through which offenders take benefit - Eg PNB Scam
- 4) Conscience is the mother of all ethical values, hence individual is the choice maker - final authority is always an individual.

Dependent on Institution Process

- 1) Rewarding honest & punishing corrupt:

processes should be designed ~~to~~ in this way. Eg HC Gupta controversy & Prevention of Corruption Act.

2) Accountability mechanisms - need to ensure tasks & roles get clearly assigned.

3) RTI, Citizen Charter, Social Audits : These mechanisms can improve probity eg Panchayati Raj system got better.

4) E-Governance & technology help : Induction of real-time monitoring can reinforce ethical standards of tech in individual at all times Eg CCTV

Need to take balanced approach - structural as well as psychological to improve probity.

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

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

Businesses are driven by the motive of profit in capitalist ecosystem. However they also try to ensure Sammum Bonum (Chief good), thus creating ethical issues.

Nature of Business having major influence

1) Following Regulatory compliance :

This is externality cost which is not linked to production, hence corporates try to avoid eg discharge of effluents in water bodies.

2) Following Safety standards :

Governments take care of upholding public interest through regulatory agencies like FSSAI food standards.

eg Nestle Maggi lead controversy.

3) Tax Evasion : MNCs do Base shifting & Profit Erosion (BEPS) acts to not give due tax → to enhance profit.

4) Monopolisation tendencies :  
Big players try to eliminate competitions eg Facebook acquiring Whatsapp.

### Crucial in Today's World

- 1) Sustainable Development needs to ensure existential issues - Biodiversity losses & Climate Change
- 2) Public Health matters - need to ensure human dignity valued above profits.
- 3) Excessive consumerism : need to give accurate information about products to ensure welfare of all.
- 4) Giving CSR funds effectively : weaker section empathy.  
Need to follow Gandhian Trusteeship model.

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

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

Honesty refers to being truthful & open. Honesty has a price to pay.  
For eg: a bureaucrat being honest about ineffective ideas of political executives might suffer ad hoc - transfers.

### Honest Bureaucrat

- ▷ Inconvenience is temporary :
- (i) Transfers - frequently ; can be adjusted
  - (ii) Postings without giving recognition to interests - public interest can be served from all posts.
  - (iii) Humiliation - in time truth comes out Eg ex-ISRO scientist being touted as spy.
  - (iv) Material disadvantages vis-a-vis other dishonest : public servants

serve selflessly & their salaries are guaranteed. Contentment is the only real wealth.

### Dishonest Bureaucrats

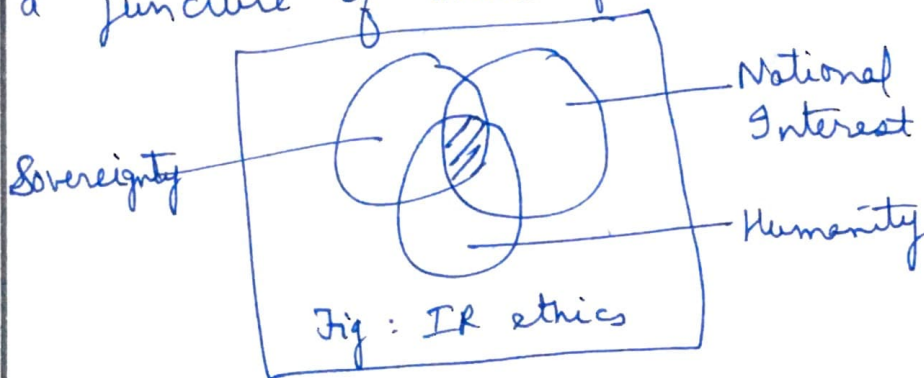
- 1) Crisis of Conscience : guilt / remorse  
can't be erased for life - not following  
code of Ethics
- 2) Legal cases can be opened any time:  
thus making life miserable.
- 3) Loss of confidence : dishonesty creates  
trouble & fear of being caught.
- 4) loses recognition & respect once  
caught - family also suffers permanent  
humiliation.

Need to ensure honest officers  
are not mistreated through effective  
implementation of Code of Ethics for  
civil servants & political representatives.

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

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

Ethics in International Relations in  
a juncture of three factors :



Downplays Realities

1) Simultaneous fulfilment of three principles - Sovereignty, national interest & humanity is not possible always :

- (i) Case of War eg India-Pakistan
- (ii) Case of Refugee refoulment eg Rohingya
- (iii) Case of citizenship issues eg CAA 2019
- (iv) Case of work permits / visas eg H1B by USA

- (v) Non-state actors : NGOs propagating anti India views eg Amnesty international
- (vi) Inhibiting growth of the host country by NGOs → Eg Kudankulam Nuclear Plant.
- (vii) Hostile & cyber - terrorism activities  
eg China
- (viii) Anti - mutually benefiting Trade practices - 'Bigger Thy Neighbour Policy', 'Currency Wars'.
- (ix) MNC ~~however~~ we have seen several initiatives such as tax practices avoidance

Need to follow the three principles by adhering to local norms, upholding universal moral values such as human dignity & respecting sovereignty (Panchsheel).

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

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

Conscience refers to 'inner voice'. It guides human conduct the same way as laws, ethics, customs etc

Source of guidance

1) Neither be silent:

Conscience requires person to be adhering to moral principles. This promotes integrity, humanity, honesty, love & compassion for others.

Hence silencing can lead to:

(1) crisis of conscience

(2) Cognitive dissonance eg smoking

is not illegal but conscience does not permit harming self & family. Thus a person quits smoking. This sanction is conscience driven & not societal.

## 2) Neither be Delayed

Delaying can cause injustice and then irreparable damage might occur.

For eg saving life of accident victim on roadside despite "heavy" bystander effect (dereliction of duty to others around) requires immediate listening to conscience.

One can listen to conscience by developing Emotional Intelligence.  
Meditation, can also help.

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

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

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

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

Education means giving critical thinking ability to a person. It empowers a person to become their best potential (liberal ethics - Locke)

But educating only the mental aptitude i.e. giving skills to solve problems without developing conscience i.e. moral aptitude can lead to menace.

This means creating a capable empowered person without due regard to societal welfare. They can do good as well as harm.

For eg: Osama Bin Laden was an educated person but he used his

skills to kill thousands to attain political objectives.

Hence Gandhiji always believed in developing community values, ethical teachings - Niskama Karma, Ahimsa, truth, fear of God in students.

Ration ethics also emphasises on adhering to categorical imperative i.e. moral reasoning - duty to follow human dignity as way of ethical life.

In today's context, rising violence among women, social media abuses, hacking, bank frauds all require ethical / moral education in our country.

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

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

Rightness of an act is judged through various ethical standards - religion, customs, society. Morality demands adherence to right acts against all other compulsions.

In today's context, quote is valid as:

- 1) Increasing corruption justifications:
  - all are indulged
  - just one time; slippery slope
- 2) Social ills practiced such as dowry, caste discrimination - all around us practice - that does not become ethical.
- 3) Violence against women
  - increasing rape incidents due to patriarchal mindset prevailing

- 4) Unethical means adopted by students, - cheating, mass bunking.
- 5) Tax evasion done by Indian middle class - justified as inefficient governance & no benefits given.
- 6) Not practicing integrity & honesty in public life - practicing something vs preaching other. Eg: increasing substance abuse, alcohol etc.

Need to ensure honesty with self. Moral acts are to be justified to conscience. As Yandhi said "Truth remains truth even if it has only ~~one~~ 1 supporter."

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

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

APJ Abdul Kalam in his book "Ignited Minds" described significance of role models in a child's life : especially Indian children :

### Importance of Role Models

- 1) Classical Conditioning Theory by Pavlov : Teachers require to show care, honesty & integrity. Parents otherwise child thinks it is okay to derelict duty or lie.
- 2) Reciprocal Behaviour shown by kids : Teachers inspire kids - hence, they need to show impartiality, kindness & punctuality.
- 3) Other Influencers : Children seek

ambition & life goals from dignitaries

Eg: M S Dhoni - equanimity & value  
of calmness under stress.

4) Exemplary Behaviour by Leaders:

They inspire kids to become  
something higher than their potential

5) Helps in fighting challenges in  
life: They show ethical paths  
for eg: Gandhi's Tolisman.

Children require handholding  
in socialization process. Adequate  
attention, right teaching turn  
them into ethical adults.

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

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

Emotional Intelligence refers to ability to perceive, understand, manage & express emotions. Daniel Goleman suggests it is 80% responsible for success.

### Significance in Covid 19

#### 1) Emotional Self Awareness

- creates understanding of situation & helps in dealing with uncertainty better.

#### 2) Emotional Management

- Fear of health of family, incomes etc can be dealt through channelizing it into positive emotions of love, compassion for others.

3) Hardships

- EI can generate empathy for others who are suffering even more for migrant workers

4) Use of Social Capital

- EI generates social competence which can be used for eg getting essentials, emergency services etc
- psychological support of friends can help.

- 5) EI can help in motivating oneself - challenges need to be taken in spirit of competition.

As Kautilya said "One need good friends to be good but to be outstanding one needs good rivals." Hence taking situation as a challenge, EI can help in managing this hardship.

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

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

Social Media refers to inter-connected (online platforms of) citizens.

Moral attitudes are those qualitative evaluations that are in consonance with societal standards of virtuousness

Eg: empathy towards weaker section

Political attitudes are qualitative evaluations about different political ideologies. Eg liberalism, nationalism etc

### Moral Attitude

1) Creates Ethical standards: people now deal with society digitally; hence acceptable / unacceptable standards are judged as per social media behaviour.

2) Increasing polarization: people expressing views openly has led to greater

disagreements & hence intolerance.

- 3) Bullying: social media users using anonymous identities troll, bully others.

### Political Attitudes

- 1) Political partisanship increased - differing views about all political matters.
- 2) Rise in hate content due to deregulated nature of social media.
- 3) Tool for greater political reach - hence greater & stronger political attitude

Social Media need to follow Broadcasting Code of Ethics - impartiality by provider, public decency, morality - as envisaged by Constitution

7. Environmental ethics is about the moral relationship of human beings to, and also the value and moral status of, the environment and its non-human contents. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

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

Environmental ethics refer to considering environmental good / harm due to human actions.

Moral Relationship of Human Beings

- 1) Scholastic school of ethics: we must treat entire universe in totality as we all are part of it.
- 2) Religious doctrines: of same sect, Advait philosophy require environment to be considered as part of human existence.

3) Biodiversity

Value & Status

- 1) Utilitarian ethics: need to save forests & environment for future generations.

2) libertarian ethics : As per Supreme Court, need to give rights to environmental entities as well  
eg Ganga river.

### Human & Non-human Content

- Jandhion ethics require to treat animal rights equal to human rights
- Protection to not just sentient beings but also to geographical entities - mountains, river, wetlands, oceans - all are envisaged under Sustainable Development Goals

Need to take holistic approach of love, compassion towards all - be it nature or human.

## SECTION – B

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

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

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

(b) What measures would you suggest for:

(i) Dealing with the current issue.

(ii) Making the district administration more resilient to respond to such a critical situation in the future. (20)

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

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

(b) आप किन उपायों का सुझाव देंगे:

(i) वर्तमान मुद्दे से निपटना।

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

Stakeholder	Facts	Values
1) DM (me) 2) Migrant workers 3) Local population	1) High population density 2) Strict lockdown + containment	1) Empathy 2) Leadership 3) spirit of service

4) local govt  
machinery

5) civil society  
organisations

3) Inadequate  
resources for  
government  
functionaries

4) Responsibility

5) Human  
dignity

a) Qualities of a civil servant

1) Empathy: need to understand plight of local population who are at risk of virus contagion & migrant workers who are left wanting for livelihood & basic necessities.

2) Leadership: Need to motivate people to work extra hard without much incentives. Can use 'service to society' or 'patriotism' feelings.

3) Responsibility: not only following protocol but ensuring welfare of all district population in testing situations

not only in letter but in spirit.

4) Social Capital: need to augment inadequate state capacity through help of private sector (CSR), civil society (NGOs, charity trusts).

5) Efficiency: Need to ensure hospital services, essential supplies are all done without delays & in accordance with limited resources.

b) Measures to deal with this:

(i) Currently

1) Take help from local people:

need to ensure workforce is fresh, timely rotated and effective in dealing with enforcement of protocol.

eg: Businesses, private organisations.

2) Use social influence & persuasion :

To ensure people don't need restriction by police rather self-restrictions are imposed. Making it people's movement.

3) Ensure supply of drugs, essentials  
in adequate amount : Need to enhance

capacity of state through booking  
more rooms (hospital inadequacy),  
food supplies for migrants,  
medicines for patients etc.

4) Inspire & remove fear / panic :

need to communicate with local  
population through media, Radio,  
whatsapp groups that state is capable  
& doing everything necessary.  
Also ask for their cooperation in this  
people's movement.

5) Being more honest & transparent :  
Need to be open about inadequacies  
& then working for solutions rather  
than generating false hopes. This can  
win trust among government  
employees.

(ii) Future

- 1) Registering all workers in a database
- 2) Requiring CSR funds for welfare of workers
- 3) Using available resources to enhance capacity of staff.
- 4) Better tech adoption to enhance state capabilities. Eg: Mapping of hotspots, tracking etc.

Civil services values require  
selflessness, courage, patriotism &  
leadership (Nolan Committee) in such  
public emergencies.

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

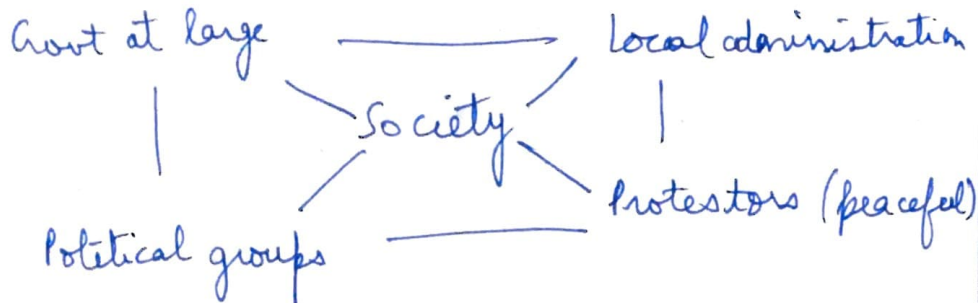
- (a) What are the issues of public importance at stake in this case?
- (b) Are their any ethical or legal principles at play here which may be conflicting?
- (c) What should be the principles guiding a democratic state in such circumstances? (20)

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

- (a) इस प्रकरण में दांव पर लगे सार्वजनिक महत्व के मुद्दे क्या हैं?
- (b) क्या यहां परस्पर विरोधी हो सकने वाले नीतिशास्त्रीय या विधिक सिद्धांतों की भूमिका है?

Subject Matter Article 19 provides right  
to assemble but does not provide  
for the right to destroy public  
property.

stakeholders



a) Issues of public importance

- 1) Right to peaceful protest (A 19)
- 2) Right to form political associations & voice opinion in democracy.
- 3) Destruction of public property.
- 4) Right to privacy (A 21)
- 5) Damage Recovery laws by state governments.
- 6) Role of opposition in working of a representative democracy like India.
- 7) General life of public hampered due to public protests, vandalism.

(b) Ethical / legal principles

- 1) Article 21 Right to privacy Vs Public morality
- 2) Article 19 (3) Right to assemble Vs Public life at large [utilitarian ethics]
- 3) Democratic mobilisation (spirit of democracy) Vs Violence (against Gandhian ethics)
- 4) Ends vs means (deontological ethics vs Teleological ethics) - opposition's role.
- 5) Damage Recovery Acts Vs Government as public trustee (Social Contract Tradition)
- 6) Representative democracy (Lockean ethics) Vs Participatory democracy (Rousseau)

- 1) Principles guiding a democratic state
- 2) Constitutionalism : need to ensure all legal provisions are done in accordance to constitutional morality.
- 2) Public Order maintenance : As Kautilya suggested, law & order is the first duty of a state, without which there will be anarchy (Thomas Hobbes)
- 3) Taking interest of all sections : need to ensure governance is upheld as per "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas".
- 4) Using institutions of governance : Parliamentary debates, all parties conference, etc to take grievances

of parties concerned.

5) Using 'proportionality doctrine' while

punishing violators : As given by  
Supreme Court in K. Puttaswamy

case : privacy & security to state  
needs to balanced.

6) Promoting public ethics : Need to

ensure public order morality decency  
is reflected in state's actions as well.

As Kautilya said, welfare of  
the King lies in the welfare of his  
subject. Need to ensure democratic  
rule of law is followed.

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

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

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

- (a) Identify the different stakeholders involved in this scenario.
- (b) Identify some of the ethical questions and issues that are likely to emerge as the vaccine becomes available.
- (c) Who, in your opinion, should be amongst the first recipients of the vaccine? Give reasons for your answer. (20)

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

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

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

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

Ethical Mapping

- 1) Empathy & compassion for vulnerable
- 2) Right to life as guaranteed under Article 21.

- 3) Efficiency, effectiveness + economy in governance.
- 4) Welfare state principles of ensuring weakest section also gets vaccine.
- 5) Proportional equality doctrine (Aristotle)

(a) Different stakeholders

1) Covid 19 vulnerable

- Elderly
- Comorbidities populace eg diabetes, hypertension

2) Public Health servicemen

- Doctors
- Emergency services eg Ambulance drivers

3) Essential service providers

- Police men
- Community service givers eg cleaners, food deliverers, vegetable vendors.

4) Women & children at risk

- pregnant women
- infants

5) High dignitaries

- Political executives i.e. decision makers
- Constitutional order of precedence

6) Other society populace

- common persons

7) Bureaucracy & servicemen

8) Vaccine producing firms

(b) Ethical Questions

1) Protecting life gives first (health care professionals) or the vulnerable [Covid 19 Risk]

2) Cost of the vaccine - should it be free? (ethical question for pub sector)

3) Government sponsoring to all sections or left to private sector.

4) Nationebity or humanity : should firms give first to their citizens.

5) Political interests or public interest should powerful interest groups use influence for their groupings  
eg MNCs, political parties etc

6)

c) First Recipients

Health care professionals should be the first recipients. They are protecting entire population, hence if they are given first, it'll create higher efficiency at work, save more lives.

As per utilitarian ethics of J.S. Mill (greatest good for greatest

number for greatest time) need to ensure the frontline defence is strengthened first.

Several cases have come where hospitals become the hotspot & then it spreads in the entire population cluster of Bhilwara incident.

Need to treat equals equally & unequal unequally (Aristotle).  
Since health care professionals work at the risk of their lives tirelessly they require free of cost, earliest delivered vaccine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

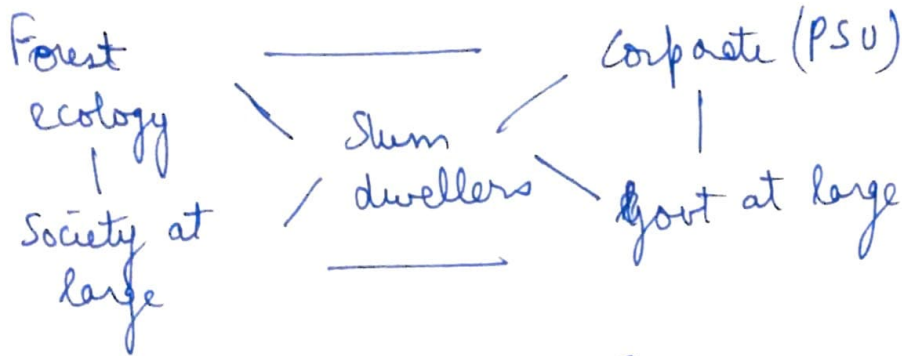
(c) एक अन्य स्थान भी है जिसका उपयोग उचित लागत पर पुनर्वास के लिये किया जा सकता है। न तो यह बहुत दूर है और न ही इसमें अत्यधिक धन की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन इस विकल्प के प्रयोग में बड़ी संख्या में वृक्षों को काटना पड़ेगा जो क्षेत्र की पारिस्थितिकी को विपरीत रूप से प्रभावित कर सकता है। इसमें पर्यावरण समूहों के प्रतिरोध का सामना करना पड़ सकता है।

उपर्युक्त विकल्पों और संबंधित चुनौतियों के परिपेक्ष्य में मलिन बस्ती वासियों के पुनर्वास के लिए आप इनमें से किस स्थान का चयन करेंगे? अपने चयन के समर्थन में यथोचित प्रमाण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

### Ethical Mapping

- 1) Human dignity (Kantian ethics); A.21
- 2) Corporate ethics of Summum Bonum  
(chief good)
- 3) Scholasticism (nature as one unit)  
ethics
- 4) Gandhian ethics of trusteeship;  
welfarism by PSU
- 5) Right to livelihood A21
- 6) Empathy & compassion for weaker  
sections

## Stakeholders



## Site of Rehabilitation

### ❶ Evaluating options :

(a) Merits	Demerits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close vicinity to slums</li> <li>• All <del>basic amenities</del> present livelihood protected of slum dwellers</li> <li>• Forest cover maintained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Huge cost for PSU</li> <li>• Civic amenities not present</li> </ul>

This option can be considered as it protects all stakeholders except for extra costs (material).

b) Merits	Demerits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Civic amenities</u> at place</li> <li>• No loss of <u>forest</u></li> <li>• Saves cost for PSU</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very far from current place - mental disharmony for slum dwellers i.e. <u>alienation</u></li> <li>• loss of <u>livelihood</u></li> </ul>

Creates ↓ human cost, so rejected.  
unacceptable.

c) Merits	Demerits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reasonable cost</li> <li>• Protection of livelihood partially.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of forest cover</li> <li>• Some monetary cost for PSU</li> </ul>

Both, These option is also rejected due to categorical imperative (respect for human dignity) and utilitarian ethics (JS Mill) does not permit

cutting of trees.

Hence best option is (a).

### Reasons

Human dignity needs to be upheld over material costs. Moreover corporate ethics (PSO) should follow Gandhian ideals of ensuring welfare of society at large.

Wealth should not be created at the cost of human life & livelihood. (Gandhian ethics)

Scholastic school of ethics require protection of environment as it ~~is~~ not a separate entity.

Human beings, sentient life are entangled into one. Thus forest, biodiversity loss should not be allowed against material costs. Sustainable development goals also require protection to forests.

Constitution ensures dignified living to all citizens. Thus government must uphold rights of weaker sections like stem dwellers (empathy & compassion as foundation of public trust).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stakeholders	Facts	Matter
1) Forest dwellers Traditional others 2) State govt 3) Project Developer 4) Wildlife 5) IFS officer (Me)	1) Human-wildlife conflict 2) 175 sq. km of forest land 3) Protest by traditional dwellers 4) Supported by others	Sustainable Development requires delicate balancing between environmental ethics & development requirement

(a) Principles & Values guiding

- 1) Right to livelihood opportunity (A19)
- 2) Right to dignified life (A21)
- 3) Empathy & compassion for forest dwellers.
- 4) Environmental concerns - scholasticism  
ethics

- 5) Gandhian ethics - protection of animal rights
- 6) Sustainable Development Goals 2030
- 7) Land Acquisition under Forest Rights Act
- 8) Course of Action

### Diagnosis

- 1) Structural issues with the site :
  - (i) Several Wildlife sanctuaries.
  - (ii) large chunk of 175 km<sup>2</sup>
  - (iii) ~~Some~~ Residents polarised on the issue
- 2) Other issues :
  - (i) Experts warn - human wildlife conflict
  - (ii) Adverse impact on biodiversity

### Steps Required

- 1) Need to identify if we can allot contiguous land without affecting forest ecology.
- 2) Need to take consensus of residents if they want to build MFP - gram sabha meetings.
- 3) Form Forest Advisory Committee by experts to help Gram Sabha to arrive at a decision.
- 4) Report to the state government regarding decisions by the residents.
- 5) Highlight possible repercussions of each decision. Need to give EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) through

expert help — responsibility of developers

\*) Balancing social & economic needs require empathetic approach towards protesting residents as well as objective analysis of the impact of MFP at the site.

The decision to build is upto the state government and forest residents to decide as per Forest Rights Act. Rehabilitation should be done on time if land is acquired.

Need to ensure sustainable development taking into consideration long term impacts of developmental projects.

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

In view of the innumerable challenges answer the following:

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

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

अनगिनत चुनौतियों को देखते हुए निम्नलिखित के उत्तर दीजिए:

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

Subject Matter

RTI is deemed to be a revolutionary tool in good governance of our country as per 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC.

(a) Importance of Transparent Government

- 1) Corruption scams: Country has seen various scams such as 2G, coal scam etc. TI reported 80<sup>th</sup> rank in transparency.
- 2) Ineffective state capacity at lower level: Rajiv Gandhi held only 15 paise reached out of 1 Re spent at people centre.
- 3) Makes citizen participation better: turns representative democracy into participatory (Rousseau).

- 4) Achievement of good governance objective: ensures lower level functionaries work in public spirit.
- 5) Enhances integrity, accountability and responsibility of Bureaucracy.
- 6) Effective implementation of 73<sup>rd</sup> & 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional amendments: enhances implementation of grass root democracy.
- 7) Builds citizen capacity: India is home to largest illiterate people not aware about their rights.

(b) Demand side Challenges

- 1) low participation by people: due to inertia, inaccessibility & inability due to illiteracy.
- 2) Vested interests: most seekers are

driven by self interests. Eg political opponents, business rivals etc.

3) Seeking malicious intended information  
: sensitive personal information  
about 3rd party eg account statement

4) Harassment of honest civil servants:  
eg seeking deaths due to hunger to  
publicize in media under negative  
light - to seek benefits out of  
civil servant, undue

### Supply Side Challenges

- 1) Inefficient Responses - delays; refusals  
under RTI Sec 8, Sec 11.
- 2) low proactive disclosure: not following  
the law in spirit.
- 3) low capacity of Bureaucratic structure-  
lack of documentation, indexing,  
not implemented e-office

4) Psychological attitude of secrecy :  
colonial mindset.

(c) Role of Such Legislation

Despite challenges it has brought  
probity in governance. Ensures civil  
servant give due diligence to less  
prioritised work, enforce responsibility  
& accountability in government working.  
It also enhances citizen participation,  
thus helping in achieving goal of  
democracy.

Suggestions

- 1) Implement e-office & dedicated RTI  
cells in office.
- 2) Capacity building of both bureaucracy &  
citizens - make aware about rights &  
duties
- 2) Ensure attitudinal change from secrecy  
to information sharing.