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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1827)

Name of Candidate	Dev Vrat Joshi	Registration Number	505389
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Date	07/08/2021
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(a)	10	
6(b)	10	
6(c)	10	
7	20	
8	20	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

1. (a) The ideals of 'Dhamma' by Ashoka present key learnings on public morality. Discuss. Also, state their relevance for public servants.
(150 words) 10

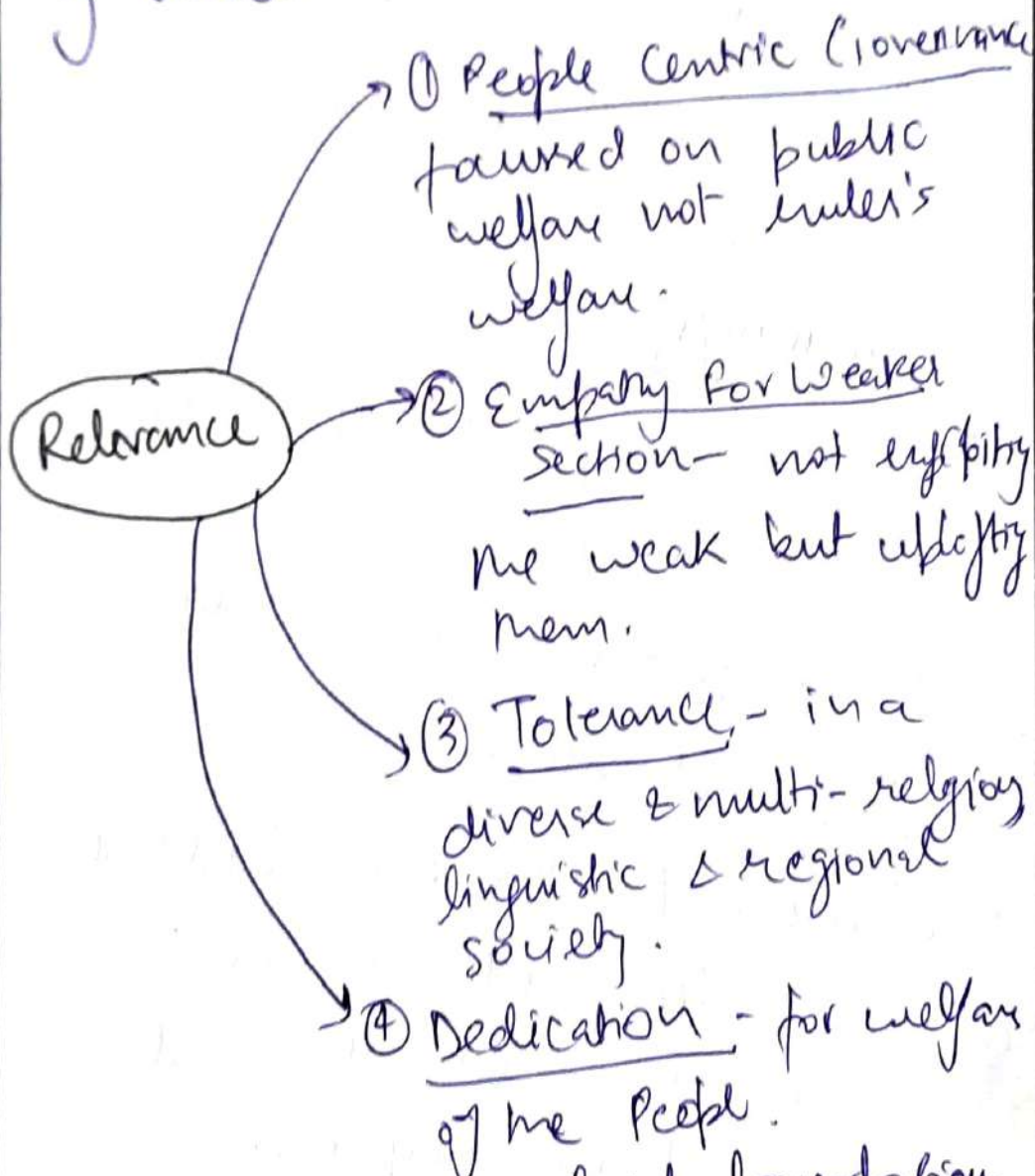
अशोक द्वारा प्रतिपादित 'धम्म' के आदर्श सार्वजनिक नैतिकता पर मुख्य शिक्षाएं प्रस्तुत करते हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, लोक सेवकों के लिए उनकी प्रासंगिकता को वर्णित कीजिए।

Ashoka the Great was one of the greatest rulers not because of his conquests, but his teachings and messages.

Key learnings

- 1) Ahimsa. - as per Buddha's teachings, Ashoka spread message of peace & fraternity through his edicts and pillars.
- 2) Welfare. - Ashoka also highlighted the ideal ruler as one who conquers ignorance and problems of his people.
- 3) Justice. - without justice, no

society can sustain for long.
4) Salvation & Upliftment - even of
the most downtrodden which
aligns with John Rawls concept
of modern times.



Hence, Ashoka laid foundations
of Good Governance for Indian Society.

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

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

As per George Ritzer, McDonaldization of society has made short term gains trump over long term consequences.

Need for Climate Governance.

UNEP data suggests that developing nations are now favourable for industries as they allow for Carbon Leakage. Hence, in order to curb this, we need ethical CSR frameworks like -

1) Green GDP - must be considered to formulate policies & programs for future industries.

2) Local Ecology - must not be traded off for economic gains.

3) Social Impact - of climate policies and trade practices of the people corporates. eg - Godrej is planting & maintaining mangroves in Mulshabai Vikhroli to promote local welfare & climate resilience.

4) Linking profits to Green Commitment.

eg - many German MNCs like Siemens, etc are planting trees with every profit they make in market.

Hence, a responsible Climate CSR program will benefit all stakeholders and also increasing demand & maintain resilience for economy.

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

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

Family is the first school for socialization of humans which teach them values of community, responsibility and togetherness.

Implications.

Children learn by observation & conditioning which has been seen in their contact with others. as-

Within Family 1) Now one treats

women in family.

2) Now one deals with adults & elderly.

3) Now they value community and interact with the other social & economic strata of society.

Hence, family does have a big role but individual initiative is equally important.

Similarly, in society & outside,

1) Now we perceive other religions, ethnicities, cultures, etc. are determined by initial values.

2) But with continuous interactions & engagements we tend to form our own opinions & pre-dispositions.

Hence, it can be said that though family structure does have an overarching & predominant role, but it is modified & changed accordingly with our personal experiences & interactions.

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

(150 words) 10

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

There are always better practices to best practices: But, in search of utopia, current situation must not suffer.

Eliminating Injustices

Justice Newer said just must not only be done but also seem to be done. It signifies that

Just society is -

1) An ever evolving society which always aims to correct itself.

2) Striving towards perfection is equally important as striving for equitable benefits.

3) Chanakya in his Arthashastra also

advice the King to ensure that
'In people's benefit is his benefit
and in people's welfare is his
welfare'.

4) Similarly, in the 2nd ARC, the
Sevottam model suggest that we
must provide equitable, just and
fair governance along with
continuous pursuit of excellence.

As Russian philosopher, Petr
Kropotkin said, "A society is
as good as the condition of its
people". Hence, a grand vision
must be fueled by a vision
for a more just & egalitarian
society.

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

हालांकि, यह प्रतिबंधात्मक प्रतीत हो सकता है किंतु अनामिकता लोक सेवाओं की मजबूती का एक बड़ा तत्व है। हाल के दिनों में सोशल मीडिया के विकास के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

A taste of popularity and craze for social media is leading to rise of celebrity bureaucracy. busy in self aggrandisement at the cost of anonymity.

Issues. 1) Work is done for the sake of popularity and social media status.

2) As per Sardar Patel, Bureaucracy is steel frame, but, this steel frame is now outshining the walls.

3) Anonymity would ensure that civil servant is not responsible for political decisions. Praise or criticism is for the political executive.

4) This creates issues with the political masters who are the face of government while bureaucracy is the frame.

Alternate Approach. However, social media if leveraged for better & participative governance, can bridge gap between people & executive.

eg - Prasant Nair, a.k.a. Collector Bro has leveraged social media for increasing outreach.

Similarly, Deepak Rawat, IAS in Uttarakhand used social media to provide transparency and reducing trust deficit.

Hence, social media is a double edged sword. & also has potential to usher a participative governance revolution.

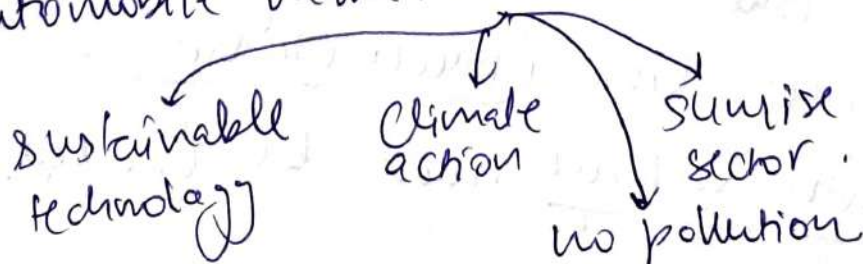
3. (b) Corporate governance and business ethics are key factors influencing investment decisions and determining the flow of capital worldwide. In this context, discuss the inter-relationship between corporate governance and business ethics. (150 words) 10

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

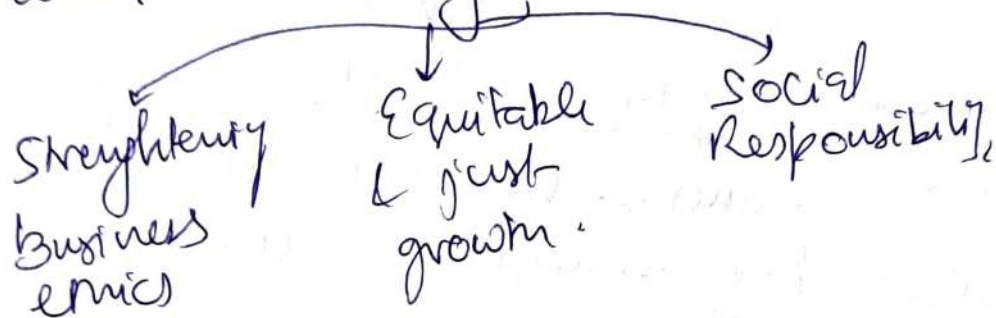
Corporate Governance can nowadays make or break a company's fortunes & hence, must be ethical for benefit of all.

Implications.

1) Investment Decision - In times of Climate Change, investors are aware and want to be associated with green solutions which promote sustainable development. eg - Elon Musk's Tesla is most valued automobile maker due to



2) Capital flow:- recently, microsoft board was forced to resign on the allegation of sexual harassment at workplace. leading to.



India's CSR framework is also a step in right direction. Corporates must realize that better ethical standards & corporate governance elicit public faith & legitimacy. Hence, it is a win-win situation for all.

But, fake & manipulative practices like Green washing & Carbon leakage must be checked.

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

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

Alfred T. Mahan highlighted the importance of trade, money and power in geopolitics. and how these are used to influence International Politics.

Issue - foreign aid elicits mixed reactions due to their implications and pre-conditions.

1) Sovereignty - is affected when the other nation (receiving) is in dire straits. eg - IMF package for India (1991) forced India to take up "Washington Consensus" (Neo-Liberal Paradigm).

2) Integrity - The Chinese debt trap to Sri Lanka & 99 year lease of

Kamran totta Port has challenged & threatened integrity.

3) Misuse - for funding anti-national and radical outfits. eg - Pakistan diverts US foreign aid for funding terrorism in India (as per a US President - ent)

4) Autonomy - of the foreign policy is compromised & becomes a shadow of donor.

Way Forward - Foreign Aid has the potential to achieve great outcomes like infrastructure, power alteration, development, etc.

But, donors must be responsible. eg - Japanese Soft Loans are ethical while Chinese Debt - traps are immoral.

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

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

Media is considered as the 4th pillar of Democracy. Hence, it must be ethical and responsible.

Meaning. Media ethics deal with the conduct that media firms & groups must follow to maintain fair, true and unbiased information dissemination.

Why Prerequisite.

Democracy is based on free flow of information. Hence, any fake news & misinformation has the potential to destabilize & create conflict in democracy. Issues involve -

1) Alteration of facts - to suit some

particular agendas & ideologies.

2) Mass Transmission - of wrong information can create conflicts and tensions. eg - Durg 26/11 Attacks, biased media reporting created many issues.

3) Legitimacy - people trust in the media & hence, if wrong facts & ideas are propagated, it can create problems in society like -

- (i) Spread of fake news.
- (ii) Spread of rumors.
- (iii) Character Assassination

Hence, media houses must be responsible & ethical & must do self regulation rather than oversight by government.

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

(150 words) 10

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

Crisis of conscience means when a person is facing cognitive dissonance due to ethical & moral dilemmas and unable to reach a conclusion.

Consequences.

Crisis of conscience creates feelings of mental, emotional & cognitive unease due to conflict between moral principles and situation at hand.

Ways To Deal

There are various sources of ethical & moral guidance & hence, can help a civil servant

1) Gandhi's Tolson - which asks us

to imagine the consequences of our actions for the most powerless and downtrodden.

2) Advice - from trusted colleagues, friends, seniors or families subject to ethical, moral & legal outcomes.

3) Constitution - which provides a holistic program for social, political, moral, ethical, etc guidance.

4) Deliberation & Discussion.

5) Deontological considerations subject to personal values.

6) Values -

Hence, civil servants must keep on mind the welfare of the society & selflessness in times of crisis.

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

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

Historian & author Yuval
Noah Harari in his book "21 Lessons
for 21st century" has highlighted the
importance of inclusive leadership
to offset concerns of AI & disruptive
technologies.

Reasons & needs of values & ethics.

Narari highlights how AI & automa-
tion holds challenges life.

↓ Job losses ↓ Un-employment ↓ Conflict ↓ wage losses.

Hence, different leaders need an
ethical approach as -

1) Businesses - need to ensure that
people are not replaced by machi-

-5. Also, Automation should be done only when labour is short in supply as → Job losses → wage losses

loss to Company. ← ~~Cost~~ demand reduces

2) Government - must focus on human capital formation and re-skilling & upskilling. Also, it should provide an equitable society.

3) Civil Society - must bridge the gap between Businesses, Government & People - and make all stake holders aware about AI & disruptive tech.

as Cambridge suggested, "must not go on saving labour till millions are left without jobs, thrown to the streets with starvation".

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

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

Indian bureaucracy is responsible for the efficient delivery of welfare and security to people. It is affected by some problems which affect its efficiency.

Reasons for Indecision & Status Quisit

Former Planning Commission member, NC Senana (IAS retd.) in his book, "What ails the IAS" has addressed this issue & highlighted the causes :-

- 1) Political Interference - which leads to non-decisiveness & risk aversion.
- 2) Transfers & Tenures - depend on their rapport with political masters.

This compromises autonomy and ability to take actions.

3) Shortage of Manpower. - who will man the offices & deliver welfare. Major cause of decisiveness is low staff.

4) Career Inertia. - due to fixed employment & no incentive to perform.

Way forward.

2nd ARC suggests sensitization and mid-course appraisal to base the system on merit and not seniority.

A dedicated public service can work wonders for nation's growth & development.

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

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

"Corruption is a rot in the system" - Noble Supreme Court.
This only aggravates inequalities.

Implications.

India ranks very poor in the Corruption Perception Index which highlights issues with governance -

1) Erosion of Public's Trust -

causing a divide between people & administration. eg Scandinavian nations have high taxes because people trust their money is for their welfare.

2) Rise of Reactions - from different sections due to - (i) Inequitable benefits.

(ii) Loss of Legitimacy.

(ii) Inequality.

3) Affects National Security. - eg-

poor governance compell tribals
to take up Manalism, terrorism, etc.

4) Poor Growth Outcomes. - like

loss of education, health, infrastru-
-cture due to diversion/misappropri-
-ation of funds.

5) This would lead to delay in
SDG, achievement.

Way Forward.

1) Moral & Ethical value based
civil service.

2) Use of ICT & technologies
eg- e-Rupi → prevents leakage
→ fast & efficient.
→ need based.

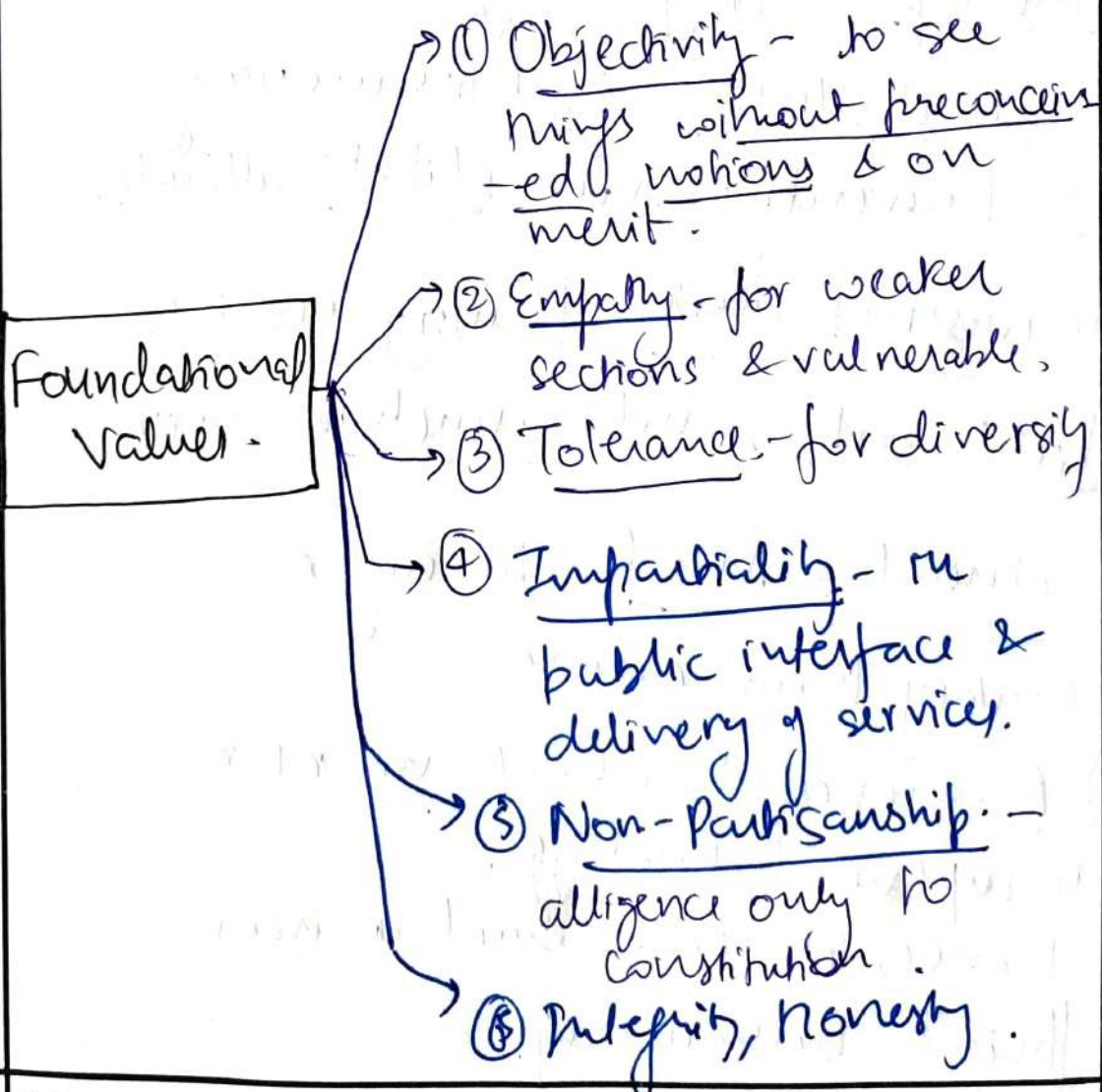
3) Participative Governance &
Social Audits.

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

(150 words) 10

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

Civil Services must be true to their purpose and help in country's achievement of growth & development.



Mission Karmyogi

Aims to overhaul the civil services and provide for a more responsive, accountable & transparent bureaucracy -

- 1) Capacity Building - through better training & augmenting skills.
- 2) Sensitization - of bureaucracy & preventing the elitist attitude.
- 3) Grassroot work - focusing on the field work & not armchair work.
- 4) Ethical & Moral - training & making them aware.
- 5) Awareness - about newer & disruptive technology.
Hence, it can build a new efficient bureaucracy.

SECTION – B

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

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

In light of this, answer the following:

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

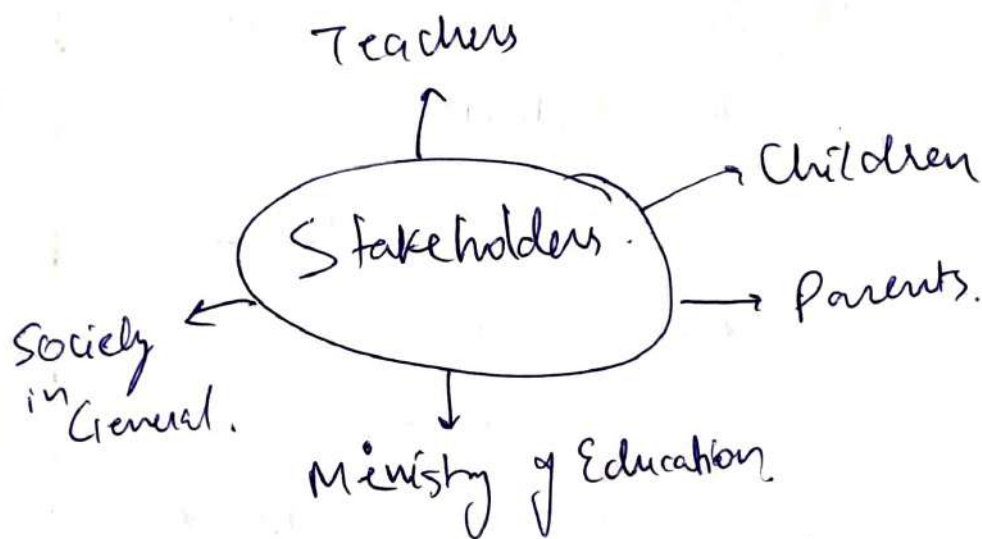
आपको एक राज्य 'X' के बारे में एक न्यूज़ रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होती है, जिसमें काफी संख्या में स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चे कुपोषण से पीड़ित हैं। इस पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने हेतु, उक्त राज्य ने हाल ही में स्कूलों में मध्याह्न भोजन में अंडे को शामिल करने की एक नीति लागू की है। हालांकि, कुछ माता-पिता व शिक्षकों और कुछ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

इसके आलोक में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

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

"The development of Children
is the strengthening of the
foundations of a society".

(a) The above case highlights the ethical concerns and dilemmas a public servant faces during public interface.



The situation is a dilemma among various values like

Health & well being of children vs Dietary Preferences.

Responsibility and accountability vs Populist policies.

Empathy, tolerance and commitment to service vs Public Pressure.

(b) The FAO identifies malnutrition as safe, affordable, accessible & nutritious food which suits the needs of people & their dietary preferences.

Hence, we cannot ignore dietary practices of some people as ^{it's} a matter of rights. Hence,

Options available are.

Option-1 - Completely ban the egg in meals.

Merits - 1) Benefit for elections for ruling party.

2) Social-political unrest handled.

3) Saves government funds

Demerits - 1) Malnutrition will still persist.

2) Dereliction of public service.

3) Electoral benefits over people's welfare.

Option-2 - Reason with public and
take middle path, make egg
optional & alternate source for vegetarians.

Merits - 1) Choice to the children.

2) Ensure malnutrition is solved.

3) Win-win situation.

Demerits - 1) Still politicization can
affect the conflict.

2) Difficult to reason with masses

3) Politicization of welfare.

(C) The most suitable course of action
would be Option-2 as -

1) It will ensure right to choice.

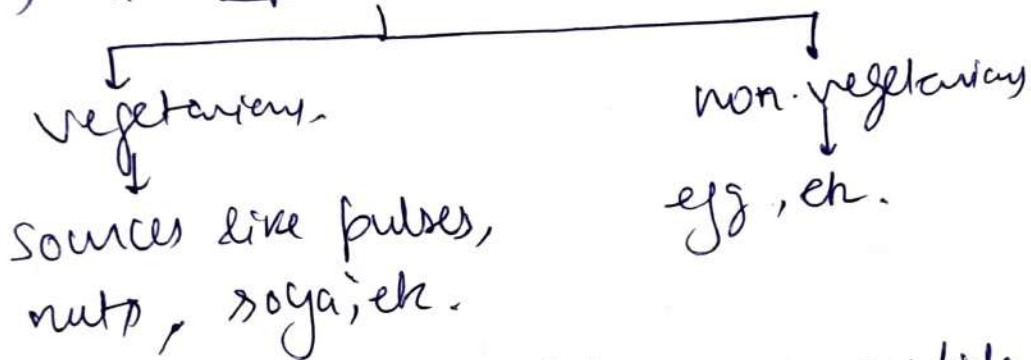
2) Solve/fulfil the objective of
the scheme.

3) Can initiate better results & harmony

outcomes -

Course of Action - 1) The people's representatives must use persuasion and social influence (awareness) to make public aware.

2) Give options



3) Take all stakeholders into confidence

4) Approach with a participative governance perspective.

This way, we can solve the socio-religious concerns as well as bring social & economic change in society. Buddha's Madhya Marg holds the key to a sustainable solution.

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

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

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

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

(20)

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

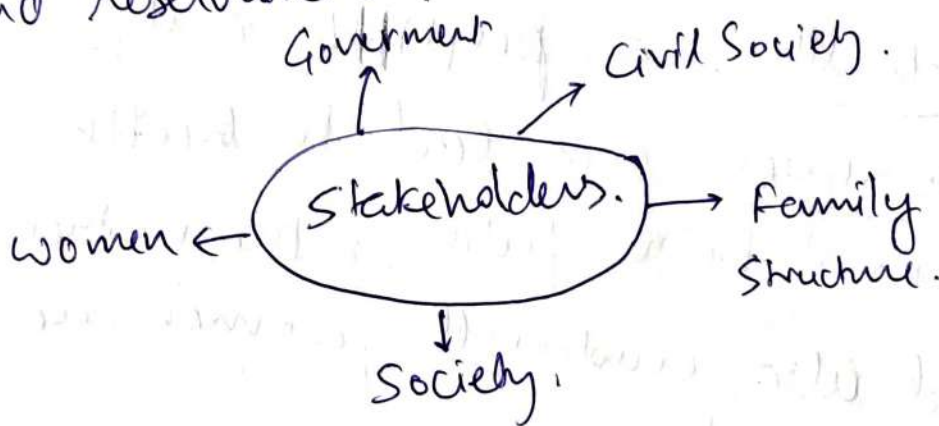
(a) भारत में विवाह की आयु में वृद्धि का महिलाओं पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा?

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

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

As per IMF, if women also participate equally in employment & economic activities, GDP growth of 27% is possible in India. Hence, can lead to growth & development.

The above case is a classic example of how progressive legislation face challenges from various sections who have their concerns and reservations.



(a) The Legislation will have multidimensional consequences as -

- 1) Women Education - would be promoted since ^{late} marriage would allow for more time for personal development.
- 2) Emotional Maturity - by more

education and maturity, women would be able to take better decisions and have more power for autonomy over self.

3) Health - as per WHO, early marriages can lead to health risks of both fetus & the mother and also, emotionally, women are not ready.

4) Empowerment - with more education and delayed marriages, now women have more economic, social & political autonomy.

5) Societal Benefit - healthy & empowered women can access better lifestyle & better for the next generation as -
Low MMR, Low IMR, etc.

(b) Social Change Aspect :

- Positives -
- 1) Definitely will be good for society.
 - 2) Reduce pressure for marriage & patrilarchal tendencies.
 - 3) Equality in decision making.
 - 4) More Inclusiveness - as women would be able to get rid of "un-freedoms" (Amalga Sen).

Challenges - However, for this, we need to ensure some problems are addressed as -

- 1) Social awareness - among all sections.
- 2) Patrarchy - in every social structure will resist.
- 3) Traditional sections will also give a pushback.

- 4) Cultures & Traditions, might be challenged. eg - Some societies allow marriages just after puberty.
- 5) Legal - despite laws, compliance is rarely here. eg - Child marriages are still here despite a law prohibiting.
- 6) Administrative - will be overburdened due to initial requirements & arrangements.

(c) Other Agents for Social Change.

- 1) Health - must be priority eg - as per NFHS-5, Anemia is still rising in women.
- 2) Education - must be free upto degree level.
- 3) Participation - at least 50% reservation in PRTI,

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

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

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

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

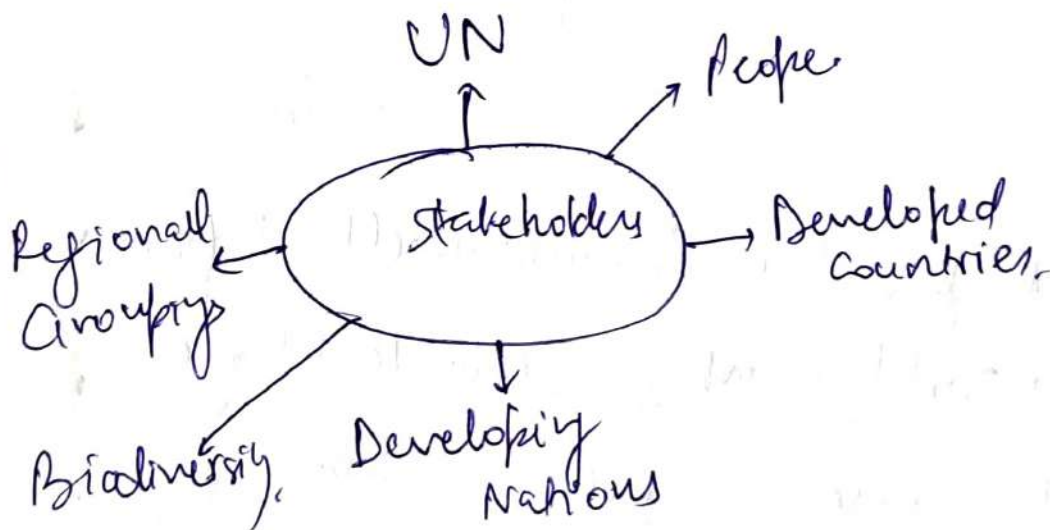
(a) मानव जनित जलवायु परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न होने वाले नैतिक मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

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

As per the Groundswell Report
by World Bank, Climate Change
will cause a new wave of
disaster as climate Refugees.
That will cause issues for
both National & International
governance.

(a) Climate change is a very complex issue due to its multi-sectoral & multidimensional implications.

While there is also a problem of Climate Change deniers who term it as a conspiracy theory. This only compounds the issue & delay Climate Justice.



• Emical Issues arising are.

1) Climate Injustice - meaning the asymmetric impact of the legacy emissions by

industrialized & developing nations

2) Neo-imperialism - due to the climate change, several conventions like Paris Convention, Mexico Pledge, etc puts burden on the developing nations causing.

delay in industrialization

no proper technology transfer. increasingly poverty & conflicts.

3) Responsibility - no developing nation is ready to accept their responsibility which is causing.

↳ non-cooperation in International forum.

↳ non-compliance of targets of Paris COP.

↳ non-recognition of the impacts in poorer nations like Small Islands & Developing States (SIDS).

4) Women & Gender Injustice - the worst sufferers of climate crisis are women as they suffer due to

- collection of water.
- Food & fuel collection.
- Burden of family.

(b) Ethical Basis for Climate Action.

Scholars like Rachel Carson and others like Arne Naess highlight the deep-ecology concept to be the basis of future action. as-

1) Ecocentrism, - as against anthro-
-pocentrism. This ensures that we align actions for preservation & sustainable use of nature & not for our own benefit.

2) Polluter's Pay Principle - as was also adopted by the NCT

Act, 2010 in order to put the
impact of penal provisions on
polluters to -

- (i) Reduce Negative Externalities.
- (ii) Equitable justice
- (iii) Behavioural change in
people & parties.

3) Global Cooperation - as is also
the SDG - goal - 17 to come
together and aid the poorer
conditions. eg - Talamoa dialogue.

4) Funding & Technology - transfer
to be done to poorer nations.
Hence, with global cooperation
& commitment, we can
together fight climate change.

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

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

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

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

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

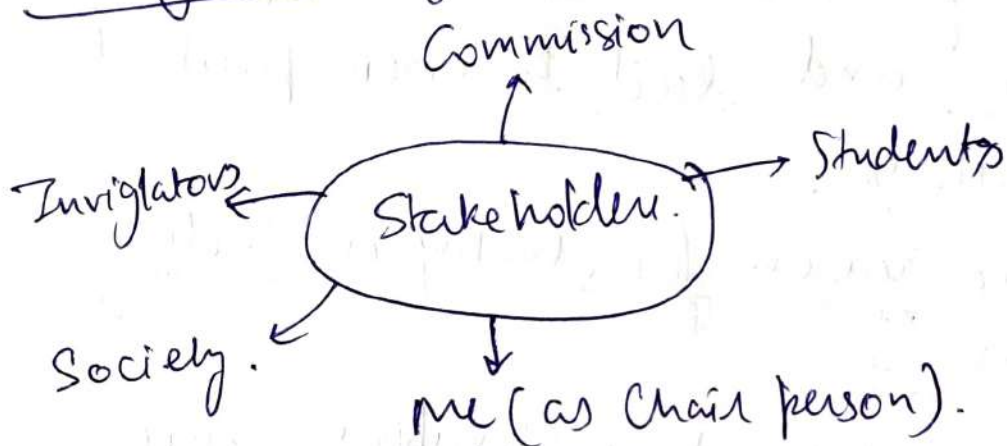
(a) इस प्रकरण से संबंधित नैतिक मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

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

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

"Corruption is a rot in the system" - Supreme Court.

(a) The above case highlights how un-ethical and immoral actions of a few can have wide ramifications for all people.



The Ethical issues involved are.

Probity, ethics & integrity in governance vs Corruption

Personal concerns & interests vs Impact on all students.

Faith & trust in government institutions vs Loss of legitimacy.

Hence, men dilemmas are faced during public-interface.

(b) Daron Acemoglu and Robbins in their work, "Why Nations Fail" highlight how compromised and corrupt institutions, erode public faith and lead to socio-political conflicts.

• The reasons for Cheating in India
are -

1) Institutionalized Corruption - due to the involvement of insiders who sell conscience for a few extra rupees. eg- Recent Board Paper Leak in Bihar.

2) Lack of Transparency - due to wide discretion with authorities and no counter surveillance, there is issue of leaks.

3) Moral & Ethical Degradation in people who want instant gratification & don't want to work hard. This is one of 7 sins as per Gandhiji "Wealth without work".

4) Low Socio-economic Infrastructure

Too many people chasing too few jobs. This highlights jobless growth and failure of equitable & inclusive policies.

(c) As this issue involves the question of lives of thousands of people, I need to make sure that people are delivered justice.

Short Term - 1) Ensure an independent enquiry and action on all those involved.

2) Analyse the scale of issue &

accordingly decide whether the exam to be cancelled or not.

3) Exemplary punishment for those involved.

Low Term -- 1) Ensure that the process is as anonymous as possible.

2) Leverage ICT - like use of CCTV, body frisks, etc to check for malpractices.

3) Independent Investigators - chosen by lottery system just before few days of exam.

4) Learn best practices eg - from organisations like UPSC.

The chairman must be impartial & should work for welfare of all irrespective of his duties.

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

Based on the above information, address the following:

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

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

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

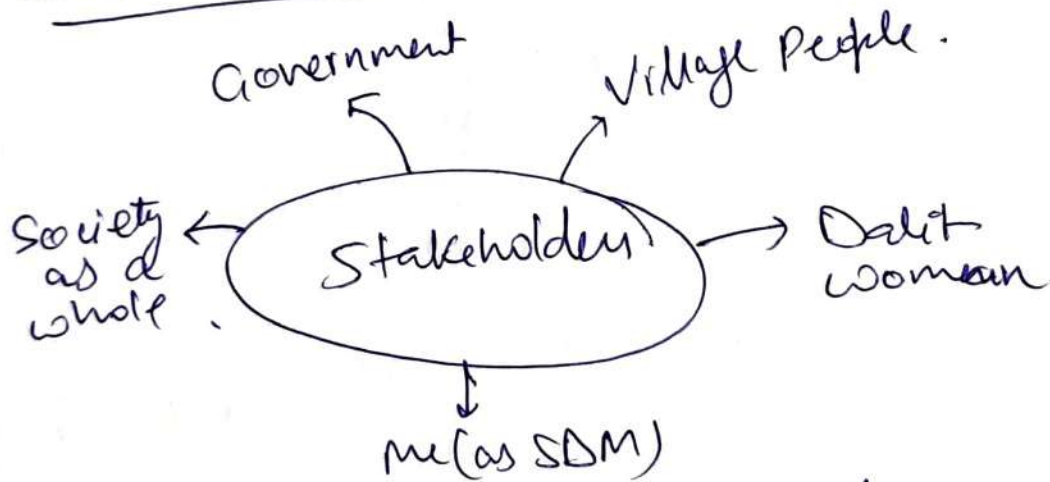
उपर्युक्त जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

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

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

"Caste discrimination and untouchability is the worst form of violence. which even derives basic human rights"

(a) The above case highlights how social, political & cultural practices like untouchability and discrimination affect the develop-
-ment of India according to the ideas of Gandhi ji and the Constitution.



The Ethical Issues involved are,

Probity, Integrity & Honesty vs

Pressure during service delivery.

Courage & empathy for weaker sections.

Social evils.

Commitment & Dedication to public

service delivery vs Intolerance,
injustice &
discrimination.

(b) Reasons behind continuing caste based discrimination

1) Ignorance - due to illiteracy and entrenched social inequalities which pass from generation to generation.

2) Superstition - due to undue & unreasonable influence of 'wrong' & evil practices caused by the influence of caste hierarchy.

3) Cultural - its acceptance as a cultural trait of society & trivialisation of the issue.

4) Lack of awareness - of modern & new social & political realities.

Dr Ambedkar also commented that village's social structure itself is the reason for perpetuation of untouchability.

Steps I will take.

Option-1) Remove lady from kitchen & accept people's demands

Merit-1) No demonstrations & conflict.

2) My career problems would not be there.

Demerits-1) Immoral & unethical.

2) Dereliction of duty & lack of courage.

Option-2 Try to convince people & reason for her continuation

Merits-1) ethically, morally & constitutionally correct.

2) No internal conflict → my duty will be done.

[Demerits] - 1) Social Boycott, 9 women

2) Threat to her family

3) Heightened tensions & conflicts.

My Course of Action would be
option 2 -

1) I would ensure that woman
keeps her job. I would try
to convince people & try to create
awareness

2) Use of persuasion & emotional
intelligence.

3) Even if people threaten her
I would ensure her police
protection.

4) This also needs a behavioural
change → so, involve local women.
→ use civil society & NGOs.
→ Request youth to volunteer
& create awareness.

Only an inclusive & equitable
India can ensure justice.

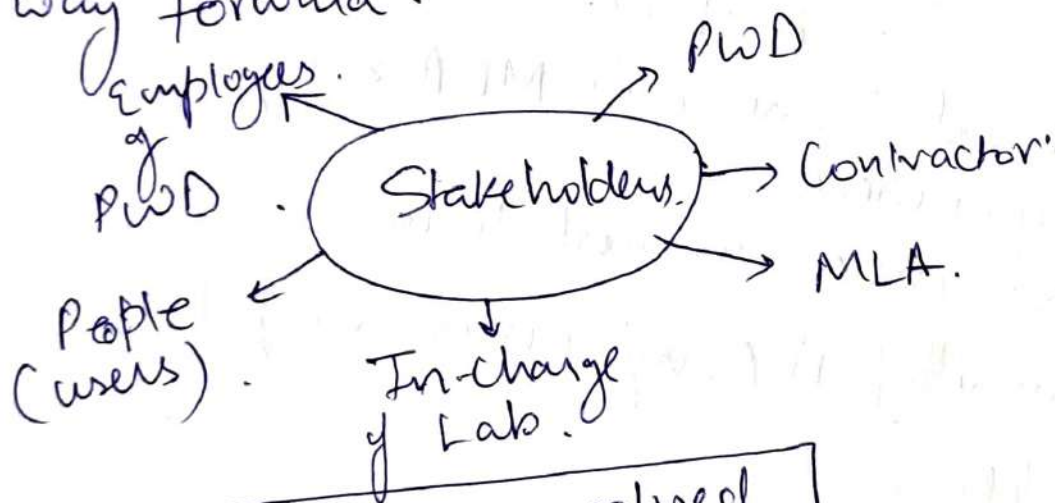
12. A bridge is being built by a powerful local contractor in a district. The Public Works Department (PWD) is responsible for issuing the tender, checking the quality of the bridge and giving approval to it. During the construction of the bridge, testing by the quality control lab in the PWD showed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

- (a) What are the issues involved in this scenario?
- (b) Evaluate the options available to the in-charge of the quality control lab in the given situation.
- (c) What course of action should the lab in-charge take? Justify with logical arguments. (20)

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

- (a) इस परिदृश्य में शामिल मुद्दे क्या हैं?
- (b) प्रदत्त स्थिति में गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला के प्रभारी के समक्ष उपलब्ध विकल्पों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।
- (c) प्रयोगशाला प्रभारी को क्या कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए? व्यावहारिक तर्कों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

(a) As per Nolan Committee report, the public servants must ensure that whenever there is conflict between people's welfare & any other concern, the former must be the way forward.



Ethical Issues involved.

Probity in governance

vs

Corruption & use of money power.

Integrity, Honesty & non-partisanship

vs Collusion & self interest serving.

Courage, empathy & dedication to public service

vs Dereliction of duty.

(b) Options available are -

Option-1 - Collusive/get involved as
the contractor says and approve
project.

Merits - 1) Personal monetary rewards
(Bribes)

2) Good terms with MLA & my
department.

3) No issues in short term.

Demerits - 1) Compromise on public

safety.

2) Cognitive dissonance & conscience
brick.

Option-2 . Deny approval and
ensure all procedures are followed

Merits - 1) Ensuring my duty is
done honestly.

2) Safety of public.

3) Prevent any conflict of conscience.

Demerits. - 1) Personal & career can suffer.

2) Conflict may occur with the MLA & contractor.

3) Unknown consequences might follow.

(c) My Course of Action. - I would suggest option - 2 for the lab-in-change as-

1) This will ensure that he fulfils his legal obligations & not play with lives of people just for selfish interests of a few people.

2) Display courage & fortitude & try to convince the MLA & contractor about possible negative consequences.

3) Even if this fails he should stick to his decision and not

give approval as it would not only be illegal but also immoral.

4) Selflessness, dedication and the utmost sense of moral duty must overcome fears of job & office.

5) Anyways, illegal approval would only create issues in future & will also create issues.

Gandhiji's Talisman must be the guiding light & taking inspiration from Bhagwat Gita, one must do "Nishkarma Karma".

Hence, in-charge must not come under pressure & do his rightful duty.