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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1420)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Date	9/12/2020
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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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) 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।

Man interacts with its environ-
ment in multiple ways. In doing so it not
only gets shaped by it but also has the
potential of changing it.

Circumstances alter human
behaviour in many ways. For eg: Thomas
Hobbes's experience of 30 years war and
anarchy in ~~behaviour~~ Britain led him to
conclude that human behaviour is selfish
and pessimistic.

Even for civil servants who view
their ^{subordinate} employees incapacity to perform their
roles as being lazy; develops contemptuous
behaviour towards services and might even
end up becoming one of them.

At the same time people who are inherently optimistic, view situations even though they may be tragic at the moment as only temporary in nature & changable (socio-constructivist ethics).

Through hard work, persistence, patience and use of emotional intelligence all challenges can be converted into opportunities.

For eg: India's resolve of Atma-Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan under Covid 19 crisis

Situation of climate change has given one such environmental challenge to humanity.

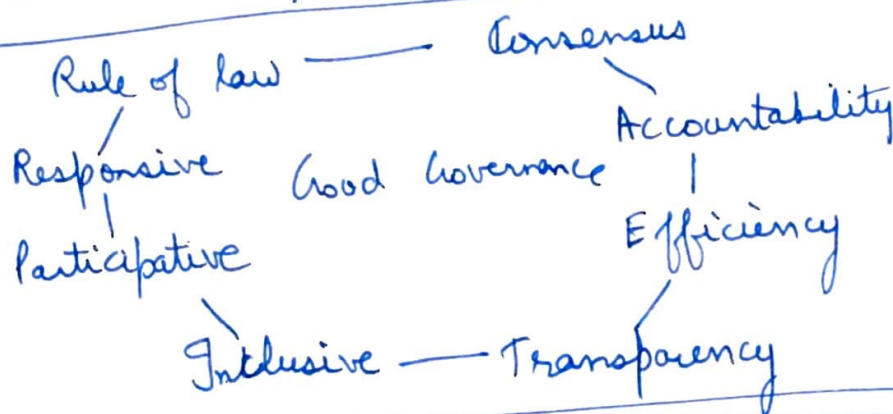
Even at the level of individual, a person although is influenced by institutions and professional codes, societal customs but can also change them through moral principles

Eg: Gandhiji.

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।

As per Nolan Committee, accountability and efficiency both are foundational values of civil service. World Bank has given 8 values that lead to good governance



Accountability and Efficiency as anti thetical

- Accountability stands for answerability.
Civil servants must be open to being scrutinised by apt. authorities for their actions.

- Efficiency refers to output per input.
Higher output leads to higher efficiency.

For eg. A civil servant can hold his

subordinates accountable by asking for reports and efficiency is a quantitative measure.

- Anti thetical - ① Might lead to delays and hinder work.

② Government employees become risk averse due to fear of accountability for their wrong decisions; hence lead to inefficiency in service delivery.

Princ One - Non ① Accountability promotes right action with right spirit. Hence essential for good governance.

② lack of accountability can lead to corruption hence efficiency would suffer as well.

③ late realization or failures of government projects lead to wastage of public resources hence accountability is essential.

Both accountability & efficiency are needed & they ^{should} reinforce each other; not hinder.

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।

Covid 19 has brought loopholes of our neo-liberal globalisation model to forefront. In this light Gandhian ideals have gained relevance.

Gandhian Ideals of Help

- 1) Non-violence / Ahimsa: Need to ensure society remains compassionate. Eg: Xenophobia rising - attack on Asians in West
- 2) Animal Rights - Covid spread due to wet markets in Wuhan. Need to ensure protection of rights of all living beings.
- 3) Truth / Satyagraha: Pandemic brought an other 'infodemic' of fake news on social media.
- 4) Sarvodaya: Migrant crisis & job loss of most vulnerable section require compassion for weaker groups. Eg: Many NGOs

delivered essentials ^{to deal with} ~~due~~ lockdown
restrictions.

5) Gram - swaraj : Self reliance at the level
of communities can ensure better dealing
with urgencies such as Covid 19. Indian
PM has called for self reliant India.

6) International cooperation / Brotherhood :
Vaccine development & distribution should
remember Gandhian ideal of humanism
rather than 'Vaccine nationalism'

Gandhian ideals remain ever relevant
& more so in current crisis. When countries
become better, resilient in the aftermath
of crisis, the world should follow Gandhian

ethics of 'As you sow shall you reap'.
Right means need to be followed to
achieve right ends. Globalisation should be
humanistic emphasizing on dignity.

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।

Civil servants require non-partisan-ship and neutral attitude to serve their role effectively in a democracy as per 2nd ARE. With civil servants taking post-retirement jobs raises questions on their integrity.

Legal Right

- 1) Civil Services Conduct Rules 1964 does not bar any person. In order to exercise their right of freedom of occupation.
- 2) A person can take voluntary retirement & join either corporate or political parties or any social organisation.

Key Ethical Issues

- 1) Question on Integrity to service: Obligation of upholding public interest over personal interest could have been jeopardised.

- 2) Impartiality towards political groups in question.
- 3) Nepotism / favoritism while using discretionary powers Eg: employment of subordinates, awarding contracts / tenders.
- 4) Conflict of Interest: might have used their position as a stepping stone.
- 5) Lack of dedication towards public service: the cause of national development requires patient persistence.

However not always civil servants do it in furtherance of personal interests by jeopardising public interest.
For eg: Post retirement jobs also offer expertise of civil servants to organisations in making critical decisions.

Thus legal mechanisms cannot enforce blanket bans but it is left to discretion & ethical / moral conscience of each individual to decide. A cool off period for joining politics is recommended.

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

Each person values success and happiness in life but the permanent way of attaining both is not through pursuit of success rather through values.

Albert Einstein held this quote in regards to individual's urge to gain recognition for efforts. Societal criteria for success is usually through fame, media attention, awards, et wealth etc.

But, this can lead to one opting unethical means. This is unsustainable for achieving the end goal of living a good life, a happy & satisfying life.

Rather a person should try to inculcate good values. Values like 'work

is worship; respecting human dignity (Kantian ethics); love & compassion for all (Buddhist ethics) and being honest & integrity towards self & others.

Such values inevitably lead to success in one's career and personal life. Ethics in public and private life when followed lead to happiness, the ultimate success.

In today's context, people indulge in corruption, 1992 Narsimha Mehta scam; Petrobrás scam in Brazil and frauds on due 'process of law' to attain success. For eg: fake doctor certificate (Vyapam Scam) inevitably lead to conflicts, chaos in society & for each individual.

Thus one must follow ethical path/Dhamma as guided in Indian culture as measure of 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

Having a complicated act in an unethical act is held as a bigger crime. It not only impacts one by crisis of conscience but also leads to widespread impacts harmful to others.

People usually tend to not interfere in other's actions. But when one does not stand up to unethical acts, it is treated as silent approval by the wrongdoer.

Such knowledge should be acted upon as it is not only unethical for the explicit harm it does to multiple beings but also to the doer. They may be ignorant, or simply unable to stop themselves due to addiction or habit.

For eg. people litter on streets and public places unknowingly. They lack understanding and hence end up doing unethical acts unintentionally.

Similarly, some people ~~do~~ indulge in regressive social practices such as women discrimination, caste biases. A knowledgable person and civil servants must ensure they raise public awareness.

In today's context, it has become more important due to spread of fake news contagion that can take away lives as seen in child kidnappers fake news.

Thus knowledge has no meaning if it does not convert to action. As Gandhiji held being a witness to a crime is a bigger crime.

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।

Global commons are those resources which are owned commonly by humanity such as high seas, space, atmosphere etc. But the common ownership has turned into common neglect.

Various Ethical Challenges

- 1) Moral Hazard: People don't own it individually, hence don't take care to use resources judiciously.
- 2) Free rider problem: Even though global efforts are made at UN but certain countries, MNCs, individuals still take benefits out of efforts of others by not adhering to sustainable use.

3) Anarchical system hence lack of accountability : Countries have Sovereignty hence can't be forced to obey prudence. Eg : INDC commitments not measured.

4) Non-inclusive governance : UN system itself lacks credibility due to non-democratic system of P-5 UNSC being executive (Veto) powers.

5) Weakest actors / most vulnerable
Small Islands Nations require protection :

Issues of loss & damage, CBDR
(Common but differentiated responsibility)
still unresolved between developed and developing nations.

As T.S. Mill held Utilitarian ethics
call for preservation of resources for max
benefit of max people for max time, thus
ensuring intergenerational equity.

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।

Ethical Work culture promotes honesty, transparency, accountability, efficiency, integrity and empathy at workplace. Code of conduct prescribe as list of do's & don'ts that can establish minimal requirements but fail to comprehensively evolve a vibrant ethical work place.

Internationalization of Values

- ~~can lead to~~ ^{refers to} attitudinal change & internalization (i.e. conditioned opinion, emotions and behaviour) at deepest level.
- This not only generates compliance as done by code of conduct but also invokes conscience of each employee.
- They then follow ethical standards.

by themselves.

- Code of Conduct can be misutilized by following only in letter, finding loopholes and creating 'alternative mechanisms' to bypass the rule.

- Internalization leads to moral duty (categorical imperative) development

For eg: employees might not only stay in office for 9 hours but also work whole-heartedly, efficiently in this time.

Respecting diversity can't be enforced through CoC hence equality of treatment prevention of sexual harassment requires ethical conduct.

Thus Code of Ethics if formulated can promote internalization and complement compliance generated by Code of Conduct.

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।

Corruption happens when

Monopoly + Discretion - Accountability.

[M + D - A = C - 2nd ARC]

To enforce probity in governance a state requires political will to ensure all wings of the government

- Civil Servants
 - Elected Representatives
 - Judiciary
 - Executive Agencies
 - Media & Civil Society
- } Check & Balance system

Initiatives like 360° feedback,

accountability mechanisms like

online reporting; MIS systems and

development of Code of Ethics
are not enough.

Political will requires to
erect legal mechanisms such as
RTI Act, Social Audit law seen in
case of Meghalaya, and compulsory
development of Citizen Charter Bill.

In India we have seen many
scams such as Vyapam, 2G, Coal,
Commonwealth. Institution of Lokpal,
Vigilance Bodies such as CVC, CBI,
CAG etc all are dependent upon
political will to function effectively.

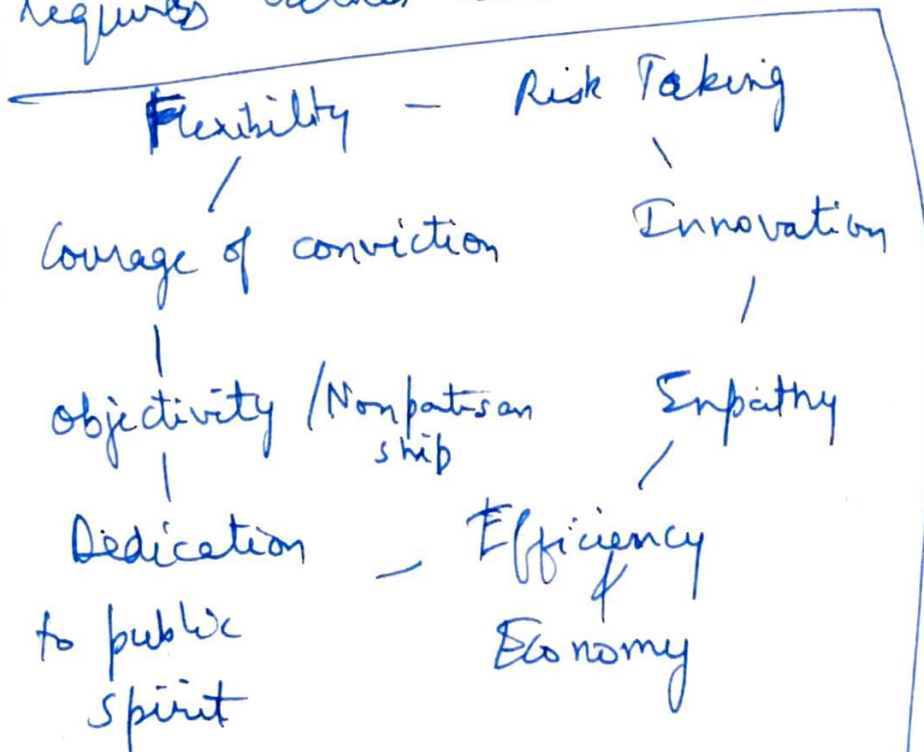
As Kautilya said one can't expect
a fish in ocean to not drink water from
it; political will is required to build
accountable mechanisms to enforce probity.

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।

Bureaucracy was based on Weberian concept of anonymity; impersonal, rational yet hierarchical values. However post independence India could not succeed in implementing schemes due to this colonial mindset.

New Public Management approach requires values like :



Initiatives like RTI, CC,
Social Audit, Public Service delivery
models - servants require civil
servants to be empathetic to cause
of people instead of procedural
rigidity

Hierarchy can't achieve success
of PRIs bodies (22nd & 74th Constitutional
Amendments). Thus they require innovation
at local level within framework of
civil service.

India of 21st century requires
faster service delivery - through digital
innovation; ~~needs~~ objective governance
that stands up to corrupt political class.
Thus there is a need of change in
mindset to be achieved through training
& EI development.

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?

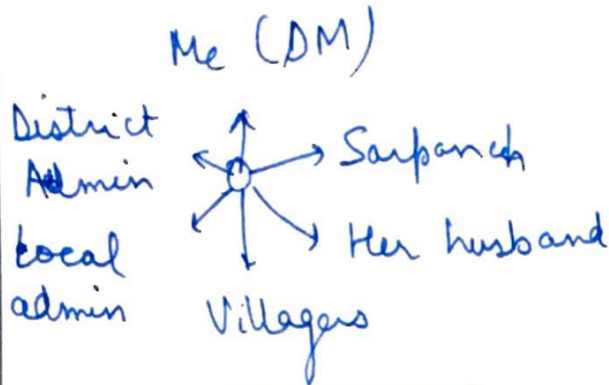
(b) ऐसे परिदृश्य में जिलाधिकारी के रूप में आपके पास क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? साथ ही, प्रत्येक विकल्प का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और इंगित कीजिए कि आप कौन-सा विकल्प चुनेंगे।

Through 73rd Constitutional Amendment government introduced reservation of seats at Panchayat level for women. But 'Pati - Sarpanch' has emerged as a challenge to administration.

Issues

(a)

Stakeholders



Issues involved

- 1) Violation of Due process ^{by Sarpanch}: flag hoisting.
- 2) lack of women empowerment at political office
- 3) Failure of local administration to ensure compliance with constitutional mandate / morality
- 4) lack of awareness among locals
- 5) Patriarchal mindset of husband of Sarpanch by not letting her wife, the agency.
- 6) Non-reporting of this by district administration

(b) options available with merits & demerits:

- 1) Dismissing the local government official for non-compliance.
- 2) Calling for report on why the issue has happened from local administration.
- 3) Meeting with Sarpanch & husband to persuade them.
- 4) Publicly humiliate Sarpanch & her husband for their act.

Merits	Demerits
<p>(i) Ensuring strict action as per procedure</p> <p>(ii) Might create fear</p>	<p>(i) local administration has better records, thus loss of good efficient employee</p> <p>(ii) Might not solve the problem.</p>

(2)

(i) Create awareness among local administration & district administration

(ii) Might deter future such actions.

(i) Insufficient for actual women empowerment

(ii) Might only lead to procedural initiative without mass awareness; hence not effective.

(3) (i) Create attitudinal change among Sarpanch & her husband

(ii) Might create awareness among locals.

(i) Lackadishal attitude of local government service.

(ii) Still capacity is less among Sarpanch hence not be able to administer properly.

(4) (i) Might create urgency

(ii) Public awareness increased

(i) Hamper development works

(ii) Anti-sentiment may rise among locals for district admin.

Thus one should choose
option 3 — persuading & using social
influence to ensure compliance &
internalization of values.

Public is ~~still~~ not aware about
women discrimination, thus they need to
be made aware through using Ceremon-
ies such as republic day itself.

Sarpanch Husband should be
encouraged to teach & guide her wife
but not take decisions on her behalf.

Local administration requires to be
re-trained on following duty & ensuring
Constitutional morality in governance.

As Categorical Imperative requires us
to be respectful of women dignity, we
should give her agency.

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?

Human civilisation has reached
a stage of globalisation where we all live
in a global village ~~but~~ ^{and} issues like
pandemics & climate change are not

solvable at local levels but require
of international cooperation.

(a)

Factors Hindering Cooperation

- 1) Absence of Hierarchy in international system like domestic governance.
- 2) Sovereignty of nations as fundamental principle creates issue of free-riders, moral hazard, compliance of international rule of law - eg WHO on China.
- 3) Vested interests of global MNCs, powerful organisations - mining, energy etc.
- 4) Power struggle between nations leading to proxy wars, terror attacks.
- 5) Rise of intolerance & xenophobia leading to religious fundamentalism.
- 6) Non-inclusive global governance under P-5 UNSC veto system.

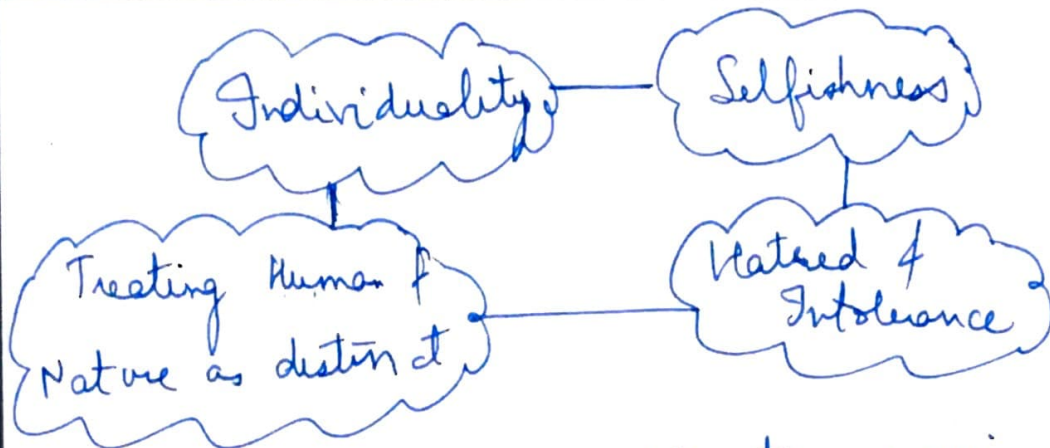
(b)

Case for Moral Obligation

Humanity is one connected community not just by virtues of instrumental value of inter connected global value chains but from moral stand point of all being humans.

Scholastic school of ethics treat all living beings as one. Advaita Vedanta school of Hinduism treat one as same as the other. When one can see him/herself in others, they leave ego of individuality & develop a moral spiritual consciousness of being part of the larger ^{universal} consciousness.

The problems that we face today stem from ..



Thus moral obligation require humanity to save ^{current} our ^{and} future generations from risk of poverty, inequality, conflicts, war and even extinction.

Guiding principles

- 1) Inclusivity : Need to reform global governance to address democratic deficit
- 2) Compassion : Instead of utility; each individual needs to be treated with dignity : As an ends in him/herself
- 3) Economic model need to be more humanistic : As capitalism is driven

by profit need to bring Compassionate Capitalism (N. Murthy).

4) End to terrorism : Need to adopt zero tolerance. For that need to indulge in dialogue with rivals and ensure cultures & civilizations don't feel subjugated.

5) Multiculturalism : Need to adopt glocalisation : local knowledge bringing solutions to local problems as per international standards, expertise & aid.

6) Sustainable Development : Adoption of Paris goals; SDG 2030 Agenda need to be reinforced.

global cooperation requires concerted global citizenry that invokes morality worldwide as done by youth such as Greta Thunberg.

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 उद्घाले 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।

Rapes and sexual assaults on girls occur in country frequently. The civil service require to enforce strict.

provisions of POCSO Act and enforce
Constitutional rights of dignified life
under Article 21 to all citizens.

(a)

Issues Involved

- 1) lack of integrity
shown by civil
servants in nexus
with criminals.
- 2) lack of political
neutrality by subduing
to political pressure.

Stakeholders

- 1) Me (SP)
- 2) 30 girls raped
- 3) NGO-shelter Home
- 4) Ruling party-election near
- 5) Media &
- 6) local people
- 7) Senior officers

- 3) lack of accountability enforced on NGOs
running in the district.
- 4) lack of adequate protection of dignified
life (Article 21; Article 23, Article 24)
- 5) lack of commitment to public order
public service ↑
in district administration; in the face

b of media and public ^{protests} demanding justice ~~action~~.

(b)

Options Available

1) Not taking any action: going slow

Merits

Demerits

1) Might win favor of ruling party

1) Violation of duty (categorical imperative)

2) Case advancement by adhering to senior's advice

2) lack of justice to victims

3) No threat from criminal nexus

3) crisis of conscience for life

4) Public protests may increase

→ Option rejected due to categorical imperative can't be avoided.

2) Crack down on protests & compromise.

Merits

Demerits

(i) No more threat to public order

(1) Denial of justice.

(ii) ~~Red~~ Economic
benefits from
criminal-nexus

(iii) ~~Red~~ Ailing party
is happy

(ii) Might be detrimental
for future career
prospects as ^{bad light.}
~~one~~ name in

(iii) Violation of values of
civil service &
moral duty.

option rejected due to same reasons as
first.

(3) Taking due course of action

Merits

Demerits

(i) Giving justice to
victim

(ii) Public order restored

(iii) No crisis of
conscience

(i) Career jeopardised

(ii) Might be transferred

(iii) Threat to safety
from criminals

(iv) Bad books of
seniors.

→ This is the best option.

Justification

One needs to follow ethics of duty (categorical imperative). As a SP of the district one must ensure that justice is not only done but also seen to be done and there is absolute law & order prevailing (due process of law).

If one gets transferred, harassed or even threatened in line of action, it is part of professional requirement. One must have courage of conviction to stand for the right cause.

Constitutional morality requires ensuring dignified life to all citizens and hence in the larger interest (Utilitarian ethics of J.S. Mill) also suggest choosing option 3.

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। स्क्रीनिंग 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:

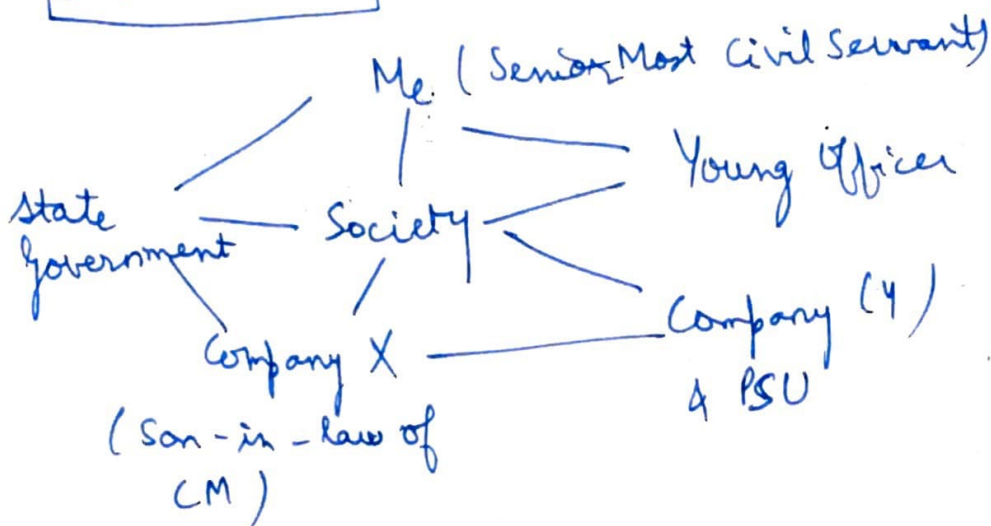
(a) दिए गए प्रकरण में आपको किन मुद्दों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उसकी विवेचना कीजिए?

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

Civil Services Values (Mean Committee)
requires a civil servant to possess
objectivity, ~~neutrality~~, integrity
while decision making. Corruption happens

When political parties pressurize and civil servants don't show courage of conviction in their foundational values.

Stakeholders



(a)

Ethical Issues

- 1) Lack of political neutrality & non-interference principle by government.
- 2) Lack of courage of conviction to stand upto the pressure.
- 3) Lack of efficiency & economy in giving tender.

- 4) lack of integrity shown to PWD office
- 5) lack of dedication to public spirit (towards society).
- 6) lack of integrity by indulging in conflict of interest by CM

7) lack of empathy for ~~the~~ young officer's career (in case of defiance)

8) lack of exemplary behaviour (in case of

9) lack of achieving compliance) personal excellence (in case of defiance)

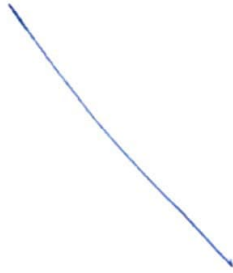
(b)

Options Available

1) Giving Tender to X company.

Merits	Demerits
1) Ensuring <u>career promotion</u>	(1) <u>Fraud on public trust & public fund.</u>
2) <u>Saving young officer from transfer</u>	(2) <u>Giving into corruption &</u>

(3)



→ Option rejected as demerits clearly outweigh merits.

(2) Canceling the tender & delaying the process

Merits	Demerits
(i) Saves <u>career prospects</u> of both	(i) leads to delay; <u>inefficient & ineffective public service.</u>
(ii) Saves <u>political backlash</u> partially	(ii) <u>Complicit</u> to <u>corrupt</u> activities;
	(iii) Dereliction of duty
	(iv) Crisis of conscience

→ Option rejected for same reason as 1.

(3) Take due course and allot as per Objective standards

Merits	Demerits
(i) Objectivity, Integrity maintained	(i) Career prospects hindered
(ii) Justice to all stakeholders done	(ii) Political backlash-transfers etc
(iii) Exemplary behaviour, hence no crisis of conscience	(iii) Threat to dignity - false charges etc

Justification Need to follow civil service values. Test of a character comes under pressing times. Hence a civil servant must be rational & should not indulge even in passive corruption.

Thus probity in governance requires taking risks; hence courage is important for upholding probity.

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 आश्चस्त किया गया। इस परियोजना ने गति प्राप्त करना प्रारम्भ 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 प्रारम्भ 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?

Development has to be inclusive
and consensus & participation of local
community is essential for viability,
sustainability & success of developmental
projects.

Stakeholders	Facts
1) Me (Need of SPV)	1) local community earlier agreed
2) local population	2) site is ideal location
3) Environmental NGO	3) NGO creating disunion
4) Government at large	4) Project important goal of the government
5) Society at large	5) lead to power access to all

(a)

Issues involved

- 1) Developmental needs of the larger society.
- 2) Economic benefits of the project need to be shared with local community.
- 3) Holding NGO transparent & accountable.
- 4) Relocation should be with consent

5) Issue of Human rights versus
economic growth.

6) Public promise; hence accountability +
efficiency of government at large.

(b)

Course of Action

- 1) Need to conduct EIA & SIA as per SOP of the project.
- 2) Need to take concerns of local community in writing - Conduction of Gram Sabha meetings.
- 3) Handle issues through persuasion & social influence; logical agreements:
 - Beneficial - Economic benefits to be shared
 - Rational - Ideal location of site
 - Practical - Compensation & rehabilitation to be assured.

- 4) local leaders need to be engaged in social influence.
- 5) NGO should be made an active partner in inclusive, transparent & accountable manner for developing feasible project development plan.
- 6) Ensuring technical expertise & other environmental expertise to alleviate fears if any.
↓
unwanted

Justification

Need to engage with local population as in democratic governance setup; "rule by the people" is essential.

Good governance requires inclusive, active participation, efficient & effective mechanisms as well a transparent

accountable objective process to be followed.

Civil Society Activism can strengthen the governance process through articulating minority concerns. Need to make their fears & problems listened; persuaded for larger interests as per J.S. Mill Utilitarian ethics.

As Sustainable Development goals require universal equitable access to energy and also alleviation of poverty, development must be speedy. At the same time it should not come at the cost of human sentiments. Hence good governance as well as humane governance is essential.
(Swami Vivekananda)

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 have 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।

genetic editing can create future humans to be more efficient; resilient and better. But the technology has created applied ethical concerns.

(a) Ethical Concerns

(i) Future generations consent not taken in germ cell editing

(ii) Issue of equity: rich-poor divide could become biological divide

- (iii) Mistakes could create unintended consequences for humanity.
- (iv) Medical ethics require: beneficence of operation / advice should exceed any potential danger / harm that is caused unintentionally (side effects).
This is violation of this.
- (v) Technology only developed in some countries. Hence could be misused in power-rivalry among nations.
- (vi) Not well developed framework could lead to potential misuses. Foreign consent of patient; accountability of practitioners and several procedural vacancies exist.
- (vii) Might be harmful to natural ecosystem - violation of principle of natural selection.

(viii) Religious ethics don't permit to change god's will.

(b) Ethical Framework

Need to follow principles:

- Consent based
- Accountability of all practitioners & scientists experimenting.
- Transparency of operations to international agencies like WHO. As done in case of nuclear tech by IAEA
- strict technology transfer regulation to not terrorists, non-state actors getting hold of it.
- Ensuring developmental benefits to be shared among all humanity - irrespective of nationality.

- Countries to sign cooperative (binding)
framework agreement. So that
national authorities become
accountable stakeholder (ICMR)

- Need to ensure no-misuse and
only regulated use of technology.

Eg: ICMR guidelines on clinical
trials approval could be a model.

- Ethics committee in all such
institution to approve any use.

Need to ensure humanity
gets benefitted by advances in S & T
but not at the cost of humanity
itself. Technology is a-ethical, it
has to utilised in ethical manner.

Most dual use technologies
require strict regulation to ensure

betterment of humanity through
principles such as human dignity
(categorical imperative) and larger
interest (Utilitarian Ethics) are
respected.