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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1819)

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|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Name of Candidate | WASEEM AHMAD BHAT | | |
| Medium Hindi/Eng. | ENGLISH | Registration Number | 664505 |
| Center | ONLINE | Date | 10-12-2021 |

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

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)।
2. There are **TWELVE** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिंदी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
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।

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Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

SECTION - A

1. (a) Explain the
- relevance
- of the
- following
- in the context of civil service:

(150 words) 10

- (i) Public Trust
- (ii) Compassion
- (iii) Objectivity
- (iv) Integrity
- (v) Fortitude

सिविल सेवा के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित की प्रामाणिकता की व्याख्या कीजिए:

- (i) लोक विश्वास
- (ii) करुणा
- (iii) वस्तुनिष्ठता
- (iv) सत्यनिष्ठा
- (v) साहस

| Term | Definition | Relevance |
|-------------------|--|---|
| (i) Public trust | The trust of public in the <u>impartiality</u> , <u>integrity</u> of the administration | ⇒ Leads to better <u>service</u> <u>motive</u> & <u>quality</u> of <u>service</u> delivery. e.g.: <u>Public</u> trust in ECI leads to more voting participation |
| (ii) Compassion | It is the emotion of understanding the other's perspective & being motivated to help them. | ⇒ Ensures <u>self-motivation</u> & being <u>agents</u> of <u>social</u> <u>change</u> . e.g.: PDS on <u>compassionate</u> grounds reduces starvation deaths |
| (iii) Objectivity | It is the quality of deciding the case based on the merit without | Ensures <u>non-partisanship</u> , <u>impartiality</u> in <u>contracts</u> , <u>cases</u> , etc. |

| | | |
|----------------|--|--|
| | any personal bias, prejudice, etc | e.g: Civil servant needs to ensure objectivity in land revenue cases to build trust |
| (iv) Integrity | Coherence of thought, speech and action while adhering to one's highest moral values | leads to <u>public trust</u> , <u>Zero tolerance for corruption</u> , <u>ethical work-culture</u> , etc e.g: <u>Ashok Khemka</u> |
| (v) Fortitude | perseverance in face of odds and difficulties | leads to <u>self-motivation</u> and <u>upholding of trust of public</u> . e.g: In case of political pressure, a civil servant who has fortitude will ensure <u>integrity</u> & <u>not budge</u> which will increase <u>public trust</u> |

1. (b) What do you understand by environmental ethics? Highlight the various values it is based upon. (150 words) 10

पर्यावरणीय नैतिकता से आप क्या समझते हैं? उन विभिन्न मूल्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए जिन पर यह आधारित है।

Environmental ethics is a part of applied ethics which deals with the issues arising out of interaction of humans with the environment.

It deals with the following issues:

- ① What role do humans play in the environment?
- ② What do we owe the environment?

Values on which it is based

- ① Conservation — of all in the environment.
- ② Oneness — of humans with the environment.
- ③ Holism — of all life e.g: Sacred groves.

- ① Sustainability - of our use of resources which will lead to sustainable development.
- ② preservation - of all life.

Examples

- ① Tulsi Gonsda recently received Padma Shri for her contribution to environment → planted 100,000 trees.
- ② Baba Ante helped preserve wildlife.
- ③ Sunderlal Bahuguna → led Chipko movement.

In the times of climate change, global warming, 6th mass extinction, etc, environmental ethics is needed to usher in a sustainable world.

2. (a) Explaining the need of ethics in public life, mention various sources of ethical guidance for a civil servant. (150 words) 10

सार्वजनिक जीवन में नैतिकता की आवश्यकता को स्पष्ट करते हुए, एक सिविल सेवक के लिए नैतिक मार्गदर्शन के विभिन्न स्रोतों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ethics is the set of standards that a society places upon itself to guide behaviours and actions.

⇒ Need of ethics in public life leads to :

- ① Due diligence in decisions making.

e.g. : EIA of a large project.

- ② Helps solve ethical dilemmas :

e.g. : whether to go ahead with a dam which displaces local people.

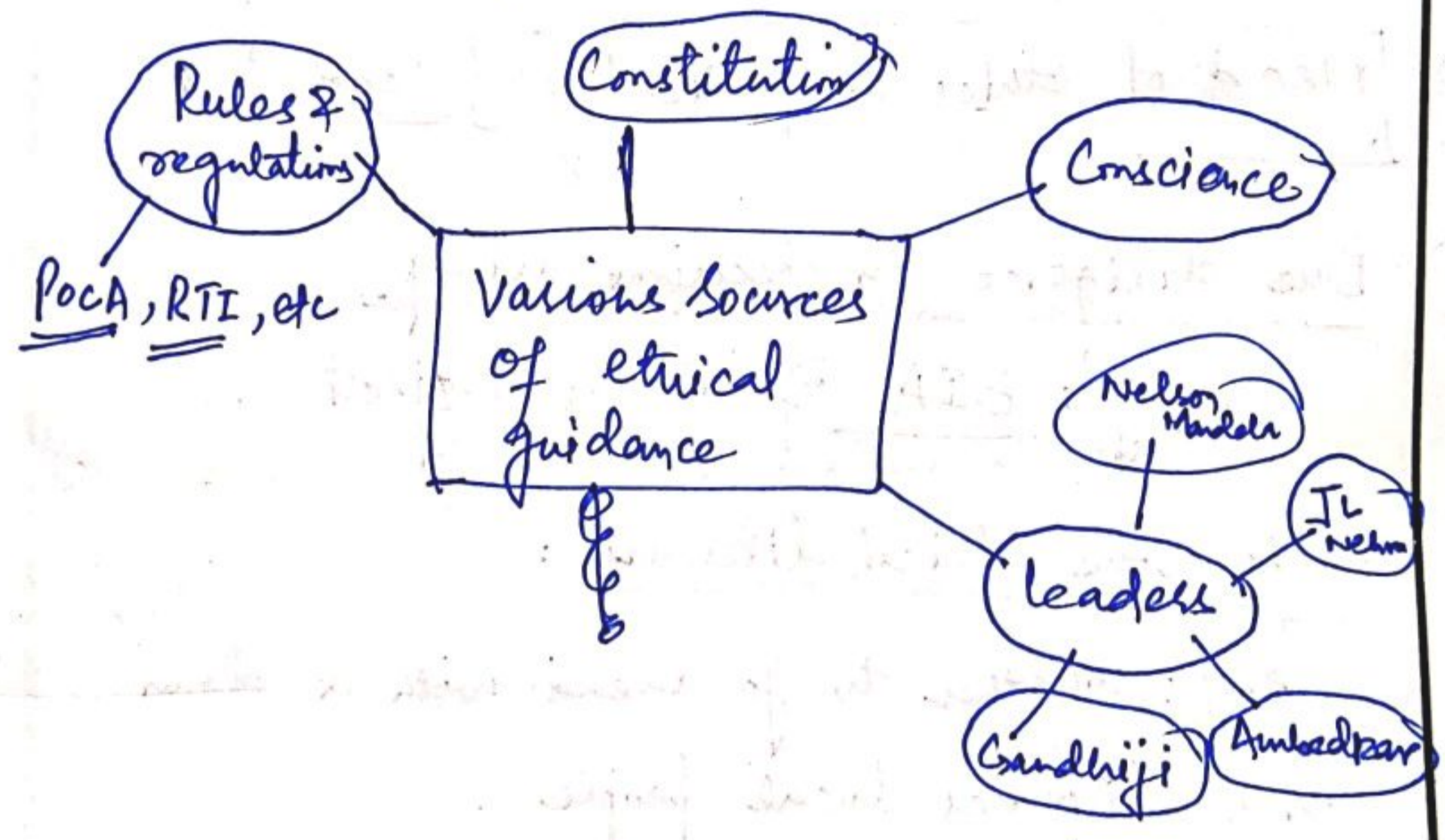
- ③ To upholding of public service values —

like integrity, impartiality, selflessness, etc

e.g. : Ashok Khemka, Amul Gupta's Dalys

Jaleo Campaign etc

- ① Increase public trust -
 e.g: T.N.Seshan increased public trust in ECI.
- ② Reduction in Sanskritisation of corruption -
 e.g: lack of ethics lead to a former UP chief secretary being apprehended



Civil servants need to uphold ethics in administration. 2nd ARC recommends COE and an ethics body in this regard.

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2. (b) Explain the difference between end-oriented values and means-oriented values. In your opinion, which is more important for a public servant?
(150 words) 10

साध्य-उन्मुख मूल्यों और साधन-उन्मुख मूल्यों के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। आपके मत के अनुसार, एक लोक सेवक के लिए कौन-सा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है?

End-oriented values are the values that ~~are~~ ~~are~~ a person has to uphold as an end in itself. e.g: Integrity, honesty, etc. They lie in the moral sphere.

Means oriented values are the values that are to be had to ensure ethical means are used. e.g: Impartiality, objectivity, etc. They lie in the intellectual sphere.

⇒ Importance for public servant:

| End oriented | Means oriented |
|---|---|
| ⇒ lead to upholding <u>public trust</u> . | ⇒ lead to upholding <u>public trust</u> |

⇒ leads to no crisis
of conscience being
faced.

⇒ Ensure a life of
service

⇒ Ensures no cognitive
dissonance

⇒ Ensure a life of
impartiality

Both the values are important
and are the foundational values of civil
servants.

3. (a) Moral quality of an action should be judged by its consequences on human happiness. Discuss. (150 words) 10
 किसी कार्य के नैतिक गुण को मानवीय सुख पर इसके परिणामों से आंका जाना चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

Happiness is the emotion of joyfulness and satisfaction. According to utilitarian ethics (by Jeremy Bentham), the moral worth of an action is decided by the amount of happiness that it produces in totality, i.e., Greatest good for the greatest number.

The following examples describe the

same:

① Taxation which is a restriction on the freedom of few individuals produces greatest happiness for the greatest number through redistribution — hence morally right.

② Vaccine mandates — in the current Covid pandemic might be justified as they lead to saving of lives.

⇒ Issues with the conception

- ① Difficult to predict the consequences of actions
hence might lead to moral paralysis
e.g: the trolley problem.
- ② May lead to unethical practices:
e.g: Doctor killing one to save five.
- ③ May lead trustlessness and social instability:
e.g: Nobody would trust doctors.
- ④ Lack of minority rights:
e.g: Holocaust, etc
- ⑤ Parochial view of happiness ————— 'Pushpin same as poetry'

Moral worth of an action is to be determined by both the happiness it creates as well as means chosen (deontological)

3. (b) The core of Gandhiji's philosophy lies in internal moral power. Discuss.
गांधीजी के दर्शन का मार आंतरिक नैतिक शक्ति में निहित है। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 words) 10

Gandhiji is considered as one of the most moral humans in the recent times as he practised what he preached.

According to him, morality has to be at the core of one's philosophy as it was in his.

Satyagraha which was based on truth and non-violence was, according to him, not a weakness but based on courage and inner moral conviction/power about the rightness of one's cause.

e.g.: He took back NCM after Chauri-Chaura incident.

His idea of Swaraj was also based on inner moral power i.e., the independence of one's mind from all external influences. This would lead to one achieving peace of mind.

Courage of conviction which was a core tenet of his philosophy was based on inner moral power e.g.: Dandi march, Quit India movement, etc

His idea of ends vs means — No ~~right~~ ^{wrong} way of doing wrong right was also a proof of his moral core.

His philosophy needs to imbibe to develop moral virtues of courage, wisdom, temperance & justice & live a eudaimonic life.

4. (a) With the help of relevant examples, bring out the difference between the following: (150 words) 10

- (i) Vice and Virtue
- (ii) Horizontal and Vertical Accountability
- (iii) Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct
- (iv) Persuasion and Manipulation
- (v) Belief and Faith

प्रामाणिक उदाहरणों की सहायता से निम्नलिखित के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए:

- (i) अवगुण और सद्गुण
- (ii) क्षैतिज और लंबवत जवाबदेही
- (iii) नीतिपरक आचार संहिता और आचरण संहिता
- (iv) अनुनय और छल-कपट
- (v) विश्वास और आस्था

| | |
|--|---|
| <u>Vice</u> | <u>Virtue</u> |
| <p>⇒ Bad/evil values or qualities</p> <p>⇒ e.g.: <u>Jealousy</u> in a person is a vice — can lead to <u>bitterness</u></p> | <p>⇒ Good values/qualities</p> <p>⇒ e.g.: <u>Courage</u> is a befitting virtue for a <u>soldier</u> as it leads to <u>patriotism</u>.</p> |
| <u>Horizontal accountability</u> | <u>Vertical accountability</u> |
| <p>⇒ Accountability inside the state apparatus.</p> <p>⇒ e.g.: DM is accountable horizontally to <u>CVC</u>, head of organisation, etc</p> | <p>⇒ Accountability outside the state.</p> <p>⇒ e.g.: DM is accountable to public through <u>RTI</u>, <u>Social audits</u>, etc</p> |

Code of Ethics

⇒ An aspirational document of ethical values for an organisation.

⇒ e.g.: COE brought out in 1997 by DARPG.

Code of Conduct

⇒ A documents with acceptable and unacceptable behaviours in an organisation.

⇒ Civil Service (Conduct) Rules, ECI's Mcc, etc.

Persuasion

⇒ ~~is a~~ Technique of changing someone's mind about something.

⇒ e.g.: Darwaza band karo campaign for SBM

Manipulation

⇒ Persuasion that leads to bad consequences for the persuaded.

⇒ e.g.: political ads that are false.

Belief

⇒ Inner feeling that something is true — can be rational or irrational

⇒ e.g.: 'Earth goes round the sun' is a true belief.

Faith

⇒ Belief that is characterised by lack of evidence

⇒ e.g.: Resurrection of Jesus, etc.

4. (b) Civil servants, who are themselves honest, but do nothing to save the institution from corruption, do greater damage to the system. Elucidate.
(150 words) 10

ऐसे सिविल सेवक, जो स्वयं ईमानदार होते हैं, लेकिन संस्था को भ्रष्टाचार से बचाने के लिए कुछ नहीं करते हैं, वे व्यवस्था को अधिक नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

It is well said that 'evil in the world is not just because evil men do evil things but that good men do nothing'

Civil servants hold positions of power and public trust. Being honest is not enough.
It might lead to more damage as :
⇒ without probity of institutions, being honest might lead to tolerance of corruption in the organisation which is unethical.

e.g.: A civil servant who knows of corruption by his colleagues or superiors and doesn't report it to CVC or superiors is in fact fuelling corruption.

⇒ Emboldens the corrupt to not fear law.

e.g.: As they will not be accountable

to anyone.

⇒ Honesty without ensuring probity in the institution will lead to the 'uncorrupt people' move away from civil services.

e.g: Criminalisation of politics is because politics in itself is seen as bad.

But, it might not always be possible to ensure uncorruptibility of systems as:

① Political pressure — transfers, etc.

e.g: Ashok Khemka, etc

② System is too large for one person to change.

Should Be the change you wish

to see in the world. Civil servants

need to imbibe that.

5. (a) Explain the relationship between personal and professional ethics of a civil servant. (150 words) 10
एक सिविल सेवक की व्यक्तिगत एवं पेशेवर नैतिकता के मध्य संबंध की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Personal ethics is ethics in personal life. It is based on socialisation & is informal in nature. Values are — love, loyalty, kindness, etc

Professional ethics is ethics in public life. It is based on rules and law & is formal in nature. Values are — Integrity, impartiality, etc.

⇒ Relationship

① They are both complementary to each other.

e.g: A civil servant who is culturally sensitive in his personal life will ensure tolerance in his public life.

① Sometimes they may clash — This may lead
to ethical dilemma.

e.g: A civil servant adjudicating the case
of his relatives. (loyalty vs impartiality)

Civil servant being a one moral
agent has to ensure that he/she lives by
the same values in his life in order to
ensure a life full of virtues (Eudaimonic
life).

5. (b) Explain, with examples, how law and liberty are related with each other.
(150 words) 10

उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए कि कानून और स्वतंत्रता एक-दूसरे से किस प्रकार संबंधित हैं।

Law can be defined as an ordinance
of reason for the common good (St. Augustine)

liberty is the freedom of an individual
to give full expression to his will.

Law and liberty are intricately connected

to each other :

⇒ Complementary

- ① Without law, there can be no liberty.

↳ Thomas Hobbes described state of nature
as without law — leading to 'war of all
against all'

↳ e.g: can be seen in Yanomamo tribals.

① Liberty is secured by law :

e.g: In Indian Constitution puts liberty at forefront (Preamble, Art 19, Art 21, etc).
Hence, people enjoy liberty because of law.

⇒ In contradiction

② Reasonable restrictions :

e.g: Security of state, sovereignty, etc are the restrictions on Art 19.

③ Law may curb liberty — in dictatorship :

e.g: Nuremberg laws

Ethics has to be the source of law in order to ensure that it fosters liberty, equality, fraternity & common good.

6. (a) Ethics is the foundation upon which virtues are built. In this context, discuss how ethics act as an anti-corruption force. (150 words) 10

नैतिकता वह आधार है जिस पर मद्गुणों का निर्माण होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि नैतिकता भ्रष्टाचार-विरोधी बल के रूप में कैसे कार्य करती है।

Ethics is the code of conduct that guides the right behaviours. Virtues are the qualities that lead to one living an ethical life.

Ethics ensures that one imbibes the virtuous qualities or virtues e.g.: Justice, wisdom, etc.



⇒ Ethics as an anti-corruption force

① leads to due diligence in decision making:

• e.g.: EIA report

② Ensures transparency and accountability in the institutions

e.g: RTI, Social audits based on ethics
of information sharing.

① Ensures upholding of values like integrity,
selflessness, etc (Nolan committee values)

② Reduces sanctification of corruption in the
society.

e.g: Scandinavian countries have least
corruption.

Ethics is the building block of
a virtuous society with values of integrity,
empathy, uncorruptibility, etc. Gandhi's talisman
is an important source.

6. (b) In context of the relationship between political executive and civil servants in India, highlight the significance of neutrality in the civil service.

(150 words) 10

भारत में राजनीतिक कार्यपालिका और सिविल सेवकों के मध्य संबंधों के संदर्भ में, सिविल सेवा में तटस्थता के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Non-partisanship is the quality of not favouring one political party over the other.

⇒ Significance

- ① Ensuring best policy advice :

e.g: Civil servant would provide the advice based on facts and not ideology.

- ② Ensuring civil servants serve every government

effectively :

will ensure proper implementation of all policies e.g: NRC to Farm laws.

- ③ Ensures civil servants uphold public service

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values — integrity, honesty, etc

① Due diligence in decision making :

• e.g: EIA

② Uphold public trust :

• e.g: T.N. Seshan, Ashok Khemka, etc.

Neutrality is essential for the civil service to remain the 'steel frame' of Indian government & not crumble.

6. (c) The teachings of Arya Samaj present key ethical lessons for present day India. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

आर्य समाज की शिक्षाएं वर्तमान भारत के लिए महत्वपूर्ण नैतिक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करती हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Arya Samaj was founded by Dayanand Saraswati who was a paragon of ethics. Ethical lessons of Arya Samaj are important in today's India:

- ① Social harmony — by ensuring respect for all religions.
- ② Social equality — be fighting against caste system, etc
e.g.: Recent increase in violence against SC/ST (7.3% — NCRB, 2019.)
- ③ Ethical conscience — by avoiding knowers-doer split (Dayanand Saraswati)
→ will reduce Sanskritisation of Corruption.

① Fighting social ills — superstitions, complex
obscurantist traditions, etc.

e.g: Belief in bad omens, etc.

Arya Samaj is an ethical organisation
that can be a guiding light for today's
India.

SECTION - B

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

7. You are posted as a District Magistrate in a communally sensitive district of the country. Due to the recent upsurge in the COVID-19 cases, a strict lockdown has been imposed in the district. However, a religious festival is upcoming and a particular community wants to organize a big fair to celebrate the festival despite the lockdown guidelines. People from the other community were also allowed to celebrate their festival a few weeks earlier, though the situation with regard to the pandemic was different then. You have been informed that denial by the administration to allow the fair may anger certain sections of the community and give credibility to allegations of bias against the administration. You have also received confidential reports that such denial may be misused by local politicians to flare up communal tension and the situation may spiral out of control. In this context:

(a) What are the various issues involved in this situation?

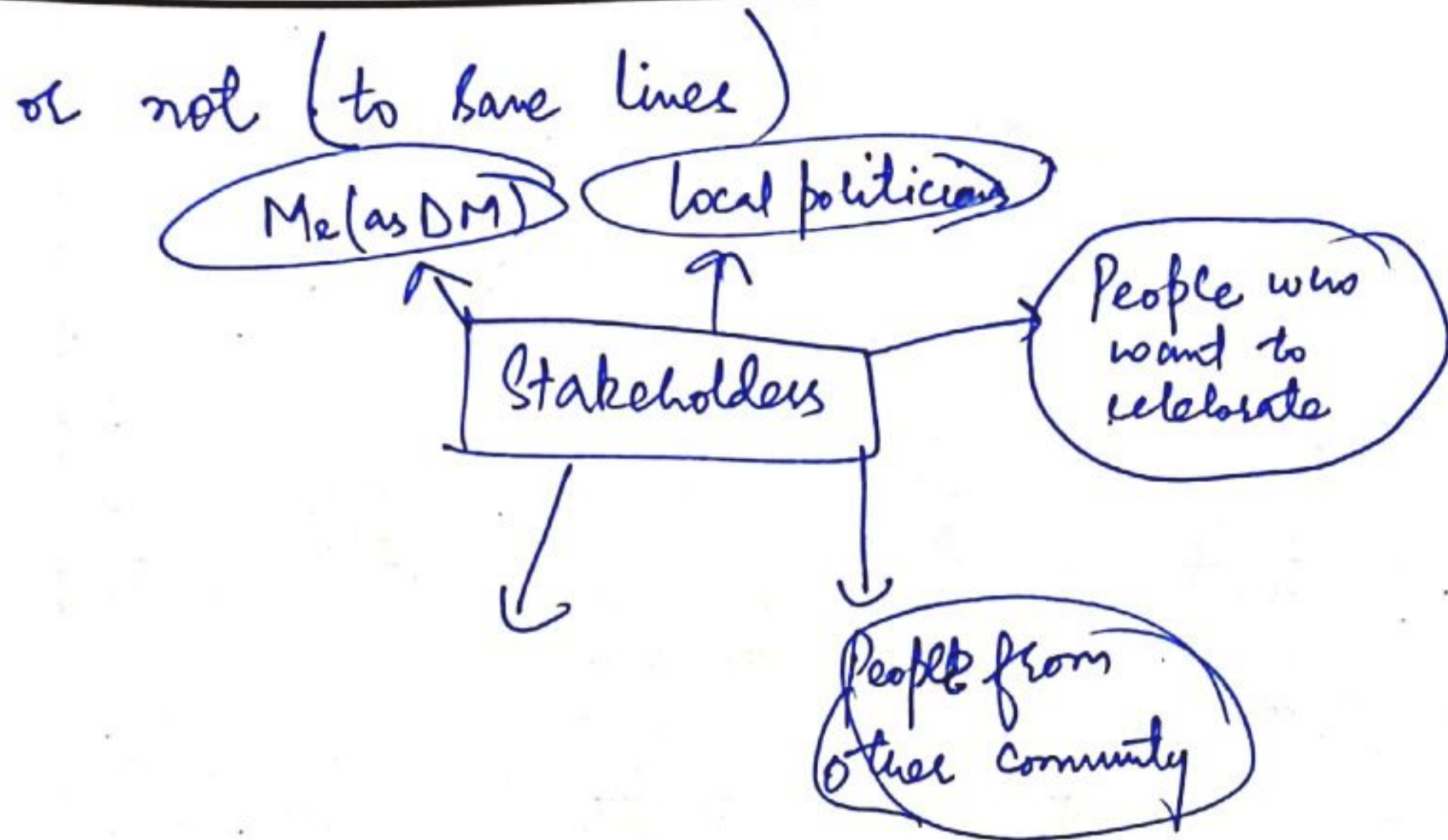
(b) Identify the various options that you have and highlight your course of action. **(20)**

आप देश के किसी सांप्रदायिक रूप से संवेदनशील जिले में एक जिलाधिकारी के रूप में पदस्थापित हैं। कोविड-19 के मामलों में हालिया उछाल के कारण, जिले में कठोर लॉकडाउन लगाया गया है। हालांकि, एक धार्मिक उत्सव आने वाला है तथा एक विशेष समुदाय लॉकडाउन के दिशा-निर्देशों के बावजूद उत्सव को मनाने के लिए एक बड़ा मेला आयोजित करना चाहता है। कुछ सप्ताह पूर्व दूसरे समुदाय के लोगों को भी अपना उत्सव मनाने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई थी, हालांकि उस समय महामारी के संबंध में स्थिति भिन्न थी। आपको सूचित किया गया है कि प्रशासन द्वारा मेले की अनुमति प्रदान करने से इनकार करने पर उस समुदाय के कुछ वर्ग नाराज हो सकते हैं और प्रशासन के विरुद्ध पूर्वाग्रह/पक्षपात के आरोपों को विश्वमनीयता दे सकते हैं। आपको गोपनीय रिपोर्टें भी प्राप्त हुई हैं कि स्थानीय राजनेताओं द्वारा इस प्रकार किए गए इनकार का दुरुपयोग सांप्रदायिक तनाव को भड़काने के लिए किया जा सकता है और स्थिति नियंत्रण से बाहर हो सकती है। इस संदर्भ में:

(a) इस परिस्थिति में सम्मिलित विभिन्न मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) आपके पास विद्यमान विभिन्न विकल्पों की पहचान कीजिए और इस प्रकरण में आपके द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Recently in Covid wane, there were debates about whether to allow festivals



Issues involved

- ① Communal disharmony — which leads to lack of trust & fear of communal violence.
- ② Increase in cases ^{of disease} may affect people's right to life (Art. 21).
- ③ Secularism and principled distance on part of the administration towards all religions.
e.g: whether to allow all to celebrate?

- ① Communalisation of politics — which leads to fake news, hate speech and even riots.
e.g: Muzaffarnagar riots, NE Delhi riots, etc.

(b) Options available

1. To give the go ahead for celebration:

↳ Merits

- ① Communal harmony.
- ② Increase in public trust.
- ③ Ensure semblance of fairness towards all religions.

↳ Demerits

- ① Increase in Covid cases.
- ② Loss of lives due to Covid deaths (lack of right to life)

2. To ensure no celebration happens:

↳ Merits

① Reduction in Covid cases

② Ensures right to life

↳ Demerits

① Communal disharmony — may lead to riots, etc

② May reduce public trust

③ Lack of semblance of fairness

My course of action would be a mix of ① and ②:

① Based on number of cases, the positivity rate, etc, I would decide as to the number of people to be allowed to celebrate

- ⑥ Proper medical investigations e.g: Conid reports, etc will be done.
- ⑦ Will ensure mask wearing and only vaccinated to celebrate.
- ⑧ Keep the police ready in case any one tries to break the law.

This way I would ensure integrity, leadership, EI in my decisions while acting courageously against illegal acts. This would increase public trust and ensure secularism in administration.

8. The Ken-Betwa link project is expected to provide annual irrigation of 10.62 lakh hectares, drinking water supply to about 62 lakh people and also generate 103 MW of hydropower. At the same time, the ambitious project will lead to a large-scale displacement of the people. A total area of about 9,000 hectares will be submerged due to the proposed dam. Some of the area also lies within the Panna Tiger Reserve, considered to be the core habitat of tigers in the region. People fear losing their livelihoods as well. Due to these issues, there has been an ongoing protest by the local people against the project. You, as the head of the project, are given the responsibility to ensure timely completion of the project and ensure its success, as it spearheads India's ambition of river interlinking.

Consider the following questions:

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in the above case?

(b) Discuss the steps that can be taken to address these issues. Also suggest some long term measures for such issues. (20)

केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना से 10.62 लाख हेक्टेयर कृषि भूमि हेतु वार्षिक मिंचाई उपलब्धता, लगभग 62 लाख लोगों को पेयजल की आपूर्ति और 103 मेगावाट जल विद्युत उत्पन्न होने की संभावना है। साथ ही, इस महत्वाकांक्षी परियोजना से लोगों का बड़े पैमाने पर विस्थापन होगा। प्रस्तावित बांध के कारण लगभग 9,000 हेक्टेयर का कुल भू-क्षेत्र जलमग्न हो जाएगा। इसका कुछ क्षेत्र पन्ना टाइगर रिजर्व के भीतर भी स्थित है, जिसे इस क्षेत्र में बाघों का मुख्य अधिवास माना जाता है। साथ ही, लोगों को अपनी आजीविका खोने का भी भय है। इन मुद्दों के कारण, स्थानीय लोगों द्वारा इस परियोजना के विरुद्ध निरंतर विरोध-प्रदर्शन किया जा रहा है। परियोजना के प्रमुख के रूप में आपको, इस परियोजना को समय पर पूरा करने और इसकी सफलता सुनिश्चित करने का उत्तरदायित्व सौंपा गया है, क्योंकि यह परियोजना नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने की भारत की महत्वाकांक्षा का नेतृत्व करती है।

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों पर विचार कीजिए:

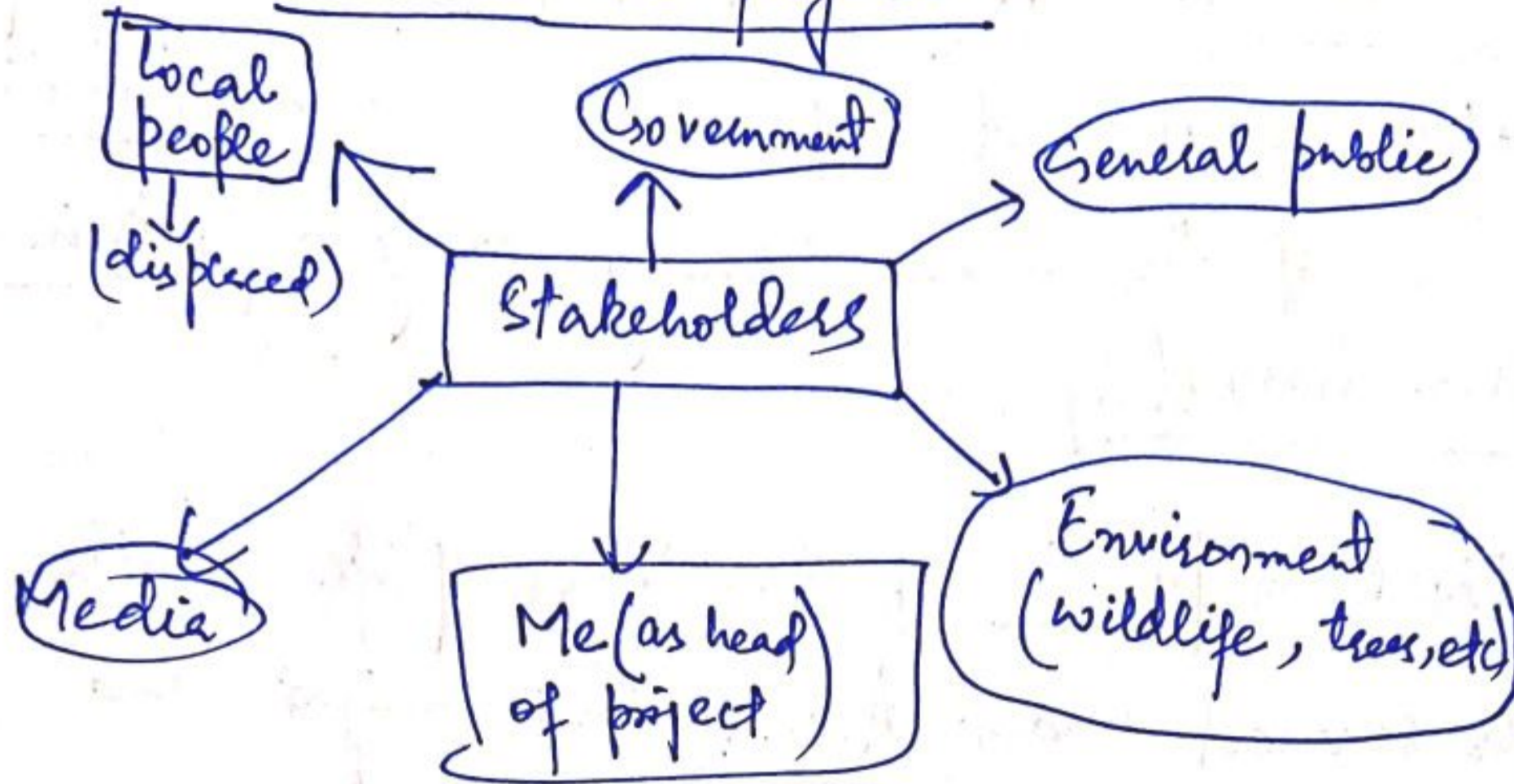
(a) उपर्युक्त प्रकरण में कौन-से नैतिक मुद्दे शामिल हैं?

(b) इन मुद्दों का समाधान करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, ऐसे मुद्दों के लिए कुछ दीर्घकालिक उपाय भी सुझाइए।

The case ~~is~~ is from the current issue of Ken-Betwa link project. Cabinet has

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gives the nod to the project.



(a) Ethical issues involved are

① Economy vs. environment — dilemma that

is typical in civil services ..

e.g: In this case, wildlife and trees are being affected but it will also help in irrigation, etc

② Common good vs. individual rights — local

people are getting displaced for the common good of management of water resources

① Means vs. ends — To achieve the end of proper management of water resources, interlinking is one of the means among many e.g. Rain-water harvesting, etc

② Right to protest of the local people which is ensured under Art 19 but might lead to delay in project completion.

(b) Steps that can be taken

① Talk to the local leaders of the protest.

② Using EI, convince them of the beneficial impact that ^{it} will have on the lines of all.

↳ Irrigation for farms

↳ Drinking water for people

↳ Power in the form of electricity.

③ Ensure that they understand that hampering

the project is illegal and strict legal
actions will be taken in case they don't stop.

① Provide them assurance that they will be
rehabilitated properly with land for land.

② Provide them the assurance of jobs in the
project that will be created will be
provided to them too. (No loss of livelihood)

③ Ensure proper rehabilitation (under Rehabilitation
and Resettlement law, 2007), if any needed

⇒ Long term solutions

④ Proper EIA on a case to case basis.

⑤ Ensure Social impact assessment (SIA) through
local bodies such as gram Sabhas, etc
which will lead to participatory governance.

⑥ Find better ways e.g.: Rain water
harvesting.

River interlinking needs to be done
on a case-to-case basis while upholding the
values of dignity of people, conservation, holism,
openness, etc in order to ensure public trust

9. In recent times, we have witnessed large scale displacement of people all over the world. The reasons for this are manifold but it has resulted in a severe challenge in the form of a refugee crisis of large proportions. The recent turmoil in Afghanistan adds another unfortunate chapter to it. In this context, answer the following questions:

(a) Examine the ethical issues involved in the refugee crisis being witnessed in the recent decades.

(b) Highlight both short-term and long-term measures to deal with it. (20)

हाल के समय में, हम संपूर्ण विश्व में बड़े पैमाने पर होने वाले लोगों के विस्थापन के साक्षी रहे हैं। इसके कई कारण हैं, लेकिन इसके परिणामस्वरूप बड़े अनुपात में शरणार्थी संकट के रूप में एक गंभीर चुनौती उत्पन्न हुई है। अफ़गानिस्तान में हालिया उथल-पुथल इसमें एक और दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण अध्याय को जोड़ती है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) हाल के दशकों में देखे जा रहे शरणार्थी संकट में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

(b) इससे निपटने के लिए अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक दोनों उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

large scale displacement is usually a result of natural disasters, civil wars, invasions, etc. These have increased in the recent times with displacement because of climate disasters topping all (Global Migration Report)

Ethical issues involved:

① Right to life of the refugees who are displaced e.g.: Rohingyas, etc.

① Economic burden on the receiving countries which might lead to problems for their citizens.
e.g: Bangladesh took in 7 lakh Rohingyas

② Political repercussions — that might be caused in the ~~econ.~~ countries.

e.g: Rise of far right in Europe due to dissension about migration.

③ Security issues —

e.g: Madrid bombings, etc.

(b) Short term measures

④ Provisioning of refugee asylums to the refugees.

e.g: Germany

⑤ Global cooperation in the refugee crisis

- ① Ensuring security parameters at borders to reduce intake of radical elements
e.g: India - Myanmar border
- ② Basic human rights to refugees e.g: Right to food, shelter, etc.
- ⇒ long term measures
- ③ Ethical refugee policy — based on non-refoulement, cosmopolitanism, humanism, etc
- ④ Global Cooperation in tackling the crisis.
e.g: Global refugee convention, etc.
- ⑤ Elimination of the root causes e.g: Climate change negotiations should take this into account
- ⑥ Reduced interventions:
e.g: Afghanistan

Refugee crisis is one of the facets of ~~real~~ realism in international ethics i.e., national interest above all. In this situation, cosmopolitanism, humanism, Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam, etc. can be the right principles to form a just world.

10. You are a well-known social worker who has worked for many social causes like girls' education, campaigns against female foeticide and infanticide, child labour etc. You enjoy popularity and credibility among the local population for the work that you have done.

Recently, a couple, who is also your distant relative, meet you to seek your counsel on an issue. They convey that a few months ago, they hired a woman to act as a surrogate mother and that now she is pregnant with twins. But as per them, they wanted only one child. So they asked the concerned lady to abort one of the fetuses but she is refusing to do so.

Upon meeting the lady, you come to know that she already has two children and her financial condition won't allow her to look after one more child. In fact, her decision to act as a surrogate mother was influenced by the financial incentives she would receive. She can't even take legal recourse as commercial surrogacy has been banned in the country. Both the parties look up to you to find an amicable solution. Given the situation,

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

(b) What are the various options that you have? Which one of these will you adopt? Justify your stand with logical arguments. (20)

आप एक सुप्रसिद्ध सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता हैं, जिन्होंने लड़कियों की शिक्षा तथा कन्या भ्रूण हत्या, शिशु हत्या और बाल श्रम के विरुद्ध अभियान, आदि जैसे कई सामाजिक कारणों के लिए कार्य किया है। आपने जो कार्य किया है उसके लिए आपको स्थानीय आबादी के बीच लोकप्रियता और विश्वसनीयता प्राप्त है।

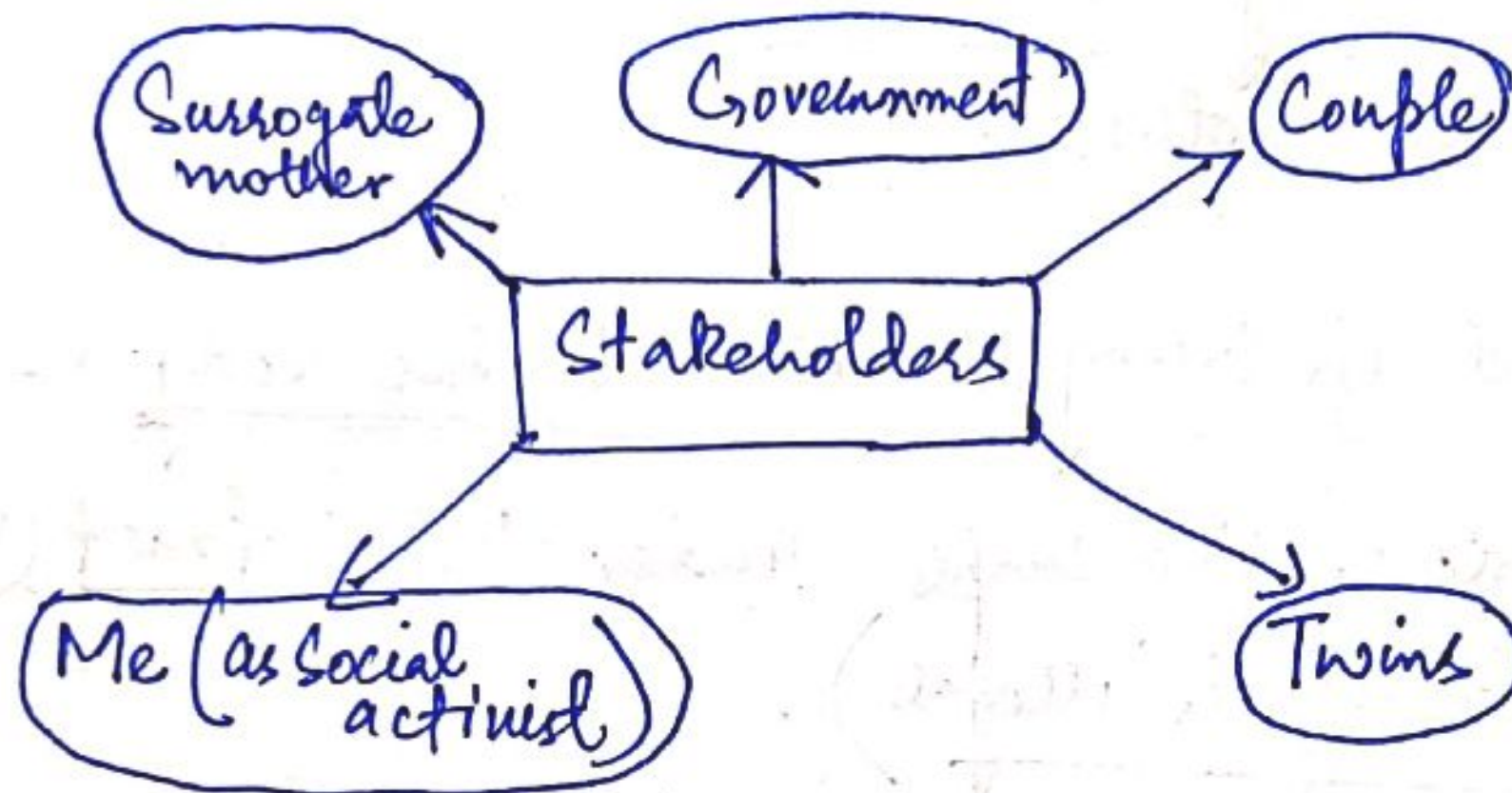
हाल ही में, एक दम्पति, जो आपका दूर का रिश्तेदार भी है, एक मुद्दे पर आपका परामर्श लेने के लिए आपसे मिलता है। वे बताते हैं कि कुछ माह पूर्व, उन्होंने सरोगेट माँ के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए एक महिला को नियुक्त किया था और अब वह महिला जुड़वा बच्चों के साथ गर्भवती है। लेकिन उनके अनुसार उन्हें केवल एक ही बच्चा चाहिए था। इसलिए उन्होंने संबंधित महिला से एक भ्रूण को गिराने के लिए कहा लेकिन वह ऐसा करने से इनकार कर रही है।

महिला से मिलने पर, आपको ज्ञात होता है कि उसके पहले से ही दो बच्चे हैं और उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति उसे एक और बच्चे की देखभाल करने की अनुमति नहीं देगी। वास्तव में, सरोगेट माँ के रूप में कार्य करने का उस महिला का निर्णय उसे प्राप्त होने वाले वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन से प्रभावित था। वह विधिक सहायता भी प्राप्त नहीं कर सकती क्योंकि देश में व्यावसायिक सरोगेसी पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है। एक सौहार्दपूर्ण समाधान खोजने के लिए दोनों पक्ष आपसे अपेक्षा करते हैं। इस परिस्थिति को देखते हुए,

(a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) आपके पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्प क्या हैं? आप इनमें से कौन-सा विकल्प अपनाएंगे? उचित तर्कों के साथ अपने मत की पुष्टि कीजिए।

The case is about an illegal act being committed for financial reasons on the one hand and the right to life of the babies on the other hand.



(a) The various ethical issues that arise in the case are :

① Commercial surrogacy — which is an illegal act in the country. (e.g: it is banned in India).

It treats motherhood as a means to an end i.e., financial incentive which

is wrong under Kantian ethics.

- ① Right to life of the twins. Abortion in this case might be legal or illegal depending on the age of twins as well as condition of the mother.
- ② Right of surrogate mother to her body vs. rights of the couple under the contract (which in itself is illegal).
- ③ Poverty which is leading to unethical acts like surrogacy (Commercial). In this case, she did this for her two children.

(b) Various options available are :

1. Report the case to the police and let them decide the best :.

Merits

- ① Will ensure that I uphold law as well as ethics.
- ① Will ensure protection to the surrogate mother as they might force her to abort.
- ① Will ensure clear conscience for me.

Demerits

- ① will lead to legal trouble for both the couple and the mother.
 - ① Will create problems for her two children, as they might become motherless.
2. Persuade them to go forward with the twins:

Merits

- ① Will ensure no legal trouble
- ① Uphold right to life of the twins
- ① Full support to her two children

Demerits

- ① It is illegal — might land me in legal trouble.
- ① Difficult to persuade.

3. Persuade her to abort the baby:

- ① No legal trouble
- ② Full support to her children
- ③ ~~Right to life upheld~~

Merits

Demerits

- ① legally unjust
- ② Right to life of twins abrogated

I will take course of action given in ① — Report to police. In addition I will ensure the following:

- ① Provide for support to the children by contacting a local NCSO (if their mother is apprehended)
- ② Ensure that I raise awareness about illegality of commercial surrogacy in future campaigns.

This way I will uphold law, ethics, conscience and the right to life of the twins.

11. An international beverage company has a signature drink that it sells all over the world, with children being its major consumers. In India, the version of the drink complies with Indian food and health regulations, but is less healthy than the one sold in developed countries. Though the company is not in violation of any law in India, but it is selling an inferior, less healthy product in a developing country like India. There is however, a price differential with the drink sold in India being cheaper than the one sold in developed countries.

Identify the various stakeholders and discuss the issues that arise in this situation. (20)

एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पेय कंपनी के पास एक सिग्नेचर पेय पदार्थ (ड्रिंक) है। यह कंपनी विश्व भर में इस पेय पदार्थ की बिक्री करती है। बच्चे इस पेय पदार्थ के प्रमुख उपभोक्ता हैं। भारत में, इस पेय पदार्थ का संस्करण भारतीय भोजन और स्वास्थ्य नियमों का अनुपालन करता है, लेकिन विकसित देशों में बिक्री किए जाने वाले संस्करण की तुलना में कम स्वस्थ है। यद्यपि यह कंपनी भारत में किसी भी विधि का उल्लंघन नहीं कर रही है, लेकिन यह भारत जैसे विकासशील देश में एक घटिया एवं कम स्वस्थ उत्पाद की बिक्री कर रही है। हालांकि, भारत में बिक्री किए जाने वाले पेय पदार्थ की कीमत में अंतर है, जो कि विकसित देशों में बिक्री किए जाने वाले पेय पदार्थ की तुलना में सस्ता है।

विभिन्न हितधारकों की पहचान कीजिए और इस परिस्थिति में उत्पन्न होने वाले मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The above case captures the essence of the debate about relationship of ethics and law. Kant said that 'In law, one commits a crime, after the law is broken but in ethics one does so when thinking so'.

The case relates to the sanity of regulations and ethical issues arising

out of it .

The various stakeholders are

| Stakeholders | Interests |
|-------------------------------|--|
| ① <u>Beverage company</u> | ① To make <u>maximum profits</u> while <u>following the law</u> . |
| ① <u>Consumers (children)</u> | ① To have a <u>quality products</u> , which doesn't harm their health |
| ① <u>Government</u> | ① To ensure <u>health of citizens</u> by formulating proper laws and ensuring their implementation |
| ① <u>Citizens at large</u> | ① To ensure the <u>health of all</u> — Better products |

Various issues that arise in this situation

are :

① Law vs ethics — The company while following the law is not following the ethics and hence lacks ethical corporate governance.

e.g: providing less healthy drinks.

② Right to health vs. profit making — The right to health of consumers is being harmed by the company. This is against the principle of categorical imperative & Article 21.

③ Right of information of people — who seem to be non-cognisant of the harm.

④ Dereliction of duty on part of government by framing lax regulations. This happens in developing countries and can be a race

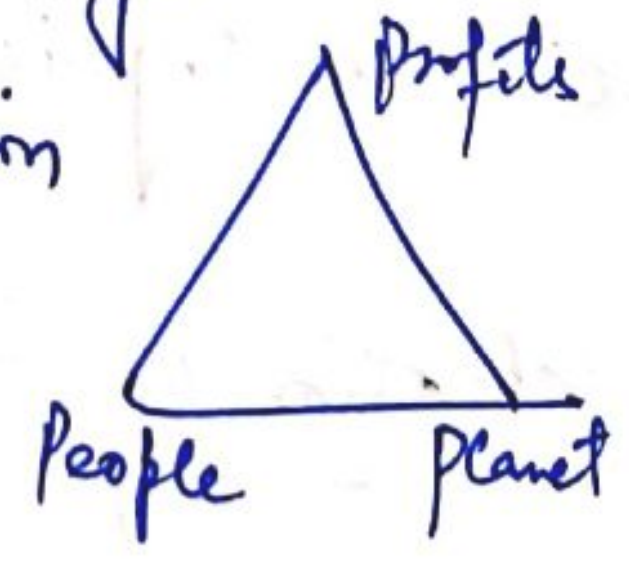
to the bottom'

① Lack of common good — i.e., profit for the company as well as health of consumers is lacking. This leads to lack of public trust in corporate in the long run.

② Immediate profits vs. long term business — In the long run, people might stop using the product leading to losing out to a better product.

way forward

① Ethical Corporate governance by ensuring that all the 3 pillars of corporate governance are taken into consideration



② Ethical laws based on fundamental rights e.g.: Right to health.

① Information access to public about quality of products

② It is important to move beyond corporate governance to Stakeholder capitalism (Klaus Schwab), Compassionate capitalism (Narayana Murthy) to ensure inclusive growth

12. The proliferation of social media platforms have empowered the citizens and enabled them to freely share their views, including criticism of the government and its functionaries. However, it has also given rise to serious concerns such as spread of fake news, hate speech, revenge porn etc., which have grown manifold in recent years. Moreover, there are growing issues related to lack of transparency, accountability and rights of users of such social media platforms.

In this context, what should be the underlying principles to regulate the social media platforms? Also, suggest a framework to address the associated issues and concerns and make such platforms a safe place for its diverse users. (20)

सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म के प्रसार ने नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाया है तथा उन्हें सरकार एवं उसके पदाधिकारियों की आलोचना करने सहित अपने विचारों को स्वतंत्र रूप से साझा करने में सक्षम बनाया है। हालांकि, इसने गंभीर चिंताओं को भी उत्पन्न किया है जैसे कि भ्रमित करने वाले समाचारों का प्रसार, अभद्र भाषा, रिवेंज पोर्न आदि, जिनमें हाल के वर्षों में कई गुना वृद्धि हुई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस प्रकार के सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म की पारदर्शिता एवं जवाबदेही के अभाव और उपयोगकर्ताओं के अधिकारों से संबंधित मुद्दों में वृद्धि हो रही है।

इस संदर्भ में, सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म को विनियमित करने के लिए अंतर्निहित सिद्धांत क्या होने चाहिए? इसके अतिरिक्त, संबंधित मुद्दों एवं चिंताओं का समाधान करने तथा ऐसे प्लेटफॉर्मों को इनके विविध उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए एक सुरक्षित स्थान बनाने हेतु एक रूपरेखा का मुझाव दीजिए।

The recent documentary 'Social dilemma' presents the two sides of the social media — Empowerment and the issues such as fake news, hate speech, etc. This is an ethical issue for India also.

The various positives of social

media have been:

- ① Freedom of Expression which has led to democratisation of online spaces.
e.g: Women's organisations on social media
- ② Anonymity provides the users the option to question retrograde practices like patriarchy etc.
e.g: Many users share their sexual abuse experiences anonymously.
- ③ Social justice movements through solidarity.
e.g: # MeToo movement, # BelieveWomen, etc
- ④ Acceptance of differences and egalitarianism
e.g: Online pride spaces

But it has also come up with
its own issues

- ① Fake news — can lead to social disharmony
e.g: Exile of NE students from Bangalore.

① Hate speech — Can reach more people.

e.g: Marine Le Pen of France could reach more people against immigrants.

② Cyber-bullying, Voyeurism, Stalking etc

e.g: Women are trolled by abusive men.

Other concerns are:

③ Lack of transparency and accountability about

who gets to be on the platform.

e.g: Cancel culture leads to some being thrown off.

④ Rights of users — with respect to data, privacy, etc.

e.g: Cambridge Analytica scandal, etc

In this content, the following principles

should be used to regulate social media:

① Primacy to the data principal — by providing them the right to their own data, access of people to it, right to be forgotten, etc

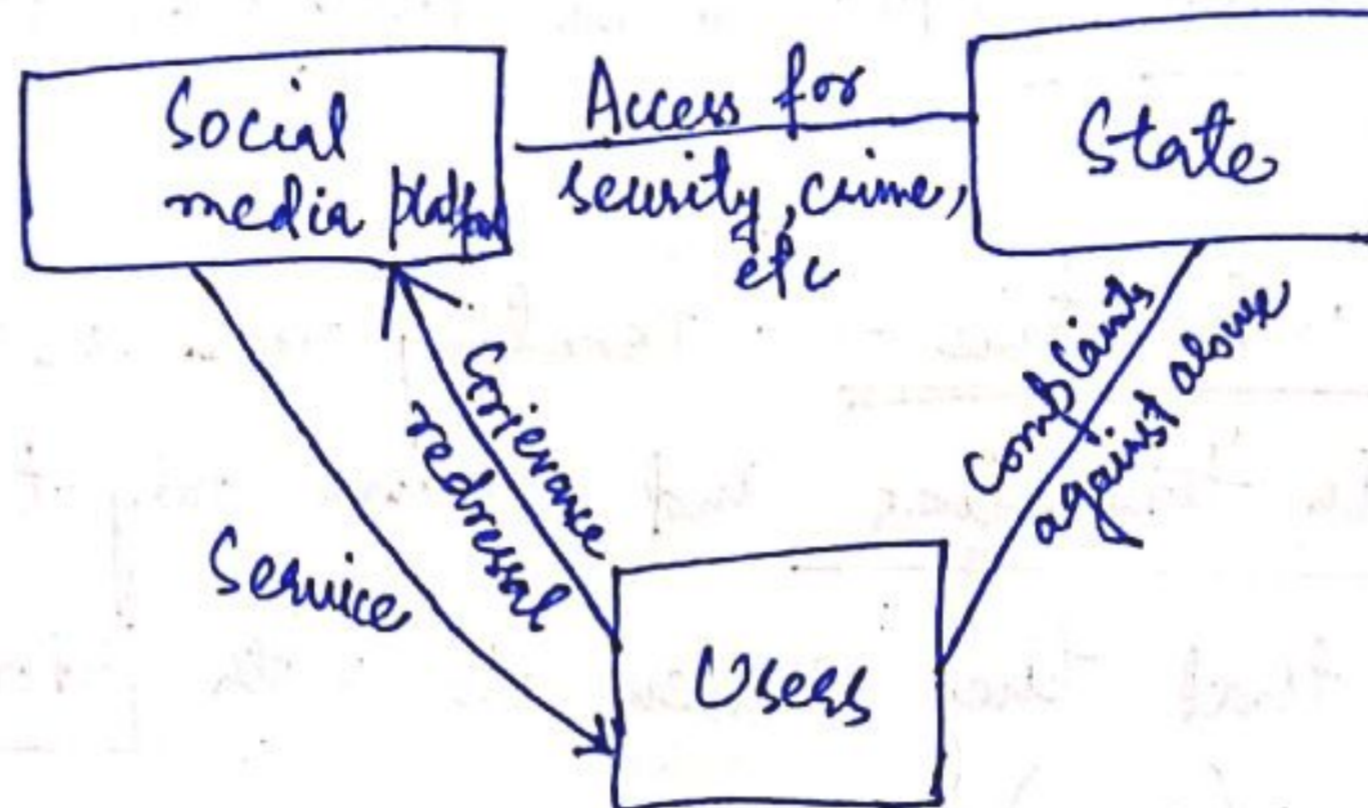
② Categorical imperative — treating them users as ends in themselves and means only to the extent that they consent to with Prior informed consent (PIC).

③ Balancing privacy and freedom of expression:
People access to the information should be curtailed only by following legality, necessity and proportionality.

④ Balancing security vs. responsibility of social media to provide access to data to the government agencies ..

e.g: Recent IT Rules, 2021 did that.

Framework to address the issues?



In addition to this, self-regulation of social media through development of a Code of ethics is important. Recent IT Rules 2021 were a step in the right direction.