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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1837)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	664505
Center	ONLINE	Date	26-07-2022

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).
2. There are **TWELVE** questions printed in **ENGLISH**
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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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) Explain why altruism constitutes one of the core values in public life. In this regard, suggest some measures to foster altruistic behaviour in public services. (150 words) 10

Altruism is the quality of selflessness in one's actions for the welfare of others
e.g: Helping an old person cross a road.

⇒ Altruism as a core value of public life

① leads to mortality in actions

e.g: Baba Amte helped leprosy patients.

② causes social trust and cohesion

e.g: Scandinavian countries.

③ fulfills inner conscience & leads to compassion

e.g: Gandhiji fighting against untouchability.

④ long term societal ethics

e.g: European nations vs. African.

⇒ Measures

① Early parenting should be democratic
e.g: Gandhi's mother

② Curriculum should be designed to foster selflessness, compassion

e.g: Japanese curriculum.

③ Visiting orphanages & widow homes helps build empathy.

④ Field visits to remote places such as slums etc

⑤ Media, cinema etc should foster such values as helping, reciprocity etc

This will ensure a society of virtuous men which will lead to national growth and foster equity

1. (b) Certain actions can be right even though they do not maximize good consequences, for the rightness of such actions consists in their representing certain norms. Discuss with examples. (150 words) 10

The given line represents what Gandhiji meant when he said 'Means are more important than ends'

As per utilitarian ethics, actions are judged as per their means and not consequences. Examples will clear:

① Actions like satyagraha of Gandhiji led to misery for some people due to police action but it was right to fight against an unrepresentative government.

② Following individual liberty may lead to doctors following triaging (e.g.: Covid) which leads to some deaths

↳ Moral as motive was saving life

① Actions such as Sec 144 CrPc for public order may cause inconvenience but are considered as moral due to 'motive of public order'

But not all actions that follow norms are moral :

① Fake encounters may follow social norm of killing criminals for 'swift justice' but is against constitutional morality

① May lead to 'might is right' attitude due to different norms
e.g: British in Tribal areas

Thus, what is needed is a compassionate actions along with rightness of heart to fulfill Kant's 'imperative'

2. (a) With the help of appropriate examples, discuss the ethical challenges involved in policing in India. Also, highlight the reasons behind corruption in the police force. (150 words) 10

Policing in India has been mixed in multiple debates as it deals with public interface, public trust and law.

⇒ Ethical challenges

- ① Appropriateness of action — whether to use lethal force or not.

e.g.: Recent farm protests

- ② Right to protest of people (Art 19) which may cause public disorder

- ③ Political executive as the 'master' — leads to illegality
e.g.: Fake encounters in UP etc

- ④ Lack of independence

- ⑤ Violence of identities e.g.: Against women, SC, ST

causes moral dilemma

e.g: Hathras case

⇒ Reasons for Corruption

- ① Lack of independence from executive as Police Act 1861 mentions 'general orders' to be followed.
- ② Lack of ethical training & code of ethics in police.
- ③ Degradation of moral values of society & Sanskritisation of corruption (Kaushik Basu)
- ④ Consequentialist ethical thinking — Might is right attitude
- ⑤ Colonial legacy of unbridled power & asymmetry with public.

In this scenario, Prakash Singh

Judgment guidelines need to be fulfilled.

2. (b) A right combination of spirit and structure is integral to ethical corporate governance. Discuss. (150 words) 10

According to walton, Corporate governance is the systems & processes in a corporate that ensure that its working fulfills the interests of all stakeholders.

⇒ Ethical Corporate Governance: Spirit & Structure

The following can be observed:

⇒ Structure As per Committees, such as Narash, Chandea Committee, Uday Kotak etc, the structure should be:

① Right board leadership with independent directors on the board as mandatory.

② 1 women independent director

③ Focus on independence of financial disclosures

↳ e.g: Disclosure lapses of Franklin Templeton

① Corporate governance report as part of annual report.

② Reduce family control and management
e.g.: Naveen Goyal's reluctance to leave Jet Airways.

⇒ Spirit

③ Ethical workplace with values as the guide
e.g.: Novartis ranks members based on values.

④ Focus on gender equity
↳ ICC report as part of annual report

⑤ Long term use of CSR funds (Injeti Srinivas Committee)

⑥ Community as the main stakeholder (J.R.D Tata)

↳ This will ensure Compassionate

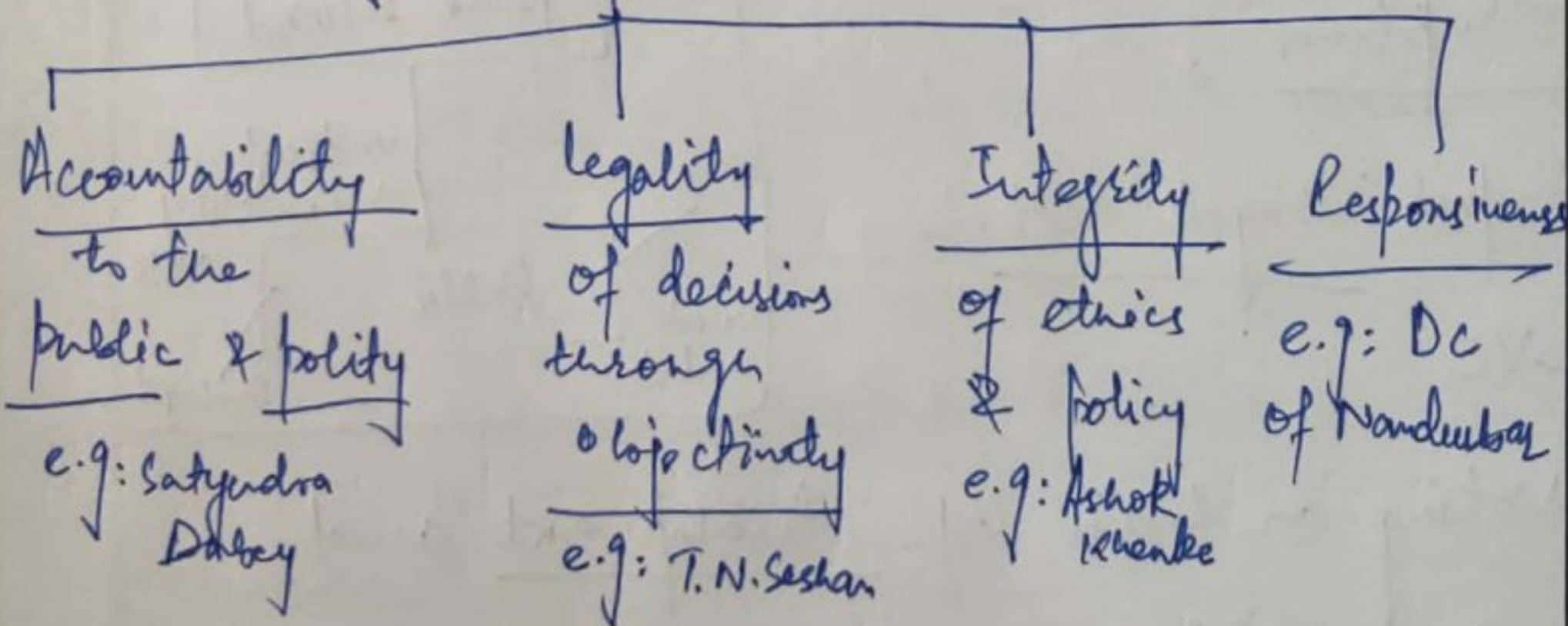
Capitalism (Narayan Murthy) based on trusteeship model (Gandhiji)

3. (a) It is not only public servants, but also the common citizens who play a key role in institutionalising high standards of ethical conduct and good governance. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

While focus of good governance institution in civil services has been on civil servants, public also has a role to play.

⇒ Role of civil servants in High standards of ethics

① Following ALIR Model of governance



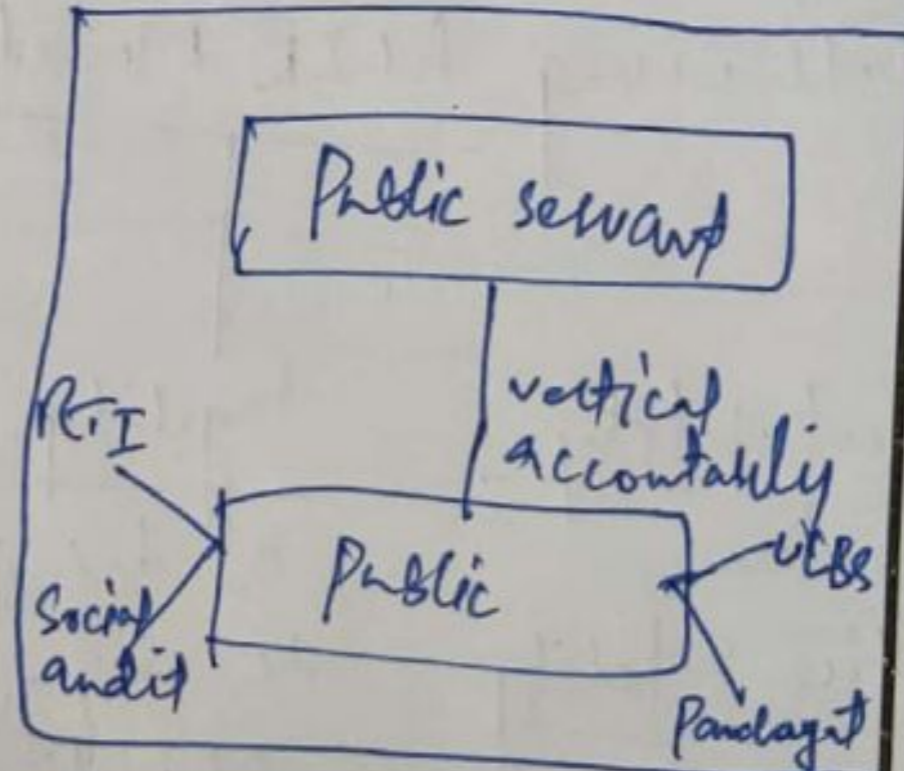
② Ensuring probity in governance → i.e., procedural integrity

③ Following Candhijs' talisman

④ Date of transparency (2nd ARC)

⇒ Role of public

- ① Zero tolerance to corruption
e.g: Edward Snowden.
- ② High morality in actions & ensuring vertical accountability
↳ Through social audits, RTI etc
- ③ Reduce sanitisation of corruption
- ④ Report illegal acts to CVC
- ⑤ Voting on basis of development and not community
- ⑥ Mobilisation of opinion e.g: MKSS led to RTI



Both horizontal & vertical accountability along with COC & COE will lead to ethical civil service

3. (b) Public administration in India suffers from the 'working-in-silos' culture. In this context, discuss the importance of cooperation, coordination and collaboration for efficient governance. (150 words) 10

In India, one of the issues as pointed out by 2nd ARC is 'working in silos' culture which causes lack of efficiency, fragmentary decision making & a culture of alibis (as per 2nd ARC)

⇒ Importance of cooperation → where all persons in org. work together

① leads to team spirit within organisation
e.g: ISRO

② leads to ethical workplace leading to enhancement of productivity
e.g: Amil Gupta's campaign based on cooperation with locals.

③ leads to outcome orientation
e.g: Sundays for Soiragar campaign

⇒ Importance of coordination

① will lead to efficient use of resources

e.g: Theatre Commands in Army.

② will lead to holistic policies

e.g: Aspirational districts

⇒ Importance of collaboration with CSOs, NGOs etc

① Last mile delivery of schemes

e.g: Akshay Patra in MDM.

② Enhance state capacity

e.g: SHG Bank linkage

③ Focus on marginalised

e.g: Council for Analytical Tribal

Studies → Better tribal socio economics

This can be seen in Aspirational

Districts Program of NEITI Aayog which is a guide

4. (a) While emotional intelligence is an essential tool for a public servant, it can also be misused to manipulate people to act against their own interests. Discuss with examples. (150 words) 10

Emotional intelligence is the ability to perceive emotions, to label them & to use data in decision-making (Mayor & Salovey)

⇒ Emotional intelligence: An essential tool for civil servant

① To ensure proper implementation of policy.

e.g: Rehabilitation of tribals by a DM.

② To persuade people to change their attitude or behaviour

e.g: Malegaon DC persuade people to stop concord riots

③ To build a public trust by connecting with locals

e.g: Laxmi Krishna - Mission Sampurna

Bongorion in Assam

① To facilitate delegation of tasks

e.g: Technical vs. managerial.

⇒ Emotional intelligence: Manipulation tool

② To create a space for infrastructure development, displacement on false promises

e.g: Slums clearance.

③ Use of rhetoric to gain trust to eventually break that

e.g: Hitler, Stalin.

④ Using EI to cater to primordial identities such as caste, religion leads to riots

⑤ EI to gain electoral advantage

Emotional intelligence is a double edged sword. [Marcus Aurelius] said 'He who ruled the world ruled his mind first'.

4. (b) Social influence is an ambivalent concept. It can be a source for good, bad and even for evil. Discuss with the help of relevant examples.
(150 words) 10

Social influence is the change in attitude, behaviour etc of a person due to contact with other people.

It is a descriptive concept which can be used in different ways as follows:

① Social influence : A source of good

② To build inter-community relations based on compassion & not stereotype
eg: Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat campaign

③ To change negative social behaviours
e.g: SBM awareness campaign against open defecation

④ To foster innovation
e.g: Atal Tinkering Labs

⇒ Social influence as source of bad

① May lead to 'broken window' & negative
socialisation for youngsters

e.g: Juvenile crimes

② May cause bad habits diffusion

e.g: Smoking among peers.

⇒ Social influence as a source of evil

① Oratory and social skills can be used to
create social dissensions

e.g: Communal riots in India - Muzaffarnagar
(2013), etc

② To even cause genocide & ethnocide

e.g: Stalin, Hitler against jews.

This shows the variation of
human behaviour. what it depends on is authority
— legitimate, be that evil or good (Stanley Milgram
experiment)

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5. (a) Effective public service delivery demands a people-centric approach, which is built upon coordination and leverages technology. Discuss. (150 words) 10

India, as a welfare state (DPSPs), has public service delivery as its core function
e.g: NFSA, MGNREGA etc

⇒ Effective service delivery: Demands people centric approach

① This leads to participative governance
e.g: social audits, RTI etc

② Accountability leads to efficient service delivery
e.g: MKSS campaign led to RTI.

③ causes lesser corruption (reduces secrecy - 2nd AEC)
e.g: Jan Sanchalita portal - Rajasthan

What this needs is coordination with other departments & CSOs as well as

technology use and

⇒ Coordination as an ingredient of PSD

① Fosters efficient use of resources.

e.g: Aspirational districts programme.

② Ensures last mile delivery of programmes

e.g: MDM with Akshay Patra

③ Fosters rural development

e.g: NGOs in SHG. Bank linkage

⇒ Technology as an ingredient of PSD

① Fosters transparency

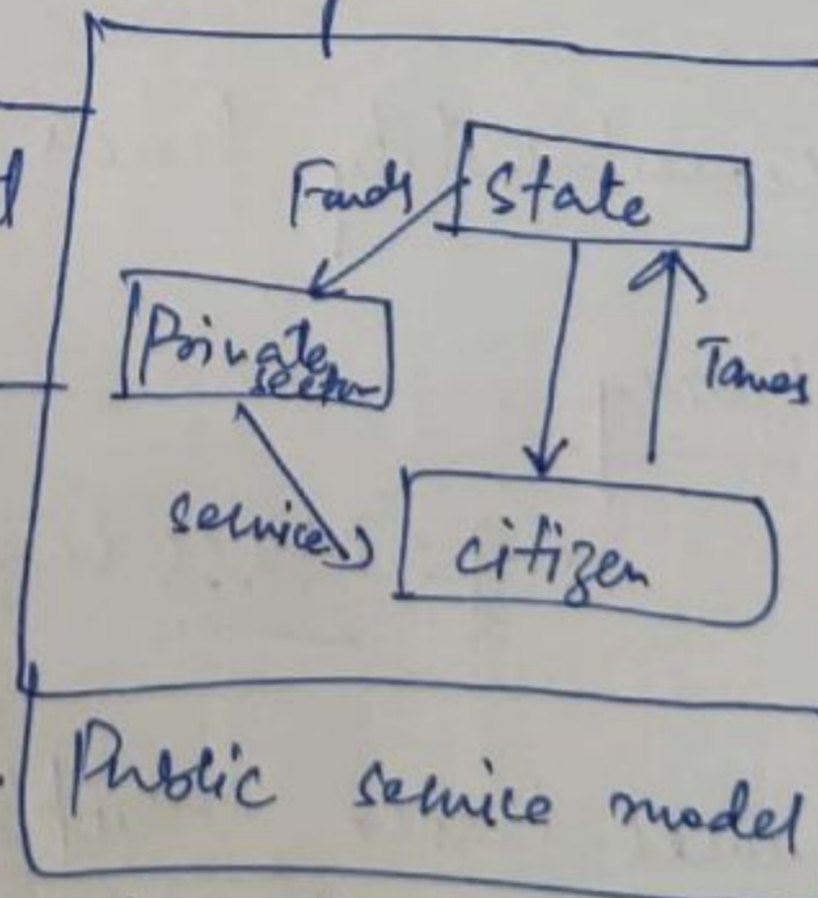
e.g: mugor.in platform.

② Leads to grievance redressal & feedback

e.g: PRAGATI

③ Leads to reduced corruption (e.g: PFMS for DBT)

This ensures bottom-up, demand driven service delivery which leads to servodaya & antodaya



5. (b) Highlight the important teachings of Kautilya that are relevant to public services in 21st century India. (150 words) 10

Kautilya or Chanakya was an ancient political analyst who helped Chandra Gupta Maurya to establish his empire in 321 BC.

He was not only a political manager but a philosopher, more relevant to today than many others:

① His work on political economy, 'Arthashastra' depicts the conduct of kings, administration that is needed.

② He argued that king is the first constitutional slave.

↳ Relevant for today's public servants to uphold 'constitutional morality' and be treated as 'first among equals'

③ He believed that there was no value above

good conduct

↳ Relevant to ensure compassion of public servants for poor e.g.: Thakhand starvation deaths show lack of good conduct

① He gave a Saptanga theory of administration arguing that objectivity and rules based order is to be the basis of administration -

↳ Relevant to ensure bureaucratic morality for non-partisanship in decisions (e.g.: Ashok Khemka)

② Kautilya argued for a well built feedback system (Cruptachar Vibhag)

↳ Relevant to civil servants to ensure public trust (e.g.: PRAGATI)

His ideas will lead to a civil services that can fulfill India's dream of becoming a 'vishvaaguru'

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6. What do each of the following quotations mean to you?
(a) "What counts in life is not the mere fact that we have lived. It is what difference we have made to the lives of others that will determine the significance of the life we lead." Nelson Mandela (150 words) 10

Nelson Mandela's quote here exemplifies his own life — one lived for Africa's poorest of the poor — the blacks who were oppressed by Apartheid regime.

This quote portrays the difference between survival and a significant life.

This can be seen as :

① Gandhiji's life was one of significance as he not only led a freedom struggle but worked for the marginalised (Harijan Sena Sangh). This put his name in history as a stalwart of morality.

② On the other hand, Hitler who also lived in the time of Gandhiji, led to a life

which only caused suffering to others
(jews, etc) leading to his name as evil
man of history

This upholds the truth of
selfless service and holds lessons for
modern world as:

- ① Developed world has no significance if it cannot use that wealth for the marginalised of the developing world (e.g: loss & damage)
- ② Close home, civil servants can hold any position but what matters is their contribution to the lives of poor e.g: former secretary of UP was arrested vs. Arjun Singh (DM) built 100 km road.

This is ultimately what Candlish said 'only a life of service is a life well lived'

6. (b) "I care only for the Spirit - when that is right, everything will be righted by itself". Swami Vivekananda. (150 words) 10

Swami Vivekananda in this quote exemplifies the quality of Spiritualism that purifies both mind, soul and body.

In the modern world, when materialism is the fashion, Spirit of a person become meaningless as can be seen from:

① Consumerism, materialism leading to existential angst among people in west which leads to suicides at high rate.

② Social media is used to portray a 'cyberself' which is not one's self but only an illusion causing lack of meaning in life

on the other hand, if the Spirit is put right, other things work out

as follows :

① Spiritualism leads to contentment (santokh in Sikhism) which leads to a meaningful life — eudamonia of Aristotle.

② Spiritualism leads to morality in actions and hence a virtuous society

e.g: Vivekananda's life was itself a life of service (Daivda Narayan) and wisdom.

③ It causes one to find the right incentives for selfless service

e.g: Amil Gupta's Daalya Jaloo

For civil servants, this is all the more important to subordinate their self to the societal good (2nd ARC) and ensure sewodaya and antodaya

6. (c) "True peace is not merely the absence of tension; it is the presence of justice." Martin Luther King Jr (150 words) 10

This quote by M.L.K. emphasifies what it means to be truly peaceful. As is said, 'peace based on injustice is a war in itself'

This quote can be looked upon from following examples:

- ① In the world, developed countries don't provide finance to developing world (loss & damage) → Though it may seem peaceful but not just.
- ② In India, tribals are displaced for economic projects (47% of all as per expert committee). This is unjust even though peaceful.

On the other hand, peace which

is based on justice can be seen as:

① Nelson Mandela built Truth & Reconciliation

Commission to build peace in South Africa
based on forgiveness

② As compared to Versailles, Nuremberg trials
led to peace that was based on prosecution
of war crimes by Nazis

This holds a lesson for

India as follows:

① Constitutional morality and cooperative
federalism is way forward to solve
disputes on justice

This will ensure that peace
in India is based on justice rather than the
lack of it.

SECTION - B

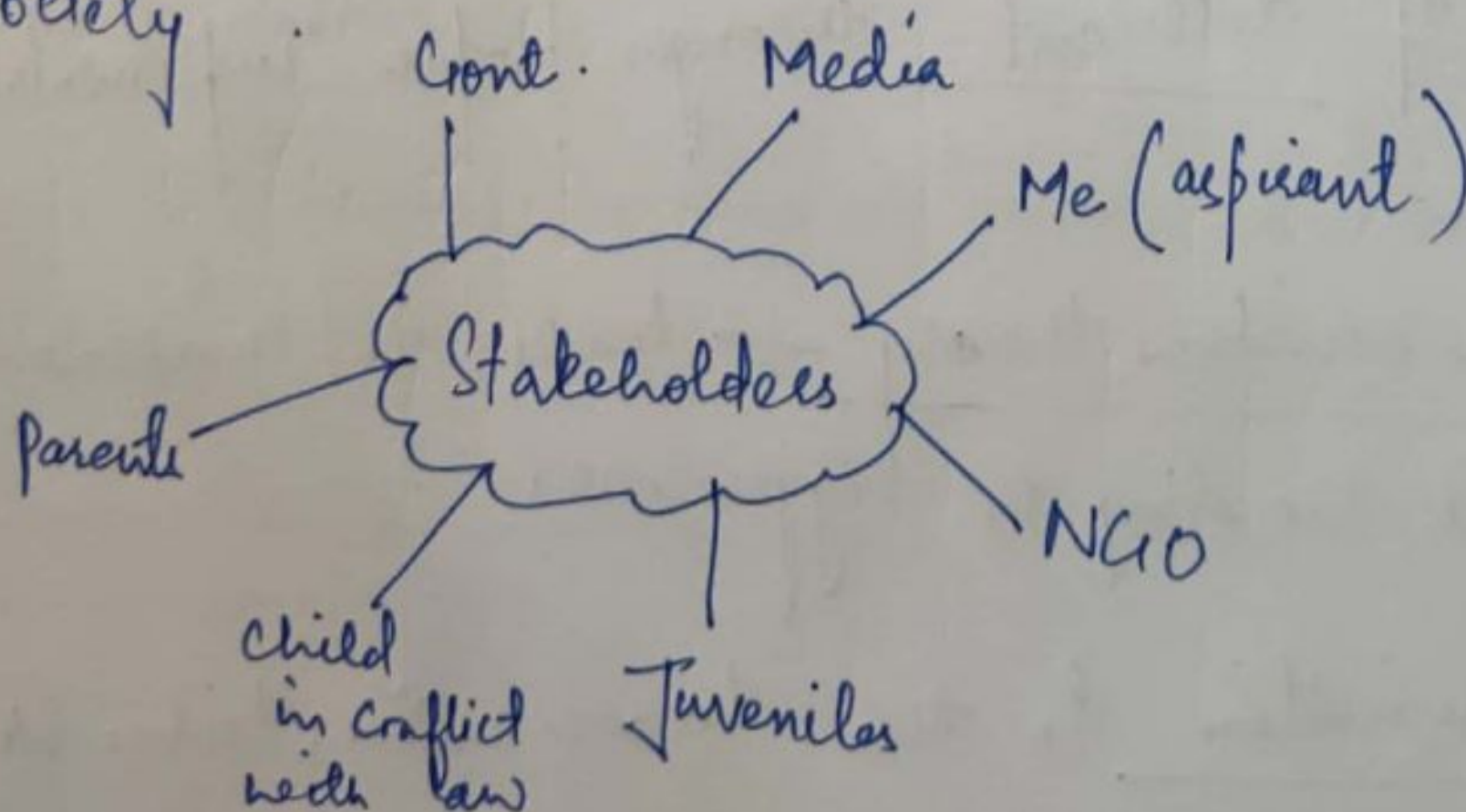
In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

7. You have recently graduated from college and are now preparing for the civil services examination. While reading the newspaper, you come across a news report of a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO), working for child rights, challenging a provision of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015, in the Supreme Court of India. The said provision provides for the option of Children in Conflict with Law (CCL) to be tried as adults under certain circumstances. The NGO's plea is that children are not able to understand the gravity of crimes. It has also contended that the criminal acts committed by children are a reflection of failure of the society to take care of its children. In the context of this situation, as a young aspirant, answer the following questions:

(a) What are the possible factors that can drive a child towards committing heinous crimes?

(b) Is it ethical to punish children as adults rather than giving them a chance for reformation? (20)

The given case exemplifies a debate of 'motive and understanding' theory of crime. As Ashish Nandy argues, when a child commits a crime, it is the problem in the society.



(a) Possible factors that can drive a child to a crime

As the child is part of the society, there are multiple socio-psychological factors that can drive him/her:

⇒ Social factors

- ① Poverty which leads to a proper education to develop moral restraint
- ② Lack of democratic parenting which leads to values of apathy, intolerance and prejudice.
- ③ Lack of deterrent through proper implementation of law.
- ④ Broken window theory — leads to smaller crimes leading to bigger ones.
- ⑤ Discrimination to the lower castes, tribes etc

may lead to anti-social behaviour

⇒ Psychological behaviour

- ① Negative Socialisation leading to reinforcement of criminal mindset
- ① Juvenile delinquency due to use of drugs, break-down of joint family, etc
- ① Consumerism of modern world causes corruption of moral values.
- ① Lack of value based education — education without values (Gandhiji)
- ① Stress, frustration etc due to pressure of performance.

⇒ Economic factors

- ① Lack of access to enough money for proper sustenance.
- ① Child labour — conditions of crime

(6) Ethicality of punishing as an adult

It is a debatable issue as :

⇒ Arguments for

- ① Children are used as 'shield' by gangs and criminal groups to commit crime.
- ② Treating as adult is morally just as it will lead to deterrence (Justified as per utilitarian ethics)
- ③ As per Kant, crime needs to punishment as per its gravity not on the basis of criminal's age
- ④ children are causing grave heinous crimes
e.g: Mohaya Rape.
- ⑤ A crime committed in 'adult capacity' needs to be treated like that

⇒ Arguments against

- ① May reduce chances of reformation ⇒ No reformative justice
- ① May cause break in 'career progression' & stigma related
- ① An eye for an eye makes the world blind (cranduriji)
- ① As a society, reformative justice is the way forward (as seen in Nordic nations)
- ① It is not only the child but the society that is responsible (Ashish)

What needs to be done is a case by case analysis based on values of reformative & justice. This will ensure compassion in justice as well child development

8. You are a CEO-founder of an edTech company. You are under tremendous pressure from the investors in your company to increase the profitability of the company and undertake downsizing. After making a few bad acquisitions, the company's finances have taken a huge hit in the last couple of years. The downsizing is suggested with the hope that the company's profitability would rise, as it often does when mass layoff or downsizing decisions are carried out. Moreover, the investors have hinted that such measures would attract further investment from them, which has come as a ray of hope considering the ongoing volatile market conditions and slowdown in big-ticket fundings. Given the situation, rumors of unscrupulous firing have started doing the rounds among employees. It has increased apprehensiveness and reduced cohesiveness among them. You have informed the investors that the cost cutting exercise can affect the output as well as reputation of the company in the long-run. However, they are adamant to pursue the same.

(a) Identify the stakeholders and ethical issues involved in the case.

(b) You and the HR team have identified some options and are deliberating to put them across to the investors for consideration. Discuss the merits and demerits of each of these:

(i) Identifying key high performers and offering them suitable positions before implementing the layoff decision.

(ii) Putting the terminated employees on retainer to work part-time.

(iii) Executing the lay off order in the same spirit as it was asked by the investors and letting them deal with the long-term consequences.

(iv) Improving the perception of fairness among the existing and terminated employees and moving ahead with the layoffs.

(c) Without restricting yourself to the above options, discuss the course of action you will take, and provide adequate reasons for the same. (20)

The given case depicts an ethical dilemma for the CEO between following the investors (increasing the profits) or ensuring trust of workers and long term corporate ethics.

(a) Stakeholders in this case are:

Stakeholders	Interests
① CEO	↳ wants to ensure <u>profitability</u> with <u>Corporate</u> <u>ethics</u>
② Investors	↳ Increase profits
③ workers	↳ <u>Job security</u> and <u>management</u> (<u>Act 43A</u>)
④ Government	↳ Ensure <u>Corporate governance</u>
⑤ General public	↳ Proper edTech products to ensure <u>learning</u>

⇒ Ethical dilemmas

① Right to work (Act 39) of the workers is being trampled by layoffs.

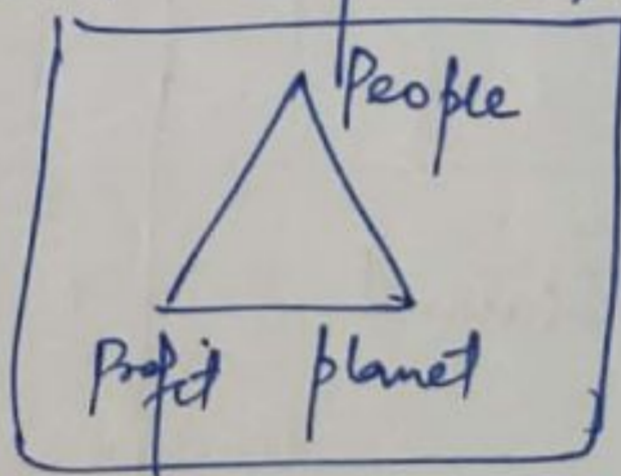
① Lack of stakeholder capitalism — focus only on investors.

② Lack of consultation with all stakeholders

③ Dilemma of short term gain vs. long term gain

④ Issue of corporate ethics — which will ensure long term profitability.

⑤ Focus on profits rather than comprehensive governance



⑥ Means vs ends : where layoffs are used to bring profit

⑦ Lack of common good for public

⇒ (b) (i) Identifying key performers

Merits	Demerits
① Ensure <u>productive workforce</u>	① Against right to equality of others

① Trust of workers

② long term profit

workers .

① May cause bias in the worker selection

ii) Terminated employees as part time

Merits

① Ensure some light to work for all

② Shows compassion for workers

③ work culture betterment

Demerits

① Part time jobs will lead to loss of Social security

② Internal division in workforce

iii) Executing lay off order

Merits

① will reduce crisis of conscience

② will ensure profitability

③ Investment

Demerits

① will lead to loss of right to work

② Dereliction of duty

Q. Improving perception

Merits	Demerits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ will reduce <u>crisis</u> of conscience ○ cause lesser protest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Against <u>Compassion</u> for <u>workers</u> ○ Dereliction of duty

Q. Course of action

- I will ensure that I do minimum layoffs based on low production workers who will be provided part-time jobs
- part time will be skilled under training programmes → Increase productivity

Q. Reasons

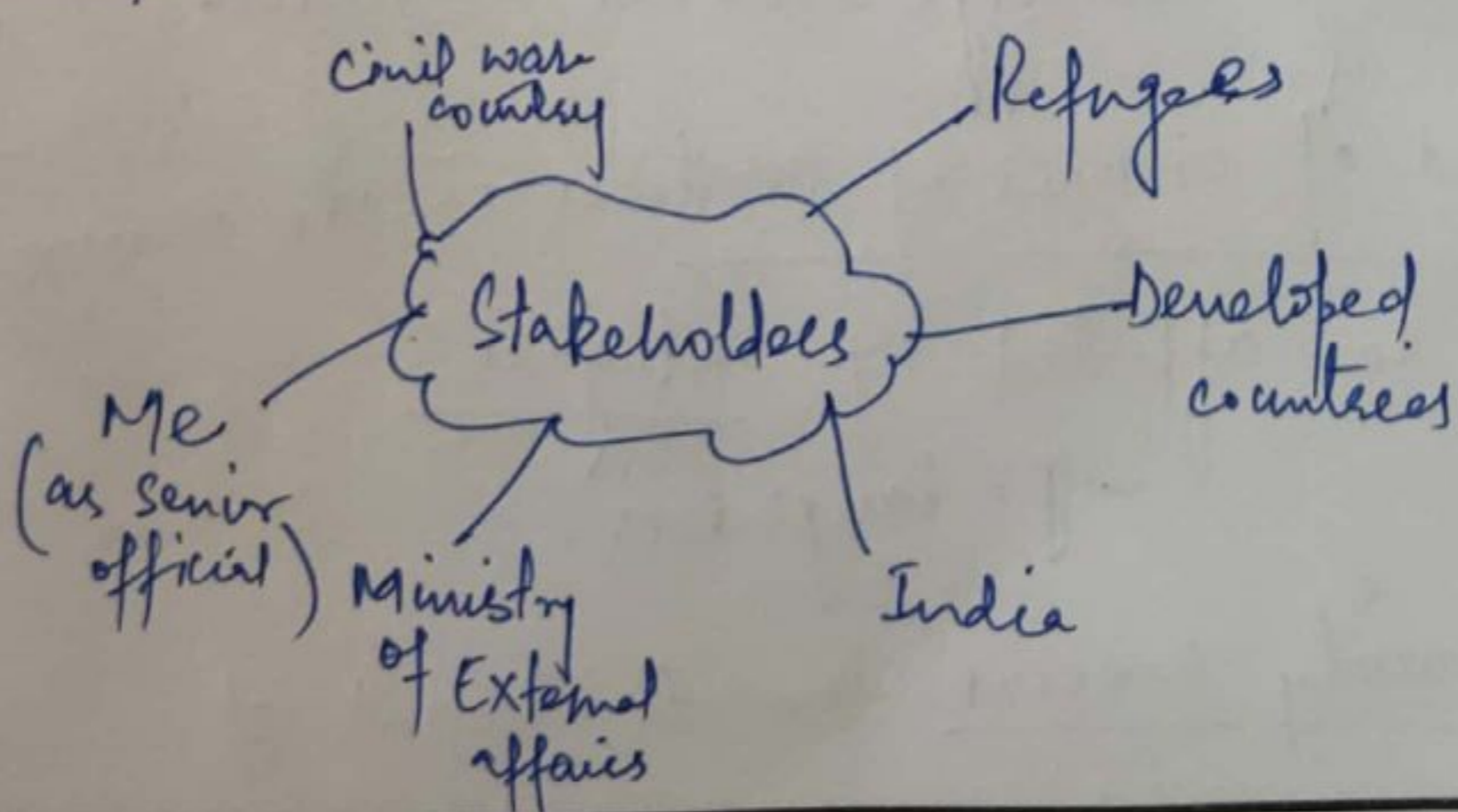
- will ensure investment and profitability
- will fulfill trusteeship model of Gandhiji and stakeholder capitalism

9. There is an ongoing ethnic civil war in a neighbouring country. The conflict has caused massive displacement of people from the country. Ironically, the developed countries have closed off their borders to the refugees on account of the COVID-19 pandemic, resource competition, domestic politics etc. With countries sealing off their borders, the refugees are left in a vulnerable situation and many are taking illegal routes to enter your country. As a Senior Official of your country's Ministry of External Affairs, you have been involved in discussions with officials of other nations and are entrusted with the mandate to design a national policy to safely accommodate India bound refugees. In this context, answer the following questions:

(a) Discuss the moral issues related to the rights of international refugees, especially those from conflict-torn regions.

(b) What recommendations would you suggest given the large influx of refugees in India. (20)

The given case depicts the case of refugees who face costs of life, livelihood to migrate in face of persecution & the dilemmas facing the officials. It also depicts the lack of universalism & humanism in the developed countries



(a) Moral issues surrounding refugees

Refugees from conflict-prone areas such as Syria, Yemen, Myanmar etc are part of larger collection of refugees due to reasons even of climate change (as in Sahel region). Following are the issues:

- ① Right to life as an international human right (UN DHR) is abrogated by many countries (e.g: USA closing border to people from Muslim countries)
- ② Loss of livelihood leads to income insecurity, lack of social security & poverty
e.g: Rohingya slum in Bangladesh.
- ③ Right of citizens of countries on its resources may be affected by refugees.
e.g: Bangladesh.
- ④ Security concerns due to threat of

Radicalisation and terrorism (e.g: Rakine army)

① Non-refoulement as a right of refugees is abrogated as sent back
e.g: UK sending refugees to Rwanda recently.

② Focus on economy rather than social justice in destination countries.

③ vulnerable sections such as women & children face sexual harassment, lack of dignity in the camps (UNHCR)

(b) As a senior official in MEA, my duty is to ensure that India's foreign policy defies its commitment to vasudhainu kutumbakam and 'enlightened self interest' and at the same time to ensure security of our nation's boundaries and citizens.

In this context, my recommendations

will be as :

- ① Border Screening needs to ensured to weed out the radical elements and only allow 'genuine refugees'
- ② The refugee camps and homes are to be properly built with both dignified homes (under ARHC of PM Awas) and WASH facilities (SBM, Saubhagya etc)
- ③ Refugees will be provided with Id cards in collaboration with UNHCR for social security and provision of food, etc
- ④ livelihood rehabilitation of refugees through MANREGA, skilling along with NCIOS and private sector
↳ Such as Kaushiki-Muhatal NAO.

- ① Facilitate peace in the neighbour country in collab. with UN & other countries
- ② Later those who want to go back can do so based on assessment of threat and a dignified life
- ③ Recommend for adoption of International Refugee Convention and a National Refugee Policy.

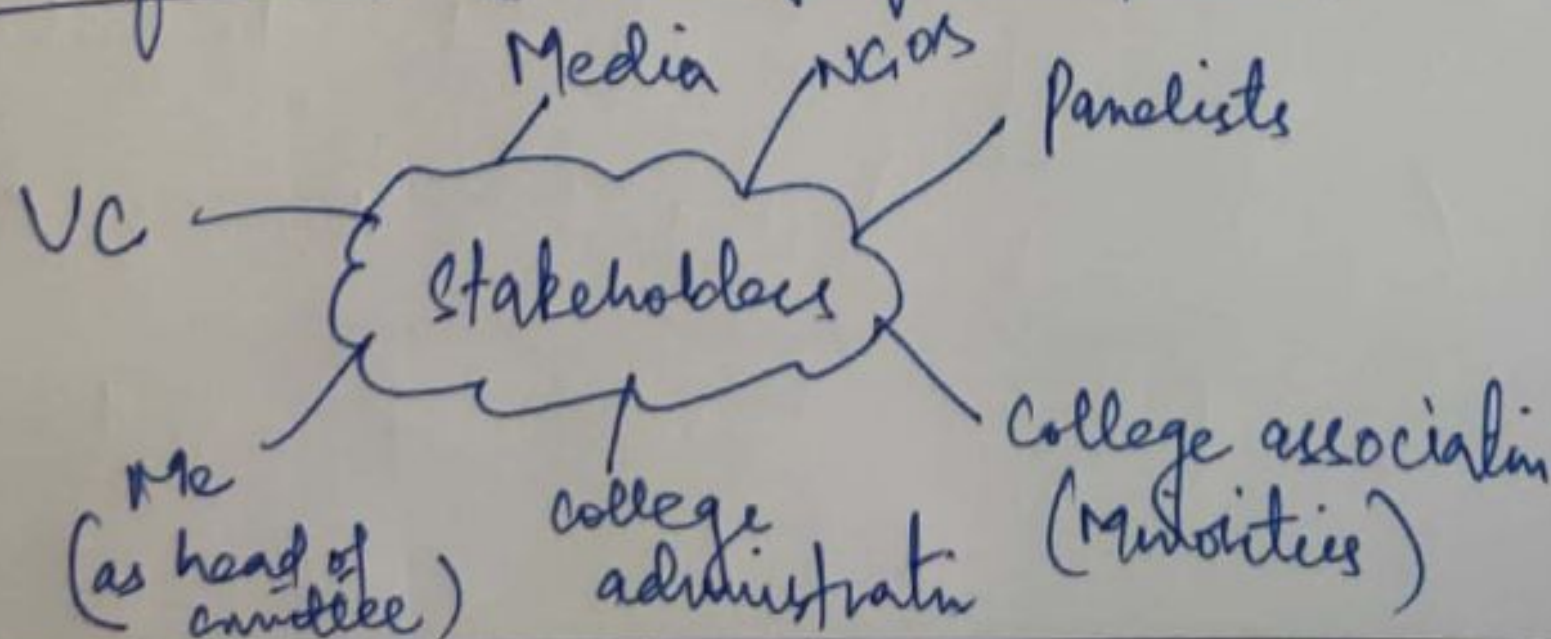
NHRC recently advised government to not send back Rohingyas which shows a way forward for global peace

10. Social interactions where a person is addressed by their correct name and pronouns, consistent with their gender identity, are widely recognized as a basic and yet critical aspect of gender affirmation. A national university invited speakers for a discussion on rights of sexual minorities in India. The panel included speakers representing a wide variety of opinions and perspectives on the issue. The debates, though largely peaceful, witnessed a controversy. A college association representing sexual minorities took offence against a panellist who cautioned against self-identification by sexual minorities and the liberal use of pronouns. The association reached out to the media and the localised controversy soon turned into a national issue across news networks and social media. The association demanded that the panellist apologise for his views and issue a public statement in this context. The panellist, on the other hand, seemed unmoved by the issue. In the meantime, the University has come under huge pressure to resolve the issue. The Vice Chancellor set up a Committee to look into the matter and its peaceful resolution. You have been appointed as the Chairperson of the Committee. In this regard, answer the following questions:

(a) Discuss the various moral issues involved in the case.

(b) Keeping the right to freedom of speech and expression in mind, highlight the steps you would take to resolve the issue and list arguments in support. (20)

The given case exemplifies a dilemma between freedom of expression of a speaker and right of all genders to be addressed with proper pronouns along with self identification (NALSA judgement of SC)



(a) Moral issues in the case

- ① Right of free speech and expression under Art. 19 of constitution which can be reasonably restricted only under conditions of Art 19(2).
- ② Gender identity as part of Right of expression
[SC in Sec 377 judgement - Nartej Phar case]
- ③ Self-affirming pronouns are a part of right to dignified life (Art. 21) of gender minorities.
- ④ Right to protest (Art 19) of the association against the panelist.
- ⑤ presence of cancel culture with woke mentality
↳ May not solve issues of discrimination
- ⑥ Focus on issues such as pronouns as compared to larger issues of political, social etc rights of minorities
e.g: No right to inheritance for transgenders under law.

(a) Use of media to pressure university which causes 'mob mentality' rather than 'due process' of law in courts.

(b) As ~~the~~ head of the committee, my duty is to evaluate the case on objective basis without any bias or favour affirming the values of free speech and self-identification of gender.

The course of action will be as:

(a) I will summon the association as well as the penalist in a peaceful, secure atmosphere individually or collectively to hear their case.

(b) As freedom of expression is a fundamental right, I cannot restrict it (only courts can).

(c) I will ask the pen association to pursue

the cases of gender affirmation in courts later.
while ensuring the penalists' right to speak
is not hampered.

① If the penalist agrees, I will issue a
statement that people should follow a code
of ethics in college as:

↳ Use of gender affirming pronouns.

↳ self-identification of gender as the
basis of future conversations (NALSA judgement)

② Using emotional intelligence, I will present
the both with arguments as:

↳ Focus should be on debate and discussion
rather than shutting down.

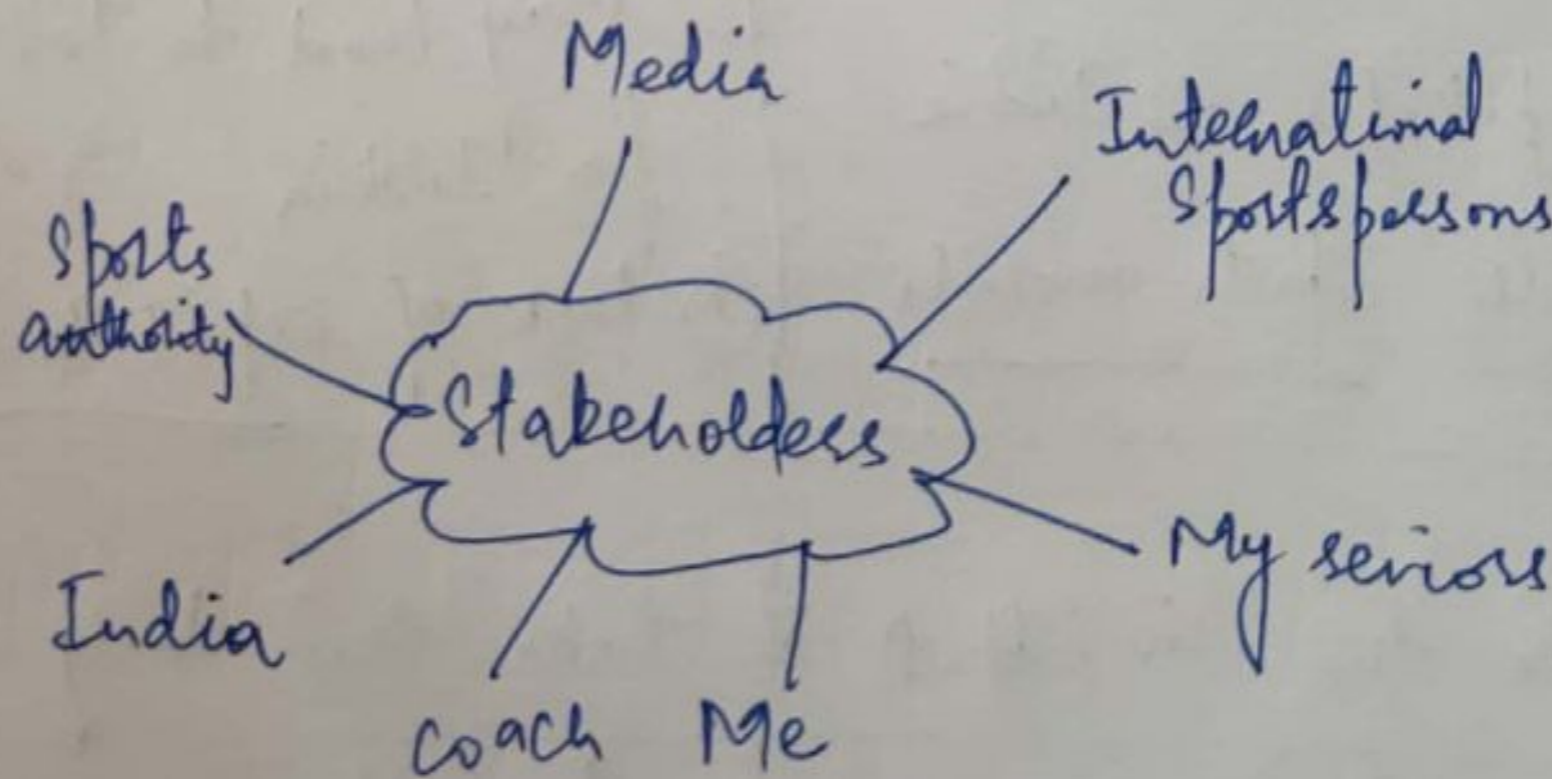
↳ change in heart of penalist will
only happen with compassion not rigid attitude

↳ on the other hand, rights of minorities
need to be ensured.

This will ensure a college of
3Ds - Debate, discussion, deliberation as
 well as 'education with character'
 ← (Gandhiji)

11. You are a young athlete representing India at an international-level competition. To your surprise, during the competition, you witness a few senior athletes injecting something using a syringe in private. When you approach them, they explain that it is a performance enhancing drug, which is very common in such competitions and you should take the same as well. You are aware that if these players get caught in a doping test, it may damage India's reputation. You are confused and afraid of the repercussions and decide to approach the coach to discuss the event you witnessed. However, you get to know that the athletes are taking the drug on the advice of the coach himself.
- (a) What would you do in this scenario? Discuss the options available to you and chart your course of action.
- (b) What are the reasons behind the use of performance enhancing drugs in competitive sporting events? How can this practice be minimized? (20)

The given case relates to doping in international sports events which gives an unfair advantage to the players while leading to bias against ones who don't use it. This is illegal under WADA at international level.



(a) As a responsible sports person, I believe the sports is not only about winning but about sportsmanship and fortitude. It is my duty

to ensure a level playing field & uphold reputation of my own nation

Options available are :

(i) Report to a higher authority

Merits	Demerits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ will lead to <u>clear conscience</u> ⊙ Reduce chances of <u>disreputation</u> to India ⊙ Fulfill <u>sports morals</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ May lead to <u>repercussions</u> against me ⊙ May lead to loss for India ⊙ Lack of <u>esprit de Corps</u>

(ii) Hide the incident & take the drug

Merits	Demerits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ will enhance <u>performance</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ Against <u>sportsmanship</u>

① May lead to huge
boost for India's
reputation by winning

① Lack of ethics &
trustworthiness

① No level playing field

iii) Design from sports

Merits

Demerits

① No crisis of conscience
or knower-doer split

① Lead to no problems
for me

① Dereliction of duty

① Still affect country's
reputation if drugs
found.

⇒ Course of action

① I will pursue the case with higher ups
immediately and inform them about the
illegal act

① I will argue that it will cause a huge

disrupt to India in international arena
and is against sportsmanship

① I will request for different sportspersons
in the meantime

② strict punishment should be given to
create deterrence

③ I will further never allow anyone to
use such drugs in my team

(b) Reasons for use

① To enhance performance — leads to wins
and medals

② focus on consequence (ends of coins) rather
than means

↳ Unworthy as per Kant & Gandhiji

③ social degradation of morality and

Sanskritisation of Corruption (Kaushik Basu)

- ① Belief in winner takes all approach.
- ② Zero sum game concept.

⇒ Measures to minimise

- ① Proper testing of drugs.
- ② Punishment to create deterrence (Venkatesh)
- ③ Code of conduct & ethics for sports which contains values of integrity, sportsmanship etc.
- ④ Use of role models such as Tendulkar, Sania Mirza etc to change attitude.

→ This will lead to a broad social change towards true sportsmanship with integrity, compassion & courage.

12. You have been newly appointed as the District Magistrate of a district, which is known for its rich mineral deposits. Following the news being circulated in the media about the illegal mining in your district, you have initiated an enquiry into it. When the State's Minister of Mines and Minerals gets to know of the enquiry initiated by you, he directs you to name some junior government employees as being involved in the wrongdoing and make them scapegoats. He also points out that elections to the State Assembly are around the corner and the present government wishes to stay clear of any political corruption. This Minister is a very influential figure in the present regime and there are high chances of the present ruling party being voted back to power. In due course of the enquiry, it has come to your notice that the said Minister has also been involved in illegal mining through his cronies.

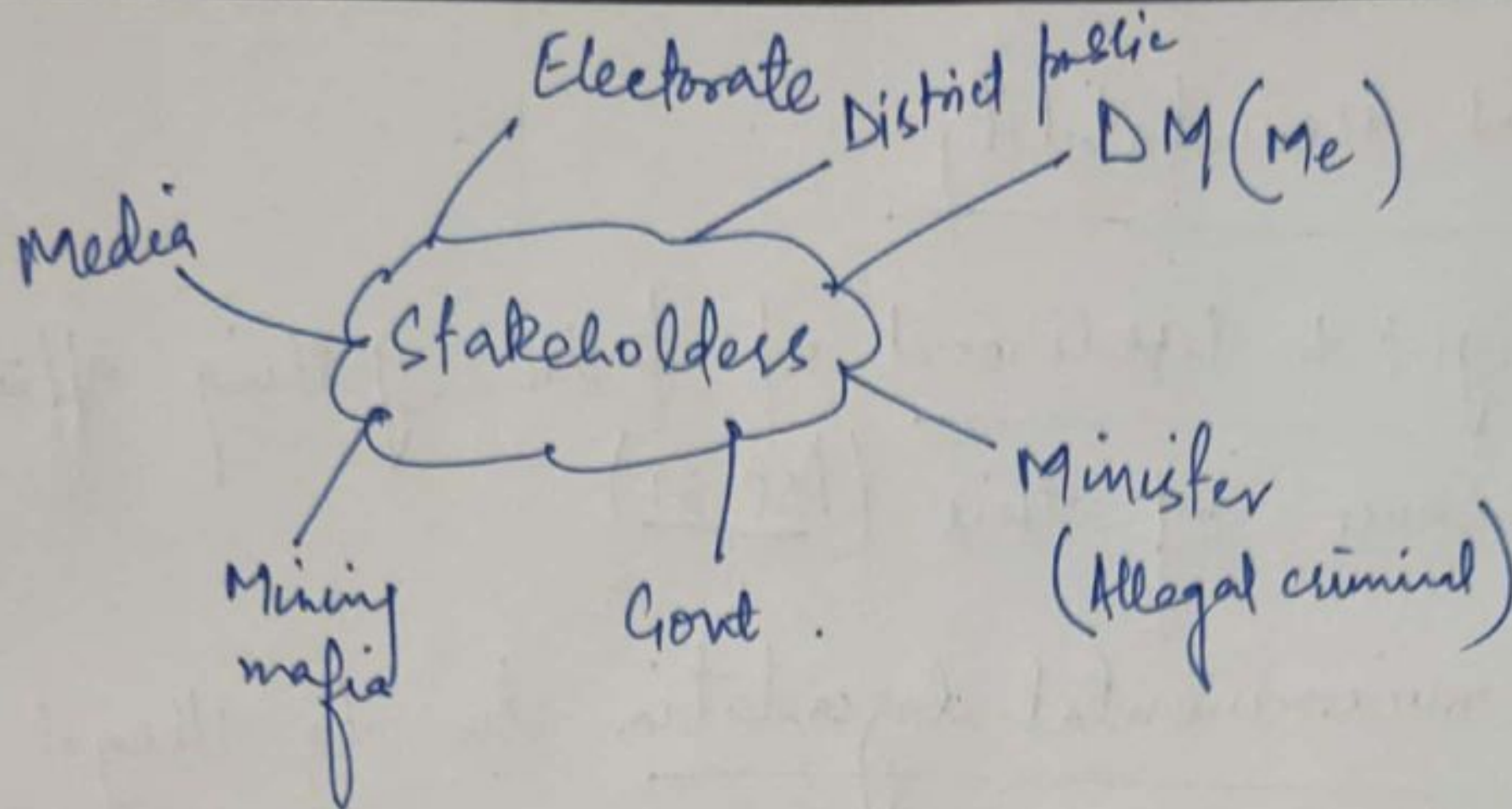
The findings of the enquiry can affect the outcome of the elections as well as completely derail your career, if the incumbent party wins the elections, which looks very likely as per the polls.

Answer the following with reference to this case:

- (a) Identify the stakeholders and the ethical issues in the given case.
 (b) Critically evaluate the options in the given scenario and state your course of action, giving reasons. (20)

The given case exemplifies the political-mafia nexus in mining and criminalisation of politics which leads to elections as the 'end-goal' of democracy. I, as a DM face the dilemma of action vs inaction which may harm my career.

(a) Stakeholders in the case



The various issues surrounding this

cases can be depicted as :

- ① Criminalisation of politics which has led to political corruption
- ② Politico-bureaucratic mafia which causes illegal mining and disrepute to the district.
- ③ Scapegoat policies on part of the mines minister which shows lack of democratic attitude and compassion for lower rank officers.
- ④ Means vs. ends : Elections as the by-all and end-all of democracy & lack of

least accountability

- ⊙ Right to livelihood of public getting affected because of this (Art 39)
- ⊙ Environmental degradation due to illegal mining e.g: Rathhole mining in Meghalaya
- ⊙ Political pressure on DM for illegal things → culture of alibis

(b) As the DM of the district, my duty is to ensure Rule of law and legality of mining operations. options available:

(i) Do as the minister says

Merits	Demerits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ will lead to issue being closed ⊙ <u>Career progression</u> ⊙ <u>Rapport with minister</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊙ <u>Dereliction of duty</u> ⊙ <u>Unempathetic</u> as affects my juniors ⊙ <u>Lack of Constitutional morality</u>

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

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(ii) Enquiry will be continued

Merits	Demerits
<ul style="list-style-type: none">① Fulfilment of <u>duty</u>② create <u>deterrence</u>③ long term <u>sustainability</u> in <u>mining</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">① May lead to <u>career</u> progression being <u>hurd</u>.② wrath of minister may cause <u>disruption</u> in <u>law & order</u>

⇒ Course of action

① I will communicate to the minister that the enquiry is a legal instrument to bring the accused to justice

② using Emotional intelligence, I will argue that, this will lead to:

↳ long term sustainability of district

↳ Reduce illegality

Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

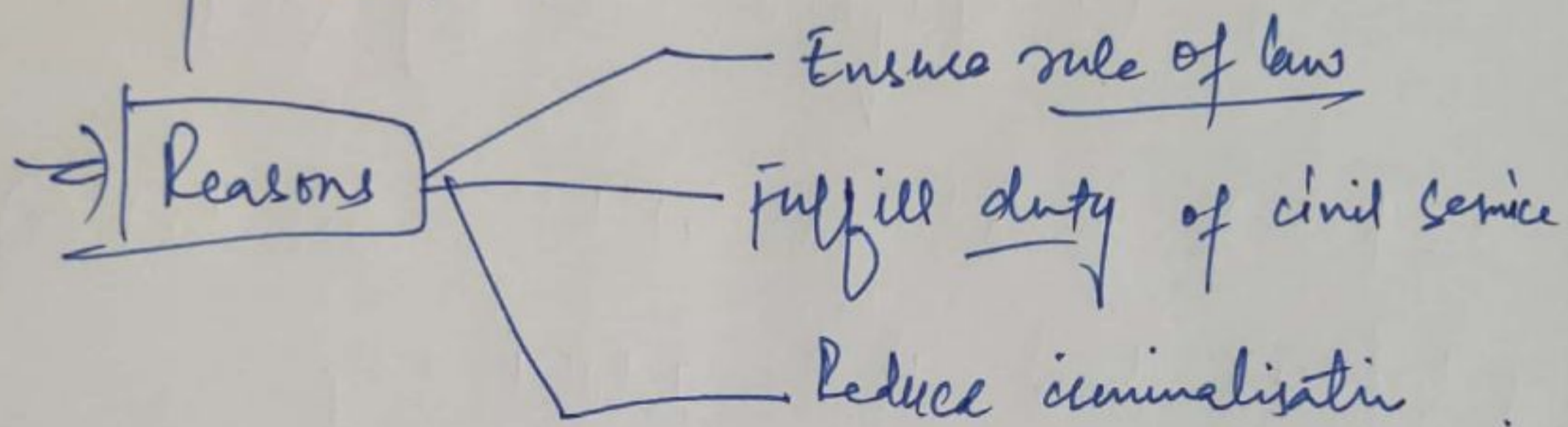
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① I will ensure that the enquiry is ended at time

② Those who have been found guilty will be punished.



This will ensure me acting as integrity, courageous & will lead to samodays