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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE: 1235)

Name of Candidate	Vishakha Yadav	Registration Number	295520
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Date	6/9/19
Center	Karol Bagh		

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:

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.

All the Best

SECTION - A

Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each:

1. Given below are two quotations. For each of these bring out what it means to you in the present context.

नीचे दो उद्धरण दिए गए हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक का वर्तमान संदर्भ में आपके लिए क्या महत्व है, स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(a) The golden rule of conduct is mutual toleration, seeing that we will never all think alike and we shall always see Truth in fragment and from different points of vision. Mahatma Gandhi. 10

यह जानते हुए कि हम सब एक जैसा नहीं सोचेंगे और हम सदैव सत्य को खंडों में और विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों से देखेंगे, आचरण का सुनहरा नियम पारस्परिक सहिष्णुता है। महात्मा गांधी।

The given statement implies a constructivist view of the truth which can have different meanings based on different perceptions and understandings. Similar study has been done by scholars such as Foucault and Derrida to find accommodative meanings behind the various discourses.

Gandhiji was a spiritual person who advocated truth (Satya-agraha - insistence on truth) to conduct his personal and political life. A person can be tolerant only if he/she has the persistent

audacity to see the instances of truth, rationality and mutual respect for different viewpoints.

Indian constitution also recognise the value of toleration and pluralism as the Bulwark of Indian society.

Today, when we see rising instances of the mob lynching, intolerance in society and the religious fundamentalism, the values of mutual toleration and Satyagraha find even more importance.

Globally, to address the diverse non-conventional threats among differing nations to deal with climate change, non-state actors we need accommodation and mutual toleration as the global golden rule of conduct.

1. (b) The mind of the superior man is conversant with righteousness; the mind of the mean man is conversant with gain. Confucius. 10

श्रेष्ठतर व्यक्ति की बुद्धि न्याय परायणता में दक्ष होती है; जबकि तुच्छ व्यक्ति की बुद्धि लाभोन्मुख होती है। कन्फ्यूशियस।

This Statement of Confucius tries to explain the fact that a well formed great mind, a man with sound ethical framework would always be guided by courage and righteousness in his actions. On the other hand, a narrow minded person would simply limit himself to simple cost to benefit analysis in a given situation.

We can give the example of Lal Bahadur Shastri, a great humblest of politicians and leaders, who took a moral righteous path by taking responsibility of the loss of lives under his tenure as a railway minister. He resigned from the post although nowhere he was legally required to do so.

We can quote another global leader like Stalin who took narrow perspectives of the things in USSR during his tenure as a President. Cultivated centralised forced leadership which further exarbarated the hardships of economically downtrodden people. His narrow minded tended to run after power foregoing the larger wefare of people.

This quality specially holds true for a civil servant who is supposed to take an impartial, conscientious right path given the challenging and dynamic nature of his job to resolve ethical dilemmas such as public over private sphere.

2. (a) Impersonal management, a characteristic feature of a Weberian bureaucracy, develops over time into indifference, especially with regard to weaker sections of the society. Critically discuss. 10

वेबर की नौकरशाही की एक विशिष्ट विशेषता, अवैयक्तिक प्रबंधन, समय के साथ विशेष रूप से समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के संबंध में उदासीनता के रूप में विकसित हो जाती है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Max Weber a great scholar who gave the 'Ideal Type' model of a sound, impartial and efficient Bureaucracy.

Impersonal management simply corresponds to the impartial and neutral nature of the civil servant.

Ex: The instances of giving preference to public over private sphere, Organisation over personal gains.

It helps maintain the meritocracy and efficiency.

However, impersonal management should always be coupled with the application of conscience. In a country such as India we see the presence of 28% of population in multipoverity deprivation. (WB)

To meet the needs of the constitutionally mandated social Justice strict (A.46) adherence and indifference isn't right. The classical case here would be the

- ° Development vs Rehabilitation / Displacement Debate
- ° National Interest vs Public Interest

In such situations, it is important to use conscience, emotional intelligence and an impartial attitude rather than mere neutrality. Bringing the idea of 'common good'

Nehru once remarked —

- ° Neutrality in civil services would bring about fossilisation of the administration

2. (b) In pursuit of political power, means are often compromised that leads to competitive reliance on unethical practices resulting in erosion of public trust. Discuss. 10

राजनीतिक सत्ता के अनुसरण में, प्रायः साधनों से समझौता किया जाता है जिससे अनैतिक व्यवहारों के प्रति प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक निर्भरता पैदा होती है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सार्वजनिक विश्वास का क्षरण होता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Scholars like Machiavelli, Kautilya said that there's no place of ethics in politics.

However, this isn't always true. The political power is a position of popular sovereignty where Govt act as a trust holding public faith. To compromise the means and resorting to unethical practices such as Bribes, collusions, nexus with corporates, freebies, persuasion playing religion and caste politics. This stains the public image and integrity of the politicians.

Grandhiji axiom of the convergence of means and ends is the guiding light in the times marred with increased political expenditure
(Lokniti : 67,000 crores 2019)
17th LS elections)

However, there are some instances where unethical means not always result into the favourable results. A study shows (CSDS-Lokniti) that Indian population despite receiving the freebies (laptops, cash) choose to vote according to their requirements.

Thus, there is a hope of light in the tunnel with rising middle class and young energy of the rising demographic dividend which forms rational choices.

ECI, SC and GOI has taken many steps to root out the culture of corruption in electoral politics. It is time that a common man also ensures a civic participation to beat the commercialisation of the politics in India.

3. (a) It takes more than a corporate governance policy to inspire ethical behavior and sustain a truly ethical workplace. Discuss. 10

नैतिक व्यवहार को प्रेरित करने और कार्यस्थल को सही अर्थों में नीतिपरक बनाए रखने हेतु कॉर्पोरेट शासन नीति से कहीं अधिक की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

(16)

Corporate governance is the art of conducting day to day operations of a company with internal and external stakeholders.

Policies of the C.G

- ① The companies Act 2013 has been formulated to ensure the BOD to look over transparent, fair governance and transactions amongst shareholders and employees.
- ② Committees such as Uday Kotak Kumar Mangalam has further strengthened CG by constituting the independent directors (50%) atleast one being woman.
- ③ Injeti Srinivas company recently advocated for better utilisation of CSR funds - social accountability
- ④ MoCA mandated disclosure of ICC reports in annual reports.

highlighting sexual harassment.

However to be truly ethical and inspiring CG needs -

① Compassionate capitalism concept of Mr Narayan Murthy focussing on 3Ps



② IIARC also stipulated a code of ethics under the company law with proper soft skills training and quarterly assessment and tests.

③ The social responsibility under the CSR funds disbursement should be whole heartedly taken.

Corporates need to be agents of change following sustainable growth principle as followed by Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Tata Trust, etc to make India achieve an inclusive growth (SDG 8)

3. (b) "Law should be so succinct that it can be carried in the pocket of the coat and it should be so simple that it can be understood by a peasant." Discuss. 10

"विधि इतनी सारगर्भित (संक्षिप्त) होनी चाहिए कि इसे कोट की जेब में रखा जा सके और इसे इतना सरल होना चाहिए कि इसे एक किसान भी समझ सके।" चर्चा कीजिए।

Law is the statement of reasons to achieve the common good by a sovereign.

Since the ultimate goal of the laws formulation is the public interest and welfare, its understandability and awareness form the most crucial pathways to achieve it.

A legal framework should be so compact / succinct that it can be compressed and carried along.

As apposed to the complex, 'lawyer's paradise'.

It should also be very simple to understand given for a country like India where only 78% literate people are present.

We can quote the global example of 'US Plain writing Art'.

which mandated federal agencies to write rules, regulations in clear, succinct and legible manner.

Indian constitutional and legal framework is sometimes criticised for its voluminous and complex nature. It discourages the most vulnerable sections to access to justice.

‘Justice delayed is justice denied’

Example : The land titling laws and disputes, LARR 2013 is full of inconclusive clauses and opacity.

Thus, to ensure Justice - economic, political and social as envisaged in Preamble and Art 46 of constitution, Govt should work towards ensuring the accessibility, readability of laws.

4. (a) Ethics in international relations has the potential to cater to the diplomatic challenges of 21st century. Examine. 10

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में नीतिशास्त्र में 21वीं सदी की कूटनीतिक चुनौतियों से निपटने का सामर्थ्य है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ethical IR constitutes the art of conducting the foreign relations which create a harmony between the National interests and ethical human values.

21st century politics is characterised by the presence of a great number of challenges. Few of the conventional threats such as resource utilisation (Neo-imperialism), terrorism, arms control, peace and sustainable development.

Non-conventional threats of climate change and its implications, human security, trans organised crime and maintenance of law and order, etc. require ethical dimensions of various issues to be addressed.

UN recognises the CBDR-RC (common but differentiated responsibilities) between North and South to form cooperation framework guided by ethics of equality and human dignity.

Human Rights Watch Report 'Time to deliver' highlighted the growing menace of global migration. Various reasons such as security, climate induced displacement (LDCs) or civil wars due to great power rivalry (Syria, Afghanistan).

Thus, Global IR actors need to be guided by humanitarian interventions and ethos of the peace, sustainability and relinquish the predatory power struggle.

A small country such as Vietnam, Vanuatu could frame a law for acceptance of the Rohingyas refugees legally are guided examples.

4. (b) Nolan Committee provides for one of the most comprehensive statements of what constitutes ethical standards for holders of public office. Elaborate. 10

सार्वजनिक पदधारकों के लिए नैतिक मानक क्या हैं, नोलन समिति इसका एक सर्वाधिक विशद विवरण प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Nolan Committee in UK in study called 'Probity in Governance' formed the bedrock of the ethical standards for the public servants.

- ① Selflessness : The ability to dissociate the personal interest over public welfare.
- ② Honesty : Bulwark of the human character and public work. Act of truthfulness.
Ex : Publishing correct data, reporting custodial deaths due to police negligence.
- ③ Integrity : The consistency in the speech, thoughts and actions based on ethical principles.
Ex : Non-corruptible attitude
- ④ Openness : Transparency with

the public and administrative acts that ensure faith in public office of citizens.

- ⑤ Accountability : formal answerability on account of the actions due to position of power and discretion.

Ex : To seniors for a contract (PPP) in roads.

- ⑥ objectivity : An objective emotionally intelligent and impartial assessment of a difficult and challenging situation.

Eg : Communal rights, banning of a movie by public against court order (Padmarati).

- ⑦ Leadership A visionary, inclusive and motivating leader could push his juniors and staff to perform better personally and professionally.

Ex : Sagayam T.N. → disclosure of assets prompted staff to do same.

5. (a) The sharper the socio-economic disparities, the greater the incentive towards corruption. Analyse. 10

सामाजिक-आर्थिक विषमताएं जितनी तीव्र होंगी, भ्रष्टाचार के प्रति प्रोत्साहन उतना ही अधिक होगा। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Oxfam India highlighted that 1% of the population held 73% of country's wealth.

Such sharp socio-economic disparities coupled with cultural historical factors make a country 'den of corruption'

Various reasons such as lack of an agency, bare minimum sustenance, opportunities deficit, occupational distress (farm sector), inadequate Govt support prompts people to go for unethical corrupt means to fulfil their needs.

Transparency International (TI) highlighted that India ranks 78 in 2019 showing high corruption level. The lower strata and rung of administration is driven by slogan 'corruption is needed to grease the wheels of administration' (ARC)

Globally, the African arc of instability has countries such as Botswana, Ghana, Nigeria facing resource curse and crime marred with unprecedented corruption.

We have Afghanistan with lower (0.3) HDI value showing high levels of political corruption.

As contrast to this, Sri Lanka our neighbourhood with more equitable society has lower corruption than India.

Globally, scandinavian countries such as Denmark, Sweden have almost Zero levels of corruption showing highly equitable standard of living.

‘Inclusive, Equitable and sustainable growth is thus need of the hour to weed out corruption rotting the life and breath of country’ - [SC]

5. (b) The moral worth of an action depends not on the consequences that flow from it, but on its motivation. Explain the statement with the help of suitable examples. 10

किसी कार्यवाही का नैतिक मूल्य इससे प्राप्त होने वाले परिणामों पर नहीं, बल्कि उसकी अभिप्रेरणा पर निर्भर करता है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

This statement highlights the dichotomy between the means vs ends.

While the deontologists such as Kant, Gandhi say that the moral worth of an action depends on the motivation and means to reach the end, the teleologists such as Bentham, Mill held that the ends justify the means taken.

An 'act of killing' a thief to prevent house robbery may have saved lives but the action inherently is an immoral action.

Similarly, taking Bribe from a big businessman to help the poor rehabilitated people in slums, might have logical outcome but the act is wrong.

An action guided by wrong motives will always be negative even if its results into a positive spill over effect.

Example : Deliberately killing a terrorist in custody is wrongly motivated although its good for the country and national interest.

Moral worth of such an action can't be justified.

Alternatively, a positively motivated action can bring about a negative effect and still be called moral.

Example : A lawyer's profession to

defend a murder is the commitment to the rule of law and his duty.

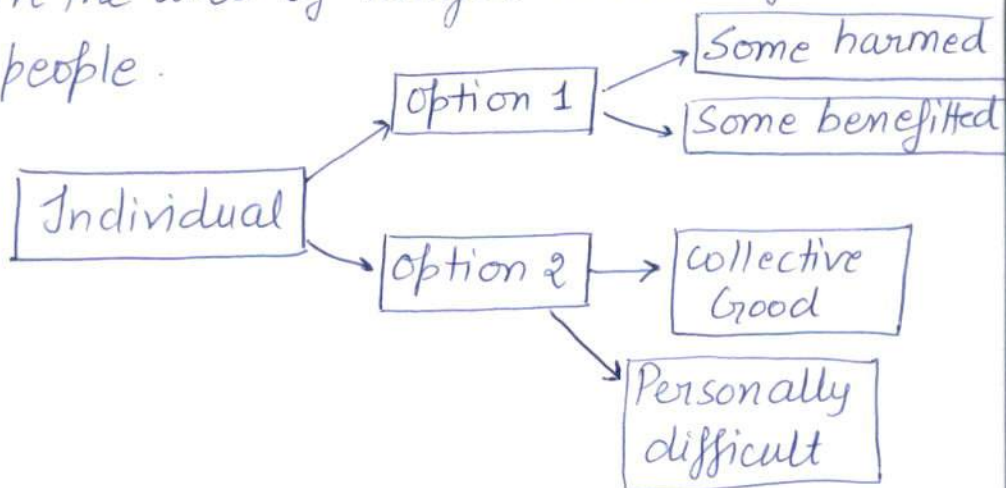
If held free, lawyer would not be morally corrupt unless he had an unfair, biased means.

Thus, our thoughts, purpose and action should be in harmony to act morally.

6. The universal adoption of common good approach poses the ethical dilemma of putting collective interests over and above the individual interests. Discuss with examples. 10

कॉमन गुड (सार्वजनिक शुभ) के दृष्टिकोण का सार्वभौमिक अंगीकरण व्यक्तिगत हितों के ऊपर सामूहिक हितों को रखने की नैतिक दुविधा खड़ी करता है। सोदाहरण चर्चा कीजिए।

The principle of common good guides an individual ethically to choose an option and act in a particular manner that would bring about a positive change/impact in the lives of larger section of people.



A classic illustration of the situation would be Vinobha Bhave's Bhoodan movement where he distributed his own land to promote the collective good. It presents a dilemma where one sacrifices his personal interests over the public good.

Similarly, a civil servant whose appraisal is dependent on the successful completion of a road project. It demands him to relocate small marginal farmers whose livelihood would be destroyed.

The decision of not displacing them and rejecting the tender would be a common good approach.

Environmental aspect of the issue could be human-animal conflict where an elephant is destroying fields but the farmer chooses to not fence the electric barbed wire rather look for alternatives with forest officials.

Globally, the rising menace of refugee crisis and giving humanitarian intervention over narrow national interest is also a common good (Germany)

7. Compassion should never be considered as weakness, but rather as an essential element for providing a congenial administrative working environment. Discuss. 10

करुणा (संवेदना) को कभी भी दुर्बलता नहीं समझा जाना चाहिए, बल्कि सौहार्दपूर्ण प्रशासनिक कामकाज का वातावरण प्रदान करने हेतु एक आवश्यक तत्व माना जाना चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

Above statement can be aptly understood in the framework of situation of 'Impartiality vs Neutrality',
'Bureaucratic Rigidity vs Democratic Ethos'.

Compassion is an act of empathising with others emotions, deprivations and troubles. A civil servant needs this quality in a developing country like ours where more than 48% of population suffer from one deprivation or other.

It is not an act of weakness rather a test of emotional intelligence.

It helps in understanding the needs of public welfare suitably in a humane manner.

Rigidly following the rules do not bring about a desired

solution to a needful situation.

Example : Compassion with an old woman stuck in regulatory hurdles to get her pension, displaced people due to dam construction, farmers distress during failed monsoon, or a natural calamity and consequent SOP for saving lives.

It thus, creates a congenial working environment. NCRB highlighted the reports of increasing suicides among the public servants (Maharashtra, Bengal) due to pressure, and loss of public-private balance in lives.

Thus, for a vibrant, efficient 'steel frame' of India, it is of utmost importance to be compassionate following ethos of human dignity.

8. Explain what you understand by the following values and discuss their importance for civil services: 10

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि आप निम्नलिखित मूल्यों से क्या समझते हैं और सिविल सेवाओं के लिए उनके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए:

(a) Professionalism

व्यावसायिकता

The competence or a skill that is expected of a professional person in his workplace is called the professionalism.

Conducting the work place relations without any biasness, laxity or impersonal behaviour is characteristic of the professionalism.

The professional ethics of an actor such as Amitabh to reach on time on sets is one example. Playing on field without any ill will or personal rivalries by sportsperson like Sachin is also professionalism.

The impartial impersonal conduct of a civil servant in home district is also professionalism.

8. (b) Nishkama Karma

निष्काम कर्म

Nishkama Karma is the act of selflessly indulging in an act without the expectation of a return or result.

This maxim is culturally embedded in our ethos of 'service to man is service to humanity' or the Gita which states that 'one shouldn't be concerned with the outcome of the result, just put wholehearted effort to the task'

It is also said that there is no virtue higher than selfless duty for a public servant and dedication to duty is the highest form of worship

Grandhiji's Hariyan programme on Vinobha Bhave's Bhoodan are the Nishkama Karma examples

SECTION – B

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

9. There have been widespread agitations both in favour of and against extending reservation in educational institutions and government jobs to a certain section of the society. You have been appointed as the chairman of a high level committee, constituted by the government to examine the matter and make recommendations. So far, the committee has found no compelling reasons to extend reservation to this section. While the report of the committee is pending finalization, you get an impression through the media that the government is inclined to accept the demand for extending the reservation, regardless of the findings of your committee. Some members of the committee are also inclined to support the government stand.

(a) Discuss the dilemma, if any, that you face in this situation.

(b) What course of action would you take? Give reasons for the same.

(c) Also discuss the ethical issues involved with the policy of affirmative action in India.

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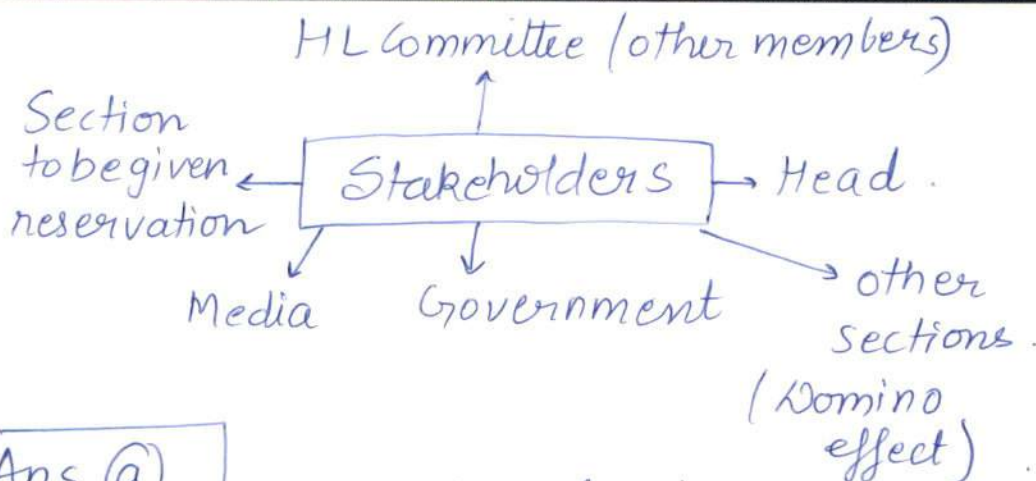
समाज के एक निश्चित वर्ग के लिए शैक्षणिक संस्थानों और सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण का विस्तार करने के पक्ष और विपक्ष में व्यापक आंदोलन हुए हैं। आपको इस मामले की जांच करने और अनुशंसाएं देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा गठित एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति के अध्यक्ष के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है। अभी तक, समिति द्वारा इस वर्ग को आरक्षण प्रदान करने के पक्ष में कोई ठोस कारण नहीं पाया गया है। यद्यपि समिति की रिपोर्ट को अंतिम रूप प्रदान किया जाना अभी शेष है, आपको मीडिया के माध्यम से ऐसे संकेत प्राप्त होते हैं कि सरकार आपकी समिति के निष्कर्षों पर ध्यान दिए बिना ही आरक्षण में वृद्धि करने संबंधी मांग को स्वीकार करने की इच्छुक है। समिति के कुछ सदस्य भी सरकार के इस पक्ष का समर्थन करते हैं।

(a) इस स्थिति में आपके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली दुविधा, यदि कोई हो, पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(b) आप क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे? उसके कारण भी बताइए।

(c) भारत में सकारात्मक कार्रवाई की नीति में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian Reservation scheme is the largest affirmative action program aimed to address historical injustice of a medieval discriminatory society towards more equitable egalitarian society. (Art 46, 15, 16)



Ans (a)

Since the Govt. is inclined to undertake populist measure, it creates a dilemma to favour the political view or undertake an honest objective assessment of the case.

Also, the reports and impression is created through media there is a fear of backlash in case of the negative proposal from the concerned section.
(Eg: Jat agitation)

There is also an internal divide amongst the members that might create a biased report.

Ans (b) My course of action is very clearly the one which involves an impartial, honest and objective analysis free from any political pressure or the media interference merely based on some opinions and news.

- ① I would undertake a robust baseline survey to study the conditions (social, educational and economic – constitutionally prescribed) and find the eligibility parameters are fulfilled or not
- ② I would urge my team member to take an impartial and conscientious viewpoint in the preparation of report.
- ③ The findings would be properly documented and based on the empirical analysis I'd suggest

the solution to Govt .

④ Since committee doesn't find substantive proof, I'd write and disfavour the given proposals .

⑤ If asked by mediapersons, I'd adhere to my rulebook and conduct rules to maintain integrity of process until the Govt takes a final stand .

Ans c

Ethical Issues in the Reservation regime of India :-

- ① Inclusion errors where the affluent (large agri farmers and advanced) section gets included .
- ② Presenting the false documents and escaping the creamy layer exception due to non-reporting of the honest income .
- ③ Exclusion errors (A study highlighted only 8% of the STs

Population who is needy get employment and educational opportunities).

- ④ Absence of creamy layer criteria in the SC/ST (Nagaj Judgement)
- ⑤ Presence of vacant posts and delays in promotions due to inadequate data collation.
- ⑥ Fear of the reverse discrimination due to breach of the 50% quota of reservation. (compromise to Meritocracy)
- ⑦ The recently introduced economic criteria (Jarnail Singh case) includes 98% of population within 10% bracket.
- ⑧ Similarly, 55% of OBC population under the 27% bracket.
- ⑨ Means of the populist electoral vote bank politics (Patedar, Tats)
- ⑩ Fear of the Pandora's Box of demands.

10. You are an honest and responsible civil servant. You often observe the following:

- (a) If one wants to remain effective and powerful to create impact on the lives of people, one should remain loyal to those in power.
- (b) Following ethical means may not be practical and effective at all times.
- (c) Petty corruption expedites the service delivery.

Examine the above statements with their merits and demerits.

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आप एक ईमानदार और उत्तरदायी सिविल सेवक हैं। आप प्रायः निम्नलिखित का अवलोकन करते हैं:

- (a) यदि कोई व्यक्ति लोगों के जीवन पर प्रभाव डालने के लिए प्रभावी और शक्तिशाली बने रहना चाहता है, तो उसे सत्ता में रहने वालों के प्रति निष्ठावान बने रहना चाहिए।
- (b) नैतिक साधनों का अनुसरण करना हर समय व्यावहारिक और प्रभावी नहीं हो सकता है।
- (c) छोटा-मोटा भ्रष्टाचार सेवा वितरण में तेजी लाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों का उनके गुण-दोष के आधार पर परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans a

The argument tries to portray the fact that loyalty is supreme virtue to attain efficiency, power and an impactful work in public.

Merit

- ① Emphasises on the value of Loyalty a feature of permanent executive towards

Demerit

- ① Blind adherence to loyalty is dangerous.

the temporary
executive

② This will ensure
smooth coordination
and implementation
of the policies
without the
internal factions

③ It'll ensure a
smooth career
transition without
the political
pressure and
divergence of
the interests.

② Civil Servant
is supposed
to give neutral
advice. Such as
Negating farm
loan waiver
although it
seems a
lucrative option.

③ Morally
unethical means
can never be
justified in
the name of
loyalty.

Eg: Hiding the
data of public
interest (custodial
violence, communal
deaths)

Impact on the lives of the people
can be created while being

Politically Neutral (eg: Ashok
khemka, Mr. Sagayam)

Ans b

Merit

- (a) Teleological
approach of
utilitarians
found consonance
with the justification
of the ends over
means

Eg: Killing of the
mafias/criminals
to control the
urgent public
disorder issue.
without the due
procedure of
arrest and
investigation.

Demerit

- (a) As Grandhiji
said a wrong
means adopted
for a right result
is never truly
correct (Deontological)
In similar example
although the
public security
is safeguarded
in practical
manner, the
violation of HRs
of the criminals
and right to
life is never
justified.

Thus, the perfect harmony of the means and ends would result into a truly perfect act. For practicable purposes the ethical morality can't be made flexible to achieve an objective howsoever the dire need seems.

Ans c It is said that 'corruption greases the wheels of administration'

- II ARC.

Merits

@ Although a weed such as corruption can never be positive, yet it's seen that petty bribes can expedite the service delivery through levels of red tapism.

Demerits

@ SC has said that the corruption is rotting the life and breath of this nation. The scams of Commonwealth, 2G, coal scam, BOFORS

eg: A pension
certificate of the
old aggrieved person.

eg: To steadfast
the processing of
a DL by bribes
culture at RTO.
in common ways
of life.

adversely
impact economy
and public
welfare

② It leads to
erosion of public
faith in
democratic
institutions and
imbibes a culture
of 'chalta hai'.

Corruption in any form at any
level needs to be tackled to truly
make our Nation great. Japanese
culture is an eye opener Asian
example. Govt is bringing various
laws to deal with political (EBS),
economic (Black money, FEO Bill),
and institutional (PCA amendment)
measures.

11. Recently, two national level sportspersons who are integral members of their team, made some comments in a talk show which were perceived as being grossly misogynistic and racist. This created a huge controversy and they were temporarily suspended from the team pending an enquiry. In light of these events, answer the following questions:

(a) Do you think public figures have an additional responsibility in so far as expressing their views on matters of public importance is concerned? Give reasons.

(b) According to you, what are the reasons that some prominent public figures make such misogynistic comments, and even get away without any consequences?

(c) As the person in charge to enquire into the conduct, what factors would you consider to examine it and what punishment, if any, would you prescribe in this specific case?

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हाल ही में, राष्ट्रीय स्तर के दो खिलाड़ियों, जो अपनी टीम के अभिन्न सदस्य हैं, ने एक टॉक शो में कुछ टिप्पणियां कीं, जिन्हें नारी-द्वेषी (माईसोजिनिस्टिक) और जातिवादी माना गया। इससे एक बहुत बड़ा विवाद उत्पन्न हो गया और उन्हें जाँच लंबित रखते हुए टीम से अस्थायी रूप से निलंबित कर दिया गया। इन घटनाओं के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

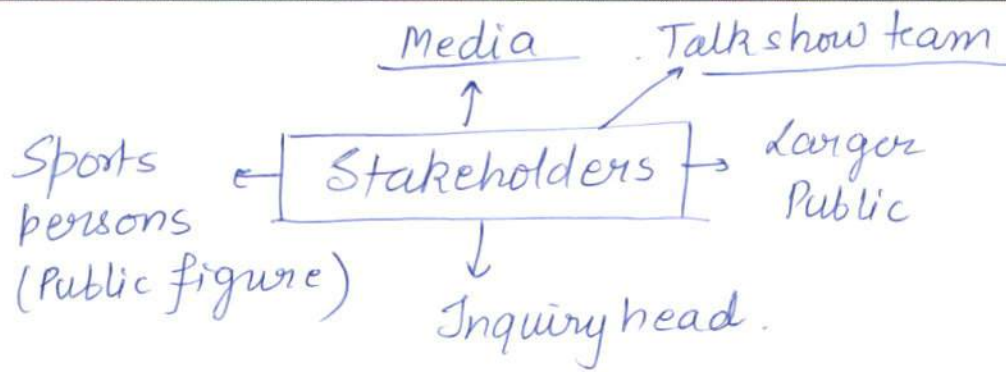
(a) क्या आप मानते हैं कि जहां तक सार्वजनिक महत्व के विषयों पर अपने विचारों को व्यक्त करने की बात है, सार्वजनिक हस्तियों पर अतिरिक्त उत्तरदायित्व होता है? कारण बताएं।

(b) आपके अनुसार, क्या कारण है कि कुछ प्रमुख सार्वजनिक हस्तियां इस प्रकार की नारी-द्वेषी (माईसोजिनिस्टिक) टिप्पणियां करती हैं और यहां तक कि बिना किसी परिणाम के बच निकलते हैं?

(c) इस आचरण की जाँच-पड़ताल करने वाले प्रभारी व्यक्ति के रूप में, इसका परीक्षण करने के लिए आप किन कारकों पर विचार करेंगे और आप इस विशिष्ट प्रकरण में क्या दंड, यदि कोई हो, निर्धारित करेंगे?

Freedom of Expression (under Art 19)

itself doesn't give a free leeway to defame, or pass any grossly inappropriate statements, restrictions in the name of public order, decency and morality are placed.



Ans a Public figures propound a role model figure which can sometimes be called as Godman's Syndrome in our culture.

Yes, they constitute a huge responsibility due to following reasons -

① Influence on such a large section of population (eg: Bollywood stars Amitabh Bachhan)

② People look up to them in their every day life.

(Eg: The cosmetic products advertised by celebrities affect the sales hugely)

- ③ Political personalities such as Narendra Modi, J P Narayan, Nehru, Gandhi touch upon thousands of dreams with their motivating speeches and words (Behavioural change)
- ④ Dr Kalam inspired hundreds of students to take up scientific space exploration studies.
- ⑤ Recently, even the GoI has taken measures to regulate the indecent and false advertisements of the products, making an ethical onus on the celebrity to promote 'authentic responsible use' (Consumer Protection Act) 1986.

Ans b Several public figures are said to have commented misogynistic or otherwise

but are carried out of the chaos without responsibility because of multifold reasons :-

- (a) Influence of power, prestige and money.
- (b) Lack of clear legal and stringent framework against vocal speeches.
- (c) Access to high class corporate lawyers with expertise to drag them out in case of poli legal dispute.
- (d) Overall, the declining moral strength and degrading ethos of Indian culture.

However, we can't neglect the figures such as Sachin, Amitabh Dravid, Granguly who devoted their lifetime balancing good work and social prestige, who are an inspiration even for the generations to come.

Ans c As an incharge, I'd consider
Following factors :-

- ① Nature and reach of the show
- ② Impact it has on population.
Today's context social media is
vital in this context.
- ③ A mere slip of tongue of genuine
intention to cause harm.
- ④ The action taken by the person
and the talk show authorities
thereafter.

My action would obviously be under
the relevant and available legal
framework :-

- ① Since there is no law explicitly
banning such general comments,
a showcause notice can't be raised
- ② I'd request the person to clear
the air by taking moral
responsibility of the action on public
platforms (Apology)
- ③ A temporary ban on the sports
participation would also set an
example.

12. There are large number of leather industries in a major industrial town of India. They provide employment to large number of people and are also a prominent source of revenue for the state. Lately it has been observed that despite following the present emission control rules, the collective ecological footprint of these industries remains quite high affecting the surrounding areas in an adverse manner. The new technologies available for emission control are quite costly and thus acts as a disincentive for the owners of the industries for adopting them.

In light of this information, the government is contemplating the following options:

- (a) Shutting down the industries in the region
- (b) Relocating the industries to a new region
- (c) Making the emission control rules stricter
- (d) Providing incentives to the industry owners for adoption of new technology.

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Analyse the above options in terms of their merits and demerits. What course of action would you choose and why?

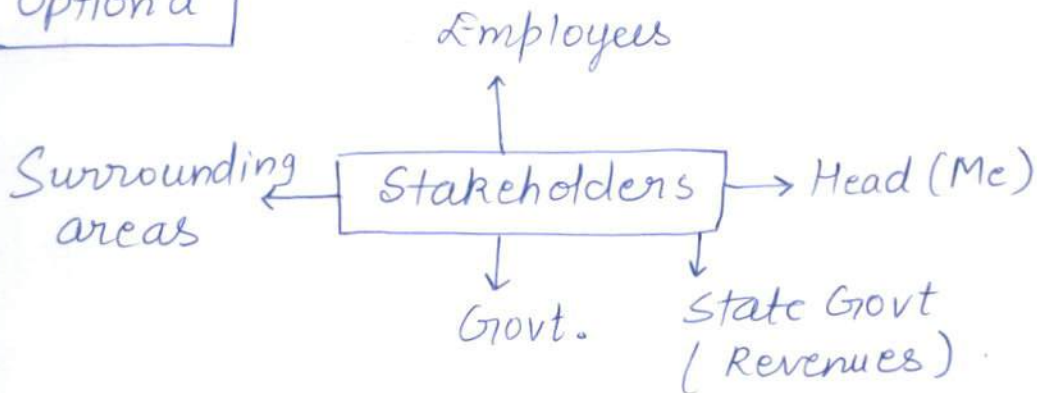
भारत के एक प्रमुख औद्योगिक शहर में बड़ी संख्या में चमड़ा उद्योग हैं। वे बड़ी संख्या में लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान करते हैं और राज्य के लिए राजस्व के एक प्रमुख स्रोत भी हैं। हाल ही में यह देखा गया कि वर्तमान उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण नियमों का पालन करने के बावजूद, इन उद्योगों का सामूहिक पारिस्थितिकीय फुटप्रिंट काफी अधिक बना हुआ है जिससे आसपास के क्षेत्र प्रतिकूल रूप से प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण के लिए उपलब्ध नई प्रौद्योगिकियां काफी महंगी हैं और इस प्रकार ये इन उद्योगों के स्वामियों द्वारा अपनाए जाने को हतोत्साहित करती हैं।

इस जानकारी के आलोक में, सरकार निम्नलिखित विकल्पों पर विचार कर रही है:

- (a) इस क्षेत्र में उद्योगों को बंद करना।
- (b) एक नए क्षेत्र में उद्योगों को स्थानांतरित करना।
- (c) उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण नियमों को और सख्त बनाना।
- (d) नई प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाने हेतु उद्योगों के स्वामियों को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करना।

उपर्युक्त विकल्पों का उनके गुण-दोष के आधार पर विश्लेषण कीजिए। आप क्या कार्यवाही अपनाएंगे और क्यों?

For a fast growing developing country as India sustainable development vs. Economic growth is to be guided by principles by SDG 9

Option aShutting down industriesMerits

- ① Immediate relief to the pollution issue
- ② Easiest option to choose
- ③ Aid to India's climate commitments (Paris Pact-INDC)

Demerits

- ① An employment loss disaster on large scale
- ② Adverse impact on economic growth
- ③ State revenues and fiscal deficit to increase

Option bRelocating to a new regionMerits

- ① Solves the problem of given area
- ② Govt's order would have positive

Demerits

- ① Doesn't address the root cause of problem
- ② It'd shift the

environmental
impact

- ③ Save lives of many due to the pollution.

burden to a new
area risking
new lives.

- ③ The revenue loss issue and local unemployment

Option c

Stricter emission rules

Merits

- ① Comparatively better option, it'll arrest the adverse ecological footprint and save the livelihood of thousands

Demerits

- ① Affect the productivity of the capital deprived sector which can't invest in high technologies.
② Affect overall GDP contribution of the sector

Option d

Incentives to owners

Merits

- ① Address their resource crunch

Demerits

- ① The incentives might not be

and funding requirements.

- ② Incentivise them to shift to green technologies.

sufficient to arrest the complete requirements.

- ② It might take time to show results.

Ans My choice would be a blend of option 3 and option 4 as follows for following reasons:-

- ① There shall be stringent pollution norms since the ecological footprint is reported to be quite high by authorities.

It'll affect India's climate commitments (Paris deal COP21, SDGs) and also risk millions of lives in the neighbourhood (WHO- Air pollution related deaths quite high in India).

- ② Keeping in mind the labour-intensive, economic growth contribution, it's of utmost importance

to support the sunrise sector
ensuring the livelihood security
of workers.

Schemes such as capital
subsidy 25% under TUFS - technology
upgradation, market entention
can be provided.

- ③ It'd also be beneficial to
involve R&D institutions such
as ISRO, DRDO, IISc to undertake
research and indigenous
innovative interventions which
are low cost. Thus, reducing
import dependence over the
foreign green technology.
- ④ Platforms like AIM, IMPRESS,
IMPACT can be utilised to tap
the innovative minds of young
people.
- ⑤ Lastly, capacity building and
skilling (NSQF) of workers
would additionally boost the
sector.

13. Many coal mines in a district subject the workers to inhuman working conditions with little safety measures in place. As such, there have been several accidents and many workers have died in the past. In recognition of a recent accident where fifteen workers were trapped and died, the National Green Tribunal has ordered for closure of all such mines. Some of them have shut down, but many still continue to operate by getting an exception from the government, sometimes using the unholy nexus of politicians-miners-bureaucrats. In absence of alternative employment, the locals have no other choice but to work in mines. The mine owners are in fact inciting the workers to protest to simultaneously put a pressure on the state to completely overturn the ban. As a District Magistrate of this district, you have been asked by the State government to prepare a report on this issue and give recommendations to resolve it. In this regard, answer the following questions:

(a) Identify the interests of State and analyse whether there may be a conflict amongst them?

(b) Given that economic growth is often achieved with a large human cost, identify the principles and strategies which could be used in the given case to achieve desirable outcomes.

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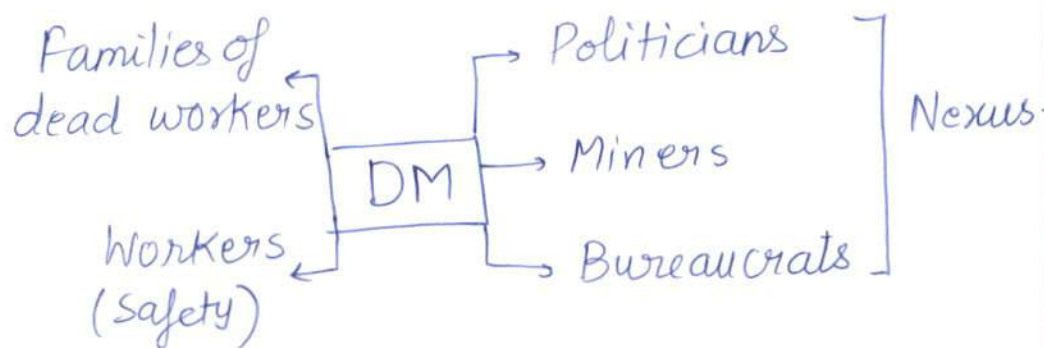
एक जिले के कई कोयला खदानों में श्रमिकों की कार्य दशाएँ अमानवीय हैं और उनकी सुरक्षा के उपाय नगण्य हैं। इस प्रकार, अतीत में कई दुर्घटनाएँ हुई हैं तथा कई श्रमिकों की मृत्यु हुई है। हाल ही में हुई एक दुर्घटना का संज्ञान लेते हुए, जिसमें पंद्रह श्रमिक फंस गए थे और उनकी मृत्यु हो गई थी, राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण ने ऐसी सभी खदानों को बंद करने का आदेश दिया है। उनमें से कुछ को बंद कर दिया गया है, लेकिन अभी भी कई खदान, कभी-कभी राजनेताओं-खनिकों-नौकरशाहों के गलत गठजोड़ का उपयोग करते हुए, सरकार से छूट प्राप्त करके परिचालन जारी रखे हुए हैं। वैकल्पिक रोजगार के अभाव में, स्थानीय लोगों के पास खदानों में काम करने के अतिरिक्त और कोई विकल्प नहीं है। खदान स्वामी वास्तव में प्रतिबंध को पूरी तरह से समाप्त करने हेतु राज्य पर एक साथ दबाव डालने के लिए मजदूरों को विरोध करने के लिए उकसा रहे हैं। इस जिले के एक जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के रूप में, आपसे राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस मुद्दे पर एक प्रतिवेदन तैयार करने और इसका समाधान करने के लिए अनुशंसाएं देने के लिए कहा गया है। इस संबंध में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) राज्य के हितों की पहचान कीजिए और विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्या उनके मध्य कोई संघर्ष हो सकता है?

(b) यह देखते हुए कि आर्थिक संवृद्धि प्रायः अत्यधिक मानवीय लागत के साथ प्राप्त होती है, उन सिद्धांतों और रणनीतियों की पहचान कीजिए, जिनका दिए गए प्रकरण में बांछित परिणाम प्राप्त करने के लिए उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

This case study highlights the deplorable conditions of labour in mining sector facing occupational safety hazards in India. Instances of deaths due to Rathole mining in North east, poisonous gases in Chhatisgarh are found. Despite NGTs orders, the actual ground condition remains concern.
matter of

Stakeholders in the case



Ans a

State's interest in the given situation are multifacted :-

- ① Since India has huge reserves of coal and is dominated by

the thermal power (61% of energy mix - Eio Survey 2017-18), state needs to ensure energy security of the country and meet the rising energy demand which is predicted to double by 2030 (TRAI).

- ② The Mineral exploration potential remains low, only 10% of the resources are exploited thus, state also aims to increase the mining exploration (NITI@75) potential.
- ③ The economic growth vs Development is conflicted when state also needs to ensure livelihood security and Right to life of the workers.
- ④ Under Art 39 state is legally mandated to ensure the employment opportunities. Also, safety of the labour working there.
- ⑤ Our coal mining policy also puts onus on the contractors

and miners to ensure the protection equipments.

Ans b Economic growth entailing huge human costs defeats the purpose of inclusive sustainable growth.

Principles to follow :

- ① A social security and insurance provisions to the workers in case of mishappening
- ② Sustainable mining in harmony with the ecological and economic growth.
- ③ Ensuring the Right to Life and Safety of each worker.
- ④ Responsibilities in case of the death to the director, team lead or the mining head of area.
- ⑤ A culture of ethics to break the nexus of Bureaucrats - politicians and miners.

Strategies to follow

- ① Use of digital technology to reduce the corruption, cutting the nexus bringing transparency. A real time tracking and reporting of the illegal and mishappenings.
- ② An effective Grievance redressal mechanism and clear cut SOP by DG of Mine Safety during accidents.
- ③ Miners and contracts to have Contractual obligation to ensure the insurance of each life.
- ④ Dynamite used Blasting in open cast mining be replaced with better advanced hydraulic fracturing.
- ⑤ Provisioning of the alternative sources of employment in the Mining Corridors and clusters.

Govt has recently drafted
4 Labour codes which is a further
boost.

14. Recently you were posted as a District Magistrate of a predominantly agricultural district, which has been one of the best performers in agriculture since the last decade. In one of your field visits, you find that the large landowners, who are a socially, politically and economically powerful group, employ domestic helps and agriculture labour who are informally tied to them and have been working there since generations. In return, these workers are provided basic amenities like food and shelter apart from some money. However, you do sense a violation of basic human rights in this situation.

In light of the above case, answer the following questions:

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

(b) How does denial of choice amount to violation of human rights?

(c) What course of action would you take? Give reasons.

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हाल ही में आपको प्रमुखतया कृषि आधारित एक जिले के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के रूप में पदस्थापित किया गया है। यह जिला पिछले दशक से कृषि में सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शनकर्ताओं में से एक रहा है। एक ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के भ्रमण में आप पाते हैं कि बड़े भू-स्वामी, जो सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक रूप से शक्तिशाली समूह हैं, ऐसे घरेलू सहायकों और कृषि मजदूरों को नियोजित किए हुए हैं, जो अनौपचारिक रूप से उनसे बंधे हुए हैं और पीढ़ियों से वहां काम कर रहे हैं। बदले में इन श्रमिकों को कुछ पैसे के अतिरिक्त भोजन और आश्रय जैसी आधारभूत सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं। फिर भी, आपको इस परिस्थिति में मूलभूत मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन की अनुभूति होती है।

उपर्युक्त प्रकरण के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित हितधारकों, उनके हितों और नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) किस प्रकार चयन की वंचना मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन है?

(c) आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे? कारण बताएं।

Human dignity and freedom forms
the inviolable part of right to life
Our Constitution also ensures the
same through Article 23 making
it a fundamental right preventing
any form of Bondage.

(a) Stakeholders involved :-

- ① D.M. (Myself)
- ② Group of large landowners
- ③ Informal Bonded Agricultural Labourers.
- ④ Rest of the District population and farmers.

① D.M.

Interests

- (a) Ensuring the continued district performance.
- (b) Protecting the human rights of bonded farmers as per law.
- (c) Course of action that would be beneficial to all.

Ethical Issues

- (a) Violation of the human rights of informal labourers
- (b) Exploitation by the few large landowners.
- (c) Provisioning of decent standard of living to farmers.

② Large Landowners

Interests

- (a) Profitable production.
- (b) High performance with minimal costs applied

Ethical Issues

- (a) Bonded Labour in any form is wrong
- (b) Providing only bare sustenance not a living standard

(3) Informal bonded farmersInterests

- (a) To secure a livelihood and basic amenities

Ethical Issues

- (a) form of begar and lack of the agency to make choices

(4) Rest of the population

An example to be set in front of all the farmers.

Ans b

Denial of choice amounts to the refusal of the lack of agency of an individual to make subjected choices.

Human rights form the essence of the dignity of an individual providing basic rights integral to

human life. Using tied labours with mere basic amenities over generations denies them the freedom to go for other work, grow economically. They are subjected to permanent subjugation of the owner's pecuniary interests.

UNHDR also identifies human freedom and self determination as integral part of human rights doctrine

Ans c

My course of action would be as follows :-

- ① As per my rulebook and guided by Art 39(b)(c) which prevents concentration of resources within a few hands, I would form a committee to go through detailed inspection and field studies for the actual situation.
- ② As per the findings of report, I would consult by my seniors.

for the further course of action
Since landowners are politically,
economically and socially influential.

- ③ I'd request written orders from
the superiors to send a notice
to the landowners stating to
provide good livelihood opportunities
as per legal framework and
allowing the rebenchment of
workers who wish to leave.
- ④ The SP of the area would be
intimated to keep forces stationed
in case of the mismanagement
or social disruption.
- ⑤ I would submit the report to
the higher authorities stating
my comments clearly.

India is signatory to ILO conventions,
covenants of social, economic right
(ICSEC), the machinery needs to
dutifully with courage of conviction
needs to implement same in true
spirit.