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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1420)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	62420
Center	ONLINE	Date	11.11.20

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	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 FOURTEEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी 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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Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

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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

1.
(a)

Man is a product of his environment

A person is influenced by the kind of environment in which s/he is brought up. The factors which influence are :

- i) Parents : It is said that parents are the first teachers of a child.
- ii) Household : whether it is a nuclear or joint family
- iii) School where a child gets educated
- iv) Peers or friends
- v) Workplace
- vi) Kind of government present in the country, whether democratic or authoritarian.

For example, a person whose parents did not give him/her much attention during childhood, may turn out to be an angry, isolated person. s/he may not

respect the institution of family.

Man can also modify the environment. A person who is confident, strong-willed, has clear ideals and a good rapport with others, can change the environment.

For example, Gandhiji, after returning to India, changed the nature of freedom struggle, by promoting values like non-violence and satyagraha.

Therefore, man is both a product of his environment and influences the environment as well.

1.(b)

Accountability can be defined as justifying one's actions or being responsible to finish one's tasks successfully. Efficiency means doing a task with least time and effort.

It may seem that both ideas are antithetical to each other because if a person is accountable, s/he may not be efficient.

for example: A public servant while working on a government scheme to distribute ration cards, may take time, because some people may not have required documents. But he will have to look over all potential beneficiaries. This will make the work inefficient.

Accountability is essential for good governance because:

- 1) It makes it necessary for public servants to fulfil their duties diligently.
- 2) It reinforces the faith of the public in the administration.
- 3) It reduces chances of corruption and nepotism.
- 4) It makes governance based on rule of law, more inclusive and consensus based.

For example: if the people have the right to recall then a politician will perform his best and look after public welfare, since he can be recalled, if not accountable. This results in good governance.

2.
(a)

Gandhian ideals are present in our constitution in the form of Directive Principles, fundamental duties etc. They can today help us to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic.

- 1) Gandhian ideals can help people become more disciplined and follow social distancing norms.
- 2) They can help protect the vulnerable sections from the disease and stigma eg. Dalits, transgenders, tribals.
- 3) They can help the government to become more democratic while enforcing laws such as Disaster Management Act.
- 4) Gandhiji's idea of Antyodaya or Sarvodaya, will help to protect the poor sections from the pandemic.

5) His ideas of brotherhood and science without humanity as a sin, can help avoid vaccine nationalism and make it available to all, as a common good.

6) His ideas of promotion of khadi and local products, revival of cottage industries, can help in the current economic crisis.

The government's idea of 'Vocal for local' and Atmanirbhar Bharat have been derived from this.

7) Lastly, Gandhiji's ideas of conserving the environment can help to reduce man-animal conflict, and thus prevent the emergence of such diseases in the future.

Thus, following Gandhiji's ideals are essential in current times.

2. (b)

Civil servants, often after retirement, take up certain jobs, to occupy their time and utilise their experience in administration.

They have the legal right to do so, under Article 19 and All India civil service Conduct Rules.

Eg: A civil servant, after retirement, may join a private company or a government firm as consultant.

This also raises certain ethical issues because:

1) It questions their accountability because they may work in favour of a private firm or the ruling party, only to get job in the future.

2) It questions their integrity and loyalty to public welfare.

They may not have worked for the public but only for their own vested interests.

3) It raises doubts about political-bureaucracy nexus. Eg: many civil servants after retirement join political parties. It is always essential that a civil servant should be non-partisan and apolitical.

4) This may lower the credibility of administration and dilute faith of the public.

5) It also shows that such civil servants may have indulged in corruption or nepotism, to get employment after retirement.

Thus, post-retirement jobs though legal, need to be avoided and should only be in rare cases.

3. (a)

The following quotation is very relevant in present times. Taking cue from Albert Einstein's own life, a man of great intellect, he achieved great success but always remained down to earth.

He tried to become a man of value as well. Eg: He always promoted the use of science for the benefit of society.

Nowadays, many people who are successful, are forgetting their values. They believe that earning lots of money is success and they do not have to do anything else. Eg: A businessman may be very rich but he is not a man of value, if ^{he} treats his employees badly or has used

illegal means to earn profits.
Thus, he may be successful but
will not be valued in society.

A good businessman would
be that who would use his
success for benefit of society.

Eg: Tata group, Azim Premji foundation.

The concept of Corporate social
Responsibility is valid here.

Similarly, a successful
politician will only become a
man of value, if he works for
public welfare.

A man of value would have
integrity, empathy and compassion.

That is why Swami Vivekananda
said - Prefer a man with a kind
heart rather than an intelligent
mind.

3.(b)

Performing an unethical act
is against humanity. Having
knowledge of it and still
allowing it to continue can
be even more dangerous.

For example, if a senior
officer is very corrupt and
his junior knows about it but
does nothing then it can spread
a contagion:

- i) It will result in inefficiency
and secrecy in administration.
- ii) Other junior officers may
follow the senior as well.
- iii) It will erode public trust.
- iv) It will result in dereliction
of duty and non-accountability.

The same thing will
happen if other offences are

committed eg. sexual harassment
in a workplace. If a person
remains silent about it then
other female employees are also
not safe and it sets a bad
precedent.

Therefore, a person should
always stand up for his
morals and ethics and have
courage to stop an offence.

Such whistleblowers are valued
in society and make it more
accountable.

4. (a)

Global commons are those resources which do not belong to any particular nation but to all the people for common use. Eg: Antarctica, the outer space, atmosphere etc.

The ethical challenges arising out of utilisation of global commons are :

1) If not utilised properly then the resource gets depleted and unavailable for everyone.

Eg: The current resource race in Arctic region, makes it vulnerable to melting of ice and loss of biodiversity.

2) often, only a few big countries are in control of the global commons. This goes against

the principle of humanity as one and inclusiveness.

3) There are very less international laws and regulations to control the use of global commons.

Eg: The laws and UN treaties related to outer space are non-binding in nature and many countries have not ratified it.

4) It often becomes a hegemony of the western world, leaving the Third World deprived of benefits.

Thus, utilisation of Global commons should be guided by a coordinated plan. The Trusteeship Council can be given a new mandate of governing the global commons.

4.(b)

A code of conduct sets out the rules and regulations to be followed by the employees of an organisation. It is specific and narrow in scope.

It establishes minimal standards of conduct. Eg: Model Code of Conduct, Civil servants conduct Rules, etc. They mention the do's and don't's but are not very effective.

A better strategy is to promote ethical work culture through internalisation of values. This can be done in the following ways:

- 1) Right from childhood, students should get value education eg. focus on honesty, compassion in the schools.

- 2) Parents should be guided to inculcate values in children. They can be helped by teachers and counsellors.
- 3) On the workplace, team activities, discussions and mentoring program should be conducted to promote cooperation, tolerance and efficiency.
- 4) on-the-job training and refresher courses should be conducted to promote value education.

Apart from this, it is also essential that the Code of conduct is reformed to make it mandatory, with penalties, and is updated from time to time.

5.(a)

Corruption can be defined as the misuse of public office for private gain, according to Transparency International.

Corruption cannot be eradicated if a state does not have the will and discipline to enforce probity. Probity means ethical governance, guided by moral ideals of a nation.

Eg: A state where officials, politicians and businessmen are in a nexus, there is no law and order, no accountability or transparency. This leads to bad governance.

$$\text{Corruption} = \text{Monopoly} + \text{Discretion} - \text{Accountability}$$

Thus, to remove corruption,

a state should have the will to do so :

- 1) using ICT in governance to make it more transparent
eg. Digilocker, MyGov Portal etc.
- 2) Enforcing strict code of conduct and code of ethics to impose penalties in case of violation.
- 3) Using citizen charters, RTI, grievance redressal mechanisms to stop corruption.
- 4) value education in schools, making public service delivery efficient and corruption as a high risk and low yield activity, are all important steps to eradicate corruption.

5. (b)

The bureaucratic system of India is a colonial legacy. still having a colonial mindset will not take India into the 21st century.

- i) The bureaucracy sees itself as all-powerful and maintains values like hierarchy, derived from F. W. Riggs' theory.
- ii) The bureaucracy views the subordinates as inferior and work culture is not motivating in nature.
- iii) They still use colonial era laws like official secrets Act, sedition, preventive detention etc.
- iv) The colonial system of rote learning and production of clerks is still continuing,

leading to bureaucrats having no ethical values.

Therefore, the bureaucratic work culture needs to be transformed:

- 1) The officers should work together with all staff to promote teamwork and cooperation.
- 2) Code of Ethics is needed to make work culture more moral and productive.
- 3) More transparency is needed through use of ICT for e-governance and amending colonial era laws.
- 4) Service orientation not elitism should be promoted during training. The curriculum also needs to be updated.

This will usher good governance in India.

6.

Bill Gates, as a corporate leader, has inspired me the most. He espouses the values of integrity, compassion and delay gratification.

The moral lessons I have learnt from his life are :

- i) A person should use his resources or wealth for the benefit of society. Bill Gates is a noted philanthropist and the Bill & Melinda Gates foundation has helped people worldwide.
- ii) Despite his success in technology and business, he remains down to earth and a compassionate human being. This motivates me to work for the society.

iii) He has always promoted the development of poor countries, improving health of women and children etc.

iv) His humble background and struggle inspires me to do hardwork and have dedication and perseverance.

v) He has also worked on recent issues like climate change mitigation, peace and disarmament in the world.

Thus, Bill Gates, as a corporate leader, has helped me learn the importance of being humane, working for public welfare, being empathetic, fighting for what is right and making the world a better place.

7.

Good governance can be defined as the power of management of a country's social and economic resources for development. The world Bank gives 8 features of good governance like transparency, rule of law, consensus, efficiency etc.

Governance in contrast is the process of decision making and implementation.

Eg: When a public servant implements the PM Awas Yojana effectively, he exercises governance.

But when an old woman, who does not have required documents or is not aware, is helped then he exercises good governance.

Here increasing participation of people and easy access to information are essential.

- 1) It makes public servants more accountable to the people
- 2) It makes administration more transparent and reduces chances of secrecy, corruption.
- 3) It makes people more aware and empowered and renews their trust in government.

Tools like RTI, citizen charters, e-governance, and institutions like police, courts, etc. can help in ushering good governance.

8.

Moral scrupulousness in one's private life automatically guarantees high moral stature in professional life as well.

This can be seen in the lives of Abraham Lincoln, Gandhiji, Nelson Mandela, APJ Abdul Kalam, Bill Gates etc.

i) A person with high moral ideals will never do anything wrong or illegal professionally because it will go against his/her conscience.

ii) If they do something different from their personal values, then they will face ethical dilemma and will not be able to do such work.

iii) It will make them feel guilty and thus will always work in accordance with ethical values.

For example, a person who is gender sensitive and respects women, will not tolerate sexual harassment at workplace or unequal wages paid to women.

Similarly, a person who is honest and has integrity, will never take any bribes or indulge in corruption. He will instead emerge as a whistleblower.

Thus, it is essential that moral persons are recognised so that it influences others and leads to ethical governance.

9. a) The above case study involves the following stakeholders: the District Magistrate, the woman sarpanch, her husband and the people of that district.

The ethical issues involved in this case are gender equality where a woman sarpanch is not accepted by the people, the failure of reservation in local bodies where even if women are elected, they are not in power.

The other prominent issue is that the district has a low women literacy and sex ratio and should become better under Aspirational Districts programme.

- b) The options available to the District Magistrate are:

i) Do not interfere since the husband is a good administrator and enjoys local support.

However, this goes against idea of gender equality and representation of women in politics. It will set a bad precedent for the future. The district may continue to have low literacy and sex ratio.

ii) Interfere in the matter as the woman has been elected as sarpanch and should carry out her duties. This will empower women in the district.

However, it can lead to protests by the local people.

The second option is the most suitable course of action.

i) The District Magistrate should

firstly, empowers the woman to fulfil her duties as sarpanch.

ii) Further, monitoring mechanisms should be put in place to ensure that such things do not happen.

iii) There should be discussion with the husband and the local people, telling them about the de-merits of allowing such things to happen.

iv) Further, media and civil society can also help to generate awareness among the people. Strict penalties should be put in place if women are not allowed to do their duties.

The people should be reminded that as Swami Vivekananda said - 'A bird cannot fly on only one wing', thus women empowerment is essential for a nation to progress.

10.

a) The factors hindering collective actions are:

i) The nations putting their national interest first instead of thinking about global good.

Eg: Vaccine nationalism in COVID times.

ii) The tensions between countries bilaterally, lead them to stop cooperation on a global level.

Eg: Trade war between US and china has worsened the global economy.

iii) Countries do not want to take responsibility for their actions. Eg: US, pulling out of Paris Agreement, despite being the second largest polluter.

b) The international community has a moral obligation to come together and find solutions because:

i) The global problems like climate change, terrorism and now COVID-19 pandemic, are not contained within national borders and if not controlled, will harm all countries equally.

ii) The problems that we face are so extensive in nature that it is beyond the capacity of a single nation to deal with it alone. cooperation is essential.

iii) Aggregation is the law of nature, according to Sri Aurobindo. If we do not cooperate then it will be disastrous.

c) The principles guiding such international cooperation should be:

i) following Common Good approach, for benefit of humanity

ii) protecting poor and under-developed countries first since they are at a disadvantage.

iii) The big powers should transfer technology and give aid to poor nations.

iv) The conflicts should be solved peacefully at international forums like UN, WTO etc.

v) Harmony and Brotherhood are essential.

Eg: common but differentiated responsibilities in Paris Agreement helps the Third World countries.

11.

a) The above case study presents the ethical challenges of :

- i) sexual exploitation of women
- ii) Nexus of police, politicians and criminals
- iii) Public demand for swift action
- iv) political pressure on the administration.

The stakeholders involved are: the Superintendent of Police, the 30 girls, the NGO, nexus of police and politicians, media and society at large.

b) The options available to me are as follows :

- i) Agree to demand of public for swift action and punish the culprits. This will bring justice to the victims. However,

justice hurried is justice buried.
It can lead to innocents being punished and culprits running free.

Also, this will lead to more political pressure and probable punishment of transfer.

ii) Another option is to cover up the case and save our position. However, this goes against the value of gender equality, protecting the oppressed and we become part of the nexus as well.

Also, the media and public may become outraged, resulting in protests.

The best course of action is as follows:

i) To set up a committee of inquiry

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to find out the culprits and
punish them as early as possible.
This will help to break the nexus.

ii) Addressing the media and
people that justice will be given
to the victims.

iii) setting up monitoring mechanisms
to prevent such incidents in future
and checking activities of NGOs
regularly.

iv) Increasing police vigilance,
setting up grievance redressal
mechanisms and taking help of
media to bring this issue to light.

v) Even if political pressure increases
and one is transferred, it does
not matter since justice and
compassion are more important.

Protecting people is the main
objective. A civil servant should
have courage to resist pressures.

12.

a) The above case study presents the following ethical issues :

- i) Political pressure on bureaucracy to favour a company i.e. indulge in nepotism.
- ii) If not in line with directions then threats of transfer and stopping promotion.

This case study presents the conflict of interests i.e. personal vs professional interests and the slippery slope argument where doing a favour, may become a habit in the future.

The stakeholders involved are the senior and junior IAS officers, the companies bidding and politicians.

b) The options available are :

i) conducting a fair bidding process to give the project to the best company. This will be fair and result in right handling of public money. It will also inspire the young IAS officer to do the right thing always.

However, it will lead to transference and no promotion.

ii) Favouring company X will protect positions and you will be promoted easily.

However, it will compromise the project since company X is not suitable. The young officer will also become demoralised.

Therefore, the best course of action is to conduct a fair

bidding process. We need to ensure that right companies get the chance. A civil servant should be neutral, objective and apolitical.

favouring company X will set a bad precedent. Further, more demands will ~~be~~ arise in the future.

Even if transferred or not promoted, one will have the satisfaction of fulfilling duties responsibly. A civil servant should always be honest and upright and public welfare is most important.

13.

a) The case study present the following ethical issues:

- i) Development vs Environment trade-off
- ii) Pressure to complete project due to promise made by government
- iii) Protests by the local community

The stakeholders involved are:

the head of SPV, the people, the NGO and environment.

b) The following course of action would be most suitable:

- i) conducting discussion and dialogue with local people and NGO to address their grievances.
- iii) conducting environmental impact Assessment (EIA) to see if the project will harm

the environment or not.

iii) If the project will pass EIA test then address the people and tell them that environment will be fully protected.

further, ensure that they are properly relocated and get employment in the power plant once constructed.

iv) However, if the project does not pass the EIA test then it is important to make it more sustainable eg. planting trees around, using clean energy, proper disposal of waste etc.

Also, conduct the Public Consultation part of EIA to take in views of the people.

v) once the changes are made and the EIA requirements are made, ensure that local people are satisfied and go ahead with the construction.

vi) set up monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to see that construction is properly done and in future, no harm is done to the environment.

This will lead to sustainable development and help people in the remote region to gain economic benefits. Thus, it will be a win-win situation.

14.

Genetic editing is the process of modifying the genetic structure of an individual using tools like CRISPR/Cas9, nanotechnology.

a) The ethical considerations associated with genome editing are :

i) It can give rise to embryonic gene editing to develop Designer Babies. Eg: Hi Tiankui in China edited twin babies to make them HIV resistant.

ii) Such genome editing can lead to discrimination and stereotypes in society. Eg: wanting blue eyes or fair skin etc.

iii) The consequences of such editing are unknown and it can lead to unintended

mutations. Thus, it poses a health risk.

iv) such editing can also be used to develop super humans as biological weapons, which can be harmful for society.

v) These techniques are not 100% accurate and there is little international and national regulation to deal with such cases.

(b) An ethical framework to use this technology for betterment of humanity can be as follows:

i) Designing international laws to prevent its misuse

ii) setting up an international body to deal with scientific advancements and applications.

iii) Within India, the Personal Data Protection Bill and DNA Technology Regulation Bill, need to be passed as soon as possible.

iv) The public and private players involved in such technologies should be regulated by law.

v) The values of consensus, inclusiveness and compassion should be emphasised upon.

Gandhiji's 'science without Humanity' as a sin should be remembered to use such technology only for positive reasons.