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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1416)

Name of Candidate	Nidhi Goyal	Registration Number	733764
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Date	28/12/20
Center	Home		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are FOURTEEN questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

1. (a) Highlighting the significance of ethical work culture, suggest ways by which it can be imbibed in an organization. (150 words) 10

नैतिक कार्य संस्कृति के महत्त्व को रेखांकित करते हुए, उन उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जिनके माध्यम से इसे किसी संगठन में आत्मसात किया जा सकता है।

Ethical work culture refers to the collective practices, norms, beliefs in the organisation which is guided by ethical values.

It refers to the way members behave with each other and the outsiders in an organisation with ethical values in background.

Eg. TATA respects its employee and provide a job security to them and also contributes for the societal development through various CSR initiatives

Significance

↳ It ensures that interests of all stakeholders are given due respect.

↳ Protects the consumer against unfair marketing practices Eg. Maggi's suppressing the fact that its product contain lead was unethical

- ↳ Protects the employee against exploitative practices of employer
- ↳ ~~En~~ Build the goodwill & image of organization in society. Eg. Namamathu ~~linking~~ image of containing no harmful chemicals in its products.
- ↳ timely payment of taxes to government.

How to imbibe ethical work culture?

- 1) Government framing law & regulations to provide a framework. Eg. CSR Act, SEBI guidelines
- 2) Values promoted by the promoters of organization. Eg. JRD TATA, Birla
- 3) Providing ethical training to new employee
- 4) framing code of ethics to guide during ethical dilemma

ARC has recommended Code of ethics for civil servants to guide their efforts in right direction.

1. (b) Upholding probity in governance is not only contingent on values of an individual but also the processes of the institution. Discuss. (150 words) 10

शासन में सत्यनिष्ठा बनाए रखना न केवल किसी व्यक्ति के मूल्यों पर बल्कि संस्था की प्रक्रियाओं पर भी निर्भर करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Probity in governance refers to the ethical behaviour of the individual.

It includes

- ↳ integrity
- ↳ honesty
- ↳ Absence of corruption

Eg. A civil servant being transparent & honest in his dealing with public funds during implementation of any government scheme.

Probity in governance - Individual values.

- ↳ Determined by the value & system of an individual
- ↳ Determined by the experiences of the individual
- ↳ family norms, social culture determine his ethicality
- ↳ Individual empathy & emotional intelligence also determines probity

Contribution of Organisational Processes

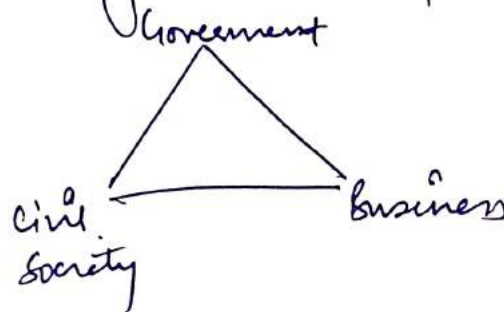
- ↳ Work culture of the orgⁿ determines probity in governance - Eg. corruption culture of govt. department is not conducive for good governance.
- ↳ Code of conduct determined by organisation like dealing with ~~the~~ conflict of interest, related party transactions determines probity
- ↳ Rules & Regulations & ethical policy framed also affect. Eg. Citizen Charter, Social Audit can impact probity
- ↳ Extent to which Accountability & Transparency is emphasised in orgⁿ ~~determine~~ Eg. Building an RTI & temperament can be conducive for probity

Probity in governance is of utmost importance for ensuring the welfare of masses, maintaining public trust in the system, upholding democratic values thus has to be promoted at any cost.

2. (a) The nature of a business's operations has a major influence on the ethical issues with which it must contend. Giving examples, discuss how business ethics is crucial in today's world. (150 words) 10

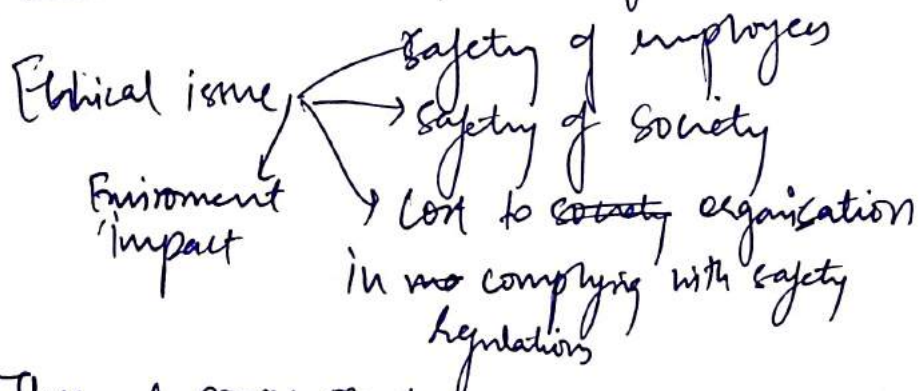
व्यवसाय के परिचालन की प्रकृति का नैतिक मुद्दों पर बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ता है जबकि इन दोनों को द्वंद्वरत होना चाहिए। सोदाहरण, विवेचना कीजिए कि आज के समय में व्यावसायिक नैतिकता कैसे महत्वपूर्ण है।

Business organisations are an integral component of society. It is one of the three pillars of societal system

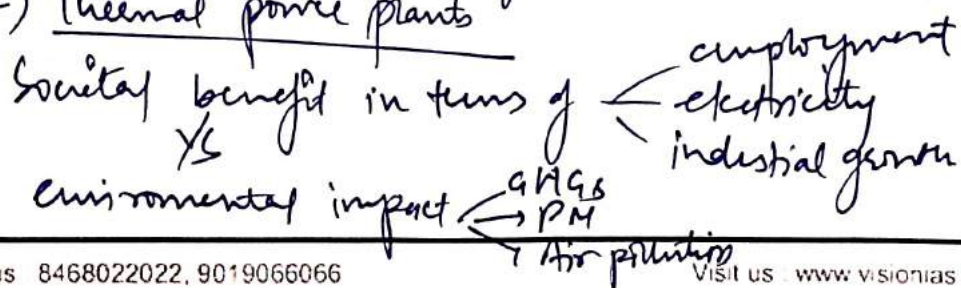


Nature of business operations affecting ethical issue

- 1) Dealing with business dealing with harmful gases or chemicals. Eg. LD Polymers



- 2) Thermal power plants



3) Food Business

~~Profit~~ of the business by using less quality ingredients v/s Safety of the consumers

Eg. Maggi using lead in its noodles harmful to health

Imp. Importance of Business ethics in today's world

↳ To ensure wellfare of the consumers. Eg. Johnson's baby use of harmful elements in talcum powder causing cancer in women.

↳ for the wider benefit of society. Eg. Gas leak from Bhopal Gas plant due to security lapse

↳ for the protection of environment. Eg. Discharge of effluents, air pollution danger to humanity

↳ for sustaining the business in long term.
Eg. Satyam Computers lost due to lapse in business ethics

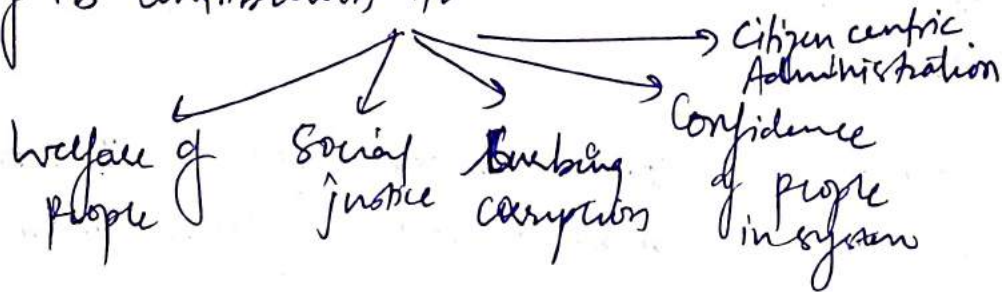
Business get their license to operate from the Society thus need to protect the interest of Society. They are the 'trustees of societal resources'

2. (b) An honest bureaucrat can be put to inconvenience but the dishonest one is more likely to suffer in the long run. Comment. (150 words) 10

एक ईमानदार नौकरशाह को असुविधा हो सकती है किन्तु एक बेईमान नौकरशाह को दीर्घकाल में हानि होने की अधिक संभावना होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

In civil services, integrity & honesty are the values which are ~~the~~ emphasised most.

It's importance can be manifested in terms of its contribution to



But an honest bureaucrat can be put to inconvenience:-

- Political pressures ^{career} ~~leading to~~ growth
- May need to sacrifice personal interests like promotion, remote transfers.
- May even danger to life of the person.
G. Ashok Khemka lost his life due to his fight against illegal mining
- feeling of dissonance & anxiety due to constant pressure.

But in the long run, it is the dishonest officer which is most likely to suffer :-

- Loss to image when the corruption will be exposed.
- Loss of prestige & respect in the society.
- May even ~~be~~ used to face imprisonment
- Loss of personal morality - no inner happiness, just material show off.

~~But in a country like~~
But in India, it is the honest which suffers the most not the dishonest one because:-

- Delay in trials of corruption
- Politicians & Bureaucrats ~~never~~ prevent any expose of corruption.
- Lack of clarity in regulations & laws
- Poor enforcement of legislation like PCA.
- Lack of whistle blowers policy, no witness protection.

To maintain the trust of people in the system, it is important to reward the honest & punish the dishonest.

3. (a) The notion of an ethical foreign policy downplays the realities of international politics. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

एक नैतिकतापूर्ण विदेश नीति की धारणा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति की वास्तविकताओं को कम करके आंकती है। आलोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Ethics in foreign policy is the following of ethical values & norms in dealing with nations & international organisations.

facets of ethical foreign policy

→ Paris agreement - Developed countries have accepted their historical responsibility for the CO₂ emissions & ready to contribute funds & technology for mitigation.

→ NATO interference in Afghanistan to protect the human rights of people there.

→ China's aid & soft loans to smaller countries for their infrastructure development & growth.

→ Developed countries providing GSP preference & lower or tariff rates to developing countries.

But there is always a flip side to this ethical foreign policy

- Developed countries still have not contributed full amount of \$100 bn to Green climate fund
- US withdrew from Paris agreement when it was going against its interest
- China's aid is determined by geopolitics & its own strategic interests in Indo-Pacific - debt trap diplomacy
- Interference in west Asia & NATO Afghanistan by Western countries was to protect their own commercial interests.

This foreign policy is determined more by self interests than by notions of ethicality - the one who is dominant fills the moral free space

But despite this, the benefits of developed countries aid to lower developed countries in terms of soft loans, technology transfer, protection from terrorism can't be underemphasised.

Need for organisations like UN, WTO to balance the interests of all countries for the larger good of humanity

3. (b) Conscience can neither be silent nor delayed as a source of ethical guidance. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

नैतिक मार्गदर्शन के स्रोत के रूप में अंतःकरण न तो मौन रह सकता है और न ही विलंब कर सकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Conscience is the person's internal rationalisation rational arrangement to decide between right or wrong.

It is not spontaneous or emotive but rather a conscious feeling.

Conscience as a source of ethical guidance

Ethical guidance can be provided by the laws or regulations (IPC, Criminal laws etc.)

But sometimes there is a moral free space where no laws exist to guide the behaviour, here comes the role of Conscience.

Ex: A person crosses the traffic light but it was due to a medical emergency, here traffic police officer has to announce his conscience in taking a right decision.

Thus conscience can't be silent, it has to speak up whenever a person faces ethical dilemma.

It ~~can~~ also can't be delayed. Otherwise situation can go out of control.

Eg. All the business organisations dealing in processes that are polluting the environment & causing climate change have to listen to their conscience.

laws like Air pollution, water pollution Act exist but they haven't enforced properly.

It is now for their inner conscience that is needed to be awaken for the future of their children & large humanity.

4. Given below are quotations of moral thinkers/philosophers. Bring out what they mean to you in the present context:

नीचे नैतिक विचारकों/दार्शनिकों के उद्धरण दिए गए हैं। वर्तमान संदर्भ में आपके लिए उनके क्या अर्थ हैं, स्पष्ट कीजिए:

(a) To educate a person in the mind but not in morals is to educate a menace to society. — Theodore Roosevelt (150 words) 10

किसी व्यक्ति को बौद्धिक रूप से शिक्षित करना, किंतु नैतिक रूप से नहीं, समाज के लिए एक खतरे को शिक्षित करना है। - थियोडोर रूज़वेल्ट

This quote given by Theodore Roosevelt very aptly being the current dilemmas of society.

Education is meant for the intellectual development of a person, to give him subject knowledge, critical thinking.

This will enable him to stand in the society, earn his livelihood & status.

But as Gandhiji, Education has to be full education of morals. It has to teach him the values of compassion, non-violence, empathy.

It is important for the holistic development of a child. He will be not be a just good businessman or good employee but a good human being.

If education is just of mind, not morals, it will create menace to society.

Eg. Affzal gujar was a highly educated person but due to lack of his morals, he resorted to path of terrorism.

Incidents of communal riots, mob lynching, Cyber bullying, hacking, financial frauds, misinformation campaign make the case of moral education even more strong.

A person doing cyber stalking of a girl is very well versed with technology (mind) but lacked morality.

It is a danger to the wider society.

It is the responsibility of family, schools, teachers, society to guide their young generation in right path.

4. (b) Right is right even if no one is doing it; wrong is wrong even if everyone is doing it. — Saint Augustine (150 words) 10

सही सही है, भले ही कोई भी ऐसा न कर रहा हो; गलत गलत है भले ही हर कोई ऐसा कर रहा हो। - सेंट ऑगस्टीन

This quote ~~is~~ can be fit with every era of the human existence.

~~Right~~ for the society, right is defined by the wider consensus that takes the form of ethicality (societal notion of right or wrong).

But what is right for the society may not always be the right thing.

In 1500, it was the Copernicus who give the theory that earth & planets are orbiting the sun ~~it was~~ while the whole society thought that earth is the centre of universe. He was beaten & criticised for his 'so called' stupid theory but today we all are living with his truth.

In 1820s, Raja Ramohan Roy raised his voice against inhuman practice of Sati.

When the society thought it to be cardinal
duty of a woman to follow her her
husband to next world.

~~And even today~~

And even today, voice of a girl Greta
Thunberg is now loud for climate crisis.
Even if we don't pay
attention to it today, we all have it to
one day when we ^{will be at} the verge of collapse.

This history has proved that right is right
even if no one is doing it, wrong is wrong
even if everyone is doing it.

5. (a) "Children are great imitators, so give them something great to imitate." In this context, discuss the importance of role models in inculcating values in children. (150 words) 10

"बच्चे उत्कृष्ट अनुकरण करने वाले होते हैं, इसलिए उन्हें अनुकरण करने के लिए कुछ बहुत उत्कृष्ट दीजिए।" इस संदर्भ में, बच्चों में मूल्यों को अन्तःस्थापित करने में अनुकरणीय व्यक्तियों (रोल मॉडल्स) के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Childhood is a clean slate, whatever you ~~write~~ over it, it will be there for lifetime.
~~write~~

~~Childhood & children are great in~~
Children are great imitators. They have an open heart. They judge good & bad from the eyes of society, their parents, their teachers thus it is important to give them something great to imitate.

Importance of role models in inculcating values in children.

A role model can be a teacher, parent, a known personality, a friend, a stranger anyone.

→ for Parents are the first teacher of a child. The values they inculcate remain with him for lifetime. Eg. A family raising

Child in a gender neutral environment
~~with~~ The child will grow up as a human
 being, more considerate towards gender
 (who is) equality - A boy respectful
 to girl & a girl having more self confidence.

→ Teachers can inculcate the values of honesty,
 compassion, patriotism.

Eg. ~~Gandhiji~~ APJ Abdul

→ Great personalities like Gandhiji, APJ
 Abdul Kalam can teach important life lessons
 & values to children.

APJ Abdul Kalam's honesty, secular outlook
 Gandhiji's devotion to duty, empathy for
 weaker, honesty can guide a child throughout
 his life.

5. (b) The Covid-19 pandemic has brought with itself an environment of uncertainties and hardships. In this context, discuss the significance of emotional intelligence in dealing with the situation. (150 words) 10

कोविड-19 महामारी अपने साथ अनिश्चितताओं और कठिनाइयों से भरा वातावरण लेकर आई है। इस संदर्भ में, इस स्थिति से निपटने में भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Emotional intelligence is the ability of an individual to understand his own feelings, manage it, understand the other person's feelings.

It is important for the emotional stability of an individual.

Significance of emotional intelligence in Covid-19 pandemic uncertainties situation

- 1) Can help in providing emotional stability to people in trying times when everybody is locked up in their houses.
- 2) fear of losing jobs, losing savings require emotional intelligence (EI) to deal with anxiety, stress, depression.
- 3) As when business are facing losses, no work, an employee need to understand

the feeling of his worker thus providing with him a reasonable salary for basic needs, not firing from jobs.

4) Government bureaucrats & public servants while formulating & implementing the welfare schemes basically need to understand the widest concerns of all those suffering

Thus, emotional intelligence can provide the required emotional stability to deal with this uncertain times.

6. Bring out the role of social media in shaping one's moral and political attitude. (150 words) 10

किसी व्यक्ति की नैतिक और राजनीतिक अभिवृत्ति को आकार देने में सोशल मीडिया की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Social Media has become an important part of everybody's life in today's time. People spend a considerable period of time on their online activities.

Role of social Media in shaping moral attitude.

- ↳ Moral attitude refers to the person's belief or notion towards right or wrong.
- ↳ ~~Social media can shape the~~
- ↳ Incidents like cyber bullying, cyber stalking, harassment are ~~so~~ harming the value system of individuals.
- ↳ But also, 'metoo movement', the for 5th campaign, put a selfie with your daughter. These kind of movements change the orientation of people towards topics like gender equality, girl rights.

Role of social media in shaping political attitude.

- 1) Targeted campaign by political parties during elections can influence the political opinions.
- 2) Discussions on the forums by the social media users can influence the opinion of both the active & passive users of those forums.
- 3) Government advertisements & campaigns can shape their opinion towards government schemes.
- 4) Social media journalism where any post be it salt & bread being served in mid-day meal to a politician beating a public servant go viral thus changing shaping the people's attitude.

Thus, social media is a double-edged sword can be used to either magnify the positive attitude or aggravate the negative attitude.

7. Environmental ethics is about the moral relationship of human beings to, and also the value and moral status of, the environment and its non-human contents. Elaborate.

(150 words) 10

पर्यावरणीय नीतिशास्त्र पर्यावरण एवं उसकी गैर-मानवीय विषयवस्तु के मूल्य और नैतिक स्थिति के साथ ही उसके साथ मनुष्यों के नैतिक संबंध के विषय में भी है। सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए।

Environmental ethics is the values shown by individual while dealing with environment. With the problems like climate change, pollution, extinction of species becoming more aggravated, it has become a more discussed topic.

Moral relationship of human being with environment.

→ Environment is the provider of food, air, shelter, clean water,

→ Human are the caretakers of the earth not its owner - thus moral responsibility to protect it.

→ Environment doesn't demand anything in return just a commitment to not to over exploit it.

Gandhi said that there is enough
for everyone's need but not for anyone's
greed.

Value & moral status of the environment

- Environment & its non human contents have intrinsic value (value of their own).
- They ~~are~~ ^{do} not ^{have} just instrumental value to fulfill human needs & greed (Eg. human life, 24x7 electricity, food wastage)
- A species like tiger need to be protected not just for its benefit for humanity but as a life in itself.

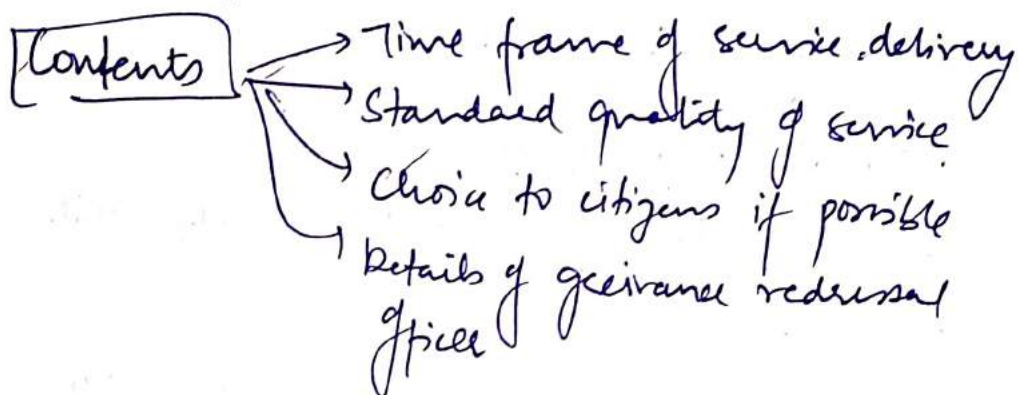
We human beings share this earth with every other species on this planet thus they have an equal right over it just as we have, we can't claim any supremacy over it.

8. The Citizens' Charter cannot be an end in itself; it is rather a means to an end. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

नागरिक चार्टर अपने आप में साध्य नहीं हो सकता; बल्कि यह एक साध्य का साधन है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Citizen charter is a document which outlines the commitment of an organisation to a timely, standard quality of service and a grievance redressal mechanism.



But just framing a citizen charter is not enough, it is not end in itself. it is a means to an end.

- To ensure Accountability of the organisation to its clients
- To ensure transparency in the working of organisation
- for the indeed benefit & welfare of society

- Uphold the democratic principles .
- Uphold the trust of the society in the system
- for effective utilization of public funds.

It is important to make citizen charter more effective by:-

- Giving it legal backing
- wider consultations with civil society while framing it.
- Consultations with employee who will be implementing it.
- Build a culture of accountability & transparency for effective implementation of citizen charter.

SECTION - B

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

9. You are the District Magistrate of district, which has recently witnessed rapid transmission of the Covid-19 pandemic. The district has high population density and a sizeable chunk of migrant workers. There has been a shutdown of business activities and the workers are yearning to go back to their native places. The administration has announced a strict lockdown and divided the district into containment zones. There is a severe shortage of people, material and money in the administration and fear and panic is seen to be gripping them.

(a) What are the qualities of a civil servant that are revealed in such testing times?

(b) What measures would you suggest for:

(i) Dealing with the current issue.

(ii) Making the district administration more resilient to respond to such a critical situation in the future.

(20)

हाल ही में, आप कोविड-19 महामारी के तीव्र संचरण से पीड़ित एक जिले के जिलाधिकारी हैं। जिले में जनसंख्या घनत्व अधिक है और काफी संख्या में प्रवासी श्रमिक हैं। व्यावसायिक गतिविधियाँ बंद हो गई हैं और श्रमिक अपने मूल स्थानों पर वापस लौटना चाहते हैं। प्रशासन ने सख्त लॉकडाउन की घोषणा की है और जिले को संरोधन क्षेत्रों (कन्टेनमेंट ज़ोन्स) में बांट दिया है। प्रशासन में लोगों, सामग्री और धन की भारी कमी है और उनमें भय व्याप्त होता हुआ प्रतीत हो रहा है।

(a) ऐसी परीक्षा की घड़ी में एक सिविल सेवक में प्रकट होने वाले गुण कौन-से हैं?

(b) आप किन उपायों का सुझाव देंगे:

(i) वर्तमान मुद्दे से निपटना।

(ii) भविष्य में ऐसी गंभीर स्थिति के प्रति अनुक्रिया देने के लिए जिला प्रशासन को और अधिक लचीला बनाना।

(a) Qualities of a civil servant as say any person is tested during testing times!
Covid-19 has proved to be once in a millennium crisis thus giving immense scope for society to judge the effectiveness of a civil servant.

Qualities of civil servant revealed in testing times

1) Empathy → Civil servant ~~not~~ understanding of the plight of migrant workers who are away from homes, left with no money, jobs will reveal his empathy.

An empathetic civil servant will take steps to ameliorate their suffering.

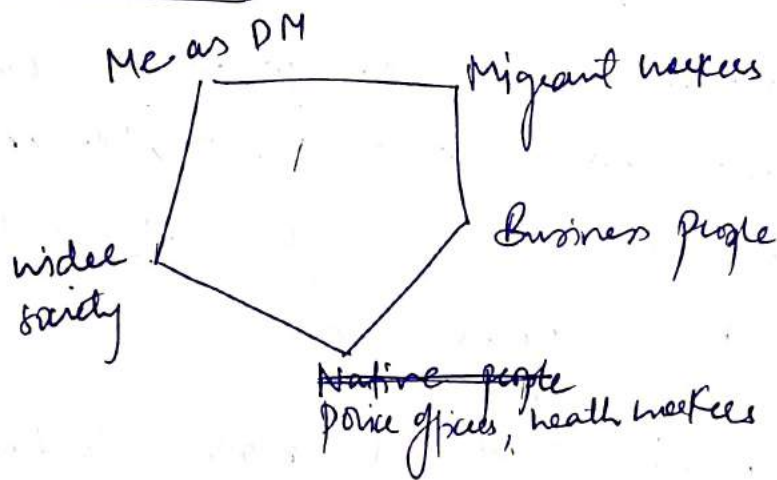
2) Transparency → in providing right information to the people of district regarding Care units, regulations steps taken by administration to deal with situation, availability of beds, ventilators.

3) Accountability → to the people for any uncontrolled transmission of pandemic despite lockdown in place, usage of funds (Accountability). for the decision taken for containment like imposition of curfew, shutting of business and their effectiveness.

4) Integrity → while dealing with funds given for purchase of PPE kits, health ventilators for dealing with ~~pro~~ pandemic, fairness in distributing the rations to poor.

5) Impartiality → Equal treatment and benefits of welfare programmes reaching everyone not to any particular community or section.

b) Stakeholders



i) Course of Action to deal with current issue :-

1) Strict enforcement of lockdown measures to prevent any further transmission of infection

- 2) Make arrangement for people's business needs like milk, vegetables, grocery items.
- 3) In ~~so~~ residential societies, open vans can be arranged which bring all the necessary groceries, people can take it from there without need to go out.
- 4) Making arrangements for local workers or from nearby villages to get back to their home. Arrange buses for them keeping in mind social distancing norms.
- 5) ~~As~~ Targeted awareness campaigns for social distancing, mask, hand wash & other preventive & hygiene measures through local TV channels, loudspeakers in colonies etc.
- 6) To deal with shortage of people, voluntary service can be sought from NGOs, National Cadet corps to help the administration.
- 7) Request to local MP for use of MPLAD fund to deal with shortage of money & material.

8) Moral of the health workers, people working in dept has to be boosted by m.c.s.

(ii) Measures to be taken to make administration more resilient in future.

1) Adequate ~~and~~ availability of equipments, bed, ventilators in district hospital.

2) Clear guidelines for the staff to be developed in how to deal with such pandemic situation.

3) Rapport with the native people has to be build to enhance the acceptability of administrative orders.

4)

10. In recent times, the country witnessed protests based on opposition to some steps taken by the government. Whereas, mostly these were peaceful protests, at a few places these activities turned violent leading to destruction of public property. In some places government arrested few of the protesters and imposed heavy fines on them for the destruction of the property. In case they could not pay, their private property was confiscated by the government to pay for the damage done to the public property. In addition to this, some governments published the photographs, names and addresses of those accused of vandalism during protests at various locations.

(a) What are the issues of public importance at stake in this case?

(b) Are their any ethical or legal principles at play here which may be conflicting?

(c) What should be the principles guiding a democratic state in such circumstances? (20)

हाल के दिनों में, देश में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों के खिलाफ विरोध-प्रदर्शन देखा गया। जहाँ, अधिकतर विरोध प्रदर्शन शांतिपूर्ण थे, वहीं कुछ स्थानों पर हिंसक गतिविधियाँ हुईं, जिसके कारण सार्वजनिक संपत्ति का नुकसान हुआ। कुछ स्थानों पर सरकार ने कुछ प्रदर्शनकारियों को गिरफ्तार किया और संपत्ति के नुकसान के लिए उन पर भारी अर्थदंड लगाया। यदि वे भुगतान नहीं कर पाए, तो सरकार द्वारा सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को हुई हानि के लिए भुगतान करने हेतु उनकी निजी संपत्ति को जब्त कर लिया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ सरकारों ने विभिन्न स्थानों पर विरोध प्रदर्शन के दौरान गुंडागर्दी के आरोपी लोगों की तस्वीर, नाम और पते प्रकाशित किए।

(a) इस प्रकरण में दांव पर लगे सार्वजनिक महत्व के मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) क्या यहां परस्पर विरोधी हो सकने वाले नीतिशास्त्रीय या विधिक सिद्धांतों की भूमिका है?

(9) Stakeholders in this case:-

→ Government

→ protesters who were protesting peacefully

→ violent protesters on whom fines imposed

→ protesters whose photographs published

→ wider society

Issues of public importance at stake.

- 'Destruction of public property' thus loss to society
- Violence may cause harm to innocent lives.
- Right of peaceful protestors to put forth their grievances.
- Right of privacy of those whose photographs names were published
- Right of people to oppose the government in a democratic state.

(b) This case involves conflict between various ethical principles such as:-

- 1) Conflict between right to protest to air their grievance and also not causing harm to the innocent lives.

Any violent protest may pressurise the government but may cause damage to wider society.

2) Conflict between right to privacy of individuals whose names & photographs published and the government & society's right to recover the value of damaged public property made from public money.

3) Conflict between right of peaceful protest to protest and the government's duty to quell the violence & to suppress the protests.

4) There is no legal act in India where ~~for~~ government can recover the damages of public property from confiscation of private property of the person.

5) Right of family members of protestor whose property is confiscated.

(C) The principles that should be guiding a democratic state in such a circumstance.

1) Government need to respect the right of protest of the protestors as constitution give freedom of assembly under Article 19.

- 2) Government can impose fines those accused of damaging public property thus deterring any further violence.
- 3) Government should not publish the personal details of the protestors in public. It is against their right to privacy (Article 21)
- 4) Protestors also should refrain from using violence as a means of protest & respect the wider interests of society.

11. The global toll of the COVID-19 pandemic is enormous: more than a half-million lives lost, hundreds of millions out of work, and trillions of dollars of wealth destroyed. And the disease has by no means run its course. There is tremendous interest in the development of a vaccine, with more than a hundred initiatives under way around the world.

Even if one or more vaccines emerge that promise to make people less susceptible to COVID-19, the public-health problem will not be eliminated. But policymakers can avert some foreseeable problems by starting to address key questions about financing and distribution now.

In view of the above scenario, answer the following questions:

- (a) Identify the different stakeholders involved in this scenario.
- (b) Identify some of the ethical questions and issues that are likely to emerge as the vaccine becomes available.
- (c) Who, in your opinion, should be amongst the first recipients of the vaccine? Give reasons for your answer. (20)

वैश्विक स्तर पर कोविड-19 महामारी से प्रभावित लोगों की संख्या अत्यधिक है: 5 लाख से अधिक मौतें हुई हैं, करोड़ों लोगों के रोजगार चले गए और अरबों डॉलर की धन संपत्ति नष्ट हो गई है। और अभी भी इस रोग का निर्बाध प्रसार जारी है। टीके के विकास में वैश्विक स्तर पर अत्यधिक रुचि प्रदर्शित की जा रही है। इस दिशा में सम्पूर्ण विश्व में सौ से अधिक पहलें चल रही हैं।

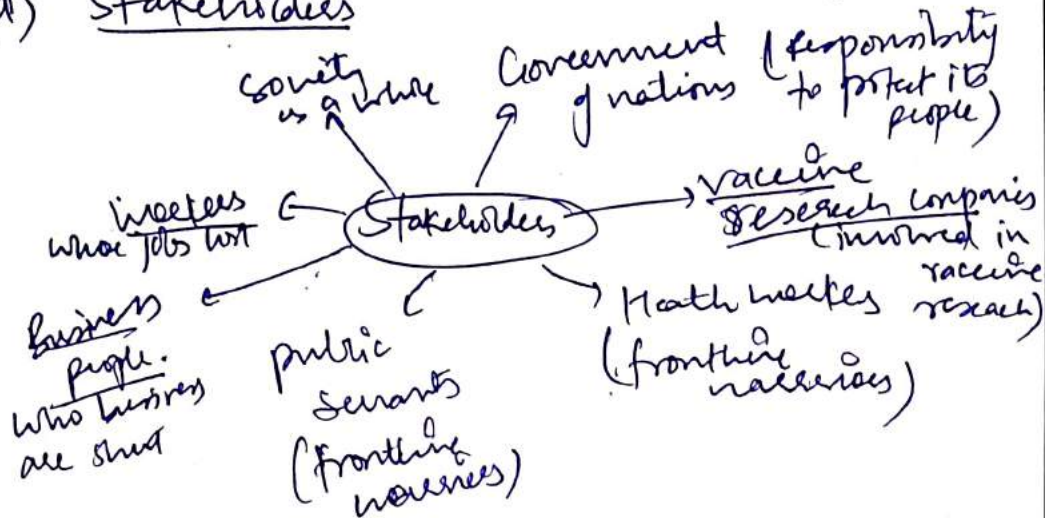
यहां तक कि यदि लोगों को कोविड-19 के प्रति कम सुभेद्य बनाने की संभावना वाले एक या अधिक टीके उभरकर सामने आते हैं, तो भी सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य की समस्या समाप्त नहीं होगी। लेकिन नीति-निर्माता अभी वित्तपोषण और वितरण के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों का समाधान आरंभ करके कुछ पूर्वानुमेय समस्याओं को घटित होने से रोक सकते हैं।

उपर्युक्त परिदृश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) इस परिदृश्य में सम्मिलित विभिन्न हितधारकों की पहचान कीजिए।
- (b) टीका उपलब्ध होते ही उभर सकने वाले कुछ नैतिक प्रश्नों और मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
- (c) आपकी राय में टीके का पहला प्राप्तकर्ता किन्हें होना चाहिए? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण बताइए।

(4) ~~Stakeholders involved in this case:-~~

(a) Global toll of the Covid-19 pandemic has affected every nation in the world. Every one is suffering in one or the other.

(a) Stakeholders(b) Issues that become available

(b) Issues that will emerge as vaccine become available.

(i) Every country will try to secure maximum supply of vaccines for its own country leaving most vulnerable will be poor countries with less fiscal capacity — situation of vaccine nationalism

(ii) Conflict between private interest of vaccine companies to make profit out of this golden opportunity and the public interest to make available this vaccine at affordable prices.

(iii) May create a situation of inequality between those who can afford a vaccine and those who can't.

(iv) Different question of who will be given the vaccine first - health workers, old age people, political leaders?

(v) ~~Concerned~~ Government need to make available this vaccine at affordable price even when its finances are dampened due to pandemic.

(vi) Environmental impact of such a huge amount of use of plastic syringes that will be used to immunise people.

(c) According to my opinion, health workers and public servants should be the first recipient of the vaccine.

It is because:-

→ They are most vulnerable to ~~the~~ get the infection because dealing with it in front line.

→ They are also the super spreaders who are most likely to spread the infection to many others as in contact with many people.

→ To boost their morale to continue their duty as their devotion is of utmost importance for any containment of disease.

1416

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12. You are the head of a PSU, which has recently been entrusted with construction of a new airport in a metropolitan city. However, the area in the immediate neighbourhood of the proposed airport runways have large tracts of land occupied by dense slum settlements. If the airport is to be constructed, approximately 75,000 slum families will have to be humanly rehabilitated. The sheer scale of this rehabilitation, almost similar to an urban renewal, has thrown up many challenges. Foremost among these is identifying an appropriate location for rehabilitation of slum dwellers. You are faced with the following options in this regard, each of which have their own merits and demerits:

(a) There is no reasonably priced land in close vicinity of the present slums. A vacant parcel of land that you have identified close-by will have to be developed afresh along with all civic amenities, and this will entail huge cost for the PSU.

(b) There is another location, which is very far-off where a factory once stood. All the required civic amenities are in place here and the factory can be converted into appropriate houses at little cost to the PSU. However, there will be loss of livelihood on relocation to this area because of its distance from the current slum location.

(c) There is yet another site, which can be used for rehabilitation at reasonable cost. Neither is it too far nor will it entail huge monetary cost, but exercising this option involves cutting a large number of trees, which may adversely affect the ecology of the area. This is likely to face resistance from environmental groups.

Given the above options and the associated challenges, which of these sites will you choose for rehabilitation of slum dwellers? Provide adequate justification for your choice. (20)

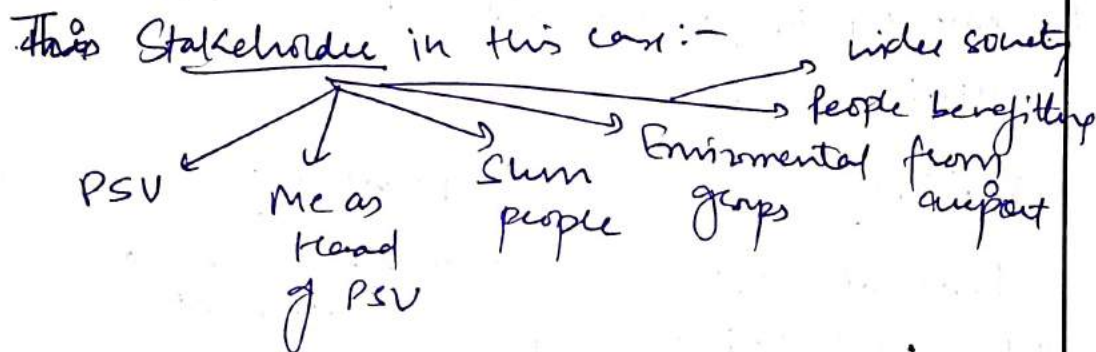
आप एक सार्वजनिक उपक्रम (PSU) के प्रमुख हैं, जिसे हाल ही में एक महानगर में एक नए विमान पत्तन या हवाई अड्डे के निर्माण का काम सौंपा गया है। परन्तु, प्रस्तावित विमान पत्तन के ठीक पड़ोस के क्षेत्र में भूमि के बड़े भाग पर घनी मलिन वस्तियों का कब्जा है। यदि विमान पत्तन का निर्माण करना है तो लगभग 75,000 मलिन वस्ती के परिवारों का मानवीय तरीके से पुनर्वास करना होगा। इतने बड़े पैमाने पर पुनर्वास लगभग एक शहरी पुनर्स्थापन के समान है, जो कई चुनौतियों को खड़ा करता है। इसमें सबसे पहली चुनौती है। मलिन वस्ती वासियों के पुनर्वास के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान की पहचान करना। इस संबंध में आपके सामने निम्न विकल्प हैं, जिनमें प्रत्येक की अपनी योग्यता और अयोग्यता है:

(a) वर्तमान मलिन वस्तियों के निकट सानिध्य में कोई उचित कीमत की भूमि नहीं है। एक खाली भू-खंड जिसकी आपने निकट के क्षेत्र ही में पहचान की है, उसे सभी नागरिक सुविधाओं के साथ नए सिरे से विकसित करना होगा। सार्वजनिक उपक्रम (PSU) हेतु इसकी लागत अत्यधिक होगी।

(b) बहुत दूर स्थित एक और स्थान है जहां कभी एक फैक्ट्री स्थापित थी। यहां सभी आवश्यक नागरिक सुविधाएं मौजूद हैं और फैक्ट्री को उपयुक्त मकानों में परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है जिसमें सार्वजनिक उपक्रम (PSU) को कम लागत आएगी। परन्तु, इस क्षेत्र में पुनर्स्थापन से आजीविका या रोजगार का नुकसान होगा क्योंकि यह मलिन वस्तियों के वर्तमान स्थान से बहुत दूर है।

(c) एक अन्य स्थान भी है जिसका उपयोग उचित लागत पर पुनर्वास के लिये किया जा सकता है। न तो यह बहुत दूर है और न ही इसमें अत्यधिक धन की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन इस विकल्प के प्रयोग में बड़ी संख्या में वृक्षों को काटना पड़ेगा जो क्षेत्र की पारिस्थितिकी को विपरीत रूप से प्रभावित कर सकता है। इसमें पर्यावरण समूहों के प्रतिरोध का सामना करना पड़ सकता है।

उपर्युक्त विकल्पों और संबंधित चुनौतियों के परिपेक्ष्य में मलिन बस्ती वासियों के पुनर्वास के लिए आप इनमें से किस स्थान का चयन करेंगे? अपने चयन के समर्थन में यथोचित प्रमाण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।



This situation present an ethical dilemma between various ethical issues.

I Course of Action

Using ~~far~~ close by land to ~~de~~ rehabilitate slum

Positive

- close to existing slum
- no loss of employment to slum dwellers
- less opposition from slum dwellers

Negative

- high cost due to development of all civic amenities

II Course of Action → At far off location

positive

- Reasonably priced
- All civic amenities available here
- less cost to PSU

Negative

- loss of livelihood to slum dwellers
- Resistance from slum dwellers

III Course of action → Site which will involve cutting of trees

positive

- Reasonable price
- No loss of livelihood
- less resistance of slum dwellers

negative

- Cutting of trees → ecological cost
- Resistance of environment mental groups.

Course of Action

- 1) I will first talk with the slum dwellers about their comfortability in rehabilitation to a new place.
- 2) Also, will talk with the environmental groups in case of III Course of action will require to be chosen.

3) ~~Next~~ I will look into my company's available finances before going for any option.

4) Chosen course of Action

I will not choose III course of action as its ecological cost will be too high which can't be recovered in a near term.

And for a metropolitan city where pollution levels are always a problem, any cutting of trees can further aggravate the situation. (Such large number of)

I will choose II course of action of developing a far off location site for slum rehabilitation.

This location will be cost effective for my company. I can at affordable price convert into houses for the slum dwellers.

To avoid any resistance from them, I need to develop livelihood opportunities for them at that place.

Since factory was already once stood there, ~~it means it~~ and has all the required civic amenities at place, it mean more business will be willing to move in there. And since it is a PSU, government is a stakeholder, May talk with the government to provide Special incentives for those locating at that place ~~and since it is~~

- And ~~so~~ here, most of them are indulged in low wage, informal employment so at a new location, can develop more better & employment opportunities for them.
- Government's existing scheme for skill development will be leveraged to build their skills.
- These cost will be much less than developing a ~~full~~ full fledged civic amenities infrastructure.
- And if the airport turn out to be successful, funds generated from there can be further invested there.
- And for the time being, some incentive package can be given to avoid their resistance

This way, both the PSU and the share
holders can be in win-win situation.

13. You are an Indian Forest Service Officer posted in a division which falls in the coastal regulation zone and contains multiple wildlife sanctuaries. Recently, the State government has brought up a proposal of a new food processing park in your division. Under the proposal, around 175 square kilometers of forest land will be acquired as per the law. The developers of the project claim the various socio-economic benefits it can provide to the people in the area. Due to this a sizeable chunk of trees will be uprooted. There are studies which suggest that such initiatives have a long-term impact on wildlife and also leads to human-wildlife conflict. Some residents living in the periphery of the forest have supported this move in hope of employment opportunities. However, traditional dwellers of the forests have protested against this move. The government has constituted a committee to frame guidelines for sustainable operation of this project. The committee has asked for your suggestions in this regard.

(a) Identify the principles and values that would guide your suggestions in this regard.

(b) What course of action should be taken in order to balance the social and environmental needs in this case?

(20)

आप भारतीय वन सेवा के एक अफसर हैं और ऐसे मंडल या डिवीज़न में पदस्थापित हैं जो तटवर्ती विनियमन क्षेत्र में आता है और जिसमें कई वन्यजीव अभयारण्य हैं। हाल ही में, राज्य सरकार द्वारा आपके मंडल या डिवीज़न में एक नए खाद्य प्रसंस्करण पार्क की स्थापना प्रस्तावित की गयी है। इस प्रस्ताव के अंतर्गत लगभग 175 वर्ग किलोमीटर वन भूमि के विधिक अधिग्रहण की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। परियोजना के विकासकर्ताओं (डेवलपर्स) ने इसके विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक लाभों का दावा किया है जो इस क्षेत्र के लोगों को उपलब्ध कराया जा सकता है। इसके कारण वृक्षों के एक बड़े हिस्से को जड़ से हटाना पड़ेगा। ऐसे अध्ययन हैं जिनमें यह बताया गया है कि ऐसी पहलों से वन्यजीवन पर दीर्घकालिक प्रभाव पड़ता है, इसके अतिरिक्त यह मनुष्य-वन्यजीव संघर्ष को उत्पन्न करती हैं। वन की बाह्य परिधि पर रहने वाले कुछ निवासियों ने रोजगार अवसरों की उम्मीद में इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है। परन्तु, वनों के पारंपरिक निवासियों ने इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध किया है। सरकार ने इस परियोजना के संधारणीय संचालन के दिशा-निर्देशों को निर्धारित करने के लिए एक समिति का गठन किया है। समिति ने इस संबंध में आपसे सुझाव मांगे हैं।

(a) इस संबंध में उन सिद्धांतों और मूल्यों को निर्धारित कीजिए जो आपके सुझावों का मार्गदर्शन करेंगे।

(b) इस मामले में सामाजिक और पर्यावरणीय आवश्यकताओं में संतुलन स्थापित करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए?

Stakeholders involved in this case:-

- Government
- MC as Indian forest officer
- Developers of project
- Wildlife & environment
- Residents in periphery of project who are supporting it.
- ~~For~~ Traditional dwellers who are opposing it.
- Society as a whole.

(a) The principles & value that will guide my suggestions in this case:-

- (i) value of protection of the environment & wildlife and wider interest of society
- (ii) Right of traditional dwellers to stay in their native place.
- (iii) Right of residents to get employment opportunities
- (iv) Respect for the law that allow such discreetness.

→ Need to ~~develop~~ develop business opportu-
nities for the economic growth of country.

(b) Course of Action that can be taken:-

Not allowing the diversion

→ It will save the interests of traditional dwellers

→ Prevent any damage to wildlife and long term ecological cost.

→ However, may hamper the business prospects of project developer.

- Also, loss of employment opportunities for the residents.

Allowing the diversion

→ long term damage to the ecology and future problem of human-wildlife conflict.

→ ~~But~~ loss of native place for traditional dwellers

→ However provide employment opportunities to resident, also for growth of business

Chosen course of action

- Since ~~it is~~ diversion is ~~as per~~ the law, it can't be bluntly denied.
- Efforts should be ~~be~~ made to find any other suitable location for a food processing park in a nearby area.
- Consultations with residents & traditional shun dwellers need to be made giving them information about both pros & cons.
- They should be made aware about the long term ecological damage & chances of human wildlife conflict which is only going to harm them.
- Even if decision to ~~so~~ divert the land is taken, then provision of social audit has to be incorporated.
- Project developer need to provide fund and search suitable land for compensatory afforestation.

This will ensure that balance between
social & environmental needs can be made.

14. The RTI Act, which became operational in 2005 empowers the Indian citizens to seek information from public authorities. This, in effect, makes the Government and its functionaries more accountable and responsible. However, it has faced resistance because of the entrenched bureaucratic culture and it is taking time to change the mindset of the people in the government to new realities in wake of the act. This has led to implementation issues and questions have also been raised against the effectiveness of the act in achieving its desired objectives. Apart from this, certain issues related to the information seeker have also been raised from time to time.

In view of the innumerable challenges answer the following:

- Explain the importance of a transparent government system in a democracy, like India.
- Elaborate on the challenges that the implementation of RTI has faced, in the context of information seeker (demand-side) as well as those entrusted to give information (supply-side).
- Discuss the role that such a legislation can be expected to play given the ground realities in our country. How can it be ensured that such legislations are effective in achieving their envisaged objectives? (20)

2005 में लागू RTI अधिनियम भारतीय नागरिकों को लोक प्राधिकारियों से सूचना मांगने का अधिकार प्रदान करता है। यह प्रभावी रूप से, सरकार और इसके पदाधिकारियों को अधिक उत्तरदायी और जिम्मेदार बनाता है। परन्तु, इसे मोर्चाबद्ध नौकरशाही संस्कृति के विरोध का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और इस कानून के मद्देनजर नई वास्तविकताओं के प्रति सरकार के लोगों की मानसिकता परिवर्तित होने में समय लग रहा है। इसके कारण कार्यान्वयन में समस्या आ रही है और इच्छित उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए इस कानून की प्रभावकारिता पर भी सवाल उठ रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, सूचना मांगने वाले से संबंधित कुछ मुद्दे या विवाद भी समय-समय पर उठते रहे हैं।

अनगिनत चुनौतियों को देखते हुए निम्नलिखित के उत्तर दीजिए:

- भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में एक पारदर्शी सरकारी तंत्र के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- सूचना मांगने वाले (मांग-पक्ष) और जिन्हें सूचना देने का काम सौंपा गया है (आपूर्ति-पक्ष) उनके संदर्भ में RTI के कार्यान्वयन में जिन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उनका विस्तार पूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए।
- अपने देश की धरातलीय वास्तविकताओं को देखते हुए, उस भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए जिसे इस तरह के कानून द्वारा निभाया जाना अपेक्षित है। यह कैसे सुनिश्चित किया जा सकता है कि ऐसा कानून अपने उल्लिखित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में प्रभावी हो?

RTI Act 2005 when passed was a great step in the direction of transparency of the government. It was passed with great hopes but not proved to be much effective over the years.

(a) Importance of transparent government system in India

- Ensure trust of the public in government process
- Ensure effective utilization of funds.
- Curb the corruption in government
- May government citizen centric.
- Uphold the democratic principles of equity, justice.
- Protect the interest of weaker section against unfair exploitation.

(b) Challenges in the implementation of RTI

Demand-side

vested interests of those seeking infoⁿ to malign the govt.

Lack of awareness about the act

Lack of literacy among the people to know how to use it.

Lack of funds with the most vulnerable who need it most.

Supply side

High Disparity in cost of giving infoⁿ

Lack of proper maintenance of accounts / records

Lack of orientation towards transparency

Lack of proactive disclosure of information.

(C) Role of RTI in country like India

↳ Information regarding fund utilisation for various welfare schemes can be taken

↳ Can uncover any instances of corruption

↳ Can uncover any instance of poor quality services being provided.

↳ Can uphold the accountability of government.

To ensure that this legislation are effective in achieving its objective it is important that:-

→ ~~for~~ Cost of accessing info" should be reduced.

→ Strict enforcement of rules regarding proper maintenance of records.

→ More awareness about the act through inclusion in school curricula.

- Creation of RTI cell in important ministries & department.
- Develop a culture of proactive discharge of information.