



VISION IAS

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1819)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	719172
Center	ONLINE	Date	14/1/2022

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

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

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

SECTION - A

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

(150 words) 10

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

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

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

i) PUBLIC TRUST in civil service is necessary for

- citizen centric & ethical governance [ARC IInd report]
- will enhance transparency & accountability

Ex: RTI, 2005 to build public participation and trust

ii) COMPASSION refers to the drive to do something for vulnerable.

- uphold ETHICS of Public life
- do constitutional vision of welfare state [Act 38] (Nolan Committee)

Ex: OPERATION SULAIMANI to feed poor.

iii) OBJECTIVITY - it is taking decisions based on merit as per Nolan Committee

- It ensures upholding rule of law.
- can combat menace of Corruption (NCRWC)

Ex - Durga shakti nagpal against SAND MAFIA

iv) INTEGRITY - upholding highest level of ethics, honesty

- Important Pillars of Permanent Executive
- without integrity, everything is LOST (as per Gandhi)

Ex - T N SESHAN reforming EC

v) FORTITUDE - [Plato] defines it a value of restraint and ^{self} control

- it showcases long term priority
- upholds foundational value of SELFLESSNESS

Ex: Ashok Khemka taking 55 transfers in 28 year career

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

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

Environmental ethics is summarised in Gandhi's saying "Earth has

enough for everyone needs but not for everyone's greed"

It highlights, the applied ethics study in protection of environment.

Ex- PARIS agreement and decision of INDC (nationally determined contribution)

VALUES
Based upon

1. Respect for NATURE and other living creatures

2. Self restraint from material culture, consumerism, commodity fetishism

VALUES

- 3. Traditional
Ex - [Prakriti] worship
as mother earth
- 4. Future generation
oriented
Ex - Brundland Commission's
Sustainable Development.
- 5. Eco-feminism
or combining feminine
attribute
Ex: PIPLANTRI model of
RAJASTHAN.
- 6. Protection as end in
itself Ex: Fridays for
Future movement.

Thus, environmental ethics combines various values to ensure protection, conservation and sustainability of NATURE.

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

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

Nolan Committee highlighted Ethics in Public life as most crucial element to sustain, reinforce public trust.

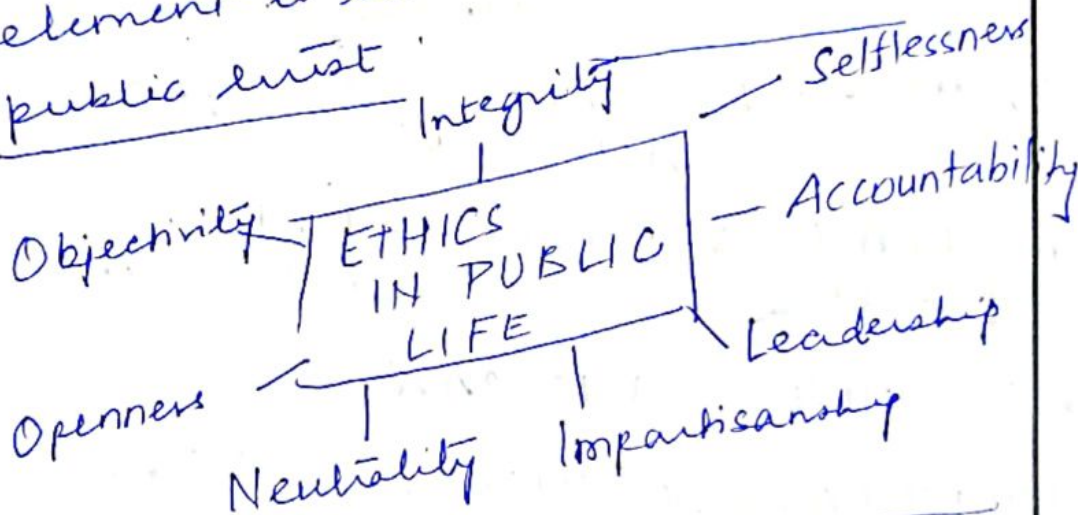


Fig: 8 VALUES for Public life

NEED for ETHICS

1. Helps individual in PUBLIC POSITION / authority as decision maker

2. In interests of upholding Public trust

3. Because ethics are (VIRTUE) crucial for human self development

NEED

to fulfill CONSTITUTIONAL
VISION of WELFARE State
(Art 38)

SOURCES of GUIDANCE

- CONSTITUTION (Ex - Justice, Equality, Liberty)
- LAWS → Prevention of Corruption Act
- REGULATIONS → DoPT's All India Service Regulation & RULES
- GANDHIJI's TALISMAN
- INDIVIDUAL'S CONSCIENCE - which Gandhi called "HIGHEST COURT"

Thus, various sources of guidance provide direction in Civil servant exercising his discretion in public interest

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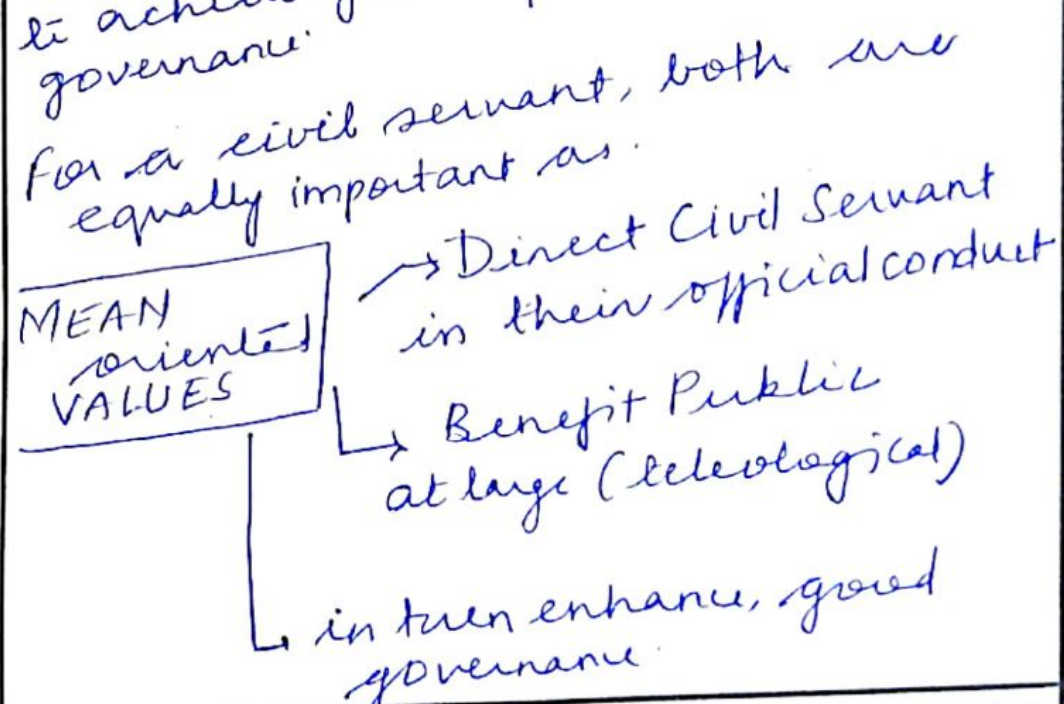
2. (b) Explain the difference between end-oriented values and means-oriented values. In your opinion, which is more important for a public servant? (150 words) 10

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

Values are personal disposition towards other persons, things or objects

1) MEAN oriented
Values that help achieve a goal.
Ex: Transparency & accountability to achieve good governance.

END oriented
values that are purpose/goal
Ex - Kindness, Truth, Generosity



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END
ORIENTED
VALUES

Lead to self
virtue development
(VIRTUE ethics)

Lead to upholding
Kantian dictum
(DEONTOLOGY)

shape public trust &
perception.

Thus, both are essential for
civil servant in order to
fulfill CONSTITUTIONAL VISION.

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3. (a) Moral quality of an action should be judged by its consequences on human happiness. Discuss. (150 words) 10

किसी कार्य के नैतिक गुण को मानवीय सुख पर इसके परिणामों से आंका जाना चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

CONSEQUENTIALIST / TELEOLOGICAL ethics highlights ethics as based on consequences.

- 1) Jeremy Bentham highlighted "HIGHEST Good for Highest number" as basis
Ex - Death penalty to rape offender
- 2) J S MILL highlighted "Qualitative utilitarianism" where highest good employs INTELLECTUAL pleasures
- 3) ETHICAL HEDONISM - where individual prioritises self happiness
Ex - Buying luxury car by celebrity during COVID19
- 4) ETHICAL EGOISM - where individual prioritises good of others only
Ex - PHILANTHROPY

However, this view has been
countered by

1) DEONTOLOGY - which talks of
means as important as ends.

Ex- GANDHIAN Satyāgraha as important
as Indian Independence

2) VIRTUE ethics which talks of
character of moral agent than
consequence.

Ex: Good samaritan taking road
accident victim to HOSPITAL

3) RELATIVISTS highlight circumstances
to judge ethics

Thus, various approaches of
ethics must be studied before
concluding on ethicality of action.

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3. (b) The core of Gandhiji's philosophy lies in internal moral power. Discuss. (150 words) 10

गांधीजी के दर्शन का सार आंतरिक नैतिक शक्ति में निहित है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Gandhiji outlined his philosophy in his autobiography "MY EXPERIMENTS WITH TRUTH"

CORE OF GANDHIAN PHILOSOPHY

1. Focuses on individual's self development.

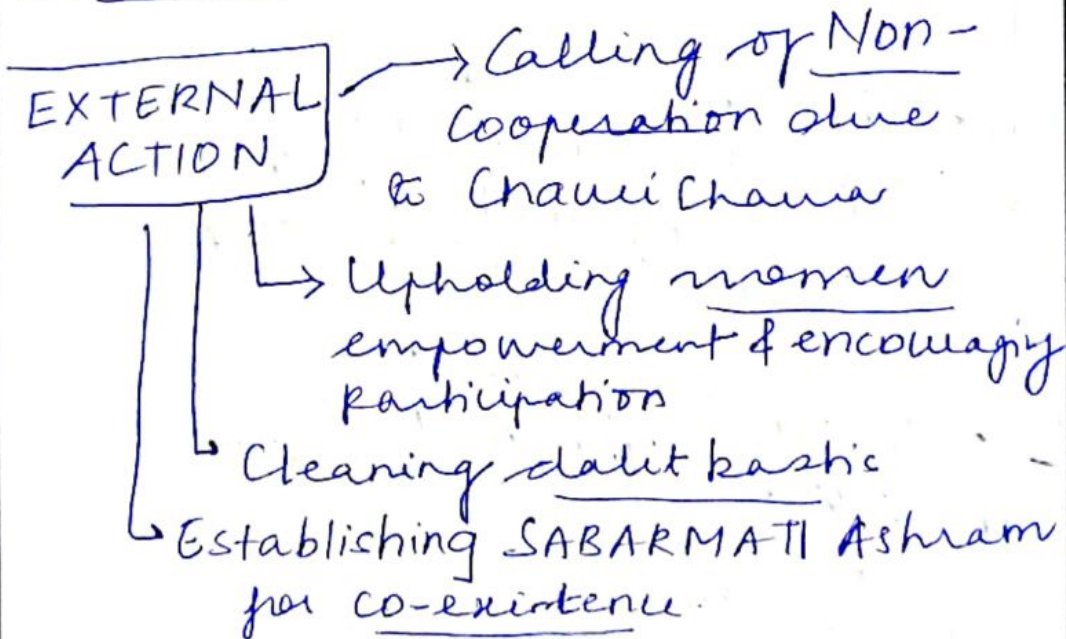
2. through his experiences, he upheld journey of morality
Ex: Speaking Truth (SATYA) despite Teacher's beating

3. Internal reformation or HRUDAYA PARIVARTANA to counter caste system ill against HARIJANS

4. SATYAGRAHA where individual works to show truth with SELF PUNISHMENT

5. TRUSTEESHIP model where rich act as benefactors of public (internal morality)
6. NAITALIM - building morality with respect for vocational labour.

However his philosophy, also combined it with External moral action



Thus his philosophy combined (MANASA - VALHA - KARMANA) synchrony.

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

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

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

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

i) Aristotle explained VIRTUE as excellence in traits while vices are weaknesses & undesirable trait



ii) Horizontal accountability is upheld within INSTITUTIONAL structure

Ex - Department, Superior, department vigilance.

Vertical accountability is held by other institutions

Ex - citizen charters, media, parliament

iii) CODE OF ETHICS underlines
the essential values in public
service.

CODE OF CONDUCT underlines
specific actions that are
prohibited

Ex - Code of ethics - INTEGRITY
Code of conduct - Bribery
is an OFFENCE

iv) PERSUASION - ability to
bring about attitudinal change.

MANIPULATION - wrongful
persuasion in self interest.

Ex: Swach Bharat # Darwaza Band - PERSUASION
Cyber Frauds - MANIPULATION

v) Belief - Personal holding of
knowledge.

FAITH - unconditional belief

Ex: Belief in SCIENCE
Faith in Religion.

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

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

Honesty is ability of upholding Truth while Integrity is highest standard of ethics upholding

Individual civil servants who are honest but not acting against

Corruption in Systems:

1) as per KANTIAN DICTUM, they are not following their moral duty to do right thing

2) as per UTILITARIAN theory, their inaction is causing more harm to public, hence it is unethical

3) it is against VIRTUE ETHICS, as COURAGE (cardinal value) & JUSTICE are not being upheld.

4) as per RAWLS theory of justice it/corruption is double tax on poor, and hence unethical

5) it is also against their conscience.

However, ARC II also highlighted

CORRUPTION as deep rooted problem

CORRUPTION
as SYSTEMIC
ISSUE

requires all honest officers to work in tandem.

to update ethical work culture.

utilizing technology to reduce avenues (Faceless assessment)

enforcing code of Income tax of ethics, no tolerance culture

Ex - enforcing Prevention of Corruption Act

Thus both individual & systemic steps must help counter moral hazard of corruption.

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5. (a) Explain the relationship between personal and professional ethics of a civil servant. (150 words) 10

एक सिविल सेवक की व्यक्तिगत एवं पेशेवर नैतिकता के मध्य संबंध की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Personal ethics refers to CIVIL servant's decision making in private sphere, while Professional ethics indicate public decision making

RELATIONSHIP:

1) Basis of private sphere is based on LOVE while Public ethics is based on FOUNDATIONAL Values (NOLAN COMMITTEE)

2) However, both cannot be compartmentalized

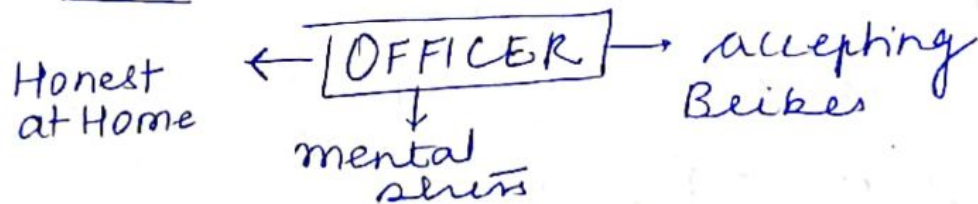
Ex - Treating female relatives is correlated to behavior with female employees.

3) Both influence each other

Ex) Professional ethics of group work → seeing wife as Partner

Private ethics of saving money → respect for public exchequer

4) Harmonious relationship ensures individual being free of stress & dissonance.



5) However, complete consonance inhibits growth. Thus, both must constantly be shaped, reshaped and reinforced in public interest.

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

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

AQUINAS defined LAW as social necessity of minimum enforceable standards while Liberty has been defined by LOCKE as Inalienable human right to express self.

RELATIONSHIP → LAW & LIBERTY

i) Liberty of individual led to constituting STATE and establishing law (SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY)

Ex: American declaration (LIBERTY) → Framing Laws post Independence

ii) LAWS made to uphold liberty

Ex: Act 19 (1) (a) of Freedom of expression in CONSTITUTION

iii) Laws made to restrict Individual liberty from impacting other liberty.

Ex: UAPA ACT against terrorism

iv) Penal provisions to ensure Liberty of individual is upheld by SOCIAL JUSTICE

Ex: Prevention of Civil Liberties Act to protect marginalized Scheduled Caste (also uphold Act 14 + Act 15)

v) Rising spheres of liberty without LAWS

Ex: SOCIAL media intermediary guidelines 2021

Thus, there is multicausal relationship with both reinforcing each other for citizen good

(YOGAKSHEMA)

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6. (a) Ethics is the foundation upon which virtues are built. In this context, discuss how ethics act as an anti-corruption force. **(150 words) 10**
- नैतिकता वह आधार है जिस पर सद्गुणों का निर्माण होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि नैतिकता भ्रष्टाचार-विरोधी बल के रूप में कैसे कार्य करती है।

Virtue ethics highlights the model of right and wrong that build excellence in traits or virtues.

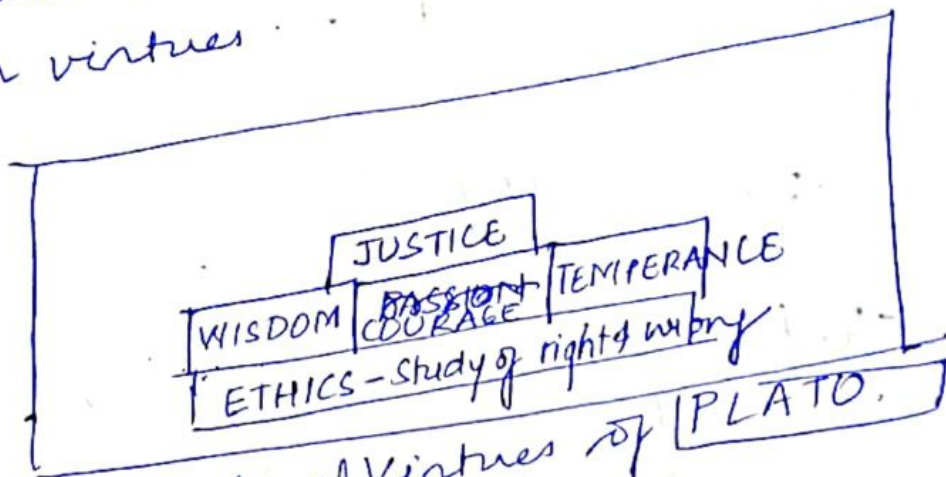
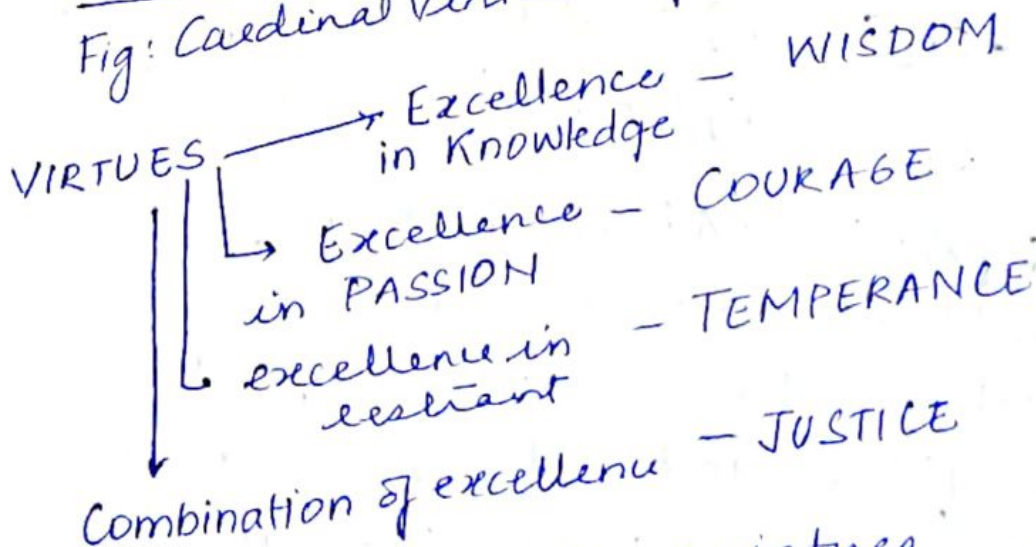


Fig: Cardinal Virtues of **PLATO**.



Thus ethics shapes these virtues which in turn shape **ANRACTER**.

ETHICS as ANTI-corruption force

• Corruption, from greek word
Corruptus is DESTRUCTION of VALUES.

- ETHICS acts as
1. Strengthening of Values in individual.
 2. develops consensus in society
 3. building ethical work culture
 4. Builds on no tolerance to corruption (as per KAUTILYA)
 5. Gandhi highlights the power of multiplicity of good ethics.
 6. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam highlighted "How can I give movement where ethics ends corruption"

LARC II highlighted end to corruption by INSTITUTIONALIZATION of ETHICS (Commissioner of Ethics, Ethics code)

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6. (b) In context of the relationship between political executive and civil servants in India, highlight the significance of neutrality in the civil service. (150 words) 10

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

Political executive and civil servants as Permanent Executive share a responsibility to uphold role of Good Governance provider to public (SOCIAL contract theory)

SIGNIFICANCE OF NEUTRALITY

- Neutrality refers to Political impartiality to ideology, political leaders and political parties.

• Neutrality ensures a bureaucracy committed to POLICY IMPLEMENTATION.

• it is needed in WESTMINSTER model of EXECUTIVE responsibility and Bureaucracy Anonymity

• ensures democracy and people's will is upheld with elections, referendums.

• Saekar Patel called neutrality important for civil servant and any deviance from "path of rectitude" can lead to loss of public trust.

• Vohra Committee highlighted lack of neutrality can create NEXUS of POLITICIAN-BUREAUCRAT-Businessmen.

Vineet Narain judgement also upheld cruciality of civil servant neutrality for perception of Administration.

Thus, ARC II for refurbishing public administration highlighted need for neutrality with minister's separate code of ethics and for civil servant code of ethics, integrity pact

6. (c) The teachings of Arya Samaj present key ethical lessons for present day India. Discuss. (150 words) 10
आर्य समाज की शिक्षाएं वर्तमान भारत के लिए महत्वपूर्ण नैतिक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करती हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Arya Samaj was founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati, to bring socio-economic religious reform in 19th century British India.

TEACHINGS

- Opposed child marriage.
- Stood against IDOLATRY

ETHICAL LESSONS for Present day INDIA.

- JAYA JAITLEE Committee → Prevention of Child marriage Act, 2021 (amended age for women to 21 years)
- Against superstition, religious based hatred, communal riots. (Bangalore riots 2020)

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TEACHINGS

- Promoted EQUALITY of Genders & people against caste barrier.

- Simple Aeyya samaj marriage

- DAV schools, education focus

- Increasing cases of domestic violence, rapes (NCRB data)
- caste discrimination and harassment

Consumerist culture, dowry and lavish weddings.

- Focus on INDIAN value education (NEP 2020)

However

Drawbacks of Aeyya Samaj

→ REVIVALIST oriented over reforms
"GO BACK TO VEDAS"

→ steps such as SHUDDHI movement created Communal tensions
→ accepted Varna system, against ethos of Act 14, 15

Thus, learnings from pros and drawbacks must help India fulfill Constitutional vision for [SARVA SIDDH BHARAT]

SECTION - B

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This case study presents challenges faced in multi-cultural society like India and importance of

foundational values of tolerance and objectivity in decision making.



ISSUES INVOLVED:

- 1) Upsurge of COVID-19 cases and possible stress on HEALTHCARE infrastructure.
- 2) Demand of community for celebration permission
- 3) Communal Tensions with impact on Public order & safety
- 4) Confidential report on POLITICIZATION of ISSUE with long term impact on district's development

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5) Comparison between communities can create wrong partisan perception of administration

MY VISION - Saave Bharathu
Sukinch, Saave Santhu
Niramayashu

(may everyone be well & with good health)

b) VARIOUS OPTIONS AVAILABLE :

1. Not provide any expressed confirmation. [STATUS QUO]
2. Deny permission
3. make special arrangements

OPTION ①

PRO

- Can ensure few do not participate due to AMBIGUITY
- can delay decision

CON

- People will participate without precautions
- Issue can be politicised
- Bad image to administration as complacent

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OPTION ②

PRO.

- Can prevent healthcare stress
- in PUBLIC interest (health & safety under Art 21)

CON.

- Politicization, communal tension
- can hinder public safety (disorder & possibility of riots)

OPTION ③

SPECIAL arrangement 7

PRO

- can satisfy community need
- also prioritize public health
- in my conscience

CON

- requires time
- needs consensus

With OPTION ③, I will take following steps :

① MAKE DYNAMIC Scenario

Planning linking limitation on celebration & Positivity rate

Ex - DELHI Green-Red-Yellow zonal plan

② Engage Community leaders,
religious heads with following data

- POSITIVITY RATE
- HOSPITAL BEDS
- 2nd WAVE & 1st WAVE district impact

to PERSUADE them into better
planning

③ UTILIZATION of TECHNOLOGY for
dissemination of celebration
with limited permits

④ Prevention awareness scaling
with social distancing, limited
~~seating~~ seating arrangement.

⑤ ALSO provide alternative for
celebration immediately to later
date (CONTINGENCY PLAN)

⑥ Develop long term standard
operating procedure to promote
PEACE

Thus, Saeva dharma Samabhava
spirit must be upheld through
planning, precaution & future orientation.

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

Consider the following questions:

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

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

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

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों पर विचार कीजिए:

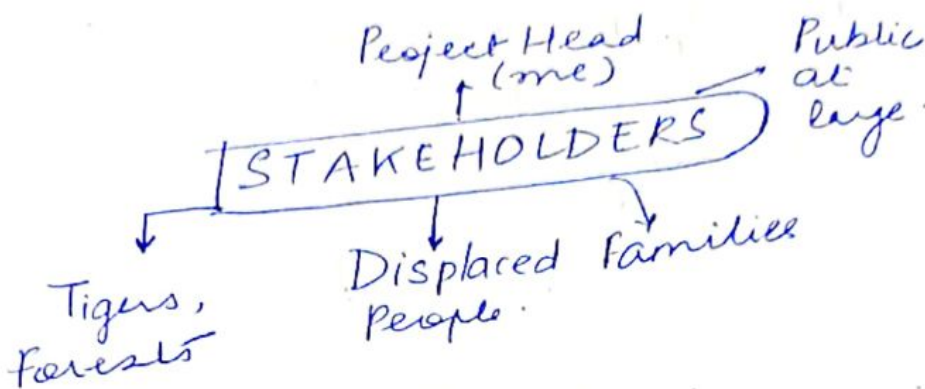
(a) उपर्युक्त प्रकरण में कौन-से नैतिक मुद्दे शामिल हैं?

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

This case study provides for development - environment protection dilemma and need for foundational values & probity

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(a) ETHICAL ISSUES

• Limitations of utilitarian decision making

IRRIGATION
DRINKING WATER vs
HYDROPOWER

RIGHTS of
displaced
people

• Displacement of People - multidimensional consequences

- LOSS of culture (CULTURAL property)
- LAND sentiment
- Forest rights
- LIVELIHOOD displacement

• ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS - impact on forests, tiger's habitat

• Upholding people's right to protest (Art 19) while going forward with project.

• to develop Ken-Betwa model as role model for INDIA's river water linking

(b) STEPS to be TAKEN

1) OBJECTIVE REPORT on IMPACTED Population → i) on data of displaced people
ii) their livelihood
iii) opportunity costs

2) COMMUNITY engagement - to debate on pros & cons of project and work on implementative aspects

3) PERSUASION & CITIZEN Centricity - allay fears of displacement by working on
i) nearby rehabilitation
ii) providing temporary monetary relief
iii) create mechanism to engage with fears of community

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4) UTILIZE report inputs for SPECIAL FUND to DISPLACED & impacted.

- To make up for temporary loss of livelihoods
- utilize schemes such as MGNREGA to bring livelihood security

5) Revised EIA to not impact Para reserve core area of project

- upholding Act 43A and fundamental duty under 51A.

LONG TERM Measures

1. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT to understand project consequence on Tribal life, land & forest rights
2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT along with complete wildlife impacted survey
3. Upholding LEGAL protection of Tribal autonomous council, PESA Act for Tribal decision making.

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LONG TERM measures

→ 4. utilise participatory systems such as SOCIAL AUDITS for Trust

5. Temporary relief provision in REHABILITATION Policy.

6. Upholding citizen rights to protest while such projects are being shaped to build CONSENSUS

Thus, long term consequences of such projects must be weighed to balance INDIA'S triple bottom line

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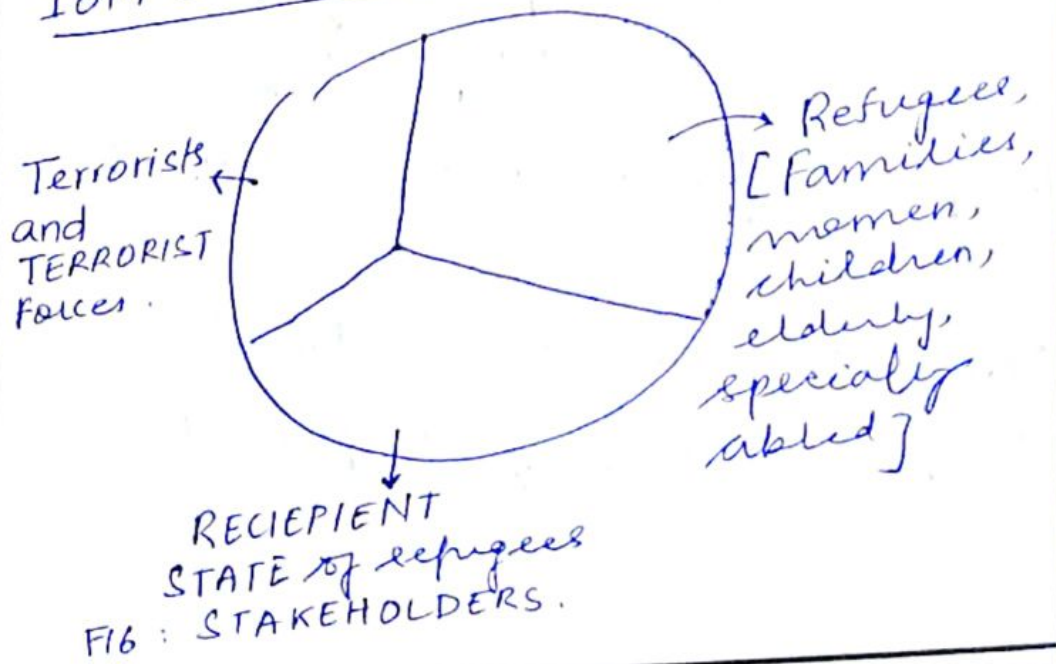
9. In recent times, we have witnessed large scale displacement of people all over the world. The reasons for this are manifold but it has resulted in a severe challenge in the form of a refugee crisis of large proportions. The recent turmoil in Afghanistan adds another unfortunate chapter to it. In this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

- (a) Examine the ethical issues involved in the refugee crisis being witnessed in the recent decades.
- (b) Highlight both short-term and long-term measures to deal with it. (20)

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

- (a) हाल के दशकों में देखे जा रहे शरणार्थी संकट में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए।
- (b) इसमें निपटने के लिए अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक दोनों उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Forced migration has increased with almost 2 million evacuated alone from Afghanistan as per IOM report, 2021



ETHICAL ISSUES in REFUGEES

1) violation of Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1949 where rights of each human life are inviolable.

2) CITIZEN - displaced - being denied of rights to live with dignity
Ex - Rohingya expulsion

3) IMPACT on women & children - vulnerable sections prone to violence.

4) RECIPIENT STATE - issue on balancing internal poverty vs accepting refugees.

5) Trafficking & inhuman treatment of REFUGEES

6) STATE refusing legal & moral responsibility of displaced citizens.

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7) Bounds of terrorism, drugs, arms trade and organized crime Ex- Afghanistan OPIUM CRESCENT

• SHORT TERM MEASURES:

1) Prioritized evacuation of those under severe threat of attack [Ex- Press, government officials]

2) Neighbour State coalition to draw plans on estimating scale of migration Ex- India engaging neighbours of AFGHANISTAN

3) Stopping push migration with immediate food aid. Ex- Trucks of food sent to Afghanistan

4) Deployment of UN Peace keeping forces

5) roll out of emergency visas in interests of human lives.

LONG TERM

- Revamping and ratification of REFUGEE POLICY which upholds Refugee rights
- NATIONAL LEVEL - each government making refugee policy based on resources and citizen quality of living
Ex - Common but Differentiated responsibility of Western developed world.
- Provide EASE of movement without dangers
Ex - mediterranean route with refugee in sinking boats
- Funding for International organization of migration & UNHCR for temporary relocation

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Thus, a combination of short & long term measures must aid a comprehensive policy for refugees and upholding "human life as only sacrosanct thing" as said by NEHRU

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

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

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

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

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

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

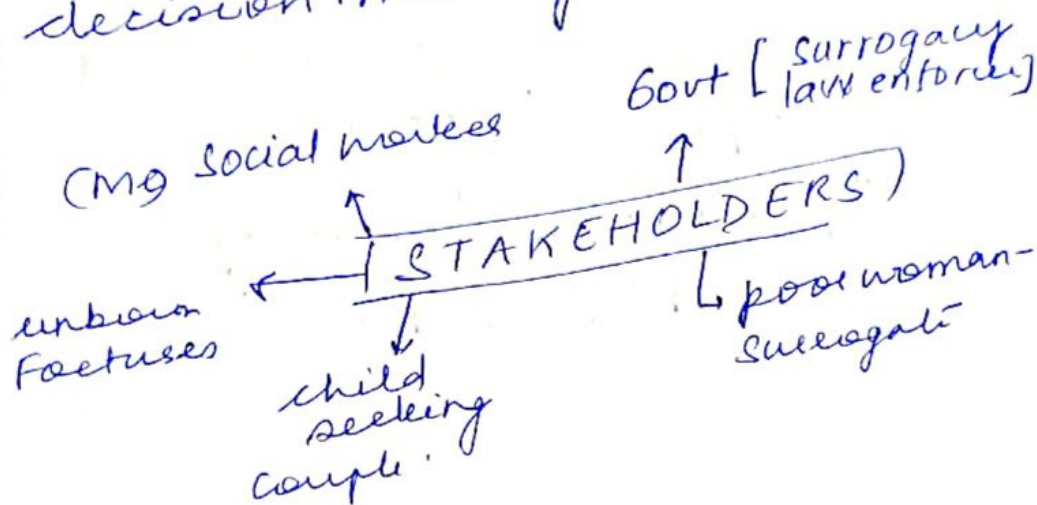
हाल ही में, एक दम्पति, जो आपका दूर का रिश्तेदार भी है, एक मुद्दे पर आपका परामर्श लेने के लिए आपसे मिलता है। वे बताते हैं कि कुछ माह पूर्व, उन्होंने सरोगेट माँ के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए एक महिला को नियुक्त किया था और अब वह महिला जुड़वा बच्चों के साथ गर्भवती है। लेकिन उनके अनुसार उन्हें केवल एक ही बच्चा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

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

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

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

This case study highlights issue of bioethics, importance of conscience as source of ethical decision making.



ETHICAL ISSUES

- 1) Practice of commercial surrogacy even after LEGAL BAN
- 2) Poor pregnant women with two children, and her financial incentive.
- 3) Illegal & unethical practice taken up by child seeking couple with demand of abortion

4) Failure of state to actively generate awareness on ban of Surrogacy

5) Rights of unborn fetuses to live (upheld by SC under Act 21) & LAW-termination of pregnancy ACT.

(b) VARIOUS OPTIONS

1. convince pregnant women to abort one fetus.
2. Convince couple to take two children
3. seek legal counsel apart from persuading both against Surrogacy

MY VISION - WIN-WIN SITUATION
within LEGAL &
CONSTITUTION spirit

1) CONVINCING Pregnant women

PRO

- couple will get what they want.

CON

- Can harm pregnant women
- In Future, couple can force her to abort even second fetus

2) CONVINCING two couple to take children

PRO

- Upholding FETAL RIGHTS
- can benefit poor woman with double payment

CON

- But woman & children have no legal protection.

3) LEGAL COUNSEL

PRO

- uphold free legal aid for poor under Act 39A
- provide a sustainable solution

CON

- can lead to fine for married couple.

I would choose option (3) of

- 1) seeking legal counsel
- 2) persuading mother & couple against surrogacy
- 3) seek help of National Commission for women to aid the poor surrogate women, her skill development.
- 4) uphold rights of foetus by engaging CARA for legal child adoption
- 5) persuading couple to pay fine under law and apply for ADOPTION.

Thus, as social worker,
I will uphold my categorical imperative (Kantian dictum) to woman, foetus and couple & their rights and duties, respecting law of land and acting in my conscience.

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

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

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

This case study highlights ethics in private institutions, ethical corporate governance in interests of society.

STAKEHOLDERS

→ Developing Country like INDIA and its

precious Demographic dividend - CHILDREN

↳ young children and their right to healthy drinks (Act 21)

STAKEHOLDERS

- Parents of children who pay for good and their duty to child
- Beverage company and its ethical responsibility to children & future generations
- Regulator such as FSSAI and need for benchmarking best products, consumer awareness.
- Role of developing countries (GLOBAL SOUTH) in holding transnational companies liable to best practices.
- Developed Countries as tax collectors of MNCs & their operation

ISSUES arising

- 1) Double standards of Beverage company → Premium drink for Developed world.
↳ Substandard drink with cheaper costs.
- 2) Prioritizing Profits over Ethics of OPERATION - which is against Compassionate Capitalism (Narayan Murthy Committee)
- 3) Role of Government & taxation for lower quality drink, against RIGHTS of citizens.
- 4) FSSAI's regulation on Quality of drinks, constant updation and awareness drives.

5) Scientific studies to check
Quantitative difference between
beverage in INDIA vs world

- COST/Nutrient analysis
- Company's profit margins
- Health costs to parents & users.

6) Enforcement of CONSUMER
Protection Law to ensure
legal recourse in case of
negative side effects.

7) Importance of social audits,
surprise inspections on Beverage
Company to check for operation
ethicallity

8) Government negotiation ^{& persuasion} with
MNC on quality of drink for
citizens

Thus ethics over law.
is important, commerce
without morality is a
sin as per Gandhi which
must be countered.
multi-dimensionally.

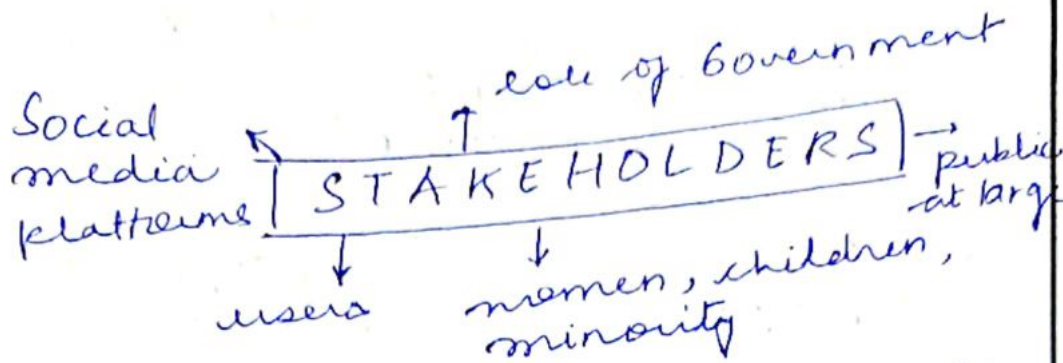
12. The proliferation of social media platforms have empowered the citizens and enabled them to freely share their views, including criticism of the government and its functionaries. However, it has also given rise to serious concerns such as spread of fake news, hate speech, revenge porn etc., which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

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

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

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

This highlights the misuse of technology and platforms, importance of regulatory mechanisms in interests of upholding citizen's right to privacy and life with dignity [Aet 21, Puttaswamy judgement]



UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES to regulate

SOCIAL MEDIA platforms :

1. moral-legal responsibility of
SOCIAL media to user

2. Ethical responsibility of state
to uphold citizen's rights as
consumer/user

3. Legal-Jurisdictional duty of
social media company to state
in upholding PUBLIC order
Ex - FACEBOOK whistleblower report

4. Principle of cosmopolitanism
& respect for all (VASUDAIVA
KUTUMBAKAM)

5. Gandhiji's view of SATYAGRAHA -
" HATE THE SIN But love
the SINNER "

6. Cooperation between 3Cs -
Company, Civil Society & Civil
Services.

(b) FRAMEWORK to address
ISSUES

STEP	ACTION
1. INSTITUTIONAL Implementation	Social media intermediary guidelines - 3 tier 2021 architecture for GRIEVANCE redressal
2. LEGAL Protection	enforce • IT ACT • Data protection Law (yet to be ratified)
3. Media collaboration	• SELF regulatory mechanisms • Strict, proactive and real time detection • updating grievance redressal

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4. Whistle Blower

• ratify and enforce WHISTLE BLOWER ACT

5. Participatory mechanism

• social audits, ethical audits by users & employing ethical hackers & hackathon

FRAMEWORK for diversity

① SOCIAL media Policy upgradation & protect diversity beliefs

↓
② Proportional Funding to counter malicious content
Ex - TWITTER manipulated media tag

↓
③ Close collaboration of SOCIAL media - POLICE - NGOs & Counsel juvenile & teenage users

④ Parent & child awareness
to respect diversity - MASS
MEDIA
campaigns

Thus, multipronged
steps are needed to uphold
SOCIAL media's positive
empowerment of CITIZEN, as
indicated by PM on CIVIL SERVICES
day celebration