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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1235)

Name of Candidate	NUPUR GOEL	Registration Number	6667
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Date	25/7/2019
Center	ORN		

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

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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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

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

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

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

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

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

Gandhiji here gives a golden mantra of tolerance as a right conduct. He says that we need to accept 3 things :-
i) we can't think alike :-

All human beings are thinking differently. It is based on one's own values, beliefs, history, education etc. & thus, all think differently. (Socrates)

ii) We shall see Truth in fragment :-

All of us can't see truth in whole as we have our own biases while watching a thing. Being an active participant only increases our biasness.

iii) we shall see truth from different points
 An individual might see a glass half-full & other half-empty. Both have seen same thing but their view-points are different.

Thus, he gives a Talisman of 3 monkeys

- Do not speak evil
- Do not think evil
- Do not see evil

These monkeys give the actual mantra to see good in society & avoid evil.

This leads to mutual toleration wherein we are tolerant of diverse views, opinions, lifestyles. Tolerance is the utmost quality that has bounded our diverse nation for years & it is still relevant today in increasing chaos, turmoil, mob lynching etc.

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

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

Confucius here differentiates between the minds of superior & mean man. He says that righteousness makes a man superior while gain makes him mean.

If a person only thinks of his own gain and works towards same, irrespective of the gain or loss to others & society as a whole, he is a mean man. Eg- ISIS only wants to further its propaganda irrespective of the lives lost.

However, if a person gives equal consideration to the gains of society along with his personal gains, he is called superior. Even Indian philosophy also propagates this righteousness as 'Dharma'.

This righteousness is defined
by various things:-

- i) Right personal conduct
- ii) Right knowledge
- iii) staying on middle path (Buddhism)
- iv) Not harming anyone (Jainism)

The righteous person
is an asset for the economy. He
pays taxes regularly, doesn't litter,
doesn't spread fake news, follows
laws etc.

we must strive to
move towards a righteous society
through proper education, socialisation,
inculcation of ethical values so as
to lead to 'New India' by 2022.

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

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

Weber gave the concept of bureaucracy according to legal-rational authority in 19th century.

He gave a number of features of bureaucracy of which impersonality is also important. It refers to separation of office duties from personal views & beliefs held by the bureaucrat. This is in line with dehumanised bureaucracy.

He says that impersonality leads him to be neutral towards the policy and the political executives. It brings equality, professionalism, fairness & objectivity in decision-making.

However, it might lead to indifference towards weaker section

as bureaucrat might adhere to rules and process rather than ends. Eg -
A poor woman might not get ration because of process orientation.

He might get alienated from ground realities of society and this might hamper governance.

However, we need impersonality along with policy-commitment. In zeal of adhering to laws, the bureaucrat must not lose sight of spirit of law. He must always be aware of grass-root problems, empathetic, easy to approach, flexible.

He must be able to bring change & development in society.

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

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

The above statement highlights the erosion of public trust in politicians due to them taking unethical means to capture power.

In politics, means are as important as ends but usually, politicians ~~test~~ compromise means like

- Use of money & muscle power
- Use of freebies
- Use of caste, religion, class etc
- Hate speeches
- Misuse of social media etc

so as to win elections.

this has led to erosion of public trust as:-

- i) increase in black money in elections.
- ii) The healthy debates & discussions, issues of national development get

sidelined.

- iii) Rise of criminalisation of politics
& politicisation of crime. [Around
34% MPs in 16th Lok Sabha are
having criminal background]
By credibility of public institutions go
down.



Participation of people go down in
political process due



Erosion of public Trust.

As Gandhiji said
that 'politics without principles' is a
sin. It is true that politics
must be practised guided by
ethical notions & res publica through
'just' means.

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

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

Corporate governance policy is the ethics in business, multi-stakeholder approach that takes into account management of corporate organisation through ethical means & values.

It is important as :-

- i) It provides benchmarks and standards to be followed by the organisation & people.
- ii) They have a guide to look to in case of any conflict.
- iii) It leads to transparency & accountability.

But, it is not sufficient condition as despite having corporate governance policy, we see insider trading, price monopoly, corruption in organisation. Eg- in FNB scandal.

Reasons :-

- i) Lack of ethical values in employees
- due to lack of sufficient training, recruitment policy, promotion etc.
- ii) Employees not incentivised to be ethical :- Eg - An unethical environment can't sustain ethical behaviour.
- iii) Subordination of ethics by efficiency.
is lack of awareness.
y Failure of leader to lead by example.

Thus this shows that an ethical workplace needs an ethical work-culture which is dependent on not only policy but also practices of personnel management, leadership qualities etc.

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

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

The above statement is said by Napoleon wherein he gives the 2 most important properties of law. - brief & simple.

Law to be brief :-

Law must be brief and comprehensive in nature. It must be devoid of any irregularities and exceptions.

It is particularly relevant as
→ overlapping laws and redundant laws in nation.

→ Laws leading to delays in judicial process as they have several interpretations.

→ Complex laws leads to more corruption

~~in~~ In 2014, around 2000 laws were scrapped which had no relevance in today's era.

We need to do this exercise regularly so as to have our laws as brief as possible.

Laws to be simple :-

- i) ~~simple~~ laws must be so simple that every citizen is able to understand it fully.
- ii) No arbitrary use of simple law can be done.
- iii) Complex laws make their adherence difficult. Thus, they don't serve as a motivation for the citizens to obey.

Laws are a result of state's will in the given situation and they are made by legislature, legal experts etc. They also serve as ethical determinants in a society. (Aquinas). The laws provide foundation for order and peace in society. Thus it is necessary that they must be small and should be understood by all.

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

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

The foreign relations are usually determined by national interests or real politik instead of ethical notions.

Ethics in International Relations

- promote global peace & security.
- promotes Vasudheva Kutumbakam i.e. whole world is a family.
- promotes collective action to deal with terrorism, climate change etc.
- places global peace & interests over national interests.

can it cater to diplomatic challenges

of Today? - YES
 (i) soft power having more relevance than hard power like wars, economic sanctions etc.

(ii) challenges are global, so the solution lies in public global administration guided by ethics. eg - Money laundering, ISIS

iii) , migration etc.

iii) More focus on diplomacy, dialogue and negotiations. Eg - Wuhan summit between India and China.

NO :-

i) still, a lot of grey areas in foreign relations where national interests come above global interests. Eg - Trade war between USA & China.

ii) We need to focus on both hard as well as soft skills to increase our clout in foreign arena. Eg - India reviving SA BIMSTEC but also going for all strikes on Pakistan.

Overall, ethics provide a solution to increasing disorderliness and erosion of ethical values (like Panchsheel principles) at the global stage.

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

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

Nolan committee was set up in UK in 1980s to provide a comprehensive list of ethical values/standards of public servants.

It came out with 7 such qualities to be there in every bureaucrat :-

- i) Honesty - means doing one's duty in an efficient manner.
- ii) Integrity - means not coming under undue ~~inter~~ influence (either internal or external). It means performing duty as it is expected out of bureaucrat.
- iii) Leadership - He is expected to lead govt from front and take it to success.
- iv) Accountability - He is answerable to not only his actions but also to his superiors, subordinates,

- politicians & public at large.
- iv) selflessness - He should not have any selfish motive & work towards res publica.
 - v) objectivity - He should take his decisions rationally & logically and after taking into account all necessary information.
 - vi) openness - He must uphold transparency in the governance.

Thus, Nolan committee gives an elaborate list. It is also adopted by Govt of India in civil services (conduct) rules, and also recommended by ARC II to be inducted into code of Ethics so as to guide the public servants for achieving an ethical government/administration.

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

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

The above statement gives a positive correlation between corruption and socio-economic disparities. It is usually thought that high inequality leads to high corruption in society.

[YES] :-

i) ARC II says that high socio-economic disparities lead to high demand-supply gap in govt services. This leads to high discretion & thus corruption.

ii) It is evident in India wherein high incidence of poverty & illiteracy make people more dependent on govt services like subsidies, health & education. This leads to more corruption.

iii) The distribution & redistribution of resources depend on these officials giving them autonomy & thus corruption.

in less accountability as the say of poor & illiterate people is very less. [Diffused pressure group as talked by Economic survey 2016-17].

[NO] :- But corruption is also seen in those nations where the socio-economic disparities aren't that large. Eg - Lobbying practices in America.

Here this is due to mismatch between demand of services and their supply.

ARC II also says that increase in power & autonomy minus accountability leads to corruption.

Thus, the fight against corruption is a multi-faceted one which focus not on inequalities but also structural & behavioural factors of administration and empowering citizens so as to have a better say in governance of their nation.

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

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

The above statement says that the rightness or wrongness of an action is dependent on the purpose rather than the results. It is tilting towards Kantian philosophy, Deontology and rejecting teleology or consequentialism (Jeremy Bentham).

Kant says that an action is moral if it is done out of duty. If the action is done with a good objective, it is good. Eg - A charity organised to help downbroken is ethical while a charity organised to increase the social status is unethical irrespective of good work done by that.

The consequences or results are dependent on the situation

and they can't determine the moral worth. e.g. - clinical trials lead to new medicines which in turn save a number of lives. Here the motive is to save lives but it also leads to torture & pain in the patients undergoing trial. But as the motive here is good, thus the action is moral.

Even Indian philosophy focusses on good intentions and Aishkama Karma doctrine. Irrespective of results, the individual must do his duty honestly. If he does so, his action is moral, otherwise immoral.

However, in modern era, we consider both ends as well as motivation to justify human action. (Gandhian philosophy).

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

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

Common good approach lies on the foundation that the resources are utilised by all in the society and the costs are also borne by all.

for eg. if there is a common lawn for grazing cattle, all the shepherds come here with their cattle. Now if any shepherd increases the cattle strength, the cost is the grass loss will be shared by all while the profit by the cattle is gone to shepherd only.

thus, there is an universal ethical dilemma of putting collective interests above individual interests. The individual interests are sometimes bypassed by collective interests & vice-versa.

Example - A public healthcare system is based on good health & sanitation practices by all. even if one doesn't adhere to it, it might impact all.
for eg - dengue, malaria etc.

challenges :-

- 1) lack of accountability leading to problem of 'free riders'. Eg - even non-tax paying people also use roads, hospitals etc.
- 2) it demotivates other honest people thinking about collective interests.
- 3) common goods approach is very idealistic in nature as it takes very positive view of human.

we need ethical values & norms in our society ingrained through proper socialisation and education so that people think of 'us' before 'I' as propounded by Gandhiji.

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

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

Compassion can be defined as the concern for the suffering for others. It arises out of love, care, sympathy or emotions.

It is considered as an important value in civil servant as a compassionate being only is able to understand other's pain & try to alleviate that pain.

- It's a strength, not a weakness:-
- It is a sign of strong Emotional Intelligence (social Awareness).
 - A compassionate person tries to help the person in pain. Eg- Project sulaimani started by Prashant Nair to have Hunger-free Districts.
 - Only a strong person is able to see pain of others. The weak is always submerged in his own pains & sufferings all the time.

Compassion provides congenial administrative working environment :-

- i) Compassionate superior tries to understand the problem of subordinates. She guides, trains, mentors and advises the subordinate according to his needs.
- ii) She sees that every individual's aim is aligned to organisation's government's aims.
- iii) Compassion leads to better communication as superior is able to empathise with subordinate. The subordinate also feels free to share the problem.
- iv) Better cooperation & coordination leads to better work-culture.
- v) Also, compassion leads to 'Putting last first' in the governance. The focus'll be on providing good life to most disadvantaged in society. Eg- PM Armstrong building a 4km road in Manipur.

Thus, compassion is a necessary quality of an administrator.

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

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

(a) Professionalism

व्यावसायिकता

Professionalism can be defined as skill required to carry out given task with efficiency and effectiveness. It consists of skill, merit, knowledge, understanding of job, job management, discipline, order etc.

Importance of professionalism:-

- 1) 3E - It is required to bring effectiveness, economy and efficiency.
- 2) competency - This makes civil servants competent.
- 3) Better able to handle job in highly challenging and dynamic environment.
- 4) Leads to neutrality and compassion towards job requirements.
- 5) Weber, Kautilya, ARC II, Appleby, Hota Commission all focussed on professionalism as important quality for civil servants.

8. (b) Nishkama Karma or Selfless Action

निष्काम कर्म या निःस्वार्थ कार्य

Nishkama Karma is the core philosophy of Bhagavada Gita that focusses on doing one's job without expecting anything in return. The civil servant must do his duty without any selfish motive or without having any expectation.

Importance for civil servants:-

- 1) They should do their policy implementation without thinking of any favours from govt individuals.
Eg - Rewards or from other individuals.
- 2) The work itself must be a source of motivation for them.
- 3) It leads to integrity and decrease in corruption.
- 4) He is better able to deal with policy failures or change in govt leading to change in policies.
- 5) He becomes more objective & unbiased.

Selfless Action is also given by NOLAN COMMITTEE as important quality of civil servants.

SECTION – B

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

9. There have been widespread protests both in favour of and against advancing reservation in educational institutions and government jobs to a certain section of the society. You are the chairman of a high level commission that was constituted to look into the matter. The commission has found no compelling reasons to provide reservation to this section and is about to submit its final report to the government.

Meanwhile, the government takes the decision to extend reservation to the section, turning the commission's findings inconsequential. You have also been requested to ensure that the final report supports the government's decision.

(a) Discuss the dilemma that you face in this situation?

(b) What course of action would you adopt and why?

(c) Also discuss the ethical issues involved with the policy of affirmative action in India. 20

समाज के एक वर्ग विशेष हेतु शैक्षणिक संस्थानों और सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण देने के पक्ष और विपक्ष में व्यापक विरोध प्रदर्शन हुए हैं। आप इस विषय की जाँच-पड़ताल करने के लिए गठित एक उच्च स्तरीय आयोग के अध्यक्ष हैं। आयोग ने इस वर्ग को आरक्षण प्रदान करने का कोई बाध्यकारी कारण नहीं पाया है और सरकार को अपना अंतिम प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करने वाला है।

इस बीच, सरकार आयोग के निष्कर्षों को असंगत बताते हुए, इस वर्ग के लिए आरक्षण का विस्तार करने का निर्णय लेती है। आपसे भी यह सुनिश्चित करने का अनुरोध किया जाता है कि अंतिम प्रतिवेदन सरकार के निर्णय का समर्थन करे।

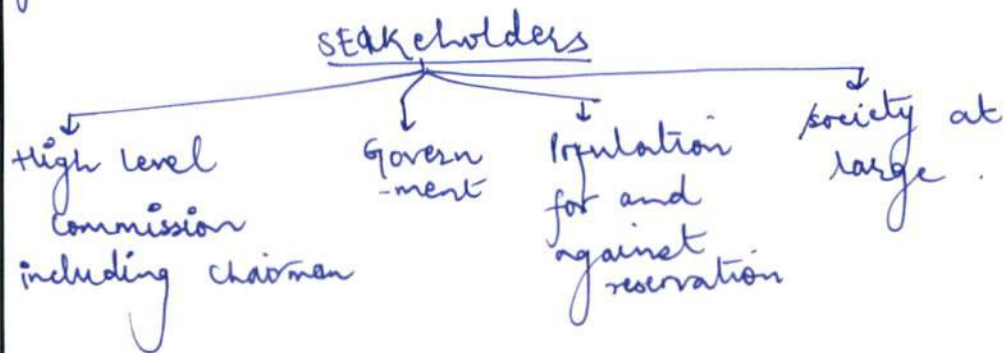
(a) इस परिस्थिति में आपके सामने आने वाली दुविधा की विवेचना कीजिए?

(b) आप क्या कार्यवाही अपनाएंगे और क्यों?

(c) साथ ही, भारत में सकारात्मक कार्यवाही की नीति से जुड़े नैतिक मुद्दों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

The above case is a classic example of political appeasement of a section of population by giving it reservation irrespective of the findings of the commission formed to look into the matter.

it also entails the ethical issue of protests both for and against the reservation turning the seats in educational institutes and govt jobs into a zero sum game.



- a) Ethical dilemmas faced :-
- i) Integrity vs Practicality :- Although commission found no compelling reasons for giving reservation but since the govt has already made its mind to give it, it is more practice to support govt's decision.
 - ii) Adherence to law vs Authority :- Although law says not to fudge any data but government is requesting me to support its decision.
 - iii) Public Trust :- also at stake as there

are protests both for and against the reservation society needs a fair & objective assessment.

- b) As a chairman of high level commission, I am dutybound to be truthful, integral, honest and objective. I am not only accountable to the political executives but also my team (who made such report) and society at large.

In such scenario, my course of action'll be:-

- 1) I have to ensure that the findings of the team is based on justifiable, quantifiable, scientific & empirical basis.
- 2) I'll make it a point to be non-biased and transparent about the sources used in the report.
- 3) It is my duty that irrespective of govt's decision, the report and its findings are not manipulated.
- 4) I'll also have to take a number of steps to shield my team members from political interferences. Here, I can use leading by example strategy & constantly

motivating and guiding them.

- 4) The independence and autonomy of the commission have to be zealously guarded as the commission is apolitical in nature.

- 5) The At last, I'll submit the report as it is without fudging any data or analysis so as to uphold societal trust.

It is upto the govt of the day to accept or deny the recommendations of the commission but as the permanent executive, it's our duty to be honest in our work.

Malimath committee, ARC II

all recommended the civil servant to be unbiased and neutral. As the head of such commission, it's my duty to uphold truth irrespective of the political overtures of present government.

- c) Ethical issues involved in Affirmative Action Policy :-

It means positive discrimination for people suffering from historical & social injustices. Article 15(4), 16 provide for this.

i) exploitation and discrimination of people eg SC, ST since ages leading them to live an unequal, harsh life.

ii) inequality in society - Rich becoming richer & marginalised becoming more vulnerable

iii) Role of state - to provide redistributive justice in social contract theory (John Rawls) eg by reservation -

iv) identification error - The proper implementation of reservation is also not done due to exclusion, inclusion error, benefits accrued to more affluent among reserved section.

v) Rising poverty, intolerance leading to riots, protests both for and against reservation leading to huge loss of life & property. Eg - Jat protests, Patidar Revolt

vi) inclusion & efficiency/effectiveness of institutions
We need to have a proactive, more inclusive, periodically revised reservation policy in India to promote 'SOCIAL JUSTICE'.

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

(a) If one wants to remain effective and powerful to create impact on the lives of people, one should remain loyal to those in power.

(b) Following ethical means may not be practical and effective at all times.

(c) Petty corruption expedites the service delivery.

Examine the above statements with their merits and demerits.

20

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

(a) यदि कोई व्यक्ति लोगों के जीवन पर प्रभाव डालने के लिए प्रभावी और शक्तिशाली बने रहना चाहता है, तो उसे सत्ता में रहने वालों के प्रति निष्ठावान बने रहना चाहिए।

(b) नैतिक साधनों का अनुसरण करना हर समय व्यावहारिक और प्रभावी नहीं हो सकता है।

(c) छोटा-मोटा भ्रष्टाचार सेवा वितरण में तेजी लाता है।

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

Nolan committee set up in UK gave 7 qualities of good civil servant - honesty, integrity, leadership, accountability, ~~for~~ selflessness, objectivity & openness. The above case shows that an ethical person when enters an organisation might not find a conducive work culture to be ethical & honest.

a) Remaining loyal so as to be effective & powerful

Merits -

① A civil servant has not only accountability towards people but also political executives & his superiors.

- ii) It ensures discipline and coordination.
- iii) Better policy formulation & implementation

Demerits

- i) Remaining loyal might lead to 'crawling when asked to bend the rules' as happened in 1970s.
 - ii) Nexus between dada, lala, baki & neta (Vohra commission).
 - iii) Rise in corruption.
 - iv) Erosion of ethical values.
- Instead of being loyal to powerful persons, the civil servant should be loyal to the constitution and public service motive. The cooperation amongst different functionary shouldn't result in collusion & corruption.

b) Following ethical means may not be effective

Merits

- i) Following ethical means might lead to delays - time and cost-overruns.
- ii) No set established standards of being ethical. Deontology & teleology might lead to different ethical standards - Eg - Heinz Dilemma.

- ii) Sometimes national security, foreign relations, public health, real politik take precedence over ethics.
Eg - USA secret prison after 9/11 blasts.

Demerits

- i) It's always good in long-term & helps in evolution of civilisation (Professor Beard)
- ii) Ethical means increase public trust, leading to increase in their participation ultimately leading to good governance.
- iii) More motivation amongst civil servants, less undue stress, better work culture leading to more productivity & efficiency.

As Gandhiji said, the ethical means should be followed by civil servants. But in case of national security, one might have to take unethical steps.

- c) Petty corruption expedites service delivery

Merits

- i) sanskritisation of corruption (by Kaushik Basu) - corruption is now everywhere from top to bottom echelons of govt.
- ii) Petty corruption seems to increase the speed & efficiency - win-win situation for both parties - citizen get faster service & govt servant get reward (illegal me) for doing it.
- iii) Huge delays & inefficiencies in government - If gone from normal route it might take months to get a 2-minute work done in govt departments.

Demerits

- i) Petty corruption leads to huge, large-scale scams in nation. Eg - PNB scam from petty corruption by few bankers issuing letters of intent.
- ii) Black money earning is parallel economy which is unaccounted & not used in national development.

- iii) slippery slope where officials refuse to do their official duty without greasing their hands.
- iv) Overall a culture of discontent, frustration, poor governance.
- v) leads to decrease in investment → Decrease in GDP growth rate.

The Transparency International's corruption Perception Index rates India at 131/180. It is high time to implement Prevention of Corruption Act, structural & procedural reforms, proper training, ethical values etc so as to root out corruption from India to have corruption-free New India.

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

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

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

(c) As the person in charge to enquire into the conduct, what factors would you consider to examine it and what punishment, if any, would you prescribe in this specific case? **20**

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

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

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

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

Ans The above case study is inspired from recent suspension of Hardik Pandya & Rahul following their sexual remarks on 'Koffee with Karan'.

Ethical stakeholders in this case are :-

1) sportspersons - making those comments.

- ii) Talk show management to have aired those comments.
- ii) Fans of such persons & viewers of show.
- iv) society at large including women against whom such comments were made.

a) Public figures have Additional Responsibility

Yes :- i) Huge fan following and their views impact young minds & society at large.

ii) some consider them as role model & idolise them. eg - sachin, shoni, Kohli etc.

iii) sports ambassadors of nation. Represent the nation at international level.

so, they must act responsibly.

iv) Their actions and words have more and direct impact on society.

even though the talk show would want some controversy to increase their TRP or it might be a fun and light atmosphere; but

still, the sportspersons carry additional burden of being responsible for what they speak and how they behave in public.

b) Reasons for such comments :-

i) Lack of proper socialisation and inculcation of ethical values in them. Eg - Many sportspersons aren't well educated & come from patriarchal societies.

ii) Deeply entrenched patriarchal notions in society.

iii) Lack of sensitivity & responsibility in the talk show might also want to create such controversies to generate publicity → cheap publicity stunt.

iv) Lack of empathy and respect towards women.

In spite of such comments, they get away with it because :-

i) Use of money and links in govt to get away.

- i) General Tolerance in society towards misogynistic comments against women [Patriarchal Notions]
- ii) General loopholes in legal & judicial process.
- iii) Lack of holistic & comprehensive ecosystem of respect for girls.

c) As the person in charge, following factors would be considered :-

- i) Situational factor - under which such comments were made were they motivated or not?
- ii) Legal :- whether there is any law punishing for such misconduct?
- iii) Behavioural :- whether the said players carry ^{& believe} such remarks or were they just said to show off?
- iv) Responsibility :- whether only them or other persons also responsible for such misconduct eg - Team manager, selection team, Talk show host etc.

Making of such sexual and misogynistic remarks is not justified and is ethically wrong. However, for fixing a proper punishment, I'll take into consideration the views of various persons like team members, captain, selection team etc to find out their general conduct. The players themselves must be given a chance to fair hearing [Principle of Natural Justice].

- 2) Giving them a warning and then letting off 'ld set a wrong precedent.
- 3) Inrespective of their centrality and unsubstitutability in the team, suitable punishment must be given so that the sport persons take their job & conduct seriously, both on & off field.
- 4) Apart from punishment, they should also be given gender sensitive training so that they become more responsible & sensitive to women's issues.

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

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

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

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

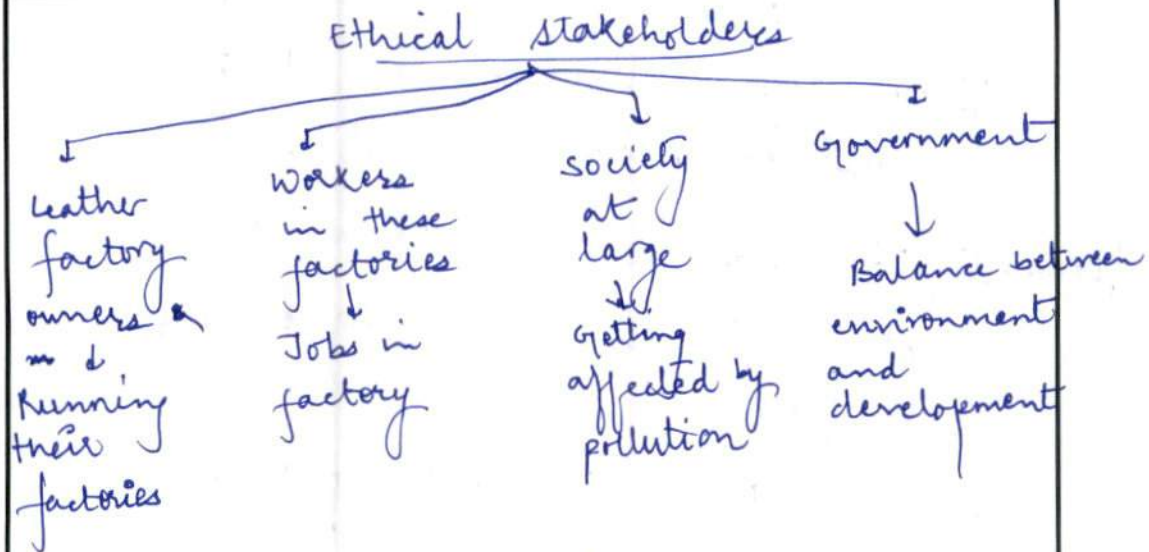
भारत के एक प्रमुख औद्योगिक शहर में बड़ी संख्या में चमड़ा उद्योग हैं। वे बड़ी संख्या में लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान करते हैं और राज्य के लिए राजस्व के एक प्रमुख स्रोत भी हैं। हाल ही में यह देखा गया कि वर्तमान उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण नियमों का पालन करने के बावजूद, इन उद्योगों का सामूहिक पारिस्थितिकीय फुटप्रिंट काफी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

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

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

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

The above case study highlights the ethical dilemma of economic development versus environmental pollution degradation.



a) Shutting Down Industries

Merits :- i) Environment pollution in that area is controlled.

ii) No need to adopt costly technology.

Demerit :- i) Large-scale unemployment.

ii) state loses its prominent source of revenue.

iii) Unemployment might lead to societal unrest, fury, frustration leading to increase in crime in region.

b) Relocating industries to new region :-

Merit :- i) Pollution in that area is contained

ii) The new area where industries are relocated might develop

economically.

- (ii) No loss of revenue for state as industries only relocated.

Demerits :- i) Large scale unemployment in that region as the people might not shift.

- ii) Lead to environmental pollution in new area.

- iii) It has only shifted the problem from one area to other. Escapist attitude of government.

c) Making emission control stricter

Merits :- i) Containment of pollution in that area.

- ii) Owners now convinced to buy new technology for pollution control.

- iii) No such retrenchment of workers.

Demerits :- i) It might make the leather industries unviable. (Already cost very high)

- ii) Stricter control might lead to shutting or relocating.

d) Providing incentives for adoption of new technology

Merits :- i) win-win situation for both govt & factory owners.
ii) in line with sustainable development
iii) increase in research and development in that area

Demerits :- i) The new technology might not be adopted inspite of incentives
ii) cost to govt ex-chequer

COURSE OF ACTION :-

1) The government should try to balance economic development with environmental preservation. It should first try to provide incentive for adoption of new technology that'll result in less emissions.

2) It must use both coercion & persuasion to direct leather factory owners to switch to new technology. This will lead to less pollution & workers will also be secured jobs.

Govt might give them some tax rebates - Eg - In case of Happy Seeder so as to reduce stubble burning by farmers.

ii) The govt can also incentivise cooperatives to adopt new technology and promote research & development so as to produce cheaper alternatives.

iv) In case of new technology not able to decrease footprint, it might think of relocating factories. In this case, proper rehabilitation of workers will be done plus regulation of emissions so that the new area doesn't get polluted.

Govt must do all this in a multistakeholder, participative way so as to achieve the goal of sustainable India.

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

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

(b) Given that economic growth is often achieved with a large human cost, identify the principles and strategies which could be used in the given case to achieve desirable outcomes. **20**

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

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

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

The recent case study is inspired by

Rat-hole mining tragedy in Mizoram.

It is the foremost duty
of the state to ensure order and
maintain law in the nation.

Key Stakeholders

- NGT - which banned rat-hole mining
- workers - working in inhumane conditions
risking their lives
- their families - who are dependent on
workers.
- Mine-owners - having vested interests
- state - including CM, politicians etc
- The society at large.

a) Key interests of state

- i) Providing a safe & secure workplace
to people [DPSP - Part IV of constitution]
- ii) enforcement of NGT order banning coal
mining
- iii) Regulation of those mines still operating
ensuring strict adherence to law
- iv) Saving life as well as livelihood of

- people [Article 21 of Indian constitution]
- i) Providing alternative livelihood opportunities to people so that they aren't trapped by vested interests.
 - ii) Reducing corruption by breaking the unholy nexus between bureaucracy & mine-owners.

Conflict among these values:-

- i) Economic Development v/s Environmental preservation - coal mining is degrading environment but leading to economic development.
- ii) Ban v/s Unemployment - Ban will lead to loss of jobs for people who don't have alternative opportunities.
- iii) Unholy nexus between bureaucrats and politicians leading to mines getting exception order to operate.
- iv) Mine-owners - lobbying with workers to put pressure on state.
- v) The principles and solutions which could be used are :-

- * Sustainable Development - as given by Earth Rio summit in 1992
- * strict enforcement of law - eg - NGT decision to be implemented in letter as well as spirit.
- * Giving employment - It is state's duty to provide meaningful employment to people.
- * Proper regulation of all economic activities so that their negative externalities can be contained.
- * Transparency & Accountability along with less discretion as it'll lead to less corruption (ARC II)

As the DM of the area, my report'll be having such recommendations to be adopted by the government :-

- 1) strict enforcement of NGT order
- 2) closing down of all the mines operating illegally otherwise, it might

- lead to other accidents causing loss of lives and property -
- 3) Providing alternate employment opportunities. Eg- using MGNREGA, self employment initiatives etc.
 - 4) skill development of people through skill india, PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana etc.
 - 5) Digitalisation, use of technology, GIS, maps made by satellites & SSRO so as to monitor illegal mines operating and taking strict action against them.
 - 6) taking a strict action against corrupt officials & miners.
 - 7) Awareness generation programs in area educating people about ill-effects & risks associated with coal mining [long-term strategy].

We need to move towards sustainable development in congruence with nature.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे? कारण बताएं।

The above case study highlights the denial of a fundamental right i.e. right to freedom from exploitation by a powerful group of landowners.

Here, the basic right of choice is denied to workers leading to their exploitation by landowners.

- a) Stakeholders in this case along with their interests are :-
- Domestic help and labour - who are working there since generations.
 - Large landowners - who are giving them food, shelter a paltry amount of money.
 - Govt - including PM who visited the area
 - society at large

- Ethical issues involved here are :-
- Denial of basic human right :- The domestic help & labour are doing a kind of begar which is prohibited in constitution.
 - Clout of large landowners - who have been able to do such exploitation since generations.
 - Lack of contract between them ^{due to} leading lack of awareness amongst labourers.
 - Lack of strict enforcement of law & regulation by state :- such practice must have been stopped earlier.

→ Lack of ethical values in landowners like empathy, compassion etc.

b) Denial of choice leads to violation of human rights :-

- The human has the right to choose his/her life, his livelihood and the nature of job. Choice leads to a meaningful and dignified life.
- Right to choose is inherent in UN convention on Human Rights, Right to Life of Indian Constitution etc.
- It is very basic to the human life.
- The society and state also came into life when people chose safety, security over liberty, rights etc.
- Right to choice leads to full development of potential of one's capabilities.
- It is against right to Freedom.

8) Indian preamble also seeks to give equality of opportunities which is worthless in the absence of right of choice.

2) COURSE OF ACTION :-

As a District Magistrate, it is my duty to uphold the basic human rights of people. I am accountable to not only my seniors, politicians but the society at large.

1) Here first, I will verify and cross-check my observations of domestic help and bonded labours. I might consult my juniors, experienced personnel, local people etc about their status.

2) I'll undertake a preliminary enquiry about the situation of these workers. I'll make the team consisting of honest and highly efficient persons.

3) On the basis of result of enquiry,

- further actions will be taken.
- 4) If enquiry proves such bonded labour taking place, it'll become easier for law to take its due course. I'll facilitate the police machinery to investigate the charges in a free and unbiased manner.
 - 5) Speedy investigation and judicial process will help in giving due choice & freedom to the poor. The assistance of NGOs can also be taken to rehabilitate them.
 - 6) Govt schemes and programs might also be used to skill & employ them.
 - 7) In long-term, there must be steps taken so that anyone can report such bonded labour instances in the region & due action be taken on it.
 - 8) However, if the enquiry proves otherwise, my observation might be wrong & I'll accept my mistake.
- It's duty of DM to ensure a dignified & prosperous life to all citizens of nation