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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1416)

Name of Candidate	Faizan Ahmed		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	446297
Center	Online	Date	16/12/20

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A.

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

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

For any organisation to be successful, a healthy work culture is very important to ensure the output and efficiency of workers.

However, not just healthy, but equally necessary is ethical work culture since society is also an important stakeholder in functioning of both public and private organisation. Eg - Infosys, TCS, etc

Importance

- (i) ensures dutifulness and dedication of the employees
- (ii) ensures faith & trust of public in the organisation
- (iii) Improves efficiency & outcome of organisation

- (iv) leads to ethical governance - ie,
corporate governance & good gover-
nance
- (v) Reduces scope of corruption & hence
overall positive impact on societal
values

Way to inhibit

- (i) regular workshops on ethical conduct
should be organised
- (ii) Formulate & implement Code of
conduct & code of ethics
- (iii) Incentives to promote ethical
work culture - reward and
punishment theory

ethical work culture not
only benefits society but also the
organisation in long run.

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

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

Probity in governance can be defined as process of upholding values like honesty, integrity & objectivity in decision making.

It depends on both the individual values and institutional processes.

Individual values

- (i) honesty, uprightness and integrity in decision making
- (ii) accountability to higher ups and people
- (iii) dedication to public service
- (iv) wisdom and emotional intelligence to solve various crisis situations
- (v) transparency and openness

Institutional processes

- (i) good governance and ethical governance
- (ii) citizen charters to let people know their entitlements
- (iii) quality of service delivery
- (iv) transparency in decision making
- (v) community participation leading to substantive democracy

Probity as per 2nd ARC report should be inculcated as sine qua non to make India corruption free.

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

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

Ethics in governance today form
crucial part of business processes
called "corporate governance".

It can defined as governance
while ensuring protection of
interest of all stakeholders. so that
along with profit, society benefit
at large

eg - TATA group and WIPRO
are considered case studies in
field of corporate governance.

↳ compassionate capitalism
process of Narayan Murthy of
Infosys and inclusive capitalism
needs to form backbone of the
corporate governance structure.

The nature of business operation depend upon the values that it will use to deal with various ethical issues.

Eg - In case of conflict of interest, of director of company, how it is solved depend upon values at which organisation work.

↳ Chanda Kochhar, CEO of ICICI giving loans to her husband's company

Importance of business ethics

- (i) helps promote ethical values in society as a whole
- (ii) takes care of all stakeholders.
- (iii) benefit of all sections, not just profit making

all this leads to positive brand value & hence, better profits too for company in long run.

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

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

Honesty and integrity are the foundational values of civil service

However lately, corruption in them have led to debate around rotting of steel frame of the country due to incentives for being dishonest.

eg - DIG Jail of Karnataka
D. Rupa provided favors to jailed leader Sasikala of Tamil Nadu.

An honest officer could be put to inconvenience in short run by threat of transfer, delayed promotion & punishment postings but that is for short run since his conscience remains intact

However, a dishonest officer have to suffer in long run

as per the principle of Karma
of Bhagwad Gita for his corrupt
acts. He may profit in short run
but ultimately suffers disrepute
both in short & long run in
public & professional life.

eg - IAS Ashok Khemka of
Muzara has been transferred more
than 52 times in short tenure
but today, he commands respect
among all & quoted as example
in ethics.

Hence, there are lifelong
incentives to be honest & hence,
honesty as best policy should
be promoted.

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

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

Foreign policy of any country is basically based on securing its own interests first and foremost.

But in this, many a times, ethics are sacrificed at altar of national interest.

Eg - India refusing refugee to Rohingyas recently despite being signatory of UNHCR and refugee conventions.

As Kautilya said, a ruler must try to secure the interest of his own people at cost of others.

However, it leads to erosion of human values of which Indian civilization prides upon.
Eg - Parsi refugee, Tibetan, etc.

However, ethical foreign policy does not always stand against reality of international politics as displayed by Canada, Germany who have taken in many refugees. Despite considerations of international politics.

Need of the hour to ensure ethical foreign policy is strengthen the multilateral institution like UNGA, UNSC to reflect humanitarian values Keeping aside petty international politics to ensure welfare of all.

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

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

Conscience is an inherent human quality defined as voice in our heads that helps us judge right & wrong of a situation. based upon our moral values.

It helps guide us across various conflict of interest so that ethical & moral values as well as sumum bonum not compromised.

It can not be silent as visible in case of crisis of conscience that ultimately, human realise its importance as virtuous.

eg can be seen in case of various whistleblowers like in Satyam case who ultimately come out to reveal various scams.

also it cannot be delayed

Since conscience keeps on striking at core of human values such that he is forced to ultimately choose the correct moral path despite of various personal interests being sidelined.

As per Aristotle, conscience forms part of virtue ethics and hence, it forms integral part of solving various ethical issues.

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

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

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

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

As Gandhiji, said education is
worthless if it doesn't educate
the mind & the heart, i.e.,
education without morals
is a wild blast loose upon the
world — Kant

We have various examples
when an educated person devoid
of morals have wrecked havoc on
the society.

eg - Adolf Hitler was highly
educated but lacked morals that
led to World War II.

On the other hand, we
have countless examples that high-
light need for education with morals

Best example can be Nelson Mandela and Martin Luther King who lead fight against racism and apartheid and helped create a better world with peace & harmony.

Education with morals lead to development of ethical values like dutifulness, integrity, empathy, leadership, selflessness integral for civil servant highlighted by Nolan committee.

However, the reverse breed vices like apathy, antipathy, corruption, etc that leads to... moral degradation of society.

Hence, as NEP 2020 recommended, ethical values should form integral part of our education curriculum

4. (b) Right is right even if no one is doing it; wrong is wrong even if everyone is doing it. — Saint Augustine (150 words) 10
- सही सही है, भले ही कोई भी ऐसा न कर रहा हो; गलत गलत है भले ही हर कोई ऐसा कर रहा हो। - सेंट ऑगस्टीन

In today's new world order & new normal marked by majmuka-ranams, there is significance of this quote of St. Augustine.

It talks about ethical absolutism that right always remain right and wrong remains wrong irrespective of place, time and the doer of action.

Eg. can be — today in bureaucracy, perception is of corruption as highlighted by 2nd ARC report and hence, people find incentive in being corrupt.

Yet, we have many examples of officers like Arshok Khemka who still manage to

uphold ethical values of integrity, honesty, selflessness & dutifulness.

This is necessary for the survival of cohesion & faith of public in civil services as children are greatly impacted by such examples.

Beside, a person doing right may be inconvenient in short run but dishonest will suffer in long run.

Hence today there is need to inculcate positive moral & ethical values despite it being less incentivised so that a stronger & moral society can be developed.

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

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

socialisation theories say children learn more by imitating than by reading or listening.

Hence, the role of family & good role models become very important in creating ethical citizens of tomorrow.

eg - a child who is cricket fan may idolise Sachin Tendulkar and hence may learn more from his behaviour.

Here, role of socialisation by personalities become important in that Sachin never endorsed an alcohol brand due to its negative image on children.

However today, we

find role models and celebrities who stay away from harmful soft drinks themselves but yet endorse them via TV ads.

Role of positive role model :-

- (i) development of ethical values
in children
- (ii) act as agents of change in
society — eg — Akshay Kumar
pad man movie
- (iii) Removal of social vices from
society
- (iv) Behavioral change & nudge
model theory

Hence, need of good role
model is paramount in deve-
lopment of responsible citizens
of tomorrow.

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

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

The concept of emotional intelligence (EI) as given by David Goleman is defined as ability to control and reason with our emotions so as to better handle a situation.

Simply put, it means making slaves your emotion, not master.

Significance in deal with covid

(i) as part of administration, it requires victory over emotions of fear & panick.

(ii) courage and bravery as socrates virtues require to handle the situation on frontline

(iii) empathy towards hardships faced in lockdown like migrants

- (iv) A sense of justice in ensuring impartial service delivery
- (v) many people lost their loved ones, in such a case, what civil servant need is dedication to public service.
- (vi) Wisdom in decision making without any fear or incentive to handle the pandemic

Hence, EI forms integral part of dealing with the problem for civil servant like stress & long working hours.

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

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

WHO recently declared spread of Infodemic due to spread of wrong info by social media related to covid pandemic.

Hence, role of social media in shaping one's moral & political attitude is significant

(i) social media through its far reach help people connect to people with similar mindset.

(ii) It can help either impart positive attitudinal values like - honesty, integrity, uprightness, liberalism etc

(iii) Or it can also lead to spread of negative values like - hatred, jealousy, majoritarianism, disrespect, etc leading to social decline.

(iv) As per theory of cognitive dissonance, people reinforce own views by writing about same view of theirs — help to fight negative values.

(v) With regards to political attitude, social media can positively help create culture of non-partisanship and respect for people having opposite political ideology.

However lately, it has been playing only negative role as seen in case of north-east delhi riots, mob lynching, etc.

Need of social media policy based upon Indian and Gandhian values is need of hour,

7. Environmental ethics is about the moral relationship of human beings to, and also the value and moral status of, the environment and its non-human contents. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

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

Environmental ethics is a recent field of study in ethics philosophy that talks about relation of ethical human conduct to conserve environment & wildlife.

It has acquired salience in light of recent global environment reports like IPCC report on 1.5°C temperature, Environmental performance Index by UNEP, etc.

Broad components

(i) Indian civilizational values of nature worship → not to harm & overuse, exploit environment

(ii) Gandhian environmental ethics
"Earth has for everyone need"

but not for anyone's greed.

(iii) It includes values like sympathy & compassion to wildlife,

(iv) Both towards biotic & abiotic factors, moral values, etc form core of it.

Even Indian constitution talks about environmental ethics in form of DPSP art-48 and fundamental duties of part-IVA that include responsibility of both govt. and citizens to protect environment.

8. The Citizens' Charter cannot be an end in itself; it is rather a means to an end. Discuss. (150 words) 10

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

Citizen charter developed in UK in 1970's as a tool to ensure good governance and quality of service delivery.

As per Kant's deontological ethics, means are more important than end and both should be virtuous.

In case of citizen charter, it cannot be an end, i.e., mere enactment of charter is not enough unless it lacks tools & mechanisms for implementation.

It should be means to achieve end of effective service delivery, accountability and transparency in service delivery and ensure substantive democracy.

However, today it is being observed that charter has become mere formality.

Lacuna

- (i) no update of charter - ^{bottom} up
- (ii) improper implementation
- (iii) bureaucratic apathy
- (iv) lack of institutionalisation
- (v) hurdles in process of charter

Way forward

- (i) Need to frame legislation for citizen charter
- (ii) Need to make it mandatory for all department
- (iii) penalties for non implementation

Citizen charter can help
largely improve India rank in
corruption index.

SECTION - B

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

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

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

(b) What measures would you suggest for:

(i) Dealing with the current issue.

(ii) Making the district administration more resilient to respond to such a critical situation in the future. (20)

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

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

(b) आप किन उपायों का सुझाव देंगे:

(i) वर्तमान मुद्दे से निपटना।

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

The case study relates to situation of recent pandemic lockdown induced mass migrant exodus.

(a) In such a case as a civil servant, qualities that are revealed

include -

- (i) leadership :- to steer through the entire district ^{administration} ~~administration~~ comfortably across the crisis.
- (ii) empathy and compassion for the distressed migrants.
- (iii) accountability as permanent executive towards people and central government.
- (iv) prudence in administration to follow and implement lockdown guidelines to cut virus transmission chain.
- (v) selflessness and dedication to public service while saving the people throughout the crisis.
- (vi) honesty & integrity as well as financial prudence in distribution of relief supplies through just & fair mechanism
- (vii) Impartiality and non-partisan

ship while handling people and political representatives

(b) (i) Measures in immediate run

↳ I would first of all ensure implementation of confidence building measures (CBM) to win participation of people in abiding to lockdown rules

↳ Bhilarua model based strict testing - tracing - isolation strategy to control virus spread

↳ Regarding fear & panic among migrant workers, I would ensure that they get relief through various govt. mechanisms & instil belief of safety in them to not migrate back

↳ co-ordinate with police machinery so that they are empathetic to the people

- ↳ ensure various essential supplies reach public through mobile vans for milk, vegetables, etc.
- ↳ In case of shortage of money, resort to crowdfunding through NCO, philanthropists, etc.
- ↳ Rope in private hospitals.

(ii) In long run, I would focus on preparedness aspect of disaster management as by NDMA guidelines since I'm head of district disaster management authority.

- ↳ Ensure strengthening of govt. primary health care provisions through PPP model of NITI

- ↳ Regarding migrant issues, create enabling provisions as

for Migrant Workmen Act, 1976

- ↳ Implement strengthening of PDS system for food security
- ↳ Raising public awareness, hygiene sanitation - WASH rooms
- ↳ Implement govt. schemes like PM-SWANIDHI, PM-JAY so that administration don't face such issues again.

Every crisis present itself as an opportunity, what one makes of it depends on his potential, IQ and EI.

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

- (a) What are the issues of public importance at stake in this case?
- (b) Are there any ethical or legal principles at play here which may be conflicting?
- (c) What should be the principles guiding a democratic state in such circumstances? (20)

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

- (a) इस प्रकरण में दांव पर लगे सार्वजनिक महत्व के मुद्दे क्या हैं?
- (b) क्या यहाँ परस्पर विरोधी हो सकने वाले नीतिशास्त्रीय या विधिक सिद्धांतों की भूमिका है?

The above case study relates to the conflict between citizens Right to protest under Art-19 and government responsibility for maintaining law & order and protection of public property.

(a) Issues at stake

- (i) Right to exercise freedom of protest, expression and peaceful assembly by citizens
- (ii) Maintenance of Right to privacy of individual as per Puttansamy judgement - Art 21 of constitution
- (iii) government authoritarianism & stifling of democratic dissent
- (iv) government mandate as per social contract theory of Hobbes to provide safety & security to the people, etc.

(b) In this case, various legal & ethical principles are at play that leads to conflict :-

↳ destroyer pays principle to avenge loss of public property

- (a) ↳ There may be laps in identification of real culprits & innocent could be punished
- ↳ Government could target section of society that does not suit its agenda — leading to authoritarianism & majoritarianism
- ↳ SC judgements have identified dissent as safety valve of democracy & right to peaceful protest as fundamental right
-

(c) To handle such circumstances, government needs to follow following democratic ideals:-

- (i) Respect for dissenting opinion and liberty to protest of

dissenters

(ii) Justice - social and economic
of so called property destroyers
and state enemies

(iii) Equality for all whether they
are supporter / critics of govt.
in public decisions

(iv) constitutional values and
fundamental rights esp.
Art - 21 be followed

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

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

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

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

(20)

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

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

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

Since WHO declared COVID as pandemic & public health emergency, more than a hundred thousand people alone in India

perished with GDP contraction of
(-) 24% and India entering
technical recession and unemploy-
ment rate rising to around 10%
as per latest CPIE report.

① In such a scenario as new
normal has been emerging in
both financial & health arena,
key stakeholders are :-

- (a) government and administration
both states & centre as well
as local self-govt.
- (b) health fraternity of doctors,
nurses & frontline health workers
- (c) private health sector
- (d) public health sector
- (e) scientist and companies

engaged in vaccine development
and manufacturing

(f) vulnerable sections - children,
elderly and women

(g) people & society at large

(ii) Once the vaccine becomes
available, ethical issues and
concerns arising could be :-

(a) vaccine nationalism by rich
and developed countries to
reserve all initial vaccines,
which LDC nations like Fiji,
etc can't do

(b) should the vaccine be available
free for all?

(c) should only govt. be allowed
agency to vaccinate?

(d) should there be also commercial

availability of vaccine so that
those who can afford can buy?

(c) Compulsory licensing of vaccine
formula?

(g) who should get vaccine first?

(h) who will be responsible for
side-effect caused by vaccine?

Recently, SII of pune urged
govt to protect vaccine manu-
factures from all such lawsuits

Issues of impartiality, fairness, empathy,
probity, etc.

(c) In my opinion; people who
should get vaccine first include:

(i) frontline health workers like
ASHA, nurses, doctors as they are
most vulnerable to infection.

(ii) Second should be aged &
children, elderly population since they

are most vulnerable to death by
covid infection

(iii) functionaries of district admin-
istration and state in duty
like policemen, DM, SDM, etc.

(iv) Also, unmillany teachers and
professor as such so that school
can open & education can begin

The covid pandemic will
take a while to go, hence what
is needed is that people follow
hygiene, face mask, social
distancing, etc. to defeat
pandemic

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The above case study deals with the ethical dilemma of development v/s displacement.

Since independence, various vulnerable section include SC/ST and EWS include more than $\frac{3}{4}^{\text{th}}$ of total displaced due to development projects as per report by Nana committee.

In solving such cases of ethical dilemma, one needs to keep in mind following considerations:-

(a) humane empathetic problem

solving approach

- (b) fiscal health & fiscal prudence
regards to administration
- (c) ecological impact in develop-
ment related projects
- (d) Adopting global best practices
for similar situation
- (e) One can also adopt Buddha's
Middle path & avoid all
extremes

In this scenario, I will go
by the option (b), i.e., developing
faraway abandoned factory
site.

Reasons

- (i) Developing close by land
may entail huge monetary
cost that may jeopardise

fiscal health of PSU and govt.
and thus putting various jobs
of PSU workers in dangers

(ii) Third option that demand cutting
of trees also can't be adopted
because it will result into
ecological destruction and is
against Art-21 (Right to safe
& healthy environment) as per
MC Mehta judgement of supreme
court.

(iii) Hence, second option is both
safe and flexible since it
does not jeopardise ecological
health, nor does it put huge
financial burden on PSU.

The issue of loss of liveli-
hood due to distance issues can
be solved by :-

- (a) providing employment to a member from each family on airport construction site as labourer.
- (b) later this job can be replaced by better semi-skilled job through training of slum residents by PSU as per CSR norms & CSR fund can be utilised.
- (c) Government public transport system can be started at low cost that will help slum workers commute to work.
- (d) Or else, some other job through various govt. schemes can be provided near slum location.

As India treads on path of development, it is unavoidable

that there will be some displacement
also but what should be ensured
is that this resettlement and
rehab process be humane as
per provisions of Land Resettlement
Act of 2013.

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

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

(b) What course of action should be taken in order to balance the social and environmental needs in this case? (20)

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

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

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

The given case study reflects
the ethical dilemma of —

① economic development v/s
environment conservation

② development v/s displacement

Forest form an important part
of Indian civilizational ethos
as highlighted by various govt &
community lead efforts like
sacred groves, FRA (2006), etc.

In solving above problem,
my suggestion to govt committee
would revolve around below
values & principles :-

- (i) environmental ethics
- (ii) empathy towards traditional
forest dwellers

- (iii) My service rules & ethics code that ensure me to protect & conserve forests
- (iv) Accountability to the people living in forest & am in charge of
- (v) seifleness and non-partisanship in giving my honest opinion to the committee

⇒ Course of action

- (i) first of all, comprehensive EIA should be carried out to find project and environment-sustainability
- (ii) It should be tried to find out alternate land parcel for development of food industry

(iii) Since socio-economic develop-
ment also necessary, then it be
ensured that if people are
displaced, humane resettlement
process with adequate compensation
be given as per land Resettlement
Act (2017)

(iv) in place of uprooted trees,
company be asked to plant
more trees and if possible,
replant same uprooted trees
as per CAMPA Act, provisions.

Since development and
environment protection none
can be compromised, it needs
to be ensured that a middle
way be found out that
satisfy all stakeholders.

1416

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

In view of the innumerable challenges answer the following:

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

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

अनगिनत चुनौतियों को देखते हुए निम्नलिखित के उत्तर दीजिए:

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

India is said to be heralded in an era of second revolution with enactment of RTI Act, 2005.

However, success has been mixed due to various challenges from time to time.

The act has resulted in creation of accountability and transparent bureaucratic culture which is highly important in following ways :-

(i) India is said to be land of corruption as proved by recent corruption Perception Index rank of 80 out of 180.

(ii) corruption results into loss of govt. revenue & tax payer money & hence, development

and service delivery suffers.

(iii) RTI Act helps ensure that the govt stays on its toes related to corruption issues.

(iv) Accountability have increased since people are empowered for petty fee to know about almost all govt. issues.

(v) Various scams like SATYAM scam, 2G scam, etc. have been revealed thanks to RTI activists.

.... However, many challenges remain :-

(A) Demand side :-

+ many times, info. sought in RTI pertains to personal issues of third party
+ misused by corporates to

- find about functioning of various PSU
- many a times, info. seekers ask info to blackmail & extort money from PIO as highlighted by recent SC judgement.

② supply side :-

- reluctance to give info. citing various loopholes
- forms rejected for minor errors
- political parties & judicial errors not under RTI ambit
- huge vacancies and case pendencies in CIC and state level ICs
- weakening of RTI Act by recent amendment act 2020

⇒ (ii) Role played by such laws

- + reduce graft and corruption
highlighted by 2nd ARC
- + ensure accountability & transparency
- + quality service delivery & good governance
- + community empowerment & grass root democracy

how to ensure effectiveness?

- ① organise training workshop & seminars for effective implement the law
- ② filling up vacant posts in CIC
- ③ ease of filing procedure for RTI
- ④ spread awareness among people
- ⑤ digitisation of process
- ⑥ give constitutional status to CIC