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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1420)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	137728
Center	ONLINE.	Date	11/11/2020

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.

SECTION - A

1. (a) Man is not only a product of his environment but can also modify the environment. Do you agree with this view? Justify your answer with suitable examples. (150 words) 10

मनुष्य न केवल अपने परिवेश का उत्पाद है, बल्कि वह परिवेश को रूपांतरित भी कर सकता है। क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध करें।

As a person evolves through ^{not only} cultural ~~and~~ exchanges he gets modified but also affects other people through his own experiences.

Though the above line of thought was meant to describe the relationship of man with natural environment, it is equally applicable to cultural environment too.

This is illustrated below -

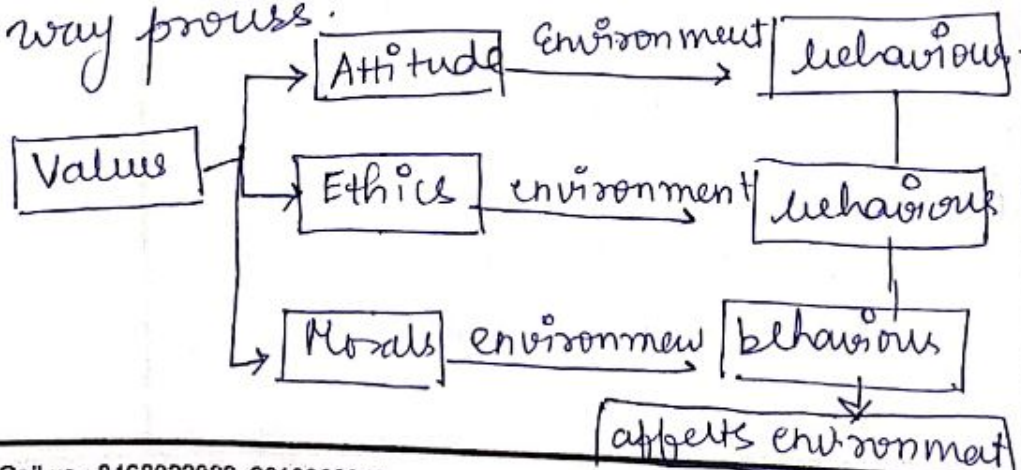
- ① Socialisation - A certain infant gets affected by his parents and families to acquire some traits. However, when he becomes parent, he himself affects his children's formative years.

② Migration - when we go to some other place our eating habits change but we somehow change the culture of destination areas too eg. Diwali in Washington D.C.

③ Environment - when the nature provides us with many things and affects our behaviour eg. Vaishnavism in Indian philosophy and conquering nature in Western.

However, we affect our mother nature through agriculture, industrialisation etc.

Thus, the interaction between man and environment is a two way process.

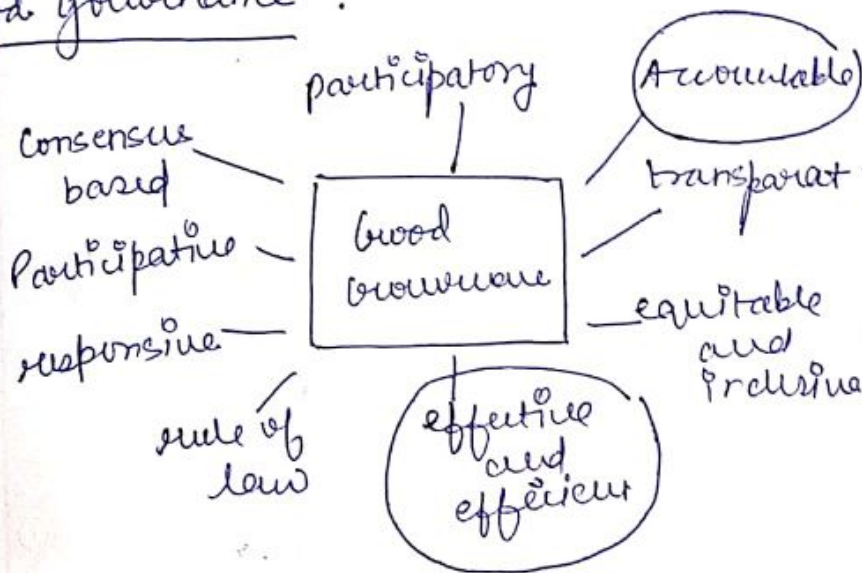


1. (b) Though it may seem that accountability and efficiency are antithetical to each other, accountability is a sine qua non for good governance. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

हानांकि यह प्रतीत हो सकता है कि जवाबदेही और दक्षता एक-दूसरे के प्रतिपक्षी हैं, किंतु जवाबदेही सुशासन के लिए अपरिहार्य और आवश्यक है। विवेचना कीजिए।

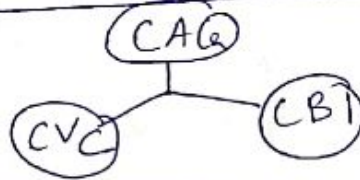
Both accountability and efficiency are one of the eight pillars of Good governance.



Accountability seems to be antithetical to efficiency in the following ways-

- ① Chain of command - subordinate is accountable to superior and hence there might be growth of red tapism and slow down the process.

② Risk taking - appetite may decrease and increase inefficiency eg the spendure of the 3Cs. It promotes innovation



③ Kill initiative and proactive administration on part of honest officers.

However, accountability is necessary -

- ① Uphold Parliamentary democracy in a country like ours.
- ② Check authoritarianism of executive.
- ③ Prevent misuse of discretion and appropriate punishment for omission and commission.
- ④ Proper grievance redressal and participative citizen centricity.

When IAS Manivannan became head of Karnataka DISCOM he ensured accountability by having CCTV live stream of his cabin

2. (a) Gandhian ideals can be of immense help in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic. Evaluate. (150 words) 10

कोविड-19 महामारी से निपटने में गांधीवादी आदर्श अत्यंत सहायक सिद्ध हो सकते हैं।
मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought to the front the fruits of excessive exploitation of nature by man. Much damage has been done, ~~but however~~, to curb the crisis certain Gandhian ideals are relevant which are discussed below -

① Gram Swaraj - If the principle of subsidiarity is followed the pandemic can be managed well on a local level. eg. in Kerala the Eravipuram village deployed subots to deal with the crisis.

② Trusteeship doctrine - The pharma companies can set aside their profiteering agenda and can work together eg. patent pooling to

don't find a vaccine soon.

③. Sarvadhara Sambhar - treating all religions as equal and not blaming any one community.

④. Sarvodaya - special focus on the those on the last rungs and uplift using Antodaya eg. working capital under PM Swanidhi scheme to street vendors.

Thus, Mahatma Gandhi even after 150 years still remains relevant to deal with crisis like the above.

2. (b) While civil servants have the legal right to undertake post-retirement jobs, it raises key ethical issues. Comment. (150 words) 10
- यद्यपि सिविल सेवकों को सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद नौकरी करने का विधिक अधिकार है, किंतु इसमें महत्वपूर्ण नैतिक मुद्दे भी उत्पन्न होते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

None of the laws or statutes ban a civil servant from taking up a job after retirement. However, it poses questions like -

① Potential conflict of interest - It

may so happen that the civil servant is questioned in case he works in a company to which earlier he had awarded a tender.

② Political neutrality - it may happen that he joins politics under a party's banner under which he had been serving recently or might have been a loyalist.

③ Work culture - it sends a wrong precedent. Others may start following the line and indulge in nepotism.

etc. for post-retirement benefits.

However, it might not be the case always if-

① Reveal conflict of interest and reject job in a company to which he has awarded tender.

② Job based on merit eg. present National Security Advisor, Ajit Doval and External Minister S. Jaishankar are part of the system based on merit.

③ Constitutional requirement eg. positions like Finance commission membership need a person with experience in public administration eg. Shaktikant Das an IAS officer.

Thus, if there is an ethical concern it must be disclosed and transparent process of selection be made.

3. 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:

(a) Try not to become a man of success but rather try to become a man of value. Albert Einstein (150 words) 10

सफल व्यक्ति बनने का प्रयास न करें, बल्कि मूल्यों के लिए जीने वाला व्यक्ति बनने का प्रयास करें। अल्बर्ट आइंस्टीन

In the above quote, Albert Einstein wants to highlight that often people in the zeal of success forget to follow the value.

However, both are necessary because -

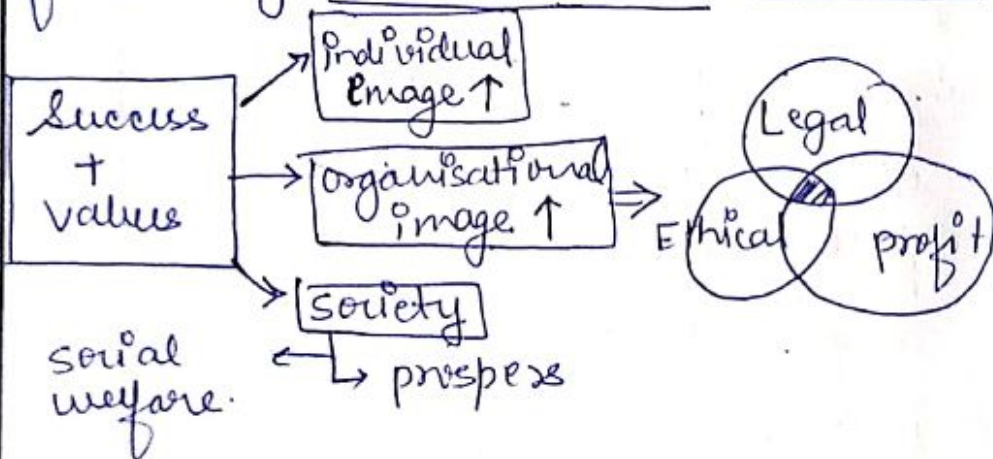
① True meaning of success comes only if it has followed the right path. eg. winning 2nd world war using Atomic bomb was not ethical though successful.

② Companies - in order to maximise profits must not endlessly exploit nature. They must follow Stakeholder Capitalism as suggested by Klaus Schwab (founder, WEF) to account

for effect on all the people and not only shareholders.

③ Public servants in order to reach highest echelons must not go for political affiliations. Political neutrality & non-partisanship is necessary.

④ Individuals - must also should not seek for unsuspicious methods of success as it may compromise others' future eg. Harshad Mehta, 1992 scam.



The example of Ratan Tata is relevant, who built TATA group on values and never sacrificed it for quick success.

3. (b) Having knowledge of an unethical act and allowing it to continue can spread a contagion that can affect multiple beings in society. Bertrand Russell

(150 words) 10

अनैतिक कार्य का ज्ञान होने और इसके बावजूद उसे जारी रहने देने में एक प्रकार का संक्रमण फैल सकता है जो समाज में अनेक व्यक्तियों को प्रभावित कर सकता है। बर्ट्रैंड रसेल

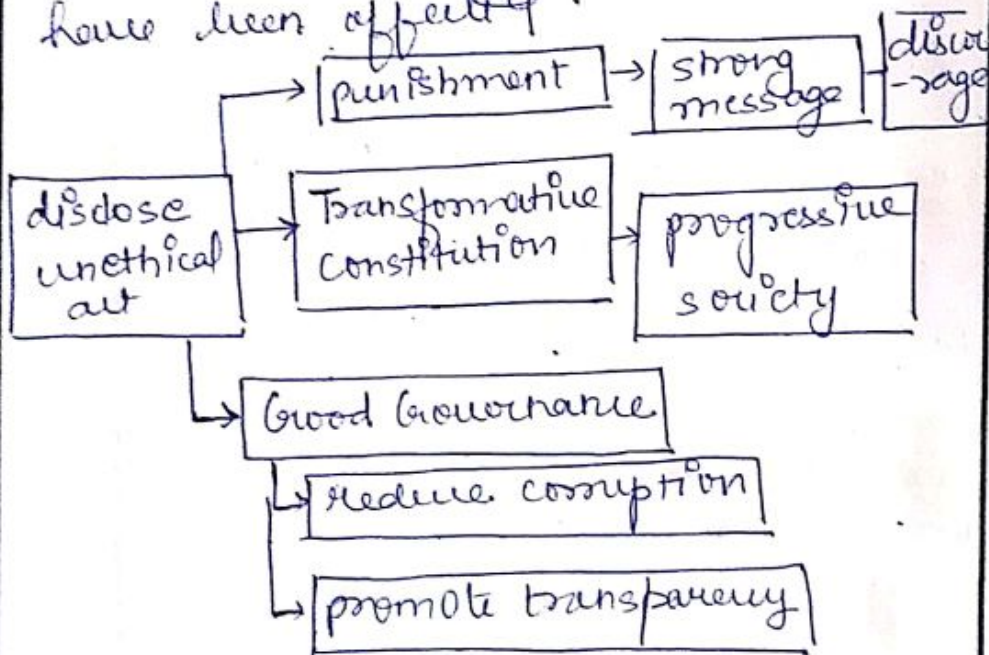
The above statement tries to propagate the idea that one must not keep quiet if a crime, wrongdoing has happened to himself but bring it to notice.

It can mean the following things-

- ① Criminal Justice System - whistleblowers must show courage and come out
eg. in Harshad Mehta case, a journalist uncovered his entire scam. If she would not have done this, further
- ② Family many lives could have been affected due to plunging stocks.
- ② Family - women who face domestic violence, marital rape must come forward so that the Constitution is transformed and others are discouraged to do so.

③ Public service - Satyendra Dubey
brought out the financial irregularities
in national highway construction and
had to take bullet for it.

If he would not have done so
utilisation of public funds and
quality of service delivery would
have been affected.



The ~~governor~~ Parliament must
pass the whistleblower's protection
as bill to provide immunity to
those who show courage (2nd ARC)

4. (a) When people use a common resource without a coordinated plan the result is often a tragedy of the commons in which the resource is depleted. In this context, discuss the various ethical challenges arising out of utilization of Global Commons. (150 words) 10

जब लोग समन्वित योजना के बिना किसी सर्वनिष्ठ संसाधन का उपयोग करते हैं, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रायः ट्रेजेडी ऑफ कॉमन्स घटित होती है जिसमें संसाधन का अवधय हो जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, वैश्विक सर्वनिष्ठ संसाधनों के उपयोग से उत्पन्न विभिन्न नैतिक चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Global Commons are all those natural resources which we enjoy without sovereign right on it. eg. space, internet, oceans, atmosphere etc.

There are various ethical challenges in utilising Global Commons -

① Conservation - always a tussle between developed and developing countries with respect to who has the onus. eg. Developed countries must reduce carbon emissions and transfer technology under common but differentiated responsibility but the Green Climate Fund doesn't have

enough funds.

② Resource sharing eg. the Poly metallic

Nodules in the Indian Ocean basin.

Though India has settled rights of exploration, it's not clear who will have what share of the minerals.

Global Commons		
developed countries	developing countries	least developed
↓	↓	↓
strong voice	stronger voice	weak voice
weak claims	stronger claims	strong claims
largest use	lesser use	least use

The role of multilateral institutions is important in which even the smallest countries are given voice
eg. one nation, one vote under WTO

4. (b) While a code of conduct merely establishes minimal standards of conduct, a better strategy to promote ethical work culture is through internalization of values. Discuss. (150 words) 10

जबकि आचार संहिता केवल आचरण के न्यूनतम मानकों को स्थापित करती है, नैतिक कार्य संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए मूल्यों का आंतरिकरण बेहतर रणनीति है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Code of conduct is the codification of organisational expectations from an employee. However, code of conduct has certain limitations—

- ① lists only the don'ts of an action. hence more prohibitory than enabling.
- ② static in nature i.e. doesn't change with time. or not evolving.
- ③ it's not exhaustive in nature and may require discretion to be exercised.

The 2nd ARC also says that code of conduct doesn't amount to code of ethics and self regulation is the best regulation. The reasons are—

① The officials are required to act based on discretion most of the time and hence pure conscience is needed which requires strong ethical foundation like honesty, integrity, objectivity etc.

② Strong ethical values can help promote a better work culture and formalisation won't be needed.

③ Such an approach will also be an enabling force.

However, certain codified code of conduct is necessary to ensure accountability else merely acting on basis of internal moral compass may increase inconsistency and poor outcomes due to wider discretion.

5. (a) A state that does not have the political will and the discipline to enforce probity in governance, can not get rid of the menace of prolonged corruption. Discuss. (150 words) 10

वह राज्य जिसमें शासन में ईमानदारी को प्रवर्तित करने की राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति और अनुशासन नहीं है, वह दीर्घकाल से व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार की समस्या से छुटकारा नहीं पा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

A state that does not have the capability to enforce probity in governance is called a soft state (Gunnar Myrdal in Asian drama).

Such a state cannot get rid of corruption because -

① Lack of political will -

(a) criminalisation of politics eg. 43% MPs in present Lok Sabha have criminal records.

(b) political funding requires crony capitalism.

(c) committed bureaucracy to meet ends of political sustenance.

(d) increasing power distance and centralisation so that people can't

question.

(2) Lack of discipline -

(a) criminal justice system is poor & Transparency International said police & judiciary are most corrupt in India.

(b) permanency i.e. no punishment for commission and omission.

Way forward -

1) State funding of elections (Indrajit Gupta committee).

2) Profiling of dishonest officers (2nd ARC)

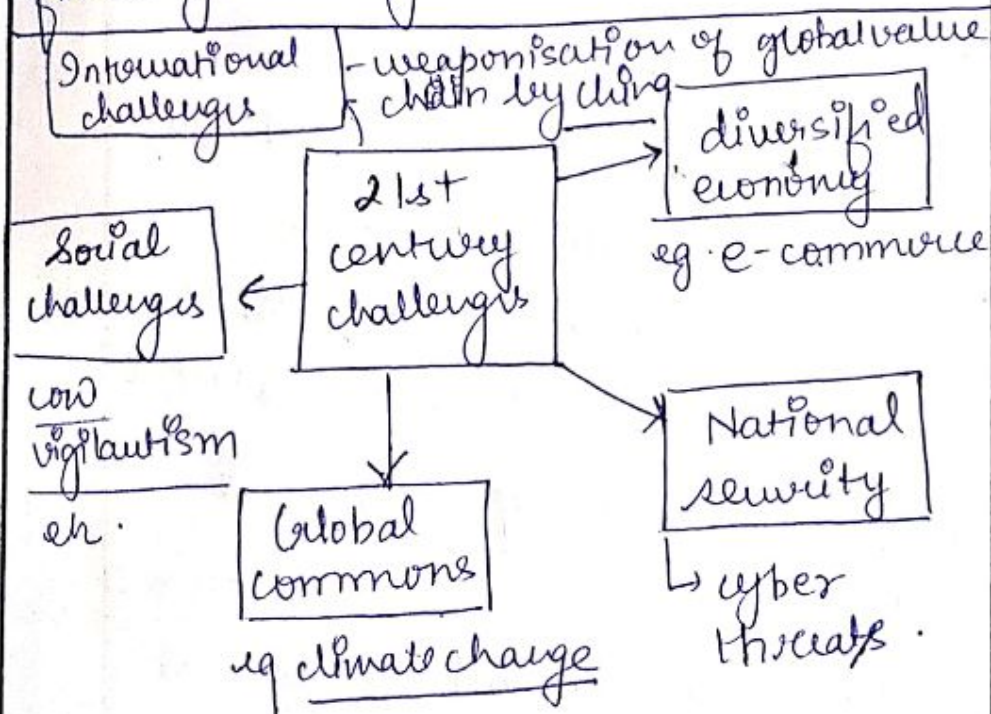
Recently the government of India is going to start compulsory retirement of bureaucrats under Pension rules of Civil Service Conduct rules 1964 which is one of the way to curb corruption.

5. (b) India cannot march successfully in to the 21st century with the administrative system having a colonial mindset. Discuss in context of the bureaucratic work culture in India. (150 words) 10

भारत औपनिवेशिक मानसिकता वाले प्रशासनिक तंत्र के साथ 21वीं शताब्दी में सफलतापूर्वक प्रगति नहीं कर सकता है। भारत में नौकरशाही कार्य संस्कृति के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

The administrative setup under colonialism was one of command and control model, elitism, red tapism, non-responsive etc.

The present bureaucratic set-up in India suffers from similar issues. However, the 21st century has the following challenges -



This requires a refurbishing of the
bureaucracy for scaling new heights.

- ① Domain expertise through training
and lateral entry.
- ② Citizen centric administration through
principle of subsidiarity because
bureaucracy is already burdened.
- ③ Information sharing for a more
accountable bureaucracy for
good governance etc.

Certain bureaucrats like Vikrant
Rao used innovative, river
water

rejuvenation techniques under
Nam Neri in his district Karaikal
through citizen participation and
innovation. Bureaucrats like him
are our knight in shining armour.

6. Which corporate leader has inspired you the most and what moral lessons have you learnt from their life? (150 words) 10

किस कॉर्पोरेट नेतृत्वकर्ता ने आपको सबसे अधिक प्रेरित किया है और आपने उनके जीवन से कौन-से नैतिक पाठ सीखे हैं?

India has had many inspiring corporate leaders like Narayan Murthy, Ratan Tata, Azim Premji etc.

Ratan Tata has had a profound impact on me -

① Focus on work - he says that the day one's mood stops having importance in life, one would be focused and become successful.

② Selflessness - he has been an Angel investor to so many startups and promised ventilators for COVID-19.

③ Ethical capitalism eg. the Tata group is known for its ethical foundations, investment in health.

education

- ④ True champion - Ford mocked his company earlier and later he bought Land Rover & Laguar which were under debts under Ford.

Thus, Ratan Tata continues to inspire many common people like us to chase our dreams in the most ethical way.

7. Increasing participation of people in governance and easy access to information is what transforms governance to good governance. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

शासन में लोगों की बढ़ती भागीदारी और सूचनाओं तक सरल पहुँच ही शासन को सुशासन में परिवर्तित करते हैं। विस्तारपूर्वक बनाइए।

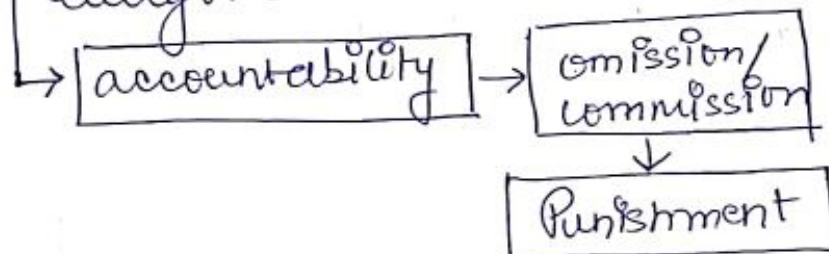
Transparency and Participatory
governance ^{are two} ~~is one~~ ^{of the} eight
foundational pillars of good
governance.

Participation of people

- sense of stakeholdership
- better monitoring eg. social audit of MGNREGS.
- principle of subsidiarity - delegate and ensure better implementation
- 2nd ARC in citizen centric administration report suggests the same
- better policy making eg. white paper on data protection.

Information sharing

- ensures transparency
- Important for Grievance redressal
- equal ~~power~~ playing ground for everyone.



RTI act has become a model of both participatory governance and information sharing in India.

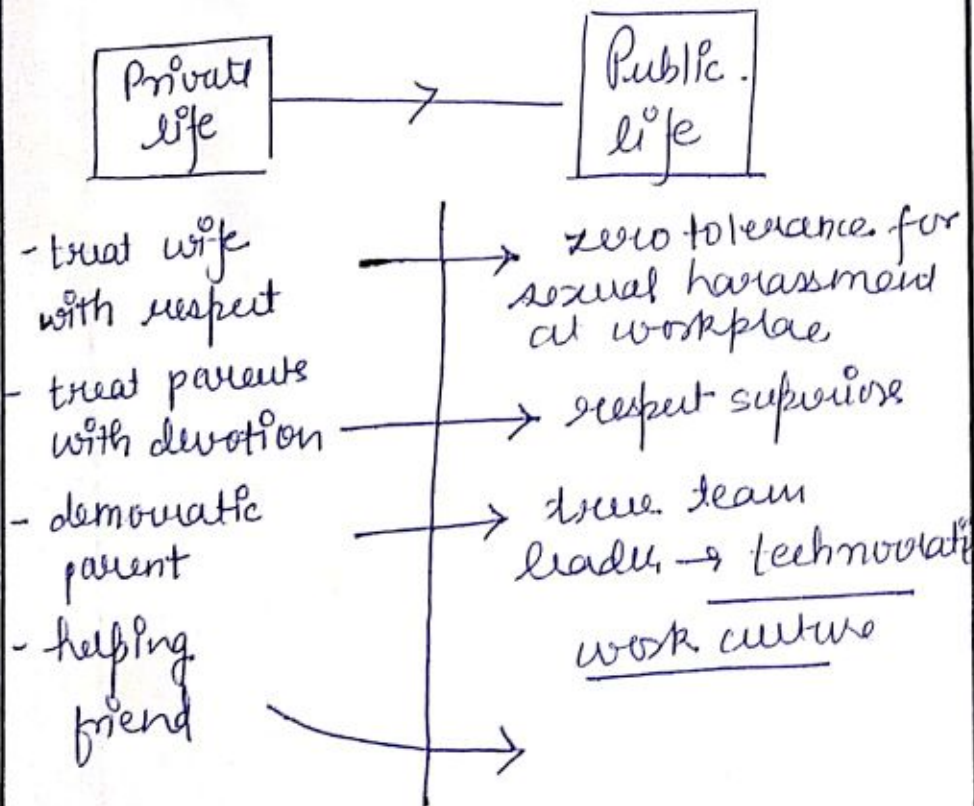
Every year more than 50 lakh people file RTI eg. Air Asia RTI by Gaurav Taneja unearthed

flight safety irregularities.

8. It is sometimes believed that moral scrupulousness in one's private life automatically guarantees high moral stature in professional life. Do you agree? Justify your stand with logical arguments. (150 words) 10

कभी-कभी यह माना जाता है कि किसी के निजी जीवन में नैतिक सत्यनिष्ठा, स्वतः ही पेशेवर जीवन में उच्च नैतिक उच्चता की गारंटी देती है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? न्यायसंगत तर्कों के माध्यम से अपने दृष्टिकोण का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

It's believed that private life is like net practice and professional life is real match with respect morality.



'Charity begins at home'. If one is not successful at home, he can't be successful outside.

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 working as a District Magistrate in an aspirational district where women literacy and sex ratio is one of the lowest in the country. It is brought to your notice that a woman who has been elected as 'Sarpanch' on a seat reserved for women candidates in a panchayat in your district is head 'only on the paper'. All the work related to the panchayat is actually carried out by her husband. Even the flag hoisting ceremony on Independence Day is carried out by her husband. However, her husband happens to be a good administrator as indicated by that panchayat's performance on various developmental parameters as compared to other panchayats in the district. Also, her husband enjoys the support of the local people. Given the situation, answer the following:

(a) Identify the stakeholders and issues involved in this case?

(b) What options are available to you as the District Magistrate in such a scenario? Also, evaluate each option and indicate what option will you choose.

(20)

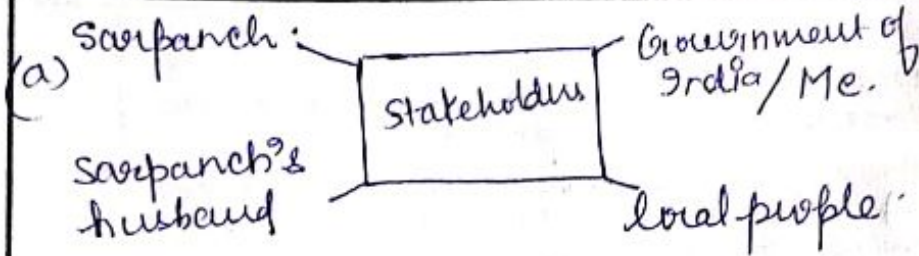
आप एक आकांक्षी जिले में जिलाधिकारी के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं जहां महिला साक्षरता और लिंगानुपात देश में सबसे कम में से एक है। आपके ध्यान में यह बात लाई जाती है कि आपके जिले की एक पंचायत में महिला उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षित सीट पर 'सरपंच' के रूप में चुनी गई एक महिला केवल 'कागजों पर ही सरपंच' हैं। पंचायत से संबंधित सभी कार्य वास्तव में उनके पति द्वारा संपन्न किए जाते हैं। यहां तक कि स्वतंत्रता दिवस पर ध्वजारोहण समारोह की अध्यक्षता भी उनके पति द्वारा की जाती है। हालांकि, जिले की अन्य पंचायतों की तुलना में विभिन्न विकास मापदंडों पर पंचायत के प्रदर्शन से मिलने वाले संकेतों से पता चलता है उनके पति एक अच्छे प्रशासक हैं। साथ ही, उनके पति को स्थानीय लोगों का समर्थन भी प्राप्त है। उपर्युक्त स्थिति को देखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) इस मामले में सम्मिलित हितधारकों और मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए?

(b) ऐसे परिदृश्य में जिलाधिकारी के रूप में आपके पास क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? साथ ही, प्रत्येक विकल्प का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और इंगित कीजिए कि आप कौन-सा विकल्प चुनेंगे।

The above case highlights one of the issues ailing our village panchayats - 'Panchayat Pati syndrome'.

The stakeholders involved are as follows -



The issues involved are -

- (1) low political participation of women
- (2) If participate a panchayat pati or no true power.
- (3) societal sanction for submissive position of women.
- (4) against law, rules and regulations.
- (5) poor women literacy & sex ratio which needs overall empowerment of women.

(ii) The following options are available-

- ① Ignore the situation

Must

Don't

① Functional panchayat raj system.

② Amicable relation between the husband-wife.

③ social notions of people not challenged hence no opposition to the district administration.

① No women empowerment in political or social sense.

② Ecochamber effect and will further decrease women sex ratio & literacy.

③ against law, rules and regulations.

④ cognitive dissonance for me.

⑤ wrong precedent → embolden patriarchy.

- ② Report it to relevant authorities and
advise them to disqualify and
conduct re-election.

Mrit	Demerit
① Uphold <u>rule of law</u>. ② <u>dent on patriarchy</u>. ③ <u>work culture</u> may become positive due to <u>right precedent</u>.	① <u>local resistance</u>. ② <u>social notions</u> do not change that easily. ③ <u>re-elections</u> may not be conducted and <u>panchayat</u> may become <u>non-functional</u>.

However, both the above options
do not strike the golden mean.

I would follow a series of steps-

- ① In the short term warn the
sarpanch & husband & put them
under observation.

- ② Tell them about illegality of their actions.
- ③ Involve the NAO to persuade the village women to ~~present~~ support the Sarpanch. Further, teach them about importance of political empowerment for gender sensitive policy implementation.
- ④ Social Influence - "Beti hamari Dhan Laxmi, Vijay Laxmi", Paintings, banners etc to change social attitude of patriarchy.
- ⑤ In the long run if it continues, report and suggest re-election.

The above approach takes into confidence all the stakeholders and gives opportunity to the husband & Sarpanch. Further it tries to challenge the prevalent social notions.

10. The issues confronting humanity are multifaceted - from political conflicts and human rights abuses to pandemics and climate change. They are not contained within national borders, nor do they fit into the silos of separate government agencies or academic specialties. What is required is greater international cooperation, mutual respect, abiding by international laws and participative global decision-making. However, over the last decade, it has been observed that international relations have overshadowed these basic tenets of global governance and now we are at the verge of serious global catastrophic risks. When it comes to the structures of global governance, business as usual, is no longer an option. Not only an improvement in our understanding of risks is required but also taking responsibility to lead collective action for a coordinated global response.
- (a) What do you think are the factors hindering collective actions?
- (b) Provide a case for the moral obligation of the international community to come together and find solutions to the problems we face.
- (c) What should be the principles guiding such international cooperation?
- (20)

मानवता के सामने राजनीतिक संघर्षों और मानव अधिकारों के दुरुपयोग से लेकर महामारी और जलवायु परिवर्तन तक के बहुआयामी मुद्दे हैं। वे राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं तक सीमित नहीं हैं। न ही वे अलग-अलग सरकारी एजेंसियों या अकादमिक विशिष्टताओं के पृथक-पृथक निकायों में समायोजित होते हैं। इन्हें संबोधित करने के लिए अधिक से अधिक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग, परस्पर सम्मान, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कानूनों का पालन करने और मिलजुल कर वैश्विक निर्णय लेने की आवश्यकता है। हालांकि, पिछले एक दशक में, यह देखा गया है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों ने वैश्विक शासन के इन मूलभूत सिद्धांतों को नेपथ्य में धकेल दिया है और अब हम गंभीर वैश्विक विनाशकारी जोखिमों की अंतिम सीमाओं पर पहुंच गए हैं। जब वैश्विक शासन की संरचनाओं की बात आती है, तो हमेशा की तरह व्यापार करते रहना, अब कोई विकल्प नहीं है। न केवल जोखिमों के विषय में हमारी समझ में सुधार किए जाने, अपितु समन्वित वैश्विक अनुक्रिया के लिए सामूहिक कार्रवाई का नेतृत्व करने की जिम्मेदारी लिए जाने की भी आवश्यकता है।

- (a) आपके विचार से सामूहिक कार्यों में बाधा उत्पन्न करने वाले कारक कौन-से हैं?
- (b) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय के लिए एकजुट होने और हमारे द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं के समाधान निकालने हेतु नैतिक दायित्व का औचित्य सिद्ध करने हेतु प्रकरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए?
- (c) इस प्रकार के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग हेतु दिशा-निर्देशक सिद्धांत क्या होने चाहिए?

The Present World ^{order} is moving
towards a "meaner, poorer and
smaller world" - Shyam Saran.

There has been a collapse of
multilateralism and rise of
protectionism eg. walk out of U.S.A
from UNESCO

Factors which hinder collab-
oration are as follows-

- ① National interest - Foreign policy
tends to be self-interested eg.
multilateral institutions do not suit
developed countries' interests now
- ② Capitalism - Lobbying by companies
influences the policies eg. pharma
companies & evergreening of patents.

③ Mutual distrust - there is a history of distrust between countries eg. India-Pakistan, who do not work together for regional prosperity.

⑤ Non-state actors eg. terrorists don't let positive development eg. Kargil war post Lahore treaty.

(4) Moral obligation of the international community to find solutions -

① Developed countries under common but differentiated responsibility must do more.

② Multilateralism needed so that voices of smaller countries like Fiji can be heard eg. with respect to climate change eg.

Talanoa dialogue

③ Supply of public goods like vaccines to help end COVID-19.

④ Fight new issues like cyber-terrorism etc.

⑤ Achieve Sustainable development goals like end poverty for all.

⑥ Principles guiding such cooperation

① Common but differentiated responsibility.

② One country, one vote.

③ Equal representation to all parts of the world eg. Europe over-represented in UNSC.

④ Enforceability of rules based order.

⑤ Democratic institutions.

⑥ Free, open and prosperous
global commons usage.

Multilateralism is necessary in
all the spheres eg. disaster management
(CDRI) ; renewable energy
(ISA) etc. Only then a more
equitable world is possible.

11. You are posted as Superintendent of Police in a district. A case has come up in which more than 30 girls were allegedly raped and sexually exploited at the city shelter home run by an NGO. The scandal came to light when media flagged complaints of sexual abuse of inmates of the city shelter home. A nexus of police, politicians, administration and criminals have been allegedly responsible for the racket going on for the last few years. In light of this, a lot of protests have erupted across the city. While, on one hand, media glare has meant that people are demanding swift action, you have been asked to go slow in investigating the case by top officers in your department. Elections in the state are due in a few months, so it has become a politically sensitive issue. You are also under immense political pressure from the ruling party to not take strict action and make compromises to cover up the case.

Given the situation, answer the following:

- (a) Identify the issues involved in the case. .
(b) What are the options available to you? Which of these options will you choose? Justify your stand with logical arguments. (20)

आप एक जिले में पुलिस अधीक्षक के रूप में नियुक्त हैं। एक मामला सामने आया है जिसमें एक गैर सरकारी संगठन द्वारा चलाए जा रहे नगर आश्रय गृह (सिटी शेल्टर होम) में 30 से अधिक लड़कियों के साथ कथित रूप से बलात्कार और यौन शोषण किया गया। यह मामला तब सामने आया जब मीडिया ने शहर के आश्रय गृह में अंतर्वासियों के यौन शोषण की शिकायतों को उजागर किया। पिछले कुछ वर्षों से चल रहे इस रैकेट के लिए कथित तौर पर पुलिस, राजनेताओं, प्रशासन और अपराधियों की सांठगांठ जिम्मेदार है। इसकी जानकारी मिलने पर संपूर्ण शहर में अनेक विरोध प्रदर्शन हुए हैं।

हालांकि, एक ओर मीडिया के द्वारा इस बात को अधिक से अधिक उछाले जाने का अर्थ यह है कि लोग इस मामले में तत्परतापूर्वक कार्यवाही करने की मांग कर रहे हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर, आपके विभाग में उच्च अधिकारियों द्वारा आपसे इस मामले की जांच पड़ताल में धीमी गति बनाए रखने के लिए कहा गया है। कुछ ही महीनों में राज्य में चुनाव होने वाले हैं, इसलिए यह राजनीतिक रूप से संवेदनशील मामला बन गया है। आप पर भी सत्ताधारी दल की ओर से कड़ी कार्रवाई नहीं करने और मामले को दबा देने के लिए समझौता करवाने का दबाव है।

इन परिस्थितियों में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) प्रकरण में शामिल मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
(b) आपके पास कौन-से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? आप इन विकल्पों में से किसका चुनाव करेंगे? इस विषय में अपनी ओर से लिए जाने वाले निर्णय का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

The above case study highlights the poor condition of criminal justice system and the extent of political interference in it.

(a) The issues involved in the case are

- ① Political neutrality of civil servants under question.
- ② The suspicion and growing mistrust on N&O not an aberration
- ③ Pol Elections override safety of women.
- ④ Girl child, women are not safe in India.
- ⑤ Trusty of Justice.

(b) Options available are -

1. omission i.e. cover up the story.

Merit	Demerit
① Political reward. won't be ② transferred. ③	① <u>cognitive dissonance</u> . ② Justice delayed is justice denied. ③ <u>promote criminalisation</u> in politics. ④ <u>Image of police</u> further goes down. ⑤ no informed choice & hence no <u>free and</u> fair elections

②. Expose the scandal and go
forward with an independent
enquiry -

Merit	Demerit
① Police Image goes up. ② Justice is seen being done. ③ <u>Women Gender Justice</u>. ④ <u>Free and fair elections</u>.	① Personal hardship ② May be transferred & the other person may be a <u>political loyalist</u> ③ Social capital in department down. ④ <u>Against chain of command</u>.

However both the approaches do not follow the Golden mean. I would follow the following course of action -

- ① I would try to take my top officers into confidence.
- ② Next, I would constitute a team of officers with no objectionable character.

③ Try to avoid the media as much as possible and keep a low profile.

④ Find strong evidences against the police, bureaucrats, politicians and use it as a counterweight.

⑤ Try to persuade the ruling party leaders by saying that if the investigation goes properly and those involved are punished, the image of party will improve. Since, the party would act even against its own members.

❖ This will ensure that I am not transfused and can go ahead with the investigation. It will ensure gender justice, criminal politicians won't ~~us~~ come to power. Thus, upholding criminal justice system & free & fair elections.

12. Being the senior-most IAS officer, you are in line to be promoted as Chief Secretary after the incumbent retires in the next two months. Currently, you are heading the Public Works Department (PWD) and a road construction project worth crores has been opened for tender. A company X belonging to the son-in-law of the incumbent Chief Minister has also applied for the same. The director in charge of the screening process, a young IAS officer, has reported that company Y and the state PSU have submitted the best bids. Both you and the director are facing political pressure to favour the company X. The young IAS officer may be demoralised if you give in to the pressure. But if you don't give in then he may be transferred and your chances of promotion may also suffer. In light of the situation, answer the following:

(a) Discuss the ethical issues faced by you in the given case.

(b) What are the options available to you? Which of these options will you choose? Justify your stand with logical arguments. (20)

वरिष्ठतम आईएएस अधिकारी होने के नाते, आप अगले 2 महीनों में पदामीन मुख्य सचिव के सेवानिवृत्त होने के बाद मुख्य सचिव के रूप में पदोन्नत होने वाले हैं। वर्तमान में, आप लोक निर्माण विभाग (PWD) के प्रमुख हैं और करोड़ों की लागत वाली सड़क निर्माण परियोजना के लिए निविदाएं आमंत्रित की गई हैं। वर्तमान मुख्यमंत्री के दामाद से संबंधित एक कंपनी X ने भी इसके लिए आवेदन किया है। स्क्रीनिंग प्रक्रिया के प्रभारी निदेशक, एक युवा आईएएस अधिकारी ने यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि कंपनी Y और राज्य सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक उपक्रम (PSU) ने सर्वश्रेष्ठ बोलियां प्रस्तुत की हैं। आप और निदेशक दोनों को ही कंपनी X का पक्ष लेने के लिए राजनीतिक दबाव का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। यदि आप इस दबाव के सामने हार मान लेते हैं तो युवा आईएएस अधिकारी का मनोबल गिर सकता है। लेकिन यदि आप उनके दबाव के सामने हार नहीं मानते हैं तो उस युवा अधिकारी का स्थानांतरण किया जा सकता है और इसके कारण आपकी पदोन्नति भी प्रभावित हो सकती है। इस स्थिति को देखते हुए निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) दिए गए प्रकरण में आपको किन मुद्दों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उसकी विवेचना कीजिए?

(b) आपके पास क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? आप इनमें से कौन-सा विकल्प चुनेंगे? उपयुक्त तर्कों से अपने निर्णय का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

The above case highlights the issue faced by public servant when his objectivity & non-partisanship are at crossroads with his self-interest.

Ethical Issues Involved are -

(a)

- ① Give the tender to the most deserving one or budge in
- ② Good precedent for Young IAS or self interest.
- ③ Political neutrality
- ④ non-partisanship
- ⑤ objectivity in granting tender.
- ⑥ leadership.

(ii) The following options are available -

① Give the tender to company X -

Merit	Demerit
① <u>Promotion</u> is ensured. ② Politician will not be linked and possibility of future gains.	① cognitive dissonance ② <u>Public service delivery</u> at stake since <u>non-objective</u> criteria ③ <u>Negative work culture</u> promoted. ④ violates principle of non-partisanship ⑤ Young IAS demotivated

② Say no to the politician

Merit	Demerit
① Positive work culture. ② Good precedent	① promotion may be impeded ② Young IAS officer may be transferred

③ political neutrality
and objective
assessment upheld

⑤ Politicians linked
and chain of command
broken.

④ Public safety &
quality of service
delivery upheld.

I would follow the following
course of action and try to
achieve balance -

① I would patiently listen to the
politician and assure him that
I would take the 'just decision'.

② There may be a possibility that
company x may be better than y &
ps4.

③ I would let company x to
participate in the next tender &
if it is better then award
the tender while renewing the

conflict of interest and sharing. the
comparative analysis of the three
companies on a public portal.

- ④ However, if not better then reject
it. and again publish the results
publically.

This will ensure that the
director is not transferred, &
am promoted. & public service
delivery ensured because
information sharing will act as
a counterweight.

13. As the head of the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), you are tasked to complete the construction of a power plant. The project needs to be completed expeditiously to fulfil the promise made by the government to ensure access to power for all. The selected site is in a remote area and is ideal for plant construction. However, the project would require relocation of the people living in the vicinity. Initially, the local community objected to disruption in their lives but were convinced later about the economic benefits that would accrue to the region through this plant. The project had started gathering pace, but recently a local NGO working for environment protection got involved with the local community regarding the issue. And now the local community has started protesting against any developmental activity in the region.

As the officer-in-charge for the speedy execution of the project, answer the following:

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

(b) What course of action will you take and why?

(20)

विशेष प्रयोजन वाहन (SPV) के प्रमुख के रूप में, आपको एक विद्युत संयंत्र का निर्माण पूरा करने का काम सौंपा जाता है। सभी के लिए विद्युत की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा किए गए वादे को पूरा करने लिए परियोजना को शीघ्र पूरा करने की आवश्यकता है। चयनित स्थल एक दूरस्थ क्षेत्र में है और संयंत्र निर्माण के लिए आदर्श है। हालांकि, इस परियोजना के लिए निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोगों को स्थानांतरित करने की आवश्यकता होगी। प्रारंभ में, स्थानीय समुदाय ने इससे उनके जीवन में पड़ने वाले व्यवधान पर आपत्ति जताई, लेकिन बाद में उन्हें इस संयंत्र के माध्यम से क्षेत्र को होने वाले आर्थिक लाभों के विषय में आश्वस्त किया गया। इस परियोजना ने गति प्राप्त करना प्रारंभ कर दिया था, लेकिन हाल ही में पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए काम करने वाले एक स्थानीय गैर सरकारी संगठन ने इस मुद्दे के विषय में स्थानीय समुदाय के साथ सहभागिता करके कार्य करना आरंभ कर दिया। और अब स्थानीय समुदाय ने क्षेत्र में किसी भी विकासात्मक गतिविधि का विरोध करना प्रारंभ कर दिया है।

परियोजना के त्वरित निष्पादन हेतु प्रभारी अधिकारी के रूप में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) आप क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे और क्यों?

The above case study highlights the problem of development versus local rights of the people.

(a) Issues involved are -

- (1) Anti developmental stance of N&O will further harm governance against N&Os.
- (2) Rights of the people. because right to shelter is right to life.
- (3) Common good of many people at stake.
- (4) deadline of the power plant is soon.

(b) I would take the following course of action -

- (1) ~~Talk to the N&O leader about~~

developmental benefits of the project.

(1) I would ask the government to provide for funds for better technology eg. Flue gas desulfurisation equipment.

(2) In case no fund is given, I would ask for permission to raise funds through crowdfunding or listing the project.

(3) As soon as funds are arranged, I would talk to NAO about the plans to reduce environmental impacts.

(4) In the meantime I would go for prefabrication of different units so that as soon as protest is cleared, we can go ahead.

(5) I would talk to leaders of the community that some of the youth can be employed in the construction activity.

I would take the above steps because -

- ① Environmental protection and development are not a zero sum game.
- ② It follows utilitarianism (power for all) , environmentalism (public trust doctrine) and justice approach (even the most disadvantaged get job).
- ③ Pre-fabrication in the meanwhile will ensure work on deadline

eg. how E. Sreedharan did the
same when construction on
Chhatrapur farms was not going
through due to court case :

14. Genetic editing has several applications with its potential to edit the genomes of both somatic and germ cells. This allows for the ability to not only cure genetic diseases but to edit the characteristics of future offspring. The last few years have seen the development of several efficient, more precise genetic engineering techniques.

However, with growing sophistication, various issues of bioethics have also have come to the forefront.

(a) Discuss the ethical considerations associated with genome editing.

(b) In the light of these ethical issues, provide an ethical framework on how this technology can be used for the betterment of humanity. (20)

जेनेटिक एडिटिंग में कार्यात्मक-कोशिकाओं और जनन-कोशिकाओं दोनों के जीनोम को संपादित करने की क्षमता से युक्त कई अनुप्रयोग हैं। इससे न केवल आनुवंशिक रोगों का उपचार करने बल्कि भावी संतानों के लक्षणों को भी संपादित करने की क्षमता प्राप्त होती है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में कई कुशल, अधिक सटीक जेनेटिक इंजीनियरिंग तकनीकों का विकास होते देखा गया है।

(a) जीनोम एडिटिंग से संबंधित नैतिक चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

(b) इन नैतिक मुद्दों के आलोक में, मानवता के कल्याण के लिए इस प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग की जाने की कार्यप्रणाली का नैतिक ढांचा प्रदान कीजिए।

Genetic editing has opened a plethora of challenges and opportunities in the field of medical science. The Bioethics regarding the same need to be analysed -

(a) The ethical considerations are -

① Designer babies - may be possible which is against order of nature.

② Evolution - changes natural selection and evolution, which is questionable.

③ Mistakes - in case the offspring ^{has} life disabilities, who will own it up.

④ Affordability - a general divide on lines of rich & poor will be there.

⑥ Ethical framework -

- ① Register the organisations with the government.
- ② Ensure that the genetic data is used with consent.
- ③ There should be a right to forget the genetic data.

④ Right to privacy with respect to genetic data.

⑤ Use genetic editing only for curing fatal diseases like haemophilia or genetic disorders.

⑥ Stern punishment for any violation.

⑦ If disability in offspring, the parents be reimbursed & have to take responsibility of child.

⑧ Make it available to poor eg. under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi.

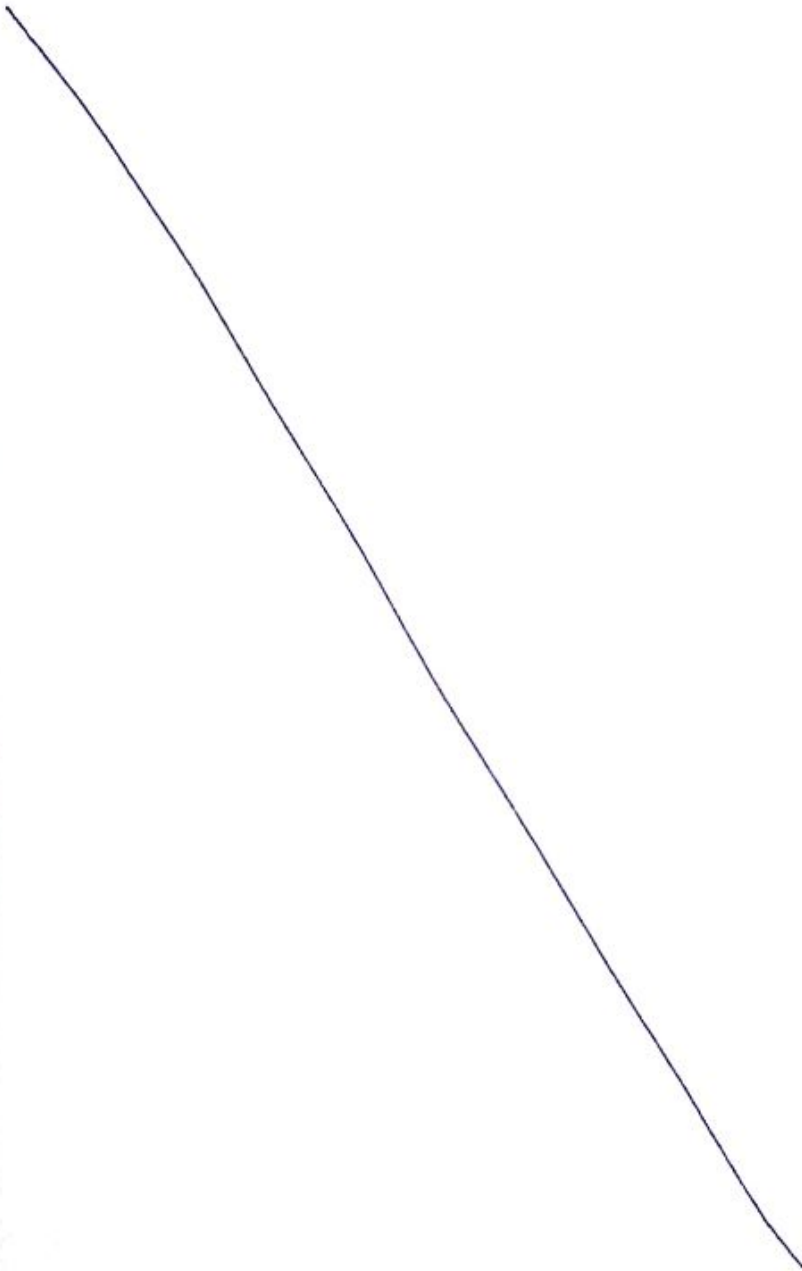
According to Harari, "AI & biotechnology are the biggest threats".

We must be mindful.

1420

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