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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1420)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	Eng.	Registration Number	966377
Center	—	Date	12.12.2020

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.

All the Best

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।

Man is considered a product of two things - genetics and environment.

Environment shapes a man as follows:

- a) social conditioning from childhood.
eg: a person growing up in a patriarchal society in Saudi Arabia is likely to become prone to sexism.
- b) environment sets limitations upon one's capacities.
e.g: poverty, child marriage, etc:- can restrict a woman's ability to empower herself.

However, man can also shape the environment:

- a) individual action can restructure social norms. e.g.: Social reformers like Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar who changed societal attitude towards widow remarriage.
- b) growth of technology such as social media gives man a greater voice in society.

Thus, man who is a product of his environment also shapes it. Rukmabai who was married at a tender age was a product of the patriarchal society. But she modified her environment by persisting on getting educated.

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

हालांकि 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।

Accountability is when an official is responsible to the people for his decisions and actions.

Accountability is considered antithetical to efficiency as:

- a) norms of disclosure and transparency protocols can slow down administrative processes and raise costs. e.g: 0.5% of MGNREGA budget is utilized for social audit.
- b) it can affect national security in certain situations. Hence there is reductive pricing, secret service expenditure, etc-

However, accountability is sine qua non for good governance as:

- a) it provides a check on executive arbitrariness
- b) it curbs corruption. e.g: RTI has revealed Adarsh housing scheme
- c) it ensures better quality of service and promotes proper utilisation of funds
- d) it empowers citizens, thus upholding democracy.

Thus, accountability is essential for efficiency. It can be improved by better information sharing, strengthening RTI and performing external audits.

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 is not only a health crisis but has also led to a moral crisis.

For example, denying beds to infected patients in hospitals, increased profiteering with masks and sanitizers point to degradation of values.

Gandhian ideals can help, such as:

- a) Gandhi's talisman of helping the poorest and antysdays,
e.g: helping migrants get access to tickets home, donating food in shelters
- b) Gandhi's seven sins:
 1. Commerce without morality - people

should not exploit pandemic for profit.

2. politics without principles - political parties must not politicise relief measures.

c) ahimsa - the poor and migrants must be treated with empathy.
e.g: sanitiser/bleach should not be sprayed on them

d) satya - data on infection rate, etc: must be actively shared with public.

Thus, Gandhian ideals can boost morality in the society. This is needed not only to recover from the pandemic but also from the economic recession.

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 इससे महत्वपूर्ण नैतिक मुद्दे भी उत्पन्न होते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Civil servants are not barred from accepting post-retirement jobs, especially in the private sector.

Several retired officials have joined academia, research institutions and industry to continue contributing to the nation.

However, at times, it can raise key ethical issues such as:

- a) Conflict of interest during service-
key decisions can be made keeping in mind opportunities for jobs later.
e.g.: in awarding public contracts to companies.

b) it seems to increase nexus between corporations and the government, which can lead to crony capitalism that hurts the economy.

c) possibility of political influence - civil servants must be non-partisan. However, when they join political parties and become ministers later, it leads to questions on the policies they made earlier.

Thus, post-retirement jobs raise ethical issues. The time period for taking them can be extended to 5 years after retirement, allowing only academic opportunities.

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 present age, success is considered the prime objective of life. This is promoted in schools, by parents, by corporations, etc:-

However, this goal has several issues. One, success itself is defined in very narrow terms such as money, status, power, etc:- This leads to pursuit of material possessions that ignores higher order needs.

Second, the pursuit of success can lead to compromising on the methods.

For example, the 2020 JEE topper was found to have used a proxy.

Hence, trying to become a man of success leads to moral degradation of the individual and society.

Einstein suggests that we should try to become a man of value.

Values like truth, integrity, perseverance are important to lead a good life and produce a good society.

Moreover, a focus on these values automatically leads to a broader achievement of success that an enlightened person can understand.

Thus, values should be our goal and not a narrow idea of 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 से एक प्रकार का संक्रमण फैल सकता है जो समाज में अनेक व्यक्तियों को प्रभावित कर सकता है। बर्ट्रैंड रसेल

Many of us see unethical acts happening around us, such as a neighbour abusing her children or a public official asking for a bribe.

However, we may allow it to continue as it requires effort to stop it and it may not directly affect us.

However, this indifference points to a lack of conviction to help others and to reform society.

Moreover, Russel holds that the acts can spread a contagion and

affect multiple beings in the society, including ourselves.

For example, a child abused by his parents may be prone to juvenile delinquency as seen in the Nirbhaya rape case. A small act of petty corruption can become entrenched in government offices and stifle policy implementation or access to government services.

Hence, ignoring unethical acts leads to a broader decay of society and impacts social utility. We must proactively ensure ethical behaviour of our fellow men. As Voltaire held, every man is guilty of all the good he did not do.

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 ट्रैजेडी ऑफ कॉमन्स घटित होती है जिसमें संसाधन का अवक्षय हो जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, वैश्विक सर्वनिष्ठ संसाधनों के उपयोग से उत्पन्न विभिन्न नैतिक चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Common resources such as pasture land and water ponds have long been used without coordinated plans.

However, with increasing population pressure ^{on} resources, it often leads to a tragedy of commons as every person wants to utilise most out of it and no one wants to help conserve it.

Global commons such as fisheries, clean air, Antarctica and the oceans are witnessing several ethical challenges.

- a) Nationalistic tendencies in countries ~~want~~ to make them overexploit the resources, without regard for their sustainability. e.g. Japan recently withdrew from International Whaling Commission.
- b) free-rider problem: Countries want to benefit but do not want to contribute. eg: USA stalling climate talks despite having the highest per capita carbon emissions.
- c) decline of multilateral cooperation-
e.g: China violating UNCLOS and occupying islands in South China Sea.

Thus, there is a need to govern global commons better and improve ethics in international relations.

The UN Trusteeship Council can be the platform to address this.

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 आंतरीकरण बेहतर रणनीति है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Promoting an ethical work culture has long been an objective in order to improve efficiency, team coordination and build trust.

A code of conduct defines a set of acceptable and unacceptable actions that help an employee decide the ethicality of her actions. However, it is only a minimal set of standards and has issues such as:

1. complex legal language that is difficult to understand.
2. uncomprehensive as all probable scenarios cannot be listed.

Hence, codes of conduct are not effective and are even widely flouted.

A better strategy is to promote internalisation of values. This will guide the employee to make ethical decisions using her own conscience and not external checks.

This can be achieved through:

1. ethical training e.g: orientation
2. strong leadership that acts as a role model.
3. rewarding good behaviour and punishing unethical actions.

Thus, while external tools like code of conduct can help, internal guides are foolproof.

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।

India ranks 80 out of 180 in the Corruption Perception Index. This points to the menace of prolonged corruption such as bribery, nepotism and favouritism.

To tackle this, probity in governance has to be increased by:

- strengthening values such as integrity and dedication among public servants
- ensuring legal safeguards to punish corrupt actions.

Neither of these can be achieved without political will and discipline.

a) reform of laws require political effort to survive against employee unions and personal interests of politicians.

b) politicians serve as role models to bureaucrats and lead by example. When they themselves are corrupt, probity among civil servants is hard to expect.

Thus, political will has to be mustered to:

1. end political corruption - by strengthening ECI, Lokpal, etc:-
2. to promptly punish dishonest officials and not shelter them.

As the 2nd ARC pointed out, dedicated politicians can root out the evils in administration.

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।

India is a postcolonial developing country with more than 250 million people below poverty line.

In order to march successfully in to the 21st century, the administrative system needs to act as the agent of reform and modernisation.

However, bureaucratic work culture is still hindered by the colonial legacy leading to:

1. cumbersome processes, delays
2. secretive nature reducing transparency.
3. focus on values like neutrality

instead of values like empathy for fellow citizens.

4. persistent corruption still draining wealth from the poor to the pockets of officials.

Instead, India needs a bureaucracy that acts as the vanguard of its modernisation and development. This is by:

- a) promoting compassion and dedication to serve public interest
- b) strengthening integrity to reduce corruption and inefficiency.

The ideal of nishkama karma must be promoted. Mission Karma-yogi is a good start.

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?

Bill Gates is a corporate leader who has inspired me the most.

Despite having physical challenges, he displayed virtues such as perseverance and dedication and set up Microsoft, a giant of a company.

Moreover, Gates used his wealth not for acquiring personal possessions but for helping humanity.

Through the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, he has helped developing countries in their

Immunisation programs such as polio vaccination in India.

Further, despite possessing enormous wealth and enjoying stardom, he still remains humble and hardworking. He has not let his success get into his head or derail him from his passion to serve people.

Most of all, Bill Gates has taught me that when all others behave in a certain way, you must still follow your truth. By being a moral entrepreneur in the world of capitalism based on profit-motive, Gates has thoroughly inspired me.

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 बताइए।

The participation of people has been realised as central to good governance even in ancient times. For example, Kautilya's Arthashastra includes janapada or people as an organ of the state.

People's participation helps improve governance as:

- a) since people are the beneficiaries of government services, they know better what they need and can help make policies.
- b) provide feedback - eg: through social audits like in MGNREGS.

c) community resources are managed by the government and the community is an important stakeholder in public policy.

Their involvement has to be fostered through easy access to information on:

- a) their rights, duties and entitlements
- b) public resources, etc:-
- c) strong grievance redressal system.

This can be ensured by strengthening Right to Information (RTI) Act of 2005, and its proper implementation.

For example, RTI has helped ~~revere~~ reveal job card scam in Andhra and improved efficiency in MGNREGA.

Thus, people's participation through transparency leads to good governance and upholds democracy.

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।

Ethics in personal life and public life are hard to distinguish.

A morally scrupulous person in his personal life is likely to be scrupulous in professional life as:

- a) values like honesty, integrity, etc. are built through habit. Habit once cultivated in private sphere can spill onto professional sphere.
- b) it shows the person is aware of right and wrong and has a functioning moral compass. He may choose to use it in public sphere too.

However, this is not always true as:

- a) The person may not like his
profession and have no sense of duty
e.g: an Uighur worker forced to
work in a Chinese company.
- b) Circumstances such as poverty
and dire need for money to feed
family can lead to embezzlement
or corruption while still upholding
values towards family.

Thus, while there can be a
predisposition towards moral behaviour
in professional life for ^{privately} an ethical
person, the circumstances will
determine whether he remains
moral.

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)

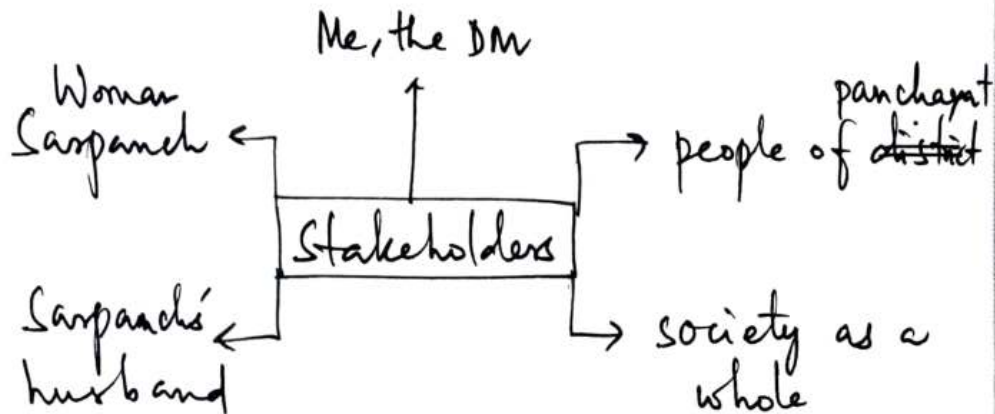
आप एक आकांक्षी जिले में जिलाधिकारी के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं जहां महिला साक्षरता और लिंगानुपात देश में सबसे कम में से एक है। आपके ध्यान में यह बात लाई जाती है कि आपके जिले की एक पंचायत में महिला उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षित सीट पर 'सरपंच' के रूप में चुनी गई एक महिला केवल 'कागजों पर ही सरपंच' हैं। पंचायत 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।

Despite several schemes to empower women, we see appropriation of benefits by others in India

(a)



Issues:

1. Programme to empower women is being diluted as Sarpanch is not empowered.
2. poor capacity building of panchayat officials
3. an unelected person holds power and is making decisions that affect lives of many.
4. It is a bad example to rest of women in panchayat and district.

The women may not be motivated to educate themselves or their daughters

5. Friend on constitution as even symbolic gestures are being done by the husband such as hoisting the flag.

6. The panchayat is running efficiently and husband enjoys popular support.

Hence, the basic dilemmas are:

- (a) efficiency vs. honesty
- (b) development vs. strict adherence to law
- (c) women empowerment vs. patriarchy.

(b) The options available are:

- ① Ignore the matter and let it continue.

Merits:

- 1) panchayat will continue to develop and standard of living will increase. It leads to common good.
- 2) According to consequentialist approach it leads to better performance

Demerits:

- 1) it is dishonest which is a vice.
- 2) the intended purpose of woman empowerment is not achieved.

② Take ^{penal} action on husband:Merits:

- 1) ensures purpose of reservation to women

Demerits:

- 1). anti-utilitarian
- 2) will hamper governance process.

③ Consult stakeholders and tell them importance of women reservation.
Tell the husband to help the Sarpanch

from outside and not interfere with her official duties.

Merits :

- 1) purpose of women reservation will be achieved, it will lead to women empowerment.
- 2) stakeholders will be involved so a consensus can be developed.

Demerits :

- 1) Panchayat developmental progress can still suffer, but less.

I would chose option ③ as it protects the sanctity of the office and the purpose of women reservation.
By allowing husband to advise women, development will suffer less.

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?

Despite global threats that can only be solved together, global governance and cooperation is declining.

(b) Moral obligation of the international community is needed to come together and find solutions as:

1. the stakes are too high - we are threatened with a nuclear apocalypse & 6th mass extinction that can threaten the existence of the human species.
2. The UN Charter provides a duty for nations to uphold world peace and human rights.
3. Countries which cooperate will be seen as responsible and can improve their statutbre among other nations. Hence, it is utilitarian in the long term.

(a) Factors hindering collective action:

1. Pursuit of narrow national interest by individual countries.

eg: China blocking sanctions against Masood Azhar in UNSC.

2. Free-rider problem: countries think they can benefit out of others' efforts even if they do not contribute eg: USA hampering Paris Climate Agreement by renegeing from it.

3. Domestic politics: eg: USA's indifference to Israel's atrocities on Palestinians.

4. Lack of ethics in international relations and reliance on Machiavellian realism.

(c) Without cooperation, the alternative vision is bleak.

Hence, people, organisations and nations must cooperate on the basis of the following principles:

1. Equity - Each nation should contribute as much as it can, without regard for strict equality.

This implies that developed countries must contribute more in supplying funds, technology, etc:- to developing countries.

This works on the principle of common but differentiated responsibility.

2. historical responsibility - countries that contributed to increasing the risks must start actions first eg: China must provide vaccine data to the world as it impeded WHO's efforts to control the virus outbreak.

3. collective security - collective action will be taken against non compliant states in the form of sanctions, etc:-

4. Ethics and compassion - magnanimity in contributions and helping the least advantaged.

Only then can we overcome the global challenges.

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 अंतेवासियों 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।

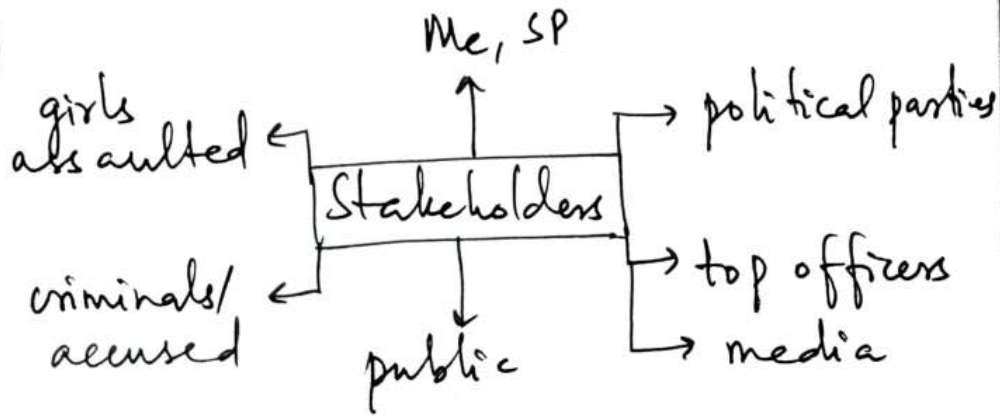
हालांकि, एक ओर मीडिया के द्वारा इस बात को अधिक से अधिक उछाले जाने का अर्थ यह है कि लोग इस मामले में तत्परतापूर्वक कार्यवाही करने की मांग कर रहे हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर, आपके विभाग में उच्च अधिकारियों द्वारा आपसे इस मामले की जांच पड़ताल में धीमी गति बनाए रखने के लिए कहा गया है। कुछ ही महीनों में राज्य में 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।

(a)



Issues :

1. conflict of values : a) obedience or loyalty to senior officials vs. duty towards public.
b) truth vs. expedience
2. Conflicting demands :
a) to speed up - by media, public
b) to slow down - by top officials, politicians.
3. Fear of losing job or safety of life if politicians are disobeyed.

4. Justice needs to be done to the victims and their families.
5. The common good needs to be promoted by punishing criminals to ensure safety of women.
6. The issue can be misused by political parties in opposition to disturb law & order.

(b) Options available:

① [slow down investigation]:

Merits:

- 1) this will ensure my safety and won't affect my position in office
- 2) After elections get over, the issue may be less politicised and ~~too~~ investigation may go smoother

Demerits:

- 1) evidence can be lost in the mean-time
- 2) justice to victims is delayed.
- 3) it is unvirtuous of me to prioritise private interest over public gain.
- 4) can lead to riots by public.

② [Speed up investigation]:

Merits:

- 1) quicker justice
- 2) it is my duty to quickly investigate crimes.

Demerits:

- 1) I may lose my job and my successor may slow it down.
- 2) Safety of me and my family is in question

- ③ Speed up investigation and ask court for help reducing political interference:

Merits:

- 1) This will ensure evidence is not destroyed by the accused through influence of power

Demerits:

- 1) this will further politicise the issue.

I would choose the third option as:

1. It is my duty to serve public interest regardless of personal fears
2. The court is duty-bound to protect justice and will reduce interference with the case.
3. Victims will get quick justice and accused can be promptly punished.

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.

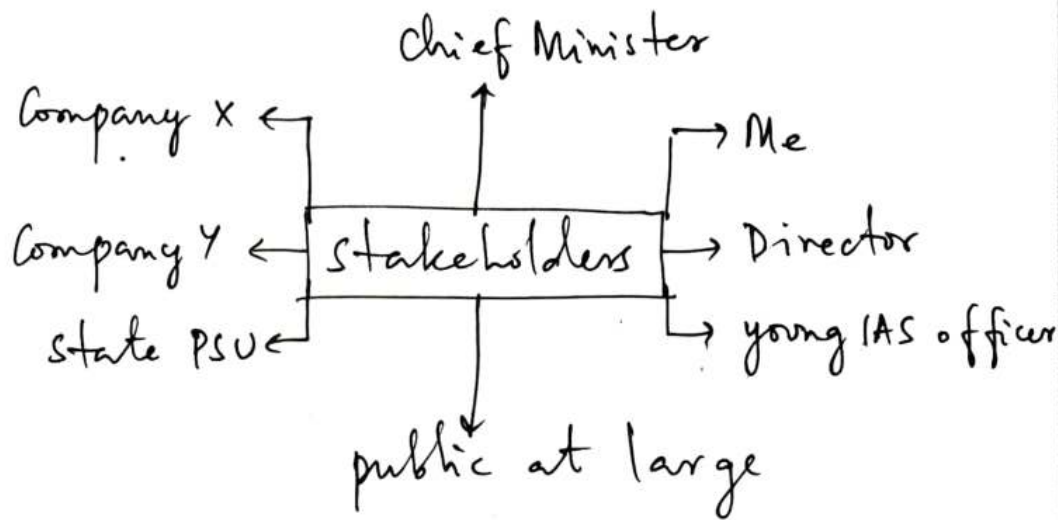
(b) What are the options available to you? Which of these options will you choose? Justify your stand with logical arguments. (20)

वरिष्ठतम आईएएस अधिकारी होने के नाते, आप अगले 2 महीनों में पदासीन 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।

Ethical issues in awarding public contracts are commonplace in India



(a) Ethical issues :

1. public interest to create best road vs. private interest to safeguard promotion.
2. duty to ensure proper award of contract. vs. duty to protect subordinates.
3. values of integrity and fortitude are under pressure.

4. convenient decision regarding avoiding political trouble vs. setting an example for young civil servants in the long term
5. short term inconvenience vs. long term public welfare.
6. personal utility vs. common good.

(b) Options available:

Option 1: Award contract to Company X:

Merits:

- 1) Young officer is not transferred
- 2) My promotion is not affected
- 3) it is convenient in the short term

Demerits:

- 1) against values of integrity and non-partisanship enshrined in the

code of conduct

- 2) anti-utilitarian as greater good of public is not achieved.
- 3) it sets a bad example and increases tolerance for corruption

Option 2: choose the company with the best bid (Company Y / state PSO):

Merits:

- 1) upholds common good
- 2) displays virtues
- 3) sets good precedent

Demerits:

- 1) young officer will get transferred
- 2) personal loss of promotion.

Option 3: • Speak to CM that it is in everyone's best interest to follow the procedure.

- Convince him that in the age of RTI, the information could leak and it will affect him electorally.
- Award the contract to Company Y or State PSU.

Merits:

- 1) resolve political pressure and try for consensus-building
- 2) transfer and blocking of promotion may be prevented.
- 3) public good ensured.

Demerits:

- 1) Political leader may not agree or may ask for a personal favour later.

I would choose Option 3 as it tries to protect interests of all stakeholders - the public, officers and CM. It also seeks to reduce tensions and promote reconciliation.

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)

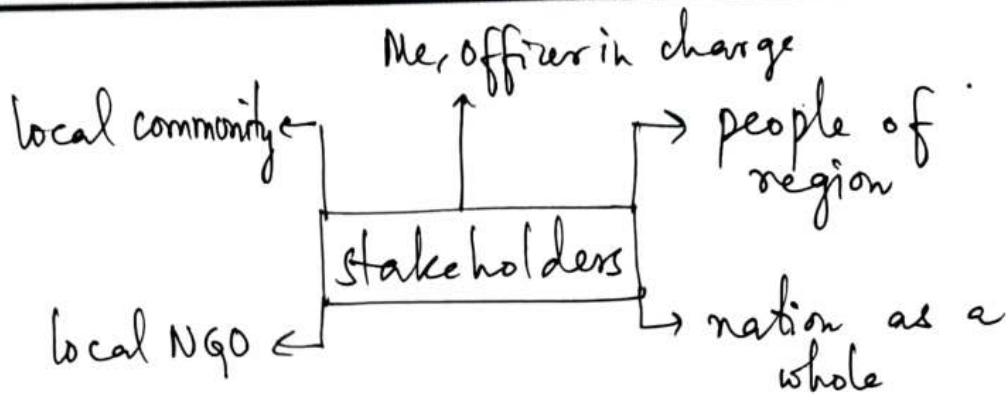
विशेष प्रयोजन वाहन (SPV) के प्रमुख के रूप में, आपको एक विद्युत संयंत्र का निर्माण पूरा करने का काम सौंपा जाता है। सभी के लिए विद्युत की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा किए गए वादे को पूरा करने लिए परियोजना को शीघ्र पूरा करने की आवश्यकता है। चयनित स्थल एक दूरस्थ क्षेत्र में है और संयंत्र निर्माण 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 विकासार्थक 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?

*Constructing public projects invariably
requires addressing multiple interests.*



(a) Issues involved:

1. greater good of many people vs. disruption in lives of a few
2. development vs. inclusiveness.
3. proper sharing of benefits and burdens
4. possible involvement of foreign actors through NGO to hamper development.
5. change in attitude of local community reflects nonunderstanding or denial of benefits.

6. environment vs. power access for all
7. promise made by government vs. rights of local community.

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

1. set up a dialogue with the local community:
 - appeal to their cognitive component of attitude by clearly explaining benefits again.
 - appeal to affective component by telling them that they are hindering welfare for so many people.
 - Take the villagers to other sites

where a power plant has benefited the locals.

2. Set up a meeting with the local NGO separately:
 - inquire into their objectives and possibility of foreign funds
 - explain to them that development that follows is beneficial for environment in long term, for e.g., reducing requirement of fuel wood.
3. Ensure proper rehabilitation of the locals with:
 - adequate compensation reaching their pockets beforehand.
 - livelihood opportunities in the new places.
 - good quality housing.

4. start construction of the plant and ensure expedient construction to bring benefits to people as soon as possible.

I would take these actions because:

- a) it tries to balance rights of the locals and developmental rights of people in the region.
- b) it adopts a reconciliatory approach which will reduce scope for future riots when the project has already started.
- c) it upholds national interest.

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 कायिक-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 is the alteration of DNA base pairs in the sequence of chromosomes. With the development of CRISPR-Cas 9 technology, gene editing has become simpler, cheaper and more precise.

(a) Ethical considerations :

1. It has potential to do good
e.g. cure genetic diseases like sickle cell anaemia that will:
 - provide a better life for millions
 - contribute to demographic dividend
 - reduce healthcare costs in the long run.
2. It has a potential for misuse:
 - Designer babies can be developed which
 - threaten to create a superior species to homo sapiens
 - can be used as slaves with less rights than normal babies
 - can be used to create superhuman armies by rogue states like North Korea.

3. Access to the technology may be unequal:

- the rich may have better ability to afford it, which will increase inequalities in society.
- trials can be done on the poor which results in unfair sharing of benefits and burdens.

4. Technology still not perfect:

- it can lead to malformations and harmful mutations.

5. Religion :

- Several religions argue against interfering in life and death, saying creation is in the hands of God.

6. Can lead to breakup of social institutions such as family and the state.

(b) Hence, gene editing is a disruptive technology. Without proper regulation, there is a large scope for misuse and adventurism by doctors as seen in China.

A potential ethical framework :

1. The technology should be strictly under the control of the state. A structure under WHO can be in charge of allowing specific hospitals and laboratories to possess the equipment.
- International supervision and safeguards are needed like IAEA for nuclear weapons programs.

- Each case where it is to be applied has to be approved by national governments and the data has to be shared with WHO.
- 2. Strengthen code of conduct for doctors and research staff.
It should promote:
 - consent of the patient
 - proper transparency and disclosure to the government.
- 3. Punitive measures for violation under IPC: jail term and fine.
- 4. State-sponsored research so that private corporations do not get tempted to offer the technology to the rich for misuse.