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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1420)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	972640
Center	ONLINE	Date	11/12/20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
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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।

~~Environment is the basic storehouse of all our resources - food, energy, resources, flora & fauna, aesthetic value, etc.~~

~~Man as a product.~~

Man is born as a biological unit in the world and subject to various external influences which shape his personalities.

Product of environment

- (i) Socialisation provides the value system

Eg democratic parenting produces tolerant individuals

- (ii) Environmental factors

• humidity, sunlight, season cycles shape lifestyle, food habits

(ii) Goal orientation in life

eg someone born in USA aims to be an entrepreneur; a warlord in Afghanistan and IAS in India as environment shapes ones aspirations

However individuals are not passive recipients but active participants, they can modify their own environment

(i) Climate Change → induced by humans and not it is affecting them back

(ii) Value system in society → morality & a few changes the system into an ethical one and immoral men make an unethical system

eg Ram Mohan Roy eradicated Sati and upheld women rights

Hitler however modified Germany into a inhuman society.

(iii) Technological progress have altered human relations and socialisation.

Thus as Deep ecology believes, nature and man are inter related. Similarly man and society are twin born. they shape each other

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 refers to a ~~new~~ moral legal value which involves Answerability, enforcement and responsiveness.

Efficiency refers to the output produced per unit input of time or material resources.

→ Accountability seems to engage officials into needless answering to the citizens and institution

- waste of time
- reduces risk management
- leads to frustration as repeated interruptions are made.

However, accountability is a sine qua non for good governance.

Good governance encompasses both accountability and efficiency.

- (i) Being accountable, official works to provide service on time, thus time efficiency.
- (ii) Accountability ensures that the public funds are used judiciously and each penny is well spent. This ensures fund-efficiency.
- (iii) Continuous responsiveness and feedback input of people helps to improve productivity and quality of service.
- (iv) Public trust in office is built, creates better work culture and promotes goal orientations.
- (v) Goal orientation due to accountability reduces delay, red-tapism, as justifications are sought for each delay.

Thus accountability actually makes the system efficient. This is not an obligation which is imposed but a virtue to be upheld.

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।

COVID-19 disrupted the social norms of collective living. Social distancing, international mistrust and violence against doctors are some of the visible fall outs.

Using Gandhian ideals:-

i) Truth

- transparent data sharing to build international trust.
- people should not hide their travel histories, or disease profile

ii) Non-violence

- No use of force against doctors
- instead of coercing people to follow rules, need to inculcate awareness and information
- no sexual ~~violence~~ violence against women

iii) Service to the poor and needy

- food to the hungry. shelter to those left behind

- doctors have to deal with new challenges, need to uphold the spirit of service

(iv) Ideal of Trusteeship by the employers and businessmen

- provide for employees during crisis
- not leave them on road as happened in migrant labour crisis.
- CSR by corporates
- proactive donations to PM CARES to ensure social welfare

(v) Cleanliness and sanitation & Environment

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • personal hygiene • Use of mask | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • environmental conservation to avoid virus from animal to human. |
|---|---|

(vi) Consistent action and patience

- months of efforts by police, researchers developing vaccine

(vii) Sarvodaya • food for all

- employment opportunities
- self-help (Swaraj)

Gandhi's ideas of love, tolerance and trust are the need of the hour to save humanity from new dangers.

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 hold key public positions in the public faith and trust and are expected to further public welfare.

Post-retirement Issues :-

(i) high levels of discretion may be misused to favour companies and people in return for post retirement benefits.

(ii) Conflict of duty - ~~not~~ upholding the present duty of a public servant or serve the future needs of post-retirement jobs

Eg job in a construction firm after service may lead to favouring the firm in tenders while in service.

(iii) Key knowledge about government procedures and loopholes may be misused after retirement for private interests

(iv) Indulging in collusive corruption while in office to keep future employers in good humour.

However these ethical issues are systemic rather than individual.

→ an integral civil servant would never indulge in corruption.

A corrupt would further self interest irrespective of post-retirement plans.

→ ethical values of civil servants need to be strengthened so that organisational goals supersede personal plans.

→ Preventing post-retirement job will not solve the issue as informal arrangement can exist without formal employment.

Need to inculcate spirit of service, organisational ethical values so that duties as civil servant are upheld in all situations whether or not personal interest is involved.

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

According to Immanuel Kant and Mahatma Gandhi, the ends are inherent in the means. ~~the~~
Similarly success is inherent in the virtue and values.

- Success does not only involve professional achievement, material gains and social fame.
- Success is about ability to realise one's full potential, to make a strong character and contribute to humanity in the best possible manner.
- Narrow outlook towards success leads to justification of means based on ends.

eg both India and Afghanistan
successfully gained independence

from the British rule. But the values of Indian freedom struggle ensured sustainable prosperity while Afghanistan perishes in turmoil

→ Values shape the attitude, attitude shape behaviour and behaviour is what determines success.

eg Dr. Abdul Kalam's values got him success in true sense i.e. achievement, morality, respect and a sense of satisfaction of serving society.

→ Success without values would create a menace for society.

eg politicians using horse trading, defections for success. This creates a culture of criminal politics.

Values must be internalised and they would lead to success in the broadest sense. Success for all, success for humanity and not just individual

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। बर्ट्रेण्ड रसेल

According to Gandhi, one who witnesses crime and does nothing is as responsible as the criminal.

- (i) Unethical acts are not isolated in their effect but tend to spread

e.g. seeing cheating in the exam hall and not reporting it.

It creates a culture of dishonesty, undermines efforts of honest students. Later such dishonesty is manifested in other areas

e.g. Stealing; corruption

- (ii) Culture of acceptance towards the unethical act.

- today each one complains about corruption but wants to do nothing.
- this has perpetuated corruption to the effect that officials

hoard PDS grains: This is like snatching food from plates of the poor to fill own godowns

(iii) The position of women, rape, domestic violence exist because one is unwilling to confront.

eg at home men are treated superior, they fail to acknowledge rights of women and their freedom of choice. Results in domestic violence.

People tolerate it and accept it in daily life.

At a larger level this is manifested in rapes. Recently a girl was shot dead in Haryana for refusing a marriage proposal

We look at problems only when they come to affect us or become too large to be tolerated. The pathogens should be immediately identified and treated before they kill the body.

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 अवधाय हो जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, वैश्विक सर्वनिष्ठ संसाधनों के उपयोग से उत्पन्न विभिन्न नैतिक चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The problem with Commons is the belief that someone else will preserve it, maintain it and individuals are not accountable for their own actions.

This is particularly case with global commons. Everyone uses them but no one cares for them.

(i) the Atmosphere

- CO₂ emissions without any reduction strategy
- Industrialisation for national development creates problems for the global humanity

(ii) Space and Moon

- large no. of satellites and space debris will make any meaningful use impossible

- weaponisation of space
- moon swooping for resources without care for larger effects

(iii) Oceans

- spilling oil without cleaning
- harming aquatic life and those communities who depend on them for livelihood

(iv) Antarctica and Arctic

- oil exploration
- sea level rise
- small island nations in danger.

(v) Earth's natural resources

- claim our energy resources & unsustainable use without responsibility for cleaning byproduct

We live in a world where we breathe poison and claim to have achieved excellence in going to space. Our narrow sense of resource utilisation is endangering the global existence of humanity.

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 a directional documents providing guidelines for do's and don't's at workplace.

Code of Conduct :-

- objective in nature
- ensures compliance to rules
- easy to enforce through punishments
- easy to understand and follow

limitations :-

- do not help in decision making during ethical dilemma
- cannot help when level of discretion is high
- enforce laws but cannot enforce responsibility
- do not create a culture of self-motivation

Incorporation of organisational values is a better ~~for~~ option :-

- creates goal orientation and ensures accountability of outcomes
- help resolve ethical dilemmas
- help decision making when level of decision is high
- ensure spirit of duty along with law compliance
- self-motivation and dedication to service
- service before personal interest

However it is subjective in nature and vulnerable to personal interpretation, difficult to enforce.

The need is to have a Code of Ethics and train people to ~~and~~ develop value consensus on organisational goals and values

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।

Corruption is any act where public office is used for private means.

Probity refers to strict adherence to ethical values like honesty, integrity, etc.

Probity must be ensured and enforced.

(i) Culture of accountability

- political leaders should be made accountable
- administrative machinery must be held accountable
- enforcing accountability through grievance redressals, supervisory justifications, etc

(ii) Transparency

- culture of maximum information disclosure

- sin and secrecy have anexus
- need will power to implement RTI in spirit and ensure action in case of delay or withholding information illegally
- political will to suo-motu declare information in public

(iii) Value orientation

- code of ethics
- organisational values should be inculcated and enforced through rewards and punishments

(iv) Strict Actions

- swift enquiries and actions
- create deterrence against corruption

Empowering the people is the best way to ensure probity in governance.

RTI, Grievance redressal like CPGRAM, etc enable people to ensure probity in governance.

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 legacy of colonial rule harked to a work culture marked with inefficiencies, feudal mindset and irresponsible attitude towards the public

Features of work culture in bureaucracy

- (i) high level of discretion and misuse for personal gains
- (ii) lack of bureaucracy-citizen interface
 - officials are unapproachable
 - apathetic to needs and concerns of the public
- (iii) Accountability to laws and not to outcomes, resulting in Red Taping
- (iv) lack of communication between different levels of officials and centralised decision making
- (v) culture of secrecy → no RTI spirit

- (vi) feudal mindset of ruler rather than servant to the public
- (vii) Political interference and threatening the honest officials
- (viii) Inefficient enforcement mechanism
corrupt officials seldom punished.

With such work culture, the bureaucracy is engaged in self preservation rather than collective welfare.

The people should be the end to be served.

There is a need to ensure honesty, accountability, transparency in governance to make India ride on path of inclusive development

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?

Corporates are playing a large role in public sphere given the freemarket economy.

Corporate leaders are the new role models. Ratan Tata stands tall as an epitome of patriotism, social obligations fulfilment, professionalism and ethical conduct

(i) Commitment to Organisation

(ii) Commitment to Society

TATA are known for their generous CSR activities

(iii) Helping others grow big

Tata spends in start ups and handholds them to survive market

(iv) Commitment to national issues

& PM CARES donation

(v) Dignity of all work

- started himself as a flosshop engineer to learn about various work

(vi) Needs of the poor and weaker class

- affordable car Nano
- good quality salt

(vii) Employee welfare

- maternity leaves
- fixed working hours

(viii) Humble

- simple living

(ix) Love for animals

- welfare of stray dogs
- support to Australia bushfire victim animals.

Ratan Tata is an embodiment of good corporate leader and has set a benchmark for not just business but larger society.

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।

Transparency and people participation
is a part of good governance.

Information acts as a tool to
transform people to agents from
subject.

Role of information :-

- (i) awareness about government
actions and inactions
- (ii) Informed opinion
- (iii) Reduces chances of corruption
as sin and secrecy have a
nexus.
- (iv) Enables people to productively
participate in public services.
- (v) People get awareness about
their entitlements and then
hold officials accountable

Participation

- along with information, there is a need to ensure that information is properly used and utilized for constructive welfare
- ~~As~~ citizen-government interface improves responsiveness of governance
 - ensures accountability
- effective citizen feedback improves policy formulation and public services delivery
- empowers people to demand good governance.
- builds trust in government and improves social harmony.

People are the ends governance intends to serve. Empowering citizens is key to Transforming governance.

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।

As per Plato, there is no dual morality, a moral citizen makes a moral state. As a corollary a moral personal value system is a pre-requisite of professional morality.

- (i) Prevents selective moral disengagement.

a consistent value system ensures uncompromising adherence to morality across situations

Ex) Lal Bahadur Shastri was moral in his personal life which reflected in professional life

Took a Charkha as dowry.
In office would not use official resources for self use. Took loan to buy a car.

(II) Moral employee behaviour
professional relations involve
human beings. Private emotions
play an important role

eg difficult to envisage a
person who is abusive to his
wife would be respectful of
female co-workers

(III) Culture of Self-regulation and
self-accountability.
do not depend on external
factors to observe values. Conscience
acts as a moral muscle

eg Vishwesvaraiya would use
different oil lamps at home - one
for office work and one for
personal

Thus morality is observed even when
no one is observing.

Personal morality shapes the value system
of a person. This is reflected in
all aspects of life.

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।

73rd Constitutional Amendment Act
mandated reserving $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of seats in
Panchayats and for the post of Sarpanch
for women. This was to empower the
women politically and ensure their
political participation.

The given case represents the scenario where the letter of the law is followed but the spirit is given a miss.

(a) Stakeholders:-

- I, as the DM
- Woman Sarpanch, her husband
 - other women in the district
 - society at large since this practice of proxy-Sarpanch is manifestation of patriarchy.

ethical issues :-

- democracy is of the people and for the people. People support the husband and husband is also working for welfare of the society.
- Women rights; the Sarpanch has constitutional right to ~~be~~ exercise powers vested in the office
- Patriarchal mindset is being justified in the name of good performance

- Empowerment and entitlement of women
- However, the law has been upheld ~~but~~ at least on paper but violation of spirit of law in practice.
- Development of Panchayat (as husband is efficient) vs Rights of women.
- Public office used as a personal asset

(b) Options available : —

(i) let the practice continue

- pros →
- development
 - on paper law is upheld
 - local people are satisfied

- cons →
- violation of women rights
 - women act as proxy of husband
 - spirit of law i.e. empowerment of women is violated
 - public office by unelected person

(ii) When the husband and to order that all office work be directly given to woman.

- pros →
- woman gets her due
 - other women may be inspired to join her
 - Elected person on public office

Cons :- woman would become a puppet in her husband's hands

- development of region may be affected
- local people may not accept a woman as face of Panchayat

(iii) Engage with the woman, build her capacity, convince the husband and locals

Pros → • women rights upheld
• women empowerment through capacity building

Cons → • husband and community may not agree
• woman may not perform well.

I would choose option (iii)

Course of Action :-

- i) Explain the husband about illegality of assuming a public office and exercising its power without being elected by law.

- (II) Sensitise the locals about women rights, engage women of village
- Explain legal dimensions
 - awareness regarding pos sex ratio
 - parallelly keep check on child marriage, female foeticide, education and encourage girls to education

(III) Build Capacity of Woman

- Gram Swaraj Yojana for institutional capacity building
- Women literacy & classes
- Sensitise the Panchayat staff
- the husband can assist his wife in administration by sharing experience
- Encourage through rewards and incentives
Eg Best Woman Panchayat

- (IV) Institutional check of use of offices allotted to women by male members
- social audit
 - regular visits

Until the spirit of laws meant for empowerment of women is upheld and internalised, real progress is difficult.

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 पृथक्-पृथक् 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?

Stakeholders in the given case :-

- entire humanity
- entire living beings (Climate change)
- the planet at large (Sustainable Use)

(a) The belief that one nation can remain insulated from global problems because of its economic or military might is a myth. In a globalised world, we are all integrated as a system.

factors responsible for hindering collective actions :-

(i) Narrow nationalism :- the belief that self interest can be served without collective interests

(ii) Protectionism :- safeguarding borders, preventing trade, hindering migration in the name of protecting domestic interests

(iii) Lack of understanding of Risk

- global problems require global solution eg climate change.
- yet local efforts are being tried.

(iv) Mutual antagonism : aggressive debt traps, expansion of boundaries have led to antagonistic relations

(v) Lack of transparency : to project
superiority fabricated data is shared,
this leads to mis-trust and
suspicion of corona virus pandemic

(vi) Weakness of international institutions

UN, WTO, IMF are becoming tools in
hands of few rather than promoting
international rule based order

(b) The problem that we are facing are
globalised, we need to come together
to save ourselves and the
world. Moral obligations :-

(i) the problems disproportionately
affect those who are least
responsible of least developed countries,
small island nations are most vulnerable
to climate change.

This is violation of natural justice

(ii) Affect the rights of future generation
yet to be born

(iii) Countries have different capabilities
to tackle the problems. There is a

need to hand hold the smaller countries and rise together

(iv) Developing understanding that in an interconnected world, problems are not local e.g. COVID-19

(v) Problems in the end would affect all of us.

e.g. Climate change and refugee crisis
radicalisation, deprivation and terrorism

(vi) To understand that one's own interest is aligned with universal well being

(vii) Threat of mutual destruction if we fail to take action

① Principles guiding International Cooperation :-

i) Understanding Unity of Existence
(air, water, sunlight are not divided, will affect all)

(terrorism is a global phenomena)

(ii) Accountability towards each other

(iii) Mutual Trust

- (iv) Mutual cooperation
- (v) Impartiality in help (not discriminated on religion, race, etc)
- (vi) Removing inequalities by affirmative action
- (vii) Transparency
- (viii) Institutionalise cooperation by strengthening international bodies

The world needs to realise that we all live on one planet. ~~The~~ Gandhi's concept of 'Sarvodaya' should be adopted, when the grassroot is empowered and trusteeship is adopted, harmony is inevitable.

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।

(c) Stakeholders:

- I
- the girls who are victims of rape
- Media
- public
- NGO
- police machinery
- Political leaders.

Ethical issues:-

- (i) public pressure vs departmental instructions
- (ii) rights of girls vs own professional security as the superiors may take action against me
- (iii) Media pressure vs neutral enquiry
- (iv) moral pressure to uphold righteousness vs political pressure

Concerns

- (i) Women safety in society especially sexual exploitation
- (ii) Alleged nature of reports and need to prove the charges
- (iii) Uphold duty as a public servant and not a political agent
- (iv) personal well being
- (v) faith of people in police machinery and rule of law
- (vi) Reputation of NGOs
- (vii) Sanctity of politics and administration

(b) Options available :

→ (i) Concede to departmental pressure and political pressure

cons :-
→ gross violation of rights of victims
→ erosion of public faith in office

pros → professional security, no fear of repercussion

→ (ii) Give into the case and ensure action - pros → public faith; rights of women

cons • media reports needs to be verified

• departmental and political repercussions

(iii) Uphold duty as a public servant and follow rule of law.

I would choose the (iii) option and the course of action and reasons are :-

(i) Proving allegations of rape in a swift manner

→ dignified & medical examination of girls

(iii) If report is found to be untrue, hold media responsible for chaos

(iii) If report is found to be true

- rehabilitate the girls
- medical and emotional support
- Hold NGO and staff accountable
 - find the perpetrators
 - also all responsible NGO authorities should be held in the case for failing to ensure safety of girls

(iv) • If any political nexus is found, uncover it

people ought to know about criminalisation of politics and choose the good leaders in election.

(v) Stand up to departmental pressures and political pressures

- uphold duty towards the people
- follow values of a civil servant
- upholding law and protecting rights of women
- may transfer me, but that is a part of the job

(vi) Create a public opinion regarding women safety

- (viii) NGO regulatory bodies in the government should be questioned about supervision
- need of regular audit

What will I achieve?

- justice to the victim
- safety of women
- zero tolerance to crime against women
- following professional ethics
- lead by example for other honest police officials
- uphold public trust in police else it results in mob justice.

A public servant is ultimately accountable to people in whose trust the office is held. Law should be upheld in spirit and display values of service, integrity and courage.

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।

Stakeholders in case :-

I
Young IAS officer
Company X, Y, State PSUs
Public and its money

1a) ethical issues involved :-

- (i) ~~of~~ conflict of interest
personal welfare and promotion vs
public interest and efficiency of
use of public ~~trust~~ funds
- (ii) Bending to pressures will erode
morale of young IAS, weaken
ethical commitment to the
service ; erosion of values
- (iii) Political pressure and repercussion
- (iv) Chances that even if I stand up,
transfer will take place and some
other incumbent official would
favour X
- (v) Upholding sanctity of public
procurement procedures
- (vi) Quality of infrastructure as bids of
Company X are not best ones.
- (vii) Essentially a case of collusive
corruption as personal benefits
at the expense of society

(b) options available :-

(i) Concede to demands of the CM and favour company X

pros → personal welfare

cons → solicity of office, self-guilt
collusive corruption
misuse of public funds

(ii) Stand up to the CM and uphold fair tendering

pros → . public fund use efficiency
• fair procurement

cons → . promotion cancel
• transfer of young official
• other officials may be put in place and favour company X

I would choose option (ii)

Course of Action

→ stand up to political pressure

• inform about quality issues
send better bids from other companies

→ Uphold fair procurement process

To institutionalise the integrity of government procurement I would adopt following measures:-

- Use e-procurement
 - Open tendering and inviting multiple bids
 - Use of reverse auctioning for high value projects
 - Dedicated quality control department to check bids for quality and
 - bids should be anonymously evaluated on quality to remove any bias
- encrypted code may be used in place of names.

This would ensure that even if other official is brought in process is upheld

→ Gracefully accept denial of promotion as being a public servant the goal is ~~to~~ public welfare and not self preservation.

What do I achieve?

- (i) lead by example for young IAS entrants.
 - upholding professional ethics
 - creating good work culture
 - preventing corruption
- (ii) Not let public service become a tool of political psychopomacy.
- (iii) Uphold trust of companies and bidders in government procurement
 - they would innovate, improve their bids and contribute in nation building
 - collusive corruption would push the companies into bribe giving instead of improving
- (iv) Efficient use of public funds
- (v) Quality of public infrastructure.
- (vi) Self-satisfaction as conscience preserved

Duty should be upheld above all temptations. Public welfare is the religion of civil servants.

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?

(a) Issues concern various stakeholders

(i) local people

(ii) I

(iii) NGO

(iv) large society as plant gives energy + employment

Ethical issues are :-

- (i) development of all vs displacement of few.
- (ii) whether those who are relocated enjoy any benefits of the plant
- (iii) ~~I~~ rehabilitation rights of the people
- (iv) Environmental impacts of plant on community
- (v) Any loss of livelihood due to relocation, any cultural issues
- (vi) Cost to the public exchequer due to delay in the project completion
- (vii) Energy access to all and developmental activities.
- (viii) Trust of the locals in the SPV as they had initially agreed. whether they were manipulated or misinformed.

(b) Course of Action:-

(i) Engage with NGO and community

- acknowledge concerns regarding relocation, environmental damage

(ii) Based on these concerns, assess the Environmental Impact Assessment Report of Project.

- accommodate environmental concerns if possible
- to engage NGO and community and discuss EIA report and Sustainability of project.
- Reassess the project if environmentally unsustainable.

Bad environment cannot be good economics

- Identify solutions for environmental problems.

(11) Relocation issues

- engage with local community as they had initially agreed.
- find if they were manipulated
- New concerns regarding relocation
- Rehabilitation plans should be discussed.

(12) If consensus is reached on relocation

- ensure that the community is benefitted from the plant
- employment to locals
- Relocation is effective and smooth

(13) If consensus cannot be reached

- institutionalised engagement through ~~the~~ SPV committees
- understand the concerns.

(vi) If concerns are genuine, may be accommodated and if required the plant may be shifted to other location.

(vii) However, focus on consensus building,

- NGO has spearheaded the protest, so engage them in project implementation planning
- try to address the concerns

In the end, if final consensus is reached, go ahead with project & ensure benefits to the community.

If the concerns are sincere and community is disproportionately benefitted, may be shift plant to new location.

This would ensure trust and confidence of people in the government. In future active coordination can be achieved. Plant can be shifted with additional cost but trust lost is all lost.

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 वल्लि 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।

(u)

Recently there was news regarding designer baby being made and born by a Chinese doctor. This has generated concerns regarding ethics of gene-editing.

(i) Reinforcing stereotypes →

standards of beauty, skin colour are reinforced by ~~is~~ misuse of gene editing.

This further ~~discrimination~~ discrimination against those who are different from others.

- (ii) Violation of rights of the fetus changing characteristics without any consent
- (iii) Side effects - gene editing may result in disorientations - physically and mentally - in new ~~borns~~ borns, who would take the moral responsibility of such children
- (iv) Misuse for pre-natal sex determination and discriminate against girl child.
- (v) Violation with natural selections
- (vi) Divide between rich and poor. Rich would be able to afford the technology and rich children would be stereotypically desirable. Thus poor will be subject to new inequalities.
- (vii) Blanket ban will lead to limitations in healthcare and treating incurable diseases.

- (b) A tentative ethical framework to address the concerns
- (c) Consult various stakeholders like scientists, civil society, law ministry and formulate the code of ethics and code of conduct
- (ii) ICMR guidelines on genetic research should be strictly enforced
- (iii) Suo-motu declaration by doctors and parents using the technology to not misuse it for baby designing.
- (iv) Mandatory registration of each genetic editing procedure
- (v) New technologies be commercialised only after due deliberations
- dedicated Appraisal body under 'Ministry of Health' and 'Science and Technology'

(vi) Involving doctor and scientist community and sensitisation programmes

(vii) Case by case supervision by a committee of Bio-ethics to be constituted in each service utility for gene editing

(ix) Accountability mechanisms like

- Integrity pacts
- neutral expert to supervise and conduct surprise checks

(x) Awareness amongst the people and information about side effects

(xi) Countering the existing standards of beauty and health and promote a plural and inclusive outlook

As Gandhi said, one of the 7 sins is Science without humanity. Genetic editing on one hand serves humanity and on the other endangers human values. Need to uphold ethical conduct while dealing with such dual-use technology.

1420

VISION IAS™

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(इस अंतर में
कुछ भी लिखें)