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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1416)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number
Center	BANGALORE	Date 25/06/2020

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 सूचनाएँ सही अवश्यक हैं। नाम, रजिस्ट्रेशन नंबर, टेस्ट कोड।
- There are FOURTEEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI.
इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में दिये 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 आपका प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-उत्तर-उत्तर (क्विसीए), पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर प्रकट निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। कल्पित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेगा।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ निर्दिष्ट 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 शेष कुछ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश का स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Delhi- 110029

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

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

Work culture can defined as
common understanding among its members
the values, objective, goals of the
organisation

It is said to be ethical, if
understanding is strong and its objective
towards common good and public
welfare

Significance of ethical work culture

- (a) Improves productivity of organisation
by reducing corruption
- (b) Increased role clarity, as members
align their values, attitudes and
behaviour in line with organization

(c) Better use of discretionary power

(d) Good work culture reduces the need for rigid rules and increases flexibility

Eg - MNCs like Google, Apple give lot of freedom leading to technocratic work culture

(e) Increased work satisfaction among employees

Ways to imbibe

(i) Selection of suitable individuals to the job and promote meritocracy

(ii) Establish information and facilitation centre for customers. It will act as grievance redressal and feed back loop

(iii) Openness to information and organization function (RTI)

(iv) Efficient accountability framework through code of conduct and ethics

(v) Business process reengineering through use of e-governance

Good & ethical work culture can lead to Sevottam (excellence) in public service delivery

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

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

Probity means soundness of moral principles and uprightness of character. It includes presence of values like Integrity, honesty, incorruptibility.

Importance of individuals

'One mans courage can make majority'

An individual with courage of conviction, can influence probity in governance. For example

- (i) Seshan used power of election commission to bring changes in election process and improve free and fairness of election
- (ii) Prakash Singh, IPS relentless efforts lead to Supreme court passing directive in Prakash Singh vs UOI case, 2006 (Police reforms case)

But an individual cannot change much, if the process, strength, structure, culture of organization are poor. For example.

(i) Election commission still has weaknesses in terms of selection, protection to EC, powers in conducting election

If the process of the institution

like (i) citizen centricity

(ii) Trust of citizen

(iii) Strong organization structure, culture, convention

(iv) Transparency and information framework

even deviant individual has tough time, in executing malicious agency

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

(150 words) 10

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

Based on the type of business operation of a company, many crucial ^{ethical} issues arise.

(i) A company with consumer interface needs to focus on seeking customer attention. It can be done through two ways — genuine advertisement on creativity — deceptive advertisement based on surrogate advertising, microtargeting using social media.

(ii) A company, whose survival depends on regulation and public policy, will tend to be focused on lobbying politicians

Eg - Fossil fuel companies

Military-Industrial complex.

Importance of Business ethics

- (i) Attracting investors need good transparency and disclosure norms
- (ii) Good CSR activities in environmental and social fields will improve the brand value of company

Eg - Tata, Infosys

- (iii) Companies with good business ethics attract ESG funds, norwegian funds, as people nowadays are focused on sustainable wealth creation and environmentalism

Given the growing the ambivalence to corporates, due to action of few (Nirav Modi, Malya), it is important to remember Gandhiji (trusteeship mode)

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

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

Honesty means lack of deception, fraud and presence of truthfulness.

An Honest bureaucrat may face difficulty, inconvenience due to repeated transgressions. But he will always have admiration of citizens, respect of subordinates, make family proud.

(i) Seshan (IAS) will always be remembered for his integrity and reforms in election commission.

(ii) Khemka (IAS) - uprightness for standing up to political executive's illegal orders.

Where as dishonest one, will likely get caught one day. It will completely reduce his credibility, whole life effort of earning name and wealth. There is great chance of confiscation of property, aquired through illegal means.

Honest buyaucrat may have inconvenience and external punishment, but ~~she~~ will always have intynal satisfaction for doing the right thing

As Maykandeya Purana says, "It you have choice between stability (Integrity) and instability (corruption), always choose stability, or else you will loose both."

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

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

Machiavelli states that
ethics have no great role in
realpolitik, ethical foreign policy
doesn't have realism, as international
politics are based 'law of Jungle'
(or law of fish (Matsya Nyaya)).

(i) States should always focus
on ends, or else it will lead
to strategic AUTISM

(ii) Each state is guided by
narrow self interest

Eg - China's BRI to debt trap
country.

(iii) States should decide others in
tactical move of Great game

Eg - Cold war U.S.A vs U.S.S.R

But ethics also play a crucial
role in preserving ^{world} peace and
global orders

(i) Supporting public health of
poor countries

(ii) Giving aid and involving in
capacity building

Eg - India's development Aid in
Afghanistan

(iii) Ethics can give ~~given~~ win-win situation

Eg - START treaty

(iv) Protection of strategic autonomy

Eg - India's NAM during
cold war.

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

(150 words) 10

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

Conscience is an act of mind,
when intellect passes judgement-
on the goodness / badness of the
Act.

Conscience can never be silent
in acting as source of guidance.

Eg- ^{emperor} Ashoka faced crisis of
conscience during Kalinga war and
embraced pacifism

It can never be delayed

Eg- Gandhi, immediately stopped
NCM, after violent Chauri
- Chaura incident

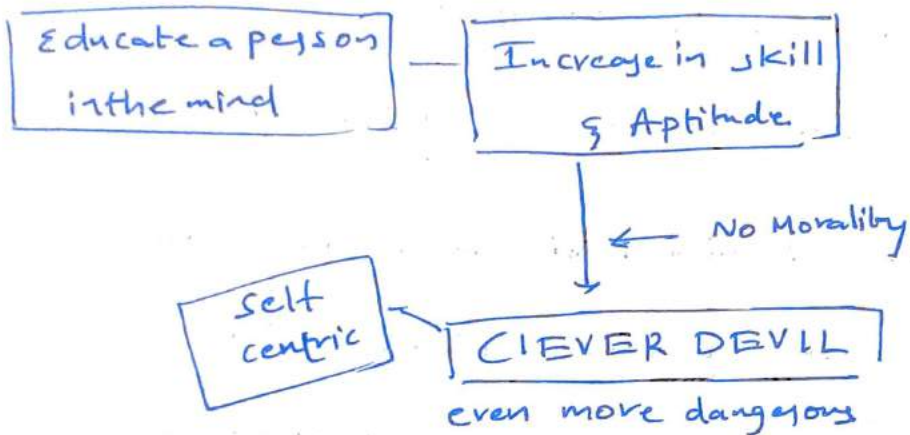
As conscience is always within
us, it can as divinity within us
during difficult times.

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

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

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

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



Roosevelt highlights the importance of moral education of a person for developing pro-social values like compassion, tolerance, integrity, selflessness.

At individual level, people with education, but not morality are known to have involved in high level of corruption, stealing of state state secrets, selfish activities

At Administrative level, it will lead to public servants who work for self aggrandisement and greed for power, instead of public public welfare.

That's why aristotle highlighted the importance of child rearing practices for developing relatively selfless individual.

4. (b) Right is right even if no one is doing it; wrong is wrong even if everyone is doing it. — Saint Augustine

(150 words) 10

सही सही है, भले ही कोई भी ऐसा न कर रहा हो; गलत गलत है भले ही हर कोई ऐसा कर रहा हो। - सेंट ऑगस्टीन

Ethics / values / morality is decided by
what ought to be, instead of what

it is .

is	ought Guiltone
----	-------------------

As philosophy David Hume argues
about "everyone is doing it" attitude
is not ethical. As in the matters
of conscience, law of majority
has no place.

At individual level, just because
every one is plagiarising their
assignment and research articles,
doesn't make it a right
~~was~~ thing.

For example, I followed traffic signal at late night, despite there is very traffic and no one is following it. Even traffic police is absent at late night.

As Integrity means doing right, even when no one who is watching you.

This makes an individual virtuous, as Socrates argue helps in moving from lust to morality

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

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

"Give me a child, I can make
him a doctor or dacoit"
- Alkeandry
(Russian novelist)

Children are at a very mouldable stage, where their curiosity is immense for imitation, by observation.

As a result role models can place crucial role in development of values like sacrifice, courage, integrity, Frankness, compassion, Punctuality etc.

Importance of role models

(i) Life of Vishvegyaya can help in learning excellence in profession, commitment to public cause

Eg - He had two candles, one for official duty and one for personal work

(ii) Life of sports persons like Sachin Tendulkar can inculcate value of discipline.

(iii) Environmentalist like Salunvada Timakka, can help in increasing respect for nature

(iv) Birubhala Rambha - courage standing upto witch hunting

(v) Mahatma Gandhi - Punctuality
— leadership

(vi) Steve Jobs, Elon musk
— entrepreneurship and
ethical wealth creation

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

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

Scientific literature is
poring with evidence of growing
stress and mental health issues
due to corona virus pandemic.

There is an increased pessimism
about life, as economy is shrinking.

In this situation Emotional
intelligence can play crucial role in
dealing with the situation.

Role & significance of EI

- (i) Self awareness - about the
emotion and identity stress guys
and resolve it.

- (ii) Self management and motivation
to focus on other issues and
engage with them.
- (iii) Social awareness - empathy
towards others hardships and
giving a help hand.
- (iv) Relationship management -
to bring back sense of humour
and fun into the life
- (v) Identifying activities, which
young emotions positively associate
with.

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

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

(After time UP) - Don't add marks

Social media is an online networking site, connecting individuals

Eg - Facebook, Twitter, Instagram

Role in shaping moral attitudes

- (i) Relative deprivation
- (ii) Aspiration explosion
- (iii) Exposure to negative role models
- (iv) Consumerism
- (v) Commodification of women
- (vi) Densensitization of violence
/ Sen.

Political attitude

- >> Atty advent of social media
democracies have seen greater
increase in political schism
(Polarisation & divide)
- >> Echo chamber of
political views
- >> Conformity bias towards
favourable political views and
ideology

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

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

(After time up) - Don't add
more

Environmental ethics recognizes

not just the tangible benefits
from environment, but also

INTRINSIC goodness of mother
nature

It argues against 'logic of
domination' against environment and

recognize the harmony between
Nature and human beings

For example - A stressed person,
by having walk in garden, reduces
stress

Nature therapy of environment

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

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

Citizen charters are written declarations
a government adopts regarding their
standards of service, choices and
available and avenue for grievance
redressal.

S.No	Service	Standard	Officer	Contact details

Citizen charter movement started in
U.K to improve public service
delivery.

It is never an ends itself, rather
means to an end.

That ends are

- (i) Improve public service
delivery

(ii) Value for tax payers money

(iii) Bring about attitudinal
change in administration

(iv) Increase people participation
for ^{citizen} centric administration

(v) Excellence in service delivery
(Sevottam)

citizen charter are intended to
treat citizen as stakeholders,
instead of passive beneficiary.

SECTION - B

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

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

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

(b) What measures would you suggest for:

(i) Dealing with the current issue.

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

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

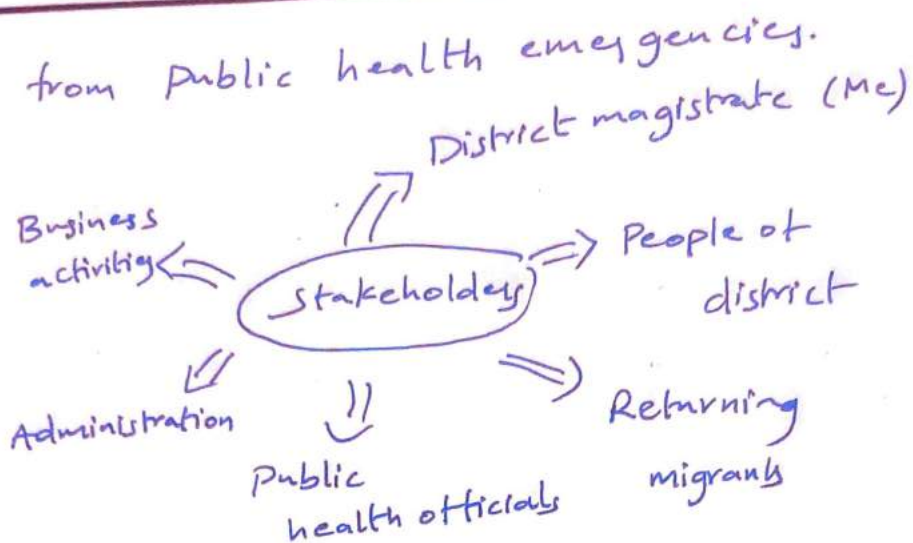
(a) ऐसी परीक्षा की घड़ी में एक सिविल सेवक में प्रकट होने वाले गुण कौन-से हैं?

(b) आप किन उपायों का सुझाव देंगे:

(i) वर्तमान मुद्दे से निपटना।

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

Under directive principle
of state policy, Art 46, It is
responsibility of state to promote
public health and protect citizenry



Qualities of a civil servant, revealed in such testing times

- (i) Aptitude and Knowledge on the pandemic and its protocols to be followed.
- (ii) Equanimity - maintain calm under pressure, as fear and panic are growing.
- (iii) Emotional intelligence - Social awareness, on the culture and attitude of people

- (iv) Fortitude and courage - to take decisive steps and responsibility
- (v) Compassion - towards poor, hungry, returning migrants, who are suffering due to economic distress
- (vi) Leadership - ability to guide, motivate district administration and public health officials

Measures needed

- (a) Proper dissemination of information on measures need to tackle the spread like wearing masks, washing hands.
- (b) Release of guidelines in newspapers, mass media, social media. in Q&A format
- (c) Customer call centre to guide

the people towards testing and treatment of affected people.

(d) Arrangement of logistics to returning migrant workers and if required arranging quarantine regime for 14 days.

(e) Improved communication and empowering local panchayats, ASHA workers to maintain calm and reduce panicking

Measures for making administration more result

(a) Proper protection equipment for people involved in high risk job

- (b) Ordering officials to increase stockpiling of food, medicine
- (c) Increase food distribution quota under PDS
- (d) Requesting higher officials in secretariat for urgent disbursement of funds, required for public health management.
- (e) Collaboration with private hospitals, civil society in improving resilience and capacity of beds.

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

(a) What are the issues of public importance at stake in this case?

(b) Are there any ethical or legal principles at play here which may be conflicting?

(c) What should be the principles guiding a democratic state in such circumstances? (20)

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

(a) इस प्रकरण में दांव पर लगे सार्वजनिक महत्व के मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) क्या यहां परस्पर विरोधी हो सकने वाले नीतिशास्त्रीय या विधिक सिद्धांतों की भूमिका है?

Facts of the situation

(i) Protests against government steps

(ii) which have turned into violent

, leading to destruction of public property

- (iii) As a result, government imposed heavy penalty to recover damages.

Issue of Public Importance at stake

- (a) Use of non-violent protests, as a dissent against government steps
- (b) Rule of law - Misusing freedom and damaging public property, is against norms of right to freedom of expression (Article 19), which is limited on ground of public order
- (c) Due process of law (Article 21) - confiscating property, without hearing the other side (Principle of Natural justice)

(c) Right to Privacy (fundamental
right under Article 21: J. Puttuswamy
vs UoI, 2018
case

Conflicting ethical & legal principles

>> Supreme court in various judgement
reiterated the power of state
to confiscate property, it found
guiltily of destroying public property.

>> But it has to be accompanied
along the legal principle of 'innocent
unless proven guilty'.

>> Accused should be heard in a
court of law (civil court), to
put forth their argument.

77 Set

Principles guiding a democratic state, in
such circumstances

- (i) strong yet limited government,
limited by constitutionally guaranteed
rights.
- (ii) Protection of Rule of law -
proactive vigilance, so that miscreants
don't turn genuine protests into
violent ones.
- (iii) Protection of commons (public
property)
and public life.
- (iv) Separation of executive from
Judiciary functions (Article 51)

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

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

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

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

(20)

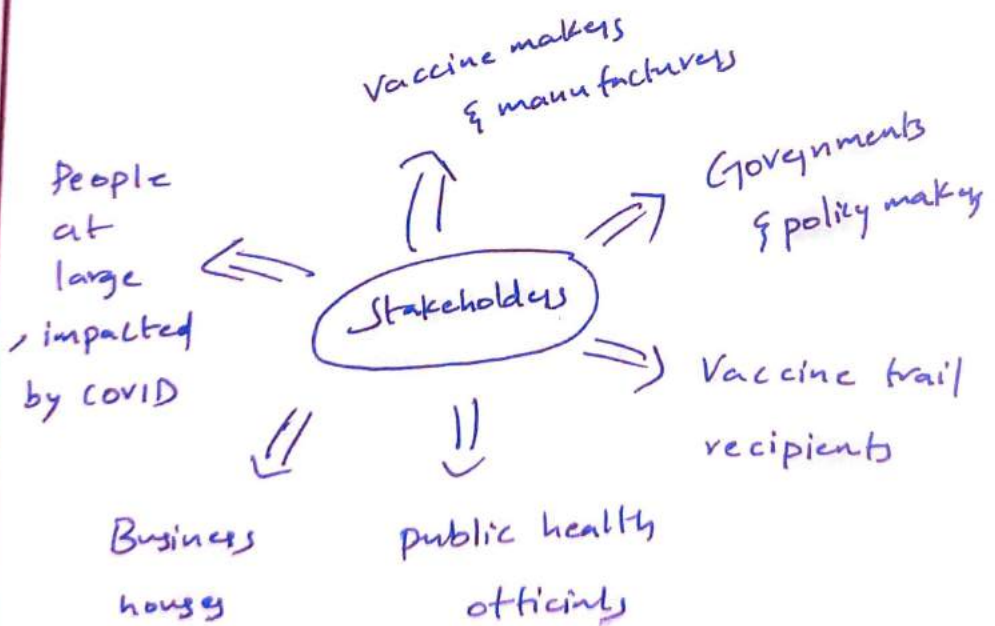
वैश्विक स्तर पर कोविड-19 महामारी से प्रभावित लोगों की संख्या अत्यधिक है: 5 लाख से अधिक मौतें हुई हैं, करोड़ों लोगों के रोजगार चले गए और अरबों डॉलर की धन संपत्ति नष्ट हो गई है। और अभी भी इस रोग का निर्बाध प्रसार जारी है। टीके के विकास में वैश्विक स्तर पर अत्यधिक रुचि प्रदर्शित की जा रही है। इस दिशा में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

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

उपर्युक्त परिदृश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:

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

COVID-19 pandemic is spreading like wild fire, It showcased the limitation of human beings and power of mother nature. It is sad to state that, it also acted as great leveler.



After AstraZeneca and Moderna announced starting of trials, many ethical questions arose.

(i) How should the trials be conducted?

Deductive approach

>> Vaccine should be given to patients only after the detailed scrutiny by regulator of its efficacy.

Teleological approach

>> Vaccine should be tried, by infecting the young patients with corona (Human challenge study)

Rational - Young are less susceptible to mortality, it will increase the speed of trial and save lives.

>> It involves utilitarian approach of greatest good for greatest number / least harm for least numbers (Jeremy Bentham)

Rich countries Vs ~~small~~ Poor countries

>> Pandemic showcased the inequality of the world, the divide between richer north and poorer south countries

>> As a rich countries are ordering vaccines of different companies, poor countries are struggling as they are not able to afford vaccines in early stages.

(4) There are two different school of thoughts on deciding, who should vaccine first.

(i) Youth should get the vaccine first, as they get vaccinated they quickly start working and economy will return to normalcy. Added to it, they are more exposed to virus due to their outdoor activities.

(ii) Elders, should get the vaccine first, as they will be having more health complications and it will drastically reduce the mortality.

But the debate ~~is~~ is not just narrow, it is even more complex due to various stakeholders like Doctors, nurses, public health officials (Different classification) we should always prioritize economics below Ethics so, Doctors, Nurses, public health officials should get first doses

Where as Elders and people with co-morbidity, if we look from age perspective

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

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

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

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

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

(20)

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

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

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

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

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

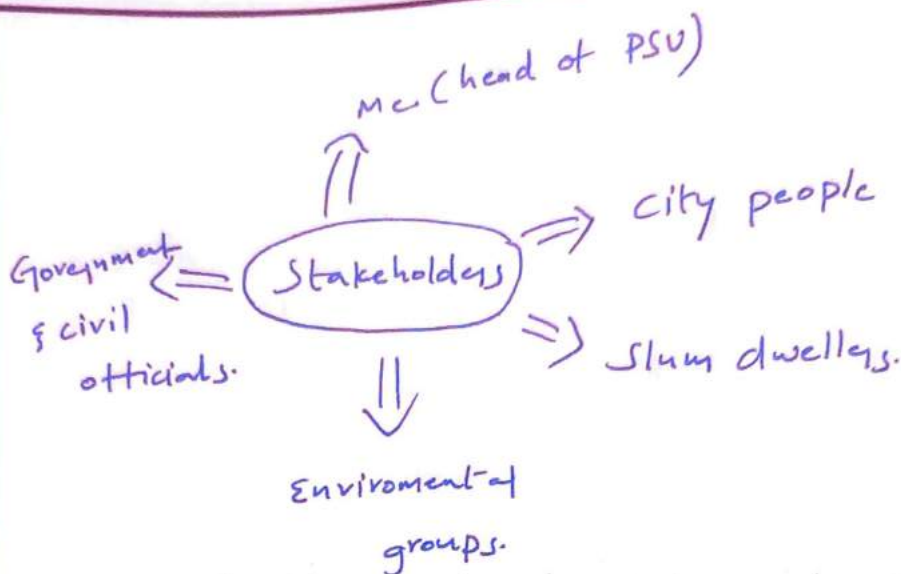
As the head of PSU, it is
my duty to ensure proper rehabilitation
of slum dwellers

Facts of the cases

- (a) Rehabilitation of slum, for building airport.
- (b) large scale effort needed.
- (c) Various alternatives before me

Value needed to uphold

- (a) Empathy and compassion to weak section.
- (b) Restoration of livelihood (under Article 21)



Various options

(a) Merits	Demerits
(i) Most humane rehabilitation (ii) Protection of people's livelihood. (iii) Gain people trust, and improve social capital	(i) Huge cost on PSU (ii) Affects the profitability of the company (iii) As development time takes longer for building civic amenities

(b) Demerits

Demerits

(i) livelihood of people
will be impacted.(i) Reduced cost on
PSU(ii) Increased transportation
costs to people
of slum(ii) Ready made
presence of civic
amenities(iii) Scope of resistance
for rehabilitation

(c) Merits

Demerits

(i) Reduced cost on
PSU(i) ~~Red~~ Cutting
down natural capital(ii) Protection of
people's livelihood.(ii) Resistance from
environmental groups(iii) Scope of litigation
in courts. (NGT)(iv) Green house gas
emissions

Given that there is no fool proof option, I will choose option (3)

Reasons for choosing option (3)

- (i) Reduced cost on PSU
- (iii) Humane rehabilitation.
- (iii) Destroying Natural capital is not good move, but given the alternating
- (iv) I will conduct Environmental impact assessment, so that the destruction will be minimum
- (v) Complying with Forest Act, 1980, where PSU will buy

vacant land and plant trees, so that
NET PRESENT value is maintained

(vi) Enough technical expertise will
be spent from CSR, to build the
replacement level of carbon stock

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

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

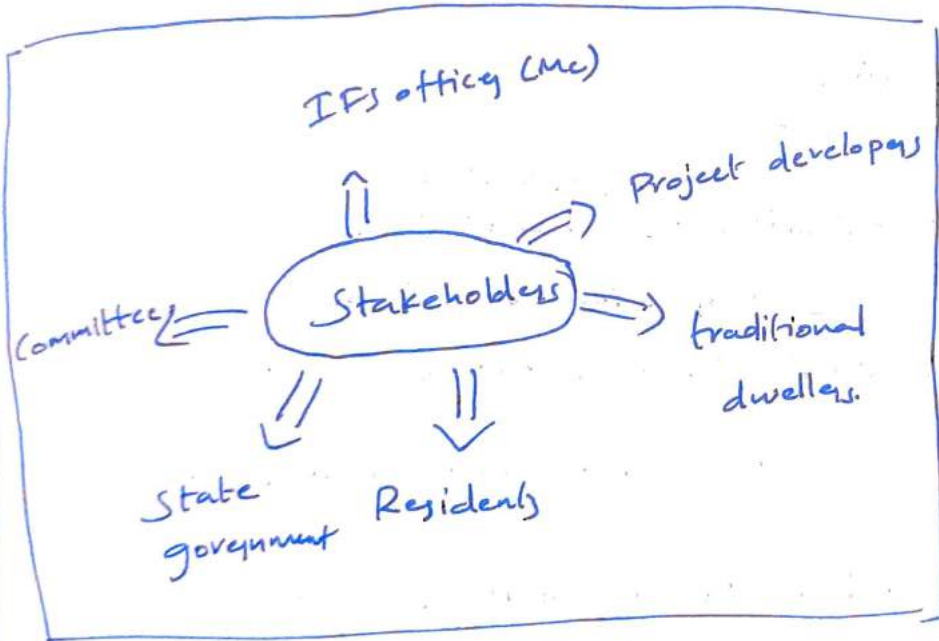
(b) What course of action should be taken in order to balance the social and environmental needs in this case? (20)

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

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

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

As the IFS officer, it is my duty to provide frank advice and suggestion to the committee, to frame guidelines for sustainable operation of proposed food processing plant.



Facts

- proposal for food processing industry
- Uprooting trees and possible human-animal conflict

Values

- Depletion of natural resources
- Rights of forest dwellers at stake.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic development & employment opportunities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to habitation for animals. |
|---|--|

Principles and values that ^{would} guide my

suggestion.

- (i) Protection of nature and animals (Art 48A)
(compassion to animals)
- (ii) short term economic growth
vs long term environmental losses
- (iii) Right of traditional dwellers
under Forest Right Act, 2006
(compassion to weaker section)
- (iv) Evidence based study on
the impact (Integrity)

- (v) Right to employment opportunity of residents (Article 21)

Course of action

- (a) Recommend committee to conduct Environmental impact assessment and social impact assessment for cost benefit analysis of project.
- (b) It is also legally mandatory for conducting public Hearing of stakeholders like forest dwellers
- (c) Guidelines, so that pollution (Noise & water) will not impact the wild life around the region

d) It should have proper, upgraded
treatment facility

e) Alternative afforestation measures
, to tackle the reduced carrying
capacity of ecosystem.

It needs holistic thinking to
balance the rights of different
stakeholders.

At the end, it should be
kept in mind that "Nature
nurtures us, we should nurture it
back"

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

In view of the innumerable challenges answer the following:

(a) Explain the importance of a transparent government system in a democracy, like India.

(b) Elaborate on the challenges that the implementation of RTI has faced, in the context of information seeker (demand-side) as well as those entrusted to give information (supply-side).

(c) Discuss the role that such a legislation can be expected to play given the ground realities in our country. How can it be ensured that such legislations are effective in achieving their envisaged objectives? (20)

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

अनगिनत चुनौतियों को देखते हुए निम्नलिखित के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में एक पारदर्शी सरकारी तंत्र के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(b) सूचना मांगने वाले (मांग-पक्ष) और जिन्हें सूचना देने का काम सौंपा गया है (आपूर्ति-पक्ष) उनके संदर्भ में RTI के कार्यान्वयन में जिन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उनका विस्तार पूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए।

(c) अपने देश की धरातलीय वास्तविकताओं को देखते हुए, उस भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए जिसे इस तरह के कानून द्वारा निभाया जाना अपेक्षित है। यह कैसे सुनिश्चित किया जा सकता है कि ऐसा कानून अपने उल्लिखित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में प्रभावी हो?

'Empower yourself, with the power
that information provides' - Thomas
Jefferson

Efforts of vibrant civil society, (MKS)
people's demand for transparency lead
to the enactment of RTI Act, 2005
by parliament.

RTI Act lit the unlit corner
of corners of the state to the people

Importance of Transparent government

- (i) As sunlight is the best disinfectant
, transparency is the ~~best~~ best tool
for good and ethical governance.

(ii) Increased people participation in
governance

(iii) Reduction in corruption, especially
retail and coercive corruption

(iv) Better public service delivery to
common man

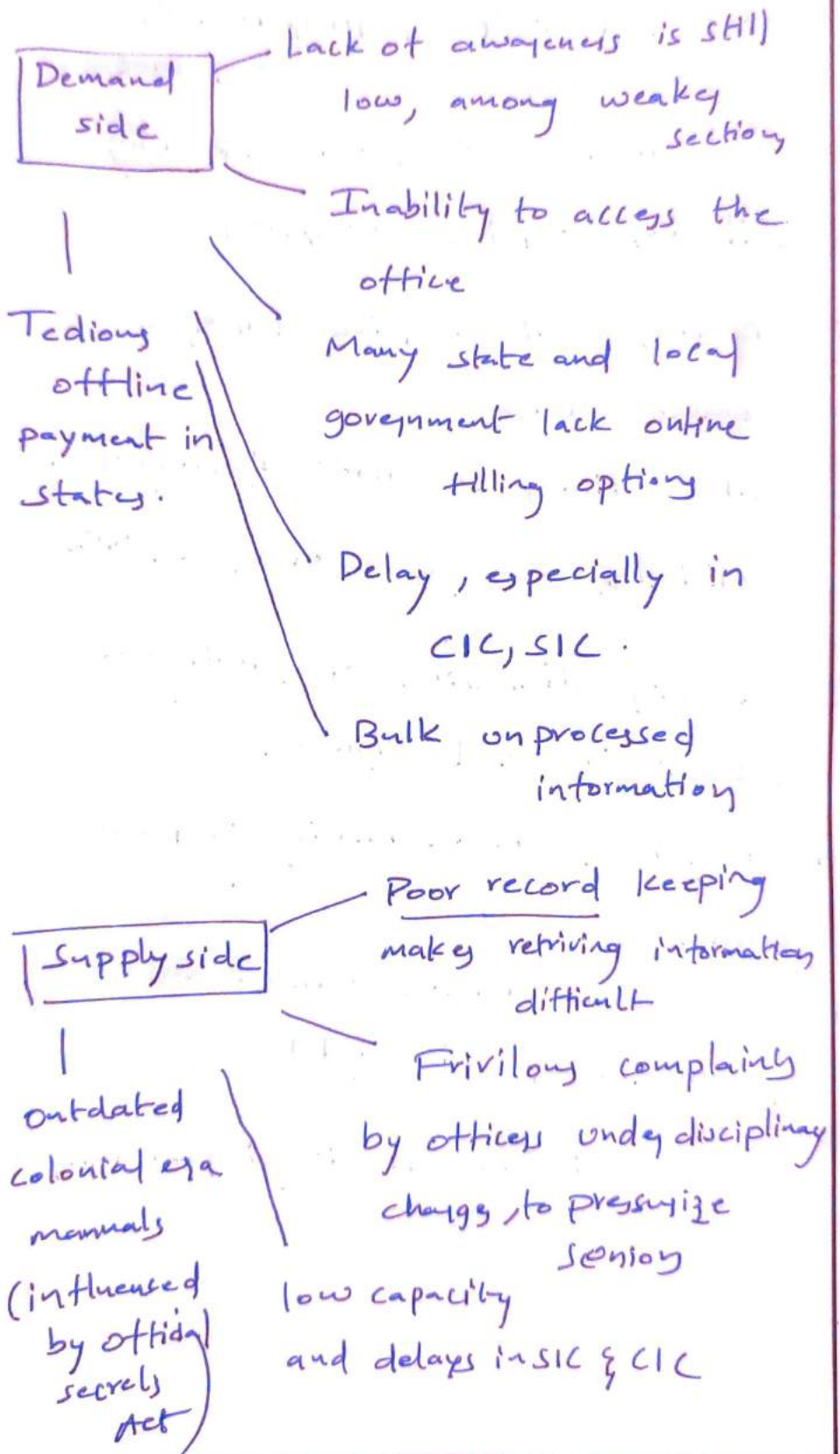
Eg - RTI helping to know eligibility of
beneficiaries, leakage in PDS, MGNREGA

(v) Better utilisation of public funds
, due to increased vigilance

(vi) Improved Accountability of public
servants

Eg - 2G scam, common wealth scam
are unearthed using RTI.

Challenges in the effective implementation

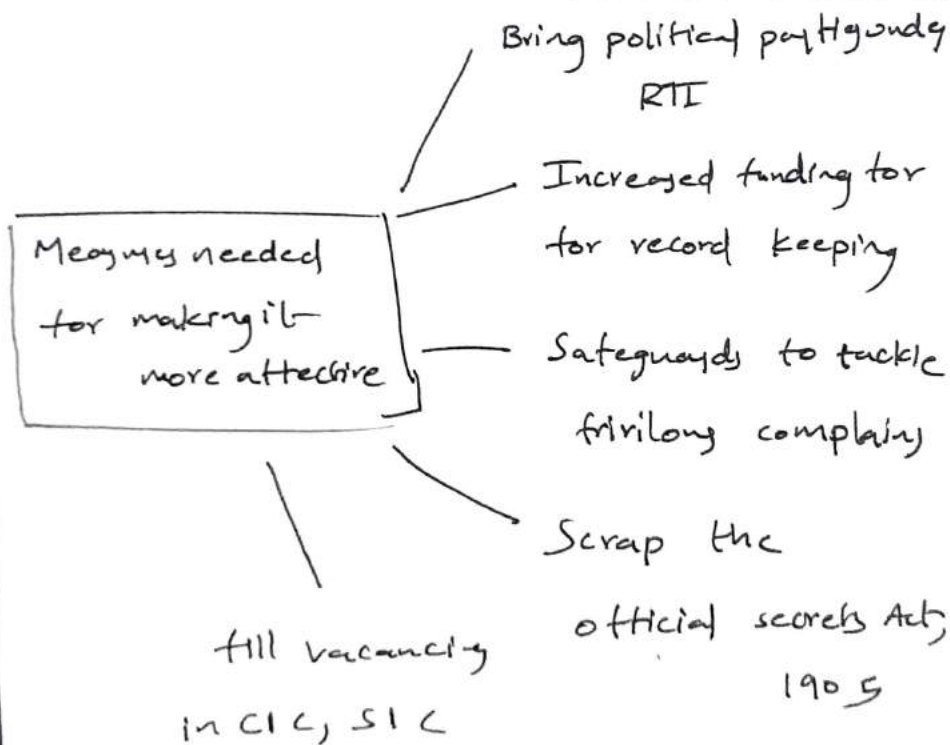


c) RTI can empower common man vis-à-vis public servants.

ci) It will change the colonial era attitude of command & control

cii) Reduce informational asymmetric

Given the ground realities. As ARC II recommends CIC, SIC should take active steps in capacity building and awareness building



As ARC II recommends public servants oath needs to change from oath of secrecy to oath of transparency