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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1398)

Name of Candidate	PRANAY MITTAL		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	
Center	ONLINE	Date	16/01/2022

INDEX TABLE

INSTRUCTIONS

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

1. 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)।
2. There are **FOURTEEN** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. 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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. 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।

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

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20/1/2022

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.

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SECTION - A

1. (a) Bring out Gandhiji's philosophy of Means and Ends. (150 words) 10
साधन और साध्य संबंधी गांधीजी के दर्शन को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

"There cannot be wrong means of doing the right things" — M K Gandhi.

Gandhiji's Philosophy of means and Ends were very clear.

- He always give emphasis of non-violent, honest and just means to achieve whatever ends.
- Throughout his struggle for independence, he advocated the use of non-violent forms of agitation.
- According to him, the pillars of independent peaceful nation cannot be build upon violent means of gaining independence.
- He was in favour of Hindu-Muslim harmony and was against the partition of India. He believes in "Varudera kutumbkam." and "Sarvadharmma Sambhaav".

- He worked effortlessly towards upliftment of dalits and "harijans". Philosophy of inclusive development (means) to attain independence (end).

⇒ Sarvodaya.

- His principles of 7 sins.

- ↳ Wealth without work
- ↳ Power without character.
- ↳ Pleasure without conscience
- ↳ Science without humanity
- ↳ Politics without principles
- ↳ Commerce without morality
- ↳ Worship without sacrifice

are all 'means' oriented rather than 'end' oriented

- He was Deontological in his approach.

→ Thus he focussed on right 'means' to achieve right 'ends'.

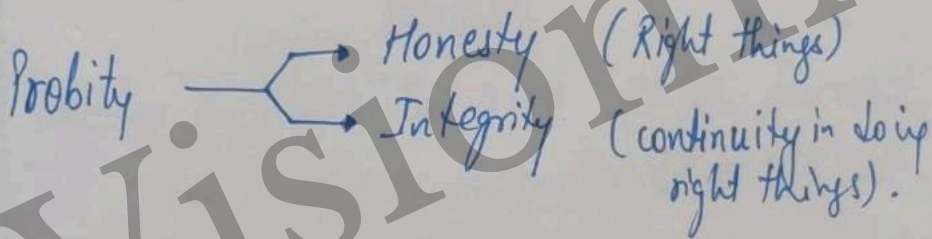
1. (b) Probity is an essential condition of good governance. Explain.

(150 words) 10

ईमानदारी (प्रोबिटी) सुशासन की एक अनिवार्य शर्त है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Probity is defined as complete and honest integrity at all times with highest standards of ethics and morality.

Probity in governance is as essential as 'football' in a match of soccer. Irreplaceable and necessary.



Probity is essential condition of Good Governance

- To bring public trust in the government institutions.
- To curb corruption and other mal-practices.
- To stand firm under different pressures — political, civil society, family, seniors, etc.
- It helps in predictability and public-oriented service.

- It brings impartiality, accountability and transparency — all requisites of Good Governance.

Thus probity is the base on which the structure of good governance builds and sustains.

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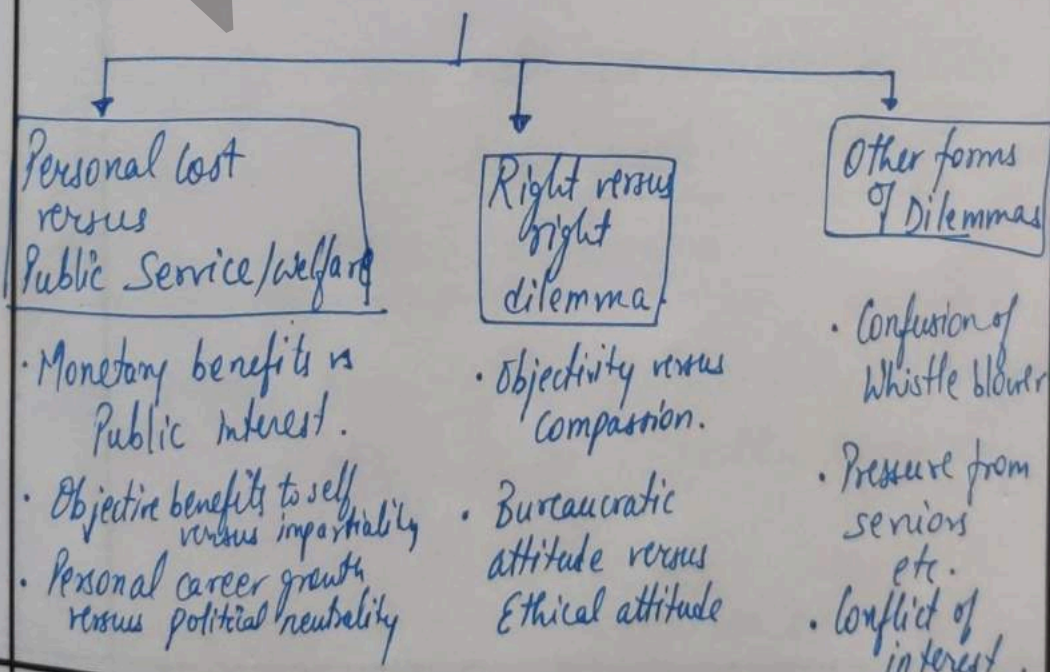
2. (a) What do you understand by ethical dilemma? Bring out some examples of ethical dilemma often faced by civil servants. (150 words) 10

नैतिक दुविधा से आप क्या समझते हैं? सिविल सेवकों द्वारा प्रायः सामना की जाने वाली नैतिक दुविधा के कुछ उदाहरणों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ethical Dilemma: are the situation in which a person has to choose between different sets of competing values, none of which is unambiguously right to choose.

Ethical Dilemmas → Competing values set
→ none of the set unambiguously correct.

In delivery of his duty as a public servant, a civil servant faces various kinds of ethical dilemmas.



A public servant by the amount of responsibility, public exchequer and enormous decision making power are often faced by ethical dilemmas.

They must solve such dilemmas through ethical means, uphold constitutional and ethical morality, societal ethics and code of ethics.

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2. (b) Why are certain rights considered universal in nature? Explain using examples. (150 words) 10

कुछ अधिकारों को सार्वभौमिक प्रकृति का क्यों माना जाता है? उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।

As per John F Kennedy "There is nothing more important in public administration than humanity".

Humanity entails respect for certain basic human rights as sacrosanct.

Certain rights are considered universal in nature transcending the geographical, societal or political boundaries.

They are basic rights that are necessary for an individual to live with minimum level of dignity. These rights are available to every human and should be available to every human just by being born as 'humans'.

For example: Rights against untouchability are universal prerequisite for a healthy progressive society.

Right to maintain control over one's body and rights against exploitation

are few such rights.

These rights are universal and are applicable to all irrespective of caste, creed, race, religion, colour, sex, sexual orientation or place of birth.

In this, the rights provided by world community under UN Human Rights Declaration are a lighthouse for every society.

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3. Explain in brief, what you understand by the following:

संक्षेप में समझाइए कि आप निम्नलिखित से क्या समझते हैं:

(a) Beliefs

विश्वास

(b) Values

मूल्य

(c) Norms

मानदंड

(d) Ethics

नीतिशास्त्र

(e) Morals

नैतिकता

(300 words) 20

a) **Beliefs**: are the personal abstract ideas and thought processes of an individual based on the socialisation and conscience.

They are formed through a process of socialisation and based on folklores, ballads and religious texts.

They are not societal guidelines and are personal to an individual or community.

For example, belief that a particular God helps in removing bad vices is a belief.

b) **Values**: Values are the abstract things to which a person attaches importances and wish to uphold in case of adversity.

They are personal to an individual and

he tries to uphold them because he wants to do so and not just because society says so.

Failure to uphold values leads to dissonance and unrest of mind.

For example: Honesty or motherhood are the values to which individual attaches importance.

9) Ethics: Ethics are the uncodified societal guidelines that helps an individual in deciding how to act and choose between right and wrong.

They are non-enforceable guidelines that are formulated by the society to bring uniformity and check defiant behaviour of the society members.

A person follows ethics

- To get acceptance by the society.
- To integrate in the society.

Failure to uphold ethics leads to social ostracization and ghettoisation.

For example: Code of Conduct required by a medical professional or civil servants are the ethical guidelines.

d) Morals: Morals are the personal guidelines based on conscience which helps an individual in deciding between what is right and what is wrong.

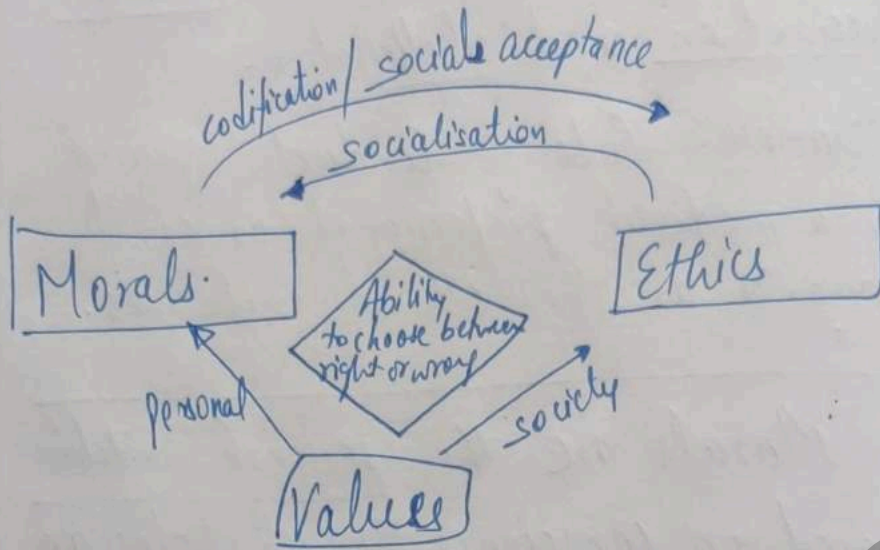
They are not societal guidelines, however are shaped by them to a large extent.

Failure to uphold morals leads to dissonance and unrest of mind.

The person may lose self confidence and may result in social seclusion.

For example: Killing of an animal form is morally not correct irrespective of what society says.

Don't write anything in margin (किसी चीज को मर्यादा में न लिखें)



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4. (a) What do you understand by the terms transparency and accountability in administration? Bring out the relationship between the two.

(150 words) 10

प्रशासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही से आप क्या समझते हैं? दोनों के मध्य संबंध को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

→ Transparency: Ability of an administration to proactively disclose information in the public good and being ready for closest possible scrutiny of the act of governance.

It includes various manifestations

- Disclosing relevant information proactively.
- Delivering information when asked.
- Restraint on disclosing personal, sensitive information.

It is required in administration

- ✓ To bring public trust in the organisation.
- ✓ To uphold objectivity, impartiality in the decision making process.
- ✓ To act as deter to check mal-practices by government officials.

→ Accountability

It is defined as the ability of an administration to be responsible for their decisions and acts

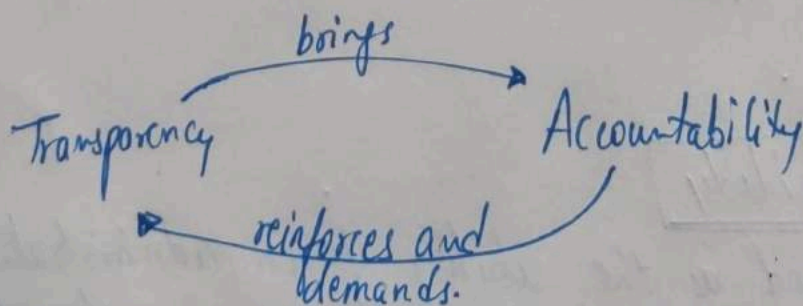
and be able to provide themselves for strictest public scrutiny without fear.

The public administrators are accountable to the public and the political executive (and not to ruling party).

Importance of Accountability

- ✓ Act as a guiding light to uphold public service values.
- ✓ Reduce corruption.
- ✓ Bring responsible, responsive governance without shifting responsibility.

→ Transparency and Accountability reinforces each other. Without one, the other cannot be practiced. Both must be upheld by the administration equally. They must be transparent in their service and allow for scrutiny and should be accountable for their acts & decisions.



4. (b) Discuss whether some restrictions on enjoyment of freedom are necessary in the interest of social harmony.
चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या सामाजिक समरसता के हित में स्वतंत्रता के उपभोग पर कुछ प्रतिबंध आवश्यक हैं। (150 words) 10

Article 19 of the Indian Constitution provide various kinds of freedoms as a fundamental right to every individual of the country.

In the same article, 19(2) provides "reasonable restrictions" on the freedoms as a matter of right.

Thus, the freedoms provided to citizens are not absolute.

As rightly said "Your freedom ends where other's freedom starts".

Therefore some restrictions on enjoyment of freedom are necessary in the interest of social harmony.

In their absence, the humans will become all free and may rupture the social fabric of the nation.

The unrestricted freedoms will act as a blow to

- national integrity and security of the state.
- Public order
- friendly relations with foreign powers.
- social harmony in the society.
- Personal comfort and privacy.

For example: Right to freedom of speech and expression is important for the vibrant development of democracy however, unchecked freedom may result in clashes with right to privacy or may result in violence against a particular community. (Article 19 vs Article 21)

Recent instances of Hate speech are a great lighthouse that necessitates the imposition of "reasonable restrictions" on the freedoms.

5. Differentiate between the following:

निम्नलिखित के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए:

(a) Empathy and Compassion

समानुभूति और संवेदना

(b) Impartiality and Non partisanship

निष्पक्षता और गैर-तरफदारी

(c) Aptitude and Attitude

अभिरुचि और अभिवृत्ति

(d) IQ and EQ

आई.क्यू. और ई.क्यू.

(300 words) 20

a)

Empathy

- Feeling the pain of others by being in their shoes.
- It is more than just feeling sympathy.
- In this person actually tries to feel what other person is feeling in the particular situation by imagining oneself in the same situation.
- It is a pre-cursor to Compassion. Essential condition for being compassionate.

Compassion

- It is a step further of Empathy.
- A compassionate person not only feel the pain of others but also tries to allieviate such pains.
- Compassion = feeling pain
+
Taking steps to remove such pain.
- Empathy is a necessary condition for compassion but not sufficient.

Both are desired traits of a Civil servant.

b)

Impartiality

- Broader concept
- It is defined as the value of a person to take decisions without biases.
- An impartial person takes decision based on objective criteria and does not favour, directly or indirectly, anyone.

For example: A civil servant allotting government houses based on merit and objectivity is an impartial person.

Non-partisanship

- Narrow concept limited to political landscape.
- It is defined as the value of an administrator to not be biased towards any political party or political ideology.
- An non-partisan person will serve all the governments equally well irrespective of the ruling party at the helm

For example: An administrator providing wrong advice to the government based on political ideology difference is not a non-partisan person.

Aptitude

c)

It is the capacity of an individual to excel in his field of work and to learn things quickly.

Ability to do certain things or acts in a particular fashion aptly and learn quickly.

For example: a person having a very good problem solving aptitude can excel in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics) field; irrespective of his attitude towards the field.

Attitude

• Learned enduring predispositions to feel, to think and to act towards an object, either favourably or unfavourably.

• There are three components of the attitude.

- Cognition (Thinking)

- Affection (Emotions)

- Behavioural tendency

Through the combination of these factors, a person develops pre-dispositions towards a social object.

For example: Attitude of a Pakistani cricketer towards India forces him to give his best irrespective of his aptitude towards cricket.

d) Intelligent Quotient: It is defined as the intelligence capability of an individual towards problem solving.
It is very correlated to problem solving aptitude of a person.

Emotional Quotient: It is defined as the ability to socially interact and to build human capital to progress towards the betterment of the society. It is more important than IQ as per modern philosophers example Daniel Gollmann.
For example: Both Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam and Dr. A.Q. Khan were very able and possess high IQ. However, it is the EQ that determines where the person will lead the society.

Dr. APJ Kalam developed India as a nuclear power to enhance its capability and nation building.
Dr. Khan developed the technology for the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

6. Analyse the role played by family and educational institutions in development of one's character.

व्यक्ति के चरित्र के विकास में परिवार और शैक्षिक संस्थानों द्वारा निर्भाई जाने वाली भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(150 words) 10

A person's character is shaped highly by the process of socialisation.

There are many agents of socialisation — family and educational institutions are the main among them.

Family in character building

- Shapes a person's character in the formative years.
- First agent of socialisation.
- Long enduring and deeply embedded value system developed in formative age.
- It is like a potter shaping wet clay on a potter's wheel.
- The child can be molded as he is previously deprived of any value system.

Important values learned : love, compassion, Truth, honesty, care, respect for elders and others.

Educational institutions as character building

- First formal agent of socialisation.
- Institutionalised, structured character building.
- Dedicated focus.
- Intermingling of ideas away from family protection.
- Learns new ideas and values.
- Progressive ideas rather than orthodox ideas.

Important values learn: Team spirit, cooperation, tolerance, acceptance of diversity, secularism.

Thus, both family and educational institutions shape a person's character through process of socialisation in early age of children.

7. What do you understand by utilitarianism? Illustrate with examples the grounds on which it has been criticized.
उपयोगितावाद से आप क्या समझते हैं? उदाहरणों के साथ उन आधारों का वर्णन कीजिए जिन पर इसकी आलोचना की गई है।

(150 words) 10

Utilitarianism: "Greatest Good of Greatest Number".

• It is the utility (end result) of an act that defines the rightness or wrongness of the act and not the means adopted.

• Main proponents - Jeremy Bentham
- Mills. (Utilitarianism)

• The means adopted to reach a result can be justify on the basis of its ends.

Ends >>> Means.

• Main opponents - Emmanuel Kant
M K Gandhi
Nelson Mandela.

The theory of Utilitarianism has been criticised by a lot of modern day philosophers, who prioritises "means" rather than "ends".

According to MK Gandhi — "There cannot be wrong means to achieve right ends".

According to Emmanuel Kant's Categorically imperative, it is the right 'means' that defines the correctness or wrongfulness of an act.

For example: Depriving poor and vulnerable person of their basic human rights for the benefits of ~~large~~ elites cannot be justified.

For example: Violent means to gain independence cannot be justified as per MK Gandhi.

Every person is born with certain human rights and dignity of every individual is of highest importance.

8. What do you understand by the term 'conflict of interest'? How can conflict of interest in public service be resolved?

(150 words) 10

'हित-संघर्ष' पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? लोक सेवा में 'हित-संघर्ष' का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

Conflict of Interest is a special case of ethical dilemma in which a person has to decide about a particular discourse, in which his own personal gains are involved.

For example: • Being a judge in a case where one of the party relates to the judge.

- Allotting houses based on merit and objectivity when one of the respondent is a family member.

To resolve conflict of interests

- Disclose about the personal benefits/loss involved in the case.
- Recusing oneself from being a judge or deciding authority in such cases. Example Justice D.Y. Chandrachud recused himself from hearing a case on River Krishna Water Management.

- Proactively disclosing assets and liabilities by civil servants
- Telling the seniors about the probable 'conflict of interest' and working as per their directions.

Thus, a public servant must ensure that not only the justice is done, it is also seem to be done correctly.

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SECTION – B

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

9. Today, homosexuality and queer identities may be acceptable to more Indians than ever before, but within the boundaries of family, home and school, acceptance of their sexuality and freedom to openly express their gender choices still remain a constant struggle for LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer) people.

While LGBTQ voices heard through several online and real-world platforms form an important part of LGBTQ activism, these expose only a small part of the diverse challenges faced by the community.

In light of this situation:

(a) Explain the ways in which discrimination against LGBTQs creates problems for them in different aspects of life.

(b) What attitudinal changes are necessary to adopt a more humane approach towards this group for their betterment and assimilation in the society? (20)

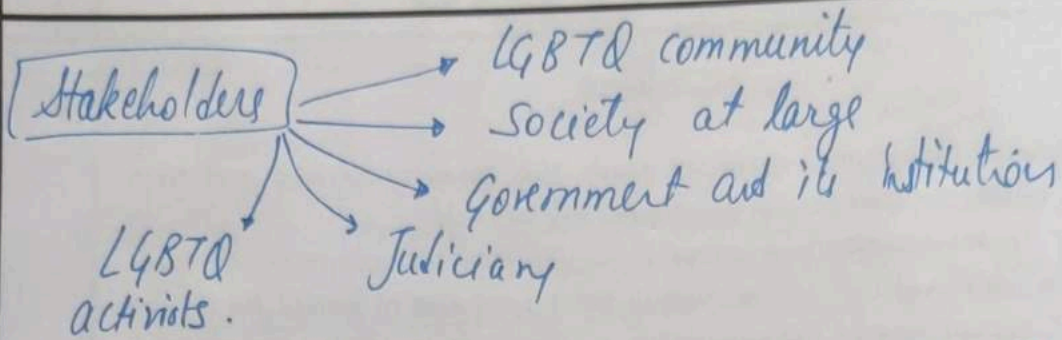
वर्तमान समय में, भले ही समलैंगिकता और समलैंगिक पहचान भारतीयों को पूर्व की अपेक्षा कहीं अधिक स्वीकार्य हो सकती है, लेकिन परिवार, घर और विद्यालय की सीमाओं के भीतर, अपनी लैंगिकता (सेक्शुएलिटी) और लैंगिक पसंद को खुलकर व्यक्त करने की स्वतंत्रता की स्वीकृति अभी भी LGBTQ (लेस्बियन, गे, वाईसेक्सुअल, ट्रांसजेंडर, क्वीर) लोगों के लिए निरंतर संघर्ष का एक मुद्दा है।

यद्यपि विभिन्न ऑनलाइन और वास्तविक विश्व के मंचों के माध्यम से सुनी जाने वाली LGBTQ लोगों की आवाज, LGBTQ एक्टिविज्म (सक्रियता) का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है, तथापि ये इस समुदाय द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों के केवल छोटे से अंश को प्रकट करती है।

इस स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए:

(a) स्पष्ट कीजिए कि LGBTQs के विरुद्ध होने वाले भेदभाव उनके जीवन के विभिन्न पहलुओं में किस प्रकार समस्याएं उत्पन्न करते हैं।

(b) उनकी बेहतर और उन्हें समाज में आत्मसात करने हेतु इस समूह के प्रति अधिक मानवीय दृष्टिकोण अपनाने के लिए क्या अभिवृत्तिक परिवर्तन आवश्यक हैं?



Article 14 and article 21 gives equal rights to all the individual irrespective of their sex and gender orientation. Still due to social discrimination based on ancient customs and practices, the LGBTQ community faces multiple discrimination in the society.

a) Different forms of Discrimination

- Social ostracization and social boycott.
- Lack of economic opportunities.
- Oppression by dominant people.
- Not giving their due share of remuneration.
- Asking for sexual favours forcibly.
- sense of disgust towards the community.
- Apathy by different institutions of government including police.

Discrimination creates problem for LGBTQ community

Economic hardships

- Perpetuation of poverty
- Devoid of their fair share of remuneration.

Social hardships

- Social ostracization leads to ghettoisation and further reinforces prejudices.
- Leads to dissonance and lack of self worth.

Educational and Health neglect

- Neglect by family, school and society, they are devoid of educational and health opportunity.
- Social disgust leads to their boycott, thus often gets expelled from schools on request of other pupils' parents or teachers.
- At the receiving end of sexual discomfort and medical ailments. People consider them as 'sex machine'. Leads to HIV-AIDS and other sexual diseases.

• Political hardships

- Due to feeling of disgust among society, don't come in public openly.
- Due to numerical majority, unable to get political attention or political power.

b) Attitudinal Change required in Society

Multi-faceted problem requires multi-pronged approach. The need of the hour is to

- Awareness among the community members about their rights under article 14, 15, 16, 21 and 19 of the constitution and also Supreme Court guidelines in Nartej Singh Johar case

- Sensitization of the society: It starts with acceptance of gender preferences by the family and more humane treatment in the home.

Then, more acceptance and inclusion in educational institutions to allow them to learn as other pupils.

- Sensitization of society to avoid considering them as "different" and "use them for sexual favours".
- Spreading awareness among the government, institutions and police.
 - For better and effective laws.
 - For greater enforcement of laws to curb discrimination.

Thus, the need is to prevent them from social ostracization and integrate them in the society.

10. In a metropolitan city a new metro rail project has been sanctioned. The project is expected to reduce traffic congestion, lower the pollution levels in the city and save significant amount of fossil fuel. However, the project requires construction of a car shed for the metro terminus station.

The city is already very congested and not much land is available except a patch of green belt within the municipal area. Consequently, the municipal corporation's Tree Authority approved a proposal to cut down about 2700 trees to make way for the metro car shed.

The approval enraged environment action and citizens' groups who have organized protest rallies demanding withdrawal of this order and conservation of the green belt. The print and electronic media also took up the cause.

Given the situation, answer the following:

(a) Identify the different stakeholders in the given case. Also; bring out the issues involved from the point of view of different stakeholders.

(b) If you are the Municipal Commissioner, what course of action will you adopt keeping in mind the interests of different stakeholders? (20)

एक महानगर में एक नई मेट्रो रेल परियोजना को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है। इस परियोजना से यातायात की भीड़ को कम करने, शहर में प्रदूषण के स्तरों को कम करने और उल्लेखनीय मात्रा में जीवाश्म ईंधन की बचत किए जाने की अपेक्षा है। हालांकि, इस परियोजना हेतु मेट्रो टर्मिनस स्टेशन के लिए एक कार शेड का निर्माण आवश्यक है।

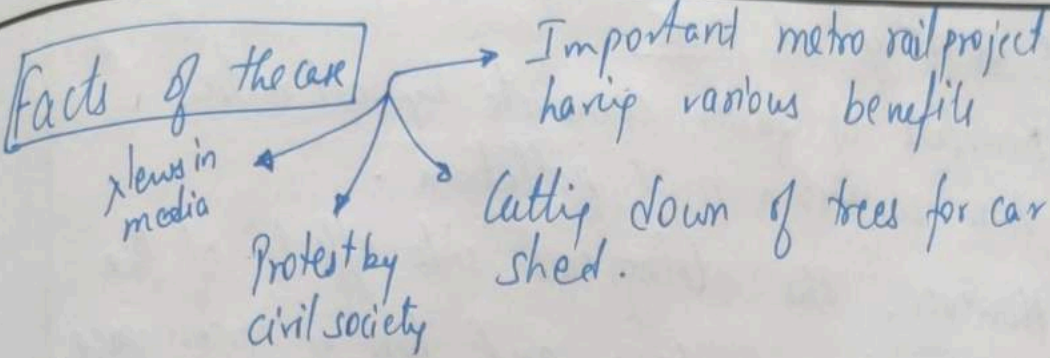
यह नगर पहले से ही बहुत अधिक भीड़-भाड़ से युक्त है और नगरपालिका क्षेत्र के भीतर हरित पट्टी वाले भू-भाग के अतिरिक्त ज्यादा भूमि उपलब्ध नहीं है। परिणामस्वरूप, नगर निगम के वृक्ष प्राधिकरण ने मेट्रो कार शेड हेतु लगभग 2,700 वृक्षों को काटने के प्रस्ताव को अनुमति दे दी है।

इस अनुमति से पर्यावरण कार्यवाही और नागरिक के समूहों में रोष है, जिन्होंने इस आदेश को वापस लेने और हरित पट्टी के संरक्षण की मांग को लेकर विरोध रैलियों का आयोजन किया है। प्रिंट और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया में भी इस मुद्दे को उठाया गया है।

उपर्युक्त परिस्थिति को देखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) दिए गए प्रकरण में विभिन्न हितधारकों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इसमें विभिन्न हितधारकों के दृष्टिकोण से समाविष्ट मुद्दों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(b) यदि आप नगर आयुक्त हैं, तो विभिन्न हितधारकों के हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे?



Different stakeholders in the case

- a) Me as Municipal commissioner
- Need to follow government directives
 - Ensure win-win situation for all stakeholders
 - Ensure least damage to environment while ensuring development.
- b) The Civil society and environmentalists
- Project will require cutting of about 2700 trees
 - Need to save trees and associated ecosystem
 - Not an impediment to genuine development.
- c) The Metro company.
- Required to expediate the process of metro rail as per government rules.
 - Follow the government directives.

d) The society at large

- Benefits of faster commute by rail metro.
- Less congestion and pollution.
- However, the ecological "side-effects" of the cutting down of trees and loss of green space.

e) The Government

- Ensure fast track and all round growth.
- Cut on fossil fuel bill and emissions.
- Ensure all stakeholders come to terms and consensus to ensure win-win for all.

→ Different Courses of Action available

- Halt the project and ensure no cutting of project.
- Go ahead with the project and forcefully cut the trees to make space.
- Deliberations with different stakeholders to find alternatives and cutting trees only as a measure of last resort.

→ Approach I will choose

As a Municipal Commission, my duty is to ensure development along with minimum damage to environment and least protests by civil society.

Plan of Action

- Bringing all stakeholders on-board.
 - Calming the protesters and ensuring they agree for deliberations.
 - Bringing the metro company and government officials to ~~ensure~~ negotiations.
- Deliberation among the stakeholders
 - A win-win approach.
 - Finding alternative spaces for car shed in the vicinity.
 - Finding alternative route for metro and metro station in close vicinity where there is open fallow space.
 - Checking possibility of underground system of car shed by involving officials of NHAI or private expert consultants.

- If nothing is possible and feasible, then trying to find an alternative to ensure least damage to ecosystem.

- Minimum possible car shed size.
- Mechanism for car shed at distant location with escalators or ferry service.

- Bringing consensus

- Making clear that the project is important.
- For the lost trees, ensuring compensatory afforestation at another place under CAMPA rules.
- Engaging civil society and environmentalists for afforestation drive and sustenance of the same.

This way all the stakeholders can be kept onboard and the development along with ecosystem can go hand-in-hand.

11. The right to protest is an integral part of democracy. But protests often take a violent turn and lead to destruction of life and property. In such situations, it is the duty of the police force to deal with the violent protests and restore normalcy.

In this context, answer the following questions:

(a) What challenges does the police force face in such situations?

(b) As the SP in the capital city of a state where such protests often take place, how would you deal with such a situation when faced with it? (20)

विरोध प्रदर्शन का अधिकार लोकतंत्र का एक अभिन्न अंग है। लेकिन विरोध प्रदर्शन प्रायः एक हिंसक मोड़ ले लेते हैं और जीवन व संपत्ति के हानि का कारण बनते हैं। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में, हिंसक विरोध प्रदर्शनों से निपटना एवं सामान्य स्थिति पुनर्स्थापित करना पुलिस बल का कर्तव्य है।

इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) ऐसी परिस्थितियों में पुलिस बल को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है?

(b) एक राज्य की राजधानी के SP के रूप में, जहां इस प्रकार के विरोध प्रदर्शन प्रायः होते रहते हैं, इस तरह की परिस्थिति का सामना होने पर आप उनसे कैसे निपटेंगे?

Right to protest is a fundamental right guaranteed under article 19 of the constitution. But it is not absolute.

There are "reasonable restrictions" put on the right to protest and it should be peaceful.

Violent protests are a big no-no in a democracy as they rupture the social fabric of the society.

→ Challenges Police face in such situations

• Political Pressure:

- To act in a certain way. Either ruthlessly suppress the protests or turn a blind eye

towards them.

Ethical concerns:

- Protestors are a part of the society.
- Right to protest and bring out their demands.
- Police have to use force on their 'self' community
breathes.

Legal Concerns

- Paucity of standard operating procedures and
legal framework.

Lack of Support

- The officials or the government do not support
the police in bringing normalcy.
- The aftermath punishment fears to the police
officials.

However, it the duty of every police official to come
strong and restore normalcy as violent protests
can lead of life and property.

→ Key course of action to deal with the situation

→ Short-term

- Ensuring the violent protests are curbed at the earliest and restore normalcy with minimum use of force.
- Engaging with community leaders to make their demands peacefully.
- Engaging with civil society and NGO groups.
- Bringing directives for the public
 - Short term suspension of internet or telecom services, if required.
 - Imposition of section 144 of IPC.
- Making provisions for relief in violent protest affected areas.
- Showcasing strength of police force and control.

→ Long-term

- Interaction among communities to remove unnecessary prejudices.
- Strengthening of police force and make them fluent in riot-control
- Spreading awareness about the ill-effects of

Violent protests.

- Spreading awareness about peaceful ways of protests.
- Sensitizing the police force to not succumb to the political pressure and do their duty dutifully.

This way, restoring peace in short and long term can be ensured.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin
(इस मरल में कुछ नर किरियें)

VisionIAS

12. The founding fathers of the Indian Constitution envisaged a neutral, apolitical civil service. The conduct rules governing the All-India Services explicitly prohibit participation of a member of service in politics. It also limits connection of officers with Press or Radio to matters of public interest. And it also prevents them from criticizing the Government in public.

(a) Why is it important for civil servants to be politically neutral?

(b) Highlight the challenges faced by politically neutral civil servants in different situations. (20)

भारतीय संविधान के संस्थापकों ने एक तटस्थ व अराजनीतिक सिविल सेवा की परिकल्पना की थी। अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं को शासित करने वाले आचरण नियम, सेवारत सदस्य की राजनीति में भागीदारी को स्पष्ट रूप से प्रतिबंधित करते हैं। यह जनहित के मामलों में प्रेस या रेडियो के साथ अधिकारियों के सह-संबंध को भी सीमित करता है और यह उन्हें सार्वजनिक रूप से सरकार की आलोचना करने से भी रोकता है।

(a) सिविल सेवकों के लिए राजनीतिक रूप से तटस्थ होना क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है?

(b) विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में राजनीतिक रूप से तटस्थ सिविल सेवकों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Various provisions of laws governing conduct of Civil servants

- Constitution article ~~309~~ 309, 310, 312.
- All India Civil Servants (conduct) rules, 1968
- Central Civil Services (conduct) rules, 1964.
- Recommendation of 2nd Administrative Reforms Commissions - 2007.

Being politically neutral is an important ethical value being prescribed by all the committees and laws.

a) Importance of Political Neutrality in Civil Services

- Civil Services is a steel-frame of Indian Governance.
- Democracy relies on neutral delivery of Civil Services.
- During elections, the election machinery should not favour the ruling party. (Essence of Democracy is even the ruling party has fair chance of losing)
- If civil servants are not neutral, they will succumb to political pressure.

- Increase in corruption.

- Increase in favouritism.

- Unlawful awarding of government contracts.

- Civil servants are bound to serve the government irrespective of the ruling political party at the helm.

This will ensure holistic, apolitical and unbiased delivery of advice to political executive and fair delivery of government schemes.

- Civil servants work for the government and the society, not for the ruling party.

Hence it is important for them to be politically neutral.

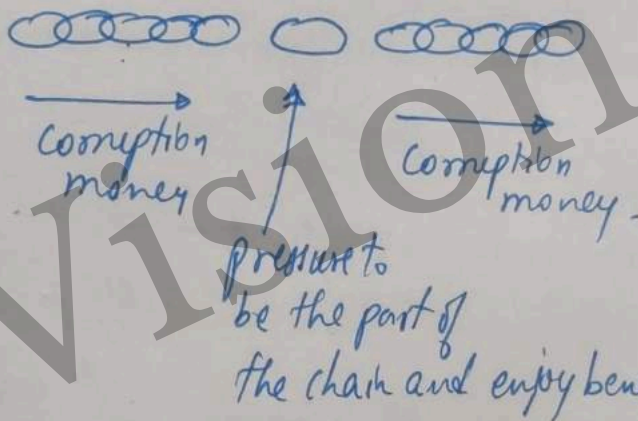
→ Challenges faced by politically neutral Civil Servants

- Lack of career growth.
 - Often refused promotions based on political favour and ideology.
 - Political considerations in posting.
- Lack of incentives and lure for corruption
 - On seeing other civil servants getting political patronage, urge to tilt towards a political party.
 - However, a civil servant must at all times show case complete and confirmed integrity and must not succumb to internal or external pressure.
- Posting in remote areas or field of work
- Family pressure
 - Often family premises for a favour that could require politically biased decisions.
 - Demands of children and their future.

• Not getting support from their seniors

- Seniors themselves are politically biased and ask their juniors to do certain tasks that could be politically charged.
- Unable to garner departmental support in case of political pressure.

• Charges of being a broken-link in the corruption chain



• Garnering political support for post-retirement party membership

→ However, it is the ethical and moral duty of each Civil servant to not be a politically biased person in his decision making and public life.

A public servant must uphold the values of public service and bring ethics and probity

in his conduct.

He should not succumb to political pressure
or corruption - lust to become politically
in-neutral.

Complete and confirmed integrity at all times
with highest level of honesty is required in
public services.

VisionIAS

13. Recently, the Motor Vehicles Act was amended to hike the fines for violations of various traffic rules. While the intention of the amendments was to deter people from violating the law and strictly follow traffic rules in the interest of road safety, these measures are being opposed as it is felt that the fines are too excessive and beyond the reach of common man.

(a) In light of this, critically analyse the ethical aspects of the recent amendments.

(b) Are legislative measures alone sufficient in bringing about behavioural change?

(20)

हाल ही में, विभिन्न यातायात नियमों के उल्लंघन की स्थिति में अर्थदंड को बढ़ाने हेतु मोटर वाहन अधिनियम में संशोधन किया गया था। हालांकि, संशोधनों का उद्देश्य लोगों को कानून का उल्लंघन करने से रोकना और सड़क सुरक्षा के हित में यातायात नियमों का कठोरतापूर्वक पालन करने हेतु बाध्य करना था, लेकिन इन उपायों का विरोध किया जा रहा है क्योंकि यह अनुभव किया गया है कि अर्थदंड अत्यधिक हैं और सामान्य जन की क्षमता से परे हैं।

(a) इस तथ्य के आलोक में, हालिया संशोधनों के नैतिक पहलुओं का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(b) क्या व्यवहारात्मक परिवर्तन लाने के लिए केवल विधायी उपाय पर्याप्त हैं?

Facts

Violation of traffic rules are high in India

CMVR 1989 amended in 2019 to increase fines.

Rules being opposed to be too excessive.

a) Ethical Aspects of the recent Amendments

→ In favour of the hike

Need of the hour to prevent

Traffic violation
Death and injury due to road accidents

- Will act as a deterrence against frequent violation of traffic rules.

- Will nudge the people to adopt traffic appropriate behaviours.

- Where accidents are fault of neglected traffic rules, those accidents can be prevented.

→ Against the hike : Hike being too excessive.

- Tool in the hands of policemen to harass people.

- 'Under-the-table' settlements will increase

Earlier fines less → people tend to get fines instead of bribing.

Now fines enormous → people will try to bribe policemen and get free.

- Fines are too high.

₹ 20000 for drink and drive and carrying alcohol.

₹ 2000 for not wearing helmets

Out of reach of poor and middle class if they get caught → seizure of vehicle and driving licence.

Thus, the need of the hour was to enforce the laws more effectively instead of merely raising the fines.

b) Legislative laws alone are not sufficient
Multi-pronged approach is required to tackle the problem.

- Proper awareness about the ill-effects of traffic rules violations.
 - Bringing in targetted awareness campaigns.
 - Use of innovative, creative posters, taglines, messages through collaboration with design and psychology students
 - Roping in credible personalities for long lasting and enduring effect.
- Enhancing the traffic police capabilities
 - Use of CCTVs and ICT mechanisms to charge and fine violators. Example Surat city, Ahmedabad city uses CCTV and challans goes to address directly without human interface.

- CCTVs at signals and police stations to prevent 'under-the-table' settlements.
- Sensitising them for proper enforcement of traffic rules.
- Mobile squads and dummy-person to check the menace of bribery.
- Roping in Civil Society to spread awareness among the families through nukad-natak or similar gatherings at religious places.
- Strict and rigorous driving licence tests to prevent under-age people or immature drivers from getting licence.
- Sensitising community leaders to appeal to the masses to follow traffic rules.
- Traffic-rules in school curriculum and teaching children about the ill effects of the overspeeding or violating traffic rules.

Thus a multipronged, multi-stakeholder approach is required to ensure that society progresses toward traffic-rules compliant behaviour. For that targetted attitudinal change is required in addition to legal measures.

VisionIAS

14. Artificial intelligence is rapidly transforming economy and society and will almost certainly continue to do so in the coming decades. This transformation will have deep ethical impact, with these powerful new technologies both improving and disrupting human lives. In this context, identify the ethical considerations, if any, of the following issues associated with the use of AI:

(a) Privacy

(b) AI induced unemployment

(c) Potential for misuse

(20)

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) तीव्रता से अर्थव्यवस्था एवं समाज को परिवर्तित कर रही है और आगामी दशकों में भी यह प्रक्रिया निश्चित रूप से जारी रहेगी। इस परिवर्तन का गहन नैतिक प्रभाव होगा, क्योंकि इन शक्तिशाली नवीन तकनीकों से मानव जीवन में सुधार तथा व्यवधान दोनों उत्पन्न हो रहे हैं। इस संदर्भ में, AI के प्रयोग से संबद्ध निम्नलिखित मुद्दों की नैतिक चिंताओं (यदि कोई हो) की पहचान कीजिए:

(a) निजता

(b) AI प्रेरित बेरोजगारी

(c) दुरुपयोग की संभावना

We are in the midst of Industrial Revolution 4.0 which is driven by new-age technologies of Artificial Intelligence, Big data and Quantum computing.

On one hand, the need to progress towards development of these technologies to reap the benefits of IR 4.0 and not left behind is paramount. On the other hand, the ethical issues associated with these technologies should not and must not

be overlooked.

→ One of the important leg of these technology driven ecosystem is Artificial Intelligence.

It is the capabilities of the machines to act independently and 'intelligently' to perform and adapt to situation without human interference.

Various Ethical Issues with AI.

9) Privacy

- The machines through various sensors or long chain of codes analyse the user preferences or breach their private space.
- They can capture data, images, video or like based on certain inputs or definite past responses of the user.
- The private information or private content could then be ~~chatter~~ channeled to hackers or phishing companies.

- This is against article 21 of Indian Constitution and Right to Privacy has been declared a fundamental right by honorable Supreme Court.

In the absence of Data Protection law in India, it is of grave concern that AI can breach right to privacy of an individual.

- It is rightly said "Privacy over Internet is a myth". The myth gets reinforced with unregulated AI.

b) AI induced unemployment

- AI can manage different machines independently without the need for human "intelligent" inputs.
- The machines can do a task more quickly, efficiently and tirelessly. Thus posing a direct competition to human employment.
- It is necessary to check that proliferation of AI does not result in human unemployment.

- Need :- To upskill the manpower to adapt to changing environment and capable of handling new technologies.

AI is like disruption. Similar was said for computers and automation. However, both the technologies resulted in more employment creation through different ways thus creating positive disruptions in the human employment.

Potential for Misuse

- By
- Hackers and frauds
 - By Big companies. Monopoly.
 - By government. Through surveillance or election engineering.
 - By unsocial elements like recent episodes of 'Bulli Bai' or 'Sulli Deal' apps.

- AI can be used to selectively categorise people based on their
 - preferences
 - sexual orientation
 - political preferences.
 - Gender.

- AI can profile the individuals based on several traits and hence can be misused by different stakeholders.

The Need is to come up with proper regulatory mechanisms through

- Data Protection Law.
- Curbing misuse.
- Enhancing Right to Privacy.
- Better enforcement of the laws.

The technology must be efficiently managed to contribute towards social and economic development and must be regulated progressively and proactively.