



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1398)

Name of Candidate	Smriti Singh		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	665492
Center	ORNI.	Date	3/7/20

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1(a)	10		<p>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)।</p> <p>2. There are <b>FOURTEEN</b> questions printed in <b>ENGLISH &amp; HINDI</b> इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।</p> <p>3. <b>All questions are compulsory.</b> सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।</p> <p>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।</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।</p> <p>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।</p>
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		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

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

Gandhi once said

“Means are ends in making”

Gandhi was a believer of Kantian school of philosophy, stating that there is no wrong way of doing the right thing.

eg: A lie is still a lie, even if spoken to save the life of someone.

He believed that means & ends are convertible. He also related this theory to his 2 biggest tools - truth & non violence”

He said, that truth is the end and to achieve it, there can't be a wrong/violent way other than non violence as means.

This was seen through his methods of hunger strikes, satyagraha etc.

Gandhi even applied this theory to economics, saying that production for profit can never lead to sustainable development. What is needed is "bread labour" & production by masses to achieve "Sarvodaya".

His theories are still relevant & thus provide guidance to present day society in achieving ethical living.

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 in governance stands for honesty & integrity in institutional, financial & organisational domain

eg: A civil servant being honest, and ~~managing~~ maintaining transparency in his office's finance, working, while maintaining work ethics & code of conduct, will be said to be maintaining probity in his governance.

Probity is ~~also~~ referred in context of an organisation. It creates:

- Transparency
- Accountability
- Positive work culture .
- Organisational integrity .
- Better public service delivery .

The concept of good governance stands on:

- 1 Morality of leadership.
- 2 Cooperative, positive humanistic effort
- 3 Democratic plurality
- 4 Globalisation of knowledge.

With probity, these principles can be upheld:

1. Better probity will cause more integrity & in turn create compassion through sensitising leadership, thus creating morality.
2. Probity would boost team work, and better work culture with citizen participation.
3. Everyone would be given freedom, but reasonable restrictions will be put for larger society's liberty.
4. Accountability & transparency will provide better information spread. Thus probity would provide good governance.

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 stands for the situation where one has to choose between two options which are not ethically wrong, to derive a decision.

This problem is common in day to day life and more frequently observed by civil servants.

For eg:

1. Doing what is according to ethical conduct or following one's morality?

eg: In Jharkhand, a person died of hunger due to refusal of procuring grains from PDS, as he didn't have Aadhar.

2. Managing the conflict of interest of different section of society.

eg: In present COVID condition, opening shops is demanded by sections of shopkeepers, whereas closing them is in majority's interest

### 3. Development vs destruction

eg: Displacement of tribals for developing an area.

### 4. Attending the needy:

In a society everyone is in need of administration<sup>f</sup> who to attend first becomes a dilemma

eg: In flood rescue, whether to rescue patients in hospital or prisoners in jail

### 5. Maintaining work culture & getting work done.

eg: A sick subordinate who is efficient has to be given rest, while ensuring completion of task.

Thus there are a lot of ethical dilemma faced by civil servants

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।

Certain rights, are ascriptive in nature & are obtained with the virtue of being "human". Such rights are called human rights

These are universal & should not be violated as they are associated with the social, physical & mental wellbeing of a human being.

eg: Right to life & dignity.

This is universal & even given to offenders & criminals who shall not be given inhuman treatment in jails

Right to freedom of expression.  
One should not be prosecuted for expressing himself whether verbally, or even sexually (transgenders)

## Right to justice

Justice is a universal right & must be given to one & all irrespective of any discrimination

## Right to protect oneself

eg: Everyone shall have right to decide against a medical treatment, or should be given a chance of representation against a trial.

Therefore, such human rights, should be protected in the interest of humanity & are above any other law of land.

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

संक्षेप में समझाइए कि आप निम्नलिखित में क्या समझते हैं:

(a) Beliefs

विश्वास

(b) Values

मूल्य

(c) Norms

मानदंड

(d) Ethics

नीतिशास्त्र

(e) Morals

नैतिकता

(300 words) 20

a) Beliefs are <sup>internal feelings</sup> ~~principles~~ which build the basic character of an individual & frame his attitude & behaviour.

eg: Belief in God.

These beliefs create values in humans (eg: spirituality) which in turn frame the morality of the person.

eg: Following the right path given by God.

Such person shall, then hold attitude & express behaviour on the basis of these values, framed by the belief.

They are influenced by family, friends, education & society.

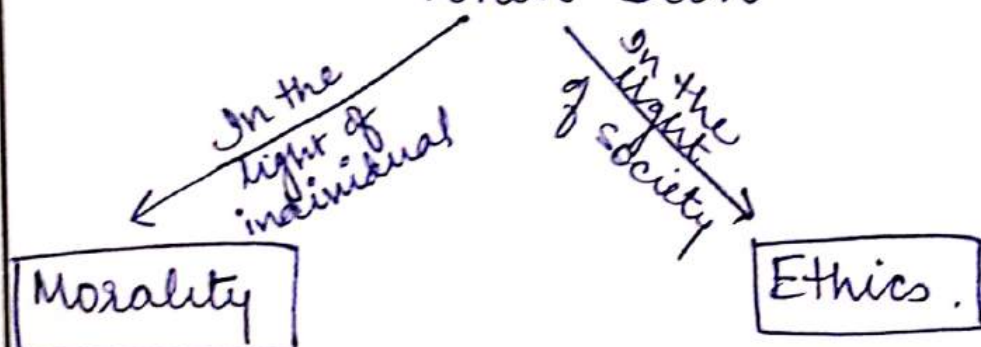
### (b) Values

Values are basic principles which are developed on the basis of beliefs held by the person and guide the ~~ethics & morality~~ attitude & behaviour.

Certain values are intrinsic to all of us - peace, truth etc.

Whereas certain values are desired and inculcated - honesty, integrity, leadership etc.

These values when seen



(c) Norms

Norms are rules made by society for individuals, to decide in what way one should behave.

These norms, when codified according to ethical conduct becomes laws

eg: To marry a girl before 18 years of age was a norm in earlier times.

(d) Ethics

Values when seen in the prism of society are called ethics.

Ethics are objective & universal throughout society and drive the conduct of individuals.

Societal institutions have their code of ethics to harmonise their working. It is said that, where laws end, ethics begin.

Ethics thus helps to decide what is right & wrong in the society.

### e) Morals.

- Values when seen in prism of individual are called morals.
- These morals are often subjective & vary from person to person.
- Person with certain morals, shows a certain attitude which is sometimes, also reflected in its behaviour.

eg: Taking bribe could be moral for someone. He might hold positive attitude towards corruption & possibly accept bribes.

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 means a clarity & openness in the functioning of an ~~individual~~ organisation.

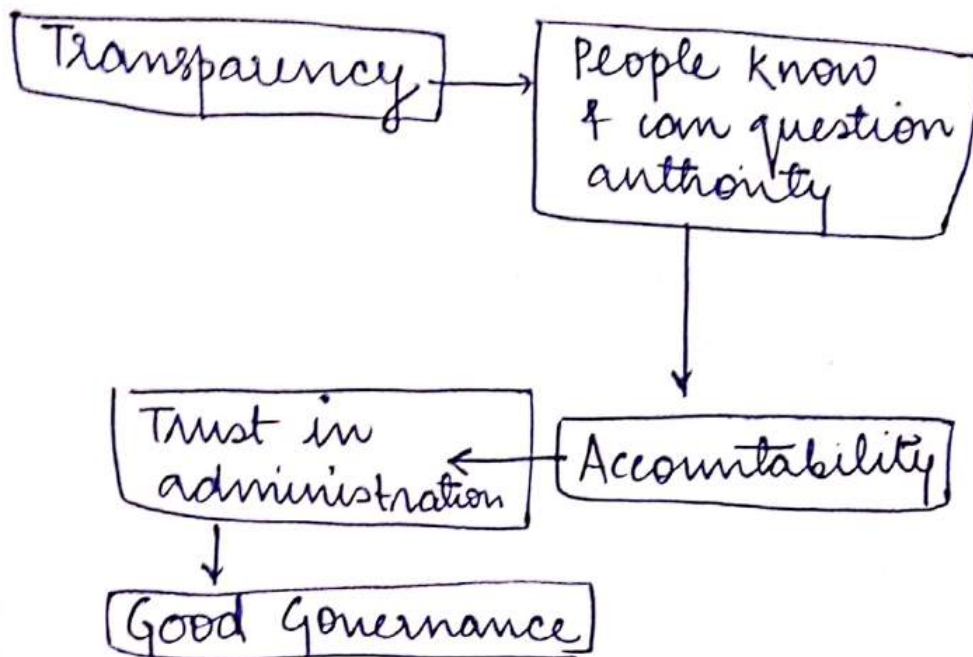
Accountability means being responsible & answerable to someone for one's own actions.

In administration, these two values are sought for ensuring 'good governance'.

A public servant is expected to be accountable to the public & should be transparent in his/her functioning.

This shall ensure lack of corruption, awareness of masses & trust in administration.

A. Eg: public ~~Adm~~ office responsible to conduct audits of govt depts, must be transparent in its methods, and should be accountable to any wrongdoing observed in its functioning



Thus transparency & accountability are necessary in public administration.

4. (b) Discuss whether some restrictions on enjoyment of freedom are necessary in the interest of social harmony. (150 words) 10

बर्ना कीलिए कि क्या सामाजिक समरसता के हित में स्वतंत्रता के उपभोग पर कुछ प्रतिबंध आवश्यक हैं।

Article 19 of Indian constitution grants freedom to individuals, while imposing certain "reasonable restrictions" on various grounds.

Freedom of expression is a part of basic human rights & is universally provided to people across the world

But necessary restrictions on such freedom become vital in interest of larger society

eg: speaking about communalist propaganda, malafide incitement, or destruction of reputation of someone.

~~Similarly~~ similarly freedom of movement, can't be allowed on the cost of harming tribal culture.

Freedom of association, can be allowed till it is peaceful, but in case, it hampers public order and incites violence, it needs to be restricted

eg: IPC sec 124(A)

Thus reasonable restrictions are necessary to protect the social harmony & no individual freedom can be granted on the cost of someone else's freedom & liberty.

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 is a value through which someone is able to feel the pain of others.

Empathy allows a person to put oneself in other's shoes, and thus generates a greater will & concern to the suffering.

Compassion is generated by empathy, where a person not only feels the other person's suffering but takes effort to reduce them

eg: Feeling of helplessness seeing a physically disabled person is empathy but helping them cross the road is compassion

## b) Impartiality & Non Partisanship

'Impartiality means not being biased <sup>or partial</sup> towards someone.

For a civil servant being impartial means working for the poor as well as the rich, the people of some religion & of different religion, the literates as well as illiterates etc. without bias & discrimination both at attitudinal & behavioural levels.

Non partisanship is having no political inclination towards whosoever party/group.

The civil servants are expected to follow all India Services, conduct rules, which prohibit any form of engagement in such manner.

## (C) Aptitude & Attitude

Aptitude is a potential ability of a person which is natural or acquired for learning & proficiency in a specific area.

It may/maynot lead to effective administration but it is necessary to be present, in order to have basic ability of problem solving.

Attitude is the consequence of the values held by a person. It is the specific determinant of behaviour.

Attitude frames the person's actions & is itself framed by various agencies of socialisation & personal experiences. It is difficult to change, but once changed, can't be realtered easily.

(d) IQ & EQ

IQ stands for Intelligence Quotient. It generally is an empirical evaluation of a person's aptitude & proficiency. A person of high IQ is dextrous, more agile, creative & knowledgable. He/she can be an asset to his organisation through his intellect.

EQ stands for emotional quotient. As said by Aristotle, pathos, along with ethos & logos create a persuasive human, emotional quotient makes the human more "humane".

EQ creates social skills & helps in enhancing the human capital of the organisation. A person with high EQ is compassionate, generous, kind, joyful, polite and thus boosts the work environment which he's a part of.

6. Analyse the role played by family and educational institutions in development of one's character. (150 words) 10

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

The character of a person is framed by various agencies of socialisation, two of them being family & education

### Role of Family

- Family is the 1st agency of building a person's character
- A child learns how to talk, behave & survive in society through family.
- Family through rewards & punishment, role modelling for children, frame their values  
eg: 1) A father who is punctual to work, creates a drive for punctuality in child  
2) Encouraging truth & punishing for lies
- Family gives emotional nurturance & child learns love, honesty, loyalty from family.
- An autocratic parenting may

result in authoritative & less compassionate children.

Whereas democratic parenting boosts trust, and self confidence in child.

### Role of Education

- Children through schools, learn values of teamwork, cooperation, commensality etc which builds secular attitude
  - The curriculum, creates an emphasis on young minds eg: stories of men speaking truth, patriotism etc.
  - Extra curricular activities create all round development of individual & allow better self expression.
  - Co-education & sensitivity training makes person empathetic towards opposite gender & makes person comfortable in own skin
  - Value based education: "An Educating mind without educating heart is not education at all" - Aristotle.
- Thus family & education play important roles in building character.

7. What do you understand by utilitarianism? Illustrate with examples the grounds on which it has been criticized. (150 words) 10

उपयोगितावाद से आप क्या समझते हैं? उदाहरणों के साथ उन आधारों का वर्णन कीजिए जिन पर इसकी आलोचना की गई है।

The Utilitarianism approach was given by Bentham & belongs to Deontological school of philosophy.

It says that pleasure is solely materialistic and is of prime importance. Thus pleasure could only be seeked ~~of~~ in worldly things of money & material.

It also bolsters the primacy for "Greater happiness for greater majority" i.e. if something creates happiness for majority, it is ethical even if a certain minority is dissatisfied.

It follows an "ends" based approach & means are not important

eg: A development project <sup>in majority</sup> for people while displacing minority tribals is <sup>right</sup>



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" means when two separate roles of a person interfere in functioning, & the choices made, can be termed as biased.

eg: 1) A woman working in advertisement firm advertising his husband's company's product.

2) A person recruiting for a job, having a relative in the interviewee list.

Such conflicts are common, & can be detrimental to the accountability integrity & trust in the office.

Thus they should be avoided.

ways of resolving conflict of interest

1) Maintaining transparency:

The person suffering conflict of interest must be transparent about his situation.

- eg: 1) woman should inform about her husband  
2) Recruiter should inform about his relations.

## 2) Maintaining ethics over morality:

Organisational interests in such situations must be given privilege ~~under the~~ code of ethics ~~as~~ must be followed

## 3) Impartiality & Non Partisanship

The person should maintain lack of bias.

## 4) Emotionally Intelligent Behaviour should be exhibited

In these ways, a conflict of interest <sup>can</sup> ~~only~~ be resolved.

**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 (सेक्सुएलिटी) और लैंगिक पसंद को खुलकर व्यक्त करने की स्वतंत्रता की स्वीकृति अभी भी LGBTQ (लेस्बियन, गे, बाईसेक्सुअल, 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 बेहतरी और उन्हें समाज में आत्मसात करने हेतु इस समूह के प्रति अधिक मानवीय दृष्टिकोण अपनाने के लिए क्या अभिवृत्तिक परिवर्तन आवश्यक हैं?

④ LGBTQ community has been a long sufferer of discrimination, despite SC's judgement of decriminalisation of homosexuality, legal aids such as Transgender Bill, Political representation etc.

(a) Problems faced by the community

1) Various children of transgender community are given up by parents on birth leading to deprivation of child rights

2) They are not represented in political domain, less than 1% in political system. Most don't have a Voter ID. Thus their issues are never discussed

3) No education is provided for such sections & they are thrown into beggary

4) Gay, Lesbians, suffer force in familial domain against gender identity. They are often married against their natural sexual preference.

- 5) Intersex individuals suffer greater agony, with lack of self clarification of gender identity in early age & later medical treatments being expensive & tabooed.
- 6) The community is tabooed in terms of economic upliftment, the general occupation for transgenders being beggary & dancing in auspicious occasions.
- 7) Despite decriminalisation, gay marriages are not accepted & neither legalised, creating ostracization.
- 8) The impact of all of this is seen on young children of this community, for whom, accepting gender identity becomes extremely difficult.

~~Ques~~

b) Attitudinal changes needed :

1) Change in traditional ideas of gender identity : Third gender should be accepted with conformity

2) Stop ridiculising the subject :

It should be accepted that being gay/transgender/queer etc is normal & not merely a disease/joke

3) Better Role models in popular media:

Gay characters in movies have often been shown in comical & "different" than a normal. Such representation must be stopped.

4) Accepting the normalcy:

The LGBTQ community is as normal & productive in social, economic & political domains as the others

5) e. Slow acceptance towards seeing them as future leaders & participants:

Making people accept through constantly providing facts, that they can lend leadership to the community.

Over the way,

6) Parental sensitization

The foremost step towards acceptance is at familial level.

In this way LGBTQ could be gradually assimilated into 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?

The situation deals with the ethical dilemma of development vs environment destruction.

a) The stakeholders in the situation are:

- i) The municipal corporation of the city,
- ii) The environment action groups
- iii) Citizens of city who <sup>will</sup> travel through metro & suffer pollution.

- The municipal corporation would want to cut the trees, in order to construct metro, as this would result in development of the region.

- The environmentalists wouldn't want the trees to be cut, as they are the only remaining oxygen supply of the city.

- The citizens of the city would be wanting a metro to ease travel & reduce congestion, but won't be wanting to cut down trees, as it would worsen pollution.

Such a situation was recently observed in Aarey forest of Mumbai.

(b) As a Municipal Commissioner, my duty is to better the living conditions of the city without destructing the environment.

My course of action would be:

1) A meeting with the environmentalists ~~at~~ citing the need of the shed & promising minimal damage to the forest.

2) A public statement on behalf of my office, in print & electronic media regarding the efforts being carried on for the situation.

- 3) Early ~~con~~ meeting with experts, garnering suggestion on alternatives
- 4) Transfer of trees, to a campus.  
(as done by Delhi govt recently)  
and minimizing the numbers to be transferred to avoid destruction of forest.
- 5) Proper communication with community to avoid politicisation & trust gain from environmentalists
- 6) Alternatives such as compact parkings with multiple storeys can be discussed if possible.

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?

Protests in recent times, have often seen violence, most recently in case of Delhi Riots, where more than 50 casualties happened.

Such a situation is difficult to be dealt by police forces as well.

a) Challenges to police force

1) Police forces are supposed to disperse the protest while seeking minimal force.

This is very difficult as protests in our country are often comprising of hundreds of people.

- 2) The use of force, such as lathi charge, tear gas, or firing in air is condemned by one & all, and puts the force in bad light.
- 3) Several casualties/injuries to protesters have resulted in violation of human rights allegation against police
- 4) Protection of force against crowd, is also difficult, as force lacks gears and protective equipments
- 5) Fatalities of policemen is often seen in apathy by general public which considers them the perpetrators
- 6) Excessive politicisation of such issues creates even more problems for police agencies.

(b) As an SP of the city, my responsibility would lie in urgent maintenance of law & order while ensuring safety of lives of my force as well as protestors.

course of action :-

- 1) I shall issue a public guideline to avoid areas where protests are going on, to general public
- 2) I shall, impose ~~a few~~ necessary restrictions under IPC sec 144 & ~~concerning~~ while discussing it with concerned authorities.
- 3) I shall try & talk to the leaders of protest, in the presence of media, to understand their demands & ensure fulfilment to the best of my abilities.
- 4) I shall keep the forces ready, but not charge them into public immediately. If situation worsens, appropriate actions shall be taken.

since protest which is violent is against constitution under Art 19(2),

According to principles of constitutional morality, I shall take appropriate action

5/ I will also keep my seniors informed about the situation & continuously, ~~and~~ update the developments.

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, मेवारत 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।

All India Services conduct Rules,  
explicitly prohibit civil servants to  
participate in ~~serv~~ politics or hold  
a political opinion in public.

(a) Importance of political neutrality:

1) A civil servant shares responsibility  
of serving society & is accountable to  
the constitution. Political subservience  
would deriate his accountability

- b) His actions, are ~~As~~ examples for society & affect society directly. Thus vested interests of political masters shouldn't interfere with working of their office
- c) Political actions & participation might deflect the selfless service demanded by civil servants
- d) It could jeopardise the interests of minorities, vulnerable sections
- e) It could diminish the integrity of institution of civil service
- f) Citizen shall lose trust in the public office.
- g) More chances of proliferation of corruption, lack of development of society & filling of coffers of political masters.

b) Situations faced by <sup>neutral</sup> civil servants

- 1) Ostracization within the corrupt organization.
- 2) Use of force, through seniors, muscle power etc to denigrate their integrity.
- 3) Frequent insistence towards bribes, corruption & offers of benefit for the officer & family.
- 4) Various times, corrupt & politically influenced officers climb up the hierarchy, gain promotion & respect.
- 5) Being in a corrupt system, makes everyone look corrupt.
- 6) Transfers, poor ACRs, lack of freedom in work.

- 7) Death threats to family members
- 8) In several extreme cases,  
civil servants have been murdered

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) इन तथ्य के आलोक में, हानियां संशोधनों के नैतिक पहलुओं का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

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

Recently amended MVA, has placed the fines of traffic violations to a higher level, pertaining to high loss of lives in road accidents in India & failure of compliance with 'Brasillia Declaration'

The opposition of the bill has raised various ethical concerns such as.

1) Is cost of human life be compensated by any amount of fine?

11) How much high rent can be imposed since India is a nation stung by poverty?

12) Are the fine hikes in consonance with common man's income & can be termed ethical?

13) If MVA is not amended, how could responsibility of human lives on roads be accomplished?

The recent fine hikes, ~~cases~~ have raised fines of some offences such as violation of pollution rules by 10 times. ~~cases~~

Yes:

- Better compliance on roads with rules
- Indian attitude of "road haste" to be checked.
- Decrease in loss of lives
- Better protection of environment

- India has one of the poorest traffic management system. Such legislation can lead to better traffic management.

-ve :

- Exorbitant fines are unaffordable by common man

- There could be valid reasons of traffic violation eg: medical emergency which is not considered in the law

- Attitudinal change is needed, which can't be brought through forced legislation

☞

b) As mentioned earlier, attitudinal change can't be brought only through legislation.

To generate ~~persuasion~~ social influence, the need is to use other methods such as:

- Looking for facilitators such as "good samaritans" for spreading the message of road safety.
- Easy transfer of information should be ensured towards road safety - nakkad natah, media, door to door campaigns etc.
- The effort should be on sensitisation:  
: Use of "pathos".  
Discussion on public forums by charismatic leaders is needed.
- The major issue lies with untrained drivers & hasty driving. Both these issues are concerned with the socialisation agencies of society.

- Families should be persuaded to not allow children to drive
- The importance of time management & punctuality should be taught to Indians through curriculum
- Japan model should be sought

In this way, the issue could be resolved without imposition of heavy fines

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

(a) Privacy

Ethical issue wrt Privacy in the debate of AI is long drawn. In Justice Puttaswamy case, RT. Privacy has been enshrined as fundamental right by SC.

The recent Data Protection Bill also looks over the predatory practices of misuse A data

tech giants in infringing privacy.

The key debate is:

- Use of AI to protect privacy vs  
AI infringing privacy
- Use of AI for data storage  
- Right or not.

In the first case,

AI has been frequently used by companies like Amazon, Google, FB, to gain customer data, which is sold to tech giants, for profits.

Whereas the technology used to counter such infringement is also AI based.

In the 2nd case,

data storage of sensitive personal data eg: Aadhar has led to doubtfulness & fear of misuse of such data.

(b) AI induced unemployment

World Bank report says that 35% of Indian jobs are susceptible to be lost in the advent of computerization.

Rising AI services eg: Recharge shops, lost due to only recharge have led to loss of employment.

The other side is,

AI generates a variety of new job opportunities in research, development & AI services

eg: Machine learning research, Drone services for agriculture etc.

But to gain these benefits, proper R&D in AI & skilled manpower is necessary.

### c) Potential for misuse.

This is a common concern since the advent of AI.

There are extreme issues involved such as use of AI for hacking, voyeurism, disclosure of sensitive information, creation of fake identities, breaching national security & causing physical damage

Misuse counter can also require highly sophisticated computer architecture & growing dependance on AI may even result in autonomy of AI systems, recently seen in a presentation of a reputed tech giant, where AI<sup>based robot</sup> refused to answer.

Such concerns need proper & vigilant use of AI for betterment of humans.