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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1398)

Name of Candidate	ARPIT, SANGAL		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	554275
Center	ORN	Date	06/01/2020

INDEX TABLE

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	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

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।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

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

Means refers to the path taken to achieve a desired outcome i.e. Ends.

Deontology proposes means are important than ends while teleology proposes ends are more important. However Gandhiji believed in striking a balance between means and ends. Still it's evident that he leaned more towards means as

he propogated:-

① Truth - A person should continuously search for truth.

② Non-violence - He believed achieving a good end by unethical means is immoral eg. Stopping non-cooperation after civil disobedience

③ Satyagraha : He fasted (which can be considered as both selfless and against valuing human life) to achieve certain goals.

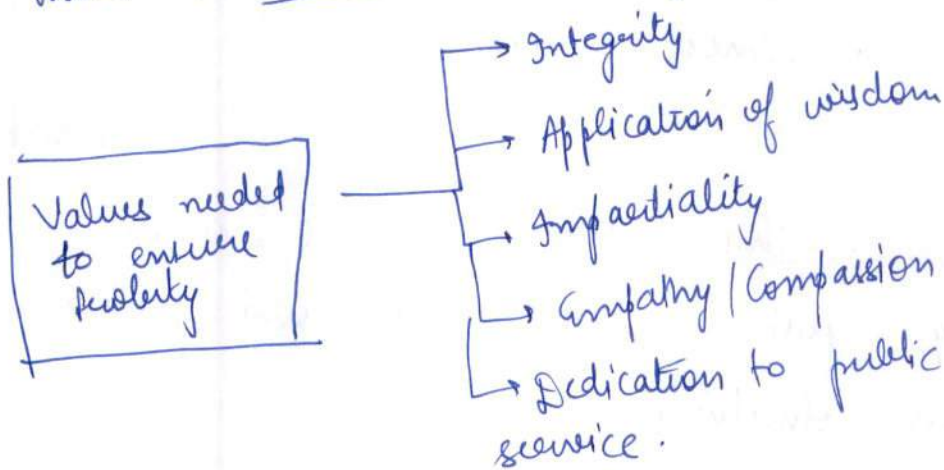
Thus, Gandhiji completely rejected certain unethical means to achieve an end but ~~so~~ doing so he didn't undermine the importance of end (by doing non-cooperation and civil disobedience)

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 refers to procedural integrity where decision making process and implementation is done by keeping foundational values of civil service in mind.



Probity is essential condition as it ensures-

- ① Effective and efficient decision making → leads to proper utilisation of resources.
- ② Ensures discretion is used without favour, fear to ~~ensure~~ bring in societal welfare.
- ③ Uphold accountability as well as responsibility.
- ④ Application of wisdom ensures:
 - ↳ positive discrimination
 - ↳ public service spirit towards vulnerable sections.

⑤ Impartiality among citizens, among peers and neutrality towards any government in power
↳ Advice tendered is based on merit and objectivity

⑥ Loopholes and limitations of laws are tackled in ethical manner.

This interim ensures citizen friendly, just, compassionate and governance based on objectivity.

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 is a situation in decision making where there has to be a choice between two good conflicting values. Thus choosing one will definitely lead to compromise of another value.

Examples of ethical dilemmas :-

① Conflict of interest - where in professional decision making there is personal interest or personal interest can't be segregated.
eg. Choosing tender where one of the applicant is a family member
↳ In this case conflict of interest should be brought forward by civil servant himself.

② Public service v/s accountability to executive -
This occurs when political executive asks to do a legal thing but it's not the most efficient or effective way → Civil servant should convey this to the executive.

- ③ Compassion v/s Rule of law eg-when ^{vulnerable} a person don't have necessary documents to get benefit of a scheme but he urgently needs help.
↳ Civil servant should use innovative methods like taking help from civil society.
- ④ Efficiency v/s Rule of law - Sometimes efficient decision making may require use of discretion.

It's necessary that persons with integrity, courage and compassion are selected for civil ~~services~~ services so that they can deal with these dilemmas with application of wisdom.

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।

Rights are tangible (goods)
or intangible (dignity, education) things
that a person can claim for.

It includes:-

- ① Fundamental rights - eg. Right to freedom of speech and expression
- ② Natural rights - eg. Right to food as it's required to survive
- ③ Human rights eg. Human dignity
- ④ Statutory rights eg. Right to strike.

However certain rights are
universal → each and every person irrespective
of nation, race, colour, sex or any other
thing enjoys these rights. ~~There~~ These
are universal as:-

- ① Needed for survival eg. Right to food
- ② Essence of being a human eg. Human dignity
- ③ Essential for personal realisation eg. Equality and non-discrimination.

④ To ensure effective functioning of society eg. truth, peace.

Universal rights ensures that a human realizes his/her potential and humanity succeeds above all other self-interest.

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

① Beliefs - Refers to attitude held about an object based on emotions, knowledge and experiences related to that object.
eg. A child's belief that her mother will save her from any mishappening
eg. Belief that own religion is superior.

② Values - It refers to certain standards of thinking and behaviour which guides a person to behave or think in a particular way.
eg. Social value - Interdependence, plurality.
Universal values - Peace, Truth.

(c) ~~Norms~~ Cultures or rituals held by a group which might include certain values,

(c) Norms - Behaviour depicted by a certain group based on their cultures, rituals, values.

eg. Seven rounds around a fire to marry in Hindu religion.

eg. Girl going and living at husband's place after marriage.

(d) ethics - ethics refers to studying of human behaviour, thinking, attitude and setting certain standards to be followed based on rationality and objectivity to attain a chief good.

eg. Respecting human dignity is ethical

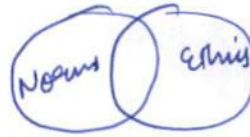
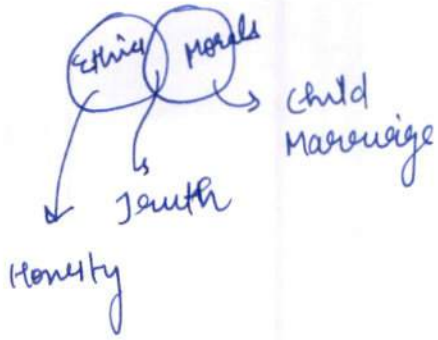
eg. Truth, Honesty, Integrity is ethical.

(e) Morals - It refers to a person's own sense of right or wrong which is based on values, experiences and understanding of a person. Depends on a person or a group.

eg. Child marriage is moral for some people

eg. Not taking fees is moral for some people

Their inter-relationship .



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 refers to the procedures involved in administration are out in public domain - Procedures like decision making, fund utilisation, law enactment etc. eg. RTI brings in this transparency by empowering citizens.

Accountability refers to a system of checks and balances to ensure answerability about the conduct; performance or decisions of a personnel or organisation. This incorporates negative sanction if there is malfeasance, misfeasance or over-feasance. eg. elections to hold executive accountable. eg. CBI, CAG to hold civil servants accountable.

Relationship

① To ensure accountability, transparency is necessary as it will ensure that complete facts and knowledge is available. This

will make the decisions more objective, rational and merit based.

eg. with information of expenditure in public domain - corruption can be easily identified

② To ensure transparency, accountability is needed as it will ensure check and balances where an administration is accountable to people and this accountability incorporates that people know about how they are governed.

eg. an accountable government will pro-actively disclose information.

Thus transparency and accountability fuels each other.

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

चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या सामाजिक समरसता के हित में स्वतंत्रता के उपभोग पर कुछ प्रतिबंध आवश्यक हैं।

Man is a social animal.
To ensure own development it's necessary
that there is societal development as
there is a huge web of interdependence
in the society.

Are restrictions necessary?

① Philosophers like Hobbes believe that human
is self-interest driven - thus there is
need to contain it by imposing certain
restrictions.

② Philosophers like Aristotle believe that human
by nature is positive and selfless and is
ethical.

Humans are fallible and
so are their moral ecosystem as it is
highly influenced by societal conditions,
socialisation, experiences and personal wisdom.
There are times when a person can be
highly irrational who otherwise is rational.

To deal with these situations certain restrictions are necessary which is not only beneficial for the society but for betterment of the person as well.

However, wisdom of human should not be taken for granted and these restrictions should be bare minimum and continuous efforts should be put in to make the ecosystem and society ethical to an extent where a person's moral development itself incorporates social harmony.

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

• About understanding feeling of others and ~~can~~ experiencing them in one's own self.

• Includes only emotional part

eg. Feeling the pain of a child labourer

Compassion

• Empathy + active desire to alleviate the suffering of others

• Includes emotional and action part

eg. Taking the child out of child labour and arranging for his education.

(b) Impartiality

• Includes non discrimination -
- Among citizens
- Among political executives
- Among peers

• Broader concept related to every aspect of public ~~relation~~ interface

Non partisanship

• Includes non-patronage based bureaucracy where every government is served without fear or favour.

• Primarily related to interface with political executives

(c) Aptitude

- Capability of a person which includes his skills and his abilities
- Includes ability to do certain thing.
- IQ side of a person

• ~~eg.~~ Majorly Innate

Eg. Sachin Tendulkar's batting skills, Veerghese Kurien's social entrepreneurship aptitude

Attitude

- Learned pre-dispositions of a person about a particular object
- Includes Affect, cognition and behaviour,
- More EQ side of a person
- Majorly acquired through socialisation

Eg. Complacent attitude, optimistic attitude

(d) IQ

- Aptitude side of a person
- About mathematical and logical skills

• Leads to scientific temper at personal level

eg. A mathematician is a person with good IQ

EQ

- Attitude side of a person
- About emotional competence
 - self awareness
 - self management
 - social awareness
 - social management

• Leads to effective group/team behaviour

eg. A leader is a person with good EQ.

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।

Character of a person is a result of socialisation in which a person has interface with many people and organisations.

Family role

- First step of character formation.
- Emotional competence - key ensuring right mix of reward and punishment and teaching about emotion management.
- Social awareness - Child gets exposed to prejudices and stereotypes followed at home and these are reflected in his character if not assiduous.
- Self development - child may imitate qualities like courage, empathy and compassion by seeing how family member treats women, workers and people lower in hierarchy.
- Tolerance - Learned as family has people with different values and beliefs.

Educational institutional role

- Scientific temper, Rationality - by learning to respect fact and denouncing superstition
- Leadership qualities as ample opportunities are provided for team work.
- Social change - by being centers of wisdom and events like debates and various clubs to bring in social change.
- Discipline, hard work and Endurance
- Equality as a person lives with people from different backgrounds.

It's the family and educational institutions where a child spends most of the time of his character formative years. To make society ethical it is here from where we need to inculcate ethical values in a child.

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।

Utilitarianism is a consequentialist theory which includes:

- ① Greatest good for greatest number
- ② Maximising pleasure and minimising pain

This was propogated by Bentham and Mill. where ① means to decide whether an action is right or wrong, that action will be considered right which is beneficial to most people. ② means human should work in a way where he maximises his pleasure and minimise his pain.

Bentham believed in Individual Utilitarianism (Individual's pleasure is most important) while Mill believed in Social Utilitarianism (Individual's action should take into consideration the society)

Criticisms

- Considered hedonist - excessive pleasure seeking is primarily physical pleasure
eg. Leads to materialism - staying at 5-star hotels leaves more ecological footprint.
- Greatest good for greatest number leads to
 - ↳ Majoritarianism eg. Religious majority given more rights than minority.
 - ↳ Threat to vulnerable sections eg. manual scavengers
- Does not incorporate application of human wisdom → may be against upholding truth ~~and~~.

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 situation in professional decision making where personal interests are involved or personal interests can't be completely segregated.

- Eg. — A judge presiding over a case in which is a party
- A civil servant deciding on a contract in which his family member is an applicant
 - Giving aid to an NGO and asking them to buy goods from a company in which you are a shareholder.

Resolution of conflict of interest :-

- Firstly, rationality should be applied to identify conflict of interest
- Situation of conflict should be brought in public domain in front of the stakeholders
- A public servant should recuse himself if a conflict has been found.

- Laws, rules and regulation should be simple but adequate to ensure no such conflict of interest arise
- If conflict of interest appears after decision than appropriate measures to rectify the mistake.

A public servant's primary duty is to serve the public which can only be done when there is no selfish motives and actions are done selflessly. Therefore, onus is majorly on the public servant to avoid such conflict of interest.

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, 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?

LGBTQ rights are now more acceptable after Supreme Court struck down homosexuality as a crime. ~~and~~ a

Current
situation

- SC recognition to LGBTQ rights
- No legislative backing to assimilate LGBTQ
- Society still hold negative attitude towards the community
- Community has become more assertive in claiming their rights
- Same sex marriage still not legal in India

④ Discrimination and problems faced in different aspects of life :-

- Family acceptance - Families still not acceptable to sexuality of a person - leading to sexuality rights not enjoyed by LGBTQ
- Marriage - Same sex marriage and marriage with transgender still not accepted leading to improper social integration
 - ↳ Same sex couples still not legally allowed to adopt a child.

- Employment and livelihood - still only male and female only recognised as sexes and accession by companies to hire transgenders.

↳ Same sex couples and transgenders find it difficult to rent a flat.

- Against their dignity - Discrimination, slurs and comments passed against people - where being Gay or lesbian is still considered something untouchable.

This makes overall life of LGBTQ difficult, effectively rendering fundamental rights and human rights null for them.

(b) This problem is more of that of attitude of people as the day people and society start accepting them as equals discrimination will stop leading to effective assimilation to the mainstream.

Necessary attitudinal changes:-

- Children should be taught about all types of sexuality in sex education than just about reproduction

- Affective part

- ↳ Empathy and Compassion towards LGBTQ community by making people realize that they too enjoy human rights and as equal as others.

- ↳ Making people realize that they themselves could have been part of LGBTQ.

- Cognitive part

- ↳ Scientific studies should be shown to people to convince them LGBTQ community has always existed ~~and~~ and there is nothing unusual

- ↳ Spreading awareness about SC judgements

- Behaviour part

- ↳ Strict laws to prevent discrimination

- ↳ Recognizing LGBTQ rights as well as making public places friendly for them.

- ↳ Ensuring social development of LGBTQ.

So being in these attitudinal changes all these affective, cognitive and behavioural part should be targeted upon.

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?

Development and environmental conservation has mostly been at loggerheads especially in a populated country like India. This case study present one such case where Aarey forests were cut down to build a car shed in Mumbai.

(a) Stakeholders and issues involved

- Citizens of the city
 - ↳ Congestion reduction v/s Deforestation
 - ↳ Immediate gain v/s long term gain that is provided by the green cover.
- Company involved in the project
 - ↳ Huge investment is at stake
 - ↳ Legal expenditure to deal with activists
 - ↳ Image of the company
 - ↳ Company's responsibility towards society.
- Government / Municipal corporation
 - ↳ Development of the area → reduction in pollution
 - ↳ Environmental sustainability
 - ↳ Provide effective governance to people.

- Civil society and Media
 - ↳ ensure unbiased, fact based coverage and protests
 - ↳ perform their duty to ensure societal advancement
 - ↳ upholding truth and public spirit

(b) Course of action

- Order for a scientific enquiry for cost-benefit analysis - whether reduction in pollution and fossil fuel consumption is at par with 2700 trees being cut.
- Form in-groups and out-groups of the company, government and civil society to deliberate about the matter.

If scientific enquiry permits building of car shed:

- Awareness generation among citizens and environmentalists about the report and persuading them to allow the project

If scientific enquiry doesn't permit building car shed then :-

- Put in pressures to avoid building of car shed.
- Look for other alternatives to reduce pollution and congestion.
- Try to reduce the investment loss of the company ~~loss~~
- Action against those who gave permission to build the car shed.

All steps should be taken to ensure larger public interest which includes interest of citizens as well as the company. This will ensure ~~that~~ that development is done while maintaining environmental sustainability and interests of the company.

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 under Article - 19 but with reasonable restrictions like that to maintain public order. Sometimes when protests turn violent a courageous yet compassionate police force is needed to deal with the situation.

(a) Challenges faced by police force -

• Before violence

↳ To ensure there is a right balance between citizens rights and avoiding incidence of violence

↳ ~~convince~~ Persuading people to continue with peaceful protest

↳ Not using force if protests are peaceful

• After violence

↳ Controlling violence with minimum loss to life and property

↳ Ensure that crowd is not engaged more

↳ Identify the violent elements and separating them from peaceful protestors

↳ effective mobilisation of police force to contain violence at the earliest

(b) ^{steps to} deal with such situations being an S.P.

• effective use of Section-144 of IPC and swift by analysis of how much tempers are raised

• Talking with political executives to see whether rational demands can be fulfilled

• Ensuring effective mobilisation of forces to deal with any eventuality

- Permeating the crowd the police is not against peaceful protests but violence will be dealt with strictness.
- Ensuring vulnerable groups like women, old age and children are not caught in police action - will ensure compassionate conduct
- Identify the culprits and ~~or~~ collecting effective evidences to deal with and ensure that real culprits get necessary punishment.

In longer run there is a need to make police more professional and compassionate - Also right to protest should be respected.

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 शामिल 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।

Political neutrality refers to civil servants serving any government in power without any fear, favour or ill-will or any bias towards any political ideology or a political executive.

(a) Importance of political neutrality

- Ensures advice based on merit - giving advice is the prime function of civil servants → makes civil servants more professional.

- Ensures trust between civil servant and political executive → as advice and work are objective and with integrity
- Ensures trust of people in civil services - bridges trust deficit which already exist between citizen and government.
- Helps civil servant to adhere to fundamental values of civil services
 - ↳ Integrity ↳ Objectivity
 - ↳ Compassion/Empathy ↳ Tolerance
 - ↳ Dedication to public services
- Ensures democratic accountability and accountability to constitution
- Provide administrators which work to ensure welfare state.

(b) Challenges faced by politically neutral civil servants :-

- Frequent transfers - as political executive enjoys 'YES MINISTER' culture → might demoralise a civil servant.

- Delay in promotion - as civil servants enjoying political patronage will be promoted first.
- Posting to departments with less personnel - might make a civil servant feel that he is not bringing in necessary amount of change.
- Harassment by investigation agencies - ~~being~~ ~~the~~ ~~could~~ might dilute their public service spirit.
- Crisis of conscience - as sometimes a civil servant can feel that by being silent, larger public interest ~~can~~ is sacrificed.

But it should be kept in mind that a civil servant with integrity, neutrality and dedication to public service will be courageous enough to withstand such challenges and bring in societal change even after such harassment.

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?

Sometimes to bring in a desired change law are made stricter. This can have both negative as well as positive effect.

(a) Ethical aspects

- Value of human life - Human life seems to be valued as excessive fines may reduce road accidents which already kills many people every year.
- Against human dignity - As sometimes fines are so excessive that a poor person.

Couldn't afford. Thus making it discriminatory

- Downplaying value of human wisdom -

This shows that human wisdom is not fruitful enough that law had to be made stricter.

- Not dealing with already present corruption in traffic police and incapacity of the institutions. Instead finding an easier way to deal with the issue.

(b) Legislative measures are not alone sufficient to bring in behavioural change as:

- Laws may be outdated and old
- Laws may be complex
- Laws enforcement agencies can be inadequate
- Laws can be inadequate
- In some circumstances Laws can be silent

Also it's impossible to place traffic personnel everywhere to catch people violating traffic rules.

Therefore behavioural change is required

as :-

- It's long lasting.
- Leads to self accountability
- Make society more lawful
- Good behaviour even when there is no check or law is silent.
- Passes from generation to generation.
- Make society more moral.

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

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a part of technology advancement which is inevitable. Given its wide reaching impact it's necessary to identify the issues that will arise and be prepared beforehand to ensure that this technology is used for our benefit rather than against us.

(a) Privacy - AI is fuelled with data and data usage impacts privacy. This brings in following ethical considerations -

- Human dignity - as human dignity will be sacrificed when personal data is used without permission.
- Dependent on machines - This dependence will make people less individualistic.
- Against trust on human wisdom - as decisions will be taken by machines.

(b) AI induced unemployment - AI will lead to ~~low~~ unemployment in low skill areas and employment generation in high skill areas.

- Rich-poor gap might increase - as there will be huge gap in remuneration.
- social inequality - as only few will be able to use this technology.
- Machines becoming superior than illiterate people.

② Potential for misuse - Data can be misused.

Also AI technology can be used to carry out cyberattacks, space-attacks and may prove to be disastrous if it comes under the hands of terrorists.

- Lead to violence and destruction of peace if it is used by illegal actors.
- ~~Gap~~ Developmental gap will increase between developed and developing country.

→

Though AI has so many ethical considerations still it can prove to be fruitful. Similar apprehensions were raised before development of internet - Need is to use AI in combating global warming, climate change, disasters, terrorist attacks etc.

