



VISION IAS

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1865)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1017427
Center	ONLINE	Date	4 th Dec '21

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWELVE** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Delhi- 110009

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.

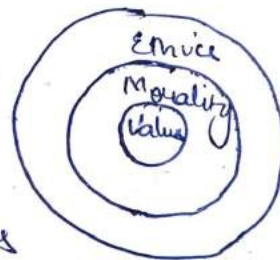
SECTION - A

1. (a) An ethical action is rooted in the temporal and spatial dimensions of societies. Discuss with adequate examples. **(150 words) 10**

एक नैतिक कार्य समाज के लौकिक और स्थानिक आयामों में निहित होता है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ विवेचना कीजिए।

Ethics refer to the standards of human conduct that influence our actions and speech.

eg: Honesty, Impartiality, etc.



Ethical mores are always rooted in time and space and are a product of their constituents' beliefs.

i Ethical norms undergo changes with evolution of time

eg:- Sati was socially acceptable 200 years ago, but no longer so

- Same-sex marriage was considered blasphemy earlier but is legalized now (Navej Singh Johar case)

ii Standards of conduct also vary from country to country and region to region

→ eg :- alcoholism prohibited in Bihar, Gujarat but legal in Goa

- culture of public display of affection like kissing in West, etc.

iii But some standards are considered immutable across all times and regions

eg → Honesty as a value was invoked by Aristotle even 2000 years ago

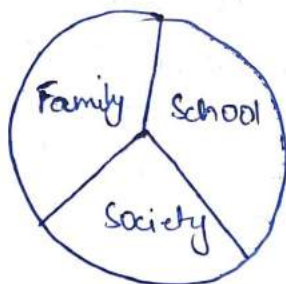
Thus, ethical and moral standards are dynamic, unlike laws, and ~~evolve~~ undergo constant evolution reflecting social acceptance and private beliefs.

1. (b) Unstable marriages and families can lead to failures of moral development in children and overall moral decline in the society. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

अस्थिर विवाह और परिवार बच्चों में नैतिक विकास की विफलता और समाज में समग्र नैतिक गिरावट का कारण बन सकते हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

Families are one of the earliest institutions of informal socialization of children, where a child undergoes conditioning through emulating elders' behaviour, rewards & punishments, etc.



Lawrence Kohlberg - 3 Stages of Moral Devel.

Impact of Unstable Marriages and Families

1. Trauma on impressionable minds of children impacts social development
→ can lead to fear of violence,

social interaction, etc.

ii Can inculcate traits such as lack of respect for others, abusive language, etc.

iii Parents demonstrating selfish behaviour can lead to child being self-centred

iv Lack of adequate attention to child hinders 'unlearning' process
→ no one to check bad habits learnt in school playground, etc.

v This contributes to overall moral decline in society:

→ nuclear families: lack of regard for older populations

→ could lead to more crimes against women, violence, etc.

→ hinders social cohesion: spirit of communalism, patriarchy, etc.

Families and parents carry the responsibility of being positive role models to children.

2. (a) An ethical work culture is a prerequisite for sustainable growth of an organization. Discuss and suggest some measures to build an ethical work culture in an organization.

(150 words) 10

एक नैतिक कार्य संस्कृति एक संगठन के सतत विकास हेतु एक पूर्वपेक्षा है। विवेचना कीजिए एवं किसी संगठन में नैतिक कार्य संस्कृति के निर्माण के लिए कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

Work Culture refers to the distinctive qualities associated with an organization that determine its day-to-day functioning.

eg: a work culture that emphasizes punctuality — '9 to 5' job

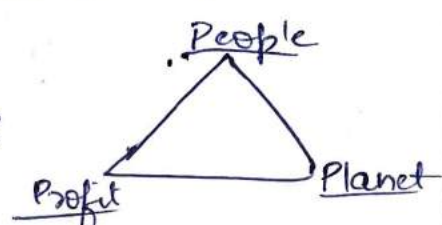
Importance of Work Culture

1. Positive environment necessary for greater efficiency in output
2. Emphasis on traits like punctuality, transparency & accountability, etc. to ensure rules-based working.
3. Helps create goodwill for organisation
eg: Texta seen as company that cares about its employees
4. Necessary in order to meet

- social responsibilities
- eg: - Vishakha Guidelines for safety of women at work
 - CSR funds for 'compassionate capitalism' (Narayan Murthy).

Measures for Ethical Work culture

1. 'Triple Bottom Line' as principle for sustainable working
→ 3 P framework:


2. Regular workshops, trainings, seminars, etc. for officials
3. Performance based incentive and 360° appraisal for accountability.
4. Leadership through responsibility, communication, decisiveness, etc.

Good work culture is the hallmark of all successful and sustainable companies.

2. (b) Crises, humanitarian or economic, often create the perfect storm for corruption to thrive. Discuss with examples. What measures can be taken to mitigate corruption during a crisis? (150 words) 10

मानवीय या आर्थिक, संकट प्रायः भ्रष्टाचार के फलने-फूलने के लिए उचित परिवेश का निर्माण करते हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। संकट के दौरान भ्रष्टाचार को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

Adverse situations such as disasters often create conditions for illegal activities. ~~For example~~ Aristotle said the best test of a man's character is situations of adversity.

How Crises Lead to Corruption

1. Potential to profit from deterioration of affected public
 - 'price gouging' during Great Depression
 - water bottles at 6 times their price
2. Often administrative setup is disrupted
 - eg: Kerala floods restricted the reach of administrative officials leading to stealing, arson, etc

iii Lack of accountability for actions
during adversary

→ lives considered more important
than money. Such as during
Bhuj earthquake 2001

Measures to Mitigate Corruption

1. Use of technology to ensure
administrative set up not disrupted
eg → parachuting food parcels from
helicopters
→ keeping hotlines operative
2. On-ground presence of rigger officials
as deterrence for mischievous
elements
→ eg: IPS Damodan Sawant himself
oversaw relief work in Chennai floods
3. Creating awareness
→ to perpetuate culture of intolerance
for corruption
Crisis present opportunity for humanity
to come closer, not to profit from others'
misery

3. (a) Discuss the various ethical concerns associated with vaccine passport for international travel. Also, suggest the measures that can be taken to deal with these concerns. (150 words) 10

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय यात्रा के लिए वैक्सीन पासपोर्ट से संबद्ध विभिन्न नैतिक चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इन चिंताओं से निपटने के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

COVID - Pandemic has led to the rise of vaccine nationalism, with countries first trying to ensure safety of their own citizens. This is visible in efforts to start vaccine-passports to allow only those vaccinated to travel abroad.

Ethical Concerns with Vaccine Passports

1. Denies people freedom of choice to get vaccinated or not
→ coercive in nature
2. Unfair to countries such as those in Africa who do not have access to vaccines.

3. Can lead to various humanitarian crises
 → students stranded abroad despite
 wanting to come back home
4. Demonstrate selfishness of richer
 countries, and lack of empathy
 for those without access to vaccines.

Measures to Deal with It

1. Sharing of vaccines to those in need
 instead of hoarding supplies
 eg - India's Vaccine Maitri program
2. Case-by-case approach based on
 urgency
 eg - allowing those whose family members
 died to travel.
3. Air bubbles as better way to regulate
 foreign travel.

COVID-19 has shown that response
 to a global pandemic cannot be
 national, it must be global cooperation too.

3. (b) The edifice of good corporate governance is dependent on the efficacy and effectiveness of independent directors. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

उत्तम कॉर्पोरेट शासन का आधार स्वतंत्र निदेशकों की प्रभावकारिता और प्रभावशीलता पर निर्भर है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Corporate Governance is premised on Corporate ethics, which refer to good business practices geared towards ensuring welfare of all stakeholders whether internal or external. A recent measure to promote corporate ethics is appointing Independent Directors.

1. Independent directors are needed to ensure transparency and accountability in corporate working.
2. They ensure that approach is not shareholder (profit) based but stakeholder based.

3. They lead to good work culture,
and better organisational and
professional ~~stand~~ ethic integrity.
4. Ensure that adequate representation
is provided to minority share-
holders to promote inclusivity
& collective decision-making.
eg: Independent directors under
Corporation Act, 2008
- Uday Kotak Committee and Kumar-
mangalam Committee suggested independ-
ent directors to ensure sound
corporate governance which will lead
to sound economy.

Thus, corporate governance must be
way of Gandhiji 7 Sins, one of
which was 'commerce without morality'

4. What do each of the following quotations mean to you?

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरणों का आपके लिए क्या अर्थ है?

(a) "Enlightenment is man's emergence from his self-incurred immaturity."

- Immanuel Kant

(150 words) 10

"प्रबोधन, मनुष्य की अपनी स्वयं की अपरिपक्वता से उभरना है।" - इमैनुएल कांट

Immanuel Kant was an 18th century deontological philosopher who insisted on the purity of means as a standard of human conduct. He invoked the 'categorical imperative' to emphasize moral consistency in man's action — ensuring humans are treated as ends in themselves, not merely means to an end'.

Here, Kant is referring to morality within a man as the best guiding light for pursuing a good life.

Only if a man is able to inculcate a good moral character, one which

Kant calls 'diamond' can man achieve Enlightenment.

This requires pursuit of 'duty for duty's sake' — Man must engage in Acts not for any expected benefit, but because it is his duty. Rajendra Prasad gave up a veritable lawyer's practice because he thought it a duty to participate in freedom struggle.

Similarly Kant says one's actions should be driven by 'The Golden Rule' — do to others what you expect others to do to you'. This is the only viable method of preserving moral goodness.

If achieved, Kant promised heaven on earth for Moral man.

4. (b) 'Knowledge gives us power, love gives us fullness.' – Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (150 words) 10

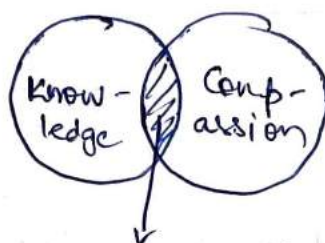
'ज्ञान हमें शक्ति देता है, प्रेम हमें पूर्णता देता है।' - डॉ. सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन

Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

served as the 2nd President of Independent India, and is considered one of the most compassionate public figures of our recent past.

Here he insists on compassion & love to supplement pursuit of knowledge, for only then does one achieve fulfillment.

Compassion without knowledge is mere emotions, but knowledge without compassion leads to a formality in conduct. Only a combination of the two can yield good public conduct.



Perfect ethical conduct.

Civil Servants are expected to be objective in application of their knowledge. But they are also expected ~~to be~~ to be compassionate towards the society they serve.

J. L. Nehru said, "too much neutrality will lead to fossilization of bureaucracy."

This is necessary because sometimes when law is silent, our conscience must guide our conduct. For example, helping an old woman on compassionate grounds out of turn.

Only if compassion complements knowledge can social harmony prevail.

5. (a) The issue of marital rape is often ignored due to the belief that marriage is a sacred institution. In this context, discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised. (150 words) 10

वैवाहिक बलात्कार के मुद्दे को प्रायः इस विश्वास के कारण नजरअंदाज कर दिया जाता है कि विवाह एक पवित्र संस्था है। इस संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित किया जाना चाहिए।

Marital rape, though a social reality in India, is not on our statute books and a crime for which offender can be tried. This presents a major challenge to ensuring 'justice for women' and women empowerment.

Why Marital Rape is not Criminalized

1. Marriage as a private affair
→ ~~is~~ not open to public scrutiny
2. Marriage as a sacred institution
→ considered a matter of faith & identity and cannot be investigated by outsiders.

3. Patriarchal social attitude

→ women as man's property: sex
considered husband's right

4. Social stigma

→ social condemnation & ostracizing
of prostituting women

Need to Criminalize Marital Rape

1. To uphold constitutional morality
over public morality (Joseph Shine
Case)

→ Constitution keeps women on
equal footing with men.

2. Rape as a social evil that permeates
all walks of social life

→ most rape offenders are relatives
(NCRB-2020)

3. Upholding principles of individual
autonomy, self-respect & justice.

As Gandhiji had said, "to call women
the weaker sex is libel; it is man's
injustice to women"

5. (b) Students should be taught the importance of "doing what's right" at a young age. Discuss how the New Education Policy seeks to impart value based education to students of all age groups. (150 words) 10

छात्रों को कम आयु में "जो सही है उसे करने" का महत्व सिखाया जाना चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि नई शिक्षा नीति सभी आयु समूहों के छात्रों में मूल्य आधारित शिक्षा का कैसे समावेश करती है।

Children undergo a process of informal and formal socialization through various institutions - family, schools, society, etc. - as they grow up. As Lawrence Kohlberg says adolescence is the 'moral' stage of personal growth. So, children must be taught to do the right thing

Teaching To Do What's Right

1. Children's minds are impressionable and they emulate behaviour around them
 - ↳ teaching them to be honest by demanding honesty & punishing lies

2. Young age the best time to inculcate values like integrity, discipline, etc. since they last for their adulthood too.
3. Children usually do what is wrong because they have been exposed to such ideas
 ↳ eg: patriarchal mindset because families teach 'boys don't cry'.

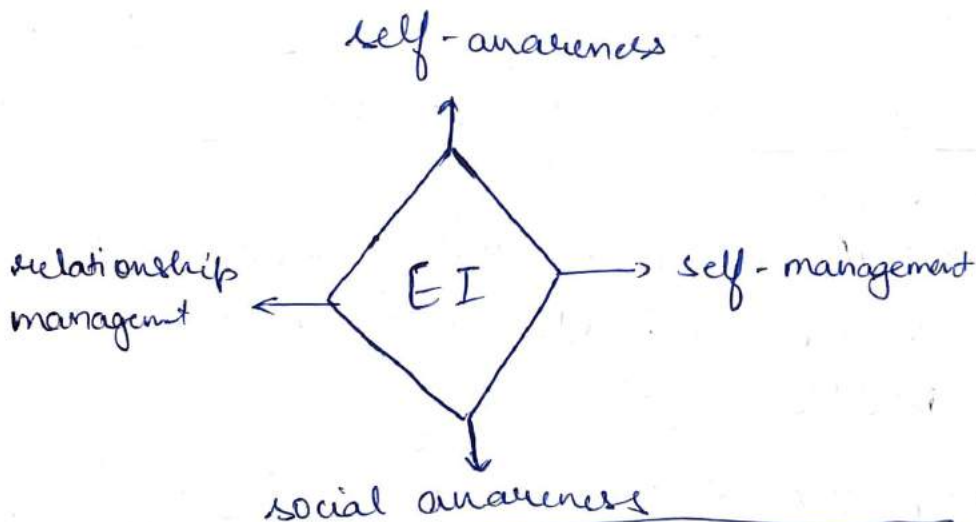
NEP - Value Based Education

1. Teaching in local language upto class 8 → to ensure formal & informal education in sync.
2. Stress on vocational education - to inculcate importance of work, discipline, physical labour
 ↳ Mahatma Gandhi emphasized 'dignified labour'
3. Value-based education classes to expose to ideas of honesty, no stealing, etc.

6. (a) The role of emotional intelligence is crucial for public servants in overcoming adversity. Discuss. (150 words) 10

प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियों से बाहर निकलने में लोक सेवकों के लिए भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Emotional Intelligence (EI) refers to ability to understand and manage one's own emotions and those of others so as to achieve socially desirable outcomes.



Daniel Goleman - Components of EI

EI and Public Servants

- Public servants must be able to understand their own limitations,

Strength & weaknesses, to be efficient
→ NCRB highlighted rising suicides
among civil servants

2. They should be able to lead their
junior officers by understanding
their needs

→ eg: IAS KBS Sidhu (Punjab)
cleared long-pending promotions
to help in office productivity

3. They must show compassion towards
public grievances to deal with adverse
situations

eg: IAS Kalimere Sharma withheld his
own salary pending redressal of all
public complaints.

4. They should ensure a multi-stakeholder
approach that ensures inclusivity,
participation & citizen-friendly admin-
istration.

Only if EQ (emotional quotient) & IQ
combine can desirable results be achieved.

6. (b) What are the important learnings from the life and teachings of Sri Adi Shankaracharya that can help public servants in their personal and professional lives. (150 words) 10

श्री आदि शंकराचार्य के जीवन और शिक्षाओं से ऐसी कौन-सी सीख प्राप्त होती हैं, जो लोक सेवकों को उनके व्यक्तिगत और पेशेवर जीवन में सहायता कर सकती हैं।

Adi Shankaracharya was an
8th century saint who propounded
the doctrine of Advaita Vedanta -
monism of Brahma and man.
His life gives various teachings to
public servants :

i. Rationality : Shankaracharya
insisted on a rational outlook
towards life, based on objectivity
balanced with religiosity.
→ Pertinent for civil servants is ethical
dilemma of compassion v/s objectivity

ii. Self-Awareness : He said that
knowledge of self is knowledge of
God. Only if a civil servant knows

own strengths & weakness (EI) can
be achieve results.

iii Working on self : Shankaracharya
called for constantly striving
towards perfection. As public
figures with influence, public
servants must uphold higher moral
ideals.

iv Toleration : Toleration and acceptance
of diverse mores & beliefs.
Public servants must be open to
dissent

v Education : Shankaracharya set up
2 social welfare
4 mamas for public education.
Therefore, public servants must also
constantly strive to serve the masses.

Adi Shankaracharya's life lessons offer
a blueprint for a citizen-oriented
bureaucracy.

6. (c) Citizen's Charters are tools that help conventional organizations develop socially sensitive and ethically oriented professional conduct. Elaborate.

(150 words) 10

नागरिक चार्टर ऐसे साधन हैं जो पारंपरिक संगठनों को सामाजिक रूप से संवेदनशील और नैतिकता से युक्त पेशेवर आचरण विकसित करने में सहायता करते हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Citizen's Charters are ~~a~~ documents that list the rights and responsibilities of citizens and beneficiaries of an organisation or body. Introduced in India in 2007, they have been subsequently adopted by various government departments.

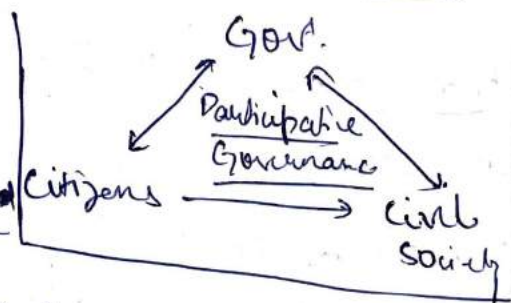
Need for Citizen's Charters

1. Transparency & accountability in governance

→ ensures that rights of citizens are clearly listed & officials assessed against them.

2. Citizen's charters help involve them and address the pressing needs of the population - sensitivity to public grievances (2nd ARC)
3. They also ensure that professional ethos is not jeopardized by private preferences
 - not liable to changes in aim & objectives with change in leadership.
4. Help in a citizen-friendly, approachable and participative governance model

Citizen's Charters if mandatorily adopted by all departments



& published in local language as suggested by 2nd ARC report, can help in effective & efficient service delivery

SECTION – B

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

7. You are working as the Head of the Human Resources Department in a consultancy firm ABC Corp. A female employee of the firm comes to you complaining about sexual harassment in the company premise at the hands of the CEO of one of your clients, XYZ Corp., when the latter visited your firm for a client interaction. XYZ Corp. happens to be a major source of revenue for your company. Also, the CEO of XYZ Corp. is considered as a very reputed professional and is highly regarded by the senior management of your firm. In the past, you have witnessed members of your senior management praise the professional and no-nonsense attitude of the CEO of XYZ Corp. However, the female employee, who has approached you, is also sure that the CEO knowingly misbehaved with her. In light of the situation:

(a) Discuss the issues involved in this case.

(b) What are the options available to you and what course of action would you take? Give logical arguments to support your answer. **(20)**

आप एक कंसल्टेंसी फर्म ABC Corp. में मानव संसाधन विभाग के प्रमुख के रूप में कार्यरत हैं। फर्म की एक महिला कर्मचारी यौन उत्पीड़न की शिकायत करने के लिए आपके पास आती है। यह शिकायत आपके एक क्लाइंट, XYZ Corp. के CEO के विरुद्ध है, जब उसने कंपनी के परिसर में ग्राहक वार्ता के लिए आपकी फर्म का दौरा किया था। XYZ Corp. आपकी कंपनी के लिए राजस्व का एक प्रमुख स्रोत है। साथ ही, XYZ Corp. के CEO को एक बहुत ही प्रतिष्ठित पेशेवर माना जाता है और आपकी फर्म के वरिष्ठ प्रबंधन द्वारा अत्यधिक सम्मानित किया जाता है। अतीत में, आपने देखा है कि आपके वरिष्ठ प्रबंधन के सदस्यों ने XYZ Corp. के CEO के पेशेवर और व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण की प्रशंसा की है। हालांकि, महिला कर्मचारी, जिसने आपसे संपर्क किया है, वह भी सुनिश्चित है कि CEO ने जानबूझकर उसके साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया है। इस स्थिति के आलोक में:

(a) इस प्रकरण में शामिल मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(b) आपके पास कौन-से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं और आप क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में उचित तर्क दीजिए।

*Harassment of women at workplaces
is a particularly rising issue that
hinders their economic empowerment.*

The Vishakha Guidelines of 1997 by Supreme Court served as framework for dealing with harassment charges, along with Women (Protection from Harassment at Workplace) Act

(a) The issues involved in the case are:

i moral values v/s professional competency

→ CEO's actions do not show integrity in conduct

ii female right to safe workplaces

→ women on equal footing with male counterparts

iii private interest v/s moral responsibility

→ HRD head's professional career can be jeopardized if action against CEO

iv organizational ethics v/s organizational benefit

→ ABC Corp's business interests in conflict with its responsibility towards employees.

v Need for an ideal work culture

↳ central for efficiency of
employees, & good corporate
governance

vi Objectivity in decision-making

↳ CEO's past conduct should
not influence present response

(b) As Head of HRD at ABC Corp,
I have following options:

① Do nothing over woman's complaint
and let the incident die down

Pros

1. CEO's reputation
not maligned
↳ good business
relations
2. No jeopardy to
own position &
future promotions

Cons

1. Justice denied to
woman
↳ against law &
ethics
2. Poor precedence
↳ lack of work
culture

② Take woman's complaint at face value and ask for cutting business ties with XYZ Corp

Pros

1. Woman's complaint acted upon
→ shows resolve
2. Promotes others to voice complaints in future

Cons

1. Hasty decision
→ CEO may not be at fault
2. Impact company's & own interests

③ Assure woman of adequate measures, order inquiry into Incident

→ if CEO at fault: recommend cutting Business ties & compensation for women to management

→ if woman at fault: recommend punitive action against woman for frivolous complaint.

Pros

1. Thorough process
→ no room for error
2. Balance personal & professional ethics

Cons

1. Can be time-consuming
→ trauma for woman
2. May discourage future victims

In this case, I shall choose the 3rd option as it is a just and fair plan of action that balances organisational ethics with private morality.

Good Corporate governance requires moving from Shareholder (profit oriented approach) to Stakeholder approach, ensuring transparency, accountability & justice.

8. Records show that there have been numerous cases of custodial deaths in the last 20 years in India. Very few policeman have been convicted so far in such cases. Recently, you come across the case of custodial death of a youth in one of the backward districts of the country. It has been reported that the youth was detained on frivolous grounds of kidnapping a girl from another community. As a young graduate student, preparing for the civil services examination conducted by the UPSC, answer the following:

(a) Why is there a frequent violation of the code of conduct and abuse of authority by law enforcement officers at various levels in India?

(b) Is the use of violence and show of 'quick justice' by the policemen increasingly becoming acceptable by the society? Justify your stand with relevant arguments.

(c) What can be done to comprehensively deal with the issue of torture and custodial deaths in India? (20)

रिकॉर्ड बताते हैं कि भारत में पिछले 20 वर्षों में हिरासत में मौत के कई मामले सामने आए हैं। ऐसे मामलों में अब तक बहुत कम पुलिसकर्मियों को दोषी ठहराया गया है। हाल ही में, देश के पिछड़े जिलों में से एक में एक युवक की हिरासत में मौत का मामला आपके सामने आया है। बताया गया है कि युवक को दूसरे समुदाय की लड़की का अपहरण करने के आरोप में हिरासत में लिया गया था। एक युवा स्नातक और UPSC द्वारा आयोजित की जाने वाली सिविल सेवा परीक्षा की तैयारी करने वाले एक छात्र के रूप में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) भारत में विभिन्न स्तरों पर विधि प्रवर्तन अधिकारियों द्वारा आचार संहिता का निरंतर उल्लंघन और प्राधिकार का दुरुपयोग क्यों किया जाता है?

(b) क्या पुलिसकर्मियों द्वारा हिंसा का प्रयोग और 'त्वरित न्याय' का प्रदर्शन समाज द्वारा अधिकाधिक रूप से स्वीकार्य होता जा रहा है? प्रासंगिक तर्कों के साथ अपने मत की पुष्टि कीजिए।

(c) भारत में यातना और हिरासत में होने वाली मृत्यु के मुद्दे से व्यापक रूप से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

Custodial deaths are a major issue in our Criminal Justice System, with Supreme Court voicing need for reforms in Prakash Singh case on prison reforms.

(a) Reasons for frequent violation of law :

1. Lack of infrastructure and training in police stations & police officers
 - no cameras in police stations
 - no mid-career sensitivity training for officers
2. Poor accountability mechanism.
 - inquiry reports usually fudged to hide crime
 - lack of conviction of culprit officials in courts : frequent adjournments, lack of evidence, etc.
3. Regressive attitude and loss of faith in judicial system
 - belief that courts are unlikely to deliver justice : delays
 - belief that there is social

support for strong and decisive
actions by officers.

4. Poor condition of jails.
 - overcrowding: 118% occupancy
 - 697. undertrials (Amritara Roy Committee)
5. Police has both investigative
and prosecution powers

(B) There is a recent trend of
greater acceptance of 'quick
justice' by police officers.
This is due to a number
of reasons:

- i. lack of faith in judiciary
 - frequent delays & adjournments
- ii. frustration with continued
crimes

eg: sapces continue despite Nisbhaya Act (2015)

iii culture of hero-worship

→ police officers represented
as heroes in movies, etc.

→ eg: Hyderabad encounter
officers garlanded by villagers

However, a significant section
also insists on fair trial for
custodial deaths:

i Civil Society organisations
like Amnesty have highlighted
issue of fake encounters

ii Protest movements against
custodial violence such as
in Tamil Nadu on death
of Benny

(c) Potential solutions for custodial deaths and tortures:

- Prakash Singh case judgement provides framework for solution:

1. Installation of cameras in all police stations, and database of prisoners, their status, etc
2. Timely sensitivity training of officers - to promote reformatory justice & not retributive.
3. 360° Appraisal and performance base promotion of officers (Vengal Rao Committee)
4. Prompt delivery of justice in all such cases
↳ fast track courts, daily hearings, etc.

As signatory of UN Convention of Civil & Political Rights (ICCPR), India must abolish custodial violence

9. A prominent stand-up comedian from your country has recently delivered a performance at an event in another country. Owing to the fame and hype associated with this event, the performance has been broadcast across the globe to millions of viewers. In the performance, the comedian brings up the dichotomy and paradoxes associated with the society and culture of your country. He brings up issues like status of women, violence against women, caste, politics etc. in his monologue. The performance touches upon such sensitive issues that it has polarised the audience. A vast section of people are affected by this and have organized huge demonstrations and have appealed the government to direct the broadcasting platform to remove this content from their platform. They are also pushing the government to take action against the comedian. An FIR too has been filed against him. On the other hand, there is also a significant outpour of support for the comedian.

(a) What are the core ethical issues arising from this case?

(b) The recent spate of FIRs against show creators, artists etc. highlight the need of regulation of content that is circulated online. Should such a step be taken by the government? Substantiate with reasons. (20)

आपके देश के एक प्रमुख स्टैंड-अप कॉमेडियन ने हाल ही में किसी अन्य देश में एक कार्यक्रम में प्रस्तुति (परफॉरमेंस) दी है। इस आयोजन से जुड़ी प्रसिद्धि और प्रचार के कारण, उसके परफॉरमेंस को विश्व भर में लाखों दर्शकों के लिए प्रसारित किया गया। उक्त परफॉरमेंस में, कॉमेडियन आपके देश के समाज और संस्कृति से संबंधित द्वंद्व और विरोधाभासों को प्रकट करता है। वह अपने भाषण में महिलाओं की स्थिति, महिलाओं के विरुद्ध हिंसा, जाति, राजनीति आदि जैसे मुद्दों को उठाता है। परफॉरमेंस में ऐसे संवेदनशील मुद्दों को उठाया गया है जिन्होंने दर्शकों का ध्रुवीकरण कर दिया है। लोगों का एक बड़ा वर्ग इससे प्रभावित हुआ है और उन्होंने अनेक बड़े विरोध-प्रदर्शनों को आयोजित करते हुए सरकार से अपील की है कि वह प्रसारण मंच को इस सामग्री को अपने मंच से हटाने का निर्देश दे। वे कॉमेडियन के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई के लिए भी सरकार पर दबाव बना रहे हैं। उसके विरुद्ध FIR भी दर्ज कराई गई है। दूसरी ओर, एक बड़ा भाग कॉमेडियन का समर्थन भी कर रहा है।

(a) इस प्रकरण से उत्पन्न होने वाले प्रमुख नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) शो के निर्माताओं, कलाकारों आदि के विरुद्ध हाल ही में दर्ज हुए FIRs, ऑनलाइन प्रसारित होने वाली सामग्री के नियमन की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करते हैं। क्या सरकार को ऐसा कदम उठाना चाहिए? उचित तर्क से पुष्टि कीजिए।

Recently, comedian Vir Das performed at an international event where he brought up various sensitive issues of India. This created a furore in India,

with some sections criticizing his actions to be against national interest. This led to a debate on the limits of freedom of speech and expression.

(a) Ethical issues involved in the incident are:

i Fundamental human freedoms
v/s censorship

→ Freedom of speech and expression a fundamental right (Art 19)
yet not absolute

ii Public morality v/s Private morality

→ whenever ^{social} ~~pro~~ social morality can be
license to restrict personal freedoms.

iii Individualism v/s State Control

→ to what extent can govt. control
individual state

→ 'Minimal State' v/s 'Welfare State'

iv Cosmopolitanism v/s Nationalism

→ national interest seen to be exclusive of global community

v Rationality v/s Empathy

→ assessing legality of act based on objective facts or public sentiment.

(b) With advent of digital media and platforms like OTT (over-the-top), digital news, there is a need to regulate such content:

i to ensure that illegal and objectionable content not circulates
eg: protecting children from pornography

- ii to prevent spread of fake news
→ eg: fake news to spread
vaccine hesitancy
- iii to deal with security threats
→ cyberwarfare as new form
of asymmetrical warfare.
- iv to create parity between digital
& physical media
→ eg: between theatre and
platforms like Netflix, etc.

However, regulation of digital content
must be limited and balanced by

- i upholding people fundamental
right to freedom of expression
(Art 19)
- ii upholding the mandate of
Information Technology Act, 2000
→ no government arbitrariness

iii ensuring the privacy and data protection of individuals

→ pass Data Protection Bill (B.N. Srikrishna Committee)

→ Right to privacy a fundamental right under Art 21 (Puttaswamy Case)

Government has recently passed IT Rules, 2020 asking digital media authorities for self regulation of content into age-based categories, appointing Compliance & Grievance Redressal Officers and addressing complaints within 15 days of receipt.

Cogent implementation of IT Rules while balancing individual freedoms is necessary to uphold Constitutional Morality

10. You are a District Magistrate posted in a backward district of the country. You are responsible for getting an Atal Residential School built on the village land in your district. The contract for the construction of the school has been assigned to a popular local leader's son. This land is presently occupied by tribal communities but they cannot produce any ownership records. They claim that they have resided on the land for generations. They also allege that the administration is pressurising them to vacate their land to build the school and have assured that they will be relocated elsewhere. However, they are hesitant to do so as it will uproot them from their homes and will affect their livelihood. One of the prominent tribal leaders has highlighted this issue and it has caught the attention of the mainstream media. In the light of the situation, answer the following:

(a) Identify the stakeholders involved in the case and their respective interests.

(b) Discuss the various ethical concerns in the given case.

(c) What are the options available to you and which of these options you will choose? Justify. (20)

आप देश के एक पिछड़े जिले में पदस्थापित जिलाधिकारी हैं। आपको अपने जिले में गांव की भूमि पर अटल आवासीय विद्यालय बनवाने की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई है। विद्यालय के निर्माण का ठेका एक लोकप्रिय स्थानीय नेता के बेटे को सौंपा गया है। इस भूमि पर वर्तमान में आदिवासी समुदायों का कब्जा है लेकिन वे कोई स्वामित्व रिकॉर्ड उपलब्ध नहीं करा सकते हैं। उनका दावा है कि वे पीढ़ियों से इस भूमि पर निवास कर रहे हैं। उनका यह भी आरोप है कि प्रशासन उन पर विद्यालय के निर्माण हेतु अपनी भूमि से हटने का दबाव बना रहा है और उन्हें कहीं अन्यत्र स्थानांतरित करने का आश्वासन दिया गया है। हालांकि, वे ऐसा करने में अनिच्छुक हैं क्योंकि यह उन्हें उनके घरों से निकाल देगा और उनकी आजीविका को भी प्रभावित करेगा। प्रमुख आदिवासी नेताओं में से एक ने इस मुद्दे को उजागर किया है और इसने मुख्यधारा की मीडिया का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। इस स्थिति के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) इस प्रकरण में शामिल हितधारकों और उनके संबंधित हितों की पहचान कीजिए।

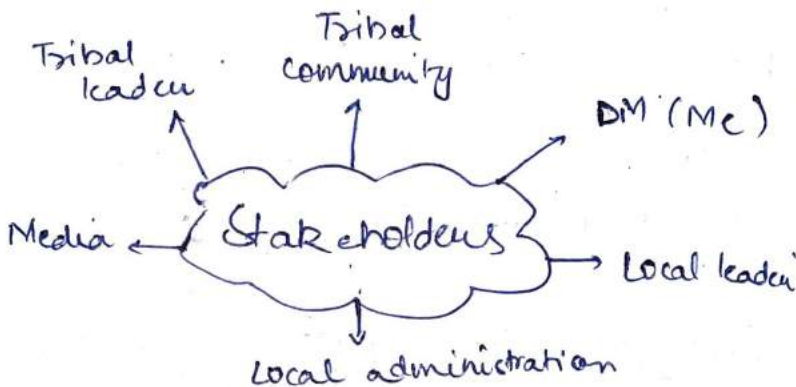
(b) प्रदत्त प्रकरण में विभिन्न नैतिक चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

(c) आपके पास कौन-से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं और आप इनमें से किस विकल्प का चयन करेंगे? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Forest & Rights Act 2006 provides the legislative framework for upholding rights of tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers (OTFD). However, these rights often come into

conflict with development imperatives
of government aimed at tribal
empowerment.

(a) Stakeholders involved are :



-Interests of stakeholders :

i Tribal community : securing right to
livelihood, residence, & resistant
dislocation

ii Tribal leader : representation of
tribal concerns to bring attention
to plight

iii District Magistrate : ensuring Aal
Residential School built while
upholding tribal rights.

iv Local administration : quick relocation of tribals to begin work on school

v Local leader's son : delivering on construction contract while ensuring profit

vi Media : highlighting the plight of the tribals

(b) Ethical issues involved in the case are :

i Tribal rights v/s Developmental concerns

→ empathizing with plight of tribals on delivering schemes

ii Compassion v/s Professional Efficiency

iii Personal interest v/s Social Welfare

→ leader's son delivering contract through corruption or through honest means

iv Decisiveness V/s Thoroughness in Decisions

→ need for DM to balance
competing interests

v Accountability

→ action against administration
officials ~~was~~ pressuring tribals
to vacate land.

(C) As District Magistrate, I have
following options:

A Use coercive means to vacate
tribal land and deliver on
mandate to construct school
→ quick and effective but at
the cost of tribal rights

B ~~For~~ stop all construction work
and request administration to
reconsider project in face of
tribal resistance.

- upholds tribal rights but denies development and education to tribal children
- betrays lack of leadership skills on me.

C Engage with tribal leaders by personally visiting village, assure them of adequate relief & rehabilitation and ensure school is constructed without any corruption.

- delivers a multi-^{Stakeholder}dimensional, holistic solution

I will choose option C as it the most efficient process, that is not coercive, based on consensus, and upholds ideals of participatory governance, transparency & accountability, and compassionate leadership.

11. Across the world, there is often a taxing demand on correct manners, etiquettes and moral responsibility by celebrities and public figures and there is huge public outrage if they act carelessly. Even for small mistakes, public figures have to apologise, or take an early retirement out of shame. This is often aggravated by the media, which relentlessly reports on the issue and the public who enjoy the voyeurism offered by entertainment – footage of star cars being chased, leaked WhatsApp chats etc. Further, there is hardly any unbiased and civil debate when it comes to celebrities and their social responsibilities. In most cases, the argument does not even centre around the actual issue and gets subsumed by overarching subplots. Messy trolling, often misdirected, is a common feature in all. Even serious issues like suicide and drug use are reduced to parenting problems and witch-hunt is often seen. In this context:

(a) Is there any difference between a public figure and private person when it comes to privacy? Should public figures also have some reasonable amount of privacy?

(b) Do you think it is fair to expect role models, such as celebrities and public figures, to act more responsibly as compared to ordinary citizens?

(c) Discuss the importance of responsible journalism in this context.

(20)

विश्व भर में, प्रसिद्ध व्यक्तियों और सार्वजनिक हस्तियों के लिए प्रायः उचित आचरण, शिष्टाचार और नैतिक जिम्मेदारियों के निर्धारण की मांग की जाती है और यदि वे लापरवाही भरा व्यवहार करते हैं तो व्यापक स्तर पर जन आक्रोश उत्पन्न होता है। छोटी-छोटी गलतियों के लिए भी, सार्वजनिक हस्तियों को माफी मांगनी पड़ती है, या शर्म के कारण से समय-पूर्व सेवानिवृत्ति लेनी पड़ती है। मीडिया, जो इस मुद्दे को लगातार रिपोर्ट करता है और जनता, जो मनोरंजन द्वारा पेश की जाने वाली दृश्यता- अभिनेताओं की कारों का पीछा करने, व्हाट्सएप चैट लीक करने आदि के फुटेज का आनंद लेती है, उनके द्वारा इसे और अधिक बढ़ावा दिया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जब प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों और उनकी सामाजिक जिम्मेदारियों की बात आती है तो शायद ही कोई निष्पक्ष और नागरिक बहस होती है। अधिकांश मामलों में, तर्क वास्तविक मुद्दे के इर्द-गिर्द भी केंद्रित नहीं होता है और सबप्लॉट्स को व्यापक करके समाहित हो जाता है। अभद्र ट्रोलिंग, जिसे अक्सर गलत दिशा में निर्देशित किया जाता है, सभी मुद्दों में एक सामान्य विशेषता है। यहां तक कि आत्महत्या और नशीली दवाओं के उपयोग जैसे गंभीर मुद्दों को भी पालन-पोषण की समस्याओं के रूप में घोषित कर दिया जाता है और अक्सर समाज के असमाजिक तत्वों के विरुद्ध अभियान उत्पन्न होता है। इस संदर्भ में:

(a) जब गोपनीयता की बात आती है तो क्या सार्वजनिक व्यक्ति और निजी व्यक्ति के बीच कोई अंतर होता है? क्या सार्वजनिक हस्तियों को भी उचित मात्रा में गोपनीयता रखनी चाहिए?

(b) क्या आपको लगता है कि आम नागरिकों की तुलना में प्रसिद्ध व्यक्तियों और सार्वजनिक हस्तियों जैसे रोल मॉडल से अधिक जिम्मेदारी से कार्य करने की अपेक्षा करना उचित है?

(c) इस संदर्भ में जिम्मेदार पत्रकारिता के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

In recent years, celebrities such as Ria Chakraborty have been relentlessly trolled and criticized for allegedly not upholding correct moral of conduct. This has led to a debate on perks and penalty of being a public figure.

(a) The difference between public & private figures is:

i public figures by virtue of their profession are expected to share more of their lives with society
→ eg: movie stars talking about love-life

ii public figures also carry weight of social influence and so are put under greater scrutiny
→ young impressionable minds emulate their behaviour

iii) Supreme Court has said that public morality is placed on a higher pedestal than private because it enjoys public trust.

However, as citizens of India, everyone is entitled to right to privacy, which is a fundamental right under Art 21 of constitution (K. S. Puttaswamy (2017) 5 SCC 496)

- i public entities must not be pressured for information unless they are willing to share it
- ii their rights must be acknowledged, such as by not denying them access to their house, etc.

(b) Role models must indeed
act more responsibly in their
live because:

i they can influence behaviour
pattern of a large section
→ eg: girls wanting fair skin because
actresses advertise fairness
creams

ii certain professions require higher
moral standards

→ eg: All India Civil Service Rules
restrict civil servants behaviour
on social media, ban polygamy, etc.

iii public figures enjoy public trust

→ 'Public Trust Doctrine' requires
them to act responsibly

→ eg: Maggi advertised by Amitabh
Bachchan despite kad content

(c) Importance of responsible journalism:

i Media as fourth pillar of democracy

→ responsibility to act ~~with~~ with highest moral values

ii Must not act in manner that are aimed at sensationalization and garnishing TRPs

→ 'commitment to truth' as fundamental principle

iii Need to hold governments to account

→ repositories of public trust and representative of ordinary matters

iv Need for exposing the unexposed illegal acts → through sting operations, fact finding, etc.

Responsible journalism and good public conduct by public figures can be a positive influence on India's young demographic dividend.

12. You are the Municipal Commissioner of a large city, which has witnessed unprecedented increase in biomedical waste. Recently, 15 sanitation workers lost their lives and close to 100 have been seriously infected owing to this increase in waste. Apart from biomedical waste, the city is also facing a major problem in management of household waste. There is a view that the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the problems of the waste management sector. Despite the fact that the government has notified rules regarding disposal, collection and treatment of waste and has initiated numerous awareness campaigns in the past, still, the problem does not seem to be getting under control. In view of this, answer the following questions:

(a) Identify the stakeholders and the significance of their involvement in addressing the issue.

(b) In your opinion, what are the reasons behind apathy of people towards issues like waste disposal that affect the larger interests of the society?

(c) As the Municipal Commissioner, suggest some practical techniques to bring about an attitudinal change among residents of the city towards this issue. (20)

आप एक बड़े शहर के नगर आयुक्त हैं, जिसके जैव चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट में अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि हुई है। हाल ही में, 15 सफाई कर्मचारियों की मृत्यु हो गई और अपशिष्ट में इस वृद्धि के कारण लगभग 100 कर्मचारी गंभीर रूप से संक्रमित हो गए हैं। जैव चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट के अतिरिक्त शहर को घरेलू अपशिष्ट के प्रबंधन में भी बड़ी समस्या का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। एक विचार है कि कोविड-19 महामारी ने अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन क्षेत्र की समस्याओं को बढ़ा दिया है। इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि सरकार ने अपशिष्ट के निपटान, संग्रह और उपचार के संबंध में नियमों को अधिसूचित किया है तथा अतीत में कई जागरूकता अभियान शुरू किए हैं, फिर भी समस्या पर नियंत्रण नहीं किया जा सका है। इसके आलोक में निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) इस प्रकरण में शामिल हितधारकों और इस मुद्दे को हल करने में उनकी भागीदारी के महत्व की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) आपके विचार में, अपशिष्ट निपटान जैसे मुद्दों के प्रति लोगों की उदासीनता के पीछे क्या कारण हैं जो समाज के व्यापक हितों को प्रभावित करते हैं?

(c) नगर आयुक्त के रूप में, इस मुद्दे के प्रति शहर के निवासियों की अभिवृत्ति में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए कुछ व्यावहारिक तकनीकों का सुझाव दीजिए।

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a manifold increase in use of masks, syringes, PPE kits, etc., which

has presented the challenge of safe disposal of biomedical waste, along with other solid waste.
Government has notified Biomedical Waste Management Rules 2018 and Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 in this regard.

(a) Stakeholders involved:



1. Health community: safe use and segregation of biomedical waste
2. Locale: segregation of household waste (dry & wet, plastic & biodegradable), etc.

& not throwing it in the open.

Bi Safai Karamchari : efficient collection, and transportation to disposal sites.

4i Workouts at disposal sites : Safe disposal via land fills, incineration, etc.

5 Municipal Commissioner : ensuring enforcement of existing provisions on waste management, generating awareness, etc.

6 District administration : Co-ordinate implementation of formulated schemes, enforcement of norms, etc.

7 Media and Celebrities : generating awareness regarding need for adequate collection, segregation, & disposal of waste.

(b) Reasons for apathy towards waste management:

i. Culture of disregard:

→ people consider streets, footpaths, etc. as the 'outside' & are only concerned with cleanliness at home

ii. Lack of enforcement of existing provisions

→ no fines for spitting, littering, etc.

iii. Lack of awareness, especially among rural population

→ no sanitation signboards, etc.

iv. Poor role models

→ no model behaviour by influential figures

→ eg: election rallies lead to waste at rally sites

v. Bureaucratic apathy

→ clear not high on agenda of development work.

(c) Potential solutions to public apathy:

i. Leadership from local influencers to engage with masses

→ eg: model of Swachhagrahis under Swachh Bharat Mission

ii. Augmenting infrastructure for cleaning roads, etc

iii. Incentive structures to encourage model behaviour.

eg: - Swachhta awards, bonuses to Safai Karamcharies.

iv. Enforcing extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) under Waste Management Rules

v. Using technology

→ eg: - database of rag pickers, karamcharies etc
- cameras in public places to catch violators.

Waste Management is necessary for living up to ideal of 'Incredible India'