



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in



GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1841)

Name of Candidate	SIDDHARTH BHUKLA	Registration Number	622803
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Date	06/09/2022
Center	MN		

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।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
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.

All the Best

SECTION - A

1. (a) Explain the meaning of self-efficacy, along with its key determinants. Also, discuss the significance of high self-efficacy for a civil servant.

(150 words) 10

आत्म-प्रभावकारिता और इसके प्रमुख निर्धारकों का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, एक सिविल सेवक के लिए उच्च आत्म-प्रभावकारिता के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Self-efficacy is the effectiveness of an individual without external aid. It is an essential quality of a civil servant.

Determinants of self efficacy

1. Emotional Intelligence - giving the ability to be motivated
2. Attitude towards self and work.
3. Experiences - guide behavioural pattern, positive experience increases efficacy.
4. Will: the drive to bring effective change. Gandhi had high self efficacy due to his indomitable will.
5. Moral Values: such as dedication to service.

5. Work culture: bureaucratic and hierarchical culture brings down self efficacy.

Significance of high self efficacy for Civil servant

1. Motivates others: Leaders like TN Keshava guide others to work hard through self efficacy.
2. Improves work culture - with can do attitude.
3. Internal accountability increases.
4. Attitude about societal problems such as illiteracy, poverty improves.
5. Compassion towards weaker section.

Self efficacy is essential part of dedication to service, which the 2nd ARC considers an essential quality of a civil servant.

1. (b) Ethics is knowing the difference between what you have the right to do and what is right to do. Discuss. (150 words) 10

आपको क्या करने का अधिकार है और क्या करना सही है, इसके मध्य का अंतर जानना ही नीतिशास्त्र है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ethics as a subject concerns itself with what an ~~individual~~ individual ought to do. Ethical decisions are guided by morality and values.

What you have right to do

1. As an individual, one has freedom of speech under Article 19, one can even raise anti-national slogans.

2. As an administration, various discretionary powers are available e.g. imprisoning section 144 in disturbed areas.

What is right to do

1. The right thing is to speak such words that bring peace according to Buddha. Ethics means right speech.

2. Such decisions must be guided by law, reason and circumstances.

3. Morale forces
Special powers
Act gives almost
unfettered power
to armed force

4. Many leaders
of independent
nations became
dictators when
the situation emerged

3. Ethical Officers
such
use powers in rarest
case, and try to
cultivate good
relation with local
population.

5. Jawahar Lal Nehru,
an ethical leader
preferred democracy
over power.

Thus those who do the
right thing, tempered by moral values
are ethical, as Immanuel Kant
says "To be is to do".

2. (a) Dealing with an ethical dilemma not only requires following rules and regulations, but also requires adherence to moral prudence and altruism. Explain in the context of civil services in India, with examples.

(150 words) 10

किसी नैतिक दुविधा से निपटने के लिए न केवल सहायक नियमों और विनियमों की आवश्यकता होती है, बल्कि नैतिक विवेक और परोपकारिता के पालन की भी आवश्यकता होती है। भारत में सिविल सेवाओं के संदर्भ में उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

An ethical dilemma is an situation into which a moral agent has to choose between two ^{or more} course of action, none of which could be categorise as absolutely ethical and unethical.

Role of Rules and Regulation during ethical dilemma

⑥ They provide necessary guidelines but they are vague and ambiguous in some circumstances, and cannot cover every scenario. Eg All India Service Conduct Rules, 1968 does not cover entire gamut of decision making.

Role of adhering to moral prudence and altruism

- ⑩ faced with internal corruption, Satyendra Dubey blew the whistle though it was not written in rules.
- ⑩ TN Seshan, found new powers for Election Commission of India under Article 224, driven by moral prudence.
- ⑩ Sukumar Sen, was driven by altruism, so electoral officers were sent to every nook and corner of India to conduct first elections in India.
- ⑩ Moral prudence fosters financial prudence and financial propriety.
Conscience, is a necessary source of guidance and motivation. A civil servant having moral prudence and altruism has a clear conscience and create new innovative governance structure.

2. (b) The Code of Conduct for the civil services in India has merely remained a code; it has not helped promote ethical and moral values in governance. In this context, discuss the need for a National Commission on Integrity and Transparency in Governance. (150 words) 10

भारत में सिविल सेवाओं के लिए आचरण संहिता केवल एक संहिता बनकर रह गई है; इसने शासन (गवर्नेंस) में नीतिपरक और नैतिक मूल्यों को बढ़ावा देने में मदद नहीं की है। इस संदर्भ में, शासन में सत्यनिष्ठा और पारदर्शिता पर एक राष्ट्रीय आयोग की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Civil servants in India are guided by the All India Service Conduct Rules (1948) and Central Civil Service Conduct Rules (1965).

Issues with Code of Conduct

1. No implementation body or procedure.
2. No monitoring mechanism.
3. Provisions against dowry etc routinely flouted.

A National Commission on Integrity and Transparency could be created to implement code of conduct and code of ethics.

Advantages of such a body

1. Supervision over civil servants would increase.

2. Codify best practices and ethical decisions.

3. Implement Code of Conduct

4.

dedicated disclosure mechanism
Further Transparency · adherence to section 4,
 RTI Act, 2005
 disclosure of assets by civil servants.

5. By coordinating with CBI, Lokpal etc
 it could further increase horizontal accountability.

Issues with such a body

1. No statutory basis

2. Another bureaucratic institution to solve problem of bureaucracy

3. Who will guard the guardian - what if this institution becomes corrupt.

Existing institutions such as Lokpal, CVC should be strengthened before a new institution is created for improving governance.

3. (a) Digital ethics principles are necessary to prevent erosion of public values and deal with the ethical implications of digitizing governance systems. Discuss. (150 words) 10

सार्वजनिक मूल्यों के क्षरण को रोकने और शासन प्रणालियों के डिजिटलीकरण के नैतिक निहितार्थों से निपटने के लिए डिजिटल एथिक्स सिद्धांत आवश्यक हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Digital ethics deal with morals and values to be used in the digital space. Eg. respect for privacy of others is a digital ethics principle.

Necessary to prevent erosion of public values

1. Over digital space values such as - honesty, decency, truthfulness etc is eroding. Eg fake profiles over twitter; sale of women on online platform.
2. Digital principles such as - truthfulness of data; self verification before sharing information; do no harm etc. could restore public values.

Digital ethics principle : necessary
to deal with ethical implication
of digitising governance system

- ① No harvesting of citizens data
without consent.
- ② Illicit surveillance or intrusion
into privacy should be avoided.
- ③ Citizen-government interface over
digital space should be guided by
decency and constitutional values.
- ④ Bias and prejudices should be
avoided in digital algorithm of
government.

Even over the digital governance
should be guided by laws, rules
and regulations to usher good
governance and SMART governance.

3. (b) Despite differences in terms of organizational values guiding the public and private sectors, there remain certain values that are equally important to both. Discuss. (150 words) 10

सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रों को निर्देशित करने वाले संगठनात्मक मूल्यों के संदर्भ में मतभेदों के बावजूद, कुछ मूल्य ऐसे हैं, जो दोनों के लिए समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Organisation values between

private and public sector differ
due to their differing aims

public organisation

1. Public welfare
2. Adherence to constitution and law.

private organisation

1. Growth & company
2. Adherence to corporate governance principles

Certain universal values for public and private sector

1. Truthfulness and honesty, among

employees prevents major scandals such as 2G scam, YES BANK fraud.

2. Altruism: public organisations exist for public welfare, while socially motivated firms such as Tatas are more sustainable.

3. Courage

public org.
To grapple with
issues like ethnic
violence, poverty etc

private org.
to innovate and
change the market
dynamics.

4. Justice

public org.
- Restores public
trust and stops
corruption

private org.
Important for
building brand
and building ethical
work culture.

5. Compassion

public org.
- To serve the
weaker section
under Article 48

private org.
To serve their customers
eg USDA distributing
free sewing machines

Thus both public and
private sector are guided by
foundational moral values.

4. (a) Bring out the difference between accountability and responsibility. Also, discuss the significance of accountability in ensuring ethical governance in the context of India. (150 words) 10

जवाबदेही और उत्तरदायित्व के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत के संदर्भ में नैतिक शासन (एथिकल गवर्नेंस) को सुनिश्चित करने में जवाबदेही के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Accountability is one of the seven foundational qualities of public life according to Nolan committee

Accountability

1. Requirement to give satisfactory reply to others, of your actions and decisions

2. Failure to give ~~the~~ satisfactory reply leads to punishment.

3. Implemented by external agents

4. Breaks down in ambiguous situation.

Responsibility

1. Accountability turned inwards. It is satisfying yourself about correctness of your actions & decision.

2. Failure of responsibility is not externally measured.

3. Implemented by conscience.

4. A permanent quality of humans.

Significance of accountability in ensuring ethical governance in India

1. Horizontal accountability enforced by CBI, CVC, Lokpal etc.
 - stops corruption, bribery.
 - promotes Rule of law.
2. Internal accountability leads to
 - dedication to service
 - desire for excellence.
3. Vertical accountability enforced through - social audit, RTI etc :-
 - Citizen participation in governance
 - Restores public trust in governance

Accountability is first requirement of ethical governance, adhering to 2nd ARC, a Civil Service law should be enacted under Article 309 to enhance accountability of civil servants.

4. (b) Though laws and rules can be considered as the principal guide on morality for public administrators, they are not sufficient in themselves. Substantiate with examples. (150 words) 10

हालांकि कानूनों और नियमों को लोक प्रशासकों के लिए नैतिक आदर्शों हेतु प्रमुख मार्गदर्शक माना जा सकता है, किंतु ये अपने आप में पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। उदाहरण सहित सिद्ध कीजिए।

Public administration is bound by constitution, laws, rules and Regulation. According to John Rohr adherence to law and constitution is first duty of an administrator.

Laws and Rules are not sufficient in themselves

1. Morally dubious laws such as Nuremberg laws in Nazi Germany, or apartheid laws in South Africa are not moral guides.

2. Law ^{and Rules} cannot be all encompassing hence scope for discretion is always there
e.g. practice of taking gift by civil servants.

3 Some laws may violate conscience of an administrator. Eg. Section 375 of IPC, which legally defends marital rape.

4. Laws and Rules may be silent on certain aspects, which are then covered by conscience.

5 Innovations requires administrators to surmount laws and rules

6 Challenges of globalisation era and 21st century requires quick decision making rather than being process oriented.

Laws and rules, must be followed in accordance with morality and ethics. Conscience and Courage are the true guide when Laws and Rules fail individual.

5. (a) Transparency is vital to cultivate public trust in government and to prevent, detect and deter corruption effectively. Comment.

(150 words) 10

पारदर्शिता, सरकार में जनता के विश्वास को विकसित करने और भ्रष्टाचार को प्रभावी ढंग से रोकने, इसका पता लगाने एवं निवारण करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Transparency is the
practise of sharing relevant
information with all stakeholders
in governance process. It cultivates
openness in administration.

Transparency cultivates public trust

1. Public knows it's right. eg-
Jan soochana portal of Rajasthan.
2. Public participation in policy making
incisions. eg publishing draft plans.
3. Public audit of government
action is done.

Transparency : Vital to prevent, detect
and deter corruption

1. Prevents corruption
- Discretion is reduced.
- Secrecy is reduced by law

info disclosure under section 4 of RTI Act.

2. Detect corruption

- Public access to data aids in detecting corruption.
- Senior administrators can monitor financial financial aspects of administration.

& Deters corruption

- Fear of public reaction
- Easier complaints to Lokpal, Chief Vigilance Commissioner.
- Aids proceedings under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

To cultivate Transparency statutory backing should be given to citizen charter and social audit. Further a national level Jan Sooचना Portal should be created.

5. (b) 'Just-in-time' release of funds heralds a significant reform for the Indian government's payment architecture. Discuss. (150 words) 10

'सही समय पर' फंड जारी करना भारत सरकार की भुगतान संरचना के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण सुधार की शुरुआत है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Just-in-time release of funds aims at reducing time between transfer of funds and actual expenditure.

Advantages of Just-in-time release of fund

1. It is done through Public Finance Management System (PFMS) thus reducing corruption.
2. Treasury mode is used to transfer in accordance to Rangarajan Commission report.
3. Misutilisation of funds reduces.
4. Mismatch between budgetary expenditure and actual expenditure reduces - unspent balance

with ministry and department is reduced.

5. Realistic assessment of expenditure requirement

6. Delay in payment system reduces.

7. Monitoring of public expenditure increases significantly.

Delay in transfer would stall welfare projects.
Issues with just in time transfer - Coordination at different levels may become difficult.

Overall, there should a transition to just-in-time transfer throughout government process to reduce misutilisation and under-utilisation of funds.

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

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरण का आपके विचार से क्या अभिप्राय है?

(a) "The happiness of your life depends upon the quality of your thoughts." - Marcus Aurelius

(150 words) 10

"आपके जीवन की खुशी आपके विचारों की गुणवत्ता पर निर्भर करती है।" - मार्कस ऑरिलियस

Thoughts determine an
individuals ideas, behaviour,
attitudes and action.

Happiness is the result an
individual reaps due to his
actions and decision.

Quality Thoughts - leading to happiness in life

1. Thought of social service guided
Mother Teresa, she found happiness
in service of others

2. Good thought → positive behaviour
appreciation by others which
generates happiness

3. Thought of patriotism inspired
Bhagat Singh, even while going to

gallows he was smiling.

Good thoughts lead to clear
conscience due to ethical action.

Deteriorating quality of thought →
loss of happiness

1. Thoughts of grandeur and ambition
led to downfall of Hitler and
Napoleon.

2. Hatredful thoughts ^{Violence} anger → increase
global sadness of world.

3. Thoughts of desire creates a feeling
of incompleteness.

4. Greediness in thoughts leads to
corruption. Eg Mehar Choksi.

As Buddha said what you
think you become. if your thoughts
are pure, joy follows like a
shadow that never leaves.

6. (b) "The forces in a capitalist society, if left unchecked, tend to make the rich richer and the poor poorer." — Jawaharlal Nehru (150 words) 10
 "एक पूंजीवादी समाज की शक्तियों को अगर अनियंत्रित छोड़ दिया जाए तो वे अमीर को और अमीर तथा गरीब को और गरीब बना देंगी।" - जवाहरलाल नेहरू

Capitalist society are
 guided purely by one desire -
materialistic possession.

forces of capitalist society breed
inequality

1. The rich control capital and earn profits. They control all levers of society. According to Oxfam report, top 10% of Indian population controls 53% of wealth.
2. The poor become poorer as :
 - i. surplus value of their produce is taken by the rich
 - ii. As capitalists are more powerful they control lands, government and cultural capital. Thus making poor multidimensionally poor.

Checking forces of capitalistic society

1. Socialism is an ~~idea~~^{ideal} enshrined in Constitution and Directive Principle of State Policy
2. Sound labour laws such as code of social security reduces inequality.
3. Redistributive mechanisms like income tax reduces wage disparity.

The distance between poor and rich narrows due to welfare and development policies.

In such society positive forces of capitalism such as entrepreneurship, innovation and mobility, is harnessed to the aims of social, economic and political justice.

6. (c) "Honesty is the first chapter in the book of wisdom". – Thomas Jefferson
(150 words) 10

"ज्ञान की पुस्तक का पहला अध्याय ईमानदारी है।" - थॉमस जेफरसन

Wisdom is the innate quality of taking right decisions about self and others. Wisdom without honesty is a chimera.

① As Schopenhauer said, one all be honest to oneself, unless one is so there can be no intelligence or wisdom.

② Honesty is ~~primary~~ primary determinant of "good" decisions as:-

- It promotes objectivity over self interest.
- It brings transparency in decision making process.

③ Honesty cultivates truthfulness. As Gandhiji said truth cannot exist without honesty. Further

Life of Gandhi exemplifies how honesty is wisdom.

- ① Wisdom requires courage and courage requires honesty. Satyendra Deb would never have become a whistleblower if he was dishonest.
- ② Honesty cleanses the conscience which is necessary for wisdom to emerge. As Vivekananda said only in pure mind can god enter.
- ③ On the other hand dishonesty brings corruption, selfishness, secrecy and greed - all this are anathema to wisdom.

To be wise is to know that your self is not distinct from others according to Isha Upanishad so honesty brings you closer to your self and wisdom.

SECTION – B

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

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में, प्रस्तुत प्रकरणों का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और उसके बाद आने वाले प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए (लगभग 250 शब्दों में):

7. You are posted as a District Magistrate in a district, which is witnessing a high caseload of COVID-19 pandemic patients. The physical infrastructure and human resources in the district are stretched much beyond their capacity. At the peak of the pandemic, certain reports emerge that the District Medical Officer has been misusing his position to abuse female employees in his department and coercing them to have sexual relations with him. However, the concerned officer not only has an impeccable academic record but also a profound professional track record. You also need his presence and guidance to deal with the pandemic situation in the district. But, there is pressure from the media and civil society organisations to immediately report the matter to the State authorities for action against the concerned officer.

Given the situation, answer the following:

- (a) Identify the stakeholders and issues involved in the above case.
(b) What are the options available to you? Discuss their pros and cons.
(c) What will be your final course of action? Justify with reasons. (20)

आप एक ऐसे जिले में जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के रूप में तैनात हैं, जहां कोविड-19 महामारी के रोगियों की संख्या काफी अधिक है। जिले में भौतिक आधारभूत संरचना और मानव संसाधन का उनकी क्षमता से बहुत अधिक दोहन हो रहा है। महामारी के चरम पर, कुछ रिपोर्ट्स सामने आती हैं कि जिला चिकित्सा अधिकारी अपने पद का दुरुपयोग कर अपने विभाग में महिला कर्मचारियों के साथ दुर्यवहार कर रहा है एवं उन्हें उसके साथ यौन संबंध बनाने के लिए मजबूर कर रहा है। हालांकि, संबंधित अधिकारी का न केवल त्रुटिहीन अकादमिक रिकॉर्ड है, बल्कि उसका पेशेवर ट्रैक रिकॉर्ड भी बहुत अच्छा है। जिले में महामारी की स्थिति से निपटने के लिए आपको उनकी उपस्थिति और मार्गदर्शन की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन, मीडिया और नागरिक समाज संगठनों की ओर से संबंधित अधिकारी के खिलाफ कार्रवाई के लिए राज्य के अधिकारियों को तुरंत मामले की सूचना देने का दबाव है।

ऊपर दी गयी स्थिति को देखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) उपर्युक्त प्रकरण में शामिल हितधारकों और मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
(b) आपके समक्ष कौन-से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? उनके गुणों और दोषों की विवेचना कीजिए।
(c) आपकी अंतिम कार्रवाई क्या होगी? कारण सहित औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

The present case relates

to Sexual Harassment at
workplace which is a crime under
Sexual Harassment at workplace
Act of 2012.

Stakeholders ^{and issues} in the given case

1 Female employees: Right to life,
liberty and dignity is at stake

2. District Medical Officer: career
and image is at stake

3 Patients and general public: Right
to health-care services clash with
interest of justice

4 Media and civil society: public
interest and Rule of law is
at stake

5 State Authorities: their right to
know about government actions

is at stake - further image
of government is at stake
- 9 as District Magistrate

- Conflict of interest between
rights of patients and rights to
employee.

- Circumstances require aid of
District Medical Officer while law
may require his removal.

Options available to me

1. Maintain status quo

Pros

Cons

- fight with pandemic continues - Right of patients is secured	- <u>Dereliction</u> of duty wilful violation of law as <u>DM</u> is tasked with im- <u>plementing Act of 2013</u>.
--	--

2. Dismiss the District Medical

Officer (DMO)

pros

1. Satisfies media
and civil society

2. free and fair
investigation can
happen.

cons

1. patients in limbo

2. Apprehension of
corona fatality

3. Not hearing side
of DMO violates
principle of natural
Justice

Final course of action

① constituting organisational committee
to enquire sexual harassment as
well as district level committee

② Unless enquiry is complete, the
DMO shall be suspended

Justification The fight with COVID-19
cannot be used to justify
putting women employees in
dangerous environment

- ⑦ A detailed report of entire matter to state authorities for further guidance

Justification : As the Disaster Management Act, 2005 is in force

coordination with senior authorities is must.

- ⑧ Immediate attention to finding a replacement to concerned DMD.

Rule of law, justice and dignity of women can never be compromised at the altar of expediency and merit.

8. You are posted as the Superintendent of Police (SP) of a district, which has witnessed several lynching related crimes in the recent past. One day, a police station in the district got an SOS that in a particular village under their jurisdiction, two women have been accused of witchcraft and are now being paraded naked by the villagers. Given the past record of crimes in the village, it was likely that they would be killed by the villagers. When a police team from the station reached the spot and tried to save the two women from the mob, a scuffle broke out. In the ensuing scuffle, the police were brutally attacked and they had to retaliate by lathicharging in order to save themselves. The incident left three villagers dead. There is anger amongst the villagers, who are also a critical vote bank of the ruling party in the state. As the SP, you have been instructed to institute a quick enquiry and take the strictest action against the police team who lathicharged. You are aware that with elections around the corner, you need to diffuse the situation quickly.

Given the situation, answer the following :

- (a) Identify the stakeholders and the issues involved in the above case.
 (b) What are the options available to you? Which of these will you choose and why?
 (c) As an objective and scientific-tempered administrator, what steps will you suggest in the long-run to deal with mob lynching? (20)

आप उस जिले के एक पुलिस अधीक्षक (SP) के रूप में तैनात हैं, जहां हाल के दिनों में लिंचिंग से संबंधित कई अपराध हुए हैं। एक दिन, जिले के एक पुलिस स्टेशन को एक SOS मिला कि उनके क्षेत्राधिकार के एक विशेष गांव में दो महिलाओं पर जादू टोना करने का आरोप लगाया गया है और ग्रामीणों द्वारा उन्हें नग्न अवस्था में घुमाया जा रहा है। गांव में अपराधों के पिछले रिकॉर्ड को देखते हुए, यह संभावना थी कि उन्हें ग्रामीणों द्वारा मार दिया जाएगा। थाने से पुलिस की टीम जब मौके पर पहुंची और दोनों महिलाओं को भीड़ से बचाने का प्रयास किया तो हाथापाई हो गई। आगामी हाथापाई में, पुलिस पर बेरहमी से हमला किया गया और उन्हें स्वयं को बचाने के लिए लाठीचार्ज करके जवाबी कार्रवाई करनी पड़ी। इस घटना में तीन ग्रामीणों की मौत हो गई। ग्रामीणों में इस बात को लेकर गुस्सा है, जो राज्य में सत्ताधारी पार्टी का एक महत्वपूर्ण वोट बैंक भी है। एक SP के रूप में, आपको त्वरित जांच करने और लाठीचार्ज करने वाली पुलिस टीम के खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई करने का निर्देश दिया गया है। आप जानते हैं कि चुनाव नजदीक हैं, आपको स्थिति को जल्द से जल्द शांत करने की आवश्यकता है।

ऊपर दी गयी स्थिति को देखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) उपर्युक्त प्रकरण में शामिल हितधारकों और मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
 (b) आपके समक्ष कौन-से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? आप इनमें से किसे चुनेंगे और क्यों?
 (c) एक वस्तुनिष्ठ और वैज्ञानिक स्वभाव वाले प्रशासक के रूप में, माँब लिंचिंग से निपटने के लिए दीर्घावधि में आप क्या कदम सुझाएंगे?

Increasing instances of mob-lynching are a direct affront to Rule of law in India, and it lowers dignity of Indian society.

Stakeholders and issues involved in above case

1. Women accused of witchcraft. Their Right to life, ~~body~~ liberty and dignity under Article 21 is at stake.
 2. Three dead men: their right to justice and fairness is at stake.
 3. Villagers: their right to justice is at stake.
- their involvement in mob lynching and illegal harassing of women makes them accused of crimes.

4. Police personnel: Their careers, image and service is at stake.

— If they had exceeded their power they too are accused of crime.

5. State Government: their image and electoral prospects are at stake.

6. SP as SP

— Organisational loyalty clashed with interest of justice.

— Political pressure might hamper fairness of enquiry.

— Image of police force is to be savaged.

Options available to me

1. Initiate a quick enquiry and take immediate actions against errant policeman.

Pros

1. State government is satisfied.
2. Restores public trust in police

Cons

1. Vitiates fairness of enquiry
2. Against operational justice

2. Defend the policemen and launch an enquiry against villagers

Pros

1. Loyalty to police force
2. Justice to women victims
3. Punishment to innocent villagers

Cons

1. Pits public vs police
2. Injustice to cleared villagers
3. Against spirit of Constitution.

Option 3: Create a committee of enquiry with wide terms of reference (TOR)

1. enquire into mob lynching
2. enquire into police brutality if any; enquire into the causes of death.

Such committee should be at
different police station.

I would choose option 2
because

1. Justice should be complete
2. Rights of one individual are
not above others
3. Justice should not only be done but
also seen to be done.

Longterm steps to deal with mob-
lynching

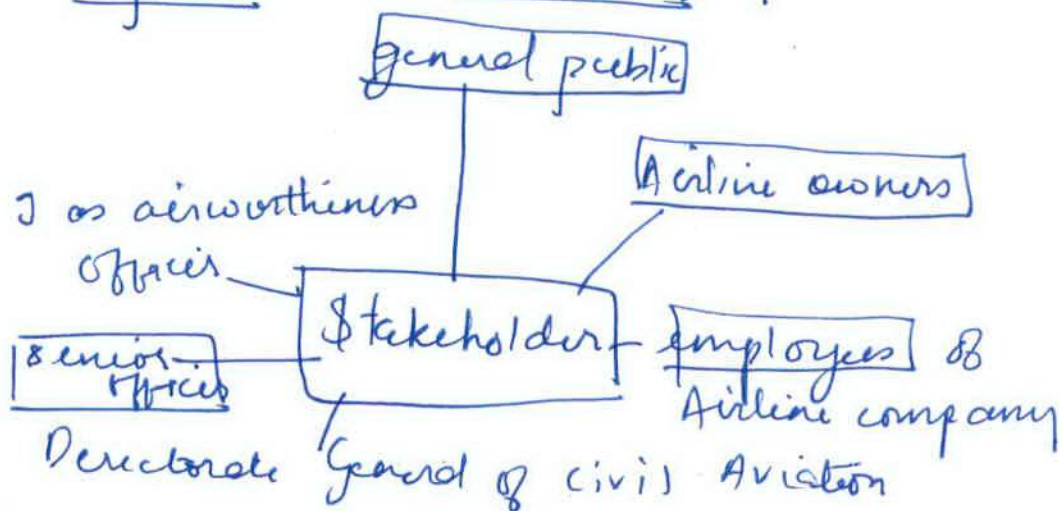
1. Dedicated law for mob lynching
2. Dedicated nodal officer of the
rank of Py. S P
3. Adherence to Tahseer & Poonawale
Judgement - creation of fast
track courts and victim compensation
scheme. A dedicated Inform-
ation and education campaign
against witchcraft is a must.

9. You are an Airworthiness Officer posted with the Directorate General of Civil Aviation, tasked to conduct the safety audit of a major airline of the country. During the recent audit, you find that some of the airplanes belonging to the airline do not fully meet a few of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) safety standards. The issues are minor, mainly pertaining to some incomplete aircraft maintenance logs and safety rules related to training of the crew. The airline belongs to a very influential business conglomerate with close ties to all major national political parties and has a long history of ethical business practises. The point person appointed by the airline to communicate with you has assured that everything will be in order in a couple of months. Your senior in the department has also indicated that it is best not to mention such minor issues in the report, particularly given the image of the business group involved and the trust it enjoys. He also reiterates the assurance given by the airline to address these issues at the earliest in a time-bound manner. However, you are aware that airline safety norms are paramount and every other consideration is secondary to the safety of the crew and passengers. As a public servant appointed to uphold public trust, answer the following:
- (a) Bring out the dilemmas that you face, elaborating on the competing values in the given situation.
- (b) What are the options available to you? Discuss the merits and demerits of each. Which of these will you choose and why? (20)

आप नागरिक उड्डयन महानिदेशालय में तैनात एक वायुयान अधिकारी हैं, जिसे देश की एक प्रमुख एयरलाइन की सुरक्षा ऑडिट करने का काम सौंपा गया है। हाल के ऑडिट के दौरान, आप पाते हैं कि उस एयरलाइन से संबंधित कुछ हवाई जहाज अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नागरिक उड्डयन संगठन (ICAO) के कुछ सुरक्षा मानकों को पूरी तरह से पूर्ण नहीं करते हैं। ये मुद्दे बहुत मामूली हैं, जो मुख्य रूप से कुछ अधूरे विमान रखरखाव लॉग और चालक दल के प्रशिक्षण से संबंधित सुरक्षा नियमों से संबंधित हैं। एयरलाइन का सभी प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय राजनीतिक दलों से घनिष्ठ संबंध है और साथ ही यह एक बहुत ही प्रभावशाली व्यापारिक समूह से संबंधित है एवं इसका नैतिक व्यापार व्यवसाय का एक लंबा इतिहास है। आपके साथ बात-चीत करने के लिए एयरलाइन द्वारा नियुक्त व्यक्ति ने आश्वासन दिया है कि कुछ महीनों में सब व्यवस्थित हो जाएगा। विशेष रूप से इसमें शामिल व्यावसायिक समूह की छवि और इसे प्राप्त विश्वास को देखते हुए विभाग में आपके वरिष्ठ ने भी संकेत दिया है कि रिपोर्ट में ऐसे छोटे-छोटे मुद्दों का उल्लेख न करना ही बेहतर है। उन्होंने एयरलाइन द्वारा इन मुद्दों को जल्द से जल्द समयबद्ध तरीके से संबोधित करने के लिए दिए गए आश्वासन को भी दोहराया। हालांकि, आप जानते हैं कि एयरलाइन सुरक्षा मानदंड सर्वोपरि हैं और चालक दल एवं यात्रियों की सुरक्षा के लिए कोई भी अन्य विचार गौण है। जनता के विश्वास को बनाए रखने के लिए नियुक्त एक लोक सेवक के रूप में, निम्नलिखित के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) दी गई स्थिति में प्रतिस्पर्धी मूल्यों का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, आपके सामने आने वाली दुविधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।
- (b) आपके समक्ष कौन-से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? प्रत्येक के गुणों और दोषों की विवेचना कीजिए। आप इनमें से किसे चुनेंगे और क्यों?

Recent incidences of mid-air tragedies in Boeing 737 planes and concomitant loss of lives has highlighted need of comprehensive air safety.



Ethical dilemmas in above case

1. Truthfulness competes with organizational loyalty.

My senior officers is advising me to obscure truth which is equivalent to lying

2. Personal interest clashes with public interest.

— Altruism dictates, airworthiness officer to speak truth, going against his senior and jeopardising his career.

3. Dedication to duty leads to loss of airline company.

— Empathy with airline company competes with duty of airworthiness officer.

4. Duty ethics clash with personal views. Duty requires officer to negate assurances given by company's pointman.

5. Options available to me

1. Maintain status quo

pros

- senior is happy
- image of airline secured
- customers have no fear

cons

- against duty
- any Tragedy would demolish image of company

further any subsequent
enquiry would make me
accomplice in crime.

2. Go public with information

- | <u>pros</u> | <u>cons</u> |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • security of customers secured • become hero as a <u>whistleblower</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disrepute to <u>DGCA</u> • against rules and <u>regulation</u> • violates rights of airline company. |

3. Mention truthfully the incidents
in airline company's safety
standards

↓
forward the report for consideration
by senior officers

↓
Informing the senior officer of
my action and reasons that have
guided them.

↓
Mentioning in the report the
anxieties given by company, to

ensure that they are not painted in bad light.

Reasons for choosing Option 3

1. First and foremost duty of a public servant is to secure lives of citizens.

2. Maintain public trust in airline administration.

3. Beneficial for the company in the longer run, as catastrophe is averted.

4. Clean conscience is maintained.

5. Serves personal self interest as not subsequent inquiry could pin blame on airworthiness officer.

Putting oneself in the place of general public one sees that truthfulness is the only course of action.

10. With the advent of 24x7 news and prevalence of an array of news sources across the board, the media is omnipresent in nature. In this competitive environment, many media professionals who are overcome by deadlines, bottom-line imperatives, and corporate interests are losing sight of the ethical implications of their work. Further, there have been several cases of irresponsible reporting where the reportage has interfered with court proceedings, compromised delicate security situations or led to the spread of fake or unverified news. In this context, answer the following questions:
- Identify the ethical issues prevalent in the profession of media.
 - How does unethical reporting and sensationalization of news impact the society?
 - What can be done to strengthen the role of ethics in media? (20)

24x7 समाचारों की शुरुआत और संपूर्ण बोर्ड पर समाचार स्रोतों की एक श्रृंखला के प्रसार से, मीडिया प्रकृति में सर्वव्यापी है। इस प्रतिस्पर्धी माहौल में, कई मीडिया पेशेवर जो समय-सीमा, आधारभूत अनिवार्यताओं और कॉर्पोरेट हितों को पीछे छोड़ चुके हैं, वे अपने काम के नैतिक निहितार्थों की दृष्टि खो रहे हैं। इसके अलावा, गैर-जिम्मेदार रिपोर्टिंग के कई मामले भी सामने आए हैं जहां रिपोर्ट ने अदालती कार्यवाही में हस्तक्षेप किया है, संवेदनशील सुरक्षा स्थितियों से समझौता किया है या गलत अथवा असत्यापित समाचारों को फैलाया है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- मीडिया के पेशे में विद्यमान नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
- अनैतिक रिपोर्टिंग और समाचारों को सनसनीखेज बनाने से समाज पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है?
- मीडिया में नैतिकता की भूमिका को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

Recently the Chief Justice of India commented that media is spreading hate against some communities. Further instances of fake news are spreading throughout the world.

Ethical issues prevalent in media

1. Lack of objectivity and truthfulness. This vitiates image of media.

a. Sensationalisation and commodification of events. Eg. Government had to issue an advisory against sensationalisation of Russia-Ukraine - war.

2. Baised Reporting

- due to capitalist control over media

4. Spreading hatred and commination

5. Paid news - which violated choice of citizens.

c. Fake news and manipulation. Media has become a tool to make citizens favourable to

a particular school of thought.
— fake news has also led to
communal violence in some districts
such as Ranchi.

Impact of unethical reporting and sensationalisation on society

1. Promotes hatred and ethnic tensions
2. Deteriorates thinking capacity
of citizens
3. Manipulates citizen to act in a
particular manner
4. Spreads a culture of violence
throughout society due to
religious polarisation.
5. Declining public trust in
media and government. A recent
survey shows 73% of citizen

do not consider media as
truthful.

Steps to strengthen ethics in
media

1. Amendments to Cable TV

Network Regulation Act, 1995

- stringent provision against
fake news.

3. Creation of empowered News
Broadcasting Standards Authority
(NBSA) with statutory status

4. Creation of Television Media
Code of Ethics on line of
Digital Media.

9. Creation of TV News Ombud.
- man to receive public grievance

5. Promotion of citizens organis.

attention for supervising role of media.

6. Incentives to citizen journalism
and local ground based reporters

Exemplary ethical
standards must be maintained
in state broadcasters - Prasar
Bharti, ATR and DD news - to
become a guiding light for others.

11. You are the Dean of Academics of a University. It has been brought to your notice that some students have raised a complaint against Mr X, a specially-abled Professor at the University, for not performing his academic duties diligently. The Head of the Department (HoD) tried to have a conversation with him regarding these complaints; however, Mr X feels that he is a victim of internal politics and is being discriminated against on account of him being specially-abled. He also conveyed to the HoD that he will file a complaint of discrimination against the University under The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. As the Dean of Academics, it is your responsibility to uphold the academic standards of the University and take any administrative decision in this regard.

In this case, answer the following questions:

- (a) State the stakeholders and the ethical issues in the given case.
 (b) What are the options available to you?
 (c) Evaluate each of these options and state the option which you would choose, citing reasons. (20)

आप एक विश्वविद्यालय के अकादमिक डीन हैं। यह आपके संज्ञान में लाया गया है कि कुछ छात्रों ने विश्वविद्यालय के एक दिव्यांग प्रोफेसर मिस्टर X के विरुद्ध अपने शैक्षणिक कर्तव्यों का ईमानदारी से निर्वहन नहीं करने के लिए शिकायत की है। विभागाध्यक्ष (HoD) ने इन शिकायतों के संबंध में उनसे बात करने का प्रयास किया है; हालांकि, मिस्टर X को लगता है कि वह विश्वविद्यालय की आंतरिक राजनीति के शिकार हैं और उनके दिव्यांग होने के कारण उनके साथ भेदभाव किया जा रहा है। उन्होंने विभागाध्यक्ष को यह बताया भी है कि वह दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016 के तहत विश्वविद्यालय के भेदभाव के विरुद्ध शिकायत दर्ज कराएंगे। अकादमिक डीन के रूप में आपकी यह जिम्मेदारी है कि आप विश्वविद्यालय के शैक्षणिक मानकों को बनाए रखें और इस संदर्भ में आवश्यक प्रशासनिक कार्रवाई करें।

इस प्रकरण के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) प्रस्तुत प्रकरण में शामिल हितधारकों और नैतिक मुद्दों का उल्लेख कीजिए।
 (b) आपके समक्ष कौन-से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?
 (c) उनमें से प्रत्येक विकल्प का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और कारण बताते हुए उस विकल्प को बताइए जिसे आप चुनेंगे।

A University represents
an arena of highest standards

of integrity and probity

Stakeholders and ethical issues

1. Mr. X - His rights under Constitution and Person with Disabilities Act, 2016 is at stake.
His reputation is also at stake.
2. Complaining students: Their right to access to quality education is at stake.
3. Other students: Similarly their right to good life through academic excellence is at stake.
4. University - Reputation and ethical standard is at stake.
5. Head of Department - His career and liberty is at stake as he might be tried under Act of 2016.

5. Dean of Academics

- Right of students clash with right of teachers
- Career of two professors is at stake.
- Duty to do complete justice.

Options available to me

1. Suspend Mr. X based on complaints and then create an enquiry committee

Pros

1. Students rights are secured

2. Academic standards improve

3. Suspend the complaining students for a few days

Cons

1. Against rule of natural justice

2. A violation of Right of person with Disabilities

Pros

1. Mr. X may not complaint against university

Cons

1. Students only raised their legitimate grievance

3. Calling Mr. x for discussion
over the alleged complaints and
recording his observations.

↓
Calling complainants and
recording their complaints against
Mr. x.

Highlighting to the students
the need for compassion and
understanding.

↓
Constituting a committee under
HOD to enquire into students
complaint in a fair manner.

Before constituting committee
take Mr. x views into account as
to who he considers to have
malafide intent against him

↓
Personally supervising actions of

committee

If Mr. X has wellfully neglected his duties necessary action under University guidelines would be taken against him. Otherwise provisions would be made to curb politics in University administration.

Justification

Decisions must be objective and not influenced by emotions. All sides must be given fair chance to put their case.

Ultimately do what is the right thing to do. As Immanuel Kant says To be is to do.

12. You have recently been posted as the District Magistrate of a poor district in India where there is a high prevalence of manual scavenging. It has been brought to your notice that manual scavenging has claimed many lives in your district. Upon further enquiry, you found that most of the manual scavengers belong to a particular caste, and majority of them can find employment only by way of scavenging. Even some government departments in your district are employing these people for physical cleaning of sewers/septic tanks without basic safety gear and measures. Despite the rehabilitation programmes for manual scavengers, the administration has been found inefficient in identifying such people in the first place and the efforts to reskill them for employment elsewhere have not yielded desired results.

Based on the given information, answer the following:

- Identify the issues associated with manual scavenging.
- List the options available to you in the given case. Evaluate the merits and demerits of each.
- Discuss some feasible steps that you can take to address this serious problem. (20)

आपको हाल ही में भारत के एक गरीब जिले के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है जहां हाथ से मैला ढोने (मैन्युअल स्कैवेजिंग) का प्रचलन बहुत अधिक है। आपके संज्ञान में लाया गया है कि आपके जिले में मैला ढोने की प्रथा ने कई लोगों की जान ले ली है। आगे जांच करने पर, आपने पाया कि हाथ से मैला उठाने वाले अधिकांश लोग एक विशेष जाति के ही हैं और उनमें से अधिकांश केवल मैला ढोकर ही रोजगार प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। आपके जिले के कुछ सरकारी विभाग भी बिना बुनियादी सुरक्षा उपकरणों और उपायों के सीवरों/सेप्टिक टैंकों की भौतिक सफाई के लिए इन लोगों को नियुक्त कर रहे हैं। हाथ से मैला उठाने वालों के लिए पुनर्वास कार्यक्रमों के बावजूद, सर्वप्रथम प्रशासन ऐसे लोगों की पहचान करने में अक्षम रहा है और अन्यत्र रोजगार के लिए उन्हें फिर से कौशल प्रदान करने के प्रयासों के बावजूद परिणाम भी नहीं मिले हैं।

ऊपर दी गयी जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- हाथ से मैला ढोने (मैन्युअल स्कैवेजिंग) से जुड़े मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।
- प्रस्तुत प्रकरण में आपके समक्ष उपलब्ध विकल्पों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। प्रत्येक के गुणों और दोषों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।
- इस गंभीर समस्या के समाधान के लिए आप जो संभव कदम उठा सकते हैं, उन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Safai
Karmachari Andolan there have
45 deaths due to manual
scavenging in previous 5 years.

Issues associated with manual
scavenging

1. Perpetuation of caste discrimination

- According to Safai Karmachari Andolan - 98% of manual scavengers belong to scheduled Caste.

2. Violation of Article 21 and
Prevention of Manual Scavenging
Act, 2013.

3. Deeply entrenched problem
- creation of dry latrines and
social practices sanction it.

1. Loophole in implementation
below
of law — ~~only~~ 1st conviction
under Prohibition of Manual
Scavenging Act

2. Lack of alternative arrangements
due to administrative apathy.

Options available in present case

1. Maintain status quo

- | <u>pros</u> | <u>cons</u> |
|---|---|
| - no extra
burden on
administration | - <u>dereliction of duty</u> |
| - protects career
of <u>event official</u> | - <u>Tariff amounts to</u>
<u>abetment of crime.</u> |

2. Complete prohibition of manual
scavenging and legal action
against administrators who
employ manual scavengers

<u>pros</u>	<u>cons</u>
- Upholds Rule of Law	- Cleaning of sewers may stop leading to diseases
- Justice for manual scavengers	- manual scavengers may become unemployed

2. Immediate procurement of necessary safety gear for manual scavengers

↓
Circular to be issued warning against employment of manual scavengers without safety gear

↓
Civil society organisation to be roped in for skilling manual scavengers

Feasible steps to address manual scavenging

1. Mission mode distribution of

Safety gear

2. Using Bandicoot robots and technological solutions.

3. Utilising PM Kanshal Vikas

Yojana and NGOs to launch Riskilling mission for manual scavengers

4. A dedicated information and education campaign for scavengers

Removal of manual scavenging is sine qua non to secure Right against exploitation guaranteed in Article 23 of constitution.