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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1865)

Name of Candidate	SIDDHARTH SHUKLA	Registration Number	632803
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Date	29/12/2021
Center	MN- MUKHERJEE NAGAR		

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) 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 is a code of conduct or moral standards that a society places on itself. Eg Speaking truth is good. An ethical action conforms to ethical standards of society.

Ethical action: temporal dimensions

(1) Ethical standards vary with time. In ancient India protection of varnashrama dharma (caste duties) was

considered dharma of state and king

But the modern constitution enjoins treating all citizens equally as duty.

(2) Earlier violence like amputation was considered essential for justice.

now ethical standards of punishment have changed.

Spatial dimension of society

- (1) All ethical standards cannot be universal while for a North sentilese of Andaman, associating with foreigners is a crime, in the Indian mainland spirit of toleration and Adithi Devo Bhava is ethical
- (2) Furthermore in ~~Asia~~ Arab world early marriage of girls may be considered ~~not~~ moral duty but not in western world.
- (3) In India marriage is sacramental and divorce may be deemed unethical but not in western world.

Ethical actions depends on the relative emphasis a society places on a moral or value.

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।

A P J Abdeul Kalam
considered home as the building
blocks of nation.

Impact of unstable marriages and families

(1) Domestic violence

↳ Shunts development of child.
[psychologists] argue sons copy their
father is domestic violence

(2) Issues in parenting

↳ Neglect of child may lead to
ADHD and other problems.
↳ Unstable families → violence
against children leading to
rebellion behaviour.

(3) Unstable marriages → divorce

↳ Single parent child tend to
adopt inferiority complex their moral

development is shunted.

The writer Franz Kafka ~~was~~ struggled throughout his life due to violent behaviour of his father.

Impact on society

- (1) Lone deprived children tend to become violent and anti-social, leading to social evils.
- (2) Drug abuse and crimes increase due to unstable families. Moral values like human dignity, do no harm collapses.
- (3) Domestic violence translates to crime against women, value like justice, equality are shamed by incidents like rape and murder.

An essential part of family planning programme should be enhancing decency and morality within the family.

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।

ethical work culture
means leadership, processes, rules,
vision and actions of an organisation
must adhere to ethical standards

Prerequisite for Sustainable Development

- (1) Organisation which are unethical
collapse under scandals, scams like
Enron scam, Sahara scam, Adityan
scam.
- (2) Unethical leadership → unethical work
culture → failure of organisation.
E.g. Rana Kapoor led to YES BANK fiasco.
- (3) While ethical culture makes organisation
resilient to crisis
E.g. TATA's image remained
unscathed after 26/11 attacks.

(4) Ethical work culture reduces organisational corruption, promotes transparency furthering life of an organisation

Measures of Build Ethical Work culture

- (1) Promote ethical leadership → lessons from life of Ratan Tata TV Seshan should be used in training leaders
 - (2) Reduce Discretion → enunciate comprehensive rules and guidelines.
 - (3) Promote Transparency
 - ↳ RTI Act 2005 helped in developing ethical work culture.
 - (4) Clear chain of accountability
 - ↳ Military's work culture improves due to heightened accountability to superiors.
- further VISION AND
MISSION documents of an organisation
should highlight social responsibilities

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?

A crisis means a very challenging and vulnerable time for an organisation, society, nation or individual. E.g. COVID-19 crisis for India.

Relation between crisis and corruption

a) Humanitarian crisis like CORONA / COVID-19 led to

- Blackmarketing of Remdesivir
- Misuse of official power to access hospital beds.
- Corruption in issuing challans.

As during crisis the normal human values become weaker due to mental stress.

(i) During economic crisis like Great Depression of 1929 corruption increased

worldwide

↳ Economic crises creates scarcity of resources and motivates individual to access resource illegally
e.g. Regimes like South Sudan, Taliban face an economic crisis and are most corrupt in the world.

Measures to mitigate corruption
during crisis

- (1) Crisis management guidelines should be created.
- (2) Transparency in aid distribution
e.g. Lebanon saw corruption in access to the given aid.
- (3) Vibrant civil society organisation empowering citizens to fight.
- (4) Free and fair media.

A crisis is an opportunity to Build Back Better the moral fabric of humanity.

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।

Recently Israel proposed vaccine passports i.e. allowing only those who have been vaccinated to travel or access some public services.

Ethical concerns

- (1) Discriminative approach
- (2) Leads to various inequity
 - ↳ Developed nations have better vaccination than poor african nation
 - ↳ Richer strata within a nation has more vaccination.
- (3) Promotes vaccine nationalism and hinders global cooperation in fighting COVID-19.
- (4) Leads to unethical practices like forging vaccine

certificate, illegally obtaining
vaccines.

measures to deal with concerns

- (1) Equity in vaccine distribution
 - ↳ transfer excess vaccine to poor nations
 - ↳ transfer of technology.
- (2) Treat unequals unequally
 - ↳ Exemption to African countries etc from vaccine passport.
- (3) Enhancing testing capability to allow travel rather than vaccination passport.
- (4) UN should promote equal treatment to states and countries any discriminative approach.
India should leverage its seat in UNSC to create common guidelines for international travel.

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।

Good corporate governance means that the company is run in the interest of all stakeholders.

The Companies Act 2013 provides that $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of directors of company should be independent directors i.e. not associated with company as an employee and not subordinated to company.

Independent Directors: Role in Corporate Governance

- (1) They ensure minority stakeholders interest are not neglected.
- (2) Conscience keeper of company.
- (3) Watchdog of company's finance.
They report related party transaction, corruption, scams, scandals.

(4) Independent Directors reinforce audit committee through neutral evaluation.

Issues with Independent Directors

- Nepotism patronage in appointment
- Indian Express show has retired bureaucrats are appointed
- Law of corporate awareness among directors

Enhancing efficacy and effectiveness

- (1) Adherence to Kotak committee report and enhancing number.
- (2) Dedicated training programmes
- (3) Rewards and Recognition to ethical directors.
- (4) Including provisions related to whistle blowing in companies Act.
Comprehensive rules must be laid down to secure independence of Independent Directors.

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

In his essay 'What is
Enlightenment' (Sapere Aude) Immanuel
Kant highlighted that Enlightenment
is release from tutelage and
ability to use reason.

Self imposed immaturity

(1) Humans do not question various
social norms and practices and
thus lead to their perpetuation. E.g.
Not questioning late by Kamnoshan
Roy would have continued it.

(2) Whatever authorities lay down
an individual accepts. For eg.
A Nazi troop murdering Jews
because of orders by senior.

Enlightenment

- (1) An enlightened individual uses reason before taking action he questions validity of what authorities or others say.
- (2) Galileo was enlightened because he left behind immaturity of believing that sun revolved around earth because the church says so.
- (3) Similarly Ishwar Chandra Vidya-sagar was enlightened for he questioned sanctity of books that disapprove widow remarriage. So those who free their mind from bondage of authority can witness the truth in light of reason and become enlightened.

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

Sir Francis Bacon considered

Knowledge as power knowledge i.e. understanding of characteristics of an object or phenomenon is truly empowering.

Knowledge gives power

(1) Power to manipulate objects

→ Knowledge of agriculture was used by man to change Earth

(2) Power to question authority

→ RTI Act

(3) Power to create new objects

→ genome editing, creating intelligent beings like Sophia robot.

But knowledge without love is incomplete and even dangerous

The fullness of love

- (1) A man may know farming but unless he tends his plants, cares ~~for~~ for soil he will not become a true farmer.
- (2) Without love and care new objects like cloned babies, genetically edited babies would only enhance inequality and problem in world.
- (3) Love allows individuals to transcend time and space for eg. loving one's nation removes sense of loneliness and gives fullness to individual. When one loves humanity and become completely one with it, only then says Jiddu Krishnemurti can one become complete and free.

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।

Marriage is considered sacred and inviolable in India. Various law commissions have argued against criminalising marital rape to protect the sacredness of family and marriage.

Criminalising marital Rape

Arguments in support

- (1) Marriage cannot be a facade to hurt bodily autonomy of others.
- (2) Human dignity requires that brutalising women and physically hurting them is unfardonable.
- (3) Rights of an individual like Article 21 (life and liberty) should not extinguish by virtue of entering

in marital relation.

- (4) Acceptance of marital rape
↓
promotes ill-treatment of women
↓
Rapes and Murders

Arguments against

- (1) Difficult to establish offence.
- (2) Prone to misuse like offences related to dowry.
- (3) Criminal justice system is already overburdened → 3.1 crore cases are pending in lower courts.

Way forward

Existing laws like Prevention of Domestic Violence against Women Act, 2006 should be implemented earnestly. With consultation on gradual criminalisation of marital rape.

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।

According to Nelson Mandela education is the greatest tool for changing society, ethical education of children paves way for ethical society.

New Education Policy: Imparting Value Based Education

School level

↳ Inclusion of Indian value system is education eg lesson from Bhagavad gita etc would be included.

↳ Emphasis on fundamental duties and constitutional values is

New curriculum drafted by NCERT

↳ Experiential learning would include

value lesson from social leaders
elders.

↳ Reintegrating teachers as most
respected member of society

At Higher Education

↳ Multi disciplinary education and
Research Universities (MERU) integrating
value education in Engineering,
Medical Education

↳ Creation of Academic Credit
Bank → value education would
improve employability and
career prospects of individual.

further new education
curriculum should have dedicated
chapters on leaders like Buddha,
Keer, Nanak to enhance ethics,
morality and compassion within
Indian citizens.

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 is the ability to recognize and manage emotions in oneself and one's relations. It consists of five core components viz Self Awareness, Self Regulation, Motivation, Empathy and Social Skills.

Helping public servants overcoming adversity

- (1) Self Awareness would inhibit actions like knee jerk reaction, slapping people (DM in Chattishgarh)
- (2) Self Regulation → improve doing one's duty against all odds.
↳ Satyendra Dubey died fighting corruption

(3) Motivation → helps public servants create better institutions, processes against adversity.

→ Sukumar Sen created the impartial image of Election Commission during biggest challenge of election.

(4) Empathy → To feel the pain of others motivates a public servant to work tirelessly.

→ doctors during COVID-19 work more than 20 hours as they empathised with patient.

(5) Social Skills - to maintain public order in trying times.

Thus Emotional Intelligence

is one reason for being a good public servant.

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।

Sri Adi Shankaracharya
was a great Vedantist saint
born in 10th century.

Lessons from ^{life of} Adi Shankaracharya

- (1) for personal life of public servants
↳ Jagat mithya (the world is illusion)
So one should not be stressed or
anxious about small things like
domestic fight etc

(2) for professional life

- ↳ No discrimination → the entire
world and people are part of
Brahma (universal consciousness) as
all beings are one → treat them
equally.

- ↳ Patriotism → Adē Sankaracharya travelled throughout India from Kashmir - Kerala preaching his message.
- ↳ Institution Building → he built various maths / monks like Dwarka, created Dashnamī sect to propagate his ideas.
- ↳ Non-attachment → to office, power, privilege as all is mithya.
- ↳ Duty orientation → the derivation of duty takes one farther away from reality (Brahma) according to Sankaracharya.

The life of Sri Sankaracharya tells how one individual can enhance the unity and integrity of India by his action.

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 charter are public document prepared by an organisation highlighting its service delivery standards, entitlement of citizens and grievance redressal mechanism.

Creating socially sensitive organisation
conventional organisation like PPS outlet, Bill payment office, Railway office could change.

→ charter highlights need to serve citizens equally.

→ special effort for disadvantaged section included.

→ Need of local communities is analysed during charter preparation.

Ethically oriented conduct

- (1) Adherence to charters set as
a code of ethics.
- (2) Treating citizens as king
creates service orientation.
- (3) Power asymmetry between organi-
sation and citizen reduces
- (4) Unethical action like corruption
is punished through Grievance
Redressal Mechanism.

Giving statutory status
to charters via Right to
Public Service Delivery Bill
is essential to make charter a
success.

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)

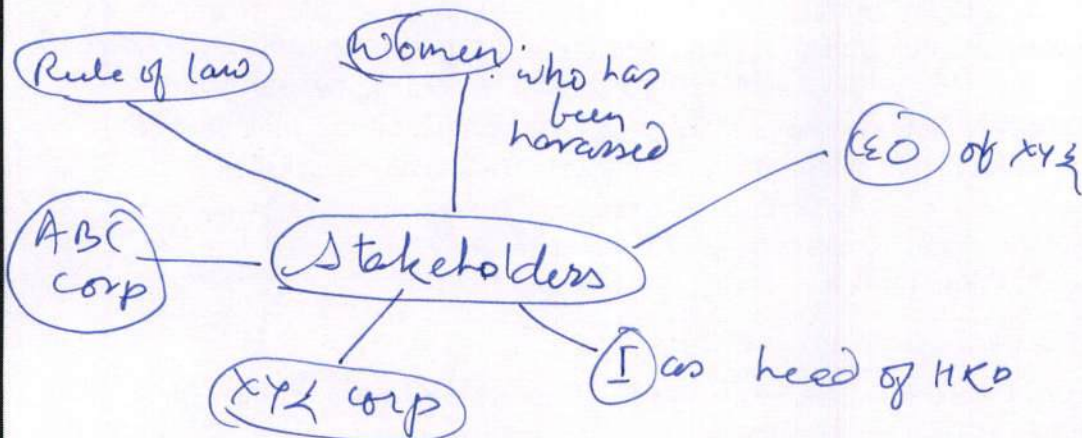
आप एक कंसल्टेंसी फर्म ABC Corp. में मानव संसाधन विभाग के प्रमुख के रूप में कार्यरत हैं। फर्म की एक महिला कर्मचारी यौन उत्पीड़न की शिकायत करने के लिए आपके पास आती है। यह शिकायत आपके एक क्लाइंट, XYZ Corp. के CEO के विरुद्ध है, जब उसने कंपनी के परिसर में ग्राहक वार्ता के लिए आपकी फर्म का दौरा किया था। XYZ 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।

- All know the way
but few walk it"
- Gautam Buddha

The above mentioned case is
a case related to Sexual
harassment of women at workplace



Issues involved

- (1) Rule of law at stake as an offence under Sexual harassment of women at Workplace Act may have been committed.
- (2) Need of fair investigation
- (3) Reputation of CEO of XYZ corp may be damaged beyond repair.
- (4) Public image of both XYZ corp

and ABC corp may be damaged.
(5) My duties as head of HRD
to protect right of women employees
may damage company.

Options available

(1) Rushing up the case
merit Demerit

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No public scandal • Reputation of CEO remains intact. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dereliction of duty • Immoral, <u>illegal</u> and tantamounts to <u>abetting crime</u>. |
|---|--|

(2) Compromise Settlement between
CEO (XYZ corp.) and women under
my mediation.

Merits

- compensation to women
- Reputation of both companies saved.

Demerits

- tantamounts to abetting crime.
- Circumventing law (SH Act of 2013)

Suggested course of action

- (1) Setting up a committee at ABC Corp. (Internal complaints committee) to enforce Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act.
- (2) Investigation of offence by committee, making use of state police machinery if required.
- (3) Disclosure of this issue to relevant authorities in government.
- (4) Public disclosure of issue if it aids fight for justice.
- (5) If any offence is committed aiding in its prosecution.

Justification

- (1) Abetting such misdeemeanors

lead to bigger crimes like
rape.

- (2) Image of ABC Corp would
get a boost as an organisation
at forefront of gender justice
- (3) Duty as a citizen and
moral agent completed.

It is in the darkest
time that one must focus
to see the light and walk
path of righteousness.

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?

"The real judge of a character
of person is what he does
with power" - Plato
~~misuse~~ misuse of police
powers embodies declining

character of ethical standards in
police forces.

Reasons for frequent violation

- (1) Ambiguous nature of code of conduct
- (2) Colonial police Acts like Indian Police Act of 1860 giving arbitrary power to police.
- (3) Culture of impunity → National Campaign against torture shows only 20 police convicted for custodial death.
- (4) Departmental solidarity → shielding errant police officers
- (5) Low involvement of community in policing.

Increasing acceptance of quick justice

(1) Delay in criminal justice system

3.1 crore pending cases

8 years taken to
punish ^{murderers}
accused

→ leads to vigilante justice

(2) Various recent incidents

→ Hyderabad encounter in Pisha case

→ Vikas Dubey Encounter in Kanpur

→ Seeing mob lynching shows declining respect for rule of law and acceptance of quick justice.

Solutions for torture and custodial death

(1) Police Reforms

→ implementing National Police Reforms Commission recommendation

→ Adhering to Prakash Deegh
Judgement

- creating police accountability
Boards, State Security Commission
- Reforms in recruitment
- Improve police: population
ratio to 200: 1 lakh highlighted
by UN.

(2) for ~~stage~~^{torture} and custodial death

- UN Convention Against Torture
should be agreed to.
- National law against torture
- CCTV camera in police station
- Adherence to PK Basu guidelines
- Adherence to PUC v/s Maharashtra
guidelines for investigating
custodial death.

- > Sensitisation of lower judiciary
regarding judicial custody
- Sensitisation and training
of police constabulary .
- Social acceptance of
victims police behaviour should
reduce.

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।

*The right to move one's
hand ends when it touches
the face of another i.e Rights*

are not absolute but must
respect public order and rights
of others.

Ethical Issues

(1) Clash of Rights

Right to speech || respect of one's
and expression || religion, nation etc.
of comedians (19)(174)

(2) Need for proportional action
→ should excessive speech be
punished by jail.

(3) Should dissent be punished?

(4) Is it wise to disrespect our
nation in front of foreign
audience?

(5) Is the issue, a social problem,
an ethical problem or an
legal offence?

(6) The rights of aggrieved individuals or communities is at stake.

Recently FIK's have been lodged against Munawar F, Kunal Kamra etc

Need for Regulation of Online Content

- (1) Supreme Court Directive → to stop child pornography in Prayivalla case.
- (2) Internal security issue
→ content hurting religious sentiment could lead to riots.
- (3) Creating legal solution to polarised content rather than ad hoc ban and censorship.

(4) Hostile state and non-state actors could use such platform to hurt unity and integrity.

Should government Regulate content

Must

- (1) Parity between television, digital media and movies
- (2) Safeguarding rights of women and children
- (3) Stifling seditions and anti-national content
- (4) Effective Grievance Redressal Mechanism for aggrieved individuals.

Demerit

- (1) Stifling innovation and creativity.
- (2) Overburdening courts and police.
- (3) Political misuse by party in power to stop dissent.
- (4) Promotes vigilante groups to cancel shows.

The government has recently passed IT Intermediary guidelines rules creating framework for regulation of OTT content.

It is the bounden duty of state to protect the welfare and rights of all citizens.

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।

According to Gandhiji, the
primary role of Indian Republic
is to wipe every tear from
every eye keeping interest of

last man in the queue at
forefront.

Various Stakeholders

- (1) Traditional forest dwellers their
right under Forest Rights Act of
2006 is at stake. Their land
and livelihood are also at stake
- (2) District Administration and DM
→ public project viz Atal school
is at stake
- (3) Local leaders now → his contract
is at stake
- (4) Tribal leaders and communities
→ their right to Development and
habitations is at stake
- (5) Local children → their Right
to Education under Article 21A is
at stake

Ethical concern

- (1) Development clashes with Forest Rights.
- (2) Right to Education clashes with Right to life
- (3) Fairness and Rule of law requires wide changes in building school leading to delay.
- (4) Negative media attention may besmirch name of administration.

Options available

- (1) Developing school at disputed land.

Merit

- ↳ Early completion of project
- ↳ Popular local leader may convince people

Demerit

- ↳ Rights of tribals neglected
- ↳ Dereliction of ~~duty~~ duty under law.

(2) Developing school at disputed site with effective relocation and compensation to farmers

Merit

- (1) Right to Education secured
- (2) Early completion of project

Demerit

- (1) Right of tribals neglected.
- (2) Protection of Duty.

Suggested Course of Action

- (1) Empowering Gram Sabha of tribals to initiate declaration of forest Rights under forest Rights Act, 2001
- (2) According Rights to tribals and ~~respecting~~ requesting Gram Sabha to allocate land for school under provisions of law.

(b) Immediate acquisition of land, and assigning contract to popular leader son for early completion.

Justification

(1) One may take the arduous way but the path should be correct

(2) Rule of law requires respect and deference to legal duty by public servants.

As Immanuel Kant said Act such ~~as~~ the maxim of your action could become a universal law.

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।

"With great power come
great Responsibilities"
- Spiderman

Public figures have greater
power of persuasion, they rule
the minds of people.

Different standards of privacy

(1) Private individual have
greater privacy their speech,
action are not in public domain.

(2) Public figure occupy the
public sphere, every word they
speak, their every action is
scrutinised by media

e.g Drug abuse by an
actor could become national
issue

Need for Reasonable privacy

- (1) Being a public figure does not extinguish Right to privacy intrinsic to life and liberty as per Puttaswamy judgement.
- (2) Certain sensitive information like personal chats etc. should not be made public.
- (3) Human dignity, reputation of a public figure hangs on respecting their privacy.

Higher ethical standards for Role Model

- (1) Social impact theory shows how celebrities are emulated so unethical behaviour by them would lead to unethical society.

- (2) Impact on children → Studies show smoking among adults increase if their role model smokes.
- (3) Public morality is personified by political leaders, role models, > sportsperson
→ if a sportsperson ~~abuses~~ abuses regularly his fans would too.
- (4) Quid pro quo → It is public that gives them respect and fame so they should adhere to moral standards of public.
- (5) Moral duty of Role models to Act as the maneu of their action becomes universal law.

Counter Arguments |

- (1) Even celebrities are individual
entitled to as much liberty
as other citizens
- (2) Higher workload, psychological
pressures may lead to unethical
action.

Buddha said one must
be mindful of one's speech
and action as they impact the
world. This maxim applies to
everyone more so to public
figures.

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।

"Cometh the hour, cometh the man"

Every adversity is an opportunity for a public servant

to increase public trust in
administration.

Stakeholders involved

- (1) Municipal commission → Duty to protect public health, ensure proper waste management.
- (2) generator of Biowaste creator like Hospitals, Clinics → need to segregate waste at source and effective waste management.
- (3) Sanitation Workers → Their Right to life under Article 21 is at stake. They are lynchpin of effective waste management.
- (4) Common public → Duty to help authorities in proper waste management under Rules and for securing public health.

(5) Entrepreneurs → creating waste management centres etc.

Reasons behind neglect of waste disposal

- (1) Historical causes → Aversion to touching impure things.
- (2) low ^{time} horizon of thinking
- (3) Lack of Awareness about proper waste disposal.
- (4) Failure of municipal commission to collect waste → public behaviour of throwing waste.
- (5) Absence of fin and action taking mechanism
- (6) Self-centredness → people ~~clean~~ clean their home and dirty the city

Steps for bringing attitudinal change

- (1) Social persuasion - Roping local leaders, doctors, religious leaders to emphasise cleanliness
- (2) Rewards → local RWA to be given funds to reward individual helping in cleanliness
- (3) Awareness campaign about harmful diseases spreading through such waste.
- (4) Fines and punishment to individuals breaking rules to be published in newspaper.
- (5) Local volunteer networks to be created like Swachhagrahis to improve social proof

technique.

(6) Highlighting successful
efforts to create behavioural
nudge

(7) Promoting cooperative individual,
KWA to create bandwagon
effect

Gandhi said
cleanliness is more important
than independence.