



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS
NO. 03
13 DEC 2019
RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1398)

Name of Candidate	ARTI JAIN	Registration Number	488737
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENG	Date	13/12/19
Center	ORN		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3	20	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5	20	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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 **FOURTEEN** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें चौदह 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) Bring out Gandhiji's philosophy of Means and Ends. (150 words) 10

साधन और साध्य संबंधी गांधीजी के दर्शन को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Gandhiji believed that in achieving any goal, the means and ends go together and cannot be separated.

Ethical means → Ethical ends

Ethical ends → Ethical means

Ethical means

Refers to an ethical approach towards a task i.e. the method we adopt must be ethical.

Ethical ends

Refers to an ethical goal i.e. one end goal must be moral and ethical itself.

Significance

- 1) Combination of both consequentialism and deontological approach.
- 2) An ethical means + ethical ends would ensure complete ethics.

3) Unethical means used to achieve ethical ends may set a wrong precedent.

eg: Encounter of most wanted criminals in a extra judicial manner.

4) Unethical acts achieved via ethical means hold no significance as they cannot sustain long.

As Gandhiji remarked in his,

7 deadly sins:

"Politics without principle" or "Wealth without work" are examples that highlight the need to focus on both means and ends.

Conclusion

Ethicality in completeness requires both means and ends to be ethical. Without one, the other loses its significance.

1. (b) Probity is an essential condition of good governance. Explain.

(150 words) 10

ईमानदारी (प्रोबिटी) सुशासन की एक अनिवार्य शर्त है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Probity refers to the soundness of moral principles. It is the presence of honesty, uprightness and truthfulness.

Significance of Probity in Governance

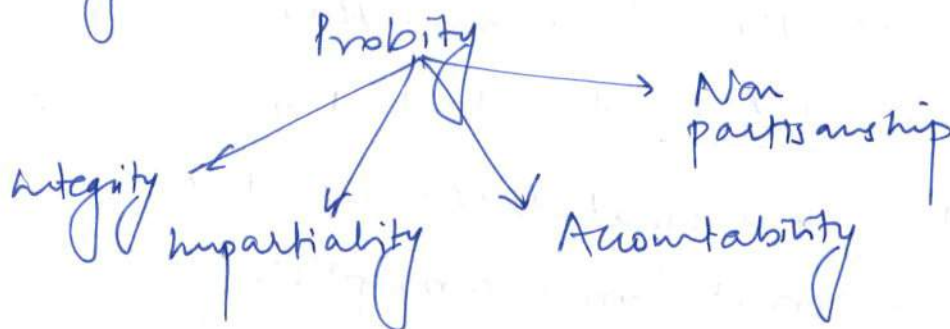
- 1) Good governance requires transparency, accountability and integrity.
- 2) Presently, the system suffers from a trust deficit due to bad governance.
- 3) Probity is what differentiates non-corrupt from corruptible.
- 4) Transparent governance requires high standards of integrity.
- 5) Without probity, the system as a whole collapses and people lose faith in it.

Absence of probity

- 1) Leads to corrupt practices.

- 2) Leads to arbitrary exercise of power with no accountability.
- 3) Breeds inefficiency.
- 4) Opaque governance leads to continuous conflict b/w people and officials.

In this regard, 2nd ARC held that probity is an essential condition for good governance.



Conclusion

A culture of probity would not only improve the efficiency and transparency in government but also bring about public's trust in government machinery.

2. (a) What do you understand by ethical dilemma? Bring out some examples of ethical dilemma often faced by civil servants. (150 words) 10

नैतिक दुविधा से आप क्या समझते हैं? सिविल सेवकों द्वारा प्रायः सामना की जाने वाली नैतिक दुविधा के कुछ उदाहरणों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ethical dilemma refers to a situation that offers a choice between two sets of competing principles.

In choosing any option, some ethical principle is compromised.

An optimal solution thus seeks to balance the gains and losses.

Examples

- 1) An officer wants to be more transparent yet he/she is rule bound by the Oath of Secrecy.
- 2) An officer aims to be more flexible in their approach. Yet this might involve going against procedural correctness.
- 3) A government lawyer being asked to defend a rape accused. This might conflict with his role of a

dutiful father and citizen.

- 4) Conflict b/w Efficiency & Honesty
Efficiency often depends on the cooperation asserted by our juniors, some of whom might be corrupt. In such a case, exposing their dishonest practices would lead to a loss of cooperation = loss in efficiency.
- 5) Dilemma between following a senior's orders (which are unethical) vs standing up for what is right.

Tackling Ethical dilemma

- 1) Requires holistically analysing the situation.
- 2) one ethical principle must be prioritised, over another.
- 3) Extreme decisions must be avoided as far as possible.

Ethical dilemma is common among any profession.

2. (b) Why are certain rights considered universal in nature? Explain using examples. (150 words) 10

कुछ अधिकारों को सार्वभौमिक प्रकृति का क्यों माना जाता है? उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।

Certain rights (such as human rights) are considered universal in nature.

Reasons

- 1) Believed to be extremely crucial for a dignified life.
- 2) Symbol of a free world where everyone is equal and free.
- 3) Ensure peace and harmony in the society and between different states.
- 4) Accepted universally by everyone irrespective of differences in cultures or upbringing.

Examples

- 1) Right to life: Considered fundamental as everyone is born equal and no one can take away anyone's life.
- 2) Right to freedom: Freedom encompasses not only physical freedom

but also mental freedom - of speech and expression

3) Right against Exploitation

Internationally exploitation is condemned on both ethical and humanitarian grounds.

Enforcing Universal rights

- 1) Some rights are enforced by their respective countries. eg: India enforces them through constitution.
- 2) International conventions such as UNCTHR facilitate international cooperation in this field

Absence of Rights

- 1) Exploitation ensues if rights are missing. The vulnerable such as women and children, suffer the most.
- 2) Leads to anarchy like situation or "Matsya Nyaya".

Hence it becomes crucial to protect universal rights.

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

संक्षेप में समझाइए कि आप निम्नलिखित से क्या समझते हैं:

(a) Beliefs

विश्वास

(b) Values

मूल्य

(c) Norms

मानदंड

(d) Ethics

नीतिशास्त्र

(e) Morals

नैतिकता

(300 words) 20

Beliefs :

- 1) Refer to the pre conceived notions we have about certain objects / people.
- 2) They may or may not be correct.
- 3) Formed as a result of our upbringing, life experiences and other events in our life.

Examples

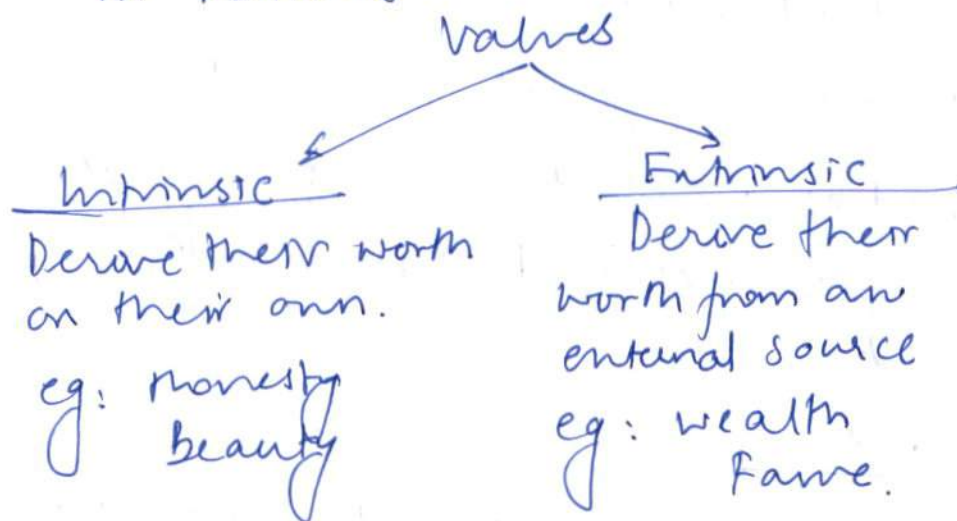
- 1) Someone may believe that a particular community is inferior or superior.
- 2) People may have unfounded beliefs in superstitions and other inscientific activities.
- 3) Nationalism / Hypernationalism is the outcome of excessive belief in

the capability of one's nation.

Part (b) : Values

Values refer to principles or qualities that guide one's judgement of what is important in life.

- 1) Values imply preferences i.e. "what we value".
- 2) Values may or may not be ethical in nature.



What we value may be ethical.

eg: we might value honesty (ethical and moral).

However it is not necessary for it to be morally acceptable.

Part (c) Norms

Norms refer to the standard practices and customs that are prevalent in a society.

They may or may not be ethical.

↓
Greeting and
respecting elders.

↓
Culture / Norm of
bribery that is
prevalent in India.

We say that "bribery is the norm."
Norms differ from society to society.
They may or may not have legal
acceptance.

eg: In mid 1900s, dowry was the
norm during marriage despite it
being both illegal and unethical.

Part (d) Morals

Morals refers to an individual's
principles or qualities that guide
judgement of what is acceptable

for them to do.

Morals vs Values

- 1) Morals relate to "acceptance" while values relate to "importance".
- 2) Most morals are ethical i.e. largely accepted by the society. This may not be so for values.

Further,

- 1) Morals differ from a person to person.
- 2) They may or may not be consistent with what the society accepts as ethical.

Part (d) Ethics

These refer to the guidelines adopted by the society that guide its judgement, behaviours and actions.

Unlike morals, these are fairly uniform across the society and do not vary from person to person.

4. (a) What do you understand by the terms transparency and accountability in administration? Bring out the relationship between the two.

(150 words) 10

प्रशासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही से आप क्या समझते हैं? दोनों के मध्य संबंध को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Transparency

Refers to the openness in decision making. Transparent decisions are known and accessible to the stakeholders.

Accountability

Refers to the answerability of a person for the discharge of his responsibility.
eg: An accountant must be answerable for any financial discrepancy that sets in his records.

Relation b/w Transparency & Accountability

- 1) Transparency and accountability reinforce each other.
 - a) A more accountable government is usually more transparent.
 - b) A transparent govt increases/reinforces accountability.

- 2) Without transparency, it becomes difficult to hold officials accountable.
- 3) Both are crucial for good governance.

Role in administration

- 1) Promote efficiency and clean governance.
- 2) Improve financial integrity of the system.
- 3) Increases public trust and faith in the system.

RTI has often been called a watershed legislation to enforce accountability and increase transparency.

RTI — "beacon light of transparency"

Concl

In the absence of transparency or accountability, corrupt practices in the system increase and eventually the society suffers.

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

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

Rights provided everywhere (including India) are not absolute. They come with certain restrictions.

Necessity

- 1) One man's exercise of rights must not harm another man or the society in general.

eg: Right to strike can be harmful to some pedestrians.

- 2) In promoting social harmony, certain amount of moderation is needed.

eg: One man's religious rights cannot go against another's.

↓
This can lead to flaring up of communal tensions.

- 3) Humanitarian concerns in the society.

eg: Restricting movement of people into indigenous lands.

4) Scientific ideals and larger goal of development needs to be safeguarded.

eg: Unhealthy practices like "witch hunting" have been deemed illegal.

However the presence of such restrictions does not decrease the value of the rights but ensures harmony.

Absolute exercise of rights may be harmful :

- 1) Hate speech under freedom of speech and expression.
- 2) Arbitrary arrests in the name of stopping crime.
- 3) Majoritarian tyranny in the guise of democracy.

Hence rights must exist with restrictions.

5. Differentiate between the following:

निम्नलिखित के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए:

(a) Empathy and Compassion

समानुभूति और संवेदना

(b) Impartiality and Non partisanship

निष्पक्षता और गैर-तरफदारी

(c) Aptitude and Attitude

अभिरुचि और अभिवृत्ति

(d) IQ and EQ

आई.क्यू. और ई.क्यू.

(300 words) 20

- Empathy vs Compassion
- 1) Both deal with the ability to understand the pain and suffering of another person.
 - 2) However, compassion demands a more proactive role.
↓
That is, taking some action to relieve the suffering or pain of the victim.
 - 3) Thus empathy precedes compassion. It is a pre-requisite for compassion.
 - 4) Both empathy and compassion supersede sympathy, as sympathy only allows us to feel sorry and not feel the actual pain.

Impartiality vs Nonpartisanship

- 1) Both refer to decision making that is based on objective facts and is devoid of any internal bias.
- 2) Non partisanship is however used in context of a political system.
i.e a non partisan officer is not biased towards any party in power.
- 3) Impartiality is used in an institutional context.
i.e an impartial officer does not discriminate between any member of the public.

Aptitude vs Attitude

- 1) Aptitude refers to the competency to perform a particular task with a certain efficiency.
- 2) Attitude refers to the tendency of evaluating a particular situation with some degree of favour or

disfavour.

- 3) Thus while aptitude deals with skills, attitude deals with perspective.

Examples

- 1) Competency to write a book can be termed as "aptitude for writing"
- 2) on the other hand, a person may view writing as a wholesome activity, i.e. having a positive attitude towards writing.

Both aptitude and attitude are based on one's life experiences and evolve over time.

IQ vs EQ

IQ → Intelligence Quotient

EQ → Emotional Quotient.

- 1) IQ is the sign of a person's intellectual abilities, particularly academic.
eg: Newton had a high IQ.

- 2) EQ refers to a person's ability to recognize, understand and manage one's emotions as well as those of others.
- 3) A high IQ person may lack the ability to manage emotion → low EQ.
- 4) A high EQ person may not be intellectually developed or academically smart and hence lack IQ.
- 5) IQ can help find solutions to problems. EQ can help build relationships or social skills.
- 6) An ideal officer should have both high IQ and high EQ, however the preference is more for EQ.

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

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

As per Pestalozzi, home and family provide the love that no other institution can provide.

Role of family

- 1) Children learn from what they observe. eg: If someone has a drinking habit, the child may pick it up later in his life.
- 2) Immediate moral education is provided by the family.
- 3) Since a child spends most of his time with family, he/she learns from the experiences of everyday life.
- 4) Parents also play a proactive role in keeping children away from bad things, thus moderating their behaviour.

Role of Educational Institutions

- 1) Teachers often serve as role models and beacon lights of moral values from whom children learn.
- 2) Schools teach correct behaviors in early childhood which reflects in one's personality later in life.
- 3) Peer group : People adjust their behaviours to "fit in" or achieve acceptance in a group. This has a significant role in their personality development.

Conclusion

One's character is the product of lifelong evolution based on experiences.

Much of these occur either at home or in educational institutions and thus these have a crucial role to play.

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

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

Jeremy Bentham's Utilitarianism is an ethical theory which promotes action that maximise goodness;

↓
Maximum welfare of the maximum number, or the net total gains.

It does not look at the ethicality of the actions but only of the consequences.

Criticism:

- 1) Being a version of consequentialism, it discards the ethicality of approach and looks at only the ethicality of outcomes.
- 2) Ethicality of outcomes is superficial, since it is "measured" — it lacks a personal touch.
- 3) It does not bar unethical intention or acts as long as they lead to the "greatest good".

Examples

- 1) Utilitarians would consider murder of an innocent man to be okay if it benefits multiple others.
- 2) Extra-judicial measures would be considered correct if they benefit the majority.
- 3) Even violation of minority rights would be upheld on the ground that it promotes the good of the majority.

Conclusion

Ethicality cannot be looked at as a mathematical function that is to be maximized. It must involve a thorough analysis that has a human component to it.

8. What do you understand by the term 'conflict of interest'? How can conflict of interest in public service be resolved? (150 words) 10

'हित-संघर्ष' पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? लोक सेवा में 'हित-संघर्ष' का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

Conflict of interest refers to a situation in which any professional action regarding a primary interest is unduly influenced by a secondary interest.

Examples

1) Nepotism

Primary interest → Selection of best candidate for post

Secondary interest → Welfare of some relative/family member.

2) If a purchasing agent has to float a tender, and one of the bidding companies is owned by his brother.

3) Judge deciding a case in which his own family member is involved

As per 2nd ARC, COI must be avoided as it breeds inefficiency and leads to loss of public faith in public machinery.

Avoiding CoI :

- 1) Increased transparency in matters such as appointments and postings.
- 2) Increased accountability of officials who are in charge.
- 3) Enforcing Civil Services Conduct Rules 1964 in a strict manner.
- 4) Explicit declaration regarding any conflict of interest - potential or actual, must be asked from every official.
- 5) Increasing awareness about the impact of CoI on the society at large.

Conclusion

Reducing any scope for conflict of interest would increase both system efficiency and public faith in machinery.

SECTION – B

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

9. Today, homosexuality and queer identities may be acceptable to more Indians than ever before, but within the boundaries of family, home and school, acceptance of their sexuality and freedom to openly express their gender choices still remain a constant struggle for LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer) people.

While LGBTQ voices heard through several online and real-world platforms form an important part of LGBTQ activism, these expose only a small part of the diverse challenges faced by the community.

In light of this situation:

(a) Explain the ways in which discrimination against LGBTQs creates problems for them in different aspects of life.

(b) What attitudinal changes are necessary to adopt a more humane approach towards this group for their betterment and assimilation in the society? **(20)**

वर्तमान समय में, भले ही समलैंगिकता और समलैंगिक पहचान भारतीयों को पूर्व की अपेक्षा कहीं अधिक स्वीकार्य हो सकती है, लेकिन परिवार, घर और विद्यालय की सीमाओं के भीतर, अपनी लैंगिकता (सेक्शूएलिटी) और लैंगिक पसंद को खुलकर व्यक्त करने की स्वतंत्रता की स्वीकृति अभी भी LGBTQ (लेस्बियन, गे, बाईसेक्सुअल, ट्रांसजेंडर, क्वीर) लोगों के लिए निरंतर संघर्ष का एक मुद्दा है।

यद्यपि विभिन्न ऑनलाइन और वास्तविक विश्व के मंचों के माध्यम से सुनी जाने वाली LGBTQ लोगों की आवाज, LGBTQ एक्टिविज्म (सक्रियता) का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है, तथापि ये इस समुदाय द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों के केवल छोटे से अंश को प्रकट करती है।

इस स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए:

(a) स्पष्ट कीजिए कि LGBTQs के विरुद्ध होने वाले भेदभाव उनके जीवन के विभिन्न पहलुओं में किस प्रकार समस्याएं उत्पन्न करते हैं।

(b) उनकी बेहतरी और उन्हें समाज में आत्मसात करने हेतु इस समूह के प्रति अधिक मानवीय दृष्टिकोण अपनाने के लिए क्या अभिवृत्तिक परिवर्तन आवश्यक हैं?

Despite recent landmark judgments such as Navtej Johar (2018), true acceptance of LGBTQ remains far.

Discrimination against LGBTQ

- 1) Legislations and behaviours of society are still in conflict. Society at large still is hostile towards LGBTQ.
- 2) LGBTQ are seen as "unnatural", "second class" or even "suffering from a disease".

Such discrimination creates many problems

- 1) Does not allow easy movement across places due to the constant social stigma.
- 2) Relationships with friends and family suffer due to the "perceived dishonour" they bring.
- 3) Trouble finding accommodation or movement between jobs.

- 4) Harsh treatment from police before Navtej Johar (2018) legalised homosexuality.

Outcomes of discrimination

1) Economic helplessness

Trouble in
finding a
job

Renting
a house

Career
progression

2) Psychological Health

Isolation

ostracisation
by society

Rebuke from
family

3) Physical safety: Particularly from "moral policing" armies.

4) Living an incomplete and undignified life.

Necessary attitudinal changes

1) Feeling of acceptance:

Differences only matter an unbiased judgment of people if they lead to

intolerance. Understanding that they are also "one of us" in every other aspect.

2) Sensitisation

Issue of sexuality is both a private and sensitive matter for many. Hence it requires people to have a sensitive approach to LGBTQ people, else it might cause emotional damage.

3) Tolerance! Even if people don't agree with homosexuality, they must be tolerant of it. This ensures peace and harmony in the society.

4) Principles of humanity must be applied in dealing with LGBTQ people. They must not be discriminated against, when being offered jobs or a place to live.

Way forward

The "coming out" of more and more people requires attitudinal changes so that LGBTQ are not treated as second class citizens.

The whole debate about "unnatural" can be rebutted as:

"What is found in nature cannot be unnatural. Since homosexuality is found in nature, it becomes natural".

— ex CJI Dipak Misra.

10. In a metropolitan city a new metro rail project has been sanctioned. The project is expected to reduce traffic congestion, lower the pollution levels in the city and save significant amount of fossil fuel. However, the project requires construction of a car shed for the metro terminus station.

The city is already very congested and not much land is available except a patch of green belt within the municipal area. Consequently, the municipal corporation's Tree Authority approved a proposal to cut down about 2700 trees to make way for the metro car shed.

The approval enraged environment action and citizens' groups who have organized protest rallies demanding withdrawal of this order and conservation of the green belt. The print and electronic media also took up the cause.

Given the situation, answer the following:

(a) Identify the different stakeholders in the given case. Also, bring out the issues involved from the point of view of different stakeholders.

(b) If you are the Municipal Commissioner, what course of action will you adopt keeping in mind the interests of different stakeholders? (20)

एक महानगर में एक नई मेट्रो रेल परियोजना को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है। इस परियोजना से यातायात की भीड़ को कम करने, शहर में प्रदूषण के स्तरों को कम करने और उल्लेखनीय मात्रा में जीवाश्म ईंधन की बचत किए जाने की अपेक्षा है। हालांकि, इस परियोजना हेतु मेट्रो टर्मिनस स्टेशन के लिए एक कार शेड का निर्माण आवश्यक है।

यह नगर पहले से ही बहुत अधिक भीड़-भाड़ से युक्त है और नगरपालिका क्षेत्र के भीतर हरित पट्टी वाले भू-भाग के अतिरिक्त ज्यादा भूमि उपलब्ध नहीं है। परिणामस्वरूप, नगर निगम के वृक्ष प्राधिकरण ने मेट्रो कार शेड हेतु लगभग 2,700 वृक्षों को काटने के प्रस्ताव को अनुमति दे दी है।

इस अनुमति से पर्यावरण कार्यवाही और नागरिक के समूहों में रोष है, जिन्होंने इस आदेश को वापस लेने और हरित पट्टी के संरक्षण की मांग को लेकर विरोध रैलियों का आयोजन किया है। प्रिंट और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया में भी इस मुद्दे को उठाया गया है।

उपर्युक्त परिस्थिति को देखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) दिए गए प्रकरण में विभिन्न हितधारकों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इसमें विभिन्न हितधारकों के दृष्टिकोण से समाविष्ट मुद्दों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(b) यदि आप नगर आयुक्त हैं, तो विभिन्न हितधारकों के हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे?

Development of any form brings out some destruction to facilitate some construction. If this is not balanced it leads to conflicts.

Different stakeholders & Issues:

1) Environmental Activists

- Aim of protecting the environment.
- Ensure that trees are not unsustainably cut to make way for metro shed.

2) Citizens groups (Colonies)

- Since they live around the area, they are immediately affected.
- They face a potential loss of greenery and in place a metro shed may come up.

3) Media

- Aim to translate or gather popular opinion and transmit it to the policy makers.
- Personal benefits such as TRP and sensationalism are also their aim.

4) Government (Municipality)

- Being about coherence in future decisions and move forward in a manner that is acceptable to all.
- look for alternative solutions that may be acceptable to everyone.
- Finding alternate ways to decongest traffic in case the metro shed cannot go forward.

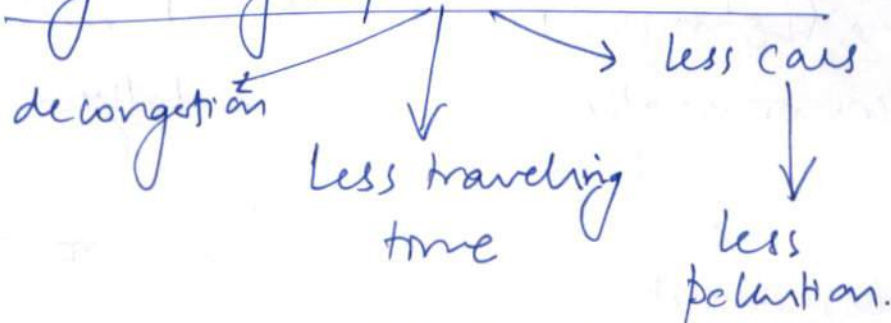
Thus it broadly deals with a fight between development and environment conservation.

Any development, cannot come at the cost of irreversible damage to the environment else it will be unsustainable.

Part (b)

The ideal course of action would require convergence in opinion.

Option 1: Convince the local citizens and environmental groups about the immense potential/help that the city will get from the metro shed.



This would require careful crafting of benefits.

Option 2: Let the protests carry on, take the case to either court or any competent authority.

Advantages: Understanding the necessity of the project, it will be given a "go-ahead" and hence the much needed decongestion will be achieved.

Demerits: Against the very fundamentals of democracy as we are ignoring

the voice of the stakeholders.

Ideal approach:

- 1) Bring about evidence to show that the project is beneficial both economically & environmentally.

↓
less congestion.

↓
less cars on roads

- 4) Make people understand their duty as citizens of a "larger society."
- 3) Offer satisfactory compensation that is acceptable to all stakeholders.

11. The right to protest is an integral part of democracy. But protests often take a violent turn and lead to destruction of life and property. In such situations, it is the duty of the police force to deal with the violent protests and restore normalcy.

In this context, answer the following questions:

(a) What challenges does the police force face in such situations?

(b) As the SP in the capital city of a state where such protests often take place, how would you deal with such a situation when faced with it? (20)

विरोध प्रदर्शन का अधिकार लोकतंत्र का एक अभिन्न अंग है। लेकिन विरोध प्रदर्शन प्रायः एक हिंसक मोड़ ले लेते हैं और जीवन व संपत्ति के हानि का कारण बनते हैं। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में, हिंसक विरोध प्रदर्शनों से निपटना एवं सामान्य स्थिति पुनर्स्थापित करना पुलिस बल का कर्तव्य है।

इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) ऐसी परिस्थितियों में पुलिस बल को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है?

(b) एक राज्य की राजधानी के SP के रूप में, जहां इस प्रकार के विरोध प्रदर्शन प्रायः होते रहते हैं, इस तरह की परिस्थिति का सामना होने पर आप उनसे कैसे निपटेंगे?

Right to strike and protest is protected as a legal right in India. It is a way of expressing complains in a democracy.

Challenges to the police force

1) Lack of manpower: The high number of protesters requires large number of policemen. The police however suffers from capacity issues.

2) Sensitive handling:

Unlike in case of criminals, police cannot resort to brutality else

this may enrage the citizens even more.

Further the vulnerable protesters like women and minorities need to be dealt with sensitively.

eg: Pushing a woman protester may invite public wrath.

3) General Law and order situation

Presence of huge protesting crowds lead to:

- Blocking of roads
- Disruption of transport facilities
- Often public property is damaged.

In such cases, the non participating public cannot carry on life as usual. They also feel scared to go out of their houses.

eg: Recent Hong Kong crisis.
The police needs to ensure the safety of these citizens too.

4) Treatment/Addressing medical emergencies:

Some protesters may require immediate medical help either due to police inflicted injury or self (say hunger strike). Inability of the police to provide help only worsens the situation.

Part (b)

As the SP, the overall law and order responsibility falls on me. The following steps can be taken:

- 1) Setting up Standard operating Procedures (SOPs) - to deal with issue of resetting communication lifelines.
- 2) Increased police deployment during sensitive times, say - minority festivals.
- 3) Addressing rumours at the earliest to stop any kind of

possible riot.

4) Increasing public faith in police, either by improving quality of policing or through community workshops.

5) Violence would be used as a last resort, as violence tends to increase public anger.



Initial talks must be based on peaceful dialogues.

6) Presence of 24X7 medical services at standby to prevent any untoward incident.

Conclusion

Fragile social situations often lead to protests and riots. If not addressed urgently, they can spiral and go out of hand.

12. The founding fathers of the Indian Constitution envisaged a neutral, apolitical civil service. The conduct rules governing the All-India Services explicitly prohibit participation of a member of service in politics. It also limits connection of officers with Press or Radio to matters of public interest. And it also prevents them from criticizing the Government in public.

(a) Why is it important for civil servants to be politically neutral?

(b) Highlight the challenges faced by politically neutral civil servants in different situations. (20)

भारतीय संविधान के संस्थापकों ने एक तटस्थ व अराजनीतिक सिविल सेवा की परिकल्पना की थी। अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं को शासित करने वाले आचरण नियम, सेवारत सदस्य की राजनीति में भागीदारी को स्पष्ट रूप से प्रतिबंधित करते हैं। यह जनहित के मामलों में प्रेस या रेडियो के साथ अधिकारियों के सह-संबंध को भी सीमित करता है और यह उन्हें सार्वजनिक रूप से सरकार की आलोचना करने से भी रोकता है।

(a) सिविल सेवकों के लिए राजनीतिक रूप से तटस्थ होना क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है?

(b) विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में राजनीतिक रूप से तटस्थ सिविल सेवकों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

The Code of conduct of civil servants is outlined in the Civil Services (Conduct) Rules 1964.

The founding fathers envisaged a civil service that would be apolitical and have high standards of integrity. It would uphold the public trust in government system.

Importance of political neutrality

1) Bureaucracy and political executive were envisaged as separate organs. This would allow a

system of checks and balances
to be in place.

2) Development should be politically neutral: This requires the bureaucracy to stay politically neutral.

3) Politicians often work for vested interests or for particular communities that voted them.

↓
Bureaucrats cannot be ignorant of any section of the public, else it would only worsen social harmony.

4) Political neutrality allows civil servants to focus on their work honestly, without being worried of any other consequences.

5) A politically biased civil service would lead to continuous changes in development schemes and generate friction b/w bureaucracy & politicians.

However staying politically neutral comes with its own set of challenges:

- 1) Politically neutral civil servants are often sidelined to make place for biased and pliable officers.
- 2) Sometimes these officers suffer at the hands of every government that takes charge.
 - ↓
 - a) Continuous transfers
 - b) Irrelevant postings
 - c) False cases
 - d) Forceful retirement also in some cases
- 3) People may perceive a politically neutral civil servant to be "anti government".
- 4) In case a large fraction of bureaucracy is politically inclined, it makes it difficult for a small fraction to be neutral.

Possible reforms

- 1) Additional constitutional protection such as protection from arbitrary transfers will protect impartial officers.
- 2) Increased transparency norms relating to postings and appointments.
- 3) Promoting a culture of impartiality and neutrality, right from the beginning.

Conclusion

An impartial and politically neutral service is the need of the hour, to keep the development work at pace.

13. Recently, the Motor Vehicles Act was amended to hike the fines for violations of various traffic rules. While the intention of the amendments was to deter people from violating the law and strictly follow traffic rules in the interest of road safety, these measures are being opposed as it is felt that the fines are too excessive and beyond the reach of common man.

(a) In light of this, critically analyse the ethical aspects of the recent amendments.

(b) Are legislative measures alone sufficient in bringing about behavioural change? (20)

हाल ही में, विभिन्न यातायात नियमों के उल्लंघन की स्थिति में अर्थदंड को बढ़ाने हेतु मोटर वाहन अधिनियम में संशोधन किया गया था। हालांकि, संशोधनों का उद्देश्य लोगों को कानून का उल्लंघन करने से रोकना और सड़क सुरक्षा के हित में यातायात नियमों का कठोरतापूर्वक पालन करने हेतु बाध्य करना था, लेकिन इन उपायों का विरोध किया जा रहा है क्योंकि यह अनुभव किया गया है कि अर्थदंड अत्यधिक हैं और सामान्य जन की क्षमता से परे हैं।

(a) इस तथ्य के आलोक में, हालिया संशोधनों के नैतिक पहलुओं का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

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

Recently the MV (amendment) Act, 2019 was passed. It hiked the penalty to several times with an aim of:

- 1) Decreasing road accidents, as India accounts for a large number of road related deaths
- 2) Decrease cases of "Driving under influence"
- 3) Cleaner environment by enforcing PUCs etc.

However the act came to be both supported and criticised.

Positive aspects:

- 1) It serves the society's larger aim of safer roads and less accidents.
- 2) Although economically harsh, it serves the to achieve a worthy humanitarian goal - of saving lives.
- 3) The intent of the act cannot be criticised, as it was enacted with a long term perspective.
- 4) Excessive fines have led to reduction in violations and thus served the planned objective.

Negative Aspects:

- 1) The act being too harsh in terms of penalties is biased against the less well off. This cannot be easily justified.
- 2) One can argue that both means and ends must be ethical. Here the means to achieve a desirable

end are being questioned by the public.

3) Penalties from PUCs being harsh imply a preference to environment over human welfare. This goes against basic humanitarian ethics.

4) The manner of enactment—without listening to any stakeholder, is also against the essence of democracy.

Part (b)

Legislative measures alone cannot bring change:

1) What is legal, may not be deemed ethical by society and hence not easily accepted.

2) In a country with weak governance and rampant corruption, the true reason for enforcement comes from within the people.

eg: Drony any began to decline with the change in thinking among the newer generations, even though the law existed for decades.

3) If people deem the law to be unfair it will not be collectively enforced.

4) Many people will follow the law out of fear, and will readily break the law when no one is watching.

↓
This will go against the whole essence of the law.

Behavioural change comes from within, although it may be guided by external factors.

↓ The need is to adopt persuasion to help people change.

For this they must also be made to realise the importance of the law.

←
Own
safety

↓
Collective
safety of
society

Conclusion

A people's movement will ultimately be successful in reducing road accidents and making Indian roads safer for all.

14. Artificial intelligence is rapidly transforming economy and society and will almost certainly continue to do so in the coming decades. This transformation will have deep ethical impact, with these powerful new technologies both improving and disrupting human lives. In this context, identify the ethical considerations, if any, of the following issues associated with the use of AI:

(a) Privacy

(b) AI induced unemployment

(c) Potential for misuse

(20)

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) तीव्रता से अर्थव्यवस्था एवं समाज को परिवर्तित कर रही है और आगामी दशकों में भी यह प्रक्रिया निश्चित रूप से जारी रहेगी। इस परिवर्तन का गहन नैतिक प्रभाव होगा, क्योंकि इन शक्तिशाली नवीन तकनीकों से मानव जीवन में सुधार तथा व्यवधान दोनों उत्पन्न हो रहे हैं। इस संदर्भ में, AI के प्रयोग से संबद्ध निम्नलिखित मुद्दों की नैतिक चिंताओं (यदि कोई हो) की पहचान कीजिए:

(a) निजता

(b) AI प्रेरित बेरोजगारी

(c) दुरुपयोग की संभावना

The advent of AI in the last few decades has raised both ethical and economical considerations.

This has been depicted in popular culture via movies such as Terminator!

Ethics in Privacy

- 1) With the coming of more advanced technologies, the safety of data will become a bigger concern.
- 2) AI can misuse data/data patterns to gain access to private matters of a person.

- 3) Newer methods of "impersonation" may develop by the use of AI.
- 4) Humans and human data will be treated as a "commercial quantity".
↓
This goes against the ethical tenet, that humans must always be ends and not the means to an end.

Part (b): AI induced unemployment

- 1) As per WEF report, advent on 14.0 will lead to loss of millions of jobs.
(Future of Jobs Report)
- 2) This is a classic case of technology being designed for human convenience, causing inconvenience to millions.
- 3) Millions will be displaced and lose their jobs.
↓
Completely unacceptable from a humanitarian ethical viewpoint.
- 4) The nature of jobs will also change.
- 5) Since the technology will be in

the hands of the rich, it will leave the poorer sections further vulnerable.

Potential for misuse

- 1) Ethically and morally wrong actions may take place. These will be guided by wrong intentions.
- 2) In the absence of an ethical framework for AI, it will lead to a situation where we have designed "humans without conscience".
- 3) Eventually the AI can prove disastrous for social harmony or peace in the society.

Analysis of AI

Like any other invention, every leap in technology can be used for welfare of many or misused by some. The aim is to limit the possibilities of misuse.

This can be done via:

- 1) Promoting ethical design in AI.
This would mean creation of an
"artificial conscience".
- 2) Strict controls on proliferation of
harmful AI technologies.
- 3) Sensitisation of the scientists and
stakeholders working with AI. This
will make them understand the
potency of their inventions.

Conclusion

In the absence of ethical considerations,
any technology can prove disastrous.
It happened with the bomb, the
dynamite and it can happen to
the AI.

