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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1865)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	255109
Center	Online	Date	24/12/21

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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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 are the values which help us decide what is ~~not~~ right or wrong from a societal perspective.

With the diversity of societies across spatial and temporal domain, the ethical actions have also diverse roots.

Spatially -

- ① Ethics of tribal communities are different from urban ethics

Eg: Forest worship - 'Sacred groves'

- ② Ethics of North-Eastern societies different from rest of India

Eg: Matrilineal garo tribes,
rest India = generally patriarchal

- ③ Ethics of Indian society different from Western.

Eg: system of joint family - India
Nuclearisation - West

Temporally

- i) Ethics of society regarding women
 Ex. Rig Vedic - women respected but
 gradual decline in status.
- ii) Evolution of environmental ethics
 Ex. Industrial revolution - environmental pollution
 Present - Gaianism revival
- iii) Values of democracy have evolved
 through time
 Ex. French Revolution, American Revolution
- iv) Ethics of treatment of manual scavengers
 and untouchability
- v) Evolution of homosexuality's acceptance
 Ex. Sec 377 now decriminalised

These ethics have both a spatial and temporal dimension. They are relatively stable but have shown gradual evolution.

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।

Family is the first agency of socialization of any child and thereby shapes the social ethics.

Unstable marriages and families effect children

(i) The style of parenting in such families can either be authoritarian or too liberal

(Eg) child abuse cases

(ii) The values of emotional belongingness (often developed by mother) are missed.

(Eg) → self centred youth.

(iii) The identity crisis due to lack of any model

(Eg) children's psychological health

(iv) The domestic violence breeds similar disrespect

(Eg) Disrespecting opposite gender

This then leads to overall moral decline of the societies in the following way -

- (i) Lack of tolerance in the society
- (ii) Rise of crimes and violence
 Ex: Increase in women crimes by NCRB Report by 31% in 2 yrs
- (iii) lack of emotional intelligence towards apathy of others
 Ex: Teasing and mocking
- (iv) Destructive activities are grand for exploitation
 Ex: Terrorism by small kids recruitment

hence family values and the institution of marriage should uphold its integrity and values. It is rightly said - 'child is the father of man'.

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 पूर्वपक्ष है। विवेचना कीजिए एवं किसी संगठन में नैतिक कार्य संस्कृति के निर्माण के लिए कुछ उपाय सुझाएं।

Work culture refers to the extent to which the values of the individuals overlap with the values of the organization.

How ethical Work culture → Sustainable growth of organisation

- (i) Fairness and transparency reduces the threat of corruption in any organization

Eg: lack of RTI

- (ii) Strong accountability mechanism to check deviation

Eg: Independent audits

- (iii) Sets a good precedent for all the employees.

Eg: The TATA group → highest CSR

- (iv) Builds the societal reputation of the organization.

Eg: PNB Scam reduced the trust

- (v) Encourages and protects ethical behaviours

Eg: whistleblower protection act.

Ethical work culture is not something that can be enforced by strict laws.

It has to be cultivated. This can be done as-

- (i) Recruitment of high spirited individuals
Eg: Mix of aptitude + psychometric tests
- (ii) Reformed training including sensitization
Eg: on field trainings
- (iii) Rewards for merit and not favoritism
Eg: 360° Appraisal.
- (iv) Motivation for consistent behaviour
Eg: Herzberg factors for motivation
- (v) Encouraging ethical behaviour - Eg: Rewards of employee of the year
- (vi) Reducing hierarchy and use of team based roles.

A positive work culture not only improves efficiency but also effectiveness in achieving the outcomes.

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?

Corruption involves misuse of power. This misuse can be easily facilitated by the lawlessness witnessed during humanitarian crisis and economic crises.

Humanitarian + Economic Crisis → Corruption

- (i) Increased incidence of trafficking and drugs
Es: Afghan crisis - drug and women trade
- (ii) Lack of empathy for human lives.
Es: Covid-19 → black marketing of drugs
- (iii) Increase in greed for self sustenance
Es: hoarding of food grains in droughts
- (iv) Corruption is perpetuated as an easier alternative to get tasks done.
Es: Use of political connection to get a bed in hospital
- (v) Embezzlement of money to survive.

Ex. Bank frauds- staff involved in siphoning.

Hence some of the steps that can be taken to mitigate corruption in a crisis-

- (i) Active role of state by strict laws
 (Es) Essential commodities act
 (ii) Switching to direct account transfer
 of aid money (technology - e gov)
 (Es) DBT for Mid Day Meal
 (iii) Checking on administration's neutrality
 by code of conduct
 (Es) A Model Code for disaster
 (iv) Intense rescue and rehabilitation by
specialized teams - (Es) - NDRF
 (v) Rewarding the honest officers playing role
 in crises management
 (vi) In the longer term, recruitment and
 training process to be more public
 sensitive to reduce corruption in crises.

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।

Vaccine passport refers to the passport assigned only to those individuals who have been vaccinated.

This has raised several issues -

- (i) Lack of empathy towards the needs of people
Ex: Medical needs
- (ii) 'Realism' approach of thinking about own country only.
- (iii) Humanity treated as ~~mean~~ means to get the end of economic development
Ex: Allowing vaccinated labours
- (iv) Ignorance towards disparities in vaccine availability
Ex: Richer nations have maximum stock of vaccines.
- (v) Reluctance from the responsibility of global community.

to deal with these, measure that can be taken are-

- (i) Bridging the supply gap of vaccines to lesser developed nations.
 - (ii) ²⁰~~19~~ Allowing free vaccination ^{caps} at the immigrations to reduce the disease risk.
 - (iii) Rich nations to act as trustees for the cause.
 - (iv) Strengthening global alliance like GAVI COVAX etc to increase vaccine availability.
- (b) India's 'vaccine nation' initiative could be modified to provide for vaccination at the airports. This will uphold spirit of harmony and brotherhood.

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।

Independent directors are those who are not a part of the executive / management of the company.

The efficacy and effectiveness of Ids is a sine qua non of good corporate governance. This is because

- (i) They bring in expertise in the governance. Eg: Finance, Marketing etc.
- (ii) Reduce the threat of favouritism. Eg: Director favouring management's decision.
- (iii) Act as watchdogs of impartiality.
- (iv) Independent directors instill trust in the stakeholders → (Eg) Social Capital.
- (v) Democratise the ~~corporate~~ corporate governance.

Hence steps must be taken to increase the number of independent directors-

- (i) Amendment to the Companies Act 2013 to fix the number (Deontological approach)
- (ii) Awarding the company's performance on multiple parameters including the number of IDs.
- (iii) Increasing value based induction of directors
 eg: Modules on ethical learning
- (iv) Providing equal rights to strengthen the voice of IDs.

Independent directors will strengthen the work culture by increasing the trust among all stakeholders. This will thus strengthen corporate governance.

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

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

(150 words) 10

Enlightenment is the process which transforms a man from being educated to being knowledgeable.

Human beings have limited their cognitive capacities due to the self-incurred immaturity.

Eg: Inability to think beyond oneself even in adversities like COVID.

Enlightenment cannot be taught. It is neither a one day process. It has to happen gradually on its own. It happens through the journey of life.

It is when people find themselves in the same situation as others, they get a sense of realisation of how

immature they had been.

Ex: Not helping an accident victim but could one day himself be the victim.

This said that - It is easy to forgive a child who fears the dark, but the real tragedy is when men are afraid of light.

Enlightenment thus is necessary to bring a change in the deep rooted social evils like sati etc. The enlightenment of Buddha was one of his kind. The modern era wants an enlightenment of each one of us.

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

knowledge is the theoretical source of our learning. This learning gives us the power to take decisions.

With knowledge comes the ability to choose. however, our decisions not only impact us but also have a rippling effect on the society.

The use of knowledge without love can wreck havoc.
(Eg:) the dropping of Atom Bombs in World War II.

Knowledge thus has to be suffused with love. This means that our Intelligence quotient has to be developed towards Emotional quotient. The right mix of both of these is what makes us humane.

Love gives us the fullness and wisdom to understand the apathy of others.

How do we cultivate this love. Can it be learned from some book? The answer is certainly No. It has to be developed by socialization. The family, which is the first school, has to ~~teach~~ foster this.

Then the schools by extra-curricular and value based tasks inculcate this love.

Knowledge with love will make up the journey of life from human to humane

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

(150 words) 10

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

Marital rape refers to forced sexual relations after marriage between a husband and wife.

This is often ignored due to the sanctity attached with the institution of marriage.

Why should marital rape be criminalised?

- (i) Violates the basic right to a dignified life. (Art 21)
- (ii) Perpetuates the patriarchal mindset of the society
- (iii) Impacts the family culture thus affects the socialisation of children.
Eg: Rebel kids, criminals.
- (iv) Rape is an act of force and non-consensuality hence like other crimes, marital rape should also be criminalised.

(v) Non criminalisation ignores the apathy of the victim and a sign of low emotional intelligence

However the criminalisation can pose some challenges -

(i) lead to frivolous complaints as no mechanism of evidence.

(ii) Can increase instances of domestic violence as a vent out for frustration

(iii) Subjective interpretation of what constitutes 'consensuality'

(iv) False complaints can damage the dignity of the man and his family forever.

Marital rape is a complex and sensitive issue. Criminalisation of it must take into account all dimension of loopholes and ensure that right of all are safeguarded

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।

Schools play an important role in the socialisation of a child from a biological being to a social being.

Historically, we have focused mainly on the cognitive competencies of the child. A slight change has been seen towards shift to vocational competencies. However, ethical competency still remains an issue.

Ex: Issue of Juvenile crimes.

National Education Policy thus focuses value based education for students of all age groups.

- ① Students in the early childhood age are specially guided by the teachers in developing a sense of belongingness and trust.

- ② It introduces ethical education as a subject across all classes till 9th.
- ③ Beyond 8th class, ethical and value based case studies for children to decide the right course of action
- ④ Monitoring the value development by psychometric tests
- ⑤ Emphasis on extra-curricular as they build up the ethics of transparency, collaboration etc.

The National Education Policy marks a paradigm shift in the learning ecosystem. It rightly justifies the purpose of education as knowledge and character building

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।

All governance is public governance and all service is public service. Emotional intelligence fulfils the basic tenet of public service - 'trust'.

The historical view of public service had been described by Max Weber as one without any emotions. This was because emotions added subjectivity to rational decisions. FW Taylor also support lack of emotions in bureaucracy to save the time and cost efficiency. - This led to dehumanisation.

However, it was Elton Mayo and his transformation studies which brought emotional intelligence in public service.

It involves the ability to understand the emotions of oneself and that of others and use this understanding in

Decision making.

Benefits of EI in administration

with people

- ① Increases trust
- ② Improves service delivery quality
- ③ Empathy to problems: e.g. widow pension.
- ④ Make administration public centric

With Bureaucracy

- ① Improves communication across department
- ② Reduces the superior-subordinate gap.
- ③ Efficiency of the outcomes increases also + effective.

EI in public governance can overcome adversities. This reduces the corruption, black marketing, rise of custodial deaths and desensitization.

EI can be built by training and 360° Appraisal. Also rewarding emotionally intelligent behaviour.

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 है, जो लोक सेवकों को उनके व्यक्तिगत और पेशेवर जीवन में सहायता कर सकती है।

Shankaracharya was famous for his
advant philosophy. However, public
servants can learn the following

① Detachment - impartiality in
decision

Eg: Without fear of political
patronage

② Integrity - resisting corruption

Eg: ~~Learn~~ to say No.

③ Serving the society without any
personal gains.

Eg: Not bothering about transfer.

④ Leadership to guide

Eg: Armstrong Lane road

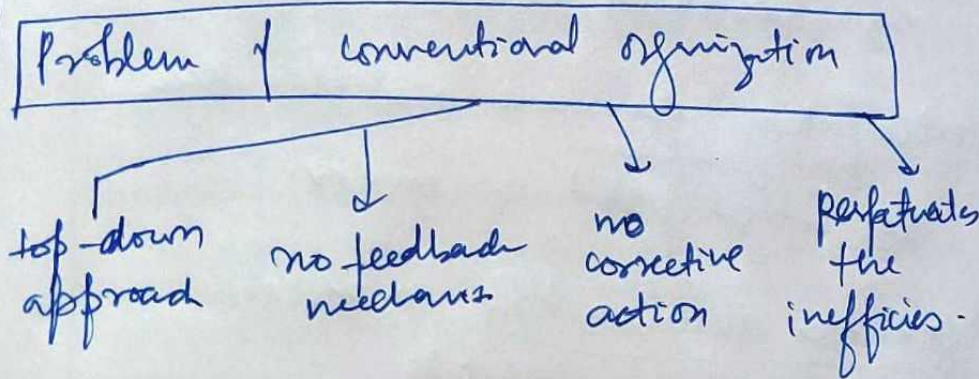
Shankaracharya's teaching are still
relevant today in some modified
form.

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 is a movement to empower the citizen and make them stakeholders in decision making.



Element of citizen charter

- ① Standardization of service
- ② clearly state expected outcomes
- ③ GRM.
- ④ Continuous feedback + social accountability.

This will help in increasingly socially sensitive and ethically oriented professional conduct in following ways-

- ① Assess the impact of policy on the lives of citizens
Eg: Impact of demonetization
- ② check for deviation from the expected service outcomes
Eg: government medical hospitals
- ③ participatory governance and strengthen
Eg: Citizen portal or mygov.
- ④ Information dissemination to increase transparency and accountability

The Swachh model of India is a step in this direction.

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 दुर्यवहार 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।

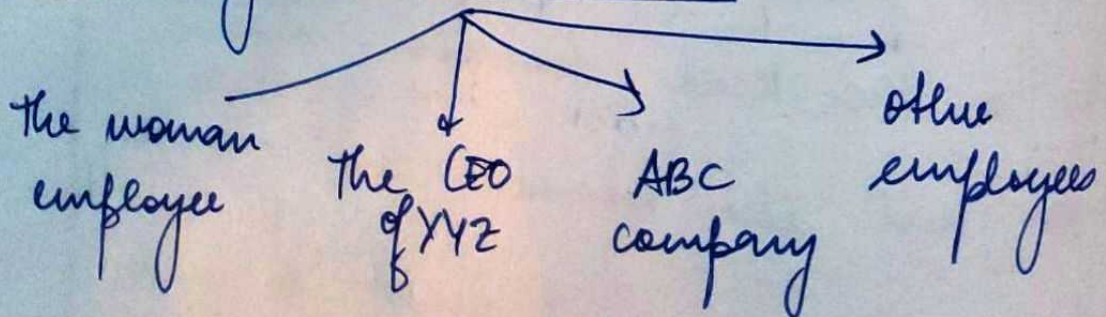
The case presents a situation of conflict of duties as the head towards my employees and also towards the growth of company. However, I ought to ensure

that I keep up the good work culture of my organization and justice gets delivered to whosoever it may concern. the ethical issues highlighted in

the case are

- (i) Conflict of duties towards employees or company
- (ii) Issue of ethics over economic benefits of firm.
- (iii) Upholding the positive and just work culture.
- (iv) Respecting the rights of the employees of the organization.

The key stakeholders are



The following are the options available to me -

- ① As the easiest and safest option I can brush the matter under the carpet. This would save the revenue source of ABC firm and its reputation.
- ② Another option would be to ask the woman to withdraw her complaint. This would again be a quid pro quo for both ABC and XYZ corp.

However in both of these scenarios, it would amount to following concerns -

- (i) Dereliction of my duties as HR personnel
- (ii) Set a poor precedent for other employees who might have faced such issue

(ii) Go against the rule of law of
ensuring safe work place for all

Hence I would take the following
course-

① I would take cognisance of the
woman's report and bring the matter
to the higher management.

This would fulfill my accountability
and duty.

② I would persuade the management
to conduct an independent inquiry
into the matter to avoid any scope
of conflict of interests.

③ The revenue for the company should
come from ethical firms. Any partnership
with a firm whose acts are illegal
will bring a bad name to the
company.

④ The work culture of the firm must be improved so that people can raise any such issues without any fear.

⑤ I would also suggest the ABC firm management to hold the transactions from XYZ until enquiry is complete. And suggest alternatives for the same.

In this way, a fair chance would be given to both of them (women and CEO) to be heard of. This will strengthen my organization's ethics.

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

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

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

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

(20)

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

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

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

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

Custodial deaths are not just the violation of human rights but also violation of the law of the land.

a) the case of frequent violations of code of conduct and abuse of power

has following reasons

- (i) Lack of legal backing to the Code of Conduct and Code of Ethics, hence they are mere guidelines
- (ii) the recruitment process only tests the curricular competencies and no emotional / affective competencies
- (iii) Weak sensitization of the law enforcement officers
- (iv) Delayed or no punishments for breach of established codes
- (v) Subjective interpretation of terms in the laws and high discretion
- (vi) Often, honest officers are not rewarded and dishonest get more incentives
- (vii) Gases of nexus between politicians and bureaucracy.
- (viii) Poor work culture leading to frustration.

(b) the 'use of violence' and show of 'quick justice' by policeman has attracted both positive and negative views from citizens.

On one hand there is increasing acceptance because-

- (i) Delayed judicial processes often erode the faith of masses in the judiciary.
- (ii) Retributive justice is seen as the best remedy.
- (iii) The belief of criminalisation of politics makes people think the culprit will go unpunished.
- (iv) An image of 'heroism' created around such acts.

However, this has also led to protests from various sections. eg: killing of father

(i) son due in custody in Ramnagar.

- (i) there is still an element of respect for the legally established procedures.
- (ii) Citizens also demand greater transparency from the system.
- (c) To deal with the issue -
- (i) legislative backing by a law describing strict punishments for violations
- (ii) Recruitment process to be reformed by including psychometric tests.
- (iii) Training to be inclusive - sensitization of police personnel
- (iv) Performance review and appraisals based on 360° reviews.
- (v) Improving the work culture - better work conditions, division of workload - to reduce frustration

- (vi) revamped role of judiciary in ensuring quick delivery of justice
- (vii) Setting up fast track courts for better judicial action.
- (viii) Restoring the faith in judiciary by ensuring the culprits are punished.

Justice is not about retribution.
It also has an element of reform
and must uphold rights of all the
accused.

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 इसमें 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 में 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 case highlights the issue of the recent monologue - 'I come from two Indias'. The core objective is to ensure the rights of all individuals are upheld and also the national integrity.

is not damaged.

- (iv) the core ethical issues involved in the case.
- (i) Freedom of speech and expression of the artist
- (ii) Creative liberty to the artists
- (iii) Tolerance among the audiences regarding the evils of society
- (iv) The national integrity at the international level by highlight of the paradoxes
- (v) The fundamental right to profession and earn the livelihood.

The divergence in the reaction of audiences also highlight how closely some people relate themselves to the issues and are vocal about them. On the other hand some sections might not want to

being out the fallacies in public

(b) there has been a recent increase in the number of FIRs against show creators, artists etc.

The need for regulation of online content can be justified -

- (i) the Freedom of speech can be reasonably restricted on grounds of national integrity & sovereignty
- (ii) Rights are correlated to the duties
- (iii) The increase in abusive content depicting violence, sexuality etc. in web series
- (iv) the irrepectable depiction of the religions hurts the religious sentiments
- (v) Create liberty often misused for personal gains - like high PR etc.

(vi) the easy availability of online content can affect the minds of young viewers as they tend to imitate via the cycle of socialisation

However strict regulation of content and artists can have following lopidas

(i) the online contents are 'pull media' contents. the viewers choose what they wish to see

(ii) The shows are provided by a discern regarding age specificity

(iii) Affects the likelihoods of numerous artists and staff involved

(iv) Can lead to excess censorship.

(v) May provide a moral boost to the increasing level of intolerance among the masses.

(ii) Can further deteriorate the country's image as being a censorship regime and violator of basic human rights.

A careful and sensitive regulatory mechanism consisting of content providers, the 3rd party hosts and governments must be made. The recent guidelines for OTTs and social media intermediaries can be a right step.

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 किम विकल्प का चयन करेंगे? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

The case presents a classical example which is faced by many tribal groups across the country. This needs a sensitive resolution!

(a) The key stakeholders	Interest
(i) The tribals	livelihood, residence, local culture and belongingness
(ii) the government	Balance between the interest of all concerned (tribes + nation)
(iii) the popular leaders son	can lead to a case of nexus
(iv) The country at large	National development

(b) The following are the ethical concerns -

- (i) Construction of school can serve greatest good of greatest number but violates tribal rights
- (ii) Inclusive development
- (iii) Economics uses ethics in administration

- (iv) Bureaucratic impartiality
(v) Citizen centric and public oriented development policies

- (c) The easiest option available can be
(i) either to ask the tribals to evacuate and proceed with the contract
(ii) or pause the implementation of contract

however both of these would amount to a detriment of my duties towards the tribals and the national development. This would make the situation worse.

hence I would opt for the following course of action -

- (i) Since the administration has assured them of their relocation, I would disseminate the fears of tribals

by talking with the tribal leaders and persuading them.

(ii) The use of pressure by officials has to be stopped and an emotionally intelligent appeal has to be made.

(iii) The setting up of school would also provide better educational opportunities to the tribal children. This needs to be explained to them.

(iv) A negotiation between the tribal leaders and the contractor that tribals be employed in the construction work to save livelihood.

(v) Also employment of tribals by proper skill development as the school staff once the school is constructed.

(vi) The relocation and rehabilitation of tribals has to be ensured before they are

displaced.
vii) I can also request the government
for some alternative income transfer
or employment generation projects for the
tribals.

This would ensure that the development
is inclusive; benefitting both the
tribals as well as the nation.

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:

- 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?
- 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?
- 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 अनिश्चित, 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 सवर्प्ताड्स को व्यापक करके समाहित हो जाता है। अमर्द 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 असामाजिक तत्वों के विरुद्ध अभियान उत्पन्न होता है। इस संदर्भ में:

- 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?
- 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?
- इस संदर्भ में जिम्मेदार पत्रकारिता के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए!

The public ^{figure} and celebrities are often subject to media trials and sensationalisation. A fine balance has to be ensured between the role as public figures and their personal life.

(a) Privacy is the fundamental right of every human being. A similar view was given by the Supreme Court in the Puttaswamy case also. Hence both the public figure and private persons have a right to privacy.

However there is a slight difference to it.

(i) The public figures have a far reaching impact on the common lives of people.

(ii) They often serve as role models.

(iii) People tend to imitate whatever is shown on the media by the

celebrities

Since, it is essential that in the interest of larger public and national sovereignty and integrity, public figures do take a stand on the acts committed by them.

There can be some relaxations to their right of privacy in terms of their professionalism.

(b) The public figures and ordinary citizens are both governed by the same law of the land. The same fundamental

principles are applicable to both.

Eg. If a celebrity is expected to respect the National Flag so is an ordinary citizen.

However, the acts of celebrities have an impact upon the conduct of ordinary citizens.

They help in the process of socialisation and value development of a citizen. Hence it is expected that should act in a slightly more responsible manner-

(i) Leading by example and setting a good precedent

(Eg) Anilabh Bacchan Refusing the Pan Masala Ad

(ii) Social change agents (Eg) Movies like Toilet; Pink etc.

(iii) Drives towards fellow citizens and the larger national interest.

(iv) Just as public servants have a responsibility towards common public so should the public celebrities also.

(c) Journalism plays a key role in this scenario. Importance of responsible journalism is due to the fact that-

- (i) Media is the 4th pillar of democracy
- (ii) Issues of unsalutization and yellow journalism violate the media ethics.
A proper ethical code of conduct be made
- (iii) the issue of trolling and misdirected attention can lead to serious damages to the psychological health
- (iv) Media should highlight the 'issues' and not the person per se.
- (v) An unbiased media shapes the free flow of public opinion
- (vi) the trend of false news can also damage the democratic mandate.

The maintenance of national integrity is a collective responsibility of media, public figures and common citizens also.

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:

- Identify the stakeholders and the significance of their involvement in addressing the issue.
- In your opinion, what are the reasons behind apathy of people towards issues like waste disposal that affect the larger interests of the society?
- 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 अनियंत्रित 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:

- इस प्रकरण में शामिल हितधारकों और इस मुद्दे को हल करने में उनकी भागीदारी के महत्व की पहचान कीजिए।
- 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?
- 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।

Biomedical waste not only poses a threat to the environment but also to the lives of people. The duty as the Municipal Commissioner is to ensure

safe collection, disposal and treatment of waste. Also due attention has to be given to the workers who are facing the health issues.

(a) The key stakeholders and their significance of their involvement -

(i) The waste generators - can help in segregation of wastes and packing them in closed containers. This will reduce the menace at the source itself.

(ii) The citizens - acting as the pressure group to enforce the waste producer's responsibility.

(iii) The government - strict penalties for non-compliance and ensuring the accountability.

(iv) Municipal Commissioners ^{men} impletation the rules in toto and safety of sanitation workers.

(b) The reasons for the apathy of people towards issues like waste disposal that have effect on larger national interests are

(i) The garbage is ⁱⁿ ~~no~~ more in their backyard hence not do any harm to them (selfishness)

(ii) Ignorance about the ill effects of waste disposal

(iii) Lack of sensitization towards the sanitation workers.

(iv) Attitude of 'It is not my job'

(v) The tendency of 'Why should I?' - in taking any action against cleanliness

(vi) Lack of value development in the early formative years. Eg: No moral science, ethics.

(vii) No incentive for being motivated.

- (i) Attitudinal changes can be brought about in the following ways-
 - (i) In person interaction with seniors and telling them about the apathy of those poor sanitation
 - (ii) Inspirational appeals by citing some role models. Eg: Champions like Medha Patkar in Narmada Bachao
 - (iii) Rewarding the good Samaritans for their acts of sanitation and hygiene.
 - (iv) Making a fear appeal as to how some other death could be of their family member
 - (v) Strict enforcement by strengthening the administrative machinery
 - (vi) Inviting some high spirited individuals from within the community to guide

the people

viii) the spirit of competition and collaboration
by rewarding learner societies with better
incentives.

Whole management has to be strengthened
across all the stakeholders of the supply
chain.