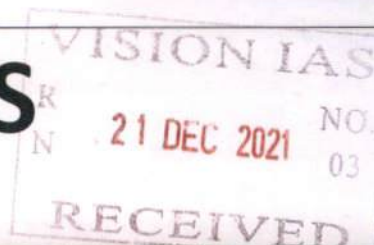




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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1865)

Name of Candidate	Parth Gupta		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	Eng	Registration Number	122026
Center	KB	Date	20/12/21

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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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 refers to well founded standards of right and wrong agreed to by a society. Such actions are ethical actions.

Ethics - Temporal dimension: change with time.

- i) Sati was once considered ethical in India but not today.
- ii) Slavery was ethical in USA but not now.

It is because, with time, social reforms happen and society recognises more and more rights of individuals. Recognition of LGBT rights is also indication of same.

Ethics - Spatial dimension:

As per moral relativism, ethics change with societies, places etc.

Eg.,

i) In medieval Europe, Racism was seen ethical, but not in medieval India.

ii) In present times, western society is more individualistic while Indian society is more community and family oriented.

Hence we must base our actions as per time, place. However, they must be guided by universal principles of integrity, truth, love, compassion etc as they hold true across time, space.

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।

Parents,
Family and Society have a very crucial role in the development of children in following ways:

- i) Socialisation of children
- ii) Teaching language, etiquettes etc in 'informal' setting.
- iii) Sense of security, belongingness to children. Affection and love leads to emotional development.

Unstable marriages and families:

They affect moral development in various ways:

- i) Children lack adequate emotional support.
- ii) They learn rashness much early in childhood. Hence more violent.
- iii) Domestic abuse against themselves,

family members leads to normalisation of violence.

iv) Such children more prone to drug abuse.

v) Physical, mental development curbed due to less nutrition.

vi) Eroded of their childhood innocence.

Hence they grow up in a very fragile environment and end up on wrong side of law. Presently 55% of undertrials and majority of Juvenile delinquents are from such vulnerable sections.

Hence govt. must frame policy that takes care of the well being of most vulnerable and opportunities for their growth as per Rawl's Justice approach, in line with National Child Policy 2013, UN Convention on ^{child} rights.

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

Work culture refers to the overall sum of inter-personal relations, practices followed, reward systems etc in workplace which guide employee effort. Ethical work culture is crucial for sustainable growth as,

i) It helps employees to give their best performance for organisation as their goals fully align with organisation.

This builds efficiency.

ii) It promotes innovation and free thinking as leaders give scope for risk taking to teams.

iii) Promotes accountability, responsibility and thus each employee acts as true professional.

iv) It leads to safe, reliable workplace where attacks on one's dignity, Chastity are effectively addressed.

v) Overall integrity and probity among employees.

Measures to build ethical work culture

- i) Having effective Internal Committee as per POSHW act.
- ii) Strong institutional frameworks for grievance redressal - grievance portal, one-2-one meets.
- iii) Team building exercises - Team outings
- iv) Rewarding ethical conduct - Employee of month award.
- v) Time bound targets - SMART goals.

In these ways we can create healthy ethical work cultures like in Mindtree, Tata group etc.

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 refers to unjustified deviation ^{one in} in decision making by authority, for personal gains. It becomes more prevalent in times of crisis like,

- i) During Covid pandemic, sale of essential drugs in black.
- ii) In various wars, local power magnates demand protection money from people, as in Afghanistan, Syria.

This is because such disruptions :

- i) Create room for discretion
- ii) leave no alternative except for acceding to demand of corrupt.
- iii) ~~Have~~ Remove accountability, law-enforcement mechanisms.

To mitigate corruption during a crisis

- i) Pre-Crisis preparation:

- i) Strong civil society, media presence.
- ii) Effective crisis governance framework as per Sendai framework.
- iii) Empower vulnerable groups through education, healthcare, social security.
- iv) Reduce crisis risk through planning.

During Crisis:

- i) Grievance helplines, portals.
- ii) Use of ground level workers.
- iii) Stringent audit mechanisms to build deterrence.

Post crisis:

- i) Compensation based on drone surveys.
- ii) Geotagging of assets.

In this way we can avoid corruption during crisis.

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।

During pandemic, there have emerged demands for vaccine passports. These will provide vaccination details of passengers and only vaccinated passengers will be allowed to travel.

Ethical concerns:

- i) Discriminatory against poor countries with no access to vaccines.
- ii) Countries not recognising numerous vaccines despite WHO approval. eg. Covaxin of India.
- iii) People who can't afford vaccine will be denied right to move.
- iv) Will lead to stockpiling of vaccines and further global shortage.

Hence it is against deontological perspective and Justice approach, but utilitarianism

approach upholds it.

Measures to deal with the concerns :

- i) Having more vaccine production capacity through WTO waiver.
- ii) Sharing vaccines with poor countries through Covax, India's Vaccine master etc.
- iii) Avoid demands to stockpile as unequal access can deny right to life to needy.
- iv) Free vaccination drive for needy as done by India.

Hence in this way we can ensure that vaccine passports don't violate individual and national rights.

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 have been given a crucial role in the entire corporate governance under Companies act 2013. They are members of board of director who don't have equity share in company, but are responsible for ensuring proper corporate governance.

Importance:

- i) To hold company management accountable as per the sound management principles.
- ii) To bring transparency in company functioning dominated by family interests.
- iii) To uphold shareholders' interests which may be overlooked, esp. minority shareholders.

- iv) Uphold other stakeholder's interests eg., ensuring compliance with CSR norms.

However in India, independent directors haven't been as effective -

- i) Seen as post-retirement option in bureaucracy.
- ii) Seen as avenues for political patronisation. Many close to ruling party are IDs. These were disclosed by survey of Indian express.
- iii) Dominance of families in corporates.
- iv) lack of powers with IDs.

Hence there is need for greater oversight and empowerment of IDs to ensure better 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

(150 words) 10

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

Enlightenment refers to using one's reason and act based on it. Hence it helps us to act more responsibly.

Without enlightenment - we act as per social norms, or basic hormonal tendencies of fight, fright, flight. But that is not a responsible action.

With enlightenment - we assess the outcomes of our actions before we act. We are driven by conscience. Hence we act in a mature manner.

Ex:

when we hear opposing views,
we

→ will attack verbally or physically without Enlightenment.

→ But with enlightenment, we will have empathy to understand opposite views, objectively analyse them and act as per conscience so as to win over the hearts of others.

Gandhiji's satyagraha, was also a reflection of enlightened action. It is liberating and empowering.

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

The quote explains importance of healthy mind and healthy heart for complete development.

Knowledge – Through knowledge we understand working of devices, organisations, laws ~~etc~~, machines etc. This gives us power to operate them and hold others accountable while operating them.

eg., Knowledge of laws gave power to Justice Chandru to help Jula tribals.

Love – Through love we get a sense of belongingness, tolerance, and direction in life. We realise our conscience and that helps us to use our power more judiciously.

~~Ques~~ 'loving someone deeply

'Being loved by Someone gives us
strength, loving someone deeply gives
us courage' — Lao Tzu

Eg.

~~Example~~ It was his love for teammates
that ~~he~~ Captain Virat Kohli spoke
against hate, displaying true leadership
skills.

Hence our education should build
both knowledge, love to ensure
all round development.

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 rape of marriage partner by other, otherwise in a marital bond. It is not recognised as a crime in India.

Marital Rape Criminalisation :

Yes :

- i) It will give justice to women who are major victims of this crime.
- ii) It will be inline with best practices globally.
- iii) It will give precedence to individual rights over traditional social norms.
- iv) Constitution asks for liberty, equality, dignity of individual.

No:

- i) Proving of 'mens rea' difficult.
So is proving consent.
- ii) Traditional institution of marriage
will get affected.
- iii) Misuse by few women can be there.
- iv) Burden on judiciary.

Hence we need to initiate
broadbased public debate on issue
~~and~~ with a view to criminalise it
and create judicial, investigative
capacities in our systems.

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।

New Education Policy 2020 is a gamechanger as it aims to revolutionise education setup by promoting experiential, exponential, emotional learning.

NEP for value based education to students of all age groups:

i) Major emphasis on early education:

→ Integrating anganwadis with primary schools.

→ Balvatikas - to provide learning on etiquettes, mother tongue, cultural practices etc.

→ New framework 5-3-3-4.

ii) Promotes extra curricular activities by recognising them as mainstream Subjects.

iii) Promotes experiential learning :

Maths → objectivity
arts/humanities → compassion,
culture etc.

iv) Freedom and choice through -

- Vocational education
- Multiple Entry, Exit system
and choice based credits.

v) Promotes nationalism - 'Veer gaatha'
project

vi) ~~Promotes~~ Hence there is need to
train our teachers for better implementation
of NEP.

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 refers to the ability to assess, regulate our emotions, motivate ourselves and social awareness and skills.

Various components are - Self awareness, self motivation, self regulation, empathy, social skills.

Importance for public servants to overcome adversity

i) Self awareness - Helps us know our value system and avoid undue ~~at~~ offers, pressures.

ii) Self regulation - It helps to control our emotions when faced with tough situations like handling a disaster, abusive senior, corrupt official, pressure from politicians etc.

iii) Self motivation -

- To stay motivated despite failures
- To persist in fulfilling the project.

eg., through motivation, TN Seshan finished ~~projects~~ elections despite frequent suspensions due to malpractices.

iv) Social awareness/Empathy - To understand views of stakeholders and protect vulnerable.

eg., rights of tribals v/s development.

v) Social skills - To encourage others

eg., G Padmanabhan cleaned twin pit with his hands to end myth and boost trust in new technology.

Hence with EA we ~~can~~ can help creation of more effective administration.

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 lived in 8th - 9th century AD and reformed the contemporary society.

Various teachings for Public Servants:
Professional life:

- i) That all gods are embodiment of one brahman. This is crucial to build peace and end disputes over religion.
- ii) Resolving disputes through debate rather than violence. This will build social capital.
- iii) Spread good thoughts, ideologies.
- iv) No discrimination on basis of caste, gender.

Personal life :

- i) ~~help~~ Seek inner, spiritual growth.
lead to Emotional intelligence.
- ii) Avoid unnecessary worldly wealth -
as world is mithya (illusion). They
should be driven by conscience
(their atman).
- iii) Realise link between atman and
Brahman will make them act ethically
with probity.

Hence we should emulate his
philosophy in our life.

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।

Citizens charters are ~~document~~ declarations of services, its quality, timeline to be expected from an organisation and grievance redressal in case of failure.

Citizen charter for Socially sensitive and ethically oriented professional conduct :

- i) They build accountability, responsibility on organisation, thus ensure compliance with norms.
- ii) They reduce discretion enjoyed by officials.
- iii) Scope for grievance redressal.
- iv) leads to check on erring officials.

- iv) Involvement of ~~case~~ officials, staff in framing charters leads to bottom up planning, commitment.
- v) Citizens no longer see fulfilment of task as a noble act, but as a legal duty of organisation.
- vi) Improvement in timelines, quality of service.

This is why citizens' Charters are one of 3 crucial pillars of Sevottam model of 2nd ARC and should be promoted.

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।

The case study deals with sexual harassment of women at workplace for which we have the POSHW act. It was highlighted in the recent 'metoo' movement too.

a) The various issues involved in case are:

- i) Profit and business of company v/s the values of company.
- ii) upholding dignity of women employees v/s good client rapport.
- iii) Following law and reporting the crime v/s hiding it for company's image.
- iv) Misuse of position of authority by the alleged perpetrator of crime.
- v) Employee trust in management and ~~create~~ prevention of toxic work culture.

b) In such a situation as the HR head, I have following options:

- i) Ask her to not report the issue, post her in a different department to avoid meetings with XYZ corp.

+ves	-ves
i) Relations with XYZ Corp, and my firm's business will be safeguarded.	i) Against due justice. ii) Increase scope of future harassments. iii) Against law

ii) Complain to XYZ Corp about the matter and ask his resignation.

+ves

i) Due justice to woman.

ii) The crime is curbed at initial stage.

-ves

i) I will be acting beyond my jurisdiction. iii) Against natural justice.

ii) Relations with XYZ affected.

iii) Ask her to lodge complaint with the Internal Committee, which can take up joint investigation with XYZ.

+ves

i) As per natural principles of justice; law; ethics.

-ves

i) Time taking
ii) Needs effective cooperation from XYZ.

I will follow 3rd approach because,

i) This is objective as ~~a~~ both sides will be heard and then final decision made. As per principles of Natural Justice.

ii) This is legally the right way. If the XYZ Corp. doesn't cooperate then I can

go to police.

iii) This ensures that a healthy work culture is created where employees feel safe and valued.

iv) It ensures empathy to woman.
Generally sexual harassment happens within framework of ~~superior-inferior~~ hierarchy and power.

v) It is deontologically correct decision as it is driven by conscience.

vi) In long term it protects image of ~~both~~ the companies. Hence utilitarian benefit too.

Hence through this action I will ensure justice to needy, trust among employees, organisations and lead to better corporate world where people can contribute to their full potential.

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?

In India more than 1300 custodial deaths happened between 2016-2018, as per official statistics. This form of violence is against rule of law.

a) Reasons for violation of code and abuse of power by officers:

i) Poor accountability for violation.

Departmental inquiries are time taking and favour officers.

ii) No deterrence due to extremely low conviction rates.

iii) Vulnerable victims - mostly from the most backward sections of community like tribals.

iv) Extreme level of stress ^{and lack of compassion} makes them resort to extreme violence.

v) lack of training in efficient investigation, forensic analysis leads to traditional ways of enquiry.

vi) less media attention to such issues.

This form of violence ~~is~~ is commonly seen among 'denotified tribe' prisoners, as shown in Jai Bhim movie.

b) Many instances of 'quick justice' to end crime from society have come to light.

It is becoming acceptable, as seen in public support to killings of criminals in U.P., rape accused in Hyderabad. This is because,

- i) Delayed legal-judicial process.
- ii) loopholes used to get bails. This is used to pressurise victim to withdraw FIR.
- iii) Due to this public has reduced faith in formal mechanisms.
- iv) Such acts create fear, deterrence.

However, the practice is not wholly acceptable too, as people understand importance of systemic reforms and various social media campaigns to reform laws like criminal amendment act are reflection of this.

c) To deal with custodial torture and deaths we need to address concerns of various stakeholders:

i) Police -

- Train in modern techniques of investigation.
- Provide better infrastructure and

Human resource to reduce stress.

- Open jails for petty crimes.

ii) Vulnerable sections

- Empowered with education, legal rights' awareness.
- Organise into groups - build social capital.

iii) Justice mechanisms

- Separate grievance handling system for complaints against police.
- CCTVs in prisons, police stations.
- pro bono legal services to poor.

iv) Legal reforms

- Easy bail norms with less discretion.

v) Fixing accountability on police for misuse of power. Including it in 360° performance appraisal.

Hence in this manner ~~we~~ ^{we can} try to address this deep rooted problem from our society. Visit us : www.visionias.in

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 case study pertains to the event of comedian Mr. Vir Das in US where he pointed out the dichotomies in 'two Indias'.

a) Various core ethical issues emerge from this case :

- i) Individual freedom of speech and expression (u/a 19(1)(a)) v/s national honour and dignity.
- ii) Nationalism v/s Individualism
- iii) Growing intolerance to divergent views, especially more radical ones.
- iv) Disrespecting one's country in another country.
- v) Voicing the concerns of vulnerable sections is often seen as anti-national. Hence action is upheld as per the justice approach of John Rawls.
- vi) Creation of further animosity between various communities affecting the fine fabric of secularism and unity in diversity of country.
- vii) Conflicting roles of government -
- welfare of vulnerable.
- Addressing concerns of majority.

- Maintaining peace and order
- Bringing social reforms.

b) There have been demands to regulate the content being circulated online.

Some regulations are needed because,

- i) There is proliferation of subversive content - child pornography, radicalising videos etc.
- ii) Increasing internet penetration, social media usage.
- iii) Diversity of Indian society.
- iv) Use of hate speech, defamatory content, lack of media ethics to gain more viewership.

~~However such regulations~~

- v) To ensure truly unbiased coverage of events, and prevent bigotry and hate. Informed voters will strengthen ~~informed~~ democracy.

vi) Problem of psy-ops by China, Pakistan. They spread lies against India.

However, it is better to leave it to self regulation with handholding support of government as done in recent guidelines on online media, digital content creators. It is to ensure,

- i) Freedom of press.
- ii) Parity in their treatment with other press & agencies.
- iii) Ensure innovation and attraction of talent.

Through this, we will sow seeds of true nationalism that is both reformative and filled with national honour and pride in our composite culture of 'Vasudheva Kutumbakam'.

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।

The case study deals with the ethical dilemma of development v/s displacement. In India 50% of population displaced due to development is tribal population.

a) The various stakeholders are:

i) Tribal community – wants rights over their land, preservation of their

traditional lifestyle and livelihoods and doesn't want to relocate.

ii) Contractor — wants to fulfil his project to get govt. funds.

iii) Administration — Wants to complete school construction and also allocate new land to tribals.

iv) Children of various communities, esp. tribals who will be benefitted by school.

v) Media — They are highlighting the issue which can increase their viewership. Possibility of opposition protests.

b) The issue points to various ethical concerns:

i) People v/s development dichotomy as local tribals' interests overlooked in policy making.

ii) Top down policy making by arm-chair

bureaucracy.

iii) lack of awareness among tribals about their rights. lack proper documents, awareness of FRA act 2006,

iv) local leader's son ~~will~~ ^{can} use his father's political clout to create more pressure on administration and people.

v) Distrust between tribals and administration making them reject relocation proposal.

vi) Denial of education to children due to delay in resolution of issue.

c) Options available are:

i) To forcefully displace the tribals to new area and build school. It asks for wrong means for right ends and hence unethical.

ii) To find another land parcel suitable for school building.

iii) To convince tribal communities to

relocate to a new area similar to their earlier/present area to ensure minimal disruption of their lives,

iv) Ask for changing school building plan to reduce land usage.

v) Employment to tribal families in school staff.

~~Hence in this~~

I will try to first go for option (II) but if it doesn't work out then I will follow mix of option III, IV, V to ensure that development and distributive justice are done.

Moreover, a grievance cell for post-relocation problems to be established to ensure complete justice.

In this manner, I will also bridge trust deficit and act in long term interests of a tribal community.

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।

The issues highlighted here were seen in the recent cases of suicide by famous actors and instances of jailing famous personalities on charges of drug abuse.

a) As a public figure one is constantly monitored by their followers, fans, media. Hence the scope of privacy as a public figure gets reduced.

Also, increased use of social media, proliferation of news media have further reduced their privacy. Instances of leaked photos, videos too affect privacy.

However public figures have right to privacy

i) Article 21 guarantees right to privacy to all.

ii) Privacy is crucial for their dignity and mental health.

iii) Privacy ensures them to spend some quality time with friends, family, unmonitored by public gaze.

iv) Privacy is essential for their families, especially children, who have not chosen for any public life.
active.

b) Role models are youth influencers.

Hence they are expected to act more responsibly, like,

- i) Not promote ~~the~~ smoking, alcoholism
- ii) Respecting other genders.
- iii) Promoting tolerance, peace in society.

This is crucial because they have mass following, huge persuasion capital, social obligation to help address social evils etc.

However, presently, many public figures act irresponsibly because -

- i) To attract media attention.
- ii) They themselves lack clarity as they got instant fame, gratification.
- iii) See such acts as a way to connect with youth.

iv) Misuse of their right to freedom.

They can help create social capital, address various problems. eg.,

Amitabh Bachan and Sachin Tendulkar's role in polio vaccine campaign, promoting nutrition etc.

c) In this whole process responsible journalism is very crucial as,

- i) It ensures unbiased reporting.
- ii) Avoidance of sensationalism
- iii) Reporting of positive news.
- iv) News is verified before reporting.
- v) Respecting the privacy of public persons and not poking in their private matters.

Such journalism helps in creating healthy public debates on relevant issues which is beneficial to society, like on the issue of mental health during pandemic many public individuals spoke.

Hence journalists should respect
their media ethics to create robust
society.

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 बिचार 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।

In India, Biomedical waste generation peaked during pandemic and also household waste. There are ^{separate} waste management rules for both.

a) Stakeholders :

- i) Sanitation workers - Crucial for safe & effective collection, handling, containment of waste.
- ii) Households - For proper waste segregation, disposal.
- iii) Administration - It will provide necessary infra for waste handling, collection, training to workers, their remuneration, enforce rules on households.
- iv) Media, Civil Society - To hold administration accountable for workers' lives, waste problem in city.
- v) Startups, Researchers - To provide innovative solutions to issue.

b) There are various reasons for apathy among people :

- i) See waste management as non-significant activity. Its low cost,

Lack of economic value lead to this.

ii) Superimposition of caste, gender -
most waste collectors, waste workers are
of low caste, and largely women.
Hence affluent groups don't empathise.

iii) lack of organised nature of sanitation
workers as most of them are contractual.
They lack strong voice.

iv) Their issues don't find mention in
active political debates.

v) Waste disposal sites ~~fare~~ from settlement
areas. Hence people invisibilise entire
waste handling process.

vi) See it as polluting act and want
to stay far from it.

c) Hence we need to bring attitudinal
change to remove these prejudices,
stereotypes, through various persuasion
strategies:

i) Scarcity: Show importance of

waste workers by declaring few
'zero day drills' with no waste collection

ii) Rliking - Use public personalities,
celebrities to motivate people to
handle waste effectively, show
empathy to workers. eg., Bezwada
Wilson.

iii) Social proof - of effective waste
collection leading to healthy citizens
like in European cities.

iv) Reciprocity - Giving small rewards
to those using effective waste management
like segregation at source.

v) Create competitive spirit by
regularly telling them about improving
rank in Swachta Survekshan like
Indore.

vi) ~~th~~ Support of media in running
campaign.

In this way I will try to address
the problem and build a social movement
on 'Swachta hi Seva' for Atmanirbhar

