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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1841)

Name of Candidate	VISHORE MENDIRATTA	Registration Number	1267413
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Date	
Center			

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, विद्यापीठ 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 आपकी प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में दिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेगा।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ निर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

1. (a) Explain the meaning of self-efficacy along with its key determinants.
Also, discuss the significance of high self-efficacy for a civil servant.
(150 words) 10

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

Self efficacy means to be
productive at doing the task
at hand.

Ex: Virat Kohli's efficacy
in our chases

Determinants

- 1) Attitude of a person → Right,
optimistic attitude helps enhance
the efficacy of self.
Ex: Jack ma → always liked
his startup at Alibaba →
highly effective
- 2) Emotional intelligence to hide
from negative emotions.

[eg]: Tennis No. 1 Player Njokovic
→ Strong emotional management in tense situations →
won ~~so~~ many titles.

3) work culture around a person

[eg]: Tesla → promotes risks
and innovation

4) values like courage of conviction,
persistence. etc.

[Significance for civil services]

1) Promoting quality of services

[eg]: Smitna Sabharwal →
smart metering quickly in
Kanpur.

2) managing workload [eg]: during
Covid etc.

3) high motivation in face of
adversity to maintain efficacy

[eg]: Pame Armstrong → 100 Km road
through community.

To promote efficacy, meritocracy like
Singapore etc. establishment

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

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

Ethics refer to the standards of wrong and right in a society, group etc. through mutual consensus

Difference of what have right to do and what is right to do

- 1) According to Utilitarianism, what is right to do → maximum benefits to people and not if action was right to do.

- 2) Helps in placing suitable restrictions of rights

eg: Shaheen Bagh, according to Ethics → Right to protest but not block movement (right to do)

3) Also ethics has a wider domain than laws. Hence what is right to do may be narrower than what we have as rights.
eg: Marital rape → although have right to do it but is ethically wrong.

4) Ethics promotes conscience based use of discretion although have rights to do it.
eg: right to manage public funds of MGNREGA → but should be done ethically unlike Pooja Singhani.

However deontology negates this difference with right to do as ethics.

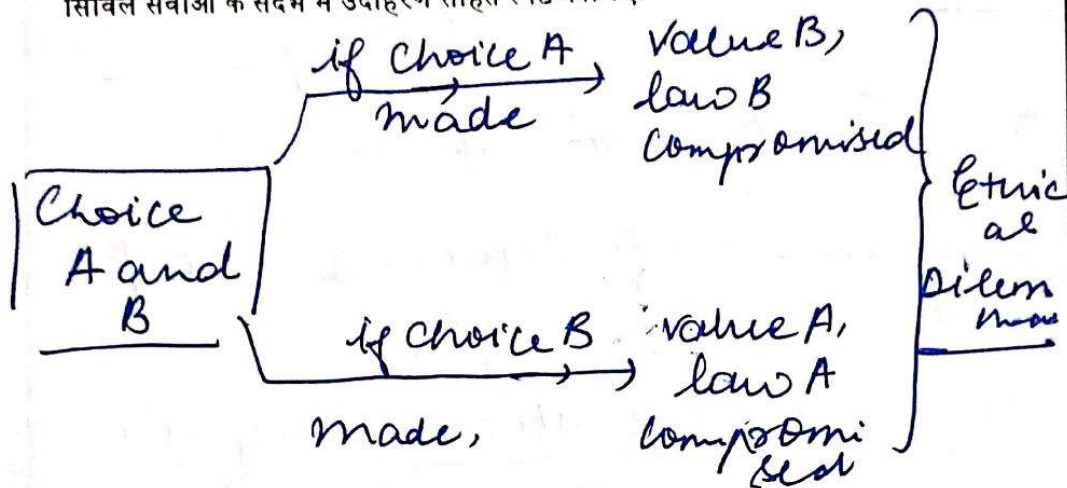
1) Subjectivity of what is right eg:

2) makes decision inconsistent. encounter killings

Use of conscience, laws, constitution, role models should be made in ethical decision.

2. (a) Dealing with an ethical dilemma not only requires following rules and regulations, but also requires adherence to moral prudence and altruism. Explain in the context of civil services in India, with examples. (150 words) 10

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



Following rules and regulations

- 1) A Public servant and civil servant are always expected to uphold the laws and rules → hence should be used to resolve dilemma
Reg: Speaking out against corruption vs personal progress of career
 like Asoka Khemka
- 2) Code of conduct as the first source

of dealing with routine dilemmas

[eg]: Accepting gifts or not

- 2) constitution as highest law of land → always upholding values of liberty, dignity etc.

[Requirement of condemnation and altruism]

- 1) Rules and regulations may be contradictory [eg]: RTI Act and Oath of secrecy → solve by condemnation & altruism
 - 2) use of discretionary powers
[eg]: Food to not having Aardhar candidates
 - 3) upholding democratic bureaucracy or Weberian bureaucracy.
 - 4) own security [eg]: H.C. Gupta coal scam case → orders from above or conscience
- ARC 2 recommends a comprehensive civil services code to help deal

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

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

Code of conduct refers to document containing actions, inactions for a civil servant.

Merely remained a code

- 1) Lack of rational accountability
[eg]: According to AJEC ~~not~~ ^{the} conviction ~~rate~~ rate is less than global average.
- 2) misuse of safeguards
[eg]: Article 311, Protection to Joint Secretary.
- 3) Political - civil servant nexus to bypass

Not helped promote ethical values

- 1) cannot cause of change of attitude.
- 2) ~~Does not~~ help in discretionary situation
- 3) Maladministration, etc. not included as offences (eg): Haryana has it.

Need for National Commission

- 1) uphold accountability.
 - 2) Strengthening of standards and advising on policies.
 - 3) Autonomy from executive interference
 - 4) create trust in public.
- Still it should be complemented by code of ethics for civil servants, use of Padma Awards etc. (AKC2 sugg estimates)

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

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

Recently Europe released a set of digital rights to ensure digital ethics principles are upheld.

Prevent erosion of Public values

- 1) create trust and ~~and~~ security for people using digital apps etc.

eg: mobikwik data leak → would deter use in future

- 2) create harmony in society in face of clamour against such digitizing eg: Agnistack case

- 3) Privacy and Safety Protection

of public
[eg]: pegasus snooping
surveillance

[Ethical implications]

1) Prevent discrimination (violates
equality) [eg]: COVID-19 → urban-rural
divide

2) Targeted attacks on vulnerable
sections [eg]: Andhra Pradesh NAFRAs.

3) Data sharing principles [eg]:
Recently by MeitY → Sharing
Policy

[Way forward]

1) Set of Rights on lines of EU

2) Personal data protection bill

3) Autonomous Accountability
institution (eg: DPA) be made
only with safeguard of values can
we move to Digital India

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

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

The organisational values refer to set of value preferences that are followed by an organisation.

Differences

Public Sector

Private

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) focus on <u>hierarchy</u> | 1) <u>flexibility</u> |
| 2) <u>rigidity</u> of rules | 2) <u>innovation</u>
<u>eg: Tesla</u> |
| 3) main motive of <u>public welfare</u> | 3) <u>profit making</u> |
| 4) <u>due diligence</u> at each step | 4) <u>efficiency</u> in <u>results</u> |
| 5) <u>seniority</u> | 5) <u>meritocracy</u> |
- Yet there are some common values for both.

- 1) Taking care of interests of
all the shareholders
[eg]: welfare and compassion
state ate
capitalism
- 2) maintaining sustainability of
operations
- 3) maintaining a conducive
work culture
[eg]: Karmayogi scheme in
Public services
- 4) citizen centricity and accountability
- 5) Presence of a grievance redressal
mechanism
[eg]: citizen's charter of both IT
department and Privatized Public
Electricity board
Cross learnings like lateral entry
etc. should be promoted to get
the best of both

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

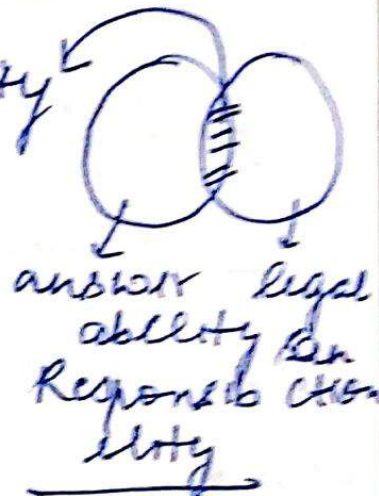
जवाबदेही और उत्तरदायित्व के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत के संदर्भ में नैतिक शासन (एथिकल गवर्नंस) को सुनिश्चित करने में जवाबदेही के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

~~But~~ Without accountability there is no responsibility

Pastor
 Sunday
 Address

Responsibility refers to one inner sense of duty to a job.

Whereas accountability



Differences

Accountability

- 1) formal concept
- 2) upheld by law
- 3) usually exists after action

- 1) informal

- 2) upheld by conscience

- 3) exists prior to action

4) has penalty for violations

4) no penalty

Ethical governance is good governance along with ethical principles.

Significance of accountability

1) ensure efficiency through feedback

Regt Jan Seva Kendra of Ahmed abad

2) citizen centricity Regt. MKSS

3) deterrence against red Jan Sun loani

taxism, corruption Regt. 24
scam exposure by RTI

4) ensures values of responsibility, public service ethos are institutionalised

Every institution should follow AAC
7 step model to ensure accountability

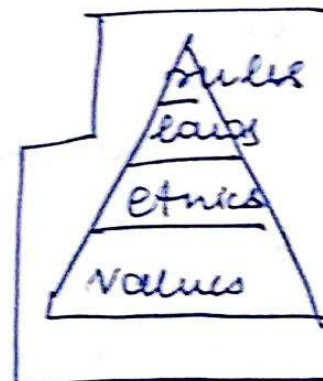
4. (b) Though laws and rules can be considered as the principal guide on morality for public administrators, they are not sufficient in themselves. (150 words) 10

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

Laws refer to minimum standards
of enforceable & ethics

Whereas rules are norms of an organisation/group to clarify and substantiate laws

Principle guide



- 1) ensure behaviour that is consistent, legal and as per organisation norms
- 2) ensure accountability for breaking such laws, rules could be held
eg: Timu goshi, Aovind goshi → corruption caught
- 3) create Weberian bureaucracy → hierarchy and following superiors

Orders:

- 4) Ensure public welfare values,
public service ethos upheld
eg: DPSP's (Article 38, 39) etc.
- 5) Provide as a guide for day to day actions.

eg: attending valuedictory
function or not? (code of conduct)

[Not sufficient]

- 1) contradiction amongst laws
eg: RTI and DSA
- 2) might go against ideals of
services eg: Aadhar related
food deaths
- 3) Cannot guide discretionary
actions eg: whether impose lockdown?
- 4) cannot imbibe foundational values
like integrity etc.

ARC-2 has hence suggested a compr.
comprehensive civil services code enabling

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

(150 words) 10

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

1) A lack of transparency results in deep sense of mistrust and insecurity.

- Dalai Lama

Vital to cultivate public trust

1) ensures accountability

leg: electoral bonds scheme questioned for non transparency

2) ensures citizen feel as stakeholders in governance

leg: pm care fund → lack of transparency → decline of funding.

3) objectivity of decision making →

hence leads to more trust

Ex: success of Bhoomi Project
of Andhra Pradesh,

4) spurs efficiency in services

Ex: Britain → UK Post

hence more confidence

5) integrity may cause confrontation
Ex: farm laws.

Dealing with corruption

1) Transparency → provides critical information to uncover corruption

Ex: RTI → Vijayam scam

2) citizens → more role in upho-

lding vertical accountability

Ex: Citizen report card, Bangalore

3) Openness and transparency → lack of

discretion with any
obligation → prevents corruption Ex:

hence there is need to strengthen RTI
by del. of section 4.

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

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

(a) "The happiness of your life depends upon the quality of your thoughts." - Marcus Aurelius (150 words) 10

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

The following quotation means
that the thoughts are main
determinants of happiness.
Good quality of thoughts can
lead to happiness in life.

[eg]: Mother Teresa → thoughts of
serving people → happiness
through her mission

[explanation]

1) Not only actions but thoughts
as well are determinants of
satisfaction, peace in life.

[eg]: Nirav Modi & thoughts
but thoughts of greediness

→ made him unsatisfied and
let to illegal acts.

2) Good quality of thoughts also
lead to good actions which bring
happiness

eg: Gandhiji's promotion of
Charkha through thoughts of Swa
raj

3) Positive
↑ Thought also lead to optimism
in life → bring happiness.

eg: ISRO chief even after
SSLV failure.

4) Good thoughts form basis of
good values which brings happi
ness in life of oneself and
others.

hence one must ensure the purity
of thoughts and "A man becomes
what he thinketh"

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

The above quote by Jawaharlal Nehru highlights his inclination away from free capitalism. Nehru subscribed to socialism and was a proponent of social justice.

Meaning

The capitalist society is structured such that it automatically causes increase in inequality.

Explanation

- 1) Capitalism promotes hedonism of a few businessmen over the dignity of labour of masses.
[eg]: Winston incident

2) Forces of capitalism like competition, profit making neglect the welfare and social justice angle.

[eg]: cartellization and monopolization of telecom sector.

3) Capitalism thus needs regulation to ensure equitable growth and sustainable development.

[eg]: CCI Act.

However ~~then~~ as Thirukkural says appropriation of wealth in ethical manner is justified. There is need to promote compassionate capitalism. Moreover recent

initiatives like CSR, BRAR guide lines show capitalism with appropriate morals can lead to sabka sachet - sabka vikas

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

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

The above quote highlights the necessity of honesty in obtaining wisdom. If honesty is not present one can only gain knowledge and not transform it to wisdom.

Reg: Duryodhan was dishonest hence in spite of all his studies under Drona, he ~~was~~ remained unwise.

Explanation

- 1) Honesty helps in clearing the values, goals in mind, only then wisdom can be imbibed

Reg: first one needs to be

honest that he wants to pursue civil services and UPSC, then only would have clarity to learn so much.

2) Honesty strengthens other values like perseverance, courage that help in attaining wisdom
[eg]: Buddha → honesty to find real meaning of life → able to perform meditation

3) Honesty helps in listening to others views and keep ears, eyes open to experiences → hence gaining wisdom
[eg]: Gandhiji's honesty for Satyagraha → listened and learned from masses
That's why "honesty is the best policy"

SECTION - B

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

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

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

Given the situation, answer the following:

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

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

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

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

Subject matter: Alleged Sexual
harassment at workplace

a) Stakeholders

- 1) Female employees → Had to face sexual abuse
- 2) District Medical Officer → allegations against him
↳ but good record of sexual abuse
- 3) District Magistrate
↳ duty to deal with COVID as well as sexual allegations
- 4) Media and civil society → upholding the concerns and issues and reporting them
- 5) Society → has to be protected from COVID
↳ general John Rawls Theory of Justice if sexual abuse has taken place

Issues

- 1) Violation of constitution (Article 21)
as well as rule of law (PDSH Act)

alleged

- 2) High caseload of COVID threatening
right to life (Article 21) and
health
- 3) Deontology (immediate action ^{against} against
the AMEO vs utilitarianism (advice
for COVID)
- 4) For District Magistrate → to act
objectively and calmly in face
of social and media pressure

Options available

- 1) Neglect the reports, let the AMEO
continue

merits

- 1) help to deal
with COVID

demerits

- 1) violation of law
not taken into
account

2) Inquiry
can be
launched
later

2) justice to women
employees not done

3) Accountability not
upheld.

4) Repetition of
Action in future

2) Report to State authorities

Merits

1) Fundamental
right
upheld

2) Protection
of dignity

3) Virtue ethics

Demerits

1) abstract work
against COVID

2) The allegations
are still not
confirmed and
only preliminary.

3) track record
ignored

My course of Action

1) Take cognisance of the reports.

Immediate departmental inquiry
to be launched against the DMED

- 2) From the ~~substant~~ Prima Facie
results of departmental inquiry
(initial results) if any substantia
to the allegations

↓
immediate suspension of DMED
and report to State authorities
as per the process of
law

- 3) Report to competent authorities for
arrangement of new DMED

Reasons

- 1) objective decision making
- 2) dyna rule of law
- 3) Taking cognisance of case load of
COVID.

As Sexual harassment is serious
offence it cannot be neglected.

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

Given the situation, answer the following :

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

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

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

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

"The issue is not in adopting new ideas but in moving away from old ones"

Subject matter: Allegations of witchcraft as are being witness ed in the state of Odisa.

a) Stakeholders

- 1) Two women → being branded as witches
- 2) Villagers → involved in parade as well as scuffle.
- 3) Police officers → had to face lathi charge and left 3 village girls dead.
- 4) GP → take accountability of the whole situation.
- 5) Ruling Party → putting pressure

b) Issues

1) Right to life (Article 21) of women is in threat.

2) Villagers violating rule of law over tradition. → has become an attitudinal issue.

3) Violation of neutrality by ruling party for putting pressure

4) As SP need to take into consideration death of villagers as well as safety of Police Officers during latni charge → objective decision making.

5) Maintenance of law and order situation

b) Options

1) Take no action against the police

from

Merits

1) Might have taken action to save themselves CS

2) Police force → could be used to control the situation

Demerits

1) Rule of Law and procedure of inquiry violated

2) wrong proceedure

3) injustice to villagers

2) Immediate action against police teams → through death charges.

Merits

1) Ruling party happy

2) might placate the cloud

Demerits

1) hasty, non obj ective decision

2) May have actually defen ded themselves

3) I will choose the following option

C) contact DM → immediate
↓
issue
CrPL 144
and extra
Men to maintain
law and
order → Protection
to
Women
and
compensation
for deaths → objective
impartial
inquiry
↓

merits (Reasons)

- 1) objectivity
- 2) Impartiality
- 3) upheld rule of law
- 4) control the situation

Demerits

- 1) Ruling party may not be happy
- 2) might take some time.

Long term actions

- 1) Involve Ngo's and Anthropologists -
counselling of villagers.
- 2) making villagers aware about women
dignity and rights through mukhad
hatahs and mass media
- 3) Emergency helpline and community policing

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

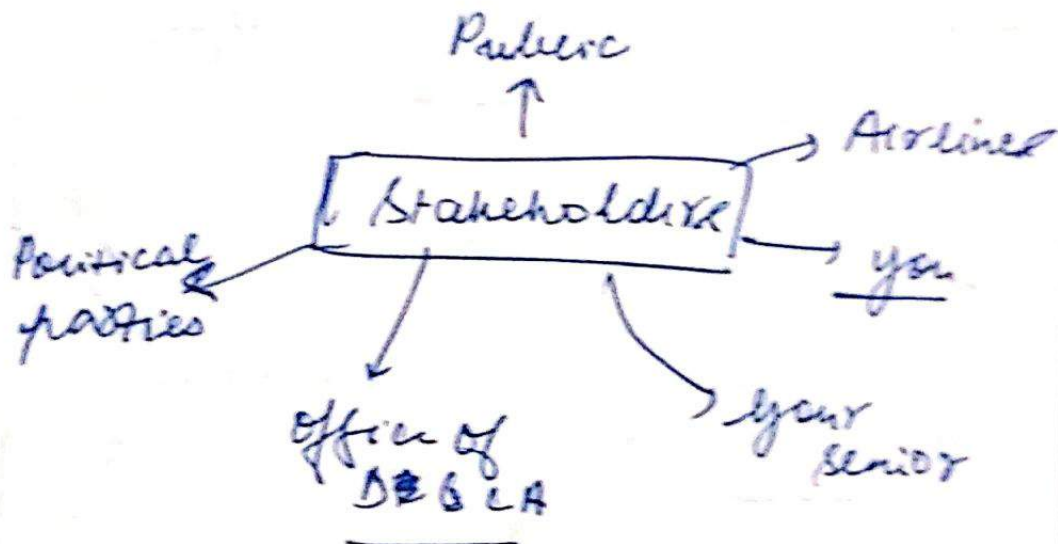
आप नागरिक उड्डयन महानिदेशालय में तैनात एक वायुयान अधिकारी हैं, जिसे देश की एक प्रमुख एयरलाइन की सुरक्षा ऑडिट करने का काम सौंपा गया है। हाल के ऑडिट के दौरान, आप पाते हैं कि उस एयरलाइन से संबंधित कुछ हवाई जहाज अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नागरिक उड्डयन संगठन (ICAO) के कुछ सुरक्षा मानकों को पूरी तरह से पूर्ण नहीं करते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

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

"Time is always right to do what is right".

Subject matter: Airlines not meeting the expected standards and norms.

a) Ethical Dilemmas



a) Ethical Dilemmas

1) Deontology (following orders of senior) vs Telology (Passenger life)

2) wait for irregularities to be removed vs report as

pro duty

- 3) Protect image of airlines vs
Protection of Public safety
- 4) upholding rule of law vs
upholding senior's advice.
- 5) Integrity & sanctity of office vs Personal
peace of non interference.
- 6) Take responsibility at present vs
Accountability of any mis-
happening in future

Options

- 1) do not report

Merits

- 1) Airlines image
saved
- 2) Senior's

Demerits

- 1) Accountability
for any mishap
in future

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p><u>order followed</u></p> <p>1) <u>good relations</u>
<u>with</u> <u>military</u>
<u>and</u> <u>people</u></p> | <p>2) <u>violating</u>
<u>duty of office</u></p> <p>3) <u>Public safety</u>
<u>neglected</u></p> |
|---|--|

2) Immediately report

- | <u>Merits</u> | <u>Demerits</u> |
|--|---|
| <p>1) <u>Public safety</u>
<u>and life</u>
<u>upheld</u></p> <p>2) <u>Rule of law</u>,
<u>standards</u>,
<u>given priority</u></p> <p>3) <u>Kant's categorical</u>
<u>imperative</u></p> | <p>1) <u>Senior's</u>
<u>orders</u>
<u>not listened</u>
<u>to.</u></p> <p>2) <u>Tarnish</u>
<u>image of</u>
<u>airlines</u></p> <p>3) <u>Professional</u>
<u>career issues</u>
<u>of Transfer</u></p> |

3) I will choose the following
options.

- 1) Talking to the ^{point} person ~~of~~. Explain

to him my duty and public
welfare.

- 2) As issues are minor, ask him
to immediately take cognisance

the maintenance
logs could be
immediately
fixed corrected

appropriate
training
of crew

use crew
while then
affirms to
rules

- 3) If not done, mention the irregularities
in report and send to higher
authorities

Merits → gave chance to save airline
image

→ upheld Public Safety
did my duty

Demerits → did not follow senior's duty
however as my duty is to ensure
standards I should carry my duties

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

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

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

subject matter: media ethics in
contemporary times being
highlighted as has been seen in the
recent cases like Sushant
Singh case coverage, Nupur
Sharma case and many more

a) Ethical issues

1) Disruption of the norm of new
reality of media

↳ mostly are associated
with political parties with
vested interests.

2) Fueling hatred, communalism
over fear etc. for sensationaliz
ation
[eg]: Sudarsan TV → Nipre
Jihad

3) short term gains (Hedonism) ^{over} ~~the~~
deontology being done
[eg]: Republic TV → TRP manip
ulation.

4) comprising confidential information
for headlines
[eg]: Kargil coverage glammed

ely Supreme court

5) loss of objectivity because of hostiness.

6) wide accessibility because of social media → high influence being utilized in wrong manner

[eg]: Banality of evil → drugs cases like Aryan Khan, Sushant Singh Rajput

7) Media Trials. [eg]: Pranav Bhushan case

[Impact on Society]

1) critical issues get sidelined

[eg]: hardly any headlines on unemployment etc.

2) Leads to public trials

[eg]: Nupur Sharma case

3) loss of accountability of govern ment to public which is

maintained through media

4) incites fear, mistrust etc.

[Eg]: Reporting of Gulwan clashes, Air strike → questioning sanctity of army.

5) corporatisation, politicization → biased coverage and information dissimulation with voice of vulnerable being suppressed

Strengthen role of ethics

1) Highlight and Promote good practices

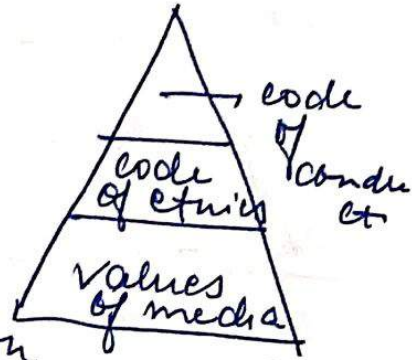
[Eg]: Khabar Lahariya news → reporting of villages ^{by women} recently won award for its reporting

2) Three tier regulatory mechanism

be set up.

3) comprehensive
media code →

4) ~~media~~ Nationalized
television channels ~~with~~ with



ethics and impartiality be
promoted

Regl: do news, All India
Bharti radio.

5) strict enforcement of current
rules of FRR TRP and regulation

6) citizen awareness through Nep's
for responsible consumption

"As media is 4th pillar of
democracy, it needs to act
in interest of society"

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

In this case, answer the following questions:

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

(20)

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

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

Subject matter : Alleged discrimination of a specially disabled Professor. Also the ~~case~~ Professor

accused of not performing his duties diligently.

a)

Stakeholders

Ethical issues

1) Max

1) Right to equality
(Article 15)

2) Should be treated
compassionately owing
to his disability

3) Right to inclusion
(Persons with
disability act)

2) Students

1) Right to education
in professional
manner (Article 21)

3) You as
Dean

1) maintaining the
dignity and image
of university

2) curbing internal
politics

	3) <u>Maintaining Professional Standards</u>
4) <u>University</u>	1) Its <u>image</u> and at <u>stake</u>
5) <u>Society</u>	1) <u>inclusiveness</u> of <u>vulnerables</u> as per <u>John Rawls's</u> <u>Procedural justice</u>

Options

- 1) let Mr X go ~~for~~ because of disability

Merits

- 1) compassionate decision file
- 2) Might not for case against university
- 3) Detest Politics

Demerits

- 1) Wrong Precedent
- 2) university Standards impacted
- 3) lack of ration ality

- 2) confront Mr X and suspend him; let him file case agai nst university

Merits

- 1) Academic excellence maintained
- 2) quick action

Demerits

- 1) wrong Precedent as may promote politics
- 2) Image of university
- 3) Non inclusive and might be discriminatory

I will choose the following action -

- 1) Using persuasion of Aristotle, try to assure Mr X, that justice would be done if he is victim of internal politics
- 2) Assure him university would

deal with matter and there
is no need to file complaint
against university.

3) ~~So~~ set up an internal inquiry
in university with the
competent authorities

Probe for
diligency
(eg: thorough
attendance record of
Mr X., student
testimonies)
Mr X. statement also

if Mr X found
to be in violation

↓
actions as per university norms

↓
let him file complaint if he
still persist.

Check
for
any internal
discrimination

↓
if found
↓
necessary
legal action

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

Based on the given information, answer the following:

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

(20)

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

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

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

Subject Matter: Prevalence of
mamul scavenging in the society

Issues

- 1) Violation of rule of law
(Rehabilitation of mamul ~~scaven~~
gals act)
- 2) violation of constitution (Article
17 and Article 23)
- 3) social contract of state not
upheld
- 4) Weak and Poor administration
- 5) law makers as law breakers
as themselves ~~hire~~ employ
ing such people
- 6) Natural Rights of J. A. John
Locke violated (liberty, dignity)

Options1) Let the status quo remainMerits1) No need to
change ~~the~~
the systemDemerits

- 1) Violation of rule of law
- 2) Violation of dignity of humans
- 3) ~~Not~~ Not expect
ed of public
Servant

2) Immediately file cases against
those who are livingMerits

- 1) legality and
rule of
law upheld
- 2) Sets up
Aanakyaa

Demerits

- 1) rehabilitation
issue still
unresolved
- 2) societal attitude
cant be changed
by law.

deterrence

I will take the following
steps

- 1) Issues notices to all government
departments ~~to~~ who have hired
such workmen to make a
list and send it.
- 2) Inquiry teams using civil
society also for proactive
identification.
- 3) Immediate release of such
persons from this job. Otherw
ise warning of legal action.
- 4) skilling programme under
schemes like NULM be
organized for them.

- long term!

- 1) upheld Taliban
- 2) sustainable solut
- 3) ¹⁰ⁿ Rule of law and dignity upheld

- (Demerits)
- 1) Resource and time constraint

Still as on my duty is to
show "Sheelam Param Bhushanam"