



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1409)

|                   |             |                     |          |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------------|----------|
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| Medium Hindi/Eng. | ENGLISH     | Registration Number | 628107   |
| Center            |             | Date                | 28/11/20 |

| 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           | 10            |                |
| 7           | 10            |                |
| 8           | 10            |                |
| 9           | 20            |                |
| 10          | 20            |                |
| 11          | 20            |                |
| 12          | 20            |                |
| 13          | 20            |                |
| 14          | 20            |                |

|                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Total Marks Obtained: |                       |
| Remarks:              | Signature of Examiner |

## INSTRUCTIONS

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

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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.

## SECTION - A

1. (a) While the Right to Information Act is considered path breaking in promoting transparency and accountability, discuss why some argue that it has not been able to fully achieve its objectives. (150 words) 10

हालांकि, सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही को बढ़ावा देने के सन्दर्भ में पथप्रवर्तक माना जाता है, तथापि कुछ लोग यह तर्क क्यों देते हैं कि यह अपने उद्देश्यों को पूर्णतः प्राप्त करने में सक्षम नहीं रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

RTI Act was brought in 2005 to empower people to hold the executive accountable for their decisions & actions.

It has promoted transparency & accountability through access to earlier secrets & address the government failures or inefficiencies through facts -

However, some argue that it has not been able to fully achieve its objectives because;

→ RTI has not be extended to political parties (main stay of black money) & other organisations like SC's working which hinders the proper fact finding & accountability.

- RTI has been majorly filed for private interest rather than public interest hence the objective remains defeated.
- RTI has empowered citizens but poor still have less awareness & poor access to information.
- RTI has exorbitant costs in some case like a farmer was asked ₹2000 for a single RTI to know some details on agriculture related to his area.
- RTI has been capped in certain issues by withholding information using clauses of national security, defence of India etc. Cost of Refuse withheld.

RTI is a revolutionary step which brings light to an era of darkness & secrecy as in words of Woodrow Wilson, "corruption thrives in dark places & avoid open places".

1. (b) 'The Citizens' Charter sees public services through the eyes of those who use them.' Discuss how emergence of citizens' charters have altered the concept of accountability and improved the delivery of public services.

(150 words) 10

'नागरिक घोषणा पत्र, लोक सेवाओं को उनके उपयोगकर्ताओं की दृष्टि से देखता है।' चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार नागरिक घोषणा पत्र के उदय ने जवाबदेही की अवधारणा को परिवर्तित किया है तथा लोक सेवाओं के वितरण में सुधार किया है।

Citizen's charter is a public document of assurance of quality of service to be prepared with involvement of all the stakeholders with effective clause of grievance redressal.

Citizen's charter have altered the concept of accountability by:-

- improving the standards of service.
- incorporation of people's grievances & proactive monitoring in the service delivery.
- focus on continuous feedback & amending the charter to make it even more citizen friendly & deliver as needed.
- It has made public servants answerable to people for not delivering the documented quality of service & needed explanation.

- Citizen's charter has also improved the delivery of service through:-
- Identifying the bottlenecks to service delivery.
  - taking people's opinion to improve the delivery 'near the people rather than near the government office'.
  - It has brought smoothness in delivery process through continuous amendments & incorporation of problems to improve upon them.

Citizen's charter although is a revolutionary step in ensuring direct democracy & disaggregation of power but is sporadic in nature. It needs to be comprehensively implemented in every region across all the fields of public administration to ensure intended benefits.

2. (a) How can organizational culture impact public service motivation and sustain values in administration? (150 words) 10

संगठनात्मक संस्कृति किस प्रकार लोक सेवा संबंधी अभिप्रेरणा को प्रभावित करती है और प्रशासन में मूल्यों को बनाए रखती है?

Organizational culture means the environment of organisation, the peer/colleagues, the seniors & juniors & the management and their attitude in the office & towards service.

Organisational culture impacts public service motivation in a very comprehensive way. For ex<sup>t</sup> it is said that every civil servant is innocent until he enters the system. After being in system, he learns 'to behave in system' & hence adapts to it.

The above example clearly depicts that people's attitude towards the service in public interest is affected by the culture in organisation. Initially, bureaucratic values prevailed & apathy, elite behaviour, objectivity, hierarchy, rule based behaviour was common. Now, there is a gradual shift towards

incorporating the compassion, flexible & citizen friendly behaviour since organisational culture is undergoing a change.

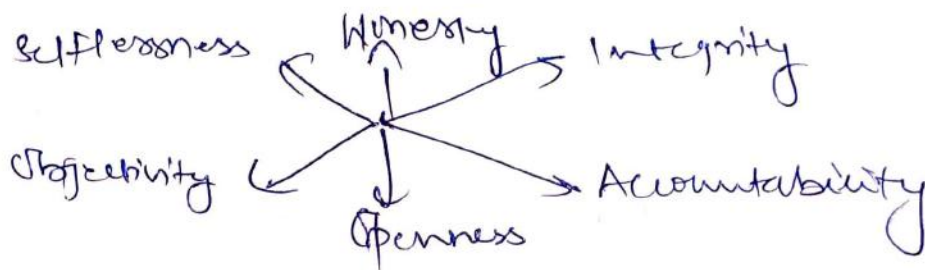
Organisation culture impacts sustaining of values in administration since the values of organisation are adopted by the individual public servant & he/she acts according to those values to uphold organisational ethos.

There is a need to inculcate managerial skills in bureaucrats & fill the organisation with values friendly to citizens to effectively change the attitude of civil servants towards the service delivery.

2. (b) It is imperative that civil servants have leadership skills to bring about meaningful change in the present day India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

वर्तमान भारत में सार्थक परिवर्तन लाने के लिए सिविल सेवकों में नेतृत्व कौशलों का होना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Nolan Committee suggest leadership as one of 7 important foundational values of civil servants. In fact leader must incorporate all the other ~~six~~ 6 values namely:-



Leaders take lead in bringing the change in society. Their exemplary behavior is followed by people (especially youths) in India where civil servants are seen as undisputed leaders in local areas.

The respect & devotion towards civil servants also enhances their responsibility to inculcate the right behavior & motivate people to bring transformative change in

the society.

Ex: The initiative of civil servant to build schools in tribal areas of Santamade was commendable & various such initiatives have now been initiated.

PM also mentions about effective governance which incorporates proactive response & minimum interference in life of people (minimum government).

This is only possible if civil servants lead through the examples & motivate people to come forward since the playbearers must have followers to bring the needed change.

A transformation comes when leaders act responsibly as can be seen in Indian freedom struggle. The civil servant with vast powers & responsibility owe this to the nation.

3. (a) Digitization of service delivery and online public interface have the potential to transform governance in India. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

सेवा वितरण के डिजिटलीकरण और ऑनलाइन पब्लिक इंटरफेस में भारत में गवर्नेंस को रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए।

Digitization has been flagship initiative of government through Digital India initiative.

Pragati portal launched by PMO to directly face public grievance is a major example of how the government needs to engage directly & proactively address the grievances various ministries &

departments have taken initiatives to open online public interface to take citizen input in policy making, feedback about implementation & performance & suggestion to improve.

Ex: New Education Policy was kept in public domain to take people's suggestion & it got huge response from various section of society.

This shows that people have become aware & are now eager to uphold the principles of participative

Democracy. The awareness & proactive participation of people can be game changer in implementation of projects & policies on ground-levels & incorporate the concerns to improve on the decision making.

The potential of public interface is being realised in Environment Impact Assessment, Social Audits & the new era of online interface has eased the reach of people to top level leading to even earlier grievance redressal potential.

There is a need to strengthen the infrastructure related to the online public interface & secure them for larger public benefit.

3. (b) Identify the various factors, which shape the political attitude of a person. (150 words) 10

किसी व्यक्ति की राजनीतिक अभिवृत्ति को आकार प्रदान करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

political attitude is the predisposition of people about the politics of the country, leaders, policy making & overall political environment. It is formed through social learning, observation, listening to various voices (political, non-political, biased & unbiased) -

Various factors that shape the political attitude of a person are:-

- the kind of society he lives in  
Ex: caste based social stratification leads to parochial tendencies -
- the kind of family & parents a person possess.
- the kind of schooling & teaching a person has got.
- overall politics going on in the country & the statements of various spokespersons.
- the stand of media & the facts

presented by them in public domain  
↳ the administrative environment &  
the kind of benefits one has  
received from ~~the~~ government/  
political parties in general.

As the class of society one belongs to  
i.e. upper class are indifferent, middle  
class are concerned & lower strata of  
people are less aware.

Political attitude shapes the  
polity & economy of the country &  
also influences the social atmosphere  
of the country as a whole.

4. Given below are quotations of moral thinkers/philosophers. Bring out what they mean to you in the present context:

नीचे नैतिक विचारकों / दार्शनिकों के उद्धरण दिए गए हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए कि वर्तमान संदर्भ में आपके लिए इनका क्या अर्थ है:

(a) There is a higher court than courts of justice and that is the court of conscience. It supersedes all other courts. (150 words) 10

"वहाँ न्याय के अदालतों की तुलना में एक उच्च न्यायालय है और जो कि अंतरात्मा की अदालत है। यह अन्य सभी अदालतों को प्रतिस्थापित करता है।"

Conscience is a moral sense of right or wrong which comes from within an individual. It is an internal check on an individual which pushes him towards moral behavior.

There are cases when people easily escape from the legal arena due to lack of evidence, or power/corruption but their conscience continuously pinches them.

Gandhiji always stressed on satyagraha as a means to fight Britishers since it appealed to their conscience & hence would bring a heartly change rather than coercive change.

Conscience is moral compass on which one evaluates his/her decision to get satisfaction. Hence, it is a crucial check on an individual where legal means can ~~be~~ be not enough.

Ex: Anna Hazare's protest in India appealed to the conscience of government & it led to the transformative change in form of Lokpal (which was pending for several decades).

Conscience acts as the barrier to wrong deeds, however crisis of conscience & weak character even lacks that. Hence, a society must focus on building strong conscience through consciousness of people.

4. (b) Citizenship is the right to have rights.

(150 words) 10

नागरिकता वस्तुतः अधिकारों को प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है।

Citizenship of a country is the official consent to the social contract existing between the ~~country~~ state & citizen which governs people & maintains stability in country.

Citizenship guarantees several rights to an individual which foreigners don't have access to. For ex: In Indian Constitution, Art 15, 29, 30 etc are not given to foreigners & only reserved for citizens.

Citizenship guarantees an individual the right to raise concerns & get them resolved. Citizens are more responsible & have part in administration & public service.

Rabindranath Tagore talks about humanism more than nationalism. He emphasises on citizenship of world rather than of a country so as to work for world peace & cooperation.

The refugee crisis & the inflow of refugees in country leads to a debate on human vs citizen & there is a pressure to act in national interest which essentially means citizen's interest.

UNDHR talk about inalienable human rights which every individual is guaranteed.

Citizenship merely not gives us rights but also carries obligation hence there is quid pro quo contract existing between the state & citizens. Hence, citizen needs to follow social contract in practice to maintain the social order.

5. (a) As interactive technologies such as Artificial Intelligence penetrate peoples' lives, the lack of understanding of their social influence carries a risk of them doing more harm than good. Discuss. (150 words) 10

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता जैसी अन्योन्यक्रियात्मक (इंटरैक्टिव) प्रौद्योगिकियां लोगों के जीवन में अन्तःप्रवेश करती हैं, हालांकि, सामाजिक प्रभाव के संबंध में उनमें समझ के अभाव के कारण उनसे लाभ के स्थान पर हानि अधिक पहुँचाने का जोखिम रहता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

AI, Machine learning, Data Analytics, Industrial Revolution etc are some talked of modern technologies making inroads into people's lives.

These technologies have potential to alter human lives, lifestyle, behavior, attitude, working & cognition.

But AI makes things quite easier for work but has potential of huge job losses.

These technologies have huge social repercussions in the form of unemployment, haves vs have-nots, digital divide, reinforcing deprivation, islands of haves vs oceans of poverty.

They may harm the social fabric & threaten the inclusive, tolerant culture of civilised societies which

will get a huge push through these technological interventions.

The analysis of the effects of these technologies on society is grossly underestimated & it can have repercussions of <sup>broad</sup> riots, chaos, disruption of the law & order & even disrupt the social capital developed through various efforts.

Hence there is a need to understand the repercussions/consequences before bringing in these technologies on a large scale. It will ensure their viability in the society.

5. (b) Examine the role of media in promoting probity in governance.

(150 words) 10

शासन व्यवस्था में ईमानदारी (प्रोबिटी) को बढ़ावा देने में मीडिया की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Probity means uprightness, integrity, rectitude & uncorruptiveness which performing any action or going through procedure/process of governing.

Probity is needed in governance to ensure its effectiveness & sustainability in long-term.

Role of media is crucial in promoting probity in governance in following ways:-

- It can bring the acts of corruption & make the executives accountable.
- It can visualise the quality of service & place a report on it to make the public aware about it.
- It can bring underserved areas in light & ensure their coverage.
- It can be a neutral umpire acting to shape people's opinion &

Ensure they make effective check on the exercise of power by public servants.

Rarely sting operations bring the corruption & hidden truths in light & deter the further occurrence of such issues.

Media can even play a negative role by promoting fake news, biased news, commercialising the facts, sensational propagation of news.

Hence, media must be regulated effectively through self-restraint & must establish itself as 4th pillar of democracy effectively checking the other 3 pillars.

6. A civil servant's conduct is expected to be a model of ethical behaviour. Discuss. (150 words) 10

एक सिविल सेवक के आचरण से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह नैतिक व्यवहार के आदर्श के रूप में हो। चर्चा कीजिए।

Civil servant's conduct is of foremost importance in a democracy which is run by bureaucracy & where they wield a lot of power & command over public purse.

Nolan committee recommended 7 principles of ethical behaviour which need to be followed by civil servants to ensure good governance.

It has listed values like transparency, accountability, responsibility, integrity, honesty, compassion, impartiality, etc as the essential values for civil servant to become a model for people to look upon.

As Rousseau said, people wield the primary power in a democracy & they have given them to public servants through social contract.

Ex: A corrupt civil servant not only affects a project/policy or funds but it affects a lot of jobs & creates negative impression on people essentially weakening public trust. While an ethical civil servant does the opposite.

Hence, civil servant needs to be of primarily moral conduct. UN, OECD & other multilateral institutions have also emphasised the importance of civil servants' moral conduct on country's effective governance.

7. Given the importance of inculcating emotional intelligence from an early age, discuss how schools can play a prominent role in this regard.

(150 words) 10

छोटी आयु से ही भावनान्मक बुद्धिमत्ता को विकसित करने के महत्व के आलोक में, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार विद्यालय इस संबंध में प्रमुख भूमिका निभा सकते हैं।

Emotional intelligence means the regulation of emotions to evoke a socially desirable behavior. It comprises of self awareness, self management, social awareness & social management.

Schools can play a major role in inculcating emotional intelligence since it is a trait developed through experiences. School is first stage of social exposure to a child hence he faces some situations which are entirely new hence his response needs to be regulated via the teaching on the self awareness & how to conduct ~~proper~~ behavior to socially acceptable norms.

Ex: School teaching kindness & equality to child will help in developing empathy in a child & will enhance his/her emotional competence in understanding the grievances of poor & down-trodden.

Emotional intelligence helps in filling optimistic & motivating behavior in an environment of competition & challenges which child faces in school.

Schools prepare a child to perform social behavior hence their responsibility of inculcating interpersonal management & improving child's rational thinking is very important.

8. The utilisation of public funds in a democracy like India must be based on the principles of transparency, accountability and efficiency. Examine.

(150 words) 10

भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में लोक निधियों का उपयोग अनिवार्य रूप से पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही और दक्षता के सिद्धांतों पर आधारित होना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Public Fund in India is in hands of political executive & permanent executive who are often alleged to misusing, diverting, extravagancing or wastefarance in the usage.

Principles of Accountability is of premost importance in a country like India where scarce resources need to be distributed to huge amount of people; lack of accountability leads to concentration of wealth & widening of inequality.

Principles of transparency is needed to enhance public trust & strengthen the social contract. It helps in maintaining quality of service through open access on facts about the conduct of public servants.

Principle of efficiency is of prime importance in India since service motive has led to huge inefficiencies & malfeasance, misfeasance in behavior. Efficiency is needed to maximise output in a scarce resource country.

Ex: An efficient, accountable & transparent civil servant would proactively inform in public domain, improve the resource utilization & productivity.

There are other values such as responsibility, integrity, honesty, empathy etc which play a role in determining the efficiency of utilisation of public fund & ensuring benefits for all.

**SECTION – B**

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

9. A manufacturing company is located in a small town where it is not easy for people to find jobs otherwise. The company has stayed in the town even though it could find cheaper workers elsewhere, because workers are loyal to the company due to the jobs it provides. Over the years, the company has developed a reputation in the town for taking care of its employees and being a responsible corporate citizen, owing to its CSR activities.

The manufacturing process used by the company produces a by-product that has been flowing into the town river for some time now. According to some media reports people living near the river have started reporting illnesses off late and there is also damage to aquatic life. People, however, have refused to come forward as their livelihood depends on the company.

You being the Sustainability Officer of the company believe it to be your duty to report this to the higher management. You are of the opinion that this matter is associated with the prestige of the company and should be taken seriously. In the meanwhile the new CEO, who has just joined the company, has called you for briefing and understanding the local issues.

On the basis of the above case, answer the following:

(a) Identify the stakeholders in the case above.

(b) What arguments would you put forth to the CEO to convince him to act on this matter?

(20)

एक विनिर्माण कंपनी एक छोटे से शहर में स्थित है, जहां लोगों के लिए रोजगार खोजना अन्यथा सरल नहीं है। कंपनी ने उस शहर में बने रहकर अपने कार्य संचालन का निर्णय किया है, क्योंकि कंपनी द्वारा रोजगार देने के कारण यहां के कामगार कंपनी के प्रति निष्ठावान हैं, जबकि इसे अन्यत्र यहां से सस्ते कामगार मिल सकते हैं। अपनी कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (CSR) गतिविधियों के कारण, इन वर्षों में कंपनी ने इस शहर में अपने कर्मचारियों की देखभालकर्ता और एक जिम्मेदार कॉर्पोरेट नागरिक के रूप में प्रतिष्ठा अर्जित की है।

कंपनी द्वारा उपयोग की जाने वाली विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया से एक उप-उत्पाद भी उत्पन्न होता है जो हाल ही में कुछ समय से शहर की नदी में बहाया जाता रहा है। कुछ मीडिया रिपोर्टों के अनुसार विगत कुछ समय से नदी के पास रहने वाले लोगों के रोगग्रस्त होने की खबरें आनी आरंभ हो गई हैं और जलीय जीवन को भी क्षति पहुंच रही है। किन्तु लोगों ने इस समस्या का विरोध करने से मना कर दिया है क्योंकि उनकी आजीविका कंपनी पर निर्भर है।

कंपनी के संधारणीयता प्रबंधन अधिकारी (सस्टेनेबिलिटी ऑफिसर) होने के नाते आप यह मानते हैं कि उच्च प्रबंधन को यह जानकारी प्रदान करना आपका कर्तव्य है। आपका यह भी मानना है कि यह मामला कंपनी की प्रतिष्ठा से जुड़ा हुआ है और इसलिए इसे गंभीरता से लिया जाना चाहिए। इसी बीच, अभी-अभी कंपनी में नियुक्त किए गए नए

मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी (CEO) ने आपको स्थानीय मुद्दों को समझने और उसकी जानकारी देने के लिए कहा है।

उपर्युक्त प्रकरण के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) उपर्युक्त प्रकरण में हितधारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) इस मामले में कार्रवाई करने हेतु सहमत करने के लिए आप CEO के सामने क्या तर्क देंगे?

a.) Pollution of the river is a major issue concerning India & around 350 stretches of river are polluted.

Here, in the above case, following are the stakeholders:

- Manufacturing company: producing goods & earning profits. Also implementing CSR properly.
- New CEO: maintain the company's reputation & bring more repute the company to broaden the base & maximise revenues.
- Local people: want their livelihood to be secured & their care to be taken. Also concerned about deteriorating health in the locality.
- Sustainability officer (MC): maintain the environment & ecology of the area & restore the traditional ecosystem.

→ Government provide people with better sources of water & public goods to help them lead a dignified life. Strengthen the health facilities in area.

b) I would meet the new CEO of the company & put forth following arguments to convince him :-

→ The deteriorating health of the people due to pollution of river is a major concern & can lead to loss in productivity of the people ultimately leading to loss for the company as labor productivity goes down.

→ As a responsible company, it is their ethical ~~respons~~ responsibility to maintain the environment & ecology of local area & don't harm the aquatic life or people's life. It is a moral obligation on the company (according to the concept of compassionate capitalism) that it should conserve the area around it.

- The profit of company could suffer a decline due to local area's pollution since labor supply will go down. Hence as a CEO, the new person should try to act to reduce pollution.
- The company has earned a very good reputation in the area & all over the country for being such a responsible caretaker of its employees. Such an issue will harm its image & lower down its brand value.
- The pollution in local area will be a problem for long term sustainability of the company & this should be their prime concern.
- As a responsible company, they should follow the norms of public service along with maximizing profit to ensure their viability & grow bigger. In words of Narayan Murthy, viability of country depends on the philanthropy & good work it does in the area it is located.

→ I can put a cap on the company & may get it shut if it violates the pollution norms. Hence, there must be immediate action to reduce pollution through sewage treatment plants & other measures.

10. A recent phenomenon called as 'Deepfakes' has gained media attention. It has been found to be a powerful technology through which programmers can manipulate a video or audio content and make them look real. While the technique can be used to have some harmless fun, it is rife with possibilities of misuse. From creating fake pornographic videos to making politicians appear to say things they did not, the potential for damage to individuals, organisations and societies is vast.

(a) Identify the potential damaging effects of such a technological tool?

(b) What steps are required to minimise the impact and adequately deal with the misuse of such technologies? (20)

'डीपफेक्स' नामक एक नवीनतम परिघटना ने मीडिया का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। यह पता चला है कि यह एक ऐसी सक्षम तकनीक है जिससे प्रोग्रामर्स किसी वीडियो या ऑडियो सामग्री में हेरफेर कर उसे वास्तविक प्रतीत होने वाला स्वरूप दे सकते हैं। यद्यपि, इस तकनीक का उपयोग कुछ हानिरहित मनोरंजन के लिए किया जा सकता है, किन्तु इसके दुरुपयोग की संभावनाएं अधिक हैं। इसमें फर्जी अक्षील वीडियो बनाने से लेकर राजनेताओं को ऐसे वक्तव्य देते हुए दिखाना जो उन्होंने कभी नहीं दिए, इत्यादि जैसे दुरुपयोग की व्यापक संभावनाएं हैं जो व्यक्तियों, संगठनों और समाज को क्षति पहुंचाने में सक्षम हैं।

(a) ऐसे प्रौद्योगिकीय उपकरण के संभावित हानिकारक प्रभावों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) इस प्रकार की प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रभाव को कम करने और उनके दुरुपयोग से समुचित रूप से निपटने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

Deepfakes have been gaining currency at a time when technological developments have overpowered human prowess in many fields. They are a major source of disruption & hence in a country & can impact whole world.

1. potential damaging effects of such a technological tool are:-

- Social :- can reduce trust & induce riots/chaos in the society through circulating fake news or videos of any religion/caste.
- Cultural :- may lead to disruption of social order through use of cultural symbols to offend different sections of society.
- Economic :- may lead to huge losses to country through problems caused in stock market, daily transactions, fake panics & inducing tension to disturb peace.
- Administrative :- may lead to undermining of administrative authority & harm the legitimacy of the administration & government through purportedly fake videos of officials/MPs.
- Political :- may lead to political instability & chaos in parliament since the democracy is prone to such a response inducing rapid response in politics.

→ Legal :- There will be a need to design whole system since it will circumvent the traditional legal infrastructure.

b) Steps required to minimise the impacts & adequately deal with misuse of such technologies :-

→ Proper policy framework in legal domain & institutional interventions should be in place to counter these phenomenon through real time tracking, monitoring, identifying culprits & disseminating the information about fake videos.

→ People's awareness needs to be improved since the quick & short-notice response of people in any sensitive matter can harm the law & order and lead to huge damages. People need to be calm & try to understand the reality before responding.

- media & social media needs to play responsible role in the evocation of people's response. Media needs to ~~not~~ properly research before sensationalizing any such issue.
- social media needs to be proactive & be kept on watch throughout to track & trace the deepfakes.
- proper cadre of intelligence experts & cyberotic need to coordinate with CERT-In and cyber crime coordination centre (CCCC) to reduce the effect of such spread & minimise such incidents through identifying the potential issues.
- Peace Committees in religion domain need to be formed.
- Regulations need to be passed with clarity & the sources of information dissemination to be kept intact.
- Social media can help in spreading deepfakes & also it can help in countering them.

11. You come across a report in the newspaper wherein during the drive undertaken by a Municipality to demolish dilapidated buildings one of the government servants has been assaulted publicly by the local MLA. The MLA belongs to the ruling party in the state. The MLA has blamed the official for taking bribes to illegally demolish houses, which are in good condition in the pretext of the drive to demolish dilapidated buildings. The MLA has claimed that few families were living in the houses and that the demolition drive was at the behest of some vested interests to grab the land.

(a) What are the issues involved in the case in your opinion?

(b) What are the options available in your view with the relevant actors to redress their concerns? (20)

एक समाचार-पत्र में संयोगवश आपको एक ऐसी सूचना प्राप्त होती है जिसमें जर्जर इमारतों को ध्वस्त करने के लिए नगरपालिका द्वारा चलाए गए एक अभियान के दौरान एक सरकारी कर्मचारी के साथ स्थानीय विधायक द्वारा सार्वजनिक रूप से अभद्रता किए जाने की बात रिपोर्ट की गई है। वह विधायक राज्य के सत्तारूढ़ दल का सदस्य है। विधायक ने अधिकारी पर यह आरोप लगाया है कि उसने जर्जर इमारतों को ध्वस्त करने के अभियान के बहाने ऐसे मकानों को अवैध रूप से गिरवाने के लिए रिश्वत ली है, जो अच्छी दशा में हैं। विधायक ने यह दावा किया है कि उन मकानों में कुछ परिवार रह रहे थे और इमारतों को ध्वस्त करने का अभियान भूमि हड़पने के लिए कुछ निहित स्वार्थों से प्रेरित था।

(a) आपकी राय में इस प्रकरण में कौन-से मुद्दे समाविष्ट हैं?

(b) आपकी दृष्टि में संबंधित कर्ताओं की चिंताओं का निवारण करने के लिए क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?

Wilfully obstructing in the work of  
a government servant is unlawful  
& doesn't suit an MLA who himself  
is a public servant & part of the  
legislature.

a.) Issues involved in my opinion:-

→ The MCA should not have obstructed the government servant if he/she was having relevant orders to demolish the building. It is illegal under CrPc.

→ There should have been proper survey & analysis through PWD officials to understand the problems of building & to suggest measures to make them resilient. It is possible that retrofitting might have helped in ensuring the fitness of building.

→ Notice should have been given to the people living in those buildings beforehand & the local administration should have made arrangements to temporarily shift these people if they are incapable to shift somewhere by themselves.

→ MCA should have raised the issue with local DM & have talked to him/her regarding the issues.

Being a ruling party MLA, he can even raise his concern directly to the relevant minister (political executive) to get the necessary information. The harassment is unethical & shows immorality on behalf of MLA.

b) options available to various actors in the above case are:-

→ Municipality; must inform the proper grounds on which buildings are being demolished. They must give written notice & inform locals ~~with~~ about it. Moreover, they should complain about the harassment of their official by MLA to higher authorities for action.

→ MLA; He should have obtained the stay from court or can take up the issue with the political executive & SM of the area to resolve the matter.

Moreover, MLA should ~~be~~ issue public apology for harassing the government servant or he must be charged with relevant sections of CrPC to show 'rule of law' irrespective of the status of person.

→ Local people → should raise the matter to local MLA/MP beforehand to avoid any face off during the demolition. They should try to approach the local administration to get their concerns addressed & must take stock of situation while ~~living~~ ~~in~~ in the building since these damaged building might be fatal for them. They may leave the buildings for sometime & get ~~an~~ written assurance from authorities for the reconstruction of buildings at the earliest.

→ Government → It should try to look into the matter objectively & take the real stock of situation & try to engage all the parties to

reach the proper decision. Moreover  
no favor should be taken of MCA  
by Government because it will  
reduce its image in public domain.

12. Disciplining children remains a pertinent challenge for educational institutions across India. Often, it is found that potentially dangerous forms of disciplining are frequently resorted to in India. These include physical and emotional punishment and in some cases, negative reinforcement by the teachers.

Although these are old forms of school violence, they have only recently started to be looked upon systematically as a problem. Until now, corporal punishment and negative reinforcement and the forms these take, were frequently dismissed, and ignored in India. However, it is now being realized that their effects are quite concerning.

Further, it is also in light of a cultural acceptance of such harmful and ineffective disciplining processes, that issues as serious as bullying, teasing and ragging in schools escape scrutiny and redressal.

In the light of the aforementioned observations, discuss the following questions:

- (a) What are the effects of such processes of disciplining on the growth and development of children?  
(b) Suggest some alternate ways to ensure disciplining of school children. (20)

बच्चों को अनुशासित करना संपूर्ण भारत में शिक्षण संस्थानों के लिए एक प्रासंगिक चुनौती बना हुआ है। बहुधा यह देखा जाता है कि भारत में प्रायः अनुशासन के संभावित खतरनाक रूपों का सहारा लिया जाता है। इनमें शारीरिक और भावनात्मक दंड तथा कुछ मामलों में शिक्षकों द्वारा नकारात्मक सुदृढीकरण सम्मिलित हैं।

हालाँकि, ये विद्यालयी हिंसा के पुरातन रूप हैं, परन्तु एक समस्या के रूप में इनका व्यवस्थित अवलोकन हाल ही में आरम्भ हुआ है। अभी तक, शारीरिक दंड और नकारात्मक सुदृढीकरण व इनके अन्य रूपों से सम्बंधित मामलों को भारत में प्रायः अधिक महत्व न देकर उपेक्षित किया जाता रहा था। हालाँकि, अब यह अनुभव किया जा रहा है कि उनके प्रभाव नितांत चिंतनीय विषय हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, यह तथ्य भी भलीभांति प्रकट हो रहा है कि इस प्रकार की हानिकारक और अप्रभावी अनुशासनात्मक प्रक्रियाओं की सांस्कृतिक स्वीकृति की आड़ में, विद्यालयों में बदमाशी, छेड़खानी और रैगिंग जैसी गंभीर समस्याएं सूक्ष्म परीक्षण और निवारण जैसी प्रक्रियाओं से बच जाती हैं।

उपर्युक्त प्रेक्षकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों पर चर्चा कीजिए:

- (a) अनुशासन की ऐसी प्रक्रियाओं का बच्चों की वृद्धि और विकास पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव क्या हैं?  
(b) स्कूली बच्चों को अनुशासित करने के लिए कुछ वैकल्पिक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

a) The children are the future of the country. Schools are the prime source of socialisation after family & ~~a~~ child learns social behavior, leadership, group activity, empathy etc in the school through peer interaction.

The classical conditioning in the form of corporal punishment & negative reinforcement may lead to following effects on children's growth & development :-

→ It may make them socially abnormal & stressful which will result in hindering of their thoughts' development,

→ It may fill children with violent & destructive mindset which will be harmful for their proper life ahead & might lead to reflection of such behavior in future.

→ It will impact their attitude & lead to an acceptance of such things which will harm their long-term

cognitive & behavioural potency.

→ It may lead to lack of development of mathematical ability & learning of child since such environment is not conducive to learning.

→ It might lead a child to path of destruction as we have seen many cases of gangsters beginning their criminal activities from small incidents in school.

→ It will be harmful for their societal behavior & might have repercussions for society at large in the form of violence, chaos & challenges to law & order.

6) Some alternate ways to ensure disciplining of school children can be;—

→ Meditation; It helps in spiritual development of child & as Swami Vivekananda says, it builds strong character in an individual at tender age which leads to benefit of society.

as a whole.

- Teaching about role models;— Gandhi, Tagore, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekananda, Aristotle, Socrates etc are some philosopher who directly address the issues faced by children hence their teachings are quite relevant in inculcating desirable traits in child.
- Making ethical principles & moral sciences a course;— This would help in attitude formation through classical conditioning & reducing the deviant behavior.
- Incentivizing exemplary behavior;— It will lead to reward-punishment behavior formation & hence fill good behavior & cognitive ability in child.
- Sports & extra-curriculars & these activities refresh the child & exhaust them so they can help in reducing deviant behavior. child is a bunch of inquisitive body hence it needs to be solved through interaction.

→ Frequent Parent-teacher meetings:-  
It will help in focus on individual  
child to correct the issues by  
making parents aware about their  
children's behavior.

Child needs to be persuaded rather  
than punished because punishment  
leads to 'revenge' & persuasion leads to  
obedience.

13. You are a member of a High-level Committee that has been formed to monitor discrimination and violence against Scheduled Castes (SCs) and suggest measures to curb them. When you delve deeper into the issue, you come across many recent incidents, which confirm the widely held belief that SCs are consistently humiliated on a daily basis.

On the basis of the above information, answer the following:

- (a) Discuss why there is widespread discrimination and violence against SCs despite enactment of suitable legislations to prevent such instances.
- (b) As a member of the High-level Committee, suggest legal and administrative measures to prevent atrocities against the SCs.
- (c) State the role of media and civil society in bringing about behavioural change in this regard. (20)

आप अनुसूचित जातियों (SCs) के विरुद्ध भेदभाव और हिंसा की निगरानी करने तथा उन पर अंकुश लगाने हेतु उपायों का सुझाव देने के लिए गठित एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति के एक सदस्य हैं। जब आप इस समस्या का सूक्ष्म निरीक्षण करते हैं, तो आपको हाल ही में घटित ऐसी कई घटनाओं की जानकारी प्राप्त होती है, जो इस व्यापक मान्यता की पुष्टि करती है कि अनुसूचित जातियों का निरंतर अपमान किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) चर्चा कीजिए कि इस प्रकार के मामलों को रोकने के लिए उपयुक्त कानून अधिनियमित किए जाने के उपरांत भी अनुसूचित जातियों के विरुद्ध व्यापक भेदभाव और हिंसात्मक घटनाएं क्यों होती हैं?
- (b) उच्च-स्तरीय समिति के एक सदस्य के रूप में, अनुसूचित जातियों के विरुद्ध होने वाले अत्याचार को रोकने के लिए विधिक और प्रशासनिक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।
- (c) इस संबंध में व्यवहारात्मक परिवर्तन लाने में मीडिया और नागरिक समाज की भूमिका का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Even after constitutional provisions under Article 14, 17 & legislations like SC/ST act, ~~the~~ protection of civil rights act, the crime against SCs are on rise & have been frequently seen. Ex: Saharapur issue.

- a.) Reason for widespread discrimination & violence against SCs even after suitable legislation are present are
- Lack of implementation of legislation properly. Even reporting of cases is not done due to fear.
  - Judicial delays & low conviction rate leads to belief in criminal justice system on decline & emboldens the deviant behaviour by upper caste.
  - Historical concepts of purity & pollution still prevail in society at deeper level which lead to such incidents.
  - Partial success of social reform movements.
  - The empowerment of SCs is still not complete & only small chunk has risen while other languish in poverty.
  - The upper caste people have political clout & established contacts which reinforces these kind of behaviour.
  - The issue of reservation & caste politics has damaged the social harmony even more with the ~~level~~ level of jealousy increasing in the society.

b) Legal measures to be taken

- ↳ Strengthening SC/ST act & enforce them on a wide scale with proper desk in police station for solving their problems.
- ↳ Bring laws to defy their behavior through reporting of cases of discrimination or violence against SCs by anyone with no locus standi.
- ↳ Prevention of Civil Rights act need to be duly amended & brought in sync with the present scenario of untouchability in other forms/manifestations.
- ↳ Take legal measure to establish FTC (Fast Track Courts) to resolve their issue & protect victims through provision in laws.

Administration Action

- ↳ strengthening local divisions of administration & sensitizing the people & administrative authorities about the issues faced by SCs.
- ↳ ~~str~~ strict implementation of laws to

be ensured through guidelines to DM & SP of all districts.

→ Strict monitoring of such cases from Chief Secretary level through online mechanisms.

→ Increasing the investigation speed & delivering justice early since

Justice delayed is Justice denied!

→ Fixing responsibility of policemen & action on the laxity shown by them to address the improper conduct.

c.) Role of media in bringing behavioural changes

→ Can sensitise people through visual of their life of SCs & their conditions.

→ Media can disseminate reports of various institutions of hardships faced by SCs.

→ Media can sensitise people about caste

→ Media can make people understand the humanity & humanness is above than caste/religion. Caste is human created it is not natural & a way of exploitation.

Civil society's role

- ↳ can work on ground to show proper examples of the harmony
- ↳ can set examples through good work done in the society.
- ↳ can make people aware about the conception of caste & persuade them to understand the equality of human being.
- ↳ can help in breaking the myth of 'purity & pollution' related to the caste system & discrimination.

14. You are waiting at a red light of a traffic signal while driving a car. A poor teenage boy, who is looking sick and weak, approaches you and starts begging for money. Looking at his situation, you out of compassion take out your wallet and start looking for some money to give it to him. But suddenly the boy, who was standing very near to you, snatches your wallet and starts running. Another man standing next to your car watches this act and catches the boy. He starts beating him badly. Few other people also join him.

(a) What are the issues involved in this case?

(20)

(b) What course of action will you take and why?

आप कार चलाते समय ट्रैफिक सिग्नल की लाल बत्ती पर रुके हुए हैं। एक निर्धन किशोर लड़का, जो बीमार और कमजोर दिख रहा है, आपके पास आता है और भीख माँगने लगता है। उसकी दशा को देखते हुए, आप करुणा से द्रवित होकर अपना बटुआ निकालते हैं और उसे देने के लिए कुछ पैसे खोजने लगते हैं। परंतु अचानक वह लड़का, जो आपके बहुत पास खड़ा था, आपका बटुआ छीनकर भागने लगता है। आपकी कार के निकट खड़ा एक अन्य व्यक्ति उसकी इस हरकत को देखता है और लड़के को पकड़ लेता है। वह उसकी बुरी तरह से पिटाई करने लगता है। कुछ अन्य लोग भी उसे पीटने लगते हैं।

(a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) आप क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे और क्यों?

Begging at traffic signal is common in India even though it has been declared as crime. The poverty & deteriorating conditions along with the organised begging activities have been visible in India.

- a) Issues involved in the case are;
- The boy is poor, sick & weak so he needs money desperately. He is very much prone to doing any wrong activity & he does so by stealing purse.
  - Compassion as a value is visible when I took out the purse & thought to give him some money. However, he started running after seeing the wallet which is a breach of trust.
  - Beating a poor boy & that to in teenage is very insensitive & harsh behavior. It is not good to punish someone in such a condition without knowing the real situation he is in.
  - The prime concern is how to help the boy & make him capable enough so that he can ~~be~~ earn money & stop begging on red light.

→ He is not enrolled in education & is not literate so the priority is survival & hence child's basic rights are also being not fulfilled. It is violation of Right to life & personal dignity under Art 21 of constitution.

b) Course of action I would take is as follows:-

- ↳ I will stop the man from beating the boy & reprimand the man for such a behavior with poor boy.
- ↳ I will try to understand the problem of poor boy & try to empathize with his situation.
- ↳ If he needs any support of NGO or civil society groups then I will contact such groups to take that boy & try to improve his livelihood.
- ↳ I will persuade him about not stealing the wallet since it would invite the wrath of people & may lead to worsening of his already problematic condition.

→ I will give him some money & take back my wallet from him after making him understand about stealing as a negative value.

I will take the ~~to~~ above course of action because;

→ The ~~child~~ boy needs money hence he took away the wallet. His appearance is quite clear.

→ He might be a victim of organised begging gangs or may be in family problems so understanding his situation is foremost ~~concern~~ concern.

→ I will not beat or warn him because such behaviour is going to affect him negatively & he might repeat such behaviour.

→ Giving him to police is not viable option since he can face harassment & condition of the juvenile care homes is very concerning.

→ Giving him to NGO (if he is orphan) will help him get a better life & lead a dignified life ahead through.

developing some skills & improving his  
physical appearance & strength.

Teenage is a very sensitive age  
where persuasion & influence plays  
more positive role than retribution.