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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1398)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENG	Registration Number	506900
Center	KB	Date	18/1/2020

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

1. (a) Bring out Gandhiji's philosophy of Means and Ends. (150 words) 10
साधन और साध्य संबंधी गांधीजी के दर्शन को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Gandhiji's philosophy was based on justification of means to justify the Ends.

Unlike utilitarianism, which used ends to decide morality of an action; Gandhian philosophy says that any action is moral if its means can be justified.

on this basis he denounced violence as a path to peace and freedom as means were not right.

→ On similar lines he said
accumulation of wealth via
corruption is wrong.

In order to help a person
find the 'right means' he
gave his 'Talisman'. An action
is morally correct if it
helps the poorest of the poor.

Hence Gandhian philosophy
is in sync with Kant's philosophy
of means justifies the ends.

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

(150 words) 10

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

Probity is the highest ^{standard of} moral conduct. It is upholding honesty, uprightness in every situation.

Probity as essential condition of
good governance

- (1) It builds in trust and faith in the government and Administration.
- (2) It ensures that fairness, equality are upheld without any compromise.
"Justice should not only be done but seem to be done."

(3) It brings in humility and modesty which is a precondition to taking responsibility.

(4) It inculcates a value culture of openness and transparency. This brings in accountability.

Thus probity is a precursor to good governance.

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

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

Ethical dilemma is a situation where two conflicting values are in there. It requires deliberation to establish right / wrong.

Ethical dilemmas faced by civil servants

① Conflict of Interest:-

Eg: A judge hearing a case in which his daughter is the lawyer.

② Development vs Sustainability

Eg: Passing a project for dam

construction which would submerge large tracts of forests.

③ Organization reputation is justice

Eg: A ~~women~~ corruption case in the department should be made public or not.

Thus there can be many ethical dilemmas. It can be because of personal & professional values in conflict or two professional values in conflict.

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

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

Certain Rights are given to a person by the virtue of being human. These are called universal rights.

Universal Human Rights Declaration is one the documents to codify these rights.

examples of Universal Rights:-

- (1) Right to privacy and dignity
privacy cannot be completely surrendered.
Eg: even in public places like Airports, body searches are condemned.

(2) Right to life :-

→ Even war criminals have
this right.

Ex: Geneva Convention on Code
of War.

(3) Right to justice and fair trial
before any punishment is given.

Hence some rights are
universal and sacrosanct.

They should never be breached.

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

संक्षेप में समझाइए कि आप निम्नलिखित से क्या समझते हैं:

(a) Beliefs

विश्वास

(b) Values

मूल्य

(c) Norms

मानदंड

(d) Ethics

नीतिशास्त्र

(e) Morals

नैतिकता

(300 words) 20

(a) Beliefs

They are convictions in which we hold strong faith. It can be based on rationality or irrationality.

Beliefs can be with respect to :-

- religion
- ideology
- political system
- values, etc.

They can be changed but only with a lot of effort.

(b) Values

They are basis to define for an individual what is right or wrong.

They are personal to an person and defines his morality. It guides his actions. Some values are:- honesty, integrity, discipline, courage, etc.

(c) Norms

These are laid down by the society and are passed on from generation to generation.

They are traditionally established and defines social morality.

Example:- folding hands to

greet elders in form of 'NAMASTE'
to show respect.

- taking of shoes before entering
a temple.

(d) Ethics

It is defining what is right
or wrong. Ethics help us
differentiate between good and
bad and guide ourselves accordingly.
-ly.

Example :- telling lies and
stealing is bad.

- Smoking and drinking is bad
- helping others is right.

(c) morals

These are principles ~~are~~ based on values that guide us to determine what is right or wrong.

Example:- doctrine of natural justice is based on justice.

- doctrine of reasonable discrimination (reservation) is based on equality and fairness.

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

(150 words) 10

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

Transparency

It is the mechanism of conducting affairs in administration in such a way that they can be seen by all.

Accountability

It is the post facto enforcement of responsibility. It includes answerability for ones actions & non-actions.

Relationship between the two

With greater transparency comes greater accountability.

It becomes easier to enforce accountability if transparency during the process has been ensured.

Eg. RTI brings in transparency by furnishing information in public domain. This being in accountability on part of civil servants.

ARC-II has highlighted need for both as prerequisite for good governance.

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

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

Right to freedom and liberty

is necessary for the overall development of a person. However, it cannot be absolute.

Reasonable Restrictions are necessary on enjoyment of freedom to maintain social harmony.

Example:

- Restricting movement of non-tribals into tribal areas places restriction on freedom of movement but is important to preserve tribal society.

- freedom of speech and expression is restricted so that it
 - does not defame a person
 - incite violence
 - tamper or degrade religious practices of anyone.

hence, even Art 19 of the constitution places reasonable restrictions on the citizens.

5. Differentiate between the following:

निम्नलिखित के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए:

(a) Empathy and Compassion

समानुभूति और संवेदना

(b) Impartiality and Non partisanship

निष्पक्षता और गैर-तरफदारी

(c) Aptitude and Attitude

अभिरुचि और अभिवृत्ति

(d) IQ and EQ

आई.क्यू. और ई.क्यू.

(300 words) 20

(a) Empathy :-

It is putting oneself in another person's shoes. It is experiencing pain of another person:

Example: Empathising on loss of a loved one

Compassion :-

It is a strong need to alleviate a person from his misery. focus is on Action.

Eg: Compassion towards old
will make a person visit old
age homes.

(b) Impartiality :-

It is working without
any prejudice, bias or favoritism.
It is a pre-requisite for
fairness and justice.

Example: Impartiality while
recruiting employees is necessary
to ensure there is no gender
bias, nepotism

Non - Partisanship :-

It is the virtue of not
or favouring
belonging to any party or
group. The group can be

political, religious, business etc.

Example: Civil servants need to act in non-partisan way while resolving disputes in a tribunal.

③ Aptitude

- It is the natural knack of doing a skill.
- It can be developed by training.
- Defines initial success/failure

Attitude

- It is mental pre disposition towards a object, person or idea.
- It is inculcated by a long process.
- Defines success/failure in the long term.

(a) IQ :-

It is the mental capability of an individual. It is a measure of intelligence.

EQ :-

It is emotional intelligence of a person measured. It tells how well a person will be able to understand and handle, his and others emotions.

For success EQ is considered
more important than IQ

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

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

Character is the outward portrayal of ones beliefs, actions and behaviours.

Role played by family :-

→ Helps incubate various values of selflessness, compassion, belongingness in an individual.

These portray a person's value and belief structure which is developed further later in life.

Role played by educational institutions :-

→ values like disciplines, team spirit, sportsmanship, healthy competition are inculcated in schools and colleges.

these define success drive and morality in difficult times of an individual.

Thus Parents and teachers are important for building character of individual and also the nation.

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

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

Utilitarianism is a theory given by Jeremy Bentham. It helps to define morality by seeing maximum happiness.

If an action does maximum good for maximum number, it is morally correct. It focuses just an end.

Example - Building a dam by displacing a few is morally correct.

[CRITICISM]

→ Does not account for means undertaken.

Ex: ^{war} violence will be justified

to bring in peace later on.

- (2) Does not consider human life as sacrosanct

Example: killing of one innocent to save 20 others will be justified.

- (3) One cannot attach monetary value to virtues like honesty, compassion and hence difficult to analyse via utilitarianism.

Despite criticism, it is easy to find right course of action via this theory when opportunity costs are similar.

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

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

Conflict of Interest means inherent dispute between personal and professional gains.

If a person gains from or appears to gain from his act in official capacity it is termed conflict of interest.

A conflict of interest in itself is not bad however it should be resolved to avoid any question of one's integrity.

Resolving conflict of interest in public service

- (1) Stating and recognizing a conflict.
- (2) Recusing if possible.
- (3) Involving seniors to ensure no question on probity of office arises.
- (4) Employing mechanisms of transparency and accountability
- (5) Resigning if none of the above can resolve the conflict.

SECTION – B

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

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

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

In light of this situation:

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

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

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

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

इस स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए:

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

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

(a)

The Nartej Singh Johar judgement decriminalised homosexuality. The NALSA judgement made queer identities acceptable. However discrimination persists at various levels of society.

WAYS IN WHICH LGBTQ COMMUNITY
FACES DISCRIMINATION

(1) At family level.

homosexuality is considered a sin or a mental problem in many ~~set~~ orthodox family. This compromises Art 21 → Right to personal life and liberty

(2) At societal level:-

(i) At workplace:- It places a glass ceiling where members are judged not by capability but by their personal life preferences.

(ii) Further, despite decriminalization of homosexuality, they face challenges in adoption, marriage.

(3) At personal level:-

All the above leads to compromised privacy which affects the dignity of the individual.

Any discrimination is against Art 14: Equality before law and prohibits majoritarianism.

(b) Law as instrument of change in morality has limited success. Hence Attitudinal change is required to address the problems of LGBTQ community.

(i) There is a need to increase interaction with the representatives and leaders of the community. This will open minds and create a sense of oneness.

(ii) Successful personalities of LGBTQ community like Ellen DeGeneres, Justice Lily Thomas needs to be quoted to change behavioural component.

(iii) Value inculcation at school level to address issues of discrimination.

(iv) At workplace - 'A ZERO TOLERANCE' attitude is necessary to ensure no practice derogatory to the dignity of individual is undertaken.

There is a need to sensitize and make people aware of the problems and challenges faced. At local district level - organization of plays can be done to ensure better assimilation.

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

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

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

Given the situation, answer the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The case study shows a conflict between growth and sustainable development. It concerns with Environment. Ethics.

(a) Different Stakeholders

(1) Government and Administration

They are endowed with responsibility of citizen welfare and sanction any development project.

(2) Authority responsible for undertaking the project

It needs to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in building the new project.

(3) Citizens

They have the biggest stake as development project will ease their life but loss of green belt raises concern of environment.

ISSUES INVOLVED

(1) Need for transit oriented development :-

It will reduce the congestion in the city and enable smoother and faster movement of people.

(2) Land availability

A new rail project will further stress the already stressed land resources. It might reduce green belt aggravating environment and climate concerns.

(3) other issues:-

- managing resources on govt's part.
- addressing concerns of citizen's groups.

(b) Course of Action

- As a municipal commissioner, it is my duty to ensure development takes place diligently. Hence, I will allow the project to go on.
- I will take initiative to establish channels of talk with other stakeholders and address their concerns. (Rectitude).
- To address the concern of loss of 2700 trees; newer green belt will be developed with more number of trees.

→ media and others will be engaged constantly to ensure transparency and accountability in the project. Further, this will remove any concerns regarding ignored development of green belt.

Thus, a balanced approach of development needs to be undertaken. It should be consistent to SDGs - 11 : cities and infrastructure as well.

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

In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) What challenges does the police force face in such situations?
(b) As the SP in the capital city of a state where such protests often take place, how would you deal with such a situation when faced with it? (20)

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

इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) ऐसी परिस्थितियों में पुलिस बल को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है?
(b) एक राज्य की राजधानी के SP के रूप में, जहां इस प्रकार के विरोध प्रदर्शन प्रायः होते रहते हैं, इस तरह की परिस्थिति का सामना होने पर आप उनसे कैसे निपटेंगे?

The constitution of India gives
right to protest peacefully under
Art 19(1) : Freedom to speech and
expression.

the real test is however
for the police whose duty is
to ensure protest don't disrupt
life and if they do normalcy.

must be restored.

(a)

CHALLENGES FACED BY POLICE FORCE

- (1) Ensuring peaceful demonstration and protest and restricting fringe elements is the first challenge.

Normally it is the fringe elements who undertake violent activities and ~~create~~ cause destruction.

- (2) Political vendetta is often associated to these protest. Governments have often used 'SECURITY' clauses to curb right dissent. This puts police in moral dilemma of :-
following doctrine of ministerial

responsibility and commitment to
values of the constitution.

- (3) Addressing the injured and
controlling violent mob is another
challenge.
- (4) Filing reports against those who
caused violence is often difficult
because of politico-criminal
 nexus and systematic corruption
prevailing.
- (5) Restoring normalcy, ensuring
essential supplies and fearless
environment such that law
and order is restored.

(b) Cause of Action to deal with
such protests

→ Command forces will be deployed on days of protest so that fringe elements are unable to disrupt the peaceful demonstrations.
(PRUDENCE)

→ Fire brigades, hospitals, extra forces need to be alerted in case the situation turns violent so that casualties are minimized.

→ ~~Training~~ If a situation is about to go out of control, water canons and tear gas can be used to prevent it.

→ If violent protest have taken place, FIRs need to be lodged against all culprits despite their influential backgrounds. (Footnote)

→ To restore normalcy, as a last resort, Section 144A of CrPC can be issued by the DM.

As long term measures - training the force to handle such situation; community policing can be used.

Further police force needs to be SMART: sensitive, Moral, Assertive, Responsive and Technical to deal with such situations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Indian civil services were envisioned by Sardar Patel to be the steel frame of the nation.

(a)

Politically neutral civil servants

Political neutrality has implications for political executives, citizens and civil servants themselves.

(1) For political executives :-

- Ensures free, frank and fair advice during policy formulation.
- Gives expertise to the vision of elected representatives without political colour.

(2) For citizens :-

- Ensures policies formed are for their welfare and will be implemented fairly.
- Builds trust in civil servants who often face cynicism (ARE - II)

(3) For civil servants :-

- Ensures, fairness in

promotion, transfers, pays, etc.

- Allows civil servant to give his advice freely.

(4) Other reasons for political neutrality:-

- Ensure permanence and smooth transfer of power.

PAUL APPLEBY has highlighted that civil servants should however not confuse political neutrality with program neutrality

(b) CHALLENGES FACED BY POLITICALLY NEUTRAL CIVIL SERVANTS

→ It is difficult to be politically neutral when they have to work

under political executives.

→ NN Vohra committee highlighted political - Administrative nexus.

If a civil servant is neutral and apolitical in faces the burden of being honest and truthful.

→ Cognitive dissonance is experienced in these situation where there is a culture of committed bureaucracy. Eg: during Emergency.

→ He often is targeted with frivolous charges, punishment postings and unsatisfactory ACRs. Thus it required a lot of courage and fortitude.

Though there are many challenges, a civil servant must ensure probity and integrity at all times. He should be committed to the constitution and its values.

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

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

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

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

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

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

✱

(a)

Recent Amendments in Motor Vehicles Act can be analysed for following ethical dimensions:-

(1) Law as means of social change:-

Law acts as a moral minimum - it brings in uniformity and universality. But law to be

successful needs to be accepted by the society.

(2) Proportionality between crime committed and punishment received :-

This needs to be maintained so that law can act as a deterrence. For example :- capital punishment is given only in rarest of rare cases.

In MVA also finer should be in accordance to crime committed.

(3) Good Samaritan Law

MVA includes this to put life above police enquiry.

Anyone can now help a road accident victim without worrying

about legal resource.

(4)

(b) Legislative measures act as a deterrence and guides moral behaviour for a common man. It gives definition of right or wrong and may take punitive action in case of violation.

Behavioural change via Legislative measures

→ It is easy to understand and by repeated enforcement changes behavioural component of attitude.

eg: → Abolition of SATI via Regulation XII
in 1829.

→ Laws abolishing slavery in
USA.

→ Sometimes society fails to act
fairly. Hence law needs to
intervene.

eg: Decriminalising homosexuality
(~~Art 3~~ Sect 377).

→ However, laws are successful
when society largely accepts
them.

eg: Prohibition of Dowry Law
has failed due to patrilachial
mindset

Thus they alone are not
sufficient to bring behaviour
change.

Other methods :-

- (1) Persuasion to change attitude
- (2) Influence via charismatic personalities.
eg: Anita Bhatnagar for polio vaccine.

- (3) 'Nudge' to change people choices.
eg: Tax compliance as given in Economic Survey 2019-20.

Thus law is one of the step. It needs to be supplemented with other methods to bring in behavioral change.

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

(a) Privacy

(b) AI induced unemployment

(c) Potential for misuse

(20)

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

(a) निजता

(b) AI प्रेरित बेरोजगारी

(c) दुरुपयोग की संभावना

(a) Privacy

Privacy is the virtue of being left alone. It is at the core of human dignity as there is some information to which only a person is privy. Example :- medical details, sexual preferences, etc.

Issues associated

- (1) Online presence of data :-
Personal data can lead to
breach of privacy when it is
analysed and mined to make
informed choices.
- (2) No right to be forgotten :- has
been identified making information
once available always present
in public domain.
- (3) Defamation, changing behaviour
can be done using AI as
seen in CAMBRIDGE ANALYTICS
case. This is infringement of
privacy.

(b) AI induced unemployment.

(1) As formal training is low
in India (< 5% as per NSSO)
AI will increase unemployment.

(2) It goes against right to work

(3) However, skill enhancement
can open new avenues for
job formation.

(c) Potential for misuse

→ At individual level, it can
be used to mine data and
change preferences. (Against dignity)

→ It can lead to increase
in cyber crimes and build

a society on low moral grounds.

→ At international level, it can be used to tamper with elections (Russia interfering in US Elections).

→ Asymmetric wars and proxy wars can be forged via AI.

Thus AI can disrupt the moral and trust in society. However, it when ~~justif~~ used in a virtuous manner can simplify lives and modify the way of doing things.

