

Q1
(a) ~~Every thing has a~~ The coming decade
is going to be a techade (technology
driven decade). Increasing dependence
on data driven technologies can result
in — monopoly of data. and various
other issues like:-

- 1) Digital Sovereignty - issues of ownership
and control of data.
eg:- Data storage outside parent country
- 2) Reducing privacy - of people, as everything
available online
- 3) data security challenges - increasing
Cyber attacks eg: Mumbai Power
outage, 2020
- 4) External state actors role - in destabilizing
the critical information infrastructure
- 5) Manipulation of human behaviour
Voting Behaviour ↙ Mob Culture ↘
eg: Cambridge analytic - in USA presidential election

- 6) Commercialisation of private data - by
Ecommerce websites [eg:- google searches
and amazon advertisement]

Remedial measures:-

- 1) Decentralisation in Data storage - in
domestic country
- 2) high security, failproof efficient Data
protection system
- 3) Respecting privacy through legislation
eg: EU's Data protection Bill
- 4) Responsible use of data technologies by
firms, commercial institutions
eg: give guarantee to data safety.

DATA is the new OIL of 21st century.
It has ability to transform relationship
between countries and people, hence its
honest and impartial use should be
directed towards development

(b) "Every action has an equal and opposite reaction as well as social media reaction". This has become true as rise of influencers, vloggers, lifestyle coaches on social media platforms affect people daily as well as society.

Example of social change through influencers:-

1) IAS Deepak Rawat - with his youtube channel helps dissemination of information such as "stop use of plastics", "government policies" etc, engages ~~citizens~~ citizens effectively.

2) Motivational speaker like Sandeep Maheshwari, Gaur gopal das interact with youngsters helping them find true happiness as relieve from stress, self negation, self doubt.

3) channels like SATVIK MOVEMENT has

earned many success stories in changing
lives of people with chronic diseases
through Aurgedic thara.

The ethical issues involved are:-

- 1) Misleading people - through advertising
SIN products like Gambling, Rummy
etc
- 2) Breaching trust of viewers by promoting
such advertisement
- 3) lesser accountability to hate speeches
and anti-social things shown in video
- 4) Breaching privacy of others as well
- 5) less attention to societal problem such
as gender inequality, poverty instead
Promote CONSUMERISM.

Individuals like Dhru Rathee giving
educational informations, channels like

"WhatIf" to cater scientific curiosity are
good examples which change people.

2 @ Prejudice refers to negative view attached to a person, thing or institution on basis of past knowledge, myth and common sense of society.

eg:- ~~the~~ People of BIHAR are mischievous and criminals.

Discrimination refers to unequal treatment of people based on those basis.

eg:- Migrant Bihari labours mistreated in Maharashtra

Potential source of conflicts arising from it

1) Prejudice breeds negative sentiments and it leads to indifferent attitude causing discrimination

eg:- North-east student wrongly called "CHINKIS" in Delhi

2) it leads to hostility between people

eg:- North-south hostility in India

- 3) It limits opportunities and hence people react violently
 ex:- Mistreatment of SC/ST, lead them becoming isolated and engage in anti-social acts
- 4) prejudice about beef eating has led rise to cow vigilantism
 ex: murder of Akhlag by mob in UP
- 5) It also leads to clashes in communities like Hindu-Muslims

Thus discrimination needs to be purged out of society to make it equal and peaceful

(b) Non-violence is the jewel of Morally strong individual. It is a virtue valued by society.

Individuals like Mahatma Gandhi propagate non-violent ideology i.e. not doing harm to others through arms, ammunitions.

Significance of Non-violence —

1) Helps effectively solve problems through coordination and cooperation.

eg:- Assam-Arunachal boundary dispute solution through central help

2) It helps in maintaining relationships of high quality with others.

3) It leads development of many other moral virtues like

a) trustworthiness (a non-violent man is

more dependable in situations of crisis)

b) high emotional intelligence

ep: DGP Chetan Singh Rathore sang
National anthem to control mob
instead of lathi charge

c) empathy towards living beings

ep: promoting vegetarianism

d) non violent attitude breeds innovation
that benefit society.

ep: Lal Bahadur Shastri, replaced "lathis"
with "water cannons" in protest
management to balance freedom of
speech as well as law order

e) INTEGRITY - a non-violent person has
high alignment of speech - thought and
action ep: Gandhiji.

"Thus non-violence is not a garment to
put on and off, rather its place is
inside HEART"

3(a) The Vishaka guidelines provided for remedy against sexual harassment at workplace, and this issue was raised again through #MeToo movement. Many women from celebrities to software developers spoke about their experience.

However it failed in creating impact on:-

- 1) Male dominated work atmosphere make women's voice feeble in expressing dissent
- 2) legal loopholes - ineffective law and order further motivates offenders
- 3) low SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE after opening of such events by women
- 4) Patriarchal institutions in home discourage "will to speak up, strength to stand up" against male domination

5) ineffective response by society against such offenders instead women herself is socially ostracised, labelled "gold digger", opportunistic

c) Majority Indian female workers engaged in LOW PAID, LOW STATUS HIRE and FIRE jobs and can't afford to speak up or take legal action

Thus, I agree that MeToo movement has though started the debate, it failed to create a lasting impact especially on lower-class women, disadvantaged women for whom

harrasment is of daily experience. More political will and greater legal and institutional capacity is required to fructify such movements.

(b) Corruption is defined as the misuse of
one's position, power at expense
of welfare of others and others rights

India's rank in CPI, 2021 highlights
glaring issues in matter of corruption.

Kautilya in his Asthashastra talks about
corruption in administration and
its invisibility by comparing it to a fish fable

“Just as a fish can't be seen/catched
drinking water, corrupt administrator
is difficult to be caught”

Ways to tackle corruption

1) Accountability - Increasing accountability
through measures like SOCIAL AUDIT,
e.g. CAG's financial audit of state / centre

2) resorting to transparency e.g.:-
Pune municipal corporations keeps files on

display for public every week

3) legal backing of citizen charter to increase public service delivery efficiency - reduce corruption

4) greater public participation such as through participatory budgeting, participatory planning to track expenses

5) Integrity pacts such as introduced by OIL India Limited.

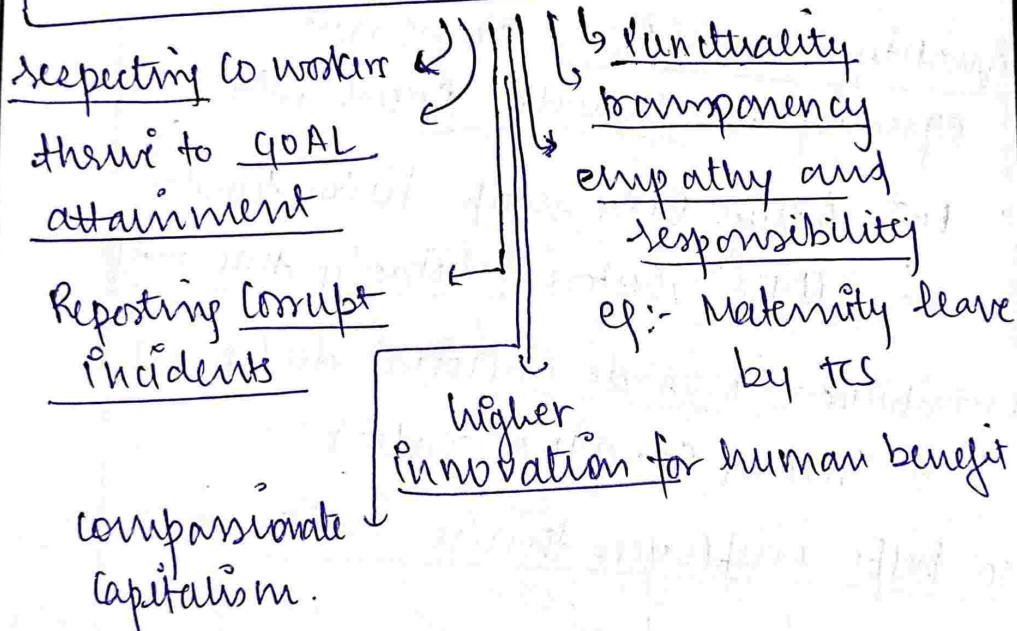
6) Breaking down tasks prone to high corruption eg:- contracting in construction

7) use of technology eg: public financial management system (PFMS) to track fund movement

Thus reducing discretion and breaking the web of secrecy between administrators and citizen could reduce corruption and realise YOGKSHEMA (everyone of all)

Q (a) Work culture refers to organisation
structure which defines how employees
interact with each other and
what is expected from them. It is
a set of standards and protocols that
regulate behaviour of employees.

An ethical work culture includes



POSITIVE ORGANISATIONAL OUTCOMES:-

a) high cooperation and coordination
between employees

14

2064

VISION IAS™

Don't write
anything this
margin
(इस शीर्षक में
कुछ ना लिखें)

- b) Profit orientation along with business principle eg: TATA contribution to pm care's fund
- c) Positive attitude towards environment
propogating deep ecology
eg: "Mama earth" plantery bees per order received
- d) equality at work place - transforms equality in private social field
eg: LNT, Aditya Birla group hiring females in "CORE" sectors [electricity, mining etc]
- e) contribution towards national development
eg TATA (6% gdp of India)
- It also helps employees thrive as:-
- 1) encourage innovation
 - 2) increases employee satisfaction
 - 3) helps effective leadership at work
 - 4) increases efficiency
- thus an ethical work set up is pre-requisite to grow and attain high success rate for organisation

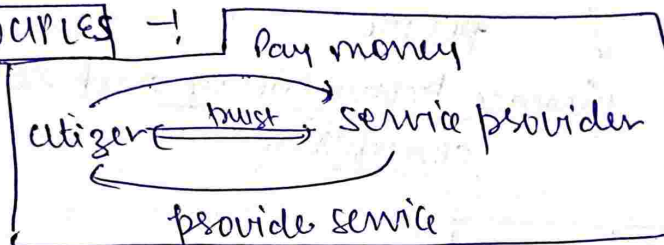
- (b) A citizen charter is a written document provided by a service provider to its customers, outlining what consumers can accept from them. It contains UMQ (Vision Mission and goal) of the service providers, Their responsibilities and obligation.

ETHICAL PRINCIPLES →

1) TRUST :

intimate
relationship

between citizens and service providers



2) QUALITY of service provided eg: Adhar
sewa Kendra promises to solve
grievance in 30 days

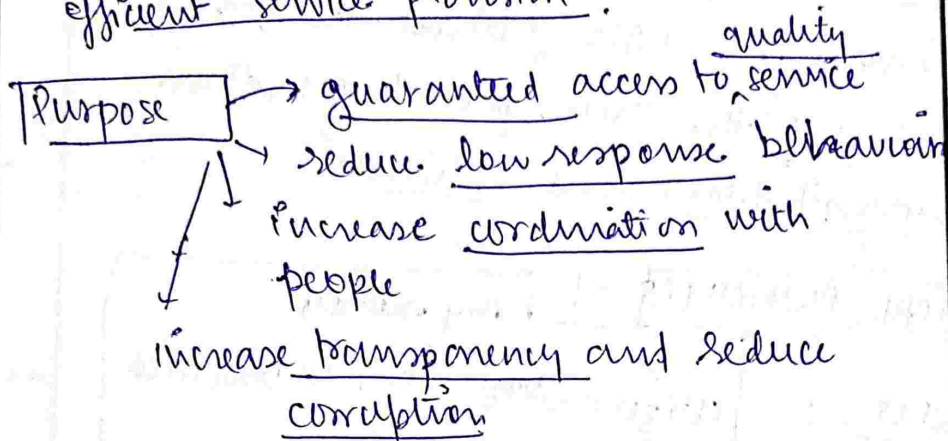
3) transparency : it helps maintain
open flow of information

4) Accountability - for failing in their
vision mission and goal

5) Accountability - Responsibility : about

Grievance redressal

e) citizen welfare through safe, effective
efficient service provision.

Effectiveness

D) Positively effective

- Improved service quality
 ex: Chennai Metropolitan Corporation's citizen
charter provide clean water
- Increase citizen participation
- Enforces efficiency in
 public expenditure

Lacking aspects

- One size fit all approach
- Lack of updation
- Linguistic barriers
- Poor implementation
- Low awareness

Thus an Effective citizen charter is essential
 to an organisation to develop its
Brand value among its customers.

5(a) Probity refers to unimpeachable attitude. It is alignment to highest form of morality, all encompassing ethical values of honesty, integrity.

ARISTOTLE says "THERE IS NO DUAL character" i.e. what one is in their personal life is only reflected in their public life.

Examples:

1) Empathy in personal life towards people would make one highly emotionally intelligent in private life.

~~It holds integrity in personal~~

2) A person of high integrity would also be not corrupt in public life

eg:- Integrity of Lal Bahadur Shastri

Private life:- Not take downy

Public life:- Return to jail after ^{his} child death

3) Honesty in private life, makes one
speak truth in public life also

eg: Gandhiji - Refuse to take sleep
in writing letter spelling

in public life he never left TRUTH and
NON-VIOLENCE

4) Vishweswarya used personal candles for
personal work and not office work.

He was brilliant leader with high
probity

Thus private (personal) life ethics dictate
Public life ethics

eg:- Materialistic nature of celebrities make
them advertise SIN products (Pan masala)
but not themselves use.

A highly integrated personal life would

always be reflected in public.

life, Thus one must morally transform
herself at individual and personal level.

- (b) Indian Police is the law and order controlling body. It maintains SOCIAL FABRIC by acting on anti-social elements through exercise of COERCIVE POWER.

Work culture of POLICE

- 1) Indecision
 - due to political affiliations
 - ↳ unequal treatment and discrimination towards disadvantaged
 - lack of leadership due to elite culture and Boat licking nepotism
 - ex: complaint of househelp against his employer not paid heed
- 2) Inefficiency
 - lack of infrastructure (Jails, evidence room etc)
 - ↳ lack of use of modern investigative technologies and skills to use them
 - ↳ unorganised nature of crimes and new types of crimes
 - ex: cybercrime

3) (lack of empathy) → due to prejudices
 ex: tribals are habitual offenders
use "gora" always to comb disent
lathicharges to scatter Burh or strike
prosecute disadvantaged sections of society frequently

All this is eroding TRUST of citizens in police ways to reform police

<u>Code of conduct</u> for proper treatment of people <u>use of technology</u> like <u>CCTV</u> <u>e-prison, e-court</u> to <u>Coordinate with</u> <u>other agencies</u>	↓ <u>Separate</u> <u>Policing</u> for <u>(Investigation)</u> and <u>law and</u> <u>order</u> <u>maintenance</u>	<u>Infrastructure</u> <u>Upgradation</u> ex: <u>cybercells</u> <u>Skill enhancement</u> ex: <u>cybersecurity</u> <u>techniques</u>
--	---	---

Police is synonym to lawfulness, before
 any society proceeds to lawlessness,
 it should be reformed to uphold
 the spirit of constitution i.e. protecting liberty
of citizens

6 (a) Masters of world have been masters of their mind says Marcus Aurelius.

It highlights importance of controlling our mind. However to act intelligently

not only rational mind and logic is need but other things also :-

1) Rationality with empathy :- language of belief to be used with believers to make them accept the thing

2) legality along with legitimacy - not merely correct logic but also its usefulness

3) Emotional intelligence to manage crisis situations like mob, riot

eg:- SVP Sadhakrishnan recited sanskrit shlokas to pacify the Rajya Sabha

22

2064

VISION IAS™

Don't write
anything this
margin
(यहाँ कुछ भी
नहीं लिखें)

- 4) A softer approach towards the people
instead outright wisdom.
ex: Persuading ~~to use toilets~~ ~~through~~
people to accept female child through
emotional appeal BETI BACHAO BETHI
PADHAO
- 5) listening to others as well and not
just propagating / glorifying our own
view. i.e. respecting others' view
- 6) Integrity and uncorruptible attitude to
attain wider acceptance

Thus along with intelligent mind virtues
of empathy, honesty, integrity is needed
as Tagore says "A mind all logic is a
knife, a blade. It bleeds the hand
which holds it."

- Q 6(b) A government is a institution which is populany elected by citizens of a country. It is a powerful institution which has access to
- 1) Resources → human resource
→ natural resource
 - 2) Information

A government works to improve quality of life of citizens by using such information, or else say public will.

However lack of popular will and what people expect, need from government makes it apathetic to popular demands.

Such governments are prone to

- 1) unresponsiveness to citizen demands
- 2) corrupt attitude
- 3) high handedness and elite culture
- 4) lead to usurpation of power of institutions
- 5) promote nepotism and reduced accountability as well as transparency
- 6) leads to wastage of resources and drain of wealth
- 7) lawlessness in society and rise of anti social behaviour.

thus a government cannot carry without popular information about nature of problems faced by people and act in their welfare. such government is prone to failure and fance

① Character is defined as the quality that upholds the man as virtuous or viceful. Honesty, integrity, empathy, Compassion and toughness are the qualities that makes a person's character.

Persuasion refers to influencing people to believe something by various methods such as giving rational explanation or emotional appeal. eg; Persuading to stop Alcohol, by explaining its ill effect

Character is the most effective way of Persuasion as:-

i) It automatically influences people positively (or negatively)

eg: Bhagat Singh's courageous character inspired many revolutionaries

2) It generates TRUST in people. They readily believe people who are highly morally upright.

cf: Ans abdur kalam persuaded people to stop protest against Indamukalam project

3) It has a mass effect. A virtuous person gains a preeminent power to influence others.

4) character of a person helps him gain wide acceptability in society

Thus Character is like a fragrance which leaves its effect everywhere it goes. A morally upright person is an asset to society, to bring people from unreasonableness and ignorance

Q-7(a) The issue is of ethical dilemma presented before me. Whether to take action against the incident or to bow down to my seniors advice.

The stakeholders are:-

- 1) Society at large (Village people)
- 2) Me and District Magistrate
- 3) NGOs and civil society organisations
- 4) Sarpanch of village (Headmen)

(a) people practice defecation in open as:-

- 1) Behavioural change not happening though toilets constructed
- 2) old aged people find easy and healthy and resort to such practice which they are accustomed to.
- 3) lack of any penal action towards such behaviour
- 4) lack of social sanctions in villages where it is a normal practice

5) low awareness about all effects of such
act on health and environment

(b) the options available are:-

option 1 :- Act according to my seniors
advice

Merit

1) Be in good Books
of senior officials

2) village continues
to enjoy ODF
status

demerit

1) crisis of conscience
guilt to not uphold
my duty

2) leave the matter as
it is hence no
behavioral change

option 2 : take action despite seniors
orders.

Merit

1) initiate behavioral
change as
cancellation of
ODF status may push
people to ~~accept~~ adopt it

demerit

1) cancellation of
ODF status

2) sour relation
with seniors

2) uphold my
duty as a
public servant

2) may be transferred
to another location

option 3: engage with NGOs and village
communities to increase
awareness without taking
official action

MERIT

- 1) OPF status not
cancelled
- 2) simultaneous
program of
awareness could
introduce behavioral
change

Demerit

- 1) people may not
defer without
official action

© My course of action

- 1) I will start with engaging NGOs
and village people and increase
awareness through
Nukkad natak Nime acts

- 2) I will form a Village level vigilant group to have oversight over such acts
- 3) take part in village gram sabha meeting to use it as occasion to pursue people by highlighting ill effects
- 4) if that does not work I will use my authority to take an official action
- 5) I will make sure that people who do not conform to rules, are penalised (lightly)

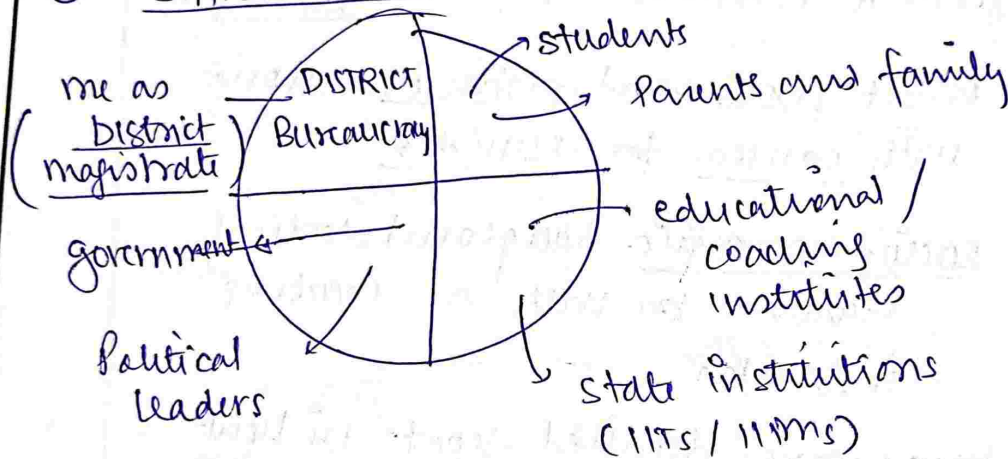
What will I achieve

- Trust of people
- fulfillment of duty
- behavioral change in society

I will also ensure that initiatives like Damroga Band are popularised through mass media in village

- 8 The issue highlights the growing case of performance pressure in students amid glorifying admission to IITs and IIMs in society. Differential abilities as well as differential opportunities are behind failure of self control and suicide.

(a) STAKEHOLDERS are :-



ethical issues involved are :-

- 1) False glorification of admission in prestigious institutes generates high pressure on students to opt for such institutes

- 2) high expectation of coaching institutes
versus differential ability of students,
- 3) fake advertisement to attract students
- 4) political interference in neoliberal education
(education) and misuse of power.

(b) My course of Action

- 1) form a committee for investigation
- 2) collect facts and evidences along
with causes for suicides
- 3) socio-economic background study of
students as well as coaching
institutes
- 4) preparing detailed report in light
of above information
- 5) reporting corrupt practices by
politician run coaching institutes
to chief minister or concerned
authority

6) to take action, if any authority (as Dm) permits, else persuade senior officials to take appropriate steps

7) Simultaneously, I would keep issue out of limelight unless concrete actions are initiated as it would negatively affect students

8) engage with NCO and start program like [Dm ke mann ki Baat] to interact with students of 12th and those preparing in coaching from my district.

9) keep oversight on this matter unless actions are taken over it.

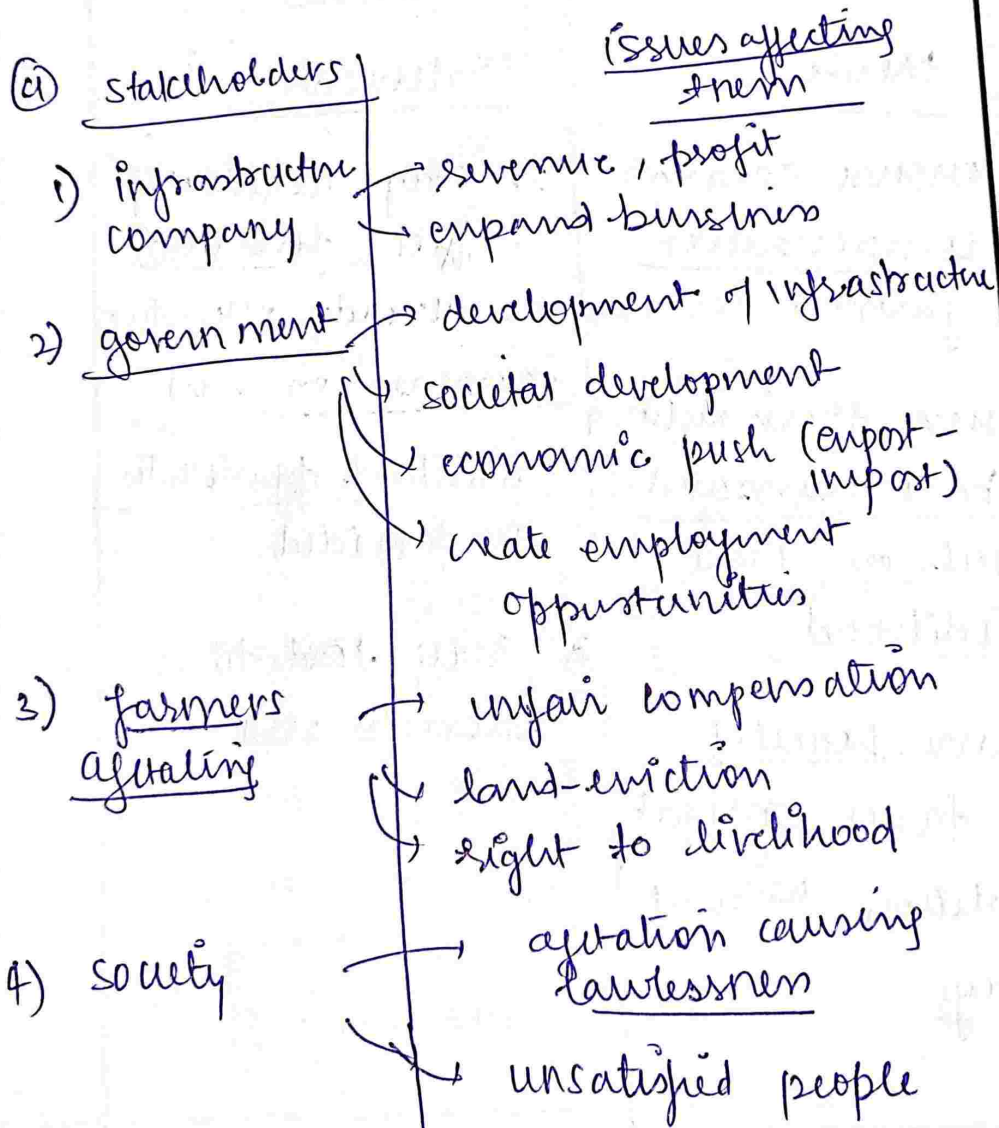
(c) Reasons → high ambitions due to popular culture of IITs/IIMs
 / ↳ high expectations by parents
 ↳ herd mentality without viewing personal choices and abilities

other reasons are: → lack of effective family interaction
 temporary fallings in test → unexpressive emotions due to self isolation, self doubt
 comparing our performance to other especially top performers. and
 ineffective management of stress and tension.

Measures in LONG RUN

- 1) paying attention to child's own choice to choose career path
- 2) schools should introduce proper counselling for children preparing to be graduates
- 3) increasing government supported coaching institutes for disadvantaged
- 4) family and parents should be trained to listen to child and identify negative emotions in them.
- 5) one should be on coaching institutes also to identify such tendencies

- ⑨ this issue is a classic example of Development induced displacement where people are inadequately compensated and rehabilitated. Such issues have come up in past in form of movements like Narmada Bachao



5) project director
(me)

Personal career
reputation of self
and company

6) NGOs and civil
society organisation

development
voice to marginalised
and negatively
affected

(b) Measures

1. ensure adequate compensation
to farmers
2. ensure their right
to be compensated
as well as right
to livelihood
- 3) ensure peaceful
and faster project
completion without
delays

dilemmas

1. may negatively
affect finances
as already alternative
compensation and
livelihood opportunities
are provided.
2. ~~May lead to~~
~~economic cost~~

4) uphold the
Compassionate
Capitalistic ideology

5) increase the
reputation of
company

⑥ My course of Action

1) form an enquiry committee to
inquire into claim of farmers

2) if report finds farmers claim true
then assure rehabilitation
through

① following legal and
institutional framework

② provide
alternate

eg: LARR Act

employment in project itself through

for the job training
field training
Capacity enhancement

- 3) until and unless each person is rehabilitated, i make sure that project does not proceed further
- 4) however if their claims are false then engage with NGOs and district administrations to persuade them to abandon such protest
- 5) if things go out of control I would resort exceptionally at last to legal and law machinery

What would I achieve →

- 1) Trust of farmers
- 2) uphold my duty
- 3) ensure everyone is benefited
- 4) follow spirit of compassion towards affected people
- 5) make citizen participate in their own as well as society's welfare

10

The issue highlights menace of CHILD
labour plaguing our society. It also
presents case of occupational, health and
Safety Hazard (O'SH). Article 24
prohibits children below age 14
to be employed in such dangerous
occupations

Stakeholders → children, their families
district administration
government
mining contractors
Society at large

① ethical issues involved are:-

1) Poverty versus safety : Poverty
compels children to work to
earn a bread burying safety to death

2) childlabour for own benefit -

companies/contractors engage child
labour as they are a CHEAP (even

free) workforce

- 3) legal loopholes } Right to education
ineffective ← mid day meal
DPSP = protect and
manage health of
children

4) lack of empathy towards children
 and their lives, without even proper
 safety measures

5) treating child as a means to an end.

(b) Reason behind prevalence of child
labour :-

1) Poverty of family

2) lack of educational opportunity in
 backward areas like Shankhand
Chattisgarh where most mines
 found

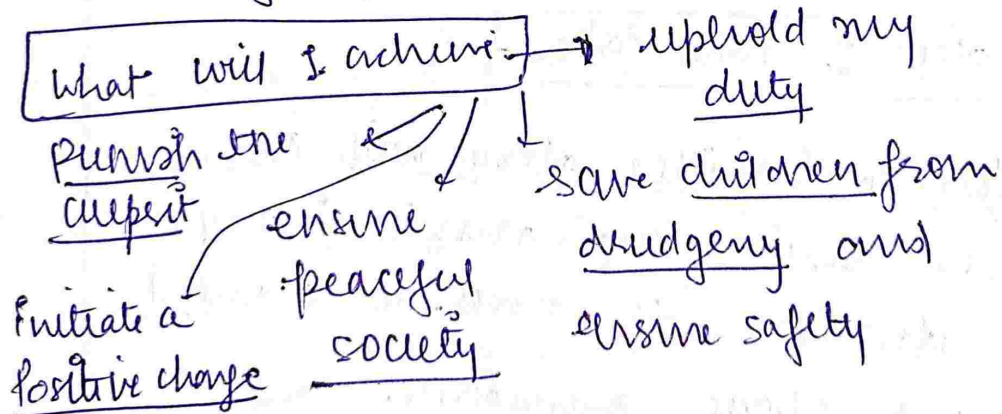
3) lack of understanding of safety and
health hazard by parents who
 make their child work in mine out of
 helplessness

- 4) lack of institutional and penalising mechanism due to lanity of administration
- 5) periods of shocks like death of bread winner, disaster push child to work
- 6) lack of government oversight to such instances despite prevalence of high child labour due to effective (HLLD economy) i.e. hire fire, low paid etc.
- 7) low political will, not enough to make it an issue of outcrop in mainstream media

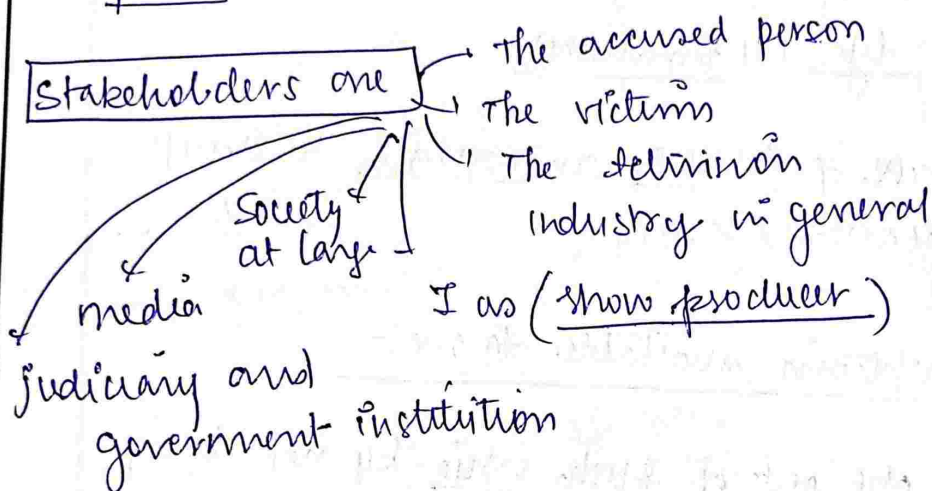
(C) steps I will take →

- 1) form a committee along with NGOs and visit every muni in my district to make a detailed report about prevalence and seriousness of such condition

- 2) engage with NQOs and family of
Such children, raise awareness
through methods like nuktad natak
to persuade families to call off their child
- 3) engage with government school in district
to ensure admission to all such
children
- 4) provide their family members with
employment under MNREGA,
through effective skilling under
Bm kaushal vikas Yojana.
- 5) Take stern action against the MNE
contractors under Unis Act and
other legal frameworks



Q-11 The case represents crisis of conscience
where there is knower-doer split.
I know that it is wrong to have
a person accused of female harassment
but then also I am part of such
process



Q) ethical issues are :-

- 1) Media trial vs actual conviction
with growing media use, a person
is labelled as per society's presumption
- 2) femmes personality sabotaging
dignity of women and yet
acceptable to society

- 3) sensationalisation of issues by giving such accused a national platform shows unempathetic nature towards victims
 - 4) success in public life by compromising morals in private life (of producers)
 - 5) lack of integrity and courage to stand against wrong.
- ② options available to me:-
- 1) opt out of such issue by not being part in its production
 - 2) persuade co-producers to not give such personality a platform until he is clear of all charges
 - 3) leave the matter and go on with it
- ③ My course of action

1. I would persuade co-producers to drop idea of inviting a controversial figure. by giving them reasons like — it promotes wrong message to society and increase acceptance of such accused people

2. If above not works, I will uphold principle of my conscience and opt out of production as well as wait for the judgement by court of law.

© Positive

1) It promotes censure by society which would inturn discourage such types of behaviours

negative

2) If the person is not guilty, it ruins lives of people

3) once person is labelled convict in media, he is always convict in society even acquitted by law

2) promotes high
end investigation
in such cases

2) ensures
accountability
and transparency

as people are
continuously involved

ep: Shushant singh
Rajput case

3) media trial
negatively effects
course of investigation

ep: Jessica Lal
murder case
Prayadarchini Mattoo
case

4) It affects credibility
of law and judicial
institutions

5) erodes person's
privacy and
honour in society

6) It is difficult to
see facts and
evidences with

'OBJECTIVITY'

media trials are thus more harmful
than positively impacting. The
task of penalising accused and guilty
should rest with institutions and not
media and society sentiments

Q-12

This case represents the ill of Manual scavenging which mars our society and disproportionately affects disadvantaged and poor people.

Manual Scavenging act declare manual Scavenging as unconstitutional and Bans it.

(a) stakeholders :- Issues

1) metropolitan Board

→ ineffectiveness
→ inefficiency
→ lack of fund for infrastructure
→ forgotten duty to clear sewer tanks

2) Private contractor

→ not follow rule for proper hiring
→ primacy to monetary benefit through exploiting poor

3) poor victims
of Scavenging
and their family

→ Poverty
→ waste problem
→ causing lack of
livelihood opportunities
→ apathy of system

4) government

→ ineffectiveness in
implementing
rules and laws

5) society

→ lack of empathy
toward poor
marginalised

Other stakeholders

↳ media
↳ NGOs and civil society organisation
I as (CEO)

(b) options available to me are:-

1) withdraw the complaints against
high profile resident of society

MERIT	DEMERIT
1) be in good books of city administrative	1) <u>guilty of</u> <u>"commission"</u>

Structure
2) peacefully subside
the issue

2) culprit in own
eyes
3) crisis of conscience
4) duty evasion
by me

2) not succumb to pressure and
carry forward such action

MERIT

1. Show empathy to
deceased and
their family
2. Uphold constitutional
moralities and
duty.

DEMERIT

2. May be
pressurised by
higher officials
3. Transfers may
follow
4. Career may be
affected

I will choose option ②

along with it I would curb the
private contractors who are behind

such employment, exploitation of
report.

- 2) I will make detailed report on
laxity of private contractors and
other stakeholders, eg: Municipal corporation
- 3) take stern action against all such
contractors present
- 4) engage with NGOs to help victim families
to get compensation
- 5) engage with media to sensitize
inhuman issue of manual scavenging

This will help not only stopping of
Such incidents in future but also
punish offenders.

(C)

LONG TERM measures

③ continuous
awareness
programs
through

use of technology
① like Banticoat
robot
② alternative employment
to poor (BPL) people
under MNR & QA
participation with NGOs

- ④ A greater vigilance organised now
and then to curb such practices
- ⑤ online verification of contractors and
their employment details

All this would help in reducing
menace of such inhuman activity