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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1841)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	108343
Center	ORN	Date	6/9/2022

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

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

(150 words) 10

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

Self efficacy refers to self induced enhancement in professional performance and productivity.

Key Determinants

- ① Determination and perseverance
(e.g) Abraham Lincoln winning election after 2 failed tries.
- ② Professional aptitude (e.g) Cristiano Ronaldo in football.
- ③ Dedication and commitment
(e.g) Gandhi's commitment to non violence.
- ④ Emotional & Social intelligence

(e.g) Mahla Yousufzai taking on
Taliban in Afghanistan.

Significance for civil servants

① maintains ethicality of professional
commitment (e.g) Unnayan Banka
initiative by IAS Kundan Kumar

② Outcome oriented, change oriented
attitude (e.g) DM Thavaseelan K
using solar bulbs in unelectrified
shinyou village in Nagaland.

③ Constructive government - "The role
of government is to make it
easy to do good and difficult
to do bad" - Gladstone.

Self efficacy can be
inculcated through training
such as Kaizen technique in Japan

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

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

"One can always do what
one ought to do"
- I. Kant.

Ethics $\Rightarrow$ what you have
right to do
because:-

① Right is entitlement, Duty
is means (e.g) Right to freedom
of speech should not be used
for hate speech, defamation.

② virtue based ethics prioritise
virtue of wisdom, courage
temperance over rights.

③ Rights given by state which
itself may be unethical
(e.g) Apartheid era $\rightarrow$ racial discrimination.

Ethics $\Rightarrow$ what is right
thing to do
because

(1) leads to social welfare

(e.g) Dr Jayachandran in Chennai
forewarning poor from ₹5.

(2) Helps maintain clear conscience

(e.g) Ashok Khemka refusing
bribe to reveal DLF land scam
case.

(3) "Ethics is doing the right
thing even when it costs
more than what we are
willing to pay" - CS Lewis.

Hence value education,

value training is needed
to promote ethical society.

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

(150 words) 10

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

ethical dilemma

refers to an uncomfortable situation involving a choice between competing moral principles.

it requires following rules & regulations because

① Uphold objectivity (e.g.) Granting tender, contracts to eligible party and not relative of minister.

② Ensure rule of law (e.g.) IPS officer's son towing away car of the then PM in 1991 Gandhi for traffic rule violation.

③ Helps maintain political neutrality

(e.g.) T. N. Seshan as chief
election commissioner.

Need for moral courage, Altruism

① citizen centric administration

(e.g.) ASP Surendra Singh Bisht
martyred while fighting rock mafia.

② uphold compassion, empathy

(e.g.) IAS Urinda Chakla opening
Anganwadi for COVID orphans.

③ ethical governance (e.g.)

IRS Raghav Kishan making GST
Verify app with own money to
check exploitation of small traders.

↳ Grandhiji's Tolisman

and 7 social sins can be
used as moral compass to resolve

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

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

code of conduct
is a set of rules
outlining expected behaviour
of members of an organisation.

it has merely remained a code
because

- ① legal not moral
- ② minimalist not aspirationalist.
- ③ upholds accountability not responsibility.
- ④ Focus on rules not values.
- ⑤ external accountability not self accountability.
- ⑥ Don't's not Do's.

Need for national commission
on integrity and transparency
in Governance

- ① uphold code of ethics.
- ② Follows Global best practices
(eg) Dept. of Ethics and
ethics commissioner in USA.
- ③ Prioritise RTI over
official secrets act.
- ④ check everydayness of
corruption i.e institutionalised,
systemic corruption.
- ⑤ reverse inverted incentive structure
(2nd Act) of civil services by
protecting honest civil servants.
"If corruption is a disease,
transparency is the best cure
available" — Kofi Annan.

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

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

Digital ethics is
set of norms governing
behaviour, choices and actions
of citizens on the internet.

necessary to prevent erosion
of public values because

① sensitivity to gender discrim-
ination (e.g.) cyberstalking, child
Porn.

② Prevent cyber crime (e.g.)
Wannacry, Petya.

③ check criminalisation of society
(e.g.) Jantaara town - Hub of Virus.

④ Avoid unnecessary trolling

(c) cricketer Ashdeep Singh
after he dropped a catch.

ethical implications of Digitising
Governance

- ① Digital Divide → only 36%
rural households have smartphones.
- ② Digital illiteracy among elderly,
poor.
- ③ technological glitches (e.g.)
denial of ration after failure
of Aadhar authentication.

Way Ahead

- ① Data Protection law (DN Smith
-shah committee).
- ② IT Rules 2021 to regulate
fake news on OTT platform, social media.
- ③ Presidio principles for ethical
use of block chain, AI.

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

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

Organizational values

are a ~~set~~ of standards of conduct guiding behaviour of an organisation.

Difference in organisational values

Public sector	Private sector.
① <u>Uniformity</u> in service delivery.	① Ability to pay.
② <u>Social Justice</u> is motive.	② Profit motive.
③ <u>output</u> oriented	③ <u>outcome</u> oriented.
④ Hierarchical organisation	④ egalitarian organisation.
⑤ Follows Rules	⑤ Follows innovation

certain values equally important
to both

① citizen / customer orientation

② Philanthropy ^{and compassion} as JRD Tata

said " A Business that makes
nothing but money is a
bad business. Goodwill and philanth-
-ropy are critical ".

③ efficiency & accountability

(e.g) RTI in government.

corporate governance in Pvt sector.

④ Result orientation (e.g)

Indian Railways & Reliance both
committing to net zero by 2040 target.

Hence, cross learning
through lateral entry & Deputation
to private sector (2nd ARC)

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

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

Accountability

refers to answerability for decisions, choices and actions.

Responsibility is

self accountability and feeling of being accountable for own actions and their consequences.

Accountability	Responsibility.
① an outer check	① inner check.
② upheld through law (e.g.) RTI Act	② upheld through conscience.
③ violation invites <u>legal prosecution</u>	③ violation causes <u>guilt of conscience</u>
④ uphold <u>rule of law</u>	④ uphold <u>citizen trust</u>

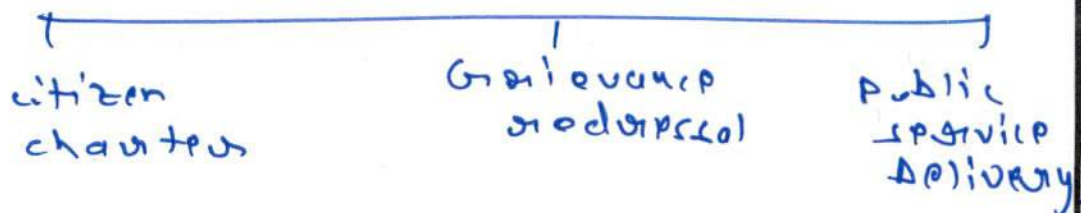
Accountability $\Rightarrow$ ethical
governance

① Promote citizen participation

(e.g.) participatory planning in
Kerala.

② uphold transparency (e.g.)
citizen report card in Bengaluru

③ Adhere to Sevottam Model



④ tech savvy governance (e.g.)

use of PM KISAN, DBT, JAM trinity.

To promote accountability

2nd ARC suggest a repeal of
Article 311, prioritising RTI over
official secrets act and

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

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

Morality refers to
own standards of ethics
and judgement of right/wrong.

laws and rules $\Rightarrow$ Principle
guide
of morality.

① Rules based governance (10)
Durga shakti Nayak upholding
Environment Protection Act even against
pressure of sand mafia.

② Promotes objectivity, Probity
(10) Asset and liability statement.

③ Ease of vigilance (10)
annual property returns.

④ work culture of transparency

(e.g) social Audit

not sufficient in themselves because

① Promote Rule book mentality

(e.g) waiting for government clearance before disbursement of relief material during disaster.

② leads to red tape.

③ Bureaucratic attitude becomes conservative, rigid, hostile to reform.

④ Promotes objectivity over compassion.

Hence, Balancing Rules and laws with conscience and constitutional morality is needed. As PM Modi said "Government is file, Governance is life".

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

(150 words) 10

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

Transparency refers

to criteria, process and system of decision making being openly available to all.

Transparency $\Rightarrow$ Public trust

① Promotes citizen participation
(e.g) social audit

② ~~Deter~~ Effective stakeholder involvement (e.g) NGo MKSS Monitoring NREGA rolls in Rajasthan.

③ Promotes open government
(e.g) CPGRAMS, PRAGATI portal for grievance redress.

transparency $\Rightarrow$ Prevent, Detect
Detect corruption

① transparency $\rightarrow$ Reduced Discretion

and as 2nd ANC said

Monopoly + Discretion = Accountability
= corruption

② Promotes voluntary disclosure

③ section 4 of RTI Act 2005.

④ empowers citizen to question

government @ Jan 1000hd

Portal in Rajasthan.

Way Ahead $\rightarrow$ Reform in RTI :-

① ~~so~~ Define Public authority

② single window portal
to file RTI -

③ constitutional status to RTI.

" If corruption is a disease,

5. (b) Just-in-time release of funds heralds a significant reform for the Indian government's payment architecture. Discuss. (150 words) 10

‘सही समय पर’ फंड जारी करना भारत सरकार की भुगतान संरचना के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण सुधार की शुरुआत है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Just in time

release of funds implies
~~dash~~ fund release only after
previously released funds
are utilised to achieve
target.

significant reform because

- ① Prevents underutilisation of
funds (e.g.) 80% CAMPA funds
unutilised.
- ② Avoid March Rush and
ensure uniform implementation of
works.
- ③ output to outcome orientation
to avoid time & cost overruns.

- ④ Easy to audit for CAG
- ⑤ proprietary audit.
- ⑥ checks diversion of funds
- ⑦ 63% of DMF funds in Odisha used for non tribal welfare purposes.

Issues

- ① concern over wasting of previously allocated funds.
- ② May discourage risk taking behaviour.
- ③ lack of objective criteria for devolution of funds.

zero base budgeting,

Fiscal council is suggested
by 15th Finance commission to uphold

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

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

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

(150 words) 10

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

Pursuit of Happiness is the
goal of life according
to Locates.

However there is
no fixed path to achieve
happiness, while eating our
favorite meal may lead to
happiness for some even
being richest person in
world is not enough for
others.

Hence, Happiness
is a state of mind and

not an end goal.

Role of thoughts in happiness

① Help avoid greed, insecurity,
and frequent comparison
with others (e.g.) the price
of cars, smartphones.

② leads to prioritising light
of creative altruism over
darkness of destructive selfishness.

(e.g.) Alfred Nobel's transformation
from dynamite maker to science patron.

③ creates self control over
senses to avoid hedonism.

"Happiness is not the destination
but the enjoyment of journey
of life" — Frida Kahlo.

6. (b) "The forces in a capitalist society, if left unchecked, tend to make the rich richer and the poor poorer." — Jawaharlal Nehru (150 words) 10

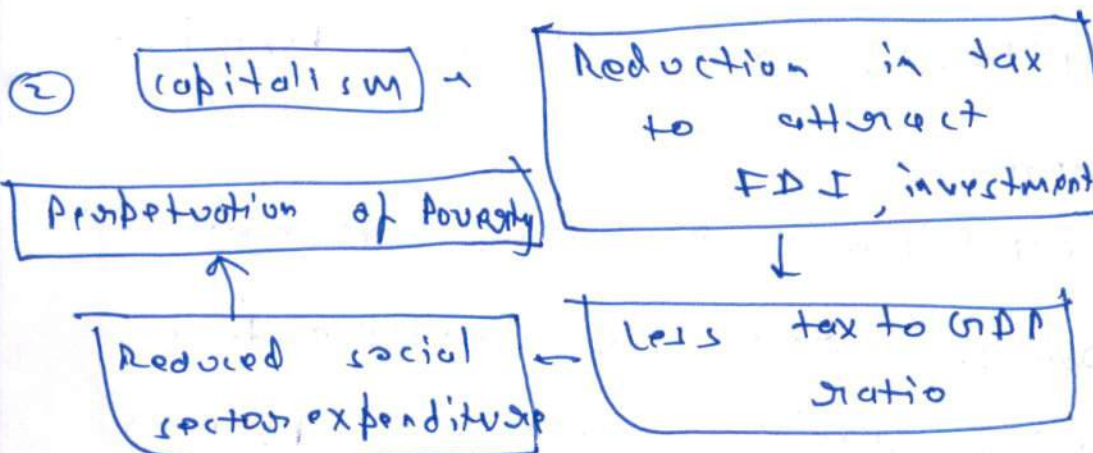
"एक पूंजीवादी समाज की शक्तियों को अगर अनियंत्रित छोड़ दिया जाए तो वे अमीर को और अमीर तथा गरीब को और गरीब बना देंगी।" - जवाहरलाल नेहरू

Jawaharlal Nehru Ji

was a socialist who
believed capitalism leads to
exploitation of poor.

The ill's of capitalist society

- ① Promotes income inequality
② Oxford report says top 1% own 43% wealth in India



- ③ lack of compassion in rich don't poor as show

by J. Joseph in feast of vultures

current relevance

- ① scope post covid recovery
with rich getting richer
and poor poorer.
- ② Displacement of Tribals due
Development of nation (E.g.)
Sardar sarovar Project.
- ③ Excessive speculation + 2008
financial crisis.
- ④ Environment degradation by
capitalists (E.g.) Sterlite copper Plant.

However

- ① capitalism + economic growth +
Poverty reduction (trickle down).
- ② Adam Smith + Invisible Hand
Hence mixed economy
with balance of capitalism

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

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

"Honesty is the best policy"

"A wise man is a honest man"
- socrates.

Honesty is first chapter
in book of wisdom because

① It leads to long term
gain even though it might
cause short term pain.

② (e.g) Accepting mistake of
breaking vase and apologising
to parents.

③ Honest person triumphs over
dishonest → "satyameva Jayate"
→ "Truth can be troubled
but not defeated"

③ Honesty helps avoid cognitive dissonance and crisis of conscience (e.g.) PM Lal Bahadur Shastri refusing appointment of his own son as minister.

④ it leads to social respect and dignity.

⑤ At International level → it promotes national interest in long run (e.g.) Policy of NAM by PM Nehru.

However, it is necessary but not sufficient for wisdom. Other traits needed include EI, integrity, innovativeness, courage, temperance, Justice.

SECTION – B

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

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

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

Given the situation, answer the following:

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

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

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

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

This case highlights
violation of law (IPC section 470)
sexual harassment and
dilemma of public health
 (by DMO continuing) ~~and~~ vs
 majesty of Justice (punishment
 to DMO).

Vision

"Moving knowledge of an unethical
 act and allowing it to
 continue spreads a contagion
 that affects multiply brings in
 society" — Bertrand Russell.

(A)

Stakeholders

① DM

Issues

① COVID Prevention

② Media management

③ Injustice for
 victims of

harassment.

② DMO

① Abuse of Authority.

② Violation of Law.

③ Disrespect of women.

③ Media and
civil society

① undue pressure

② media trial

③ sensationalisation.

④ victims of
harassment i.e.
female employees① Violation of
Dignity.② Violation of
Sexual Harassment
at workplace Act 2017
(POSH Act)③ delay in
Justice.

⑤ state authorities

① uphold Rule
of Law.

② public trust.

③

Options available

option 1 : Allow DMO to continue

Merit

① Prioritise Public
Health.

② utilitarian principle

Greatest Good
to Greatest number
by saving COVID mortalities

Demerit

① Violation of
POSH Act 2017② Injustice to
victims.

Option 2: Immediately jail DMD

Pros	Demerits
① Media management. ② Justice for victims.	① More court fatalities. ② employee shortage.

Option 3:-

- ① Report DMD to state authorities.
- ② Ask Police to prosecute him as per POJNW Act 2013.
- ③ Seek replacement from state govt.

Pros	Cons
① Balancing <u>Public Health & Rule of law</u> . ② Justice & <u>Public trust</u> .	① There may be delays in finding replacement. ② Replacement may not be

① My course of action

I will follow option
3. Additionally I will also
do:-

- ① Appoint best private sector
doctor as DMO on Ad-hoc
Basis
- ② Promotion of ^{best} Deputy DMO
to DMO post
- ③ create organisation of
female employees to prevent
such future instances.
- ④ Report instance to National
commission of women.

Justification

- ① compassion for employees.
- ② No compromise of public health.
- ③ uphold rule of law.
- ④ civil service value of integrity.

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

Given the situation, answer the following :

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

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

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

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

"With Great Power comes
Great Responsibility". This
situation requires fortitude,
integrity of SP.

stakeholders	Issues
① Me & SP	① tackling Political Prisoners. ② Protect morale of Police force ③ compassion with dead villagers
② women Persecuted naked.	① Violation of <u>Dignity</u> . ② Lack of scientific method. ③ Violation of Human rights ④ Article 21 violated.
③ 3 Dead villagers	① Disproportionate Punishment.

④ other villagers	① Patriarchial notion ② Mob mentality. ③ <u>Fighting Police</u> → <u>violates</u> IPC -
⑤ Ruling Party	① Political interest over rule of law. ② Police without ethics
⑥ society at large	① Gender justice.

Options available

① strict actions against Police misconduct	Demerit.
① Political abuse ceased.	① <u>Demoralising</u> <u>Police force</u> .
② sense of justice in village.	② <u>Punishment</u> without any genuine and intentional mistake.

② Strict action against villagers

Merit	Demerit
① Justice for women.	① imminent transfers due to vote bank politics.
② Deterrence to lynching.	② Injustice
③ They assaulted Police for 3 dead villagers.	

③ 3.1 constitute special investigation team (SIT) for detailed investigation.

3.2 As per report prosecute villagers who harassed women

3.3 Prosecution of Police only if

witness/evidence suggest excess

Justification

will choose option 3

① Prioritize rule of law over political pressure / career progression.

② uphold IAS motto "Satya, Seva, Swachh"

③ uphold Article 21 of women.

① long term measures

① Justice Malimath committee
suggested anti-lynching law

② Awareness, scientific temples
by leveraging spiritual
leaders, local celebrities.

③ Community Policing ①.8 Jan
Maithoi, Jorakha in Kerala.

④ groups of volunteers to monitor
lynching.

⑤ NERI for immediately reporting
lynching.

⑥ use of Drones, CCTV cameras
to detect lynching.

• ~~is~~ Raising voice against lynching
is critical. As Grandiji said
"silence becomes cowardice"

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

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

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

This code highlights
issues of Political Integrity,
Public safety, Integrity,
Public trust, fiduciary
responsibility of officers.

Vision

Hippocratic oath -

"Primum non nocere"
(firstly do no harm)

(A) Dilemmas + competing values

(1) uphold Rule of law ↓ objective audit.	v/s	Follow senior's advice. ↓ Not mentioning minor faults.
--	-----	--

(2) <u>Public responsibility</u> ↓ Reveal standard violation	v/s	<u>Public image</u> of <u>Airline</u> ↓ Keep secret don't start time.
---	-----	---

③ short term pain vs long term pain.
 ↓
 career hindrance if irregularities revealed. crisis of conscience if accident occurs.

④ lenient treatment vs integrity
 ↓
 as issues are minor. no violation is minor.

⑤ Options Available

① ignore minor violation.

merit	demerit.
① violations rectified in a few months.	① crisis of conscience.
② career progression.	② violation of Probity, integrity, Rule of law, public trust.

- ① Strict punishment for
minor violation

Merit

Demerit

- ① Rule of law
upheld.

- ① Disproportionate
action

- ② Passenger safety
prioritised.

- ② Unnecessary
hindrance

- ③ 3.1 Highlight violations in
audit report but do
not make it public.

3.2 Give two months time
to rectify faults.

3.3 In meantime, suspend
operation of faulty planes
(not all planes).

1) will choose option
> because:-

① Justified as per
Aristotle's middle path
theory

② zero compromise on
passenger safety.

③ Principle of Natural Justice
→ chance to rectify small errors.

④ Managing Political Pressure.

Hence, emotional
intelligence is needed for
smart solution without
compromising ethics. This is
a best utilitarian ethics
of Bentham as uphold
"Greatest Good of Greatest
Number"

10. With the advent of 24x7 news and prevalence of an array of news sources across the board, the media is omnipresent in nature. In this competitive environment, many media professionals who are overcome by deadlines, bottom-line imperatives, and corporate interests are losing sight of the ethical implications of their work. Further, there have been several cases of irresponsible reporting where the reportage has interfered with court proceedings, compromised delicate security situations or led to the spread of fake or unverified news. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) Identify the ethical issues prevalent in the profession of media.
 (b) How does unethical reporting and sensationalization of news impact the society?
 (c) What can be done to strengthen the role of ethics in media? (20)

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

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

This case highlights
 issues of media ethics,
media trial, fake news,
paid news and commercial
without morality "

Vision

" A business (media) that makes millions at cost of its conscience is a poor business "

- B C Forbes.

Ⓐ ethical issues in media

① Fake news to increase TRP

② Sensationalisation and Media
trial.

2.1 Violate reasonable restriction,
under Article 19

③ Lack of political neutrality
of media outlets.

④ Easy way out → sensationalism
celebrity news rather than
field reporting

⑤ State regulation will be
perceived as silencing dissent.

⑥ Impact on society

① Public opinion in favour
of instance justice (e.g.)
Disha case in Hyderabad.

② Threat to national security
(e.g.) revealing security plans
during 2011 attacks.

③ Fake news going viral
(e.g.) Sushant Singh Rajput case.

④ Media trial circumventing
due process of law.
(e.g.) Vikas Dobay encounter case.

⑤ Vote bank politics and
civic consciousness through.

incompatible political
reporting.

(c)

steps to strengthen ethics
in media

- ① self regulation through
press council of India
- ② external regulation if
sovereignty, social harmony
threatened (ex) IT Rules ~~2000~~ 2021.
- ③ ethical training of
Journalists as done by BBC.
- ④ internal accountability to
detect fake reporting by
Journalists.
- ⑤ promote people centric

Investigative Journalism (p.p)

The Indian Express exposing
Dog walking IAS couple.

A responsible media
is necessary to uphold
Article 19 & Freedom of speech.

As our ancient texts say
"Vade Vade Jayate Tattvabodha"

(It is through articulation
of diverse opinions that
truth will finally
be revealed.)

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

In this case, answer the following questions:

- (a) State the stakeholders and the ethical issues in the given case.
(b) What are the options available to you?
(c) Evaluate each of these options and state the option which you would choose, citing reasons. (20)

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

इस प्रकरण के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

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

This case highlights
discrimination of Divyongs, threats
by Professor using shield of being
specially abled.

stakeholders

- ① Dean of Academics.
- ② Spectally abled Professor.
- ③ HoD.
- ④ students.
- ⑤ other faculty.
- ⑥ state and center govt.

issues

- ① Potential discrimination of
specially abled Professor.
- ② Threat of action.
- ③ saving public image of
university.
- ④ upholding right to quality
Education of ~~the~~ students.

Options

option 1 : No action against
disabled professor.

Merit	Demerit
① No complaint against <u>university</u> ② Neutralising internal politics.	① Not investigating <u>whole truth</u> ② Action under dean.

option 2 : Fire disabled
professor.

Merit	Demerit
① Enhanced <u>quality of</u> <u>teaching</u> . ② student <u>welfare</u> ③ Action on complaint.	① Not investigating <u>whole truth</u> ② lack of <u>compassion</u> ③ Extreme step.

option}

- ① survey of all students
over performance of
teacher.
- ② Detailed performance assessment
of teacher.
- ③ Ascertain if poor performance
is due to disability or
carelessness and casual attitude.
- ④ interrogation of staff, other
professors → check possibility
of internal politics / conspiracy.
- ⑤ Based on research :-
5.1 suspend / Demote professor
if he is guilty.

5-2 Financial aid to
professors for assisted

• Living devices if book
become more due to disability.

5-3 Action against ^{other} Professors

• if change of internal
Politics is there.

I will choose

options } as it is

taken after stakeholders

consultation, through

investigation and as

best principles of natural
justice.

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

Based on the given information, answer the following:

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

(20)

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

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

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

This issue highlights
menace of manual scavenging
despite legal (Prohibition
of Manual Scavenging Act 1993)
and institutional safeguards
(National Commission on
Safai Karmacharis).

(A)

Issues

- ① violation of Article 17 &
abolition of untouchability,
- ② loss of dignity for scaveng-
ers,
- ③ Perpetuation of caste stereotypes,
- ④ violation of Gandhian
vision of Antyodaya
& Dr Ambedkar's dream of
Annihilation of caste.

⑤ ~~Very~~ Threat to Right to
life (Article 21) (e.g.) 2532
deaths due to manual scavenging
in 2021-22.

ⓑ

Options

① • uphold status quo

Merit	Demerit
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① No complaint
by anyone.

① Dereliction
of Duty.

② livelihood for
scavengers.

② violation
injustice
for scavengers.

② Report matters to NACSC,
higher authorities.

Merits

Demerits

① Action at Higher
level.

① Dereliction of
Duty.

② uphold constitutional

② Back passing
syndrome

② ~~2.5%~~ strict ban on
scavenging

<u>merit</u>	<u>Demerit:</u>
① following Rule of law.	① Difficult to uphold.
② upholding <u>Fundamental</u> <u>rights</u> of scavengers.	

feasible steps

① sensitisation of government

department against use
of scavengers.

② deploy technology ③ Bandicut
robot for toilet cleaning.

③ Engage NGOs such as
Black Panthers to raise
awareness among scavengers.

④ convergence with PM
Kaushal Vikas Yojna,
NREGA for skilling,
employment of scavengers.

⑤ Arrange funds through
MPLAD, CSR for welfare
of scavengers.

⑥ online reporting portal
and helpline to stop
scavenging.

⑦ Fine on households /
industries appointing scavengers.

As Dr Ambedkar said →

" Swachh without solving
social question will act as
conduit for slavery and
organised tyranny of Dalits."