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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1398)

Name of Candidate	Nidhi Goyal		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	733764
Center	online	Date	23/2/20

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।

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

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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 of 'Satyagraha' revolves around the relation between means and end.

- According to him, means justify the ends.
Use of wrongful means to even satisfy the right end is not ethical.

Eg. Stealing to feed a poor person is not an ethical act as stealing in itself a vice which can't be overshadowed by the good intention & consequence it may entail.



- His idea of Satyagraha was based on uncompromising virtue of non-violence.

Eg. He called off the non-cooperation movement after the Chauri-Chaura incident, though it was for a noble (violent) cause of freedom.

But →

- Use of wrong means can help you achieve a short term pleasure but in the long term it is not sustainable.
- It erodes the basic fabric of society

~~A conclusion~~

Thus it is the means that justify the end. A person should reflect about his means while examining the ethicality of his actions.

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 refers to the uncompromising attitude towards honesty, integrity, decency.



A Probity is an essential virtue in the life of a public servant

It is an essential condition for good governance. because:-

- A civil public servant having probity will be transparent in his actions & decisions → It will ensure efficient delivery of public services.

Eg. A PDS shop owner who has probity will not indulge in any malpractice ensuring

targeted reach of foodgrain to needy.

• It will ensure that an officer will maintain rule of law. He will treat every person equal irrespective of his caste, creed, religion, income status.

• He will be accountable for his actions & decisions. Since he is clean in his deeds so he will submit himself to whatever scrutiny demanded by people.

Eg. A honest public servant will not fear any information sought from RII and provide it faithfully.

• He will show uncompromising integrity & will withstand to all kind of pressures to uphold his integrity & honesty.

Eg. Ashok Kheruk, IAS officer uncover the frauds in land deeds.

This probity in public service is indispensable for good governance to uphold the cardinal values like honesty, integrity etc.

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 सामाना की जाने वाली नैतिक दुविधा के कुछ उदाहरणों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ethical dilemma is a situation when a person is caught between two mutually exclusive ethical values, choosing of any one will compromise another.

A civil servant face ethical dilemmas in his everyday life dealings in his service.



~~*** A public servant~~

* A panchayat officer receive a request from a poor person who is unable to get foodgrains from PDS shops due to unavailability of Aadhar card. &

Here, he is caught in an ethical dilemma between upholding laws & rules of service vs compassion & empathy towards poor.

* Public servants often caught into conflict of interest between their private & public interest.

Eg. ~~Pro~~ ~~Revealing~~ any fraud in the department of a civil servant will jeopardise his career.

So there are many instances of ethical dilemma.

Here in case of conflict of interest, a civil servant should uphold public interest over private interest, that is his prime duty to show dedication towards his service.

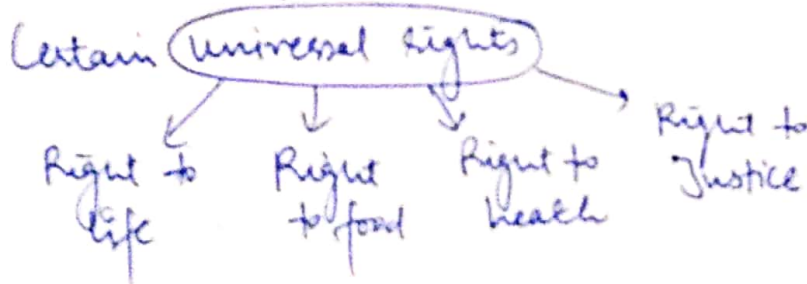
While in cases where a person has to choose between law vs Empathy, a middle path is needed where immediate help to the needy should be provided & some assistance to fulfill legal formalities.

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।

Rights are the person's claims over some part.

Universal rights are the rights which are applicable to everyone, everywhere irrespective of the country, culture, time.



These are universal because:-

- These are necessary for the very existence of human being. Eg. Right to food water.
- There is no alternative or choice to fulfil these rights for any state
- Applicable across the geographical boundaries of a nation.

Eg. A refugee can't be denied these rights in host country.

- These rights are also applicable to non-humans.

G. ~~A~~ Uttarakhand High Court has ruled that Ganga river has Right to life & need to be protected.

- They don't vary with time & situation.
- G. Right to food, health is as much applicable today as it was 100 years ago.

But in some circumstances, we witness situations when these rights are denied to people.

G. In fake encounter killings Right to life & Right to Justice are compromised.

It is very important to protect these universal rights everywhere as it is the basis for our existence.

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

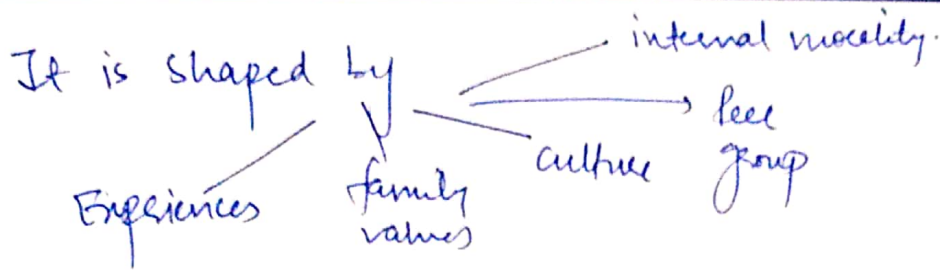
(a) Beliefs → Beliefs are a person's views about something. It is a person's mental construct how he look at a particular thing.

Eg. A person has religious beliefs, social beliefs, political beliefs.

for eg. A person's political belief is in democracy. He has favourable attitude towards it.

(b) values → values are a person's preference towards something that shapes his action, decisions, behaviour.

Eg. A person has preference towards vegetarianism. He ~~don't~~ like killing animals. That is his value system.



(C) Noems

- Noems are ^{un}codified rules or regulations that govern the conduct & behaviour of an individual or a group.
- Noems are prevalent both in personal life & professional life
- In a personal life it is shaped by family, culture, society, religion
 Eg. A person's family noem of touching elder's feet every morning.
- In professional life, they are determined by organisation culture, behaviour of superiors & colleagues, policy of organisation
 Eg. A company's noem of giving welcome party to every new employee of the company to make him comfortable

(d) Ethics

- Ethics are the rules or the standards that determine the rightness & wrongness of a human action.
- They are the collective guidelines which are framed by a society to regulate a person's 'conduct'.
- They are essential for a ~~beatty~~ healthy society & for internal satisfaction.

Eg. Helping a person is an ethical act. A society has over the years made it a guideline.

It makes a society a better place to live in.

(e) Morals

- Morals are a person's own sense of rightness & wrongness of action.
- It is less determined by society & more by a person's internal conscience.

- It doesn't demand acceptance from society & sometimes may be in contrast to society.

- It is shaped by $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Experience} \\ \text{Self-reflection} \\ \text{Self-awareness} \end{array} \right.$

Eg. Abortion is ethical in India but for a person it could be immoral as it takes a poor life who has no fault of his/her.

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 & Accountability are the two essential components of a good administration.

Transparency

- It is the act of disclosing all material information, facts regarding a person's action & decisions.
- Only that information which is in public interest to hide is not revealed.
- Importance
 - Ensure effective utilisation of public funds
 - Discourage corruption
 - Upholds public trust & confidence
 - Efficiency in public service delivery
- In administration tools to uphold transparency are RTI, Citizen charter.
- Ex. Rajasthan government's Jan Sooch

portal is good example of transparency.

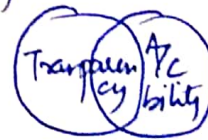
Accountability

- It is the answerability of an administrator for his actions & decisions.
- He should disclose the reasons for his actions & should justify it
- It enhances public confidence, erades corruption etc.

Eg. Social audit mechanism helps in upholding accountability of the public officers in public programmes like MGNREGA

Relationship

Transparency & Accountability are like two side of a same coin.



- An administration can be accountable only by being transparent.
- When they disclose information to the public, only then public can hold them accountable & put them to scrutiny.

It is pertinent to uphold the value of transparency & accountability for ~~opt~~ effective & 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।

freedom of a person is a fundamental right. It has been accorded by the Constitution under Article 19

freedom is essential to :-

- for adequate development of person's capability.
- for full enjoyment of a person's other rights
- Essence of being a human.

But sometimes we witness people misuse their right to freedom.

Eg. A person misusing his right to speech & expression to malign someone's image.

A political leader can use his freedom to give a provocative speech and can incite violence as happened during Sikh riots in 1980

These incidents erode the foundation of a harmonious & tolerant society.

It puts a man against man & compromise the core values of dignity, mutual respect, truth, security

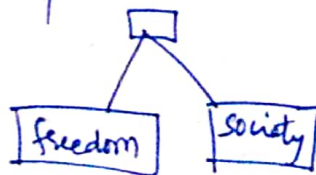
Thus it is essential to place some restrictions on this right to maintain social harmony.

In Article 19 itself, reasonable restrictions like public order, morality, contempt, defamation etc. are provided.

Eg. Sedition law of IPCC is a kind of restriction on free speech which is anti-national.

Eg. Model Code of Conduct of Election Commission prohibits any hateful speech

It ensures that a right balance is maintained between person freedom & societal harmony & peace



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-तटस्थता

(c) Aptitude and Attitude

अभिरुचि और अभिवृत्ति

(d) IQ and EQ

आई.क्यू. और ई.क्यू.

(300 words) 20

(a) Empathy → Empathy is a value where a person is able to understand other person's feeling

- He put himself in another person's shoes & try to understand his desires, wishes, actions before passing any moral judgement.

Compassion → It is value where a person is not just understand a person's feeling & suffering but also try to alleviate it

- It is a one step ahead of empathy

Ex. A public servant went to a village & people told him about their water problems. He understood their sufferings & sympathize



with them, it is empathy but when he takes step to alleviate it then it is Compassion.

(b) Impartiality - It is an act of justice where a person's decision or action should be based on an objective criteria rather than any prejudices, bias.

- It ensure equal treatment of all persons irrespective of their caste, creed, religion.

Eg. In granting a contract for a road construction, no distinction between a friend relative & another contractor.

Non-partisanship - It is the act of seeing not supporting any political party.

(or opposing)
It ensures dedicated service to any party who is in power irrespective of person's own beliefs or preferences.

It is very essential for the functioning of democracy & effective bureaucracy.

- (c) Aptitude - It is the ability of a person to do any task.
- It can be innate or acquired
 - It can be changed with acquisition of skills, knowledge.

- Attitude → It is the disposition or feeling of a person towards any other person, act.
- It is nearly consistent with time.
 - It is a person's internal construct.

Both aptitude & attitude is required for effective discharge of (positive) public duties.

Eg. A DM has an aptitude to solve communal tensions but he has negative attitude towards any particular community, he can't faithfully discharge his duties.

- (d) IQ → It is Intelligence Quotient
- It is the test of a person's knowledge, intelligence, mental ability.
 - It assess a person's ability to learn any new thing or solve complex tasks.

Eg. IQ of Albert Einstein was very high.

EQ → It refers to Emotional Quotient

- It is ability to understand another person's feeling, a person own feeling, to control own feelings.

Eg. EQ of an army officer need to be high while in battlefield so that he can control his emotions while seeing his friends dying.

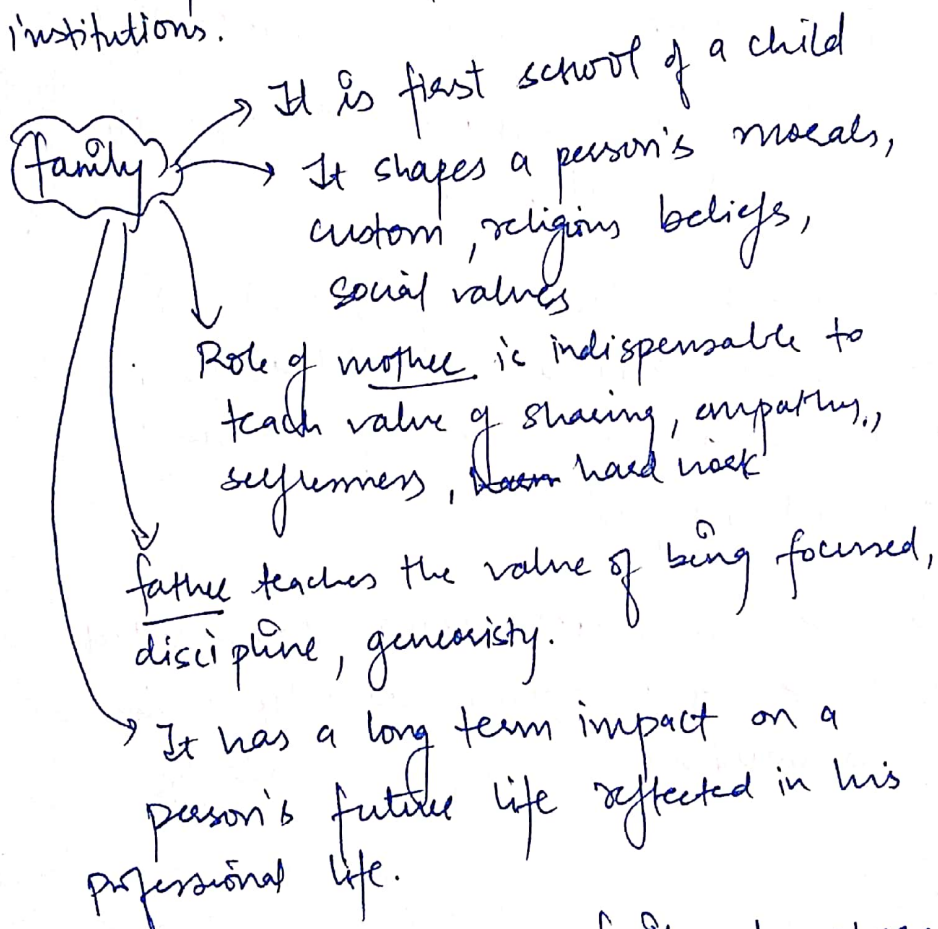
for a public servant both IQ & EQ are indispensable.

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

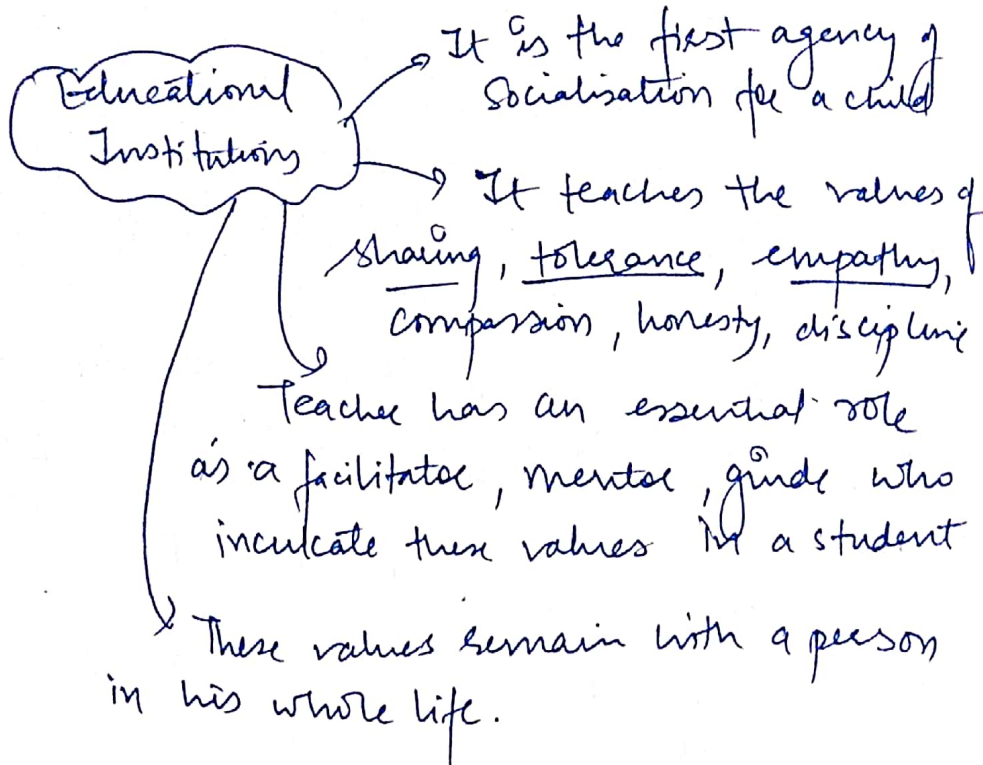
व्यक्ति के चरित्र के विकास में परिवार और शैक्षिक संस्थानों द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

One's character is the embodiment of beliefs, opinions, attitudes etc.

It is shaped by various factors in our life, most important is family & educational institutions.



Eg. APJ Abdul Kalam's family atmosphere where his father was friend with the priest of Rameshwaram temple shaped his ideas about religion, communal social harmony.



Eg. In a school where all festivals be it Divali, Id, Christmas are celebrated, a student has lifelong tolerance & respect towards all religions.

Thus these two factors play a very important role in shaping a person's character & ~~his~~ it has implications for his entire life.

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 theory is a deontological theory given by Kant.

- It states that an act is moral if it produces more good than bad.
- If it produces greatest good for greatest number.
- It is often quoted for developmental projects of government.
for eg. A Dam construction will displace many people & also submerge huge swaths of forest but will bring benefit to large number of people in term of drinking water, irrigation & thus an ethical act.

Criticism

- It ignores the value of each life. It considers human as a means not an end.

Eg. Taking away land of poor farmers for highway construction ignores the concerns of poor farmers.

- It creates inequality because more often more advantaged benefit from these acts and vulnerable suffers.

Eg. In clinical trials, expensive drugs formulated for rich but trials done on vulnerable people.

- It may breed corruption as this notion is subject to interpretations. A person may under the garb of collective good can help his personal interest.

Thus it is essential that while maximising good for greatest number, those who are left out should be taken care of.

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 is a situation when a person ~~is~~ experiences two contrasting situations, one is personal, other professional.

- It is conflict between personal & professional interest.

Eg. Jeopardising personal career at the cost of unveiling the malpractice of a superior.

How can be resolved

- 1) A person should take into account all facts, information before taking any decision.
- 2) Should chose various alternative actions which can be taken.
- 3) chose that alternative which maximizes public interest.

for a public servant, public interest is at the top. He need to be selfless in his duty & always uphold public interest over personal interest.

- In case of conflict of interest, a person should redesign his role to avoid dilemma.

for eg. If a person is the head of the committee that will approve the contractor in which his relative is also bidding then he should recuse from that position.

- A person should never put himself in the position where his integrity could be questioned.

Eg. Many times, judges recuse from cases where they were involved as a lawyer.

for a public servant, selflessness, objectivity, integrity, honesty are the cardinal values which can't be compromised for public private interest.

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, वाईसेक्सुअल, ट्रांसजेंडर, क्वीर) लोगों के लिए निरंतर संघर्ष का एक मुद्दा है।

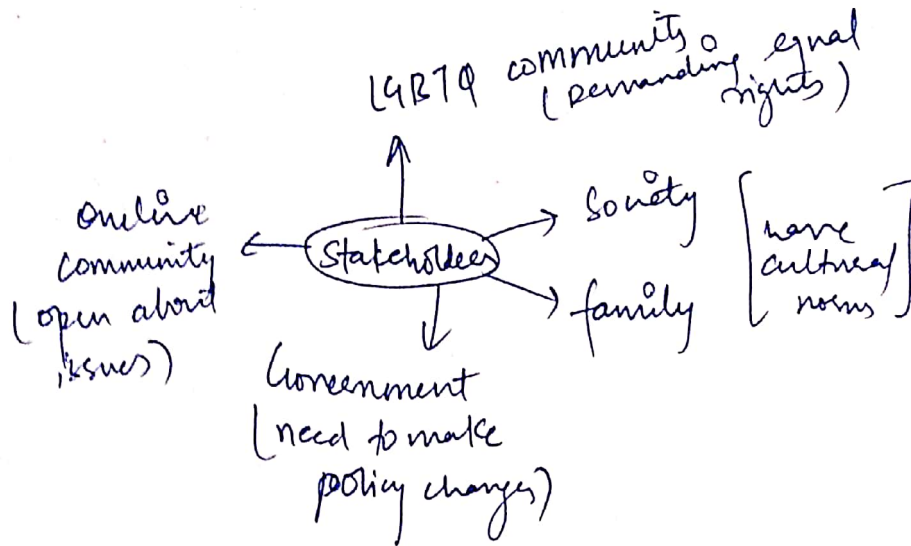
यद्यपि विभिन्न ऑनलाइन और वास्तविक विश्व के मंचों के माध्यम से सुनी जाने वाली LGBTQ लोगों की आवाज, LGBTQ एक्टिविज्म (सक्रियता) का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है, तथापि ये इस समुदाय द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों के केवल छोटे से अंश को प्रकट करती है।

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?

This case reflects an ethical issue between a LGBTQ community right to choice v/s society's norm & culture.

Stakeholders

(9) Discrimination against LGBTQ community is violation of their right to life, equality, choice.

It creates problem for them in everyday life. :-

- face discrimination in getting employment
- Not get equal opportunity in accessing education, health care
- They face life threatening diseases like AIDS but can't get access to proper healthcare
- It erodes their self-confidence &

Dignity

- It doesn't guarantee them right to choice their life partners,
- It is a social stigma which got attached to them whole life.
- They face rejection from their own family
- They are made a mockery by friends, peer group. Eg. Homosexuals

(b) This kind of scenario requires an attitudinal change in the society to grant them equal & dignified life

Attitudinal change

- Need to make education system more inclusive & open regarding this topic.
Education curriculum should be redesigned
- Supreme court recent judgments like Sec. 377 repeal, inclusion of third gender in government & private firms will bring an attitudinal change.

- Government legislations like Transgender Rights Bill will help in lowering social stigma attached to the topic.
- film & art can play an important role. films like EK ladki ko Dekha to Aisa laga, Subh Mangal Tyada Sandhan will bring these topics in mainstream & people will be open to talk about them.
- Our political, religious leaders should talk about these topics ~~because~~ and people will emulate them as they are respected members of the society.

It is necessary to remove the taboo around this topic &

- LGBTQ community should themselves come forward. like rainbow movements & can bring about a change.

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VISION IAS™

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anything this
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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 कार्रवाई 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 कार्रवाई करेंगे?

This case involves an ethical dilemma between two environmental issues i.e. Saving Green Belt v/s Reducing pollution.

(4) Stakeholders involved in this case

- Municipal Corporation → who need to remove the ~~cast~~ trees to construct a car shed but facing opposition of citizens.

- Environment Action groups - They are concerned with clearing of green patch which is threat to the environment.

- Citizen's Group - They are concerned with adverse consequences of forest cut but will also have benefit of reduce pollution & traffic congestion.

- Media - it is covering the issue & putting both concerns in the public

- Society at large - which is facing the adverse impact of pollution, traffic congestion & will also in the long run face the adverse consequence of tree cut.

(b) If I am a municipal commissioner,
then ~~i will take following course of action~~
then I will assess following alternatives:-

(i) ~~Task~~ Bring out the facts of the case
like number of trees proposed to be cut,
route of metro, benefit in terms of reduced
traffic congestion

(ii) Assess the benefits of metro construction
with the cost of trees.

(iii) If the benefits outweigh the cost, then
talk with the citizen's group.

Make them understand the benefits of
metro construction to them and to the
environment.

(iv) Simultaneously, try to find out any
alternative land to house the metro car
shed which is may be barren or has less
trees.

(v) Use the media to present my
assessment of $\text{Benefits} > \text{Cost}$ to make
it reach to large mass.

- Talk with the government to increase the number of buses in the city to reduce burden on metro.

If This issue is conflict between two equally important issues so due diligence is required to handle both.

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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।

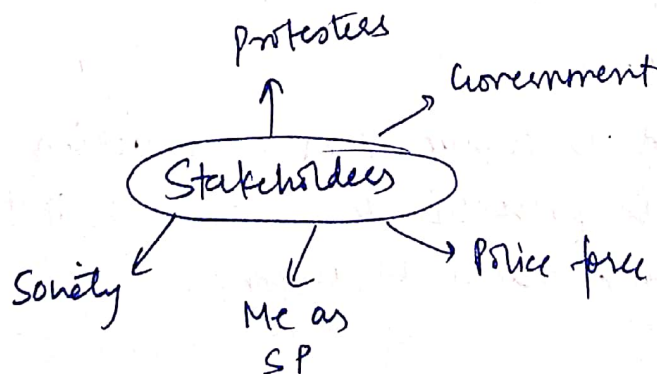
इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(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?

Right to protest is an integral part of democracy. Every citizen has the right to express their dissent though with peaceful means.

It becomes a problem when protest take a violent turn & cause harm to people.



(9) In such situations of violent protest, police force has to face various challenges.

- Protecting the people's right to protest & freedom of expression
- Protecting the public property from damage.
- Protecting the ~~prop~~ life of innocent passersbyes.
- To maintain balance law & order to ensure peace in society.
- To maintain the public confidence & trust in the ability of police force to protect them & their property.

Thus they face a tough task of maintaining a balance between people's right to protest and their duty to maintain law & order.

They need to ensure that any action need to be proportionate & should not cause ~~adverse~~ harm to anyone.

(b) As an SP, I have to take following steps to deal with such a situation:-

(i) Need to ensure protection of the protestors if they are doing a peaceful protest.

(ii) If protest turn violent, then adequate force deployment will be done.

(iii) Sec 144 of CrPC will be invoked to prevent the assembly of people for protest.

(iv) ~~Not~~ In case of any anticipated protest or zones of more prone to violence, pro-active steps would be taken like — talk with leaders of protest
adequate force deployment warning to people to remain within homes

(v) In case of violence, ~~try to~~ call for meeting with ~~for~~ leaders of protesters to convince them for a peaceful protest.

It will be good for them as well as people at large.

- Impose penalties on those who are responsible for those property damage to deter them from any further damage to public property.
- Talk with the local MLA & MP to ask them to convince protesters to register their grievance through peaceful means.
- Also to avoid any casualties, keep ambulance & fire service ready in the close vicinity to take quick action & avoid damage to life & property.

It is necessary that right to protest should be balanced with rights of society at large.

- He should give objective advice to all ministers.
- He should implement the decision of his political master with full dedication & honesty.

It is important for a public servant to be politically neutral because:-

- (i) It will maintain the public confidence & trust in bureaucracy.
- (ii) It will ensure better implementation of the policy decisions of the government.
- (iii) It will enhance cooperation & goodwill between political executive & bureaucracy which is necessary for smooth functioning of Government.
- (iv) It will ~~smoothen~~ smoothen the democratic transition process from one political party to another.
- (v) It will give confidence to the political executive that their decisions will be effectively implemented.

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।

Answers

A politically neutral civil service was envisaged by our founding fathers to be the foundation of bureaucracy.

All-India Service Conduct rules also contain provisions to avoid any partisanship on the behalf of civil servants.

(a) A politically neutral civil servant is one which shows complete loyalty & commitment to democratically elected Government.

- It will prevent a civil servant's personal views come in conflict with his duty.
- Limitation of their access to media will maintain secrecy & confidentiality of inside information.
- Prohibition of criticism of government policy will help maintain people's confidence in the government.

(b) A politically neutral civil servant also has to face various challenges in his service :-

- He faces dilemma between his personal preferences and his professional duty.
Eg. A civil servant may not like government's position on any religious issue but he has to implement government's decision.
- Sometimes, being politically neutral requires a civil servant to implement a policy which is not in public interest.

Eg. A ~~devot~~ land acquisition exercise will harm the livelihood of poor farmers for the benefit of rich industrialists but he has to implement the decision of his political master.

In such situations, it is necessary that a civil servant should not be completely political neutral. His primary duty is towards serving public so he should first uphold that. Always keep public interest before the directive of political executive.

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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.

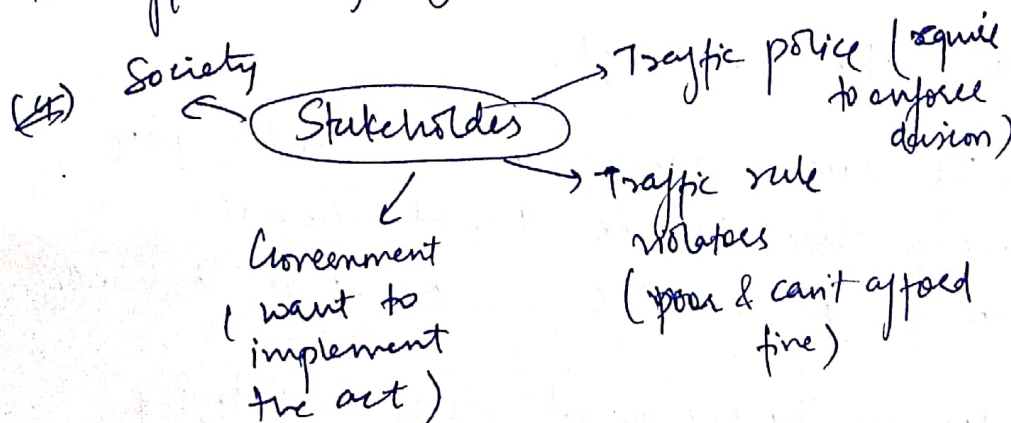
(b) Are legislative measures alone sufficient in bringing about behavioural change? (20)

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?

Recently passed Motor Vehicles Act to deter people from violating traffic rules involves the ethical issue of saving people's life vs affordability of fines.



(9) Motor vehicle Act involved various ethical aspects :-

- (i) Protecting the life of ~~poor~~ vulnerable people on the road like cyclists, peddlers.
- (ii) Deterring the road users from violating the traffic rules to protect their own life as well as of others.
- (iii) fines imposed are too excessive which increase the vulnerability of already vulnerable people like rickshaw drivers, taxi drivers.
- (iv) It creates inequality between those who have means to pay these hefty fines and those who have to pull hard to make ends meet.
- (v) It may be danger to livelihood of poor drivers thus involve ethical dilemma between Right to life v/s Right to livelihood.

Thus, on the one hand where it is trying to deter the traffic violations to protect

vulnerable, it is causing harm to vulnerable.

(b) Legislative measures like Motor Vehicles Act are just one way of addressing issues like these.

These measure alone are not enough since it is a behavioural issue & can't be enforced by coercion.

Other measures:-

- (i) Addressing the faulty road designs to prevent accident.
- (ii) Use of technology to find out accident prone areas, potholes.
- (iii) Municipality need to be pro-active to repair any potholes on roads.
- (iv) Act & media need to be used to bring out behavioural change.
- (v) Good Samaritans need to be protected & encouraged to save the life in golden hour.
- (vi) Education curriculum could be utilised

to bring behavioural change from the early age & the children in turn will teach their parents.

- Traffic police need to be friendly & use innovative measures like dummy policeman, CCTV cameras to detect violation.

Road safety has become an important public health as well as economic issue and thus it is essential to address this issue holistically.

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

Artificial Intelligence (AI) in today's time is ~~an~~ becoming an ubiquitous phenomenon encompassing every sphere of life from phones to education to health to cars to homes to everything around us.

It is transforming our society & economy in both positive & negative way.

(a) It involves various ethical considerations:-

(a) Privacy

Privacy is essential & right of every human being.

- Use of AI is compromising on the privacy of an individual.
- = Data collection has become a thriving economic activity and data is used for creating AI applications (of people) without their ~~concern~~ consent.
- It is against their freedom of choice & consent.
- Case like Cambridge Analytica raise concerns.
- Absence of data protection laws in a country creates more risk.

~~It is necessary~~

(b) AI induced employment

- AI is used to smoothen the production process & make it more capital intensive.
- Routine task like data entry, problem solving which were manual task are done by AI based applications.
- Various labour intensive tasks replaced by AI activities threaten the employment of people.

- Also those who will be behind in the race of learning new skills will be left.
- It raises ethical concern of raising the growth of country v/s creating unemployment for its population.

(C) Potential for misuse

- ~~It~~ AI is a value neutral technology. It is the application which makes it good or bad.
- Like every technology, it also has the potential for misuse.
- It can be used for mass surveillance by government as done in China.
- It can be used to target votes during elections hampering their right to free choice.
- It can be used by terrorist organisations.
- It's ethical concern Benefit of technology v/s loss of freedom of choice & privacy.

Thus AI has both negative & positive implications. It is necessary to maximize positive & minimize negative.

Regulatory authorities need to keep pace with its growing use so that can make appropriate regulations to prevent misuse.

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