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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1406)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	638100
Center	ONLINE	Date	20/01/2022

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

SECTION - A

1. (a) Norms of social morality should not be applied to acts of civil servants while they are carrying out their professional roles and responsibilities to further the common good. Critically analyse. **(150 words) 10**

जब सिविल सेवक सर्वहित को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए अपनी पेशेवर भूमिकाओं और उत्तरदायित्वों का निर्वहन कर रहे हों तो उन पर सामाजिक नैतिकता के मानदंडों को लागू नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The civil servants have to balance two different sets of often-competing values — civil servant values and social morality and public oriented services.

The statement states that the norms of social morality should not apply to the civil servants in their professional capacity.

There could be demerits of such acts.

- Disengagement from the public-oriented values such as empathy and compassion.
- Bureaucratic attitude > Democratic attitude.
- Loss of public trust and credibility in the administration.
- A gap will get created between public and administration.
- The civil servant will be demoralise and cognitive dissonant because of suppression.

of self-morality.

- Decrease in innovation and creativity in the public service delivery.
- Focus on 'means' (bureaucracy, red-tapism) rather than on 'ends' of universal common good.
- It may also result in hostile attitude of public in the civil administration.

Thus the need is to have a balance between both the societal norms and the professional roles and ethics to ensure participatory, ethical and all-inclusive good governance.

1. (b) Determination of ethics in state policies and actions is not easy because every policy and action has both positive and negative aspects viewed from different stakeholders' perspectives. Discuss with suitable examples.

(150 words) 10

राज्य की नीतियों और कार्यवाहियों में नीतिशास्त्र का निर्धारण सरल नहीं है क्योंकि विभिन्न हितधारकों के दृष्टिकोण से देखे जाने पर प्रत्येक नीति और कार्यवाही के सकारात्मक एवं नकारात्मक दोनों पहलू होते हैं। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

"Relativity belongs to Physics and not to Ethics" — Albert Einstein.

Thus, a policy maker should uphold the ethical values while formulating the policy of the government.

Source of values → Constitution
→ Ethics of the society
→ Laws of the land.
→ Conscience.

However, it is often seen that the policy formulated is interpreted differently by different stakeholders.

For example

- Abrogation of ~~section~~ 377 of IPC decriminalising consensual homosexual act between two adults has been received differently by LGBTQ community and orthodox section.
- For example recent policy to increase the age of marriage for girls to 21 years has

been received differently by different stakeholders. It is interpreted differently by young couples, Hindus and Muslims, Human Rights activists and female rights activists.

Therefore the policies must be framed keeping in mind the

- Ethics of the society.
- Progressive ideas and retrogressive thinking.
- Popular demand.
- Proper Deliberation.

The need is to spread awareness and build consensus among different stakeholders to remove lacunae in the policy making.

2. (a) What do you understand by global ethics in today's world? Highlight the role that global ethics can play in achieving universally accepted goals.

(150 words) 10

वर्तमान विश्व में वैश्विक नीतिशास्त्र से आप क्या समझते हैं? सार्वभौम स्वीकृत लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में वैश्विक नीतिशास्त्र द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

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2. (b) Highlight the important teachings of Swami Vivekananda, relevant to the youth of today. **(150 words) 10**

स्वामी विवेकानंद की उन महत्वपूर्ण शिक्षाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए, जो आज के युवाओं के लिए प्रासंगिक हैं।

"Arise, awake and not stop till the goal is reached" — Swami Vivekananda.

Swami Vivekananda is a religious person in the 19th century, and a disciple of Shri Ramakrishna, who propagated brotherhood, love, tolerance for diversity and progressive ideas in the country.

His teachings of Common brotherhood, Sarva Dharma Sambhava (religious tolerance) were relevant to the youth of that time and the youth of today equally.

Relevance of his teachings

- Communal harmony.
- Progressive society.
- Love for all.
- Brotherhood and feeling of fraternity.
- Balance between science and spirituality.

His ideas of spirituality were so progressive that they are applicable equally today.

He believes in identity of Indians not as a nation or country, but people having similar spiritual thinking.

All religions follow the same principles of Moksha and Nishkama Karma in one way or the other.

To propagate his ideas further, he wrote various books such as Karmayoga, Bhaktiyoga, etc. and established Ramakrishna Mission in Belur.

Today's youth can definitely progress and learn from his teachings.

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

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

(a) Courage is the most important of all the virtues because without courage, you can't practice any other virtue consistently. **(150 words) 10**

साहस सभी सद्गुणों में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि बिना साहस के आप कोई दूसरा सद्गुण भी अनवरत धारण नहीं कर सकते।

As per Plato, there are 4 cardinal virtues

- Wisdom
- Courage
- Temperance
- Justice.

Courage is one of the most important virtue that make us able to pursue all other virtues in the time of adversity or normalcy.

We need Courage to stand up to take our stand, challenge the vices and progress towards the greater good of the society.

Courage is to virtuous person is same as the "salt to a curry" or "water to the ocean".

It is required in all forms of life and public dealing.

For the Civil servants, it is of utmost importance to show courage as they work in the midst of various pressures.

- Political pressure.
- Unjust pressure from seniors.
- Pressure from influential people.
- Pressure from family.
- Pressure from self — desire towards money and fame.

Thus, a public servant must show courage and integrity in the time of adversary or otherwise to ethically deliver the other virtues consistently.

3. (b) One has not only a legal but also a moral responsibility to obey just laws. Conversely, one has a moral responsibility to disobey unjust laws.

(150 words) 10

न्यायसंगत विधियों का पालन करना व्यक्ति का न केवल विधिक अपितु नैतिक उत्तरदायित्व भी है। विलोमतः, न्यायविरुद्ध विधियों की अवज्ञा करना भी व्यक्ति का नैतिक उत्तरदायित्व है।

When progressive section of society challenged the criminalisation of consensual adult homosexual act, they were having a moral responsibility to challenge the unjust laws.

One has the legal + moral responsibility to obey just laws. And can disobey unjust laws based on moral responsibility.

But how to decide between just and unjust laws? What is the basis of such judgement?

Laws have a legal backing and enforcement mechanism. They are formulated by an authority under the provisions of the law of the land and constitution.

If everyone starts disobey laws, then how come the public order be ensured. It will be a state of anarchy if everyone starts disobeying laws based on self morality.

Therefore the need of the hour is to follow both legally and morally the laws.

The laws which a person thinks are unjust must be challenged through the process of law, and not disobeyed outrightly.

It is for the judiciary and the elected representative to decide on the 'ethical or unethical' laws.

As per Thomas Hobbes' theory of social contract the laws are framed when everyone surrenders a part of their liberty to gain security from the law.

Thus, it is our legal responsibility to follow laws and our moral responsibility to challenge unjust laws if they are immoral to us.

4. (a) Can a war ever be justified on moral grounds? Support your answer with suitable arguments. (150 words) 10

क्या नैतिक आधारों पर कभी भी युद्ध को न्यायोचित ठहराया जा सकता है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ अपने उत्तर का समर्थन कीजिए।

"No war is a good (just) war, no peace is a bad peace" — Benjamin Franklin.

War creates disruption of civil lives, leaves behind wrath of death and pain and immense sufferings for the survivors.

The unprovocative, expansionist and subjugating war based on furthering hegemony of the invader can never be justified on the moral grounds.

However, as per Genocide Convention ^{of UN} ~~and~~ in 1948 and UN Human Rights Declaration, it is the duty of every state to prevent violation of human rights in their territory.

If a states fails to do so, or promotes selective human rights violation or genocide, it is the duty of other states to stop so.

However, war should be used as a result of

last option, after adopting international pressure or economic sanction.

Also, war on the pretext of self-defence is also justified on moral grounds.

However, there are ~~rules~~ ethical rules that should be upheld during the war.

- Minimum use of force.
- No military action against civilians.
- Jus ad bellum (Ethics before war)
- Jus in bellum (Ethics during war)
- Jus post bellum (Ethics after war).

- Respecting ideals of Geneva Convention.

Thus, war should be avoided at every cost. And it can be justified on moral grounds on the basis of self-defence or protection of human rights.

Human Rights ought to be paramount.

4. (b) Do you think that ethical principles are universal in nature? Justify your answer with relevant examples. (150 words) 10

क्या आप मानते हैं कि नैतिक सिद्धांत प्रकृति में सार्वभौमिक होते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Ethics is defined as the set of societal guidelines that helps a person in deciding between right or wrong.

Ethical Principles are Universal

Some principles of empathy, compassion, love, harmony, brotherhood are universal and cherished by every society across time and space.

These are said to be universal transcending the geographical boundaries.

Example: Peace and love are cherished in every part of the world.

Ethical Principles are relative and not-universal

Ethics essentially are societal guidelines. And ethics often changes with the society. They depend on history, culture, religion, etc. of every society. Some societies may be progressive, some may be traditional.

for example: Commercial surrogacy is banned in few countries and allowed in some countries.

for example: Consenting adult homosexual act is now not criminalised in India whereas it is still a criminal act in Bangladesh.

for example: Equal rights of women, political economic or social, is still a distant dream for women of Afghanistan.

Thus, Ethical principles depends on the society much more than being universal. However few ethical principles transcend universal geographical boundaries.

5. (a) For civil servants, both professional competence and commitment to ethics are equally important. Analyze. (150 words) 10

सिविल सेवकों के लिए पेशेवर सक्षमता और नीतिशास्त्र के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता, दोनों समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Professional competence is the aptitude of a civil servant to perform his public duty efficiently and effectively.

Commitment to Ethics is the attitude of the civil servant to uphold the values of honesty, integrity and ensure probity in governance at all times.

Both are equally important for a civil servant in delivering his public duties.

Professional competence without ethics will lead to

- Corruption and favouritism
- Red-tapism
- Apathetic attitude
- Delay in public service delivery.
- Ineffective governance.

For eg. Dr. A.Q Khan of Pakistan was professionally competent equal to Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam, but Dr. Khan led the country towards the proliferation of Nuclear weapons.

Ethical commitment without professional competence is meaningless in public life as the civil servant, no matter how ethical, won't be able to deliver his mandated task.

Thus, both professional competence and ethical commitment are required in civil servants.

These can be ensured through rigorous scrutiny and mid-career review and inculcating civil services values through code on Ethics and Code of conduct.

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5. (b) Despite changing family structure, it still plays an important role in nurturing core societal values. Discuss. (150 words) 10

परिवार की बदलती संरचना के बावजूद, यह अभी भी मूलभूत सामाजिक मूल्यों का पोषण करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Family is the first agent of socialisation.

In the words of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, if India wants to progress and remove corruption, there are three primary agents that could do so — The father, The Mother and the teacher.

Due to globalisation and rapid changing socio-economic conditions, the family structure has undergone structural changes. Few prominent changes are:

- from joint families to nuclear families.
- from single working parent to dual career family.
- from collective living to individualism.

The importance of family in nurturing core values is still prominent:

- First agent of socialisation.
- Child spends maximum time with family members.

- Child when born is like a clean slate, therefore it is what family writes (nurtures values) that act as first socialisation.
- Child is like wet clay on a potter's wheel. The family (acting as potter) shapes the value system of the child. The child gets moulded in whatever shape family moulds him/her.
- The values imparted by family are enduring and last longer due to heavy investment of time and emotions.
- The child is in pre-conventional attitude formation stage. He is indecisive and learns whatever is taught to him.

Thus, the family still plays a very important role in nurturing societal values. Therefore it is the responsibility of family members especially parents to nurture right kind of ethical values.

6. Impartiality as a core value of civil services should not become a hurdle in showing compassion towards weaker sections of the society. Examine.

(150 words) 10

सिविल सेवाओं के एक मूलभूत मूल्य के रूप में निष्पक्षता को समाज के दुर्बल वर्गों के प्रति करुणा की अभिव्यक्ति में बाधा नहीं बनना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Impartiality is defined as a desirable trait in the civil services where the civil servants do not favour or disfavour anyone based on personal beliefs or subjectivity.

Impartiality entails that public servant while serving the society —

- Does not succumb to political pressure to favour one group over other.
- Does not involve personal viewpoints, prejudices, beliefs to favour or disfavour anyone over the other.

It is a cherished value in civil services, however it can become a hurdle in showing compassion towards weaker section.

A civil servant does not and should not dismiss the plea of a weaker section merely on the basis of facts and showcasing impartiality.

'Treating unequals as equal is also a form of discrimination'.

Also, it is the duty of a civil servant to ensure all-inclusive growth of the society and to ensure no one is left behind.

Thus, the value of impartiality must be balanced with a value of compassion. A

civil servant must endeavour continuously to find ways to help the weaker section of society.

7. Tolerance is not enough, it is the idea of acceptance that accommodates diversities and makes a society inclusive. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

सहिष्णुता पर्याप्त नहीं है बल्कि यह स्वीकार्यता का विचार है जो विविधताओं को समायोजित करता है और समाज को समावेशी बनाता है। सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए।

Tolerance is merely the act of toleration of other's viewpoint, thinking, beliefs and the way of living.

It is a necessary condition to make a society inclusive but not a sufficient condition.

Acceptance is a larger umbrella to accept and let other's interact with your culture in order to accommodate diversities and a society inclusive.



Tolerance

- You stay in your sphere, I will stay in my sphere.
- We won't interfere in other's practices.
- It could increase prejudices.
- It is the suppression of one's prejudices against other diversity.



Acceptance

- We interact with each other and tend to accept each other's culture.
- It reduces prejudices.
- It is inclusive.
- It is the positive way to accept other culture.

Thus to make a society inclusive and accommodate diversities, such as India, it is the acceptance rather than tolerance that should be adopted.

Through acceptance, positives of each other's culture are accepted and ~~internalised~~ ^{respected} while removing vices & prejudices of both cultures.

However, acceptance does not mean internalisation or adoption of other's culture in its entirety.

Acceptance → Integration.
Internalisation → Assimilation.

Therefore, what we need is 'salad-bowl' where each culture flourish rather than 'melting pot' society.

8. Companies adhering to the norms of corporate governance emerge as winners in the long run. Evaluate with the help of suitable examples.

(150 words) 10

कॉर्पोरेट शासन के मानदंडों का पालन करने वाली कंपनियां दीर्घकाल में सफल कंपनियों के रूप में उभरती हैं। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Corporate Governance is defined as the ethical way of governance in the affairs of a corporate or business.

It is treating every stakeholder with ethical conduct and refraining from cheating or fraud.

A healthy corporate governance ensure benefits of all stakeholders — shareholders, investors, employees, customers, society, environment.

In the short-run, it may seem that the company's growth is retarded due to following the practice of good corporate governance. However, it is the opposite in long run.

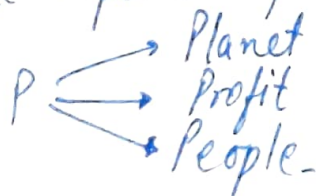
Corporates adhering to norms of ethical governance outperforms in long run :

- Due to well defined duties and obligation.
- Support from all the stakeholders because they have trust in the corporate.

- Sustainable practices which reduces the burden on environment and lesser dues in "Polluter - Pay" model.
- Support from the society and inclusive growth for mutual benefits.
- Less chances of corruption and frauds by the employees.
Employees tend to return the favour when Company takes care of them and their families.
- Higher profits due to enhanced shareholders' trust and more inflow of investment.

For example: When we think of Good Corporate Governance, first name come is of Tata Group. Its been century since Jamshedji Tata laid the brick of first company. In the longer run, the group has outperformed its rivals due to healthy collaboration of all stakeholders.

3-P are important for Good Corporate Governance



SECTION – B

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

9. You are posted as a DCP in the national capital of the country. In a locality which falls under your jurisdiction, protests have been going on for the last one month against a decision taken by the government. While these protests have been non-violent in nature and are being led by women, the protesters have blocked a major road which connects a number of satellite cities. This has led to traffic jams and congestion causing inconvenience to people who use this road for commuting to work causing hardships and a loss to the economy. A number of people filed complaints in this regard and also approached the courts. The High Court has directed the police to keep larger public interest in mind and take appropriate action.

In light of the information given above, answer the following questions:

(a) While highlighting the significance of right to protest in a democratic setup, discuss the limitations on this right, even if the protests are non-violent, as in this case.

(b) What are the options available to you?

(c) Evaluate each of these options and choose the option you would adopt, giving reasons. (20)

आप देश की राष्ट्रीय राजधानी में एक DCP के तौर पर पदस्थापित हैं। आपके अधिकार क्षेत्र में आने वाले एक इलाके में सरकार द्वारा लिए गए एक निर्णय के विरुद्ध विगत एक महीने से विरोध-प्रदर्शन चल रहा है। हालाँकि, इन विरोध-प्रदर्शनों की प्रकृति अहिंसक है और इनका नेतृत्व महिलाओं द्वारा किया जा रहा है, किन्तु प्रदर्शनकारियों ने कई अनुषंगी नगरों को जोड़ने वाली एक प्रमुख सड़क को अवरुद्ध कर दिया है। इससे ट्रैफिक जाम और भीड़भाड़ की समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है। इस कारण काम पर आने-जाने के लिए इस सड़क का उपयोग करने वालों को असुविधा हो रही है जिससे कठिनाइयाँ उत्पन्न हो रही हैं और अर्थव्यवस्था को हानि हो रही है। अनेक लोगों ने इस संबंध में शिकायत दर्ज कराई है और न्यायालयों का दरवाजा भी खटखटाया है। उच्च न्यायालय ने पुलिस को व्यापक जनहित को ध्यान में रखने और उचित कार्रवाई करने का निर्देश दिया है।

उपर्युक्त दी गयी जानकारी के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में विरोध-प्रदर्शन के अधिकार के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस अधिकार पर सीमाओं की विवेचना कीजिए, भले ही विरोध प्रदर्शन अहिंसक हों, जैसा कि इस प्रकरण में है।

(b) आपके पास उपलब्ध विकल्प क्या हैं?

(c) इनमें से प्रत्येक विकल्प का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और कारण बताते हुए, आपके द्वारा अपनाए जाने वाले विकल्प का चुनाव कीजिए।

As a DCP of the region, I have to ensure the public order in the area and ensure least inconvenience to the public while balancing the right to protest of the section of the society affected by government decision.

9) Right to Freedom to protest

is essential in a vibrant democracy setup.

It has various significance.

- Make democracy a participatory democracy.
- Let the people present their demand to the government.
- It is a fundamental right of citizen to protest peacefully under Article 19.
- It keeps a check on the powers of the democratic elected government.
- It makes the government accountable to the public

However in the article 19 itself, under Article 19(2), there have been mentioned "reasonable

restrictions" on the right to protest even though peacefully. These are public order and non-violent.

Also as per Supreme Court judgement

- A peaceful protest cannot go on indefinitely.
- The blocking of public infrastructure cannot be indefinite.
- The peaceful protest, if indefinite, planned and non-spontaneous, should be carried out at designated places.

b) Options available to me after High Court's direction

i) Remove the protesters from the major road and ensure free movement of traffic.

Merit

- Ensure law and order
- Least public trouble & hardship
- Boosting the economy.

Demerit

- The protest may turn violent,
- The fundamental right to protest peacefully breached
- Increase distrust between public and government.

ii) Allowing the protest to continue while ensuring traffic movement by making space on the blocked highway or through alternate routes

Merits

- Right to protest upheld.
- The people will be able to commute their location.
- Trust in police increased.

Demerits

- Continued blockage of public infrastructure
- hardship for commuters to take longer routes and probable increased commute time
- increased congestion in the city.

iii) Persuading protestors to continue protest at some designated place

Merit

- Right to protest upheld
- No hardship for commuters
- Government will be sympathetic to the peaceful and cooperating protestors
- Greater trust in the police and administration

Demerit

- Government may not pay heed to the protestors if they free the public roads.
- It may result in violent protests by fringe elements

c) As a DCP, I will try to

A) i) First persuade the protestors to protest at some other place.

- Ensuring Credibility
- Building Trust.
- Connecting emotionally to be empathetic towards their cause.

ii) Ensure proper channelling of traffic by increased traffic police deployment.

iii) Ensure their demands reach the government at the timely & correct format.

B) iv) If protestors do not agree, I will ask them to make the traffic flow by stepping aside from the highway.

v) Since blocking of roads cannot be done forever, I will ensure proper directions from the administration and Judiciary before deploying force to evacuate the area with least use of force.

This way I would give chance for peaceful protest, being sympathetic and ensure Rule of law and Public Order.

10. You are a sportsman who has been recently included in the national team squad for an upcoming international tournament. Many others are fighting for the same position and you would like to cement your place in the team as soon as possible. While you are practicing at a training session for the tournament with your fellow team mates, one amongst them offers you a prohibited substance. He claims that it will help you in improving your performance in the tournament. He also informs you that a lot of other team mates also use performance enhancing drugs or PEDs to improve their performance in tournaments.

In this context, answer the following questions:

(a) What are the options available to you in the above case? Which amongst these will you choose and why?

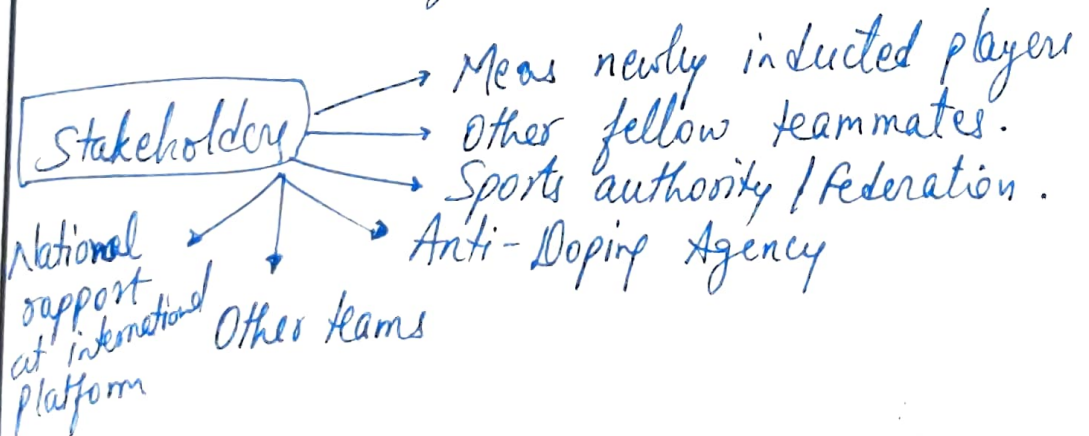
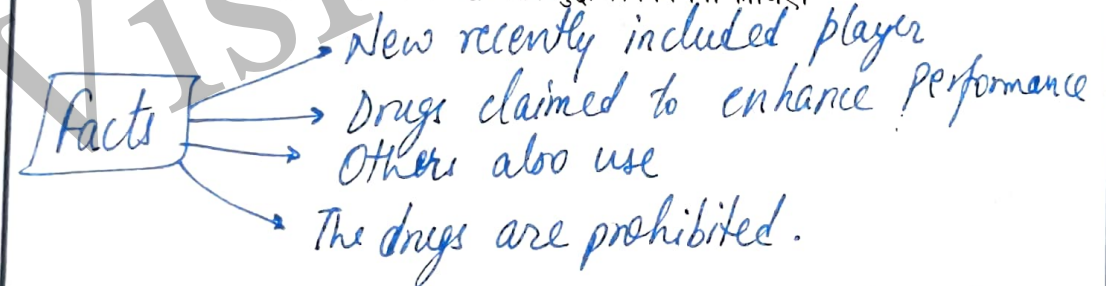
(b) Discuss the ethical issues involved in doping by sportspersons. (20)

आप एक खिलाड़ी हैं जिसे हाल ही में एक आगामी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिस्पर्धा के लिए राष्ट्रीय टीम की टुकड़ी में सम्मिलित किया गया है। कई अन्य लोग भी इसी स्थान के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं और आप यथाशीघ्र टीम में अपने स्थान को पक्का करना चाहते हैं। जब आप अपनी टीम के साथियों के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा के लिए एक प्रशिक्षण सत्र में अभ्यास कर रहे थे, उनमें से एक ने आपको एक प्रतिबंधित पदार्थ की पेशकश की। उसका दावा था कि इससे आपको टूर्नामेंट में अपना प्रदर्शन सुधारने में सहायता मिलेगी। उसने आपको यह भी बताया कि टीम के कई अन्य साथी भी प्रतिस्पर्धा में अपना प्रदर्शन बेहतर बनाने के लिए प्रदर्शन वर्धक औषधियों या PEDs का उपयोग करते हैं।

इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) उपर्युक्त स्थिति में आपके पास उपलब्ध विकल्प क्या हैं? इनमें से आप किसका चुनाव करेंगे और क्यों?

(b) खिलाड़ियों द्वारा डोपिंग से संबद्ध नैतिक मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए।



a) Options available to mei) To consume the drug and enhance my performance

Merit

- Performance enhanced, better chance of staying in national team.
- Team as a whole will outperform.
- Better team trust.

Demerit

- Unlawful act under NDPS Act
 - Cheating and fraud.
 - May spoil national image at international platform.
- Ban on me and other team players.

ii) To convince other teams that consuming PEDs are unlawful.

Merit

- Healthy ^{mates} team building and team spirit → Greater efforts to win.
- International image enhanced.
- Open to scrutiny by Anti-doping agency.

Demerit

- Team players are seniors → May not listen to me
- Poor team building and internal clashes.
- Risk of team getting caught
- Team may complain against me, national career dented.

iii) To report to Anti-Doping Agency:

Merit

Legal, I will be following law.
 Showing courage
 I will come out clean.
 Chance of not using PEDs by other national teams.

Demerit

Reduction in team performance

Destruction of national team
 Confluence between the players, federation and agency may ruin my career.

iv) To intimate the federation about the drug consumption by the team.

Merit

Federation will take action against the deviant players
 Healthy team building:
 Federation may come out with strict code of ethics and increased vigilance

Demerit

Confluence between team players and federation cannot be ruled out
 Damage to my national career in the sports

Option I will Choose

i) First, I will try to persuade my teammates against the ill-effects of PEDs and its repercussions on team.

ii) Since, they were already taking PEDs, I will inform to the federation and ask them to take action.

- National image at risk, federation will take action.

- Enhanced team ethos.

- Better code on Ethics and Code of Conduct.

iii) I will wait for the federation to take action. If they do not take action and PEDs consumption continues, I will report it to national Anti-Doping agency.

This way I will be able to show courage and fortitude; and be able to upheld the sports spirit.

b) Ethical issues involved in doping

- Against sports spirit and fair play.
- Will be illegal ⇒ a big no-no.
- Consumption of PEDs against article 47 of the constitution, article 51A of the constitution and various national and international laws.
- It will impact the future generation of the players.
- Breach of integrity and honesty by the sports person.

11. Recently, the four accused in the rape and murder of a veterinary doctor were shot down by the police while they were in police custody. The police claimed that the four accused were taken to the site of the rape in the early hours of the morning. They managed to snatch two pistols from the policemen, fired and injured two cops, and were shot in retaliation. Soon thereafter, a majority of the public welcomed the news of the police shooting the alleged rapists.

Why is it that people applaud these actions of the police? Do you share such sentiments? Justify with relevant arguments.

(20)

हाल ही में, एक पशु चिकित्सक से दुष्कर्म और हत्या के मामले के चार अभियुक्तों को पुलिस ने, पुलिस हिरासत के दौरान मुठभेड़ में मार गिराया। पुलिस का दावा है कि चारों अभियुक्तों को जिस दिन तड़के दुष्कर्म वाले घटना स्थल पर ले जाया गया था, उन्होंने पुलिसकर्मियों से दो पिस्तौलें छीनकर पुलिस पर गोलियां चलाई और दो पुलिस वालों को घायल कर दिया जिसकी जवाबी कार्रवाई में उन्हें गोली मार दी गई। इसके तुरंत पश्चात् बहुसंख्यक जनता ने पुलिस द्वारा कथित बलात्कारियों को गोली मारने के समाचार का स्वागत किया।

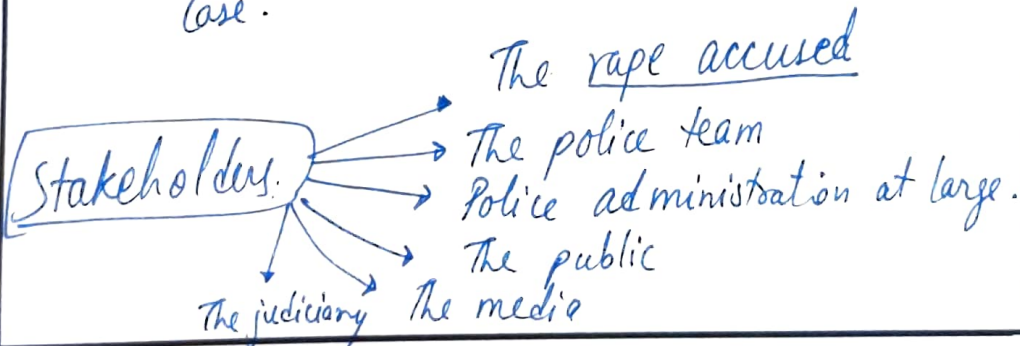
ऐसा क्यों है कि लोग पुलिस की इन कार्रवाइयों की सराहना करते हैं? क्या आप भी ऐसी ही भावनाएं रखते हैं? प्रासंगिक तर्कों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

This is a classical case of alleged extra-judicial killings by the police department.

The matter is of grave concern

i) because of the alleged custodial deaths and fake encounter case.

ii) The applause of the act by the people without knowing the true facts of the case.



→ People applaud such actions

i) Sentiments of the people

- Since a rape case, people already shaped their opinion.
- They want justice to the victim by punishment of the accused.

ii) The media

- Media sensationalise the news facts and present in such a way that accused seems to be culprits. ⇒ Media Trials

iii) The lack of trust in Judiciary

- Increasing backlog and delays in justice prompt people demanding fast justice.
- The accused usually gets support of some influential person and gets bail or reprimanded by the courts.
- The defence lawyer delays the court's proceeding.

iv) The image of police department as inefficient and not doing anything.

- Lack of trust in police investigation
- Image that police will come under influence and favour the culprits.

Thus all these factors culminate into applauding the police department when they take quick action and "delivers" the "so-called justice".

However, I do not support such sentiments

- Every accused demands fair judicial process and justice should be met as per the law of the land.
- There is nothing above the Rule of Law. The police department should be sensitive enough and show courage to not succumb to the popular demand and do injustice.
- It will create a wrong precedent and many more police officials may be tempted to do extra-judicial killings to get fame and applause.

However, there is another angle to the case. The police could be truthful in this case and the accused actually must have tried to fled.

This demands fair enquiry and the proper investigation into the case. The court should take cognizance and ensure no kind of extra-legal (or illegal) activity has taken place.

- In any case, the people should be sensitive enough to not draw conclusion without proper investigation and fact checking.
- The media should be responsible to the media ethics and not conduct unfair media trials and sensationalization of the news.
- The police department must work under anonymity without getting succumb to popular or influential demands which are unjust.
- The judiciary must be able to give quick and rational judgements so that the trust of people

in the judiciary is establish.

• In this case, judiciary must oversee that proper investigation without internal or external influence takes place.

• The government must come out with proper code on Ethics and Code of conduct to ensure every government official subscribes to the highest standards of public service delivery.

• Awareness should be spread to not draw conclusion and support extra-judicial killings.

VISION IAS

12. Public policy is being increasingly informed by insights from the behavioural sciences. One such behavioural approach is the Nudge theory. It is mainly concerned with the design of choices, which influences the decisions we make. Nudge theory proposes that the designing of choices should be based on how people actually think and decide, rather than how leaders and authorities traditionally believe people think and decide.

In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) Giving examples, illustrate the difference between enforced change and 'Nudge' techniques?
(b) Identify the ethical concerns associated with the nudge technique. Also, suggest ways for using nudging theory ethically. (20)

सार्वजनिक नीति उत्तरोत्तर व्यवहार संबंधी विज्ञानों की अंतर्दृष्टियों से अनुपूरित हो रही है। ऐसा ही व्यवहार संबंधी एक दृष्टिकोण नज थ्योरी है। यह मुख्य रूप से चयन की उस अभिकल्पना से संबंधित है, जो हमारे द्वारा लिए जाने वाले निर्णयों को प्रभावित करती है। नज थ्योरी प्रस्तावित करती है कि चयन की अभिकल्पना इस बात पर आधारित होनी चाहिए कि वास्तव में लोग कैसे सोचते और निर्णय लेते हैं, न कि इस आधार पर कि पारंपरिक रूप से नेताओं और प्राधिकारियों का यह मानना कि लोग कैसे सोचते और निर्णय लेते हैं।

इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) उदाहरण देते हुए, प्रवर्तित परिवर्तन और 'नज' तकनीकों के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए?
(b) नज तकनीक से संबद्ध नैतिक चिंताओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, नैतिक रूप से नज थ्योरी का उपयोग करने की विधियां सुझाइए।

a) Public policy is getting constructive evolved by the incorporation of behavioural sciences and other attitude formation techniques.

Enforced Changes $\xrightarrow{\text{Behavioural science Techniques}}$ 'Nudge' techniques.

In the Enforced change techniques

- Focus on the modalities of law.
- Top-down approach and one-size-fit-all approach.

- Laws and Rules → used to → shape people choices and their decisions.

For example, Right to Education Act was an enforced change. Another example Stertization during Emergency.

Demerits

- People forced to follow rules
- Limited scope of choices
- Non-participatory democracy.
- People develop negative sentiments.

Merits

- Change as per popular demand by the government.
- Brings uniformity.

However, studies showed that enforced changes showcase limited ground results and people tend to just comply rather than internalise the change.

'Nudge' Techniques on the other hand favours the decision making by the people on their free will, with some caveats induced.

In this the choices are designed keeping in mind the change required and the

ideology, sentiments and popular demand during the policy making.

The examples of Nudge technique are

- Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao
- Family planning methods rather than forced sterilisation.
- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

Merits

- Participatory democracy.
- Not forcing people to adopt changes
- Internalisation of the change and attitudinal change.

Demerits

- Careful, thoughtful planning required.
- May not deliver the desired result
- Unethical to coerse people in the garb of free choices. Example political agenda.

b) Ethical Challenges with Nudge Theory

- Non-transparent.
- Coerce the people in the garb of free choices.
- Influencing the minority towards the adoption of changes which majority demands.
For example Nudging Gram Sabha under PESA Act by the influential leaders to get their approval.
- Utilitarian approach which restricts the liberty of person to make free, informed and unbiased decisions.
- Presenting only few choices rather than the complete picture. ⇒ people forced to follow only from the limited set.

Therefore the Nudge Theory must be used ethically in order to ethically influence people towards the adoption of a progressive change.

Suggestions

- Spreading awareness about the intended goals and the means to adopt in reaching goals.
- Presenting the whole set of options available with focus on intended favourable choices.
- Telling the people about the ill-effects of the options.
- "Walking the talk" by the leaders.
- Effective, simple and non-coercive persuasion.
- Spreading awareness about the benefits of the option and problems if not adopted.
- Scrutiny by all the stakeholders and the judiciary. including the civil society and NGOs.

This way, the people can be ethically nudged to adopt a just, progressive and sustainable change.

13. You are posted as a District Magistrate in a remote district in India. The district is prone to frequent natural disasters which often lead to breakdown of the administrative machinery. The educational and health institutes in the district suffer the most as the supply of goods is disrupted during any such disaster. You have been given the task to enroll the people in your district for a government program which requires gathering information from people using door to door campaigns. However, people in the district are not forthcoming and are refusing to comply with the directions. Upon interaction with the local leaders, you realize that their trust on local administration has also eroded.

(a) What are the administrative challenges that you face in such a situation to restore the credibility of the administration?

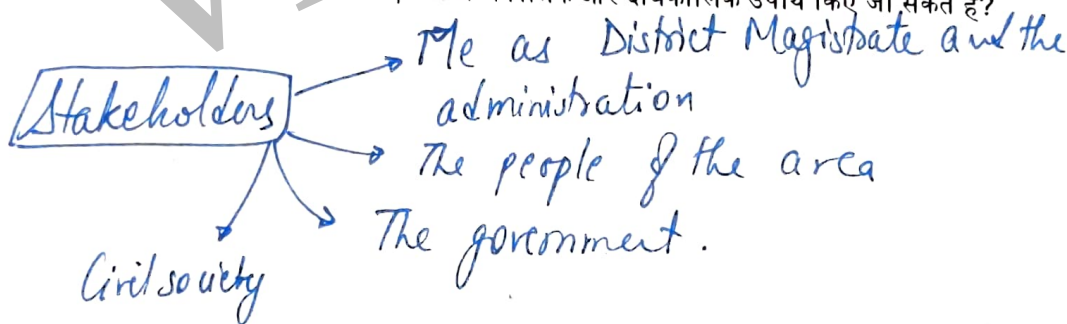
(b) Given the resources and command of the government, what short-term and long-term measures can be taken to earn back the trust of the people and their willing cooperation?

(20)

आप भारत के एक दूरदराज जिले में एक जिलाधिकारी के तौर पर पदस्थापित हैं। यह जिला निरंतर आने वाली प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के प्रति प्रवण है जिससे प्रायः प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था भंग हो जाती है। इससे जिले के शिक्षण व स्वास्थ्य संस्थानों को सर्वाधिक परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है क्योंकि ऐसी किसी भी आपदा के दौरान वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति बाधित हो जाती है। आपको एक सरकारी कार्यक्रम के लिए अपने जिले में लोगों को नामांकित करने का कार्य सौंपा गया है जिसके लिए घर-घर जाकर अभियान का उपयोग करके लोगों से जानकारी जुटाने की आवश्यकता है। हालांकि, जिले के लोग आगे नहीं आ रहे हैं और निर्देशों का पालन करने से मना कर रहे हैं। स्थानीय नेताओं के साथ बातचीत करने पर आपको पता चलता है कि स्थानीय प्रशासन पर भी उनका विश्वास क्षीण हो गया है।

(a) ऐसी स्थिति में प्रशासन की विश्वसनीयता को पुनर्स्थापित करने में आपके सामने आने वाली प्रशासनिक चुनौतियां क्या हैं?

(b) संसाधनों और सरकार के आदेश को देखते हुए लोगों का भरोसा और तत्परता से उनका सहयोग वापस प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?



9) The people's trust has been eroded due to natural disasters' havoc and failure of administrative machinery to provide rescue and relief in the time of adversity.

This erosion of trust is not good for the participative and good governance. Therefore the trust and the credibility of the administration must be established.

Administrative Challenges in establishing credibility

• Non-responsive people

- Sentiments high against the administration.
- Suffered the losses.
- Lost the trust in the administration

• Past history of failure of administration

- Administration also comprises of humans but must be proactive and courageous during the disaster.
- loss of credibility of the administration.

• Psychological barriers

- Distrust leads to extracization of the administration.
- People refusing to comply and support when administration willing to help.

Physical Barriers

- The often breakdown of machinery shows the ineffective structure of administration.
- The educational and health infrastructure, to which people interact daily and sees as face of administration suffered the most.

The challenge is to overcome these barriers with the available resources and to gain back the trust of the people.

b) As a District Magistrate, It is my responsibility to ensure people have trust in the administration and that the administration is credible enough to respect their trust.

Ways I will adopt to garner trust

Short term Measures

- Using the art of Persuasion to persuade people to support the administration.
- Establishing Credibility
 - Use of popular leader to picture administration favourably
 - Showing sympathy towards them.

- Connecting with them emotionally:
 - Listening to their grievances and demands.
 - Showing empathy towards them.
- Asking for their support to Build Back Better
 - Establishing common ground.
 - Thinking win-win and mutual benefits.
 - Pursuing compassion and ensuring that entire administration is at their best to deliver to the masses.
- Show leadership
 - To persuade my administration to work tirelessly towards the people.
 - Accepting the lacunae and suggestion in the administrative machinery.
- Support them financially: ex-gratia amount.

→ Long Term Measures

- Creating platform for administration-public engagement.
- Reform the administrative machinery with clear responsibility and channelling disaster

response.

- Building robust infrastructure, both physical and communication to ensure both mitigation and preparedness.
- Ensuring proper revenue inflow and effective utilisation
 - Asking for government grants as district frequently hit by disasters.
 - Adopting alternate means of revenue eg. crowdfunding.
- Engaging Civil society and NGOs to help in effective delivery of service.
- Building robust schools and health as per CRDI guidelines.

This way, the trust of the people and better infrastructure can be built to ensure the administrative machinery do not fail in future.

14. In contemporary times, disruptions have become an endemic feature of the functioning of Indian Parliament. Though it is not a new phenomenon, disruptions, which were an exception earlier, seem to have become the new normal. The years gone by have seen MPs raise slogans, snatch papers from ministers and indulge in theatrics. Crucial time of the Parliament, which ought to have been spent in debating appropriateness of legislation or other important issues, is getting unnecessarily wasted.

In this context, answer the following:

(a) Identify the ethical issues involved from the point of view of different stakeholders?

(b) What are the reasons behind such a scenario?

(c) Is merely having a code of conduct or ethics sufficient to resolve this situation? (20)

समकालीन समय में, व्यवधान भारतीय संसद के कामकाज की स्थानिक विशेषता बन गए हैं। यद्यपि यह कोई नवीन परिघटना नहीं है, तथापि व्यवधान, जो कि पहले अपवादस्वरूप ही हुआ करते थे, ऐसा लगता है कि वे अब नवीन परिपाटी बन गए हैं। वे दिन लड़ गए जब सांसदों को नारे लगाते, मंत्रियों से कागजात छीनते और नाटक में लिप्त देखा जाता था। संसद का महत्वपूर्ण समय, जिसे विधायन की उपयुक्तता या अन्य महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर बहस करने में व्यय किया जाना चाहिए था, अनावश्यक रूप से व्यर्थ हो रहा है।

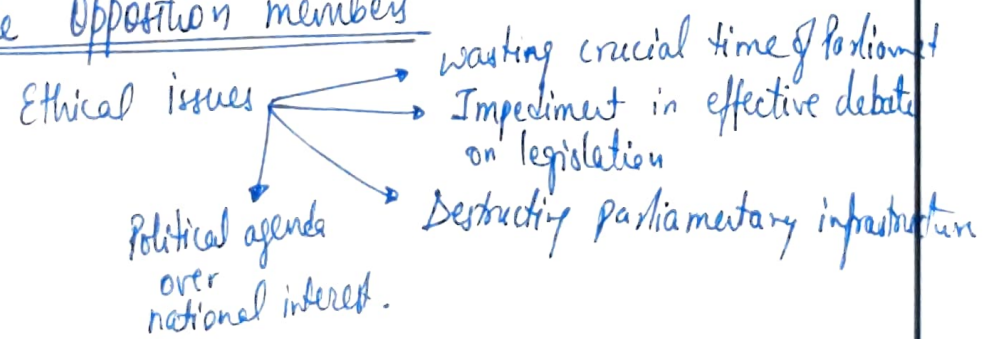
इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) विभिन्न हितधारकों के दृष्टिकोण से सम्मिलित नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए?
 (b) इस प्रकार के परिदृश्य के लिए उत्तरदायी कारण क्या हैं?
 (c) क्या इस स्थिति का समाधान करने के लिए केवल आचरण या नीतिपरक आचार संहिता का होना पर्याप्त है?

a)

Different Stakeholders

The Opposition members



The ruling government and its MPs

Ethical issues → Unable to build consensus
 → Passing legislation in haste without
 debating appropriateness of legislation
 → Need to pass legislation
 in national interest.

• The Parliament Staff including secretariat, security
 Ethical issues → toeing the Party lines.
 → have to act against the elected
 MPs representing the voice of their
 people.

• The 'Chair' of the house
 Ethical issue → responsibility to maintain decorum
 ⇒ unable.
 → Responsibility to ensure just,
 effective and deliberative legislation
 ⇒ unable to ensure so.

b) Reasons behind such scenarios

- Lack of morality and ethics in the parliamentarians.
- Political agenda > national interest.
- Guided by the party whip and party leaders.
- Parliamentary privileges granted to them.

- Immunity
Impunity from judicial interference in day-to-day parliamentary affairs.
- Mistrust in the parliamentary 'chair'.
Speaker in Lok Sabha.
Chairman in Rajya Sabha.
- Support of the party cadre and public from outside the parliament \Rightarrow boosting the sentiments to cause disruptions.
- Lack of inner party democracy.
- Lack of Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct enforcement

9)

Merely having a Code of Conduct or Ethics is not sufficient to resolve the situation because

- Internal locus of control is low.
- Morality and duty towards the public is degraded.
- Criminals in the Parliament won't pay heed to CoC and CoE. \Rightarrow Lawbreakers are lawmakers.
- Not enough enforcement mechanism to enforce CoC and CoE.

- CoC and CoE can't encompass each and every activity. Therefore internal self-morality is required.

Way forward

- Inculcating the values of duty towards the nation and the public.
- Inculcating the morality and ethical values.
- Sensitizing the MPs that they have bigger mandate than just toeing the political agenda.
- Oversight of external agency for example ECI or Judiciary on unconstitutional conduct.
- Holistic reapproach to Parliamentary Privileges.

VisionIAS