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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE: [REDACTED])

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	87661
Center	Jaipur	Date	19 Dec, 2020

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

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 **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**.
इसमें बीस 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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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No)

①

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 Analyze.

Ans: (a)

Social morality refers to the norms that society has set and follow and perceive as moral.

Expectations from civil servant

- (1) Constitutional ideals to be followed
- (2) Rule of law to be followed
- (3) 6 Roles as envisaged by ARC II such as anonymity, neutrality etc.
- (4) All India civil services rules and central civil services rules

Issues in following social morality

- (1) popular belief mistaken as morality
Eg. Head hunters of Nepal think head hunting is moral
- (2) Compromising objectivity as civil servant may choose social objects morality over objectivity. For eg. human sacrifice in Tantric cult.

(3) conflicts in constitutional morality
and social morality. For. g. subimal's
issue

(4) Hero-worship by society starts influencing
opinion & decisions of civil servants.

What should civil servant do?

Strike a fine balance between the
two. Do not compromise with objectivity.

Season rationality with emotions
(emotional intelligence).

Discretionary powers should
always be exercised without violating
rule of law and in public
interest as per section 3 of All India
Service Rules;

Therefore, civil servant is expected
to uphold public interest, and
social morality can be upheld if it does
not compromise on values.

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No)

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.

Q1 (b)

State policies and actions always try to uphold ethics and work in public interest yet some conflicts are inevitable.

For eg. compromising environmental ethics for the sake of economic growth

Reasons

- policy & action has both positive and negative aspects. For ex. Dam construction

Positive

- availability of water for irrigation
- helps farmers
- aid urbanization process and mitigate water issues.
- helps urban folks

Negative

- Submergence of land, displacement of people
- rights of displaced people affected
- negative impact on fisheries and rivers (siltation)
- affects environment.

• fulfillment of state objective of economic growth and welfare.

• violation of rights of people
— choosing majority at expense of minority.

What can be done?

- (1) Mitigate negative externalities as much as possible.
 - (2) participation of all stakeholders in policy-making
Eg. open public discussion on bills
 - (3) involve experts from all areas to ensure all are represented well.
Eg. Environmentalists while making policy for economically fragile areas.
- To conclude, DEMOCRATIZATION of the process is the best way forward.

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.

2(a) Global ethics is the moral principles and goals which has been accepted as necessary and sufficient requirements for sustaining human life.

Principles:-

- (1) Sustainable Development
- (2) One health - synergise health of environment, animals and humans
- (3) Injustice anywhere is threat to justice everywhere
- (4) Voice to all nations of. through UN.
- (5) Ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity

How to Universally accepted Goals

- (*) SDG goals such as Zero hunger, No poverty, Gender equality.

life at sea & land, industrial growth
etc.

How Global ethics can help?

(1) It aims at democratisation of
process such as UN at top,
Nation at second level, state at
third and so on.

(2) Democracy means organisation of
society around liberty, equality,
and, fraternity and justice.

Thus related to goals directly.

(3) One health is invariably related
to inclusive and sustainable growth

Thus, Global ethics act as provides
means to achieve the ends.

2(b) Highlight the important teachings of Swami Vivekananda relevant to the youths of today.

2(b) Swami Vivekananda emerged as youth leader in 19th century and promoted ethics, energy and activity among youths.

Important teachings:-

(1) "Awake, arise and stop not"

He teaches that one must not quit till the goal is achieved. This is relevant specially, when there is increasing suicidal cases.

(2) to remain firm and hold your grounds when during difficult times.

This is relevant specially during covid times when despair is common and hope is exception.

(3) To build strength of character

This is relevant when youth is increasingly indulging in drugs, and crimes. This is required input in all aspects of life.

(4) To fight injustice against yourself and others.

This is relevant so that youth analyse every issue rationally and build cognitive abilities to see truth and stand by it

(5) Build Nation

Youth today is the Nation tomorrow. To build a strong nation, youth needs to be trained in right directions.

Hence, Swami Vivekananda's teachings are very relevant for youth today to contribute in Nation building as evident in NSS motto

"Not me, But You"

3) Bring out meaning of below quotations:-

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

(a) Courage is the ability to stand for oneself - morally or physically - in face of popular opposition.

Courage is most important as it is required to stand by one's beliefs, ethics, and all other morals.

Lal Bahadur Shastri showed Courage when he resigned as railway minister taking responsibility of all the loss when he was not legally required to do so.

Nerija Bhanot, though less physically equipped, but was high on side of moral courage when she fought for basic human needs of passengers.

in the hi-jacked airplane. She showed
utmost dedication to her duties.

Gandhiji was courageous to
utilise non-violence and truth as tools
to stand against oppressive, and
violent British Raj.

Without courage, one would
not be able to defend his/her moral.

Showing morals and adherence to
rule of law and ethical code of
conduct during difficult times
requires courage.

Thus, courage is at the root
of all other virtues.

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.

A 3(b)

Responsibility is a wider term which encompasses legal accountability to the law of the land, and moral responsibility to one's own conscience.

Just laws means - that laws has been made after due process i.e. due process of law. Thus, they do not compromise on ideals of liberty, equality, fraternity and contribute to justice.

Following just laws is required by the legal framework itself otherwise it is penalised - civil or criminal.

However, above the legal compulsion, there is compulsion from one's

own conscience. For the common good of society, every individual has moral responsibility to follow just laws.

"No man is an island"

However, unjust laws needs to be rectified. This requires objection from the learned lot. It is moral responsibility of the learned citizen to object unjust laws.

If this is not done, it could result into tyranny of the ruler, dictatorial rule and corrosion of democracy.

Civil disobedience was planned only because of this that is to disobey unjust laws, which was supported by Gandhiji himself. Moreover, we are able to reform our society by disobeying unjust laws such as LATI systems. Hence, both obeying and disobeying are moral responsibilities.

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

Q4
(a) War can be interpreted in many ways such as war between two nations, "war" against a specific social ill etc.

War, as in, World War - I and World War - II failed to bring prosperity to people. Whole world faced hardships in all spheres - social, political, economical etc. There were loss of lives and property.

War where human lives and dignity are compromised for the sake of false notion of courage and bravery can never be justified.

However, "war", in metaphorical sense, against social ills, are the need of the hour.

For instance, "war" against gender inequality via ~~new~~ social media such as #MeToo, #TimesUp movement are very much welcomed. However, there negative side such as false complaints needs to be handled.

Moreover, "war" against terrorism on an international level is very much required. RATS of SCO is such a step. However, this also needs to be complemented by a developmental approach.

To conclude, war alone in any sense is not justifiable. However, in metaphorical sense, it needs to be complemented by other ways also.

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41b) Do you think that ethical principles are universal in nature? Justify your answer with relevant examples.

41b)

Ethical principles could be principles which a society thinks are moral as well as principles which are moral for an individual i.e. public and private sphere.

For an ethical principle to be universal it needs to be accepted by all the individuals collectively as part of society.

However, it is seen that there are some principles which are acceptable to society but not individual and vice-versa. For instance, principles of equality and liberty.

① Excess of equality leads to Marxist society where liberty of individual is lost in proletariat dictatorship.

② Similarly, excess of liberty leads to Anarchist society which is utopian in means as well as ends.

Hence, in this sense, these ethical principles cannot be absolute and universals. They need to be balanced such as "EQUAL FREEDOM", as is done in democracy.

However, it is seen that few principles are good for society as well as individuals such as TRUTH. They are categorical imperative of Kant.

Thus, ethical principles should uphold human dignity in all spheres — individual or societal — to become UNIVERSAL.

5(a) For civil servants, both professional competence and commitment to ethics are equally important. analyze.

Q.5
(a)

Professional competence refers to the ability to make decisions rationality, objectively, and in a timely manner. For civil servant it means ability to manage human resource and other resources well, and follow rule of law.

Commitment to ethics means to abide by one's morals while performing one's professional duty.

Importance of professional competence:-

- To allocate resources among various projects well so as to perform good in all of them
- Impartiality and transparency in code of conduct
- to bring out intended outcomes
- for the success of the organizations.

Importance of ethics

- integration of speech, thought and action which ultimately brings happiness (Gandhiji)
- for justified means
- especially, in circumstances where discretion is required.
- balancing private and public sphere.

Conflict in professional competence & ethics

Eg. Professional competence may require following all procedures in letter & spirit. While ethics requires going beyond them. For instance, giving social benefit without documented proofs. This requires great use of ethics.

Reconciliation can be done by considering various situations as and when it comes. In genuine cases, going beyond the regimented rules may be required. Lal Bahadur Shastri reconciled these two when he resigned taking whole responsibility of the railway accidents.

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No)

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

AS
(b)

Family is the first school of every human
[Locke] said that human mind at birth is TABULA RASA or clean slate which is then filled by experiences. Family is first source of such experiences.

Change in family structure is seen in recent times that is from Joint family to Nuclear Family, Ruralisation of old aged, more youth in urban areas etc.

From Joint family one learns the societal values of kinship, living together, respect to elders, adjustments to acknowledge similar rights of others, duties etc.

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Similarly, from nuclear family one learns values of brotherhood, individualism accepting oneself as part of family. This further, one's will to accept himself / herself as part of society.

However, it is argue that due to increase in fragmentation of family structure from joint to nuclear, many problems have surfaced. For instance, increase in drug addiction, more assertion of individual rights than duties, mental health has degraded etc.

The remedy lies not in analysis of family structure but in addressing specific issues individually. Amartya Sen argued that arrangement focussed approach (NITI) caters only the means and not outcomes, while outcome focussed approach address them all. That is family as institution is important but in its limit an sphere. Other factors are also equally important.

Q (b)

Impartiality as a core value of civil servants should not become a hurdle in showing compassion towards weaker section of the society - Examine.

→ Impartiality requires that all are treated without any prejudice or bias by the civil servant

Compassion is the empathy in action that is an action oriented approach for the weak.

Sometimes, impartiality is misunderstood as treating everyone equally.
For instance, not giving reservation to weaker section as it is misunderstood as privilege.

Our constitution requires us to be compassionate. What is more important is the equity. That is impartiality

means

"Equals to be treated equally
unequals to be treated unequally"

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This is the very principle behind the reasonable classification under article 14 of Indian constitution.

Moreover, compassionate individual is requirement under part IVA that is fundamental duties and compassionate state under part IV that is Directive principle of state policy.

In no way, they should be seen as at conflict with impartiality.

Impartiality requires a civil servant to treat public at large equally that is no privilege to be provided, say to a minister against a citizen.

At the same time, it requires that weaker sections to be supported as they are inherently at loss. Giving what is required is not just show of compassion but also obeying the ideal of impartiality.

1) Tolerance is not enough, it is the idea of acceptance that accommodates diversities and make a society inclusive. Elaborate.

2) India is a multi-cultural society and fundamental duties bestows upon its citizens the responsibility to promote composite culture.

Promotion of composite culture requires not only tolerance but also acceptance of the differences and in fact their celebration.

For instance, European Salad bowl model is representation of Tolerant society. This is Pluralism. On the other hand, US's melting pot represents a homogenous society without differences.

But Indian model is that of MOSAIC DESIGN. This means we are not only different but we complement each other also. This requires

acceptance of the diverse nature of society. This is MULTI-CULTURALISM.

Tolerance promote that a section should allow celebration of festivals of different sections. On the other hand, acceptance means that all sections should celebrate their different festivals together.

For instance, India celebrates its Diwali with as much enthusiasm as it celebrates its Christmas, Id, Gumpurab etc. This sense of togetherness is acceptance. This makes society inclusive -

Biodiversity is directly related to the stability of the ecosystem.

In the same way, diverse society is more stable when all differences are open-heartedly accepted.

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

8) Corporate Governance refers to the decision-making environment where all stakeholders whether internal or external are included

According to Vijay Kotak Committee, Corporate Governance is essential for the betterment of society in the long run.

How?

→ Independent Director as suggested by Kotak Committee ensures that:-

- 1) minority rights are not compromised
- 2) meetings are held regularly
- 3) decisions are taken on solid & rational basis without profiting a specific group.

4) any deviance is discussed with reasons thereof.

These norms make the governance more inclusive, transparent, accountable and more desirable.

This strengthens faith of public in ~~any~~ company adhering the norms. Thereby, its credibility improves.

This helps company in many ways such as more social acceptance, more economic benefits (investments), more political influence due to public support and adherence to morality which in turn legitimise it as an authority such as commanding loyalty from employees.

Hence, corporate adherence norms are helpful in long run.

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.

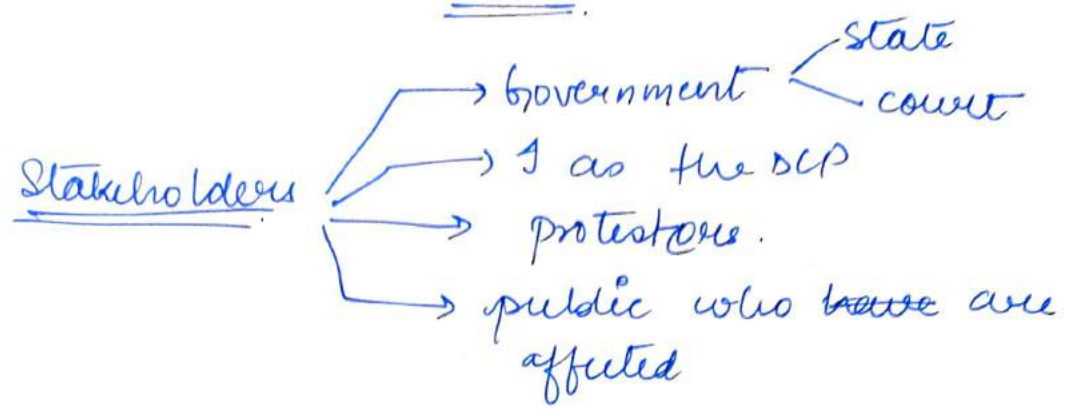
In light of the information given above, answer the following questions:

- (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)

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SECTION-B

Ans (9)



Right to protest is the exercise of fundamental right to freedom of expression under article 19 of Indian Constitution

(9)

Significance of right to protest in democracy

- (1) Right to protest gives voices to the unheard.
- (2) Democracy aims to achieve ideals of liberty, equality, fraternity and justice. Thus, right to protest is fundamental.
- (3) Democracy ensures voice and choice to all the sections.
- (4) various laws allow peaceful protest.
- (5) Through contradiction only the truth emerges [J.S. Mill]

Limitations

(1) Article 19(2) also talks about limitations on article 19(1) [Right to ~~pro~~ freedom of expression, thought etc.]

(2) Reasonable restrictions can be allowed in public interest.

(3) Rights are provided to all, Thus, exercise by one should not violate right of others.

In this case study, rights of non-protesters who use the road everyday is getting violated. Thus, limitations are also required with the right.

(b) Options available to me

- (i) STOP THE PROTESTERS
- (ii) ALLOW THE PROTEST
- (iii) MIDDLE PATH BETWEEN THE TWO
- (iv) HELP THE PROTESTERS' CAUSE.

(C) EVALUATION

(i) STOP THE PROTESTERS

Merit *

- larger public interest as per High courts direction
- * check loss to economy due to protest.

Demerit *

- silencing voices which is against democracy
- * totalitarian attitude.

(ii) ALLOW THE PROTESTERS

MERIT *

- cause of democracy supported.
- * women-led (vulnerable section)
- o protest supported - empowerment

Demerit *

- larger public interest neglected
- * against High courts direction.

(iii) HELP THE PROTESTERS

Merit *

- women protesters supported
- women empowerment

Demerit *

- against High courts direction
- * against larger public interest
- * violation of neutrality and apolitical role

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(iv) MIDDLE PATH BETWEEN PROTESTERS & NON-PROTESTERS

Merit * real cause of democracy — all sections heard.

* larger public interest

* check loss to economy.

* check public inconvenience

Demerit * difficult to strike a balance.

My choice would be option 4 (MIDDLE PATH)

what I will do 2

(1) Talk to leaders of protesters to understand the hurdles they are facing in fulfilling their demands.

(2) see, if they can be helped — if genuine and under jurisdiction

(3) part of road or fixed timing for protests

Reasons

- My duty towards all sections of society (All India Service Rules)
- larger public interest includes interest of both the sections
- loss to economy & traffic jams checked
- Proactiveness as expected from a civil servant.

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।

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।

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

(10)

List of the issue:-

- I am selected in national team
- upcoming international tournament
- prohibited substance offered by a team-mate
- others also use to improve performance

(a) Options available to me

(i) TAKE THE PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE

Merit * improves performance
* helps team perform better in international forum.

Demerit * against the code of conduct.
* I might be harshly penalised
* if caught
* compromise my ethic morals.

(ii) REFUSE THE SUBSTANCE

merit * my morals of being honest
and fair upheld
* no fear of being caught
* overcoming peer-pressure.

Demerit * I might perform worse than I could have
* I might not get selected next time.

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न लिखें
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in this part)

(iii) REFUSE and raise the issue with concerned authority

merit *

- * my morals upheld
- * sports standards followed
- * not against law
- * Important issue raised

Demerit *

- * my performance might suffer
- * disharmony with team-mates:

(iv) REFUSE, TALK TO TEAM-MATES, RAISE THE ISSUE

merits *

- * my morals of being fair, honest and true sportsman upheld

- * law and standards followed.

- * important issue raised.

- * talking to team-mates may encourage also influence them giving up the wrong practice - systemic reform

Demerits *

- * inherent difficulties in convincing bulk of team mates
- * my performance might suffer
- * what if issue is not taken seriously by concerned authority.

I will choose the 4th option because:-

(i) It preserves my integrity - what I think and I do.

- (ii) Talking to team-mates may help me understand their point of view and let them understand mine.
- (iii) Resolution of a woony practice is the actual ~~to~~ need of the hour.
- (iv) If team-mates do not pay heed to my explanation, raising issue to authority is last but neussary resort.

(b)

Ethical issues involved in doping

- (i) Choice of immediate benefit over long-term benefit.
- (ii) Unfair competition as opponents would not be taking such substances. Thus, erosion of sportsmanship.
- (iii) Erosion of personal ethics for the sake of short-term success.
- (iv) Bad impact on health in long-term.

(v) Wrong precedent for the juniors
and peers

(vi) Against the national and international
doping standards formulated by
NADA and WADA

Doping is prohibited by National
anti-doping authority for a reason
It creates unnecessary asymmetry
in competitions making it one-sided
and unfair. It is unfair to both the
parties. The one who takes it won't
be ever able to utilise his/her full potential
The other side has to compete against
the one with undue advantage.

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.

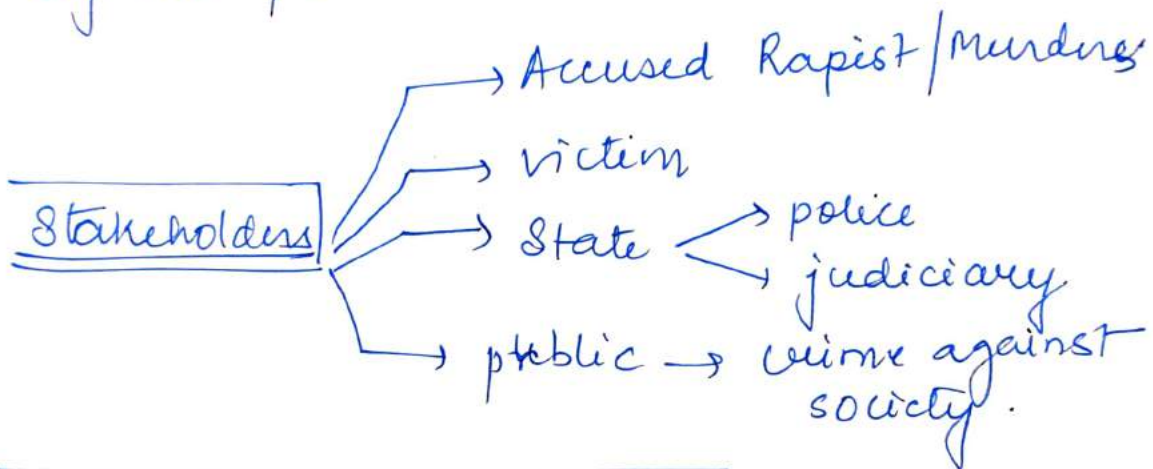
Why is it that people applaud these actions of the police? Do you share such sentiments? Justify with relevant arguments. (20)

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 चलाईं 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।

11

Custodial killings are on rise. Recently, rapists who were accused (not yet convicted) were encountered in a case in Hyderabad, Telangana. This was welcomed by the public.



Why do people applaud?

(i) Justice is seen to be achieved by such encounters.

Crime is never against a person but always against a society. This needs to be repaired [Durkheim's theory]

(ii) Retributive justice is achieved. That is punishment in proportion to the crime.

(iii) Pendency in courts

—JUSTICE DELAYED IS JUSTICE DENIED.

- (iv) low conviction rate of rape accused
as low [NCRB]
- (v) Trust in police action is reposed
- (vi) Public wants quick and fast
delivery of justice → basic factor
which also ~~adds to~~ supports
Naxalism.

My opinion

- Support of such encounters when :-
 - (i) there was eminent danger to
the lives of the policemen.
 - (ii) it is required to defend the
public at large.
— act in public interest
as per section 3 of All-India-
Service conduct rules.
- Against such encounters because :-
 - (i) Police is protector of public and
not a murderer
 - (ii) killing people is never a solution
to ~~an~~ a problem.

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(iii) conceals the shortcomings at the end of police
Eg. In Hyderabad encounter case,
police delayed filing of FIR.

(iv) Public servants are not supposed to act on populist sentiments but on objective facts, impartially

(v) Delivery justice is the jurisdiction of judiciary and courts and not police

(vi) A person is innocent until proven guilty (convicted).

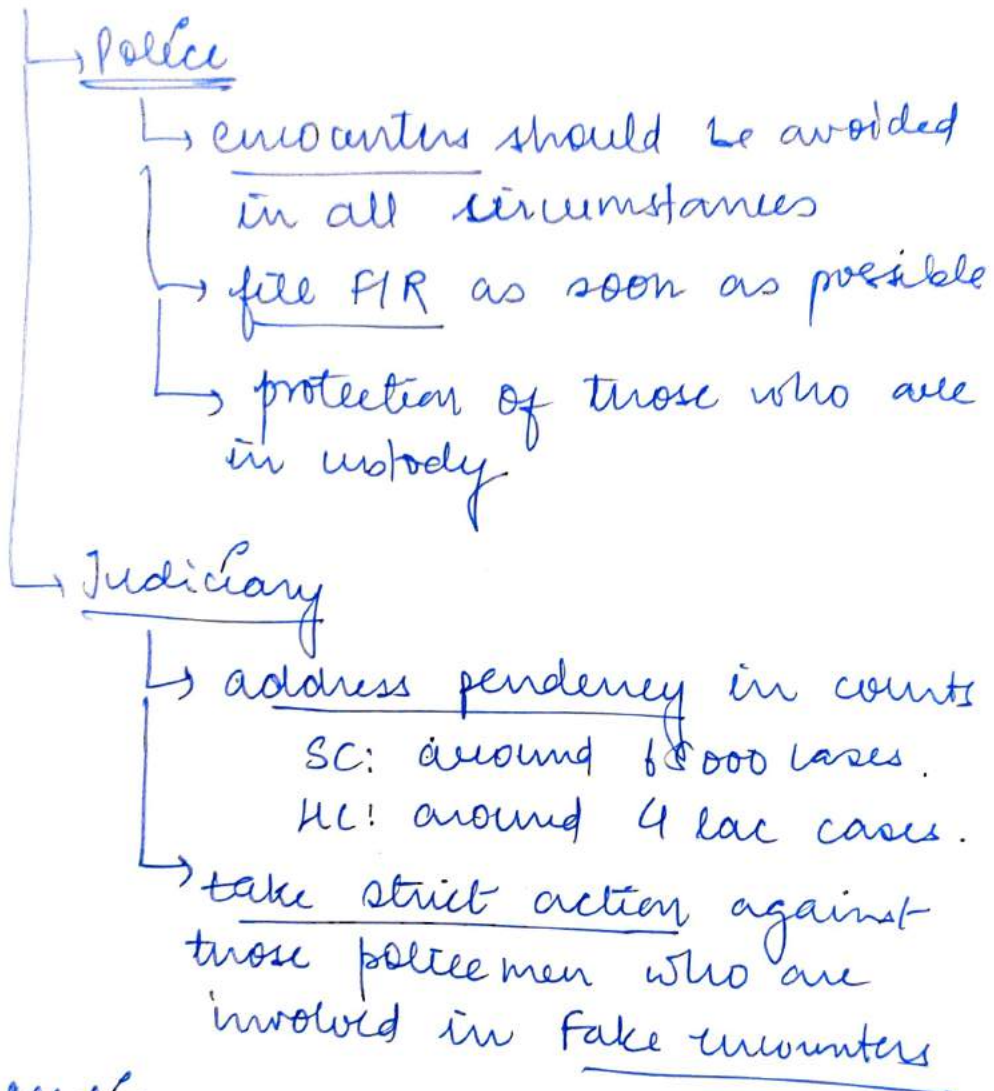
How to resolve?

(1) All the stakeholders need to perform their duties well.

(2) Accused

↳ they need to trust the judiciary if they are not guilty
↳ taking law in hand is against law, thus liable for punishment

(3) State



(4) Media should present both sides of the story and promote discussion

(5) People/public should analyse the incidents from all perspectives.

To conclude, an overhaul in criminal justice system as per recommendations of MAHATHA COMMITTEE is required.

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।

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 है 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। माथ ही, नैतिक रूप से नज थ्योरी का उपयोग करने की विधियां सुझाइए।

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.

12

Nudge theory tries to provide choices in a way which encourage the people to take decisions in an intended direction. It is similar to incentivisation to some extent

(a)

<u>Nudge Theory</u>	<u>Enforced change</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Choice</u> is given to the beneficiary Eg. in welfare schemes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Beneficiary</u> is required to make choose what is presented.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>element of democracy</u> → freedom to choose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>element of compulsion</u> against <u>democracy</u>.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Example</u>! <u>Mid-day meal</u> in schools to also improve attendance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Example</u>:- <u>compulsory attendance</u> in college/university
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Giving</u> <u>lentils</u> to ^{pregnant} women who come for prenatal checkup [free] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Asking</u> <u>women</u> to come for free pre-natal checkup.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Non-verbal form</u> of persuasion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>verbal form</u> of persuasion.

- more successful in yielding results

[Eg.] mid-day meal. In enrollment ratios at primary education

- relatively less so successful in achieving intended outcomes.

[Eg.] Gross enrollment ratio in higher education

(b)

Ethical concerns

(i) People are psychologically analysed as an object. — objectification of human existence.

(ii) Choices are designed in a way that people choose the obvious. — not really a choice.

(iii) choices require that all the available choices are equally good and thus people choose what suits them best — Not seen in nudge theory.

(iv) irritability due to frequent nudges for instance, SMS for cyber-security apps from government.

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No)

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(*) Taking advantage of vulnerability of people.

eg. students are attending schools for food. So food is their basic requirement which is being exploited to achieve higher school attendance.

However, practically, Nudge theory is better than traditional way because
→ people get more than what they will in traditional method
→ outcomes achieved are better in this method

ways to use Nudge theory ethically

(1) ask for consent of the targetted public. eg. sending SMS to only subscribed

(2) option to opt out / exit anytime

(3) choices in real way - equally competitive choices

(4) Address basic necessities such as food throughs separate social

welfare scheme

(5) Public disclosure whenever necessary

For eg. while collecting data &
indirectly.

(6) Study of situation and designing
solution/choices ethically without
exploiting vulnerabilities.

(7) Participation of targetted audience
in designing of choices

To conclude, Nudge theory can be a
useful tool in governance if it
is applied truthfully coupled with
ethical standards.

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 दरदराज जिले में एक जिलाधिकारी के रूप में कार्य करते हैं।

13

Economic Survey (2019-20) talks about "Trust" as a public good and its importance in administration.

Trust is the faith and repose in an entity/person to show his/her full commitment.

(a) Administrative challenges →

- (1) Trust deficit between people and administration.
- (2) Information gathering further point towards a need of a administrative assurance.
- (3) Administrative assurance is meaningful only when backed by law.
- (4) Health and education infrastructure restoration can help.

But they are underfunded (at present — 1.3% of Budget → Health
2.7% of Budget → Education)

- (5) Erosion of trust at various levels
- local / grass-root administrators
 - District administrators
 - leading to trust deficit at higher levels

(6) Employing / engaging local leaders to bridge trust deficit

Two issues

- ↳ they may work for their own personal gains (vested interests)
- ↳ They may not cooperate.

(b)

Short-term measures

(1) local leaders to act as intermediaries between ~~governor~~ administration and people

(2) work on social infra. ↳ health
↳ education

- lack of funding can be addressed through innovative way.

- By Arunima Paine constructed a road in North-east by raising funds through social media.

- (3) Awareness campaigns to make people aware about work being done by Government.
- (4) Start working on building disaster resilient infra → chalk out a plan and involve people (public participation)
- (5) Prepare a citizen charter and make people aware about it.
- (6) Grievance Redressal Mechanisms to be instituted at the earliest.

Long-term measures

- (1) Augment and expand social infrastructure
- (2) Generation of employment opportunities for local people
- (3) Disaster management to address issue of recurrent damage
- (4) monthly and yearly meetings with local people — on lines of Annual General Meetings of corporates.

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No)

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- (5) Identification of inefficiencies in the service delivery and addressing them
- (6) Gradual elimination of intermediaries (local leaders) and involvement of civil society organisation and NGOs
- (7) Educate people about their rights and ~~to~~ exercising them.

To conclude, trust is easier to lose difficult to build and way more difficult to regain. Hence, for functioning of administration be build on a strong foundation, trust should

(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?

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 चले 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?

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
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14

17th Lok Sabha has spent considerably less time in deliberations and passage of bills compared to 15th Lok Sabha. The trend is consistent across since independence moreover, effective days of parliament sittings have also reduced.

(a) Ethical issues (from point of view of stakeholders)

(1) Individual → violation of fundamental right of expression (article 19) as legislator represents the person who elected him/her.

- non-fulfilment of expectations from government

(2) Society

↳ violation of group rights as society elected representatives collectively.

↳ ~~no~~ ^{limited} deliberation of an issues

↳ faced by society

↳ hurdle in empowerment of vulnerable sections

e.g. women reservation bill still pending.

(3) Legislators

- ↳ violation of his/her duty to represent people truthfully
- ↳ violation of code of ethics/conduct.
- ↳ violation of freedom of speech and expression.

(4) State/parliament

- ↳ abdication of duty/role.
- ↳ increase in ordinances which is against very idea of parliament
- ↳ wrong representation of society.

According to J.S. Mill, truth emerges through contradictory ideas which represents deliberations — argument and counter-argument so that truth may could emerge.

(b) Reasons

- lack of understanding of code of conduct/ethics
- theories to mobilise public opinion

U.P.S.C.

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- to conceal difficult facts
- legacy of wrong precedents
- powers of Speaker not exercised in an unbiased manner.
- appeal to morally correct conscience

(9) Code of conduct alone is not sufficient

- moral obligations only.
- no legislative backing
- poor enforcement if not justiciable.
- not taken seriously as no punishment prescribed.
- just like fundamental duties, ^{it} requires MPs to listen to their conscience.

yet code of ethics / conduct is important

- guiding light to the legislator
- character of expectations from MPs from point of view of people.
- obligations have meaning in their own context
E.g. fundamental duties.

To conclude, code of conduct should
be backed by legislative backing. Recent
institution of ethics committees in
lok sabha and Rajya Sabha is a
welcome step.