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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1695)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	106474
Center		Date	10/12/20

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.

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।

Social morality refers to the values and beliefs that dominate society and shape its attitude & conduct.

Why it should not apply to acts of
- civil servants

- ① Social morality is often shaped by history and is out of tune with modernity. Eg: casteist attitudes towards Dalits. This shouldn't stop civil servants from working for common good.
- ② Social morality is often rooted in patriarchy & policing of female conduct. Eg: victim shaming & blaming

of rape victims

③ Social morality tolerates and often encourages communal attitudes towards minorities.

(Why it should apply to civil servants)

① Success of policy on ground requires local engagement & dealing with social morality. Eg: Implementation of Right to Education including Dalit children

② Civil servants can use social morality to bring reforms like temperance, de-addiction of drug addicts etc

The primary duty of a civil servant is to uphold constitutional morality. whenever social morality comes in conflict with that, civil servant must disregard it and carry on with duties.

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।

State policy refers to a framework of rules & incentives that has wide-ranging impact on society & economy.

Every policy and action has differing impact on various stakeholders :-

① farmers Production & Trade Bill -
for farmers, it gives them right to sell to wider base of buyers.

for middlemen (ashtriya) - it affects their business negatively by establishing direct relations between farmer & consumer.

(2) District Mineral Fund -

for mining companies, it affects their profits negatively by requiring them to set aside money for social welfare. for local population, it is positive due to investment in sanitation, healthcare etc.

(3) Even in policy related to provision of public goods like roads etc., it can affect some negatively. Eg: Palangquin bearers who carried people in absence of roads

Thus, we see every policy deserves a cost-benefit analysis to determine its suitability and whether it results in overall socio-economic growth in line with utilitarian philosophy.

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।

Global ethics refer to values & beliefs that are viewed as conducive to sustainable growth of all of humanity without any parochial or national connotations.

Ex :- Peaceful resolution of disputes, environmental sustainability, common but differentiated responsibility, combating poverty & reducing inequality, gender equity.

Role in achieving universally acceptable goals

① Helps in building solidarity through common value system enabling better cooperation

- ② Helps @ in articulation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which is first step to achieving them.
- ③ Reduces violent conflict between states
- ④ Exerts moral pressure on nations to achieve those goals
- ⑤ Helps highlight issues faced by marginalized sections such as women.

Thus, we see global ethics provides a common framework of values which can unite nations in the achievement of specific goals in a concerted manner.

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।

Swami Vivekanand or Narendranath Datta was a monk, philosopher and social reformer who had huge impact on national movement through his teachings, writings and leadership of Ramakrishna Mission.

(Relevance to today's youth)

- ① His emphasis on physical strength can inspire them to lead healthy lifestyle with regular exercise.
- ② His stress on universal values can help youth rise above narrow identity and cultivate tolerance, empathy & sensitivity towards others.

③ His message of service as
paramount value can help them serve
downtrodden & those less fortunate

④ His glorification of ancient Hindu
philosophy can help them appreciate
rich heritage of India & rise beyond
Consumerism & materialism.

⑤ His denouncement of caste can
inspire them to shed caste identity
and embrace love fraternity.

Thus, his teachings continue to hold
great relevance in inculcating values
of tolerance, service & health among
youth today.

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।

The above quotation brings out the supreme importance of courage in being able to practice any other virtue.

In the present context, one can see this play out in individuals having to resist various pulls, pressures & temptations in having to live a virtuous life.

for example, resisting peer pressure in consuming intoxicating substances and practicing temperance requires

courage & forbearance

Similarly, resisting pressure from
corrupt colleagues and staying honest
requires courage in institutional setting

Often, the simple act of truthfulness
~~after~~ in admitting wrong deed requires
great deal of courage.

Thus, we see courage is an inherent
part of integrity - it staying true
to one's beliefs & values and in
living a life in tune with one's

conscience

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।

The above quotation highlights the frequent disparity between what is moral & what is legal, and what an individual's course of action should be in such situations.

In the present context, we can see this reflected in our collective duty to pay justly imposed taxes and the consequent immorality of tax evasion as something that impedes socio-economic development.

Similarly, it is our duty to maintain civic sense and obey laws that prohibit spitting, littering &

reckless driving

At the same time, one must learn to disobey unjust laws. For instance, marital rape continues to be legal in

India. However, ethical value of respecting consent of women must take precedence in such cases.

However, one must remember that the subjective nature of just or unjust gives leeway to personal interpretation.

eg: Prohibition may be seen as unjust by drunkards & liquor makers, but disobeying it will land them in jail. Hence, it's important to test laws on universal standards rather than personal grievances.

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।

War refers to the violence inflicted by states on each other in pursuance of political goals, as highlighted by Clausewitz.

Ethical issues with war include loss of life, those deciding on war i.e. leaders are not ones actually fighting, war crimes, violation of sovereignty etc.

Is there something like a just war?

former British PM Tony Blair laid following conditions for just war :-

- ① Should be the last resort of action
- ② Should have right intention & cause
- ③ Lawful authorities must wage it

- ④ Suffering caused must be less than suffering that exists - only combatants targeted
- ⑤ There should be high probability of Success.

However, it's important that above parameters are subjectively determined and can be based on fabricated facts:

Eg: WMDs in Iraq War.

Hence, peaceful resolutions of dispute must be preferred over war, however just they may be deemed. It is only in case of self-defense from hostile attack or infiltration into territory can war be justified. Eg: Kargil War. Otherwise, dialogue must take precedence over belligerence.

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।

Ethical principles are established standards and values that determine whether human actions are right or wrong, and help us achieve high quality of human conduct.

(Why ethical principles are universal)

① Ethical qualities like courage, justice are revered across cultures and constitute moral core of human civilization.

② Proponents of ethical absolutism hold that ethical principles are universal and don't vary according to social contexts.

Why ethical principles are relative

① Depending on nature of culture, ethical principles differ. Eg: Collective thinking in China vs individualism in West. means that nature of responsibility & ficial duty towards parents differ hugely. This is the position of moral relativists who seek to find reasons behind behaviours instead of judging them on absolute standard.

Thus, we see that while some ethical principles seem to enjoy universal acceptance, some specific principles seem rooted in cultural milieu and are hence not universal.

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।

Civil servants in the course of their duties enjoy a great deal of discretion and their actions have wide-ranging ramifications.

Why professional competence and commitment to ethics are important

① Competence without ethics create the most disagreeable kind of civil servant who can connive to gain personal benefit setting aside public interest. Moreover, due to competence, he may ever get away with it.

Eg: Awarding contracts to friends.

② Ethics without competence produces an ineffectual civil servant who may not take right decisions even with best intentions thus harming public interest.
 Eg: Shoddy implementation of MNREGA - late payment of wages, poor assets

③ It is combination of both that maximizes public interest and leads to formulation of good public policy.

Thus, we see that integrity and commitment to duty along with competence is key to good governance and the well being of people.

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 structure is undergoing ~~pro~~ profound changes in India with rise of urbanization, individualism & modernity, as seen in shift from joint to nuclear families, single parent households etc.

However, it continues to be an important source of socialization and in nurturing core societal values :-

① The value of respecting elders is one largely passed on by families. Even nuclear families pass this on as a way of preserving parental authority.

② The importance of kinship & community ties as core aspect of human life are passed on by families.

However, there are other societal values that are suffering due to changes in family structure:-

① Respect for women is declining as seen in rising sexual violence.

② Consumerism & individualism has given rise to greed & spendthrift behaviour over frugality.

③ Ageing parents are abandoned.

Thus, while some aspects of societal values have survived changing family structures, others have deteriorated.

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 refers to the quality of not being prejudiced towards or against any particular side or party while making decisions. It is a crucial part of procedural justice.

However, this should not be interpreted as cold-hearted insensitivity towards people, irrespective of who they may be.

Given India's scale of poverty, it is important civil servants temper impartiality with empathy & sensitivity towards weaker sections.

why it should not become hurdle

① Impartiality doesn't mean becoming
rule-abiding automaton. Discretion

should be exercised to alleviate

suffering. Eg:- Old woman with no

support should not be kept waiting
for long time ~~to~~ in interest of impartiality

② Principle of equity means that
those situated dissimilarly can be
treated differently, enshrined in Article 15

Thus, we see human qualities of
empathy & compassion can take

precedence over impersonal quality of
impartiality when dealing with

weaker - sections

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। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Tolerance is the willingness to tolerate behaviour & beliefs different from your own even though you may not agree with them.

Acceptance is the quality of embrace wholeheartedly embracing differences as an intrinsic part of human life.

Why ~~tolerance~~ ^{tolerance} should give way to acceptance

① Tolerance has its limits and can give way to intolerance given the appropriate social conditions. Acceptance on the other hand is unyielding in accommodating diversities.

due to the internalization of differences

② Tolerance has an element of condescension especially in context of majoritarian politics whereas acceptance fuses diversities into one whole making a society truly inclusive.

③ Acceptance means partaking in the joys & festivities of different communities instead of merely being a bystander.

Hence, it's time we embraced acceptance as fundamental tenet of society in the interest of peaceful co-existence and social inclusion.

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 refers to a set of systems, principles & processes which ensure a company is governed in the interest of all stakeholders.

Why companies with good corporate governance emerge winners in long run

① Ensures good reputation in financial markets which helps them borrow at cheaper rates. eg:- Blue chip companies like TCS, L&T etc

② Loyalty of employees → better commitment to work & productivity.

Happy employees are the best employees.

③ Profits are not siphoned off and are instead reinvested in the company resulting in diversification & growth.

Eg: fall of Satyam, diversification of Tata into conglomerate.

④ Goodwill among consumers builds brand and protects companies from competition. Eg: ITC's e-choupaal.

⑤ Protected from investigation by government agencies like ED which can lead to swift downfall.

Thus, ethical corporate governance is key to long-term growth & sustainability of companies with benefit to people, planet & profit.

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।

a) The right to ^{peaceful} protest is a fundamental right as provided under Article 19 of the Constitution. However, this right is subject to reasonable restrictions.

Public order is one such ground on which right to peaceful protest can be overridden.

Other grounds include decency or morality, relations with foreign states, security of the state, and in the interest of sovereignty & integrity of India.

Thus, right to protest is not an absolute right and can be curtailed on above grounds.

(b) The options available to me in above case are as follows :-

- ① Clear protesters from current venue
- ② Shift protesters to another venue that doesn't disrupt lives of commuters
- ③ Negotiate with protesters to stop blocking the road and allow them to carry on peaceful protest

following are merits & demerits :-

Merits	Demerits
Option ① - clearing protesters	
① Commuters will be able to <u>travel</u> without inconvenience ② Loss to economy will be prevented	① Protestors won't be able to continue their protest - they might <u>resist</u> causing violence

Merits

③ High Court's orders will be carried out as per discretion

Demerits

② Since majority protestors are women, there may be charges of insensitivity

③ Administration may be condemned in media.

Option 2 - Shifting protestors

① Commuters will be able to travel without inconvenience

② Loss to economy will be averted

③ HC orders will be carried out

④ Right to protest will be upheld

⑤ Media condemnation may be muted

① Protestors may not agree being shifted causing violence

② Majority women protestors may lead to charges of insensitivity

③ Administration may be condemned in media

Option (3) - Negotiate with protestors

- ① Right to protest upheld
- ② Commuters will be able to travel freely
- ③ Loss to economy averted
- ④ Possible violence averted

① Protestors may not agree continuing standoff

Given above analysis, I will go with Option (3) for following reasons :-

- ① Dialogue is better than confrontation
- ② Right to protest is democratic right that must not be suppressed except in extraordinary circumstances
- ③ Commuters & economy will not suffer

Taking above course of action, I would hope the standoff is resolved and public order restored.

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) The above case involves a situation where I am being offered a prohibited substance that will supposedly boost my sports performance.

Options available to me are as follows :-

- ① Accept the substance
- ② Refuse the substance and stay quiet
- ③ Refuse the substance and report matter to higher authorities.

following are merits & demerits :

Option ① - Accept

merits	Demerits
① Performance may improve.	① Performance may not improve
② may be able to <u>cement</u> my spot in team.	② Conscience will <u>prick</u>
③ <u>Comraderie</u> with team mates may improve	③ may be caught in doping test, <u>ruining</u> <u>career</u> permanently

Option ② - Refuse & stay quiet

① My conscience will be relatively <u>clear</u>	① Performance will not improve
---	--------------------------------

merits

② ~~Team mates may~~
~~start disliking~~ No chance
of getting caught in
doping test

Demerits

② Team mates may
start disliking me
③ may lose spot
in team since
others are using
substance

Option ③ - Refuse & report

① Conscience will be
completely clear

② Illegal practice of
doping will be exposed

③ Personally won't
be caught in test

① Controversy may
take down entire
team - no participation
in international
tournaments

② Higher authorities
may not take action

③ Being whistleblower
may ruin career

Given above analysis, I will choose

Option (3) for following reasons :-

(1) My conscience & inner peace will be assuaged

(2) may lead to reforms in sports administration & stringent doping tests.

(3) India's prestige on international stage will be protected since such practices are likely to come out in testing at that level.

(6) The ethical issues involved in doping by sports persons are as follows :-

(1) There is no level playing field which goes against spirit of competition & sportsmanship.

(2) Actions of individuals can furnish

name of entire country. Eg: Russia

③ Erodes trust in ~~achieve~~ genuine
achievements of sportspersons

④ Corrodes moral character of
sportspersons & breeds suspicion &
insecurity.

Due to above issues, doping is
stringently regulated in international
competitions to preserve the
spirit of sportsmanship that is
at the heart of sports.

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।

The above case relates to the encounter killing of four suspected rapists at the scene of the crime which was widely applauded by people.

Reasons why people applaud

- ① Sense of satisfaction due to 'instant justice' delivered by the police

- ② Frustration with slow judicial process. Eg: Nirbhaya rapists were hanged after eight years.
- ③ Disgust with rising instances of sexual violence against women
- ④ Lack of internalization and awareness of 'rule of law' and 'due process' that is at heart of justice system

I do not share the public's sentiments for following reasons:-

- ① Right to free & fair trial is fundamental right of every citizen
- ② A suspect is innocent until

proven guilty.

③ Presumption of guilt that informs public praise for encounters is unfounded

④ Corroder 'rule of law' and might lead to slippery slope of Police Raj

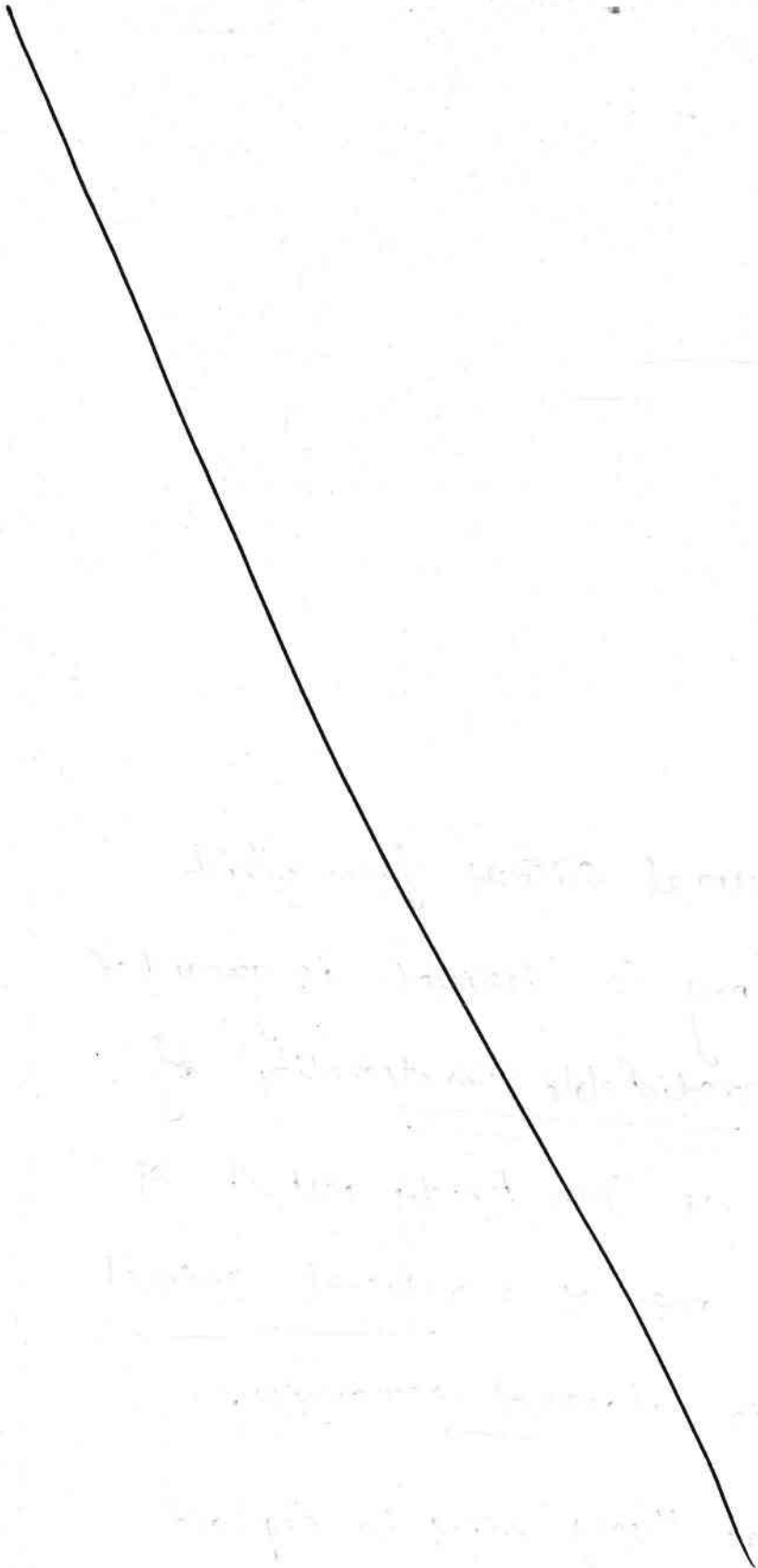
⑤ While instant justice may be satisfying, it's likely suspects may have been innocent and actual culprits are still at large

⑥ Often, victims of encounter killings belong to poor, marginalized sections - class bias also plays role in middle class applause

Encounter killings have no place in any civilized society, which has been reiterated many times by the Supreme Court in its judgements, most recently in relation to killings in Manipur.

It's time these practices are not glorified in popular culture. Also, it's necessary to reduce judicial pendency to restore public trust in due process so they will not applaud these instances of 'instant justice'.

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(इस भाग में
कुछ ना लिखें)



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

a) Behavioural sciences from which nudge theory is derived is grounded in the 'predictable irrationality' of humans, as Dan Ariely put it, as opposed to man as a rational animal portrayed in classical economics.

Here, nudge theory aims to exploit

these irrationalities embedded in human behaviour for public policy purpose, making it different from enforced change in following ways :-

① It is rooted in consent & persuasion rather than coercion. eg. Instead of mandating organ donation, it makes donation the default option out of which people can freely opt out.

② It makes use of incentives in influencing behaviour. eg:- Sin tax on soft drinks makes it more expensive thus improving health rather than banning it which may push production underground.

③ It also uses social pressure and peer perceptions to bring about behavioural change. Eg:- Honouring tax payers may result in more tax-compliant society.

④ Seeks bottom-up change rather than top-down change imposed by authorities. Eg:- Incentives like cycles for girls in schools to reduce child marriage rather than banning it.

Thus, we see that instead of assuming public compliance with coercive orders, it seeks to bring inner behavioural thru change through incentives and persuasion.

(6) Ethical concerns with nudge theory

① Informed consent may not be present in all cases. Eg: Organ donation as default may go unnoticed by grieving parents who are opposed to it.

② Seek to bring behavioural change in insidious ways that may not have percolated among common people

③ May have unintended consequences
Eg: Honouring taxpayers may make them targets of extortionists

Ways for using nudge theory ethically

① Make people aware of nudge experiments so we have informed consent.

② Design of nudge policies should account for unintended consequences.

③ Public consultation before designing policies to get feedback. otherwise, risks being another top down imposition

Nudge theory is a powerful tool of behavioural change that must be used wisely, judiciously and ethically that takes people's views into account instead of treating them as subjects of an experiment.

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?

a) The above case relates to a situation where frequent natural disasters have eroded people's trust in administration making it difficult to enroll them in government programs.

Challenges in restoring credibility of administration

- ① Previous track record in dealing with natural disasters
- ② frequent disruption in supply of goods
- ③ Breakdown of health and educational facilities affecting lives of people
- ④ Remoteness of district has affected perception of competence of administration
- ⑤ Ensuring disaster relief & mitigation
- ⑥ maintaining stocks of essential goods

⑥ Short-term measures to win trust of people

- ① Talk to local leaders and set up meetings with panchayat members to discuss their concerns
- ② Assure them of administration's commitment to solve their problems and urge them to sign up for the government program
- ③ Open Collectorate to people who may approach it with grievances to demonstrate commitment eg: Every Friday for Jan Sunwai

Long-term measures

- ① Mapping of disaster prone areas and analysis to bring about disaster mitigation measures

- ② Write to a state government to post Battalion of State Disaster Relief force on standby to quickly deal with natural disasters
- ③ Chalk up plan for construction of roads in remote district is not cut off in event of disaster. Eg. Gram Sadak Yojana.
- ④ Build up reserves of essential goods, medical goods & educational material to prevent disruption.
- ⑤ Capacity training of gram panchayats to tackle natural disasters and minimize its effect.
- ⑥ Talk to local leaders and seek assistance in above measures.

With above course of action, one
may hope that district is safe
from disasters and credibility of
administration is restored through

Jan Bhagidari -

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 stakeholder's?

(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?

(a) The above case relates to the increasing disruptions in Parliament that ~~is~~ interfere with regular course of business.

Stakeholders :- Ruling Party, Opposition,

People (electorate)

Ethical issues involved

People - (A) Elected representatives not doing job they were elected for i.e. passing & discussing legislations.

Ruling party - Wastage of Parliamentary time prevents legislative activity and obstructs government's agenda

Opposition - Disrupting proceedings on frivolous grounds is unparliamentary behaviour and goes against mandate on which they were elected

(B) Reasons behind disruptions

(1) Opposition wants to signal to

their constituency that they are doing their best to prevent 'anti-people' legislation from being passed.

② Lack of consultation - Bills are not referred to parliamentary committees (only 25% in 16th Lok Sabha compared to 60% in 15th Lok Sabha). Hence Opposition forced to express dissent through disruption rather than meaningful engagement.

③ Anti-defection law - Since legislators are bound by party whip, there is no free & frank cross-party discussion on merits of legislations, affecting quality of debate and encouraging

resort to disruptions

④ Televising of proceedings has given further incentive for grandstanding rather than seasoned engagement

(c) One possible solution to this is Code of Conduct or ethics for Parliamentarians :-

- ① It will set expectations for behaviour from them
- ② They can be judged by electorate according to these benchmarks

However, this may not be sufficient for following reasons :-

- ① Institutional design in form of

anti-defection laws plays huge role
in this sort of behaviour.

② Speaker already has power to
suspend members for violation of
disruption. But it is seldom used
as disruption has become the norm.

Hence, the best way to resolve this
is increased cross-party consultation,
referring Bills to committees, and
diluting antideflection only to
no-confidence motions.

Once legislators are able to vote
as per conscience rather than party
dictat, we will see less
disruption & more discussion.