

# VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1695)

Name of Candidate	Satyam Gandhi		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	803048
Center	Online	Date	13/11/20

### 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

1. 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)।
2. There are **FOURTEEN** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**  
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. 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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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

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

# 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।

Norms of social morality are the public expectation with respect to conduct of an individual.

There is often conflict between <sup>societal</sup> norms and professional interests of civil servants.

Should be applied

- ① Norms are collectively held, so it would increase trust in civil servants
- ② would help to take context specific actions
- ③ will make their actions and roles more acceptable to public
- ④ some norms may bring additional benefits to civil servant actions



(Not be applied)

- ① Norms and professional values may be in conflict with each other.
- ② Civil servants are ought to be guided by objective conduct rules not subjective norms.
- ③ May weaken accountability mechanism.
- ④ "Norms" like witchhunting may obstruct civil servant's functioning.
- ⑤ Norms vary with societal apparatus, hence only universal rules should guide civil servants for bringing standard in service delivery.

However, for a society to progress, civil servants must work according to a society's expectations relating to some fundamental values like transparency,  
etc

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।

It is important for a policy to be publicly acceptable so that it can bring good results.

However, the ethical elements present in state's policy depends upon the perspective of observer.

① women may view prohibition on liquor as ethical action while liquor businessmen may not find it appropriate.

② Ban on cow slaughter may be viewed as both good and bad step depending upon the ideological orientation of person.



③ Decrease in corporate tax rate was considered as unethical and not conducive for poors by people having socialist mindset while free-market proponents supported it.

④ UP govt celebrating Diwali is considered antithetical to secularism by some people. However, others consider it manifestation of India's culture.

Despite differences, all state policy must be in accordance with some common ethical values like transparency, justice, etc.

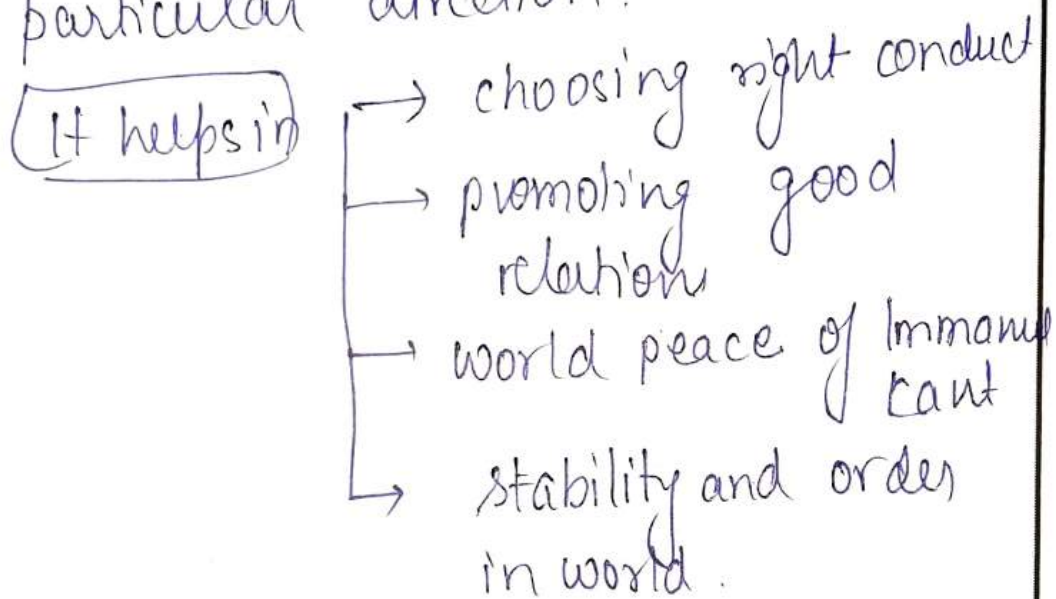
These values are common to every ideological perspective.

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 are universally accepted common standard of behaviour which guides state's action in a particular direction.



Global ethics can play much role in achieving universally accepted goals.

- ① Non-aggression against other states can help in achieving goals of peace security enshrined in UN Charter.



- ② Right to self determination can promote human rights and freedom across world
- ③ Acting upon issues like health, poverty, terrorism can make world more prosperous and peaceful
- ④ Climate change, Global North respecting apprehensions of developing countries can help to achieve Paris's deal goals.
- ⑤ Although in the current world order, where protectionism trumps global cooperation, formulating global ethics is difficult. Despite this, acting ~~upon~~ on the basis of ethical principles in international arena can make our world much better place to live.



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 Vivekananda was spiritual Guru in modern India. His teaching still has many relevance for youth.

① Nationalism should be the religion of youth. Always protect unity, integrity of nation.

② Incorporate good things from both East and western culture.

③ Whole world is family, so inculcate peace, brotherhood not hatred.

1695

# VISION IAS™

Don't write  
anything this  
margin  
(इस भाग में  
कुछ ना लिखें)

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।

Courage is considered as oxygen for all virtues. It means that one needs to act consistently without fear and results for a desired objective.

Courage is needed for honesty and integrity. We cannot call a corrupt person a corrupt without having courage.

Courage is also needed for raising voices against social evils like untouchability, which are harmful for virtues like justice, equality.



As Mahatma Gandhi said, the difference between what we are doing and what we are capable of doing can solve all our problems. It means that we must have courage to act in a consistent manner for achieving virtuous goals like Equality, liberty.

Without courage, one may not stand up against vices like dishonesty, drug addiction, etc.

Courage makes people virtuous as they take part in the political life as an active player not as passive one.

Thus, inculcation of courage is the sine-qua-non for practising 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.

(150 words) 10

न्यायमंगत 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।

Responsibility means being <sup>answerable</sup> ~~responsible~~ to oneself for some particular action.

Just laws are common minimum standard of behaviour, enforceable by some authority.

Just laws attracts punishments for violation. Hence, one has both legal and moral responsibility to obey.

Moral responsibility to just laws pertains to the fact that law is made in accordance with some basic values like Equality, liberty which everyone <sup>is</sup> ought to follow. Legal responsibility because it attracts punishment on violation.

sometime, unjust laws are made  
disguising public order and interest.

However, since it is antithetical  
to some basic principles like equality  
liberty - it is ought not to be obeyed.

Thus, unjust laws ~~are~~  
have no moral responsibility to obey.

(eg) - Back in history, when slavery  
was legal - many people disobeyed  
the unjust law of slavery.

Thus, laws must be  
in accordance with commonly  
accepted principles for better  
acceptability and enforceability



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 कहा जा सकता है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ अपने उत्तर का समर्थन कीजिए।

War involves huge casualties, losses, pain and suffering. Thus, it is a matter of debate whether war is morally justified or not.

Morally Justified

- ① If some basic values like national integrity, freedom is at stake, then war may be justified for larger good.
- ② Defensive wars are justified on ground of safeguarding one's own values, culture and territory.
- ③ War against actors like Islamic state is justified to end the oppressive and inhuman rule of such organisations.

④ war may sometime become necessary if enemy is a rouge actor. It can be justified for one's own survival

Cannot be justified

- involves huge cost, resources which could be used in welfare of people
- enormous loss of lives, livelihood
- private interests may propel wars
- wars are not the best way to achieve peace
- In modern world, only wars cannot help to attain objective.

Although war can be morally justified in some cases, other alternative ways must be exhausted before resorting to war.

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 guiding light of human conduct and helps us to differentiate between good, bad.

There is often debate between cultural relativists and universalists that whether ethical principles are universal or contextual.

Universal

- some basic values like justice, liberty must be valued by all
- helps to give universal standard to judge one's action
- helps to maintain 'dialogue between civilizations'
- Promote common good across the world.



(Contextual) - Moral Relativism

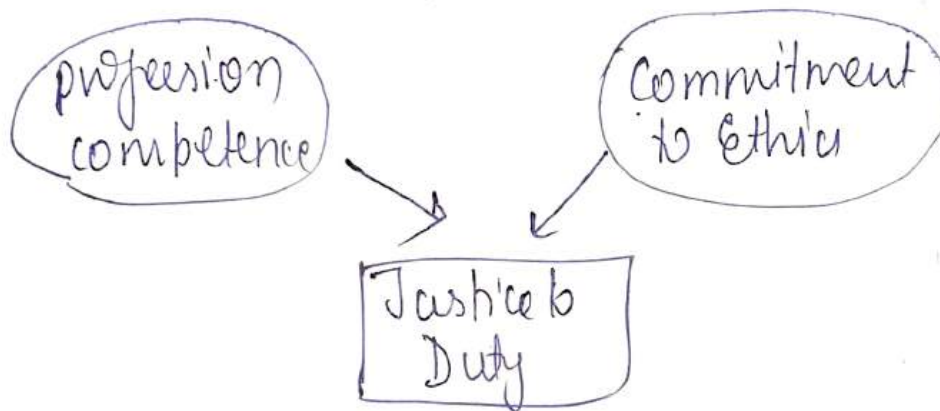
- Lee Kuan Yew termed universal values as cultural imperialism
- principles must be interpreted in light of communitarian values
- people in west prefer more liberty
  - while people in east focus on social cohesion
- principles that applied in one society may not apply to other. If done so, it may give rise to conflicts. (eg. western vs Indian secularism)

However, despite ~~being~~ ethical principles varying with societal values, some basic principles like justice, Equality, tolerance must be valued in all society.

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 means doing the assigned work with full zeal and capacity. Commitment to ethics means adhering to some basic values that are important for good conduct.



Competence without ethics can be disastrous →

- ① one may mend rules for private interests
- ② one may find loopholes for corruption.

③ one may disregard public welfare for the sake of private welfare.

④ one may pollute the work culture.

Similarly, commitment to ethics without profession competence is equally problematic.

① May reduce efficiency of administration.

② People will lose confidence in civil servant.

③ Goal of citizen welfare could not be achieved.

④ May hinder innovation in administration.

⑤ lead to bureaucratic delays.

Hence, adequate balance between both values are necessary for civil servants to do justice with the task he/she is assigned.



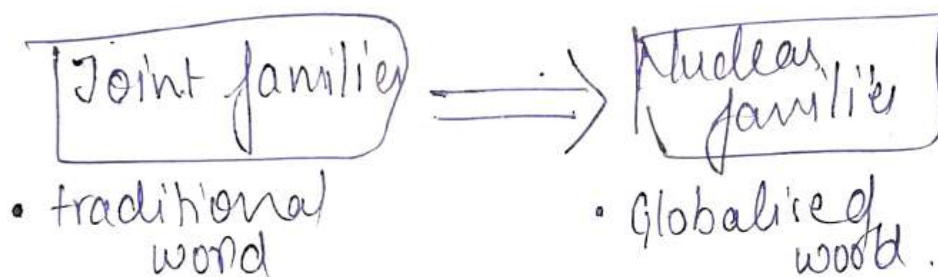
5. (b) Despite changing family structure, it still plays an important role in nurturing core societal values. Discuss. (150 words) 10

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

Family is considered the first school and parents as first teacher.

Thus, family plays important role in nurturing core societal values.

In present time, there is a transition



Despite changing family structure, it still has important role in determining values.

Joint families

- ① Emphasis on cooperation
- ② Love, tolerance and social cohesiveness are core societal values.

## Nuclear families

- ① Individualism replaces communitarianism
- ② focuses on competition.
- ③ prefers values like liberty over social cooperation.
- ④ promotes consumerism as primary social value.

~~However~~, under the influence of modernity and rationalism, social values continuously go through the process of thesis-anti-thesis and synthesis. This process weeds out the old irrelevant societal values.

Thus, changing family structure has brought fundamental changes into core societal 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, simply mean fair mindedness, when one doesn't use his/her discretion to favour someone over others undesirably.

Decision → based on merit  
→ not on discretion.

However, sometimes, it may seem to under compassion towards weaker section

- ① Need to treat everyone fairly and not taking sides may put poor in disadvantage position
- ② Vulnerable have special needs so they deserve special attention from civil servants



However, the term impartiality should not be taken in a 'literal' meaning. Acting in fair way also means understanding special needs of poors and acting in a way that would benefit them.

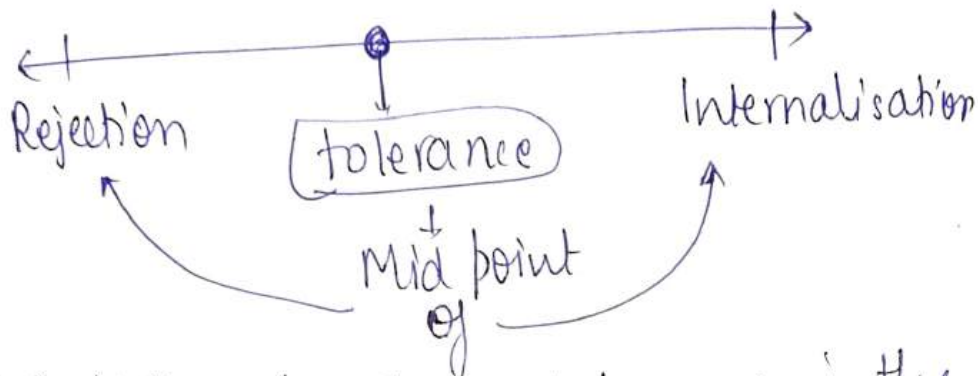
Moreover, a civil servant must try on his personal level to understand and solve the issue of poor level. He/she may take actions on personal level to avail them benefits of govt schemes.

Thus, acting in a fair way accounts for the special needs of poors. Thus, a civil servant should use both administrative machinery and personal 'Capital' for the welfare of poors and vulnerables.

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

महिष्णुता पर्याप्त नहीं है बल्कि यह स्वीकार्यता का विचार है जो विविधताओं को ममायोजित करता है और ममाज को ममावेशी बनाता है। मविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Tolerance simply means respecting one's views and actions.



J.S. Mill said that tolerance is the barometer with which social health can be measured.

However, in present time, merely respecting one's views is not enough. Society needs to accept all opposing and diverse voices to truly make the society multicultural and inclusive.

## Idea of acceptance

- not merely formal respect but also show deeper engagement with diverse groups
- acceptance is necessary for correcting one's wrong belief/action
- acceptance is important for valuing the intrinsic worth of every community
- only through acceptance, a society can be inclusive - respecting opinion of all groups.

Hence, for a society to be diverse and inclusive, the idea of tolerance must be supplemented with idea of acceptance.

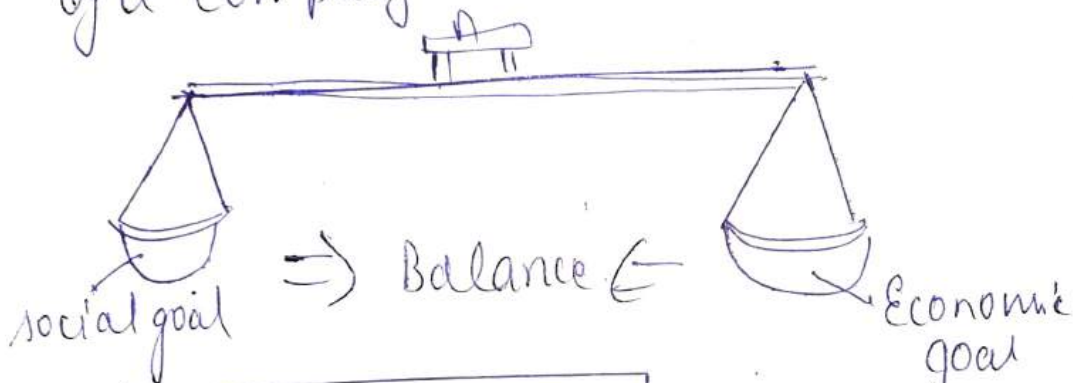


8. Companies adhering to the norms of corporate governance emerge as winners in the long run. Evaluate with the help of suitable examples.

(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 a structural mechanism that ensure balance between economic and social goals of a company



It ~~is~~ mean creating wealth → Ethically  
↳ legally.

Companies adhering to corporate governance emerge as winners in long term

- ① Increases shareholders confidence and hence share prices

② proper audit mechanism ensure public trust in company

③ Pay taxes regularly and enjoys govt's confidence.

④ Experts managers take better decision which propels company towards better growth trajectory.

However, lack of corporate governance may harm company.

① Yes Bank, PMC → securing loan through private contacts is against fundamental principle of transparency.

② SATYAM Computers → fudging audit reports led to company closure

Hence, corporate governance is not only important for economy but also for company's survival.



## 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 अनुपंगी नगरों को जोड़ने वाली एक प्रमुख सड़क को अवरुद्ध कर दिया है। इससे ट्रेफिक 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:

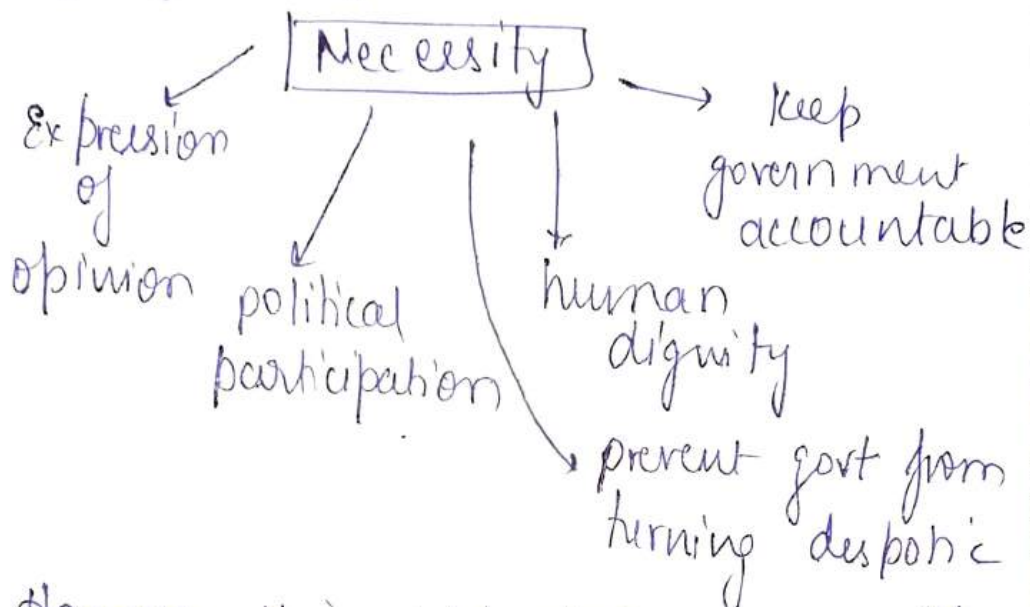
(a) लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में विरोध-प्रदर्शन के अधिकार के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस अधिकार पर सीमाओं की विवेचना कीजिए, भले ही विरोध प्रदर्शन अहिंसक हों, जैसा कि इस प्रकरण में है।

(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) Right to protest is a fundamental right given by constitution under article 19. It forms the cornerstone of right to freedom and expression.



However, this right also comes with some reasonable restrictions even if it is non violent.

- ① larger public interest and order must not be disturbed as it will violate their freedom of movement, etc.
- ② State's security, unity and integrity

should be of supreme value  
because only when state  
exist, rights can be guaranteed

③ some public services which  
are essential (banking, etc) must not  
be obstructed otherwise it would  
cause harm not only to economy but  
also to marginalised sections.

④ Protests must take place within  
govt guideline. eg - During a Pandemic,  
large scale protests must be avoided  
even if it is non violent, keeping  
in mind the larger interest of  
public health.

(b) options available with me

- ① Vacate the road using force
- ② Allow them to continue their protest
- ③ Talk to various stakeholders to reach a mutually acceptable solution by shifting the location of protest.

(c) Option 1 → Not prudent to take despite being the fastest way to vacate the road.

- force would create resentment among people.

Option 2 → it would be antithetical to larger public interest. It may also create possibility of blackmailing by protesters.

I would choose Option 3 - Reason

① Road blockage is disrupting Economy, traffic jams. Thus,



the concern should be to vacate the road.

- ② Talking to various stakeholders and making them understand the impacts of road blockage on local economy would be in accordance with participatory democracy
- ③ Protestors can continue their protest in non violent manner at any other place. They cannot use public spaces like roads for that
- ④ I will also rope in local leaders and politicians for amicable solution
- ⑤ Not vacating road would be antithetical to HC decision of keeping larger public interest in mind.

There must be appropriate balance between fundamental rights and reasonable restrictions for a mature democracy.

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?

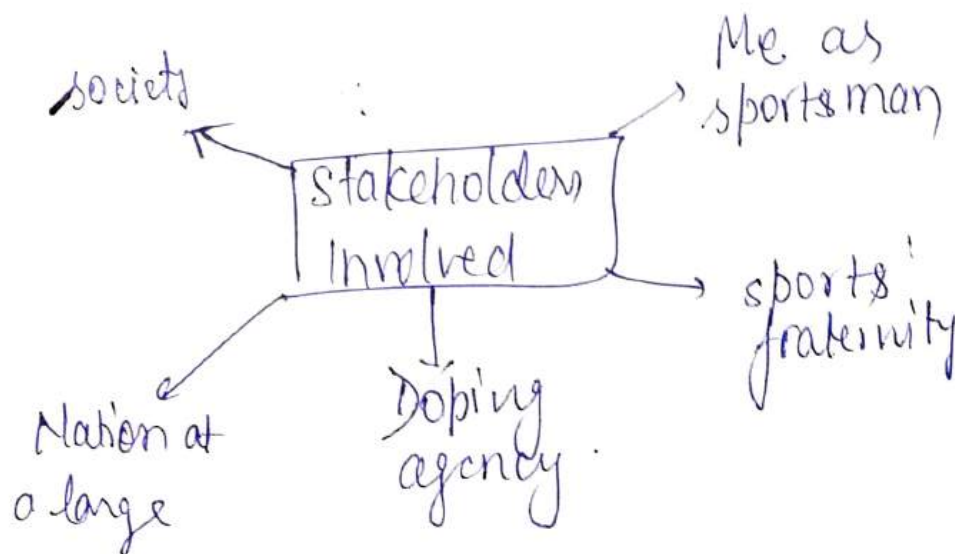
- (b) Discuss the ethical issues involved in doping by sportspersons. (20)

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

- ① Accept and consume the substance
- ② Decline the offer and remain <sup>silent</sup>
- ③ Decline the offer and complain to superiors.

In this case, it is not prudent to choose option 1 and 2, I will choose option 3.

↓  
Reasons

- ① ↓ Accepting the offer and consuming prohibited substance would be moral turpitude
- ② Declining the offer will reflect true sportsmanship.
- ③ If I accept the offer, it may put my career in danger due to dope tests conducted by doping.



agencies.

- ④ Accepting the offer would put fellow sportsmen, who are not using the substance, into a disadvantaged position. It would be antithetical to 'fairness'.
- ⑤ Even if I accept and consume the substance, it may not boost my performance.
- ⑥ Keeping mouth shut would not be prudent as it is the issue of national pride and shame. If any athlete got caught using PEDs at international level, it would bring shame for country.
- ⑦ I must complain against this offer, as ~~by~~ keeping mouth

would be injustice to honest sportsmen.

③ Complaint is necessary as this incident may set wrong precedence and thus harmful for sports in longer run.

(b) Ethical issues involved

① When sportsmen involve into doping, they keep their private interests over public and national interests. It must not be allowed.

② Doping is totally unethical to the principle of 'fair play' in sports as it may put one sportsman in advantaged position over others undeservingly.

- ③ Doping may set wrong precedence for future generation of sportsmen
- ④ It may bring private benefits but may also bring shame for our country
- ⑤ Justice and Equality must be ensured in any sports. Doping is antithetical to both values.

Hence, Doping is one of the menace in sports field, which not only harms the basic principle of sportsmanship but also nation and individual's character. It must not be tolerated at any cost.



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.

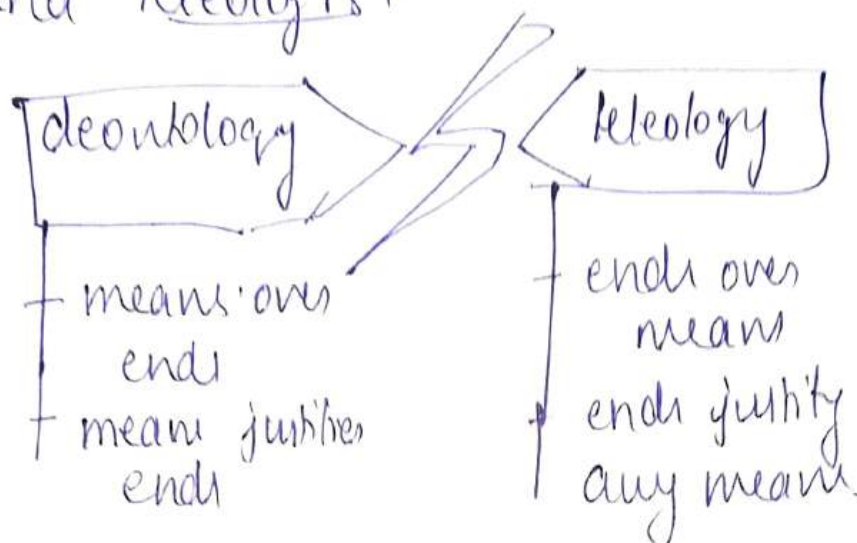
(20)

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 मराहता करते हैं? क्या आप भी ऐसी ही भावनाएं रखते हैं? प्रासंगिक तर्कों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

The alleged 'encounter' of rapists in Hyderabad shook the nation in varied manner. Some people welcomed saying that such people have no right to survive while others vouched for equality and basic human rights and termed the incident 'cold-blooded murder'.

This represents classical  
conflict between deontologist  
and teleologist



people who applauded the encounter  
mainly belong to teleologist  
group.

(Other reasons of applaud)

- ① Belief that such people should have no right to life
- ② Distrust in criminal justice system which keeps cases pending for decades

- ③ the urge to see quick actions being taken - (MDb mentality)
- ④ People generally have less tolerance to heinous crimes like rape and murder.
- ⑤ less trust in legal machinery
- ⑥ they believe that 'deterrent' has limited significance
- ⑦ believe that such people are monster and cannot be 'reformed' into a good human being.

Although in the first instance, it may seem that police action was necessary as legal machinery is slow and it would have taken



many years for any decision by Court. But by applauding and promoting such 'knee jerk reactions', we are endangering the basic ideals on which constitution is built.

Why such actions not justified?

- ① It goes against basic human rights and human dignity
- ② Right to life is a fundamental right and it cannot be taken away without due course of law.
- ③ Applauding such actions is not good as it may be exploited for political, personal benefits (election, promotion)

- ④ such knee jerk and short term reactions can treat the symptom but not real disease (rape)  
(Crablist)
- ⑤ It may further promote mob mentality and reduce trust on criminal justice system. It may promote acceptance of "talibani justice" among people
- ⑥ It gives chance to politicians to evade the responsibility of strengthening criminal justice system

Over all, the most important fact is that our country is based on some principles in constitution and not on mob mentality. In this scenario, Gandhi's teaching must be recalled - "State the Evil, not the Evil doer".



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 में अनुपस्थित हो रही है। ऐसा ही व्यवहार संबंधी एक दृष्टिकोण नज थ्योरी है। यह मुख्य रूप से चयन की उम अभिकल्पना में संबंधित है, जो हमारे द्वारा लिए जाने वाले निर्णयों को प्रभावित करती है। नज थ्योरी प्रस्तावित करती है कि चयन की अभिकल्पना उम बात पर आधारित होनी चाहिए कि वास्तव में लोग कैसे सोचते और निर्णय लेते हैं, न कि उम आधार पर कि पारंपरिक रूप में 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 में संबद्ध नैतिक चिंताओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, नैतिक रूप में नज थ्योरी का उपयोग करने की विधियां सुझाए।

Nudge theory is a major component of behavioural economics and social sciences.

It is based upon designing choices based upon people's perceptions and beliefs held by them.



(a) Enforced change and nudge technique are two commonly used methods to implement public policy effectively and efficiently.

common aim → make people behave and do things in a certain way

means taken — are different.

Difference

↓

(i) Nudge theory doesn't use any punishment mechanism. It believes in people voluntarily acting in a certain way

- ① → 'enforced change' involves some kind of punishment & enforcement mechanism to bring desired change.
- ② Nudge theory or technique is believed to be more 'democratic' than 'enforced change'.
- ③ Nudge technique creates less resistance than 'enforced change'.
- ④ Nudge technique is 'bottom up' as opposed to 'top-down' of enforced change.
- ⑤ More resources and cost is involved in 'enforced change' than in using nudge technique.

(eg) → Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and Beti-Bachao Beti-padhao schemes uses nudge technique to inducte positive behavioural technique. It involve less/no enforcement or punishment mechanism

Motor Vehicle act/sc, ST (prohibition of discrimination) act involve enforced change mechanism by providing punishment and enforcement mechanism

(b) Ethical Concerns

↙  
Must be used  
in a positive  
manner

→  
Must not be  
used to  
manipulate  
public  
opinion



## way to use technique ethically

- ① People must be presented with choices which are publicly accepted and within reach of everyone
- ② people should be made aware about benefits of behavioural changes in positive direction
- ③ complete transparency and accountability should be maintained in the process

④ Nudge technique offers much scope to induce positive behaviour changes. However, adequate caution must be taken to prevent 'manipulation' of people's mind.

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.

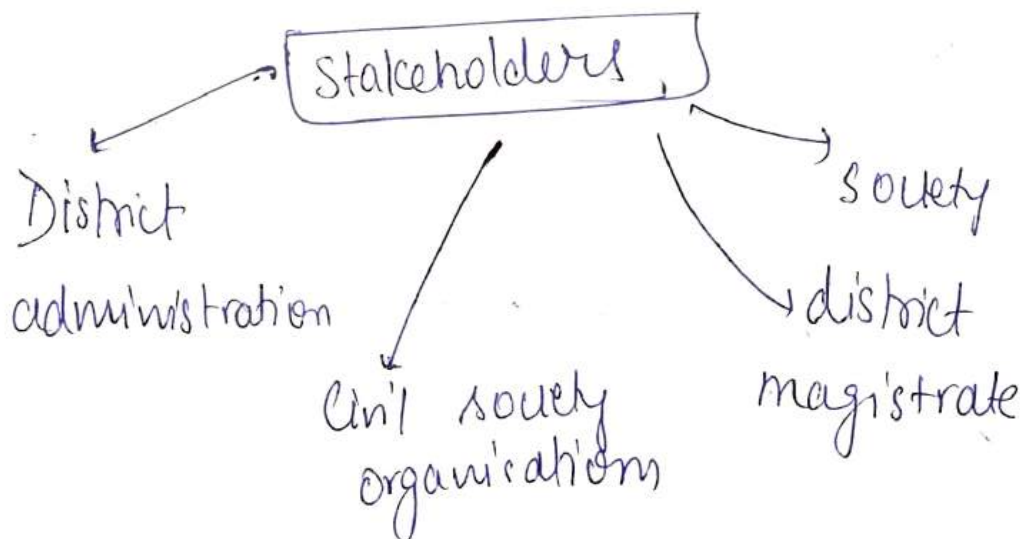
(a) What are the administrative challenges that you face in such a situation to restore the credibility of the administration?

(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। इसमें 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) Administrative challenge

- ① the govt programme could not be implemented properly
- ② people have less trust in administration. It would be hard to restore the trust.
- ③ Broken administrative machinery may cause hindrances in restoring credibility.
- ④ local leaders and people may not be cooperative enough
- ⑤ low motivation among administrative staffs due to frequent breakdown of administrative machinery.



(b) Steps to earn back the trust of people and their willing cooperation

(SHORT TERM)

- ① Talk to people on personal level by organising "Janta adalats/durbars"
- ② Organise frequent meetings with civil society organisations to take their help in supplementing administrative machinery
- ③ Organise disaster emergency response teams at local levels.

④ Innovative methods to conduct 'citizen-centric' governance. Administration can take the help of social media platforms like Whatsapp to solve grievances.

⑤ Empower local level administrative machinery. In case of contact between district and remote area gets disturbed during disaster.

### LONG TERM MEASURES

① Prepare disaster management plan at district level by taking help of various NGOs for its effective implementation.

- ② focus on creating disaster resilient infrastructure in schools and hospitals
- ③ Maintaining efficient functioning of supply lines during disasters
- ④ Send a detailed report regarding the problems to ministry for further directions
- ⑤ Empower Civil society groups as a link between people and administration.
- ⑥ frequent feedback surveys among people to rectify the lacunae in administration.

Trust on administration is central to ensure citizens welfare and  
 • implement directive principle of welfare state.



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)

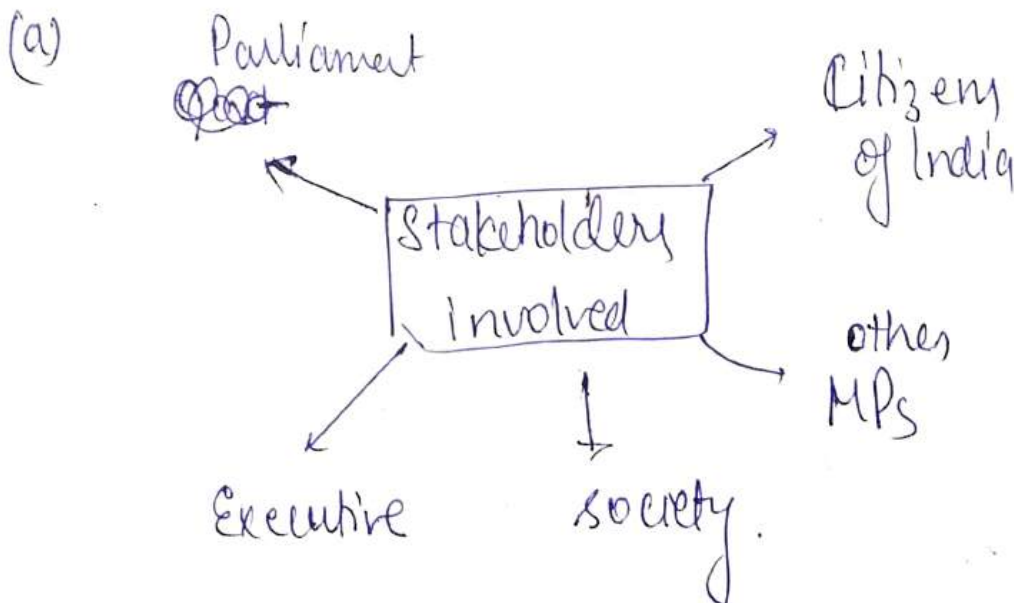
समकालीन समय में, व्यवधान भारतीय संसद के कामकाज की स्थानिक विशेषता बन गए हैं। यद्यपि यह कोई नवीन परिघटना नहीं है, तथापि व्यवधान, जो कि पहले अपवादस्वरूप ही हुआ करते थे, ऐसा लगता है कि वे अब नवीन परिघाटी बन गए हैं। वे दिन चले गए जब सांसदों को नारे लगाते, मंत्रियों से कागजात छीनते और नाटक में लिप्त देखा 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?



## Ethical Issues Involved

### ① Executive

- inefficient functioning
- less accountability
- lack of representation of varied viewpoints
- inadequate scrutiny of actions
- disrupts their policy making cycle

### ② Parliament

- Reduces the sanctity of Parliament
- Becomes theatre rather than discussion chamber
- Reduces its relevance credibility

### ③ Citizens

- Reduces their trust in democratic process
- their voices through opposition do not get heard

④ other MPs

- their voices are ignored
- could not participate in political process
- Reduces their parliamentary skills

⑤ society

- wrong impression of MPs
- inadequately discussed laws gets implemented

(b) Reasons

- ① lack of parliamentary decorum among MPs
- ② Advent of coalition politics has given rise to extremist parties  
small
- ③ Sometime, ruling majority party behaves like a despot. It angers opposition.



Reasons

- ① Lack of communication between MPs of ruling party and opposition
- ② Advent of mass-media, live telecast of proceeding provides more avenue for indulging into theatrics
- ③ Lack of any detailed code of conduct/ethics
- ④ Biased stances of speaker in favour of ruling party.

(C)

2nd ARC recommends Code of Ethics for ministers and MPs. ~~How~~ Although, it can help induce a common standard of behaviour and conduct among MPs, code

of conduct (ethics) cannot alone  
resolve this situation.

(Further steps) are needed to stop  
the decline of parliament.

- ① Regular communication between  
ruling party and members
- ② Mandatory committee stage for  
crucial Bills
- ③ 2nd ARC recommends fixing  
minimum days of sitting for  
Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha
- ④ ~~④~~ Inculcation of parliamentary  
decorum among members.
- ⑤ Educating MPs and instilling  
a sense of discipline among  
them.

Dialogue, Dissent, discussion are necessary  
pillars of democracy and parliament must  
reflect these values rather than  
disruptions