



## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1703)

Name of Candidate	AKSHITA GUPTA		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	318482
Center	ONLINE	Date	21/11/2020

### 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-संह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित भिर्दिष्ट 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 रीमा, जहाँ विभिन्नीष्ट 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 छोड़ दुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से कटा जाना चाहिए।

## 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 मूमिकाओं और उत्तरदायित्वों का निर्वहन कर रहे हों तो उन पर मामाजिक नैतिकता के मानदंडों को लागू नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Norms are fully conscious, binding, well established principles that helps in guiding ethical behaviour.

e.g. Supply of PDS foodgrains 'only' to those BPL families who have Aadhar linked.

The very basis of professional ethics, "Primum non nocere" apply to each & every rule of Civil servant. But sometimes fixed norms tend to bind the Civil servant in rules, regulations neglecting the utilitarianistic approach "good of all".

These norms of social morality can change the usual course of action to a fixed, predictable approach.

How norms can harm common good?

- (a) Non inclusive
- (b) Non empathising
- (c) Strict & static
- (d) Based on small research & studies

But norms can be important in way as :-

- (a) Ensure Ethical & moral action
- (b) Avoid corruption
- (c) Predictability & smoothness of action
- (d) Accountability & demands transparency

Such Norms should not bind the professional scale & responsible of civil servant but ensure the proper functioning of machinery by highlighting the broaden goals.

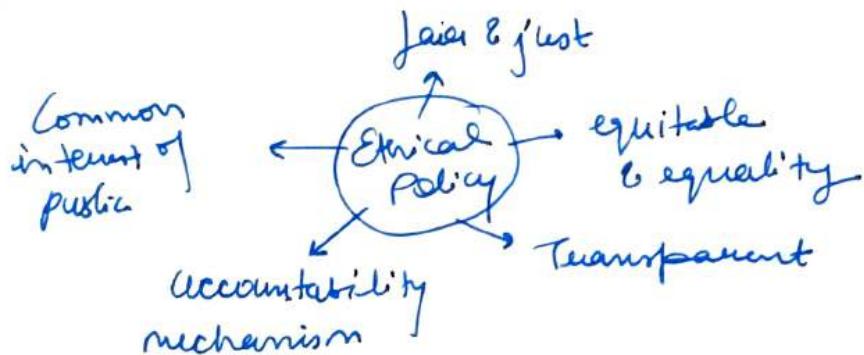
The ethicality of officials to public servants can act as vehicle whose wheels are formed norms but other machinery by professional ethics.

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

गज्य की नीतियों और कार्यवाहियों में नीतिशास्त्र का निर्धारण मग्न नहीं है क्योंकि विभिन्न हितधारकों के दृष्टिकोण से देखे जाने पर प्रत्येक नीति और कार्यवाही के मकागत्मक एवं नकागत्मक दोनों पहनू होते हैं। उपर्युक्त उदाहरणों के माथ चर्चा कीजिए।

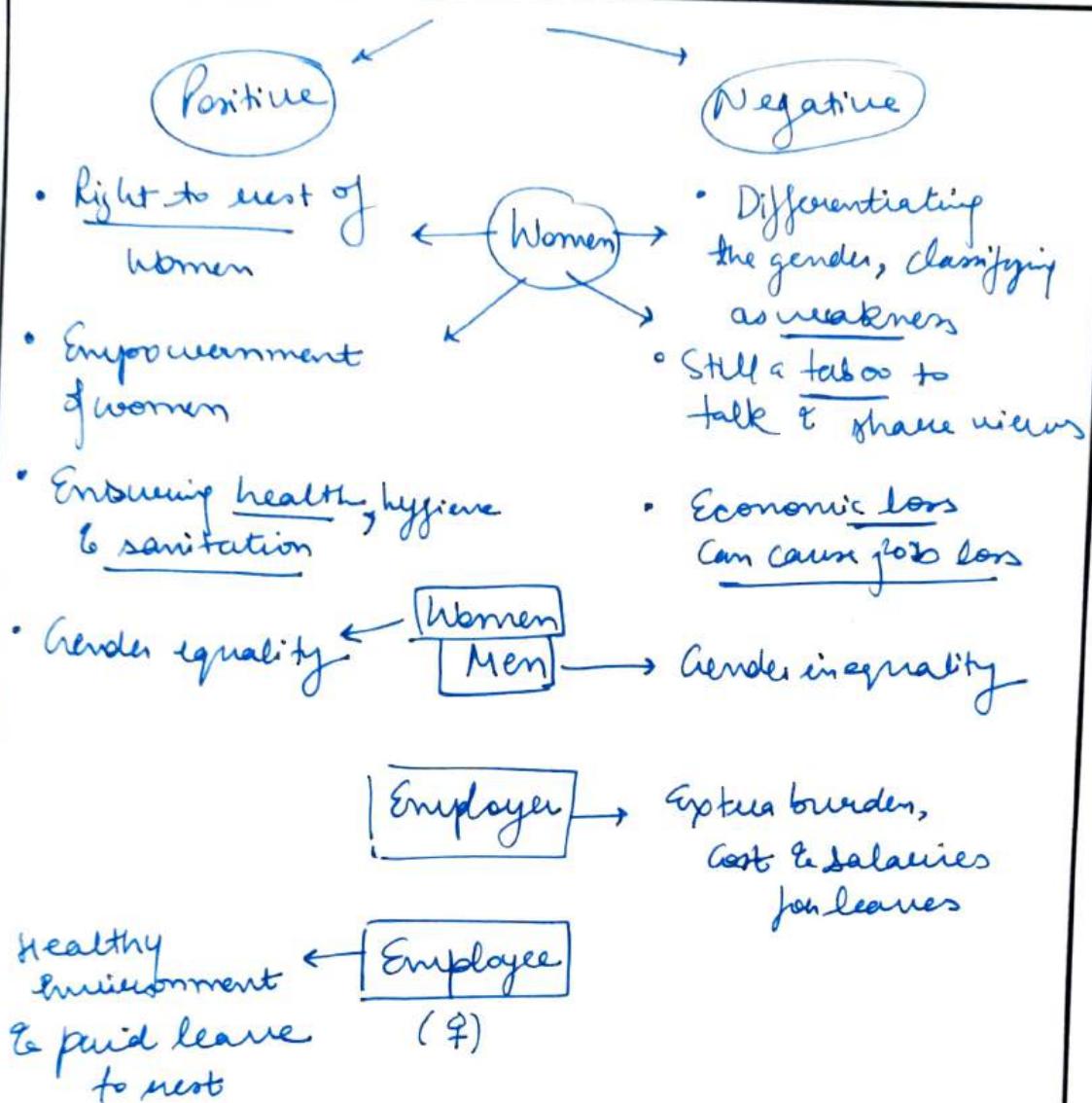
Ethical state policy has certain basic characteristics that help in ensuring wider justice & interest of people.



However determination of Ethics in state policy is not easy if viewed from different stakeholder perspectives. While benefitting the interest of one side, the balance distorts on other side of see-saw.

Example:-

"Policy for Menstrual leave"



Similarity can be seen in other policies which involve conflicts & discussions.

e.g. Triple Talaq bill, APMC Bill, etc.

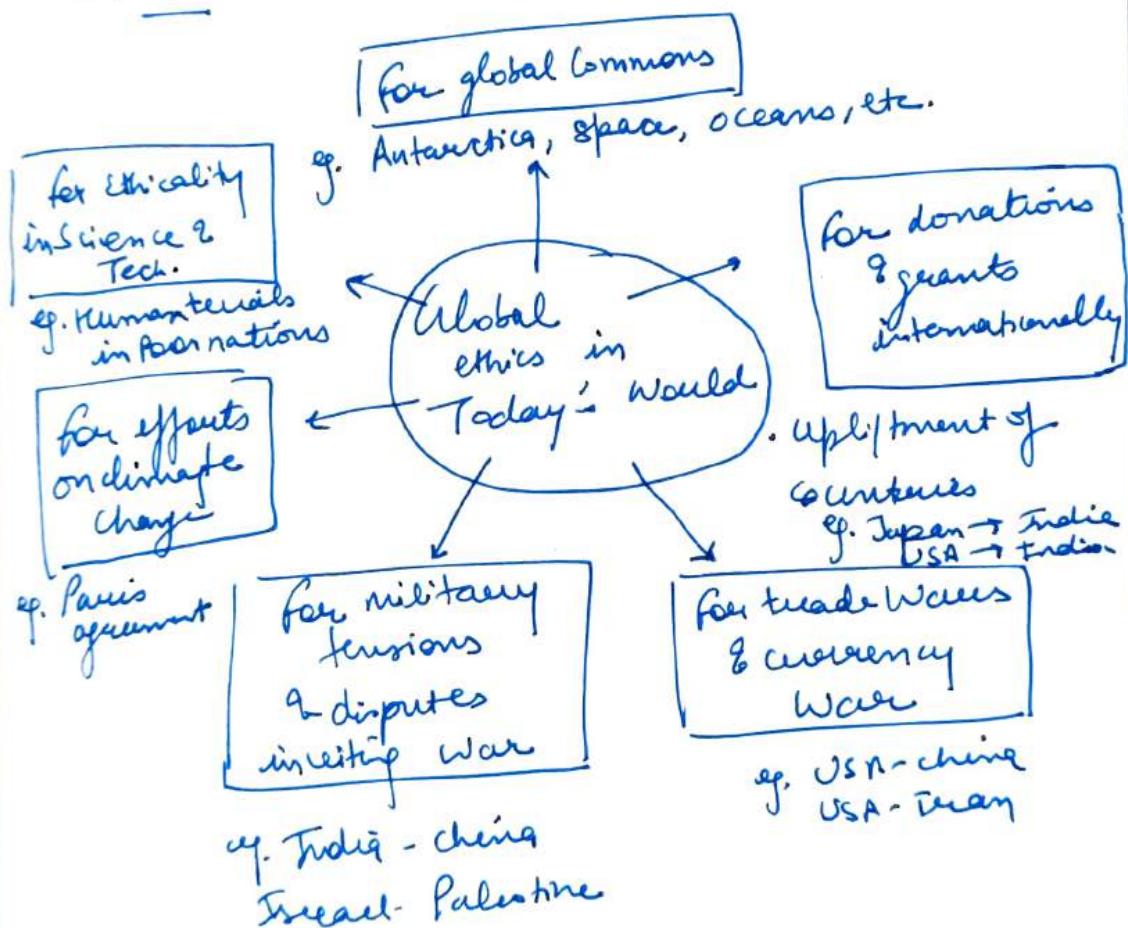
The Utilitarian approach (of Jeremy Bentham) & justice approach (Deontology) can help in guiding the framework to more ethicality in policy.

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

Global ethics refers to means, Values &  
conduct of individuals, governments  
& nations worldwide.



\* Role of global ethics in achieving universally accepted goals :-

e.g. zero Hunger  
No Poverty

Preventing Climate change  
Education & Health, etc.

- (i) Common binding principles for predictable action.
- (ii) Equality of treatment to all.  
whether rich-poor, male-female, etc.
- (iii) Utilitarianism :-  
  - putting hands to prevent climate change
  - Exchange of goods & services to ensure supply
- (iv) Justice to all → Human rights (UN)  
International Courts
- (v) Both individual & common good
- (vi) Common issues like terrorism,  
money laundering need globally accepted approach

- Problems in Global ethics :-
- Not Universal
  - Not binding
  - Not inclusive
  - Competition & Realism
  - Greed & Corruption

Ethics worldwide can ensure the progress of general morality in nations & even at basic level = "Individual".

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 डानिए, जो आज के युवाओं के लिए प्रासंगिक हैं।

Swami Vivekananda is known as "Youth icon of India" for also his birth anniversary is celebrated as "youth day" on 12<sup>th</sup> January.

He was founder of Ramakrishna Mission & did splendid work as <sup>(work)</sup> social reformer.

His speech at Chicago conference & opening line of "my Brothers & Sisters" gained the praise worldwide. Other prominent leaders were also influenced.

e.g. SC Bose called him as "Spiritual father of Indian freedom struggle".

### Importance & teaching

(i) Devotion to duty → Not considering work as burden but as your duty to provide service to poorest of poor in way you can.

(ii) Societal well being more than individuals

Well being :- "Common good" approach  
benefiting all.

(iii) Empowerment of women :-

→ protection of their rights & equality at par  
with men.

→ Education & health facilities for them.

(iv) Spirituality in actions :-

Source of ethical actions is Spirituality &  
beliefs / values that should be strong enough  
to anchor the values.

These teachings along with many other  
provide source of ethical guidance for  
youth to follow his path on the road

Called 'life'.

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

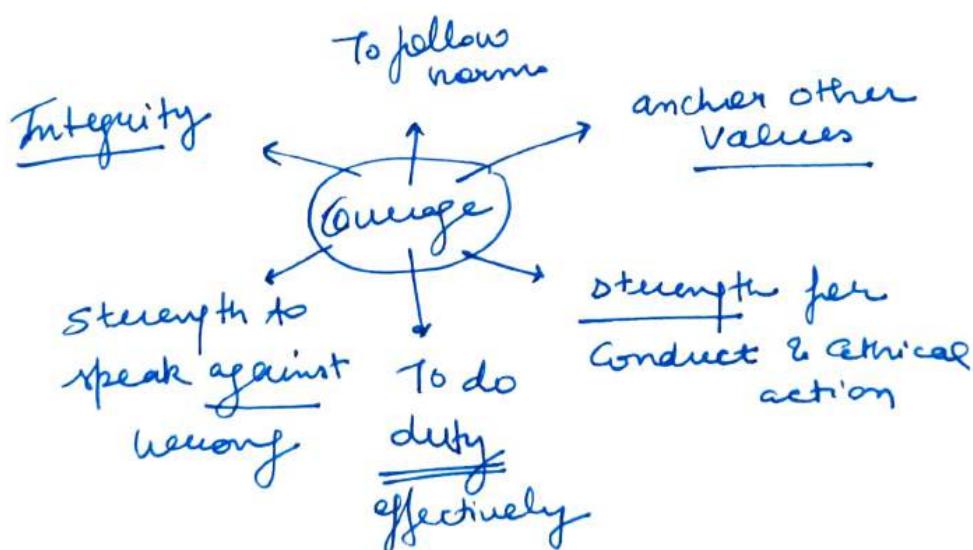
नीचे नेतिक विचारकों/दार्शनिकों के उद्धरण दिए गए हैं। यह कीबिंग कि वर्तमान संदर्भ में इनका आपके लिए क्या अर्थ है:

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

माहम सभी सद्गुणों में गर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि विना माहम के आप कोई दृमग सद्गुण भी अनवरत प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते।

Distruction of Ethical Behavior by External & internal forces is a common phenomena.

Only few anchoring values like Courage can prevent such inconsistency to ensure a well planned & guided action.



e.g. It took Courage to ensure accountability for first failed project by Dr. Vibecam Sanabhai without blaming on leader APJ Kalam.

It takes Courage to secure integrity  
of thoughts, speech & actions.

- e.g. Not jumping traffic signal at night/day  
Not keeping the extra change from  
shopkeeper

It takes Courage to follow duty (deontology)

- e.g. Even after a small kid pulling from  
the pants of soldier, his duty to  
serve & fight for nation awaits without  
any jail.

Not only to initiate but to ensure consistency  
of values, Courage forms the core of  
the core values.

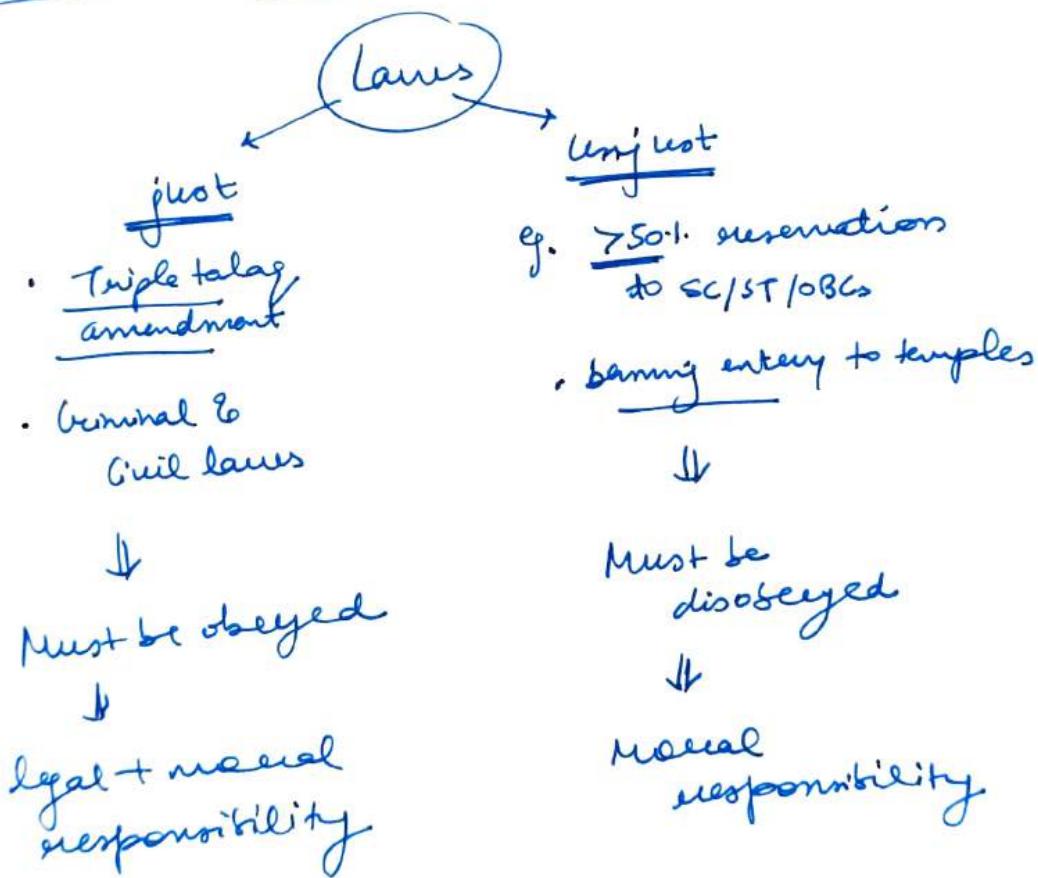
- e.g. Mahatma Gandhi withdrew NCM even  
offer success & appreciations because  
of break in non violence

Courage serves as the axis on which  
other values rotates.

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 उन्नयनदायित्व भी है। विलोमतः, न्यायविरुद्ध विधियों की अवज्ञा करना भी व्यक्ति का नैतिक उन्नयनदायित्व है।

Laws are the source of ethical guidance for  
measal action & behaviour. They bind  
an individual into a course of  
action that must be followed.



Constitution, the fundamental law of land provide mechanisms for judiciary to classify laws into just-unjust for public to realise its significance

Both following the rights & speaking  
against the wrongs are basis of ethical  
behavior of individual.

e.g. Whistle blowers  
exposing wrongs

Certain Values of Integrity, Impartiality,  
accountability, honesty, tolerance,  
love, etc. help in ensuring this  
conduct in life.

Both legal & moral responsibility helps in  
society of union = " Samskya, Antyaya & Karmadaya,  
(good for all, poor & villages)

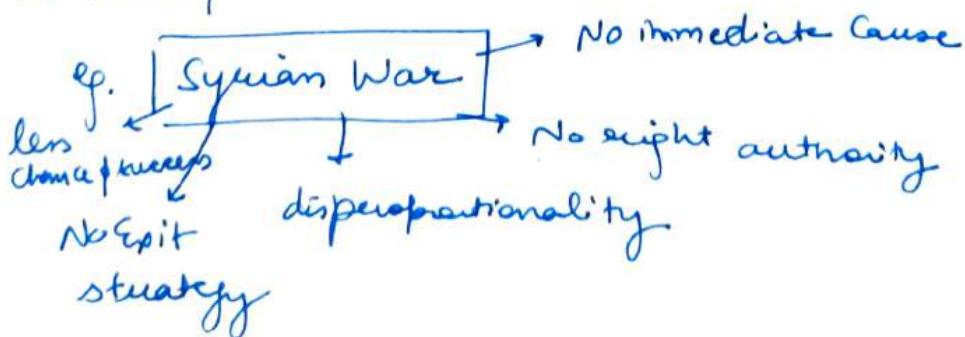
4. (a) Can a war ever be justified on moral grounds? Support your answer with suitable arguments. **(150 words) 10**

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

The ethics for War "Just War" lies in the theory of Just War.



However, 'just War' is a hypothetical scenario which seems to be impossible in today's world.



Justification of war on ethical grounds of  
right cause, right motive is overruled  
by the test of proportionality

- a) Will war do more good than bad?
- b) Will war will benefit one over others?
- c) Will war not harm life & property  
& protect rights?

Answers to these questions are not feasible  
before the war. "Only the dead has seen  
the end of war" (e.g. Hiroshima attacks)

Conventions like Geneva Convention, UN, etc.  
try to provide ethicality of just war  
by involving stakeholders like prisoners,  
refugees, heritage, common public, etc.

They still undermine the ethical war &  
importance to "No war". The evidence of  
"Mutually assured destruction" tends  
to prove the justification of no war at all.

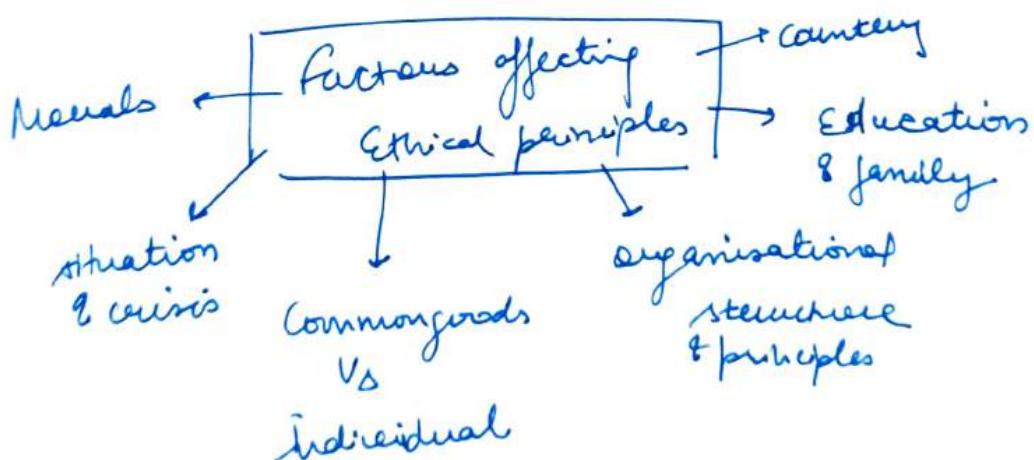
4. (b) Do you think that ethical principles are universal in nature? Justify your answer with relevant examples. (150 words) 10

क्या आप मानते हैं कि लैटिक मिद्डल प्रकृति में गार्वभीमिक होते हैं? प्रामाणिक उदाहरणों के माथ अपने उत्तर का ओनित्य मिद्द रीजिस्ट्री।

Ethical principles are principles of inner self that guide the action and behaviour especially during crisis & dilemma.

While some principles are universal in nature e.g. Truth, goodness, beauty, etc. other are tentative, acquired & dynamic.

e.g. Honesty, Integrity, Impartiality etc.



Universal principles however, act as anchor for values determining the strength of other principles.

## Change in Ethical principles :-

- Examples:- (a) Impartiality & Affirmative action
- (b) Accountability, Transparency & Oath of secrecy
- (c) Professional Ethics V/S Personal interests
- (d) Role of Education in changing the behaviour.
- (e) Conception prevalent in an organisation tends to further spread in new employees
- (f) legality of actions can influence the ethical principles in either direction of benefit rather than common good.  
 eg. adulteration of food

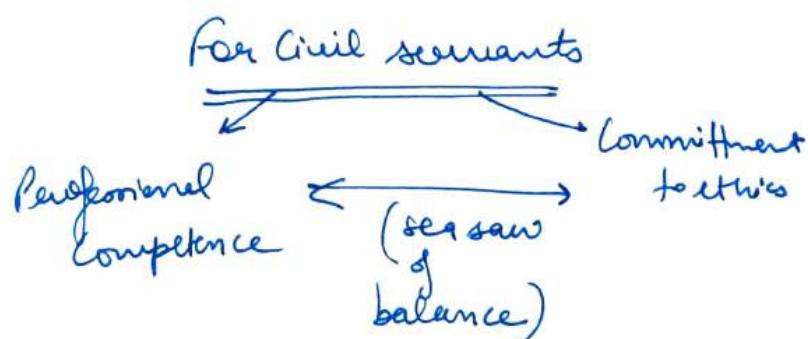
Values & Ethics are not Commandment in stones. They tend to change over time in either direction. Only few universalistic strong values stay. e.g. Truth & Non-violence in Gandhi

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

मिशन मेवकों के लिए प्रश्न मध्यमता और नीतिशास्त्र के प्रति प्रतिक्रिया, दोनों ममान स्थप मे महत्वपूर्ण हैं। विश्वेषण कीजिए।

A civil servant is bound for the service  
of public meeting interest of their needs  
& requirements.

A report in the "People take more trust in  
Hindi said ⇒ office of collector than  
President or Prime minister"



### A.) Professional competence :-

- Service to poor & weaker section
- Service to public at large
- Maintain law & order
- Ensure trust & participation of people
- Good listener, active decision maker
- Separation from private interests.

## (B.) Commitment to ethics →

- Integrity
- Impartiality
- Accountability
- Empathy
- Non-Partisanship
- Dedication & devotion to duty.

### For Example →

- Civil servant should follow proper system based on merit for any recruitment
  - not give preference to relatives or corruption (bribes)
- Civil servant should be ready to serve government of any complexion without any bias.

Hence, both professionalism & Commitments to ethics are sources of ethical guidance for decision making and its implementation.

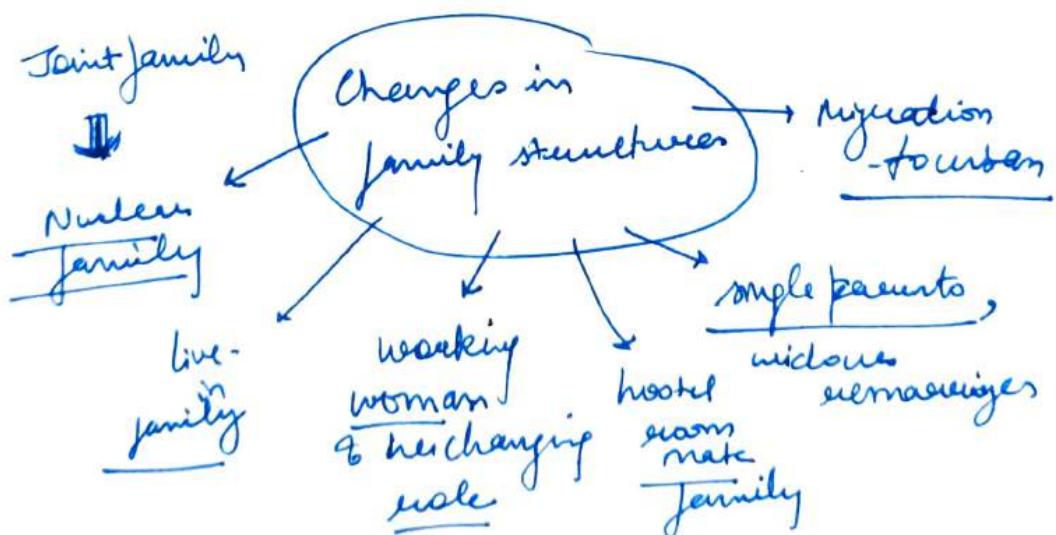
5. (b) Despite changing family structure, it still plays an important role in nurturing core societal values. Discuss. (150 words) 10

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

family is the basic unit of society that have common household and relations to each other by blood or by any other means.

family serves as a source of values & ethics of an individual by various means e.g. :

- Allegorical method
- Role playing
- Values teaching
- Carrot & stick approach
- Conditioning



Role played in nurturing Values

- (i) Start the ethical values from birth & at early age
- (ii) Set example for behaviour & action
- (iii) Support in every way  
(emotional, financial, social)
- (iv) Common interests
- (v) guidance for future.

However changes seem to erode some of the roles like

- (a) Elderly abuse
- (b) Neglect of family for personal profits & interest
- (c) disputes over property.
- (d) Working busy life → children nurturing affected

family serves as the prime source of all values a child gains, all manners, all actions of human whether directly or indirectly.

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 दुर्वल वर्गों के प्रति करुणा की अभिव्यक्ति में वाधा नहीं बनना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Impartiality is one of the core values that the civil servant must possess for efficient, equitable delivery of public service.

It refers to equal treatment of all, addressing issues of all & providing a fair, just, equitable programme to move it further.

However strict impartiality on lines of right to equality tends to become a hurdle in empathy & compassion towards weaker section.

e.g. Providing perks or job to children of martyred soldier

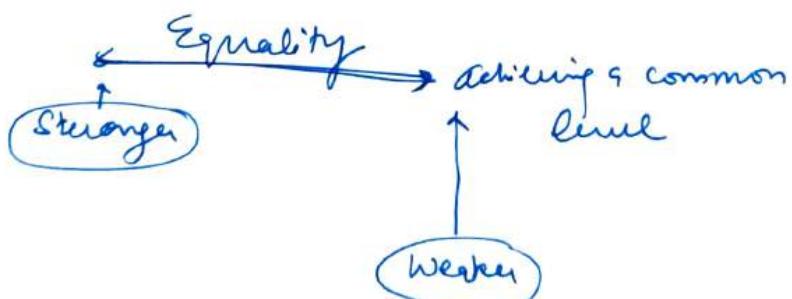
- Providing compensations
- Affirmative actions, progressive taxation, etc.

Empathy & Compassion towards weaker vulnerable section while neglecting the impartiality is needed for the upliftment & justice for downtrodden.

Such acts should not prefer impartiality strictly over lines of sight to equality.

As helping the poorest of poor, weaker vulnerable tribals etc. are positive affirmations that justify the presence of "Partiality".

Only then weakly can ensure equality of all by following an approach to uplift the weaker along with facilitating the stronger.

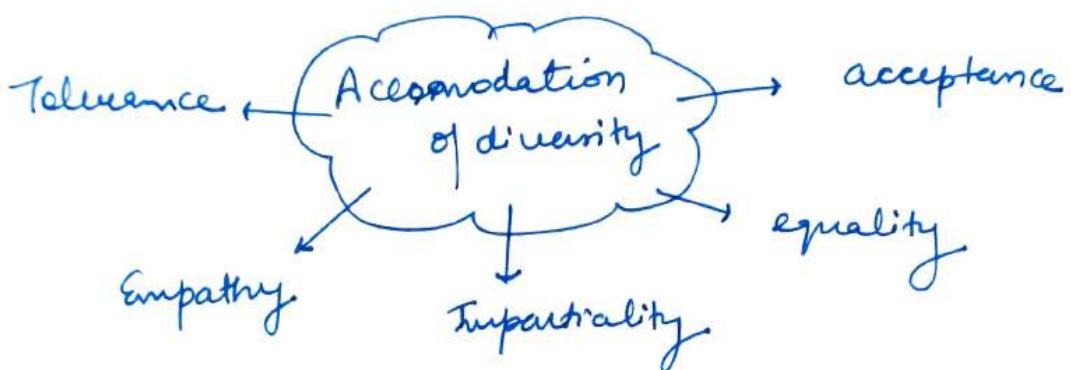


Constitution also envisages such approach in articles of Fundamental rights ( e.g. Art 19, 20 )

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

महिमांश पर्याप्त नहीं है वल्कि यह स्वीकार्यता का विचार है जो विविधताओं को समावेशित करता है और समाज को समावेशी बनाता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

'Unity in diversity' is one of the characteristics of "Nation" where people come together from diverse societies to appreciate each other's role for common wider interests.



The inclusiveness of society can be ensured by various factors. But a single factor is not enough, it's a group of factors, ethical values

& principles that ensure 'Somnum Bonum'  
(The highest good)

e.g. • Construction of a mosque side by side is not enough.

People need to accept the variety in religion, culture, customs, etc.

- Laws by state e.g. Against Untouchability is not enough.  
 ⇒ People need to accept the dignity & importance of every human being to make society equal.
- Inter Caste marriages are another example where family accept the cultures, customs of each other.
- Three language formula & institutions of classical languages are not feasible if not accepted by society at large.

The practical life is very different from theoretical laws & principles of tolerance.

The values of acceptance, equality, responsibility, dignity etc. need to be worked for the actual inclusiveness in society.

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

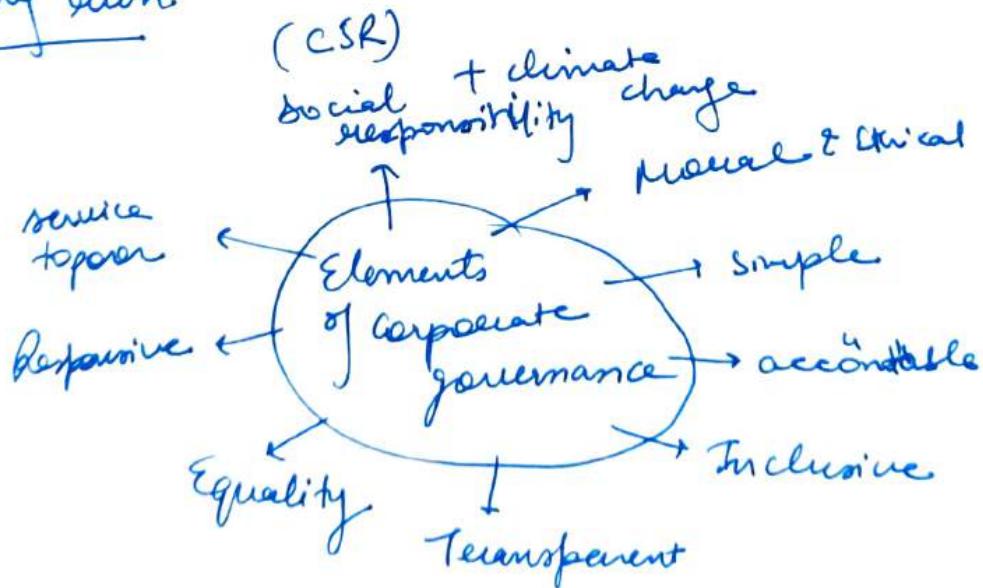
(150 words) 10

कॉर्पोरेट शासन के मानदंडों का पालन करने वाली कंपनियां शीर्षकान् में गफल कंपनियों के स्तर में उभगती हैं। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की गहायता में मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Ratan Tata even after having potential to earn maximum & become the richest man on earth focuses more on philanthropy, charity & corporate social responsibility. (CSR).

The satisfaction he gets from helping poor cannot be achieved by earning paper notes.

Such examples along with many others suggest that companies adhering to norms of corporate governance emerge as winner in long run.



## Importance of Corporate governance in long run

a) Ethical, moral, predictable conduct  
of both employer & employees

(judicious use of resources, money & power)

b) Social service & responsibility.  
tend to benefit more

e.g. ITC, Clasmate, Tata Group

e-choupal      ₹1 for  
                          poor  
                          people  
                          product

c) Accountability & transparency guides  
action in a lucid ethical way.

d) Ethical → Ethical → Ethical → Ethical  
leaders      employees      employees      work

Corporate governance is emerging in market  
for they know, "serving the mankind  
is the highest service".

## 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 संग्राम 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 अमुविधा हो रही है जिससे कठिनाइयाँ उत्पन्न हो रही हैं और अर्थव्यवस्था को हानि हो रही है। अनेक लोगों ने इस मंत्रालय में शिकायत दर्ज कराई है और न्यायालयों का दरबाजा 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:

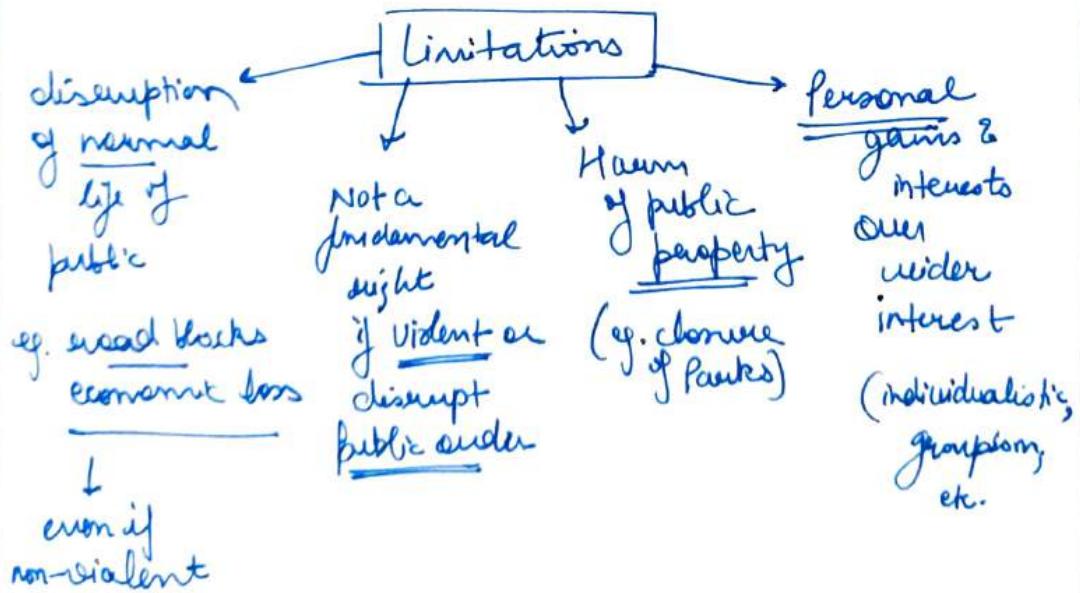
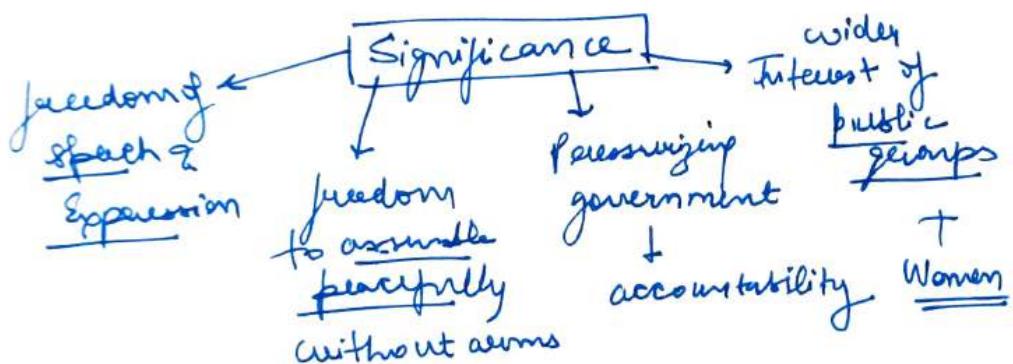
(a) लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में विरोध-प्रदर्शन के अधिकार के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस अधिकार पर मीमांसा की विवेचना कीजिए, भले ही विरोध प्रदर्शन अहिंसक हों, जैसा कि इस प्रकारण में है।

(b) आपके पास उपलब्ध विकल्प क्या हैं?

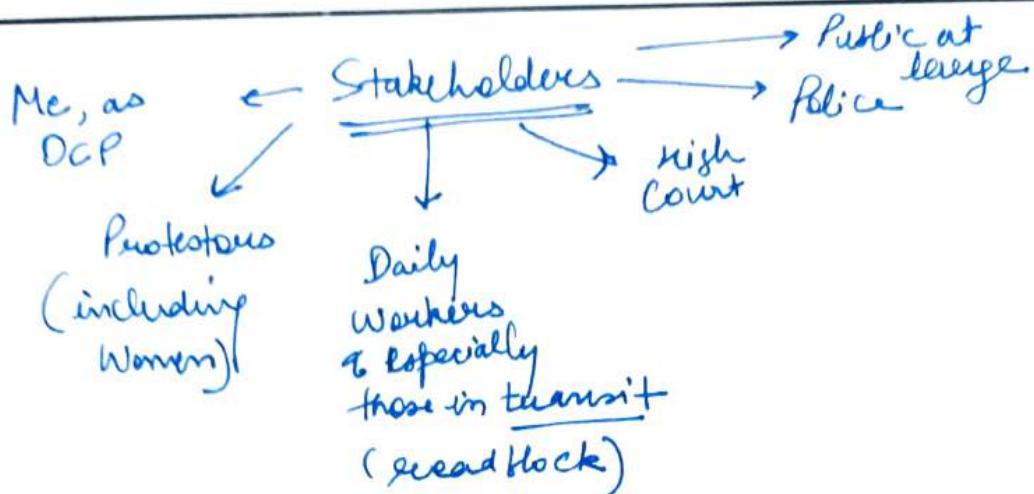
(c) इनमें से प्रत्येक विकल्प का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और कारण बताते हुए, आपके द्वारा अपनाए जाने वाले विकल्प का चनाव कीजिए।

The chief issue involved here is people's right to protest along with interest of general public at large.

(a) Democracy refers to 'for' the people, 'of' the people and 'by' the people. These principles can justify the freedom of an individual and 'Right to protest' against wrong.



(b)



1. Ordering strict action of police to evacuate the roads & clear congestion

Options available

Merit

- Transport impasses
- Pervert loss to economy
- Following of HC orders to keep public interest

(c)

Demerit

- Harsh on protesters demanding rights
- might get injured during evacuation operations

2. Allowing protesters to keep protesting as long as they want as long as they do it peacefully.

- Right to protest
- No violence or harm to property
- fulfillment of their demands might happen

- Loss of economy
- daily hardship of general public
- Road blocks & frustrations
- Neglect of wider interest

3. A Mixed planned way of action

(a) Addressing the protesters about problem of road block, hearing their demands, talk to their leaders about situation

(b) Asking the protesters to shift to a public site other than roads eg. Parks, public grounds, etc.

(c) Ordering traffic police officials to personnel to maintain law & order along with road traffic

Participative role empathizing the situation

- Wider interest of all
- Protests might get unblocked peacefully to with support
- Maintained law & order

Care of Women

- Protest might lose its vigor if not harming public at large
- Not might be accepted by leaders
- strictness can violence bring

# VISION IAS

I will choose third option.

A mixed approach involving most of the stakeholders while ensuring interest of general public at large.

Reasons for choosing :-

- (a) Empathising with the protesters for wrongs & issues. (esp. Women issues)
- (b) Maintaining law & order while ensuring it does not seem violent by peacefully listening to demands & talking to leaders.
- (c) Showing accountability of actions by protecting wider interest of society
- (d) Providing alternative to protesters for continuing to exercise their right

Right to protest peacefully, while a basic right, is feasible only if wider interest of public is safe and secured.

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 महायता मिलेगी। उसने आपको यह भी बताया कि टीम के कई अन्य साथी भी प्रतिस्पर्धा में अपना प्रदर्शन बहुत बनाने के लिए प्रदर्शन वर्धक औषधियों या PEDs का उपयोग करते हैं।

इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिएः

(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।

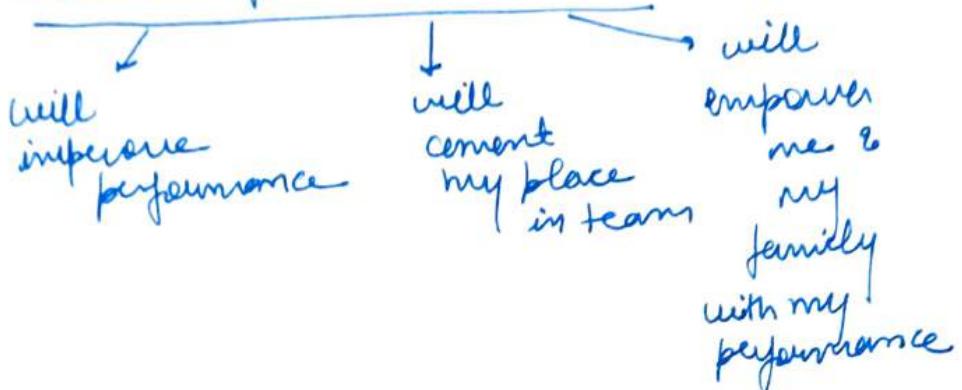
Integrity of thoughts, speech & action is one  
of the basic ethics for sportsperson.

It manifests especially when no one is watching  
you to break the values & morals.

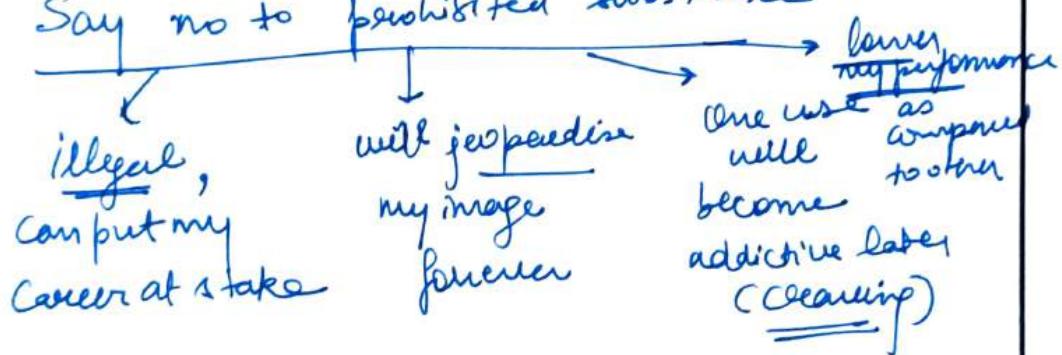
One such situation is with me as a  
sportsman whether to use prohibited  
substance or not.

Option available :-

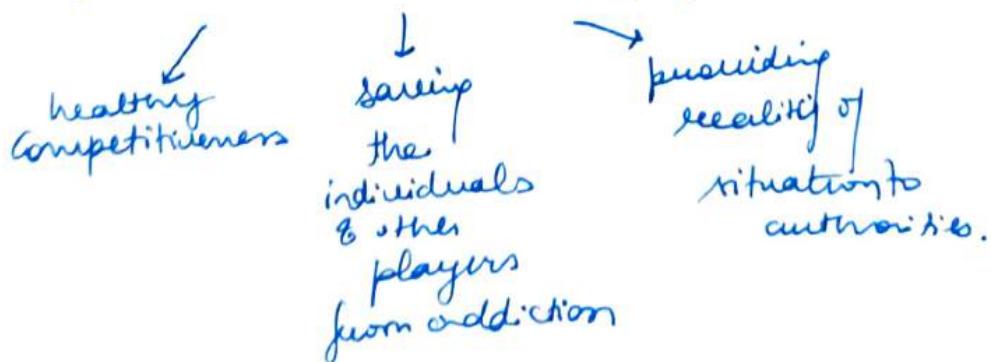
1.) Use the prohibited substance



2.) Say no to prohibited substance



3.) Saying no to the substance along with informing the authority about use of substances to improve performance.



I will choose option 3

- (i) Drugs & substances to improve performance are illegal. If caught, it can penalise me in legal actions.
- (ii) It is my duty to inform authorities about wrongs.
- (iii) I might not get best of performance in competition but will try harder to achieve more. This motivation & dedication will help me further.

Hence, it shows my integrity to my values for not cheating on my honesty & duty as a sportsperson.

(b)

Ethical issues involved in doping :-

- (i) Shattering of integrity
- (ii) Self interest blindfolds the morality of players in the field of equality

- (ii) Hamming the health of an individual  
( lots of side effects)
- (iv) jeopardising career over one performance.
- (v) dishonesty with hard work and dedication.
- (vi) Influencing & perpetuating the ideas  
further to all.

Doping in sports should be strictly monitored to not be allowed to occur at any level. Healthy competition should be ensured.



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 निकित्मक से दुष्कर्म और हत्या के मामले के चार अभियुक्तों को पुलिम ने, पुलिम हिरासत के दौरान मुठभेड़ में मार गिराया। पुलिम का दावा है कि चारों अभियुक्तों को जिम दिन तड़के दुष्कर्म वाले घटना स्थल पर ले जाया गया था, उन्होंने पुलिम कर्मियों में दो पिस्तौलें छीनकर पुलिम पर गोलियाँ चलाई और दो पुलिम वालों को धायल कर दिया जिसकी जवाबी कार्रवाई में उन्हें गोली मार दी गई। इसके तुरंत पश्चात् वहुमंख्यक जनता ने पुलिम द्वारा कथित वलाकारियों को गोली मारने के समाचार का स्वागत किया। ऐसा क्यों है कि लोग पुलिम की इन कार्रवाइयों की सराहना करते हैं? क्या आप भी ऐसी ही भावनाएं रखते हैं? प्रामाणिक तर्कों के माथ औचित्य मिछ कीजिए।

Trust of people in law and order lies in the actions of police. people look for the pro-activeness of officials in front to provide imminent justice to victims.  
 (they tend to consider themselves in the place of victim).

The accountability of police, hence is very essential professional ethics which must be present along with integrity, honesty, objectivity, rationality, etc.

Recent incident of rape of intern doctor in Hyderabad has once again opened the eyes of everyone about the lags in law & order, gaps in morality of public (accused), lack of security women and pro-activeness in police system along with legal backlog.

The democratic course of action of such events is via judiciary getting justice for the victim. The first step is police custody.

The accused tried to escape & police was injured compelling the officials to take action to shot them at sight.

This bypassed the judiciary in delivering the right sentence but was immediately required to prevent further attacks to their 'let loose'.

Such action shows:-

- (a) Bravery & activeness of police.  
(courage)
- (b) Self defence
- (c) Early justice to repeat victim  
(court might have sentenced a death sentence based on legality)
- (d) Trust of public in efficiency of police system
- (e) Example for further future acts.

I share the sentiments of public in <sup>courage + bravery</sup> applauding the actions of police but side by side see the diluting justice delivery <sup>by courts</sup>. The inefficiency of security & police had caused the accused to snatch the guns & shoot. Though the immediate action was necessary to prevent further damage but police force should have been overpowering from common people.

Now, the scenario of situation:-

- (a) Early morning (No one to witness)
- (b) Snatching of Two pistols. (unlikely with police training & without their notice)
- (c) Immediately (one day) after custody.

Such points favour towards a well planned encounter of accused to deliver justice to victim by passing the justice delivery judiciary. The delays injustice & pendency of cases might have empowered the police to take power in hands.

It's just an analysis of situation. There must be truth in police statements which need not be questioned. As a citizen who wants to see the justice done, I will applaud police for decency and immediate actions.



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)

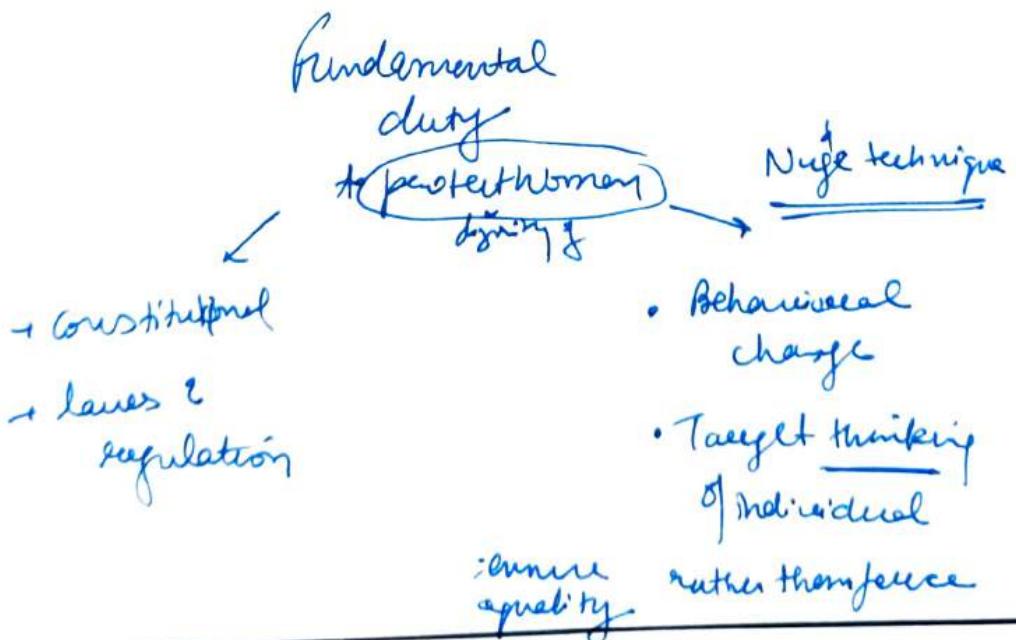
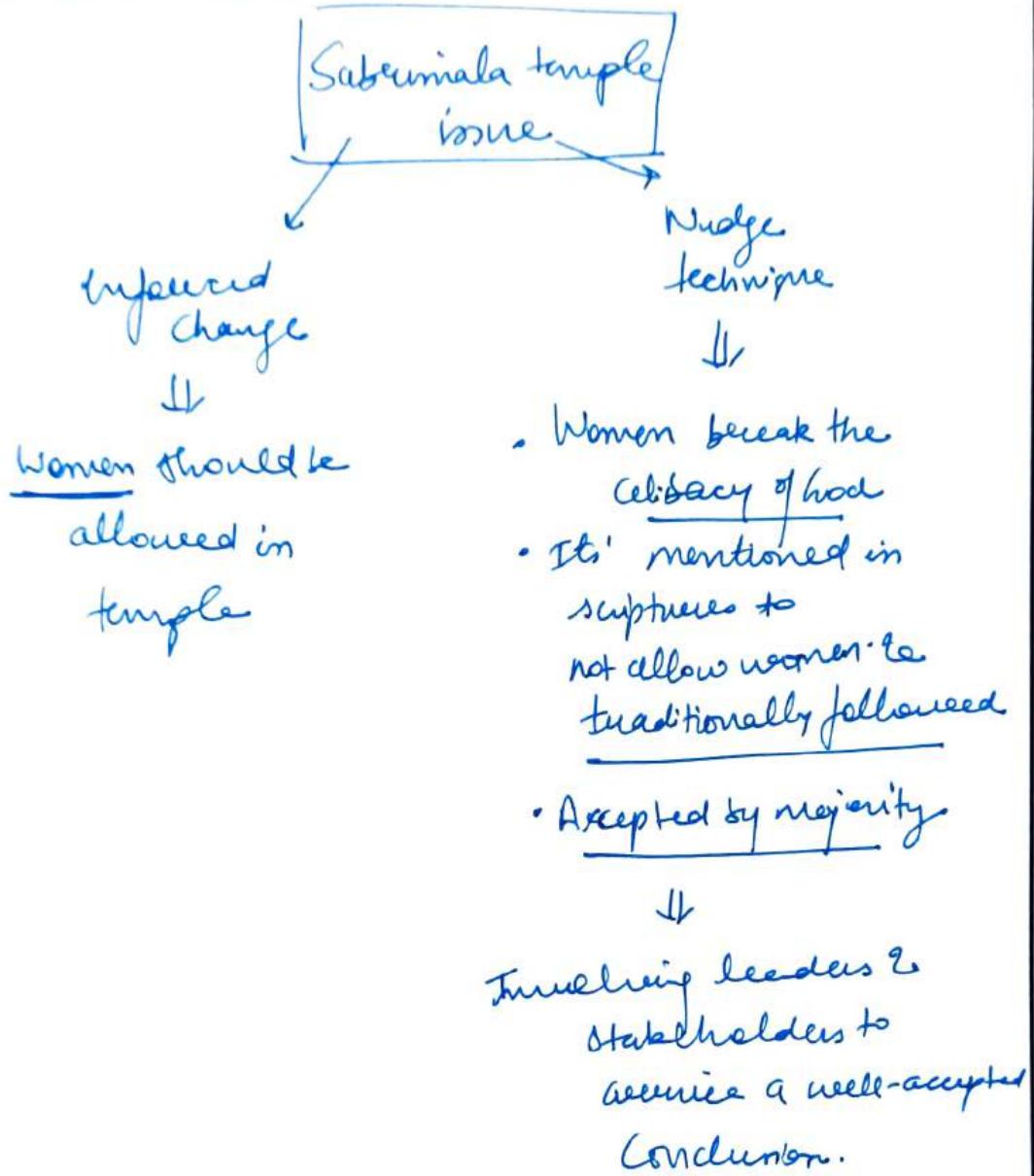
मार्वजनिक नीति उत्तरोत्तर व्यवहार संबंधी विज्ञानों की अंतर्दृष्टियों से अनुपूरित हो रही है। ऐसा ही व्यवहार संबंधी एक दृष्टिकोण नज थ्योरी है। यह मुख्य रूप से चयन की उस अभिकल्पना से संबंधित है, जो हमारे द्वारा लिए जाने वाले निर्णयों को प्रभावित करती है। नज थ्योरी प्रस्तावित करती है कि चयन की अभिकल्पना 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 मंदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिएः

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

Public policy should be planned in an inclusive, ethical & effective way to show importance to every section of society while empowering those at the base of pyramid.

Nudge technique of involving the actual thinking of public can be helpful here.



(b)

Ethical Concerns →

- (a) difficult to reach consensus
- (b) conflict of interests (various stakeholders)
- (c) Lack impartiality
- (d) Difficult to bring change by accommodating thinking of all
- (e) Radical elements

Suggestions ⇒

- (a) An online portal for ideas & thoughts of common public regarding prevalent issues
- (b) quantitative analysis of them in form of piecharts, tables, etc. to achieve consensus
- (c) Including leaders & administrators to filter out the best.

Nudge theory can prove really  
beneficial in ensuring public participation.

1703

# VISION IAS™

Don't write  
anything in this  
margin  
ज्ञान का प्र  
तिष्ठान  
पर लेखन  
कर नहीं।

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 जिने में एक जिलाधिकारी के तौर पर पदस्थापित हैं। यह जिला निरंतर आने वाली प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के प्रति प्रवण है जिसमें प्रायः प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था भंग हो जाती है। इससे जिले के शिक्षण व स्वास्थ्य संस्थानों को मर्वाधिक परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है क्योंकि ऐसी भी आपदा के दौरान बस्तुओं की आपूर्ति वाधित हो जाती है। आपको एक मरकारी कार्यक्रम के लिए अपने जिने में लोगों को नामांकित करने का कार्य मौंपा गया है जिसके लिए घर-घर जाकर अभियान का उपयोग करके लोगों में 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 वातचीत 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 मामने आने वाली प्रशासनिक चुनौतियां क्या हैं?

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

Natural disasters often lead to breakdown of administrative machinery. The lack of proper, planned action erodes the trust of people further and a vicious cycle develops haemming law & order further. The credibility of administration need to be restored for public interest.

## (a) Administrative challenges :-

(i) Life & property damage by natural disaster.

- Ensuring source of livelihood to family
- Providing basic supplies to poor.
- Rehabilitation & mitigation measures
- Ensuring basic services of health & education
- Promote awareness about various measures

(ii) To enroll people in government programme

- To gather information from various sources
- door-to-door campaigns with limited manpower
- Ensuring public their privacy & security
- Promoting awareness especially among down trodden.
- To make people trust the administration in their work to help the general public at large.

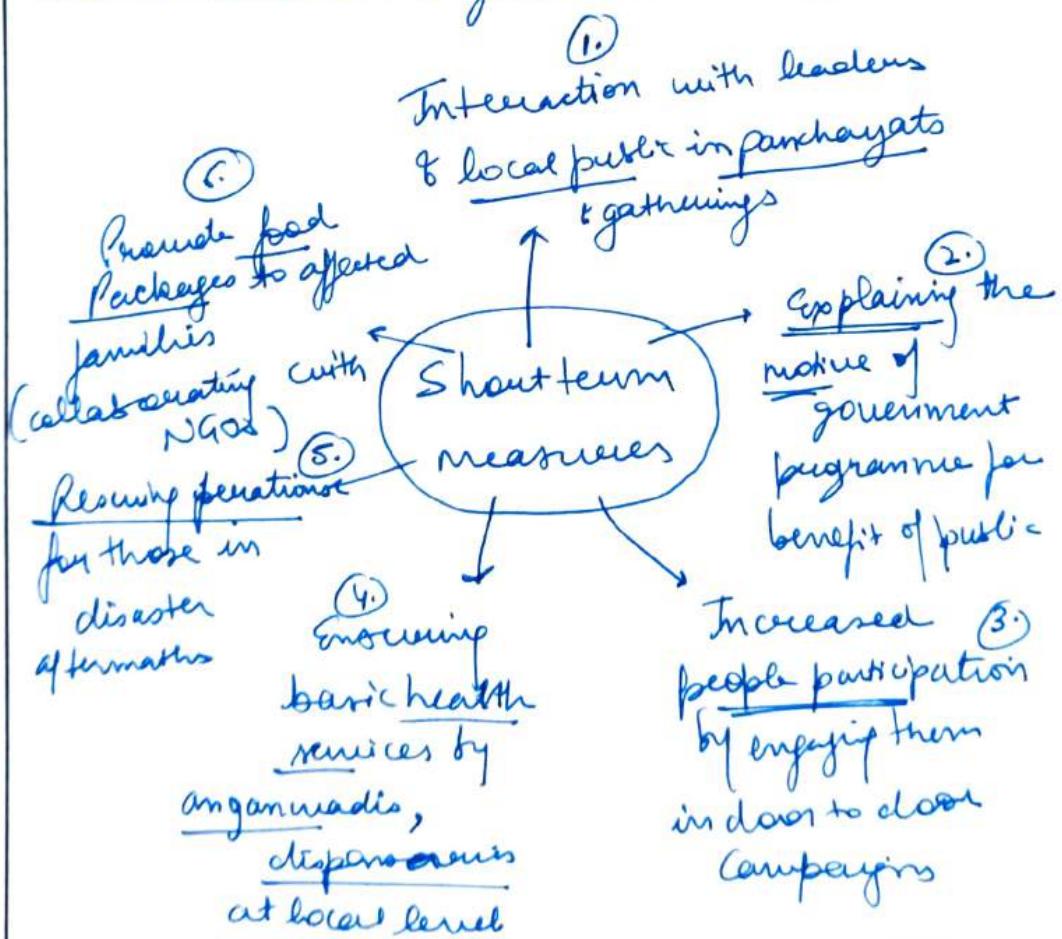
# VISION IAS

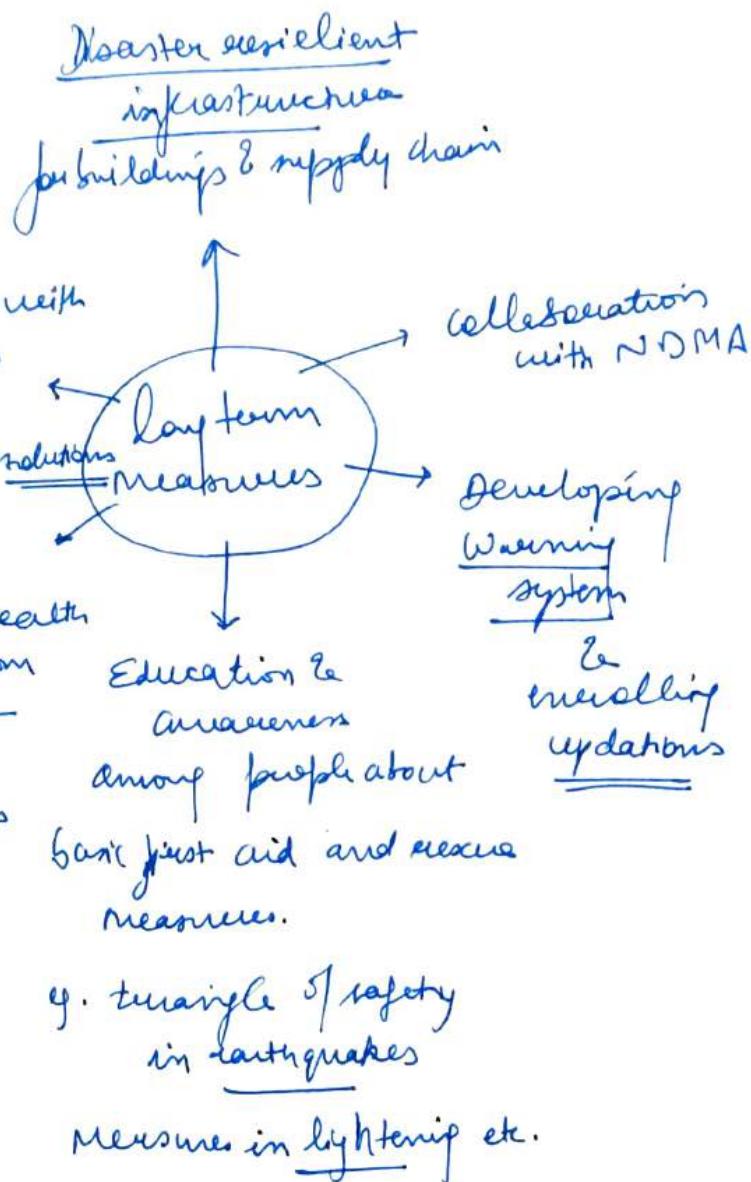
Care with  
disaster, the  
margin  
is small  
not afford

(iii) Establishing a warning system for early spread of information of incoming disaster

(iv) Collaborating with NDMA & NDRF along with state counterparts & district forces to ensure proper management of situation in both long term & short term

(v) Develop confidence among local people & trust for local administration by more interactions at grassroots level.





Administration works efficiently when both 'the people' & "the administrator" come together to ensure wider interest of public. basic qualities of accountability,

integrity, transparency, honesty, objectivity, impartiality, etc. can ensure the public the importance of ethical administration.

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)

ममकालीन समय में, व्यवधान भारतीय मंसद 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 परिपाठी बन गए हैं। वे दिन चले गए जब मांसदों को नारे लगाते, मंत्रियों से कागजात छीनते और नाटक में लिप्त देखा जाता था। मंसद 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 मंसदमें, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिएः

- (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?

The most important function of parliament is that it provides a platform to debate at national level by the representatives of people. This way, the accountability of leaders in Government is ensured.

However situation have changed in recent contemporary times.

(9)

Ethical issues involved :- from different stakeholders

(i) Parliament :-

- losing its effectiveness & efficiency as a debating platform

- loss of accountability to public of the institution they trust.

g. bypassing parliamentary committees.

(ii) MPs :-

- Theatrics & snatching papers when no favourable discussion.  
(undermining of opposition role)

- Loss of accountability to public

- Neglecting their duty & oath

- Not fulfilling the promises made during elections .

- bypassing scrutiny of experts .

- Wasting time & power, money of public

(iii)

Public at large

:- (a) Doubt their representatives  
(undermining democracy)

- affected by irrelevant, unfair, poorly debated legislations.

e.g. Protests ag. APMC bill

- Wastage of money of taxpayers
- Neglecting the issues of general public but only highlights for vote bank.
- Lack of Empathy among leaders leave the down trodden.

e.g. Issue of migrants during COVID-19.

b)

Reasons for such scenario's :-

- (i) Vote bank politics to pursue interests for a specific section over general public

- (i) Absolute majority in parliament neglecting role of opposition.
- (ii) Delayed justice delivery.
- (iii) Parliament mere a place to pass bills prepared by executives.  
(poor separation of power)
- (iv) Lack of clarity
- (v) Poor separation of personal & professional ethics of representatives.
- (vi) Personal interests over public service
- (vii) Lack of awareness among poor & affected (Poor justice, high cost, etc.)
- (viii) Code of conduct provide the written codes for action that should be taken to ensure effective public service delivery.

Code of Ethics highlight the values of professional (MPs) to work ~~at~~.

They <sup>on</sup> one hand clarifies the motives, suggest conducts (Ethical) and specifies the duties of MPs, on the other hand their non-binding nature leave it all to Conscience of MPs.

As long as the conscience of individual is strong enough to intellectually judge, there is no need to anything else.

But recent scenarios shows the lacks which require further mculcation of Ethical morality in action for wider interest of public, society & nation.  
e.g. Binding of Code of conduct in legality.