



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1703)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Date	28/11/2020
Center	Online		

### 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।

## 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।

The profound duty of civil servants is to promote public service as the resources which they control belong to the public and the legitimacy of holding the office also is derived from public.

Civil Servants are a part of the society and are supposed to carry out their functions and professional responsibilities according to the norms of social morality, which are the standards of conduct placed by the society on itself.

However, sometimes the norms, morals and ethics of a society are not in congruence with the goal of furthering

the common good. Some of such circumstances are mentioned below:

1. Practise of untouchability still practised inspite of abolition by Article 17
2. Temple entry restrictions (Sabrimala issue) defying the right to equality
3. Child Marriage and child labour

In such situations, the civil servants have to stay true to their constitutional duty, even if it means acting against the societal norms.

However, there are certain societal values that promote a cohesive society. These values are - empathy, selflessness, honesty, integrity, objectivity, transparency, etc. Such developmental values should be inculcated into civil services without any doubt.

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 policies and actions are undertaken with a collective goal of public service. Judging the ethicality of such actions is a complex task. An example to understand this would help us better:

The construction of ~~Narmada~~ Sardar Sarovar dam over Narmada has led to submergence of many villages leading to large scale displacement, ~~upliftment~~ loss of livelihood, etc. However the dam has helped a vast population through irrigation, power production, employment generation.

Different stakeholders view the building of a dam in following way -

1. State - It believes dam has helped in furthering the cause of development
2. Displaced Communities - loss of ancestral land, livelihood has led to negative perception of state policies
3. Other population - The population benefitted from the dam has the ethical dilemma of judging the ~~ethical~~ policy based on miseries of displaced communities and the developmental effects it has created.

~~Thus,~~ In a democratic country like India with diverse section of people with varied interests, it is difficult to fulfill the desires of every section. But still the need is to enforce societal values like equality, brotherhood, empathy, compassion, objectivity so that all the state policies can take into consideration all aspects of public's opinions constructively.

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।

Dalai Lama, through his idea of global ethics has emphasised on pursuing those activities at global scale that lead to promotion of common good. Examples are - environmental conservation, world peace, poverty eradication, etc.

World community should build consensus on certain goals which are so universal in nature that ~~the~~ ~~with~~ all the countries have to come together to fulfill them like -

1. Environmental pollution cannot be tackled at country level.
2. Poverty in any part of the world is against value of humanism
3. Promoting world peace is in

favour of all communities.

4. Tackling crimes like human trafficking, wildlife trade is for common good.

Global ethics can play a role in fulfilling these objectives as below:-

1. Leads to compounding of resources
2. Increases interdependence
3. Builds feeling of empathy among all
4. Promotes world peace due to interdependence.

The problems of the world created since the industrial revolution have taken deep roots today. 21st century needs initiatives like following global ethics to weed out the problems and achieve development that is equitable and peaceful.



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's teachings ~~of~~ about the path to lead an ethical life have great relevance today, especially for the youth of today.

#### Traits of today's Youth

1. Materialism has resulted into lack of regard for ethical values.
2. Disrespect for elders in the society
3. Absence of selflessness
4. Disregard for national sentiments and patriotism
5. Weak moral character, ~~and~~ leading to easy conformity with negative elements

#### Teachings of Swami Vivekananda

Selflessness was the most important value according to him. His act of

offering his own clothes to the needy in the street ~~and~~ is his way of practicing what he preached. Other teachings of Swamiji are mentioned below:-

1. To promote brotherhood, he quoted - "They alone <sup>live</sup> who live for others, the rest are more dead than alive".
2. He considered 'purity, patience and perseverance' as three pillars for success. These are found lacking in today's youth.
3. He decried over reliance on religion and preached to have faith in oneself.
4. He preached objectivity and rational thinking.

These values can help the today's youth to overcome their problems and lead an ethical, meaningful & just life.

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, as a virtue has a broad meaning. It doesnot simply mean to be courageous in a physical combat, but to also stay true to our values and morals in face of any type of external pressure. Consistent uprightness of character is it's important aspect.

In present context, importance of courage can be understood as below :-

1. Bureaucrats have to remain politically neutral ~~attitude~~ to promote public welfare, which requires courage.
2. A citizen should have courage to

voice his concerns, report wrongdoings without any fear of retaliation.

3. Not all public policies are perceived to be favourable by public, being short sighted. Advocating and persuasion of public requires courage & conviction.
4. Being ethical and promoting integrity in administration inspite of political interference.

~~In~~ This presents the fact that in order to follow all other virtues like integrity, accountability, transparency & political neutrality, courage is the underlying virtue. It was the courage of Mahatma Gandhi that made the Britishers leave without any combat.

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।

Ethics are the standards of conduct that a society places on itself to guide its choices, behaviour and actions. When these standards of conduct are codified and have the sanction of a sovereign authority, they are termed as laws.

However the laws are not always just. Some of the examples are :-

1. Apartheid laws practised in South Africa
2. Nazi holocaust in Germany
3. Practice of Sati was legal before 1828
4. Homosexuality was illegal before section 377 was read down
5. Discriminatory laws during unbritish rule by British (racial discrimination)

Such laws bring the front the limitations of laws, rules and

regulations. These are:

1. Laws provide the moral minimum.
2. Laws are static and donot always reflect societal values
3. Laws require ethical interpretation. Absence of this can lead to misuse, like in case of Art. 352, Art. 356, etc.
4. Laws can be amended retrospectively to further selective interests.

Thus, this shows that laws alone are not enough for ethical governance. They have to be accompanied with moral component.

But just laws ask unconditional obedience as they have been framed keeping the collective conscience in mind. Such laws, like right to information, reservation, abolition of untouchability, etc. helps the society to keep its moral compass aligned.

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।

Indian history presents various examples when peace championed over war as a policy. Ashoka and Mahatma Gandhi are most prominent ones among them.

Many advocates of war try to justify their stand on moral grounds as follows:-

1. It leads to stability and peace
2. It is a speedier way of resolving conflicts
3. Peaceful negotiations are sometimes not possible
4. War leads to development in longer run, as witnessed after second world war.

However such arguments sound hollow. Mahatma Gandhi through his 'Satyagraha' highlights the importance &

morality of non-violence as a means to achieve any end. Some of the important counter arguments are mentioned below:

1. War is against values of humanism.
2. Peace achieved by war is not sustainable. As witnessed after world war - I, that led to world war - II.
3. There is always a way to engage an enemy in peaceful negotiations. The withdrawal of British present a starking example.
4. Ashoka's policy of 'Dhamma' also focussed on psychological capturing of enemy, rather than physical war.
5. Peaceful coexistence is a value to be endured which leads to overall development of the world.

Thus, advocates of war as a solution have a myopic viewpoint. No army can break into a castle whose gates can be opened with peaceful negotiations.



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 the standards of conduct that a society places on itself to guide its choices, behaviour and actions.

Ethical principles are both universal as well as culture specific.

#### Universal ethical principles

Some ethical principles are so basic to human existence that are universal in character. Some of these are mentioned below:

1. Relatedness,
2. Compassion,
3. Honesty,
4. Love,
5. Non-violence, etc.

### Culture specific values

But some values do change according to the culture like :-

1. Values of joint family <sup>in India</sup> as against nuclear family in west
2. Level of acceptance of ~~joint~~ live-in relationship in rural and urban areas
3. Caste system practised with varying levels

Moreover, the ethical principles are also dynamic. Some examples are - abolition of sati, decriminalisation of homosexuality (section 377), acceptance of LGBTQ rights, etc. Thus ethical principles are universal, culture specific & relatively dynamic at the same time.

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 refers to the ability of a civil servant to fulfill his professional obligations and achieving the desired, pre-determined set of objectives.

It is important for civil servants because:-

1. It leads to effective implementation of government initiatives
2. It helps in adherence to laid rules and regulations
3. Helps build better work culture
4. Promotes Makes the administration more effective.

However, professional competence alone doesnot fulfill the ideal of ethical governance. The administration in general,

and civil servants in particular should be committed to ethics in order to promote public welfare. Some of the positive aspects are:

1. Laws provide the minimum governance. Wherever laws are silent, ethical conduct shows the way.
2. Conflict of conscience can be resolved by being ethical.
3. Being ethical helps in delaying gratification and being policy neutral
4. It promotes efficiency rather than effectiveness which is more outcome based.

Thus, professional competency with ethical framework of mind are vital to promote ethical governance.

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 plays the most important role in socialisation of an individual, and building of the value of system from childhood stage itself.

The family structure is witnessing changes like :-

1. Prevalence of nuclear families rather than joint families
2. Elders residing away from younger generations, many a times in old age homes
3. Patriarchal mindset changing and women being given equal rights.

Although witnessing these changes, family still plays an important role in nurturing societal values, as below:-

1. In spite of nuclear family trend, still families get together on various festivals. This promotes feeling of love, compassion, collectiveness among the family members.
2. The status of woman in a house determines the type of values a child would have.
3. Family, through its religious activities helps in socialisation of children.
4. Nuclear families have promoted the values of <sup>being</sup> independent among new generations.

In this way, family plays an enduring role in shaping a person's character and making him a constructive component of society.

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 can be understood in two separate but related contexts:

1. With respect to public, which means no discrimination among different sections of people
2. With respect to political executive, which means to provide technical expertise being neutral.

However, impartiality if practised in its literal sense becomes a hurdle in various administrative actions. An example is of a person from Jharkhand who lost his life due to invalidation of his Aadhar card and thus being unable to draw his PDS ration.

This highlights the importance of compassion along with practising impartiality. Compassion refers to the feeling of empathy for others and an active desire to help. It helps the civil servant as below:

1. Being more inclusive
2. Implementing policies not only in letter but only in spirit
3. Comprehend the situation of others
4. Building trust and belief of public in administration.

Important policies of the government like Swachh Bharat Mission, PM Awas Yojana, etc. ~~require~~ need the administration to be compassionate along with impartiality to realise the actual goals outlined in them,



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 a fair, objective and permissive attitude towards those whose opinions, practices, race, religion, nationality, etc. differ from one's own.

Peaceful society ~~are~~ <sup>with</sup> inclusive character are built upon the value of tolerance.

However tolerance in itself is a negative concept. Mere tolerating other's opinion are actions lead to various problems.

~~Every~~ Some of these witnessed in India are:

1. Religious riots
2. Clashes based on language domination
3. Caste discriminations
4. Disputes between different states

Indian society is known for its diversity. Above mentioned incidents donot

paint a rosy picture about its inclusive character.

Inclusive society can be built only by practicing the values of acceptance of different sections as a part of larger community. Inclusive society has following characters:

1. Equitable distribution of resources
2. Reasonable <sup>classification</sup> ~~discrimination~~ for affirmative action
3. Peaceful coexistence
4. Common cherished goals.

India's freedom struggle has taught us the lesson of importance of acceptance of diversities. Its absence was one of the reason for partition. Thus we need to mediate our differences and build a cohesive society, to fulfill national goals & objectives.

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 the structural mechanisms that helps an organisation balance its economic and social goals.

Some of the ways these norms of corporate governance are practiced are mentioned below :

1. Corporate social responsibility (CSR)
2. Adhering to environmental regulations
3. Equitable representation to all shareholders of the organisation
4. Providing equality of opportunity to all stake holders for growth and self-actualisation.

Companies adhering to such norms emerge as winners in the long run. Reasons are mentioned below -

1. Investing in CSR helps build better social capital.
2. It builds a positive public perception about the corporate, which results in easier acceptance of its products & services.
3. Environment conservation is a ~~goal~~ means as well as end in itself. It can lead to sustainable development.
4. It builds better work culture.
5. Promotes productivity of stake holders.

The acceptance of TATA group as an ethical brand in India is the most prominent example of benefits of corporate governance.

Thus, corporate governance norms help an organisation in short as well as long run along with fulfilling the vision of the organisation.

## 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 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 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।

The given case highlights the importance of fundamental rights and the reasonable restrictions placed upon them.

### (a) Significance of Right to Protest

A democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Thus it becomes important for people to voice their concerns and make their voices heard by those in power.

~~Protest~~ However this should be done within the constitutional means.

Protesting is one such means enshrined in the constitution, under Article 19 (1).

### Limitations on this right

Reasonable restrictions can be applied in case of following:-

1. Sovereignty and Integrity of India
2. Public order

These restrictions are placed keeping in mind that nation comes before self and ~~publi~~ greater public interests outweigh individual rights.

(b) stakeholders involved

1. People protesting against government
2. People facing inconvenience due to protest
3. High Court
4. Government / Executive
5. I as the DCP

Ethical dilemmas

1. Balancing individual right to protest and greater public interest
2. Implementing High Court's order as well as upholding protesters' rights

Options available

1. ~~Clear~~ Remove the protesters from ~~major~~ road with force

2. ~~Roping in local representatives to bring out a conclusion to demands of protesters~~

3. ~~R~~

(b) Options available

1. Allow protesters to continue their protest and deviate traffic through other routes
2. Persuade the protesters to end their protest
3. Use force to remove protesters from the road.

(c) Option 1 - Although within their right to protest, this option should not be followed as:

1. Supreme Court has interpreted Art-19 that right to protest doesnot mean right to protest anywhere
2. Continuing the protest causes inconvenience to larger public



Option 2 - Persuading the protesters to end seems practical way. Given they are offered other means to voice their concerns, they may be persuaded to end their protest. However issues involved are:

- 1. Against right to protest

Option 3 - Use of force is the last option and should be resorted to only after exhaustion of all other options.

### My Action

I would rope in local representatives so that their demands can be heard. Simultaneously, I would highlight the inconvenience of general public (specially ambulances) in front of protesters.

In case the issue is unresolved, I would offer them an alternate site to protest. If all the efforts result in no action, use of force would be the last option.

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 यथार्थीघ्न 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।

The case highlights the culture of use of performance enhancing drugs among sports~~me~~ persons, lack of ~~ext~~ regulations and poor value structure prevalent nowadays.

- (a) Stakeholders - I, as a sportsman;

fellow team mates, society and nation as a whole, Sports management authority.

### Options available

1. Accept the drug ~~as a lot of others~~
2. Refuse the offer and keep quiet
3. Refuse the offer and warn the fellow teammate not to take such drugs in future
4. Report the matter to relevant authority

### My course of action

Option 1 → ~~Accepting the drug would be unethical, unprofessional and~~

#### Merits

1. Better performance in tournament
2. Help in cementing place in national team
3. Fame, when representing the country at international level.

Demerits

1. It is an unethical practice
2. It would amount to ~~cheat~~ cheating.
3. Unfavourable to honest sports persons competing with me

Option 2 - Refusing the drug is the only ethical and professional course of action.

~~However~~ Merits

1. Refusing the drug would help me stay ethical
2. Not reporting the matter will help me stay friends with my team mates

Demerits

1. Being conversant of illegal activity and not reporting is not ethical
2. Not reporting would lead to unfair competition
3. I would also be still partner in crime.

Option 3 - Refuse and warn him

Merits

1. Fulfilling my moral responsibility of correcting him
2. If warning him results in ~~dis~~continuing of doping, this would result in fair competition.

Demerits

1. He as well as other members have violated law, which deserves punishment.
2. Mild warning threat usually does not result into desired action.
3. Loss of friendship.

Option 4 - Reporting to the authorities

This is the option I would choose because:

Merits

1. ~~By~~ Having done an illegal activity, the reporting of the same becomes my duty.
2. Competition ~~seem~~ should be impartial.  
By reporting the matter, I can ensure this.
3. Although my friendship would be impacted, but a true friendship should

guide friends on an ethical path.

4. Moreover I would recommend a regular dope test so that such activities can be stopped.

(b) Ethical Issues involved in doping

1. Absence of professional integrity
2. Doping acquisitions bring shame to the nation as a whole
3. Sports persons involved in doping do not believe in patience, perseverance and hard work, that are the only ways to success.
4. Doping scandals such as the Russian doping scandal negatively effect the public's respect and anxiety for these games.

Sports is a wonderful activity that teaches us values like leadership, hard work, team spirit, etc. However activities like doping bring shame to this field.

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

The given case highlights the misconception of justice among larger public that equates justice with retributive justice rather than reformative justice.

In this case, there are two possibilities:

1. The events stated by police are true
2. The encounter may be staged and the police is misrepresenting the facts.

Option 1 - People applauding the police in case the accused really tried to run away, hurt the policemen can be understood as their appreciation for the bravery and courage of the policemen who did their duty diligently.

Option 2 - In case it was a staged encounter, and people still applaud it, this is an issue of concern. The reasons are mentioned below:

1. The deceased are still accused and not declared guilty.
2. Even if they had been guilty, in the ~~law~~ eyes of the law, no one is guilty until proven so.
3. This amounts to taking away of 'Right to life, enshrined under Article 21 of the Constitution.



4. This is an illegal activity done by policemen.

Main reasons for people applauding such actions are:

1. Presumption of guilt
2. Media indoctrination
3. Belief in revenge rather than reformation

I, personally hold the belief that if the accused had really tried to run as stated by the police, and the police took such steps in self defence, this can be a reasonable outcome.

However, there should be an independent enquiry setup to look into the police claims so that truth can see the light of the day.

In case, after the investigation, the police is found to be false, this

leads to various issues like :-

1. Violation of laws and regulations
2. No right to justice to the accused in rape case
3. People's faith in police would be destroyed
4. Police would be seen to be driven more by public perception, than by rule of law.
5. In case the policemen involved go unpunished, they may again use such methods against innocents.
6. It sets a wrong precedent of fake encounters, as ~~witnessed~~ being claimed in Vikas Dubey encounter case.

Thus, such cases require a

thorough investigation. Moreover the administration and society collectively should promote values like tolerance, justice, impartiality, political neutrality, objectivity among police as well as general public.

Media also has a large role to play in this matter, as greater public perception is shaped by media in such cases. Following organisational ethics by media houses is the need of the hour.

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 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।

Given the present gaps between public's perception and expectations from their leaders and authorities, it is important to look at the nudge theory stated above.

(a) Change is the constant aspect of society. The value system of society develops over time and

remains dynamic. Thus, many a times the leaders perceive these changes according to their traditional belief system. Some of the examples are:

1. The recent case of Farm bills shows the difference in opinion of leaders and public about the issues in farming and related solutions.
2. The social initiatives like banning of sati, child marriage, etc. by British was perceived differently:
  - (a) British thought these measures as social upliftment ~~mea~~ initiatives
  - (b) People of India perceived these as interference in religious affairs.
3. The uproar of allowing women entry in Sabrimala also highlights the difference of opinion.

4. Development activities in scheduled areas can be viewed as encroachment by the scheduled tribes and further alienation.

All these show the examples of enforced changes which do not result in desired results as:

1. They may lead to social strife.
2. Britishers view the 1857 revolt as a backlash of their policies
3. Frequent protests are witnessed against decisions like Sabrimala issue, dam construction, etc

In comparison to this, benefits of nudge technique are:

1. Leads to participative democracy
2. Unity of opinion of public & leaders
3. Societal values are reflected in government policies

### (b) Ethical issues related to nudging theory

1. Public perception may not be always just.
2. Being closely intertwined with religion, public perception based policies may lead to communal tendencies.
3. Lack of education and <sup>poor</sup> value system can lead to ~~un~~ uninformed opinions in society.
4. This may lead to majority rule.
5. Feeling of alienation and discontent may arise.

### Ways to use nudging theory ethically

1. Compassion, solidarity and relatedness needs to be built in society.
2. Building of social capital.
3. Equal & just participatory opportunities

to all sections of society.

4. Focussing on public education and building democratic values like selflessness, honesty, integrity among the public.

In this way, the nudge theory with the enforcements of ethical education among masses can be a major push towards participative democracy.



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?

The given case highlights the negative impact of poor administrative machinery, lower social capital and natural disasters, that collectively can lead to erosion of trust of people in administration.

(a) Stakeholders

1. Local population of remote district
2. Local leaders
3. Administrative machinery
4. Government
5. I as the District Magistrate

Administrative challenges

1. Citizens not complying with government directives would lead to failure of government scheme
2. Frequent disasters hamper the developmental initiatives underway
3. Local level participation in data collection is the most efficient way to do so. Absence of this may lead to unrealistic policy formulation and implementation in future.

4. Local leaders are unable to build social capital among the public.
5. Force measures to enroll ~~po~~ volunteers in government scheme can be counter productive as it may lead to false data collection.
6. Lack of adequate administrative setup is the greatest challenge.

#### (b) Short term measures

The immediate task at my hand is to enroll the people for door to door campaign. Following short term measures can be taken:

1. Roping in local leaders and through them appealing to the public to volunteer for the programme.

2. With discussion with the leader, find out what NGOs can be roped in for imparting disaster related skills to people.
3. Providing skill training through NGO to those who volunteer would act as an incentive.
4. Educating the public the importance of government programme. Interactive methods like street plays, discussion with help of NGO can be carried out.

### Long Term Measures

The long term objectives are:-

1. Strengthening administrative structure
2. Improving healthcare facilities and school infrastructure
3. Build disaster proof facilities
4. Enhance social capital so that public participation can be easily

ensured for important government programmes

The measures that would be taken are:

1. Promoting values like compassion, integrity among the administration, so that even while disasters, the administrative machinery can work efficiently.
2. Investing in disaster resilient infrastructure.
3. Promoting IT based information collection mechanism.
4. Running awareness programmes regarding public participation during disasters
5. Citizen friendly disaster management plan to be implement.

Participative development would require building of social capital as well as sound administrative machinery.

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

In this context, answer the following:

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

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

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

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

इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) विभिन्न हितधारकों के दृष्टिकोण से सम्मिलित नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए?

(b) इस प्रकार के परिदृश्य के लिए उत्तरदायी कारण क्या हैं?

(c) क्या इस स्थिति का समाधान करने के लिए केवल आचरण या नीतिपरक आचार संहिता का होना पर्याप्त है?

Given case highlights the negative effect of disruptions in Parliament and its increasing use by opposition parties nowadays to temper the democratic processes in Parliament.

### Stakeholders involved

1. Members of Parliament
2. Legislative bodies (Rajya Sabha & Lok Sabha)
3. Speaker or Chairperson
4. People of India.

### Ethical issues involved

#### 1. For Members of Parliament

- (a) Responsibility towards electorate ~~is~~ is affected with disruptions
- (b) Sometimes face crisis of conscience when asked to follow whip against one's own choice

#### 2. Legislative bodies

- (a) Deviation from the entrusted role in a democracy of legislating
- (b) Its credibility as houses of deliberation has been affected.

#### 3. Speaker or Chairperson

- (a) Impartiality is seen to be lacking

when opposition is not allowed sufficient time in the house.

- (b) Impersonal character of speaker has been lost who should respect his office and maintain political neutrality.
- (c) Dereliction of duty as <sup>they should be</sup> independent from political influence.

#### 4. People of India

It is the people who ultimately suffer. They face a dilemma when their leaders do not raise their concerns in the Parliament. Moreover, the time lost due to disruptions negatively impacts the policies that have to be discussed on the floor.

#### (b) Reasons behind such a scenario

1. Absence of effective opposition
2. Lack of clarity in role of opposition. Rather than focussing on



constructive policy formulation, they focus on disruption.

3. Patience and integrity, as observed in members of Parliament earlier have come down.
4. A government with absolute majority does not offer reasonable discussion time to opposition.
5. Responsibility of MPs towards the people is only on paper, with no mechanism to implement it.

(c) Code of Conduct refers to a codified set of standards that outline the expected route of action by the members of any organisation.

Code of ethics, although similar to code of conduct, but is more objective in nature, which makes its enforcement difficult.

Merely having a code of conduct or code of ethics is not enough. Their enforcement is much important. Moreover the members of Parliament should abide by their constitutional oath and ~~think~~ internalize ~~their~~ true meaning of their duty.

Values like tolerance, patience, compassion need to be inculcated. Dissent should be given respectable place in house because a society that kills dissent falls into a stultifying conformity which removes all the energy and volatility that is so important for social development and progress