



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1703)

Name of Candidate	ASHISH PATIL		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	973081
Center	ONLINE	Date	16/12/2020

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)। 2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं। 3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। 5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे। 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
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			

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

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

SECTION - A

1. (a) Norms of social morality should not be applied to acts of civil servants while they are carrying out their professional roles and responsibilities to further the common good. Critically analyse. (150 words) 10

जब सिविल सेवक सर्वहित को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए अपनी पेशेवर भूमिकाओं और उत्तरदायित्वों का निर्वहन कर रहे हों तो उन पर सामाजिक नैतिकता के मानदंडों को लागू नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Social morality can be explained as the values system of the society.

values needed for civil servant

- compassionate
- Tolerant
- Rational & Objective
- empathetic

- social morality as hinderance to progress / democracy / rights.

↳ Prejudices & stereotypes in society: purity & impurity concept of caste, thus segregation of students in schools on basis of caste.

↳ Wrong understanding about the programmes of government:

vaccination is against religions →
Kerala Muslims.

- ↳ Lack of progressive understanding
& outlook → child marriage
- Social morality understanding
can also be guide as →
 - ↳ solving the communal conflicts
by ~~super~~ giving examples from
respective holy texts.
 - ↳ giving rational examples from
respective texts about social
exile. → eg. Aswini Kumar Dutta
cited vedas against child
marriage.

Thus, social morality should
be used again as where favourable
but civil servant should ultimately
follow the constitutional morality.

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।

Oftenly, state policies result in deprivation of rights or ignorance towards some sections in society & good from some others. It seen from time to time in :- (Negative Aspects & Positive Aspects)

↳ Developmental projects:

• Dam Rehabilitation

-ve

- Problem of rehabilitation
- paltry compensation
- Lack of basic infrastructure at rehabilitated sites

+ve

- Development, energy needs & irrigation → (food security)
- Greatest good to greatest number

↳ Sardar Sarovar Dam project.

• Industrialisation & Mining

-ve

- Land alienation of tribals
- loss of livelihood
- Disturbing Nature man spirit complex

+ve

- progress of ^{nation} ~~nature~~ economically
- rise in status of livelihood of the workers.

↳ (Niyamgiri Hills vs Vedanta)

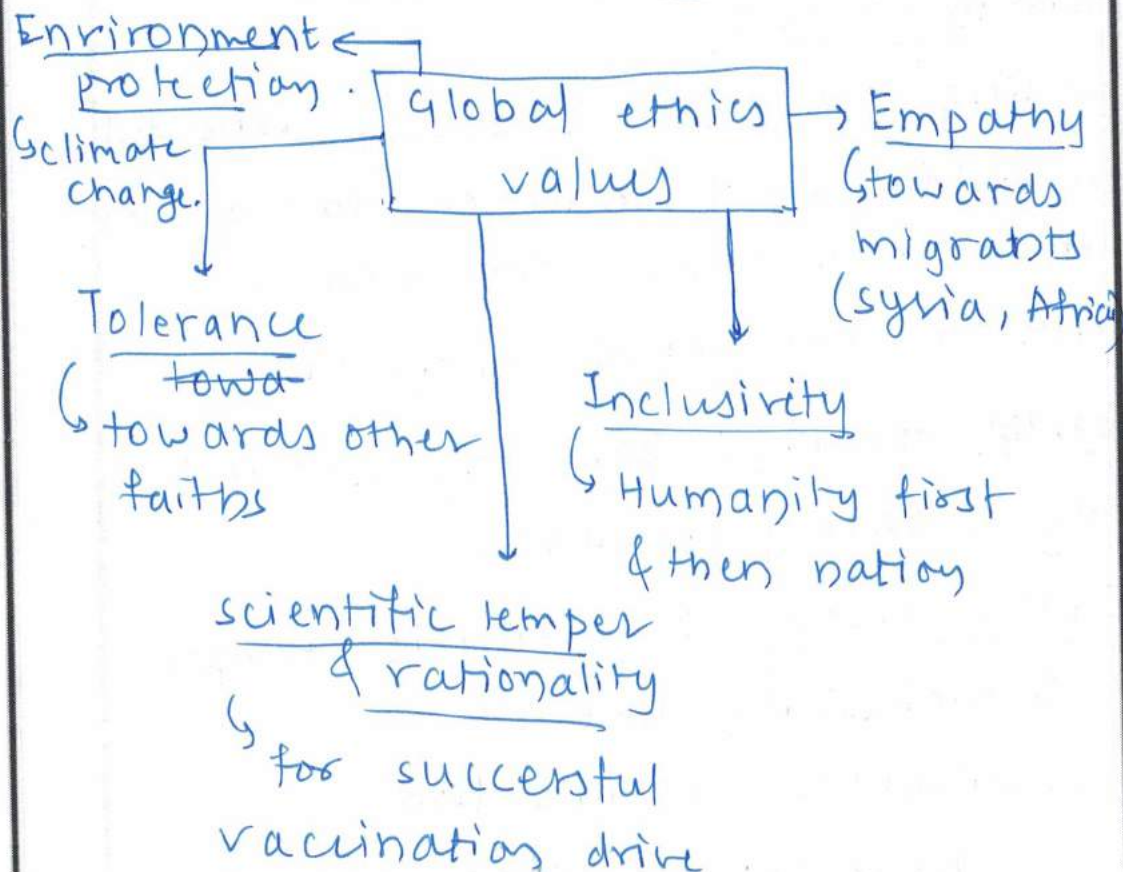
Thus, policies of government are oftenly guided by 'greatest good to greatest number → utilitarian' perspective. But there is need for inclusive development.

2. (a) What do you understand by global ethics in today's world? Highlight the role that global ethics can play in achieving universally accepted goals.

(150 words) 10

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

Global ethics can be referred as the universal standards of behaviour that everyone should follow as the 'global citizen'.



- Role of Universal ethics for
→ universally accepted goals

↳ Peace: tolerance & sympathy
will provide thinking inclusively.

Tolerance: to other faith & respecting it.

(French secularism needs it)

as seen in Attacks in Nice.

↳ E

↳ Human welfare

Ending Hunger: sympathy is needed
as today world produces far greater
than it needs. Thus wealthy
nation can needs sympathy.

Ending Poverty: Empathy needed
by wealthy countries.

Ending Disease: scientific temper
& inclusivity needed
↳ universal vaccination.

Thus, for achieving universal
goals of SDG we need 'global ethics'.

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 address-
ed youth by saying

"Arise, & awake & don't stop until
the goal is reached."

• Teaching of vivekananda & their
relevance to today's youth:

→ Tolerance & inclusivity to other
religions -

Needed ^{against} ~~for~~ cow vigilantism,
beef Ban, ~~etc~~ lynchings etc.

→ Goal orientation & constant toiling

• for entrepreneurial skills.

• shouldn't seek job reservation
but should be job providers.

→ 'shiva in every Jeera (life).'

- Equality, fraternity
- Promotes empathy, thus treating every life as sacred promotes → environmental ethics also (against deforestation, animal consumption, poaching).

→ Nationalism:

His nationalism was all inclusive.

Thus, today's youth need to follow Swami Vivekananda's teachings for NEW INDIA & as global citizenship.

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:

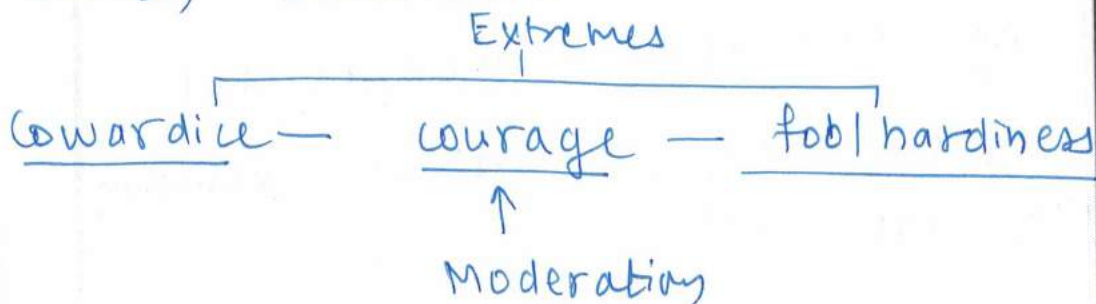
(a) Courage is the most important of all the virtues because without courage, you can't practice any other virtue consistently. (150 words) 10

साहस सभी सद्गुणों में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि बिना साहस के आप कोई दूसरा सद्गुण भी अनवरत धारण नहीं कर सकते।

Socrates & Aristotle

recognises 'courage' as important
virtue of Human.

Aristotle's 'Doctrine of
mean' proposes moderation in
human behaviour



courage is needed for
following virtue consistently as
seen in 'courage of conviction'
(courage to follow what one
says & believes).

Courage is needed to follow your 'conscience'. ^{following} As conscience is moral command by E-kant.
eg. → one should stand be taking action against observed corruption → Actionable Behaviour
Hence 'Integrity'.

Courage is needed for following own virtues & ethical understanding.

eg. Socrates courageously accepted death against expulsion from the state.

Thus, in life the virtues results into action, if one has courage. Thus ethics needs courage for implementation of it.

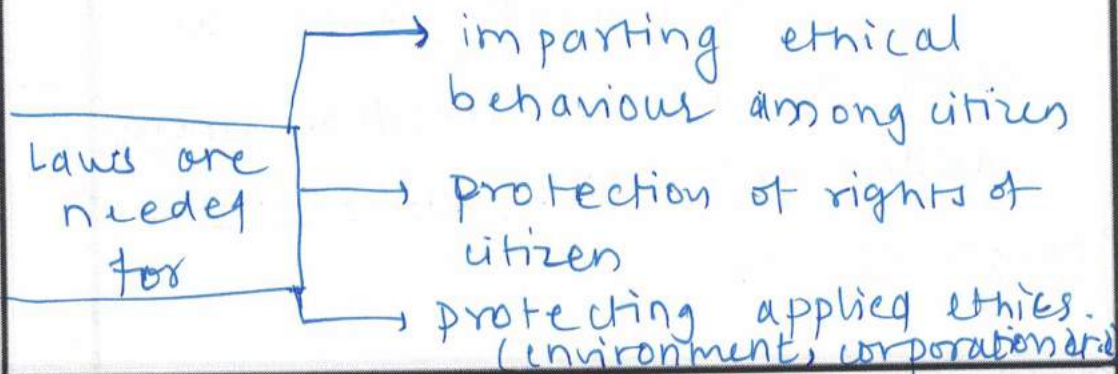
3. (b) One has not only a legal but also a moral responsibility to obey just laws. Conversely, one has a moral responsibility to disobey unjust laws.
(150 words) 10

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।

'Laws are not needed for good person but bad person will always find way circumventing the law' → Socrates.

Thus moral responsibility is to follow the law, as law has foundation of ethics as observed by 'Hobbes'.

Laws encompasses the rational thinking, religious understanding etc. & they are also foundation of ethics.



- But some times laws are unjust
- Not relevant to time & unable to evolve as per requirement British times Criminal Procedure Code, 1871
- Unjust to Rights of ~~citizen~~ section of citizens →
eg. ✓ Earlier validity of 'Triple Talag'
- ✓ Forest act, 1927 → didn't allowed tribals & forest dwellers to collect forest produce.
- Laws propagate ethnocentrism
- During Nazi Germany against Jews.

Thus, it is moral responsibility to disobey the unjust laws as also seen in Indian freedom struggle in Dandi March, Civil Disobedience Movement etc.

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।

'Peace' is considered as highest virtue of mankind as propagated by every religion of the world.

War is considered as destruction of human ethics as observed by

- Loss of life: Human ^{life} is sacred thus war promotes unethicity.
- Loss of environment & animals: against environmental ethics.
- War crimes: ✓ mass rapes by Japanese army in china & Korea during WW II.
- ✓ Destruction of religious sites: During holy wars between Romans & Byzantines.

But ^{on some} moral grounds war can be ~~seen~~ justified:

- 1) World war II: Against inhumane nature of Nazis. A Threat to other countries & aggression & 'Jewish Holocaust'.
- 2) Shiraji Maharaj against Mughals & Adilshah → atrocities committed by latter against poor citizens.

Thus, war ^{would} ~~can~~ not be required if there is adherence to global ethics, but wars are manifestation of the destruction of ethics.

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।

Ethics is ^{deals with} related to human character, behaviours, conduct.

It aims to achieve 'summum bonum', in order to achieve 'chiefhood'.

Thus ethical behaviour is consider as 'summum bonum' i.e. highest of a kind. E. Kant considers ethical behaviour encompasses following 'conscience' & acting ~~in~~ such fashion that behaviour becomes 'universal'.

Ethics itself is based on universal standards of behaviour. Action is considered

ethical it conforms to these established standards.

examples

- ↳ Tolerance: universal principle of ethics helps in establishing harmony. Best example is 'Indian society'.
- ↳ Objectivity: Important for vaccination drive (immunisation programmes) universal for the core understanding & impartial judgement of the issue.

Thus, ethical principles are universal in nature.

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

सिविल सेवकों के लिए पेशेवर सक्षमता और नीतिशास्त्र के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता, दोनों समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Civil servant^(C.S.) has duty to serve people. He/she faces demanding situations where he has to show professional competence & commitment.

• Importance of professional competence

→ It deals with 'aptitude'. C.S. should have right knowledge about the problem.

eg. To solve environmental issues

→ He should have ability to work for long hours.

→ Ability to perform work without peer, political & senior's pressure

→ Ability to withstand corruption.

→ Ability to take swift actions.
(continuity v/s change) → in case
of encroachment issues.

→ ~~Ability~~ Emotional intelligence in
use.

Importance of commitment to ethics

→ Deals with integrity part.

Here commitment to 'social
service' is important.

→ He can withstand corruption,
pressure.

→ Objective of social welfare, environ-
ment protection & other ethical
values such as,

✓ impartiality & non-partisanship → towards
politics

✓ Honesty ✓ probity ✓ Tolerance

✓ objectivity & rational thinking.

Thus, professional competency,
& ethical commitment, results into
'competent civil servant'.

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

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

Family is the first formal environment of socialisation. Thus family is most important in imparting the values on the person/child.

Due to forces of modernisation, globalisation there is change in family structure but family plays important role in nurturing societal values by

↳ The behaviour of mother & father in nuclear family heavily affects the personality of child.

↳ Family introduces child to the 'religion'. Thus child is

early stages of formation of personality learns religious values thus imparting

↳ Inclusiveness & tolerance.

↳ Respecting elders

↳ child is punished for the bad behaviour whereas rewarded for the good behaviour. Thus, good behaviour is incentivised by 'Reward & Punishment'.

↳ Family conforms to social norms & values. eg. Marriage within one's caste. (caste as prevalent social element).

Thus, family is important for the social nature of the human.

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 is about being non-discriminatory while judging rightness & wrongness of the behaviour, action, person etc. Compassion is having empathy towards the weaker section of society. Thus helps in promoting social justice.

• Impartiality as hurdle ~~in~~ for compassion

→ Impartiality does not discriminate the people. It is based on the concept of 'Indifferent justice' of John Rawls.

→ Impartiality might led to ignoring the most needy ones

of the society.

- ↳ eg. Deaths of tribal children in Jharkhand due to hunger as Aadhar wasn't linked to Ration card.

→ Impartiality is against the capability approach of the 'Amartya Sen'. He says Impartiality in justice & policy is western concept & for developing countries & prevailing inequalities we need redistributive justice based on compassion.

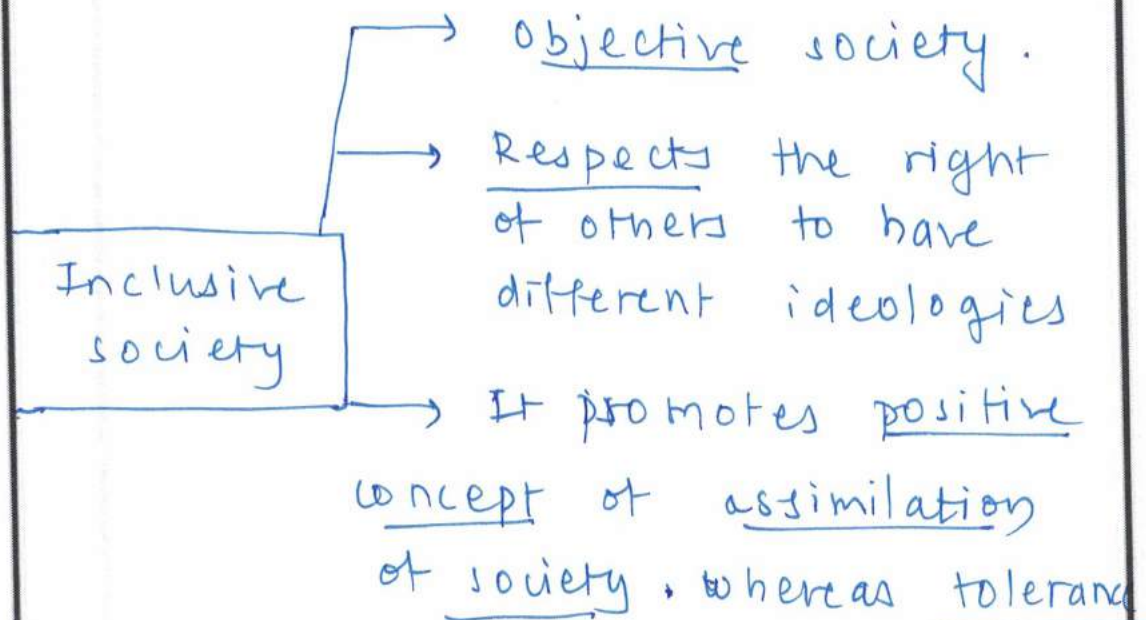
Thus, compassion is prime requirement for social justice; but impartiality remains the important value for competent civil servant.

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 being neutral to other values, cultures, thoughts etc. whereas, acceptance accommodates those differences in values, cultures & thoughts.

Though tolerance provides for harmony between the different cultures, it is the acceptance which objectively promotes harmony.



involves burden of bearing
the thoughts & values which
one strongly disagrees.

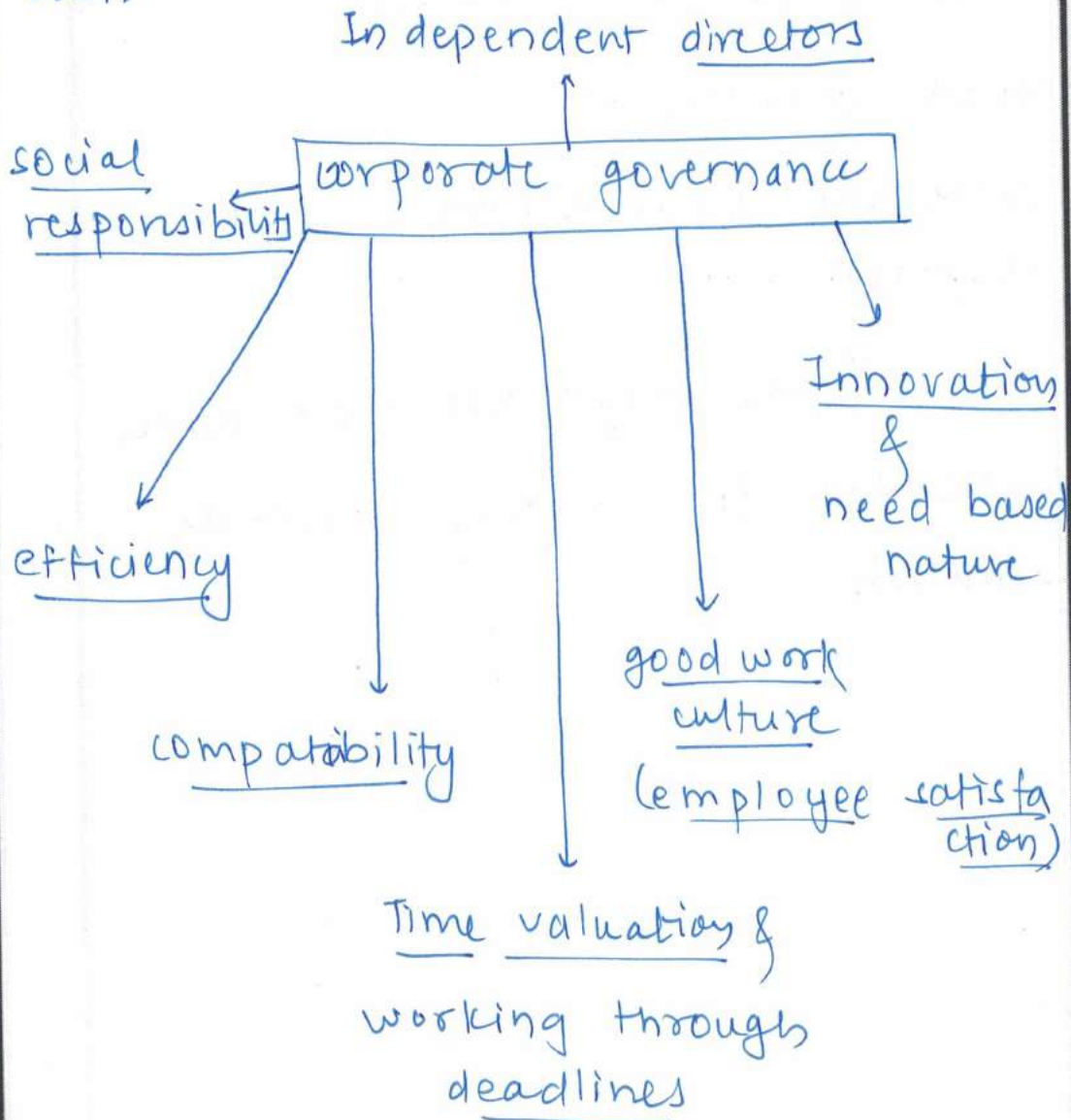
→ As per Swami Vivekananda
we should promote acceptance
of the differences between
the religion. ^{thus} this will promote
fraternity in the world.

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

(150 words) 10

कॉर्पोरेट शासन के मानदंडों का पालन करने वाली कंपनियां दीर्घकाल में सफल कंपनियों के रूप में उभरती हैं। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Corporate governance is referred to values by which the corporate institution is being run.



Companies with corporate governance
do outperform others as:

- They evolve with need of time.
- Reduces resource wastage.
- values time (i.e. Time is money)
- Employees are satisfied.
- Good workculture
- customer satisfaction & social responsibility.

Thus, corporate governance
is needed for strong corporate
Institution.

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 असुविधा हो रही है जिससे कठिनाइयाँ उत्पन्न हो रही हैं और अर्थव्यवस्था को हानि हो रही है। अनेक लोगों ने इस संबंध में शिकायत दर्ज कराई है और न्यायालयों का दरवाजा भी खटखटाया है। उच्च न्यायालय ने पुलिस को व्यापक जनहित को ध्यान में रखने और उचित कार्रवाई करने का निर्देश दिया है।

उपर्युक्त दी गयी जानकारी के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- (a) लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में विरोध-प्रदर्शन के अधिकार के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस अधिकार पर सीमाओं की विवेचना कीजिए, भले ही विरोध प्रदर्शन अहिंसक हों, जैसा कि इस प्रकरण में है।
- (b) आपके पास उपलब्ध विकल्प क्या हैं?
- (c) इनमें से प्रत्येक विकल्प का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और कारण बताते हुए, आपके द्वारा अपनाए जाने वाले विकल्प का चुनाव कीजिए।

(a) Right to protest comes under 'Freedom of expression' under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution. Right to protest has significance in democracy as

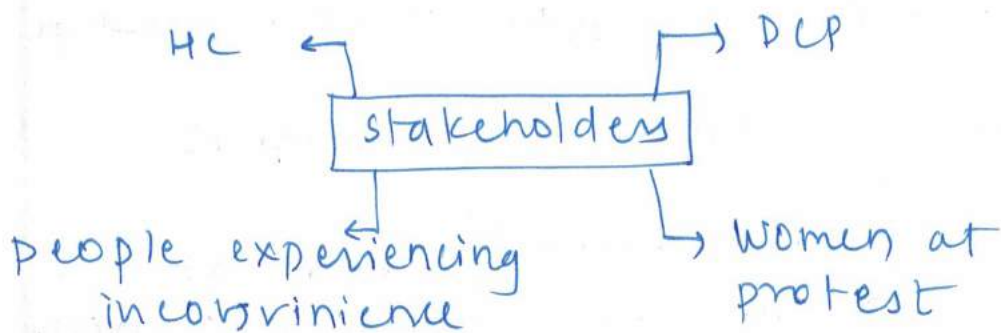
- ✓ Voltaire considers it as the fundamental to the democracy.
- ✓ People's grievances are thus addressed.
- ✓ Enrichment of democracy.

Limitations

- ✓ Has limitations of public order, relationship with foreign friendly country etc.
- ✓ Kerata Protest causes other people's right to access public services & ^{thus} encroaches upon other people's 'fundamental right'. even if protest are not violent.

- ✓ People are unable to travel, unable to go to work, thus protest encroaches upon ~~this~~ right to travel & work.

(b) This situation is consists of dilemma of right to protest v/s other people's fundamental right



Options available to me are:

[A] facts given

- Protest going on for last one month.
- Causes traffic jams, inconvenience to people.
- People approached court.
- Larger public interest should be considered while taking decision.

options available to me:

- 1] Use force & remove the women from the protest site.
- 2] Let the women protest as long as they want.
- 3] Talk to women & find amicable solution to problem, while agreeing them to leave protest site. ~~& arrange~~

(C) Option	Merit	Demerit
(I)	→ Public inconvenience is addressed → traffic problem is solved. → As they are protesting since last 1 month, it seems reasonable to stop the women from protest.	→ Right of women to protest is encroached upon. → No solution for women's problem. → No available options for women to show grievances.

(II)

Merit

→ Right to protest of women is preserved. & thus they empowering the weaker section of society.

Demerit.

→ Public inconvenience not addressed.
→ Public will be further angry & might counter protest.

(III)

→ Both the groups satisfied.

→ Aim of clearing road is achieved

→ No solution to women's core problem & Demand.

I will choose (III), because it serves greater good of society as right to protest & other people's rights are also preserved. will relocate the women by providing alternate site for protest.

10. You are a sportsman who has been recently included in the national team squad for an upcoming international tournament. Many others are fighting for the same position and you would like to cement your place in the team as soon as possible. While you are practicing at a training session for the tournament with your fellow team mates, one amongst them offers you a prohibited substance. He claims that it will help you in improving your performance in the tournament. He also informs you that a lot of other team mates also use performance enhancing drugs or PEDs to improve their performance in tournaments.

In this context, answer the following questions:

(a) What are the options available to you in the above case? Which amongst these will you choose and why?

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

आप एक खिलाड़ी हैं जिसे हाल ही में एक आगामी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिस्पर्धा के लिए राष्ट्रीय टीम की टुकड़ी में सम्मिलित किया गया है। कई अन्य लोग भी इसी स्थान के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं और आप यथाशीघ्र टीम में अपने स्थान को पक्का करना चाहते हैं। जब आप अपनी टीम के साथियों के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा के लिए एक प्रशिक्षण सत्र में अभ्यास कर रहे थे, उनमें से एक ने आपको एक प्रतिबंधित पदार्थ की पेशकश की। उसका दावा था कि इससे आपको टूर्नामेंट में अपना प्रदर्शन सुधारने में सहायता मिलेगी। उसने आपको यह भी बताया कि टीम के कई अन्य साथी भी प्रतिस्पर्धा में अपना प्रदर्शन बेहतर बनाने के लिए प्रदर्शन वर्धक औषधियों या PEDs का उपयोग करते हैं।

इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) उपर्युक्त स्थिति में आपके पास उपलब्ध विकल्प क्या हैं? इनमें से आप किसका चुनाव करेंगे और क्यों?

(b) खिलाड़ियों द्वारा डोपिंग से संबद्ध नैतिक मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए।

This above case study involves the issue of the 'sports ethics' & the illicit ways taken followed by players for achieving 'fame', as seen in 'Russian Athlete' doping' case

Values at
stake

- Lack of sports ethics & professionalism among sports person
- 'Name of country' is at stake
- Asking teammates to follow unethical practices.

a) Options available

(I) Following other teammates & taking PEDs → will raise my performance & my position in the team will be strengthened. But totally unethical.

(II) Ignoring the teammates' offer & not taking any action against their behaviour →
Might lead to losing place in the team, but also the good relations with the teammates ~~are~~^{is} maintained.

The illicit practices are

not addressed. The ~~It~~ caught
then name of nation will
be maligned.

(III) Complain ^{to} the coach & higher
authority about his behaviour
(team mate who take PEDs)

→ The act will address the
unethical conduct. I will
choose this option. As the
issue of not just the improving
performance but the 'name of
the country'.

→ This will teach the teammate
important lesson & will
be considered by other
teammates also ~~wh~~ before
thinking of taking PEDs.

(b) Ethical issues involved in doping
by sportsperson:

→ It is against sports ethics.

→ Against the motive of competition.

Thus others who have worked hard & followed ethics are at the loss.

→ 'True' ^{will} ~~is~~ Talent not get chance.

→ People ^{will} ~~would not~~ have confidence in the process.

Discourages both competitors & audience.

→ Negative effect on teammates in team sports.

→ Name of nation will be maligned. Thus most shameful conduct.

eg. Shame of Russian Athletes

at world stage.

→ The end result is the only thing which is important for doping habit. Thus lethargic nature ~~of~~ sportsperson will be promoted. No need for 'Hardwork' to achieve something.

Thus, the doping is the sports evil which deprives sports of its 'spirit'.

11. Recently, the four accused in the rape and murder of a veterinary doctor were shot down by the police while they were in police custody. The police claimed that the four accused were taken to the site of the rape in the early hours of the morning. They managed to snatch two pistols from the policemen, fired and injured two cops, and were shot in retaliation. Soon thereafter, a majority of the public welcomed the news of the police shooting the alleged rapists.

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

(20)

हाल ही में, एक पशु चिकित्सक से दुष्कर्म और हत्या के मामले के चार अभियुक्तों को पुलिस ने, पुलिस हिरासत के दौरान मुठभेड़ में मार गिराया। पुलिस का दावा है कि चारों अभियुक्तों को जिस दिन तड़के दुष्कर्म वाले घटना स्थल पर ले जाया गया था, उन्होंने पुलिसकर्मियों से दो पिस्तौलें छीनकर पुलिस पर गोलियां चलाई और दो पुलिस वालों को घायल कर दिया जिसकी जवाबी कार्रवाई में उन्हें गोली मार दी गई। इसके तुरंत पश्चात् बहुसंख्यक जनता ने पुलिस द्वारा कथित बलात्कारियों को गोली मारने के समाचार का स्वागत किया।

ऐसा क्यों है कि लोग पुलिस की इन कार्रवाइयों की सराहना करते हैं? क्या आप भी ऐसी ही भावनाएं रखते हैं? प्रासंगिक तर्कों के साथ औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

The above case shows
the degradation of 'Rule of law'
& the serious situation of law &
order in the country.

Values at
stake &
Issues
involved.

- Justice to rape & murder
v/s rule of law
- Law & order: rape &
murder
- Public mindset which
applauds anti-democratic
behaviour (shows lack of
understanding on part of

society about the principles
of justice.

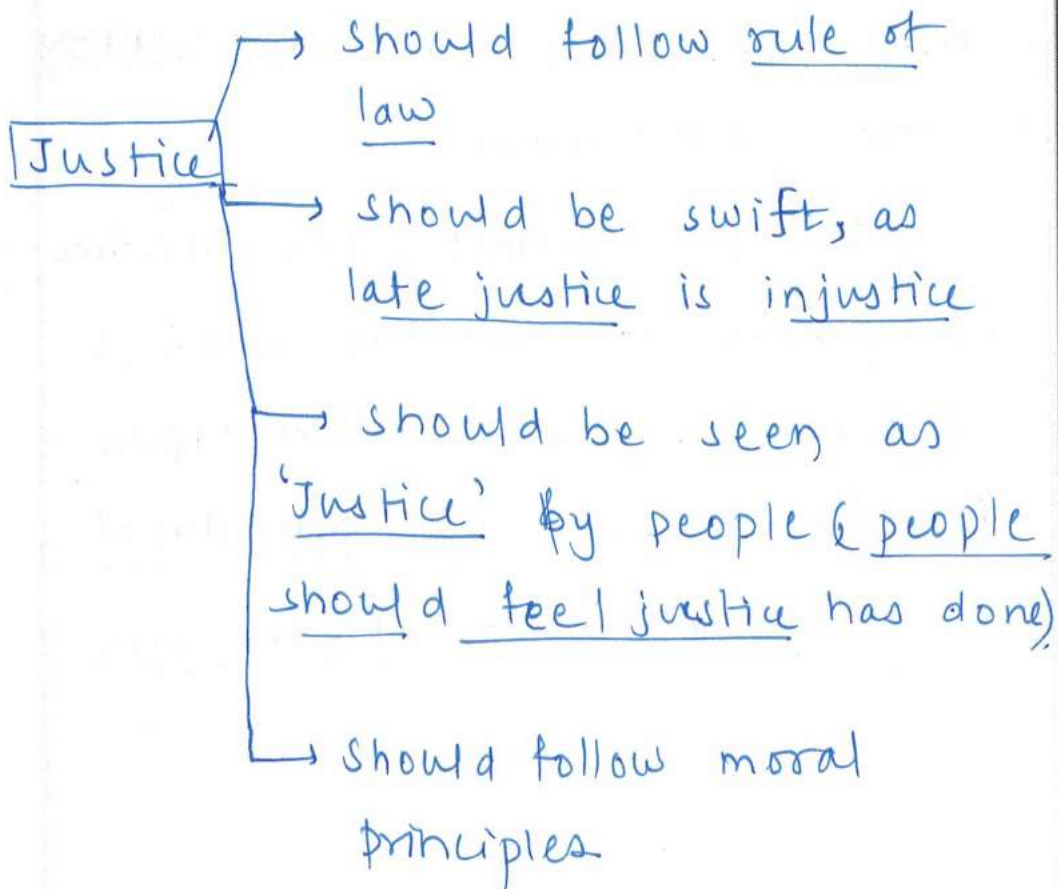
The situation in the
country regarding 'women safety'
is grim. There has been strong
outrage against this ^{monstrous} behaviour
of rape & murder. The consequent
harsh laws & rules didn't deter
these social monsters from committing
such heinous crimes.

There is also inefficiency
observed in justice delivery
system. eg. Even if there is death
sentence for rape & murder, just
murderers of Delhi rape case, has
been hanged.

Thus, people are loosing
faith in 'justice delivery system'.

People want firm & swift action against such crimes.

Amid this public opinion for the ~~judicial~~ justice system, the prompt action by police & killing of rapists has been seen as the justice for the victim.



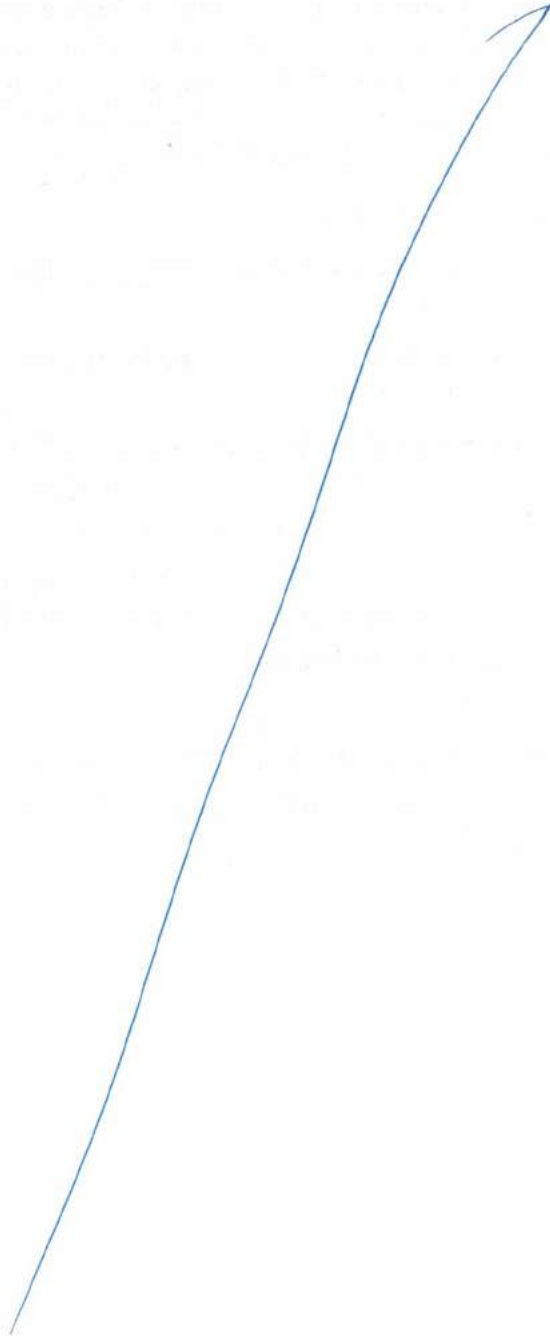
Based on the above explanation people have felt that justice has been done, but the bedrock principle of democracy which is 'Rule of law' is not observed here. Thus it can be seen that people are losing faith in this principle, which is harmful for the democracy.

I don't share the ^{same} sentiments as people do. As the believer in strong democratic principles I will always side by procedural justice by the courts of the land.

1703

VISION IAS™

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



12. Public policy is being increasingly informed by insights from the behavioural sciences. One such behavioural approach is the Nudge theory. It is mainly concerned with the design of choices, which influences the decisions we make. Nudge theory proposes that the designing of choices should be based on how people actually think and decide, rather than how leaders and authorities traditionally believe people think and decide.

In this context, answer the following questions:

(a) Giving examples, illustrate the difference between enforced change and 'Nudge' techniques?

(b) Identify the ethical concerns associated with the nudge technique. Also, suggest ways for using nudging theory ethically. (20)

सार्वजनिक नीति उत्तरोत्तर व्यवहार संबंधी विज्ञानों की अंतर्दृष्टियों से अनुपूरित हो रही है। ऐसा ही व्यवहार संबंधी एक दृष्टिकोण नज थ्योरी है। यह मुख्य रूप से चयन की उस अभिकल्पना से संबंधित है, जो हमारे द्वारा लिए जाने वाले निर्णयों को प्रभावित करती है। नज थ्योरी प्रस्तावित करती है कि चयन की अभिकल्पना इस बात पर आधारित होनी चाहिए कि वास्तव में लोग कैसे सोचते और निर्णय लेते हैं, न कि इस आधार पर कि पारंपरिक रूप से नेताओं और प्राधिकारियों का यह मानना है कि लोग कैसे सोचते और निर्णय लेते हैं।

इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

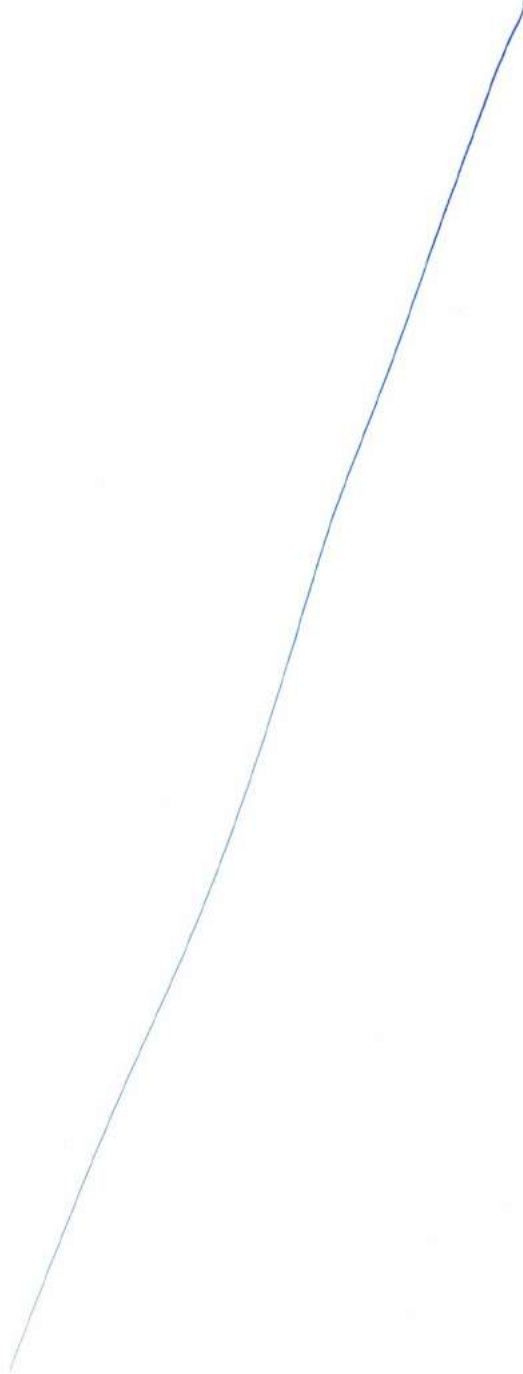
(a) उदाहरण देते हुए, प्रवर्तित परिवर्तन और 'नज' तकनीकों के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए?

(b) नज तकनीक से संबद्ध नैतिक चिंताओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, नैतिक रूप से नज थ्योरी का उपयोग करने की विधियां सुझाइए।

1703

VISION IAS™

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



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 above case study involves apathy of citizens against government, which is not good for democratic functioning.

Facts
given

- Frequent breakdown of administration due to natural disasters.
- Apathy ~~of~~ towards administration.
- Data required to implement government programmes.

values &
Ethical
Issues

- Trust deficit of people towards administration
- Challenges of administration v/s public involvement.

(a) Administrative challenges by faced
to restore credibility :

↳ Constant disruption of administrative machinery due to ~~too~~ natural disasters.

- ↳ Citizen's lost faith on administration, thus requires proper understanding of the requirement of people.
- ↳ If help is not provided then further isolation from administration will be there.
- ↳ Lack of capability on part of administration to face disasters & resilience to disasters.

(b) Short term measures:

- ↳ Engaging ^{with} & persuading the community leader to again persuade the locals to help government administration.
- ↳ Telling them importance of the programmes & how it will help to tackle prevailing problems.
- ↳ Smoothening the supply of goods

↳ Addressing the challenges of schools & hospitals.

If infrastructure is damaged then repairing on priority basis.

↳ shelter camps for those who have become homeless.

↓
↳ food, water & sanitation at the shelter camps.

↳ Taking required data for the ~~reconstruction~~ government program.

Long Term Measures:

↳ Study team of experts to study vulnerability of disasters.

↳ Chalking out detailed disaster management plan for the district.

↳ Implementing recommendations

of the expert committee for disaster management.

- ↳ community governance at local level for better management of disasters & subsequent resilience.
- ↳ Recognising key infrastructures such as schools, hospitals & roads & thus ~~is~~ strengthening their disaster facing capabilities.

Thus, 'Disasters are not caused by the nature but it is the man who is responsible for it'.

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?

The above issue involves the loss of morality among the member of parliaments.

(a) stakeholders	Issues
member of parliaments	→ Inefficiency. → Not addressing the key public

Concerns.

- Lack of responsible behaviour
- Degradation of moral values (slogans, snatching papers).
- Forgetted their work.
- Flouting of rules of the house
- Deprived of their true representation in democracy as MPs indulging in other activities.
- Loss of faith of public on democratic institution.
- Might be result of sectorian (i.e. caste, class, religion based) voting. Thus citizens

Indian citizens
at large

not voting objectively.
→ Lack of powers to public
to hold the MPs account-
table.

(b) Reasons behind these scenarios:

↳ Lack of integrity & ethics
on the part of members of
parliament.

↳ No strict adherence to the
Rules of the parliament.

(ineffective implementation of
enforcement of those rules),

↳ criminalisation of politics.

↳ vote bank politics → Resulting
into immoral persons are
elected.

↳ Oppositions are not given the fair chance to counter the view of government.

↳ Tyranny of the majority government.

(c) Implication of code of conduct or code of ethics:

↳ Will result in the following of ethics in letter & rules in letter.

↳ But unethical person will always get ways to circumvent the law rules.

↳ The core issue of this is not only the behavioural incompetence but also intellectual level of MPs. The degradation ^{is} to this happened by criminalisation.

of politics, vote bank politics,
black money, tack of inner
party democracy etc.

Thus only introduction
of the code of conduct or
code of ethics will not suffice.