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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1703)

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Center	O.R.N	Date	15-Nov-20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
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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।

1703

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

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।

~~Any government policy is directed towards common good.~~
State Actions and policies are part of governance that state implement to fulfil its social contract.

However not every stakeholder can enjoy similar level of benefits.
→ Even social welfare programmes can have certain loopholes or unanswered grievances.

(2) Attaching Aadhar with Ration Card in order to have pan-India one nation card scheme does not ensure such portability to those who do not have aadhar card.

→ Various stakeholders have varied interest.

① Allowing dam construction in forest area provide benefits to farmers, industries and also reduce effect of flood and drought.

However the displaced tribal people along with animals are the sufferers.

→ Sometimes quick implementation without thorough scrutiny can also minimize the beneficial part.

② Poor implementation of POTA act to prevent terrorism have made government to repeal it as its cost outweighs its benefits.

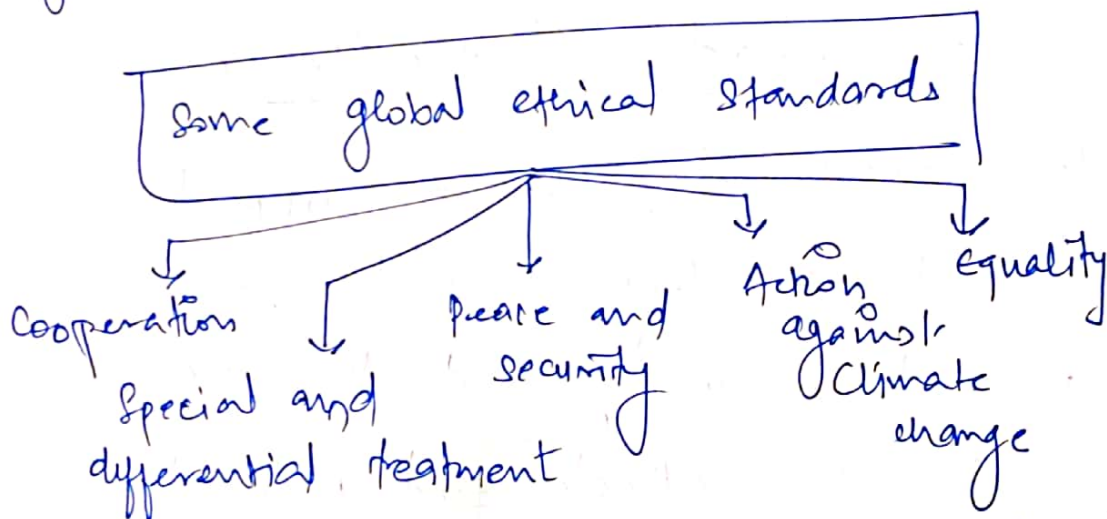
Hence a thorough well planned action should involve voices of all stakeholders to provide relief/benefits to all those affected by any scheme.

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 refers - to a set of standards that govern the global community to achieve common goal.



There are certain universally accepted goal that can be achieved by global ethics —

① Mutual coordination and cooperation

→ It can prevent global wars, conflicts and international instability.

(eg) India-China can cooperate over Galwan

valley issue -

② Common but differentiated Role

→ This can help bigger / ~~so~~ advanced countries to contribute more towards achieving common goals.

② USA, UK and other European

countries should pro-actively contribute more towards climate change

③ Global investment, flow of support either through loan or aid.

→ eg Global community need to come together to eradicate ~~food~~ malnutrition from African and South-Asian countries

④ Equality, Liberty, Freedom and other democratic values

→ These are essential to empower global citizens.

Hence global ethics can help in achieving SDE goals and ensure progressive growth.

2. (b) Highlight the important teachings of Swami Vivekananda, relevant to the youth of today. (150 words) 10

स्वामी विवेकानंद की उन महत्वपूर्ण शिक्षाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए, जो आज के युवाओं के लिए प्रासंगिक हैं।

Swami Vivekananda was an Indian philosopher who propagated the idea of vedants and universal brotherhood in world.

Important teachings ~~unpo~~ relevant to youth

① Selfless work :- According to Vivekananda, ethics is selflessness.

→ In today's world of growing competitors among youth, a selflessness value can unbibe important virtue and make them virtuous.

② Universal brotherhoodness

→ Today's energetic youth, should consider oneness in humanity that transcends national border.

→ It can help redrino tension between

two different, — communities
— countries
— religion.

③ Scientific study of Indian philosophy

→ this can help in providing direction to youths as today lack of direction and motivation is pre-dominant among youths.

④ Effective communication →

→ It is ⁶ important quality of leader.
— effective communication can not only solve the problem but also open up ~~panorama~~ ~~box of~~ ~~pr~~ alternative perspective.

⑤ Being humble and down to earth

— Youth can learn to be 'down-to-earth' in today's age of social media and social attention.

Hence Vivekananda provide '3rd person view' to all

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 ~~was~~ ^{is} was a
courageous person who talked about
scientific rationality and questioned the
status - quo.

Courage is an important virtue
along with temperance, wisdom and justice
that allows a person / institution / gover-
nment to take tough and meaningful
decision.

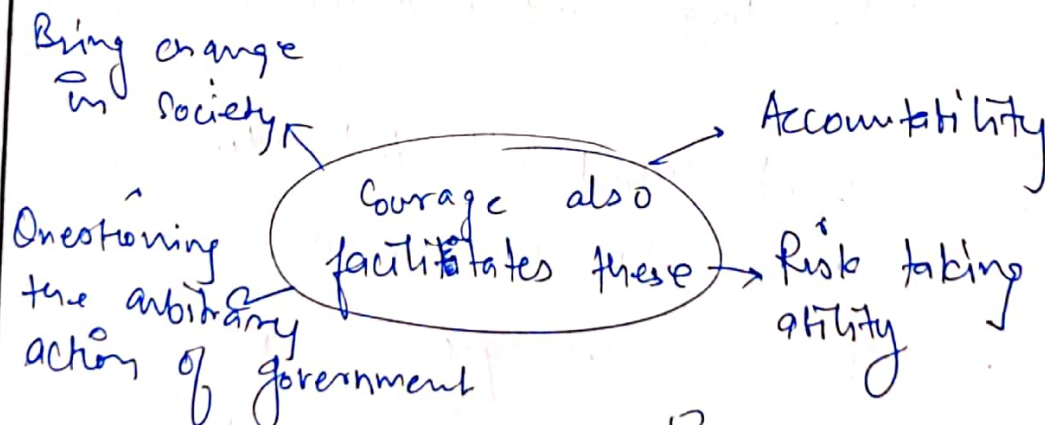
(7) Supreme court ruled out ~~the~~ section
377 to give rights to LGBTQ
section. It was a courageous step
to break the status quo in society.

→ It motivates a person to speak and voice their idea or dissent.

(Eg) whistleblowing against seniors/management require courage and readiness to accept challenge.

→ Courage also promote innovation and invention. and make a society prosperous and developed.

(Eg) Astronauts are courages enough to leave earth and move beyond self-fear to contribute towards science and discovery.



hence courage is an important virtue that facilitates the other virtue to improve the quality of ethical being.

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 set of ordinance made for achieving common good.

Legal responsibility

→ According to social contract, citizens are legally binding to follow law.

(eg) Drivers should follow traffic light

→ There is also penal provisions to disobey law.

(eg) Income tax evasion / avoidance with huge penalty by IT department.

Moral Responsibility

→ laws have ~~leg~~ moral backing and hence obeying law become ~~leg~~ moral.

(eg) constitutional spirit behind peaceful protest within law show moral adherence by protestors.

→ Also following ~~the~~ law consistently, makes a person moral and he himself start following moral standards.

(4) In western countries, throwing garbage on road has become so uncommon that it is considered as morally inappropriate.

Similarly, disobeying unjust law is also moral responsibility of citizen.

- Citizen should raise their voice through constitutional means of protesting, persuading and lobbying.
- Citizens are pro-active to reflect that society doesn't accept the unjust law.
- Citizens are also morally responsible to show ~~that~~ if ~~for~~ any law does not reflect the modern times demand/need.

Hence law should be simple, small and continuously reformed to make it more contemporary & relevant.

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

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

War is a negative object and is generally considered as immoral, however a war can be justified on the basis of — ~~aim~~ purpose

① Aim or purpose

→ If the war is to restore peace and stability in any region

→ If the war is to establish democratic principles.

(eg) Indian Independence struggle involve several ~~into~~ revolutionary conflicts and wars.

② Consequences of war

→ It war has brought more benefit than the temporary loss of life and property.

(eg) war on terrorism is a consequence

driven war where the end result can be peace and security.

③ Circumstances

→ certain wars can be justified through scenario, circumstances and situation.

④ A war fought in self-defence is well justified war.

④ Abstract wars →

→ Such wars can bring the much needed change in society.

④ war against climate change is quintessential to maintain the ecological balance of earth.

Hence war is a complex phenomenon which should have enough justification and should be fought on moral grounds following international laws such as Geneva Convention for POW treatment.

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 principals are based on set standards that are relatively universal in nature and these standards change from time to time.

Universal Nature of Ethics

- ① Natural law → These laws are universal to promote socio-economic justice in any society.

→ However each country have different set of laws (Rule of law) that suits its moral development.

② Positive standards

→ Love, peace, stability, justice are common values that are shared universal.

→ These standards are developed over a period of time.

Q Universal standards for various

Institutions -

- Government → Service motive
→ Upliftment of poor
- Business → Efficient & effective
resource utilization
- Society → Inclusivity
→ Breaking orthodoxy
- Individual → Rational, happy
→ Peace loving
→ Cooperating and
"just"

These principles are universal standards which are different from moral standards which vary from person to person, society to society, country to country.

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

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

Civil servants are government employees who are governed by various rules such as — official secrets Act —
Prevention of corruption Act —
Civil services Code of conduct.

A civil servants need to be professionally

competent in order to

- Promote efficient work culture
- Effective resource utilization
- meet deadlines and complete projects / schemes innovatively
- Promote team work
- Effective decision making
- output & outcome oriented performance
- 360° performance
- ensure probity and rule / procedure adherence.

Similarly a commitment towards ethics is also pre-requisite

- It ensure ⇒ citizen friendly behaviour
 - pro-active decision making
 - keeping service motive before personal interest.
- It also ensure ~~positivity~~ & uprightness and promote responsibility, accountability and transparency.
- Ethics improves the quality of civil servant and make him
 - uncorruptive
 - pro-people
 - pro-change (break status-quo)
 - compassionate enthusiasm.

Hence a well round development of civil servant in field of ethics and professional competence is maintained through training at various stages and reforms in Civil Services Rule.

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

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

Family structure has undergone significant change from joint-family to nuclear family, it still plays an important role in core societal value development.

Traditional structure	Nuclear family
→ A combination of <u>cooperations</u> and <u>coordinations</u> used to develop. Since many children work together to solve issues → <u>Team</u> work spirit development. → <u>Multiple source</u> of values including & parents, relatives and peer group.	→ Assertive value is inhibited. → More focus on <u>career</u> and <u>soft skills</u> → Greater emphasis on Academic and Co-curricular activities are inhibited. (eg) children learning dancing, singing.

more societal values are also imbibed in most recent I-pad era where kids are more exposed to ICT devices -

- ① Growing understanding of not just own culture but also other culture.
- ② Early mature due to online content and continued family guidance.
- ③ Imbibing of Rational, Scientific thinking by families -
 - Liberal
 - Gender equality
 - Rational thinking
 - Accepting change
- ④ Family, these days, also ensure that children do not ~~forget~~ forget the roots and emphasis on hardwork.

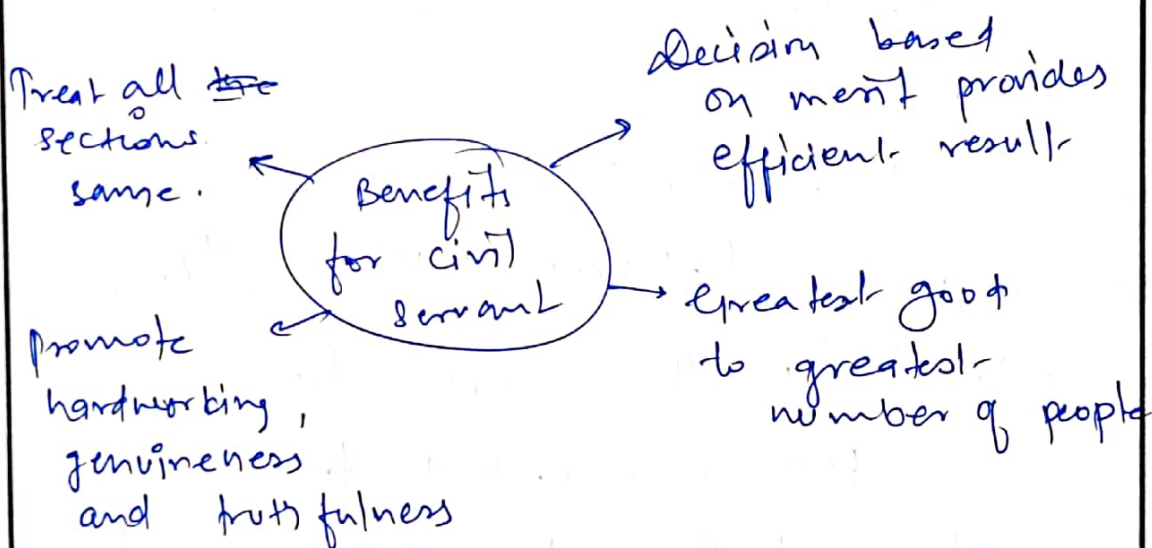
Family provide first & lesson to the socialization chapter of child development and hence is important unit.

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 a good virtue of human/ethical being meaning unbiased and taking decision on the basis of merit and treat all situations on the basis of fact.



However impartiality should not become hurdle in showing compassionate towards weaker sections.

- ① Weaker section need more affirmative actions in order to realise their potential and bring them into mainstream society.

② Reservation policy in Indian Constitution provides affirmative behaviour to provide weaker section with appropriate education and job prospect..

③ Realizing social justice and prevailing of sense of justice

→ This is also affirmed by Amartya Sen when he talks about capability approach.

④ Differential treatment become necessary in heterogeneous society.

⑤ Redistribution of resources from rich to poor is important for upliftment of weaker section.

Hence, a fine balance between impartiality and inclusiveness is need of hour to realize overall sustainable and equitable development of all sections of society.

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।

Countries like India, US etc. have immense diversity including culture, religion, custom and traditions.

Such different thoughts and ideas generate diversified viewpoints which at times may differ from each other resulting in unwanted consequences such as hatred, and riots.

Tolerance provide a base to accommodate such variations in thoughts.

- Allowing each person to have his/her thought and ideas.
- mutually respecting each others view point.

(2) tolerating customs and traditions of different religion.

- Giving space to others right to exercise their beliefs.
- Reducing riots, clashes and sometimes wars.

however tolerating others is a battle half-won. Complete inclusive society need 'acceptance' of all view points to have overall development.

→ It ^{not} only allow others to follow their idea, but also provide ground to self assess the good features of other's idea.

(g) Accepting different religion allowed Alabar to come up with another religion, having positive aspects of ~~all~~ other religion.

→ It also enhances ~~felt~~ feeling of brother-hoodness and ensure peace-security.

→ It improves the quality of living for all diverse group of people.

Hence acceptance & along with tolerance can reduce the social tension and facilitate inclusive growth.

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 decision making by corporate (companies) taking due consideration of interest of all stakeholders.

Company following corporate governance emerges as winner in long-run

① Catering to all Stakeholders -

Ⓐ Board of Director → Effective decision making with continuous checking/monitoring by independent director.

Ⓑ Employee welfare →

→ Reduction in gap between ~~max~~ maximum and minimum salary

→ Social Benefits such as maternity benefits and Creche for motherhood.

c) Customer-Oriented service

→ (2g) A company following good corporate governance model comes up with its mod Citizen charter.

(2) Grievance redressal

(2g) Tata, Wipro and Infosys are known for quick resolution of both consumer and employee grievance.

(3) Efficient resource management

(2g) Better professionalisation and technological intervention in ~~private~~ ISRO and PSU, (especially Nararatna and Maharatnas), have given maximum output in minimum input.

~~These~~ corporate governance should be combined with Gandhi's trusteeship model for more inclusive growth.

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।

Present case of Shoheen Bagh
Protest is against the central
 government move to amend NRC
 to include some persecuted minorities
 from Pakistan, Afghanistan and
Bangladesh, show a similar case.

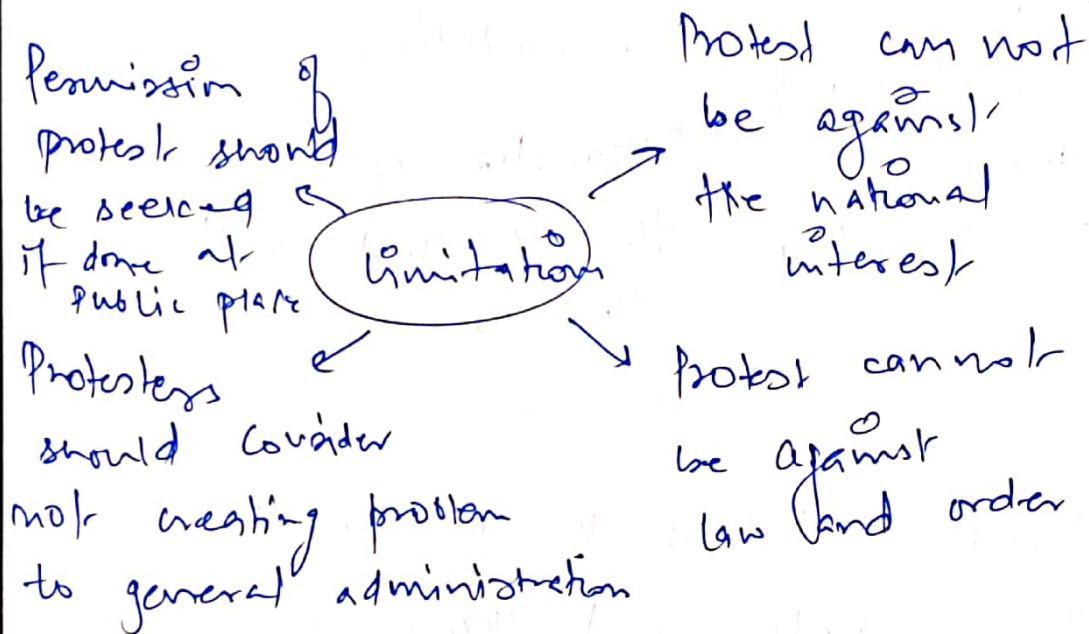
9) Right to protest is guaranteed
 by Article 19,

Significance

- (i) check against arbitrary exercise
 of executives
- (ii) Making citizens participatory in
 decision making.
- ③ People sharing dissent in
government decision is divorce
 from ballot box democracy.

(iii) People can put opinions and suggest more inclusive decision.

Even though protests are non-violent, there are certain limitations.



4) As a DCP following options are available to me -

(i) forcefully evict the protesters

for	re
→ ensure flow of traffic	→ infringing right to protest
→ Reduce loss to economy	

(ii) Allowing protestors to exercise their right

tr+ve	-ve
→ Build democratic trust among public	→ huge delays and com cumbersome commutation
→ Allowing citizens to voice their dissent	→ Stagnation of flow of goods and economy

(iii) Asking protestors to manage the flow of traffic and choose a better place to protest

(iv) Asking government ~~and~~ officials or leaders to resolve the issue

tr+ve	-ve
→ leaders will ensure the demand is taken into consideration	→ time consuming → depend upon cooperation by protestors.

(c) The best option is to make quick arrangements to ~~an~~ organise leader - protestor meet, ~~at~~

→ Meanwhile, ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~restored~~

(i) Check for alternative road link between capital city and satellite city.

(ii) If no link is available, try to build temporary overbridge

(iii) Simultaneously ~~to~~ persuading mass ~~to~~ shift the place of protest.

Even Supreme Court has given direction that public protest can not impede public service

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)

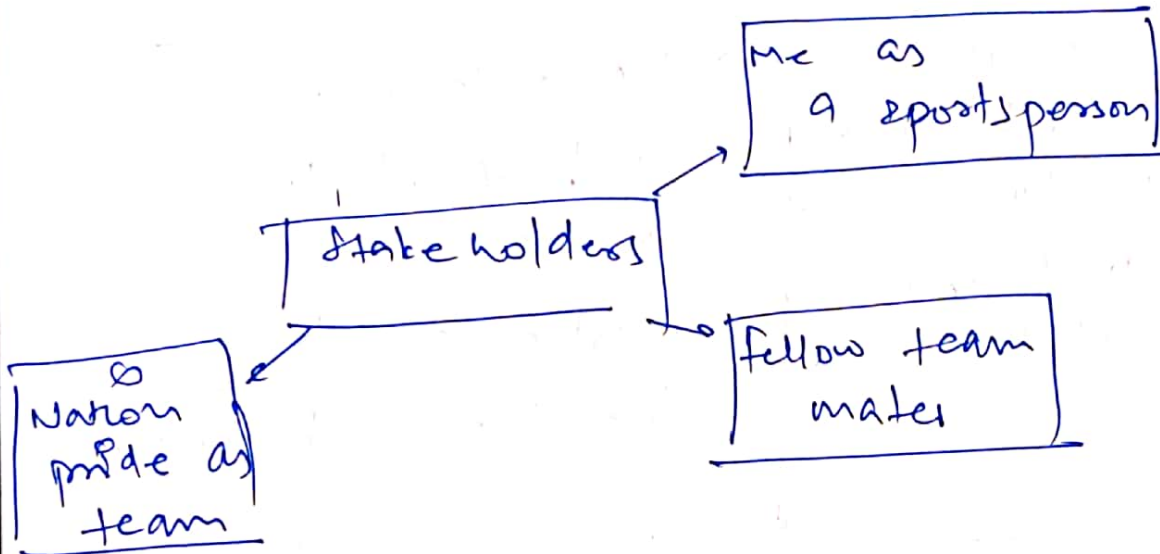
आप एक खिलाड़ी हैं जिसे हाल ही में एक आगामी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिता के लिए राष्ट्रीय टीम की टुकड़ी में सम्मिलित किया गया है। कई अन्य लोग भी इसी स्थान के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं और आप यथाशीघ्र टीम में अपने स्थान को पक्का करना चाहते हैं। जब आप अपनी टीम के साथियों के साथ प्रतियोगिता के लिए एक प्रशिक्षण 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 प्रतियोगिता 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 above case talks about decision between sport ethics or performance ~~and~~ ~~so~~. This happens a lot ~~is~~ at international level even in big games like Olympic and Commonwealth Games.



a) Options available

(i) Accepting the performance enhancing drug (PED)

Pro	Con
→ Better selection chance in team	→ loss of moral values
→ Better team coordination	→ Achieving success through wrong means

(ii) Suggesting team mates to not use such PEDs and try to resolve internally

+ve	-ve
→ Chances of teammates behaving ethically → Better team relation	→ Teammate may not accept the request → Possible target of even own teammate

(ii) Complaining to higher officials

+ve	-ve
→ Doing my own job / karma → Pro-actively doing ethical work → Setting a good standard	→ The news may come out and hamper many teammates future → Nation's prestige may suffer a blow

The option I will choose will be an amalgamation of (i) and (ii)

→ I will try to find out teammates who all are using PEDs.

- organise a team meal and
by moral persuasion.
- showing negative sides of PEDs
- Motivating them ~~entire~~
performance can also be
bettered by practise
- If team mate do not ~~allow~~
accept the advice, I will
inform the seniors and
try to talk to management.
- I will try to persuade for
deterrence of such PEDs in
future through means of penalty
and suspension.

(b) ethical issues —

(i) Wrong means to achieve a desirable end.

→ It defeats Kantian philosophy that mean should become end.

→ It is also non-conformant of Gandhiji's principle of self restriction.

(ii) finding short cut to hard work —

→ Impeding dedication

→ Inducing greed

→ Imbuing corruptive mean.

(iii) Even the medals won in such a way are not achievements, and may result into long-term guilt in sports person's conscious.

A healthy, competitive way to achieve goals and sportsmanship should be promoted.

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)

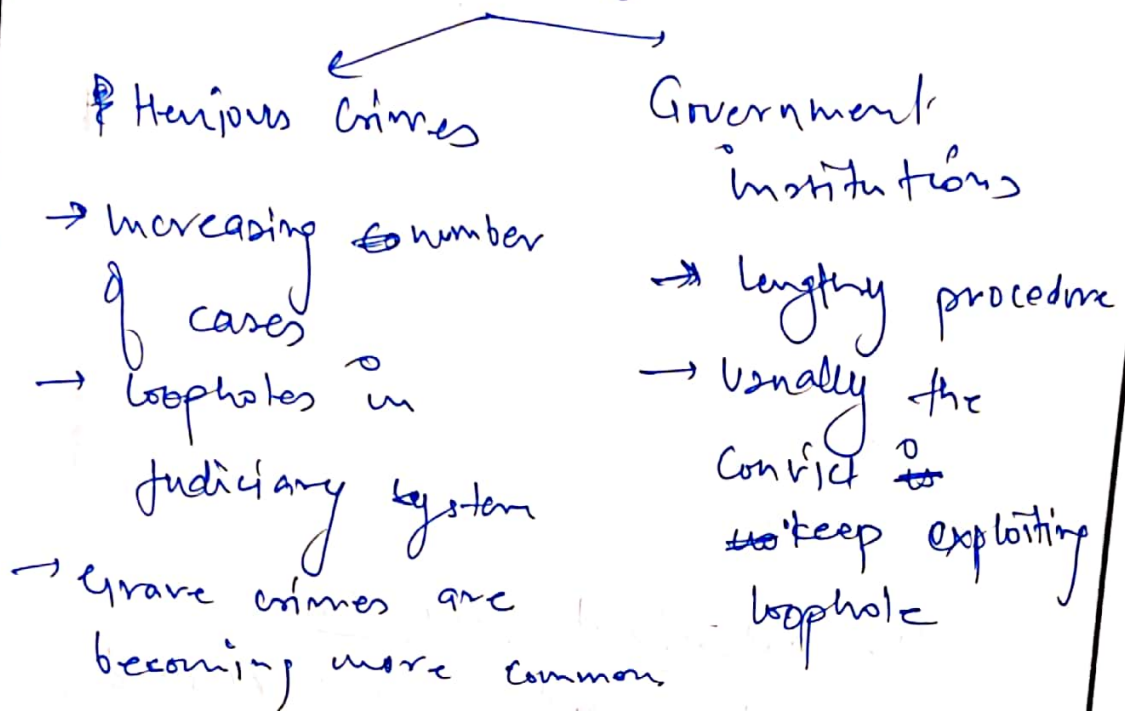
हाल ही में, एक पशु चिकित्सक से दुष्कर्म और हत्या के मामले के चार अभियुक्तों को पुलिस ने, पुलिस हिरासत के दौरान मुठभेड़ में मार गिराया। पुलिस का दावा है कि चारों अभियुक्तों को जिस दिन तड़के दुष्कर्म वाले घटना स्थल पर ले जाया गया था, उन्होंने पुलिसकर्मियों से दो पिस्तौलें छीनकर पुलिस पर गोलियां चलाई और 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 Hyderabad Rape Case
and subsequent murder of 4 accused
draws attention to conflict between
police activism and police verdict

Reasons to applaud such actions

- ① long delays in such case to achieve justice for victim.
- ② Nirbhaya Case took years to hang the rapists.

(i) Growing Anger and dissatisfaction
among public against



(ii) Hero-type sentiment towards
police actions when they act
in a popular fashion.

(a) many bollywood movies
like Singham also generate
these sentiments of police-verdict
and one-man army type
behaviour.

(iv) lack of effective regulations on police.

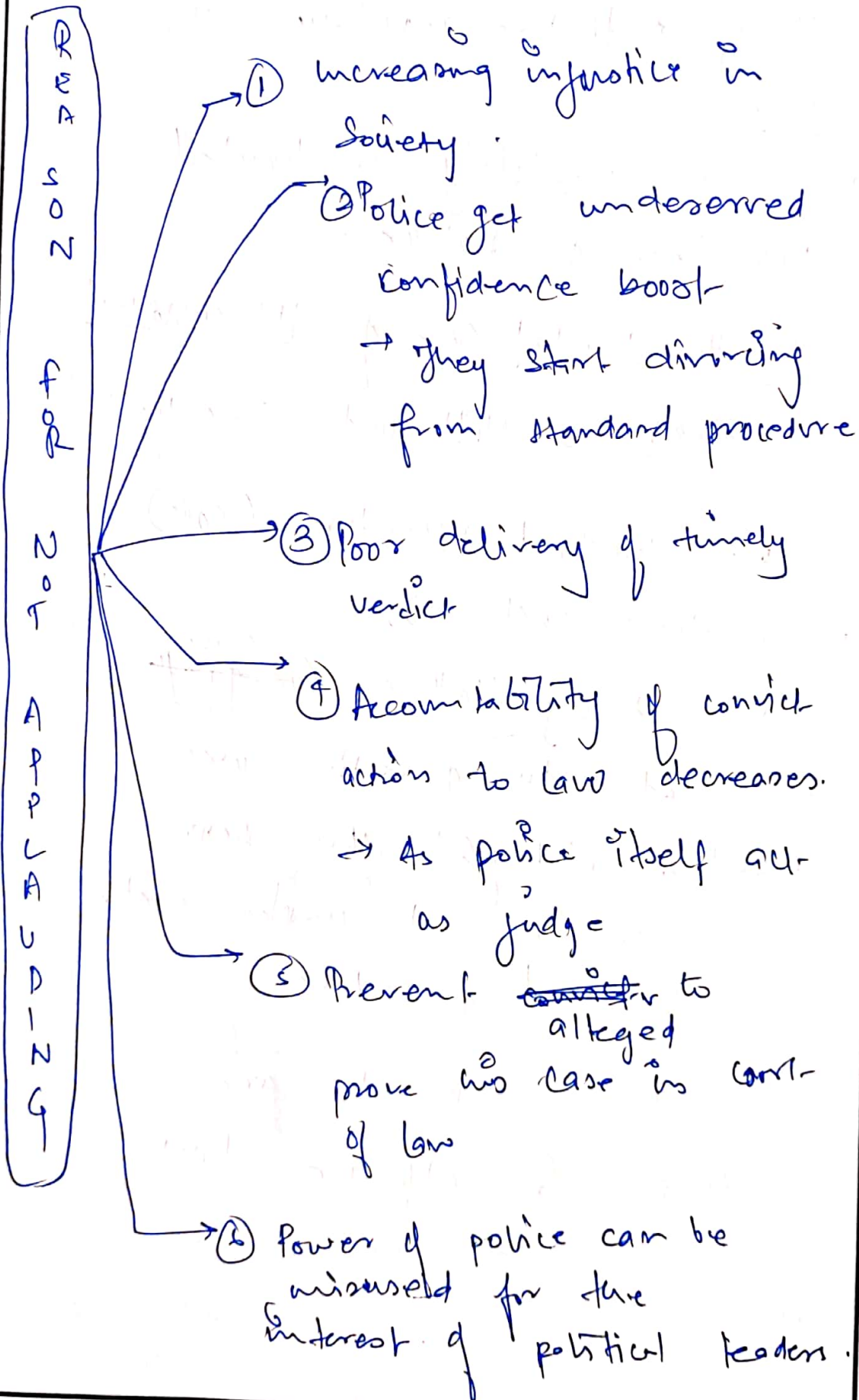
→ low answerability to brutal behaviour of police.

(eg) the brutal case of TN custodial death is still under investigation.

(v) No proper standard procedure (SOP) for resolving such cases.

(eg) Even during Hathras ^{Case} Gangrape, the dead body of victim was burnt at midnight, shows poor adherence to and implementation of standard procedure.

These applauding sentiments are not conducive for effective law and order maintenance in society.



Measures Required

(i) Police → To maintain a proper record of step taken in investigation
→ shooting alleged to stop rather than encounter.

(ii) Government → Make proper ~~step~~ and rules to be followed
→ Sensitize public on this issue through news and mass media.

(iii) Public → Show higher level of moral understanding.
→ Try to see the bigger picture
→ Adapt. patient way of living i.e., ~~to~~ mean should be good.

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।

Economic Survey also gives importance to nudge-behaviour to promote socially and culturally acceptable financial behaviour by citizens.

a) Enforced change

→ This is more
compliance side
of change

② fining ~~tax~~ driver
for not following
traffic rule.

→ It is usually
resisted by citizens

④ Introducing motor
vehicle Act.
and levying
huge fines was
opposed massively.

→ It is a traditional
approach to get
desirable behaviour
through citizen

Nudge change

→ It represent
persuasion type
change

② showing benefits
of education to
villagers to nudge
them to send
their children
to school

→ It is face less
opposition

④ A push is given
to taxpayers to
follow tax rules
properly by giving
tax exemption.

→ more contemporary
approach.

⑥ Ethical concerns associated with nudge theory—

① A nudge in poor / mis-direction ~~may~~ may result in catastrophic results.

② Nudging children at tender
to pick arms and ammunition
can create may Osama Bin Laden's

(ii) Lack of adjustment behaviour by citizen.

→ ~~④~~ A nudge work proper if the citizens are ready to accommodate change.

⑤ Even after giving tax exemptions,
people find tax evasion/avoidance
method to not pay tax.

(ii) No standard way to nudge and lack of knowledge about 'how much to nudge' impedes better result.

→ A human behaviour is complex, and extent of nudge vary from person to person.

(iv) low participation in 'Nudge theory' by private sector.

→ Mostly government is implementing this theory towards social welfare goal.

Ways to use Nudge theory ethically

(i) improve adjustability among citizen especially in tender age.
→ A proper socialization can help achieving this target.

(i) A proper study about impact of nudge on ethical being should be done on scientific line.

(ii) Have target populations in mind while implementing of Nudge theory.

(eg), Nudging villagers in most parts of India about changing perception regarding live-in relations, would be harder than well-educated mass.

(iii) ~~to~~ Promoting risk-taking culture

(iv) Making Nudge interventions at multiple level — School
— College
— organisation

Hence Nudge theory can help in bringing much needed socio-economic changes and fulfill certain SDG goals like education and gender equality.

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 showcase the
lack of administrative trust as
an ⁶impeding to development
and protection.

④ Administrative challenges faced

(i) Getting people into confidence to cooperate

→ This requires building trust and trust develops over a period of time.

(ii) Timely execution of government programs.

→ It is necessary for protection of property and life during disaster.

→ Also timely execution of disaster plan.

(iii) Motivating the executing officers, employees and workers to give extra effort to overcome lack of trust.

(iv) effectively utilizing resource become hard.

(v) fulfilling service motive of civil service (also District Magistrate) become challenge.

⑥ Short Term Measures

(i) Organising an immediate meeting with multiple stakeholders including representation from

- Panchayats
- Urban local ~~and~~ bodies.
- NGOs
- Civil societies.

(ii) Draw an all-accepting plan and delineate every step

(iii) Organise a ~~into~~ government functionaries including police to fulfil their requirements.

(iv) Pro-actively working in those areas, where the disaster may be coming soon or the first hit regions.

(v) checking the ongoing projects, ~~long~~ programmes and scheme and making sure of their timely implementation.

long term

(i) Encouraging social audit of already running program.

(ii) making an arrangement to grievance redressal.

(iii) check annually (or 6 monthly) the performance of government offices &.

(i) checking fund utilization by
panchayat for disaster programme

(ii) using social media and ICT
for technological solution to
stagnation in programmes.

(iii) Regular conduction of village/town

level workshop

- Showing importance of first-responder
- encouraging cooperation
- Assigning specific work to
specific age-group and gender
during disaster time.

A well round involvement
of citizen through citizen trust
and accountability is necessary
for good-governance.

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:

- Identify the ethical issues involved from the point of view of different stakeholders?
- What are the reasons behind such a scenario?
- 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:

- विभिन्न हितधारकों के दृष्टिकोण से सम्मिलित नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए?
- इस प्रकार के परिदृश्य के लिए उत्तरदायी कारण क्या हैं?
- क्या इस स्थिति का समाधान करने के लिए केवल आचरण या नीतिपरक आचार संहिता का होना पर्याप्त है?

Parliament is supreme decision making body in Indian Democratic setup. However due to multiple disruption in recent times, its efficiency has gone down.

g) Ethical issues involved from different stakeholders viewpoint —

① Citizen → Poor delivery of service
→ Non-fulfillment of citizen's democratic needs.

② MPs/MLAs → low cooperative and coordinating nature of MPs.
→ Poor adherence to professionalism
→ lack of team work
→ Poor communication

③ Parliament. as a whole →
→ loss of trust in supreme body.
→ Non-fulfillment of social contract
→ Non-observance of constitutional means / methods.

⑤ Reasons behind such scenario —

① Lack of service motive among MPs.

→ Due to Increasing greediness

② Criminalization of ~~polit~~ parliament
→ increasing number of candidates with criminal background.

③ eg Around 42% sitting MPs have some cases charged against them.

④ loss of moral ethos

⑤ More emphasis on theatricality

⑥ Poor adherence to constitutional values.

⑦ Lack of ethical value among MPs.

⑧ eg low level of — tolerance
— compassion

- team work
- listening
- ~~over~~ adjusting to other's view.

③ Having code of ethics is quintessential however it is not sufficient -

① Developing ethical ethos right from birth is important -

→ ② Right combination of Punishment and reward through early socialization to imbibe value like -

- diversity
- compassion
- tolerance

④ formal training of all MPs either pre post. poll or ~~during~~ asking them to take a such ~~sensitization~~ workshops from time to time.

③. Check and balance -

- Citizens should be empowered to work has effective check and balance.
- They should be made realised about their rights and need of time.