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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1406)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	630812
Center	ONLINE	Date	21/11/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **FOURTEEN** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-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।

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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 refers to moral values generally accepted by society. For civil servants, they can be a hurdle in carrying out professional roles and responsibilities.

Norms of social morality must not be applied to acts of civil servants :-

- Social morality may be in conflict with the principles of administration.
- Eg. social morality may impose restrictions based on gender.
- Society is not suited to demand what they actually need due to illiteracy.
- Indian society focusses on head mentality.

- Caste, religion etc. cut across society thus fragmenting it.

Norms of social morality yet may guide civil servants

- Values like compassion, selflessness.
- Society often calls for participative leadership.
- Civil servants can reach out to more people if they connect with them. Eg. Deepak Rawat, IAS, Rishikesh

Social ~~many~~ morality can be both guide and hurdle for civil servant. He/she needs to use discriminatory cognitive powers to identify what is needed.

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 often jumbled

up with issues revolving around ethics. since

policies are for diverse society, there always

remain diverging views about ethics.

For eg. opening of Sabarimala to women devotees.

while men vehemently oppose the plan, many women are satisfied after achieving Right to Equality

in spirit. Different stakeholders hold different views.

→ constitutional morality is not same as social morality.

→ Society's progress may not be at par with ethical literacy.

→ Different interpretations about scheme.

Views of particular groups may be shaped by local leaders.

Eg. Reluctance of communities in U.P. towards polio vaccine.

However, truly ethical policies receive widespread support and are seldom taken negatively. Eg. Domestic Violence Act, 2005

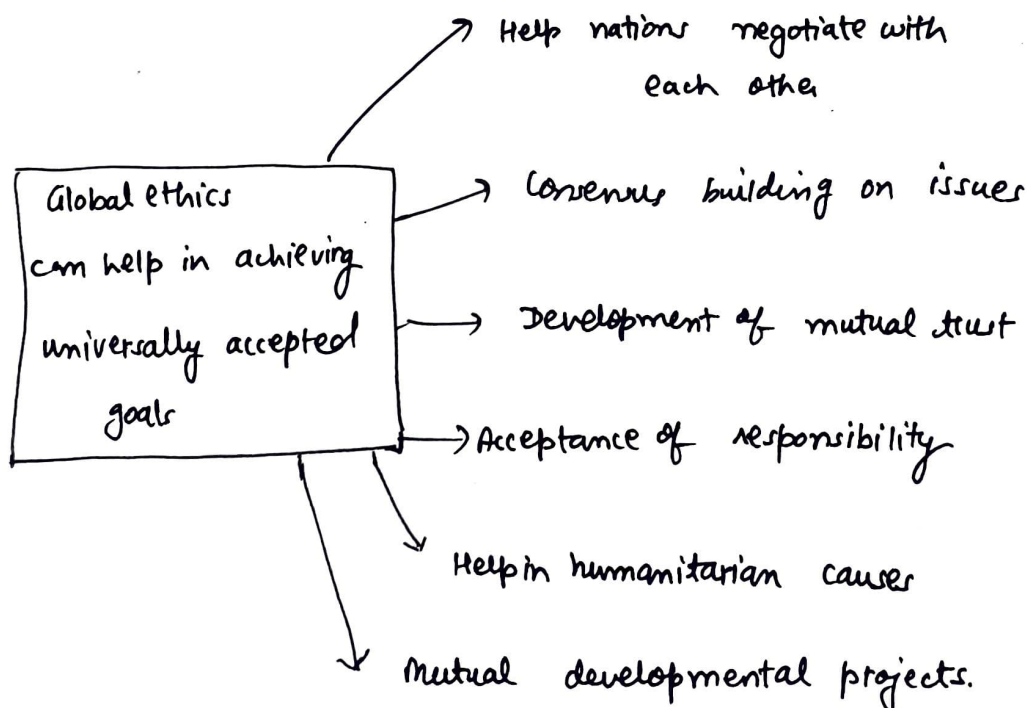
There is a need to go for deliberations with

diverse stakeholders to get holistic picture about policy

2. (a) What do you understand by global ethics in today's world? Highlight the role that global ethics can play in achieving universally accepted goals. (150 words) 10

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

Global ethics relate to the constructs to guide behaviour while dealing with global events and challenges eg. climate change, Cross border terrorism. These are guiding light to navigate through labyrinth of events affecting all humanity.



Eg. Montreal Protocol got successfully implemented due to global consensus and taking responsibility

while WTO is facing existential crisis due to selfish attitudes.

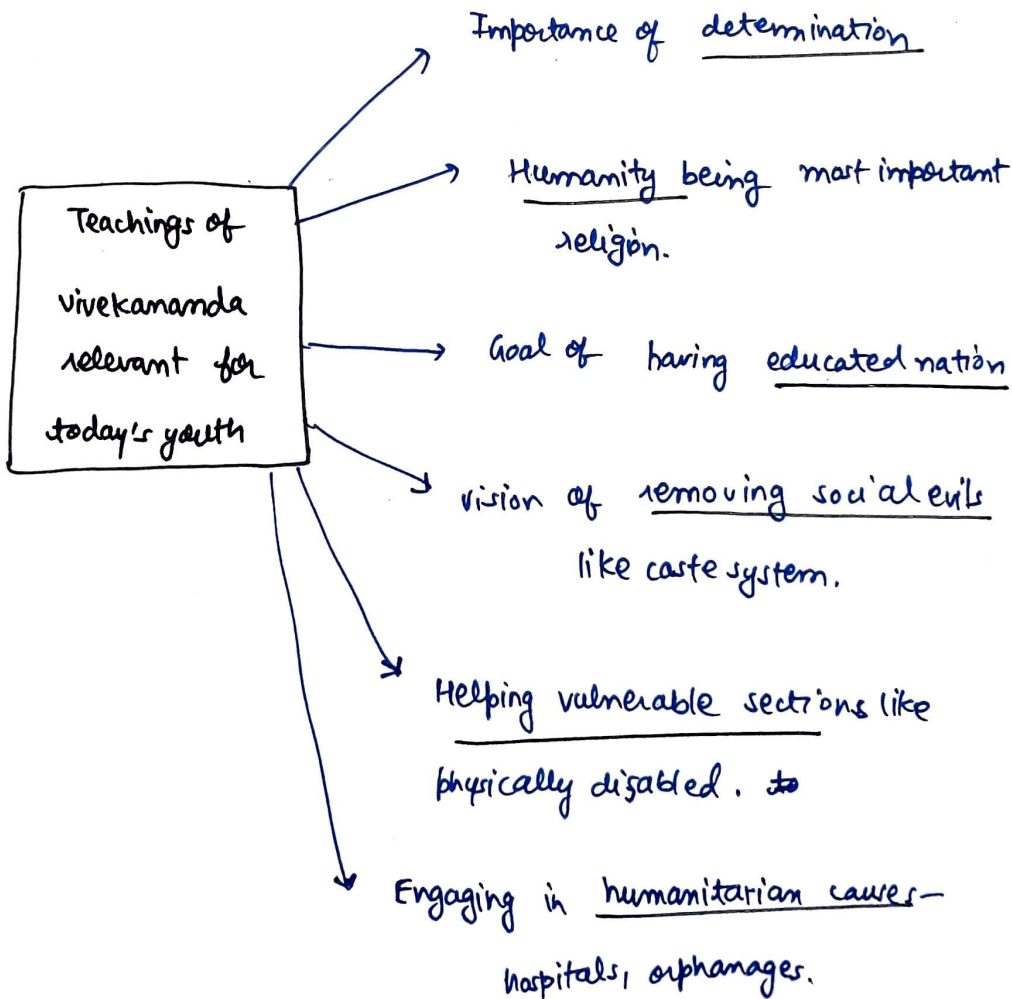
Global ethics can thus help the world to achieve universally accepted goals — Human

Rights, acceptance of diversity, clean environment etc.

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 is among foremost reformers and thinkers of modern India. Though he preached in 19th and 20th centuries, yet his teachings still remain guiding light for youth even today.



vivekananda's ~~go~~ motto, "Arise, Awake, and
stop not till the goal is reached," can still

guide youth to work for betterment of India

using innovation and compassion.

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

नीचे नैतिक विचारकों/दार्शनिकों के उद्धरण दिए गए हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए कि वर्तमान संदर्भ में इनका आपके लिए क्या अर्थ है:

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

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

courage is often depicted as soldier before a war but it is not always during physical challenge that courage is essential. courage is most important virtue because :-

- courage generates selflessness and spirit of service.
- courage allows one to accept challenges with fortitude.
- courage helps to build resilience in an individual.
- morality without courage will be inconsequential.
- Ability to stand up to evil helps one to get rid of evil.
- courage helps to keep a person internally motivated.

Eg. case of Iocl Engineer who stood up to threats of oil mining corrupt officers laid his life down for his cause (lucknow)

• Courage helps a person to understand and differentiate good and bad.

courage is needed in today's times to fight corruption, communal conflicts, false information and make society compassionate.

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।

Just laws refer to the laws which are boon to society in form of reducing negative events, ensuring fair treatment to all.

A person has legal responsibility to obey them because of legal sanctions associated. However

there is also moral responsibility to obey them -

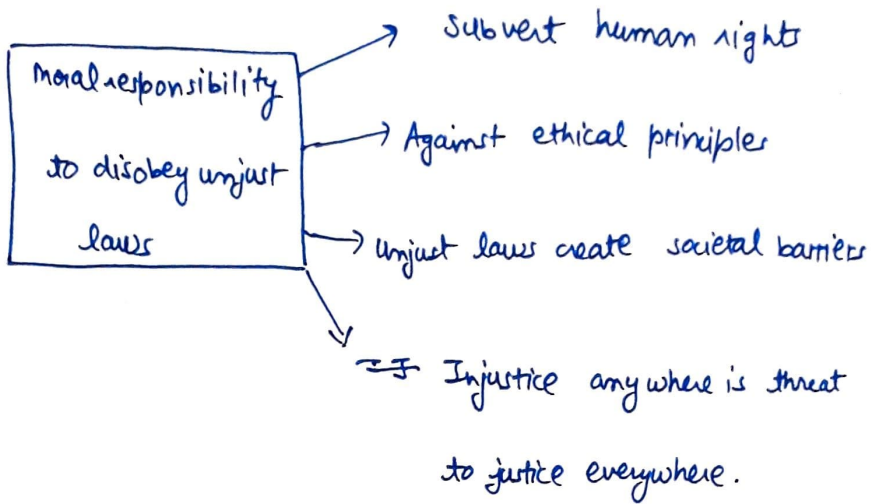
- upkeep of human rights
- Equal treatment of all.
- Fairness in society.
- socio-economic development of each member.

Yet, as Gandhiji said, "Cooperation with evil is also evil,"

unjust laws need to be disobeyed, with

moral responsibility attached to it.

For eg. Apartheid in South Africa, im partial treatment
meted out to Jews by Hitler.



Hence, it is duty of each person to disobey
unjust laws eg. Blasphemy laws.

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।

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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 consisting of honesty, justice, righteousness, compassion are often treated to be universal because of their contribution to civilisational development, intellectual motivation and spiritual enhancement.

However, ethical principles may not be always be universally applicable.

Eg. If a child steals medicine to treat his ailing mother, he may be ethically wrong but he is morally right.

- Ethics do not present rigid picture.
- Ethics depend on time and situation. Hence they are relative.

Eg. Krishna in Mahabharata says to Arjuna that though killing is unethical normally, but it is necessary to get rid of negative elements like Kauravas.

• Ethical principles are qualified and not absolute.

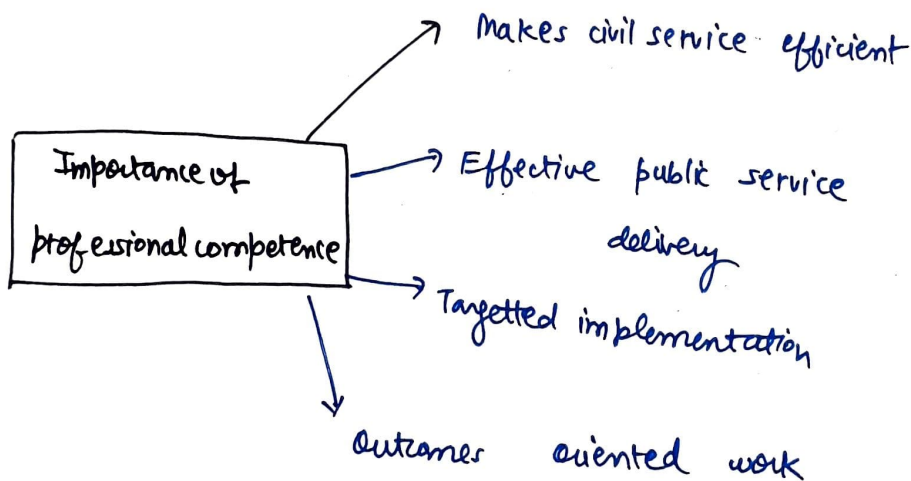
Eg. Abortion when life of mother is in danger.

Ethical principles thus need to be applied by adhering to internal moral compass always which guides one's intuition.

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

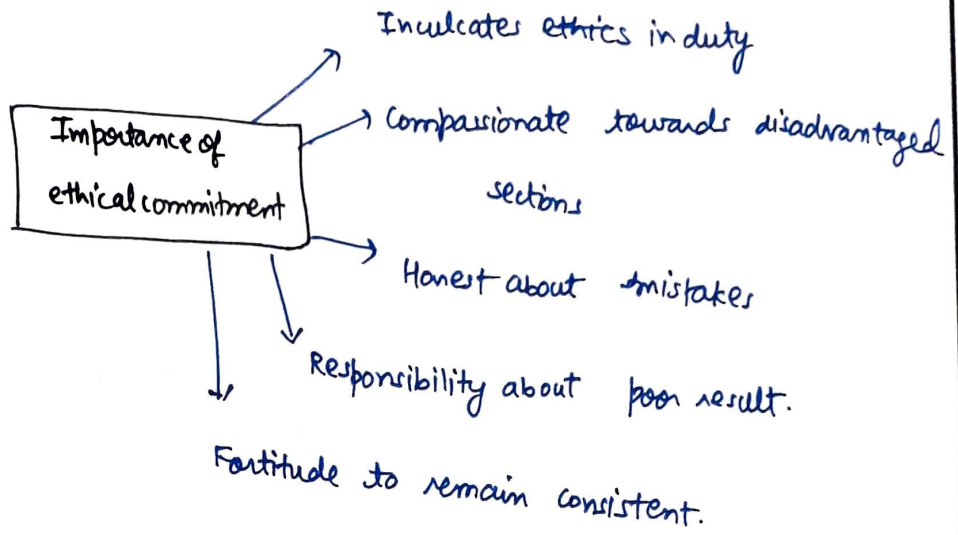
सिविल सेवकों के लिए पेशेवर सक्षमता और नीतिशास्त्र के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता, दोनों समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Professional competence refers to the abilities demanded by the work profile while ethical commitments are values like honesty, compassion, selflessness etc.



However, ethical commitments need to be retained.

Eg. civil servant going for compulsory vaccination drive without addressing individual's anxiety about scheme



Thus, an efficient and ethical civil servant is what society needs.

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।

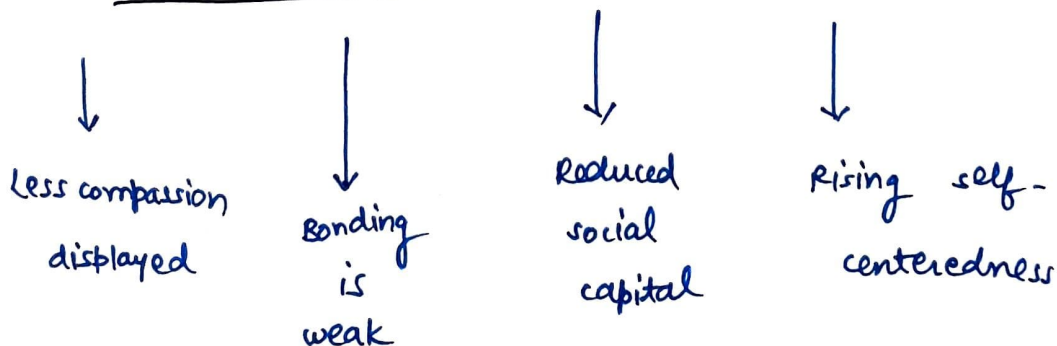
Family structure is an important factor

in the socialisation of a child. The family

structure is changing in following ways:-

- Nuclearisation of families
- Both parents working.
- children spending more time on extra curricular activities, mobile phones etc.

This impacts ~~that~~ societal values :-



Yet it still plays important role in nurturing core societal values

- Families even now have grandparents to instill care among children.
- children see celebration of festivals in family.
- Charity begins at home.
- Double income makes women feel empowered in society.

Thus family structure remains important determinant of societal values.

6. Impartiality as a core value of civil services should not become a hurdle in showing compassion towards weaker sections of the society. Examine.

(150 words) 10

सिविल सेवाओं के एक मूलभूत मूल्य के रूप में निष्पक्षता को समाज के दुर्बल वर्गों के प्रति करुणा की अभिव्यक्ति में बाधा नहीं बनना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

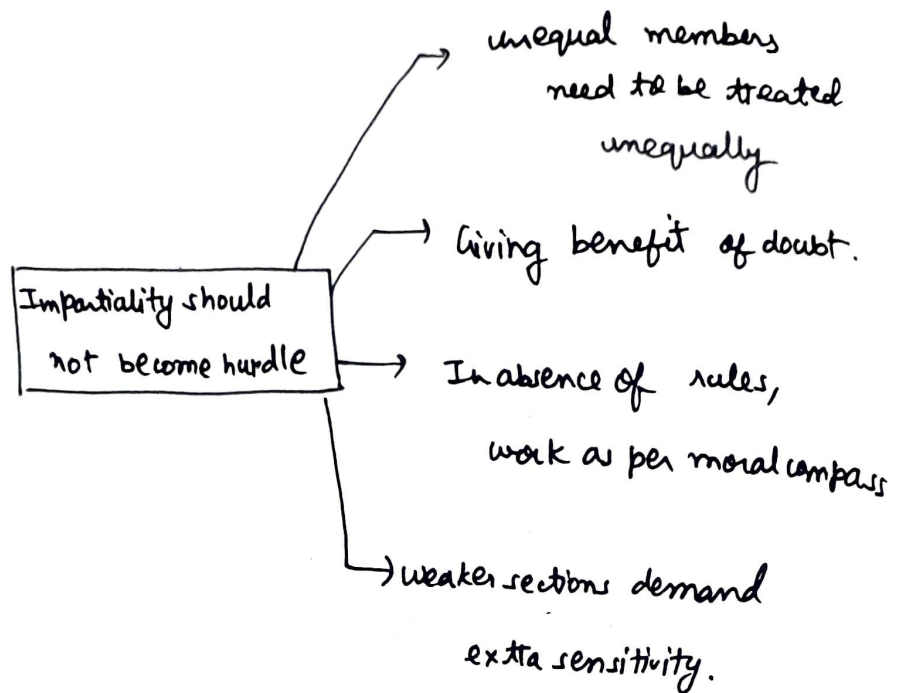
Impartiality is the quality of treating everyone equally based on merit and not allowing other subjective elements to influence decision-making.

Impartiality sometimes becomes problem

- If members of society are unequally placed.
- There is resource crunch.
- Weaker sections don't have awareness.

Eg. Civil servant not allowing man to access pension

- because his documents are missing.
- Policeman not giving concession to a boy who broke red light to reach important interview.

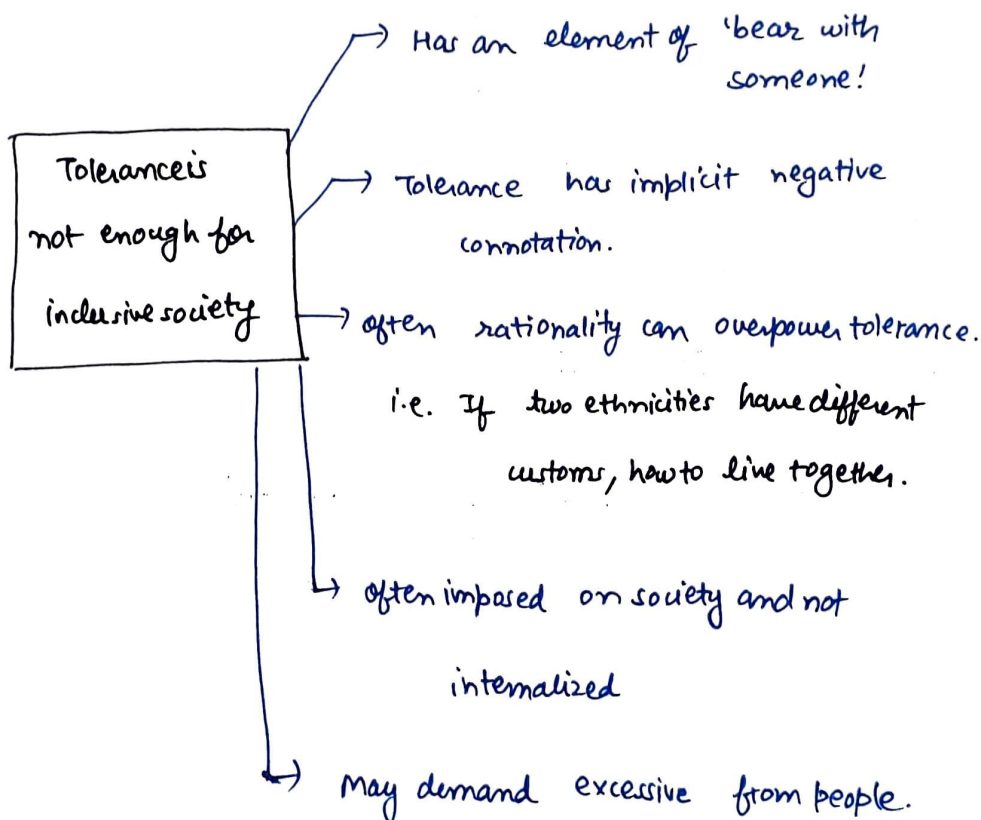


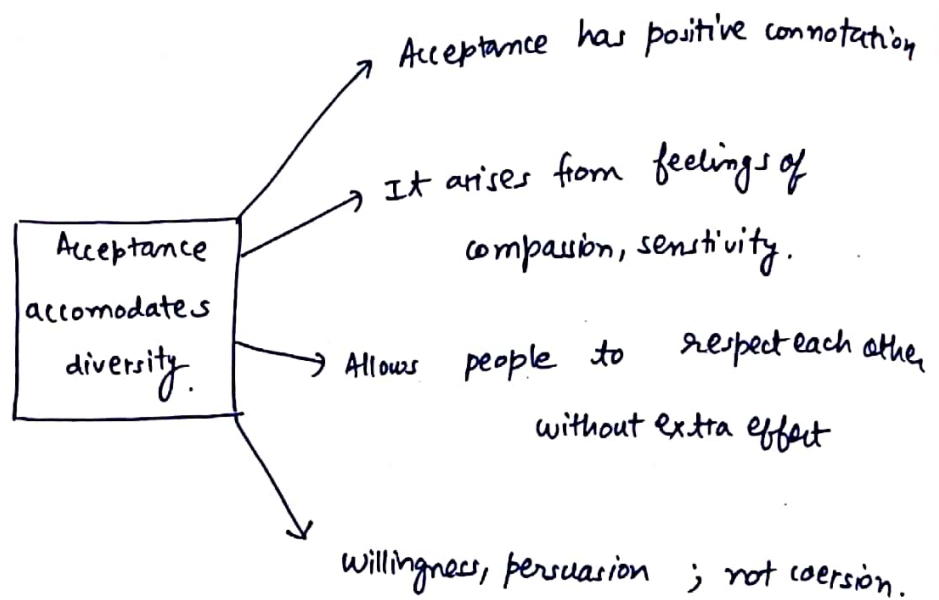
In these situations, civil servant should be
guided by Gandhi's Talisman — work keeping
most exploited individual in consideration.

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 the ability to be able to
adjust to diverse thoughts. Though it is vital
yet it is not sufficient for inclusive society.





For diverse society like India, though tolerance exists at macro-level; yet there is need of acceptance at micro-level. Eg. Inter-caste marriages, inter-dining etc.

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 set of principles, codes which guide the interactions among employees, employer and towards customer. Not all companies adhere to corporate governance, which creates difference in long run.

- sensitivity - Companies practicing corporate governance are sensitive to changing needs of people, employees.

Eg. Inclusion of creches at workplace.

- compassion - Compassion ensures trust building in long run.

Eg. Zomato announced monthly 2 day menstrual leave.

- openness - Employees are free to discuss issues with management. This ensures they remain loyal to company in long run.

Eg. Company announcing salary cuts before recession begins but ensuring jobs are retained.

Good corporate governance is reflected in working of companies like TATA, Infosys which reflects thus on customer satisfaction.

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 अवरोध 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।

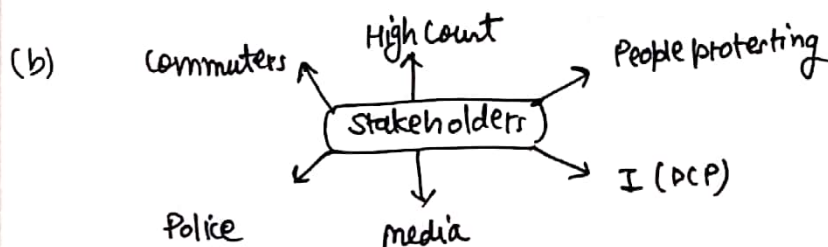
Protests are a way of expressing dissent in a democracy towards the unacceptable steps being taken by government. They are life-blood of a democratic setup but are not devoid of challenges.

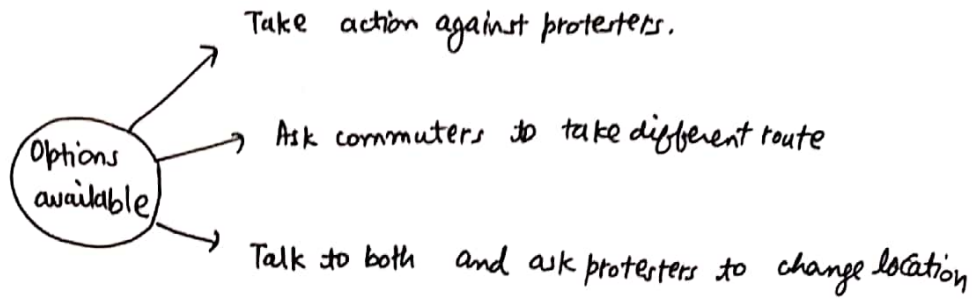
(a) Significance of right to protest

- Allows people to express dissatisfaction over policy issue.
- collective opinion represented better in protest.
- right to protest encourages marginalized sections to speak up.
- Educates others about negatives of an issue.
- Protests can help convey short term grievances not possible through elections.

Yet, protests can often turn into violent situations involving damage to life and property. Even though protest may remain non-violent, there are limitations associated with it :-

- Right to protest is not absolute right. It's subject to restrictions.
- Protests often involve funding by unknown means.
- Protests may misguide public on important issues.
- Unnecessary protests cause hardships to normal life of people.
- Right to protest can't be used to further anti-national cause, demand democratically elected government to be dissolved etc.





Q.5)

Options	Merits	Demerits
1. Take action against protesters	Road cleared- people face no issues	- Against democratic ideals - Protesters may retaliate
2. Ask commuters to take different route	Protesters can exercise their rights	- Loss to economy, health of commuters. - Allowing protesters to damage infrastructure by not using it.
3. Talk to both, ask protesters to change location	- Protesters can have definite location. - Commuters convenience maintained	

I, as DCP would go for option 3.

→ Asking protesters to go to different location would allow them to exercise their right.

→ Commuters get a road to move, satellite towns provide required economic resources to national capital.

→ Enhances trust of both sides.

→ compassionate decision making.

Thus, it reflects efficient use of Emotional Quotient.

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?

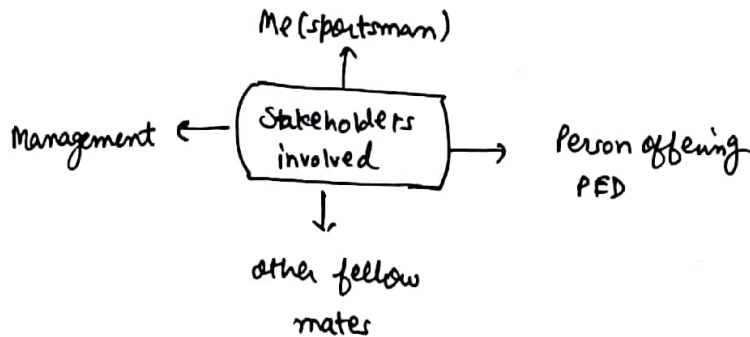
(b) खिलाड़ियों द्वारा डोपिंग से संबद्ध नैतिक मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए।

~~Ethics~~ ^{Courage} is a rare quality in each field of life and yet it is most essential. In sports too,

courage is needed both at physical and mental level.

Among high competition, there is a desire to bypass the process and use substances to

enhance performance. Here there is an enticing situation of using PED.



(a) options Available	Merits	Demerits
• Accept the substance	• Performance may get enhanced	• Integrity destroyed • Against equality
• Report to management.	• Honesty upheld.	• No evidence to prove point
• Ignore the case	• Self-contentment short term	• Dissonance, guilt of not using or not telling anyone about unethical practices

Another option exists :-

Accept the substance - don't consume it - report to the higher management.

- On doing this, my internal conscience will positively guide me and will also strengthen my moral compass.
- Management will take big steps in procurring all PEDs being used and also asking all players to go for test.
- Also, social media can be involved to spread awareness about matter.
- Since some people of management may be involved, it is necessary to give no one benefit of doubt.

• As a player, I will go for test, won't accept PED
for consumption and also educate other people
about unethical nature of drugs.

• I will work harder to make it to international
tournament.

(b) Ethical issues involved in doping by sportspersons

- subversion of ethical principles in sports.
- will not allow for level playing field.
- Financial disparities will manifest as later
success and defeats in sports.
- Sportspersons are role models for youth.
- loss of public trust as fans enjoy matches deemed
to be fair.
- Honesty and integrity of game lost.

- Reflect poor emotional quotient of sports persons as unable to accept defeat.
- Involvement of black money in procuring drugs.

Doping is serious concern in sports Eg. Lance Armstrong, winner of 7 Tour-De-France race, yet lost all titles and public following once caught doping. There is need to educate sports persons about necessity of ethics in sports.

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।

India is among most unsafe nations for

Women according to UN-Women. The rising cases of

sexual assault and rape present grim situation. Yet

even more pathetic is criminal justice delivery
system.

In Hyderabad 2019, a veterinary doctor got raped
by 4 men. These were later shot down

by police in case of 'encounter' - The people applauded the decision and garlanded policemen.

People applaud in these situations, which reflects that there are deeper issues among society :-

• Loss of Trust

→ People feel powerless amidst the increasing crime.

→ Criminal justice delivery system is at serious disadvantaged position with evidences being tampered with, forensic reports missing, witnesses facing threat to life.

→ People have internalized the fact that judicial system is extremely slow.

o Nexus build up.

- Increasing politicisation of bureaucracy and police.
- Practice of punishment postings erodes police strength.
- After a crime, it is assumed that strongmen can be easily bailed, acquitted.
- Victims specially in rape cases are forced to "move leave case."

o Question on emotional power

- Frustration among society members often bents up loudly.
- Loss of emotion control and intelligence.
- People are turning into robots, becoming devoid of basic compassion, morality.

Views on present situation

I do not share views of larger public in this situation. This is because situation can lead up to catastrophic turn which has potential to undermine basic foundation of society.

- In short term, it will lead to hurried justice.

Justice hurried is Justice hurried.

Basic tenet of judicial system is, "Innocent till declared guilty."

- In long run, it can lead to breakdown of law and order and shift towards anarchy.

- In cases of hurried encounter, often disadvantaged sections are affected disproportionately.

Eg. Dalits, Tribals, Women.

Recent media trial declaring Rhea Chakraborty guilty.

- Lead to rise of fake news and false information
- Loss of morality.

The above situation demands quick criminal investigation system, sensitive judiciary and patient public. Disha Act, Another Telangana Government can be right step.

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 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।

Public Policy questions get informed by various aspects. As a result of changing patterns of lifestyle, cognitive abilities; behavioural sciences are getting important position in policy formulation.

Nudge theorists propose policy designs based on people's

thoughts, which is fundamentally different from traditional government led planning.

(a) <u>Enforced change</u>	<u>'Nudge' techniques</u>
• Enforced changes don't involve inputs from stakeholders • Being enforced, these policies often turn out to be <u>coercive</u> and are <u>repulsed</u> by people. - Eg. Family planning — compulsory male sterilisation 1975	• 'Nudge' techniques are <u>based upon thoughts</u> of <u>stakeholders</u>. • These techniques are readily accepted by people. - Eg. Rice for plastic — Andhra Pradesh. - People now depositing plastic bags.

Enforced changes may produce only short term effects.

Eg. Alcohol Ban -
people resort to illegal means to procure alcohol.

Nudge have long term consequences

Eg. Nicotine chewing tablets

(b) Ethical concerns associated with Nudge technique

- 'Nudge' may resort to manipulation techniques.
- 'Nudge' theory may not always respect people's choices but change their mindset.
- Misinterpretation and showing only one side of issue.
- Stakeholders not even aware of privacy issues.

Ways of using nudge theory ethically

→ Persuasive abilities be made use of using
local level leadership, community individuals.

→ People be allowed to view both positive and
negative sides of particular issue.

Eg. Fee on parking lot can improve use of
public transport but that transport has
to be available on time.

→ Involvement of all stakeholders in
deliberations, participative planning.

→ Nudge be implemented with feedback and
grievance redressal.

As sheryl sandberg says, "Leadership is about
changing people's lives and making them continue with
it even in your absence," public policy needs

2-way communication to be effective.

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 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?

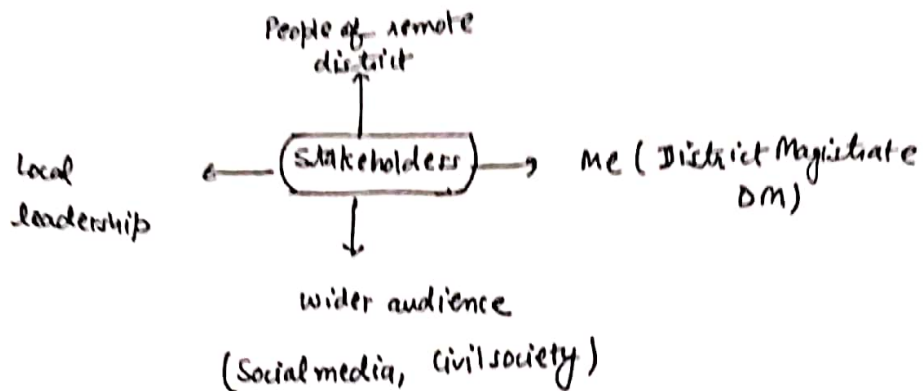
(20)

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?

India is among top ten most disaster prone
countries of world. Numerous regions face increasing
challenges of predicting and managing disasters and
ensuring public delivery remains efficient. Present
condition is manifestation of administrative challenges
in performing basic service delivery in remote areas.



(a) Administrative challenges in current situation

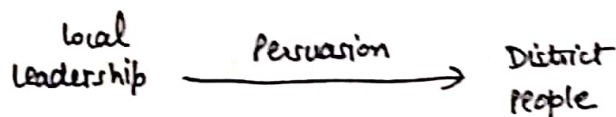
- Ensuring efficient supply of goods.
- Keeping law and order situation intact.
- Regenerating people's trust back in administration.
- Socio-economic development agenda to be fulfilled.
- Harnessing the effectiveness of local leadership.
- Encouraging people to participate in government programmes.

(b) Resources and command of government

Short term measures to be undertaken

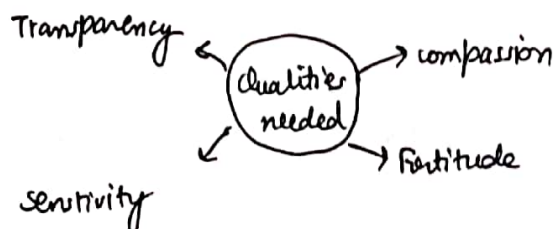
- Involve the local leadership in government schemes immediately.

These leaders can then effectively communicate with community members.



- Prepare a plan for generation of awareness among people with civil society, NGOs.
- Go for any pending infrastructural projects in the district to ensure that service delivery remains robust.

- Harness the power of social media to allow resources to be generated via crowd funding.
- Ensure that educational and health institutes remain disaster resilient.
- Involve local level authorities to ask GOI for early warning system facilities to be developed in area.
- Go for site visits to different localities to ensure people remain updated about government, administrative activities.

Long term measures

- Involve local people in formulation of plan.
- work to reduce remoteness of area.

As Chanakya said in Arthashastra, Chakrawarti
is satisfied only with happiness of its subjects;
 as a Dm, I will strive to make restore trust
of people of district back.

14. In contemporary times, disruptions have become an endemic feature of the functioning of Indian Parliament. Though it is not a new phenomenon, the 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 लद 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:

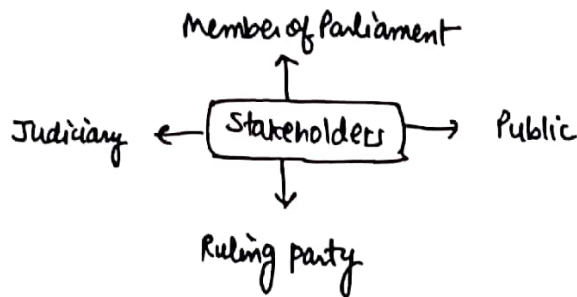
(a) विभिन्न हितधारकों के दृष्टिकोण से सम्मिलित नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए?

(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?

Disruptions have become characteristic feature of Indian Parliament with almost 40% time being lost. [PRS] with increasing intensity and frequency of disruptions, Parliament itself will soon face crisis of credibility.

(a)



Ethical issues involved

- Members of Parliament
 - loss of precious time.
 - unethical, illegal means adopted
 - show themselves in poor light.
 - increase criminalization of politics
 - use of black money to ask questions (2008 case)
- Ruling Party
 - unable to discuss policy matters
 - important issues not deliberated
 - hasty legislations.
 - Parliamentary supervision is bypassed
 - Erosion of pillar of democracy.

• Public

- lose faith in Parliamentary Proceedings
- question on First Past the Post system
- Educated people avoid politics.
- law of taxpayers' money.

• Judiciary

- Burdened with irrelevant cases.
- Judicial activism encroaches legislature.
- Becomes overarching pillar.

(b)

Reasons behind scenario

Though phenomenon is not new, but the practice becoming normal is due to:-

- Strict partisanship resulting in toeing party line at all costs.
- Increasing role of executive undermining legislature.
- Judiciary seen as largely independent institution.

- Anti-defection law preventing wise voting by all members.
- loss of integrity in general among Parliamentarians.
- Criminalization of politics.
- ~~≠~~ Legislative illiteracy about rules of business.
- Inadequate training.
- Centre encroaching upon rights of states thus subverting federalism.

(c) Code of conduct/ethics

A framework prescribing rules/principles to be followed and prescribes penalties if rules are found to be broken.

Though recommended as a solution to above issue, yet it is not sufficient alone —

- code of ethics will not have value unless mandatory
- Need sensitization and training of MPs.
- Anti-defection law to be made compulsory only
for No-confidence Motion etc.
- curb on black money in election funding.
- Preventing further criminalization of politics.

Code of ethics/conduct along with sensitization

Can be a good beginning along with recommendations,

of Ind ARC including suspension of erring MPs,

longer, frequent sessions.