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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1406)

Name of Candidate	Narayan Amit Malempati		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	687682
Center	Online	Date	7 th Dec, 20

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।
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14	20		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

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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।

Morality is the systematic study of human action from the point of view of their rightfulness or wrongfulness.

Civil Servants are recruited to further the interest of the general public. In this endeavor they find many challenges; hence many opine that norms of social morality need not apply on them.

Ex: Civil Servant needs to Objective; so he may deny a person benefits of a scheme if he doesn't satisfy the criteria.

even if society feels compassion must be shown in this case.

But I ~~do~~ feel, that it would be self-defeating purpose as morals are an important source of guidance for the 'Civil Servant'; the voice of conscience is final check on the probity of an officer.

Without morals; in the name of public interest many untoward dealings may occur. Thus value education of the officers is essential. We must use ethics to guide the behavior & the 'Karmayogi' scheme is a step in the right direction.

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।

What is the right & wrong thing thing to do is always a tricky question. This is especially true in state action where interrelated & dichotomic interests must be weighed

Ex: Narmada Dam → Need for water & electricity.
→ Rights of villagers

Ex: Compulsary Licensing of Medicine → IPR & Profit of company
→ Need of poor for the medicine

Ex: Creation of National Parks → Tribal Rights
→ Protection of env & wildlife

Thus from State's point of view; any decision is bound to affect someone; usually at the end none are happy!!

Yet we must not be fatalist, pessimistic or Cynical. We apply rational thinking, logic, ethics, constitutional principles, rules, laws to harmonize the various options.

↳ It is the hallmark of an efficient Civil servant.

Ex: During Covid-19; complete lockdown & complete freedom are bad, so go for: Social Distancing.

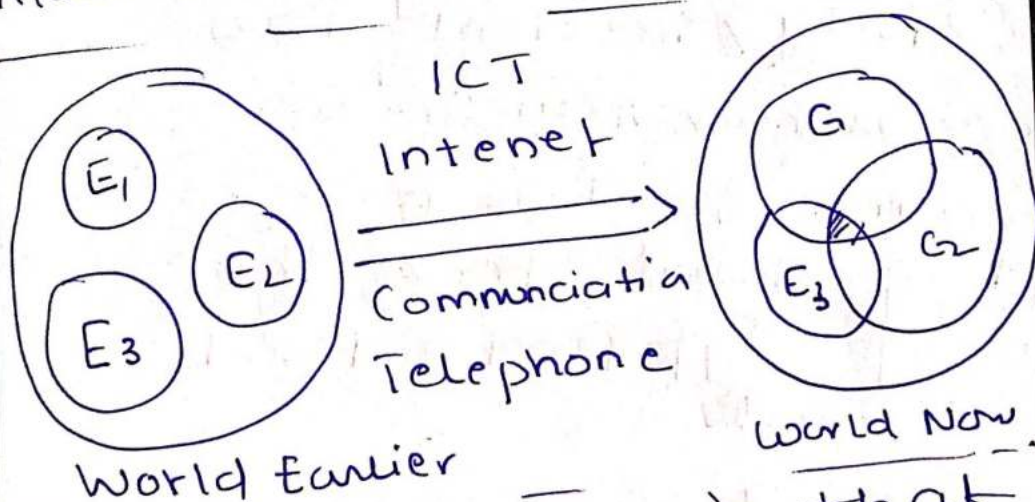
Ex: Environment & Dev must not be viewed as a zero-sum game $\Rightarrow$ Sustainable development

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।

Ethics is the systematic study of human action from the point of view of its rightfulness or wrongfulness to determine what is good conduct. It differs from morality in that it is at more of a societal level than the individual level.



Thus global ethics is that ethics which finds acceptance across many societies of the world. Ex: Human Rights.

Ex: Chemical weapons today are universally condemned.

→ Helps bring people together on same page for concerted action.

Role of Global Ethics → Can help promote inclusiveness, access to education & better health services to all.

↓
Shapes opinions & destroys myths of superiority & stereotypes.
views. Ex: Japanese are yellow (X)

< Case study > The world has taken a harsh view on Gender Inequality, & it is now a part of Global Ethics. Thus rise of "#MeToo Movt" has occurred.

< Way-Forward > Some-say in an interconnected world global ethics are inevitable; thus they are indeed a force for change.

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।

Subash Chandra Bose Once said that no other person has had such an influence on the spirituality of Bengal as much as "Swami - Vivekananda".

Swamiji was a Gyanaprasang & a Karmayogi & is source of inspiration for the youth of not just India but the whole world.

< Famous Incident >

At World Parliament of Religions in 1893 at Chicago, Swami - Vivekananda propounded religious tolerance as a universal human value. He got applause & standing ovation for 180 seconds.

"Ethics is the cultivation of the self" - Swamiji

Teachings of Relevance

- 1) Human Love: It meant compassion for all & was wider than the virtue of Aristotle.
- 2) Universal Brotherhood of Human
- 3) Action & Emphasis on Karma.
He said that motion is life & stillness represents death.
- 4) Religious Tolerance & respect for all sects. In addition, he promoted rationality of the Vedanta System.
- 5) He founded the Ramakrishna Mission; named after is Guva & Belur Math has a special attachment with him.

Arise & Awake;

Dont stop until,
the goal is achieved"

—Swami Vivekananda.

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 the indomitable
spirit to take action or
complete a task without
fear of the consequences.

Even in the Bhagvad Gita,
it is presented as the
supreme virtue. In the present
times it is applicable in
the act of whistleblowing,
taking bold actions and
fighting for justice.

I do agree with the view
that w/o courage it is not
possible to practice other values.

Ex: If you don't have courage
you can't expose corruption as
did by Subramania Swamy in

the 2G & Coal Black Scam
Thus courage is pre-requisite
for honesty, integrity, transparency etc.

Ex: When Satyendra Dubey,
tried to expose irregularities
in the Golden Quadrilateral project
there were threats to his
life yet he didn't back down.

↳ Same can be said about
Mamunath in Indian oil case.

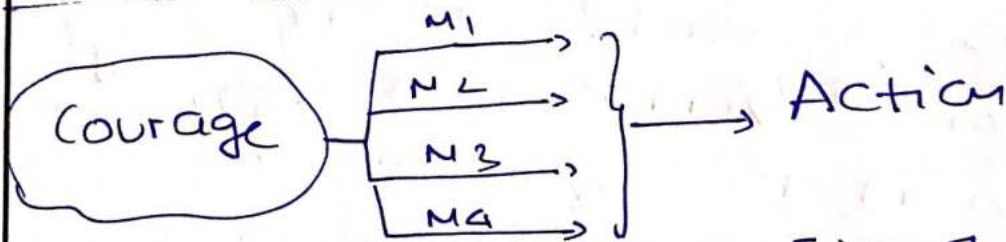


Fig: 1

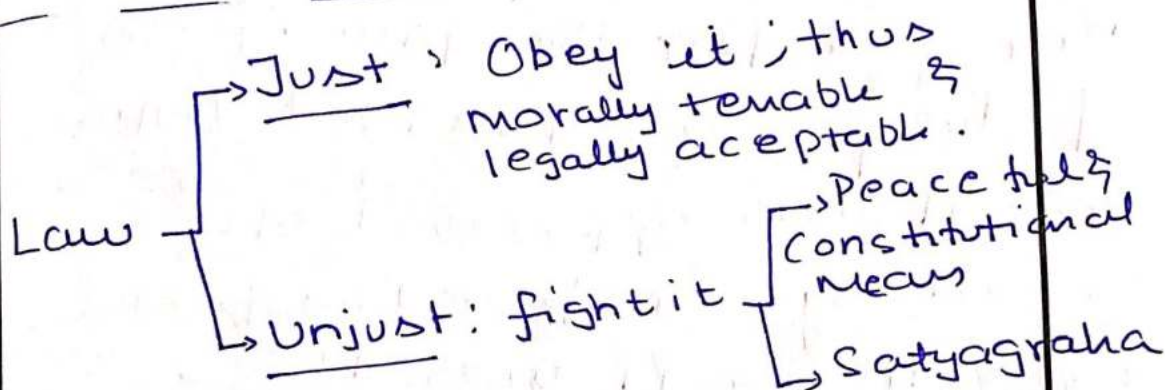
I would like to conclude
by a quote dear to me:

"It is not troublesome that
children are afraid of the
darkness; it is troublesome
that adults are afraid of
the light" — KM Munshi.

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।

MK Gandhi once stated that
it is the duty of every
Satyagrahi to oppose an
unjust law & flout it till
it is repealed.



"Cowardice is the worst trait ;
I choose violence anyday over it"
- MK Gandhi

Thus I agree with the view
that an unjust law must be
opposed ; but being a Gandhian
I only suggest that non-violent

means be employed to oppose it & also the form of satyagrah as envisaged by Gandhi didn't mean blocking of roads, a trivialization that is all too common now-a-days.

Ex: The Rowlatt Act was a 'black-bill' & had complete disregard for the principles of 'due process' & 'Natural Justice'.

Thus it was opposed tooth & nail by our freedom fighters.

Even though it was the law at the time.

But on the same note ; we must follow just & reasonable laws properly; the pure notion of benevolence & resistance mustn't descend into the level of Anarchy.

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।

'The World isn't Just ;
Get used to it''

— Robert Elton

There is a tremendous amount of evil in our world. But we mustn't be bogged down by Cynicism & pessimism. Instead we must try to be agents for good change.

Thus if an unwanted incident is taking place we must initially consider:

- Persuasion, Dialogue, Diplomatic Channels;
- Economic Sanctions & Cultural Program cutoff
- Deliberation at Courts of International Justice & Internationalization of Issues.

However if all avenues of peaceful negotiation fail; a war can be justified on moral grounds. I do concur with this view.

Ex: The 'final-solution' referred to the ethnic-cleaning of the Jews; hence to prevent this Genocide - a war would be just.

Ex: The Asad-regime of Syria has used Chemical Weapons on its own citizens as stated by OPCW. Thus international intervention is also warranted.

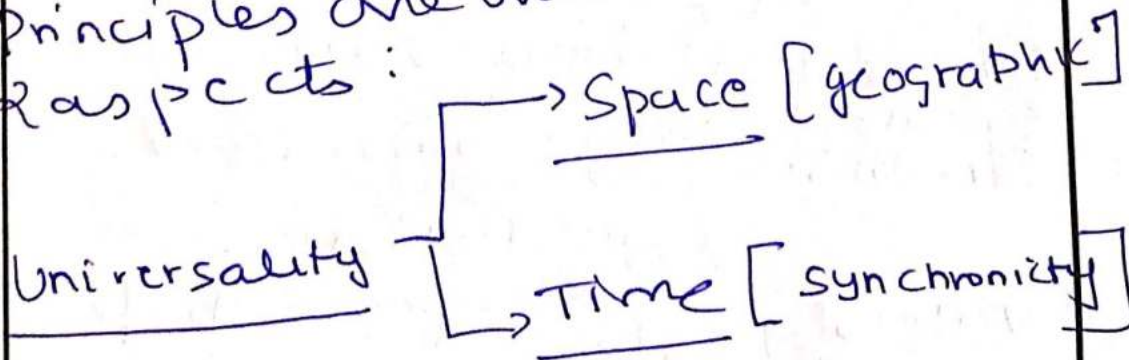
Thus when the Nation State is unable to protect human rights of its citizens & fails the 'R2P Accord' then a just & limited war can be engaged.

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।

Values are preferences for certain beliefs, emotion & principles. When these values are used to determine right & wrong behaviour at the societal level than we give rise to ethical principles. Ex: Vegetarianism is a value but if it is used to denote a superiority of vegetarians / or shown to be the right conduct than it becomes an ethical principle.

The question whether ethical principles are universal has aspects:



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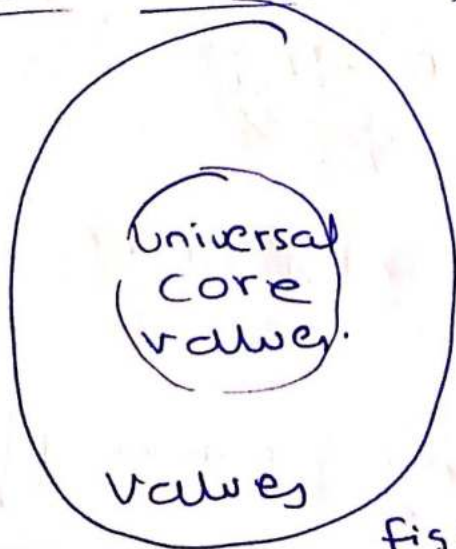
My view based on an analysis of several values is that:

→ There are some core values such as love, compassion & respect for elders that are common all across the world since ages & accepted

→ On the other hand certain values are limited:

Ex: Liberalism is cherished in western democracies but not in North Korea.

Ex: Ritual purity of caste was very much accepted in the past but is increasingly challenged now a days.



Conclusion:

Thus only a few values are universal in nature independent of circumstances

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।

A civil servant in India is an Enigma & an agent for change in our society. To be successful he requires:

1) Ethical Commitment which is largely determined by his attitude. Ex: Honesty, Hardwork, Transparency, fairness

2) Professional Competence which is dependent on his training & Aptitude. Ex: social, mathematical, analytical, Statistical etc.

Thus to shine & help out the Community.

Aptitude
(Nature & Genetic)

(Nurture & Environmental)
Attitude

Ethical
Success

Fig 1

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When both these attributes are in sync wonders can be achieved.

(Attitude) → Socialization
→ Persuasion
→ Experience

(Aptitude) → Natural / Inborn &
→ Innate factor
→ Practice
→ Training & Guidance

Thus using above methods it is possible to develop both aptitude & attitude. The recent "Karmayogi Scheme"

of the govt is appropriate the synthesize & synergize these attributes in a young civil servant.

"values w/o knowledge are lame & weak; knowledge w/o values are dangerous & disastrous"
- Anonymous

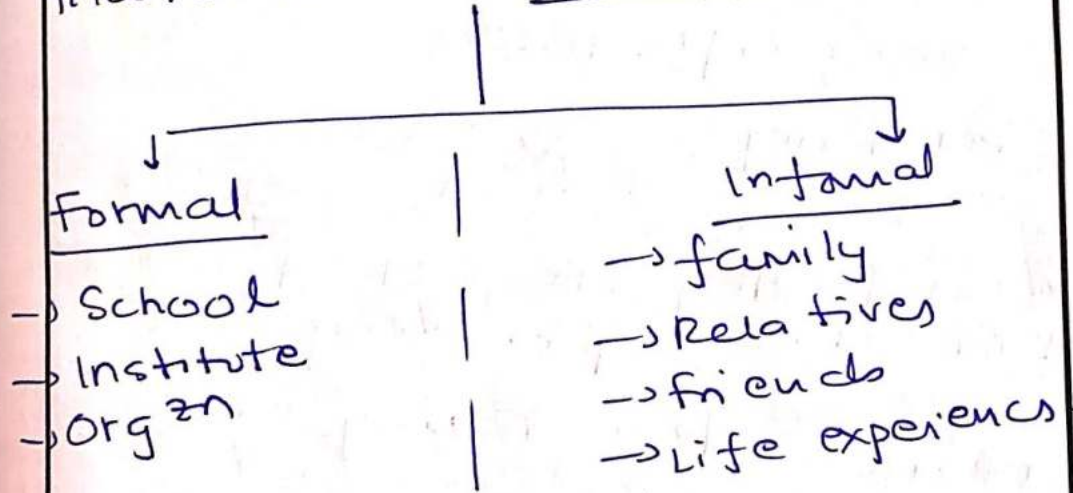
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5. (b) Despite changing family structure, it still plays an important role in nurturing core societal values. Discuss. (150 words) 10

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

Socialization is the process through which an child is inculcated a value system



→ Thus our world view, attitude & value system is to a large extent determined by these agents. The family is the 1st & informal agent of socialization. It influences us at an early age hence the impacts & values are entrenched & deep seated

and tough to change. It is said that family is the 1st school & parents are the 1st teachers. But as the very nature of family is changing, the values it inculcates are also being affected:

Joint family $\longrightarrow$ Nuclear family

- $\rightarrow$ Respect for group interest $\rightarrow$ Respect for privacy
- $\rightarrow$ Sharing in group is more $\rightarrow$ Sharing is less
- $\rightarrow$ Emotional expression discouraged $\rightarrow$ More encouraged
- $\rightarrow$ Community orientated life $\rightarrow$ Individualism & person centered life.
- $\rightarrow$ Value of attachment & relatives (kin) $\rightarrow$ Less emphasis & independent life.

Contemporary Relevance While the nature of influence has changed; but family still exerts homogeneous influence on child.

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 one of the core values of Public Service as enumerated by the 2nd ARC & NOLAN COMMITTEE.

At this stage it becomes important to distinguish between the following:

Non-Partisanship | Objectivity

→ More of a political concept / decisions based on evidence, facts & signifies material & non-allegiance to any party only. Scientific basis only.

Neutrality

Impartiality

→ Not favouring anyone over the other. → Treating everyone in Just manner.

→ Absolute equality

→ +ve connotation

→ -ve connotation

→ Implies Action & Application of mind.

Thus impartiality in itself doesn't mean treating of all in the same manner.

→ Differences in opportunity are considered.

→ Compassion towards the weaker sections is included.

→ The view that Impartiality will affect welfare of the weaker section is actually due to Neutrality. It is a 'negative' concept & signifies non-action.

Thus a Civil servant must be impartial but he need not be neutral. Thus in the next draft of Civil Service Conduct rules, the value of neutrality must be deleted & impartiality be promoted.

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 an attitude of fairness towards one whose beliefs, custom, religion, worldview, etc; are different to those held by us. Swami Vivekananda in the World Parliament of Religions in 1893, proclaimed tolerance as a universal human value.

But simply an attitude of tolerance has 've connotations attached to it.

Ex: Even if 2 neighbors don't interfere in each other's life they are said to be tolerant of each other.

But they are said to be accommodating when they accept one another &

make each other a part of their lives.

Thus simply having an tolerance is not the final solution; one needs to have an accommodative attitude in action & thoughts.

→ Minorities in position of power & decision making

Ways-to promote Acceptance → Politicians taking part in festivities of minorities

→ Cultural Exchanges & frank dialogues

→ Unity & diversity showcased by spirit of love & affection for one another.

As Bipin Chandra & Rabindranath Tagore say to rise above narrow domestic walls we must build bridges of peace & accommodation.

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 a management technique where the interest of all the stakeholders is taken into account.

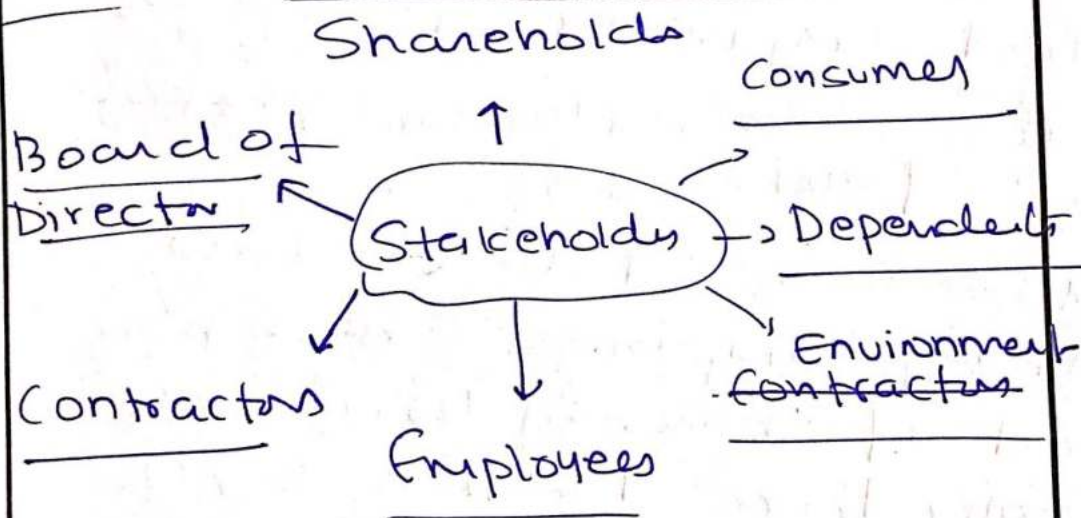


Fig:1.

↳ Independent Director
 ↳ Triple Bottom line of environment, profit & equity.
 ↳ Ways ↳ Separation of Chairman & BOD
 ↳ Good CSR ↳ Accurate reporting of financials & transparency
 ↳ following all laws & regulations

Thus Corporate Governance must not be viewed as a burden affecting the profits of the company or a zero-sum game. It must be part of the DNA of the company.

Ex: Consulting firms such as McKinsey, BCG & Bain follow strict compliance standards hence scams & misappropriation are few.

Ex: Reliance & Tata are law-abiding companies which have trust of shareholders which enables them to tide over market cycles & pay rich dividends to the shareholders. They are also able to throw out attractive prices.

Thus in the long-run it is helpful & thus Aditya Birla Committee reforms must be implemented.

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 अनुषंगी नगरों को जोड़ने वाली एक प्रमुख सड़क को अवरुद्ध कर दिया है। इससे ट्रैफिक जाम और भीड़भाड़ की समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है। इस कारण काम पर आने-जाने के लिए इस सड़क का उपयोग करने वालों को 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) The Fundamental Rights enshrined in Part III (Art. 12-35) of our constitution, give to every citizen the 'Right to Protest' peacefully. But these rights are not absolute & can be curtailed on the grounds of public order, traffic, morality & health.

Thus even if the protest is non-violent it can still be restricted. In addition, SC has stated that Right to protest doesn't mean the Right to occupy a public place indefinitely.

But since freedom of expression & protest is the essence of a democracy such restrictions must be applied only as a

last resort measure.

b) As the DCP, ensuring the law & order of my jurisdiction is my utmost responsibility. The following options are available:

- 1) clear the protestors in light of 'public disturbance' either by appealing to them or by threat of use of force / Lathi charge.
- 2) Do not act on the protestors as it is the fundamental right.
- 3) Speak to the protestors & use 'persuasion' to make them shift the protest to another venue.
- 4) Make alternative arrangements for the motorists by opening a by-pass route & appropriately changing traffic flow patterns to accommodate the protest.
- 5) Request the protestors to clear the area at night time.

to allow essential goods & supplies to come into the city. They can later resume the protest.

c) My approach would be guided by empathy, non-partisanship, honesty & straightforward & frank approach.

→ I would not use either option 1 (clean protest) or option 2 (do nothing) as these would cause maximum resentment or manifold economic or collateral damage.

→ Thus the appropriate strategy would be to use 'persuasion' to talk to the leaders of the protest who are 'fence sitters' and willing to talk.

→ If possible separate ground for their protest would be given.

2) Since protestors are female special care must be taken for their security.

3) I will keep my seniors upto date with the latest information & also keep my 'ears open' for advice.

→ If all negotiations & approaches fail the 'limited' use of force may be needed to ensure connectivity & smooth flow of traffic.

<Way-Forward>

An accomodating approach is the need of the hour; while all options must be kept open, engaging in good faith is key.

"The freedom to move your hand stops at my cheek"

- Anonymous.

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।

a) } Sports are the essence of
b) } life; they inspire children to
pursue their passions. Thus
in India we have Ministry of
Youth & Sports Affairs to
look after the needs of
our sportsmen & assist them
in every possible way.

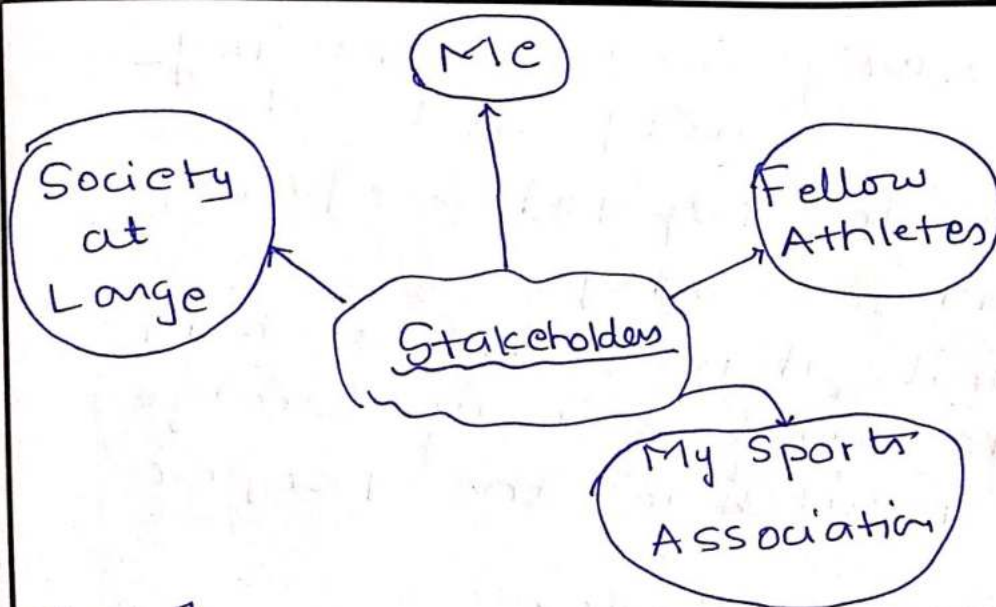


Fig : 1

< Values Tested >

This situation is testing my honesty, integrity, sportsmanship, temperance, prudence & rationality.

< Ethical Issues Involved >

1) Use of unfair means to get advantage?

2) Since all others are using the substance, is it ethical for me?

3) I would be lying on my declaration & application.

4) If caught I would send

a wrong message to my fans & society and also spoil the reputation of my sport & country.

5) while it may give a short term boost it may damage my health in the long-run.

< Options Available >

1) Take the substance as your teammate has said all others are using it & since they haven't been caught, so chances are very less for me to be caught.

2) Deny the substance as it against 'ethical sportsmanship'. It would be unfair to use it.

3) After denying also, I have a couple of options:

3.1) Stay silent & don't
report incident to the
management.

3.2) Inform the Internal Grievance
Redressal Mechanism of my sport
association to ensure that
such practices are not allowed.

< My decision >

Since using illegal substances
is against laws, sports ethics
& code of conduct, I will
clearly deny his offer to
use drugs.

⇒ It might also be that he
is trying to trap me to
use drugs & prevent me from
cementing my place in the team.
I will not remain silent;
I will raise the issue to
the appropriate level of

decision makers as this practice might be going on since a long time & further now students might feel pressurized by their teammates to use prohibited substances.

Any consequences I would be willing to bear in the interest of my health & for 'Clean play' in my sports.

< Way - Forward >

In this way, I would have saved my integrity. In the future following steps must be taken to prevent it:

- Randomized Trials to check for substance abuse.
- External Auditor
- IEC practices & Attitudinal change towards drugs use.

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 two hall mark of a
just society is the smooth
functioning of its Court
System. It will prevent
Matsyanyaya where big
fish eats the small fish.
Further in World Bank's
Ease of Doing Business Index,
our contract enforcement rank

is one of the lowest in the world.



Fig : 1

It is an accepted fact that the Criminal & Civil Justice system in India is not upto the mark. Many times in Rape cases, the hearing comes long after the victim has been deceased.

"Justice Delayed is Justice Denied"

Why did Society welcome it?

This reaction must be seen view of the larger prevailing sentiment:

→ Courts are inefficient & cases take a long time.

→ The killers & Rapists of Nirbhaya Gang rape used every legal loophole possible to delay & escape justice.

→ Juveniles are not punished appropriately due to age.

→ Generally police donot file FIR & act slowly; so in this case quick action by the police was welcomed.

→ Emotional connection with the parents of the victim who had called for such vigilante justice.

(My view)

While I sympathize with the parents of the victim; as a democratic citizen such vigilante justice without due process of law cannot be encouraged if it is proven that the police had acted in an inappropriate way.

Note: If in the inquiry it is found that the accused tried to snatch gun of policeman, then the police may be justified in using force to subdue the accused.

But if inquiry does find that police abused their powers; then it would be a travesty of justice. It would set a wrong precedent in our society. In the future,

political rivals & honest citizens can also be executed. It would open a Pandora's box. Our democratic values & 'rule of law' would be heavily compromised.

Both NHRC & CJI expressed concern over the issue. They have ordered enquiries into the issue.

< Way-Forward >

We must await the result of enquiry to ascertain the exact sequence of events.

But in the long-term, Criminal Justice reform in the laws, use of ICT, Tribunal, Spl Courts & police reform as in Prakash Singh case of 2006 are the need of the hour.

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

In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) Giving examples, illustrate the difference between enforced change and 'Nudge' techniques?
- (b) Identify the ethical concerns associated with the nudge technique. Also, suggest ways for using nudging theory ethically. (20)

सार्वजनिक नीति उत्तरोत्तर व्यवहार संबंधी विज्ञानों की अंतर्दृष्टियों 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।

(Sciences)
Behavioural Economics is

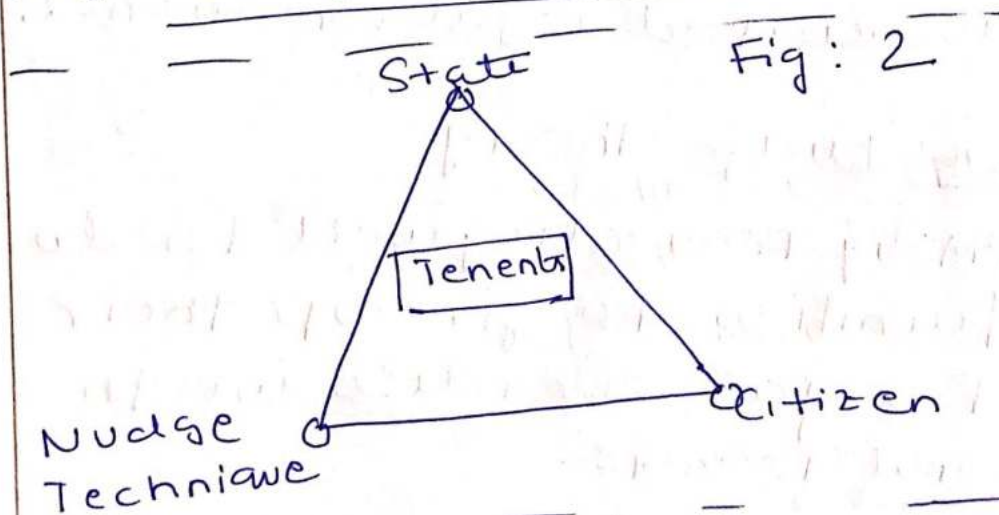
an emerging field that views humans not as a rational machine only but

an object with emotions, feelings, prejudices, etc.

Homo 'Logicus' $\implies$ Homo 'Emotiones'

Fig: 1

This is in contrast to the traditional view where it was thought that humans make decisions based on logical & quantifiable economic criteria only. Even in the Economic Survey, 2019-20; Keshava Murthy Subramania has called for Behaviour Change by using the "Nudge Economics".



Enforced change: It is a forced change carrying the weight of punitive measures if not followed by the Citizen.

Ex: Enforced Behaviour

- 1) If we spit in public there is a heavy fine, so we don't spit in public.
- 2) If we steal money, then several laws of IPC apply & police catch us so we don't steal.
- 3) We pay our taxes; due to fear of tax-authorities & associated legal consequence.

Ex: Nudge Theory

- 1) PM by requesting well to do families to give up their LPG gas subsidies due to moral reasons.
- 2) Default setting on APPs made to be the one which is environmentally friendly/less intensive.

A Stanford study has found

that over $\frac{3}{4}$ th of people don't change the default option on an app / website.

3) If coming for child vaccination then 1kg dal is given free to the person.

< Case Study >

Nobel Laureate Abhijit Banerjee in his 'Randomised Control Trials', conducted in AP & Maha has found that by Nudge theory patriarchal attitudes can be changed.

< Differences >

→ While enforced behaviour focuses on changing behaviour by punitive means, nudge behaviour uses non-punitive ones.

→ Nudge is more subtle & indirect method of change.

< Ethical ~~Concerns~~ ^{Concerns} >

1) If done w/o consent of the person using Good/service than it may be ethically unjustified.

2) People may not be aware of the downsides of the choices they are making.

3) Takes decision & initiative out of people's hands to a certain extent.

4) To what extent & which sectors/tasks it can be used remain up for debate.

< Way-forward >

1) Must only be applied in non-serious matters that don't affect health & mental well being of person.

2) Disclaimers must be prominently displayed to avoid conflict of interest.

Thus we can use Nudge Theory ethically.

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?

After passing of National Disaster Mgmt Act, 2005, India has adopted a pro-active approach to disaster mgmt. It includes not only a 'response centric' but a mitigation & risk-reduction process.



Fig : 1

< Challenges faced >

1> Due to past experiences, the locals & leaders do not trust the govt.

2> Financial resources & constraints faced.

3> Attitudinal & fatalistic issues of local population.

Ex: Earthquake is due to Lord's fury.

4> Lack of proper human resource, equipment & Standard

Operating procedures

5) Mitigation activities are a mere formality & not done properly.

6) Threat assessment, Hazard Zonation Mapping, Vulnerability Mapping, GIS Survey, Population Data are poor or sometimes not available at all.

7) Since NDMA has not been fully implemented, there exists dual chain of hierarchy which affects response capacity.

8) Local participation in DM activities might be limited which limits success.

9) Coordination among different district agencies & the various levels of govt is also a problem which needs to be acted upon.

< Short term Measures >

- 1) Outreach program of IEC through social media, whatsapp, mass-media, self-help groups, Panchayats, etc. This will demonstrate commitment of the Administration.
- 2) Persuasion & Attitudinal Change methods to change public apathy into action.
- 3) Inspection along with local Stakeholders of the mitigation mechanisms.
- 4) Show concretaction by improving defences of district by building the check dams & percolation ponds, etc.
- 5) Use of popular leaders, Cine Stars to spread my message.
- 6) Follow best-practices.

from other successful districts & other areas.

< Long-Term Measures >

1) Channelize more funds into Mitigation Projects to reduce the impact of disasters & build back better after disaster.

2) A full scale comprehensive review of the district with help of NDMI (Institute) is required to identify weak spots & plug them.

3) A clear-chain of hierarchy & action of command must be developed.

4) Long-time infrastructure projects must be undertaken.

5) Even the short-term projects must be properly implement.

Hence we can then follow the "Sensai Framework" in letter & spirit.

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 लद गए जब सांसदों को नारे लगाते, मंत्रियों से कागजात छीनते और नाटक में लिस 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?

Parliament is the 'Sanctum
Sanctum' of any democratic
country where rightfully elected
representatives of the
people come together to
draft laws & discuss the
issues plaguing the country.

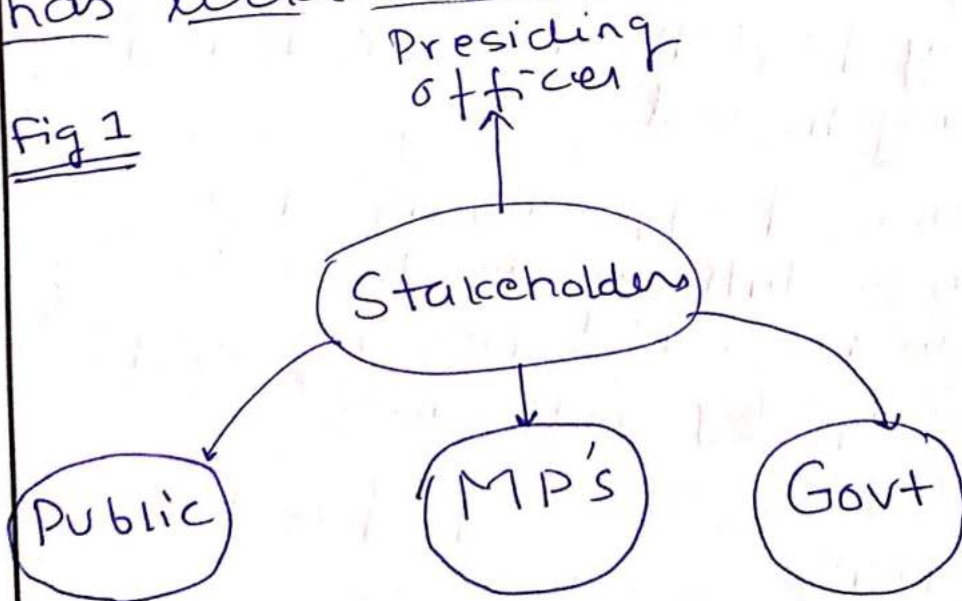
However of late the disturbances, blockades & wastage of time in parliament is increasing. This is compounded by the facts that:

1) Strength of Parliament has increased by 20% from 1952.

2) Parliament is meeting for less number of days everywhere.

Even the Agnihotri Committee has looked into this issue.

Fig 1



Citizens Issues

1) Excessive monetary wastage as Imin of Parliament cost 1.5 Lakh rupees to run.

2) Bad & unruly behavior by members sets bad example for public & young minds.

3) Shows apathetic attitude of politician which disenchants the public about the democratic process & govt.

MIP's Issues

1) They feel their voice is not getting heard.

2) Lack of opportunity to discuss bill due to late introduction, 1st reading skipped & passage by Gulliotine.

3) Need to stand up for their constituents & backers.

< Presiding officer >

1) Needs to maintain order in the house.

2) Allot equal chance for all to speak.

< Govt Issues >

1) Need to pass govt bills & present reports & lay ordinances on the table of the house.

2) Put forth their views to the parliament, answer questions & showcase their work.

Why discription has increased?

1) Opposition for sake of opposition has increased.

2) Partisanship & centralization of power has prevented members from having an independent view on the issue.

3) Sense of feeling that w/o

theatrics they will be viewed disfavouredly by the electorate.

4) Grandstanding by MP's to be used as a bargaining chip

5) Prevent passage of bills that are unfavourable

<Way - Forward>

1) Public must hold the politicians accountable for the time they have wasted.

2) Aggressive Action by 'PO' on habitual offenders by naming of culprits.

3) Increase working days of parliament; use of ICT Technology to save time &

4) Attitudinal Change &

Persuasion is needed. A change in the work culture of the Parliament is also desirable.

These steps would help in promoting parliamentary efficiency.